



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Peter B. Sandbeck, Administrator

Michael F. Easley, Governor
Lisbeth C. Evans, Secretary
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary

Office of Archives and History
Division of Historical Resources
David Brook, Director

November 28, 2005

MEMORANDUM

TO: Greg Thorpe, Ph.D., Director
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Peter Sandbeck *PBS for Peter Sandbeck*

SUBJECT: Historic Architectural Survey Report and Additional Maps, Proposed Improvements to NC 12 South of Oregon Inlet and Proposed Improvements to NC 12 @ Canal Areas in Northern Pea Island, R-3116E, R-3116F, Dare County, ER 05-0168

Thank you for your letters of January 27, 2005, and September 13, 2005, transmitting the survey report and additional maps by Marvin A. Brown of URS Corporation, for the above project.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places:

Oregon Inlet Coast Guard Station, located in the Northern Pea Island/Canal Area

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following properties are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

Former New Inlet Bridges, Old Sandbag Area
Potential Avon Historic District
Potential Buxton Historic District

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following properties are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under the criterion cited:

No. 24, Emma Miller and Jarvis Gray House, 40116 Harbor Road, Avon, is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. The house and lot retain a high degree of integrity. The dwelling is a good representative of the I-house form retaining architectural details. The property includes a now rare in-situ cistern. We concur with the National Register boundaries as defined and delineated in the survey report.

	Location	Mailing Address	Telephone/Fax
ADMINISTRATION	507 N. Blount Street, Raleigh NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919)733-4763/733-8653
RESTORATION	515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919)733-6547/715-4801
SURVEY & PLANNING	515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh, NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919)733-6545/715-4801

No. 32, Henrietta Scarborough and Issac T. Meekins House, is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. The property retains a high degree of integrity, exhibiting original architectural details and is an excellent example of the story-and-a-jump form, an early vernacular form on Hatteras Island. We concur with the National Register boundaries as defined and delineated in the survey report.

No. 34, Zion Scarborough Cemetery, located between C.C. Gray Road and Harbor Road, Avon, is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A and Criterion Consideration D for its association with the early history and settlement of Avon. The cemetery meets Criterion Consideration D because it is believed to be significant for its association with historic events. We concur with the National Register boundaries as defined and delineated in the survey report.

No. 41, Thomas and Joseph Ann Gray Gray House, 40185 Methodist Church Road, Avon, is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. The house retains a high degree of architectural integrity and is an excellent example of the traditional I-house form. We concur with the National Register boundaries as defined and delineated in the survey report.

No. 7, W. Rocky and Cynthia Tolson Rollinson House, 47402 Rocky Rollison Road, Buxton, is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. The property is comprised of the house and well and is sited on a wooded lot that is relatively long and extends to Pamlico Sound. The setting retains a high degree of integrity. The house is a good representative of the I-house form. Although the house's original siding has been covered in vinyl, this alteration does not detract from the setting. We concur with the National Register boundaries as defined and delineated in the survey report.

No. 8, Urias O. and Caddie Midgett Gaskins House and Cemetery, is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C and Criterion Consideration D for architecture as a good representative example of the I-house form retaining original details. In addition, the property retains a representative example of a Hatteras Island-family cemetery. We concur with the National Register boundaries as defined and delineated in the survey report.

Please note that the Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge was determined eligible for listing in the National Register on September 17, 2003. It's proposed National Register boundaries encompass the entire national refuge property.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above-referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT
Marvin A. Brown, URS Corporation

bc: Southern/McBride
County



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

RECEIVED
JAN 28 2005
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

MICHAEL F. EASLEY
GOVERNOR

LYNDO TIPPETT
SECRETARY

January 27, 2005

Mr. Peter B. Sandbeck
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

FR05-0168
S Due 2/22

Dear Mr. Sandbeck:

RE: R-4070B, Proposed Improvements on NC 12 between Buxton and Avon, R-3116E, Proposed Improvements to NC 12 south of the Oregon Inlet, and R-3116F, Proposed Improvements to NC 12 @ Canal Area in Northern Pea Island, Dare County, State Project # 8.1052401, Federal Aid #NHF-12(8)

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Please find attached three copies of the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, which meets the guidelines for survey procedures for NCDOT and the National Park Service. This report concludes that there are seven properties within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) that are listed on or eligible for the National Register. They are:

- Oregon Inlet Station (NR)
- Emma Miller & Jarvis Gray House
- Henrietta Scarborough & Issac T. Meekins House
- Zion Scarborough Cemetery
- Thomas & Joseph Ann Gray Gray House
- W. Rocky & Cynthia Tolson Rollison House
- Urias O. & Caddie Midgett Gaskins House & Cemetery

RECEIVED

FEB 01 2005

MAILING ADDRESS:
NC DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
OFFICE OF HUMAN ENVIRONMENT
1583 MAIL SERVICE CENTER
RALEIGH NC 27699-1583

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WEBSITE: WWW.NCDOT.ORG

LOCATION:
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2728 CAPITAL BOULEVARD, SUITE 168
RALEIGH, NC 27604

Please review the survey report and provide us with your comments. If you have any questions concerning the accompanying information, please contact me at 715-1620.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mary Pope Furr". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looped "M" and a long, sweeping "F".

Mary Pope Furr
Historic Architecture Section

Attachment

Cc (w/ attachment): John Conforti, Project Engineer, PDEA
John Sullivan III, P.E., Federal Highway Administration



**INTENSIVE-LEVEL
HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF
NC 12
FOR PROPOSED INTERIM IMPROVEMENTS FOR PROTECTION
BETWEEN BUXTON AND AVON
(TIP PROJECT NO. R-4070B)
AND FOR
PROPOSED INTERIM IMPROVEMENTS FOR PROTECTION
SOUTH OF OREGON INLET AT THE
OLD SANDBAG AREA
IN PEA ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
(TIP PROJECT NO. R-3116E)
AND AT THE CANAL AREA IN NORTHERN PEA ISLAND
(TIP PROJECT NO. R-3116F)
DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

State Project No. 8.1052401
Federal Aid Project No. NHF-12(8)

Prepared For:
US Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration
and
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Prepared By:
URS Corporation – North Carolina

January 2005

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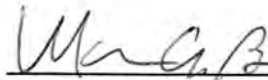
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Prepared For:
US Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration
and
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Prepared By:
URS Corporation – North Carolina
1600 Perimeter Park Drive
Morrisville, NC 27560

January 2005



Marvin A. Brown, Principal Investigator
URS Corporation-North Carolina

1-14-05

Date

Mary Pope Furr
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In 1991 the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) sponsored a research project to identify sections of North Carolina's coastal highways in critical need of improvements. The research project concluded that NC 12 has six critical sections between Ocracoke and Oregon Inlet that are threatened by the effects of coastal erosion and overwash from periodic storm and tidal events. These sections were subsequently listed as "Ocracoke to South Terminal of Oregon Inlet Bridge Planning and Environmental Studies for Maintaining the Roadway, ID Number R-3116" in the 2002-2008 Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP). The six critical sections or "hotspots" identified along NC 12 are located at Ocracoke (R-3116A), Hatteras Village (R-3116B), Buxton/Canadian Hole (R-4070C), the Rodanthe 'S' Curves (R-3116D), the Old Sandbag Area in Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge (R-3116E), and the Northern Pea Island/Canal Area (R-3116F).

An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) that addresses the need for interim improvements to the Buxton/Canadian Hole (R-4070C) hotspot is being prepared, as is a separate Environmental Assessment (EA) that addresses the need for interim improvements to the Old Sandbag Area (R-3116E) and Northern Pea Island/Canal Area (R-3116E) hotspots. Additionally, separate EAs are to be completed for the Ocracoke (R-3116A), Hatteras Village (R-3116B), and Rodanthe 'S' Curves (R-3116D) hotspots.

The fieldwork was conducted and this report was prepared by Senior Architectural Historian Marvin A. Brown of URS Corporation-North Carolina (URS) for the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, and NCDOT. It presents the results of an intensive-level historic architectural survey of three of the six hotspots: the Buxton/Canadian Hole Area, the Old Sandbag Area, and the Northern Pea Island/Canal Area. It also provides background information and historic and architectural contexts that are applicable to all six hotspot areas. During the fieldwork, URS inventoried 100 percent of the Area of Potential Effects (APE) of the three hotspot areas that this report covers. This report records the results of the field survey and subsequent research and evaluation.

Northern Pea Island/Canal Area (R-3116F)

Within the APE of this hotspot area, URS identified one resource that was 50 years or older, the Oregon Inlet Station at the northern edge of the APE. This resource was listed in the National Register in 1975 and URS believes that it retains sufficient integrity to continue to merit National Register listing.

Old Sandbag Area (R-3116E)

Within the APE of this hotspot area, URS identified one resource that was 50 years or older, the former New Inlet Bridges at the southern edge of the APE. URS recommends that this resource has lost its integrity and is therefore not eligible for National Register listing.

Buxton/Canadian Hole Area (R-4070C)

Within the APE of this hotspot area, URS identified two potential historic districts, one in the old village of Avon, the other in Buxton. URS recommends that the potential Buxton Historic District is not eligible for listing in the National Register. It recommends that two resources

within the historic district—the W. Rocky and Cynthia Tolson Rollinson House (#7) and the Urias O. and Caddie Midgett Gaskins House and Gaskins Cemetery (#8)—are individually eligible for National Register listing. URS further recommends that the potential Avon Historic District is not eligible for listing in the National Register. However, it recommends that four resources within the historic district—the Emma Miller and Jarvis Gray House (#24), the Henrietta Scarborough and Issac T. Meekins House (#32), the Zion Scarborough Cemetery (#34), and the Thomas and Joseph Ann Gray Gray House (#41)—are individually eligible for National Register listing.¹

The following summarizes the status and evaluation of all of the historic resources within the project's APE:

¹ As URS was finalizing this report in 2004, the Henrietta Scarborough and Issac T. Meekins House (#32) was demolished. It was one of the most significant dwellings that survived into the twenty-first century on Hatteras Island. In order to preserve a historical and pictorial record of it, it has not been removed from this report.

**SUMMARY OF RESOURCES EVALUATED WITHIN THE
AREAS OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS**

NORTH PEA ISLAND/CANAL AREA – TIP NO. R-3116F

Resources Listed in the National Register

Oregon Inlet Station

OLD SANDBAG AREA – TIP NO. R-3116E

Resources Recommended Not Eligible For National Register Listing

Former New Inlet Bridges

BUXTON/CANADIAN HOLE AREA – TIP NO. R-4070C

Resources Recommended Not Eligible For National Register Listing

Potential Avon Historic District

Potential Buxton Historic District

Resources Within Potential Avon Historic District Recommended As Eligible For National Register Listing

Emma Miller and Jarvis Gray House (Avon #24)

Henrietta Scarborough and Issac T. Meekins House (Avon #32)²

Zion Scarborough Cemetery (Avon #34)

Thomas and Joseph Ann Gray Gray House (Avon #41)

Resources Within Potential Buxton Historic District Recommended As Eligible For National Register Listing

W. Rocky and Cynthia Tolson Rollinson House (Buxton #7)

Urias O. and Caddie Midgett Gaskins House and Cemetery (Buxton #8)

² See footnote 1

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I. INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In 1991 the North Carolina Department of Transportation sponsored a research project to identify sections of North Carolina's coastal highways in critical need of improvements. The research project concluded that NC 12 has six critical sections between Ocracoke and Oregon Inlet that are threatened by the effects of coastal erosion and overwash from periodic storm and tidal events. These sections were subsequently listed as "Ocracoke to South Terminal of Oregon Inlet Bridge Planning and Environmental Studies for Maintaining the Roadway, ID Number R-3116" in the 2002-2008 Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP).

The six critical sections or "hotspots" identified along NC 12 are located at Ocracoke (R-3116A), Hatteras Village (R-3116B), Buxton/Canadian Hole (R-4070C), the Rodanthe 'S' Curves (R-3116D), the Old Sandbag Area in Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge (R-3116E) and the Northern Pea Island/Canal Area (R-3116F) (Figure 1). The frequent overwash has required continual maintenance of the roadway and threatens the viability of the highway, which is the only highway link from the southern parts of Hatteras Island to the Dare County mainland.

An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) that addresses the need for interim improvements to the Buxton/Canadian Hole (R-4070C) hotspot is being prepared, as is a separate Environmental Assessment (EA) that addresses the need for interim improvements to the Old Sandbag Area (R-3116E) and Northern Pea Island/Canal Area (R-3116E) hotspots. Additionally, separate EAs are to be completed for the Ocracoke (R-3116A), Hatteras Village (R-3116B), and Rodanthe 'S' Curves (R-3116D) hotspots.

The fieldwork was conducted and this report was prepared by Senior Architectural Historian Marvin A. Brown of URS Corporation-North Carolina for the US Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration and NCDOT. It presents the results of an intensive-level historic architectural survey of three of the six hotspots: the Buxton/Canadian Hole Area, the Old Sandbag Area, and the Northern Pea Island/Canal Area. It also provides background information and historic and architectural contexts that are applicable to all six hotspot areas.

Northern Pea Island/Canal Area (R-3116F)

URS surveyed 100 percent of the Area of Potential Effects of this hotspot area (Figure 2) and identified only one resource that was 50 years or older, the Oregon Inlet Station at the northern edge of the APE. As this single resource was National Register-listed and therefore clearly significant, URS completed an updated intensive-level evaluation of it during his field visit to the APE on January 15, 2004, which is included in this report. The Oregon Inlet Station was listed in the National Register in 1975 and URS believes that it retains sufficient integrity to continue to merit National Register listing.

Old Sandbag Area (R-3116E)

URS surveyed 100 percent of the APE of this hotspot area (Figure 3) and identified only one resource that was 50 years or older, the former New Inlet Bridges at the southern edge of the APE. As this single resource was clearly potentially significant, URS completed an intensive-level evaluation of it when he visited the APE on January 15, 2004, which is included in this

report. URS recommends that the former New Inlet Bridges have lost their integrity and are therefore not eligible for National Register listing.

Buxton/Canadian Hole Area (R-4070C)

URS conducted a two-step reconnaissance-level survey of the APE of this area (Figures 4a and 4b). On May 19 and 20, 2001, URS inventoried 49 resources within the APE, all of which were located in or around the community of Buxton. On September 15 and 16, 2001, URS inventoried more than 60 resources within the old community of Avon west of NC 12. URS met with the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) on July 19, 2001, to review the initial findings for the community of Buxton. The HPO recommended that a potential Buxton Historic District be explored at the intensive level. It also recommended that 17 individual resources be inventoried at the intensive level (Buxton resources #1, 7, 8, 9, 19, 20, 21, 26, 27, 31, 33, 36, 37, 38, 40, 43, and 49). On September 21, 2001, URS met with Barbara Church of NCDOT to review the findings of the reconnaissance-level inventories of both the Buxton and Avon areas. At this meeting Ms. Church determined that a potential Avon Historic District should be explored at the intensive level. A level of effort was also determined for the Buxton Historic District and other Buxton-area resources. This level of effort was to be comprised of an intensive-level inventory of Buxton in order to establish the resources within and the boundaries of the potential Buxton Historic District. This historic district was to include many or all of the 17 resources identified by the HPO as potentially individually eligible for National Register listing. Ms. Church directed that those resources that were included within the historic district were not to be inventoried at the intensive-level, but rather were to be inventoried as part of the historic district.

URS conducted intensive-level fieldwork and research in Buxton and Avon during the months of May 2003 and January 2004. As part of this fieldwork, URS surveyed 100 percent of the APE. In order to develop an architectural historic context, URS conducted additional fieldwork on Hatteras, Roanoke, Bodie, and Ocracoke islands, and on mainland Dare and Hyde counties on and near the Pamlico Sound. As part of historical research, Mr. Brown interviewed knowledgeable individuals in Buxton and Avon and followed up these interviews with phone calls and e-mails. He supplemented this oral history with research at repositories in Ocracoke, Manteo, Greenville, Raleigh, and Chapel Hill. This report records the results of the field survey, research, and evaluation.

URS recommends that the potential Buxton Historic District is not eligible for listing in the National Register. It recommends that two resources within the historic district—the W. Rocky and Cynthia Tolson Rollinson House (#7) and the Urias O. and Caddie Midgett Gaskins House and Gaskins Cemetery (#8)—are individually eligible for National Register listing.³ URS further recommends that the potential Avon Historic District is not eligible for listing in the National Register. However, it recommends that four resources within the historic district—the Emma Miller and Jarvis Gray House (#24), the Henrietta Scarborough and Issac T. Meekins House (#32), the Zion Scarborough Cemetery (#34), and the Thomas and Joseph Ann Gray Gray House (#41)—are individually eligible for National Register listing.

³ See footnote 1 at Management Summary

Statutory Requirements and Areas of Potential Effects

An historic architectural survey within the APEs associated with R-3611F, R-3611E, and R-4070C was necessary for compliance with the basic requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation regulations and procedures (23 CFR 771 and Technical Advisory T 6640.8A); the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations on the "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800); and NCDOT's Historic Architectural Resources, Survey Procedures and Report Guidelines. In order to meet the requirements of these laws and regulations, the work plan for the surveys included the following items: (1) identification of all resources 50 years old or older within the APE; (2) intensive evaluation of certain designated resources; (3) general historical research in order to develop historic and architectural contexts for the resources; and (4) the preparation of a report developed pursuant to the above-referenced laws, regulations, and guidelines.

The Area of Potential Effects or APE is the area or areas within which an undertaking may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties. The boundaries of the projects' APEs are delineated in this report on Figures 2, 3, 4a, and 4b.

The APE that covers R-3611F is located on the Oregon Inlet and Pea Island USGS topographical quadrangle maps (Figure 2). Due to the flat, open, water-bound nature of the terrain of this project area, the APE was limited to those resources that overlook the project area and the continuation of any such resources where they extend beyond the project area, as is the case with the Oregon Inlet Station.

The APE that covers R-3611E is located on the Pea Island USGS map (Figure 3). Due to the flat, open, water-bound nature of the terrain of this project area, the APE was limited to those resources that overlook the project area and the continuation of any such resources where they extend beyond the project area, as is the case with the former New Inlet Bridges.

The APE that covers R-4070C is located on the Buxton USGS map (Figures 4a and 4b). Due to the flat, open and partly wooded, water-bound nature of the terrain of this project area, the APE was limited to those resources that overlook the project area and the continuation of any such resources where they extend beyond the project area, as is the case with the potential Buxton and Avon historic districts. Additionally, the APE was extended out to Pamlico Sound at the west in order to cover any potential water-based solutions to the problems presented by this hotspot area.

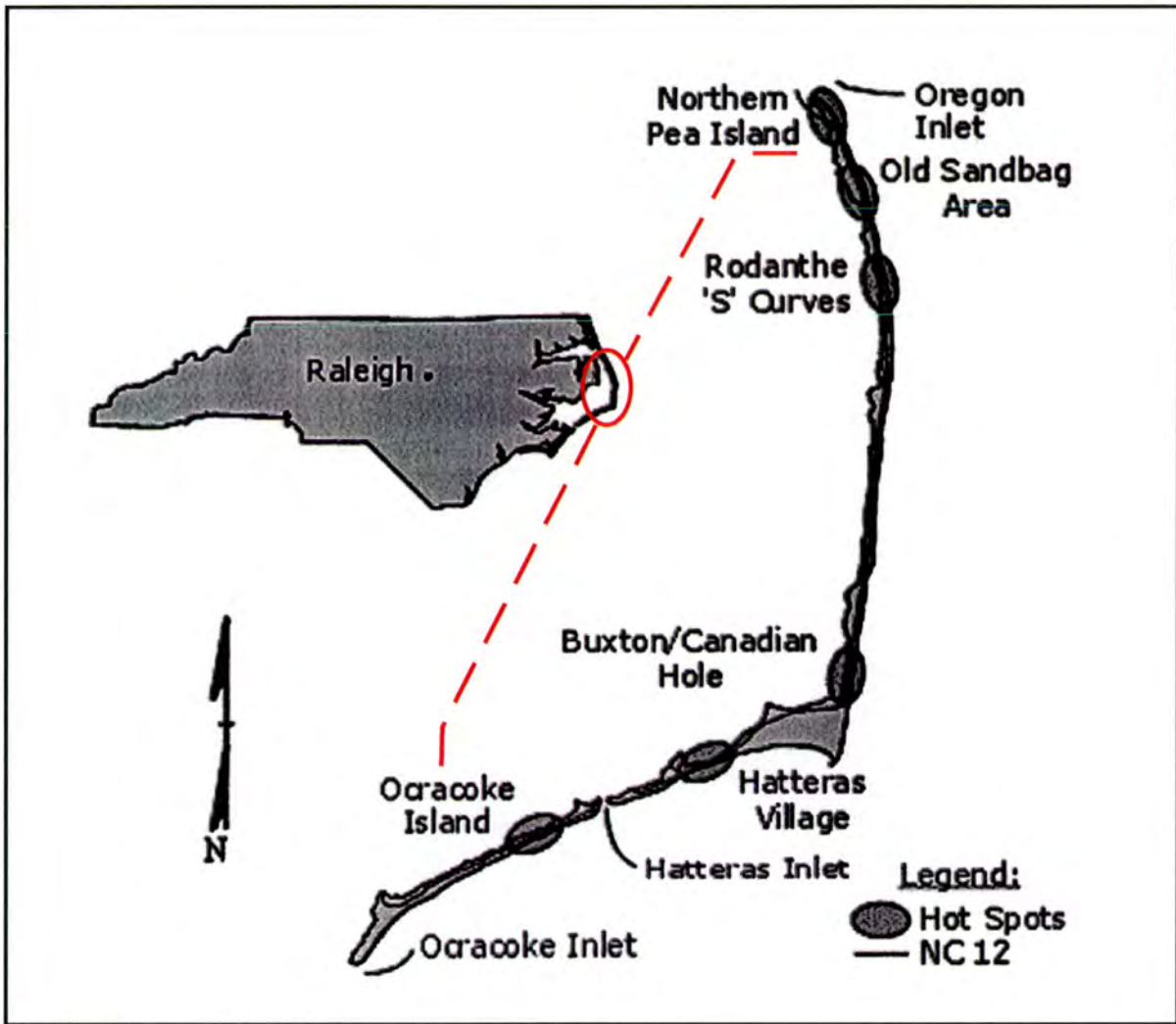


Figure 1: Project Location an NC 12 Hotspots Map

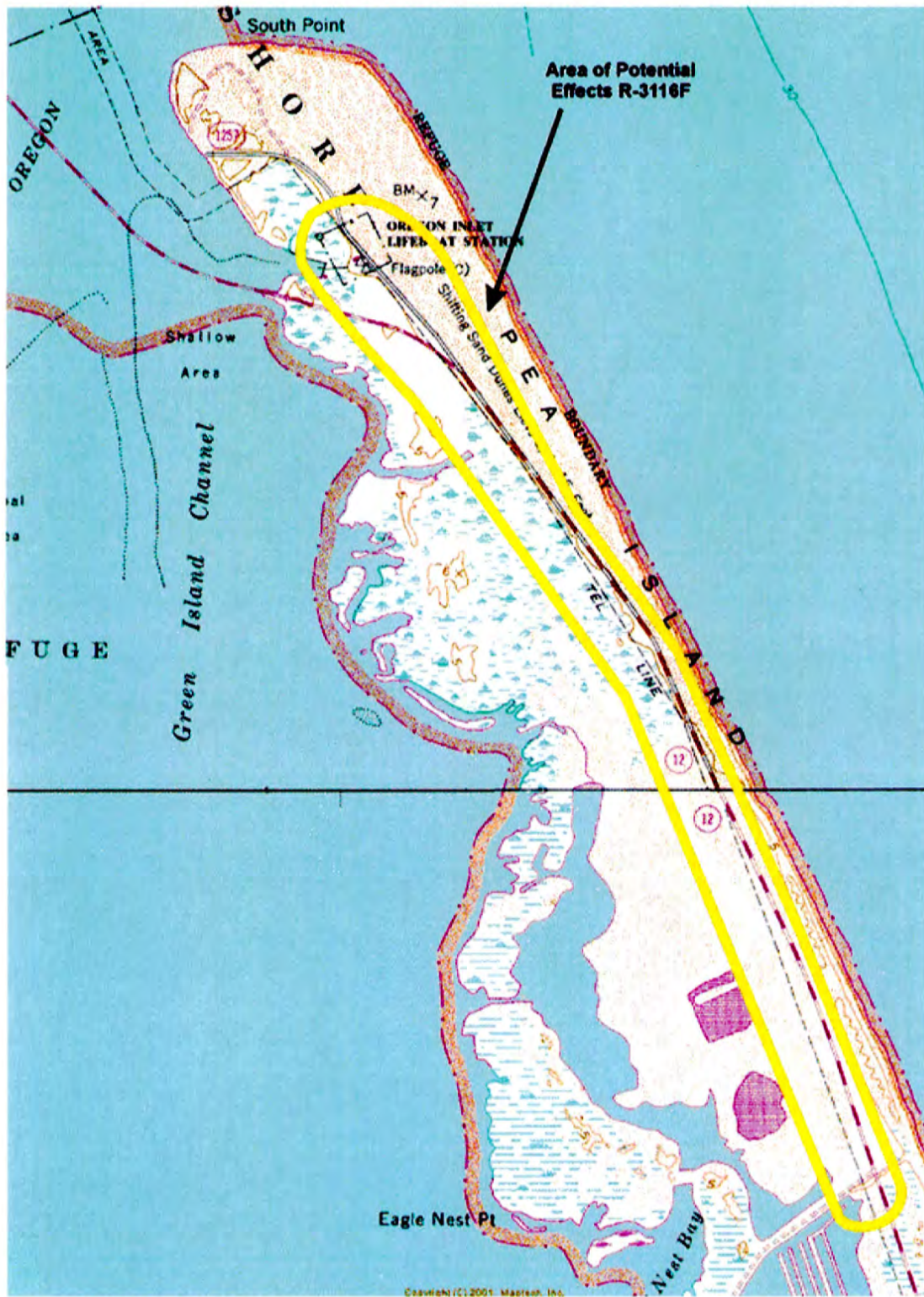


Figure 2: Area of Potential Effects Map for R-3116F (Source: 1974 Oregon Inlet and 1983 Pea Island USGS Quadrangle Maps)

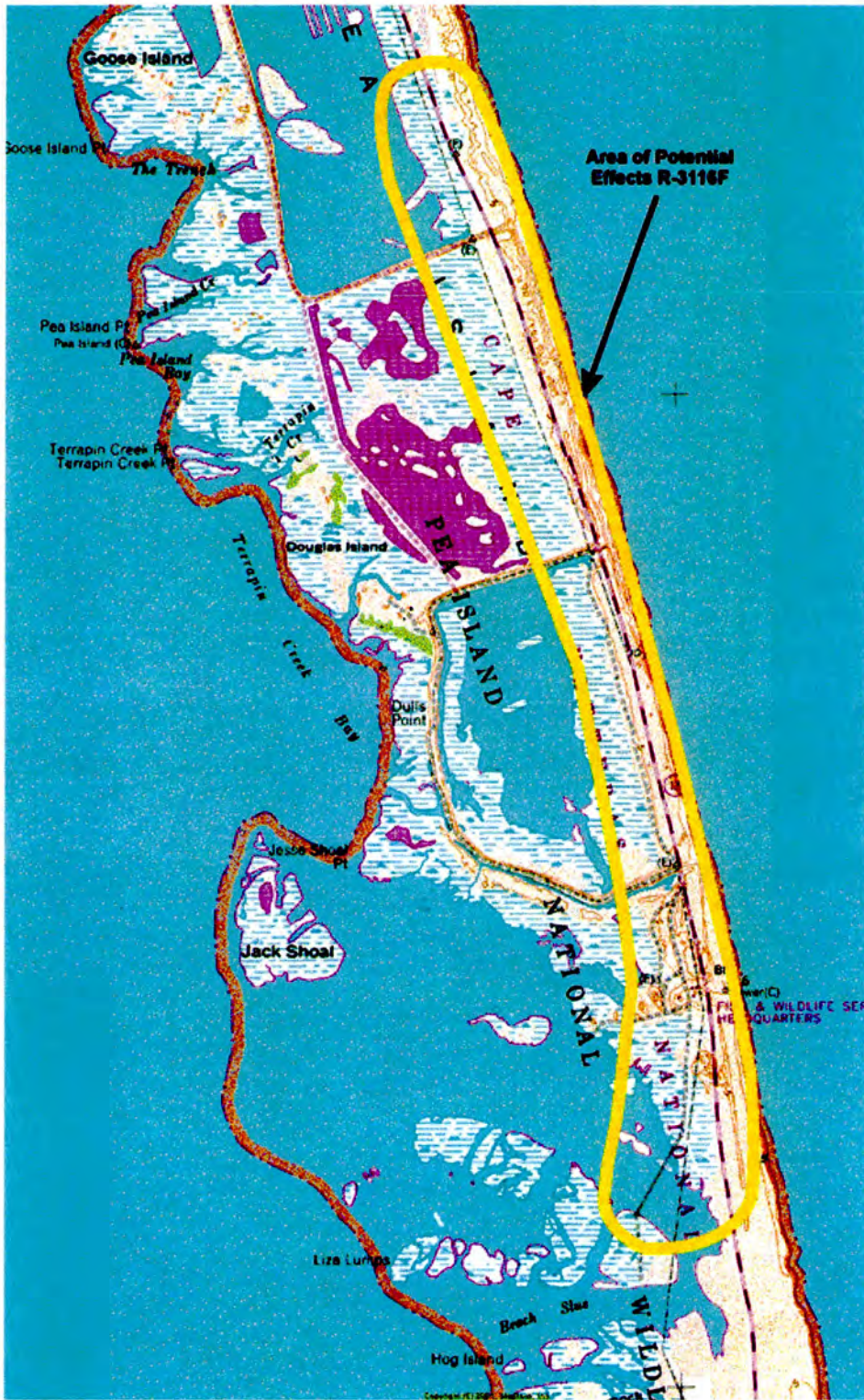


Figure 3: Area of Potential Effects Map for R-3116E (Source: 1983 Pea Island USGS Quadrangle Map)

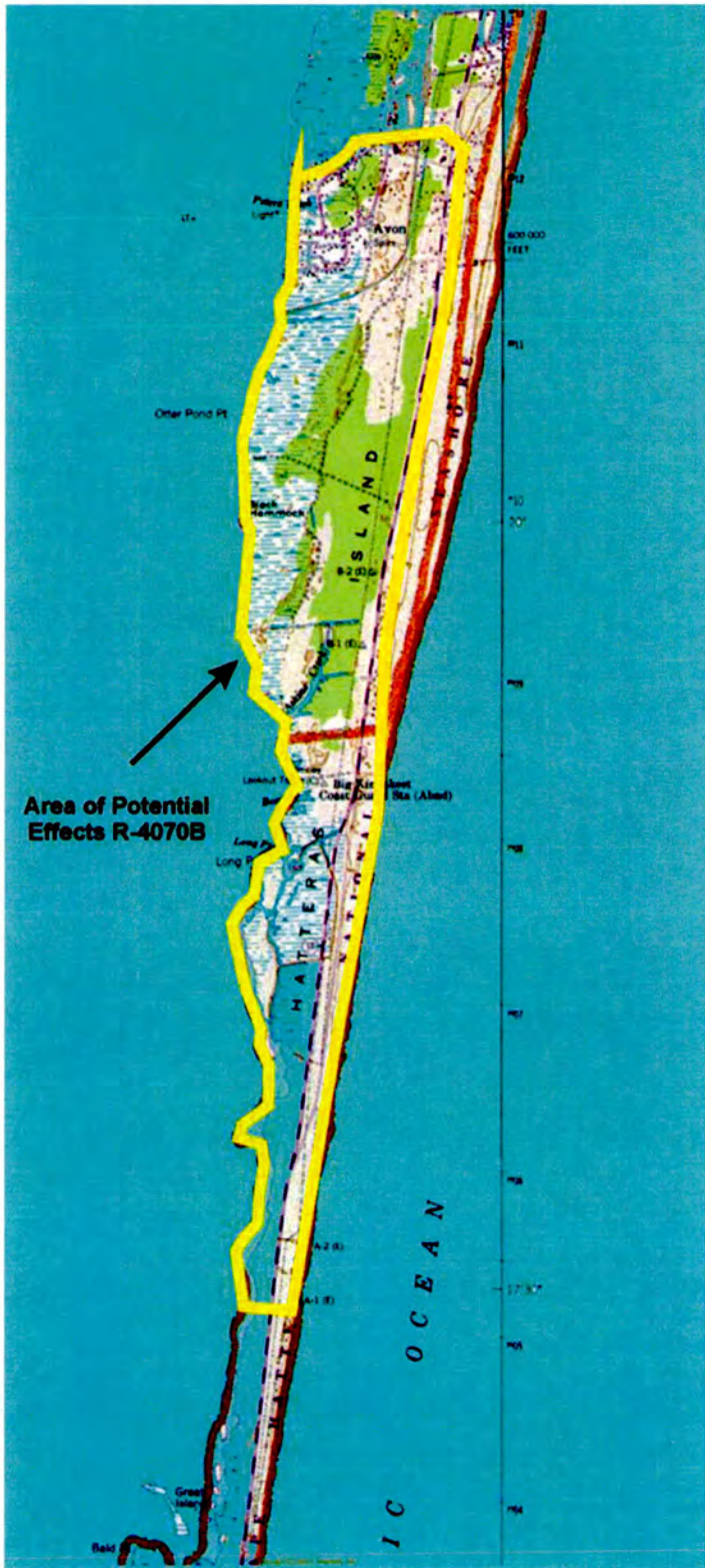


Figure 4a: Area of Potential Effects Map for R-4070B (Source: 1970 Buxton USGS Quadrangle Map)

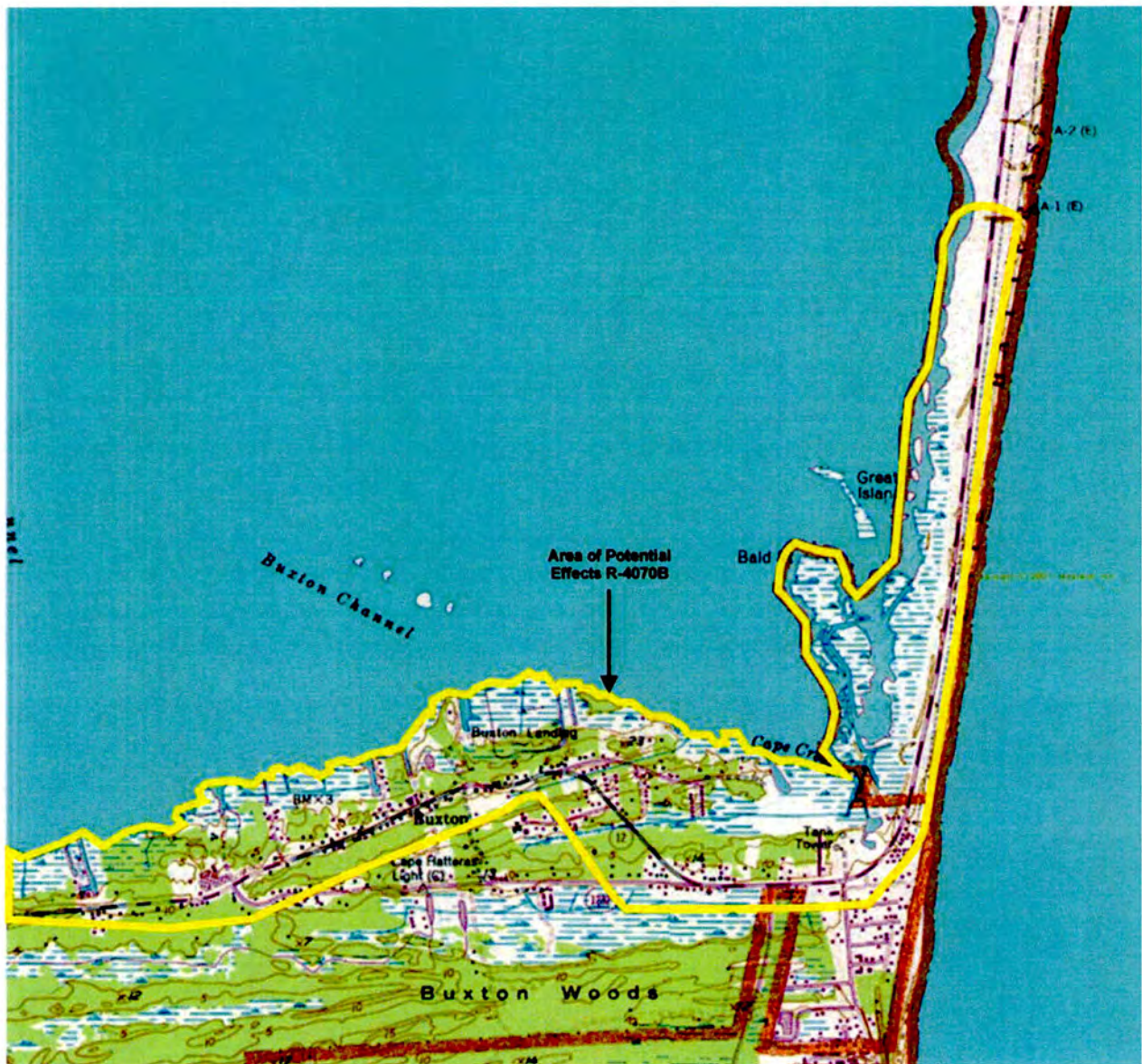


Figure 4b: Area of Potential Effects Map for R-4070B (Source: 1970 Buxton USGS Quadrangle Map)

II. METHODOLOGY

The survey methodology for this project consisted of historical background research, site-specific research, reconnaissance- and intensive-level surveys of the APEs of the three projects—R-4070C, R-3611E, and R-3611F—and a windshield survey of Outer Banks and Pamlico Sound communities. The fieldwork and research were completed by Senior Architectural Historian Marvin A. Brown of URS during multiple field visits between 2001 and 2004.

Mr. Brown utilized numerous sources and repositories to develop the architectural and historical components of the report. Millie Burrus of Buxton provided copious amounts of information about the history of Buxton's early houses and families. Avon residents Lois Miller and Rhonda Roughton also offered a tremendous amount of information on the history of Avon and its early houses and families. The major repositories of documentary information were the Outer Banks History Center (OBHC) and Dare County Courthouse in Manteo; the North Carolina Collection of the Joyner Library at East Carolina University in Greenville; the Hill Library at North Carolina State University, the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, and the North Carolina State Library and Archives in Raleigh; and the North Carolina Collection of the Wilson Library at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (UNC-CH). The documentary sources that provided the most useful information were Dare County deed and tax records, copies of the *Hatteras Monitor* and the *Sea Chest* on file at the OBHC, and the Meekins and Gamiel (2001) recordation of Dare County cemeteries. Rich historical images were located in the photographic collection of the North Carolina Collection at UNC-CH and in the photographic and map collections of the OBHC and North Carolina State Library and Archives.

The purpose of the research and intensive-level field survey was to understand the historical and architectural contexts of the APEs. Such knowledge was critical in determining which resources within the APEs were believed to be eligible, or ineligible, for listing in the National Register. The historic architectural context was further illuminated by windshield surveys of a number of Outer Banks and Pamlico Sound communities located beyond the APEs, particularly Stumpy Point, Engelhard, Middletown, and Nebraska on the mainland and Wanchese, Manteo, Hatteras Village, and Ocracoke Village on the Outer Banks.

The final product of the work effort and evaluation is this report.

III. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The barrier islands of North Carolina's Outer Banks, including Hatteras Island, were formed by ocean deposition of sand. The irregularity and unpredictability of the ocean currents and deposition created an inaccessible seashore marked by threatening, turbulent, shifting shoals that limited settlement until well into the twentieth century. In her historical geography of the Cape Hatteras National Seashore, Mork (2001:22-23) describes the appearance and isolated character of the Outer Banks:

The Outer Banks of North Carolina are a 175 mile-long, low narrow strip of sand extending between a point just south of the Virginia state line and Ocracoke Inlet. The islands' width varies from a mile to a few hundred feet or even less in some parts, and the islands move and change shape with every wave and every storm. On the Atlantic side of the barrier islands, the beach stretches for miles and miles with little else but sand. In the 1930s and earlier there were no bathhouses, beach clubs, or homes on the ocean side. In 1937 it was noted [in a Raleigh, North Carolina newspaper] that "every 7 miles there is a coastguard [station], but that is all, unless one wants to count the hulk of wrecked ships which for centuries have been cast upon the dread 'Graveyard of the Atlantic'. The rest is silence – the sand, the variable sea."

The historic physical environment of Hatteras Island, on which the three hotspots covered by this report are located, is intimately connected with its historical and architectural environment.⁴ This is discussed in detail in the Section IV of this report but, in its broadest outline, Hatteras was isolated and sparsely populated from its initial scattered settlement in the seventeenth century until the mid-twentieth century. In the past quarter century, its appearance has changed dramatically.

Three events, largely interconnected, transformed Hatteras Island into a major tourist destination and hotbed of North Carolina development in the mid twentieth-century: the creation and paving of NC 12 beginning in the late 1940s; the establishment of the Cape Hatteras National Seashore in 1953; and the opening of the Herbert C. Bonner Bridge across Oregon Inlet in 1964. The transformed environment of Hatteras Island in the early twenty-first century has an almost jarring duality. On National Seashore property and the Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge (established on 13 miles of land between Oregon Inlet and Rodanthe in 1938 to protect wildlife (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service n.d.)), beaches remain undeveloped and wetlands open along the Atlantic and the Pamlico Sound (Plates 1 and 2). On the lands outside of these federally protected areas are the remnants of the island's early villages—Rodanthe, Waves, Salvo, Avon, Buxton, Frisco, and Hatteras—and extensive modern development (Plates 3 through 7). The edges of the villages are dominated by communities of modern beach houses, most of which are valued at many hundreds of thousands dollars and rent out at high season for thousands of dollars a week. Infill, rebuilding, renovation, and the addition of modern commercial amenities have also transformed the villages, none of which are believed to retain their historic integrity.

⁴ "Hotspots" in this report are defined as critical sections of Hatteras Island that are threatened by the effects of coastal erosion and overwash from periodic storm and tidal events.



Plate 1: Oregon Inlet Station and Bonner Bridge at northern end of Hatteras Island and APE of Northern Pea Island/Canal Area (R-3116F), looking northwest



Plate 2: Pamlico Sound and section of former New Inlet Bridges in Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge at southern end of APE of Old Sandbag Area (R-3116E), looking west



Plate 3: Looking east at modern development along Harbor Road at east end of potential Avon Historic District, within APE of Buxton/Canadian Hole Area (R-4070C)



Plate 4: New houses and modern harbor on Pamlico Sound at southern edge of potential Avon Historic District, within APE of Buxton/Canadian Hole Area (R-4070C)



Plate 5: Looking west at modern development along NC 12 near eastern end of potential Buxton Historic District, within APE of Buxton/Canadian Hole Area (R-4070C)



Plate 6: Looking west at modern development along NC 12 within eastern end of potential Buxton Historic District, within APE of Buxton/Canadian Hole Area (R-4070C)



Plate 7: Looking northeast from Cape Hatteras Lighthouse toward Atlantic Ocean and modern development in Buxton within APE of Buxton/Canadian Hole Area (R-4070C)

IV. HISTORIC CONTEXTS

A. Settlement and Isolation

North Carolina's Outer Banks were a thin storm- and surf-battered strand of islands—as they remain to the present—when European voyagers first encountered them in the sixteenth century. In spite of their dangerous nature, the first English colony in North America was established at the Outer Banks on Roanoke Island in 1585 (Powell 1968:217, 360-361) (Figures 5 and 6). Because of the Banks' unpredictable nature, the Roanoke settlement had disappeared by 1587 and English settlement moved north to the Chesapeake for a century. Settlers began to return to the Outer Banks from Virginia in the late seventeenth century. By the early 1700s, some land grants had been made to settlers of English descent and a few small communities—Buxton, Hatteras, Frisco, Salvo—had been established. The grants were for immense tracts. By 1733, for example, the entire island of Ocracoke was in the hands of a single landholder. The sandy, windswept terrain, little suited to agriculture, supported some livestock but few crops. The stock grazed freely in a fenceless, water-bounded terrain and residents fished and hunted rather than farmed (Mork 2001:23; Torres 1985:22-30; Stick 1958:23).

According to local historian David Stick (1958:73), the early settlers were overwhelmingly of Anglo-American stock:

The family names of the residents in the various localities were essentially the same as today [1958]. These Bankers were primarily English—of 220 family names on the Banks before 1860, at least 157 were of English derivation—but there were some who could claim Italian, Danish, Greek, French, and possibly Arabic ancestry.

In 1705 the colonial government set off Hyde County as the Wickenham Precinct of Bath County. The government renamed the precinct Hyde in 1712 and in 1738-39 established it as a county (Powell 1968:242-243; Long and DenBoer 1998:221-227). In 1823 Hyde gained from Currituck County most of Hatteras Island—including the sites of Rodanthe, Waves, Salvo, Little Kinnakeet, Avon, Buxton, Frisco, and Hatteras Village—and the northeastern part of Ocracoke Island. In 1845, from Carteret County, it added the remainder of Ocracoke Island, including Ocracoke Village (Long and DenBoer 1998:221-227).

The Native American population of the Outer Banks, a presence from initial settlement, dwindled rapidly through the first part of the eighteenth century. John Lawson in 1709 first described the Hatteras Indians. They lived on the sound side of present-day Buxton in a settlement he referred to as "Indian Town" and which some deeds called "Cape Hatteras Indian Town." The town had perhaps only 40 inhabitants by 1709, however, and by 1733 the Indian population of Hatteras Village reportedly stood at but six or eight. Perhaps the last written reference to an Indian was in a 1788 deed from "Mary Elks, Inden, of Hatteras Banks" to Nathan Midyett. The tract, in a fitting if pitiable irony, included the lands of the old Indian town (Torres 1985:35; Stick 1958:73).

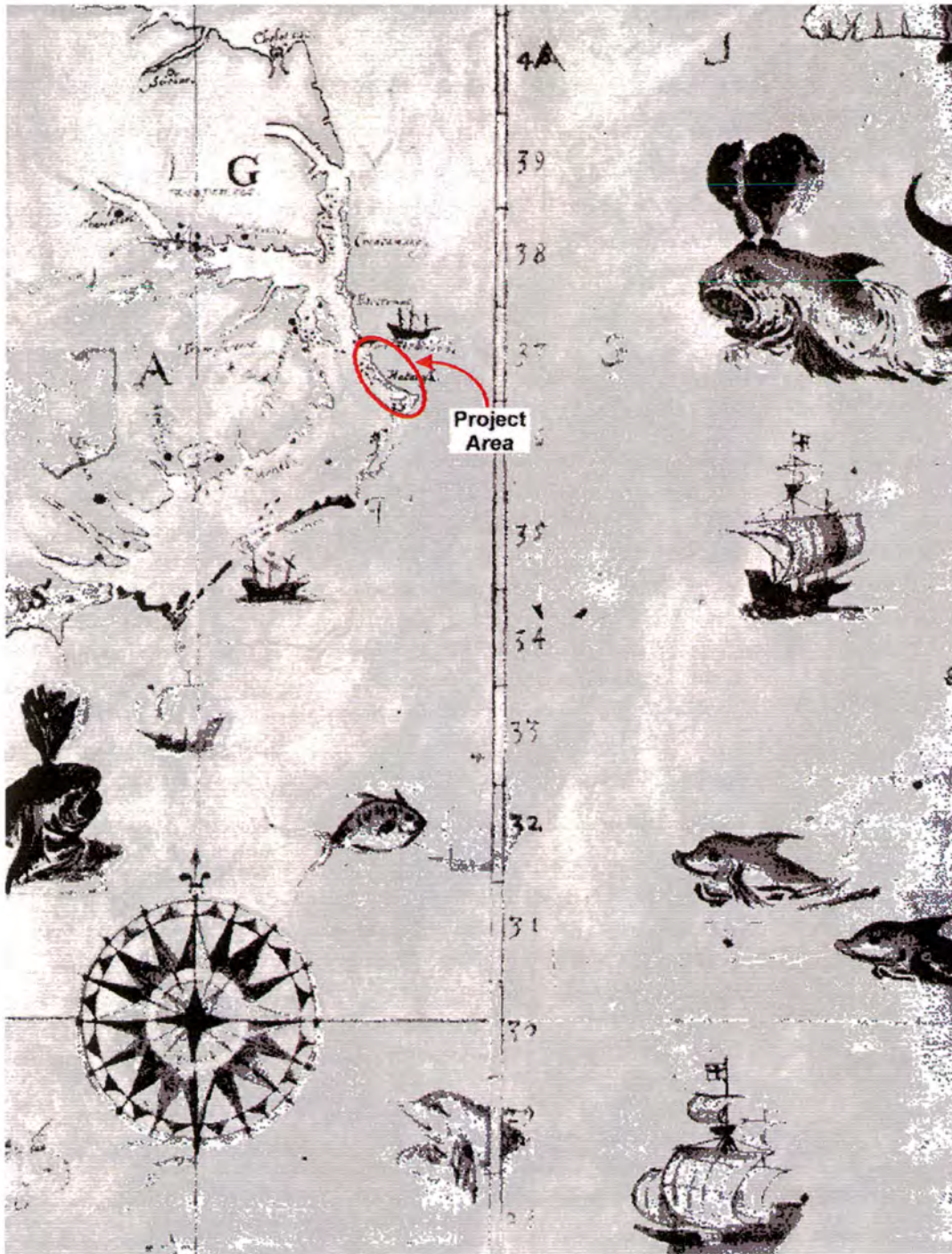


Figure 5: Section of John White manuscript map of 1585 depicting Outer Banks, with Hatteras labeled as “Hatarask” and Ocracoke as “Wococon” (courtesy of the British Museum and UNC-CH)



in Maps (Raleigh: State
story, 1966), Plate II.

John Theodore
White - De Bry 1590

Americae Pars, Nunc Virginia Dicta based on White's 1585 MS map

Figure 6: Section of John White and Theodore De Bry map of 1590 depicting Outer Banks, with Hatteras labeled as “Hatorask” and Ocracoke as “Wokokon” (courtesy of the British Museum and UNC-CH)

By the last quarter of the eighteenth century, the Outer Banks was still sparsely populated and reliant on the raising of livestock, with limited whaling, commercial fishing, piloting, and salvaging/wrecking as secondary occupations. North Carolina's Colonial Records of 1776 note, in the context of commenting on the "defenceless state of the sea coast," that "all the sea banks [are] covered with cattle, sheep and hogs, and the few inhabitants living on the banks are chiefly persons whose estates consist in live stock" (quoted in Torres 1985:31). At the end of the colonial period, a few small communities—Chicamacomico, Salvo, Kinnakeet, Buxton, Frisco, Hatteras—were scattered in wooded hammocks on the Pamlico Sound. Only two communities, Ocracoke and Portsmouth, perhaps merited the name of town. At this time "The Banker had to become farmer, fisherman, stockman, hunter, mariner, and builder to survive on the Banks" (Torres 1985:32-36, 54-55; Stick 1958:43, 72).

B. Nineteenth-Century Hatteras: Livestock and the Sea

During the nineteenth century, Outer Banks residents made their livings in a variety of ways. In the early part of the century, most raised livestock, allowing their cattle, along with wild horses, to roam the islands. Until mid-century the islands were fairly heavily forested and some made their livings through lumbering. By late in the century, however, logging had removed most of the timber and stands of trees had been supplanted by stretches of grasses. Livestock fed on the grasses and the loss of vegetation led to greater shifting of sands and erosion. By mid-century large numbers of residents had taken up commercial fishing and fishing continued to be a critical component of the local economy for more than a hundred years. In the 1870s the federal government established lifesaving stations along the Banks that, along with lighthouses, provided an additional source of jobs for local residents (Mork 2001:24-27). Outer Banks' life through the nineteenth century continued to be difficult, requiring resourcefulness and a willingness to engage in a wide variety of activities. As early as 1806, however, at least one visitor was impressed by the "two-story houses, and comfortable living" (quoted in Torres 1985:65).

The federal census of Hyde County in 1850 depicts scattered communities of primarily white families who made their livings from the waters of Pamlico Sound and, to a much lesser degree, the Atlantic Ocean. It lists four districts on the Outer Banks: Ocracoke; "Cape Hatterass Banks District," which extended from Hatteras Village north to Cape Hatteras or Buxton; the Kennekeet or Kinnakeet District centered on current Avon; and the Chicamacomico District that terminated at the north at Oregon Inlet. The Hatteras district had 577 white and 84 slave inhabitants. The 318 inhabitants of Kinnakeet and 206 of Chicamacomico included no slaves and were solely white (Torres 1985:53-54). (The African-American population of Avon and Hatteras Island continued to be miniscule throughout the twentieth century. A 1938 Avon deed, in describing abutting properties, made specific note of a "nagro [sic] house (known as the Stewart Daniels Negro House" (Dare Co. Deed Book 19/Page 532).) These Bankers of 1850 were concentrated in a small number of families. From Hatteras Village to Buxton there were 103 families, in the Kinnakeet district there were 65, and in the Chicamacomico district but 37 (Stick 1958:89).

