



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

James B. Hunt, Jr., Governor
Betty Ray McCain, Secretary

Division of Archives and History
William S. Price, Jr., Director

April 24, 1995

Nicholas L. Graf
Division Administrator
Federal Highway Administration
Department of Transportation
310 New Bern Avenue
Raleigh, N.C. 27601-1442

Re: Historic Structures Survey Report for NC 24 from Swansboro to west of NC 58 at Cape Carteret, **Carteret and Onslow Counties, R-2105AA**, Federal Aid Project No. NHF-24(4), State Project No. 6.1162101, ER 95-8719

Dear Mr. Graf:

Thank you for your letter of March 27, 1995, transmitting the historic structures survey report by Scott Owen concerning the above project.

The following properties are listed in the National Register of Historic Places:

Swansboro Historic District

William Edward Mattocks House

We concur that properties #1-11 are not eligible for the National Register because they lack special historical or architectural significance.

The report in general meets our office's guidelines and those of the Secretary of the Interior.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 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.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "David Brook".

David Brook
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:slw

cc: H. F. Vick
B. Church

bc: File Brown/Bevin Eastern Office County RF



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
REGION FOUR
310 New Bern Avenue, Suite 410
Raleigh, North Carolina 27601
March 27, 1995

MAR 29 1995

In Reply Refer To:

HO-NC

Mr. David Brook
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Department of Cultural Resources
109 East Jones Street
Raleigh, NC 27601

ER 95-8719
due 4/20

DKB DB 4/20/95

Dear Mr. Brook:

Subject: Federal-aid Project NHF-24(4), R-2105AA, State No. 6.1162101, Onslow-Carteret Counties - Section 106 Consultation

Enclosed are two copies of the Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report on the subject project. Two properties within the project's area of potential effect (APE), the Swansboro Historic District and the William Edward Mattocks House, are currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The report evaluates eleven additional properties within the APE and concludes that none are potentially eligible for the National Register.

Based upon our review of the survey report, the Federal Highway Administration has determined that none of the eleven additional properties evaluated in the survey report are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Your concurrence in this determination is requested.

Questions regarding the report can be directed to John Wadsworth of this office at (919) 856-4350 or Ms. Barbara Church with the North Carolina Department of Transportation at (919) 733-3141.

Sincerely yours,

Nicholas L. Graf

For Nicholas L. Graf, P.E.
Division Administrator

cc: Mr. Lubin V. Prevatt, P.E., NCDOT

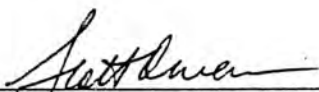
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An Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report
Phase II (Abridged)

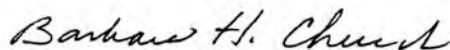
NC 24 from Swansboro to West of NC 58 at Cape Carteret
Onslow and Carteret Counties
TIP No. R-2105AA
State Project No. 6.1162101
Federal Aid Project No. NHF-24(4)

North Carolina Department of Transportation
Report Prepared by Scott Owen

March 16, 1995



Principal Investigator (Date) 3/16/95
North Carolina Department of Transportation



Supervisor, Historic Architectural Resources (Date) 3/16/95
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Management Summary

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes to widen NC 24 from its present two-lane cross section to a five-lane facility, from the existing five-lane roadway in Swansboro (approximately 350 feet west of Church Street) to the beginning of the multi-lane facility west of NC 58 in Cape Carteret (TIP No. R-2105AA; State Project No. 6.1162101; Federal Aid Project No. NHF-24(4)). The length of the project is 3.4 miles. Additional right of way will be required.

A Phase II (Abridged) survey was conducted to determine the Area of Potential Effect (APE), and to identify and evaluate all significant resources within the APE according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria. Onslow and Carteret County survey files were consulted in the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in Raleigh, as was the National Register and State Study List. The APE was drawn to include all properties adjoining NC 24 for the length of the project (Figure 1). An intensive survey was then conducted by car and on foot on February 27-28, 1995 which covered 100% of the APE to identify those properties that appeared to be potentially eligible for the National Register.

Two properties located in the APE are presently listed on the National Register. Eleven other properties were surveyed within the APE, and are evaluated herein. None of these properties are considered potentially eligible for the National Register.

