



# AGENDA

## Town of Kure Beach Historical Preservation Commission

### Wednesday, July 1, 2020

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A meeting of the Historical Preservation Commission will be held Wednesday, July 1, 2020 in the Council Chambers commencing at **6:00 PM**.

Page

#### 1. CALL TO ORDER

#### 2. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

#### 3. ADOPTION OF MINUTES

- 3 - 5      3.1.    June 3, 2020 Regular Meeting  
[HPC Minutes-06-03-2020](#)

#### 4. PUBLIC COMMENT

#### 5. OLD BUSINESS

- 6 - 126      5.1.    Interview Hart Marlow on the designation report for the downtown Kure Beach Historic Overlay District  
[report.beaufort historic district](#)  
[report.morehead city historic district](#)
- 5.2.    Interview Design Specialist/Marketing Joanne Lott on the designation report for the downtown Kure Beach Historic Overlay District

#### 6. NEW BUSINESS

#### 7. ADJOURNMENT





## HISTORICAL PRESERVATION COMMITTEE AGENDA

### REGULAR MEETING

Wednesday, June 3, 2020 @ 6:00 p.m.

The Kure Beach Historical Preservation Commission (HPC) held its regular meeting on Wednesday, June 6, 2020. A quorum of members was present and Attorney Jim Eldridge attended.

### HPC MEMBERS PRESENT

Chairman Craig Galbraith  
Member Bill Moore  
Member Kenneth Richardson  
Member David Garceau  
Member Tony Garibay (Via Conference Phone)

### HPC MEMBERS ABSENT

None.

### STAFF PRESENT

John Batson, Building Inspector  
Beth Chase, Deputy Town Clerk

### CALL TO ORDER

Chairman Galbraith called the meeting to order at 6:00 p.m.

### ADOPTION OF AGENDA

MOTION- Member Richardson made a motion to adopt the agenda as presented

SECOND- Member Moore

VOTE- Unanimous

### APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES:

- May 6<sup>th</sup>, 2020 Regular Meeting

MOTION – Member Garceau made a motion to approve the minutes as presented

SECOND – Member Richardson

VOTE - Unanimous

### PUBLIC COMMENTS

None.

### OLD BUSINESS

1. Update on the designation report for the downtown Kure Beach Historic Overlay District



## HISTORICAL PRESERVATION COMMITTEE AGENDA

**REGULAR MEETING**

**Wednesday, June 3, 2020 @ 6:00 p.m.**

Chairman Galbraith stated that at the last Town Council meeting, he informed the Mayor and Commissioners that he would be sending out an email requesting opinions concerning the direction and observations of the proposed historic district. He has not received any comments at this time. The comments received from the North Carolina Department of Natural Cultural Resources concerning the designation report for the proposed district were included in the agenda packet.

Based on his research and review, Attorney Eldridge considered whether the small town, family-friendly feeling of the Town results from the scope and scale of the small residential structures located within the district. Regardless, the report needs to identify and analyze the elements and traits common to those structures to describe the historical significance of the district and provide a foundation of the design guidelines. He queried whether, if the historical significance of the district derives in part from the small residential structures, will the design guidelines limit the scope and size of future development?

Chairman Galbraith commented he thinks there would be a lot of push back from the property owners if the Town tries to limit the scale and scope of future residential development within the district. He thinks the historical significance is more of a design and material component. In his opinion the significance of the district is its variety of architectural elements, the diversity of which help create the sense of a small-town beach community.

Per Attorney Eldridge, the report needs to identify and analyze how the relevant architectural details and other common elements result in the historical significance of the district.

Chairman Galbraith commented he believes there is funding for HPC in the next fiscal budget year to hire an architect to assist in identifying and analyzing the elements within the district which lend themselves to its historical significance.

Building Inspector Batson commented he did budget \$5,000 in the budget that starts on July 1<sup>st</sup>.

HPC Attorney Eldridge stated that HPC may also want to re-consider the district's boundaries and again recommended that the report include a formal and detailed site map of the district.

Chairman Galbraith stated he thinks the HPC should hire an architect before having a site map to help the Commission define the architectural and historic characteristics of the downtown business district.

Attorney Eldridge reminded HPC that hiring an architect is subject to statutory procurement requirements which may be exempted in this instance under a resolution from Council. Attorney Eldridge can draft the resolution once an architect and his/her price have been identified.





## **HISTORICAL PRESERVATION COMMITTEE AGENDA**

### **REGULAR MEETING**

**Wednesday, June 3, 2020 @ 6:00 p.m.**

CONSENSUS – HPC unanimously agreed to post a notice seeking proposal for the recommended architectural services.

### **NEW BUSINESS**

None.

### **MEMBER ITEMS**

None.

### **ADJOURNMENT**

MOTION- Member Moore made a motion to adjourn the meeting at 7:15 p.m.

SECOND- Member Garceau

VOTE- Unanimous

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:  
North Carolina  
COUNTY:  
Carteret  
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ENTRY DATE

*see file*

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME  
COMMON:  
Beaufort Historic District  
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION  
STREET AND NUMBER:  
See continuation sheet 2  
CITY OR TOWN:  
Beaufort  
STATE:  
North Carolina  
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  
First  
The Hon. Walter B. Jones  
CODE  
37  
COUNTY:  
Carteret  
CODE  
031

3. CLASSIFICATION

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

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY  
OWNER'S NAME:  
STREET AND NUMBER:  
CITY OR TOWN:  
Beaufort  
STATE:  
North Carolina  
CODE:  
37

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION  
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:  
Carteret County Courthouse  
STREET AND NUMBER:  
CITY OR TOWN:  
Beaufort  
STATE:  
North Carolina  
CODE:  
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6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS  
TITLE OF SURVEY:  
Historic American Buildings Survey  
DATE OF SURVEY: 1940  
 Federal  State  County  Local  
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:  
Library of Congress  
STREET AND NUMBER:  
East Capitol and Independence Avenue  
CITY OR TOWN:  
Washington  
STATE:  
D. C.  
CODE:

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2.

At the southwest tip of the land boundary of Beaufort, extend an imaginary line to a point 200 feet west of the end of the waterfront. Begin at this point, and follow a line 200 feet west or northwest of the low-water line, following the outlines of the shore. Follow this line northeast until it intersects the back (north) property line of Pine Street. Follow this back property line to the middle of Craven Street. Go south along the mid-line of Craven Street to the mid-line of Pine Street, then east to the back (east) property line of Craven Street (including the properties on the northwest and southeast corners of this intersection, but not that on the northeast). Go south along the back (east) property line of Craven Street to the back (north) property line of Broad Street. Then go east along this north property line to the back (east) property line of Gordon Street. Go south along this back property line to the back (north) property line of Ann Street. Go east along this line to the intersection of Ann Street and Fulford Street. Go south along the mid-line of Fulford Street to a point in line with the back (north) property line of the Hammock House. Go east along this property line to the east property line of the Hammock House, then go south along this line to a point one-half mile south of the southern low-water line of Carrot Island. At that point, turn west and follow this line westward (maintaining the half-mile distance south of the southern low-water line of Carrot Island and Town Marsh) to the point where the said line intersects a line extended south from the beginning point, thence north along that line to the beginning point. (The inclusion of this large area of water is needed to protect the waterfront and harbor view of the town, but stops short of the Morehead City Channel marked on the USGS map.)

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2A. Location: boundary explanation

The Beaufort Historic District boundaries are drawn so as to include a large expanse of water across Town Marsh and Carrot Island, an expanse which is a vital part of the distinctive marine character of the quiet seaside town and which provides the dramatic view from Beaufort's waterfront. In addition, as a harbor since the eighteenth century, this expanse of water no doubt contains a wealth of archaeological resources significant to the history of Beaufort.

7. DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Beaufort is perhaps the most distinctively coastal of North Carolina's coastal towns. To the south beyond the harbor is the Town Marsh, and beyond it is Beaufort Inlet opening into the Atlantic, flanked by the Bogue Banks (the site of Fort Macon) and Shackleford Banks; to the west are Beaufort (Gallant) Channel and a number of islands. To the north is the mainland; to the east the waterfront extends along Taylor Creek. The long southern waterfront of the town is open most of its length to the harbor, except for a short, dense commercial row, and still functions, as evidenced by the wharfs and jetties and the coming and going of vessels. Front Street, overlooking the water, is one of the most picturesque streets in the state, with its row of large white houses facing the harbor, ranging from traditional coastal double-porch houses to the flamboyant Queen Anne "cottages" of the late nineteenth century resort period; the thirteen-bay length of the Davis House Hotel is perhaps the street's most prominent landmark. Extending back from the waterfront is the flat, orderly street grid, surviving from the eighteenth century, dotted with white buildings interspersed with trees. The townscape is remarkably consistent in scale and form, made up primarily of unpretentious one- and two-story frame dwellings, each with its small yard, punctuated by the occasional peak or tower of church or public building, with the dense greenery of the Old Burying Ground a pleasant central oasis.

The architectural fabric of Beaufort epitomizes the axiom that the whole is more than the sum of its parts. Few of its buildings are of exceptional architectural merit, but the overall impact of the town is extraordinary. For the most part, dwellings are simple, functional ones, following the same building habits year after year during most of the town's history, with only token references to nationally popular styles. Georgian and Adamesque are unacademic; Gothic and especially Greek Revival styles had a pronounced influence, but even these are modified to local preferences. Recurring throughout and giving the town much of its character are a number of distinctive features--somewhat unusual ways of handling functional elements that, through repetition, assert themselves as types.

Particularly characteristic is the handling of rooflines, porches, chimneys, and mantels. Most early roofs are gable ones (two gambrels exist and hip roofs come in the mid-nineteenth century). The representative Beaufort gable roof usually has a rather steep pitch at the apex but breaks to a shallower slope to cover a porch in front and a porch or enclosed bay at the rear. The typical roof of this type has at least three slopes, but many have four, and the Jacob Henry House (229 Front Street), incorporating additions, has five.

This roof type is well-designed to accommodate Beaufort's other distinctive feature--its porches, which appear in all shapes and sizes; there is scarcely a house to be found without a porch. Typical is the two-story porch that covers the full facade, sometimes separately constructed but more often under the the slope of the main roof. In either case, one has only to visit Beaufort on a hot summer day to learn that these second-level porches catch the breeze with remarkable effectiveness, as well as

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providing a view of the harbor and ocean. Thomas Waterman discussed the development and importance of these porches in The Early Architecture of North Carolina:

. . . by the middle of the eighteenth century the special conditions of dampness and heat, . . . had produced a definite local type in which the porch or piazza plays a dominant part. These piazzas were not monumental porticoes but simple rows of turned posts, sometimes treated like Doric columns supporting a continuation of the main roof. . . . When the houses were two stories high, the two story porch gave them a much more "classical" appearance than that of houses of similar date in other localities, and contribute to such coast town as New Bern or Beaufort a feeling of elegant grandeur quite independent of the size of the houses. . . .

At Beaufort, porches are seen in the form most reminiscent of Nassau, St. Kitts, and Bridgetown, the Duncan House on Front Street [107] being a good example. Here a two-tiered porch covers the front of the house and is protected by a shed extension of the main roof. The posts are in the form of crudely-turned Doric columns, not unlike those seen in some of the Spanish Islands. In the Davis House [121-123-125], also on Front Street facing Beaufort Inlet, the great length of the house makes a rather similar two-story porch even more effective. . . . The fact that the North Carolina porch treatment came from the Southward and not from Virginia is attested by almost complete lack of porches of the sort above border.

It appears from early documents and photographs that New Bern and Wilmington once were almost as porch-dominated as Beaufort but many of those buildings are gone; Edenton is still a city of porches but it has a wider range of architectural types. Only in Beaufort is nearly every streetscape a porch-scape. Besides those mentioned above, there are over a dozen more two-story houses with double porches under the main roof. A great many other dwellings have attached porches of two stories as well. The roof extension covering the porch also occurs on one and one-and-one-half story houses, making what is often called a coastal cottage; this is one of the most prevalent house-types in Beaufort, with at least fifteen examples surviving. A variation of this type exists at the Piver House (125 Ann Street), with the porch having no ceiling, and four-pane windows occurring at the attic floor level, providing excellent ventilation to the attic. In two other houses where similar openings occur at attic floor level (119 Ann Street and 817 Front Street), the porch has a ceiling but trap doors open to allow ventilation through the attic windows. A similar arrangement exists at the two-story Paquinnette House (221 Front Street). This scheme was probably more common than the few survivors indicate. The only other known example in the state is at Sloop Point, an early eighteenth century dwelling in Pender County.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
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It is also possible to identify a characteristic Beaufort chimney treatment, which projects several brick courses outward behind the first-floor fireplace. The projection occurs in the face of the chimney rather than at the sides where weatherings normally occur, and there is either a simple flue or regular chimney with normal shoulders above. This handling was quite common over a long period of time.

A Beaufort mantel treatment exists as well; it is essentially Federal in character, except that the end blocks follow a gentle S-curve to the base of the cornice--combining elements of the ramped frieze of the Georgian and the two-part or three-part frieze of the Federal. In most of the more ambitious houses there is a flat-paneled wainscot and other Federal finish; simple Georgian trim exists in a few as well.

These traditional elements, especially the exterior ones, were used over a long period of time--apparently from the earliest extant eighteenth century houses (including the Piver House and the Cramer House at 401 Ann Street) until well into the nineteenth century.

Throughout the town's area and chronological range, there are many small one-story cottages and larger two-story dwellings with no particularly outstanding features; these are, however, a vital part of the townscape, for their consistency of form and scale contributes significantly to the total character of Beaufort.

Only with the mid-nineteenth century advent of the Greek and Gothic Revivals did nationally popular styles have any marked impact on Beaufort's architecture. There are a number of good Greek Revival houses, adapting the style to local preferences by their frame construction and use of porches. Especially notable are the Gibbs House (NR) and the Leecraft Houses (301, 305, and 307 Ann Street), unusually sophisticated houses for Beaufort, in which the influence of the publications of Asher Benjamin is obvious, particularly in the use of the bold Greek fret design. A number of houses of this period have pedimented porches while others are pedimented temple-form ones, often with a side-hall plan. The hip roof also comes into use in this era. Of the Greek type, but with an Italianate feeling achieved by a bracket cornice is the rectilinear town house at 513 Front Street. Another interesting amalgam of styles is the house called Burnside's Headquarters, where a small cottage was expanded into a Greek Revival pedimented house and then treated with Gothic Revival trim on the porch. The Gothic mode also found expression, as might be expected, in church architecture. An outstanding example of the "Carpenter Gothic" is St. Paul's Episcopal Church (1857), a handsome board-and-batten structure with fine interiors, including an impressive exposed scissors truss ceiling. Its exterior and interior fabric has survived essentially unaltered. Ann Street Methodist Church (1850s and 1890s) is a lively combination of Gothic and Shingle styles, with a remarkable variety of siding and shingle patterns. Purvis Chapel (1820s, remodeled later) is

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a simple frame church with Gothic elements.

Post-Civil War architectural developments also found a place in Beaufort: sawn and spindle ornament was a sprightly addition to older buildings, especially porches, and new houses in the bracketed and Queen Anne styles blended in pleasantly among the traditional buildings. On Front Street, particularly, there were built a number of large, impressive "cottages" in the Queen Anne mode (207 Front Street is an example); this paralleled the nineteenth and early twentieth century growth in resort trade, during which time the Beaufort boardwalk was a feature of the waterfront. A number of notable Victorian period houses line Anne Street, of which that at 716 is especially handsome; 118 Orange (after 1912) is perhaps the best Queen Anne cottage. Fancy porch trim, sawn or turned, enlivens porches along most streets; the J. H. Davis House (200 Craven Street) is a typical two-story house with double porch, with delicate sawnwork along the porches; many others are similarly treated.

Beaufort's commercial area, a solid row on both sides of part of Front Street (primarily the 400 block), is consistent in scale, with most buildings dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Urban renewal threatens much of this area; the loss of this well-preserved commercial block would be most unfortunate, not only for its overall impact, but also because of a number of individually significant buildings. Of considerable architectural merit is the Bank of Beaufort (now Rumley's Seed and Plant Store) at 418, a small Neo-Classical stone building of surprising monumentality. Complementing it is the First Citizens Bank and Trust Company at 411. Outside the commercial row, at 404 Ann Street, is a diminutive frame commercial building, with a charming false front with pilasters and bracket cornice. The Railroad Station (620 Broad Street) with the dramatic roof and deep eaves typical of its function is well preserved and provides a note of contrast in the town's architectural fabric.

On Broad Street near the Old Burying Ground is a group of public buildings that includes the Old Beaufort Jail (a brick structure of impressive solidity dating from the 1830s when Fort Macon was under construction), the Beaufort Graded School (a representative early twentieth century brick school building with good masonry detail), and the Carteret County Courthouse (1907). The latter, the most pretentious building in town, set in spacious naturally landscaped grounds, shows the rather flamboyant handling of classical motifs including a tower and Corinthian porticoes typical of its designer, the New Bern architect, Herbert Woodley Simpson. The Old Burying Ground, dating from about 1724, is a green area of remarkable charm and character, dotted with cypress and stone markers and shaded by gnarled live oaks and other trees. It includes impressive stone and iron work and several types of wooden markers. Though the wooden markers appear elsewhere, there is a larger number, and a greater variety of designs (some seventeen different ones) than in any other town on the North Carolina coast. Topping of graves with various forms of brick construction also seems to be unique to this cemetery.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE			
<b>PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century			
<b>SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)</b> <u>Ca. 1710 to present</u>			
<b>AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)</b>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/> Historic <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture <input type="checkbox"/> Art <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> Communications <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering <input type="checkbox"/> Industry <input type="checkbox"/> Invention <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture <input type="checkbox"/> Literature <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Music	<input type="checkbox"/> Political <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian <input type="checkbox"/> Theater <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>Recreation</u> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<b>STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>			
<p>The townscape of Beaufort is a straightforward expression of its history: since the early eighteenth century Beaufort has been a small, unpretentious, and rather isolated maritime village, depending upon the sea for its livelihood--from fishing, shipbuilding, shipping, resort trade, and marine research. The most striking element of the sea-oriented town is its waterfront with its impressive row of houses, its wharves and boats, and--as in 1815-- its "boundless view of the Ocean, continually enlivened with vessels sailing in all directions." The small town extending back from the water in a traditional compact grid is remarkable for its undisturbed atmosphere, plan, and scale, and for its consistent and distinctive architectural fabric, particularly the characteristic multi-slope gable roofs and ubiquitous porches. Fortunately avoiding rapid growth or decay as well as the twentieth century temptation of quaintness, Beaufort has a picturesqueness made the more valuable by its honest simplicity. The town is a unique and important part of the history and architectural character of America's eastern seaboard.</p>			
<p>Settlement of coastal North Carolina was influenced by the location of inlets through the Outer Banks which gave the only direct access to the open sea. Beaufort, settled in the early eighteenth century (traditionally in 1709), is strategically located opposite Beaufort (formerly Old Topsail) Inlet, a narrow opening between Shackleford Banks to the east and Bogue Banks to the west. For ships rounding Cape Lookout, this opening into Bogue Harbor was a welcome haven, and Beaufort since its beginning has been oriented toward its waterfront on this harbor, with relatively little contact with inland North Carolina.</p>			
<p>Within a few years after settlement began, a survey was made and a town laid out by Richard Graves; the undated survey, found in the <u>Secretary of State Land Patent Book No. 7, 1706-1740</u>, has been assigned dates from 1713 to 1722; circumstantial and documentary evidence appear to support the 1713 date. The survey shows a twelve-block area with a grid street pattern with Anne, Queen, Turner, Pollock, Moore, Craven, and Orange streets; the present Front Street along the waterfront had not yet been named. The town itself was named for Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, a Lord Proprietor.</p>			
<p>In 1722 Beaufort became a port of entry and the courthouse town for Carteret precinct. Incorporation followed in 1723, making it, along with</p>			

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Bath, Edenton, and New Bern, one of the four oldest towns in North Carolina. Governor George Burrington commented on the 1723 act that "This act is for making a town at Beaufort which tho' a good inlet and convenient, yet the town hath had but little success & scarce any inhabitants." Enough growth was expected, however, that the act included the "land, as it is already laid out, together with as much other land lying contiguous . . . as shall make the Whole Two Hundred Acres." After the increase, deeds began to distinguish between "Old Town" and "New Town," with the dividing line (as described in a 1770 act) beginning at a cedar post (since replaced by a marker) on Pollock Street, "running along the water front fifty eight degrees west, agreeable to that part of the plan called the old town, beginning at the cedar post and running south fifty eight degrees east, agreeable to that part of the plan called new town."