The 1850 census data shows the importance of fishing and lack of importance of farming and most other enterprises to the Outer Banks' economy at mid-century (Plate 8). The majority of the Hatteras district's 103 households depended on fishing, or more broadly the water, for sustenance. Among the clearly water-related occupations were those of fisherman (58), seaman (13), pilot (11), boatman (10), salvager of commercial wrecks (1), and lighthouse keeper (1). Two other occupations—laborer (38) and mechanic (5)—were apparently all or almost all related to the water as well. These men in all likelihood comprised the large majority of the workforce of the district's only two manufactories—Benjamin Fulcher & Co. (20 employees) and Louis Burrus & Co. (19 employees)—both of which produced porpoise oil. (The district's third magnate was Anthony Gray, whose two fisheries employed 45 men.) Only four other occupations, each with a single representative, were claimed by the Hatterasmen: huntsman, miller, merchant, and teacher. Twenty-eight individuals owned the district's 84 (or 85) slaves. Half of these, however, were owned by two men. The five mulattoes in the district included three laborers and a fisherman (Carawan and Carawan n.d.).



Plate 8: Undated photograph of seine boats at Hatteras, North Carolina (Courtesy of the North Carolina State Archives)

One or more porpoise factories, which operated from the late 1700s until 1929 and included those of Burrus and Fulcher, were reportedly located at a few locations north of Hatteras Village and, later, within the village. The factories were most productive during the nineteenth century. They operated off and on, lastly between 1907 and 1929. They produced three basic products: heavy oil from porpoise blubber; hides for tanning; and oil alternatively called jawbone, ear, watch, or melon oil (Angell 1999b:20).

The two districts to the north of Hatteras district had similar demographics, although they included not a single slave or mulatto among their inhabitants. The Kinnakeet Banks district was home to fishermen (25), seamen (15), and boatmen (3), along with laborers (29) and mechanics (6). Only two individuals listed other occupations, a “tiplar [?]” and a Methodist minister. The

inhabitants of the Chicamacomico Banks district were almost entirely devoted to the water. They were fishermen (39), boatmen (7), seamen (3), and a ship carpenter (1), joined by two mechanics and a merchant, mason, miller, and Methodist minister (Carawan and Carawan n.d.).

The miniscule amount of arable land on Hatteras Island is reflected in the agricultural schedule of the 1850 census. The Cape Hatteras Banks district had 65 holdings consisting of a single acre and 14 of two acres. One individual held three acres of improved land and one other held four. These tiny holdings supported some livestock and a bit of wool and home manufacture. The Kinnakeet Banks district was almost identical. It held 34 improved one-acre holdings—five of two acres and one of four acres—that produced livestock and wool. The Chicamacomico Banks district included small, and a few larger, improved holdings: one acre (27), two acres (6), ten acres (1), and 15 acres (1). All of these supported only small numbers of livestock—cattle, cows, horses, swine, and sheep. Chicamacomico was home to perhaps the island's only true farm. Encompassing 41 improved acres, it produced livestock, wool, butter, and two ground crops, Irish and sweet potatoes (Carawan and Carawan n.d.).

The growth of the fisheries industry helped provide the critical mass necessary for the North Carolina legislature in 1870 to create Dare County from portions of Hyde, Currituck, and Tyrell. The new county encompassed 380 square miles. Most of this was located on the mainland, but Dare included Hatteras Island and the southern portion of Bodie Island. In 1919 Dare grew by ten square miles with the addition of part of Bodie Island to the north, including the communities of Kitty Hawk and Duck (Long and DenBoer 1998:165-166; Corbitt 1987:85).

Between 1870 and 1900, the populations of Hatteras Township, which included Buxton, and of Kinnakeet Township, which included Avon, rose by about 40 percent. Hatteras climbed from 683 to 987 and Kinnakeet from 599 to 842. Growth levels of that sort, or any growth at all, were not reached again until the last third of the twentieth century (Barfield 1995:12; Hayes 1966:16).

Two negative and biased but still descriptive accounts describe life, lodging, and livelihood on Hatteras Island during the second half of the nineteenth century. A northern soldier recalled the island in 1861 (Denny in 1879, quoted in Heath and Phelps 1999:23):

Several hundred people are scattered along this bar, who get a living, such as it is, by fishing, gathering oysters, picking up a wreck now and then, and doing a little piloting. Most of the people were born there, and had never seen any other locality. Ignorance is bliss, and these people are supremely happy. The center of the universe is Hatteras...Somewhere up the bar, is a meeting house with a little church organization, and a little burial place with wooden head-boards to the graves. There are women here who never wore shoes. They seldom see any money—indeed don't need it, are happy without it. It's a paradise for those who have no money and no expectation of any.

Bosbyshell in 1895 (quoted in Heath and Phelps 1999:26) claimed:

Every house on the island seems to be built after the same model, by the same builder, and many hundred years ago...square in shape, one story high, with a porch sliced into one corner, without cellars...there are no foundation walls, because there are no stones to make them. Piles or large props are driven into the sand, and upon these the houses are erected...There are no plastered walls, although many of the houses have a lining of paper. The staple articles of food are

fish and sweet potatoes. Corn, pigs and poultry are raised by some. Garden cultivation is very primitive and exceedingly careless...They are a religious people, in their own peculiar way...If their stock of provisions be short, they think it right and proper to pray that the coast may be strewn with wrecks laden with the kind of provisions most needed.

C. The Twentieth Century: From Isolation to Inundation

By some measures the Outer Banks became more isolated in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Diminished commercial ship traffic through the inlets contributed to this, for following the Civil War trade increasingly went to areas with roads and rail lines. Bankers continued to make their living from the water, whether through digging oysters; catching fish, tortoises, porpoises, or the occasional whale; or pulling eelgrass from the sound for mattress stuffing. But government employment became increasingly more important. In 1870 about two percent of Bankers were in government service. With the advent of lifesaving stations placed strategically along the Atlantic coast, this number rose to about seven percent in the following decade (Plate 9). Other government jobs were added by lighthouses, weather stations, and post offices, and by the 1920s about 25 percent of Outer Banks' jobs were in government service. With the advent of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) during the Depression, the percentage of Bankers employed by the government exceeded a third in 1940 (Torres 1985:111-114; Stick 1958:168, 212-213).



Plate 9: Black lifesaving crew of Pea Island Lifesaving Station—the only all African-American lifesaving station in the Coast Guard—in 1900 (Courtesy of the North Carolina State Archives)

In 1910 the population of Hatteras Township was 1,041, a slight increase from the previous decade. By 1950 it had risen by but five individuals and even in 1966 stood at only 1,314. The growth of Kinnakeet Township was even slower. Between 1900 and 1910 it dropped from 842 to 644. By 1940 it had rebounded to 806, but plummeted to just over 500 in 1966 (Barfield 1995:12; Hayes 1966:16).

Well into the twentieth century, cattle, cows, and wild horses roamed the Outer Banks, feeding on native grasses and, in the process, expanding the island's ranges of shifting sands. In order to reduce the dune erosion caused by grazing, by 1937 the state required cattle to be penned on the Banks. Also in an effort to help alleviate beach erosion, the CCC set up camps at Corolla, Duck, Wright, Rodanthe, Hatteras, and Ocracoke. Over time 1,000 men worked out of the camps. They erected about 600 miles of fences around which dunes could grow. They then planted the nascent dunes with sea oats, hair grass, and other native plants (Mork 2001:29-30). To help exterminate ticks and other insects from the island's wild horses and cattle, concrete dipping vats were erected throughout the island. The dipping, mandated by health officials, took place as follows (Shisler 1991):

The cattle and horses were rounded up and forced to jump into the dipping vat that was filled with the chemicals necessary to kill the pests. As the animal left the dipping vat, someone stood at the top of the steps and slapped the animal on the rump with a paint brush dipped in green paint. This signaled that the animal had been dipped.

Eventually all animals were fenced, wild horses were removed from Hatteras, and livestock numbers dwindled to close to zero.

The CCC men also repaired the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse, constructed a road from the light to Cape Hatteras Point, and repaired the facilities of the Cape Hatteras State Park. The Cape Hatteras crews lived in five cabins—constructed under the supervision of the National Park Service near the light—that were complete with water and sewer systems (Mork 2001:30).

The first notable influx of tourists to the Outer Banks and Hatteras Island came in the early twentieth century, when wealthy outsiders established private hunt clubs. These clubs provided not just sport for patrons, but jobs such as caretaking, cooking, cleaning, and guiding for island residents. At least three clubs were established on Hatteras. The bathroom-fixture monies of the Kohler family raised Gull Shoal near Avon. Hunters there could shoot from sink boxes in the shallow waters of the sound. At the southern end of the island at Hatteras Village, G. Alberts Lyons of Detroit, the inventor of the automobile bumper, built the private Gooseville Gun Club (Plate 10). With its steelmaking dollars, the Phipps family established a club between Avon and Buxton. In 1943 Phipps' property included an "expensive clubhouse building and other investments in shooting ponds, etc." Further development adjacent to the Phipps' club was planned prior to 1943 by the family and others under the name Avon Beach Company. Storms destroyed these clubs and schemes and the Phipps' property was subsequently largely subsumed by the Cape Hatteras National Seashore (Paige 193:1-2; North Carolina Cape Hatteras Seashore Commission 1943).



Plate 10: Gooseville Gun Club near Hatteras Village in 1927 (Courtesy of the North Carolina State Archives)

A report by Marion Shuffler (1950:3) on the proposed National Seashore noted the demise of a club, likely that of the Phipps family, in relation to the unsuitability of constructing buildings on Hatteras Island on the narrow strip of land between Avon and Buxton:

Very little of the Island area outside of the present villages is conducive to residential or other construction. An example of this is the Club House property (Tract 43), located about mid-way between the villages of Avon and Buxton. The site of the club house was surrounded on the north, east and south by high sand ridges, and did contain a valuable club house and other buildings. In 1944 the buildings were carried into Pamlico Sound by high tides and wind and nothing remains other than the crumbling concrete foundations.

Prior to establishment of the National Seashore and the construction of a bridge over Oregon Inlet and a trans-island paved road, Hatteras Island remained remote. In her report Shuffler (1950:2) noted the degree of separation and the potential benefits and pitfalls of connection:

At the present time [1950] Hatteras Island is only slightly less isolated from the mainland than it was a century ago. It has a hard surface road of approximately twenty miles in length, connecting the villages of Avon, Buxton and Hatteras. A ferry operates between the village of Hatteras on the Island and Engelhard on the mainland, making round trips three times a week part of the year, and daily except Sunday for the remainder. It leaves Hatteras at 8:45 A.M., returning at 6 P.M.,

and can accomodate [sic] three automobiles and a limited number of passengers. A bus operates daily between Hatteras and Manteo, leaving Hatteras at 8 A.M., and returning at 7 P.M. After the ferry and bus have gone, it is impossible to get off the Island except with the most favorable tide and wind conditions. With the pending advent of hard surface roads, modern air travel and communications, that isolation is coming to its end, and the Island must look ahead to a new era and face it with vision or its destruction could be irreparable.

Running water, electricity, and bathrooms did not come to Hatteras until 1947, when the Cape Hatteras Rural Electricity Association was established (Quidley 2001a:26; Roughton 1996a:3). Rather, “islanders used hand pumps, outhouses, kerosene lamps, and fired stoves to function within their homes” (Buccheri 2002:5). In the 1920s, Charles “Charlie” Haywood Fulcher purchased a battery-powered Delco plant to supply his Frisco home with electricity. While businesses had electricity at this time, this was reportedly its first use in a Hatteras residence. The plant was washed into the Pamlico Sound by a 1933 storm, however, and the family reverted to oil lamps like everyone else until commercial electricity became available. They also returned to the use of an icebox, supplied with 50-pound blocks from Frazier’s ice plant in Hatteras Village (Shelton-Robert and Clunies 2001:43).

Education on Hatteras Island was irregular until the early twentieth century. In 1847 a John Rollinson reportedly taught a four-month term in Hatteras Village at \$2.50 per student. The other eight months of the year he fished (Quidley 2001b:23). Local schools were in place in the early twentieth century. When these were taken over by the state in the 1930s, they remained local due to the difficulties of transportation. In the 1950s, with the completion of NC 12, the smaller local schools were finally consolidated (Quidley 2001b:23). The potential location of a consolidated school—it was eventually erected centrally, in Buxton—was as much or more of an issue to islanders in the early 1950s than the establishment of the National Seashore (Shuffler 1950:1; Burrus 2004).

By the 1940s tourism became an increasingly important part of Dare County’s economy. David Stick in his 1949 history of the county noted that Dare had no manufacturing plants and “no industries in the ordinary sense of the word.” How do people get money, he asked? Thirty years ago, he answered himself, they sold fish. Today (1949) they “sell fish and recreation” (Stick 1949:53). By 1949, he reported, commercial fishing had been supplanted by tourism as the main source of county income.

Tourism revived the flagging economy of the Outer Banks, but population figures still remained flat in 1950 (Torres 1985:115-116). The establishment of the Cape Hatteras National Seashore and the building of NC 12 at mid-century helped attract greater numbers of tourists and transform Hatteras Island, even before Oregon Inlet was bridged in the early 1960s. By the late 1950s in Buxton, for example, “a number of motels, restaurants, and other facilities for the tourist” had been constructed (Stick 1958:294).

By the 1970s tourism and the National Seashore had begun to radically transform Hatteras Island. In 1980 over 1.5 million people visited the Seashore and gross sales topped \$114,000,000. In 1995 the number of visitors grew by a million and gross sales climbed over \$625,000,000. As Roughton (1996a:3) notes in a reminiscence of the village of Kinnakeet or Avon, “Most of the local people of the 1930s never realized that the gritty sand under their feet was soon to turn to gold.” A gold analogy was also utilized by Shuffler (1950:4) in her

assessment of the proposed National Seashore and the environmental damage it might do: “Historically, Hatteras Island is reputed as one of the burial grounds for Pirate Gold. It could end its place in history as a burial ground for Fools Gold.”

D. Cape Hatteras National Seashore

In the 1920s, with summer homes being slowly constructed and the coastline incrementally undergoing alteration, the idea for a Cape Hatteras National Seashore was developed. The Outer Banks was convenient to a number of major urban centers and the land was largely in a natural state—little settled, non-industrialized, and inaccessible. There were few roads or cars. Because the government provided them with no official roads, the few barrier island residents who owned vehicles were not required to purchase license plates. In 1937, when the National Park Service was seriously considering the idea of putting hard-surfaced roads on the Outer Banks, the *Raleigh News and Observer* reported that “islanders say no road yet devised by man can be anchored in the sand bar” (quoted in Mork 2001:36).

Nonetheless, the Cape Hatteras National Seashore, the country’s first such entity, was authorized in 1937 and legislation was enacted that authorized the purchase of a minimum of 10,000 acres of land within the following ten years. Land was to be acquired on five barrier islands—Colington, Roanoke, Bodie, Hatteras, and Ocracoke. (Due to development in the late 1930s, all of Roanoke and Colington islands and much of Bodie Island were never included in the park.) The park prospectus accented the importance of five major features: maritime forests, historical areas such as the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse, wildlife, scenic features, and recreation. All village lands on the barrier islands were specifically to be excluded from the park. Due to this exception, the towns of Avon, Buxton, and Hatteras survived largely intact into the 1960s. However, other properties in between the villages, such as hunting lodges, were acquired and removed. Land acquisition was halted by World War II, but began apace again in the late 1940s (Mork 2001:39-51).

One of the major contributors to the establishment of Cape Hatteras National Seashore was John S. Phipps, the son of steel magnate Henry Phipps. To buy land for family and friends to hunt and fish upon, he reportedly set up shop, with a suitcase full of money, in an Avon motel room. He purchased thousands of acres of land on Hatteras Island prior to World War II, much of which he subsequently donated to the National Park Service. On the portion of the property between Avon and Buxton now known as Kinnakeet Shores, he operated a hunting lodge—complete with palm trees brought from Florida—until it was leveled by a storm (Smith 1994:22; Paige 1993:1-2).

In 1953 the Cape Hatteras National Seashore was finally officially established. It encompassed 30,000 acres separated by Hatteras and Ocracoke islands’ villages and some additional surrounding acreage. It provided the impetus for the construction of a paved road through the Outer Banks and helped attract a flood of tourists to the region (Mork 2001:52-56; Wallace 1004:37).

E. Early Transportation and NC 12

Transportation within the Outer Banks, and between the Banks and the mainland, was not reliant upon roads and the automobile until the post-World War II construction of NC 12. Prior to the paved road, occupants often traveled on land by horse, horse and buggy, or on foot (Plates 11 and 12). Buggies rolled down the beach at low tide, which provided unobstructed passage. Bankers also traveled between points on the islands, and from island to island and the mainland, on boats and flat-bottomed skiffs. The sounds on the western banks of the islands were shallow, which allowed residents to pole boats to visit and haul supplies. Larger vessels were necessary for the open-water passage between the Banks and the mainland. With an automobile during the first half of the twentieth century, one could travel on the beach or along rough interior paths. Even with deflated tires, however, it was common to bog down along the way. The difficulties of transportation largely isolated the islands from the mainland, constraining the nascent business of tourism (Oden 1983:41-46; Wallace 1994:1-2, 27).



Plate 11: Early Cape Hatteras footway (Courtesy of the North Carolina State Archives)



Plate 12: J.J. Davis and companions on horse cart at Cape Hatteras at opening of twentieth century (Courtesy of the North Carolina Collection, UNC-CH)

Well into the twentieth century, goods were moved by sharpies and other small boats. Hatteras Island resident Roy Gray recalled the specifics of small-scale water transport in the first half of the century (Crockett, Talmage, et al. 1981:22-23):

In my early teens my Uncle Loren from Avon worked on a [40-foot] two-masted sharpie called the *Missouri*. Uncle Loren and another fellow made regular runs to Elizabeth City to pick up food, supplies, building materials, coal for heating purposes – you name it, they bought it.

They would leave Avon at dawn and, if lucky, by evening make landfall in Elizabeth City, where they would make the run of stores, lumber mills, and the like. Gray also recalled a Margaret Payne and her three boys who picked up and delivered freight about six months of the year:

The family would go around to different places like Columbia, maybe Hertford, or even Elizabeth City. Any freight anyone wanted to pick up along the way or transfer to another town they would, as long as it had access to the water.

The *Julia Bell*, a freight boat stationed at Avon, would sail to Elizabeth City, Little Washington, and even as far distant as Norfolk (Warf, Jordan, and Jennette 1981:18-21). Another sailboat, the *Walstein*, carried goods including bales of hay and silk stockings from its home port, Elizabeth City, to Arthur Fulcher's store in Frisco and elsewhere. Yet other freightboats hauled fish from the fishhouses of Pamlico Sound to Elizabeth City and Little Washington (Barnett and Pollock 1981:24-26).

Boats also hauled mail to and from Hatteras' villages. In the early 1930s, Zack Owens helped carry mail from Manteo to the island on a 40-foot boat, the *Virginia Dare*, powered by a Model-T engine. The boat would leave Manteo at 5:00 a.m. and in good weather would reach Hatteras village—the only stop on the trip with a wharf—in ten hours. Between the two towns, the boat dropped mail onto skiffs at Rodanthe, Salvo, Avon, Buxton, and Frisco. At 4:00 the following morning, the trip was reversed. When ferries started running across Oregon Inlet, a truck replaced the mail boat (Gray 1979:46-48).

Travel was impeded by the unpredictable opening of inlets on the shifting sands of the Banks. Hatteras Inlet at the southern end of Hatteras Island and Oregon Inlet at the north were opened by a hurricane in September 1846 (Barnes 1998:37). New Inlet between Oregon Inlet and Avon first appeared on a map in 1738. By 1846, when Oregon Inlet opened, New Inlet had more or less begun to close, although it did not completely disappear until 1922. In 1933 hurricanes opened two small separate channels at its site, which were soon crossed by narrow wooden bridges. (These structures, the former New Inlet Bridges, still stand in part and are discussed further below.) The inlet soon closed again, marooning the bridges adjacent to land (Stick 1958:283).

The Ash Wednesday Storm of 1962 opened up a 200-foot-wide inlet north of Buxton, which had to be filled by the US Army Corps of Engineers. Before its artificial closure, it too was crossed temporarily by a wooden bridge (Barnes 1998:210; Roughton 1999b:16-17).

Prior to the construction of paved roads on Hatteras Island, and in spite of the lack of connection of the island with neighboring islands and the mainland, there were some identifiable dirt roadways within at least the handful of scattered communities. Coastal surveys and charts of 1852 (Adams), 1872 (Iardella and Hodgkins), and 1881 (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey) depict a main road and secondary paths leading to the sound in Avon and a main road in Buxton (Figure 7). An image of the "main street" in Frisco in 1936 depicts a clearly delineated sand road flanked by fences, trees, and dwellings (Strock, Tyler, and Applewhite 1970). The orientation toward a roadway of the many late nineteenth and early twentieth-century residences in Avon, Buxton, and Hatteras Village clearly indicates the presence of roads. Indeed, the location of these houses indicates that in Buxton, at least, the proper paved road was located on the path of a packed-sand predecessor.



Figure 7: Village of Avon or Kinnakeet on U.S. Geodetic Coast and Geodetic Survey Coast Chart No. 139 of 1881 (courtesy of the North Carolina State Archives)

Buxton resident Maude White, who traveled Hatteras in her role as county welfare supervisor in the mid-twentieth century (Midgett and Austin 1976:54), recalled the island's unpaved roads (Goldman, Rollinson, and Cushing 1979:44-45) (Plates 13 and 14):

We didn't have any roads except what God gave us and he didn't do much for us. We traveled from village to village and to church by the beach. They called them W.P. Roads: walk and push. I walked and pushed many and many a mile. Everyone else my age, at that time, did the same thing. The cars had skinny wheels, so they got stuck a lot. We pushed and walked more than we rode.

From 1938 into the 1960s, Theodore Midgett and his son, Harold, operated the Hatteras-Manteo bus line. They began with a Ford station wagon, but soon moved to a nine-seat bus and then to 40-passenger buses. They had regular stops in each village, mostly at post offices or stores, but could be flagged down anywhere along the route (Dervaes 1993:19; Tolson 1983:23-26).



Plate 13: Maude White's Ford on the Cape Hatteras beach in the mid-twentieth century (Source: *The Sea Chest*, Spring/Summer 1993)

Almost all of the Outer Banks' paved roads arrived during the middle third of the twentieth century. Ultimately these roads were connected into a single unit, NC 12. One of the first paved roads was the "beach highway" or Virginia Dare Trail, which was built in the 1930s between Nags Head and Kitty Hawk (Schoenbaum 1982; Stick 1987). Wallace (1994:30), following a study of USGS quadrangle maps, describes the status of roads on Hatteras Island around mid-century as follows:

An examination of the USGS 7.5 minute quadrangles of the area reveals the existence of unimproved roads through the islands. At many places they ran just inside the primary dunes. On the Pea Island and Kinnakeet quadrangles there was only an unimproved first road in 1950. This road extended north of Buxton where a paved road ran to the ferry landing at Hatteras (Buxton Quadrangle 1950 and Cape Hatteras Quadrangle 1948). This section of paved road was constructed in 1948 according to the North Carolina DOT Inventory Diagram of N.C. 12.

Prior to N.C. 12, there existed Secondary Road (SR) 1001 from Coquina Beach to the Hatteras Ferry landing. This road was laid in sections from 1948 to 1960. The first section from the Buxton and Cape Hatteras quadrangles, extended from north of Buxton to the ferry landing at Hatteras. In 1957 the section from the Park Service Road at Coquina Beach to Oregon Inlet was completed. Then in 1960 the leg from the northern tip of Pea [northern Hatteras] Island connecting with the existing segment north of Buxton was finished. This gave the Seashore a paved road from Whalebone to Hatteras Ferry landing with a ferry at Oregon Inlet.



Plate 14: Road between Hatteras and Avon in 1946, just prior to advent of paved NC 12 (Courtesy of the North Carolina State Archives)

More precise detail on the construction of NC 12 is found in publications of the State Highway and Public Roads Commission. On May 20, 1947, the state let a contract for the construction of a 17.3-mile stretch of road between Avon and Hatteras Village. The contract was for grading and a sand bituminous surface. The contract amount of \$294,357 was the largest contract let by Division I of the Commission (which covered northeast North Carolina) from the summer of 1946 to that of 1948 (Anonymous 1947; State Highways and Public Works Commission 1948:11).

The 1950 USGS Buxton quadrangle map does indeed picture the paved road beginning in Avon and heading south. It shows no buildings yet constructed along its length in Kinnakeet Township; rather, the village of Avon is depicted on scattered roads along the sound, much as it is at present, although those village roads had yet to be paved by 1950.

North Carolina Roadways (Anonymous 1951) reported in the spring of 1951 that by the middle of the year the paving of 41 of the 56 miles of road between Nags Head and Hatteras Village would be completed. An asphalt road already ran 23 miles from Avon to the tip of Hatteras Island and a 17.8-mile section between Avon and Pea Island was under construction. The Ballenger Paving Company had to ferry the 700,000 gallons of asphalt needed for the new Pea Island road from Norfolk, 142 miles to the north, in a converted LST. Local journalist Ben Dixon McNeill observed that only “sand and sweat are produced locally.” He averred, however, that the total cost of Bankers not having a paved approached \$400,000 a year.

McNeill’s substantial figure was supported more generally by *North Carolina Roadways*, which said of the paving: “To visitors who like their Outer Banks romantic and remote this is bad news. But to Hatteras fishermen it means doubling the value of their only source of income. Likewise, it means a reduction in the costs of groceries and other products imported to the island.” Dare County dedicated the new 17.8-mile paved roadway at a ceremony complete with a beauty pageant (Anonymous 1952:25).

A description of the construction of NC 12 on Ocracoke Island in 1951 and the changes it wrought on daily life likely applies to the lives of Hatteras Island residents as well (Rondthaler 1951:2-3, 16) (Plate 15). The Ocracoke section of the road was built with extensive public input and with equal difficulties in supplying materials and labor. Ocracokers, in the face of possible damage to the beauty and isolation of their island, wanted the road for two main reasons:

- (1) The men wanted to make the docks more available to trucks and jeeps since all food (except fish), fuel, lumber, brick and other materials come in by boat and have to be hauled from the docks to the six island stores;
- (2) The women wanted their children to have a way to get to school and church “dry shod” and a hard-surfaced road on the wet sand would make this possible.

With the new road, the island’s stock of cars rose from 40 to 43. Also ferried to there were a new motorcycle delivery truck, two new station wagon jeeps, and about three new trucks to replace older vehicles. Major transportation advances were in store for the island’s children as well:

Greatest change in vehicles has been the immediate increase in the number of bicycles. Previously bicycles, like automobiles, had been a luxury although they were hard to ride in the deep sand and easy to rust. But the first day of school in September found about as many bicycles as children at the school, and those who didn’t have a bicycle were confident that Santa Claus would bring them one in December.



Plate 15: Paving of NC 12 on Ocracoke Island in 1950 (Source: *Roadways*, January/February 1951)

Stick in 1958 (293-294) also captured the dramatic changes modern NC 12 brought to the landscape of Buxton in particular and the Outer Banks in general:

Before the recent construction of a hard-surfaced highway, the [Buxton] woods were crisscrossed with sandy trails leading to isolated dwellings set back in the forest. A trip through these woods, with the twin tracks of the road usually following the tops of the long, meandering pine-covered ridges, was formerly a pleasant, even sublime, experience, especially after half a day of tortuous beach driving on the trip down the Banks from Oregon Inlet. But when highway forces moved in to build their modern road, sawyers and bulldozers cut a wide swath through the forest, making it straight where before it had been meandering, level where it had been pleasantly rolling. Today the visitor driving along the woods' road misses much of the natural beauty that is still there, for it is away from the modern highway swath, down the narrow, pine-needle covered trails that still crisscross the woods.

By 1960 paved secondary roads ran the length of the Outer Banks, but for a segment of graded but unpaved road. This road, which extended north from Duck to Corolla, south of the Virginia state line, was not paved until the 1980s (Wallace 1994:35; Sandbeck 2004).

A critical link in the transportation network of Hatteras Island was the construction of the Herbert C. Bonner Bridge over Oregon Inlet in 1964. Prior to its completion, entree to the island was limited to boat. Vehicles were given limited access to Hatteras in the mid-1920s by the private ferry of Capt. Toby Tillet. His ferries, which he operated until the state took them over in 1941, carried as many as five cars. The ferry crossings—there were six a day—took about 45 minutes (Roughton 2003:16) (Plate 16).



Plate 16: Private Oregon Inlet ferry in the early 1930s (Courtesy of the North Carolina Collection, UNC-CH)

F. Hatteras Island Villages

Chicamacomico: Rodanthe, Waves, and Salvo

The name Chicamacomico or Chicamacomico Banks, rendered in various ways, was applied to the northern part of Hatteras Island on maps from the early 1700s onwards. Spelled as Chickinnaccomac, for example, it appears on John Lawson's maps of 1709 (Powell 1968:104). The northern part of Hatteras, in turn, has historically been referred to as Pea Island, which survives in the name of the Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge. Documents dating from the mid-eighteenth century refer to homes and landings at Chicamacomico. A Civil War skirmish that followed the Federal capture of Hatteras Inlet occurred there in 1861, putting many residents to flight. In 1874 the name was given to the first of seven lifesaving stations constructed on the Outer Banks by the federal government (Stick 1958:284-285).

The establishment of a post office, as it did in many communities throughout the Outer Banks, altered the names of the northern portion of Hatteras Island. By 1874 there were three distinct hamlets in Chicamacomico—North Rodanthe, South Rodanthe and, to the south, Clarks or Clarksville. A post office set up that year near the lifesaving station was designated simply as Rodanthe. A post office established to the south in 1901 was named not Clarks, but Salvo. In

1939 a third post office, opened at South Rodanthe, changed the name of the community to Waves (Stick 1958:284-285).

All three communities have historically been small, although they now swell with the influx of tourists. In 1949 Rodanthe had a population of about 200, including many retired Coast Guardsmen. Waves had a population of about 125, which also included retired Guardsmen along with commercial fishermen. Salvo had perhaps 60 inhabitants and was known mostly for the mammoth trunk of a fig tree that was said to have been the island's largest. Even in 1949, on the cusp of the tourism boom, the three communities had not a single regular accommodation for tourists (Stick 1949:69-70).

Avon

Farther south on Hatteras is the village of Avon, which developed in the fashion characteristic of Outer Banks villages: it rose around a protected soundside bay (Strock, Tyler, and Applewhite 1970:13). The community was originally called Kinnakeet, spelled in a variety of ways, which remains the name of the township. Although an early settlement, it only received a post office—named Kinnakeet—in 1873. In 1883 the post office and town were renamed Avon (Powell 1968:17; Stick 1958:287).

About 1820 large quantities of cedar and live oak were cut in Kinnakeet and farther north in Chicamacomico for use in clipper ships. This denuded the land, leading to the growth and extension of small sand dunes along the Atlantic. “As these grew in size,” Stick (1958:286) writes, “they moved across the Banks, forming a veritable sand wave, covering the living forests in its path and uncovering graveyards as it passed on toward the sound.” He quotes a correspondent for *Scribner's Magazine* writing of Kinnakeet in 1890 that the “Sand Wave of Hatteras” had traveled 100 feet through the thickest part of the grove in a mere five months, approaching within a half mile of the sound. With the exception of a small number of trees in Avon near the sound, the landscape of old Kinnakeet remains largely barren to the present.

An 1852 coastal survey map of North Carolina depicts a trail roughly following current NC 12 and a few roads extending off it into the community of Avon toward the sound. Scattered houses in tiny cleared lots are also depicted. Few sites are labeled on the map. Two lookout stations are located on the ocean, as well as the Big Kinnakeet station and a property owned by a Scarborough. On the sound three sites are labeled. North of the current village of Avon on Big Island is a mill, near the center of the community is a lookout station, and to the south is Barnes Mill (Adams 1852). Coastal charts from 1872 (Iardella and Hodgkins) and 1881 (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey) show little additional development, although it is uncertain how up-to-date they were (Figure 7, above.)

A recent account of the village by Rhonda Roughton (2001a:14) notes that its characteristics changed “almost completely over the last decades and especially the last ten years.” During its long years of isolation, Avon possessed a tight-knit community that was self-sufficient and independent. Residents had to catch or grow most of their own food. The most common foods were fish, figs, and biscuits, supplemented by chicken, greens, tomatoes, corn, sweet potatoes, beans, sea turtle, oysters, and beef. Staples such as flour, corn, coffee, sugar, and tea were purchased with the proceeds of the sale of fish and oysters. Villagers put up blackberries and preserved fish by salting, canning, and drying. In the summer they had “out-kitchens” for their wood stoves, in order to hold the heat of cooking outside of their homes. In these stoves most

baked biscuits and cornbread daily. Some families had livestock for milk and beef, many had chicken pens, and all had gardens. The gardens and house yards were fenced to repel roaming wild horses and other livestock.

Turn-of-the-century Avon residents brought their purchased corn to the wind-driven mill of Farrow L. Scarborough. (The Scarborough mill may have looked like the one photographed at the turn-of-the-century near Buxton by H.H. Brimley (Plate 17).) In addition to operating the mill, Scarborough, who married and moved to Avon in 1880, was in charge of the Little Kinnakeet lifesaving station north of town. He also built boats for his use and that of others who sailed the sound's waters for fish and oysters. As another source of income, Scarborough had seaweed houses, where he pressed eelgrass into bales. He employed about eight to ten people who gathered the eelgrass in the sound, put it in bales of about 100 pounds apiece, and stored it in a large building. On his sailboat, the *Julia Bell*, Scarborough hauled the bales to Elizabeth City. They were then loaded onto railcars, which carried them to the Wren David Mattress Company in Richmond. Scarborough's wife, Melvinia—one of the few local women who could read and write—operated a post office built into the corner of their house (Roughton 1992:12-13; Hooper 1983).



Plate 17: Captain Ben Midgett's corn-grinding windmill near Cape Hatteras at the turn of the century (Courtesy of the North Carolina State Archives)

Due to limited resources, Avon and other Outer Banks' residents had to purchase far more staple goods than the typical rural North Carolinian. General stores thrived in the community. George Oliver O'Neal, Sr. had opened a general store in Avon by 1916. On one side of the store he stocked groceries, on the other general merchandise such as shoes and boots, bolts of cloth for dresses, and guns and shells. By 1925 the store had an icebox, which held cold Pepsi as long as the ice—brought to Rodanthe and then to Avon by boat—held out (Anonymous 1999:41).

Roughton (1994a:24) describes the village of the late 1930s as having a population of about 600 spread along unpaved sand roads (Figure 8). It had multiple stores, three churches, and about seven cemeteries. The churches were the early/mid-nineteenth-century St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church South; the Northern St. John's church, which had split from St. John's South over slavery; and an Assembly of God church established in 1931. Of the stores, centers of the community as much as the houses of worship, she writes:

The village was served by about twelve stores, offering everything from bolts of fabric to a cold bottle of Coca-Cola. Stores were owned by C.T. Williams, Lorenzo Gray, Amblic Price, Lloyd Meekins, Pritchard Gray, Andrew Meekins, E.F. Scarborough, George O'Neal, Frank Williams, Fields Meekins, Calvin Meekins and Gibb Gray. "Ballband" shoes and boots could be purchased from Fields Meekins' store. Mr. Meekins also had a freighthouse on Mill Creek and brought in goods on his own boat, the *Ruth*. He had salvaged shipwrecks as well, selling whatever was marketable. Pritchard Gray's store was a popular hangout to play pool and have a cold bottle of pop along with a pack of Nabs. The "U-Come-In" along the main road coming into the village served beer and had a jukebox. Andrew Meekins' store also had a jukebox and was a hang-out for the young people. The first telephone in Avon was at Gibb Gray's store; the phone number was Avon-102. His store became a center of information and gathering spot for locals and visitors. The village did not have electricity, but the stores gradually had their own generators.

Although a small village, Avon had a variety of neighborhoods. Its northern part was called the Norther'd or Spain. At the south was the Pot Head (or Pothead) neighborhood. In between were Scabbertown, Frog Marsh, Cat Ridge, and Dog Ridge (Roughton 2001a:14 and 1994a:24).

Avon houses were initially served by shallow wells only a few feet deep, which produced water that had to be boiled when the tide came up. Cisterns, first built of wood and then concrete, replaced these. The cisterns, which caught water through a screen from the gutters of their associated dwellings, were in turn replaced by hand pumps with filters (Roughton 2001a:14). Many, however, still remain in place to the rear of Avon's early dwellings.

In 1926 Avon had a schoolhouse located in the Norther'd. Following severe storm damage in 1932, it was replaced by a new building. This structure, located north of its predecessor, had four large classrooms and an auditorium. When its enrollment was large enough, it served as an accredited high school (Roughton 2001a:14-15; Green 1971). Also in the 1920s, some of Avon's bi-ways had different locations than its current paved roads. These roads were first reached by crossing a "a rickety wooden bridge over the dike" (Roughton 1998:10).

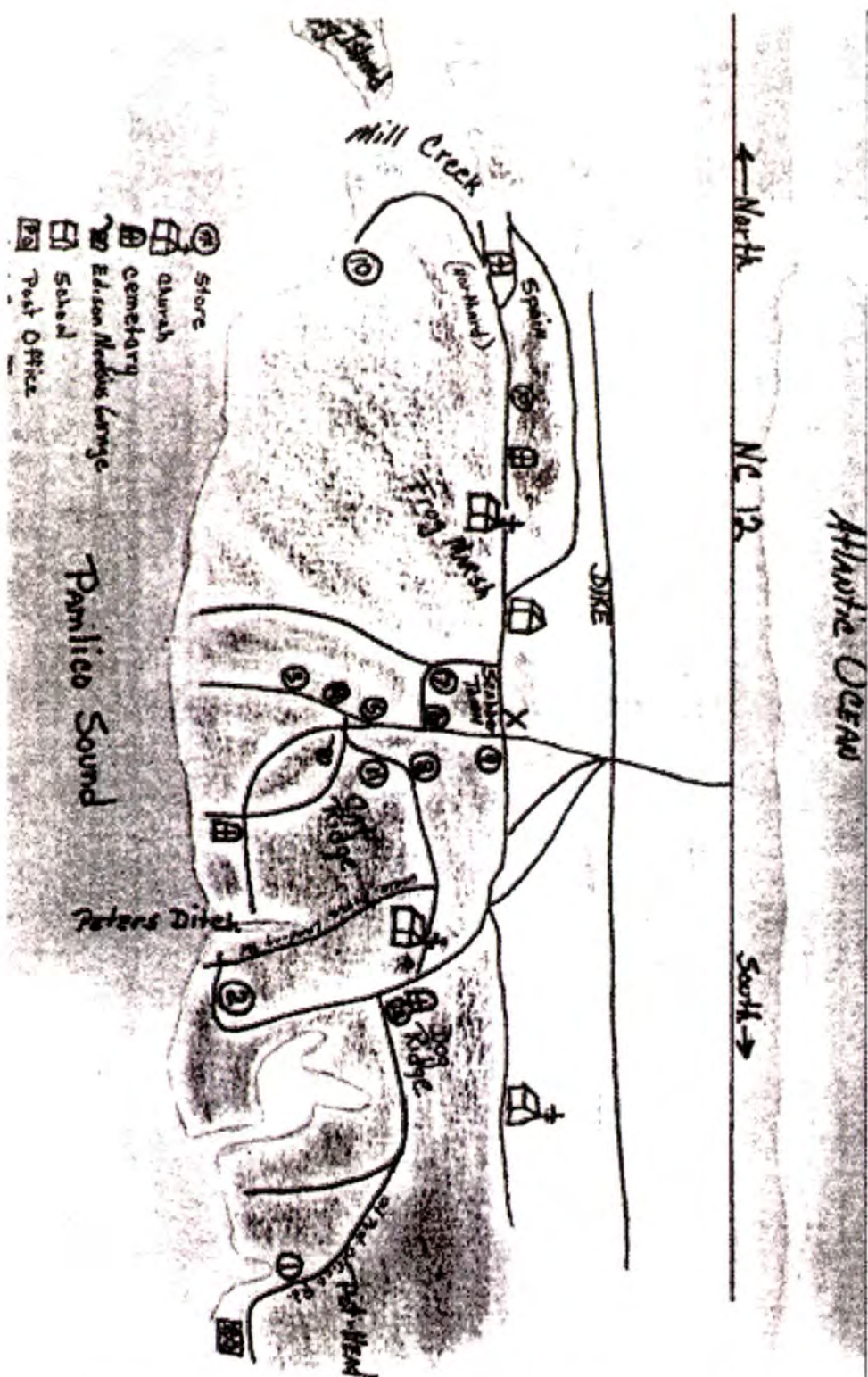


Figure 8: Late 1990s sketch map by Denise Gaskins depicting numbered stores, neighborhoods, cemeteries, and other landmarks of mid-twentieth-century Avon (Source: *Hatteras Monitor*, September 1994).

The “Great Atlantic Hurricane of 1944,” which hit on September 14, was particularly devastating in Avon. In the 1930s the Civilian Conservation Corps had installed miles of fencing on the beach to collect sand as a defensive barrier against storms. Avon was effectively ringed by sand walls that captured the storm surge from the sound, creating a deep pool there. Cars and trucks were covered by water and houses sent adrift crashed into each other. Of the town’s 115 residences, 96 were severely damaged and/or washed from their foundations (Barnes 1998:77; Quidley 2000:8).

Three months after the hurricane, Avon remained in difficult straits. According to the *Raleigh News and Observer* (McMullan 1944), food was limited due to the loss of gardens and chickens. Greens that had been trucked in once a week from Norfolk were still unavailable due to the washing away of the “old sand road.” There was also insufficient moving equipment, bricks, and other materials, and the “few carpenters living in the village [were] inadequate, in view of the great amount of work to be done to make the homes tight against winter weather.” Not until late in December did a special committee formed to aid in Avon’s reconstruction begin to proceed with its work (Anonymous 1944).

Prior to the hurricane, Avon and a few other Outer Banks communities were noted for their freight houses, which were built upon stilts in the Pamlico Sound. These were way stations where large freight boats picked up fresh catches of fish and delivered goods that were carried back to the village in small boats. When the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers dug a new channel and harbor in Avon in 1946, it became possible for large boats to come directly into town. The freight houses, accordingly, were moved to land or allowed to sink into the waters (Stick 1958:287).

In the late 1940s, Avon had a population of about 500. It stood at the north terminus of the new paved road, which connected it with Buxton and Hatteras Village. In spite of its substantial size—it was the third largest community on Hatteras Island—it had no regular accommodations for tourists, which reflected its relative isolation even at the middle of the twentieth century (Stick 1949:70).

Into the 1960s a tiny post office, a hub of local activity, stood in the old core of Avon. It subsequently moved out to NC 12. There were three stores remaining in Avon at the time. Charles’ Store was located on NC 12. Within the village, the other two stores—Anderson Meekins’ and Pritchard’s—stood within half a block of each other (Roughton 2000a:24-25; 1999a:22).

Avon was severely damaged by Hurricane Gloria in 1985. Anthony Bailey (1989:174-175), a British travel writer, described it in the immediate aftermath of the storm:

Avon is a mess. The village—noteworthy for possessing Hatteras Island’s one movie theater—sits in a broader patch of the island, though it would have been better disposed had it been higher than broader. Avon was undoubtedly not beautiful before Gloria; it has the air of a squatter camp slowly and penuriously improved, the sort of place that was into do-it-yourself before handyman home restoration became modish. And now much of the improvement has been washed away.... Many things—like refrigerators and television sets—are still to be seen standing out in yards as if to dry, while carpets and couches air on front porches. Avon’s houses are mostly single-story. Some homes are former trailers, and many of them have been lifted off their concrete-block foundations and are now lying at

various angles of heel; one is on the verge of sliding into Pamlico Sound.... [M]ost had four or five feet of water in them; the owners of two hundred homes have lost their major appliances; salt water has damaged a great deal of wiring and plasterboard beyond repair; and many carpets and pieces of furniture will never be the same....

Since 1985, and subsequent storm and hurricane damage, the village has been not only cleaned, but much altered. Many of its houses have been raised on wooden piles, where they nest in open expanses of grass. Much of its historic character, for better or worse, has disappeared in the face of safety, modernity, and tourism.

Buxton

Within the community of Buxton, the Cape Creek archaeological site extends for about one-half mile along the Pamlico Sound. Home to a Croatan village that at its height may have had 6,100 inhabitants, it was occupied by Native Americans into the early eighteenth century, at which point it was totally overwhelmed, as was the rest of Hatteras' Indian presence, by European colonists (Dervaes 1998:3).

Buxton was early known by Europeans as The Cape, for Cape Hatteras. It carried the name The Cape in 1873 when the U.S. postal service established a post office there bearing the same title. The postal service in 1882, however, as it did repeatedly throughout the Outer Banks, gave the community a new name. The name—Buxton—was assigned in honor of judge Ralph P. Buxton who had been a candidate for North Carolina's governorship in 1880 (Powell 1968:78; Stick 1958:294).

An 1852 map of North Carolina's coast shows a few trails and a small number of dwellings in Buxton. The only named resources in the community are the lighthouse and a site on the sound bearing the name "Palmetto" (Adams 1852). An 1872 map shows little change, other than the addition of the site of the new lighthouse and of "Jennet's Mill" on the sound (Iardella and Hodgkins 1872). An 1881 (U.S. Coastal and Geodetic Survey) coastal chart depicts the principal road with a few extensions and only four named resources, the lighthouse, a beacon, the Cape Hatteras Lifesaving Station, and the Creed's Hill Lifesaving Station (Figure 9). The few Buxton dwellings depicted on this map—far fewer than those required to hold the community's residents—are all located on the Sound.

Buxton was, and still is, most noted for the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse (Plate 18). About 1802 the first Hatteras lighthouse was completed. Soon found to be inadequate, it was raised and refitted in 1854 and replaced entirely after the Civil War. The new 208-foot-tall brick lighthouse rose 600 feet northeast of its predecessor in order to remain clear of encroaching tides. It was first illuminated in 1870 and shortly thereafter the older structure was blown up and all but its foundation removed. Due to the changing shoreline and lapping waters, the new lighthouse was itself temporarily abandoned in 1935, replaced by a skeleton steel structure set back in the Buxton woods. Erosion control efforts by CCC crews in the late 1930s proved successful, however, and a light—automated for the first time—was returned to the brick structure in 1950. Subsequently decommissioned for good and threatened by water yet again, the entire landmark brick structure was moved 2,900 feet in June and July of 1999 to its current site where it stands, at present, well clear of the pounding surf (Stick 1958:290-291).

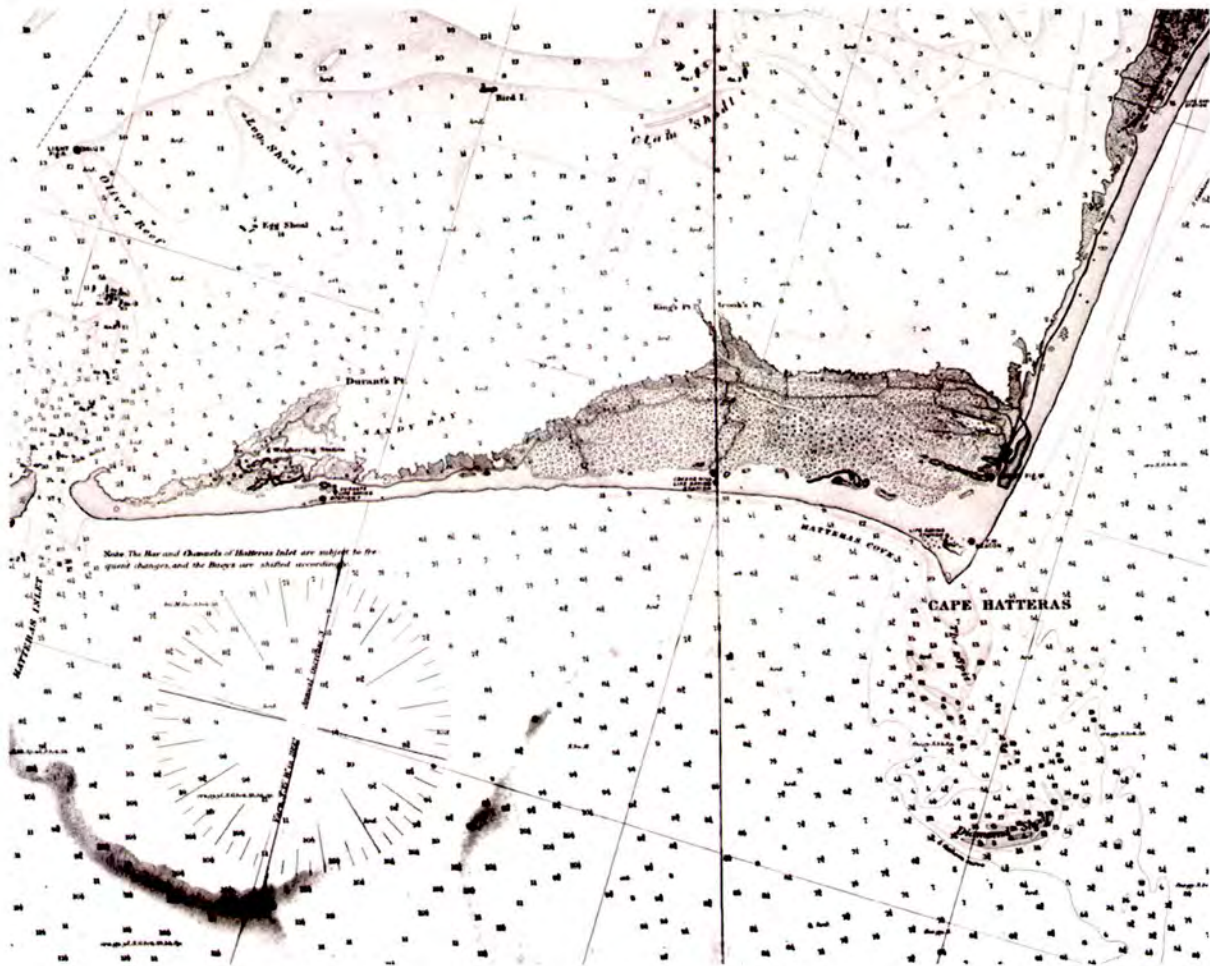


Figure 9: Buxton Village on U.S. Geodetic Coast and Geodetic Survey Coast Chart No. 139 of 1881 (north to top) (courtesy of the North Carolina State Archives)



Plate 18: Cape Hatteras Lighthouse near the turn of the century (Courtesy of the North Carolina State Archives)

Buxton in the late 1940s was the second biggest community on Hatteras Island. Its population of about 650 trailed only that of Hatteras Village, which had perhaps 50 more residents. The new paved road connected it to Avon to the north and Hatteras Village to the south. In the late 1940s it was home to the new Hatteras Island infirmary and hospital and a new electric power plant. It had a single dress shop at that time as well. Visitors could take rooms in several local homes or lodge at five tourist cottages that stood in Cape Hatteras State Park near the lighthouse (Stick 1949:70-71; Quidley 2001a:7).

In 1955 the school in Buxton Woods was replaced by a new building. For the first time, a Hatteras school served elementary school children from Hatteras Village, Avon, and elsewhere on the island (Quidley 2001a:27; 2001b:23-24). Competition between the towns for the school, and distaste at its having been located in Buxton, led many high school students to drop out in the 1950s (Burrus 2004). The current large high school, however, serves students island-wide.

Frisco

Frisco is located at the western end of the Buxton (or Cape Hatteras) Woods between Hatteras Village and Buxton. It was in existence, under the name Trent, during the Civil War, when Federal forces erected small fortifications there that were never challenged. In 1878-79 the Federal government established a lifesaving station in the community, which was transformed into a Coast Guard station prior to deactivation (Stick 1958:294-295).

When a post office opened in the community in 1898, it bore the name Frisco rather than Trent. In the late 1940s, Frisco was the smallest village on the Outer Banks, containing less than 50 people (Powell 1968:183; Stick 1949:71).

Hatteras Village

Hatteras Village, also simply known as Hatteras, is located at the southern tip of Hatteras Island. By the early 1780s, there was a small settlement there. An inlet was identified south of the village on James Wimble's map of 1733, but by the mid-1760s it had silted over, connecting Hatteras and Ocracoke islands. A storm reopened the Hatteras Inlet in 1846 and the two islands have remained separate ever since. Substantial enough to allow the passage of large boats, the inlet promoted a mid-nineteenth-century growth surge in the village. Hatteras had become a substantial enough community to receive a post office, which bore the name Hatteras, at the early date of 1858 (Van Dolsen 1999; Powell 1968:217). (The centrality of the community is perhaps reflected in the fact that the postal service never imposed a new name upon it.)

At the onset of the Civil War, the Confederacy established two small forts at Hatteras. Union forces seized these in August 1861 and remained as an occupying force throughout the war (Van Dolsen 1999). After the war the village again prospered. Residents constructed houses, opened stores, and reestablished water-borne freight connections with Little Washington, New Bern, and Elizabeth City on the mainland. In 1878 the government erected a lifesaving station on the Atlantic side of the community and two years later transferred the Hatteras weather station there from Buxton. By 1884 Hatteras had four stores and, between 1885 and 1891, was home to the Wainwright Company's porpoise oil and leather manufactory (Van Dolsen 1999).