Properties Listed on the National Register

Page

12. Swansboro Historic District
13. William Edward Mattocks House

Properties Considered Potentially Eligible for the National Register

None

Properties Considered Not Eligible for the National Register

1. House	11
2. Charles Russell House	13
3. House	15
4. House	17
5. Building	18
6. Haywood's Salon	19
7. House	20
8. Building	21

9. Calico Cottage Antiques Shop	22
10. House	23
11. Building	24

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
i. Signatory Page	1
ii. Management Summary	2
iii. Table of Contents and Lists of Maps, Illustrations, and Figures	4
I. Purpose of Survey and Report	5
II. Methodology	6
III. Historic and Architectural Contexts of the Project Area	7
A. Swansboro, Onslow County: Historic Context, 1880's-1941	7
B. Swansboro, Onslow County: Architectural Context, 1880's-1941	7
C. Carteret County: Historic and Architectural Contexts	8
IV. Summary Results and Findings	10
A. Properties Under Fifty Years of Age	10
B. List of Properties on the National Register	10
C. List of Properties Considered Potentially Eligible for the National Register	10
D. List of Properties Considered Not Eligible for the National Register	10
V. Bibliography	25
VI. Figure 1 -- Map, Area of Potential Effect	26

Purpose of Survey and Report

This survey was conducted and report prepared in order to identify historic architectural resources located within the APE as part of the environmental studies conducted by NCDOT and documented by an Environmental Assessment (EA). This report is prepared as a technical addendum to the EA and as part of the documentation of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. This report is on file at NCDOT. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, 16 U.S.C. Section 470f, requires Federal agencies to take into account the effect of their undertakings on properties included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings.

Methodology

This survey was conducted and report compiled by NCDOT in accordance with the provisions of FHWA Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents); the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716); 36 CFR Part 800; 36 CFR Part 60; and Phase II (Abridged) Survey Procedures for Historic Architectural Resources by NCDOT dated June 15, 1994. This survey report meets the guidelines of NCDOT and the National Park Service.

NCDOT conducted a Phase II (Abridged) survey with the following goals: 1) to determine the APE, defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist; 2) to identify all significant resources within the APE; and 3) to evaluate these resources according to the National Register of Historic Places criteria.

The survey methodology consisted of a field survey and historical background research of the project area. The field survey was conducted by car and on foot, and all structures over fifty years of age were photographed and keyed to a U.S.G.S. quadrangle map and an aerial composite.

An NCDOT staff architectural historian conducted a search of SHPO's survey files, and found that three properties within the APE have been surveyed. Two of these properties (a historic district and an individual house) are already listed on the National Register. There are no properties in the APE listed on the State Study List. See the bibliography elsewhere in this report for those works that provided information about the historic background for the project area. Both Carteret and Onslow Counties received a reconnaissance-level architectural survey in Historic and Architectural Resources of the Tar-Neuse River Basin, Appendix for Region O and P (1977). Dan Pezzoni completed a more thorough survey of Onslow County in 1987, which he summarized in "Historic and Architectural Resources of Onslow County, North Carolina" (National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1989). Pezzoni also wrote the National Register nomination for the Swansboro Historic District (1990). The only comprehensive survey that Carteret County has received concerns the town of Beaufort, which is outside the project area (Tony P. Wrenn, Beaufort, N.C., 1970; Peter Sandbeck is currently conducting another survey of Beaufort).

Historic and Architectural Contexts of the Project Area

Swansboro, Onslow County: Historic Context, 1880's-1941

Swansboro in the late nineteenth century was a small town dependent mainly on maritime activity. Its establishment in 1772 on Theophilus Weeks' plantation, situated on a point of land at the mouth of the White Oak River, had attracted ship captains, merchants, fishermen, and other townspeople. In the early nineteenth century Swansboro became the site of large shipbuilding operations, which in turn attracted turpentine producers and merchants in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Despite these local operations, however, Swansboro had always been a small, relatively isolated town. According to Dan Pezzoni, the earliest documented population figures come from the 1850 Census, which listed 152 inhabitants in Swansboro. This number eventually rose to 200 on the eve of the Civil War, but the economic decline of the area after the war reduced the population to just 128 in 1880 (Pezzoni, "Swansboro Historic District", p. 8-2).

The establishment of a new industry in the 1880's greatly boosted the local economy and population, however. Large lumbering operations outside Swansboro gave rise to a five-fold increase in Swansboro's population (575 residents in 1916), and touched off the inevitable construction boom. Never known for its support of the building trade in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the Swansboro lumber boom of the 1880's through 1930 attracted several carpenters and artisans. Many of the finest houses of Swansboro, documented by Dan Pezzoni in his nomination of the Swansboro Historic District, were built during this period.