The strategical location of the port was obvious. The Spanish attacked in 1747, and afterwards Fort Dobbs was constructed on Bogue Island to protect the harbor; by 1755, Governor Arthur Dobbs reported that the fort was "already up and covering and . . . it will soon be finished." By 1770, however, the fort was in ruins, as noted on C. J. Sauthier's "plan of the Town and Port of Beaufort." Not until 1807-1809 was another fort (Fort Hampton) built on the site. During the pre-Revolutionary period, the town's growth was not especially rapid. A French traveler reported in 1765 that "Beaufort had only a dozen houses in its bounds," and Sauthier's map shows a small settlement strung out along the waterfront. Not until 1773 did Beaufort attain the sixty-family status to enable it to have a representative in the Assembly. At that time, Governor Josiah Martin commented that "It is true . . . the Town of Beaufort, is advantageously situate for commerce, but there are no persons of condition or substance in it."

Despite its size, Beaufort was of considerable importance to the Revolution, particularly because of the shipyard there, the supply of stores, and probably most important, the salt works located at Gallants Point. This salt works was ordered begun by the Committee of Safety on June 7, 1776, with John "Eason" of Carteret County given 500 pounds "for the immediate use of carrying on a Salt Work." John Easton, a town commissioner of Beaufort, was one of the leaders of the colony during the war, director of the salt works, paymaster to the two independent companies of militia, and a procurer of arms and equipment; he later served in the General Assembly for several terms.

Attack by the British on Beaufort came near the end of the war. In April, 1782, Governor Thomas Burke warned the Assembly that a British force was preparing in Charleston to sail soon "to plunder and destroy the Town of Beaufort in North Carolina, in which they are informed that there is a large quantity of public and private stores." The records of the Beaufort Overseers of the Poor noted at the bottom of the page for the meeting of April 1, "whereas the British took possession of Beaufort dis in abled /sic/

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the Overseers to met--and the majority have now met agreed to proceed on business . . . this 26th day of April 1782."

After the Revolution, Beaufort entered a period of growth. Fort Hampton was constructed on the site of Fort Dobbs in 1807-1809, and the town itself expanded rather rapidly. Jacob Henry of Beaufort, a Jew whose election to the legislature prompted an important debate over constitutional rights, wrote an inviting and vivid description of the town in 1810, which is not altogether at variance with its present character:

It commands a boundless view of the Ocean, continually enlivened with vessels sailing in all directions. On the southern side of the Inlet stands Fort Hampton which is a pleasing object from the Town and forms to the mariner an excellent sea mark.

The Town contains five hundred & eighty-five souls seventy-four dwelling houses, Ten stores, eight shops of different artisans & a place of worship originally design<sup>d</sup> as a Episcopal Church but now indiscriminately /sic/ used by all sects of Christians.

The principal trade carried on here is Ship building in which they have acquired a very considerable reputation both on account of the solidity of the materials & the Judgement and Skill of their workmen as well in modelling as in compleating their vessels. . . . Some of the swiftest sailers & best built vessels in the United States have been launch<sup>d</sup> here, particularly the Ship Minerva a well known Packet between Charleston & Newyork. . . .

The chief dependence of the People however is on the fisheries which with the aid of Capital and enterprise might be advanced to a very profitable extent. Something is done every year in the Whale fishery & much more in that of the porpoise the oil of which usually sells at forty cent p<sup>r</sup> gallon. But the most productive fishery as well as the most permanent & regular source of profit is that of the Mullet which appears in these waters the latter end of August in enumerable shoals. . . .

The Climate is highly favorable to health & Longivity & much benefit is experienced by those who make occasional excursions hither to obviate the debility induced by the heat, in the vicinity of the sluggish rivers and extensive Swamps of the low country.

During the summer months the sea breeze sett in about ten oclock in the morning & blows with refreshing coolings throughout the day, the summer night pleasant and although intermittances do sometimes make their appearance yet they may be usually traced to some particular act of exposure or intemperance.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

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

(Number all entries)

8C

The Town is in every point of view a desirable situation for a summer residence. It is strictly a marine Village & those who are fond of the amusement connected with the water may here receive full gratification; whilst bathing in the Surf and walking on the beach are likely to recover the Valetudinarian.

During the War of 1812, with the ports of Charleston and Baltimore blockaded by the British, Beaufort assumed importance as a port for privateer operations; and Captain Otway Burns of Carteret, with his ship Snap Dragon, was one of the major privateers; his grave in the Old Burying Ground is marked with a cannon from his ship. There was only one British incursion during the war: in July, 1814, British forces landed at Cape Lookout and partially destroyed the lighthouse, which was of great importance to the harbor and channel; when they attempted another landing on July 16, they were repulsed by troops from Fort Hampton and Beaufort.

Fort Hampton's location near the tip of Bogue Island proved unsatisfactory, and Fort Macon was built to replace it, located further back on the island. The construction of Fort Macon between 1826 and 1834 had considerable impact on Beaufort, for it required the establishment of a brick-making industry, and great numbers of masons, carpenters, ironmongers, and others were either trained locally or brought to the area. From this era came Beaufort's only antebellum brick buildings--the courthouse (ca. 1836-1915 and replacing an older frame one that survives); the ca. 1836 jail; a dwelling ca. 1836, now used as the Odd Fellows Hall.

In 1853 William D. Valentine visited Beaufort, interested in seeing the "future great seaport of North Carolina," toward which the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad was then edging. From his description, much of the town has remained unchanged:

There are some very neat residences. Some of the lots are tastefully laid out and ornamented with evergreens and flower shrubs. The evergreens which beautify the town more than others are the live oak and yeopon. There are two beautiful new churches whose tall steeples first catch the eye as you approach the town. They are both on the same square . . . one belongs to the Methodist /still standing/, the other to the Baptist /demolished/. The first is a large . . . wooden edifice of fine costly work. . . . The exterior is complete. . . . The most beautiful place in town is the church burying ground of the Methodists /Old Burying Ground/ on which their new fine Church is situated as well as their old one /still standing/. The white tombs and pillars of white stone and marble amid the beautiful evergreens of live oak and yeopon and variety of flowers, render this . . . the most beautiful place of the kind I ever saw, by far the choicest beauty spot of Beaufort.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

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

(Number all entries)

8D

The Civil War interrupted a period of prosperity for Beaufort. On April 14, 1861, Captain Josiah Pender with a local force from New Bern and Beaufort took command of Fort Macon from its Federal caretaker. Confederate saltworks were established in the area. Within the year, however, Beaufort harbor was under heavy Union blockade, and General Ambrose E. Burnside's three brigades, having taken New Bern, turned their attention to Beaufort and Fort Macon. The town was taken on March 26, 1862 and the fort was besieged for another month, ending with its surrender on April 25, 1862. Beaufort remained in Union hands throughout the remainder of the war, serving as a garrison and safe harbor for Union troops and ships. Between 1862 and 1865 the town and harbor were visited by General W. T. Sherman, General U. S. Grant, and Secretary of War Edwin Stanton.

A visitor to Beaufort just after the war found it somewhat the worse for wear, reporting

We rounded to at a crazy old wharf, climbed up a pair of rickety steps. . . . In front of us was the Custom House--a square, one-story frame building, perched upon six or eight posts. . . . A narrow strip of sand, plowed up by a few cart wheels, and flanked by shabby-looking old frame houses, extended along the water front, and constituted the main business street. . . . Near the water's edge was a small turpentine distillery, the only manufacturing establishment of the place.

After the war, Beaufort gradually returned to its normal condition, as a small maritime village and port with fishing a chief source of income. It was also becoming a well-known coastal resort and watering place. A memoir of the 1890s recalled that

The principal hotels or eating houses were the Davis House still standing at the west end of Front Street, run by Miss Sara Ann, and the hotel run by Mr. Bill Dill that had a porch on the second floor from one end to the other destroyed 1965 . . . and Miss Emma Manson's House still standing on Front Street. It was just west of the Davis House . . . on a summer's evening, both the Manson House and the Davis House porches were filled with happy boarders enjoying the south wind that always seemed a little more delightful in Beaufort.

Also important in the late nineteenth century was the development of Beaufort as the site of marine biology research. Zoologists had visited Beaufort in 1860 and in 1871-1872. In an article in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper of November 20, 1880, it was noted that scientists from Johns Hopkins intended to "resume the work at Beaufort next Summer" and possibly establish a permanent laboratory there. The Johns Hopkins Seaside Laboratory operated at the Gibbs House in Beaufort for some ten years, probably the first school of marine biology in the United States. It led to the establishment by the United States Government of the Bureau of

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

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

(Number all entries)

8E

Fisheries, which had laboratories at Beaufort and Woods Hole, Massachusetts, founded in 1899. Marine research has continued to be important to Beaufort; the Duke Marine Biology Laboratory is located on nearby Piver's Island. Among the scientists working in Beaufort was Rachel Carson, who spent time there during the publication of The Sea Around Us.

In the early twentieth century came another era of growth, stimulated of the advent of the railroad in the first decade. During that time a new courthouse and a train station were constructed. The railroad, locally owned, still survives.

The town remains small and water-oriented. Fishing continues to be important, and although nearby Morehead City is now the flourishing port, ships using its channel cross the Beaufort harbor. These, plus the numerous fishing boats and private craft coming to Beaufort, keep the waterfront a busy one. Tourism is becoming a significant industry, with the historic aspects of the town rivaling its beach as an attraction. This has been paralleled by a growing local interest in preservation, as evidenced by the restoration of the Bell Houses (123 and 138 Turner Street) continuing work on the Old Burial Ground, open-house tours, and adoption of one of the first historic zoning ordinances in the state.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Description and Significance by Catherine W. Cockshutt, survey supervisor, based on inventory and research done by Tony P. Wrenn, special consultant.  
 Carteret County Records, Carteret County Courthouse, Beaufort, North Carolina (Subgroups: Deeds, Wills).  
 Carteret County Records, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina (Subgroups: Deeds, Wills).  
 Wrenn, Tony P. Beaufort, North Carolina. Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Archives and History. 1970. (An extensive bibliography is prepared by Wrenn's document.)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
NW	Degrees Minutes Seconds 34° 43' 22"	Degrees Minutes Seconds 76° 40' 00" 57		Degrees Minutes Seconds ° ' "	Degrees Minutes Seconds ° ' "	
NE	34° 43' 22"	76° 39' 19"				
SE	34° 42' 11" 02	76° 39' 19"				
SW	34° 42' 09" 02	76° 40' 00" 57				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 900 acres

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:  
Survey and Planning Unit

ORGANIZATION: Division of Archives and History DATE: 17 April 1974

STREET AND NUMBER:  
109 East Jones Street

CITY OR TOWN: Raleigh STATE: North Carolina CODE:  

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

National  State  Local

Name: Thornton W. Mitchell  
 Title: Acting Director, Division of Archives and History  
 Date: 17 April 1974

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

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

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

ATTEST:

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

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

A Survey of the Area of Beaufort North Carolina included in

THE NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

The information included in this Survey was taken from the tax sheets in the Tax Office in the Carteret County Court House during the month of February 1978. There were some sheets missing at that time. What was there the day copied could be changed at any time due to a change of ownership, therefore I submit this as complete as it was possible at the time.

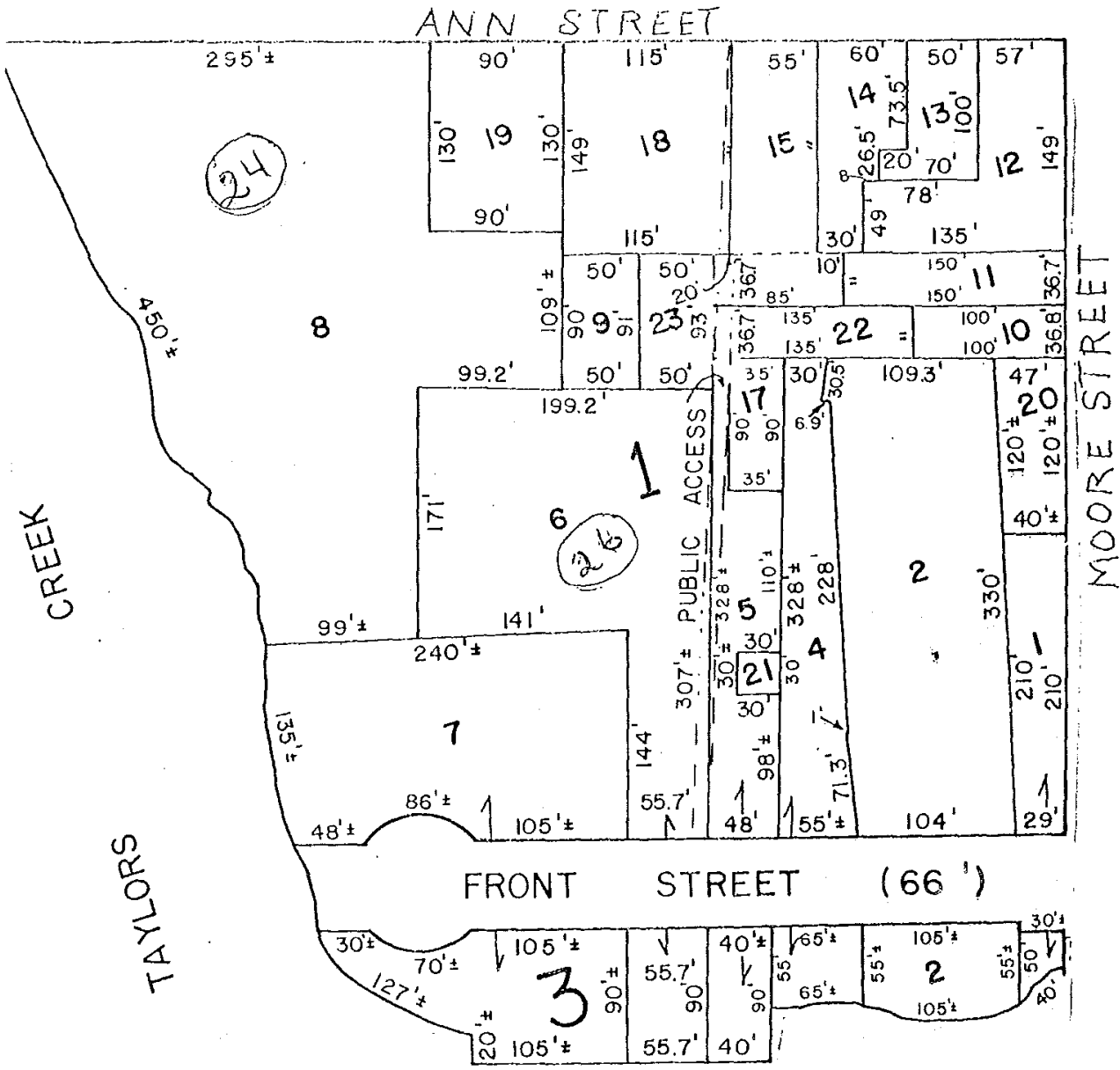
Jean B. Kell



BLOCKS INCLUDED IN THE SURVEY

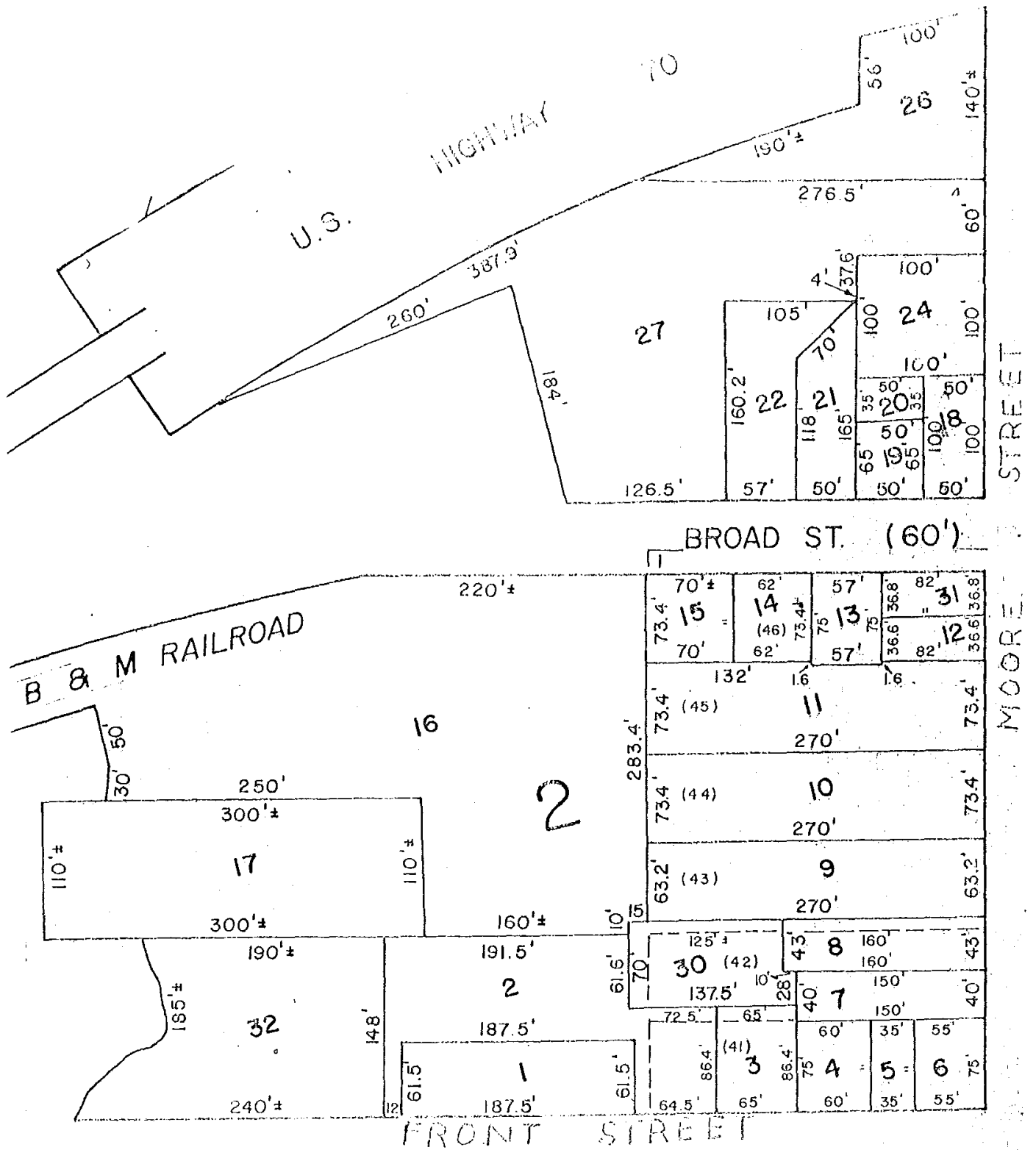
	page
Block #1 Map #45-1 Front St, Moore St, Ann St. and Taylors Creek including those on Sunset Lane	1
Block #2 Map #45-2 Ann St, Moore St, Broad St. Taylors Creek and Cedar St.	3
Block #2 Map #47-2 Ann St, Orange St, Front St. and Turner St.	5
Block #3 Map #47-3 Ann St, Moore St, Front St. and Orange St.	7
Block #4 Map #47-4 Ann St, Orange St, Broad St. and Moore St.	9
Block #9 Map #47-9 Moore St, Broad St, Orange St. and Cedar St.	9
Block #5 Map #47-5 Orange St, Ann St, Turner St. and Broad St.	11
Block #8 Map #47-8 Orange St, Broad St, Turner St. and Cedar St.	13
Block #1 Map #48-1 Ann St, Marsh St, Front St. and Pollock St.	15
Block #2 Map #48-2 Ann St, Queen St, Front St. and Pollock St.	17
Block #3 Map #48-3 Ann St, Queen St, Front St. and Craven St.	19
Block #4 Map #48-4 Ann St, Queen St, Broad St. and Craven St.	21
Block #5 Map #48-5 Ann St, Queen St, Broad St. and Pollock St	23
Block #6 Map #48-6 Ann St, Marsh St, Broad St. and Pollock	25
Block #11 Map #48-11 Ann St, Craven St, Front St. and Turner St.	27
Block #12 Map #48-12 Ann St, Turner St, Broad St. and Craven St.	29
Block #13 Map #48-13 Turner St, Broad St, Craven St. and Cedar St.	29
Block #1 Map #49-1 Ann St, Gordon St, Front St. and Fulford St.	31
Block #2 Map #49-2 Ann St, Gordon St, Front St. and Live Oak St,	33
Block #3 Map #49-3 Ann St, Marsh St, Front St and Live Oak St.	35
Block #4 Map #49-4 Ann St, Marsh St, Broad St. and Live Oak St.	37
Block #5 Map #49-5 Ann St, Gordon St, Broad St. and Live Oak St.	39
Lots north of Cedar St. Block #4 Map #45, Block #1 Map #28, Block #2 Map #28	41