The 1920 federal census separated the village from its township. In that year 550 people divided amongst 127 families lived in the town. According to Van Dolsen (1999) most Hatterasmen continued to make their livings as their eighteenth- and nineteenth-century predecessors had:

Unlike in 1870, the [1920] census taker did not seem to recognize the way in which a Hatteras head of household supported his family—through fishing, hunting, gardening and raising a few pigs—as holding an occupation. The census taker listed most residents as having no occupation; those he did list with occupations included 26 fishermen, 12 sailors, 14 coastguard members, 8 boatmen, 5 merchants, 2 teachers, 2 engineers, 2 fishbaggers, a fish inspector, a laborer, a washerwoman, a salesman, a machinist, a nurse, a clerk, [and] a wireless operator.

Traveling from Hatteras to other communities on the island and mainland was a time-consuming endeavor during the first half of the century. According to Lizzie Austin in 1983 (quoted in Van Dolsen 1999): "From Frisco to Buxton they rode on horseback and from Hatteras to Buxton they

went in little gas boats that took about an hour and a half. They went to Elizabeth City by sailboat. They would leave early in the morning and would get there at night.... There was also one automobile in Hatteras. The owner charged 15 cents to take the car down the road or out on the beach.”

Calvin Burrus (2004), who grew up in Hatteras Village, recalled being taken in a small boat to Engelhard to visit a dentist in the 1930s. They encountered a fierce storm coming back across the sound, which caused his newly doctored mouth to bleed so profusely that he was given iron pills for a year afterwards.

Hatteras was the largest village on the Outer Banks until 1940, when it was surpassed by Wanchese. A decade later Manteo’s population topped Hatteras’ as well. The village remained the largest on Hatteras Island, however. The Manteo newspaper (quoted in Van Dolsen 1999) described it in 1948 as:

built on no general lines... The waterfront is on the protected sound side, and it is from here that the approximately 40 trim fishing craft carry on their business. For fishing is the business of most of the inhabitants, of which the village claims about 700...there are eight stores, a post office, several fish packing houses and an ice plant...(which) affords electric power for the homes and stores of the village... Hatteras village has a moving picture theater which shows twice each week...within the last 12 years...the famous banks ponies have been removed from the Island as their grazing and hoofs destroyed much of the grass and other vegetation needed to preserve the loose soil.

The percentage of Hatteras fishermen declined from nearly one-third in 1870 to below a quarter in 1950. This decline has continued steadily into the twenty-first century (Van Dolsen 1999).

As it did the island’s other villages, the construction of a paved NC 12 in the late 1940s and the 1964 completion of the Bonner Bridge dramatically altered Hatteras Village. Van Dolsen concludes her sketch of Hatteras by noting that since the bridge’s opening: “[T]he number of visitors to Hatteras has increased dramatically. Rental houses for tourists have sprung up on all sides of the village, and a new Holiday [Inn] Express and upscale shops were constructed for the tourist trade at the [Ocracoke] Ferry docks.” Change and growth continue on a daily basis in Hatteras, with the tourist industry a dominant aspect of the town’s character and appearance

F. Architecture and Landscape

House Types

There are only a few traditional and national house types on Hatteras and Ocracoke islands. These are largely mirrored on Bodie and Roanoke islands and in the communities on the mainland that look across Pamlico Sound toward the Outer Banks. The basic traditional types are one- or two-room, one-story dwellings; one-story with a loft above or story-and-a-jump houses; and two-story, one-room-deep dwellings or I-house. The national types are bungalows, foursquares, and plain gable-front or –side cottages. On Hatteras Island all of these types survive, most notably clustered together or extended along NC 12 in the villages of Avon, Buxton, and Hatteras.

The appearance of Hatteras Island's earliest houses, indeed of those houses built from settlement through the antebellum period, is largely a mystery. As early as 1806 one visitor was impressed by the island's "two-story houses, and comfortable living" (quoted in Torres 1985:65). This would likely have been the one-room-deep I-house form. Bosbyshell (quoted in Heath and Phelps 1999:26) noted in 1895, however, that Hatteras Island's houses were generally one-story high and square with a porch set into one corner. They had no cellars or foundations, but rather were supported by wooden piles or large props driven into the ground. In place of plaster, their walls were often lined with paper. This description suggests the coastal-cottage form, with an engaged porch and room at the front elevation. Unfortunately, neither of these types survive from the early years. There are no known two-story houses, whether one or two rooms deep, that survive on Hatteras from the eighteenth century or the opening or even the first half of the nineteenth century. And not a single coastal cottage has been identified on the island.

The difficulty in determining what Hatteras' early dwellings looked like is compounded by lack of early physical and graphic evidence. Only a few dwellings that may predate about 1890 survive in Avon, Buxton, and Hatteras villages. Historic photographs of residences also fail to survive from prior to the close of the nineteenth century. At a minimum, it is clear that Outer Banks' residences were invariably of frame and almost always clad with weatherboards or shingles. Wood was difficult enough to come by on the Banks without the added difficulty and expense of acquiring brick or stone building materials.

Graphic and physical evidence suggests that Hatteras' early residential forms included at least one-story, one- or two-room dwellings, along with story-and-a-jump houses. There are a few undated images, probably from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, that depict crude, one-story dwellings. One cabin in Trent Woods near Buxton is a one-story, gable-front, frame structure that, although makeshift, appears capable of standing on its own (Plate 19). Another, erected at an unidentified location on the Banks, appears so unstable that it is propped up, or at least given added support, by exterior braces that were perhaps salvaged ship spars (Plate 20).



Plate 19: Undated photograph identified as the "Mark and Crane Cabin" in Trent Woods (Courtesy of the North Carolina State Archives)



Plate 20: Undated photograph described as the crude house of a Banker resident (Courtesy of the North Carolina State Archives)

Two other images depict one-story structures that may not have been residences. A c.1898 image of a Hatteras I-house includes a secondary, two-bay, gable-end structure that may be a summer kitchen (Plate 21). A c.1900 photograph pictures a man identified as George Bailey standing in the doorway of a newly constructed, gable-front, three-bay building in Buxton that looks more like an office or commercial structure than a dwelling (Plate 22). Curiously, a similar structure, the Otis Meekins House (Avon #3), which also appears to be non-residential, survives in Avon. It was built about 1950 as a summer dwelling or “fishing camp” by a former Avon resident (Miller 2004) (Plate 50).

While the prevalence and appearance of early one-story dwellings on Hatteras is unclear, the importance of story-and-a-jump houses is unquestionable. Numerous nineteenth- and early twentieth-century examples survive in historic photographs and on the landscape as well. The story-and-a-jump type on Hatteras Island is a one-story, single-room-deep, gable-end dwelling with a full loft or “jump” overhead that is lit by gable rather than front- or rear-elevation windows.



Plate 21: I-house and secondary one-story structure identified as located at Hatteras after an August 1898 storm (Courtesy of the North Carolina Collection, UNC-CH)



Plate 22: George Bailey at the door of a one-story structure in Buxton c.1900 (Courtesy of the North Carolina State Archives)

The origin of “story-and-a-jump” is not known. According to North Carolina State University linguistics professor Walt Wolfram, the *Dictionary of American Slang* places its first use in 1894 (Wolfram 2004). Barnett (1979:72) described the form and posited its development, though did not address its linguistic origins, in her architectural history of Pamlico County:

Houses known to date from the 1870s in the county are few in number, but all express the same house form. Known locally as the story-and-a-jump house, this house form consists of a full one-story block to which a proportionate half story has been added. This form appears to be a developmental stage between one-story houses of the 1850s and 1860s and the two-story houses of the later nineteenth century. The story-and-a-jump houses are frame construction, three bays wide, single pile, and covered with a gable roof and exterior gable end single stepped shoulder chimneys. The first floor window openings contain 6/6 sash with a six-light sash mounted horizontally on the second floor in most examples. The interior consists of a hall and parlor plan with an enclosed stair entered from the hall.

An insufficient number of story-and-a-jump interiors were viewed on Hatteras to confirm their floor plans. However, Barnett’s exterior description is applicable to Hatteras examples of the form with one notable exception: Hatteras’ story-and-a-jump houses do not, and apparently did not, have front-elevation windows at their half or “jump” stories.



Plate 23: C.1862 drawing of story-and-a-jump Hatteras Island dwelling with a rangy oak in its front yard (Courtesy of the North Carolina State Archives)

A c.1862 drawing of a story-and-a-jump house on Hatteras depicts two gable-end loft windows, a shed roof across the rear elevation extending almost to the eaves, and a porch across the front elevation reaching high toward the eaves (Plate 23). A Cape Hatteras house in a photograph from around century also has a front porch that falls just short of the eaves, a rear shed extending up to the loft, and only a single window in the visible gable end (Plate 24). The porch roof of a Hatteras house in an early twentieth-century photograph extends up to the loft, which is lit at one-gable end by a single window (Plate 25). And a story-and-a-jump house looming behind a study of a Banker making yaupon tea has a sole window at its visible gable end (Plate 26).



Plate 24: Turn-of-the-century photograph of a story-and-a-jump house at Cape Hatteras (Courtesy of the North Carolina State Archives)

Story-and-a-jump houses continue to stand in Avon, Buxton, Hatteras, Ocracoke, Stumpy Point, Engelhard, and elsewhere on the Banks and along the sound. The National Register nomination for Ocracoke Village refers to the form as the “basic Ocracoke historic house type” (Keller, Keller, and Little 1990). Two Hatteras Village dwellings—the W.H. Gaskins House (DR-296) and the Caleb Stowe House (DR-338), both of which are included on the North Carolina National Register Study List—are early intact examples of the form. The Stowe House may date from about 1880 and the Gaskins House from about 1860 (Van Dolsen 1999). As discussed at their individual entries below, in Avon and Buxton story-and-a-jump houses survive as well. Seven still stand in the former community and two in the latter. The Oliver J. and Mary Midgett Gray House (Avon #48) is said to date from 1866, but is more likely to have been constructed in the 1890s (Gray 2003; Dare County Deed Books E/Page 299 and F/Page 88).

Despite the claim that Hatteras had comfortable two-story dwellings at the nineteenth century’s opening, the two-story form probably postdates the smaller story-and-a-jump form.⁵ It is found almost exclusively, at its core, as an I-house form on Hatteras. This form is two stories tall, one-room deep, more than one room across, and gable-ended. It is basically a taller version of the story-and-a-jump with a more spacious and better lit upper story. Clearly one of the earliest surviving houses on Hatteras is the 1871 keeper’s house at the Cape Hatteras Light Station. Its brick construction is an aberration on an island where even wood was at a premium, let alone masonry. It was reportedly built of brick rather than wood only because brick was left over from the construction of the lighthouse (National Historic Landmark Nomination 1998).

⁵ In her description of the story-and-a-jump form, Barnett also posited that it preceded the two-story dwelling. Architectural historian Penne Sandbeck (2004), however, who has worked extensively on the northern Outer Banks, notes that three two-story, antebellum houses still stand north of Manteo: Meekins Anchorage, the Adam Dough Etheridge I House; and Drinkwater’s Folly (or the Dough-Hayman-Drinkwater House). Two-story houses were therefore probably at least contemporary with, or perhaps even preceded, story-and-a-jump dwellings on the Banks.



Plate 25: Story-and-a-jump Hatteras house in the early twentieth century (Courtesy of the North Carolina State Archives)

A number of I-houses survive on Hatteras Island in Buxton and Avon. Some of these were extended by two-story rear ells that, depending on their placement, give the structures T- or L-shaped footprints. Four historic images well represent the type in the two communities. Three of these images are particularly informative, for they are of houses that continue to stand, albeit much altered over the years.

The basics of the I-house form and its most common expression on Hatteras—straightforward lines; a symmetrical, three-bay, front elevation with a central entry; a full-façade porch—are displayed in an unidentified c.1900 Cape Hatteras house (Plate 27). The most surprising element of the house is its board-and-batten cladding. A similar basic I-house, which still stands in altered condition in Buxton, is the Jennette-Brady House (Buxton #40) (Plates 28 and 201). It has been changed through the addition of modern siding, sash, and roofing. Most surprisingly, though, the jigsawed finish of its porch and gables is apparently not original, for a c.1904 photograph—probably taken not long after construction—shows a more simply fashioned porch. An early twentieth-century photograph of Buxton's Miller-White House (Buxton #10) depicts a long I-house with an asymmetrical front elevation (Plates 29 and 158). This may be due to two principal building periods, one preceding 1873, the other occurring in the last decade of the nineteenth century. This house continues to stand, though much altered and without the wooden picket fence so common at the time.



Plate 26: Banker making yaupon tea around the turn-of-the-century; story-and-a-jump dwelling in background (Courtesy of the North Carolina State Archives)



Plate 27: Unidentified Cape Hatteras I-house about 1900 (Courtesy of the North Carolina State Archives)

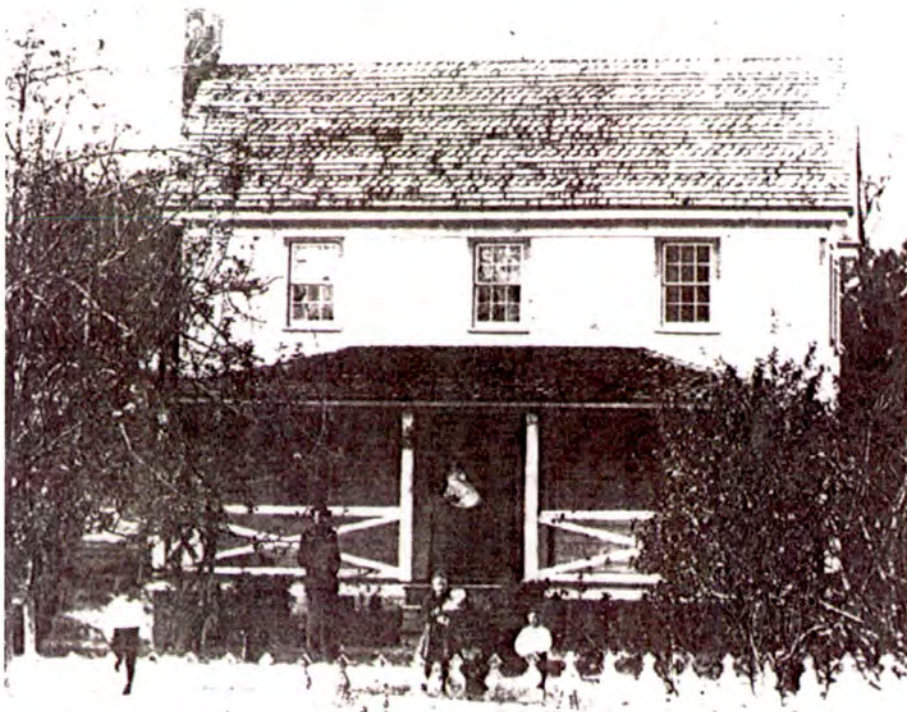


Plate 28: C.1904 photograph of Buxton's Jennette-Brady House (#40) depicting original treatment of walls, windows, roof and, in particular, porch (Source: Shelton-Roberts' *Lighthouse Keepers*)



Plate 29: Early twentieth-century photograph of Buxton's Miller-White House (last quarter of nineteenth century) (#10) with façade and wooden picket fence intact (Source: *The Sea Chest* Spring/Summer 1993)

One of the most telling historic photographs of an extant Hatteras structure is that of Buxton's Baxter B. and Josephine Gray Miller House (Buxton #12), which was built in the late 1890s. In spite of changes to its siding, sash, roofing, and porch, it appears to be a typical T-plan I-house (Plate 160). Imbricated shingles in its tilted façade and end gables, however, suggest a more elaborately finished structure. (The National Register-listed Theodore S. Meekins in Manteo and the Midgett House in Wanchese also display imbricated shingles on a tilted façade (Sandbeck 2004).) A more ornate finish is born out by a photograph taken of the Miller House during the first few years of the twentieth century (Plate 30). Before facing the ravages of storm and time, it had a deep front portico with a triangular pediment, decorative roof shingles and, most notably, at least one two-tier ell porch with an ornate jigsaw balustrade. Images such as this one indicate how much the houses of Hatteras Island have changed, through desire or necessity, over the years.



Plate 30: Baxter B. and Josephine Gray Miller House (1890s) (#12), at opening of twentieth century, with fine porches in place (Courtesy of the North Carolina State Archives)

The most common historic house types in Buxton and Avon and elsewhere on Hatteras Island are those from the early twentieth century that were popular nationwide: the bungalow, the foursquare, and the small gable-front cottage. No particularly notable examples of these are located in Avon or Buxton. Those that do stand tend to have basic finishes, either because that is the way they were originally conceived or because repeated storms have stripped off their finery. The Craftsman-style, for example, which can provide an ornate sheen to small cottages or bungalows and larger foursquares, is limited almost completely on the island to exposed rafter ends, some overhanging gables, and porches of tapered wooden posts on brick piers. Numerous examples of these popular national types are included below at the Avon and Buxton inventories.

Two altered Buxton foursquares that perhaps originally had Craftsman-style features—the Frank W. and Earle Jennette Miller House (#30) (Plate 185) and the Celia Miller and Walter Barnette

House (#31) (Plates 186 and 187)—are said to have been Sears' catalogue houses (Burrus 2004). If so, these houses, built by a brother and sister, must have been packaged for shipment by water. They were built within a few years of each other and are not identical, but may both have been based upon "The Garfield" kit house, which appeared in late 1920s/early 1930s catalogues (Plates 31 and 32). The tradition of prefabricated houses continues to survive on Hatteras Island at its many new manufactured houses and trailers.



Plate 31: Buxton's Celia Miller and Walter Barnette House (#31) in 2003



Plate 32: "The Garfield" from a late 1920s/early 1930s Sears mail-order house catalogue (Source: www.searsarchives.com)

Few residential interiors were viewed in the course of this inventory. Many interiors along with exteriors seem to have succumbed to modernization, which in turn has promoted the lifting of houses on piers and pilings high above the ground. Accounts of early interiors, particularly by local writer Rhonda Roughton, capture the appearance and use of Hatteras homes before the onslaught of modernity in the late twentieth century. The house of her grandfather Ignatius Grady Scarborough was, according to Roughton (2001b:24), “typical of the old homes” in Avon:

It had a large, roofed front and back porch with a large dining room and kitchen and one bedroom downstairs. The downstairs bathroom had once been a bedroom before indoor plumbing made its late arrival to the island. Upstairs were three large bedrooms, with plenty of room for us grandkids.

The interior walls of the entire house [were] paneled in tongue and groove woodwork. The outside was covered by cedar shakes, turned blackened gray by time. There was no fireplace, but a coal stove in the living room, later replaced by an oil burning stove.

Roughton’s “Granddaddy Alvin” and “Grandmommy Edna” had a larger house, which was painted white. (The Alvin W. and Edna Austin Price House (Avon #36) still stands, heavily altered, in Avon (Plate 183).) It had a roofed porch, always occupied by three or four rocking chairs, and another porch later converted to a sunroom. It included an eat-in kitchen, a sitting room, a living room, and four large bedrooms (Roughton 2001b:24). Roughton recalls that her grandmother, between her six children and numerous grandchildren, always seemed to have a house full of people who “ate a lot of stewed crabs and piebread there, in big noisy groups with lots of grandkids around” (2000a:25).

According to Roughton (2001b:25) the typical Avon residence was not built on pilings as many now are. Rather, its interior was plainly finished and uncarpeted, which allowed for relatively easy clean up of tidal flooding. After a storm, residents would put their furniture and linoleum in the yard to be washed and “The walls and floors of the house would be swept clean of the smelly brackish mud and scrubbed and mopped clean once again. Life would go on.” With the increasing use of carpets, electrical appliances, and other modern conveniences, flooding became much more disruptive, which has led many to raise their houses above ground and water. Anthony Bailey’s (1989:174-175) description, above, of Avon drying out after Hurricane Gloria in 1985 illustrates the difficulty of cleaning a modern Hatteras dwelling once the waters have breached its walls. (As part of his description of the hurricane’s aftermath, Bailey stated that Avon was “the very embodiment of wet-through and raggle-taggle misery” and continued, bluntly if undiplomatically, “Avon stinks.”)

An account of the Frisco (or Trent) community by Arthur Fulcher (2000:5) notes that his house in the 1920s was “like most homes in those days—a two story with a large hall.” He posited that the hall was large to allow, following a death, for a viewing in the home.

In general, again according to Roughton (2000b:18):

The original island homes were usually simple structures, with a rectangular shape and wrap around porch. The windows were lined up across from each other to provide a free-flowing draft; the covered porch served to keep the living room shaded from the sun. These homes were built before central heat and indoor

plumbing. The downstairs rooms were usually heated by one or two coal or oil stoves. Originally, kitchens were built as a separate building away from the main house, to safeguard the house from fire and probably to keep the heat of the oven away as well. As years went by, the homes were upgraded with indoor plumbing (by converting a bedroom), and electricity, but many of them still use oil heaters.

The will of Avon resident Emma Gray provides a sense of the basic furnishings of many island houses. She and her husband built the frame, two-story, T-shaped Emma Miller and Jarvis Gray House (Avon #24) in 1915. At the larger end of Avon's dwellings, it was nonetheless simply furnished. In her will, which she wrote in 1958 at the age of 60, Emma Gray left to a stepson personal property consisting of one gas stove, two coal and wood stoves, two complete beds, one platform rocker, one porch rocker, one Apex wringer washing machine, "inlaid kitchen carpet" (likely linoleum or the like (Miller 2004)), five quilts, and one studio couch (Dare Co. Will File 94-E-132). (When she died at age 94, her personal property was found to have retained no value.)

Only a few early non-residential buildings, largely limited to imported forms such as lighthouses and lifesaving stations or much-altered sheds or summer kitchens, survive on Hatteras Island. As so few survive within the APEs of the hotspot areas at issue in this report, a context has not been developed for them. They are, however, discussed in studies of the historic architecture of the villages of Ocracoke (Keller, Keller, and Little 1990) and Hatteras (Van Dolsen 1999) and, to a limited extent, in the National Register nomination of the mainland Lake Landing Historic District (Keller 1983). They are also addressed individually below at the inventories of Avon and Buxton.

The most notable non-residential resources located within the APE that encompasses Avon are cisterns. Even at mid-twentieth century, the only water available for household use on Hatteras outside of the Buxton-Frisco area was rainwater directed from rooftops into cisterns (Shuffler 1950:4). According to a reminiscence in the *Hatteras Monitor* of early twentieth-century life in Hatteras Village (Angell:1999a:17):

We got our water from two sources. Washing and cooking water came from a well. It had been hand dug in the sand, and you pulled up the water in a wooden bucket with a rope....

Drinking water on Hatteras didn't come out of the well. That was too scarce. Instead, every house had a cistern. This was a cypress-walled tank, fed by gutters and downspouts that drained the rainwater off the roof. The cistern caught the rainwater and stored it. And woe unto him who got caught using well water for washing. It not only brought down the ire of the family, but of the neighbors as well...who were, after all, dependent on the same sources, and they know the hardships that could come in dry spells.

Cisterns survive in Hatteras and Ocracoke villages (Van Dolsen 1999; Keller, Keller, and Little 1990). A few of wood, brick, or concrete also continue to stand behind or alongside Avon residences (Plate 33). None remain in use in Avon. Rather, they tend to hold colonies of algae and mosquitoes, an indication of the maintenance they once required to provide potable water.



Plate 33: Rectangular brick cistern to rear of Avon's late nineteenth-century Oliver J. and Mary Midgett Gray House (#48), through modern house piers

One other non-residential but domestic resource commonly found to the rear of island homes is the fish-cleaning stand (Plate 34). Although these are unlikely to approach 50 years of age, they are reminders of how fishing, at least recreationally, is still important to many year-round Hatteras residents.

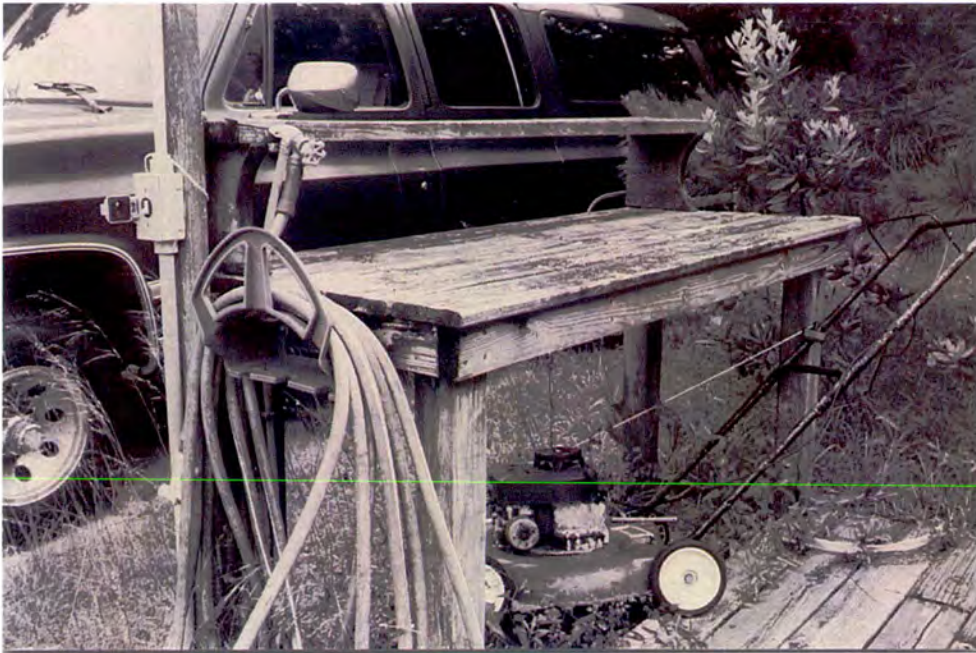


Plate 34: Modern fish-cleaning stand at rear of Thelma Barnett and W. Alfred Gray House (#1) in Buxton



Plate 35: Archie Scarborough House in 2001, prior to its move from Buxton to Frisco



Plate 36: Modern house on former Buxton lot of Archie Scarborough House

Two extra-design features more common to Hatteras houses than their mainland counterparts are the moving of structures, voluntary or not, and the use of salvaged materials. When Archie and Christine Midgette Scarborough built their Buxton residence in 1924—with the assistance of well-known local builders Rocky Rollinson and Bertie Dickson, Sr.—they used lumber salvaged three years earlier from the wreck of the *Carol A. Deering* (Plate 35). According to an account of the move of the house in 2002 from Buxton to Frisco, the ship’s former timbers, which made up the principal posts, remain in solid condition, with their wooden pegs in place (Buccheri 2002:4). A modern house now occupies the Buxton lot (Plate 36). (Other moved Buxton buildings include the former Gray Store (#16); the former kitchen at the Smith House (#20), which was brought from Hatteras Village; the Scarborough House (#27); the Gray-Midgette-Gaskins House, which originally stood in Avon (#29); the McDaniel House (#35); and the Quidley House (#37).) The Buxton house of Wade Barnette’s grandparents, erected in the late 1800s, in part utilized ship timbers. Typical of the time, it had no electricity, insulation, plumbing, or heating (Anonymous 1989). Historic images also depict houses that appear at least in part to be constructed of salvaged timbers (Plate 20).

Lots and Landscaping

The National Park Service identified numerous large parcels of land between the towns of Hatteras Island as part of its groundwork for establishing the Cape Hatteras National Seashore. These generally crossed the island. Typical of these were two tracts north of Avon. Tract No. 37, owned by the heirs of Wallace Gray, encompassed 12 to 15 acres “extending from sound to ocean.” Tract No. 40, known as the E.G. and C.T. Williams tract, contained 103.8 acres. It had 1,894 feet of ocean frontage and 2,504 feet along Pamlico Sound. Approximately ten percent of it consisted of marshlands on the sound (North Carolina Cape Hatteras Seashore Commission 1943).

Within towns such as Avon and Buxton, early tracts also often crossed the island. These were generally very narrow in comparison to their length. The tract associated with the Franklin P. and Susan Austin Williams House in Avon (#17) once extended from the sound to the ocean (Dare Co. Deed Book 36/Page 2248). The tract the Thomas and Joseph Ann Gray Gray House in Avon (#41) stands upon stretched 4,100 feet from salt to brackish water (Dare Co. Plat Book 8/Page 4). Ghosts of these lots are visible on modern tax maps, but only a few survive even in part. The vacant Zion B. and Frankie Austin Scarborough (#26) and William L. and Courtney Gaskill Scarborough (#27) houses in Buxton continue to occupy a long 13.44-acre lot, in part because of legal and familial complications. Because of government ownership of beachfront property, no Avon or Buxton tracts continue to reach from the sound to the ocean, but even without government ownership, economics would make their continued existence virtually impossible.

As a result of parents dividing their long lots among their children, modern economic pressures, and the lure of once inconceivable land prices, lot sizes have been whittled down to the nub over the past century. This makes it difficult to determine what house yards and landscaping once looked like. Compounding the difficulty is the loss of manmade and natural landscaping features to repeated storms. Outbuildings and features such as kitchens, garages, outhouses, sheds, and fences have been tumbled or washed into the sea.



Plate 37: View from Cape Hatteras Lighthouse west toward Buxton Woods

Most of Avon's lots have been largely denuded in the past 60 years. Expanses of trees such as those in the Buxton or Trent Woods west of Buxton have all but disappeared (Plate 37). In Buxton a number of lots retain some mature oaks (Plate 38), but in Avon and elsewhere the most notable landscape features associated with houses are sweeps of lawn, structures raised on pilings, and low, lush fig trees (Plates 39 and 40).



Plate 38: Trunk of mature oak in front yard of Buxton's Baxter B. and Josephine Gray Miller House (#12)



Plate 39: Avon's Hooper Family House (#45) raised on pilings within clear expanse of lawn



Plate 40: Spread of fig trees in grassy front yard of Avon's Iantha O'Neal and Charles T. Williams II House (#58)

V. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

A. North Pea Island/Canal Area / TIP No. R-3116F

Resources Listed in the National Register

Oregon Inlet Station Northern tip of Pea Island immediately south of Oregon Inlet Dare County

History

The statement of significance in the National Register nomination for the Oregon Inlet Station (Whittington 1975) reads in part:

Oregon Inlet Station, constructed in 1897 and remodeled in 1933 and 1970, is the oldest active Coast Guard Station in the State of North Carolina.

The present Oregon Inlet Coast Guard Station is the continuation of the Oregon Inlet Lifeboat Station, one of the first seven sites selected by the Lifesaving Service on the Outer Banks in 1874. The other stations were: Caffrey's Inlet, Chicamacomico, Jones' Hill (renamed Currituck Beach), Kitty Hawk Beach, Little Kinnakeet, and Nag's Head. By 1883, twenty-nine stations had been established. All but four of these stations were on the Outer Banks and several are still standing, however, most of them were converted into boathouses when larger stations were built and have been transferred to other government agencies, sold by the government, or destroyed.

...The original sites of the Bodie Island Lighthouse, the Confederate Fort Oregon built in 1861 and the 1874 Oregon Inlet Lifesaving Station have washed away and have become part of the inlet.

Oregon Inlet Station has never been a lighthouse in the traditional form.

The main building at Oregon Inlet is a representative and well-preserved example of the functional Shingle style of architecture characterized by the swooping, dormered roofline, deep porches and shingled wall and roof surfaces. The Shingle style was employed in Coast Guard stations and other coastal buildings by the Federal Government in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The Oregon Inlet Station is no longer active, but otherwise the above statement remains accurate.

Description

The succinct description in the National Register nomination for the Oregon Inlet Station (Whittington 1975) is as follows:

The present structure at Oregon Inlet Coast Guard Station is an enlarged and altered version of a turn-of-the-century story and a half frame prototype station

constructed by the U.S. Lifesaving Service along the Outer Banks of North Carolina. The residentially scaled structure is sided with wood shingles (typical of the area) and roofed with shakes. The shingle siding is presently painted white. An observation tower, bereft of its original pyramidal roof and catwalk rises on the east side. A concrete floored porch extends across the south side and continues up the east and west sides for fifteen (15) feet. The interior is subdivided for modern station functions and is fitted primarily with modern surface finishes, doors and trims. Three (3) wooden water tanks are immediately adjacent to the structure to the north. The roof is pierced by eight (8) dormer windows.

The exterior description remains accurate, although weathering and lack of maintenance have removed much of the white paint from the shingle walls and the mansard-roofed 1970 addition is partially buried in sand (Plates 41 through 44). The vacant station is boarded up and access to its interior was not attained.

Evaluation and Boundaries

The Oregon Inlet Station National Register nomination lists its period of significance as 1800-1899 and its areas of significance as architecture, commerce, social/humanitarian, and transportation. It appears to retain sufficient integrity to continue to merit National Register listing within this period under these areas of significance.

Its boundaries in the nomination are defined as a ten-acre square anchored by the following four UTM points:

<u>Point</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
A	18	452645	3958300
B	18	452740	3958120
C	18	452560	3958040
D	18	452460	3958220

The verbal boundary description is the following: "Station is located on northern end of Pea Island; east side State Road 1257, 0.3 miles north of North Carolina Highway 12."

Although the road network is not identical to what it was when the nomination was prepared in 1975, the station's boundaries remain the square defined by the UTM points (Figure 10).



Plate 41: Oregon Inlet Station – west side and south rear elevations; 1970 addition at right and Bonner Bridge at left



Plate 42: Oregon Inlet Station – south rear elevation



Plate 43: Oregon Inlet Station – north front and west side elevations; 1970 addition at left

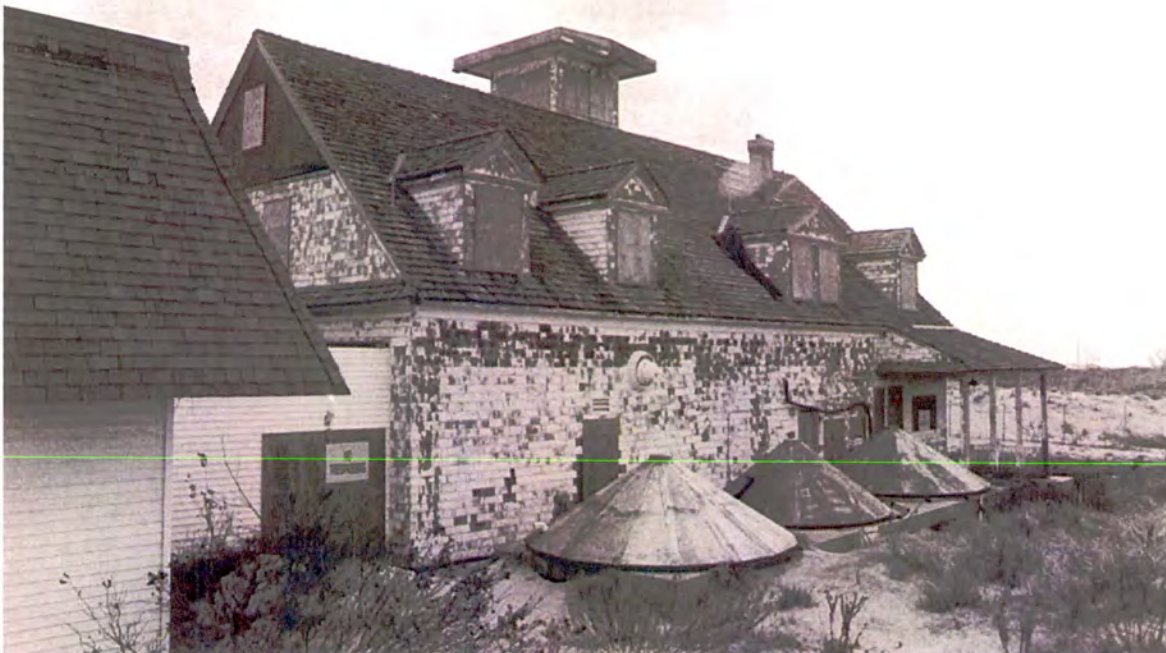


Plate 44: Oregon Inlet Station – north front and east side elevation

B. Old Sandbag Area / TIP No. R-3116E

Resources Recommended Not Eligible for National Register Listing

Former New Inlet Bridges

**Within Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge approximately 6.0 miles north of Rodanthe
Dare County**

History

Early maps and accounts indicate that inlets have historically opened and closed on the Outer Banks, particularly in the area between present Bodie Island and Rodanthe. The “here-again gone-again” New Inlet is a case in point. The name New Inlet first appeared on a map in 1738, but it was of minor importance. It had begun to close by the time Oregon Inlet formed in 1846. By 1922 it had completely closed and efforts by the state to reopen it in 1925 failed. Hurricanes in the fall of 1933, however, reopened the inlet as two small, separate channels in 1933. Over the new openings the state constructed two narrow bridges connected by elevated roadway, but the inlets soon closed and the bridges were abandoned to the elements (Stick 1958: 279, 283).

Description

The southernmost and smaller of the two former bridges has been reduced to the nubs of wooden columns from which its original appearance cannot be determined (Plate 45). The spacing of the columns, however, indicates that it matched the larger bridge that still stands partially intact to its north. This bridge is formed of numerous, three-column, braced bents. Each intact bent has three upright columns stabilized by X-shaped cross braces. The columns and braces of each bent support the bent’s floor beam or bent cap. Few of the bents stand at the northern portion of the bridge (Plate 46). It is more intact, retaining part of its roadway, at the center (Plate 47). At the south, the bents are again gone, either through the effects of weather and storms or as part of closing the bridge to traffic. Both bridges are greatly deteriorated and ruinous.

Evaluation

The former New Inlet Bridges do not retain sufficient integrity to support National Register listing under any of the Register’s Criteria. They are therefore not believed to be individually eligible for National Register listing. They stand alone in the wetlands of the Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge. They are therefore not part of any potential National Register historic district.



Plate 45: New Inlet Bridges - remnants of columns of southern bridge, looking west toward Pamlico Sound



Plate 46: New Inlet Bridges – remnants of northern bents of northern bridge, looking northwest

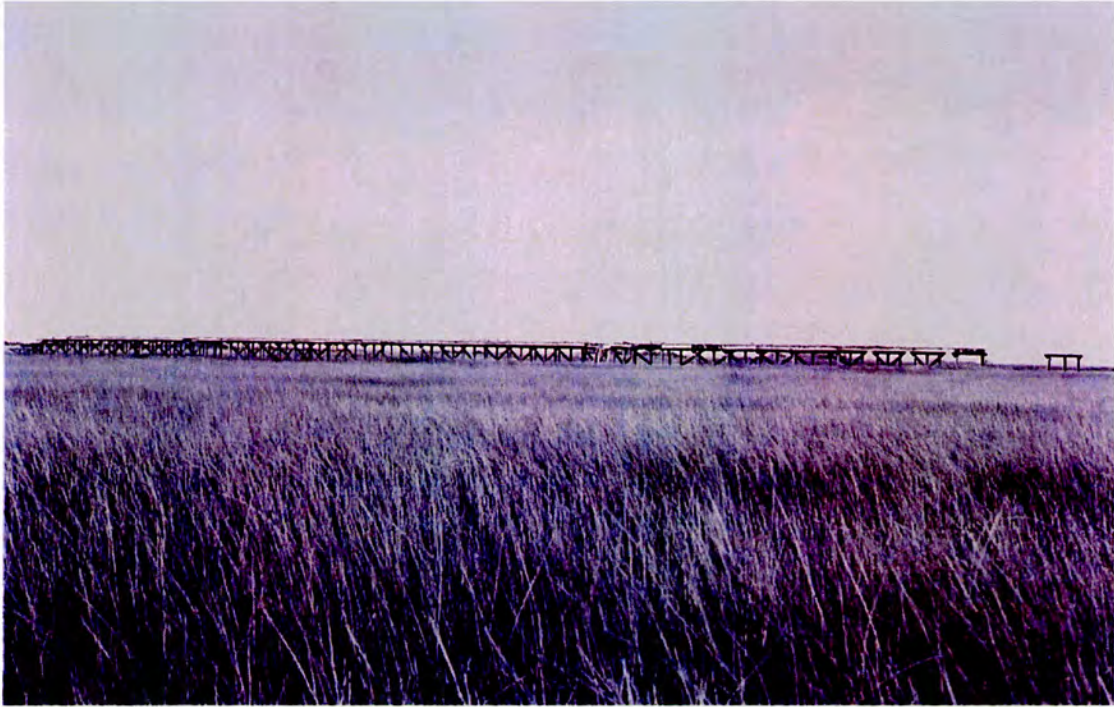


Plate 47: New Inlet Bridges – bents of central section of northern bridge, looking west

C. Buxton/Canadian Hole / TIP No. R-4070C

Avon Resources Recommended Not Eligible for National Register Listing

Potential Avon Historic District

**Portions of North End Road, Scarborough Road, Harbor Road, C.C. Gray Road, O'Neal Lane, Methodist Church Road, McMullen Road, and Williams Road
Avon, Dare County**

History

As noted above at the detailed history of Avon, the village early developed around a protected, wooded, soundside bay (Strock, Tyler, and Applewhite 1970:13). Its original name of Kinnakeet was changed to Avon in 1883 when its post office was renamed (Powell 1968:17; Stick 1958:287).

In 1852, according to a coastal survey map, the community was served by a few roads that extended to the Pamlico Sound from a trail roughly following current NC 12 (Adams 1852). Scattered houses, closer to the sound than the ocean, stood on small, clear lots. Along the sound, mills stood beyond the southern and northern ends of the village and a lookout station rose near its center. Subsequent nineteenth-century coastal charts suggest little change in the next three decades (Iardella and Hodgkins 1872; U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey 1881) (Figure 7).

Avon remained largely isolated well into the mid-twentieth century. Only with the coming of a paved road in the late 1940s, the development of the National Seashore in the 1950s, and the construction of the Bonner Bridge over Oregon Inlet in the early 1960s did the community come into regular contact with the mainland. Villagers were self-sufficient, raising much of their own foods and importing other goods via small sailing vessels from the mainland. They fenced gardens and yards to protect them from roving livestock. Drinking water was captured from roof runoff in cisterns (Roughton 2001a:14).

Many made their livings fishing in the sound. Other avenues of employment were transporting goods on the sound, working at lifesaving stations for the Coast Guard, running general stores, and picking eelgrass for processing off-island into mattress stuffing (Roughton 1992:12-13; Hooper 1983; Anonymous 1999:41). By the late 1930s, the village had a population of about 600 spread out along its sand roads (Roughton 1994a:24).

In spite of its small size, the village had a number of neighborhoods. At the north was the Norther'd or Spain; at the center were Scabbertown, Frog Marsh, Cat Ridge, and Dog Ridge; and to the south was Pot Head (Roughton 2001a:14 and 1994a:24).

The Great Atlantic Hurricane of September 14, 1944, devastated Avon. In part due to barriers built by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s, the village was ringed by sand walls that captured a lake of water from the soundside storm surge. The waters seriously damaged or

loosed from their foundations 96 of the town's 115 residences (Barnes 1998:77; Quidley 2000:8).

Residents erected many new houses after the storm. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers dug a new harbor and channel for the town in 1946, which allowed vessels to dock there for the first time. The community's sound-anchored freight houses soon relocated to the harbor (Stick 1958:287).

Avon's population of about 500 in the late 1940s trailed only the Hatteras Island communities of Buxton and Hatteras. At that time, though, it still provided no regular accommodations for tourists (Stick 1949:70). In the 1960s, as tourism grew in importance, much of the town's commercial activity began to shift west from the soundside village to the sides of NC 12 (Roughton 2000a:24-25; 1999a:22). By the opening of the twenty-first century, virtually all nonresidential activity had shifted to the highway.

Hurricane Gloria in 1985 ravaged Avon yet again (Bailey 1989:174-175). Since then much of the old community has remained denuded with its houses set on open grassy lots. Numerous new houses have been built near NC 12 and the Atlantic, an area once considered off-limits to any sensible homeowner. New infill has sprung up within the old community along and near the sound. Many of its old houses have also sprung up by being raised above potential floodwaters on tall wooden pilings.

Architecture

The inventory of the old village of Avon on the sound recorded 62 resources that appeared to be 50 years or older (Figure 11). Fifty-five houses make up the lion's share of these resources, supplemented with four cemeteries and a single church, fishhouse, and store. All of these, but for the cemeteries and one house (#4), are of frame. The resources largely retain their alignment along Avon's winding roads, but only a few have escaped major alterations to their cladding, porches, sash, and foundations. The earliest residences, dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, are story-and-a-jump houses and two-story, one-room-deep I-houses. Later nationally popular forms consist of gable-front cottages, bungalows, and foursquares. All of these resources are depicted in the photo catalogue of Avon that follows its tabular inventory below and at the individual assessments of the four Avon resources that are recommended individually eligible for National Register listing.

Avon retains seven story-and-a-jump houses, which are among the community's earliest structures. Three have or had story-and-a-jump ells that give them T-shaped footprints (#13, #21 (demolished while report was being prepared), and #32); one has such an ell oriented to give it an L-shaped footprint (#48); two have single-story ells; and one is affixed as a rear T to a two-story I-house (#10). Avon's purported earliest house—the Oliver J. and Mary Midgett Gray House (#48)—is a story-and-a-jump L-plan structure (Plate 95). It is said to date from 1866, but in all likelihood actually dates from about 1896. It is notable for retaining two trapdoors for letting out floodwaters, and a rectangular brick cistern.

The most intact story-and-a-jump residence in Avon was the Henrietta Scarborough and Issac T. Meekins House (#32), which was recommended individually eligible for National Register listing while this report was being prepared, but has since been demolished. A T-plan structure, it retained weatherboard cladding, a wraparound porch with chamfered posts, and early four-over-

four windows (Plates 79 and 135 through 138). The Meekinses likely erected it in the first decade of the twentieth century.

Of Avon's earlier houses, I-houses far outnumber story-and-a-jump dwelling. Nineteen I-houses were inventoried. A few of the I-houses had relatively modest square footage and one-story ells to their rear. Typical if altered examples of the form are the neighboring Henderson S. and Dorcas Price Miller House (#28) and Henrietta Miller and Chester Morgan House (#29), which overlook Avon's tiny harbor (Plates 75 and 76). Both were likely built about 1920.

More than two-thirds of Avon's I-houses are relatively spacious T-plan structures. These include two of the more intact houses in Avon, both of which are believed to be individually eligible for National Register listing. The Thomas and Joseph Ann Gray Gray House (#41) was constructed about 1900. At that time it occupied a lot that was 235' wide and about 4,100 long with frontage on both the sound and the ocean. The house retains weatherboards, two-over-two sash, and front and side porches supported by turned posts (Plates 88 and 142 through 145). At its front block are small jigsaw bargeboards. At its rear, partially covered by the ell porch, a rectangular concrete cistern survives.

The Emma Farrow Morgan Gray House (#24) also remains remarkably intact (Plates 71 and 129 through 134). In addition to weatherboards and two-over-two sash, it retains corbelled, interior-end, brick, chimney stacks; front and side porches with turned posts and jigsaw Eastlake brackets; and ceilingboard walls and ceilings. It too has a rectangular cistern to its rear.

The remainder of Avon's early houses utilize common, nationally popular forms. Either from choice or the effects of storms, these are plainly finished. Two two-story, two-room-deep foursquares stand in the town (#58 and #60). The T. Columbus and Alziria Scarborough Miller House (#60), built in 1928, has window sash and porch posts that minimally reflect the Craftsman style (Plate 107). The town also has two one-story or workingman's foursquares (#17 and 54). The notable features of the Gladys and James W. Scarborough, Jr. House (#54) are its low-hipped dormers and wraparound porch (Plate 101).

More than a third of Avon's early houses are one-story cottages, some that qualify as Craftsman-style bungalows, others that are simply modestly finished, gable-front structures. Two small bungalows stand next to each other on Methodist Church Road. The Agnes Meekins and Evan Williams, Jr. House (#37), built in the early 1950s, is a late expression of the style complete with tapered wood posts on brick piers, four-over-one sash, and a porte cochere (Plate 84). The George and Mabel Meekins House, probably erected in the late 1930s, has a similar porch treatment and sash, as well as exposed rafter ends (Plate 85).

Most of Avon's one-story houses are more simply treated gable-front structures. Typical examples include the Edna Midgett and Walker B. Scarborough, Sr. House (#7) (Plate 54) and the Elsie Scarborough and James Sawyer House (#8) (Plate 55). Built next door to each other on the aptly named Scarborough Road by a brother and sister, they probably both rose not long after the great hurricane of 1944.

The three nonresidential buildings recorded in the inventory are not significant for their form or integrity—they have been much altered through the years—but are notable for their former functions. Each is a single survivor of a once much larger cohort of similar buildings. The former Scarborough's General Store (now Country Elegance) (#18), erected in the late 1940s, is the only former general store to survive in old Avon (Plate 65). Though greatly altered, it still displays

some original wooden flooring and counters. St. John's United Methodist Church (#43) is a 1956 structure that replaced the community's first Methodist Church, which was completed in 1880. Its brick veneer is a rarity amidst the sea of vinyl, aluminum, asbestos, and weatherboard-clad structures of old Avon (Plate 90). The last of Avon's fish houses is the 1947 Gray Family Fish House (#47). Though its openings and materials are reworked and altered, it retains its plain, one-story, gable-end, rectangular form, along with a site alongside Avon's harbor (Plate 94).

The old Avon inventory includes four cemeteries, all of which display a preponderance of straightforward gravestones. Most of the burials in the Gray Cemetery (#33) and the Scarborough Cemetery (#62) date from the mid and late twentieth century. These cemeteries are relatively large, containing about 60 to 70 marked graves. The much smaller Gray/Miller Cemetery (#55)—the 15 burials of which are marked by tall, thin gravestones with flat, round, and segmental-arched tops—dates from between 1863 and 1939 (Plate 102). The Zion-Scarborough Cemetery (#34)—recommended as eligible for National Register listing—is the community's most notable graveyard. It has 63 graves, about a third of which date from the nineteenth century and half from the first half of the twentieth century. Its gravemarkers are noteworthy for their age and representative nature, rather than any particular design hallmarks (Plates 81 and 139 through 141).

A tabular inventory of Avon's early resources, along with a photograph of each, follows.