By the late 1920's these intensive lumbering operations had sufficiently depleted local resources to affect a downturn in the local economy and a decline in Swansboro's population. Fortunately the extension of NC 24 from Jacksonville to Swansboro in the 1930's, and the construction of a bridge across the White Oak River to Cedar Point, Carteret County, reduced the town's traditional isolation and provided an economic boost. In addition Swansboro's harbor was dredged and connected to the Intracoastal Waterway. The establishment of Camp Lejeune Marine Corps Base to the northwest of Swansboro in 1941 also provided an economic and population boost for Swansboro.

Swansboro, Onslow County: Architectural Context, 1880's-1941

According to Dan Pezzoni, the most dominant house form during Swansboro's lumber boom (1880's-1930) was the two-story single pile hall-parlor or central passage type that was so popular across the state (Pezzoni, "Swansboro Historic

District", p. 7-2). Another popular form was the two-story side-hall plan. The builders of many of these houses made extensive use of commercial millwork available at the local mills; consequently the finest homes of Swansboro at the turn of the century, such as the George E. Bell House (c. 1881) and the James Elijah Parkin House (c. 1893), displayed ornate exterior and interior detailing. From this exuberant use of commercial ornament and detailing appeared a distinctive local Victorian style known today as the "Swansboro Style" (Pezzoni, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Onslow County, North Carolina", p. F-24).

Secondary characteristics which distinguish these turn-of-the-century houses include[d] turned and sawn porch ornament, cornice and frieze board returns, decorative wood-shingling and louvered vents in gables, and entries flanked by sidelights with elaborate raised wooden panels under the lights. Several houses [had] chamfered porch posts with pronounced molded neckings and caps. Interiors [were] generally sheathed in beaded tongue-and-groove boards and mantels and stairs [were] embellished with sawn and turned ornament. In both the inside and outside of Swansboro's lumber boom houses [could] be found the delicate multiple moldings that superficially resemble Federal styling (Pezzoni, "Swansboro Historic District", p. 7-2).

Toward the end of Swansboro's boom period appeared house types that were more in the mainstream of American architectural taste, specifically the bungalow and the foursquare. These newer houses, such as the second Pete Smith House (c. 1916), were plainer in detailing and ornament than those houses built in years past; Pezzone has noted that this, in addition to their relative scarcity, "attests to the less-vigorous economic growth following the boom times of the turn-of-century [sic]" (Pezzone, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Onslow County, North Carolina", p. F-24).

Carteret County: Historic and Architectural Contexts

With a geographical landscape similar to Onslow County, Carteret County in the late nineteenth century relied upon similar industries for its economic well-being: fishing, lumbering, shipbuilding, and naval stores. Maritime trade was especially important for those communities on the coast. Beaufort (settled 1715; incorporated 1723) was designated a port of entry in the early eighteenth century, and served as a safe haven for ships rounding Cape Lookout. It remained a stable fishing village after the Civil War, and gained prominence as a seaside resort in later years. Morehead City (incorporated 1861), which began as the eastern terminus of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, developed the only deep sea port in the state north of Wilmington.

Cedar Point, located in the subject project area in southwestern Carteret County (across the White Oak River from Swansboro), was oriented toward the maritime trade as well. Its date of settlement is unknown, but today it appears to be an outgrowth of Cape Carteret (date of settlement unknown; incorporated 1959). Judging from the date of the Octagon House (1845-46), the oldest known building in this area (although lying outside the APE), the Cedar Point-Cape Lookout area was probably settled during the nineteenth century.

The architecture of the project area does not compare stylistically to Swansboro, nor to Morehead City or Beaufort, which has "one of the most remarkable concentrations of nineteenth century architecture in the state" (Historic and Architectural Resources of the Tar-Neuse River Basin, Appendix for Region O and P, p. 2-3). The architectural landscape of the Cedar Point-Cape Lookout area, excepting the remarkable Octagon House (now in ruins), consists instead of early and mid twentieth-century bungalows and stores interspersed among the more recent developments of late twentieth-century suburbanization (car dealerships, shopping centers, and subdivisions).