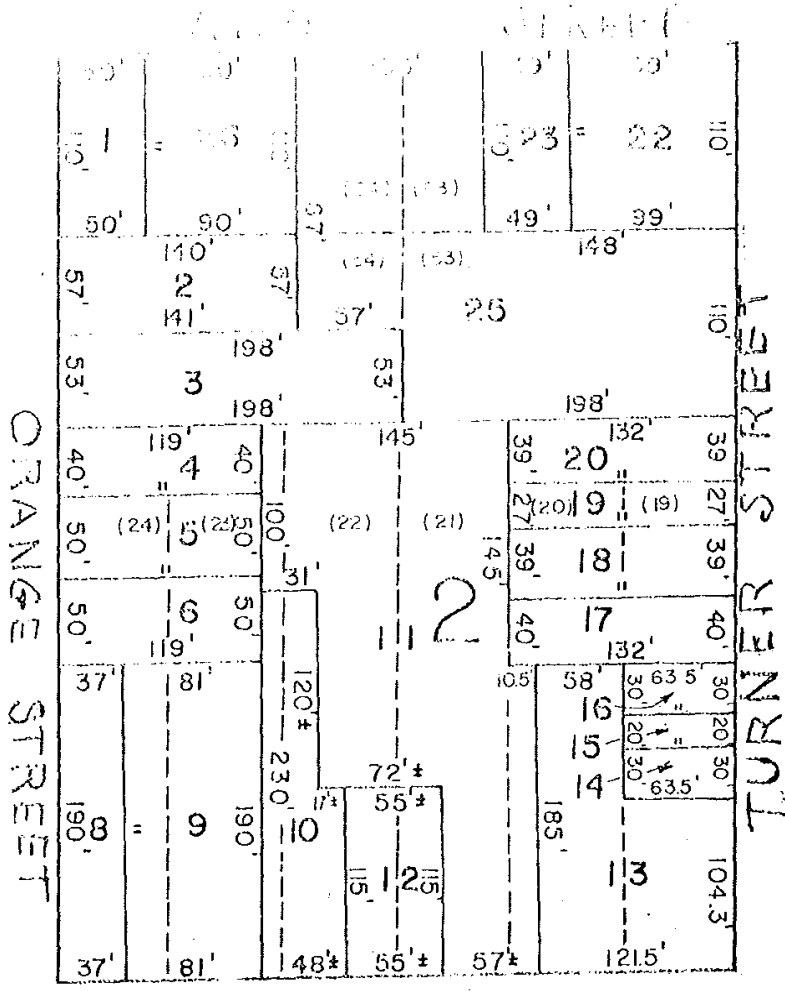


BLOCK #1 MAP #

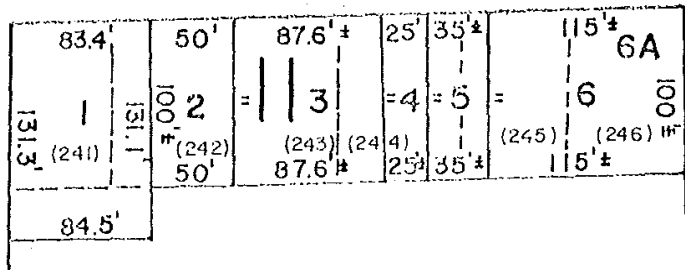
#1	pt. #41	117	"	"	George W. Wetherington	WETHERINGTON HOUSE c. 1858
#2	pt. #41, #2	119	"	"	Richard H. Chadwick Sr.	PIVER HOUSE c. 1786
#3	pt. #41	123	"	"	Levi Beveridge	BEVERIDGE HOUSE c.1841
#4	pt. #41	125	"	"	John Costlow	PIVER HOUSE c. 1786
#5	pt. #41	127	"	"	Charles Hudgins	HUDGINS HOUSE c.1847
#6	pt. #41	131	"	"	Claude Henderson Juney Henderson Smith and Hope Grall Willis	PIVER HOUSE c. 1770
#7	pt. #42	205	Moore Street		Carolyn W. Davidson ½ Claude Wheatley Jr.	WHEATLEY HOUSE
#8	pt. #42	207	"	"	Robert E. Russell Jr.	
#9	#43	209	"	"	S.R. King, 3638 S. Alston Ave. Durhan, N.C	
#10	#44	211	"	"	William Ramsey	
#11	#45	215	"	"	Mrs. Guy R. Dickenson Sr. Heirs	
#12	pt. #46	219	"	"	Billy G. Hudgins	LONGEST HOUSE c.1857
#13	pt. #46,45	114	Broad Street		Clyde M. Owens	
#14	pt. #46	110	"	"	Carl Rice / Minnie	
#15	pt. #46	108	"	"	Jerry Marion Darling	
#16	pt. #122	Creek &	"	"	Beaufort & Morehead Railroad	
#17	pt. #122	Taylor's	Creek		Carteret Quick Freeze	
#18	pt. #112	Cor. Broad & Moore			Nelson N Martin, etux, 2103 Westmander, Parlin, N.J.	
#19	pt. #112	113	Broad Street		Clyde Owens Etux, 514 Broad St. Beaufort	
#20	pt. #112	113½	"	"	Derwood Dawson Owens	
#21	pt. #112	111	"	"	Owen Ramsey	
#22	pt. #112	109	"	"	James Thornton Darling	
#24	pt. #112	305	Moore Street		W.E. Wheatly Hrs	
#26	pt. #112	317	"	"	W.H. Taylor Jr., 1514 Ann St. Beaufort	
#27	pt. #112	107	Broad Street		Charles C. King Rt.2 Box 99, Beaufort	
#30	pt. #112	off Moore Street			Ray E. Smith, Etux, Rt 2 Box 293 Granite Falls, N.C	
#31	pt. #46	Moore & Broad Sts.			Dalton Earl Griffin, etux	
#32	#121	Ann Sr & Creek			Grace May Noe Wetherington,	



#1	pt. #14	118 Orange Street	James D. Potter
#2	pt. #34	118 Orange Street	Jessie L. Martin Ser. BERTON HOUSE c. 1890
#3	pt. #34	118 " "	James D. Potter JONES HOUSE c. 1787
#4	pt. #23,24	114 " "	James D. Potter etux
#5	pt. #23,24	112 " "	Glenn Adair
#6	pt. #23,24	110 " "	C.L. Beam
#7	pt. #23,24	110 1/2 " "	C.L. Beam
#8	pt. #24	301 Front Street	Jean B. Kell BELCHER FULLER HOUSE c.1851
#9	pt. #23,24	305 " "	Copeland Kell etux Jean, BORDEN HOUSE c.1768
#10	pt. #23,22	307 " "	Dr. W.L. Woodard SABISTON HOUSE c.1857
#11	#22, 21, & 20	" "	Seabird Fish & Oyster Co.
	Pt. 20,21,22,23	" "	H.D.Paul Motor Co.
#13	pt. #19,20	Cor. Front & Turner	C.H. Ballou etux Dora J.
#14	pt. #19	Grill on Turner	Victor L. Bellamah, 113 Queen St. Beaufort
#15	pt. #19	Real Estate Of. "	Wm. F. Blankly etux
#16	pt. #19	Gift Shop 121 "	John G. Jones
#17	pt. #19,20		Beaufort Historical Assoc. BELL HOUSE c.1767
#18	pt. #19,20	Ins. Office 129 "	Leslie G. Moore
#19	pt. #19,20	Dry Cleaning "	Valeria W. Lewis
#20	pt. #19,20	ABC Store "	Geo. Huntly III Nancy Lynn, Lavonne & Vivian S.H
#22	pt. #63	Cor. Ann & Turner	First Baptist Church
#23	pt. #63	312 Ann Street	Mable Austin
#25	pt. #63,63	54 & all 53 Baptist Parsonage	First Baptist Church
#26	pt. #64	306 Ann Street	Sophia D. Merwin CIVIL WAR HOTEL (JENNIE BELL HOUSE)
#27		Turner Street	Wm F. Blankly
#28	pt. #23,24	Orange Street	Glenn Adair



FRONT STREET



TAYLOR'S CREEK

BLOCK #2 MAP #47

Block #3 Map 47-3

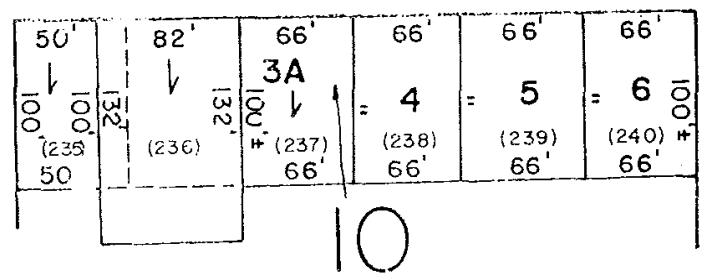
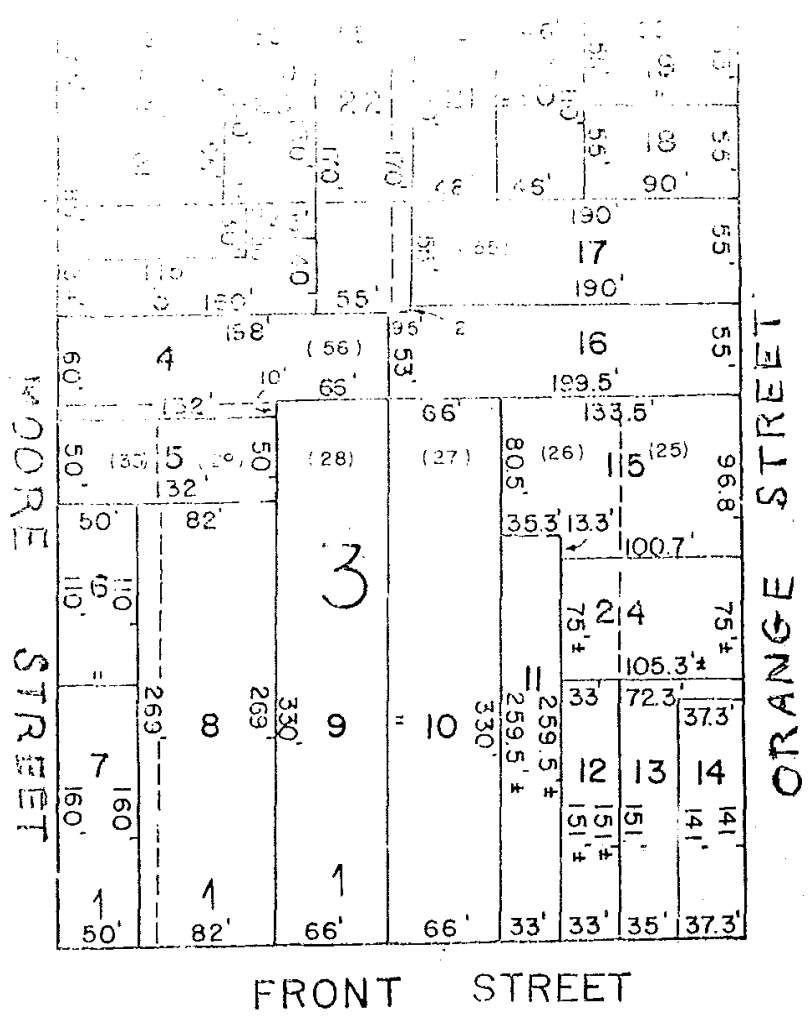
7

Parcel	lot	Street Number	Owner
#1	pt. #66	120 Moore Street	Margaret Gillikin ADAMS HOUSE c. 1816
#2	pt. #66,56	118 " "	James A. Piner, etux ALEXANDER HOUSE c. 1856
#3	pt. #56	114 " "	Nathaniel M. Hill, etux
#4	pt. #56,29 & 30	112 " "	Rosa Brooks
#5	pt. #29,30	110 " "	Mildred, Ada & Ethel Whitehurst
#6	pt. #30	108 " "	Warren Moulton, 1228 Lakedell Rd. Charlotte, N.C.
#7	pt. #30	201 Front Street	Mrs. Joseph House NELSON HOUSE c. 1790
#8	pt. #30 all #29	207 " "	Lillian F. Register / Emily JULE DUNCAN HOUSE c. 1900
#9	#28	209 " "	Evelyn Smith SLOO HOUSE c.1768
#10	#27	215 " "	Charles E. Cheek MORSE HOUSE c. 1771
#11	pt. #26	217 " "	Mrs J.W. Humphry
#12	pt. #26	221 " "	Geo. Henry Linnemeier etux Majorie H. 1367 Hwy. 212 SE, Canyers Georgia, 30207 PAQUINETTE HOUSE c1768
#13	pt. #25	225 " "	James B. Neely WARD HOUSE c. 1785
#14	pt. #25	229 " "	John Jones Jr. etux EASTON HOUSE c.1771
#15	pt. #25,26	115 Orange Street	Robert M. Norris
#16	pt. #55	117 " "	Helen M. Hatsell HATSELL HOUSE c.1830
#17	pt. #55	119 " "	Carl Alfred Hatsell
#18	pt. #65	121 " "	Verna C. Hatsell
#19	pt. #65	216 Ann Street	Wanda Hunter
#20	pt. #65	214 " "	William F. Blankly etux Kathryn S.
#21	pt. #65	212 " "	Carlton P. Rose etux Pauline N.
#22	pt. #65,66	210 " "	Roy Grey Dowty
#23	pt. #56,66	206 " "	John C.Tervo etux NancyJ.FORELAW HOUSE c.1817
#24	pt. #25,26	Orange Street	Guion Vell Barbour

BLOCK #3 MAP #47



87



TAYLOR'S CREEK

BLOCK #3 MAP #

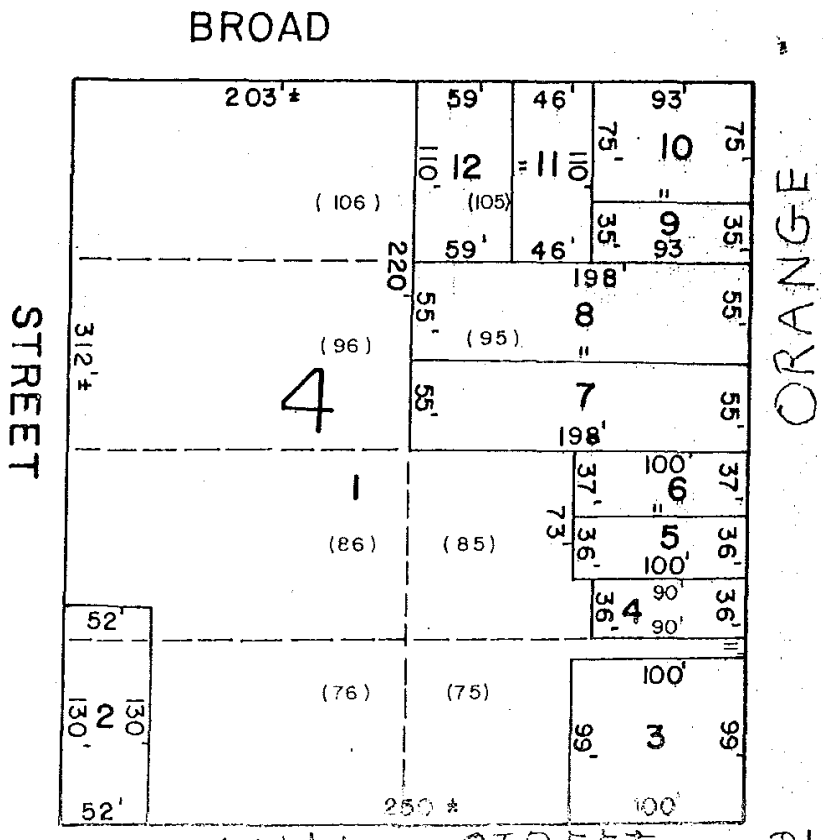
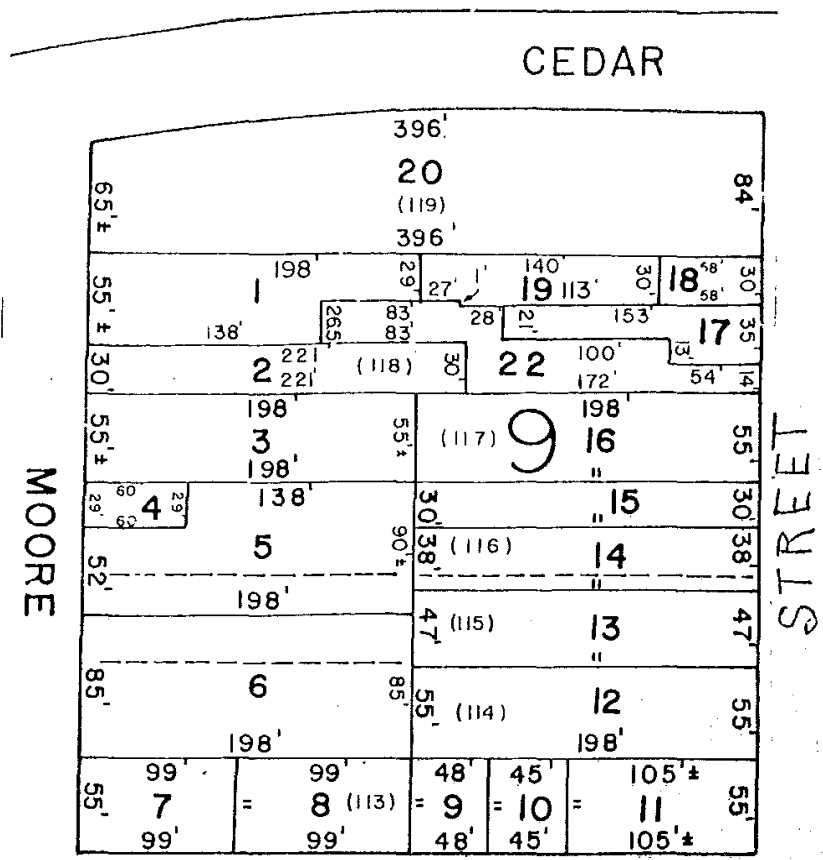
BLOCK # 4 MAP 47-4