	NAME & ADDRESS				NR INTEGRITY	NR RECOMMENDATION
1	Dammon E. and Alice Meekins House/ 40523 North End Road, Avon (PIN #064017124326)	5.71	One-story, gable-front, three-bay, frame house with hip-roofed front porch supported by square posts. Replaced two-over-two sash. Concrete piers. Asbestos siding. Property now a trailer park (Plate 48).	In 1947 Eliza Ann Meekins and Moody and Missouri Meekins transferred the parcel upon which this house stands to Dammon E. and Alice Meekins (Dare Co. Deed Book 33/Page 431). According to tax records, Dammon and Alice erected the house about 1950.	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
2	Sands of Time Trailer Park Office at 40523 North End Road, Avon (PIN #064017124326)		One-story, gable-end, three-bay wide, frame trailer park office structure; modern artificial T-111 siding, sash, and full-façade porch; concrete flue stack at center of asphalt-shingled roof (Plate 49).	According to tax records, one of the two permanent buildings on this lot was built in 1950 (#1). This building—which houses the office of the Sands of Time travel trailer park that extends for five acres to its rear—appears to be less than 50 years old. Its current owner is Gracie M. Gray, daughter of the Dammon and Alice Meekins.	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
3	Otis Meekins House/ North End Road, Avon (PIN #064017028381)	.9	One-story, gable-front, vacant and deteriorated, summer dwelling. Three-bays wide, four-over-four sash, asbestos siding and, in front gable, asphalt shingles. Exposed rafter ends. Small, slightly shorter ell at rear, raised on concrete piers, which also support front deck (Plate 50).	According to tax records, this house was built in 1950. Although it looks like a store, it was actually used as a dwelling or “fishing camp” by Otis Meekins when he returned to Avon each summer (Miller 2004).	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
4	Noah Price House/ 40576 North End Road, Avon (PIN #064017029044)	.35	One-story, gable-front, four-bay house of rusticated concrete block with rusticated porch base supporting later turned posts. Two-over-two sash; asbestos in gables. Largely obscured by trees (Plate 51).	Tax records assign a date of 1950 to this house. It was probably first owned by Noah Price and then by his son, Juan. In the early 1950s, Noah and Juan showed movies to local residents in one of its rear rooms (Miller 2004).	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
5	E. Blucher and Beulah Gray Scarborough House/ 40187 Scarborough Road, Avon (PIN #064017027021)	.35	Two-story, frame, gable-end, T-plan house with three-bay single-pile front block and gable-end, single-pile, rear ell with one-story extension to rear. Screened full-façade porch at front and porches at either side of ell. East ell porch retains original chamfered posts. Weatherboarded and, at much of front block, asbestos shingled. Two interior-end brick stacks. Two-over-two sash. Raised on concrete piers. Reportedly has trap doors in its floor that were once used to alleviate the effects of storm surges (Miller 2004) (Plate 52).	According to tax records, this house was built in 1920. However, it was likely erected by Erskine Blucher Scarborough (1890-1967) and his wife, Beulah Gray Scarborough (1897-1974), about 1925, the year Blucher was deeded its lot by his parents, Farrow L. and Melvina (or Melvinia) P. Scarborough (Dare Co. Deed Book 7/Page 471; Miller 2004; Roughton 2004). Blucher and Beulah are buried in the Scarborough Cemetery in Avon. His marker notes his service as a Boatswain’s Mate First Class in the U.S. Coast Guard and in WWI and II (Roughton 1999a:22). Four of Blucher’s brothers—Dewey (#6), Walker (#7), Farrow (#9), and Celestial Scarborough (#13)—lived on the block, as did a sister, Betty S. Gray (#10).	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
6	Dewey H. and Catherine Williams Scarborough House/ 40183 Scarborough Road, Avon (PIN #064017016919)	.36	Two-story, three-bay, frame, gable-end, two-pile house. Rear flank of rooms appears to be original. Later wraparound porch of square posts with upbraces. Weatherboarded first floor, asbestos shingles above. Some original four-over-four and later two-over-two sash. Raised, rectangular, concrete-block cistern to rear (Plate 53).	Tax records assign a date of 1919 to this house. It was probably built about two years later, when Farrow L. and Melvina P. Scarborough transferred its lot to their son Dewey Hobson Scarborough (1898-1964) (Dare Co. Deed Book 26/Page 5). Like his brother, Blucher, who lived next door (#5), Dewey is buried in the Scarborough Cemetery under a marker that notes his service as a Boatswain’s Mate First Class in the U.S. Coast Guard and in WWI and II. Dewey’s wife, Catherine “Kate” Williams Scarborough (1896-1991) is buried next to him. Four additional siblings—Walker (#7), Farrow (#9), and Celestial Scarborough (#13) and Betty S. Gray (#10)—lived on the block.	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD

	NAME & ADDRESS				NR INTEGRITY	NR RECOMMENDATION
7	Edna Midgett and Walker B. Scarborough, Sr. House/ 40181 Scarborough Road, Avon (PIN #064017015917)	.38	One-story, gable-front, frame cottage. Three bays wide with paired windows. Retains some original two-over-two and later replacement sash. Hip-roofed porch across front. Later shed affixed to side. Raised on concrete-block foundation (Plate 54).	In 1944 Melvina P. and Ignatious G. Scarborough deeded this lot to Edna Midgett and Walker B. Scarborough, Sr. (Dare Co. Deed Book 26/Page 176). Tax records say house built in 1945. Melvina was Walker's mother. Ignatious and neighbors Blucher (#5), Dewey (#6), Farrow (#9), and Celestial (#13) were brothers. Another neighbor, Betty S. Gray (#10), was a sister. Walker (1895-1993), who served as a private in the U.S. Army in WWI, is buried next to Edna (1906-1989) in Avon's Scarborough Cemetery (Roughton 1999c:22).	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
8	Elsie Scarborough and James Sawyer House/ 40179 Scarborough Road, Avon (PIN #064017014954)	.3	One-story, gable-front, frame cottage similar to neighboring dwelling (#7), but with more steeply pitched roof. Retains some original, paired, two-over-two and replacement sash. Has full-façade, shed-roofed, front porch and short one-story rear ell (Plate 55).	In 1944 Melvina P. Scarborough and Ignatious G. Scarborough deeded this property, which included the now separate lot next door (#7), to Edna M. and Walker B. Scarborough, Sr. (Dare Co. Deed Book 26/Page 176). Walker and Edna subsequently transferred this lot to their son-in-law and daughter, James and Elsie Scarborough Sawyer, who are believed to have erected the house (Miller 2004). The 1940 county tax date probably predates the house's construction, which nearly matches that of Walker and Edna's neighboring cottage (#7), by five or ten years. Elsie Sawyer continues to own the house.	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
9	E. Farrow and Addie Gray Scarborough House/ 40173 Scarborough Road, Avon (PIN #064017013840)	.38	T-shaped, two-story, frame house with one-story ell creating a cross-shaped footprint. Original front elevation unclear. Retains some original two-over-two sash and some original weatherboards supplemented with modern vertical-board siding. One interior-end brick stack at main block and one interior brick stack at ell. Later wraparound porch with square posts. Tiny gabled-frame shed building to side and wooden fence along part of boundary (Plate 56).	Tax records assign a 1920 date of construction to this house. It was built, however, by Edward Farrow Scarborough (1883-1973) following his 1904 purchase of its lot from J.F. Scarborough and wife (Dare Co. Deed Book K/Page 568; Miller 2004). Farrow's first wife was Rebecca Walker Williams (1883-1916), whom he married in 1903. Following her death, he married his housekeeper, Addie J. Gray (1897-1973). In the house they raised the children of his first marriage—Hattie, Isabella, Edward, and Sumner—and those they had together, Erskin and Kermit. Farrow—who is buried in the Scarborough Cemetery with Addie—was brother to neighbors Blucher (#5), Dewey (#6), Walker (#7), and Celestial Scarborough (#13) and Betty S. Gray (#10).	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
10	D. Nelson and Betty Scarborough Gray House/ 40171 Scarborough Road, Avon (PIN #064017012664)	.81	Two-story, gable-end, frame house with story-and-a-jump ell that creates T-shaped footprint. Not oriented to road. Some original four-over-four sash. Full-façade front porch with later heavy square posts; narrower square posts at side ell porch. Interior corbelled brick chimney at ell. Aluminum sided. Foundation hidden by sheet metal. Story-and-a-jump ell may be original block (Plate 57).	In 1903, the year given this house in tax records, Dameron Nelson Gray bought purchased its lot from E.H. and wife D.D. Williams (Dare Co. Deed Book 21/Page 113). Nelson Gray (1883-1960) was married to Betty Scarborough (1881-1964) (Miller 2004). (Nelson and Betty are buried in the Scarborough Cemetery in Avon. His marker notes that he served in the U.S. Coast Guard during WWI.) The house continues in the Gray family. It is owned by the Grays' daughter, Ruby G. Williams. Betty was the sister of neighbors Blucher (#5), Dewey (#6), Walker (#7), Farrow (#9), and Celestial Scarborough (#13).	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
11	Ruby C. and Cecil S. Williams House/ 40169 Scarborough Road, Avon (PIN #064017013673)	.3	One-story, gable-front, three-bay, frame cottage with exposed rafter ends. Paired windows at screened front porch. Later two-over-two sash. Recently raised on tall concrete piers hidden by wood latticework (Plate 58).	This house was likely not built in 1943, as tax records indicate, but rather around 1947, the year its lot was purchased by Cecil S. and Ruby C. Williams from Dare County (Dare Co. Deed Book 95/Page 372; Miller 2004).	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
12	Andrew Meekins House/ 40170 Scarborough Road, Avon (PIN #064017014697)	.19	T-plan, frame, front block and rear ell both a story-and-a-jump tall. Two-over-one, four-over-four, and six-over-six sash. Asbestos shingle siding. Two exterior-end concrete-block flue stacks. Altered front porch and enclosed rear porches (Plate 59).	The traditional form of this house suggests it rose near the turn of the century, rather than the late 1935 date in the tax records. In the mid-twentieth century, Andrew J. Meekins (1920-1969) owned the dwelling (Miller 2004). In the mid-twentieth century, he owned the eponymous "Ander's Store," which stands next door (#18). He lies in Avon's Hooper Cemetery.	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD

	NAME & ADDRESS				NR INTEGRITY	NR RECOMMENDATION
13	Celestial S. and Sudie Gray Scarborough House/ 40186 Scarborough Road, Avon (PIN #064017017817)	.2	Two-story, three-bay, center-hall, gable-end, frame house raised high on modern wooden piers. Two-over-two sash. Modern vinyl siding and shutters. Early one-story ell also raised on tall piers, as is ell deck and full-façade front porch. Interior concrete-block stack at ell and exterior end concrete-block chimney at front block (Plate 60).	The 1930 date assigned to this house by tax records appears to understate its age. It was probably erected around 1913, the year Celestial Sumner Scarborough received this parcel from his parents, Farrow L. and Melvina P. Scarborough (Dare Co. Deed Book 86/Page 17). In 1963 Celestial and his wife, Sudie P. Gray, transferred the house to its current owner, Orville C. Scarborough (Dare Co. Deed Book 137/Page 429). Celestial (1885-1968) and Sudie (1894-1980) are buried in the Scarborough Cemetery, as are five of Celestial's siblings and neighbors: Blucher (#5), Dewey (#6), Walker (#7), and Edward Scarborough (#9) and Betty S. Gray (#10).	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
14	Nellie Williams and George B. Price House/ 40147 Harbor Road, Avon (PIN #064017019868)	.39	Original one-story, gable-front, frame cottage raised to two stories by addition of shed-roofed dormers to either side of gable. Three bays wide. Later two-over-two sash and asbestos siding. Full-façade front porch with square posts and hipped roof. Raised on rusticated concrete-block piers (Plate 61).	This house, which was built by Nellie Williams (born 1912) and George Bright Price (1908-1989), was moved to this lot in 1946 (Miller 2004). Its appearance suggests it dates from the previous decade. The Prices purchased its lot in 1948 from Martha Williams, who later married Nick Gray, and Sabra Williams, the wife of J.E. Williams (Dare Co. Deed Book 34/Page 214; also Dare Co. Deed Book 92/Page 360 (1960)). George is buried in the Scarborough Cemetery in Avon. In 1994, when the cemetery was recorded, his wife had yet to join him beneath the double stone. The house remains in the Price family.	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
15	E.H. Scarborough House/ 40111 Harbor Road, Avon (PIN #064017011630)	.97	Story-and-a-jump, gable-end, three-bay, weatherboarded, frame house. Modern four-over-four sash, full-façade porch, and exterior-end chimney flue. Later aluminum-sided rear and side additions (Plate 62).	In 1901 Z.L. and Susan Scarborough deeded this lot to Edward Hughes Scarborough (Dare Co. Deed Book 3/Page 377). The house was likely built by E.H. in either 1910—the date assigned to it in tax records—or 1911, the date he actually recorded the deed. E.H. was the son of Farrow and Addie Scarborough (#9). In 2002 Agnes A. Scarborough, a widow, transferred the property to Milah S. Negrete (Dare Co. Deed Book 1455/Page 128).	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
16	Virginia and Ralph Scarborough House/ 40139 Harbor Road, Avon (PIN #064017017851)	.13	Three-bay, one-story, gable-front, frame bungalow. Craftsman-style front porch of tapered wood posts on high brick piers with added wheelchair ramp. One-over-one paired sash. Concrete-block retaining wall edges yard. Frame garage and shed to rear (Plate 63).	This house was built about 1948, the year its lot was transferred by Celestial S. and Sudie P. Scarborough—who lived on an adjacent tract (#13)—to Ralph and Virginia Scarborough (Dare Co. Deed Book 34/Page 231). (Tax records assign it a date of 1947.) Virginia Scarborough still owns and occupies it.	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
17	Franklin P. and Susan Austin Williams House/ 40134 Harbor Road, Avon (PIN #064017017611)	.39	One-story, frame, three-bay, hip-roofed, weatherboarded house with shaped rafter ends. Recently raised high on wood piers. Other changes include loss of chimney, replacement of full-façade porch with one-bay porch, and displacement of almost all original two-over-two sash (Plate 64).	Tax records state that this house was erected in 1945. It was likely built a decade or two earlier by Franklin Pierce and Susan H. "Sudie" Austin Williams (Miller 2004). In 1948 the Williamses transferred the house and its long, narrow, seven-acre lot—which extended all the way to the Atlantic—to their son and daughter-in-law, Goodrich F. and Jeannie Williams (Dare Co. Deed Book 36/Page 2248). Sudie (1879-1968), who is buried in Avon's Miller Cemetery, was the second wife of F.P. Williams. He was her third husband.	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD

	NAME & ADDRESS				NR INTEGRITY	NR RECOMMENDATION
18	Scarborough's General Store/ 40127 Harbor Road, Avon (PIN #064017014681)	.16	One-story, frame, gable-end building, much altered on the exterior by modern sash, porch, and artificial T-111 siding. Interior retains some original wooden flooring and counters (Plate 65).	This store, built in 1945 according to tax, was first owned by Andrew J. Meekins, whose nickname gave it the name "Anders' Store." In 1948 he bought the property from his parents, Branch and Naomi Meekins (Dare Co. Deed Book 34/Page 105). E. Farrow Scarborough (#9) bought the store in 1950 (Miller 2004; Dare Co. Deed Book 79/Page 205 (1958).) It subsequently became known as "Erk's Store" for Erskin Nelson Scarborough, Sr., who succeeded his father Farrow at the counter. It is now owned by Lois Miller who, with her husband, Dallas, bought the building in 1990 from Erskin and his wife, Enna (Dare Co. Deed Book 728/Page 173). Miller, the Scarboroughs' granddaughter, continues to operate the building as a store. She renamed it "Country Elegance" and sells gift and craft items rather than the wide variety of general goods it originally purveyed. Erk Scarborough, who died in 1998 at age 76, is buried in Avon's Scarborough Cemetery next to Enna (1924-1998).	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
19	Marie and Ebbie Hooper House/ 40146 Harbor Road, Avon (PIN #064017019699)	.61	One-story, three-bay, gable-front, frame, asbestos-sided house with some original two-over-two sash. Full-façade front and two-bay side porch. Exterior-end cinder-block flue. Rusticated sheet-metal panels hide foundation. Original front orientation unclear(Plate 66).	The 1920 date for this house in tax records probably refers to an earlier residence on its site. It was likely erected by Ebbie Hooper and his wife, Marie, about 1945, the year they purchased its lot from Sammie and Neva Williams (Dare Co. Deed Book 156/Page 303; Miller 2004).	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
20	Thomas J. and Abelena Quidley Meekins House/ 40195 C.C. Gray Road, Avon (PIN #063020919532)	.43	Modern pilings lift this story-and-a-jump, frame, asbestos-shingled, three-bay-wide house above the ground. Its many alterations are apparent at its porch; modern four-over-four sash, flue stack, and ramps and deck; and later one-story rear ell (Plate 67).	This house was likely built between 1920, the date assigned to it in tax records, and 1923, the year Thomas Jackson Meekins (1873-1962) purchased its lot from F.P. and Susan H. Williams (Dare Co. Deed Book 26/Page 429). Thomas is buried next to his wife, Abelena "Lee" Quidley Meekins (1878-1917), in Avon's Cyrus King Hooper Cemetery. In 1963, following Thomas' death, his heirs sold the property to Esther S. and Winfred R. Whitlock, both of whom are deceased (Dare Co. Deed Book 540/Page 377).	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
21	Seymour R. and Sara Robinson Gray House/ 40124 Harbor Road, Avon (PIN #064017015452) NB: demolished in July 2004.	.93	Story-and-a-jump, T-plan, frame house with later two-over-two sash, vinyl siding, and full-façade enclosed porch. One-story ell to rear. Two interior-end brick chimney stacks. Located off paved road on dirt path (Plate 68).	The house's story-and-a-jump form suggests its 1890 tax-assigned date is more or less accurate. It was likely up when Thomas (1856-1921) and Joseph Ann (1873-1951) Gray deeded the property to son Seymour Roosevelt Gray in 1921 (Dare Co. Deed Book 31/Page 337). (Thomas and Joseph Ann are believed to have occupied a different Avon residence (#41).) Seymour (1902-1977) and his wife Sara Margaret Robinson Gray (1911-1991) are the earliest recalled residents of the dwelling (Miller 2004). All four Grays are buried in Avon's Zion Scarborough Cemetery. Seymour's marker notes he was a Boatswain's Mate Second Class in the U.S. Coast Guard and served in WWII.	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
22	Banister B. and Blanch Gray Gray House/ 40122 Harbor Road, Avon (PIN #064017015325)	.69	Two-story, T-shaped, frame house with asbestos siding and original four-over-four sash. Enclosed front and side porches; one interior-end brick chimney stack. On dirt path off paved road (Plate 69).	This house was likely built for Banister B. Gray (1895-1919) and his wife, Blanch Rulan (1892-1984)—who was also born a Gray—both of whom are buried in Avon's Zion Scarborough Cemetery. It probably predates 1920, the year assigned to it in tax records, for Banister Gray died in 1919. In 1988 Percy D. and Venice Williams, Oley G. Hooper, and Faith H. and Jeffery Broughton sold it to its current owners, Phyllis G. and Clyde E. Stowe, Sr. (Dare Co. Deed Book 582/Page 7).	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD

	NAME & ADDRESS				NR INTEGRITY	NR RECOMMENDATION
23	Missouri Gray and Moody W. Meekins, Sr. House/ 40199 Harbor Road, Avon (PIN #064017013438)	.15	Two-story, T-plan, three-bay, gabled, frame house with asbestos siding and original four-over-four sash. Full-façade front porch and one side porch supported by Victorian turned posts and jigsaw decorative brackets. Additional one-story ell to rear. Interior-end brick stacks at rear of T and of ell. Modern exterior-end brick chimney at front block. Rectangular, overgrown, concrete and frame cistern at rear (Plate 70).	The tax date of 1918 for this house may be about a decade early, for it was purchased from Nelson and Betty Gray by its earliest known owner, Moody Winston Meekins, Sr. (1894-1968) in 1926 (Miller 2004). (The deed for this transaction was not recorded until 1952 (Dare Co. Deed Book 45/Page 30).) Moody's gravestone in the Hooper Cemetery in Avon notes that he served in WWI and in North Carolina with the U.S. Coast Guard in "surf" or life station duty. His wife, Missouri Gray Meekins (1894-1983), rests next to him.	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
24	Emma Farrow Morgan Gray House/ 40116 Harbor Road, Avon (PIN #064017013352)	.14	Two-story, three-bay, T-plan, gabled frame house. Retains most weatherboards intact, with addition of T-111 siding at one gable end. Sidelights at front entry. Original two-over-two sash. Notable ell and full-façade front porches that retain turned posts and jigsaw Eastlake brackets. Corbelled interior-end brick chimney stacks. Asphalt-shingled roof. Visible through windows are ceilingboard walls and ceilings and, in kitchen, early wood stove. Rectangular concrete-block cistern to rear. Vacant and deteriorated (Plate 71).	This largely intact dwelling was built for Charlie and Emma Farrow Morgan. Its tax date of 1915 approximately conforms with its appearance and the coming of age of at least one of its original owners (Emma died in 1994 at the age of 96.) Following Charlie's death, Emma married Jarvis Gray, with whom she lived in the house (Miller 2004). Emma willed the house to her sister, Lucy F. Miller who, with her husband, Dallas, transferred it in 1996 to Michelle Miller Smith, its current owner (Dare Co. Will File 94-E-132; Dare Co. Deed Book 1036/Page 425).	Medium to High	Recommended individually eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C. Not part of any historic district. See separate entry.
25	I. Stanley and Louisa Price Williams House/ 40191 C.C. Gray Road, Avon (PIN #063020917469)	.74	Two-story, three-bay, single-pile, weatherboarded, frame house. Raised high on wood piers. Full-façade front porch. Two-story rear ell. Major alterations include piers, modern one-over-one sash, new entry, and extensive rear addition and decks (Plate 72).	This house was built by Issac Stanley Williams (1887-1935) between about 1910, when he acquired its lot from Z.F. and Susan Scarborough (Dare Co. Deed Book W/Page 15), and 1920, the date tax records state it was built (Miller 2004). Stanley Williams is buried in the Hooper Cemetery in Avon with his second wife, Louisa C. Price (1892-1967). Their son, Dalton, and daughter, Tish, lived in the house until 1970 when, in the wake of their mother's death, Louisa's heirs sold it to John E. and Marion W. Hardy (Dare Co. Deed Book 173/Page 384A).	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
26	Andrew P. and Minerva Gray Williams House/ 40186 C.C. Gray Road, Avon (PIN #063020917295)	.46	One-story, asbestos-sided, frame cottage raised high on wood piers. Exposed rafter ends at asphalt-shingled, gable-front roof. Paired windows with later one-over-one sash. Tall interior brick chimney stack. Rectangular concrete-block cistern to side (Plate 73).	Tax records assign the date 1945 to this house. Its builders, who are buried in the Miller Cemetery in Avon, were Andrew P. (1880-1951) and Minerva Gray Williams (1884-1951) (Miller 2004). Not young at the time, they may have built it to replace an earlier house destroyed in the great hurricane of the previous year. Heirs transferred it to its current owner, son Hershhal P. Williams, in 1951 following the deaths of Andrew and Minerva (Dare Co. Deed Book 42/Page 622). Andrew Williams, Hershhal recalled, "fished his nets, oystered in the winter, and sometimes served as a hunting guide for 'those rich yankees'" (Williams 1999:38).	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD

	NAME & ADDRESS				NR INTEGRITY	NR RECOMMENDATION
27	William B. and Caroline Gray Miller House/ 40156 O'Neal Lane, Avon (PIN #963020905942)	.41	Two-story, three-bay-wide, one-room-deep, gable-end, frame house. Two-story, frame, rear ell gives it a T-shaped footprint. Sided with weatherboards, later beaded boards and, at ell, wood shingles. Fully enclosed front porch. Shed rooms added, or created from porches, at either side of ell. Early four-over-four windows flanked by modern shutters. (Plate 74).	Deeds note that (Dare Co. Deed Book 1055/Page 785 (1996)) Tillman Day Miller owned this lot in 1897 and that William B. Miller (1875-1964) inherited the property from Tillman, his father (perhaps after the 1917 death of his stepmother, Sarah S. Williams Miller). William, who built the house, is buried in Avon's Miller Cemetery with wife Caroline Gray Miller (1878-1953) and his father, mother, and stepmother. Tax records state it was built in 1925. William served in the Coast Guard in North Carolina, as a Boatswain's Mate First Class, and in WWII. He deeded the house to his seven children, who in 1987 turned it over to niece Lorene M. Harris (Dare Co. Deed Book 506/Page 148 and Book 523/ Pages 865, 869, and 870). The 1996 deed notes that the house was where Lorene Harris "resided through the later years of her life."	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
28	Henderson S. and Dorcas Price Miller House/ 40163A C.C. Gray Road, Avon (PIN #063020903889)	.37	Two-story, three-bay, one-room deep, weatherboarded house with exposed rafter ends and some original four-over-four sash. Full-façade front porch with later square posts; porch at side of one-story ell retains chamfered posts. Interior-end brick chimney stack at main block and ell. Raised on concrete-block piers. Off of road overlooking Avon harbor (Plate 75).	This house appears to date from about 1920, the year tax records assign to it. Its likely builders were Henderson S. (1885-1966) and Dorcas Ann Price Miller (1886-1981), who acquired this or adjoining lots in 1903 (Dare Co. Deed Book P/Page 54) and 1944 (Dare Co. Deed Book 25/Page 623). They are buried in Avon's Miller cemetery. Henderson S. may have been the H.S. Miller who received a medal of honor for lifesaving second class in 1909 for his role in the rescue of the 35-man crew of the <i>Brewster</i> (MacNeill 1958:287). In 1982, following Dorcas' death, the house passed to heirs Madge Miller Bennett and Margaret A. and Henderson H. Miller, Sr. (Dare Co. Deed Book 328/Page 724). It is currently owned by their children, Jack Miller Bennett and Henderson H. Miller, Jr. (Dare Co. Deed Book 1118/Page 227 (1997)).	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
29	Henrietta Miller and Chester Morgan House/ 40161 C.C. Gray Road, Avon (PIN #063020904950)	.26	Two-story, three-bay, one-room deep, gable-end, frame house. Much altered by addition of modern sash and T-111 siding, one-story rear ell, and enclosure of front porch. Raised on foundation hidden by sheet metal. Off of road overlooking Avon harbor (Plate 76).	Tax records assign a 1920 date of construction to this house, the earliest remembered owners of which are Chester A. (1895-1950) and Henrietta "Retta" Miller Morgan (1902-1986) (Miller 2004). The Morgans, who bore an uncommon surname for Avon, are buried in Avon's Miller cemetery.	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
30	Esta Meekins and Columbus C. Gray House/ 40561 C.C. Gray Road, Avon (PIN #063020915170)	.25	Large, two-story, T-plan, frame house. Recently raised high on wood members. Side and full-façade front porches with square posts and later-added jigsaw brackets. Similar brackets as bargeboards in gables. Some early or original two-over-two sash. Modern vinyl siding and shutters (Plate 77).	The original owners of this house (both of whom are buried in Avon's Gray Cemetery) were Columbus C. "Clemmie" Gray (1891-1966) and wife Esta T. Meekins Gray (1893-1982) (Miller 2004). He acquired the lot from R.N. (or R.W.) and Hulda Gray in 1910 (Dare Co. Deed Book T/Page 9) and likely built the house about 1912, the date assigned to it in county tax records. In 1985 Esta Gray's heirs transferred the property—which the deed noted included the two-story frame dwelling known as the C.C. Gray homeplace—to current owners Carl M. and Edith M. Gray (Dare Co. Deed Book 412/Page 32).	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
31	Selma Price and George C. Gray House/ 40150 C.C. Gray Road, Avon (PIN #063020916173)	.34	Three-bay, gable-front, weatherboarded, frame cottage. Exposed rafter ends. Early shed dormers, clad in later asbestos-shingles, create partial second story. Some original two-over-two sash. Later one-story rear ell and side room. Two one-story, frame, vertical-board-sided, gable-front sheds to side (Plate 78).	In 1934 George C. and Selma Peterson Price Gray, who married in 1931 when Selma was 17, purchased this lot from Joseph M. Williams (Dare Co. Deed Book 54/Page 320 (recorded 1949)). They built this house in 1935, according to tax records, which afforded them the opportunity to move from George's parents' house (#30) next door (Roughton 1998:10-12; Miller 2004). At their home, Selma supplemented the family income by doing hair: she charged 25 cents for a haircut and a dollar for a permanent. In 2004 the house remained in the hands of George Gray (Miller 2004).	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD

NO	NAME & ADDRESS (PIN NUMBER)	ACRES	DESCRIPTION	HISTORY	NR INTEGRITY	NR RECOMMENDATION
32	Henrietta Scarborough and Issac T. Meekins House/ 40097 Harbor Road, Avon (PIN #063020918115) <i>NB: demolished in 2004.</i>	.24	Story-and-a-jump, T-plan, frame house. Retains weatherboards, early four-over-four and two-over-two sash and wraparound front porch with chamfered posts. One ell porch enclosed, other connects with wraparound porch. Cinder-block flue stack at rear. One gable-front, frame shed to side (Plate 79).	This house was likely erected by Issac T. (1862-1925) and Henrietta H. Scarborough Meekins (1872-1918) between 1900—the year Issac acquired its lot from Ignatius H. and Dorcas T. Scarborough (Dare Co. Deed Book 13/Page 333)—and 1910, the date given it by tax records. (The Meekins are buried in Avon's Miller cemetery. Issac's marker notes he was a member of the U.S. Coast Guard Service.) Although it has been transferred four times since Issac's death (in 1931, 1945, 1947, and 1997), the house has continued to remain in the Meekins family.	Medium to High	Recommended individually eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C. Not part of any historic district. See separate entry.
33	Gray Cemetery/ south side of C.C. Gray Road, 0.05 miles west of southern junction with Harbor Road, Avon (PIN #063020906916)	.28	The markers at the Gray Cemetery are almost entirely utilitarian gravestones. The earlier ones are thin slabs with rounded or segmental-arched tops. Later markers are thicker and wider and often mark the joint resting places of husbands and wives (Plate 80).	This private cemetery is called the Gray Cemetery in Meekins' and Gamiel's (2001:165-167) inventory of county cemeteries. The 1994 inventory recorded 59 burials here. The majority of the burials are Grays. Other family names include Scarborough, Meekins, Hooper, O'Neal, Price, Farrow, and Miller. The five nineteenth-century burials are all children of Robert Watson Gray (1844-1913) and Hulda Anne Price Gray (1844-1913), who are also buried in the cemetery. They are youths Hosania S. (1862-1863), David W. (1865-1866), and Bateman W. (1875-1885) and two briefly married daughters, Polly A. Gray Gray (1866-1885) and Bethany B. Gray Hooper (1871-1888). Apparently only one of the Grays' children—George M. (1869-1918)—outlived them. Most of the cemetery's burials date from the mid- and late twentieth century.	High	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
34	Zion Scarborough Cemetery/ between C.C. Gray Road and Harbor Road near their northeastern juncture (PIN #063020919206)	.22	This cemetery has an unusual percentage of gravemarkers that predate 1950. They are notable more for their representative than their unique or highly artistic nature. They are almost all minimally decorated, tall, thin gravestones with rounded or segmental-arched tops. The cemetery is well-maintained and has some small trees and shrubs. Scattered amongst its graves are conch shells bleached white by the elements (Plate 81).	This private burying ground is called the Zion Scarborough Cemetery in Meekins' and Gamiel's (2001:165-167) inventory of county cemeteries. That 1994 inventory recorded 63 burials. The predominant family names are those most common to Avon: Gray, Scarborough, Meekins, Quidley, and Williams. Also buried in the cemetery are a few members of the Austin, Jennett, Miller, and Greer families. The number of early graves in the cemetery is unusual. About a third date from the nineteenth century and half from the first half of the twentieth century. Only 11 graves postdate 1949. The earliest graves include those of Delphin D. Scarborough, died 1861 at 12 days; Sarah E. Scarborough, died 1862 at age of eight; Elizabeth D. Scarborough, died 1863 at 22 days; Rhoda J. Scarborough, died 1865 at 10 days; Comfort Quidley (1844-1868); and M.M. Scarborough, died 1869 at 16 months. Also interred is the cemetery's namesake, Zion Flowers Scarborough (1829-1915) and his first wife, Mary Midyett Scarborough (1830-1897), the parents of Sarah, Rhoda, and perhaps others of the infants early buried here. The cemetery is a rare local cemetery not dominated by late twentieth-century burials and is notable for its connection with the pre-highway history of Avon and its families.	Medium to High	Recommended individually eligible for National Register listing under Criterion A and Criterion Consideration D. Not part of any historic district. See separate entry.
35	Carrie G. O'Neal House/ 40092 Harbor Road, Avon (PIN #063020908969)	.58	Three-bay, one-story, gable-front cottage with paired windows holding original three-over-one sash. Full-façade porch with square posts on brick piers. Long rear addition. Vinyl siding. Concrete-block foundation (Plate 82).	This house's current occupant, Carrie G. O'Neal, likely built it about 1947 when she acquired its lot from Wesley M. and Emelis Meekins (Dare Co. Deed Book 33/Page 485). If it was built in 1940, as tax records state, then its original owners were Tommie G. and Eva Bell Meekins, who purchased the property in 1931 (Dare Co. Deed Book 13/Page 341) and sold it to Wesley and Emelis in 1945 (Dare Co. Deed Book 26/Page 453).	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD

NO	NAME & ADDRESS (PIN NUMBER)	ACRES	DESCRIPTION	HISTORY	NR INTEGRITY	NR RECOMMENDATION
36	Alvin W. and Edna Austin Price House/ 40027 Methodist Church Road, Avon (PIN #064017012159)	.2	Two-story, T-plan, frame, gabled house with dramatically altered modern sash and new interior-end metal flue and asbestos siding. Raised high on wood piers, though one-story, shed-roofed garage left in place. Early Craftsman-style side porch columns removed and porch enclosed. New porch extended over a carport at side of ell (Plate 83).	According to tax records, this house was built in 1920. Its first occupants were Alvin W. (1899-1091) and Edna Mann Austin Price (1904-1987), who share are buried at Avon's Hooper Cemetery (Roughton 2004). Deed records to the dwelling as the "Alvin W. Price Homeplace" (Dare Co. Deed Book 570/Page 147 (1988). Alvin served in the Coast Guard for 28 years and then—after a moving experience during the hurricane of 1944, which lifted this house from its foundation—became an Assembly of God pastor (Roughton 1996b).	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
37	Agnes Meekins and Evan Williams, Jr. House/ 40049 Methodist Church Road, Avon (PIN #064017013146)	.51	One-story, frame, gable-end house with paired and single three-over-one sash. One-bay front porch and side porte cochere supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. Vinyl sided. Exterior-end brick chimney. One-bay, gable-front, frame garage to rear (Plate 84).	This house was likely built by Agnes Meekins and Evan Williams, Jr. between 1950—when they acquired the property from Paul K. and Doris Meekins—and 1954, the date assigned to it tax records (Miller 2004). The house remains in the Meekins family.	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
38	George and Mabel Meekins House/ 40083 Methodist Church Road, Avon (PIN #064017014198)	1.22	One-story, three-bay, frame, clipped gable-end house set back on large lot. Wood-shingle siding. Three-over-one sash. Side porch with square posts. Craftsman-style one-bay front porch with tapered wood posts and piers. Rear corbelled brick chimney stack (Plate 85).	This house was likely erected between 1938—when George and Mabel Meekins acquired its lot from Cordelia Gray, the widow of Anderson Gray, and his heirs (Dare Co. Deed Book 21/Page 59)—and 1940, the year tax records state it was constructed (Miller 2004).	Medium to High	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
39	Alton Williams House/ 40142 Methodist Church Road, Avon (PIN #064017002780)	1.54	Deep, one-and-a-half-story, frame bungalow set on front of long lot. Gabled front dormer over engaged, full-façade, Craftsman-style front porch with tapered wood posts on brick piers. Wood shingles. Altered one-over one-sash. Modern deck across rear (Plate 86).	The earliest known owner of this bungalow is Alton Williams (Miller 2004). In spite of its Craftsman-style appearance, he may have erected it, according to tax records, in 1954.	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
40	G. Harrison and Leone Gaskins Meekins House/ 40171 Methodist Church Road, Avon (PIN #064017007623)	.67	Two-story, frame, gabled, T-shaped house. Enclosed front porch with some turned posts intact. Asbestos siding. Most windows filled with modern two-over-two sash. Screened wraparound porch at ell. Raised on concrete-block piers. Low concrete retaining wall at front of lot (Plate 87).	Tax records state this house was built in 1910, but it likely dates from about 1912, when George Harrison Meekins (1889-1964) purchased its lot from B. B. and Sarah Gray of Buxton (Dare Co. Deed Book 8/Page 36; Miller 2004). Harrison left his estate to his wife, Leona S. "Omie" Gaskins Meekins (1884-1984). She taught school in Hatteras village, where she was born in 1884, and Avon, to which she came in 1911. After her first child was born, she gave up teaching and became a mid-wife (Raynor 1978:22-25). In 1978 she transferred the house to Manson E. and Vera B. Meekins (Dare Co. Deed Book 262/Page 410). She and Harrison share a marker in Avon's Miller Cemetery.	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
41	Thomas and Joseph Ann Gray House/ 40185 Methodist Church Road, Avon (PIN #064017007524)	.67	Two-story, frame, gabled, one-room-deep, three-bay house with centered two-story ell that gives it a T-shaped footprint. Retains weatherboards and two-over-two sash. Porch with turned posts across three-bay front elevation. Wraparound porch with turned posts at rear T that partially covers rectangular concrete cistern. Jigsaw bargeboards at front block. Early or original one-story rear ell. Lot retains some mature trees and other plantings (Plate 88).	According to tax records, this house was erected in 1900. A 1956 plat map identifies it as the Home Place lot of the Thomas Gray Estate (Dare Co. Plat Book 8/Page 4). This estate, in a fashion common in the nineteenth century, was extremely long and narrow. It extended about 4,100 feet from the sound to the ocean, but was only about 235 feet wide. Thomas Gray (1856-1921) is buried in Avon's Zion Scarborough Cemetery alongside wife Joseph Ann Gray (1873-1951). The house, shorn of its extended acreage, was subsequently owned by Willie and Ersie Gray and then Elwood Gray (Miller 2004). Judging from their property ownership and the size of their house, Thomas and Joseph Ann were fairly prosperous individuals, in spite of their signing a deed for another property in 1921 with their marks (Dare Co. Deed Book 31/Page 337).	Medium to High	Recommended individually eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C. Not part of any historic district. See separate entry.

NO	NAME & ADDRESS (PIN NUMBER)	ACRES	DESCRIPTION	HISTORY	NR INTEGRITY	NR RECOMMENDATION
42	Dallas B. and Lucy Farrow Miller House/ 40178 McMullen Road, Avon (PIN #064017008961)	.35	Three-bay, frame, gable-end cottage with paired three-over-one front sash, exposed rafter ends, and interior rear chimney stack. One-bay Craftsman-style front porch with tapered wood posts on brick piers. Later enclosed side porch retains brick pier (Plate 89).	Tax records assign a 1960 date of construction to this house. It was built, however, by Dallas B. and Lucy Farrow Miller between 1948—when they acquired its lot from George B. and Nellie Price (Dare Co. Deed Book 33/Page 569)—and 1956, when they sold the lot and house to James W. Scarborough (Dare Co. Deed Book 66/Page 491; Miller 2004).	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
43	St. John's United Methodist Church/ 40336 McMullen Road, Avon (PIN #064017004377)	.48	One-story, gable-front, wire-cut brick-veneered church with projecting, pedimented, front bay topped by a steeple. Long, one-story, social hall wing extended across rear. Raised, modern, hip-roofed, frame house (parsonage) at rear of lot (Plate 90).	The money for Avon's first Methodist church came from oyster beds found in the sound opposite the town in 1879. It bought lumber that was shipped on the sound and carried on skiffs to shore, to be carried again by hand to the church site. A date stone notes this first church was built in 1880. By 1889 it was called South Banks Methodist Episcopal Church. The church was a refuge from storms, a social gathering area, and the hub of camp meetings. Severe damage by the great hurricane of 1944 led to the structure's rebuilding. In 1956 the rebuilt building was replaced by the current church. The congregation added a fellowship hall in 1991 (Roughton 1993:8-9).	High	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
44	Andrew D. and Josephine Gray Williams House/ 40354 McMullen Road, Avon (PIN #064017003276)	.49	Much-altered one-and-a-half-story frame house raised high on heavy frame posts. Three bays wide with paired two-over-sash. Front and rear shed dormers set in curious high-hipped roof. Modern wraparound porch with heavy wood posts (Plate 91).	The much-altered appearance of this house makes it difficult to estimate its age, but it does not appear to have been built as early as 1900, the date listed in tax records. Its first recalled owners are Jody and Andrew Williams (Miller 2004). They are likely the Andrew D. (1885-1945) and Josephine Gray Williams (1879-1956) buried together at Avon's Scarborough Cemetery.	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
45	Hooper Family House/ 40418 McMullen Road, Avon (PIN #064017000187)	.61	Large, frame, two-story, T-shaped house. Early, front second-story extension gives a cruciform appearance. Vinyl sided. Square posts at wraparound porch replace earlier tapered wood posts on brick piers. Pedimented gables. Paired two-over-one sash. Front entry framed by sidelights. Early one-story rear ell. Modern exterior-end brick flue stack. Raised high on heavy wood piers. Two gabled frame sheds to rear (Plate 92).	According to tax records, this house was erected in 1900. If it was built that early, which its appearance suggests is possible, then its first identified owners—Luther Grandy Hooper, Sr. (1895-1977) and wife Dora Manley Meekins (1898-1977)—were not its original inhabitants (Miller 2004). Luther and Dora are buried next to each other in Avon's Cyrus King Hooper Cemetery. The house currently remains in the Hooper family.	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
46	Hazel S. and Vernon C. Miller House/ 40057 Harbor Road, Avon (PIN #063020908161)	.34	One-and-a-half-story, gabled, frame house with later two-over-two sash and vinyl siding and high cinder-block foundation. Original front unclear (Plate 93).	This house was erected between 1952—when Vernon C. and Hazel S. Miller purchased its lot—and 1955, the date tax records give for its construction (Miller 2004). The Millers continue to own it.	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
47	Gray Family Fish House/ 40081 Harbor Road, Avon (PIN #063020907745)	.26	One-story, gable-end, frame, former fish house. Plywood doors and no windows. Asphalt-shingle siding. Set at edge of dock overlooking tiny Avon harbor (Plate 94).	The Gray Fish House Company was run by Columbus Castavius (or C.C.) Gray in the early/mid-twentieth century. In 1996 it was still run by son George Columbus Gray (b.1913). C.C. Gray's father, Robert Watson Gray, began the business in the 1890s. He built the first fish house on pilings in the Pamlico Sound, due west of Avon harbor. From that house fishermen hauled their catch to the Globe Fish Co. in Elizabeth City. C.C. Gray operated a second house "up the North-erd, at Mill Creek" in northern Avon. The fish houses were first visited by fishermen in sloops and skipjacks. These sailing vessels gave way to motorized boats in the 1930s. Gray sold the Mill Creek fish house and then the great hurricane of September 1944 destroyed the houses in the sound and on Avon harbor. In 1946 Avon harbor was dug out and in 1947 the Grays built the current fish house (Ford 1966:8-11; Roughton 1994b:6). (Alternatively, according to tax records, this building was erected in 1950, rather than 1947).	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD

NO	NAME & ADDRESS (PIN NUMBER)	ACRES	DESCRIPTION	HISTORY	NR INTEGRITY	NR RECOMMENDATION
48	Oliver J. and Mary Midgett Gray House/ 40510 McMullen Road, Avon (PIN #063020906125)	.42	Two-story, frame, L-plan house with façade gable. Vinyl sided. Raised high on modern wood posts. Retains some original two-over-two sash, but mostly other varied replacement sash. Three bays wide with a later triple window arrangement adjacent to sidelight-enframed central entry. Enclosed shed room at side of ell. Early rectangular brick cistern to rear. Interior said to retain wooden floors with two trapdoors that were used to let water out during storms (Gray 2003) (Plate 95).	Built for Oliver J. Gray and wife Mary W. Midgett around 1896, when they acquired parcel for \$550 from Comfort J. and Jethro A. Hooper (Dare Co. Deed Book E/Page 299 and F/Page 88; Miller 2004). (Tax records and local tradition, which aver it was built in 1866—the earliest date given an Avon house—are incorrect (Gray 2003). Oliver Gray's birth was still seven years distant in that year.) Oliver (1873-1940) and Mary (1876-1954) are buried next to each other in Avon's Gray Cemetery. Deeds from 1969, in which their heirs transferred interests in the property to heirs Cyril M. and Grace G. Gray, refer to the two-story frame dwelling as the "Oliver J. Gray homeplace" (Dare Co. Deed Book 156/Pages 685, 689, and 692). The house remains in the Gray family. In 1986 widow Grace G. Gray transferred it to current owners Dominador F. and Amelia Gray Fermil (Dare Co. Deed Book 452/Page 671).	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
49	Eugene G. and Lovie Gray Gray House/ 40511 McMullen Road, Avon (PIN #053908996964)	.44	Two-story, T-plan, three-bay, frame house raised about five-feet on concrete piers. Full-façade front porch with later turned posts. One side porch, other side of ell edged by shed room. Modern one-over-one sash and vinyl siding (Plate 96).	This house's early history is unclear. According to tax records it was built in 1900, a date that could conform with its traditional I-house form. Its first-recalled owners are Eugene Grandberry and Lovie Ann Gray Gray, who could not have built it until about 1920, another date that might be consistent with its appearance. Eugene (1889-1966) and Lovie (1897-1944) are buried together in Avon's Gray Cemetery. Eugene's marker notes he served in North Carolina with the U.S. Coast Guard as a Boatswain's Mate Second Class and in WWI.	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
50	Edgar Miller House/ 40449 McMullen Road, Avon (PIN #053908999983)	.45	Two-story, T-plan, three-bay, frame house. Weatherboards and some asbestos-shingle siding. Early or original two-over-two sash. Altered full-façade front porch with square posts. Ell shaded at one side by a porch and at other side and rear by one-story additions. Modern exterior-end brick chimney at front block. Low wooden picket fence to front (Plate 97).	Edgar Miller erected this house, probably about 1910, the date assigned to in tax records. He subsequently sold it to Dammon and Alice Meekins. In 1941 Coast Guardsman Ronald Edward Gray purchased it for his mother, Eunice Hooper (Miller 2004). In 1957 Eunice transferred it back to him (Dare Co. Deed Book 78/Page 130). Eunice (1893-1967), the sister of Luther G. Hooper (#45), is buried at Avon's Scarborough Cemetery next to Ronald (1921-1984). It remains in the family, for in 2003 Mary Catherine Gray, the widow of Ronald's brother, Cyrus V. Gray, sold it to Linwood R. and niece Denise Rhodes of Virginia (Dare Co. Deed Book 1471/Page 477).	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
51	Homer S. Gray House/ 40427 McMullen Road, Avon (PIN #054905090985)	.35	Two-story, L-plan, three-bay, frame house with original and replacement weatherboards and two-over-two sash. Interior-end brick chimney stack at left side elevation. Wraparound porch with square posts at front elevation and chamfered posts at side. Later one-story ell added to rear (Plate 98).	Deed and tax records concur in 1921 as the date of this house. Its first owner, Homer S. Gray, purchased its lot in that year from William A. and Cora W. Quidley Gray (Dare Co. Deed Book Z/Page 280) (Miller 2004). In 1944, after the great hurricane, Homer retired from the Coast Guard and moved his wife Gertrude or "Gertie" and their children to Elizabeth City, where he found new employment at a Coast Guard air base (Roughton 2000b:18) In 1983, with sister-in-law Annie Williams Gray (b.1892) (#52), he transferred the house to a number of Gray heirs, who in turn transferred it to Carolyn G. and Robert H. Gray. (Annie Gray's marker is located in Avon's Scarborough Cemetery, as are the graves of William and Cora Gray. She shares a stone with her husband, Osborne Gibb Gray. Homer Gray is buried in Elizabeth City.) Robert Gray died in 1991 and in 1998 the property left the family (Dare Co. Deed Book 1207/Page 137). Its new owners, Charles and Bonnie Williams, subsequently renovated the house and retained original materials when feasible.	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD

	NAME & ADDRESS				NR INTEGRITY	NR RECOMMENDATION
52	Osborne G. and Annie Williams Gray House/ 40401 McMullen Road, Avon (PIN #064017002041)	.17	One-and-a-half-story, frame, gable-end house with large shed dormers across front and rear. Full-façade porch with turned posts. Paired three-over-one sash at first story and in gables. Vinyl sided. Raised on tall cinder-block piers (Plate 99).	This house was erected about 1922, the year its first occupant, Osborne Gibb Gray, Sr. (1889-1966), acquired its lot from his brother and sister-in-law, William A. and Cora W. Quidley Gray (Dare Co. Deed Book 1/Page 52) (Miller 2004). (Tax records assign it a slightly-too-early 1920 construction date.) Gibb Gray shares a gravestone with his wife, Annie Williams Gray (b.1892), in Avon's Scarborough Cemetery. Gibb and Homer S. Gray (#51), who lived next door, were brothers (Miller 2004).	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
53	Percy D. and Venice Gray Williams House/ 40110 Williams Road, Avon (PIN #054905092549)	.31	One-story, two-bay, frame, gable-front cottage raised on wood piers. Vinyl siding and later paired one-over-one sash. Full-façade front porch with square posts. One-story ells to side and rear (Plate 100).	Benjamin Davis and Dorcas J. Williams Scarborough deeded this lot to Wesley Collins Williams in 1909 (Dare Co. Deed Book X/Page 213). According to tax records, however, the current cottage was not erected until about 1930, a date which conforms with its appearance. Its original owners are believed to be Percy Davis Williams (1906-1988)—the son of Wesley Collins and Hulda Ann Farrow Williams—and his wife, Venice Gray (c.1916-1999) (Miller 2004). Percy is buried next to Venice and his parents in Avon's Hooper Cemetery.	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
54	Gladys and James W. Scarborough, Jr. House/ 40134 Williams Road, Avon (PIN #054905090592)	1.88	Three-bay, one-and-a-half-story, two-room-deep, hip-roofed house with low hip-roofed dormers and wraparound porch of heavy square posts. Modern wood-shingle siding. Paired three-over-one sash. Heavy newel post visible at stairs through front door (Plate 101).	In 1912 Benjamin Davis and Dorcas J. Williams Scarborough deeded this lot to James Walter Scarborough, Sr. (Dare Co. Deed Book R/Page 596). The current house is believed to have been built by James W. Scarborough, Jr.—James Sr.'s son—and his wife, Elmetta Gray Scarborough (Miller 2004) in, according to tax records, 1937. In 1965 James Jr. sold the house to Jenkins Meekins (Dare Co. Deed Book 130/Page 305).	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
55	Gray/Miller Cemetery /north side of Williams Road, 0.3 miles south of junction with McMullen Road, Avon (PIN #054905090452)	.09	Small family cemetery of straightforward, tall, thin gravestones with rounded, segmental-arched, and flat tops (Plate 102).	An account of Dare County's cemeteries calls this small family burying ground the Gray/Miller Cemetery (Meekins and Gamiel 2001:183). When it was surveyed for the volume in 1992, its 15 burials between 1863 and 1939. Its earliest graves are those of Lorenza D. Hooper (1825-1863); Mary H. Miller (1841-1866); Omelia Miller (1821-1881) and her husband, T.F. Miller (1819-1878); Dorcas Gray (c.1816-1882); and Virginia D. Hooper (1896-1898). Its most recent interment was that of Rosa Gray (1846-1939).	Medium to High	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
56	Loran P. and Ida Meekins O'Neal House/ 40223 Williams Road, Avon (PIN #053908998156)	.85	One-story, gable-front, three-bay, frame cottage with paired three-over-one sash, full-façade front porch supported by wood posts, shaped rafter ends, and vinyl siding. Raised high on wood piers and cross braces. One-story ell at rear (Plate 103).	This house was likely built around 1930 (tax records assign it a date of 1929) when Loran Pierce O'Neal (1897-1961), its first identified owner, purchased its lot from Bernice Scarborough Morgan (Dare Co. Deed Book 13/Page 269) (Miller 2004). Loran is buried in Avon's Price/Scarborough Cemetery with his wife, Ida Mae Meekins (1901-1981). Also buried in the cemetery is Bernice S. Morgan (1870-1942), whose relationship to the O'Neals is not known. The house remains in the O'Neal family.	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
57	Fred G. and Selina Williams Gray House/ 40187 Williams Road, Avon (PIN #054905090224)	.42	Two-story, frame, gable-end house raised high on wood piers and cross braces. Two-over-two sash. Vinyl siding. Wraparound porch supported by heavy wood posts. Raised one-story rear ell (Plate 104).	According to tax records, this house was built in 1918. Its first owners were likely Fred G. (1892-1965) and Selina Williams Gray (1894-1972) who are buried beneath a common marker at Avon's Scarborough Cemetery (Miller 2004). A deed that transferred the property from the Gray heirs following Selina's death refers to it as the "old F.G. Gray homeplace" (Dare Co. Deed Book 395/Page 389 (1973)). The house remains in the Gray family.	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD

	NAME & ADDRESS				NR INTEGRITY	NR RECOMMENDATION
58	Iantha O'Neal and Charles T. Williams II House/ 40137 Williams Road, Avon (PIN #054905093332)	1.23	Two-story, frame, two-room-deep foursquare. Vinyl siding and later, paired, one-over-one sash. Front porch enclosed across two of three bays. Rear porch open. Central brick chimney stack (Plate 105).	Tax records place the construction of this house in 1930. Its original owner is believed to have been Charles Williams (Miller 2004). He is likely Charles Thomas Williams II (1892-1984), who is buried with his wife, Iantha O'Neal Williams (1898-1977), in Avon's Hooper Cemetery.	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
59	Achsa V. and Clayton Brothers, Sr. House/ 40123 Williams Road, Avon (PIN #054905093454)	.2	One-and-a-half-story, three-bay, wood- shingle-sided, frame bungalow with shed-roofed rear ell. Engaged full-façade front porch, now screened and partly enclosed, topped by gable-front dormer. Original two-over-one sash paired at first story, gable peaks, and dormer. Cinder-block foundation (Plate 106).	In 1935 James W. and Alethia (or Aleatha) Scarborough transferred this lot to Clayton T. Brothers, Sr. (Dare Co. Deed Book 15/Page 558). Brothers was the first occupant of the house, which, according to tax records, was built the following year (Miller 2004). During the great hurricane of 1944, the house was lifted from its foundation and washed out to the low water line of the beach (Merrill 1978:17). It is currently owned by Clayton Brothers, Jr., the son of Clayton Sr. and his wife, Achsa V. Brothers.	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
60	T. Columbus and Alziria Scarborough Miller House/ 40055 Williams Road, Avon (PIN #054905095833)	.72	Two-story, frame, weatherboarded, hip-roofed foursquare. Four bays across front include a double window and two central doors flanked by sidelights. Original three-over-one sash. Later concrete-block interior chimney stack. Wraparound porch of wooden tapered posts on brick piers once extended to porte cochere, which is now enclosed as a garage and reached by a ramp. To rear is tall concrete cistern and one-story, frame, hip-roofed, shingled shed (Plate 107).	Tillmon Columbus Miller (1900-1975), who is believed to be the builder of this house, acquired its lot in 1928 from the heirs of J.C. Quidley (Dare Co. Deed Book 26/Page 433) (Miller 2004). (Tax records confirm a 1928 construction date.) Columbus is buried with his wife, Alziria Bell Scarborough Miller (1903-1990) in Avon's Miller Cemetery. He is said to have brought the wood for the house by boat across the Pamlico Sound (Miller 2004).	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
61	Luther G. and Dora Meekins Hooper House/ 40041 Williams Road, Avon (PIN #054905094934)	.28	One-story, three-bay, frame, gable-front, weatherboarded cottage with original three-over-one sash. Full-façade porch with square columns and balusters. Raised on cinder-block piers. Later wood shutters. Long shed-roofed ell later added to rear (Plate 108).	This house was probably built between 1930—when Luther Grandy Hooper, Sr. (1895-1977) acquired its lot from Walter G. and Sybil Etheridge (Dare Co. Deed Book 11/Page 128)—and 1935, its tax-record construction date. Luther and his wife, Dora Manley Meekins (1898-1977), who are buried next to each other in Avon's Cyrus King Hooper Cemetery, are also associated with resource #45. In 1959 the Hoopers sold the house to Bradford O'Neal, Sr. (Dare Co. Deed Book 88/Page 331; see also Book 133/Page 537 (1966)). It has been transferred a number of times since.	Medium/ high	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
62	Scarborough Cemetery /south side of McMullen Road between Williams Road and Methodist Church Road, Avon (PIN #064017004123)		The earlier markers in this cemetery are plainly finished, tall, thin gravestones with rounded or segmental-arched tops. Most of the markers, however, are thicker and squatter. Of granite, many mark the resting places of pairs of spouses (Plate 109).	When recorded in 1994, the Scarborough Cemetery contained about 75 burials or plots for spouses (Meekins and Gamiel 2001:184-186). About three-quarters of the burials have occurred within the past 50 years. Although 15 family names are represented, well over three-quarters of the surnames are about evenly divided between Scarboroughs and Grays. The cemetery's earliest burials are those of Dorcas M. Hooper (1869-1909), M.L. Gray (1856-1914), Rebecca Scarborough (1883-1916), Lillian B. Williams (1887-1917), and siblings Esther M. (1906-1917) and Erskin N. Gray (1915-1918).	High	Not eligible individually or as part of HD

Significance

The key question to answer in determining old Avon's eligibility for National Register listing is whether it has sufficient integrity to support significance under any of the Register's Criteria. It is recommended as ineligible for Register listing due to a lack of such integrity.