Summary Results and Findings

Properties Under Fifty Years of Age

Criterion Consideration G, for properties that have achieved significance within the last fifty years, states that properties less than fifty years of age may be listed in the National Register only if they are of exceptional importance or if they are integral parts of districts eligible for the National Register. There are no properties in the APE that qualify for the National Register under Criterion Consideration G.

List of Properties on the National Register

12. Swansboro Historic District
13. William Edward Mattocks House

List of Properties Considered Potentially Eligible for the National Register

None

List of Properties Considered Not Eligible for the National Register

1. House
2. Charles Russell House
3. House
4. House
5. Building
6. Haywood's Salon
7. House
8. Building
9. Calico Cottage Antiques Shop
10. House
11. Building

Properties Considered Not Eligible
for the National Register



1. House
 - A. Location: North side of NC 24 at Church St., Swansboro
 - B. Date: c. 1920's
 - C. Style: Vernacular Craftsman
 - D. Description: This is a typical gable-front house with an attached bungalow-style porch. It is three bays wide, with a central entrance, and three bays deep. Period details include 3x1 sash windows, exposed rafter tails in the eaves, and paired wood posts on brick piers that act as porch supports.
 - E. Integrity: This house has suffered a loss of integrity of materials with the addition of artificial siding.
 - F. Evaluation: Background research of this and all other properties in the APE enabled their consideration within the historic and architectural contexts of the area. There are no historic events or persons of any significance associated with this property, and as such it is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A or B. This property was also considered within the architectural context of the county, and has been found to be an average example of a common type. It has lost some integrity of materials with the addition of artificial siding, and has no special historic or architectural significance; it is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

The architectural component of the property is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology; it therefore does not qualify for the National Register under Criterion D.



2. Charles Russell House

A. Location: North side of Main Street Extension at NC 24, Swansboro

B. Date: 1916

C. Style: Craftsman

D. Description: Local carpenter Charles Russell built this house for himself in 1916. It is a two-story frame foursquare house with a hipped roof and a one-story wraparound porch on bungalow-style supports (square wood posts on brick piers). The porch has exposed ceiling structure and square balusters. Two hipped roof dormers overlook the south and east elevations. The house is lit with large 1x1 sash windows. A one-story hipped roof addition has been built on the west elevation, and consists of one room and a screened porch. The surveyor could not get access to the interior of the house, but according to Dan Pezzoni, who surveyed the property in 1987, "Rising in the center of the house is a brick chimney with brick mantel in the entrance hall. Interior detailing is plain. The house is surrounded by many large trees and has been unoccupied in recent years." Today several windows in the Charles Russell House are boarded shut; it remains unoccupied.

E. Evaluation: Background research of this and all other properties in the APE enabled their consideration within the historic and architectural contexts of the area. There are no historic events or persons of any significance associated with this property, and as such it is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A or B. This property was also considered within the architectural context of the county. The Charles Russell House was built during the years of the burgeoning Swansboro lumber trade, which was a boom period for residential construction. Unlike other houses

built during this period, however, the Charles Russell House did not make use of the locally produced decorative millwork that was so popular in the better homes of Swansboro. "Houses from the later 1890s, the 1900s, and the 1910s exhibit a remarkable degree of ornamental similarity, likely evidence of the influence of the Swansboro Lumber Company Mill and its successor the Swansboro Land and Lumber Company Mill. There is no evidence that the mills built these houses directly. Instead it appears that a coterie of independent carpenters made liberal use of stock moldings and ornament produced at the mills" (Pezzoni, "Swansboro Historic District", p. 7-1). Indeed the Russell House does not conform to what Dan Pezzone has dubbed the "Swansboro Style": "The 'Swansboro Style' was characterized by exuberant locally-produced scrollwork and wood shingling, and delicate moldings reminiscent of the long-extinct Federal Style which appear on corner board caps, porch post caps and neckings, sidelight panels, and interior mantels" (Pezzoni, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Onslow County, North Carolina", p. F-24). The Charles Russell House is a common, plain example of the foursquare house in the early decades of the twentieth century, and has no special historic or architectural significance when evaluated within the local historic and architectural contexts. It is therefore not considered eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. The architectural component of the property is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology; it therefore does not qualify for the National Register under Criterion D.



3. House

A. **Location:** North side of NC 24 at Elm St., Swansboro

B. **Date:** c. 1900

C. **Style:** Victorian

D. **Description:** This one and one-half-story side gable house with gable returns is one room deep and three bays wide. A gable pediment overlooks the front entry through the attached porch. Commercially sawn millwork graces the peak of the central gable pediment and the front porch. Later additions include a one-story extension on a concrete block foundation to the rear, and a wooden deck on the north side of the house.