Parcel	Lot	Street Number	Owner
#1	pt. #75,76 all 85,86 96,106	200 block	St Pauls Episcopal Church C. 1857
#2	pt. #76,86	219 Ann Street	John D. Costlow Jr. etux DAVIS HOUSE c.1819
#3	pt. #75	219 " "	Gehrman Holland Jr. Tr. ARENDELL HOUSE c. 1847
#4	pt. #85	205 Orange Street	William F Blanlley etux Kathlyn
#5	pt. #85	207 " "	Gehrman Holland Jr. Tr.
#6	pt. #85	209 " "	Letha Noe Willis
#7	pt. #95	211 " "	John C. Tervo etux
#8	pt. #95	213 " "	Mary Alice/ Leon Swain
#9	pt. #105	215 " "	Hazel Gaskill
#10	pt. #105	" "	Olva L. Rosenthal etvir
#11	pt. #105	212 Broad Street	Lance M. Smith
#12	pt. #105	210 " "	Jarvis Scott / Lena

BLOCK # 9 MAP 47-9

#1	pt. #118	316 Moore Street	Mary Lillian Merrill
#2	pt. #118	314 " "	Carteret Community Action Inc.
#3	pt. #117	312 " "	Robert McLaren etux
#4	pt. #116	310 " "	Gene Franklin Botkin etux
#5	pt. #115,116	308 " "	Gene Franklin Botkin/ Teressa PARSONS HOUSE C 1777
#6	pt. #114,115	302 " "	Barbara Ellen Thompson
#7	pt. #113	201 Broad Street	Helvia Noe
#8	pt. #113	203 " "	Lloyd midgett etux Hilda
#9	pt. #113	210 " "	William W Treptow etux Sally
#10	pt. #113	213 " "	Hazel Noe Harris
#11	pt. #113	217 " "	Charles C. Jarman
#12	pt. #114	305 Orange Street	John Robert Sammons
#13	pt. #115	off of " "	ST/Elizabeth T. Vick
#14	pt. #115,116	309 " "	Maurice E. Garner
#15	pt. #116	311 " "	H.L. Martin
#16	pt. #117	313 " "	John D. Costlow etux Ann O Rowk
#18	pt. #118	319 " "	William Thomas Wade etux Jane
#20	all #119	323 " "	Gant Oil Co. Service station
#22	pt. #118	off of " "	John D. Costlow etux

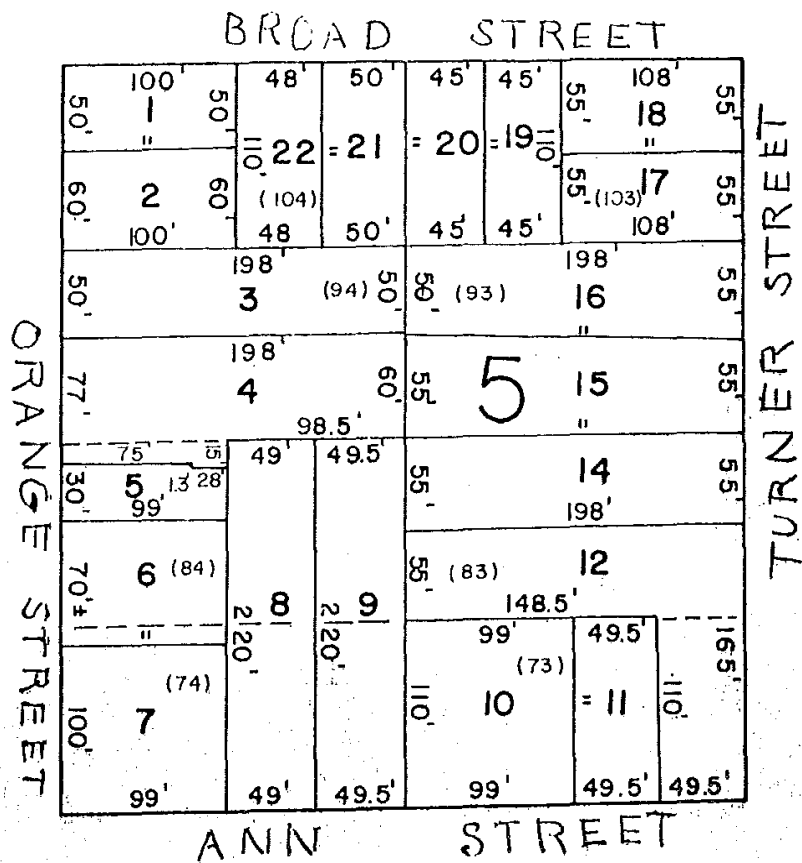
MAPS-47-4-9



BLOCK #5      MAP 47-5

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Parcel	Lot	Street Number	Owner
#1	pt. #104	216 Orange Street	Donald B. Wesley etux Edna
#2	pt. #104	214 " "	Mary H. Murphy
#3	pt. #94	212 " "	Marvin P. Knox etux
#4	pt. #94,84	210 " "	Robert K. Meadows
#5	pt. #74	208 " "	Frank J. Pavlik etux Valerie
#6	pt. #74,84	206 " "	M.T. Owens / Mrs Annie L.
#7	pt.##74	301 Ann Street	John Newton                      LEECRAFT HOUSE c. 1857
#8	pt. #74,84	305 " "	Richard Bloodgood/Imogene LEECRAFT HOUSE c. 1856
#9	pt. #74,84	307 " "	Mary T. Mosier                      LEECRAFT HOUSE c. 1850
#10	pt. #73	311 " "	Nelson W. Taylor etir Marianne Taylor DE Bray 2001 Shepard Street, Morehead City
#11	pt. #73	315 " "	Ronald Earl Mason
#12	pt. 373,83	313 " "	E.E. Davis etux
#13			
#14	pt. #83	207 Turner Street	William Springle, 1607 Royal :l. Goldsboro, N.C.
#15	pt. #93	209 " "	Joseph W. Smith Jr. etux
#16	pt. #93	211 " "	Ben L. Jones
#17	pt. #103	215 " "	Mrs Floyd Johnson
#18	pt. #103	217 " "	Copeland Kell etux                      GIBBLE-Delamar House c.1866
#19	pt. #103	312 Broad Street	Ronald Bruce Hawkins
#20	pt. #103	310 " "	Fred L Bertram
#21	pt. #104	308 " "	Calvin Johnson
#22	pt. #104	306 " "	John C. Tervo

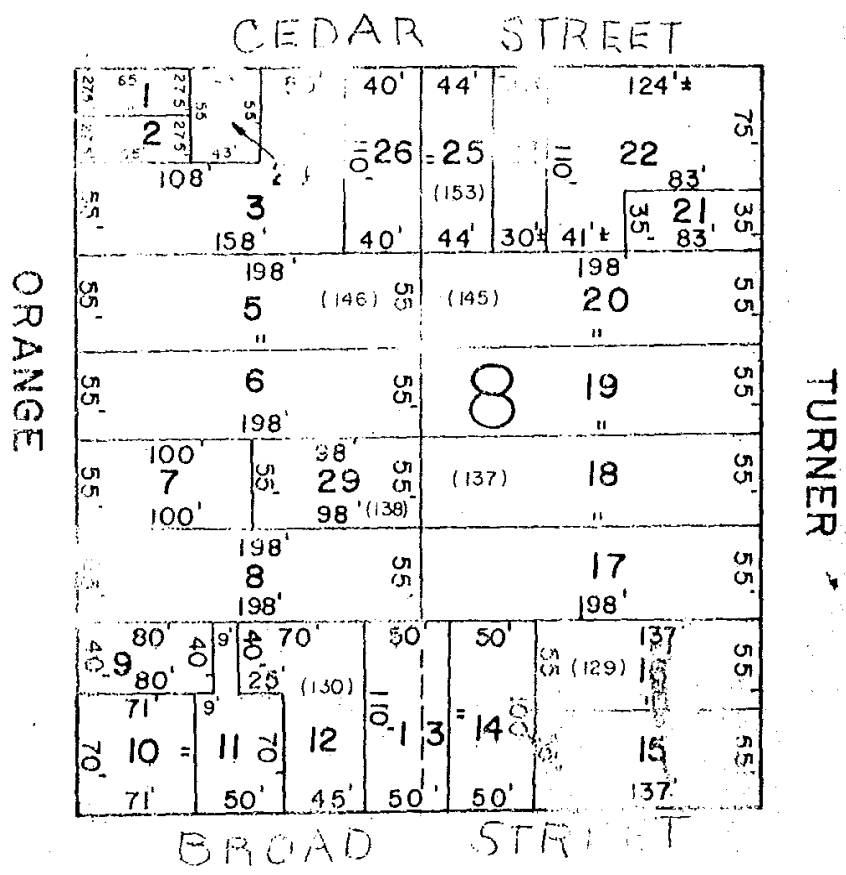


Block # 5 Lot # 17

- BLOCK #8 MAP 47-8

Parcel	Lot	Street Number	Owner
#1	pt. #154	324 Orange Street	Patsy M Lewis etvir
#2	pt. #154	322 " "	Mrs Julia Simpson Hrs.
#3	pt. #154	320 " "	David Woodrow Nelson
	pt. #154	off of Cedar Street	David Woodrow Nelson
#5	pt. #146	318 Orange Street	Harry Murphy
#6	pt. #146	314 " "	Charles B. Noe
#7	pt. #138	310 " "	Mrs Floyd Johnson
#8	pt. #138	308 " "	E.C. Tatum est % Valerie N. Tatum, Rt.2 Beaufort
#9	pt. #130	306 " "	M.H. Green Jr. 620 W. South St. Raleigh, N.C.
#10	pt. #130	301 Broad Street	John E. Wiley
#11	pt. #130	303 " "	Sterling Johnson
#12	pt. #130	309 " "	James J patterson
#13	pt. #129,130 130	" "	Eleanor Ramsey Patterson
#14	pt. #129	311 " "	Edward W. Brock
#15	pt. #129	301 Turner Street	Mark Hooper etux Penny
#16	pt. #129	303 " "	William Edward Adair WARD - ADAIR HOUSE c 1855
#17	pt. #137	305 " "	B. F. Willis hrs.
#18	pt. #137	307 " "	Mrs Verdie Norris
#19	pt. #145	309 " "	Fred Swindell Taylor
#20	pt. #145	311 " "	Gilbert Glancy
#21	pt. #153	" "	Max Lewis(by will)705 Alerand St. Statesville, NC
#22	pt. #153	Cor. Turner & Cedar	Elizabeth G. Temple 110 Hancock Park, Bft.
# #22	pt. #153	314 Cedar Street	Elizabeth G. Temple
#24	pt. #153	310 " "	Raven G. Darden
#25	pt. #153	308 " "	Thomas Iverson Sr. % Annie
#26	pt. #154	" "	Charles B. Noe 122 Ann St. Bft.
#28	pt. #154	" "	Charles B. Noe

BLOCK #8 MAP 47



TURNER

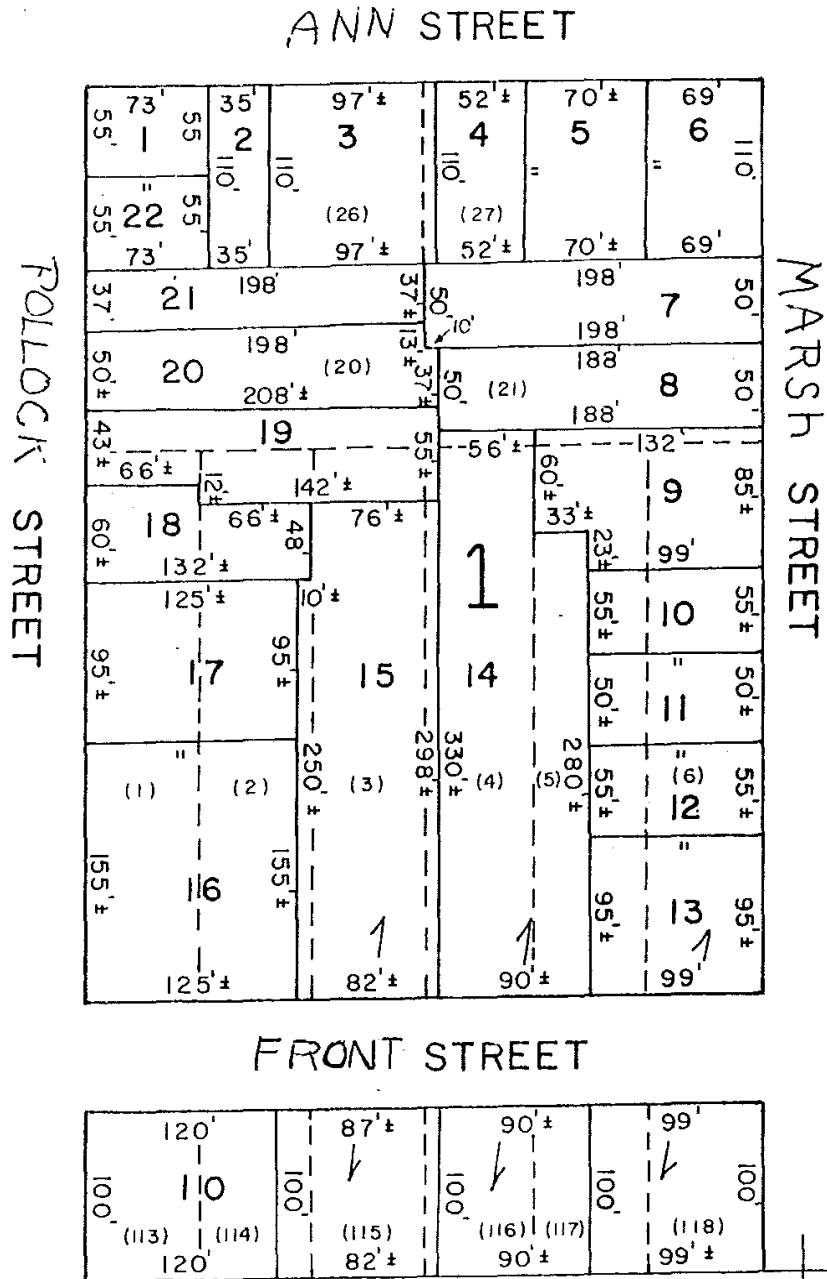
1881 22 MAP 47

15

-BLOCK# 1 MAP #48-1

Parcel	Lot in New Town	Street Number	Owner
#1	Pt. #26	700 Ann Street	Mrs. A. J. Fulcher WILLIS HOUSE c.1820
#2	pt. #26	704 " "	Alan Deleon Gray/Saralee A.CANADY HOUSE c.1828
#3	pt. #26,27	708 " "	Eunice Gillikin Est %Hilda Paul
#4	pt. #27	710 " "	Margaret/ Hugh Piner
#5	pt. #27	712 " "	J.H. Potter Sr. hrs. % Gilbert Potter
#6	pt. #27	716 " "	Richard Babcock/ Shirley
#7	pt. #21	117 Marsh Street	Blanch Hooper
#8	pt. #21	115 " "	Mrs Evelyn Duncan
#9	pt. #5,6	111 " "	Mrs Cora Russell BLARE HOUSE c. 1779
#10	pt. #5,6	109 " "	Charles Z Chapell Jr./Albert Chapell
#11	pt. #5,6	107 " "	Mrs. E. H. Potter
#12	pt. #5,6	105 " "	Carolyn Davidson Wheatly ½ C.R.Wheatly Jr.½
#13	pt. #5,6	719 Front Street	Claude Wheatly residence
#14	pt. #4,5	715 " "	Paul S. Jones
#15	pt. #2,3,4	705 " "	Ann D. Brown
#16	pt. #1,2	" "	POSTOFFICE. U.S. Gov. Dept. general Service Agency
#17	pt. #1,2	106 Pollock Street	Leslie G. Moore
#18	pt. #1.2	108 " "	Miss Ruby Respass
#19	pt. #1,2,3 4,20 & 21	110 " "	Mrs J. H. Dill hrs (701 Ann St. Bft.)
#20	pt. #20,21	112 " "	Robert M. Goll etux Sharon
#21	pt. #20	114 " "	Pauline C. Smith L/T Remainderman, John M. Moore/VaC
#22	pt. #26	116 " "	Benjiman Alexander Bell (by will)



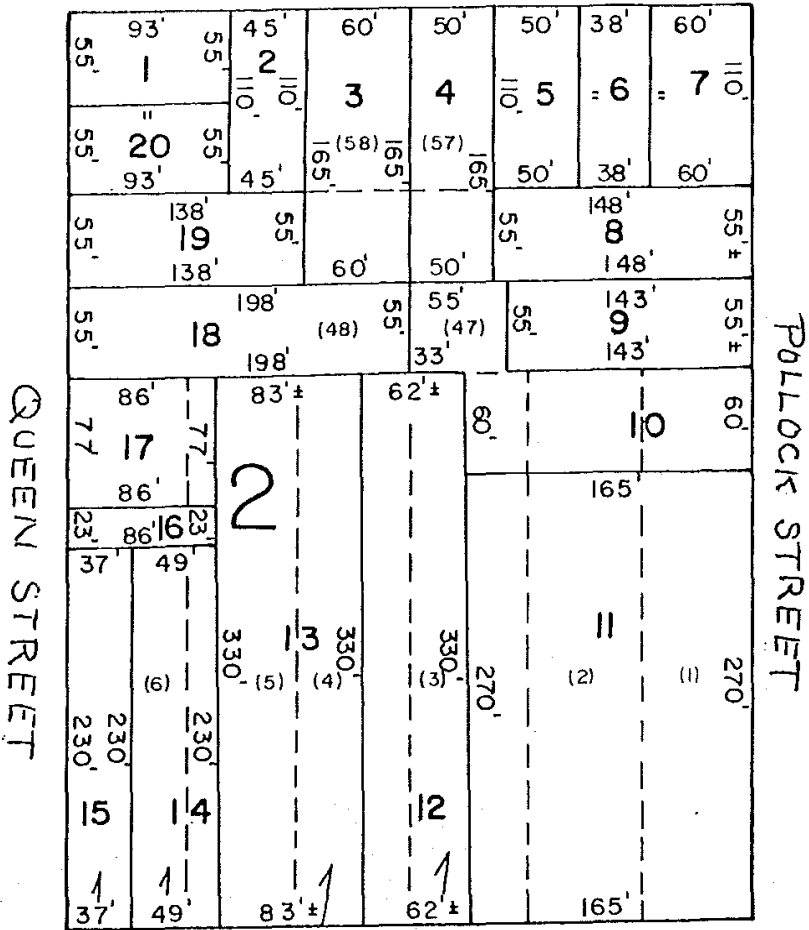


BLOCK #1 MAP #418

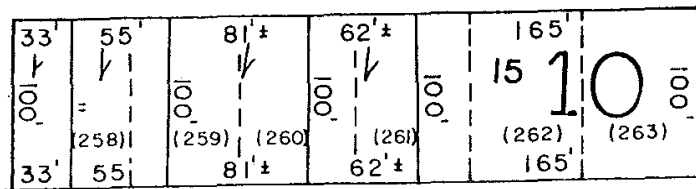
Parcel	Lot	Street Number	Owner
#1	pt. #58	124 Queen Street	Kathleen S. Iverson
#2	pt. #58	606 Ann Street	M.A. Tuttle etux Box 111066 Raleigh, N.C.
#3	pt. #58,48	608 " "	Irene H. Willis
#4	pt. #47,57	610 " "	William Hiward Hill
#5	pt. #57	614 " "	Claudia W. Clifton (by will)
#6	pt #57	616 " "	Stanley Potter etux Jean W. WADE HOUSE c. 1785
#7	pt. #57	618 " "	G. H. Bessent / Minnie
#8	pt. #47	113 Pollock Street	William Way
	Off of	P" "	William Way
#9	pt. #47	111 " "	Lucille T. Woodward & Laura Thomas
#10	pt. #1,2, 3 &47	109 " "	Howard C. Jones
#11	pt. #1,2,3,	Corner Pollock & Front	Branch Banking & Trust Co.
#12	pt. #3,4	Front Street	Robert H. Stevens (by Will) box 1387 New Bern, N.C. WHITE HOUSE c.1844
#13	pt. #4,5	" "	Town of Beaufort
#14	pt. #5,6	" "	Town of Beaufort
#15	pt. #6	601 " "	Mrs. S. L. Hill est
#16	pt. #5,6	114 Queen Street	Richard Forward Jr. & J. Boiling SullivanLIII.
#18	pt. #48	" "	Jean Maxwell 1483 Briarcliff Rd. Macon Ga.
#19	pt. #48	" "	* Wm Stanley Potter 1/4 etal Frank L. Potter 1/4 Elizabeth Louise Davis 1/4 James Richard Potter 1/4 328 Hamilton ST. Roanoke Rapids, N.C. 27870
#20	pt. #58	122 " "	Lionel Cromwell Smith DAVID RUMLEY HOUSE c.1843
#22	pt. #47	109 Pollock Street	H.C. Jones Sr. hrs. *ALLEN DAVIS HOUSE c. 1784 (Gen. Burnsidés Hdq.)