As an early Hatteras Island village, Avon is potentially eligible under Register Criterion A for its historical association with the settlement and development of the Outer Banks. Due to a loss of numerous nonresidential resources, the alteration of surviving residential and nonresidential resources, and the infill of modern resources, Avon no longer retains sufficient integrity to support this area of significance. It has lost almost all of the nonresidential resources that once defined it as a typical, pre-tourism, Outer Banks community. Its numerous general stores, churches, and fishhouses, along with its post office, school, and other fishing-related resources, have been reduced to one former fishhouse, one former general store, and one church. All three of these date from the late 1940s or early 1950s, near the close of Avon's century-plus life of isolation.

Avon is also potentially eligible under Register Criterion C as a historic district that, though lacking in components of individual distinction, nonetheless represents a significant and distinguishable entity. The community again fails to meet the requirements of integrity to satisfy this area of significance. Its lack of architectural integrity is due to two principal factors: the many changes to its surviving 50-year-or-older resources and the numerous resources that have been built within its potential boundaries over the past 50—indeed mostly the past 20—years. As indicated by the photographs of its inventoried resources, almost all of its buildings have been altered through the addition or replacement of modern siding, sash, and porches and the lifting of many residences upon tall wooden pilings (Plates 48 through 109). And as indicated by the general photographic views of the community, it has lost its sense as a distinguishable historic entity through the many modern resources that have been placed amidst its early buildings (Plates 110 through 128) (Figure 12).

Avon is also not believed to be eligible as a historic district under Register Criterion B, for it has no known association with any significant individuals. And it is not believed to be eligible for its architecture under Criterion D, for it is unlikely to yield any information not available from documentary and other sources.

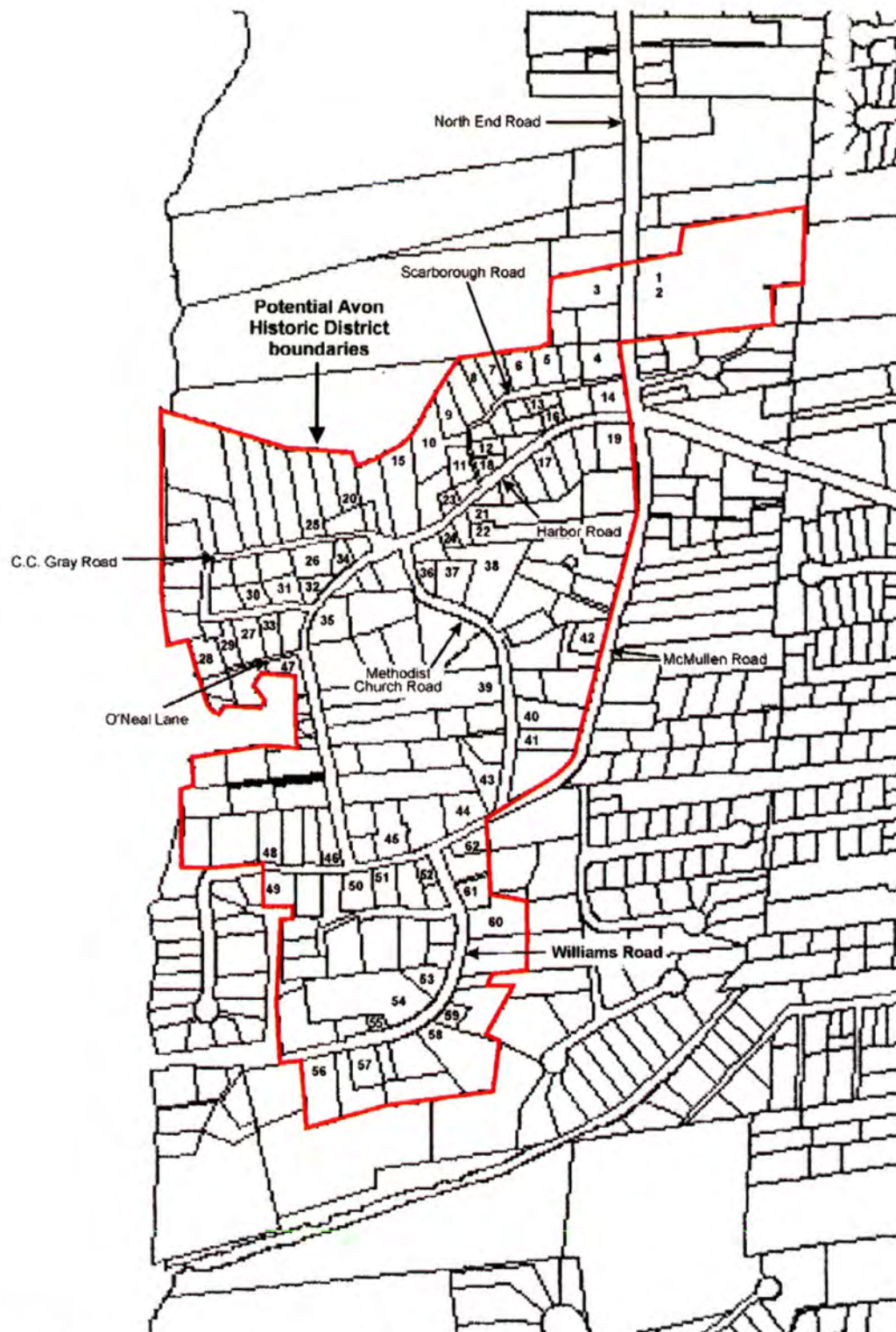


Figure 11: Property inventory map of old Avon (Base map: Dare County tax maps)



Figure 12: Photograph location map of general views of old Avon (Base map: Dare County tax maps)



Plate 48: Dammon E. and Alice Meekins House (#1) in Avon, west front and south side elevations



Plate 49: Sands of Time Trailer Park Office (#2) in Avon, west front and south side elevations

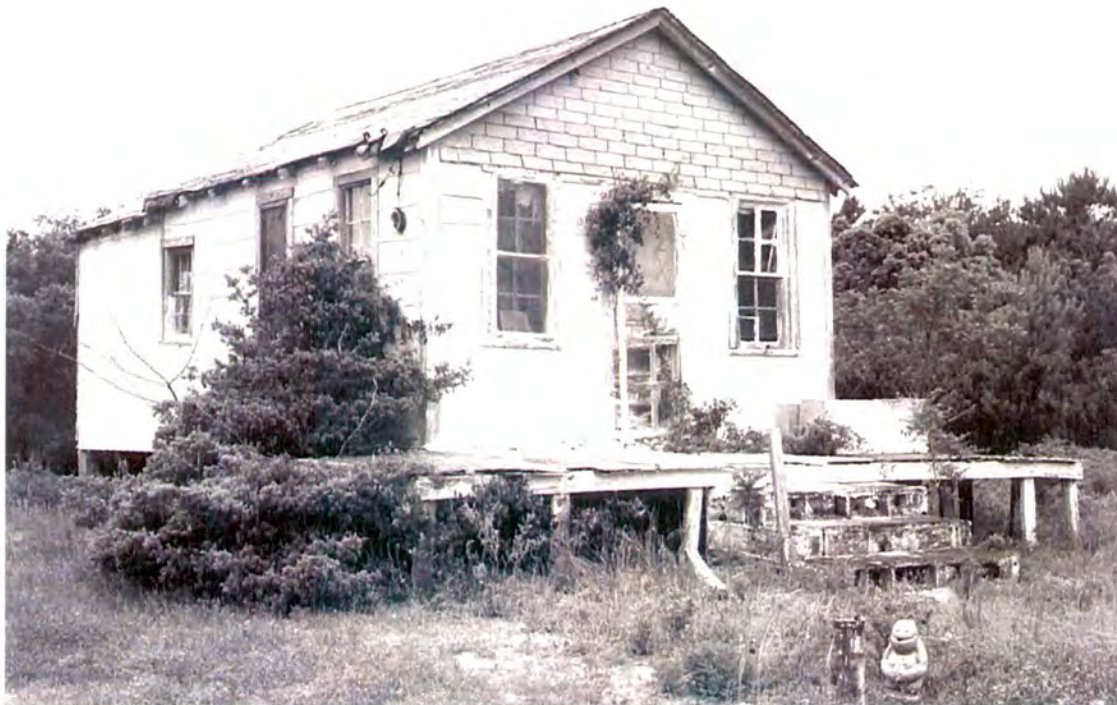


Plate 50: Otis Meekins House (#3) in Avon, east front and south side elevations



Plate 51: Noah Price House (#4) in Avon, east front elevation



Plate 52: E. Blucher and Beulah Gray Scarborough House (#5) in Avon, east side and south front elevations



Plate 53: Dewey H. and Catherine Williams Scarborough House (#6) in Avon, east side and south front elevations



Plate 54: Edna Midgett and Walker B. Scarborough, Sr. House (#7) in Avon, south front and east side elevations



Plate 55: Elsie Scarborough and James Sawyer House (#8) in Avon, east side and south front elevations



Plate 56: E. Farrow and Addie Gray Scarborough House (#9) in Avon, south front and east side elevations



Plate 57: D. Nelson and Betty Scarborough Gray House (#10) in Avon, east side and north rear elevations

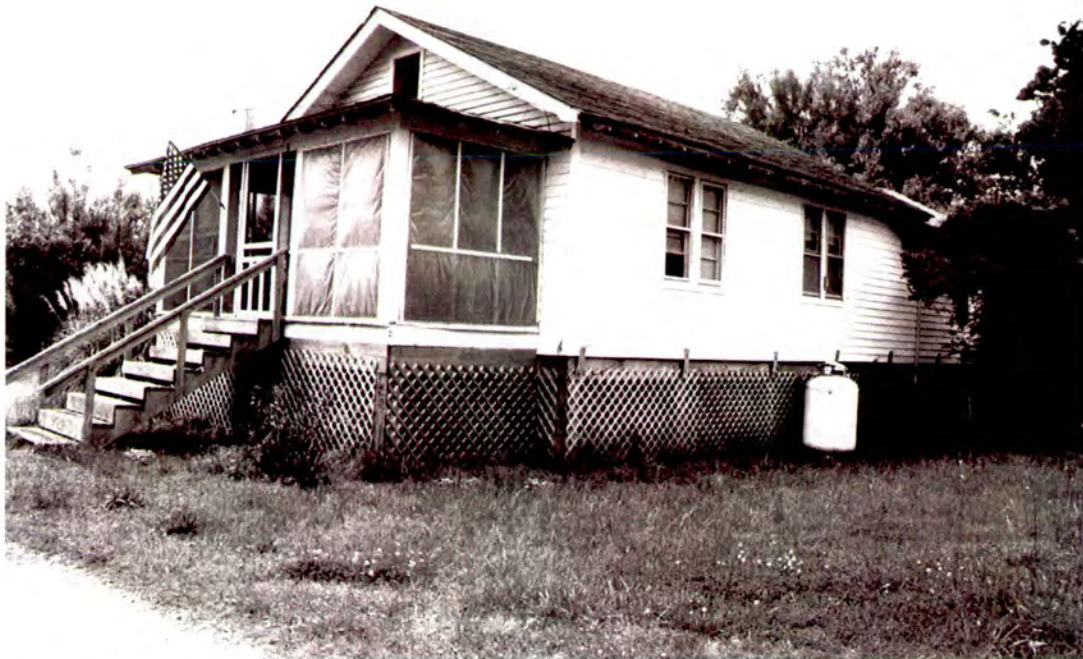


Plate 58: Ruby C. and Cecil S. Williams House (#11) in Avon, north side and east front elevations



Plate 59: Andrew Meekins House (#12) in Avon, north side and west front elevations



Plate 60: Celestial S. and Sudie Gray Scarborough House (#13) in Avon, north front and east side elevations



Plate 61: Nellie Williams and George B. Price House (#14) in Avon, south front and east side elevations



Plate 62: E.H. Scarborough House (#15) in Avon, south front and west side elevations



Plate 63: Virginia and Ralph Scarborough House (#16) in Avon, south front and west side elevations



Plate 64: Franklin P. and Susan Austin Williams House (#17) in Avon, north front and west side elevations



Plate 65: former Scarborough's General Store (#18) in Avon, south front and west side elevations



Plate 66: Marie and Ebbie Hooper House (#19) in Avon, east front and south side elevations



Plate 67: Thomas J. and Abelena Quidley Meekins House (#20) in Avon, south front and east side elevations

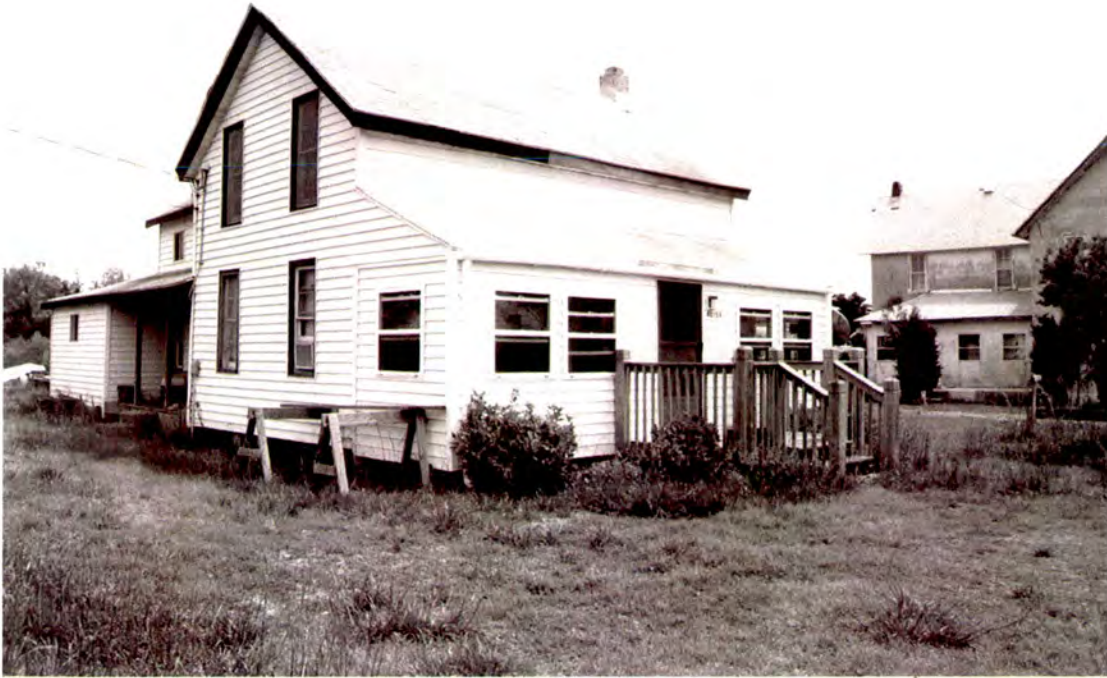


Plate 68: Seymour R. and Sara Robinson Gray House (#21) in Avon, south front and west side elevations



Plate 69: Banister B. and Blanch Gray Gray House (#22) in Avon, west side and south front elevations



Plate 70: Missouri Gray and Moody W. Meekins, Sr. House (#23) in Avon, south front and west side elevations



Plate 71: Emma Farrow Morgan Gray House (#24) in Avon, north front and east side elevations



Plate 72: I. Stanley and Louisa Price Williams House (#25) in Avon, south front and east side elevations



Plate 73: Andrew P. and Minerva Gray Williams House (#26) in Avon, west front and north side elevations



Plate 74: William B. and Caroline Gray Miller House (#27) in Avon, west side and south front elevations



Plate 75: Henderson S. and Dorcas Price Miller House (#28) in Avon, south front and west side elevations



Plate 76: Henrietta Miller and Chester Morgan House (#29) in Avon, south front and west side elevations



Plate 77 Esta Meekins and Columbus C. Gray House (#30) in Avon, south front and west side elevations



Plate 78: Selma Price and George C. Gray House (#31) in Avon, west side and south front elevations

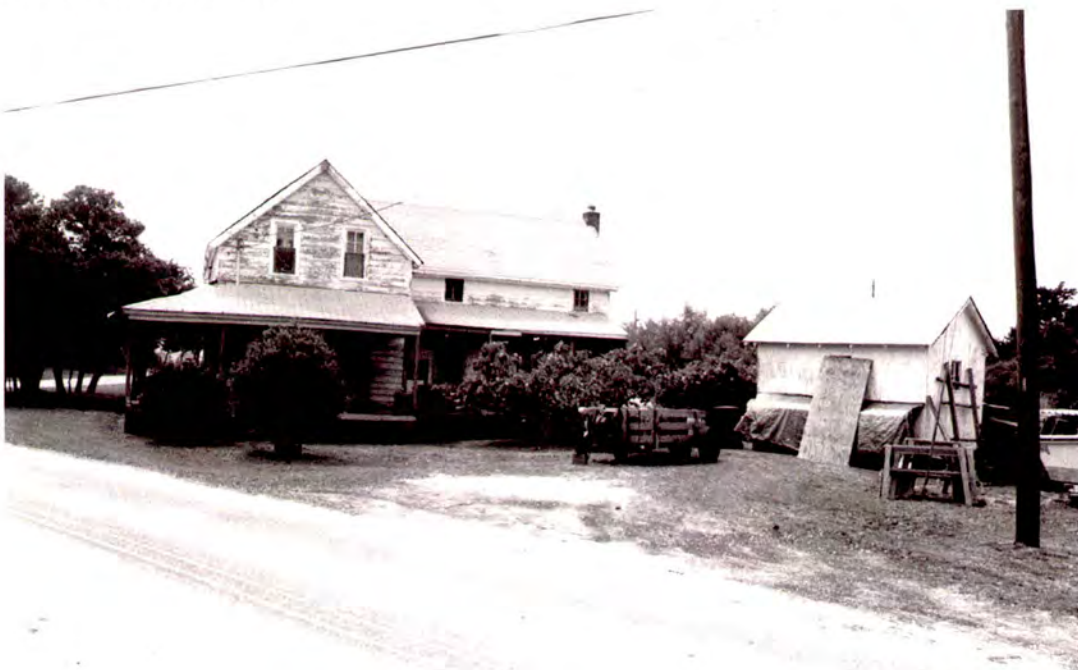


Plate 79: Henrietta Scarborough and Issac T. Meekins House (#32) in Avon, northeast side elevation; shed to right



Plate 80: Gray Cemetery (#33) in Avon



Plate 81: Zion Scarborough Cemetery (#34) in Avon



Plate 82: Carrie G. O'Neal House (#35) in Avon, west front and north side elevations



Plate 83: Alvin W. and Edna Austin Price House (#36) in Avon, southwest front elevation



Plate 84: Agnes Meekins and Evan Williams, Jr. House (#37) in Avon, south front elevation



Plate 85: George and Mabel Meekins House (#38) in Avon, south front and west side elevations



Plate 86: Alton Williams House (#39) in Avon, east front and north side elevations

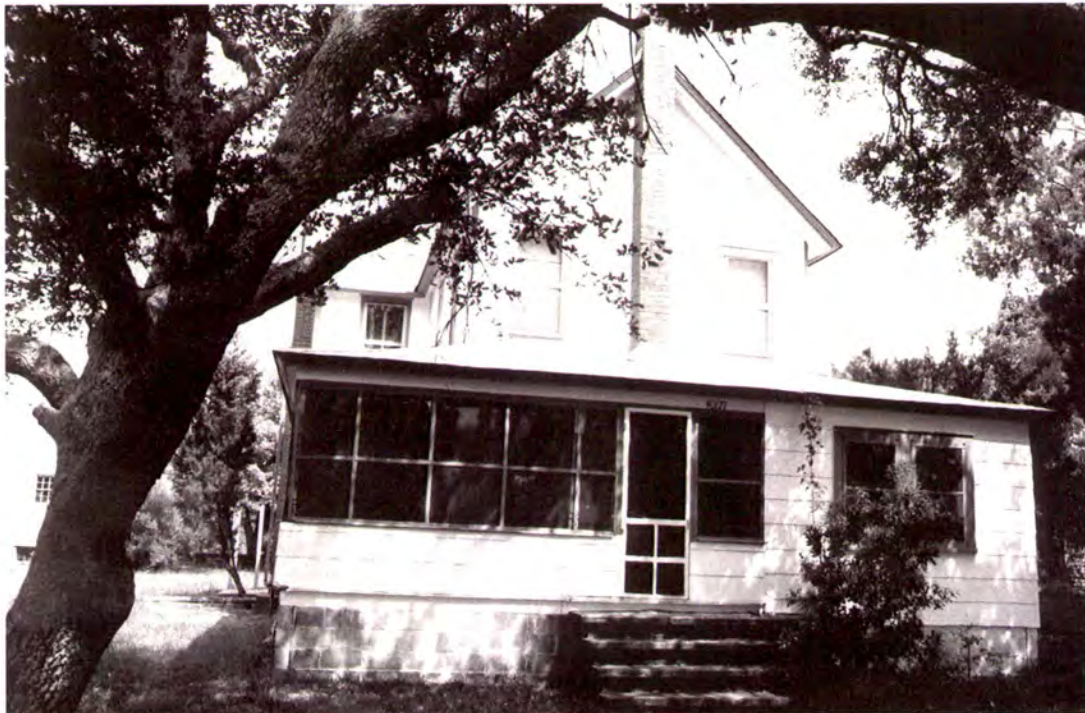


Plate 87: G. Harrison and Leone Gaskins Meekins House (#40) in Avon, west front elevation



Plate 88: Thomas and Joseph Ann Gray Gray House (#41) in Avon, south side and west front elevations



Plate 89: Dallas B. and Lucy Farrow Miller House (#42) in Avon, east front elevation



Plate 90: St. John's United Methodist Church (#43) in Avon, south front and east side elevation



Plate 91: Andrew D. and Josephine Gray Williams House (#44) in Avon, south front and west side elevations



Plate 92: Hooper Family House (#45) in Avon, west side and north rear elevations



Plate 93: Hazel S. and Vernon C. Miller House (#46) in Avon, principal elevations looking northwest



Plate 94: Gray Family Fish House (#47) in Avon, north side and west landward elevations; Avon harbor at right



Plate 95: Oliver J. and Mary Midgett Gray House (#48) in Avon, south front and west side elevations



Plate 96: Eugene G. and Lovie Gray Gray House (#49) in Avon, north front and west side elevations

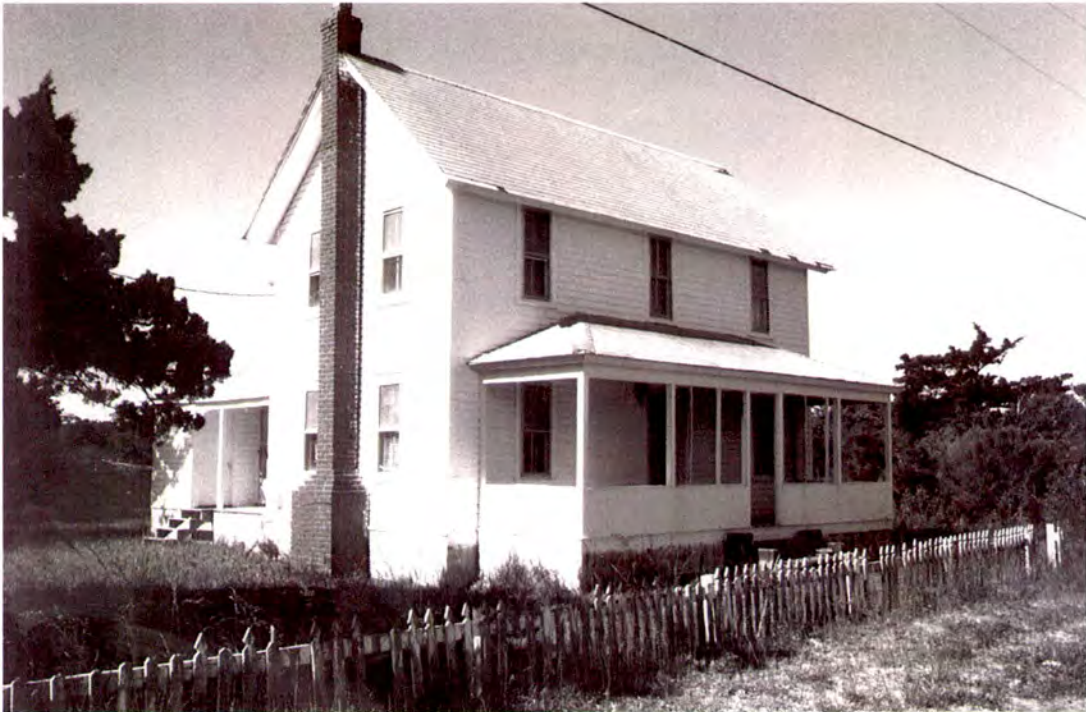


Plate 97: Homer S. Gray House (#50) in Avon, north front and east side elevations



Plate 98: Homer S. Gray House (#51) in Avon, west side and north rear elevations



Plate 99: Osborne G. and Annie Williams Gray House (#52) in Avon, north front and west side elevations

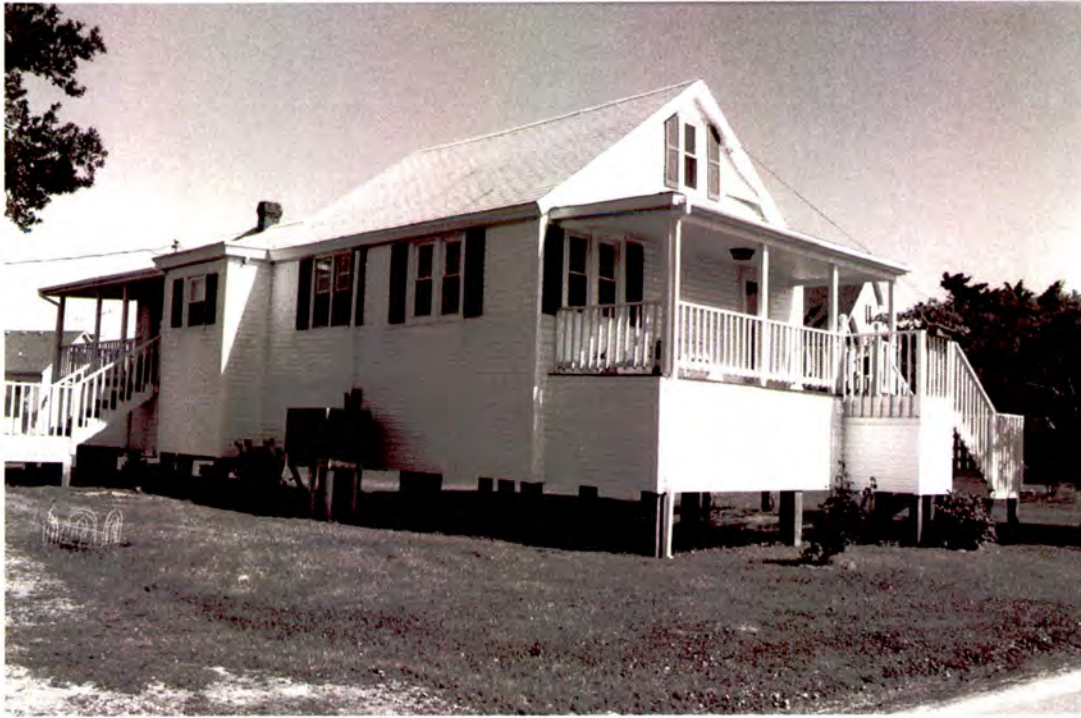


Plate 100: Percy D. and Venice Gray Williams House (#53) in Avon, southwest side and southeast front elevations



Plate 101: Gladys and James W. Scarborough, Jr. House (#54) in Avon, southeast front and southwest side elevations



Plate 102: Gray/Miller Cemetery (#55) in Avon



Plate 103: Loran P. and Ida Meekins O'Neal House (#56) in Avon, north front and east side elevations



Plate 104: Fred G. and Selina Williams Gray House (#57) in Avon, east side elevation

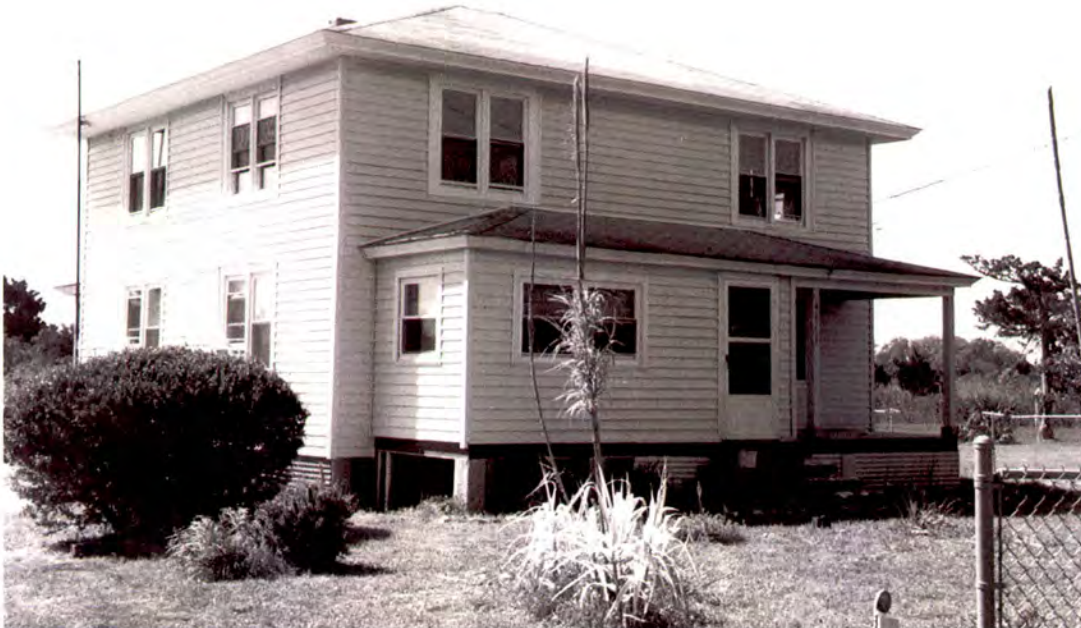


Plate 105: Iantha O'Neal and Charles T. Williams II House (#58) in Avon, northwest front and northeast side elevations

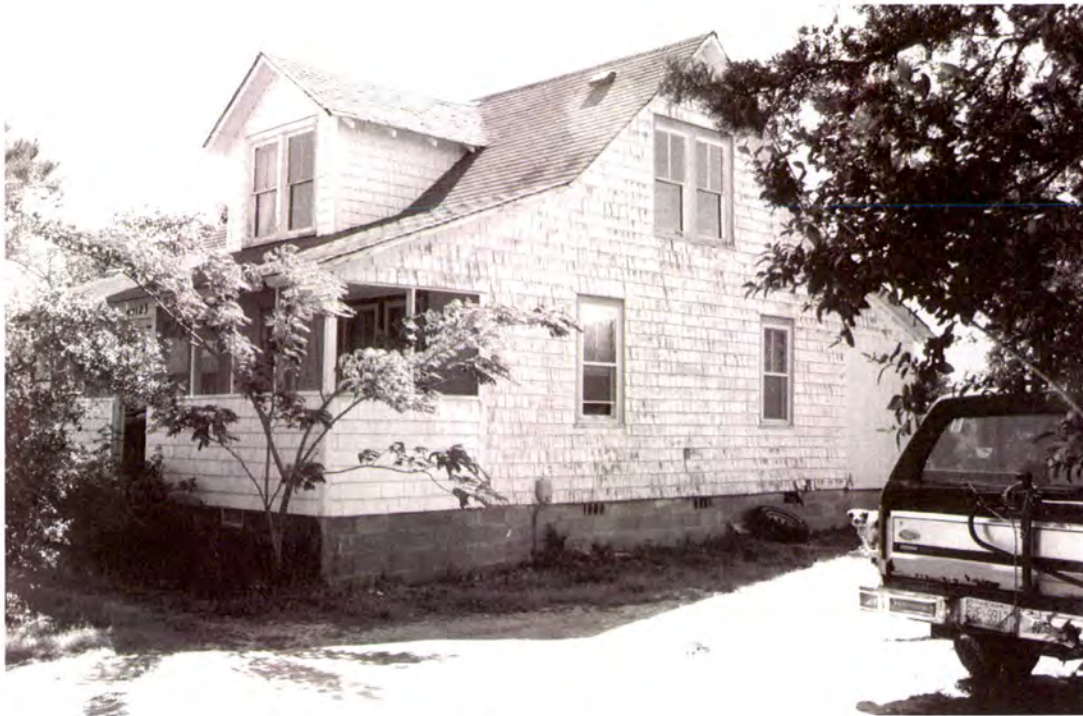


Plate 106: Achsa V. and Clayton Brothers, Sr. House (#59) in Avon, northwest front and southwest side elevations



Plate 107: T. Columbus and Alziria Scarborough Miller House (#60) in Avon, west front and north side elevations



Plate 108: Luther G. and Dora Meekins Hooper House (#61) in Avon, west front and south side elevations



Plate 109: Scarborough Cemetery (#62) in Avon



Plate 110: Avon looking west along Scarborough Road from intersection with North End and McMullen roads; Hooper House (#19) at left



Plate 111: Avon looking west along Scarborough Road; Scarborough House (#5) at center



Plate 112: Avon looking west along Scarborough Road; Scarborough House (#5) at far right and Scarborough House (#13) at left



Plate 113: Avon looking northeast along Scarborough Road; Scarborough House (#6) at left center and Scarborough House (#5) at center



Plate 114: Avon looking southwest along Harbor Road; Williams House (#17) at right center



Plate 115: Avon looking south from Harbor Road toward Gray House (#21) at left center and Gray House (#22) at right center



Plate 116: Avon looking northwest along C.C. Gray Road from intersection with Harbor Road; Williams House (#25) at center



Plate 117: Avon looking northwest along northern section of C.C. Gray Road toward modern houses and Pamlico Sound



Plate 118: Avon looking northwest along southern section of C.C. Gray Road; Gray House (#31) at right and Gray House (#30) at left center



Plate 119: Avon looking south down Harbor Road toward modern houses and church from just south of intersection with C.C. Gray Road



Plate 120: Avon looking east across Avon harbor toward Gray Fish House (#47) at right



Plate 121: Avon looking southeast across Avon harbor toward modern houses and parked semi-truck trailer



Plate 122: Avon looking northeast up McMullen Road from intersection with Harbor Road; Hooper House (#45) at center left



Plate 123: Avon looking northeast along Williams Road; Miller House (#60) in shade of tree at center and Hooper House (#61) at far left



Plate 124: Avon looking northeast along Williams Road; Hooper House (#61) at far right



Plate 125: Avon looking north along Methodist Church Road; Williams House (#39) behind trees at center right distance



Plate 126: Avon looking south along Methodist Church Road; Meekins House (#40) at center right distance



Plate 127: Avon looking north along Methodist Church Road; Williams House (#37) at right and Price House (#36) at center left



Plate 128: Avon looking north along McMullen Road; modern houses at right, apartment house at intersection with Harbor Road at top left

Resources Within Potential Avon Historic District Recommended as Eligible for National Register Listing

**Emma Farrow Morgan Gray House (#24)
40116 Harbor Road
Avon, Dare County**

History

This largely intact dwelling was built for Charlie and Emma Farrow Gray (Miller 2004). Its tax date of 1915 approximately conforms with the appearance of the house and also the coming of age of at least one of its original owners—Emma Gray—who died in 1994 at the age of 96. Following Charlie Gray’s death, Emma married Jarvis Gray, with whom she lived in the house (Miller 2004). Emma willed the house to her sister, Lucy F. Miller who, with her husband, Dallas, transferred it in 1996 to Michelle Miller Smith, its current owner (Dare Co. Will File 94-E-132; Dare Co. Deed Book 1036/Page 425).

Emma Farrow Morgan Gray is remembered as retaining a stubbornly self-sufficient and independent character until her death (Miller 2004; Roughton 2004). Her will hints at what the basic furnishings of many island houses consisted of just prior to Hatteras’ connection with the mainland and the concomitant onslaught of tourists and modern conveniences. Although the house was relatively large, the will—written in 1958 when Gray was 60—depicts a minimally furnished and updated interior. In it she left personal property to a stepson, Warren D. Gray of Elizabeth City, consisting of one gas stove, two coal and wood stoves, two complete beds, one platform rocker, one porch rocker, one Apex wringer washing machine, “inlaid kitchen carpet” (likely linoleum or the like (Miller 2004), five quilts, and one studio couch (Dare Co. Will File 94-E-132). When Gary died at age 94, her personal property was determined to have retained no value.

According to Penne Sandbeck (2004), the Gray House closely resembles a small number of turn-of-the-century, Roanoke Island residences. In particular, it looks much like the National Register-listed John T. Daniels House and the neighboring house of Daniels’ brother, both of which were erected c.1910. It also resembles the dwelling of William St. Clair Pugh, which was built in the 1890s in Wanchese.

Description

The Gray House is a three-bay-wide, frame I-house with an original, centered, two-story, rear ell that gives it a T-shaped footprint (Plate 129). It is largely weatherboarded, although the east gable end of its front block has been covered with T-111 siding (Plate 71). Original sidelights and an early or original door comprise the central entry at the house’s principal north-facing elevation (Plate 130). The two-over-two sash is also original, while some of the weatherboards have been replaced (Plate 131). The house’s most striking and unusual feature is the treatment of its full-facade front porch and west-side ell porch. They are supported by turned posts edged by Eastlake-style jigsaw brackets (Plate 132). Corbelled caps top interior-end brick chimney

stacks. A modern asphalt roof, greatly deteriorated in spots, covers the structure. Beaded ceilingboard walls and ceilings are visible through the windows. Also visible through an ell window is a kitchen with an early wood stove. An open, rectangular, concrete-covered cistern stands to the house's rear (Plate 133). The house lot retains a few gnarled oaks that are unusually large and mature for Avon's mostly windswept lots, but no outbuildings (Plate 134). The current owner hopes to restore the house, but currently it stands vacant and deteriorated (Miller 2004).

Evaluation

The Emma Farrow Morgan Gray House is believed to be eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C for its architecture. For a Hatteras Island residence, it maintains a high degree of architectural integrity. For Avon, the house's lot has a surprisingly wooded rather than open character and additionally retains a now rare cistern in place. The house is an excellent representative of the traditional I-house form that was popular on Hatteras in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Its sash, siding, and porch details are rare survivals among such early residences.

The Gray House is not believed to be eligible under Register Criteria A, B, or D, for it has no known historical significance or association with significant individuals and is unlikely to yield any information not available from documentary and other sources. As old Avon is not believed to comprise a Register-eligible historic district, the house is also not believed to be eligible as part of a distinguishable entity under Criterion C.

Boundaries

The appropriate National Register-eligible boundaries of the Gray House are recommended as those of its current lot (Figure 13). This lot may not take in all of the land initially associated with the house, but expansion beyond it would pull in other lots and houses that have no connection to the resource's significance. The lot encompasses 0.14 acres. It is legally identified as parcel number 026481000 and PIN number 064017013352.

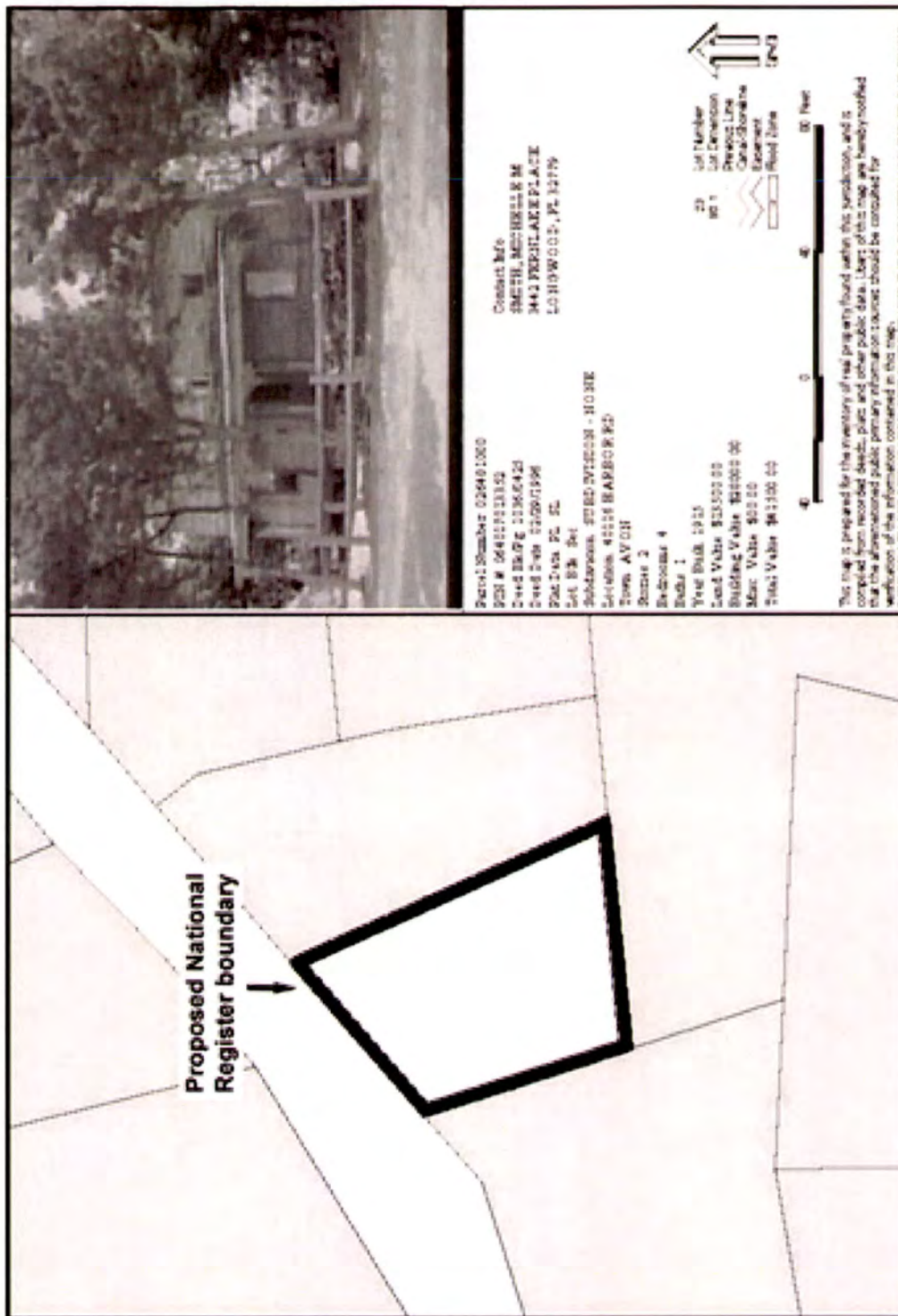


Figure 13: Proposed National Register boundary map for the Emma Farrow Morgan Gray House (#24) (Source: Dare County tax records)

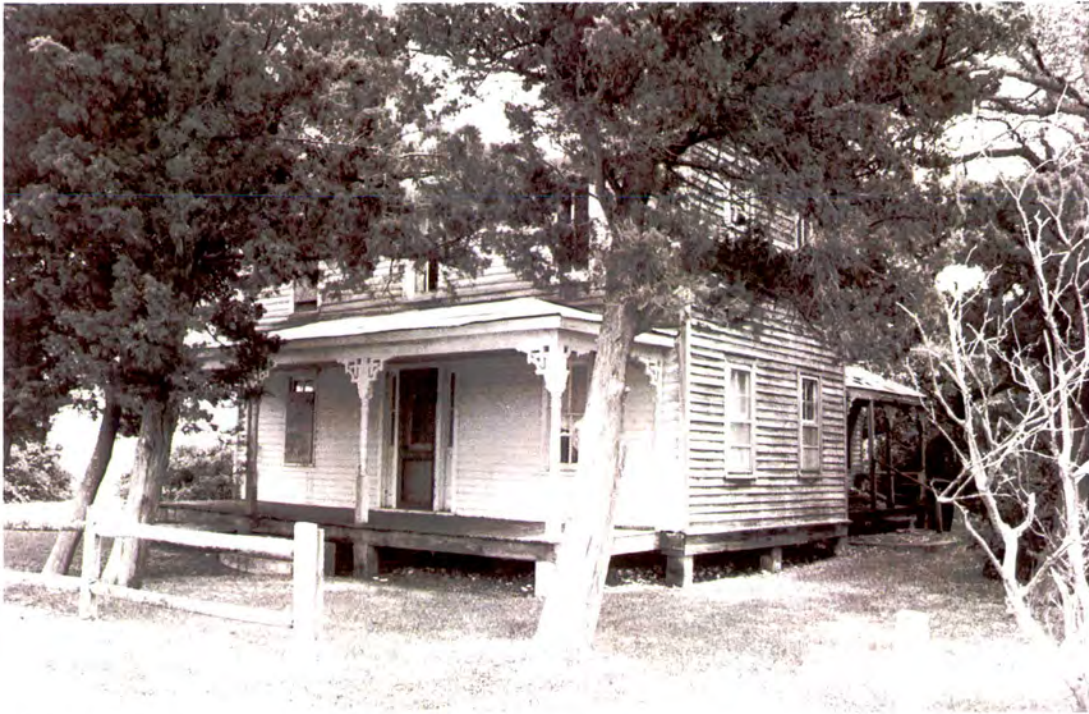


Plate 129: Emma Farrow Morgan Gray House (#24) – north front and west side elevations



Plate 130: Emma Farrow Morgan Gray House (#24) – north front entry and porch



Plate 131: Emma Farrow Morgan Gray House (#24) – south rear elevation of main block and east side elevation of ell; modern siding visible at far right



Plate 132: Emma Farrow Morgan Gray House (#24) – west side elevation of ell and porch



Plate 133: Emma Farrow Morgan Gray House (#24) – cistern to south rear of ell



Plate 134: Emma Farrow Morgan Gray House (#24) – north rear and west side elevations of ell; cistern in shadow of massive oak at lower right

Henrietta Scarborough and Issac T. Meekins House (#32)
40097 Harbor Road
Avon, Dare County

Note: As URS was finalizing this report in 2004, the Henrietta Scarborough and Issac T. Meekins House (#32) was demolished. It was one of the most significant dwellings that survived into the twenty-first century on Hatteras Island. In order to preserve a historical and pictorial record of it, it has not been removed from this report.

History

This house was likely erected for Issac T. and Henrietta H. Scarborough Meekins in the first decade of the twentieth century. Issac acquired the house's lot from its owners, Ignatius H. and Dorcas T. Scarborough, in 1900 for \$20.00 (Dare Co. Deed Book 13/Page 333). Tax records, however, place the house's date of construction at 1910.

The Meekinses are buried in Avon's Miller Cemetery. Henrietta (1872-1918), who was the daughter of Henderson S. and Mary Ann Scarborough, died young. Issac (1862-1925), whose marker notes that he was a member of the U.S. Coast Guard Service, outlived her by seven years.

Although the house was transferred four times after Issac's death, it remained in the Meekins family. In 1931 Henrietta and Issac's heirs and their spouses—George H. and Leona Meekins, L.P. and Ida Meekins O'Neal, and E.M. and Rosa Meekins Gray—transferred the house with an approximately one-acre lot to Tommie G. Meekins (Dare County Deed Book 13, Page 341). In 1945 Tommie G. and Eva Bell Meekins transferred the property, for a consideration of \$2,200, to Wesley M. and Emelis (or Emmlis) W. Meekins (Dare County Deed Book 26, Page 453). The deed noted that there was a house and lot in the northwest corner of the transferred property that belonged to Manson Meekins. In 1947 Wesley and Emelis transferred the house and its current 0.24-acre lot to Manson Meekins (Dare County Deed Book 34, Page 213). The 1997 deed that transferred the house from Dorcas Ellen Meekins, unmarried, to Stanley E. Meekins and Shirley D. Silver as joint tenants noted that the current lot was carved out of the original one-acre lot in 1947 (Dare County Deed Book 1126, Page 669).

Description

The Meekins House had a story-and-a-jump front block and an original story-and-a-jump ell that gave it a T-shaped footprint. The asymmetrical southeast front elevation was four bays wide (Plate 135). It was shaded by a porch that wraps around the entire northeast side elevation of the main block and ell and part of the block's southwest gable end (Plate 136). The smaller southwest section of porch terminated at a later-added shed room. The porch was striking not only for its extent, but also for its full compliment of chamfered posts. The house's other original or early features included weatherboard siding and two-over-two and four-over-four sash.

Typical of the story-and-a-jump form on Hatteras, the front block had no front or rear windows at its upper story (Plate 137). Rather, the loft or jump was naturally lit only by gable-end windows. The ell loft, however, was served by a pair of gable-end, two-over-two windows and

small, fixed, four-pane windows tucked beneath the eaves of either long elevation and the porch and shed-roofed rooms beneath (Plate 138). An exterior-end, cinder-block flue stack rose at the northwest rear of the ell.

The house's lot is grassy and open, but does have a few small trees, which most notably include some rangy figs. A one-story, gabled, plywood-sided, frame shed stood to the northeast (Plate 79).

Evaluation

The Issac T. and Henrietta H. Scarborough Meekins House was the most intact of Avon's seven early story-and-a-jump residences and one of the most intact representatives of the form on Hatteras Island. It was believed to be eligible for National Register listing under Criteria C for its architecture. For a Hatteras Island residence, it maintained a high degree of architectural integrity and it was an excellent representative of the traditional story-and-a-jump house form that was popular on the island in the mid/late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Its sash, siding, and porch extent and details were rare survivals among such early residences.

The Meekins House was not believed to be eligible under Register Criteria A, B, or D, for it had no known association with historical events or significant individuals and was unlikely to yield any information not available from documentary and other sources. (Whether the house's site may have some archaeological significance under Criterion D is not addressed here.) As old Avon is not believed to comprise a Register-eligible historic district, the house was also not believed to be eligible as part of a distinguishable entity under Criterion C.

Boundaries

The appropriate National Register-eligible boundaries of the Meekins House were recommended as those of its current lot (Figure 14). These encompass the 0.24 acres that had always been associated with it and that had exclusively been its lot since 1947. The large one-acre lot on which it once stood would not have made an appropriate boundary, as it now includes other lots occupied by other unconnected houses. The lot is legally identified as parcel number 014532000 and PIN number 063020918115.