E. **Integrity:** While access to the interior was not possible, it is clear from the outside that this house has suffered a major loss of integrity of materials and design through repairs and additions. The rear addition and the wooden deck on the north side are responsible for the loss of design integrity. In addition much of the siding of the rear addition has been replaced, and a window has been boarded shut. A door has been cut into the original north wall of the house to open onto the new wooden deck, and the siding around the opening has been replaced. This door corresponds with a window on the south elevation, and probably represents the enlargement of an original north elevation window.

F. **Evaluation:** Background research of this and all other properties in the APE enabled their consideration within the historic and architectural contexts of the area. There are no historic events or persons of any significance associated with this property, and as such it is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A or B. This property was also considered within the architectural context of the county, and appears to date from the years of Swansboro's lumber boom (1880's-1930). This house is an interesting town dwelling from the turn of the century, but multiple additions and alterations have ruined its integrity of materials and design. This house is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. The architectural component of the property is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology; it therefore does not qualify for the National Register under Criterion D.



4. House

- A. Location: North side of NC 24 at Front St., Swansboro
- B. Date: Turn of twentieth century
- C. Style: Vernacular/Craftsman
- D. Description: This is a one-story frame side-gable house with a rear ell and an attached front porch. The house, which appears to be older than the attached porch, is three bays wide and one room deep, and is lit by 4x1 sash windows. The porch probably dates to the 1910's or 1920's, judging from its Craftsman-like exposed rafter tails and bungalow-style battered brick piers. A one-story shed addition has been built on the east side of the house, and appears to be used for commercial purposes.
- E. Integrity: This house has suffered a loss of integrity of design with the construction of the shed addition.
- F. Evaluation: Background research of this and all other properties in the APE enabled their consideration within the historic and architectural contexts of the area. There are no historic events or persons of any significance associated with this property, and as such it is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A or B. This property was also considered within the architectural context of the county, and has been found to be an average example of a common type. It has lost some integrity of design, and has no special historic or architectural significance; it is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. The architectural component of the property is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology; it therefore does not qualify for the National Register under Criterion D.



5. Building

A. Location: South side of NC 24, 0.1 mile east of White Oak River, Carteret County

B. Date: c. 1920-1930

C. Style: Vernacular Commercial

D. Description: This is a simple one-story gable-front frame commercial building. It rests on a raised wooden post foundation, and is lit with six-pane windows. A deck has been built to the rear of the building.

E. Evaluation: Background research of this and all other properties in the APE enabled their consideration within the historic and architectural contexts of the area. There are no historic events or persons of any significance associated with this property, and as such it is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A or B. This property was also considered within the architectural context of the county, and has been found to be an average example of a common type. It has no special historic or architectural significance, and is not considered eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. The architectural component of the property is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology; it therefore does not qualify for the National Register under Criterion D.



6. Haywood's Salon

A. Location: North side of NC 24 at SR 1214, Carteret County

B. Date: c. 1920-1930

C. Style: Vernacular Commercial

D. Description: This gable-front country store was built with gasoline pumps during the early years of the automobile in Carteret County. It is a common building type from the 1920's and 1930's, and has the slightly overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails that are often associated with the period. It is of frame construction, and has a porte cochere for drive-through service (the pumps have long since been removed). The front door has three horizontal lites, with panels above and below, and is framed by vertical 2x2 sash windows.

E. Evaluation: Background research of this and all other properties in the APE enabled their consideration within the historic and architectural contexts of the area. There are no historic events or persons of any significance associated with this property, and as such it is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A or B. This property was also considered within the architectural context of the county, and has been found to be an average example of a common type. It has no special historic or architectural significance, and is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. The architectural component of the property is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology; it therefore does not qualify for the National Register under Criterion D.



7. House

A. Location: North side of NC 24 at SR 1214, Carteret County

B. Date: c. 1920-1930

C. Style: Vernacular Craftsman

D. Description: This is a common gable-front house with an attached porch and a cross-gable wing on the east elevation. Exposed rafter tails are evidence of the influence of the Craftsman style on the local vernacular vocabulary.