BLOCK #2 MAP #48

ANN STREET



FRONT STREET



BLOCK # 3 MAP # 48

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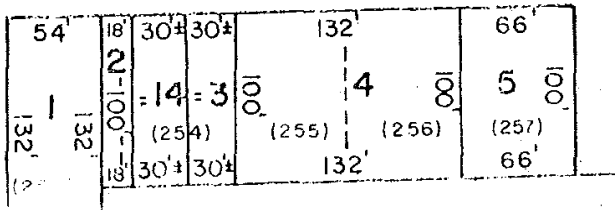
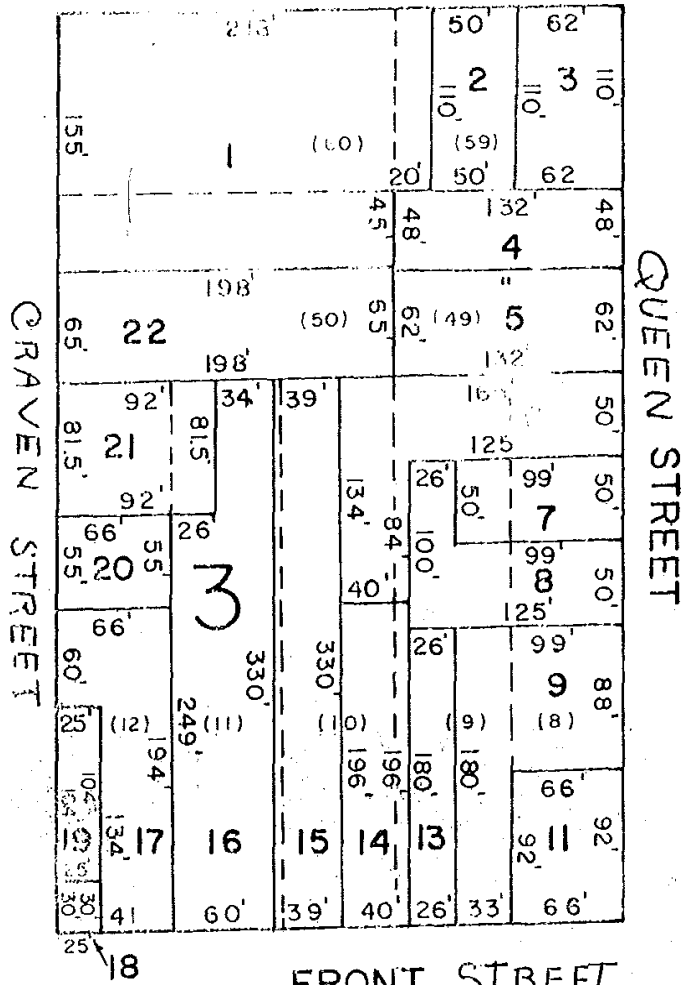
BLOCK #3 MAP 48-3

19

Parcel	Lot	street number	Owner
#1	pt. #50, 59 all 60	Ann Street	Ann Street Methodist Church
#2	pt. #59	" "	Dr. William L. Rudder
#3	pt. #59	" "	Vivian Hellen Taylor
#4	pt. #49 121	Queen Street	George L Sutton ABSOLUM FULFORD HOUSE c. 1860
#5	pt. #49 119	" "	Arron T. Bowen DILL HOUSE c. 1827
#6	pt. #8, 9, 117 10	" "	Ben Jones (Owens Grocery Store)
#7	pt. #8, 9 115	" "	Wm F. Blankley etux Kathryn
#8	pt. #8, 9 113	" "	Victor Bellam
#9	pt. #8 106	" "	Redevelopment Commission of Beaufort
#10			
#11	pt. #8 523	Front Street	W.V.B. Potter est (Furniture store)%W.H.Potter
#12			
#13	pt. #9 519	" "	Richard Felton hrs(Biggs shoe store) G.D.Hill ager
#14	pt. #9, 10 517	" "	Pauline Mace gdn .810 Ann St. (beauty shop) Redevelopment Commission of Beaufort
#15	pt. #10, 11 513	" "	B.C. Way hrs
#16	pt. #11	" "	Micheal C. Chaaine etux Leila A.
#17	pt. #12 505	" "	Miss Lena Duncan CARTERET ACADEMY c.1854
#18	pt. #12	" "	Redevelopment Commission of Beaufort
#19	pt. #12	Craven Street	Redevelopment Commission of Beaufort
#20	pt. #12 120	" "	William F. Blankley / Kathlyn
#21	pt. #21 122	" "	Clara D. Thompson CANADAY HOUSE c1832
#22	pt. #50 123	" "	George D. Norcom
#23	pt. #10 off Craven		Redevelopment Commission of Beaufort
#24	pt. #9, 10	Front Street	Redevelopment Commission of Beaufort
#25	pt. #9	" "	Will L. Arrington

BLOCK #3 MAP #

ANN STREET

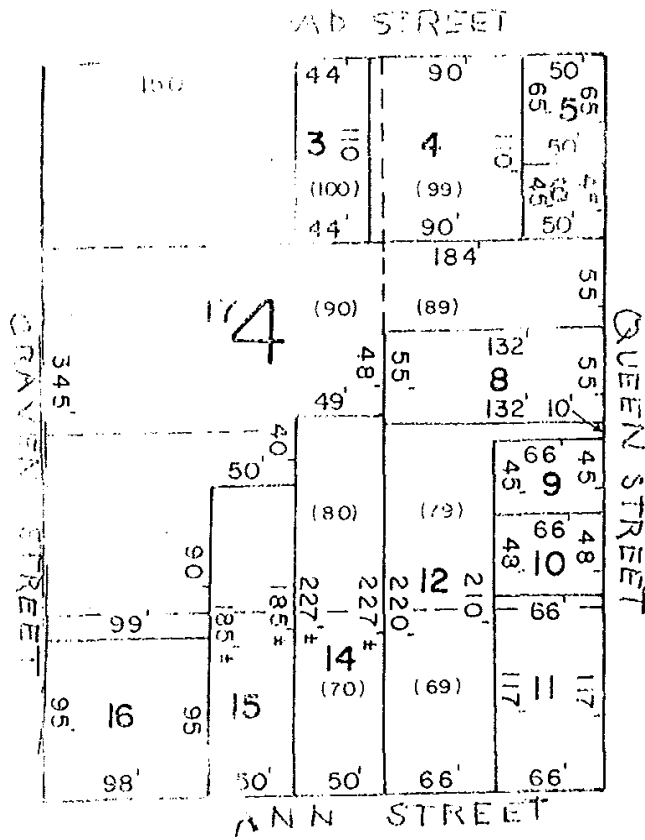


BLOCK #3 MAP #

BLOCK #4      MAP #48 - 4

Parcel	Lot	Street Number	Owner
#3	pt. #100	508 Broad Street	William A. Henry
#4	pt. #99& 100	" "	Kenneth Ray Lewew etux
#5	pt. #99	cor. Broad & Queen	Sam, Mary E. Windsor / David
#6	pt. #99	229 Queen Street	Mary E. Windsor / Louise
#8	pt. #89	213 " "	John Raleigh Anderson
#9	pt. #79	211 " "	Mary A Rhodes etal
#10	pt. #79	209 " "	John M Hill
#11	pt. #69,79	513 Ann Street	Harvey H. Stuart etux Sara
#12	pt. #69,79	511 " "	John / Morgan B. Stewart
#14	pt. #70	513 " "	Ann Street Methodist Church c. 1854
#15	pt. #70,80	505 " "	Blanche M. Willis
#16	pt. #70	Cor. Ann & Craven	James B. Sullivan etux JOEL HENRY DAVIS HOUSE
#17	Pt. #70,80 90&100	Craven Street	Carteret County (Social Service Building c.1873)

BLOCK #4 MAP #48



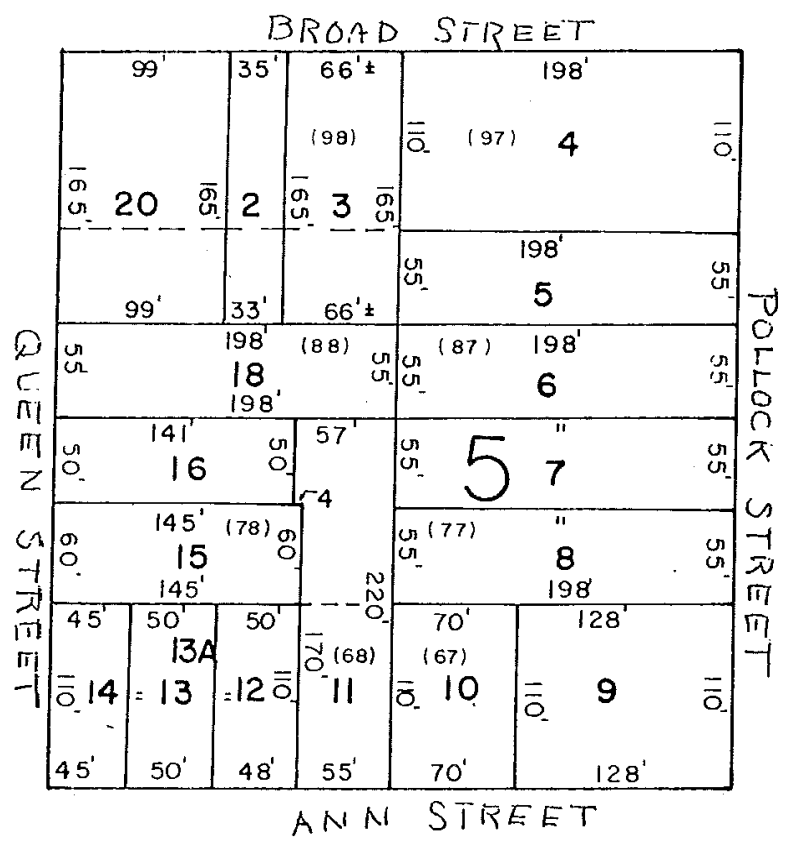
BLOCK 11 M #48

-BLOCK #5 MAP #48-5

Parcel	Lot	Street Number	Owner
#2	pt. #88 98	Broad Street	James Dale etux Carrie Lee
#3	pt. #88,98	" "	Cecil Peterson /Jessie Devon
#4	pt. #97	cor. Broad & Pollock	Carteret County
#5	pt. #87	213 Pollock Street	Claude R. Guthrie
#6	pt. #87	209 " "	Laura Davis Piner (by will)
#7	pt. #77	207 " "	Claude B. Morning Jr.
#8	pt. #77	" "	Dora Dean J. Ballou 1540 Ann Street,Bft
#9	pt. #67	619 Ann Street	H. Grady Wheeler Jr. etux MACE HOUSE c. 1832
#10	pt. #67,70	611 " "	J. M Staton
#11	pt. #68,78	609 " "	Mary Thersa Hill
#12	pt. #68	607 " "	Mary Frances B. Boone
#13	pt. #68	603 " "	W. D. Skarren Hrs.
#13A	Bldg. only	off of " "	A. D. Phillips
#14	pt. # 68	Cor. Ann & Queen	Gerald D. Hill
#15	pt. #78	208 Queen Street	John Henry Pitchett
#16	pt. #78	210 " "	Purvis Chapel EMA Zion Church
#17	pt. #88	" "	Edward T Powell Est.
#20	pt. #88,98	Cor. Queen & Broad	Beaufort Housing Authority

BLOCK #5 MAP #48-5





BLOCK #5 MAP #115

25

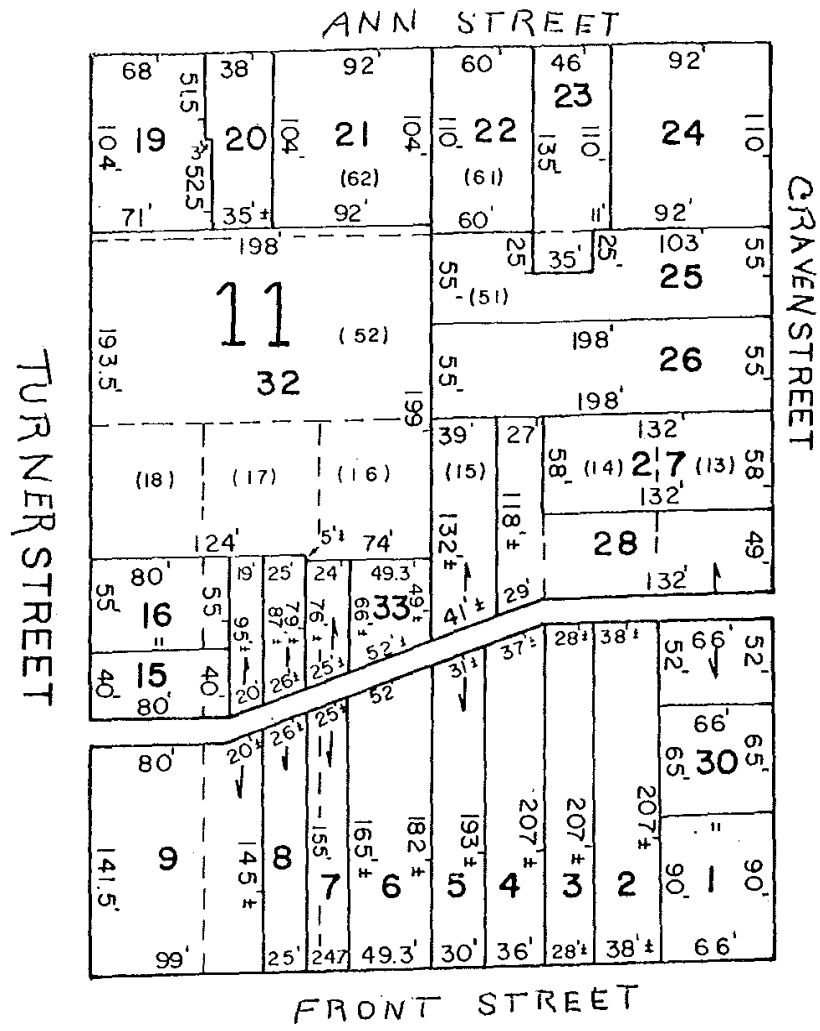
parcel	lot	street number	owner
#1	pt. #49	215 Marsh Street	Shirley Johnson Babcock
#2	pt. #49	213 " "	Leland Swain
#3	pt. #49	209 " "	Harold William Bost RUMLEY HOUSE c. 1854
#4	pt. #39	207 " "	Peter F. Walker etux Dail F. 9 Oakwood Dr. Chapel Hill, N.C.
#5	pt. #39	205 " "	Robert N. / Lucille Makes 814 Broad St. Bft.
#6	pt. #33	717 Ann Street	C.P Andrews
#7	pt. #33	715 " "	Mrs. James W. Mason Sr.
#8	pt. #33	711 " "	Ada Potter
#9	pt. #33	709 " "	Matilda G. Pruit Box 41, New Bern, N.C.
#10	pt. #33		
#11	pt. #32	707 " "	J.H. Potter Sr. Hrs
#12	pt. #32	701 " "	Margaret Lucas
#13	pt. #32	202 Pollock Street	Edward Nelson SABISTON-MOORE HOUSE c. 1846
#14	pt. #38	204 " "	C.T. Lewis hrs.
#15	pt. #43	208 " "	George Willis etux % Valeria Lewis
#16	pt. #43	210 " "	Ruby Dudley Mrs. Elmo Peterson Bft.
#17	pt. #43	212 " "	Johnnie Dudley / Ruby
#18	pt. #48	" "	Maurice Wells Peterson
#20	pt. #48	704 Broad Street	Carolyn Wheatly Davidson, Claude R. Wheatly Jr. 4407 Ortogo Dr. Jacksonville, Fla.
#19	pt. #48	" "	James Leland Peterson
#21	#49	710 " "	Town of Beaufort

BLOCK #6 MAP #48



parcel	Lot	Street number	Owner
#1	pt. #13	Front & Craven	J.H. Potter Sr. hrs. % Gilbert Potter
#2	pt. #14	431-½ Front Street	Mrs. F.R. Bell % Trust Dept. 1st Citizens Bank Kinston
#3	pt. #14	429 " "	Tom S. Weaver
#4	pt. #15	" "	J.H. Potter Sr. hrs.
#5	pt. #15	" "	George Edward Taylor
#6	pt. #16	417,419 " "	Nellie L. Downum
#7	pt. #16,17	415 " "	Carteret Services Inc. % W.H. Potter
#8	pt. #17	" "	Lillie B. Denoyer
#9	pt. #17, 18	Cor. Front & Turner	First Citizens Bank & Trust Co
#15	pt. #17,18	Turner Street	Lillie B. Denoyer Hrs. % H.C. Jones Jr.
#16	Pt. #17,18	" "	Beaufort Historical Association
#19	pt. #62	Cor. Turner & Ann	John T. Barnes III FULLER HOUSE c. 183
#20	pt. #62	Ann Street	Rosa D. Chadwick, 4602 Kester Apt. D Sherman Oaks Calif.
#21	pt. #62	408 " "	Carl B. Chadwick Sr. LOWENBERG HOUSE C.
#22	pt. #61	412 " "	John P. Sutherland et ux Patricia
#23	pt. #61,51	414 " "	Richard Forward
#24	pt. #61	135 Craven Street	Lucille A. Rice LANGDON HOUSE c. 1764
#25	pt. #51	131 " "	M.S. Snowden Jr.
#26	Pt. #51	129 " "	Mrs. Letha Dickenson Feilding
#27	pt. #13,14	125 " "	Julius E. Adair & Shirley M.
#28	pt. #13,14, & 15	121 " "	William Ivey Adair Etal
#30	pt. #13	113 " "	Urban Redevelopment Commission of Beaufort
#32	Pt. #16,17,18; 62 & all 52	Turner Street	Beaufort Historical Association
#33	Pt. #16	Front Street	James D. Potter
#34	pt. #13	Craven Street	Beaufort Redevelopment Commission

BLOCK # 11 MAP # 48



66'	34'	32'	66'	33'	33'	22'	22'	22'	17'	24'	22'	
100'	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	(247)	(248)	(249)	(250)	(251)						(252)	
66'	34'	32'	66'	33'	33'	22'	22'	22'	17'	24'	22'	