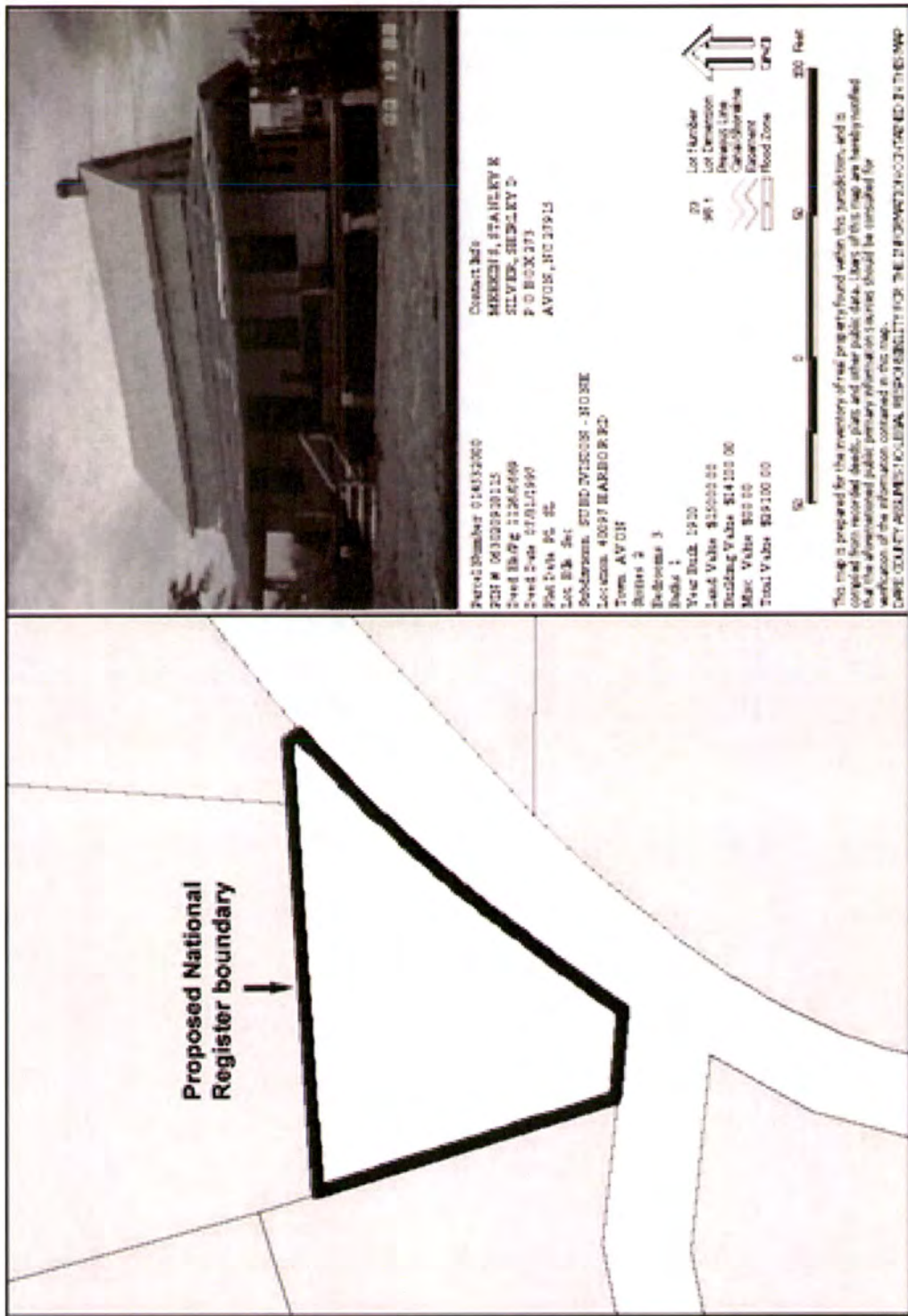


Figure 14: Proposed National Register boundary map for the Henrietta Scarborough and Issac T. Meekins House (#32) (Source: Dare County tax records)

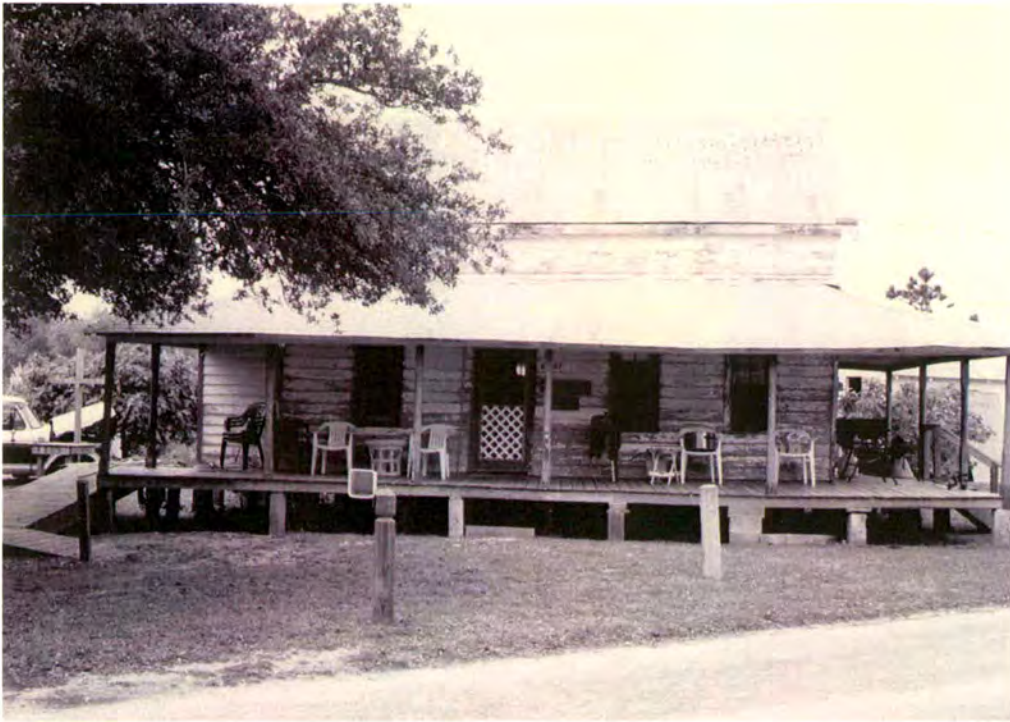


Plate 135: Henrietta Scarborough and Issac T. Meekins House (#32) – southeast front elevation



Plate 136: Henrietta Scarborough and Issac T. Meekins House (#32) – southeast front and northeast side elevations

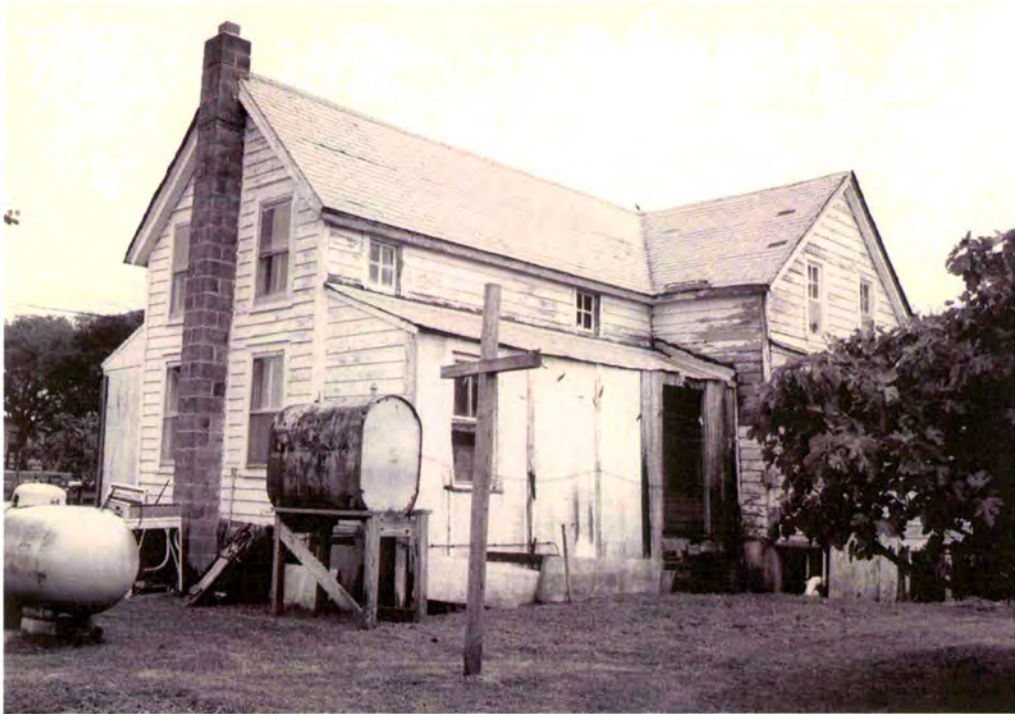


Plate 137: Henrietta Scarborough and Issac T. Meekins House (#32) – northwest rear and southwest side elevations



Plate 138: Henrietta Scarborough and Issac T. Meekins House (#32) – southwest side elevation

Zion Scarborough Cemetery (#34)
Located between C.C. Gray Road and Harbor Road near their northeastern juncture
Avon, Dare County

History

This private burying ground is called the Zion Scarborough Cemetery for one of its inhabitants. In 1994 Meekins and Gamiel (2001:165-167) recorded 63 burials here. The roster of family names of the dead mirrors that of Avon's most common names historically. Buried in the cemetery are 22 members of the Gray family, 15 Scarboroughs, and ten Meekinses. With them are members of the Quidley (5), Williams (5), Austin (3), Jennett (1), Miller (1), and Greer (1) families. Only the Greer name, born by a child buried in the mid-1960s, is not common to the community.

The number of early graves in the cemetery is unusual. One third date from the nineteenth century and half from the first half of the twentieth century. Only 11 graves postdate 1949. The earliest graves include those of Delphin D. Scarborough, died 1861 at 12 days; Sarah E. Scarborough, died 1862 at age of eight; Elizabeth D. Scarborough, died 1863 at 22 days; Rhoda J. Scarborough, died 1865 at 10 days; Comfort Quidley (1844-1868); and M.M. Scarborough, died 1869 at 16 months. Also interred is the namesake of the cemetery, Zion Flowers Scarborough (1829-1915), and his first wife, Mary Midyett Scarborough (1830-1897), the parents of Sarah, Rhoda, and perhaps others of the infants early buried here.

The number of young buried in the cemetery is striking. It includes 23 children (ages 15 or under), 17 of whom died in infancy. As indicated by those listed above, many died in the nineteenth century within days of birth. Another indication of the difficult life of Avon's early residents is the note Meekins and Gamiel (2001:166) put after the recordation of Loranzo G. Scarborough's headstone. He died in 1906, at age 16, of drowning. His mother Sabra, also buried here, had died at the age of 30 when he was five or six years old.

Description

The Zion Scarborough Cemetery has no ornate markers. A few of its gravestones are typically modern—wide, thick, and made of marble (Plate 81). The overwhelming majority, however, are straightforward tall, thin gravestones with rounded, segmental-arched, or simply scalloped tops (Plates 139 and 140). Ornament on the stones and the grounds is severely limited. A few markers have common carved decorative devices at their tops. The marker of cemetery namesake Zion Scarborough, for example, is decorated with a mason's symbol. That of Rosa J. Austin (1883-1957) depicts a pair of clasped hands. There are no fences on the well-maintained grounds. Landscaping is limited to grass, some small trees and shrubs and, scattered amongst the graves, conch shells bleached white by the elements (Plate 141).

Evaluation

The Zion Scarborough Cemetery is recommended as eligible for National Register listing under Criterion A and Criterion Consideration D for its association with the early history and settlement of Avon. It is a rare local cemetery not dominated by late twentieth-century burials, but rather with burials from the pre-highway and -bridge history of Avon and its families. The

cemetery meets Criterion Consideration D because it is believed to be significant for its association with historic events.

The cemetery is not believed to be eligible for National Register listing under Criterion B, for it is not known to hold the graves of any “persons of transcendent importance.” It is also not believed to be eligible under Criterion C, for it has no distinctive landscape or gravemarker design features. Its markers are typical of those commonly erected from the mid-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century. The cemetery is further not believed to be eligible under Criterion D, as it is unlikely to yield any information not available from documentary and other sources. And as old Avon is not believed to comprise a Register-eligible historic district, the cemetery is also not believed to be eligible as part of a distinguishable entity under Criterion C.

Boundaries

The appropriate National Register-eligible boundaries of the Zion Scarborough Cemetery are recommended as those of its 0.22-acre lot, with which it has historically been associated (Figure 15). The lot is legally identified as parcel number 014530000 and PIN number 063020919206.

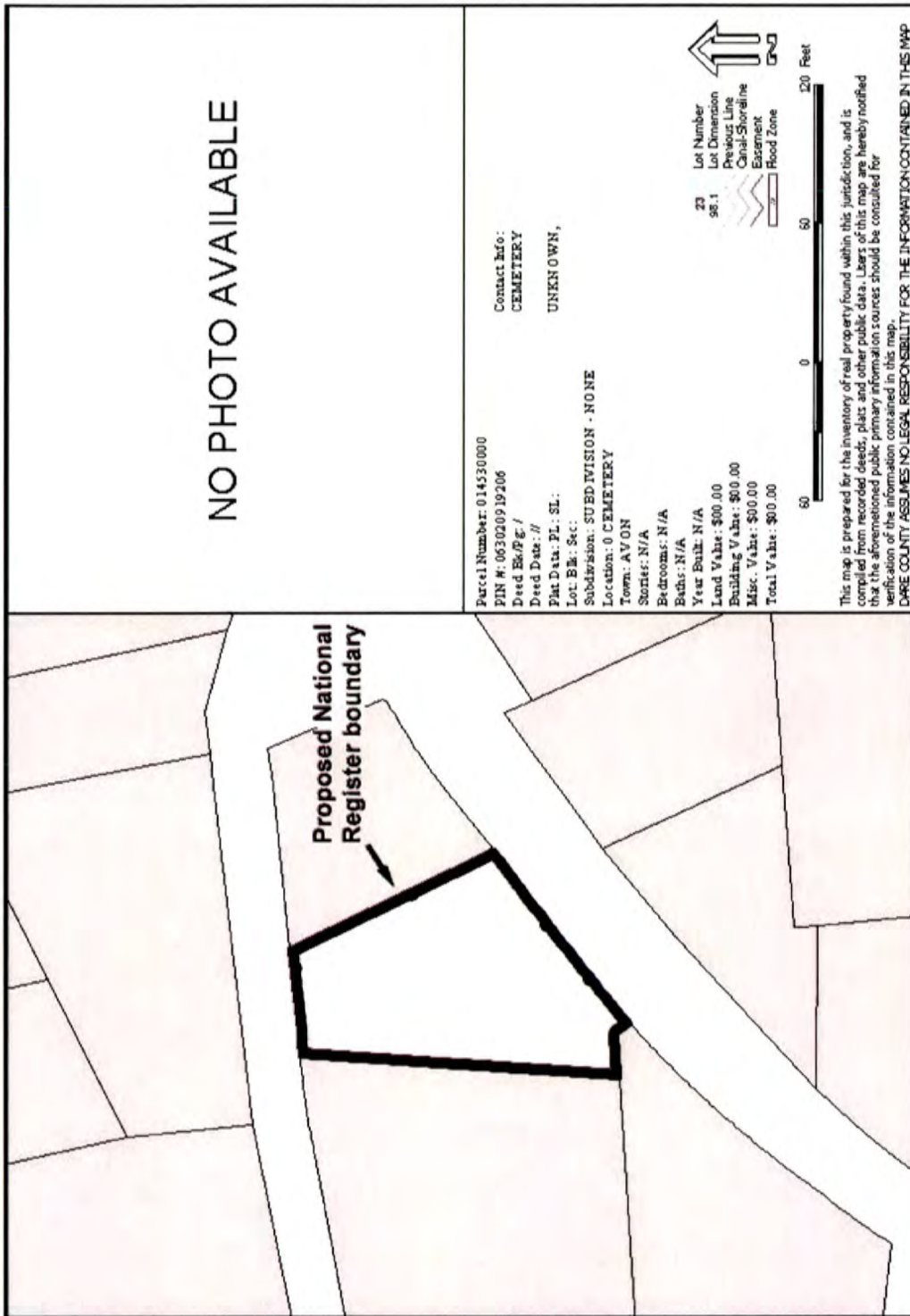


Figure 15: Proposed National Register boundary map for the Zion Scarborough Cemetery (#34) (Source: Dare County tax records)



Plate 139: Zion Scarborough Cemetery – view of cemetery; grave of Rosa J. Austin in foreground



Plate 140: Zion Scarborough Cemetery – view of cemetery; grave of Zion Scarborough in foreground



Plate 141: Zion Scarborough Cemetery – view of cemetery and scattered conch shells; early graves of Sarah Meekins (1796-1871) at center and husband Silvy Meekins (1790-1873) at right

Thomas and Joseph Ann Gray Gray House (#41)
40185 Methodist Church Road
Avon, Dare County

History

Thomas and Joseph Ann (or Josephan) Gray Gray are believed to have built this house. It was likely erected around 1900, the date assigned to it by tax records. Thomas (1856-1921) is buried in Avon's Zion Scarborough Cemetery. Alongside of him rests his wife Joseph Ann (1873-1951). (Zion Scarborough was Joseph Ann's grandfather.) Judging from their property ownership and the size of their house, Thomas and Joseph Ann were fairly prosperous individuals, in spite of their signing a deed for another property in 1921 with their marks rather than signatures (Dare Co. Deed Book 31/Page 337).

A three-sheet 1956 plat map identifies the house as the Home Place lot of the Thomas Gray Estate (Dare Co. Plat Book 8/Page 4). This estate, in a fashion not uncommon in the nineteenth century, was extremely long and narrow. It extended about 4,100 feet from the Pamlico Sound to the Atlantic Ocean, but was only about 235 feet wide. A 1974 version of the map, titled Division of the Thomas Gray Estate, shows the property divided into 26 lots with the house lot occupying a parcel of about 80 by 250 feet. The house, shorn of its extended acreage and nestled on a 0.45-acre lot, was subsequently owned by Willie and Ersie Gray and then Elwood Gray (Miller 2004).

Description

The Thomas and Joseph Ann Gray Gray House has a frame, three-bay, gable-end, I-house, front block and a centered, frame, two-story, rear ell that gives it a T-shaped footprint (Plate 142). The house retains weatherboard cladding and two-over-two sash. The bays are set in plain surrounds. A full-façade porch supported by turned posts shades the first story of the main block's west-facing front elevation. Scalloped jigsawn bargeboards edge the gable peaks of the front block. A porch wraps around the south side and part of the west rear elevation of the ell (Plate 143). It too is one-story and supported by turned posts. The weatherboarded shed room at the north side of the ell appears to in part have once been a porch (Plate 144). An original or early one-story ell is affixed to the rear of the two-story ell (Plate 145). The house lot is less open than many in old Avon and retains a number of mature shade trees (Plate 88).

Evaluation

The Thomas and Joseph Ann Gray Gray is believed to be eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C for its architecture. For a Hatteras Island residence, it maintains a high degree of architectural integrity. It also retains, for Avon, a well wooded rather than an open grassy lot. The house is an excellent representative of the traditional I-house form that was popular on the island in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Its sash, siding, porch, and gable details are rare survivals among such early residences.

The Gray House is not believed to eligible under Register Criteria A, B, or D, for it has no known historical significance or association with significant individuals and is unlikely to yield any information not available from documentary and other sources. As old Avon is not believed

to comprise a Register-eligible historic district, the house is also not believed to be eligible as part of a distinguishable entity under Criterion C.

Boundaries

The appropriate National Register-eligible boundaries of the Gray House are recommended as those of its current lot (Figure 16). This lot does not take in all of the land initially associated with the house. Expansion to that almost mile-long lot, however, would include numerous other lots and resources that have no connection to the house's significance. The lot encompasses 0.45 acres. It is legally identified as parcel number 014799000 and PIN number 064017007524.

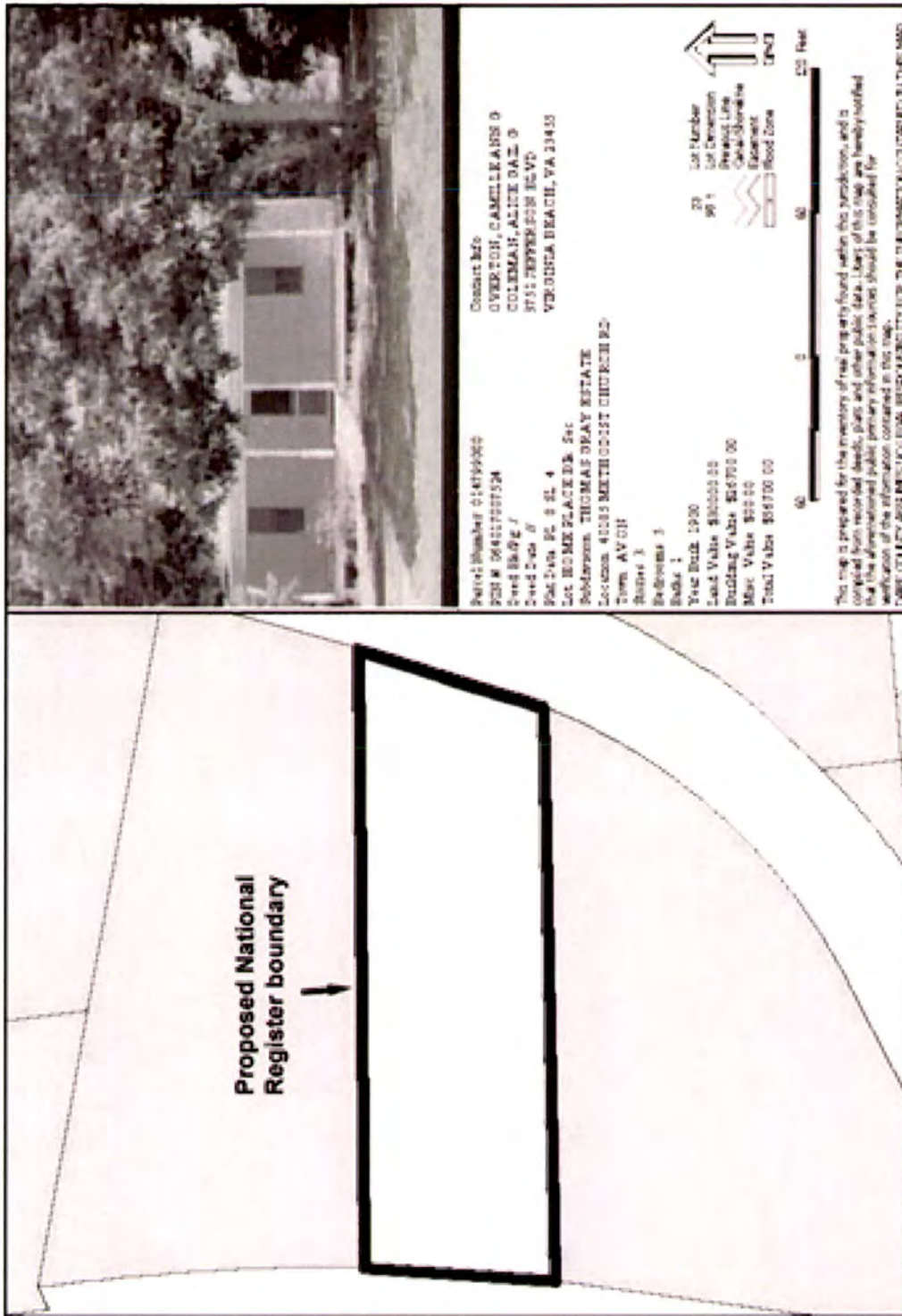


Figure 16: Proposed National Register boundary map for the Thomas and Joseph Ann Gray Gray House (#41) (Source: Dare County tax records)



Plate 142: Thomas and Joseph Ann Gray Gray House (#41) – west front and south side elevations



Plate 143: Thomas and Joseph Ann Gray Gray House (#41) – south side and east rear elevations



Plate 144: Thomas and Joseph Ann Gray Gray House (#41) – north side and west front elevations



Plate 145: Thomas and Joseph Ann Gray Gray House (#41) – east rear and north side elevations

Buxton Resources Recommended Not Eligible for National Register Listing

**Buxton Historic District
Portions of NC 12, Buxton Back Road, Rocky Rollinson Road, Bernice Lane,
and Buxton Cemetery Road
Buxton, Dare County**

History

Buxton was once home to a Native-American Croatan village that may have had 6,100 inhabitants at its height. European settlement soon overwhelmed and entirely replaced Hatteras Island's Indians, however (Dervaes 1998:3). Early European settlers called Buxton "The Cape," in reference to Cape Hatteras at the community's tip. At the end of the colonial period, it was one of the few small communities, including Chicamacomico, Salvo, Kinnakeet, Frisco, and Hatteras, that were nestled in protected wooded hammocks on the Pamlico Sound. In 1873 a post office was first established in the community. Sensibly, it bore the name The Cape. In 1882, however, that name was supplanted by the U.S. postal service, which renamed the town Buxton in honor of gubernatorial candidate and judge Ralph P. Buxton (Powell 1968:78; Torres 1985:32-36. 54-55; Stick 1958:294).

In 1852, according to a map of the North Carolina coast, a principal route passed through the community that roughly followed the path of current NC 12. Another route led down toward the Cape itself and its lighthouse. A few paths led off of these main routes. On the roads stood a small number of dwellings, none concentrated enough to constitute even a tiny hamlet. The only named resources were the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse and an unidentified site called "Palmetto" on the sound (Adams 1852). An 1872 map, perhaps based upon the 1952 map, looks much the same, with the addition of the new lighthouse site and Jennet's Mill on the sound (Iardella and Hodgkins 1872). An 1881 (U.S. Coastal and Geodetic Survey) coastal chart shows a few extended roads, the lighthouse, a beacon, and two new lifesaving stations, one called Cape Hatteras, the other Creed's Hill (Figure 9). By this date the community had far more residents than could have been accommodated in the few scattered dwellings—all on the sound—depicted on the map.

Buxton was first known for its most prominent physical feature—Cape Hatteras—and then for that feature and the lighthouse erected to protect mariners from its dangerous shoals. About 1802 the federal government completed the first Cape Hatteras Lighthouse (Plate 18). It was raised and refitted in 1854 but, still inadequate, was replaced entirely after the Civil War. The new 208-foot-tall brick lighthouse was erected beyond the reach of the Atlantic, at the time, 600 feet northeast of its predecessor. The older structure was destroyed shortly after the new light was activated in 1870 (Stick 1958:290-291). The location of the lighthouse was shifted anew in the summer of 1999, when it was pulled a distance of 2,900 feet to separate it from the once-again encroaching sea

In the late 1940s Buxton was Hatteras Island's second largest village. It had a population of about 650, following only that of the 700 or so residents of Hatteras Village. At that time it was

connected to Hatteras and the island's other principal community, Avon, by the new paved NC 12. In the late 1940s Buxton, perhaps because of its relatively central location, had a number of major island services, including a new infirmary, hospital, and electric power plant. It also had a dress shop, general stores, and five tourist cottages that stood in Cape Hatteras State Park near the lighthouse (Stick 1949:70-71; Quidley 2001a:7).

In 1955, again perhaps because of its location near the center of the bulk of the island's population, Buxton was chosen for a new consolidated school (Quidley 2001a:27; 2001b:23-24). Due to the choice of Buxton over their communities, many high school students dropped out during the school's first years (Burrus 2004). A large high school located in Buxton continues to serve all of Hatteras Island, and Buxton continues to be, with Hatteras village, the principal town of the island.

Architecture

The inventory of Buxton recorded 49 principal resources that appeared to be 50 years or older (Figure 17). Of these, 45 were originally built as houses. Also inventoried were six cemeteries—four of which were associated with houses—one church, one former kitchen, and a former store. (The total number of resources exceeds 49, for some numbered resources had more than one component.) All of the resources but for the cemeteries were of frame, the material from which virtually all of Hatteras Island's more-than-50-year-old resources are constructed. The resources are all oriented toward NC 12, Buxton Back Road, and Rocky Rollinson Road. In the case of NC 12, this indicates that the roadway—in spite of its sometimes impassable sandy nature—was in place prior to its official creation and paving in the late 1940s. As is the case with the old village of Avon, the earliest residences dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century are story-and-a-jump houses and two-story, one-room-deep I-houses. Later nationally popular forms consist of foursquares, gable-front and gable-end cottages, and a few bungalows. All of these resources are depicted in the photo catalogue of Buxton that follows its tabular inventory below.

Two story-and-a-jump houses stand in Buxton. They are among the village's earliest surviving structures. The John A. and Britannia Williams Gray House (#33) is typical of the form (Plates 190 and 191). It is three bays wide, with windows lighting its loft or jump only at its gable ends. Its date of construction is unclear, for the Grays are said to have moved it boat from Avon to Buxton around 1910, the date assigned to it by tax records. The early history of the similarly fashioned Farrow-Stowe-Hector House (#42) is also unclear, although the 1900 date of construction given it by tax records may well be correct (Plate 204). Both houses are modestly sized, in spite of their usable upper floors, for they are only three bays wide and backed by one-story ells.

Also relatively small are Buxton's 14 I-houses, the community's other notable early house form. Unlike those in Avon, which are often extended by two-story ells into full-height T- or L-plan structures, these are generally backed by only one-story ells. Only three—one with an L-plan (#43) and two with T-plans (#8 and #12)—have two-story ells. One of Buxton's most intact I-houses is the W. Rocky and Cynthia Tolson Rollinson House (#7), which is recommended as eligible for National Register listing (Plates 153 and 235 through 241). It is typical of the form in the community. It is three bays wide, with a gable-end roof, full-façade front porch, and one-story rear ell. The house retains original four-over-four sash and, of particular note, an intact setting—off of NC 12 and near the sound—with mature plantings and a peaceful pre-tourism-boom quality. It was erected during the first decade of the twentieth century.

An even more intact example of the form is the Urias O. and Caddie Midgett Gaskins House (#8), which the Midgetts built in 1907 on a two-acre lot that touched the Pamlico Sound (Dare Co. Deed Book O/Page 63) listing (Plates 154 and 242 through 248). Its full-height T-plan footprint, created by a two-story rear ell, is larger than most of the I-houses in Buxton. But its form is typical with a number of notable features, including six-over-six sash; some surviving original weatherboards; a full-façade porch shading an entry complete with colored-glass sidelights; and jigsaw work and spindles at front and side gable bargeboards and decorative brackets at the eaves. Like the Rollinson House, the Gaskins House is notable for the mature trees and plantings on its grounds. Its integrity is additionally bolstered by the presence of a small family cemetery to its west that contains the graves of its builders (Plates 249 and 250).

Another Buxton I-house—the two-story, T-plan Baxter B. and Josephine Gray Miller House (#12)—is notable as much for the before-and-after story it tells as for its current appearance. But for its size and its canted façade and side gables, the 1890s house does not stand out among Buxton’s many I-houses (Plate 160). A historic photograph, however, depicts a much more grandly finished dwelling with a particularly impressive two-tier ell porch (Plate 30). The photograph raises the question of how Hatteras’ early houses were originally finished. Their current appearances, affected by storms, neglect, and renovations, are likely much different than they were when construction was completed.

Due to their single-story ells, Buxton’s I-houses are not as large on the whole as their Avon counterparts. Those desiring larger residences in early twentieth-century Buxton apparently turned to the foursquare form more often than those in Avon. Buxton has seven two-story, two-room-deep foursquares compared to but two in Avon. The Thelma Barnett and W. Alfred Gray House (#1) typifies the form. Conforming with its c.1926 date of construction, it has a few Craftsman-style features, most notably exposed rafter ends and a full-façade porch with tapered wooden posts on tall brick piers (Plates 146 and 147). The late 1920s/early 1930s Frank W. and Earle Jennette Miller House (#30) and the c.1925 Celia Miller and Walter Barnette House (#31) are of interest less for their form and altered finish than for their possible origins (Plates 31 and 185 through 187). Both are believed to be kit houses ordered from Sears Roebuck & Company (Burrus 2004). They may have been based upon “The Garfield” kit house, which appeared in late 1920s/early 1930s catalogues (Plate 32).

The other nationally popular, common early twentieth-century house form—the bungalow—is largely absent in Buxton, at least when based upon transitory decorative features. The Craftsman-style porch of the Essie Spires and Calvin D. Burrus, Sr. House (#2) lends a bungalow air to an otherwise straightforward, gable-front cottage (Plate 148). There are more than a dozen gable-front cottages in Buxton and another four gable-end cottages. These are modest one-story structures dating from the 1920s through the 1940s.

The gable-front cottage, along with the bungalow, is difficult to date in Buxton and elsewhere on Hatteras Island, for it remained popular for many decades. The adjacent houses of the Barnett sisters—Alma (#4), Neva (#5), and Nina (#6)—exemplify the persistence of the basic inexpensive form (Plates 150 through 152). Alma’s and Nina’s cottages were built about 1930 or 1931, but the nearly identical dwelling of Neva was not raised until about 1946.

The three nonresidential buildings recorded in the inventory are not significant for their form or integrity, for they have been much altered through the years. Their primary interest is their function, or original function. Each is a single survivor of a once much larger group of similar

buildings. Due to the large number of storms that sweep Hatteras, few early outbuildings survive. Freestanding kitchens were once common on the island, but only one former kitchen was recorded during the survey of Buxton. Likely once a kitchen from a Gray family home on the Marlin Club property in Hatteras Village, it was moved to its current site at the S. Burden and Charlotte Austin Smith House (#20) in the 1960s and subsequently converted into a bookstore (Morrow 2003) (Plate 171). Buxton once had a number of general stores, but only one survives in part. The former Charles P. Gray Store (#16) was moved to its current site about 1950 and converted into a dwelling, in the process entirely obscuring its original appearance and function (Burrus 2004) (Plate 164). The third notable nonresidential building in Buxton remains on its original site, although it is a replacement of an early building that stood elsewhere in the community. The brick-veneered Lighthouse Assembly of God Church (#22) (Plate 175) was built in 1949, replacing its Pentecostal predecessor, which had been erected in 1932 on Buxton Back Road (Burrus 2004).

Six cemeteries comprise the remaining inventoried Buxton resources. Like those in Avon, they almost exclusively hold straightforward, minimally adorned gravestones. They range in size from the single stone adjacent to the Cedric Scarborough and Ephram R. Midgette House (#21) (Plate 174) to the 261 primarily mid- and late-twentieth-century graves of the Quidley Cemetery (#38) (Plates 198 and 199). The community's most evocative cemetery, which speaks to the common Outer Banks' practice of creating small family cemeteries, is the Gaskins Cemetery associated with the Urias O. and Caddie Midgett Gaskins House (#8). Believed to be National Register-eligible along with the house, it contains only four graves, including those of the house's builders (Plates 249 and 250).

A tabular inventory of Buxton's early resources, along with one or more photographs of each, follows.

NO	NAME & ADDRESS (PIN NUMBER)	ACRES	DESCRIPTION	HISTORY	NR INTEGRITY	NR RECOMMENDATION
1	Thelma Barnett and W. Alfred Gray House/ 47098 NC 12, Buxton (PIN # 053607693517)	.4	Two-story, two-pile, low-hip-roofed, frame foursquare. Asbestos sided. Two bays wide with sidelights at entry and a paired 2/2 sash window. Other windows 2/2 as well. Full-facade Craftsman-style porch with tapered posts on brick piers. Shaped exposed rafter ends. Later, shed-roofed, one-story, rear ell with screened porch room and modern deck. Wood fish-cleaning stand in rear yard (Plates 146 and 147).	In 1925 Walter L. and Chloe B. Barnett deeded this property to their daughter, Thelma Barnett Gray (Dare Co. Deed Book 3/Page 433). Thelma and her husband, William Alfred Gray, built the house, according to tax record, the following year. Thelma was the sister of Joe Barnett (resource #3) and Bucky Barnett (#4), who lived just to the west (Burrus 2004). Thelma (1903-1991) and Alfred (1892-1964) are buried beneath a common marker at Buxton's Quidley Cemetery.	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
2	Essie Spires and Calvin D. Burrus, Sr. House/ 47152 NC 12, Buxton (PIN # 053607690612)	.79	One-and-one-half-story, multi-room-deep, three-bay-wide, frame bungalow. Vinyl sided. Gable-front roof with side dormers. Craftsman-style porch with tapered post on brick piers. Paired altered 1/1 sash. One-story rear ell (Plate 148).	In 1938, following a hurricane, Hatteras village resident Calvin D. Burrus, Sr. acquired this property from Nancy W. and Lillian P. Midgette (Dare Co. Deed Book 23/Page 197). According to tax records and Millie Burrus (2003), Calvin and his wife, Essie Mae Spires Burrus, left Hatteras and built their new home in Buxton the following year. In 1955, at Calvin's death, the property included the house and two service station and garage buildings (Dare Co. Deed Book 65/Page 203). Calvin (1889-1955) and Essie (1893-1970) are buried together at Buxton's Quidley Cemetery. The house remains in the Burrus family.	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
3	Joseph and Arvilla Barnett Barnett House/ 47251 NC 12, Buxton (PIN # 053607693517)	.2	Two-story, two-pile, hip-roofed, frame foursquare with later porch and modern 1/1 sash. Asbestos-shingle siding replaced by vinyl between 2001 and 2003. Hip-roofed rear dormer. Exterior-end brick chimney. Partially enclosed rear porch. Front façade faces Buxton Back Road (Plate 149).	This house was occupied by Joseph (1899-1965) and Arvilla (or Arvella) Credle Barnett (1903-1989) prior to 1934 (Burrus 2004). The 1927 date assigned to it in the tax records is likely correct. The Barnetts are buried next to each other in Buxton's Issac Jennette Family Cemetery. Joe's marker notes his service in North Carolina as a Boatswain's Mate Second Class in the Coast Guard and in WWI and II.	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
4	Randolph and Alma Barnett Barnett House/ 47062 Buxton Back Road (SR 1232), Buxton (PIN # 053607594594)	.15	Gable-front, frame, one-story bungalow. Vinyl siding and altered porch with sheets of latticework stretched between plain posts. Three bays wide (two sets of paired windows) with 3/1 sash. Hip-roofed rear porch (Plate 150).	In 1931, the year tax records state this house was built, Randolph "Bucky" Barnett acquired its lot from his in-laws, Lonie L. and Walter L. Barnett. Bucky was the brother of Joe Barnett, who lived in the neighboring house (#3). His wife, Alma, was the sister of Joe's wife, Arvilla (Burrus 2004). Bucky (1907-1983) and Alma (1907-1987) are buried under a common stone in Buxton's Issac Jennette Family Cemetery next to their brother- and sister-in-law siblings. The house remains in the Barnett family.	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
5	Neva Barnett and Thomas J. Evans House/ 47080 Buxton Back Road (SR 1232), Buxton (PIN # 053607594533)	.16	Gable-front, frame, one-story bungalow. Asbestos siding replaced by vinyl between 2001 and 2003. Altered front and enclosed rear porches. Three bays wide (two sets of paired windows) with modern clip-in sash. Rusticated concrete-block foundation (Plate 151).	Although this house looks almost identical to the adjacent Barnett House (#4), it was built, according to tax records, in 1946. Thomas Jefferson and Neva Barnett Evans were off island for a number of years while he served in the Coast Guard and only acquired the property from Neva's parents, Lonie L. and Walter L. Barnett, in 1944 (Dare Co. Deed Book 26/Page 239). Neva was sister to Alma Barnett (#4), Arvilla Barnett (#3), and Nina Hehl (#6), who lived on surrounding lots (Burrus 2004). Tom (1902-1977) and Neva (1905-1979) rest beneath a common marker at Buxton's Issac Jennette Family Cemetery. The house remains in the Evans family.	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
6	Nina Barnett and William H. Hehl House/ 47291 NC 12, Buxton (PIN # 053607593618)	.33	One-story, frame, gable-front cottage with 3/1 sash, vinyl siding, altered front and rear porches, and later shed-roofed, attached, side garage (Plate 152).	Tax records state, probably correctly, state that this house was built in 1930. Its original owners were William "Bill" Henry (1895-1975) and Nina Barnett Hehl (1906-1980). Bill served as a lieutenant in the Coast Guard. Three of Nina's sisters lived in houses (#3, #4, and #5) immediately to the east (Burrus 2004). Bill was a native of Brooklyn, New York, hence the surname apparently unique on Hatteras Island (Meekins and Gamiel 2001:133). He is buried next to Nina in the Issac Jennette Family Cemetery in Buxton.	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD

	NAME & ADDRESS				NR	NR RECOMMENDATION
7	W. Rocky and Cynthia Tolson Rollinson House/ 47402 Rocky Rollinson Road, Buxton (PIN # 053607417377)	6.82	Gable-end, two-story, single-pile, frame house with screened, full-façade, front porch and rear ell with engaged, shed-roofed, side porch. Three bays wide (two sets of paired windows) with sidelights at central entry and narrow 4/4 sash. Vinyl siding. Brick piers at foundation. Later flat-roofed room off rear of porch. Asphalt roof shingles over all. Modern frame shed in rear yard. Grounds retain mature plantings, including large oak in front yard. Intact quiet setting distant from NC 12 near Pamlico Sound (Plate 153).	Tax records assign the date 1901 to this house. It was more likely built about 1909, when Warren Rocky and Cynthia F. Tolson Rollinson acquired its lot—which then encompassed four acres—from Banister B. and Achsa M. Casey (Dare Co. Deed Book X/Page 84; Burrus 2004). Rocky (1887-1968) and Cynthia (1888-1978) are buried together at Buxton's Rollinson/Casey Cemetery. In 1977, shortly before her death, Cynthia deeded the house to daughter Pauline Rollinson Rollinson who continues to occupy it (Dare Co. Deed Book 251/Page 217).	Medium to High	Recommended individually eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C. Not part of any historic district. See separate entry.
8	Urias O. and Caddie Midgett Gaskins House and Gaskins Cemetery/ 47516 Rocky Rollinson Road, Buxton (PIN # 053607411180)	.28	Gable-end, two-story, single-pile, frame house with wide facade gable angling back toward gable peak. Three bays wide with 6/6 sash and brackets and colored-glass sidelights. Full-façade front porch with large, square, likely later posts. At front and side gable bargeboards, jigsaw work and spindles. Decorative brackets at eaves of asphalt roof. Interior-end, brick, chimney stack. Two-story rear ell gives house a T-shaped foot-print. Vinyl and German siding with weather-boards intact at first-story front elevation beneath porch. Hip-roofed rooms to either side of rear ell and modern shed at rear. Entry leads directly into principal front room with a stair at the right with turned balusters—two to a stair—and newel post. Finish of entryway and stair, canted front gable, and bargeboards suggest house originally had an elaborate Victorian finish, perhaps like that of the Miller House (#12) as depicted in 1902. A tiny, wire-fenced Gaskins cemetery with early and late twentieth-century burials stands immediately to west of the house. To its rear is a composition-board-sided frame shed. The grounds retain mature plantings that contribute to the property's integrity (Plates 154 and 155).	In 1907 Urias O'Neal Gaskins purchased, from in-laws Joseph C. and Deborah F. Midgett, a two-acre lot that rose from the Pamlico Sound (Dare Co. Deed Book O/Page 63). That same year, according to tax records, this house was built. Urias and his wife Caddie Midgett brought carpenters from Elizabeth City to construct their residence. Urias was an officer at the Cape Hatteras Coast Guard Lifesaving Station (Gaskins 2003). In 1956 the long narrow tract was divided into eight lots with the "Home Lot"—this parcel—retaining the Gaskins' residence. The small Gaskins Cemetery immediately to the house's west contains the graves of Urias (1878-1919) and Caddie (1886-1972), who outlived him by half a century. Also buried there are two children, Sybil Gaskins Anslow (1914-1989) and Edgar Chadwick Gaskins (1917-1997), who was born and lived his entire life in the house. Edgar's wife, Kathleen, continues to occupy the residence.	Medium to High	Recommended individually eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C (and Consideration D). Not part of any historic district. See separate entry.
9	Zeb F. Miller House and Miller Cemetery [I]/ 47522 Rocky Rollinson Road, Buxton (PIN # 053607319596)	1.72	One-and-a-half-story, frame, gable-end, single-pile house with glassed full-façade porch and two front dormers. Five bays wide with two sets of paired 3/1 windows flanking a central entry. Rusticated concrete block foundation. Asbestos siding. Small, gabled, frame, secondary dwelling with an enclosed porch stands to rear. Relatively large family cemetery located immediately to west of house contains a few handsome, squat obelisks and small angels, but is primarily filled by straightforward headstones (Plates 156 and 157).	Zeb F. Miller built this residence, according to tax records and Millie Burrus (2004), in or around 1955. An earlier family residence had stood on Miller family property in association with the adjacent Miller Cemetery [I] (Burrus 2004). A 1991 survey identified 47 burials in the cemetery. All but eight of these date from the twentieth century and most of those from the century's last half. The earliest burials include those of Benjamin T. (1810-1867) and Lydia Fulcher (1805-1867), their daughter Emma P. Fulcher Miller (1844-1895), and Emma's infant daughter, Martha E. Miller (1867-1867). More than half of those interred bore the Miller surname, including Zeb F. Miller (1882-1972). Ten additional surnames are represented at the cemetery.	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD

	NAME & ADDRESS				NR	NR RECOMMENDATION
10	Miller-White House/ 50114 NC 12, Buxton (PIN # 053607318641)	5.6	Gable-end, two-story, single-pile, frame house. Lower bays hidden by screened porch; three bays across above. Exterior-end chimneys. 4/4 and 6/6 sash. Asbestos siding and, over windows, modern aluminum awnings. Long one-story ell at west side elevation and one-story shed-roofed addition are less than 50 years old (Plate 158). An early-twentieth-century image of the dwelling depicts a plain weatherboarded I-house with a white picket fence extended across its front yard (Plate 29)	In 1873 Christopher Columbus Miller (1844-1927 or 1929) acquired a tract of land that included this lot (Dare Co. Deed Book A/Page 214 (illegible)). With his second wife, Mary "Mamie" Ormond Tyer (1864-1950), he is buried in the Miller Cemetery [I] just to the east. Christopher served in the Civil War and, between 1887 and 1892, as assistant keeper of the Cape Hatteras Coast Guard Lifesaving Station. He may have built the house between 1893 and 1900, the date assigned it by tax records. (His first wife, Emma, who is also buried in the Miller Cemetery, died in 1895. He married Mamie, who had come from Bath to be principal of the local school, in 1896 (Shelton-Roberts 2001:76-78).) Alternatively, the house may have been erected in part about 1870 by his brother (Midgett and Austin 1976:54): its wide asymmetrical façade suggests that it may date from two different principal periods of construction. By 1910 Christopher was in the grocery business. He was also a justice of the peace and local postmaster, a position later taken by Mamie and then their daughter, Maude Leigh (1900-1987). In 1929 Christopher's many heirs transferred the house to Maude and her husband, Estus (or Estes) Preston White (Dare Co. Deed Book 13/Page 445). Estus guided hunting parties and Maude took in these hunters, teachers, and others as boarders. Maude also taught school, served as postmistress and county welfare supervisor, and was a coastal observer during WWII. She is further remembered as having hired the community's first African-American cook to assist her (Burrus 2004).	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
11	Annie Miller and John E. Hooper House/ 47664 NC 12, Buxton (PIN # 053718317600)	2.06	Three-bay, frame, two-pile, hip-roofed foursquare with Colonial Revival-style entry and 8/8 snap-in windows. Rusticated concrete block foundations. Later carport to one side and gable room to other. Vinyl sided. Hip-roofed frame shed in rear yard (Plate 159).	According to tax records, this house was erected in 1947. Its builders were John Edgar (1890-1982) and Annie Miller Hooper (1897-1986), who are buried in Buxton's Miller Cemetery [I]. Annie was the daughter of C. C. and Mary Miller, and sister of Maude White, who lived next door (#10). Maude's daughter, Carol White Dillon, now owns the residence (Burrus 2004)	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
12	Baxter B. and Josephine Gray Miller House/ 47708 NC 12, Buxton (PIN # 053718315512)	2.9	Three-bay, frame, single-pile house with shingled, pedimented, gable-end roof, facade gable, and decorative, pierced, applied friezeboard beneath eaves. Modern 2/2 sash and, at entry, lunette and sidelights. All three gables, which are marked by small solid bargeboards, tilt in like the façade gable of the Gaskins House (#8). Weatherboards at first-story front elevation, otherwise asbestos siding. Square posts on pierced brick piers at front porch. Brick foundation piers. Interior brick chimney stacks. Two-story rear ell with shingled gable and one-story side shed rooms. Gable-end frame shed stands in rear yard. Photo of 1902 depicts far more elaborately finished house with pedimented front porch, imbricated roof shingles with crockets, and two-tier Victorian porch at side of ell complete with jigsawn balusters (Plate 160).	According to tax records, this house dates from 1900. It may have been built a few years earlier, for its lot was acquired in 1894, as part of a 12.5-acre parcel, from A. W. and Parley F. Simpson by Baxter Benjamin Miller (1871-1949) (Dare Co. Deed Book D/Page 411). Baxter, the son of C. C. and Mary Miller (#10), is buried in Buxton's Miller Cemetery with his wife, Josephine Drinkwater Gray (1874-1953). In 1909, while serving as acting keeper and surfman at the Cape Hatteras Station, Baxter was awarded a medal of honor for lifesaving first class (with E.H. Peele of the Creed's Hill Station) for saving the 35-man crew of the <i>Brewster</i> . Two years later the Coast Guard awarded him a medal of honor second class for saving a man swept overboard in heavy weather (MacNeill 1958:286-287; Shelton-Roberts 2001:76). In 1952 Josephine and other Millers transferred the house to Olen and Laura M. Miller, in whose hands it remains (Dare Co. Deed Book 45/Page 195) (Burrus 2004).	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD

	NAME & ADDRESS				NR	NR RECOMMENDATION
13	William B. and Alvania Midgett Midgett House/ 47750 NC 12, Buxton (PIN # 053718304864)	.35	Three-bay, frame, gable-end, single-pile house with extensive additions and alterations, including modern sash, porch, bays, vinyl or aluminum siding, and large rear extensions (Plate 161)	This house was built by William Bunyan (1861-1932) and Alvania Staten Midgett Midgett (1869-1928). According to tax records, they raised it in 1900. In 1928 they transferred 16 acres, including the house, to their son and daughter-in-law, William Edward (1894-1976) and Annie O'Neal Midgett (1903-1985). It is now owned by Eddie and Annie's son and daughter-in-law, Robert W. and Judy D. Midgette. Robert was one of 11 children born and raised in the house (Midgette 2001). William, Alvania, Eddie, and Annie are buried in Buxton's Midgett Cemetery. Eddie's marker notes that he served at sea with the U.S. Coast Guard and in WWI.	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
14	Issac Jennette Family Cemetery/ north side of NC 12, 0.4 miles west of junction with Rocky Rollinson Road, Buxton		Reflecting its largely post-1950 population of the dead, this cemetery's markers are primarily severe heavy headstones. It does include, however, a few taller, thinner, stone markers with scalloped or flat tops and a few wooden markers. The cemetery occupies a large, open, grassy area across NC 12 from the Buxton Post Office and Lighthouse Assembly of God Church (#22) (Plate 162).	When recorded in 1991 (Meekins and Gamiel 2001:131-133), the Issac Jennette Cemetery contained about 63 burials or plots for spouses. About 60 percent of these dated from 1950 or later and 35 percent from the first half of the twentieth century. Only three marked graves date from the nineteenth century, those of Christopher C. Farrow (1802-1850), whose marker notes his death by drowning, Redding B. Farrow (1836-1864), and John N. Midgett (1858-1883). The cemetery's namesake, Issac L. Jennette (1857-1913), is buried here with his wife, Hosanna C. Williams (1857-1930). Twelve surnames are represented, but more than half of the deceased bore the names Jennette or Barnette.	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD; no longer stands on this lot
15	Charles P. and Odessa Jennette Gray House/ 47782 NC 12, Buxton (PIN # 053718301898)	.79	Large, frame, two-story, cross-gabled and -shaped house with altered, full-façade, Victorian-like porch with upper deck. Later 1/1 sash and vinyl siding. Colored glass in front gable. Multiple later wings (Plate 163).	According to tax records, this house was built in 1910. It was probably erected by Charles Pool (1886-1966) and Odessa Jennette Gray (1888-1972), who are buried side-by-side in Buxton's Quidley Cemetery. Charlie Gray was a "fantastic teacher" according to Millie Burrus (2004), who attended school in Buxton in the 1940s and early 1950s. The house is now owned by the Grays' son and daughter-in-law, Jack and Mary Gray.	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
16	Former Charles P. Gray Store/ 47779 NC 12, Buxton (PIN # 053718302692)	.15	Much-altered, two-story, single-pile, frame house with modern 1/1 sash and vinyl siding. Multiple later additions (Plate 164).	According to tax records, this residence was built in 1950. The older core of the house, a former store, was likely moved to this lot at that date from the Charles P. and Odessa J. Gray House lot across the road (#15). In addition to teaching, Charlie Gray ran the store. It was shifted and converted to a residence by the Grays' daughter, Janet Gray Finnegan (Burrus 2004).	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
17	Cyrus H. and Mary Quidley Gray House/ 47812 NC 12, Buxton (PIN # 053718300885)	.36	Frame, gable-end, one-story-and-loft, single-pile cottage. Later screened porch and 1/1 sash. Five bays wide. One-story ell. Vinyl siding (Plate 165).	This house was erected prior to the 1955 date assigned to it in tax records. It was probably built by Cyrus H. (1872-1956) and Mary W. Quidley Gray (1875-1945), who occupied it in the 1930s (Burrus 2004). They are buried together in Buxton's Quidley Cemetery. In 1946 Cyrus H. transferred the property to son and daughter-in-law, Cyrus Rufman and Olivia A. Gray (Dare Co. Deed Book 65/534). Cyrus was the brother of Charlie Gray, who lived next door (#15). The house remains in the Gray family.	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
18	C. Rufman and Olivia Austin Gray House/ 47826 NC 12, Buxton (PIN # 053718300810)	.28	Frame, one-and-a-half-story cottage with glassed-in, full-façade, front porch; 4/1 sash; large front gable; and asbestos and vinyl siding (Plate 166).	According to tax records, this house was built in 1935. Its original occupants were C. Rufman (c.1906-1977) and Olivia Austin Gray (c.1908-1991). Their daughter, Mary E. Gray, continues to own the residence (Burrus 2004).	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD

	NAME & ADDRESS				NR	NR RECOMMENDATION
19	Bernice R. and Buena Midgett Ballance House/ 46999 Bernice Lane, Buxton (PIN # 053718209029)	11.18	Large, two-and-one-half-story, frame foursquare with hipped roof and cross hipped-roof dormers. Full-facade porch of square columns on brick piers with enclosed room at right. Three bays wide with a set of paired windows, an off-center entry with sidelights, and later 1/1 and 8/1 snap-in sash. Interior brick chimney stack. Vinyl siding. One-story shed room at left (east) elevation and one-story, hip-roofed, rear ell. A modern two-bay garage stands to the house's east (Plates 167 and 168).	This house was built between 1925—when Bernice Ramon Ballance (1884-1974) bought a 6.25-acre lot from S.B. and Charlotte Smith (Dare Co. Deed Book 3/Page 438)—and 1928, when tax records say it was raised. In 1967 Bernice and his wife, Buena “Bunie” V. Midgett (1894-1979), who are buried in Buxton’s Quidley Cemetery, transferred the residence to grandson Bernice J. Ballance who remains its owner (Dare Co. Deed Book 146/Page 113). Bernice R. Balance had moved from Hatteras village to Buxton in search of higher ground to put a house upon (Burrus 2004). His gravestone notes that he was a lieutenant in the U.S. Coast Guard (Meekins and Gamiel 2001:157). In 1931—as keeper of the Cape Hatteras Coast Guard Station—Bernice and others from three additional lifesaving stations were awarded medals of honor for lifesaving second class for saving five members of the crew of the <i>Anna May</i> (MacNeill:1958:287).	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
20	S. Burden and Charlotte Austin Smith House/ 47924 NC 12, Buxton (PIN # 053717204788)	.54	Frame, two-story, single-pile, gable-end, former house with small decorative bargeboards. Hip-roofed full-facade porch with brackets at posts. Three bays wide with entry with sidelights. Relatively narrow 2/2 sash. Larger, later, one-story ell. Later two-story exterior stair at left (west) elevation. Asbestos sided. Inside are beaded-board walls and surrounds with Victorian bull’s-eye corner blocks (Plates 169 and 170). Small, frame, vinyl-sided, former kitchen to east (Plate 171).	Saunders Burden (1867-1929) and Charlotte Austin Smith (1867-1945) likely built this house (Morrow 2003; Burrus 2004). Tax records assign it a date of 1920, although it could have been built earlier in the century. The Smiths sold it to the Miller family and it was subsequently acquired by the father of its current owner Mac Morrow. The bookstore on the lot was likely once a kitchen from a Gray family home on the Marlin Club property in Hatteras village, which was moved to this site in the 1960s. The Smiths are said to have created tremendous excitement in Buxton when Burden brought new daughter Kate to the community on his boat. She was perhaps the first Buxton child adopted from off-island.	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
21	Cedric Scarborough and Ephram R. Midgett House/ 47959 NC 12, Buxton (PIN # 053717204425)	.54	Frame, one-story, gable-front cottage with one-story wings towards rear with exposed rafter ends. Five bays wide with a set of paired windows; 3/1 sash; squared posts at screened porch (Plates 172 and 173). Grave of infant Katherine E. Casey (1910-1910) stands alone in side yard behind deteriorated picket fence (Plate 174).	According to tax records, this house was built in 1930. Its original owners were likely Ephram Riggs Midgett (1896-1983) and his wife, Cedric Scarborough (1903-1979), with whom he shares a marker at Buxton’s Quidley Cemetery. Next to the house the Midgetts operated a grocery store that also had gas pumps. Ephram additionally worked as a barber (Burrus 2004). Adjacent to the house is a single grave, that of Katherine E. Casey, who died in infancy in 1910.	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
22	Lighthouse Assembly of God Church/ 48060 NC 12, Buxton (PIN # 053717108456)	.47	Gable-front, brick-veneered, frame church with one-story wings. Vinyl-sided front steeple. Pointed-arch windows rimmed with colored-glass lights. Substantial metal-sided later rear additions (Plate 175).	This church, which was Pentecostal before switching to its current Assembly of God affiliation, was originally established on the Buxton Back Road in 1932. That frame structure was replaced by the current brick-veneered building in 1949 (Burrus 2004). The church’s date stone notes both dates.	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
23	Jennette-Fulcher House/ 48071 NC 12, Buxton (PIN # 053717108286)	.3	Three-bay, two-story, one-room-deep, frame house. Gable-end roof with interior-end brick chimney stacks. Vinyl faux shake shingle siding with cornerboards and shingles in gables. 4/4 sash. Modern shutters and dimensional-shingled roof. Screened porch with turned posts and spindles also not original. Two-story rear ell with later French doors. Changes have improved structural, but damaged historic, integrity (Plate 176).	According to tax records, this house was erected in 1930, at which time it was occupied by Octavia C. (1882-1951) and Lula Burrus Fulcher (1883-1970) (Burrus 2004). Its traditional I-house form, however, suggests it might have been standing in 1915 when Octavia purchased a half-acre lot containing a dwelling house and kitchen from Alaska D. (1879-1948) and Minnie Scarborough Jennette (1883-1954) for \$600 (Dare Co. Deed Book Y/Page 180). The Fulchers are buried in Buxton’s Issac Jennette Family Cemetery. The Jennettes rest in Buxton’s Quidley Cemetery. The Fulchers operated a store, which stood on the property into the mid-1950s (Midgett 2003).	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD

	NAME & ADDRESS				NR	NR RECOMMENDATION
24	Benjamin J. and Matilda Midgette Etheridge House/ 48142 NC 12, Buxton (PIN # 053717104288)	.17	One-and-a-half-story, two-pile, boxy, hip-roofed frame cottage with cross-hipped dormers at roof peak. Number of bays uncertain—porch enclosed. Early 3/1 sash and one-story side wing with brick chimney stack. Vinyl siding. Small gable-front shed to rear (Plate 177).	This house, which dates to 1927 according to tax records, was first the home of Benjamin J. and Matilda Ann Midgette Etheridge, who transferred it to Charles P. Gray in 1959 (Dare Co. Deed Book 88/Page 86). Matilda was the sister of Buena V. Ballance, who lived a few houses down to the west (#19) (Burrus 2004).	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
25	Utah C. and Mary Clark Jennett House/ 48143 NC 12, Buxton (PIN # 053717105068)	.42	Frame, gable-end, two-story, one-room-deep house with cornerboards. One-story, gabled, rear ell. Enclosed full-facade porch, narrow 1/1 sash, and composition-board siding (Plate 178).	Tax records assign this house a 1910 date of construction. It was likely built by Utah C. Jennett (1891-1976) and Mary Clark Jennette (1890-1971) who are buried in Buxton's Quidley Cemetery (Burrus 2004).	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
26	Zion B. and Frankie Austin Scarborough House/ 47817 NC 12, Buxton (PIN # 05365193554)	13.44 (same as #27)	Three-bay, two-story, one-room-deep, frame house. Gable-end roof with exterior-end brick chimney. Asbestos sided. Square-columned porch. Central doorway with rectangular transom above. Vacant, deteriorated, and overgrown (Plates 179 and 180).	The earlier of the two houses that share this large lot, this house may have first been occupied by Zion Bunyan (1866-1918) and Frankie Taylor Austin Scarborough (1870-1957) (Burrus 2004). The Scarboroughs rest in Buxton's Quidley Cemetery. Owned by their heirs, the house appears to date from the first two decades of the century.	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
27	William L. and Courtney Gaskill Scarborough House/ 47817 NC 12, Buxton (PIN # 053605193554)	13.44 (same as #26)	Seven-bay-wide, multi-room-deep, one-story, frame house sided with asbestos shingles. Square-columned shed-roofed porch over central five bays. Raised on concrete-block and brick foundation that at rear opens into a ground-level garage bay. Vacant and deteriorated (Plates 181 and 182).	This second of two houses on this lot is probably the one to which tax records assign the date 1939. It may have been built as early as 1927, when William Lloyd Scarborough acquired this property from J.B. and Nellie Gray (Dare Co. Deed Book 10/Page 283). It originally stood on Buxton Back Road until moved to this lot, which also holds the home of William's parents, Zion and Frankie, who lived next door (#26) (Burrus 2004). Its large 13-acre tract extends from the Pamlico Sound to National Park Service land. Once originally reaching from sound to ocean, it is a rare, surviving, almost full-length Buxton lot. William (1896-1988) and his wife Courtney Gaskill (1900-1978) are buried in Buxton's Quidley Cemetery.	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
28	Dewey J. and Melissa Gray Parr House/ 48235 NC 12, Buxton (PIN # 053605191829)	.27	Frame gable-front bungalow with crossed-board adornment in front gable and exposed rafter ends. Small, one-story, side wing. Later enclosed front porch. A few original windows with triangular-pane upper sash. Vinyl siding (Plate 183).	According to tax records, this house was built in 1934. Its likely first occupants were Dewey Joseph (1899-1971) and Melissa Gray Parr (1904-1995), who are buried beneath a common marker in Buxton's Quidley Cemetery (Burrus 2004). It is currently owned by Harry and Sabra Jennette.	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
29	Gray-Midgett-Gaskins House/NC 48236 NC 12, Buxton (PIN # 053717100130)	.59	Two-story, single-pile, frame house with gable-end roof. Three bays, one a paired window, across front. Narrow 1/1 sash. Enclosed front porch; one-story rear ell; asbestos siding; later garage affixed to rear corner (Plate 184).	Elmore and Annie Gray Gray erected this house in Avon about 1918 or 1919. Elmore subsequently died of appendicitis while serving in the Coast Guard in New Jersey, leaving Annie (1896-1984) with two small children. She then married Warren Robinson Midgett (1887-1965), with whom she is buried in Buxton's Quidley Cemetery. (Like Elmore, Warren served in the Coast Guard. His gravestone notes that he was a Boatswain's Mate First Class in North Carolina and served during WWI and II (Meekins and Gamiel 2001:156).) Warren and Annie moved the house to Buxton about 1932, the date tax records assign for its construction. In the late 1940s, after the road through Buxton was paved, daughter Vera Midgett Gaskins and her husband, Benjamin, bought the house from Vera's half-brother and sister. It remains in the hands of their son, Dennis M. Gaskins (Burrus 2004).	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD

	NAME & ADDRESS				NR	NR RECOMMENDATION
30	Frank W. and Earle Jennette Miller House/ 48267 NC 12, Buxton (PIN # 053605099747)	.32	Two-pile, two-story, frame foursquare with hipped roof and front dormer. Later 6/1 snap-in sash. Concrete block foundation and interior chimney stack. Partially enclosed front porch. Modern vinyl faux shake siding covers earlier weatherboard cladding. One-story hip-roofed ell across rear (Plate 185).	According to tax records, this house was built in 1935. It may date from as early as 1925, however, when its lot was acquired by Frank W. Miller from Warren and Annie Midgett (Dare Co. Deed Book 23/Page 437). In post-1963 deeds—after it had left the hands of Frank (1875-1953) and his wife, Earle Jennette (1901-1981)—the property is referred to as the “Frank W. Miller Homeplace.” The residence is thought to have been a kit house ordered in pieces from Sears, Roebuck & Co. In the late 1930s/early 1940s, its upstairs had yet to be completed (Burrus 2004). The Millers are buried side-by-side in the Quidley Cemetery in Buxton. A surfman with the Coast Guard’s Cape Hatteras Station, Frank, with others, was awarded a medal of honor for lifesaving second class for his role in the rescue of five crew members of the <i>Anna Mae</i> in 1931 (MacNeill 1958:288).	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
31	Celia Miller and Walter Barnette House/ 48299 NC 12, Buxton (PIN # 053605097671)	1.21	Frame two-story foursquare with hipped roof and front dormer and shaped rafter ends. Wraparound screened porch. Five bays wide with entry with sidelights at left, four 2/2 windows at right; two paired window bays above. One-story hip-roofed ell. Aluminum-sided second story. Windows with snap-in 6/1 sash (Plates 186 and 187).	According to tax records, this house was built in 1925. Its first occupants were likely Walter and Celia Miller Barnette. Cecilia was the sister of Frank Miller, who lived in the neighboring residence (#30). Like that residence, this house is believed to have been a Sears kit house (Burrus 2004). It remains in the hands of the Barnette children. Celia (1903-1976) is buried near her brother in Buxton’s Quidley Cemetery.	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
32	Williams Family House and Scarborough Cemetery/ 48302 NC 12, Buxton (PIN # 053605096075)	.3	Two-story, frame, L-plan house with shaped rafter ends. Front porch gone, side porch at front filled, later 2/2 sash, and vinyl siding. Large, modern, two-story screened porch with deck across rear (Plate 188). The cemetery is dominated by modest headstones with rounded tops (Plate 189).	In the 1930s this house, to which tax records assign a date of 1910, was owned by Hoover Williams. Luther Williams, Hoover’s brother, subsequently occupied it. It is currently owned by Hoover’s great-niece (Burrus 2004). Luther (1902-1984), whose marker notes his service as an Army master sergeant in WWI and II, is buried in the Scarborough Cemetery to the rear. According to current owner Carol Williams Anderson (2003), the house was moved across the sound from Avon by her great-grandfather, Merchant Williams. The cemetery contained 47 graves when recorded in 1991 (Meekins and Gamiel 2003:125). About half of these date from the first half of the twentieth century and about a third from the century’s last half. The three marked graves that date from the nineteenth century are those of Civil War veteran James B. Farrow (c.1822 to between 1866 and 1879), Christopher P. Farrow (1824-1871), and Civil War veteran Abner H. Gray (1835 to before 1880). Fourteen surnames are represented at the cemetery and only two of the interred are Scarboroughs. The most common names are Williams, Farrow, and Gray.	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
33	John A. and Britannia Williams Gray House/ 48324 NC 12, Buxton (PIN # 053605096846)	.2	Three-bay, story-and-a-jump, one-room-deep, frame house with paired 4/4 front sash, later screened porch, and asbestos siding. Interior-end brick chimney stacks at west gable and early or original one-story rear ell. Typical of the form, the upper story is lit only by gable-end windows (Plates 190 and 191).	Tax records place the date of construction of this house at 1910. It may have been erected a decade or two earlier, only arriving in Buxton in 1910 following its move there by John Allen Gray (Buddy McDaniel 2001); it was first erected in Avon and carried to Buxton by boat (Burrus 2004). The house remains in family hands. Gray (1875-1965) is buried in Buxton’s Scarborough Cemetery with his wife, Britannia Williams (1882-1955).	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
34	J. Raymond and Edna Casey Gray House/ 48323 NC 12, Buxton (PIN # 053605096780)	.2	Weatherboarded, frame, one-story, gable-end cottage with 4/4 sash. Screened gable-front porch with original tapered posts. Shed-roofed side wing. According to Buddy McDaniel, the tide has never been in it (Plate 192).	This house was built by John A. and Britannia W. Gray (#33) for their son and daughter-in-law, John Raymond and Edna Casey Gray, about 1940, the construction date assigned to it by tax records (Burrus 2004). Alternatively Gray built it, according to his grandson Buddy McDaniel (2001), about a decade earlier. Raymond Gray (1906-1964) is buried, with his parents, in Buxton’s Scarborough Cemetery.	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD

	NAME & ADDRESS				NR	NR RECOMMENDATION
35	Sonny and Sybil McDaniel House/ 48323 NC 12, Buxton (PIN # 053605096780)	.2	Small, one-story, gable-end, three-bay house with altered sash, vinyl and asbestos siding, and substantial side and rear additions (Plate 193).	This house was originally a freestanding kitchen, perhaps the one that served the Utah Jennett House (#25) (Burrus 2004). John A. Gray moved it here in the early 1950s and converted it into a newlywed cottage for his son and daughter-in-law, Sonny and Sybil McDaniel (McDaniel 2001). It currently stands vacant.	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
36	R. Hayes and Mary Foster Farrow House/ 48354 NC 12, Buxton (PIN # 053605094802)	.73	Three-bay, two-story, one-room-deep, gable-end, frame house with 4/4 and later 1/1 sash set in relatively narrow bays. Altered, full-façade, screened front porch. One-story ell. Asbestos siding (Plates 194 and 195).	Tax records assign the date 1910 to this house. It was built for, or at least early occupied by, Rutherford Hayes Farrow (Burrus 2004), Hayes (1877-1943) and his wife, Mary Belle Foster (1884-1908), who may have died before the house was constructed, rest side-by-side in Buxton's Scarborough Cemetery. The house remains in the Farrow family.	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
37	Guy C. and Sadie Payne Quidley House/ 48497 NC 12, Buxton (PIN # 053608998353)	.59	Large, frame, hip-roofed foursquare with five-bay front elevation that includes a paired window. Expansive, screened, wraparound, front porch, 2/2 sash, interior brick chimney stack, asbestos siding. One-story side bays to rear of either end of porch. Later metal hoods over windows. One-bay gable-front garage to side (Plates 196 and 197).	Tax records assign this house the date of 1920. It may have been built by Guy Chestwood (1896-1977) and Sadie Payne Quidley (1895-1969), who moved it directly across the road to its current location in the late 1940s following the paving of NC 12. They shifted it because the new road had encroached upon their front yard (Burrus 2004). The house initially stood in front of the Quidley Cemetery, in which the Quidleys and some of their children are buried. Guy's gravestone notes his service in the U.S. Coast Guard and WWI and II (Meekins and Gamiel 2001:153). In 1931, while serving as a surfman with the Cape Hatteras Coast Guard Station, Guy was awarded a medal of honor for lifesaving second class for his role in the rescue of five crew members of the <i>Anna May</i> (MacNeill 1958:288).	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
38	Quidley Cemetery/ east side of Buxton Cemetery Road north of NC 12, Buxton		Large cemetery composed of units divided by chain link fences. Earliest markers are generally small headstones with segmental arches. The cemetery also includes a few squat obelisks and pedestal-tombs. Most of the markers, however, are heavy, modern, granite headstones (Plates 198 and 199).	The Quidley Cemetery, when recorded in 1991, had about 261 graves, which made it the largest cemetery in either Buxton or Avon (Meekins and Gamiel 2001:149-161). It includes many surnames common to Buxton, including numerous members of the Gray, Quidley, Jennette, Midgette, Scarborough, Burrus, and Fulcher families. Much of the cemetery is marked by modern markers: about 60 percent of its burials date from 1950 and beyond. About another 30 percent of the burials date from the first half of the twentieth century. Of the approximately 26 (or 10 percent) of the burials from the nineteenth century, more than half occurred after 1875. The earliest marked graves are those of Therah A. Jennett (1839-1841), Issac Farrow Jennette (1844-1855), William B. Midgette (1852-1859), Sabra Fulcher Jennett (1831-1859), Maria A.C.C. Jennett (1848-1861), William B. Jennett (1829-1862), and Dorcas F. O'Neal (1844-1864). The nineteenth-century burials—which are dominated, as is common, by the young—are concentrated near the cemetery's center.	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
39	Connie R. and Esther Quidley Farrow House/ 48527 NC 12, Buxton (PIN # 053608997207)	.28	Three-bay, asbestos-sided, gable-front cottage with screened, two-bay, front porch and exposed rafter ends. Between 2001 and 2003, asbestos siding was covered over by vinyl. 1/1 sash is also modern (Plate 200).	Connie Reed (1906-1995) and Esther "Nita" Quidley Farrow (1908-1977) probably built this house around the 1940 date assigned to it by tax records (Burrus 2004). They are buried together in Buxton's Miller Cemetery [II].	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD

	NAME & ADDRESS				NR	NR RECOMMENDATION
40	Jennette-Brady House/ 48136 Buxton Back Road, Buxton (PIN # 053608998008)	.53	Frame, two-story, single-pile, three-bay house with sidelights at entry, snap-in 6/1 and 6/6 sash, cornice returns, interior-end brick stack, and vinyl siding. Screened full-facade porch with turned posts and jigsaw brackets. (This porch treatment postdates the plainer posts depicted in the c.1904 image of the house.) Same decorative treatment at north-facing porch of one-story rear ell. Jigsaw work also marks gable peaks (Plates 201 and 202).	Tax records assign a 1910 date of construction to this house. However, it appears to be the dwelling of John B. and Delphine L. Miller Jennette, which was photographed about 1904. In 1913 Clarence Pearson Brady purchased the house from the Jennettes, who by that date listed Craven as their county of residence (Dare Co. Deed Book X/Page 53). Following the deaths of Clarence (1888-1968) and his wife, Rebecca "Bec" Scarborough (1889-1975), it was inherited by their son, Oscar, who continues to own it (Burrus 2004). The Bradys' gravemarker in Buxton's Quidley Cemetery notes Clarence's service in North Carolina as a Coast Guard Boatswain's Mate and in WWII. Both John (1871-1951) and Delphine were the children of lighthouse keepers. John served as assistant keeper at Cape Hatteras from 1897 to 1903, as keeper at Hatteras Inlet from 1903 until 1911, and as keeper of the New Bern harbor lights—which explained the Craven County move—from 1911 until retirement in 1935 (Shelton-Roberts 2001:55).	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
41	Whidbee-Williams House/ 48155 NC 12, Buxton (PIN # 053608986873)	.35	Frame, one-story, gable-front bungalow. Three bays across with paired 2/2 sash. Porch with tapered posts on brick piers. Aluminum sided. Large, looming, modern, two-story, gable-end rear ell (Plate 203).	The 1930 date given this house by tax records is likely more or less accurate. In 1913 its land was purchased, as part of a larger transaction that included resource #40, by Clarence P. Brady from John B. and Delphine L. Jennette of Craven County (Dare Co. Deed Book X/Page 53). The house was occupied in the 1930s and early 1940s by the Whidbee family. Following the disastrous hurricane of 1944, Vetter J. (1908-1991) and Sarah Quidley Williams (1909-1965) moved to Buxton from Avon and resided in the house (Burrus 2004). They purchased it from Clarence and Rebecca Brady in 1957 (Dare Co. Deed Book 75/Page 538). The Williamses are buried together in Buxton's Quidley Cemetery.	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
42	Farrow-Stowe-Hector House/ 48330 NC 12, Buxton (PIN # 053605095913)	.31	Story-and-a-jump, frame, one-room-deep dwelling with one-story rear ell, modern enclosed front porch, and relatively narrow 2/2 sash. Raised on concrete blocks and sided with asbestos shingles. One-story ell to rear added in two stages. Set back off NC 12 down paved lane (Plate 204).	The story-and-a-jump form of this house suggests that the 1900 date assigned to it by tax records is more or less accurate. Its early history is not known. In two contiguous transactions in 1925, John M. Stowe bought the property from Major and Rebecca Farrow and Major's brother, Hayes, who lived in resource #36 (Dare Co. Deed Book 5/Pages 189 and 191). In the 1930s Bill Hector occupied the house (Burrus 2004). It was later owned by the Rollinson and Payne families and is now the property of the McDaniel family.	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
43	Williams-Gaskins House/ 48699 NC 12, Buxton (PIN # 052608888898)	.41	Large, two-story, frame, L-plan house with exposed rafter ends and wraparound porch with turned posts. Projecting bay at front with wide 5/1 sash; other later windows are 1/1, 2/2, and plate glass. One-story shed-roofed ell extended across rear and one-story shed roof affixed to east side elevation. Vinyl sided (Plates 205 and 206).	In 1920, when tax records state this house was built, its lot was owned by Ianthe O'Neal (1895-1977) and Charles T. Williams, Jr. (1892-1984). They sold it in 1933 to George and Mae Gaskins (Dare Co. Deed Book 23/Page 499). It is currently owned by the Gaskins' grandson, Robert G. Gaskins, Jr. (Burrus 2004). The Williamses are buried in Hooper Cemetery, which is located in Avon, not Buxton.	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
44	Fabious F. and Palmira Midgett Dailey House/ 48777 NC 12, Buxton (PIN # 0526088883788)	.71	Three-bay, two-story, single-pile, gable-end house with interior-end brick chimney stacks and two-story ell. Between 2001 and 2003, modern porch, entry, windows, vinyl siding, and one-story side and rear ells added. Narrow 3/1 sash. Sidelit entry shaded by hip-roofed porch. Tiny, one-story, concrete-block, beauty shop to west (Plate 207).	Tax records suggest this house was erected in 1900. Its likely builders were Fabious Finalton (1867-1937) and Palmira "Molly" D. Midgett Dailey (1871-1954) (Burrus 2004). It was then owned by son-in-law and daughter Ottis S. and Zelda D. Simpson, who lived next door (#45). In 1958, when the Simpsons sold the property to Snowden and Mary Quidley, lot was referred to as the "Dail[e]y tract" (Dare Co. Deed Book 78/Page 20). It remains in the Quidley family. The Daileys are buried in Buxton's Dailey Cemetery.	Low	Not eligible individually or as part of HD

	NAME & ADDRESS				NR	NR RECOMMENDATION
45	Simpson-Barnett House/ 48843 NC 12, Buxton (PIN # 052608881713)	1.72	Three-bay, two-story, single-pile, gable-end house with exterior-end brick chimney stack, screened full-facade porch, one-story rear ell, and asbestos siding (Plate 208).	According to tax records, this house was built in 1930. It was likely constructed by Ottis S. (1904-1968) and Zelda Dailey Simpson (b.1907). In 1956 the Simpsons sold the property to Andrew F. and Nellie D. Barnett (Dare Co. Deed Book 68/Page 435). The Barnett family later sold the house to its current owners, the Lutzes (Burrus 2004). The Simpsons rest in Buxton's Dailey Cemetery.	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
46	Whidbee-Rayle House/ 48923 NC 12, Buxton (PIN # 052608786648)	.55	Frame, gable-front, weatherboard and asbestos-sided cottage raised on concrete blocks. 2/2 sash and three-bay front elevation with paired windows. Altered full-facade porch (Plate 209).	This house may have been built about 1920, the date assigned to it by tax records, or about 1935, the date tax records assign to its close and similarly fashioned neighbor (#47). Its first or early owners were Hazel and John Whidbee (Burrus 2004). In 1954 Nasa F. and Ethel Scarborough Jennette acquired a lot that included this tract from Dare County. That same year they sold the house to Ethel P. and Robert E. Rayle, Jr., in whose hands it remains (Dare Co. Deed Book 57/Page 210).	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
47	Mary Midgett and Perly L. Farrow House/ 49206 Farrow Road, Buxton (PIN # 052607689519)	.82	One-story, frame, gable-front cottage with decorative front bargeboard and exposed rafter ends. Three bays wide (with paired windows), 2/2 sash, and hip-roofed partially enclosed porch. Later flat-roofed ell extended to rear (Plate 210).	Mary Ellen Midgett (c.1910-1995) and Perly L. Farrow (1904-1953) were the original, or at least early, owners of this house (Burrus 2004). According to tax records, it was built in 1935. The house remains in the Farrow family. Perly, who served as a Boatswain's Mate First Class in the Coast Guard in North Carolina and in WWI, is buried in Buxton's Farrow Cemetery, as is his wife Mary (Meekins and Gamiel 2001:146).	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
48	Burrus-Tolson House/ 49165 NC 12, Buxton (PIN # 052607683413)	2.19	Frame bungalow with one-story side ell, 2/2 sash, gable-front roof, interior brick stacks, exposed rafter ends, porch with tapered posts, and asbestos siding. Three bays wide with paired windows to either side of central entry (Plate 211).	This house was erected about 1920, the date assigned to it by tax records, or about 1935, the date tax records give to its near similarly fashioned neighbor (#47). Its original, or at least early, owners—Adolphus (1882-1961) and Lucy A. Stowe Burrus (1883-1944)—transferred it to Martin B. (1876-1971) and Lonie Bragg Tolson (1901-1976) in 1943 (Dare Co. Deed Book 25/Page 566; Burrus 2004). The Burruses are buried in Buxton's Quidley Cemetery, the Tolsons in the community's Tolson Cemetery. Martin's gravemarker notes his service in WWI, the U.S. Coast Guard, and as an assistant lighthouse keeper (Meekins and Gamiel 2001:144).	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD
49	Lafayette D. and Pearl Bragg Midgette House/ 46986 NC 12, Buxton (PIN # 053607698994)	8.05	In 2001 (the date of photograph) this three-bay-wide, frame cottage had 1/1 paired sash, a high hipped roof, weatherboard siding, cornerboards, and round porch columns raised on rusticated concrete block piers. By 2003 it had been dramatically altered through the addition of vinyl siding, the enclosing of the front porch, and numerous other changes (Plate 212 and 213).	This house was likely built around 1930, the date assigned to it in Dare County's tax records. Its property was once part of tract referred to in deeds as the home place of L.D. Midgette (Dare Co. Map Book 3/Page 21 and Deed Book 162/Page 67 (1969)). L.D. was Lafayette D. Midgette (1897-1972), who is buried in Buxton's Quidley Cemetery with his wife, Pearl Bragg (1898-1983). Lafayette and Pearl were the house's first owners (Burrus 2004). In 1981 Chesley M. Midgett sold the house to its current owners, Ann P. and George O'Neal III (Dare Co. Deed Book 311/Page 92).	Medium	Not eligible individually or as part of HD

Significance

As with the community of old Avon, the key question to answer in determining Buxton's eligibility for National Register listing is whether it has sufficient integrity to support significance under any of the Register's Criteria. It is recommended as ineligible for Register listing due to a lack of such integrity.

As an early Hatteras Island village, Buxton is potentially eligible under Register Criterion A for its historical association with the settlement and development of the Outer Banks. Due to a loss of numerous nonresidential resources, the alteration of surviving residential and nonresidential resources, and the infill of modern resources, Buxton no longer retains sufficient integrity to support this area of significance. It has lost almost all of the nonresidential resources that once defined it as a typical, pre-tourism-boom, Outer Banks community. Its numerous general stores and churches, along with its post office, school, and other non-residential resources, have been reduced to three buildings that are more than 50 years old and modern replacements such as the current post office and high school. The three surviving early nonresidential buildings have been moved or, in the case of the Assembly of God Church, were built near the end of Buxton's period of isolation.

Buxton is also potentially eligible under Register Criterion C as a historic district that, though lacking in components of individual distinction, nonetheless represents a significant and distinguishable entity. The community again fails to meet the requirements of integrity necessary to satisfy this area of significance. Its lack of architectural integrity is due to two principal factors: the many changes to its surviving 50-year-or-older resources and the numerous resources that have been built within its potential boundaries over the past 50—indeed mostly the past 20—years. As indicated by the photographs of its inventoried resources, almost all of its buildings have been altered through the addition or replacement of modern siding, sash, and porches (Plates 146 through 213). Further, as indicated by the general photographic views of the community, it has lost its sense as a distinguishable historic entity through the many modern resources that have been placed amidst its early buildings (Plates 214 through 234) (Figure 18).

Buxton is also not believed to be eligible as a historic district under Register Criterion B, for it has no known association with any significant individuals. And it is not believed to be eligible for its architecture under Criterion D, for it is unlikely to yield any information not available from documentary and other sources.

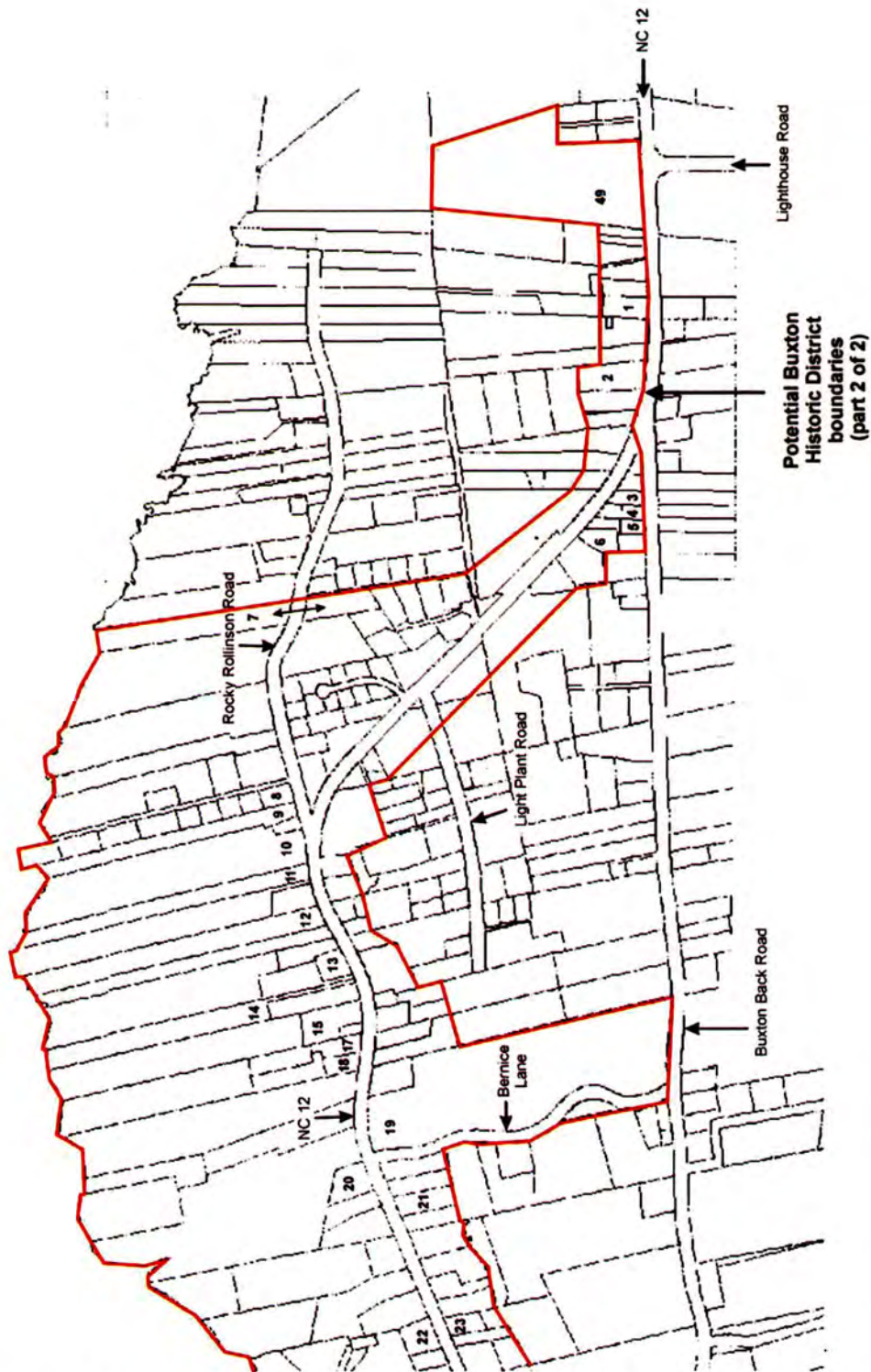


Figure 17a: Property inventory map of Buxton (Base map: Dare County tax maps)

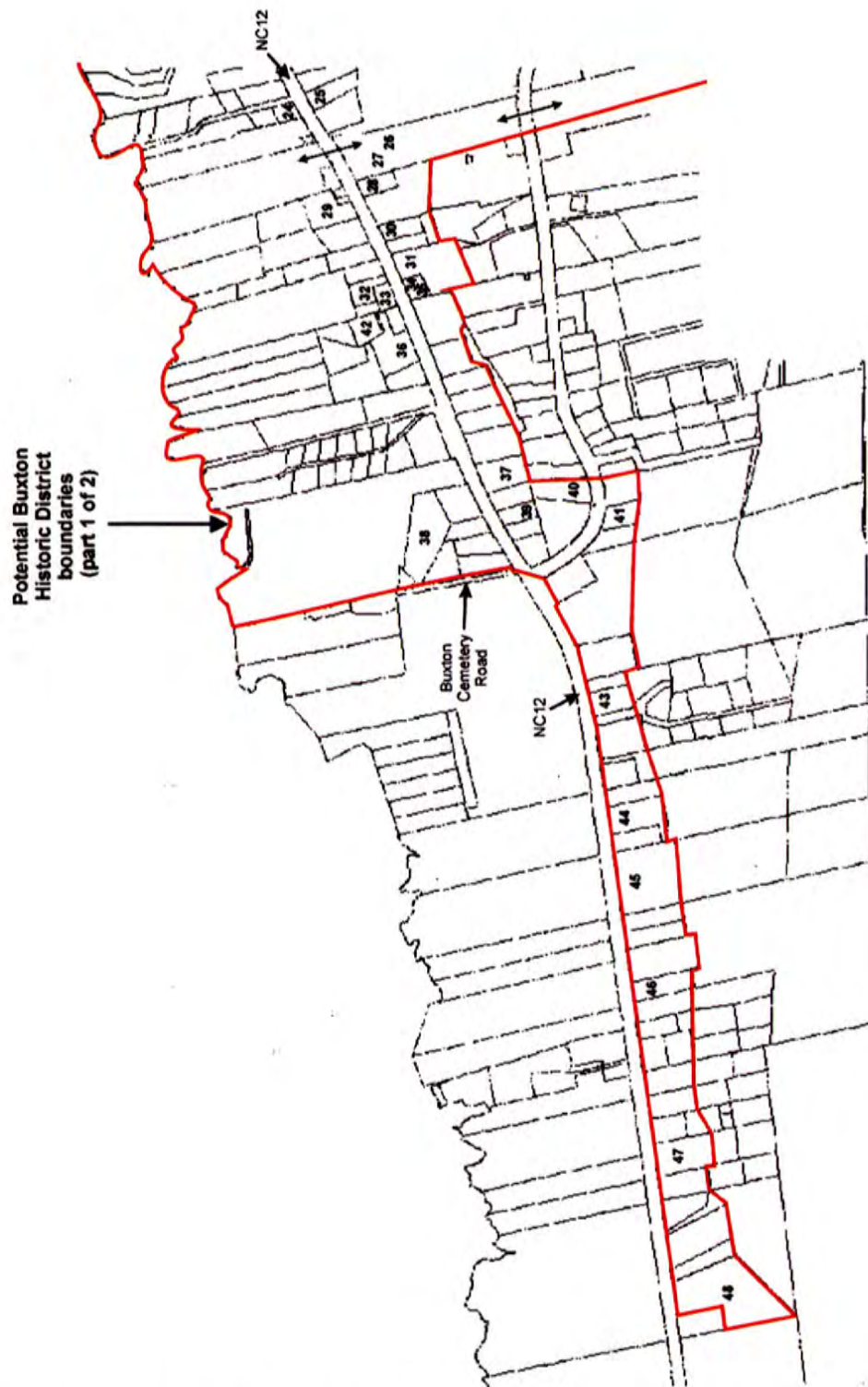


Figure 17b: Property inventory map of Buxton (Base map: Dare County tax maps)

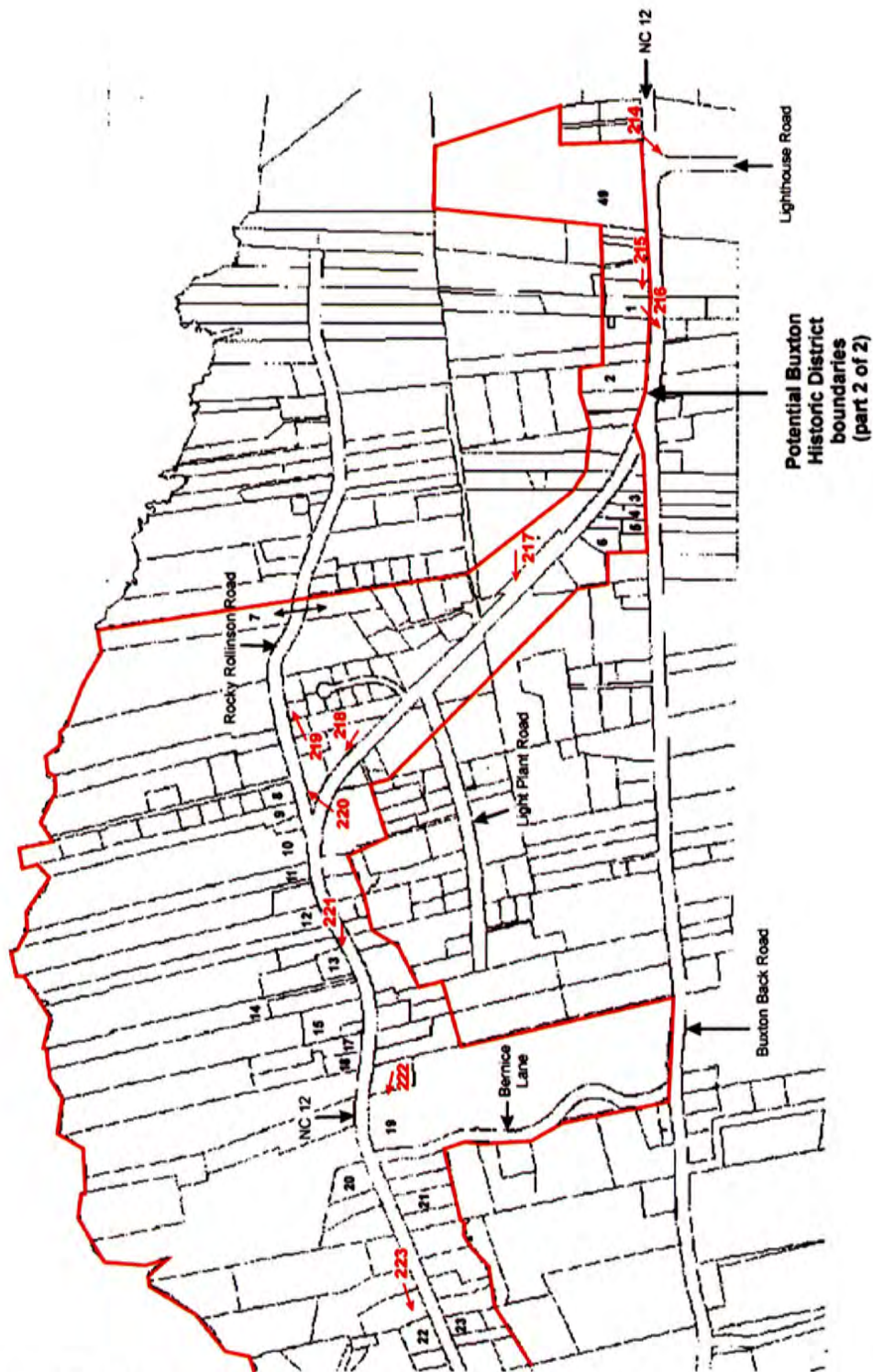


Figure 18a: Photograph location map of general views of Buxton (Base map: Dare County tax maps)



Plate 146: Thelma Barnett and W. Alfred Gray House (#1) in Buxton, south front and east side elevations



Plate 147: Thelma Barnett and W. Alfred Gray House (#1) in Buxton, west side and north elevations



Plate 148: Essie Spires and Calvin D. Burrus, Sr. House (#2) in Buxton, south front and west side elevations



Plate 149: Joseph and Arvilla Barnett Barnett House (#3) in Buxton, north rear elevation



Plate 150: Randolph and Alma Barnett Barnett House (#4) in Buxton, south front and west side elevations



Plate 151: Neva Barnett and Thomas J. Evans House (#5) in Buxton, south front and east side elevations

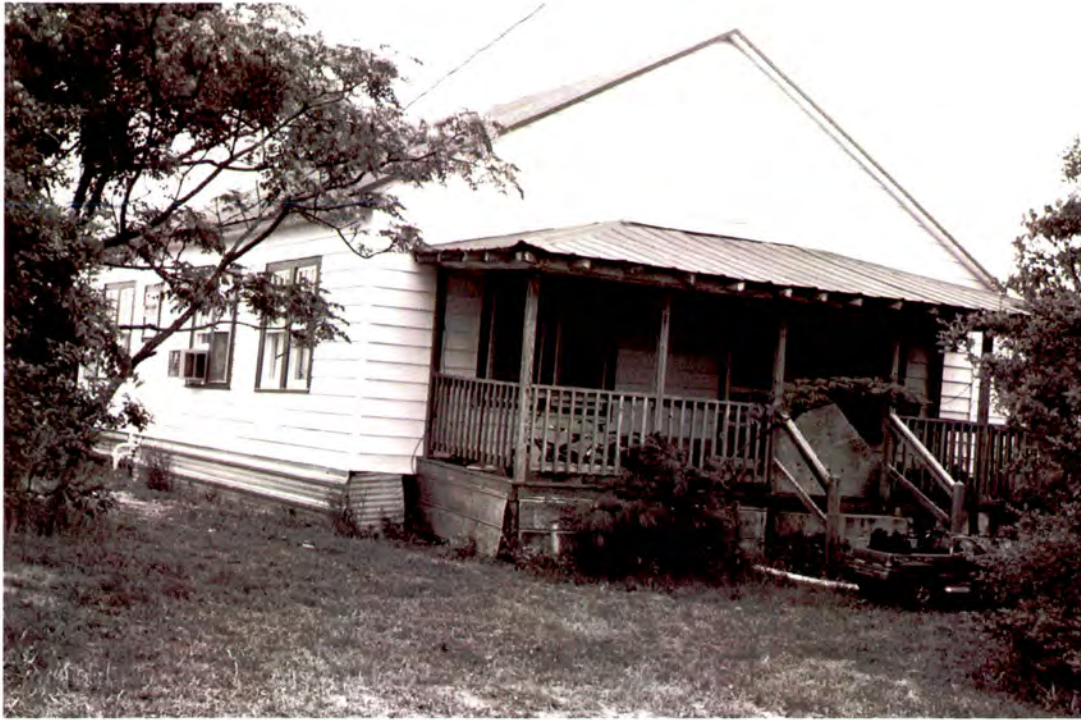


Plate 152: Nina Barnett and William H. Hehl House (#6) in Buxton, northeast front and southeast side elevations



Plate 153: W. Rocky and Cynthia Tolson Rollinson House (#7) in Buxton, south front and east side elevations



Plate 154: Urias O. and Caddie Midgett Gaskins House and Gaskins Cemetery (#8) in Buxton, south front and east side elevations of house



Plate 155: Urias O. and Caddie Midgett Gaskins House and Gaskins Cemetery (#8) in Buxton, cemetery markers



Plate 156: Zeb F. Miller House and Miller Cemetery [I]/ (#9) in Buxton, south front and east side elevations of house



Plate 157: Zeb F. Miller House and Miller Cemetery [I]/ (#9) in Buxton, cemetery markers

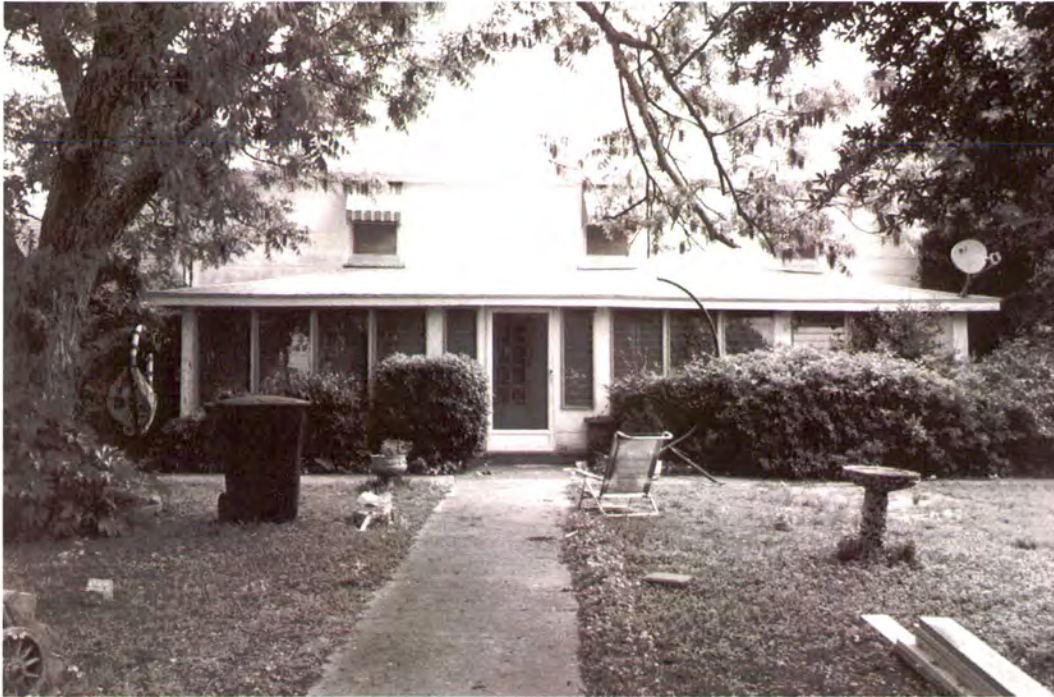


Plate 158: Miller-White House (#10) in Buxton, west front elevation



Plate 159: Annie Miller and John E. Hooper House (#11) in Buxton, south front and east side elevations



Plate 160: Baxter B. and Josephine Gray Miller House (#12) in Buxton, south front and west side elevations



Plate 161: William B. and Alvania Midgett Midgett House (#13) in Buxton, south front and east side elevations



Plate 162: Issac Jennette Family Cemetery (#14) in Buxton, looking northwest toward markers and NC 12



Plate 163: Charles P. and Odessa Jennette Gray House (#15) in Buxton, south front and west side elevations



Plate 164: Former Charles P. Gray Store (#16) in Buxton, north front and east side elevations



Plate 165: Cyrus H. and Mary Quidley Gray House (#17) in Buxton, south front and east side elevations

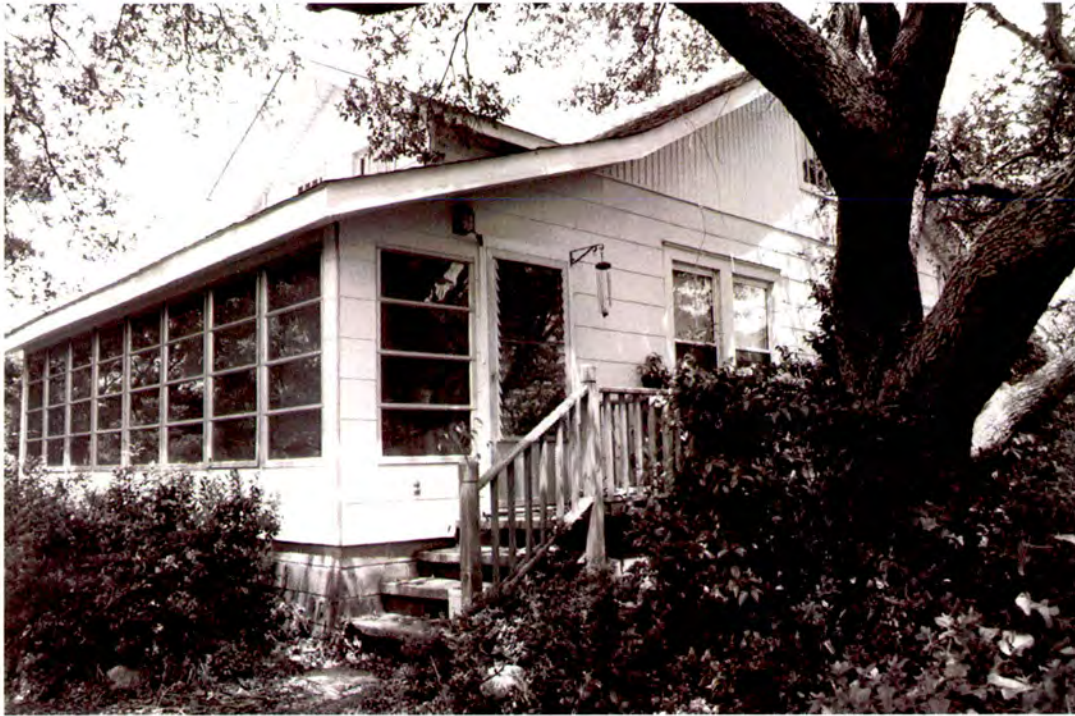


Plate 166: C. Rufman and Olivia Austin Gray House (#18) in Buxton, south front and east side elevations



Plate 167: Bernice R. and Buena Midgett Ballance House (#19) in Buxton, north front and west side elevations; modern garage at left



Plate 168: Bernice R. and Buena Midgett Ballance House (#19) in Buxton, south rear and east side elevations



Plate 169: S. Burden and Charlotte Austin Smith House (#20) in Buxton, south front and east side elevations of house



Plate 170: S. Burden and Charlotte Austin Smith House (#20) in Buxton, west side and south front elevations of house



Plate 171: S. Burden and Charlotte Austin Smith House (#20) in Buxton, south side and west front elevations of former kitchen building