E. Integrity: It has lost some integrity of materials with the addition of masonite siding.

F. Evaluation: Background research of this and all other properties in the APE enabled their consideration within the historic and architectural contexts of the area. There are no historic events or persons of any significance associated with this property, and as such it is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A or B. This property was also considered within the architectural context of the county, and has been found to be an average example of a common type. It has no special historic or architectural significance, and has lost some integrity of materials; it is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. The architectural component of the property is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology; it therefore does not qualify for the National Register under Criterion D.



8. Building

A. Location: South side of NC 24 at SR 1214, Carteret County

B. Date: c. 1920-1930

C. Style: Vernacular Commercial

D. Description: This is a smaller version of the same commercial building type as Building #6. It has the same slightly overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. An attached shed of a later date has been built on the west side of this little country store, and rests on a masonry wall foundation.

E. Integrity: This store has suffered a loss of integrity of design with the construction of the shed addition.

F. Evaluation: Background research of this and all other properties in the APE enabled their consideration within the historic and architectural contexts of the area. There are no historic events or persons of any significance associated with this property, and as such it is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A or B. This property was also considered within the architectural context of the county, and has been found to be an average example of a common type. It has lost its integrity of design with the construction of the shed addition, and has no special historic or architectural significance; it is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. The architectural component of the property is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology; it therefore does not qualify for the National Register under Criterion D.



9. Calico Cottage Antiques Shop
- A. Location: South side of NC 24, approx. 0.2 mile east of Carteret County
- B. Date: Early twentieth century
- C. Style: Vernacular
- D. Description: This one and one-half-story single pile side-gable house appears to have been moved from its original site, placed on a new concrete block foundation, and converted to commercial use. It is three bays wide, and has a rear ell with multiple additions. An attached front porch shelters the central entrance. It appears to have once had an exterior end chimney on the east elevation; only its outline remains in the weatherboarding. Another antique shop is located on the same property, directly west of Calico Cottage. It does not appear to be fifty years old, but it too has a new concrete block foundation, strengthening the argument that these buildings were moved to this location for commercial purposes.
- E. Integrity: This house has lost its integrity of location and setting, as it has been moved to a new site on NC 24. It has also lost a great deal of its integrity of design and materials with the loss of the exterior end chimney (probably never rebuilt after the move), the original foundation, and the original porch supports (the porch now rests on 4x4 posts). The windows also appear to have been replaced with modern 6x6 sash.
- F. Evaluation: Background research of this and all other properties in the APE enabled their consideration within the historic and architectural contexts of the area. This property does not retain sufficient integrity to be considered for listing on the National Register.



10. House

- A. Location: North side of NC 24, approx. 0.25 mile west of SR 1113, Carteret County
- B. Date: c. 1920-1930
- C. Style: Craftsman
- D. Description: This is a typical one-story frame bungalow with a recessed wrap-around porch. Craftsman detailing can be seen in the multiple gable roof; the slightly overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails; and the bungalow-style post-and-pier porch supports. The wide vertical 4x1 sash windows framed by narrow four-pane sidelights are characteristic of the period.
- E. Integrity: This house has suffered a loss of integrity of materials with the addition of masonite siding.
- F. Evaluation: Background research of this and all other properties in the APE enabled their consideration within the historic and architectural contexts of the area. There are no historic events or persons of any significance associated with this property, and as such it is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A or B. This property was also considered within the architectural context of the county, and has been found to be an average example of a common type. It has lost some integrity of materials with the addition of artificial siding, and has no special historic or architectural significance; it is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. The architectural component of the property is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology; it therefore does not qualify for the National Register under Criterion D.



11. Building

- A. **Location:** North side of NC 24, approx. 0.25 mile west of SR 1113, Carteret County
- B. **Date:** c. 1920-1930
- C. **Style:** Vernacular Commercial
- D. **Description:** This frame commercial building is a larger version of the same building type as Building #6 and #8, and has the same overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails. Judging from the vertical seam in the west elevation, it appears that the main block of the building has been extended forward under the gable-roof, reducing the area of the porte cochere.
- E. **Integrity:** It appears this building has lost some integrity of design with the enlargement of the main block forward into the porte cochere.
- F. **Evaluation:** Background research of this and all other properties in the APE enabled their consideration within the historic and architectural contexts of the area. There are no historic events or persons of any significance associated with this property, and as such it is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A or B. This property was also considered within the architectural context of the county, and has been found to be an average example of a common type. It has lost some integrity of design due to a later remodeling, and has no special historic or architectural significance; it is therefore not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. The architectural component of the property is not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology; it therefore does not qualify for the National Register under Criterion D.