10

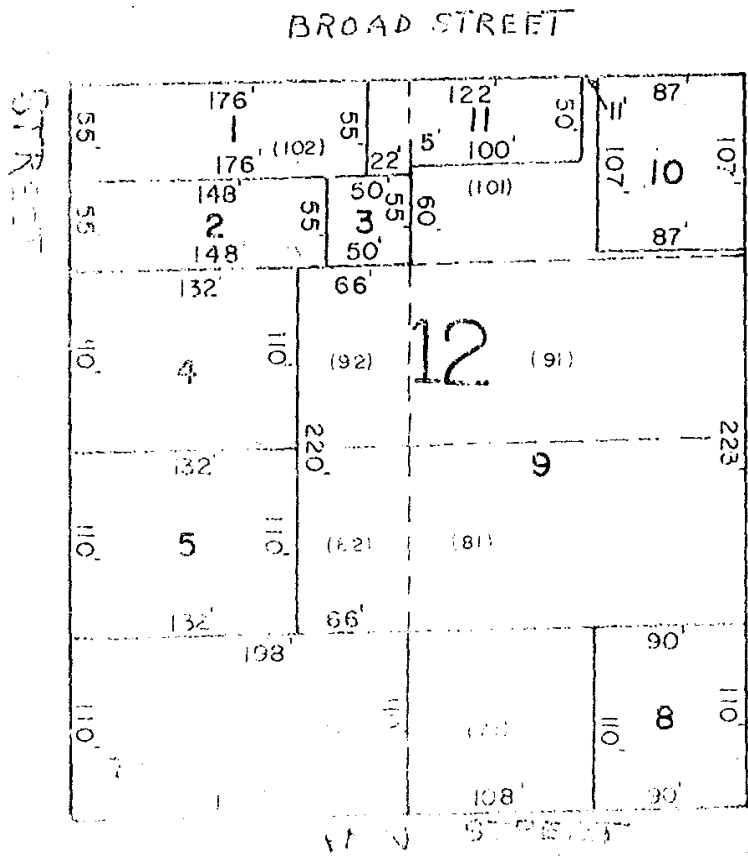
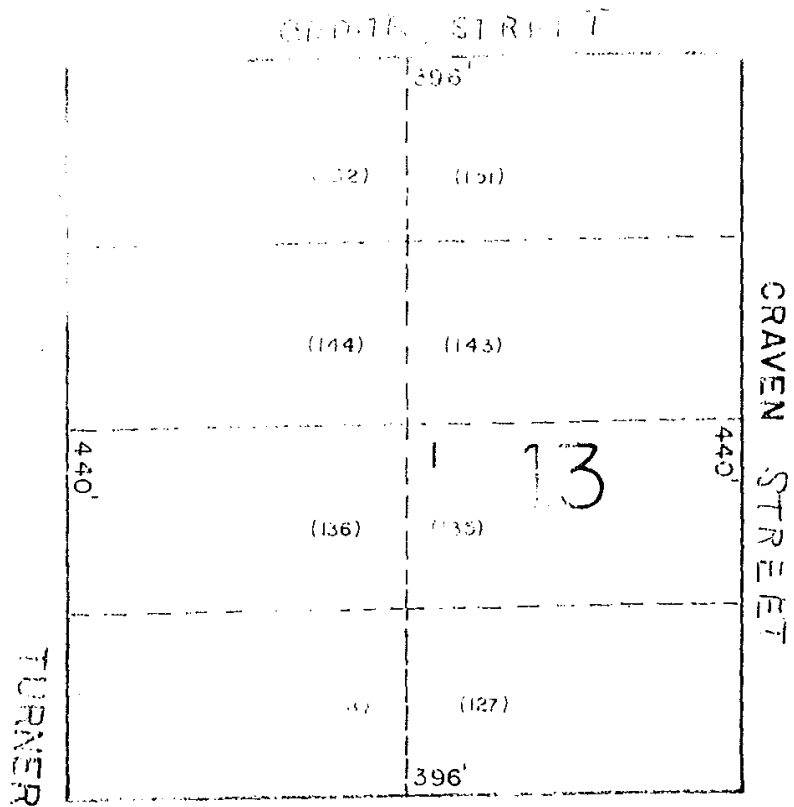
Block # Map #

BLOCK # 12    MAP # 48-12

Parcel	Lot	Street Number	Owner
#1	pt. #102	Turner & Broad	Carteret County, Board of Education office and old Free Will Baptist Church
#2	pt. #102	Turner Street	International Order of Odd Fellow. Concordia Lodge c.1837
#3	pt. #102	Off of Broad Street	Town of Beaufort Water tower
#4	pt. #92	Turner Street	Carteret County Library
#5	Pt. #82	" "	Masonic Lodge; Franklin Lodge #109 Crissie Wright Lodge #741 c. 1870
#7	All #72	Cor. Turner and Ann Sts.	First Baptist Church
#8	pt. #71	Cor. Craven and Ann Sts.	Ann Street Methodist Church
#9	pt. #71,101 All 81, 91 Ann,	Craven and Broad	Cemetery Association
#10	Pt. #101	Craven Street	Purvis Chapel AME Zion Church c. 1820
#11	pt. #101	Broad Street	" " " " "

BLOCK #13    MAP # 48-13

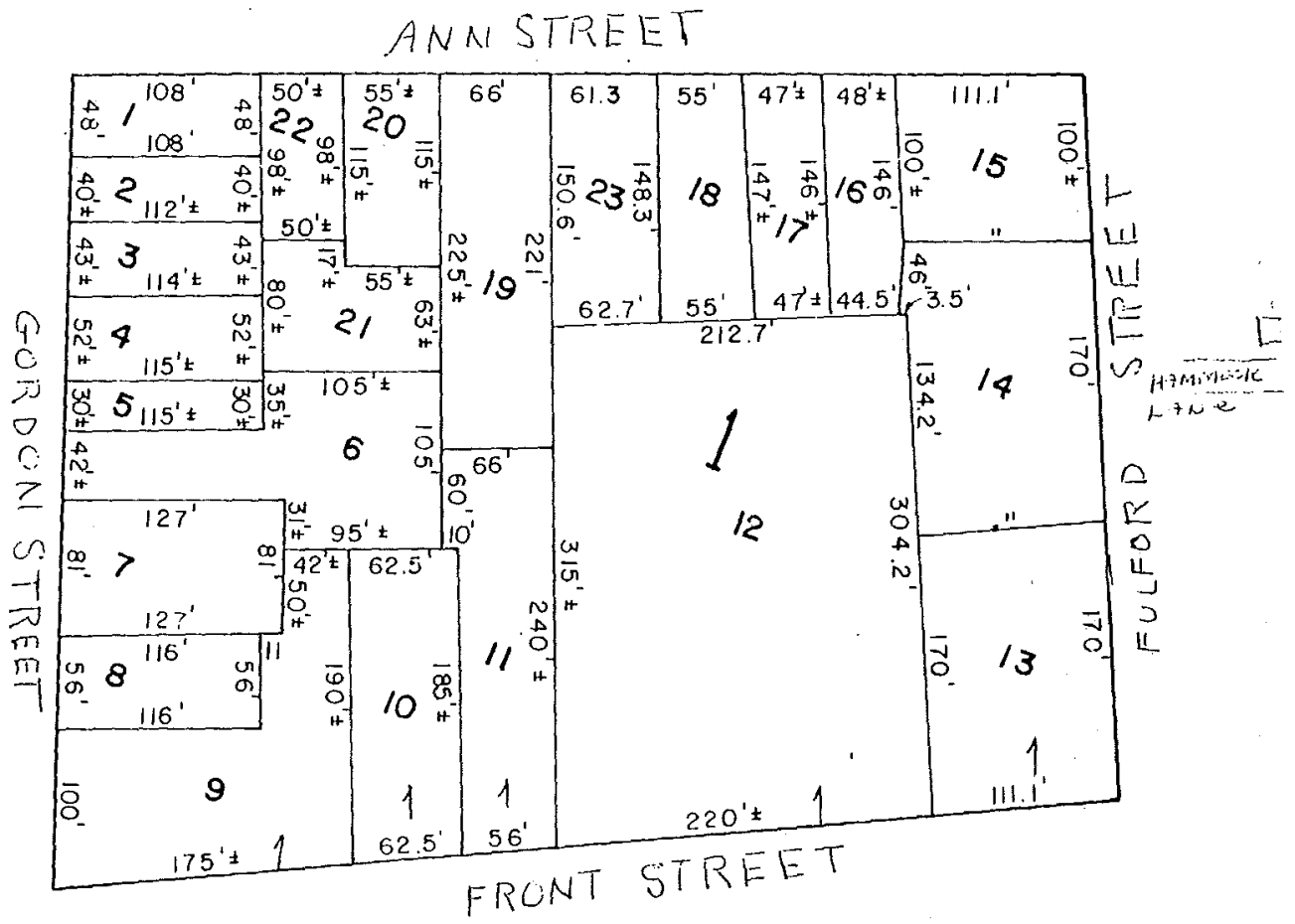
All of lots # 128, 127, 135, 136, 143, 144, 152, and 151 belong to Carteret County and for the Court House Square.



Parcel	Street number	Owner	Note; this block has no lot numbers
#1	120 Gorden Street	William M. Yates	
#2	118 " "	B.R. Piner	
#3	116 " "	Carl G. Smith L/T Richard T Smith, Remainderman	
#4	114 " "	Patsy Humphrey	
#5	112 " "	James A Doyle etux Marilyn, 722 Elm Dr. Pearl City Hawaii	
#6	110 " "	Robert L Nix etux	96782
#7	108 " "	Joe Lewis etux Sidney	110 Marsh St. Bft.
#8	104 " "	Guy Springle	
#9	1001 Front Street	H.D. Paul	
#10	" "	Lillie Denoyer Est.	H.C.Jones Pollock St.
#11	1009 " "	Mazie D. Barbour	
#12	1015 " "	W.H. Potter	
#13	Cor. Front & Fulford	Verna Way Glenn	
#14	111 Fulford Street	Dr. Martin L. Lewis	
#15	1022 Ann Street	Elizabeth L. Springle	
#16	1018 " "	W.H.Willis Edith Ann Willis Rt. 2 Beaufort	
#17	1016 " "	Mrs W.A. Smith Hwy 70 Beaufort	
#18	1014 " "	Edward T. Parrish	3143 Cheek Road Durham N.C.
#19	1008 " "	Stephen R. Mason	
#20	1006 " "	David Roberson	
#21	Off " "	Thomas Parkin Jr.	
#22	1004 " "	Thomas Rarkin Jr.	by Will
#23	" "	Bobby T. Springle	
#24	Front Street	Carteret Services Inc.	

BLOCK # 1 MAP # 49

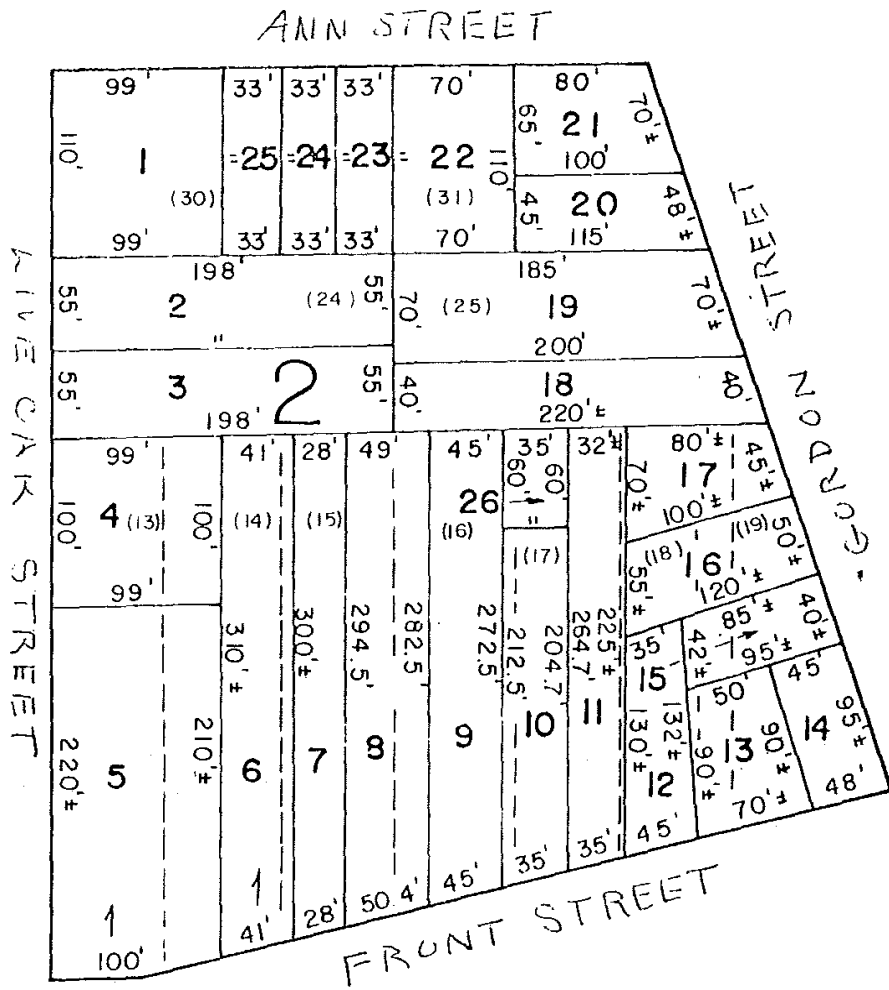




BLOCK #1 MAP # 49

BLOCK #42      MAP # 49-2

Parcel	Lot	Street Number	Street	Owner
	New Town			
#1	pt. #30	116	Live Oak Street	Iona Mason. GUTREY House c. 1730
#2	pt. #24	112	" " "	Mrs Elizabeth Dill
#3	Pt. #24	110	" " "	J.E. Arrington
#4	pt. #13,14	108	" " "	Edward T. Arrington
#5	Pt. #13,14	901	Front Street	Miss Lessie Arrington GIBBS HOUSE c. 1850
#6	pt. #14,15	905	" "	Joseph F. Wagner Jr. etux Parkins House
#7	pt. #15	907	" "	Roudolph Parkin Jr.
#8	pt. #15,16	009	" "	Eleanor Z. Barnes also water lot #128
#9	pt. #16	911	" "	Beulah S. Hancock
#10	pt. #129,169	13	" "	Henry M. Steel 1209 Mason Farm Rd. Chapel Hill
#11	pt. #17	915	" "	James H. Davis Sr,
#12	pt. #17,18 130	917	" "	Victoria Boney Obrect, 5 Upland Rd. Baltimore 10 Md.
#13	pt. #18,19	919	" "	James G. Whithurst
#14	pt. #18,19	921	" "	William S./ Kenneth Wilkins,207 Lee St. Goldsboro
#15	pt. #18,19	103	Gordon Street	John W. Basden Est.
#16	pt. #18,19	107	" "	W.R. Hamilton
#17	pt, #18,19	109	" "	Robert B. Piner etux Ellen
#18	pt. #25	111	" "	Bernice W. Whitehurst
#19	pt. #25	115	" "	Guy Smith Jr.
#20	pt. #31	117	" "	Virginia/ Luther Thigpen
#21	pt. #31	916	Ann Street	Henry Glen Smith
#22	pt. #31	912	" "	Thomas E. Curtis, 400 Elloit Rd. Chapel Hill
#23	pt. #30	910	" "	Lila G. Smith
#24	pt. #30	908	" "	Nancy A. Gardner Looney, 117 Gordon
#25	pt. #30	906	" "	John E. Harris etux
#26	pt. #17	913½	Front Street	Fairley F. Stryon House moved to w. Bft. Rd 1972

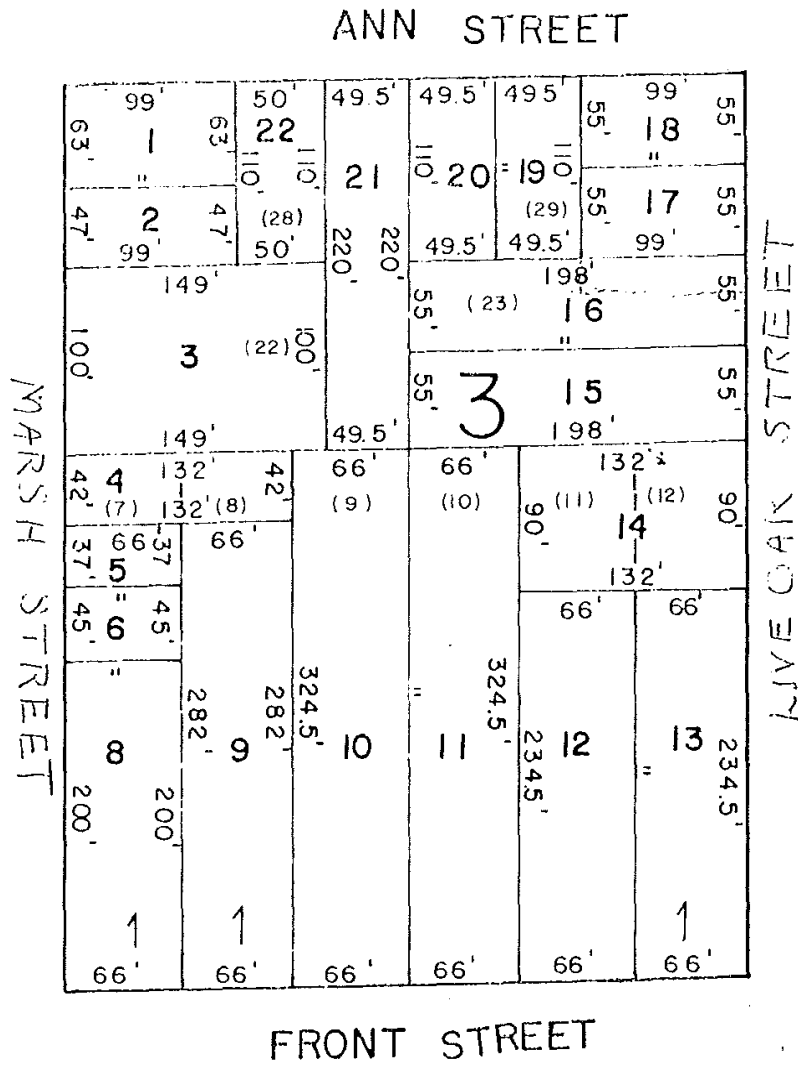


Block #2 Map #49.2

BLOCK # 3 MAP # 49-3

parcel	Lot	Street number	Owner
#1	New Town pt. #28	800 Ann Street	Osborn G. Davis
#2	pt. #28	118 Marsh Street	Bessie Rumley
#3	pt. #28	114 " "	Emily Loftin RUMLEY HOUSE c. 1772
#4	pt. #7,8	110 " "	Mrs. John M. Dickerson
#5	pt. #7	108 " "	Gildore Theodore Spivey etux Sheba
#6	pt. #7	106 " "	Harold O. Booth etux Deborah GIBBLE HOUSE c.1771
#8	pt. #7	Front & Marsh "	Neva Chadwick Bell
#9	pt. #8	805 Front "	Mildred B. Jones C.D. JONES HOUSE c. 1900
#10	#9	" "	not in file
#11	#10	813 " "	Clyde C. Hill, 4414 Pullen Dr. Kenningston, Md.
#12	pt. #11	817 " "	Walter Chadwick hrs. % Mrs. Neva Bell Bft.
#13	pt. #12	821 " "	Lucy Daniels, 2210 West Minster, Charlotte 28207 CALEB BELL HOUSE c.1780 LEFFERS HOUSE c.1778
#14	pt. #11,12	105 Live Oak Street	Mrs. Neva Bell
#14	pt. #12	107 " " "	Mrs. Neva Bell
#15	pt. #23	109 " " "	Rommie Odis North Jr. etux Roda, box154 Richmond, Va
#16	pt. #23	111 " " "	A.D.Cloud Jr. etal. Rommie Odis North Jr. etux
#17	pt. #29	113 " " "	Arthur D. Cloud Jr. etux OWENS- BEDFORD HOUSE c. 1730
#18	pt. #29	812 Ann Street	Arthur D. Cloud Jr. etux Kathryn
#19	pt. #29	810 " "	Pauline Mace
#20	pt. #29	808 " "	Frank Berkley McKinney 103 E. Maynard, Durham
#21	pt. #28,22	806 " "	Milton M. Croom etux Ruth, Box 397 Knightsdale, NC RAMSEY HOUSE c. 1827
#22	pt. #28	804 " "	John A. Cooper Sr.
#23	Pt. #28	104 Marsh Street	Patricia D. Davis
#24	pt. #28	Live Oak Street	A. D. Cloud etux