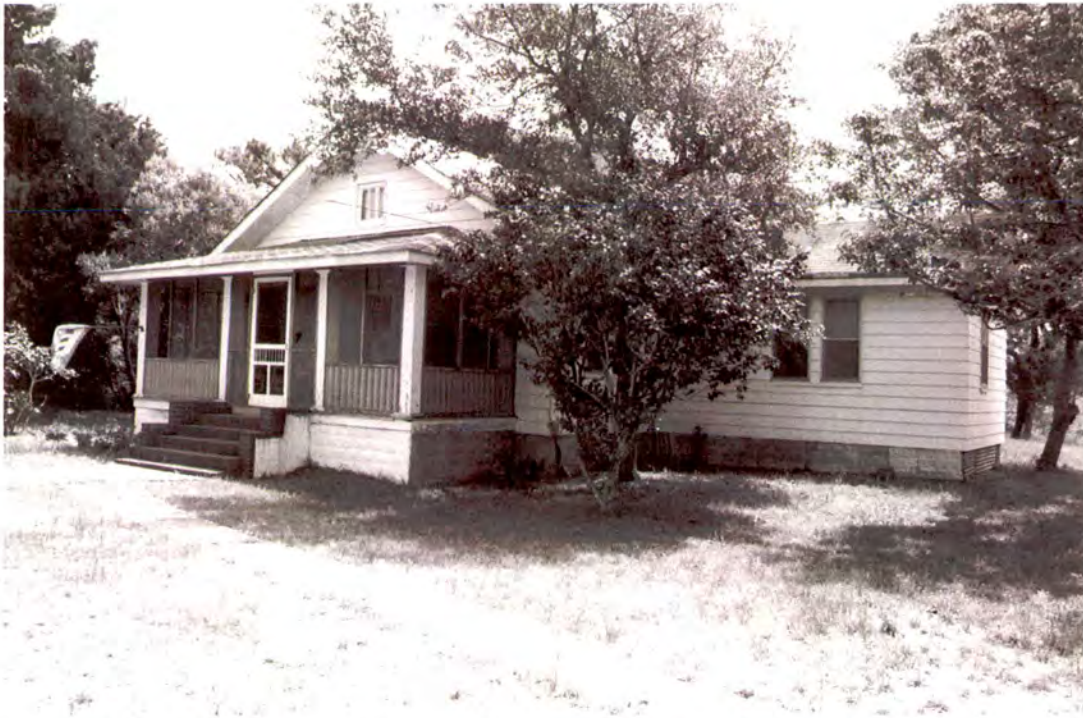


Plate 172: Cedric Scarborough and Ephram R. Midgette House (#21) in Buxton, north front and west side elevations

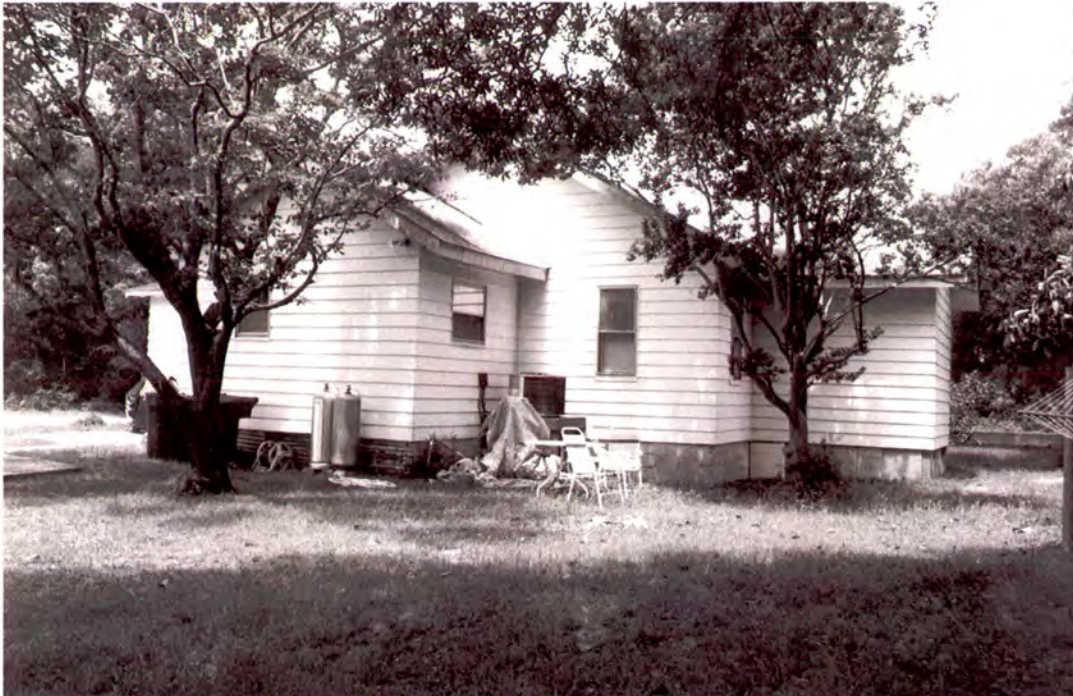


Plate 173: Cedric Scarborough and Ephram R. Midgette House (#21) in Buxton, south rear and east side elevations

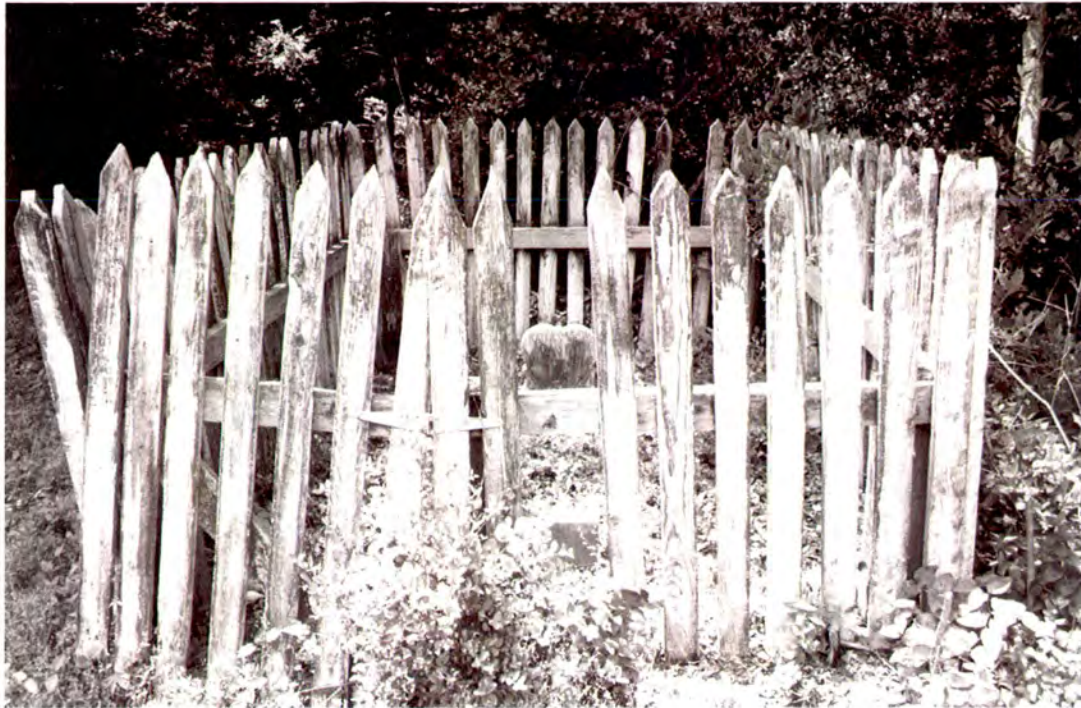


Plate 174: Cedric Scarborough and Ephram R. Midgette House (#21) in Buxton, grave of Katherine E. Casey



Plate 175: Lighthouse Assembly of God Church (#22) in Buxton, south front and east side elevations



Plate 176: Jennette-Fulcher House (#23) in Buxton, north front elevation



Plate 177: Benjamin J. and Matilda Midgette Etheridge House (#24) in Buxton, south front and west side elevations



Plate 178: Utah C. and Mary Clark Jennett House (#25) in Buxton, north front and west side elevations



Plate 179: Zion B. and Frankie Austin Scarborough House (#26) in Buxton, north front elevation



Plate 180: Zion B. and Frankie Austin Scarborough House (#26) in Buxton, detail of north front elevation



Plate 181: William L. and Courtney Gaskill Scarborough House (#27) in Buxton, north front and west side elevations



Plate 182: William L. and Courtney Gaskill Scarborough House (#27) in Buxton, south rear and west side elevations



Plate 183: Dewey J. and Melissa Gray Parr House (#28) in Buxton, north front and east side elevations



Plate 184: Gray-Midgett-Gaskins House (#29) in Buxton, south front and west side elevations



Plate 185: Frank W. and Earle Jennette Miller House (#30) in Buxton, north front and west side elevations



Plate 186: Celia Miller and Walter Barnette House (#31) in Buxton, north front elevation



Plate 187: Celia Miller and Walter Barnette House (#31) in Buxton, south rear and west side elevations



Plate 188: Williams Family House and Scarborough Cemetery (#32) in Buxton, south front and east side elevations of house



Plate 189: Williams Family House and Scarborough Cemetery (#32) in Buxton, cemetery markers



Plate 190: John A. and Brittonia Williams Gray House (#33) in Buxton, south front and east side elevations



Plate 191: John A. and Brittonia Williams Gray House (#33) in Buxton, west side and north rear elevations



Plate 192: J. Raymond and Edna Casey Gray House (#34) in Buxton, north front and west side elevations



Plate 193: Sonny and Sybil McDaniel House (#35) in Buxton, north front elevation



Plate 194: R. Hayes and Mary Foster Farrow House (#36) in Buxton, south front and east side elevations



Plate 195: R. Hayes and Mary Foster Farrow House (#36) in Buxton, north rear and west side elevations

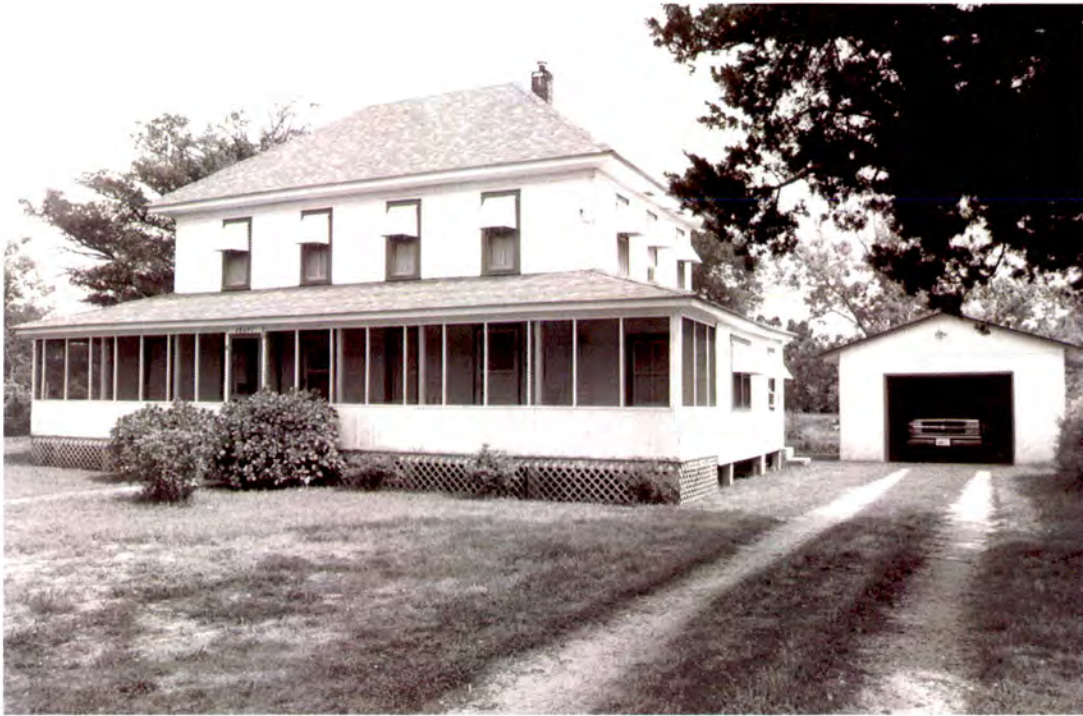


Plate 196: Guy C. and Sadie Payne Quidley House (#37) in Buxton, north front and west side elevations; garage at left



Plate 197: Guy C. and Sadie Payne Quidley House (#37) in Buxton, south rear elevation



Plate 198: Quidley Cemetery (#38) in Buxton, cemetery markers looking north from NC 12



Plate 199: Quidley Cemetery (#38) in Buxton, cemetery markers



Plate 200: Connie R. and Esther Quidley Farrow House (#39) in Buxton, north front and east side elevations



Plate 201: Jennette-Brady House (#40) in Buxton, south front and east side elevations

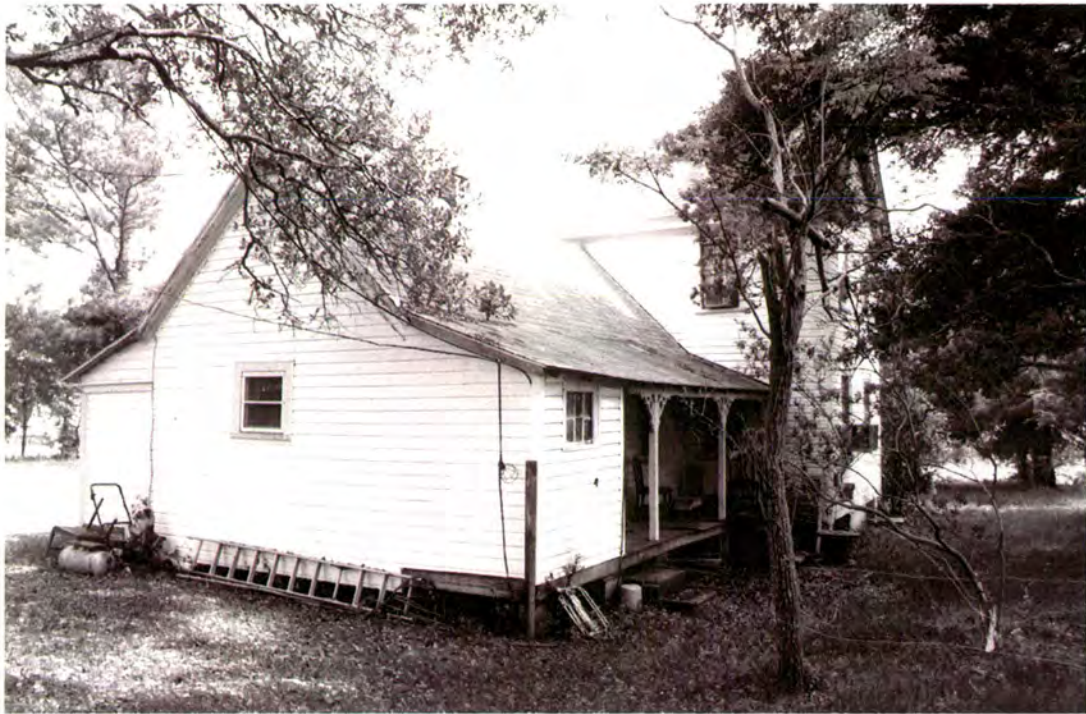


Plate 202: Jennette-Brady House (#40) in Buxton, north front and west side elevations



Plate 203: Whidbee-Williams House (#41) in Buxton, north front and west side elevations



Plate 204: Farrow-Stowe-Hector House (#42) in Buxton, south front and west side elevations

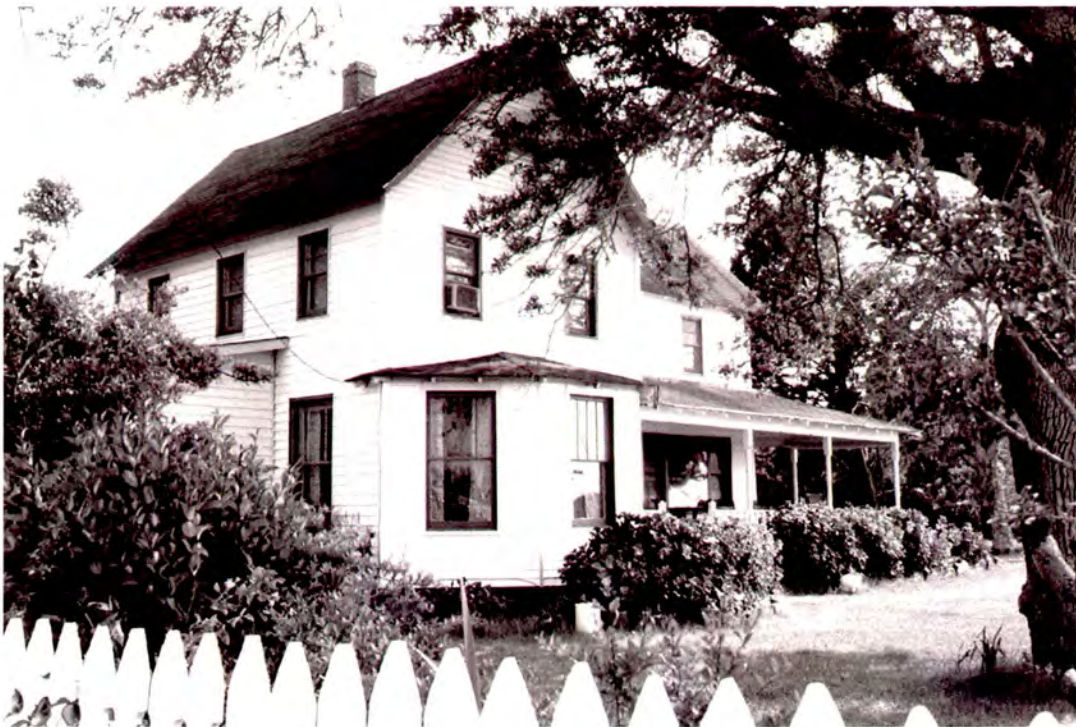


Plate 205: Williams-Gaskins House (#43) in Buxton, north front and west side elevations



Plate 206: Williams-Gaskins House (#43) in Buxton, south rear and west side elevations

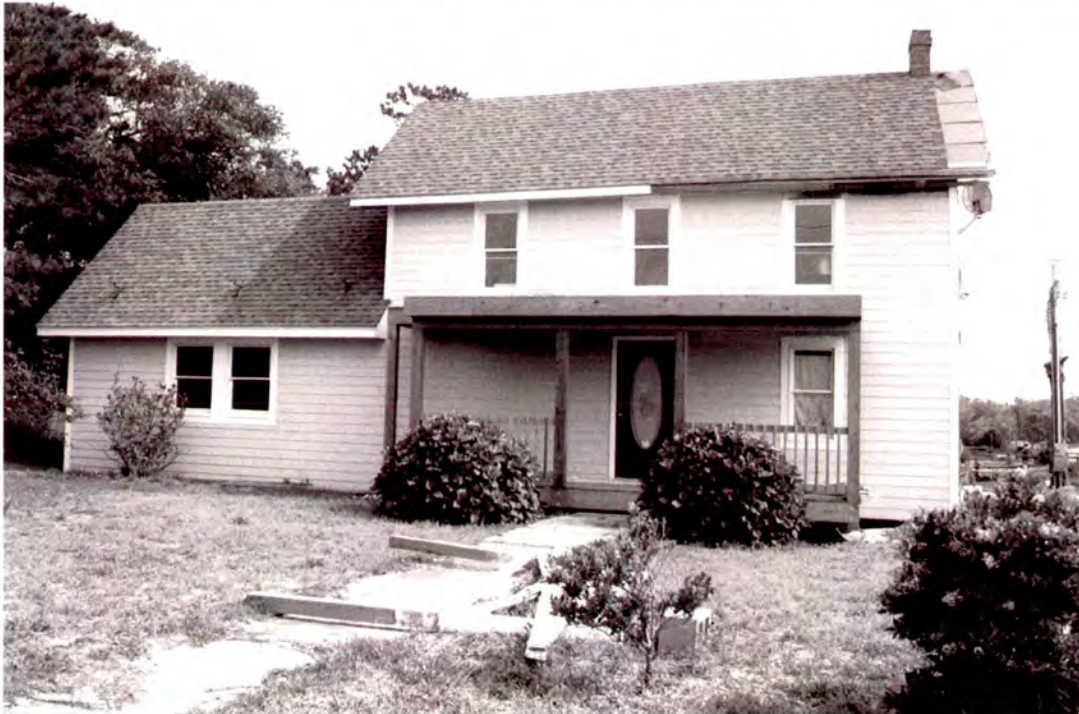


Plate 207: Fabious F. and Palmira Midgett Dailey House (#44) in Buxton, north front elevation



Plate 208: Simpson-Barnett House (#45) in Buxton, north front and west side elevations



Plate 209: Whidbee-Rayle House (#46) in Buxton, east side and north front elevations



Plate 210: Mary Midgett and Perly L. Farrow House (#47) in Buxton, north front and west side elevations



Plate 211: Burrus-Tolson House (#48) in Buxton, north front and west side elevations



Plate 212: Lafayette D. and Pearl Bragg Midgette House (#49) in Buxton, south front elevation in 2001 prior to modernization



Plate 213: Lafayette D. and Pearl Bragg Midgette House (#49) in Buxton, west side and south front elevations in 2001 prior to modernization



Plate 214: Buxton looking southwest from eastern end of potential historic district; road to Cape Hatteras Lighthouse at left off of NC 12



Plate 215: Buxton looking northwest from NC 12 toward recent houses and, behind trees at far left, Gray House (#1)



Plate 216: Buxton looking southwest from NC 12 opposite Gray House (#1) toward recent firehouse and commercial buildings



Plate 217: Buxton looking west from NC 12 west of Buxton Back Road toward modern Osprey Shopping Center



Plate 218: Buxton looking northwest along NC 12 toward junction with Rocky Rollinson Road



Plate 219: Buxton looking east along Rocky Rollinson Road; Rollinson House (#7) at left



Plate 220: Buxton looking northeast toward Rocky Rollinson Road from junction with NC 12; Gaskins House (#8) at left



Plate 221: Buxton looking northwest from NC 12 toward recent residential construction; Midgett House (#13) at left distance



Plate 222: Buxton looking northwest along NC 12; Smith House (#20) at center distance



Plate 223: Buxton looking west along NC 12 toward post office and Lighthouse Assembly of God Church (#22)



Plate 224: Buxton looking northeast toward NC 12; corner of Barnette House (#31) at right



Plate 225: Buxton looking northeast along NC 12; roof of Farrow House (#36) at right center



Plate 226: Buxton looking southwest along NC 12; Quidley House (#37) at far left and Farrow House (#39) at far right



Plate 227: Buxton looking east along NC 12 toward junction with Buxton Back Road; Cape Hatteras High School at far left and Buxton United Methodist Church at far right

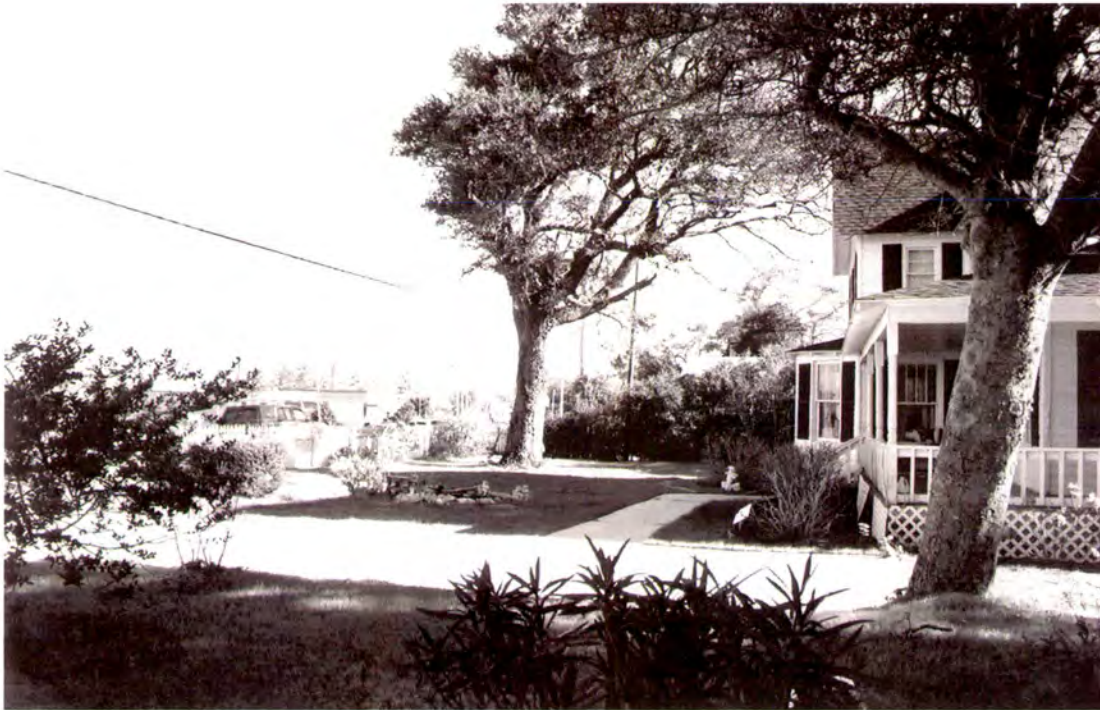


Plate 228: Buxton looking northwest toward NC 12; corner of Williams-Gaskins House (#43) at right and Cape Hatteras High School at left distance



Plate 229: Buxton looking southwest across NC 12 toward Dailey House (#44) at center



Plate 230: Buxton looking southeast along NC 12; Simpson-Barnett House (#45) at left center



Plate 231: Buxton looking southwest along NC 12; Whidbee-Rayle House (#46) at far right



Plate 232: Buxton looking south across NC 12; Farrow House (#47) at right



Plate 233: Buxton looking west along NC 12 at western end of potential historic district; Burrus-Tolson House (#48) out of image to right



Plate 234: Buxton looking northeast from NC 12 at western end of potential historic district; modern Soundside Restaurant at left and Pamlico Sound in distance

Resources Within Buxton Historic District Recommended as Eligible for National Register Listing

**W. Rocky and Cynthia Tolson Rollinson House (#7)
47402 Rocky Rollinson Road
Buxton, Dare County**

History

Tax records suggest this house was erected in 1901. However, it was more likely built about 1909. In that year Warren Rocky (or Rockey) Rollinson and his wife, Cynthia F. Tolson, acquired a four-acre lot from Banister B. and Achsah M. Casey (Dare Co. Deed Book X/Page 84; Burrus 2004). In 1930 they expanded their holdings by acquiring a second lot of four acres from James O. and Cora L. Casey (Dare County Deed Book 13/Page 595). (Cynthia's mother was a Casey, but her relationship to the Caseys who sold the two lots is not known.) Rocky (1887-1968) and Cynthia (1888-1978) are buried together at Buxton's Rollinson/Casey Cemetery.

In 1977, shortly before her death, Cynthia deeded the house to daughter Pauline Rollinson Rollinson, who continues to occupy it (Dare Co. Deed Book 251/Page 217). By that date the lot had been reduced to its current 6.82 acres.

Description

The front block of the frame Rocky and Cynthia Rollinson's dwelling is a typical, traditional I-house (Plates 153 and 235 through 237). It is two stories tall and one room deep with a gable-end roof. Its south-facing front elevation is three bays across. At its second story are three windows; at its first story are a central entry with paired windows to either side. The entry retains original sidelights. A full-façade, hip-roofed, one-story porch shades the front elevation. Brick piers with concrete-block infill support the front block.

A one-story ell is centered on the block's north-facing rear elevation. At its east the ell retains a porch, one bay of which has been enclosed at the rear (Plate 238). A shed room extends along the west side of the ell (Plate 239). An additional, modern, shed room is affixed to the ell's rear (Plate 240).

Narrow four-over-four sash fills the house's window bays. Vinyl covers its original siding and asphalt shingles its original roof. A modern, frame, one-story, gabled shed stands at the house's rear (Plate 241). The grounds around the house retain mature plantings, including a large oak in the front yard.

Evaluation

The W. Rocky and Cynthia Tolson Rollinson House is believed to be eligible for National Register listing under Criteria C for its architecture. For a Buxton residence, it retains a well-wooded lot that is still relatively long and extends clear to the Pamlico Sound. Its I-house form is intact although, as is the case with almost all of Buxton's early residences, its original siding has

been covered. The house is an excellent representative of the traditional I-house form that was popular on Hatteras Island in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, coupled with an unusually peaceful and intact setting.

The Rollinson House is not believed to be eligible under Register Criteria A, B, or D, for it has no known historical significance or association with significant individuals and is unlikely to yield any information not available from documentary and other sources. As Buxton is not believed to comprise a Register-eligible historic district, the house is also not believed to be eligible as part of a distinguishable entity under Criterion C.

Boundaries

The appropriate National Register-eligible boundaries of the Rollinson House are recommended as those of its current lot (Figure 19). This lot contains 6.82 acres. The remainder of the eight acres associated with the house beginning in 1930 would not make an appropriate boundary, for they would include other lots occupied by other unconnected houses. The 6.82-acre lot is legally identified as parcel number 027732000 and PIN number 053607417377.

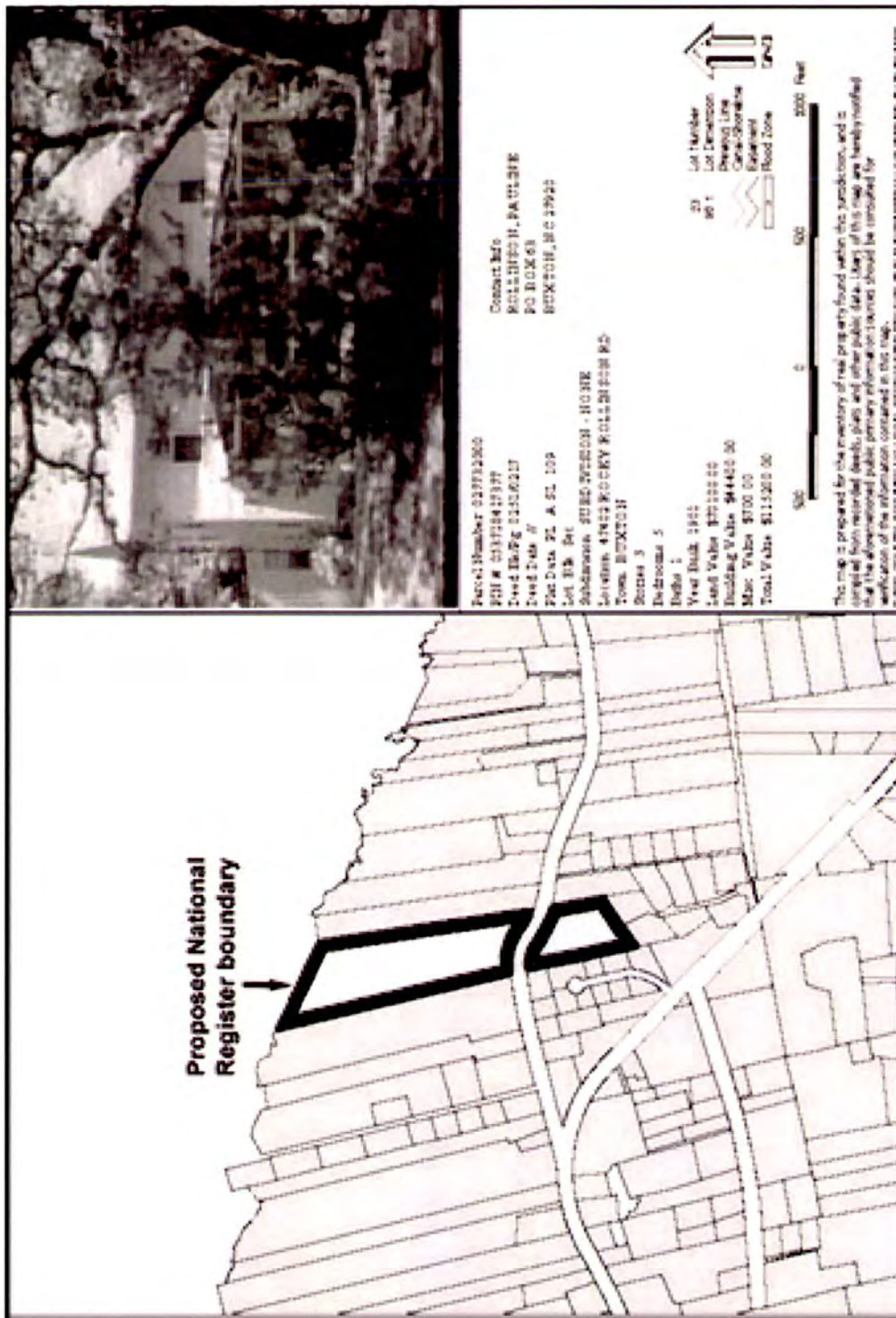


Figure 19: Proposed National Register boundary map for the W. Rocky and Cynthia Tolson Rollinson House (#7) (Source: Dare County tax records)



Plate 235: W. Rocky and Cynthia Tolson Rollinson House (#7) – south front and east side elevations



Plate 236: W. Rocky and Cynthia Tolson Rollinson House (#7) – south front elevation



Plate 237: W. Rocky and Cynthia Tolson Rollinson House (#7) – south front and west side elevations



Plate 238: W. Rocky and Cynthia Tolson Rollinson House (#7) – east side elevation



Plate 239: W. Rocky and Cynthia Tolson Rollinson House (#7) – west side elevation



Plate 240: W. Rocky and Cynthia Tolson Rollinson House (#7) – north rear elevation

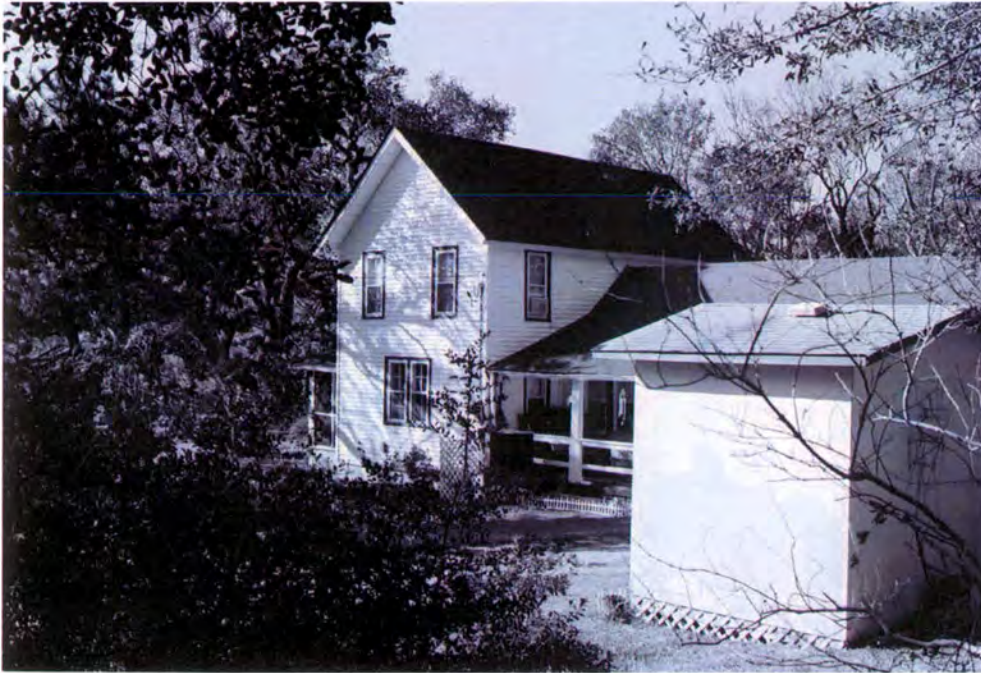


Plate 241: W. Rocky and Cynthia Tolson Rollinson House (#7) – east side and north rear elevations; shed at right

Urias O. and Caddie Midgett Gaskins House and Gaskins Cemetery (#8)
47516 Rocky Rollinson Road
Buxton, Dare County

History

This house was erected in 1907. In that year tax records state it was built and also in that year its builder, Urias O'Neal Gaskins, purchased its two-acre lot from his in-laws, Joseph C. and Deborah F. Midgett. Typical of lots of the time, the two acres rose from the Pamlico Sound (Dare Co. Deed Book O/Page 63). Urias, who was an officer at the Cape Hatteras Coast Guard Lifesaving Station, and his wife, Caddie Midgett, brought carpenters from Elizabeth City to construct their residence (Gaskins 2003).

In 1956 the long narrow tract was divided into eight lots with the "Home Lot"—this parcel—retaining the Gaskins House. The small Gaskins Cemetery, immediately to the house's west, remained part of the home lot. It contains the graves of Urias (1878-1919) and Caddie (1886-1972), who outlived him by half a century. Also buried there are two children, Sybil Gaskins Anslow (1914-1989) and Edgar Chadwick Gaskins (1917-1997), who was born and lived his entire life in the house. Edgar's wife, Kathleen, continues to occupy the residence.

Description

The front block of the frame Gaskins House utilizes the traditional I-house form (Plates 154 and 242 and 243). It is two stories tall and one room deep with a gable-end roof. The block is three bays wide with six-over-sash at its first and second stories. At its east and west gable ends it has tiny jigsaw and spindled bargeboards. A larger jigsaw bargeboard adorns the front façade gable, which additionally cants in towards its peak (Plate 244). A one-story, hip-roofed, full-façade porch crosses the front elevation. Its heavy square posts are likely not original. The central entry retains colored-glass sidelights and small decorative brackets (Plate 245). Scalloped brackets additionally adorn the porch and front elevation roof eaves. An interior-end chimney stack rises from the west gable of the asphalt-shingled roof. Weatherboards remain at the front block beneath the porch and also, in part, at the block's north-facing rear elevation. The block's other weatherboard cladding is now hidden by vinyl siding.

A centered, two-story, rear ell gives the house a substantial T-shaped footprint. It too is of frame and siding with weatherboards and later vinyl. A one-story, German-sided, hip-roofed room is affixed to the ell's west elevation (Plates 246 and 247). A similar vinyl-sided ell marks the east elevation as well (Plate 248). Immediately to the ell's rear stands a one-story, frame, vinyl-sided shed.

The house was not entered, but the entry can be seen to lead directly into a principal front room with a stair at the right adorned with turned balusters—two to a stair—and newel post. The finish of the entryway and stair, the canted front gable, and the bargeboards suggest the house originally had an elaborate Victorian finish, perhaps like that of the Miller House (#12) as depicted in 1902 (Plate 29).

A tiny, wire-fenced, Gaskins family cemetery with four early and late twentieth-century burials stands immediately to west of the house (Plates 155 and 249). Its markers are basic, late twentieth-century, upright marble stones supplemented with concrete slabs over the graves. A rusticated base and decorative Victorian cap from what might have been an earlier marker—perhaps that of Urias Gaskins, who died in 1917—rest on the ground near the graves. To the cemetery's rear is a second shed. A frame, gable-end structure, it is sided with composition board (Plate 250). The house grounds retain mature plantings that contribute to its setting. Honeysuckle grows on the cemetery's wire fence near the graves (Plates 154 and 155).

Evaluation

The Urias O. and Caddie Midgett Gaskins House and Gaskins Cemetery (#8) is believed to be eligible for National Register listing under Criterion C (and Criterion Consideration D) for its architecture. For a Buxton residence, it retains a well-wooded lot that is still relatively long and continues to extend to the Pamlico Sound. Its I-house form is intact although, as is the case with almost all of Buxton's early residences, much of its original siding has been covered. Its bargeboards, brackets, and entryway are rare Buxton survivors. The house is an excellent representative of the traditional I-house form that was popular on Hatteras Island in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, coupled with an unusually peaceful and intact setting.

The Gaskins House is not believed to be eligible under Register Criteria A, B, or D, for it has no known historical significance or association with significant individuals and is unlikely to yield any information not available from documentary and other sources. As Buxton is not believed to comprise a Register-eligible historic district, the house is also not believed to be eligible as part of a distinguishable entity under Criterion C.

Boundaries

The appropriate National Register-eligible boundaries of the Gaskins House are recommended as those of its current lot (Figure 20). This lot does not take in all of the two-acres initially associated with the house, but expansion beyond it would pull in other lots and houses that have no connection to the resource's significance. The lot encompasses 0.28 acres. It is legally identified as parcel number 016903000 and PIN number 052607411180.



Plate 242: Urias O. and Caddie Midgett Gaskins House and Gaskins Cemetery (#8) – south front elevation of house



Plate 243: Urias O. and Caddie Midgett Gaskins House and Gaskins Cemetery (#8) – south front and west side elevations of house



Plate 244: Urias O. and Caddie Midgett Gaskins House and Gaskins Cemetery (#8) – façade gable at south front elevation of house



Plate 245: Urias O. and Caddie Midgett Gaskins House and Gaskins Cemetery (#8) – entry at south front elevation of house



Plate 246: Urias O. and Caddie Midgett Gaskins House and Gaskins Cemetery (#8) – east side and north rear elevations of house



Plate 247: Urias O. and Caddie Midgett Gaskins House and Gaskins Cemetery (#8) – detail of east side and north rear elevations of house



Plate 248: Urias O. and Caddie Midgett Gaskins House and Gaskins Cemetery (#8) – west side and north rear elevation of house

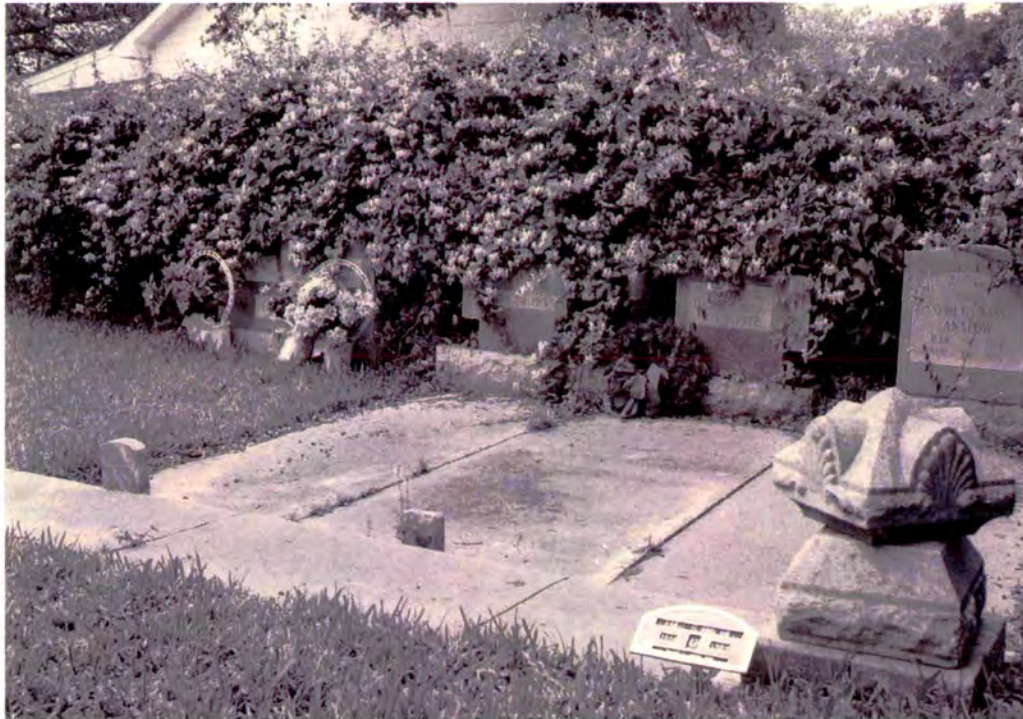


Plate 249: Urias O. and Caddie Midgett Gaskins House and Gaskins Cemetery (#8) – four markers and earlier marker remnant in cemetery

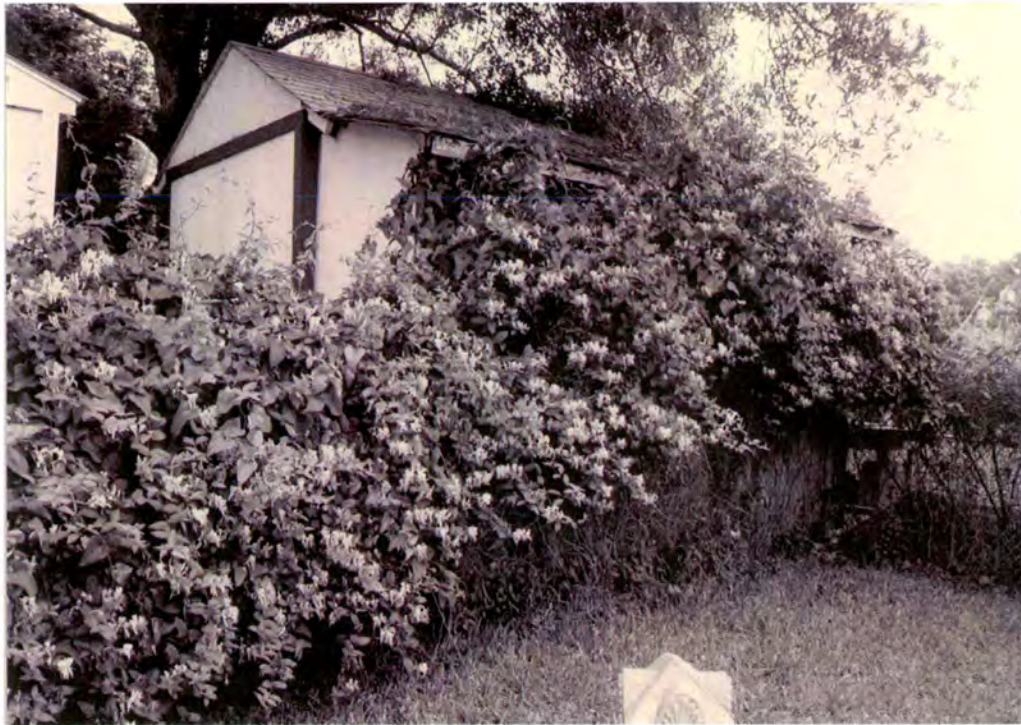


Plate 250: Urias O. and Caddie Midgett Gaskins House and Gaskins Cemetery (#8) – cemetery and shed to rear

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(LITTLE KINNAKEET)

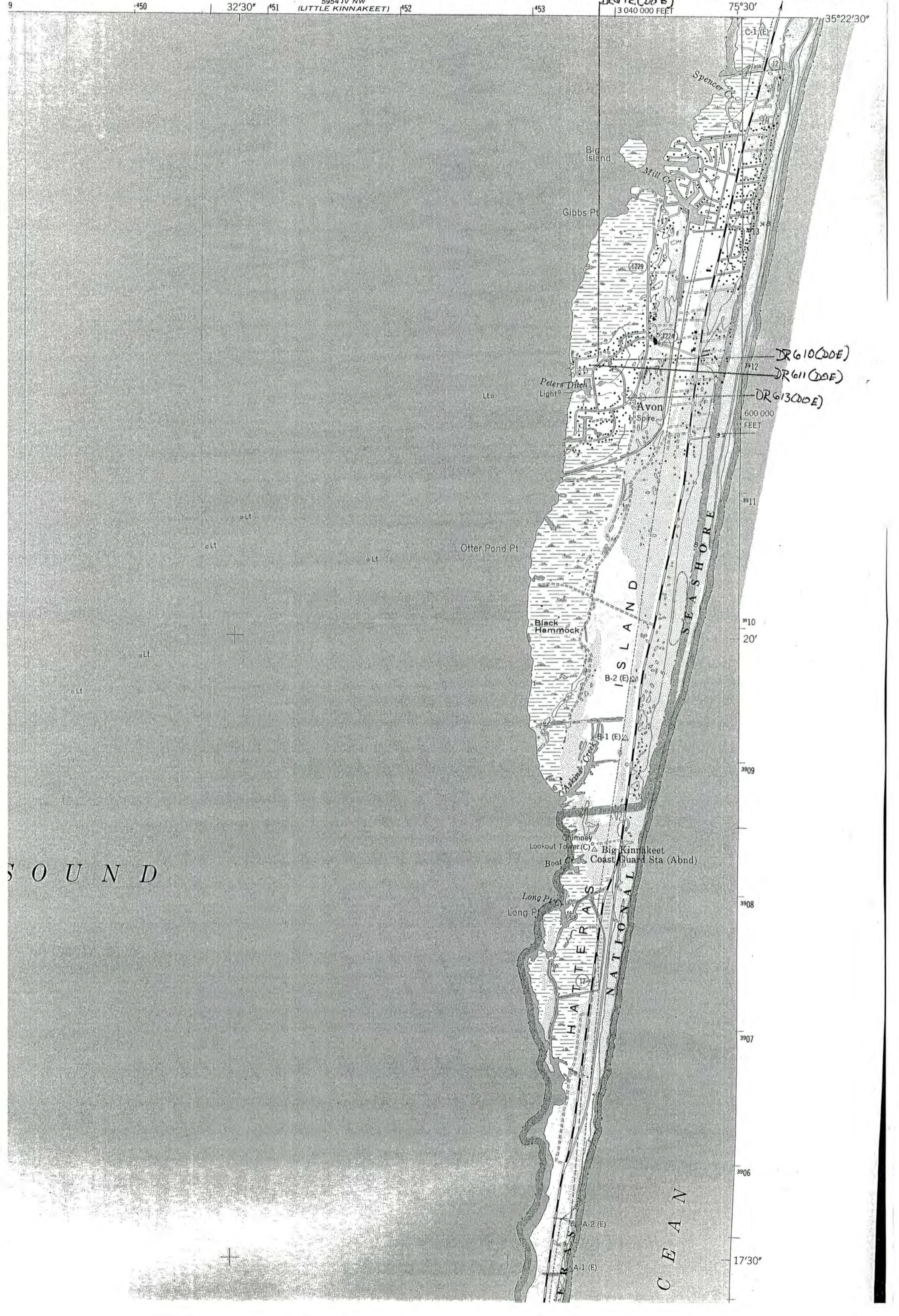
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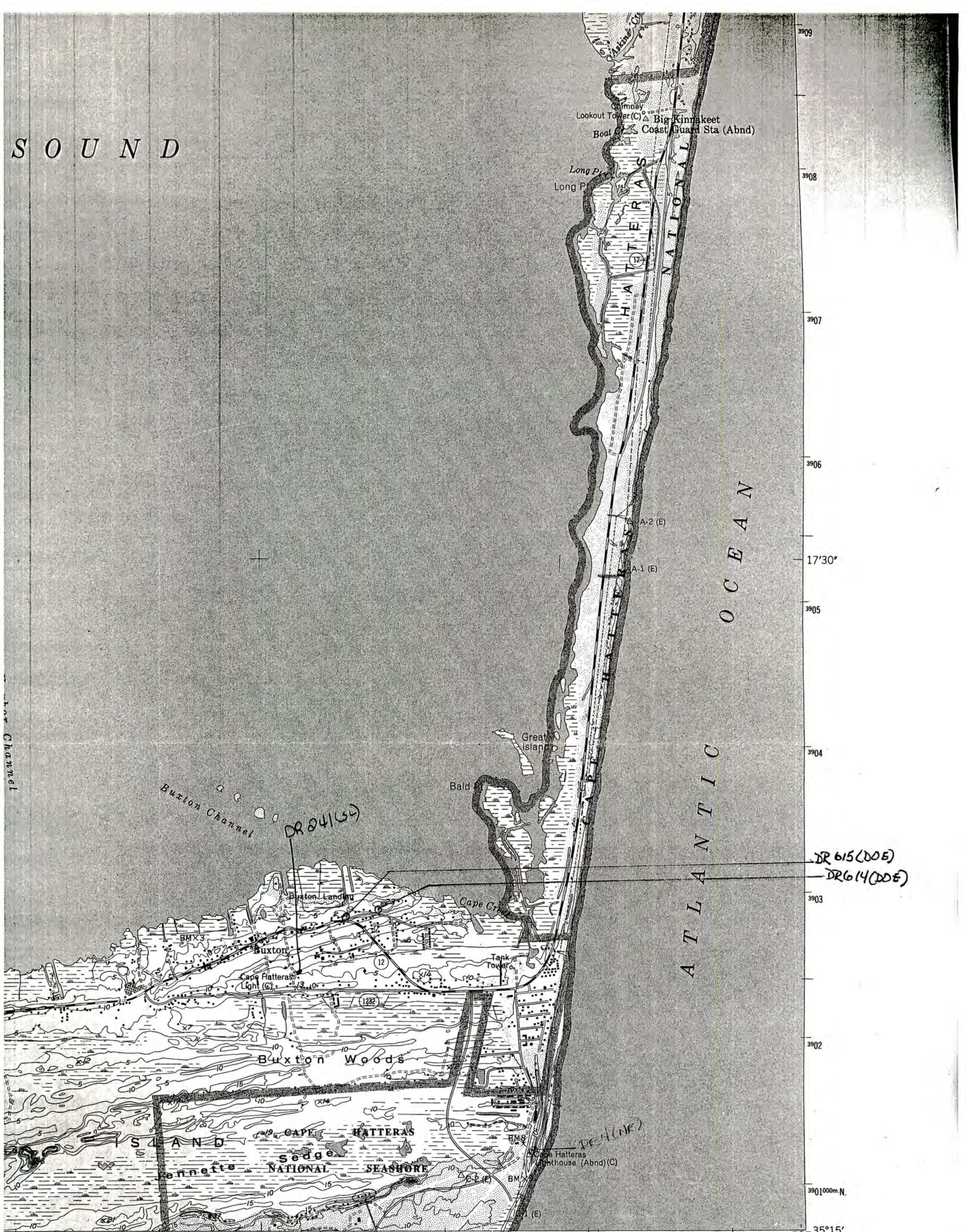


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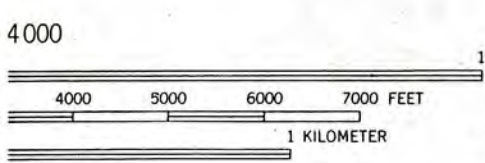
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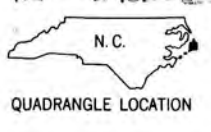


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MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
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ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

**NR HATTERAS
MAPPED IN PENCIL*

*ALL SC, LD, DOE
mapped in pencil,*

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