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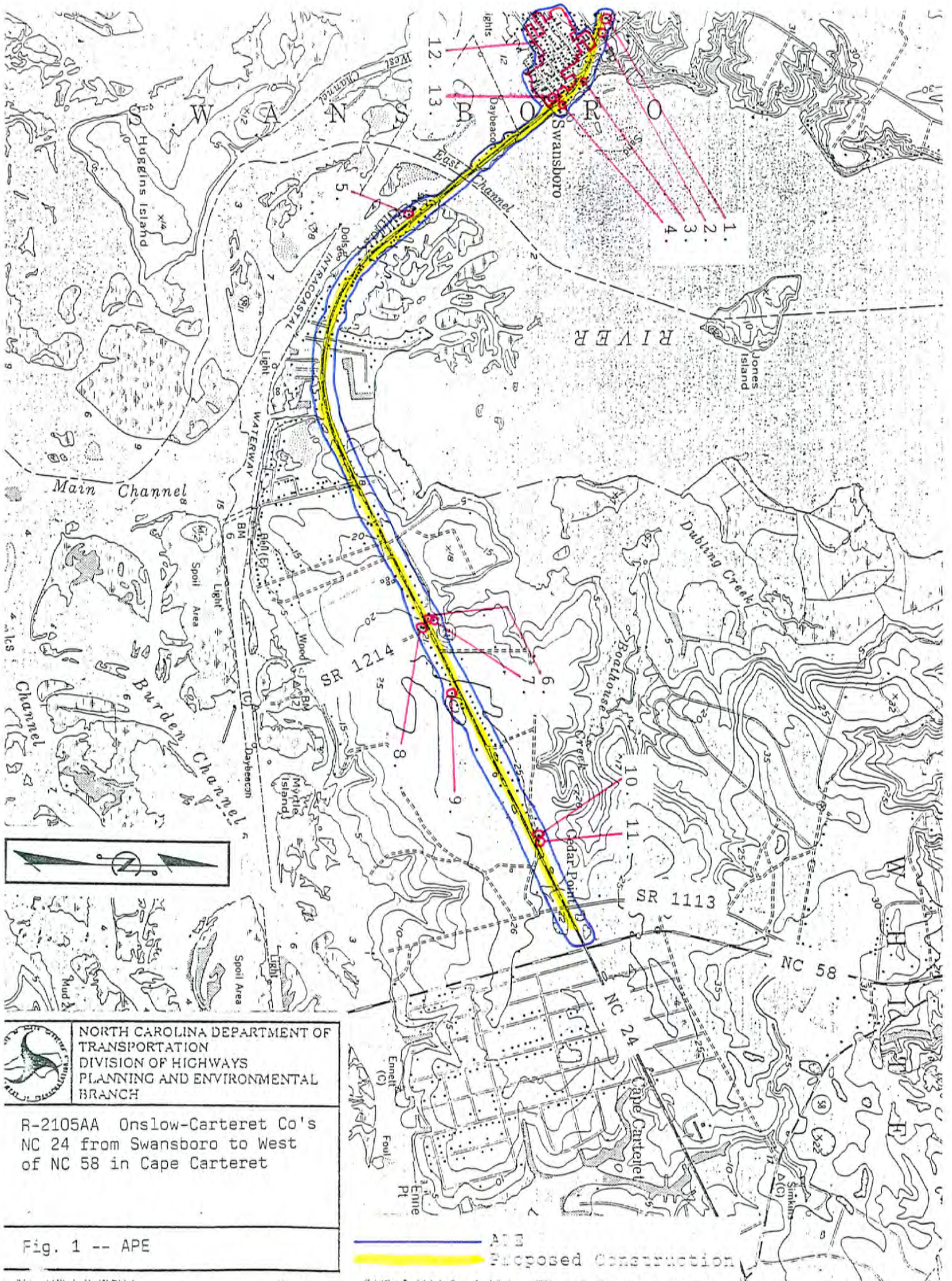
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 NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF
 TRANSPORTATION
 DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
 PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL
 BRANCH

R-2105AA Onslow-Carteret Co's
 NC 24 from Swansboro to West
 of NC 58 in Cape Carteret

Fig. 1 -- APE

 APE
 Proposed Construction