MAP # 49-3



217 CR 1st & 2nd

BLOCK # 4 MAP # 49-4

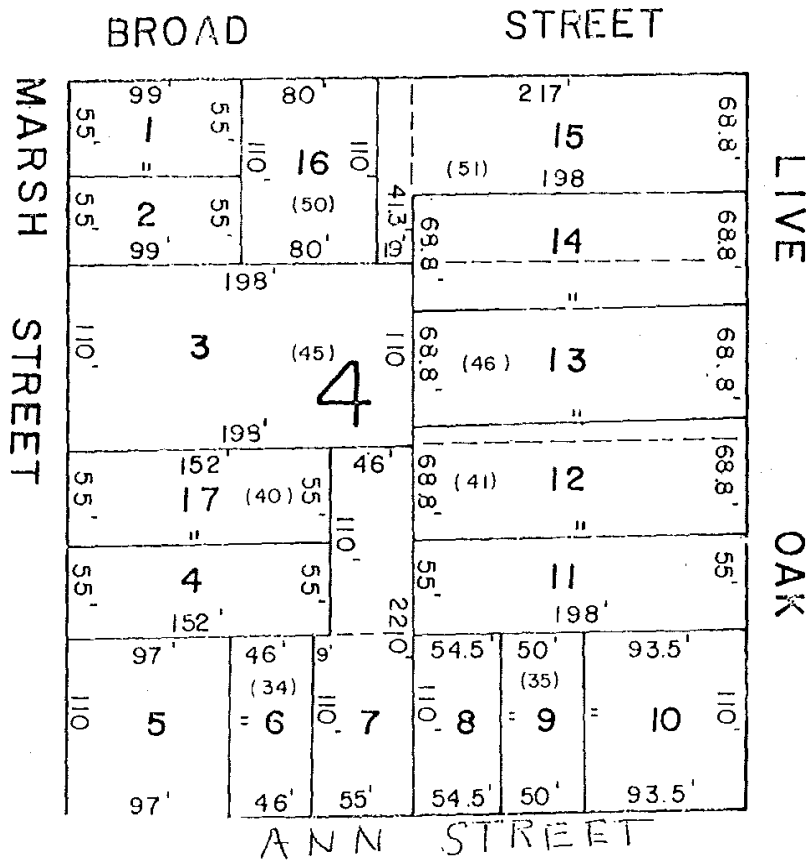
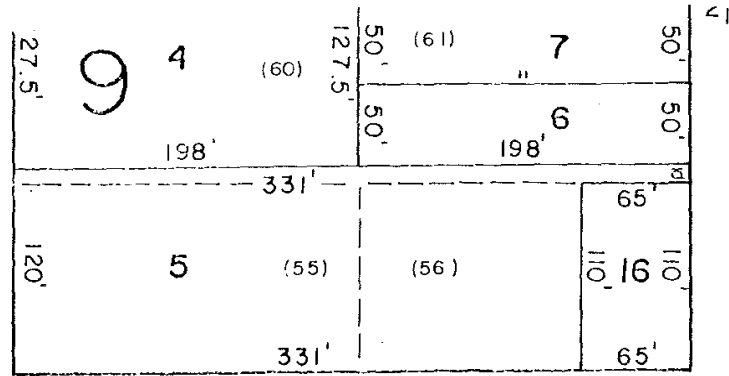
37

Parcel	Lot	Street Number	Owner
	New town		
#1	pt. #50	212 Marsh Street	Donald & Virginia Swain
#2	pt. #50	210 " "	Charles D. Swain
#3	pt. #45	208 " "	Julian Hamilton Jr.
#4	pt. #40,34	204 " "	Mrs. W. H. Taylor
#5	pt. #34	202 " "	Lillian S. Davis
	pt. #34	801 Ann Street	Lillian S. Davis PIGOTT HOUSE c. 1856
#6	pt. #34	805 " "	Julian Hamilton Est.
#7	pt. #34,40	807 " "	Robert / Loia Ross
#8	pt. #35	809 " "	I.N. Moore Est.
#9	pt. #35	811 " "	Charles R. Hassell
#10	pt. #35	815 " "	Eastern Millwork Inc.
#11	pt. #41	205 Live Oak Street	A.B. Buck Jr.
#12	pt. #41,46	207 " "	A.B. Hooper
#13	pt. #46	209 " "	Willie Guthrie etux
#14	pt. #46,51	213 " "	W.W. Arrington 1/2 inst etal by will
#15	pt. #50,51	217 " "	
		812 Broad Street	W.W. Arrington 1/2 & etal by will.
#16	pt. #50	814 " "	Donald L. Swain
#17	pt. #34,40	206 Marsh Street	Wiley H. Taylor Jr.

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 BLOCK # 92 MAP # 49-9  
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# #16	pt. #56	819 Broad Street	Mildred H. Callaghan
#5	#55,60 & 65	805 " "	Jerry E. Laerence

BLOCK # 4 MAP # 49



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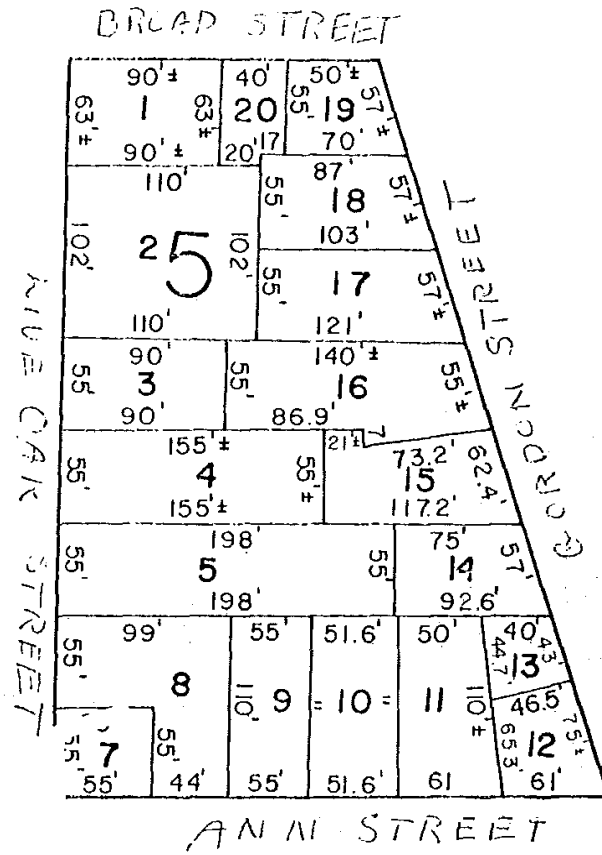
BLOCK # 5 MAP # 49-5

Parcel	Lot	Street Number	Owner
	New Town		
#1	pt.#52	216 Live Oak Street	Leslie Charles Davis etux
#2	pt.#47,52	212 " " "	Mildred H. Callaghan
#3	pt.#47	210 " " "	John C. Pake Est.
#4	pt.#42	208 " " "	Clarence Roberts
#5	pt.#42	204 " " "	* A.J. Altemueller Joseph KING HOUSE, c.1780
#7	pt.#36	cqr. " " & Ann	Charles Owens etux Larveria
#8	pt.#36	903 Ann Street	Herbert Evans King
#9	pt.#36	905 " "	Cecil Dudley
#10	pt.#36	907 " "	James M. Fleming
#11	pt.#36	909 " "	John Melvin Hinson
#12	pt.#37	Cor. " & Gordon	Robert Guthrie
#13	pt.#37	207 Gordon Street	Robert C.Guthrie/Patrick A. Reams 2049 Brandywine St. N.Arlington
#14	pt.#42	209 " "	Charlie Salter hrs.
#15	pt.#42	211 " "	Leroy McIntosh
#16	pt.#47	213 " "	Hazel/Cecil Swain
#17	pt.#47	215 " "	Margaret Simpson
#18	pt.#52	217 " "	Mrs Ada Equils hrs.
#19	pt.#52	221 " "	Hilda G. Lewis
#20	pt.#52	Broad Street	

\* This card was not in the Deed Office file at the time this recording was made.,it is added because these people recently bought this house.

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED





41

Lots North of Cedar Street (Highway #70)

BLOCK #4, MAP #45 - BLOCK #1 MAP #28 - BLOCK #2 MAP #28

Map #45-4

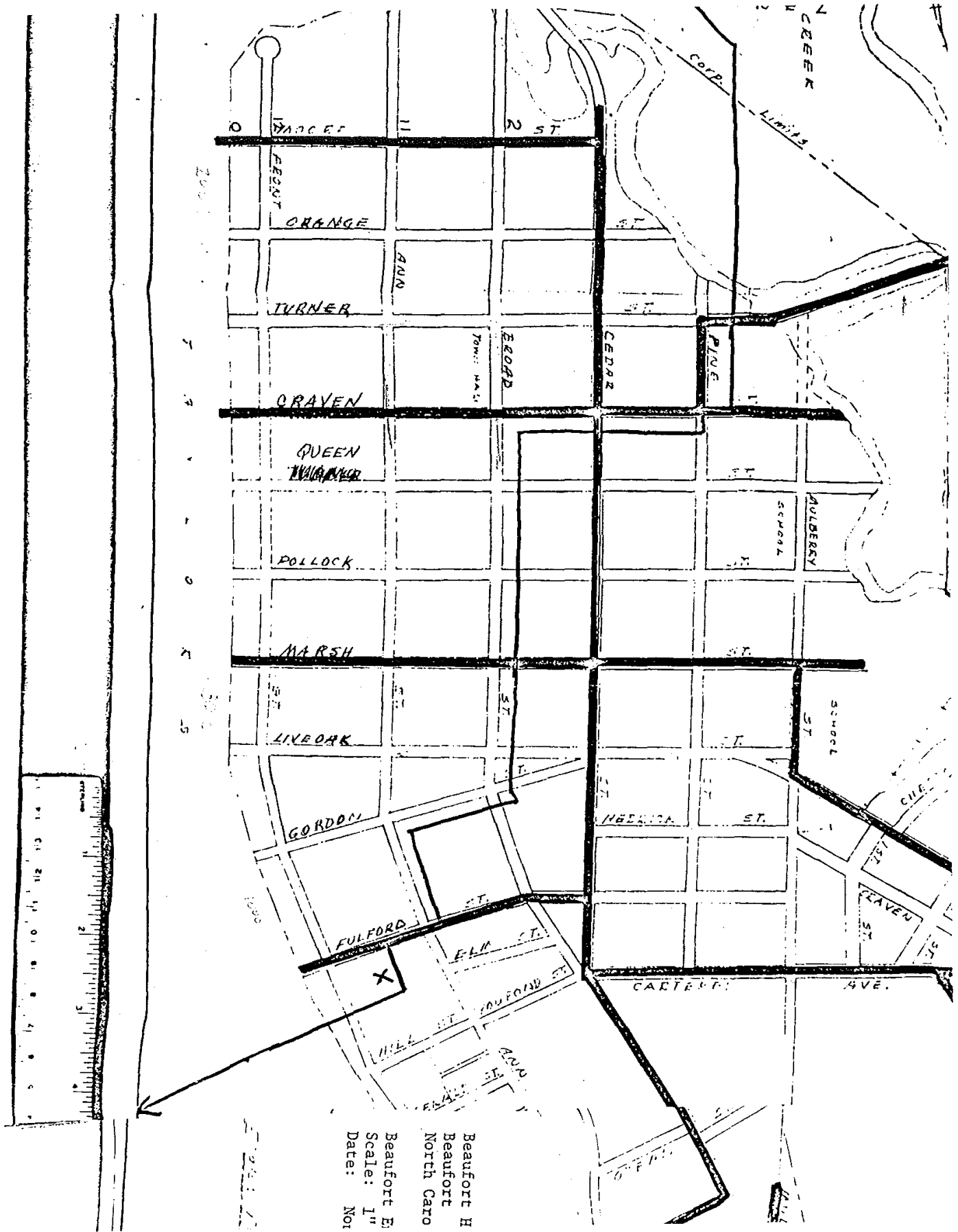
Parcel	Lot	Street Number	Owner
#1		Cedar Street	Homer Smith

Map #28-1

#1	pt. #120	100 Cedar Street	George Huntly Jr.
#2	Pt. #120	Land to Gallants Creek	George Huntly Jr. etux Vivian
#3			
#4		Lot Cedar Street	
#5		Pumping Station	Town of Beaufort
#6		Pine Street	Donald N. Edna Wesley

Map #28-2

#1	pt. #178, 186		Carl M. Cannon
#4	pt. #178 186	413 Pine Street	Millie Hodges
#5	pt. # "	410 Pine "	Edward Earl Glover
#7	Pt. #178	Off of Orange St.	Charles Thomas Jr.
#9	pt. #185	417 Turner Street & Pine	E.M. Jones est.
#10	pt. #177	off of Turner	George T Lewis Jr.
#11	pt. #170	Orange Street	Vivian Huntley
#12	pt. #162	301 Cedar Street	C. Glenn Jones etux Jean O. etal Robert Apitz etux Elly F.
#13	pt. #162	303 " "	Copeland Kell etux Jean B.
#14	pt. #162	305 " "	Thomas Huff Sewell
#15	pt. #161	309 " "	Wiley Taylor Jr. etux Alice
#16	pt. #161 169	" "	Max Lewis by Will
#17	pt. #161	315 " "	W.H. Taylor Jr. 1641 Ann
#18	pt. #161 169	Turner & Cedar	Donald N./ Edna B. Wesley
#20	pt. #169	407 Turner Street	William Earl Garner
	pt. #169	409 " "	William Earl Garner & Wife
#21	pt. #177	411 " "	Richard L. Hilton Box 93 Beaufort
#22	pt. #177	Off of Turner	Annis Belle Taylor
#23	pt. #185	Turner Street	
#24	pt. #162	162 Cedar Street	New Maxwell Lewis etux, 705 Alexandria St. Statesville, N.C.



Beaufort H  
 Beaufort  
 North Caro  
 Beaufort E  
 Scale: 1"  
 Date: Not

U.S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
NOMINATION FORM

Name of Property

Local name Morehead City Historic District

Names/site number

Location

Address & number portions of 600-800 blocks of Arendell Street; 1100 block  
Arendell Street; 500-1100 blocks of Bridges Street; 500-800 and 1100 blocks of  
Carter Street; 700-800 blocks of Bay Street; 100-200 blocks of North Sixth  
Street; 100-300 blocks of North Seventh Street; 200-300 blocks of North Eighth  
Street; 100-200 blocks of North Ninth and North Tenth Streets; 200 block of  
North Eleventh Street; and 100 block of North Twelfth Street N/A not for  
location

City or town Morehead City vicinity N/A  
State North Carolina code NC county Carteret code 31 zip code 28557

Date/Federal Agency Certification

I, the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of  
1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination \_\_\_\_\_ request for  
determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering  
properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the  
cultural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my  
opinion, the property \_\_\_\_\_ X meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National  
Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  
nationally X statewide \_\_\_\_\_ locally. ( \_\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for  
additional comments.)

Jeffrey J. Crows SHPO 2/25/03  
Signature of certifying official Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources  
Name of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

Name of Federal agency and bureau

National Park Service Certification



Domestic: secondary structure  
Commerce/Trade: specialty store  
Commerce/Trade: department store  
Religion: religious facility  
Education: school

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic: secondary structure  
Commerce/Trade: specialty store  
Commerce/Trade: department store  
Religion: religious facility  
Education: school

=====  
7. Description

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

Greek Revival, Queen Anne, Late Gothic Revival, Colonial Revival, Commercial Style, Bungalow/Craftsman, Other: I-House

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick  
roof asphalt  
walls weatherboard, shake  
other brick, concrete

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

=====  
8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.

- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development  
Social History  
Architecture

Period of Significance ca. 1857-1952

Significant Dates 1857

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Atwood and Nash, Inc. (architects); Linthicum & Linthicum (architects); Jones Brothers & Co. (contractors); Lewis, Elmer (contractor)

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

=====

9. Major Bibliographical References

=====

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

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

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

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

=====

10. Geographical Data

=====

Acreage of Property approximately 40 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1	18	342620	3843590	3	18	343240	3843610
2	18	343050	384358	4	18	343480	3843440
5	18	343520	3843340	6	18	343480	3843240
7	18	343340	3843210	8	18	342580	3843300
9	18	342530	3843340	10	18	342540	3843420

\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

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

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

=====

11. Form Prepared By

=====

name/title M. Ruth Little

organization Longleaf Historic Resources date January 2003

street & number 2709 Bedford Avenue telephone 919-836-9731

city or town Raleigh state NC zip code 27607

=====

12. Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

=====

Property Owner

=====

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

name \_\_\_\_\_

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

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



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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1  
Morehead City Historic District  
Carteret County, N. C.

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**Section 7: Description**

The Morehead City Historic District stretches seven blocks in length and three blocks in width, and is generally bounded by North Fifth Street on the east, North Twelfth Street on the west, Arendell Street on the south and Bay Street on the north. The boundaries contain approximately fourteen blocks with ninety-nine primary buildings. The district is located in the oldest section of the town of Morehead City, which occupies a six-block wide peninsula that stretches from the mouth of the Newport River at Bogue Sound on the east to Twenty-fourth Street on the west. The peninsula is bounded on the south by the irregular shoreline of Bogue Sound, and on the north by the marshy shore of Calico Creek, which forms a wide bay. The district's east-west streets, the principal streets in the district, are named Arendell, Bridges, and Fisher for the town's early settlers and developers. Arendell Street, which contains the tracks of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad through the center, is the town's main street, and is also Business Highway 70. The north-south streets are numbered consecutively from east to west. The district's gridded blocks retain the original town plan. Each block contains two alleys that run north-south, connected by an east-west alley through the center in an "H" shape. The alleys provide secondary access to the five to seven 50 x 100 foot lots facing the east-west streets and the one or more lots facing the north-south streets. Throughout the district are sidewalks, with medians landscaped with a variety of substantial trees including cedars, live oaks, crepe myrtles, and pines. The terrain is sandy and flat. The district abuts the marshy shoreline of Calico Creek at the north end of North Eighth Street.

The district contains 123 contributing buildings, of which ninety-nine are primary buildings and twenty-four are garages and sheds. Of the total 231 buildings in the district, 108 (forty-eight primary buildings and sixty garages, sheds, and rental units) are noncontributing due to age or substantial alterations. Thirteen vacant lots stand within the historic district. A total of fifty-three percent of the district's resources contribute to its architectural character.

Along Arendell Street, the district includes portions of four block faces containing late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial buildings, as well as the First Methodist Church, Franklin Memorial Methodist Church, and six early twentieth-century houses. The remainder of the district contains houses, the First Baptist Church, the First Freewill Baptist Church, and the former Morehead City Public School. The dwellings are generally of frame construction, one and two stories in height, set close to the street. Houses range in age from the late 1850s to the early 1950s, with the period from ca. 1900 to ca. 1930 predominating. The dominant house type is the traditional side-gable frame house of one or two stories in height, with a one-story front porch. The two-story type, known as an I-House, often has a two-story porch.

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**Section 7 Page 2**  
**Morehead City Historic District**  
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Three houses from Morehead City's founding era in the late 1850s stand in the district: the Elijah M. Dudley House, Sarah Dennis House, and the James B. Arendell House. The Dudley House, 810 Fisher Street, built about 1857, is the only one that retains its antebellum architectural character. The large two-story, hip-roofed house has exterior-end chimneys, a double piazza, and Greek Revival-style entrances at both stories.

Three I-Houses associated with the Webb family in the 100 block of North Ninth Street represent the types of dwellings characteristic of the late nineteenth century. The Italianate-style house at 106 North Ninth Street was built about 1886 for Marion S. Webb, and features an unusual concave hip roof, paneled corner posts, and large decorative eave brackets. The Charlie Webb House (108 North Ninth Street) is an 1880s vernacular Italianate I-House with an original double piazza with chamfered posts and a sawnwork balustrade. One of the oldest traditional one-story, side-gable houses is the Henry Willis House, 508 Bridges Street, with corner posts and a wide cornice of late Greek Revival character. It was probably constructed about 1900.

In the first decade of the 1900s a small number of stylish Queen Anne houses were built in the district. The finest is the Headen-Norris House, 806 Arendell Street, built in 1905. The two and one-half story frame house features front and side gable wings with bay windows, a wraparound porch with turned posts and brackets, and an upper balcony with spindle frieze and conical roof. The Abram Davis House, 504 Bridges Street, built ca. 1910, is a one-story, gable-and-wing Queen Anne-style house with a front bay window and a wraparound porch with turned posts.

The Walter Fulford House, 606 Fisher Street, and the Capt. George Nelson House, 712 Fisher Street, represent a variation on the pyramidal hip-roofed cottage house type that was popular throughout North Carolina during the early twentieth century. Built about 1915, these houses feature a pyramidal roof and a porch that wraps around the side to a semi-detached kitchen set off from the corner of the house. Approximately one dozen of these houses survive in Morehead City. Because the offset, hip-roofed kitchens of these houses are found nowhere else in North Carolina, the type was dubbed the "Morehead Special" in the 1930s by a summer resident, Josie Exum, from Snow Hill, North Carolina.<sup>1</sup>

Bungalows and Craftsman-style houses were very popular in Morehead City's historic core during the 1910s and 1920s. One of the earliest and finest bungalows is the George W. Dill House (1104

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<sup>1</sup> Josie Exum and her husband purchased the house at 1700 Shackleford Street, Morehead in 1936 for use as a summer cottage. The Exums lived in Snow Hill, North Carolina. Interview with her grandson, Francis Sugg, Snow Hill, N.C., April 2001.

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**Section 7 Page 3**  
**Morehead City Historic District**  
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Arendell Street), built in 1919. The two-and-one-half-story house has an engaged porch with ornate Corinthian columns set on a solid brick balustrade. Walter Freeman had a large, handsome bungalow built in 1922 at 704 Bridges Street. The side-gable roof house has a shed dormer that creates well-lit attic bedrooms, a wraparound porch with sturdy brick and wooden supports, and eaves with decorative brackets and rafter tails. Two smaller stylish bungalows, built about 1930, face each other at 600 and 601 Bridges Street. The Harry Freeman bungalow at 601 Bridges Street is a smaller version of the Walter Freeman bungalow, with a side-gable roof with decorative brackets, a large dormer window lighting the attic bedroom, and a wraparound porch with sturdy porch posts. The Gordon C. Willis bungalow at 600 Bridges Street has a front-gable roof, a side-gabled porch that wraps around the corner of the house, and similar eave brackets.

A public school and five churches anchor the west half of the district. In 1930 the Charles S. Wallace Graded School designed by Durham architects Atwood and Nash was completed in the 1100 block of Bridges Street. The two-story brick Neoclassical Revival-style school extends thirty bays wide, taking up the entire block. The oldest unaltered church building in the district, Franklin Memorial Methodist Church (1110-1112 Arendell Street) is a brick Gothic Revival-style sanctuary built in 1923. The First United Methodist Church (900 Arendell Street) sanctuary was rebuilt in 1952 as a richly-ornamented Neoclassical Revival-style brick sanctuary with a marble façade and portico. The sanctuary of the First Baptist Church (810-812 Bridges Street) was built in the 1920s and remodeled in the late twentieth century. The First Freewill Baptist Church (912 Bridges Street) is a brick Gothic Revival-style sanctuary built in 1904 and remodeled in 1957.

At the west edge of the district are early twentieth century historic resources associated with "Colored Town," the African American neighborhood that developed after the Civil War. In 1904 St. Stephens AME Zion Church was constructed at 107 North Twelfth Street. The sanctuary is a frame Gothic Revival-style building with twin corner towers framing a pedimented portico. Next door at 105 North Twelfth Street is a two-story I-House built about 1904 for the church's pastor, Rev. Jacob S. Bell.

Approximately one-half of the noncontributing resources in the district are historic houses that have been remodeled gradually over the years until their appearance prior to 1952 has been lost. For example, the Dan Ward House, 804 Fisher Street, an I-House, has vinyl siding, vinyl replacement sash windows, and replacement porch posts that have resulted in the concealment of all exterior historic fabric. Approximately one-half of the noncontributing resources were built after 1952, the end of the period of significance. A few of these are late twentieth-century commercial buildings built among the historic stores of Arendell Street. Most of the rest are small frame houses of Minimal Traditional style, or small brick ranch houses built from the late 1950s to the 1970s.

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**Morehead City Historic District**  
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The historic character of the district contrasts strikingly with its surroundings. To the south and east of the district boundaries stands newer commercial development. To the north, many of the lots have never been developed, and other lots contain non-historic dwellings. To the west stand houses of more recent construction. The majority of the buildings in the district retain their historic character, even though many of them have vinyl siding. The high humidity and harsh climate of the town causes wooden wall materials to lose paint more quickly than in inland areas.

Note: List is arranged alphabetically, by street name, north side first, then south side; west side first, then east side. The numbered north-south streets are arranged in numerical order at the end. Buildings are of frame construction unless otherwise stated. Dates are derived from the following primary and secondary sources. The primary sources are the 1893, 1898, 1904, 1913, and 1923 Sanborn Maps [SM], the 1920 Census of Carteret County [1920 Census], and interviews, particularly several interviews with Floyd Chadwick in January 2001. Secondary sources include research files in the library of The History Place, the museum of the Carteret County Historical Society, Inc. [CCHS file]; the Morehead City Woman's Club's *A Pictorial History of Morehead City 1714-1981*; the Woman's Club's *Yesterday and Today: A Pictorial History of Morehead City Through 1998*; Joan Allen's "Twelve Historic Carteret County Homes," and Rodney Kemp's "Morehead City Walking Tour."

All buildings are categorized as C (contributing) or NC (noncontributing) based on the following criteria. Contributing buildings were constructed prior to 1952, and are more than fifty years old. They also retain sufficient integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to contribute to the historic character of the historic district. Any building built after the end of the period of significance, after 1952, is noncontributing due to its age (NC-age). Buildings built before 1952 that have lost their architectural integrity because of substantial additions and/or alterations incompatible with their historic character are categorized as noncontributing because of these changes (NC-alt.). Examples of this are substantial window, door, and porch replacements; artificial siding that obscures the original door, window, wall and eave detailing, and extensive post-1952 additions. Artificial siding such as aluminum, vinyl or asbestos shingles does not automatically render a building noncontributing as long as the application of the siding does not obscure the decorative finish of the openings and the eaves.

A number of the buildings determined to be noncontributing could easily become contributing by the removal of the vinyl siding that has concealed all of the historic fabric or by the restoration of the porch with architecturally appropriate porch posts and railings. Among these are such early and architecturally significant buildings as the Rev. Jacob Bell House, 105 North Twelfth Street, the Dan Ward House, 804 Fisher Street, and the Peter Block Store, 1014 Fisher Street.

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**Morehead City Historic District**  
**Carteret County, N. C.**

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**600 block Arendell St., north side**

- 608 Arendell St. **Alfonso James House.** The late Victorian 2-story house has a pyramidal roof, a  
C hipped front dormer, 1-over-1 window sash, a full-height bay window on the east  
Ca. 1915 side, and a hipped porch with Craftsman posts and railing. All-over vinyl siding. The  
earliest known owner of this house was Alfonso James, Clerk of Court of Carteret  
Co. for many years. His son Bobby James still lives here. [1924 SM]  
NC Garage. Ca. 1990. Front-gabled garage with vinyl siding and trim.
- 610 Arendell St. **A. B. (Jack) Roberts House.** (now Nelson Taylor Law Office) Substantial 1 ½-story  
C bungalow, with side-gable roof, engaged front porch, a wide front shed dormer,  
Ca. 1920 bracketed eaves, and exposed rafter tails. Original 9-over-1 sash windows light the  
house. The front porch is enclosed as office space. Jack Roberts lived here in the  
1930s. Well-known attorney Nelson Taylor has had his office here for many years.  
[1924 SM]
- 612 Arendell St. **Taxi Stand.** Small frame taxi office with German siding, 2-over-2 horizontal sash  
NC-age windows, and a flat roof.  
Ca. 1975

**800 block Arendell St., north side**

- 804 Arendell St. **James B. Arendell House.** The large 2-story, 3-bay-wide hip-roofed house appears  
C on the 1904 Sanborn Map. Of simple turn-of-the-century design, it features plain  
Ca. 1860?, ca. weatherboard, boxed eaves, a hipped dormer, some original 6-over-1 window sash,  
1900 and a large hipped porch with boxed posts and plain railing. According to local  
tradition, the house dates from the late 1850s and was used as a Federal hospital  
during Civil War occupation, but no traces of 19<sup>th</sup> century fabric are visible on the  
exterior. It was later a school. Arendell, a clerk for the Norfolk and Southern  
Railroad, lived here with his family in 1920. Tony Seamon Sr. owned the house for a  
number of years in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century. It was the "Admirals Quarters" shop in the  
late 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is now vacant. [1904 SM, 1920 Census, *Pictorial History of  
Morehead City*, 135.]

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- 806 Arendell St. **Headen-Norris House.** The Headen-Norris House, in the center of a row of  
C 3 significant houses in the 800 block of Arendell Street, is the most architecturally  
1905 significant Queen Anne-style house in Morehead City. The well-restored 2 ½-story  
frame house is extremely intact. The side-gable structure has a tin roof, a front gabled  
2-story wing with a bay window, and pedimented gables with imbricated shingles,  
sawnwork and spindle bargeboard, and small sash windows. Plain siding covers the  
house, and 1-over-1 sash windows light it. Bay windows project from both side  
elevations. The boxed eaves feature corbeled brackets. The most impressive feature is  
the front porch and its upper balcony. The wraparound 1-story front porch has slender  
turned posts with brackets, a bracketed cornice, a turned railing, and a pedimented  
gable over the entrance bay. An upper balcony finished with the same detailing wraps  
around the east side of the house. Stained glass windows illuminate the stairwell on  
the east side. The 1904 Sanborn Map shows the earlier dwelling that stood on this  
site; the 1908 Sanborn Map shows the present house. Prominent physician Dr.  
Headen had the house built. Beam Cooper Gainey Insurance Company restored the  
house in the 1990s as their offices. [1908 SM]
- 808 Arendell St. **Brinson-Webb House. 808 Arendell St.** (Parsons General Store). Intact 2-story I-  
C House with original plain siding, an entrance with transom and sidelights, molded  
Ca. 1900 drip caps on the windows, a hipped porch with turned posts and spindle brackets, and  
a rear 2-story ell. James Brinson built the house for his family. His daughter Hattie  
married Norman Reid Webb and they made their home here. Since 1982 it has  
housed a gift shop. [interview, 1904 SM, 1920 Census]
- 810 Arendell St. **BB&T Beam Cooper Gainey Insurance Building.** 2-story brick veneer office  
NC-age building with flat roof. The only opening on the main façade is the central bay  
Ca. 1990 recessed entrance. The east elevation has metal windows.
- 812 Arendell St. **T. D. Webb Furniture Store.** 2-story brick store, built between 1913 and 1924,  
C whose upper façade retains an original decorative brick parapet, a large center arched  
1913 window opening, and flanking segmental-arched window openings. This section of  
the façade was covered with rough stucco in the late 20<sup>th</sup> c., but its architectural  
design is still evident. The storefront was remodeled in the late 20<sup>th</sup> c. T. D. Webb  
was the original owner and operator of the store. [1924 SM]
- 814 Arendell St. **D. M. Webb Building.** This 2-story brick store was built as a general store, with

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C  
1898, ca. 1930 lodge meeting room on the upper floor. It retains a marble façade plaque with the inscription "Webb 1898." About 1930 it was totally remodeled with combed red brick veneer, black brick trim, and paired windows with transoms. The storefront has been replaced in recent years. D. M. Webb operated the general store throughout the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**900 block Arendell St., north side**

900 Arendell St. **First United Methodist Church.** Although the church has an Arendell St. address,  
C the sanctuary faces N. 9<sup>th</sup> St. The 1952 sanctuary, a sumptuous Georgian Revival-  
1952, 1960, ca. style brick building designed by the Raleigh firm of Linthicum & Linthicum, features  
1990 a marble facade, a portico with marble Corinthian columns, stained glass windows,  
and a 3-stage steeple. To the west stands a 3-story brick annex that was constructed in  
1925 but completely renovated in 1960. A 1-story chapel of modern design extends  
from the annex south to Arendell Street.

The congregation was established in 1797 as the Methodist Episcopal Church South by area settlers prior to the establishment of the town. The original sanctuary stood in the 400 block of Bridges St. In 1880 the congregation constructed a new sanctuary on this site, which was replaced by the present sanctuary. [CCHS file]

908 Arendell St. **Commercial Building.** One-story commercial building of concrete block, with red  
C brick 3-bay-wide facade ornamented with decorative brick panels with concrete trim.  
Ca. 1940 The replacement storefront contains yellow brick pilasters and metal plate glass  
windows and entrance.

910 Arendell St. **Commercial Building.** One-story red brick commercial building with a paneled  
C parapet, dentil cornice, and replacement storefront with Mansard wooden awning.  
Late 1920s Current occupant is "I J L Wachovia," a brokerage business. The building does not  
appear on the 1924 Sanborn Map.

912 Arendell St. **Cooperative Savings and Loan Bank.** 1-story yellow brick commercial building of  
NC-age contemporary design, with a flat roof, a façade filled with plate glass windows, and  
1963 large arched window openings along the side elevations. [*Yesterday & Today*, 90]

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Carteret County, N. C.

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**1100 block Arendell St., north side**

- 1100 Arendell St.  
C  
Ca. 1910      **Capt. Lane House.** Late Victorian 2-story gable and wing house that is remarkably unaltered. Original features include plain siding, 2-over-2 and 1-over-1 sash windows, pedimented cross-gables with sash windows, and a glazed front door with beveled glass transom and sidelights. The wraparound porch features original Doric columns and an original Arts and Crafts-style balustrade. The adjacent lot on the west side contains a beautifully-landscaped garden for this house. Capt. Lane built the house for his family. His descendants still live here. [interview]  
C Garage ca. 1930. Shed-roofed garage with vertical flush siding.
- 1104 Arendell St.  
C  
1919      **George W. Dill House.** Distinguished 2 ½-story bungalow with a striking engaged porch supported by Corinthian columns set on a solid brick balustrade. A large shed dormer pierces the roof. Other original features are plain siding, wood shake-covered gables, and 1-over-1 sash windows. The house is not present on the 1913 Sanborn Map. One of the earliest examples of the bungalow in Morehead, the house was built in 1919 for George W. Dill, Sr. owner of the Morehead City Drug Store for many years. George W. Dill Jr. and his family lived here from 1935 to 1981. Mr. Dill operated Dill & Sons Funeral Home and served as mayor of Morehead City from the 1940s to the 1960s. In the late 20<sup>th</sup> c. the house operated as the Dill House Bed and Breakfast. [interview, CCHS file, 1924 SM]  
C Shed. Ca. 1930. Small side-gabled shed with plain siding, exposed rafter tails, and wooden casement windows.
- 1106 Arendell St.  
C  
Ca. 1915      **William Hales House.** (Contemporary Art Gallery) Pyramidal roof cottage with much original fabric, including a roof deck, hipped dormers, plain siding, and 1-over-1 sash windows. Hales, proprietor of a wholesale grocery, lived here with his family in 1920. An art gallery has occupied the house for many years. [1920 Census]  
C Shed. Ca. 1940. Front-gabled shed with German siding.
- 1108 Arendell St.  
C  
Ca. 1900      **William A. Hauser House.** (Vagabond's House) 2-story gable-and-wing house with plain siding, 2-over-2 sash windows, boxed eaves with returns, and an altered shed front porch. Hauser, a messenger for the American Railway Express, lived here with his family in 1920. The business now occupying this house is a gift shop. [1920 Census]



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1110-1112      **Franklin Memorial United Methodist Church.** Gothic Revival-style brick  
Arendell St.      sanctuary of cruciform shape, with original red combed brick veneer and buttresses  
C                      with stuccoed caps. Gothic-arched stained glass windows with stuccoed molds  
1923                      illuminate the building. The entrance is located in a flat-roofed corner entrance tower.  
                                    Wooden trim is covered with vinyl. On the east side is a front-gabled, brick veneer  
                                    annex known as the O'Neal Building, built in 1981. It is attached to the sanctuary by  
                                    a small brick connection at the rear. The congregation, known as the First Methodist  
                                    Episcopal Church, was founded in the late 1800s by the Core Bankers who settled the  
                                    "Promised Land" section located two blocks south on Bogue Sound. Their first  
                                    sanctuary, built in 1895 on this site, was a frame building built of timbers from a  
                                    wrecked ship. Franklin Memorial Church is the oldest unaltered church building in  
                                    Morehead City. [CCHS file]

**700 block Bay St., north side**

710 Bay Street      **House.** Pyramidal cottage with interior chimneys, plain siding, and a hipped porch  
C                      with large boxed posts. The l-over-1 sash windows may be replacements.  
Ca. 1910

712 Bay Street      **Vacant Lot.**

**800 block Bay Street, north side**

800 Bay Street      **Vacant Lot.** A sign on this lot identifies this grassed lot as the "Snookie Wade City  
Park." It apparently serves as a neighborhood open space.

802 Bay Street      **Ambrose J. Willis House.** Side-gabled 1-story house with plain siding, 2-over-2 sash  
C                      windows, and a replacement front porch. Willis, a fisherman of "food fish," lived  
Ca. 1910                      here with his family in 1920. [1920 Census]

804 Bay Street      **William H. Marks House.** Side-gabled 1-story house with plain siding, 2-over-2  
C                      sash windows, and a hipped porch with replacement posts. Marks, a drayman, lived  
Ca. 1910                      here with his family in 1920. [1920 Census]  
NC Shed. Ca. 1970. Shed-roofed shed with artificial siding.

806 Bay Street      **Rose Boat Shop.** 2-story front-gabled shed with exposed rafter tails and sheet metal  
siding. The building is sited on the shore of Calico Creek. Joe Rose, a boat builder

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- NC-age siding. The building is sited on the shore of Calico Creek. Joe Rose, a boat builder  
Ca. 1960 who lived nearby, built this shop to replace the previous shop that burned. His son  
John Rose is the current owner. The building is vacant and for sale. [interview]
- 808 Bay Street** **House.** Side-gabled 1-story house with asbestos wall shakes and a hipped porch with  
NC-alt. some plain and some turned posts. House appears to have been widened by at least  
Ca. 1920 one bay, and has replacement sash windows and a large bowed window added  
beneath the porch.  
NC Shed. Ca. 1970. Shed with plywood siding and a shed roof.
- 800 block Bay Street, south side**
- 801 Bay Street **Vacant Lot.**
- 805 Bay Street **House.** Craftsman-style 1-story side-gable house with original plain siding and an  
C engaged front porch with plain boxed posts.  
1920s C Rental House. Ca. 1930s. Side-gable 1-story house with asbestos wall shakes, an  
enclosed shed porch, and 2/2 sash windows of the 1950s era.
- 807 Bay Street **House.** Side-gabled 1-story house with front gabled porch and artificial siding.  
NC-age NC Shed. Ca. 1985. Front-gabled shed with artificial siding.  
Ca. 1985
- 809 Bay Street **House.** Low side-gabled house with asbestos wall shakes, a few 2-over-2 sash  
C windows, and a Craftsman-style front door. The house has additional bays added at  
1940s each end, and a replacement front porch.  
NC Shed. Ca. 1970. Shed with plain siding and a flat roof.
- 811 Bay Street **House.** 2-story I-House with a 2-story rear wing, a 2-story gabled entrance porch,  
NC-alt. asbestos wall shakes, and replacement 6-over-6 sash windows. When the First Baptist  
Ca. 1910, ca. Church purchased the original site of this house on Fisher St. to build a parking lot,  
1980 the house was moved to this new site. All exterior fabric is replacement.  
NC Workshop. Ca. 1980. Side-gabled shop building with artificial siding.  
NC Shed. Ca. 1960. Front-gabled shed of concrete block.

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**500 block Bridges Street, north side**

- 504 Bridges St. **Abram Davis House.** Queen Anne-style gable-and-wing 1-story house with much original fabric, including plain siding, two interior chimneys, 2-over-2 sash windows, and a front bay window. The original wraparound porch has heavy turned posts and turned railing. Asbestos shakes cover some walls. Davis, a salesman in a grocery store, lived here with his family in 1920. [1913 SM, 1920 Census]  
C  
Ca. 1905  
C Shed. Ca. 1920. Front-gabled shed with exposed rafter tails and original board-and-batten siding.
- 506 Bridges St. **Nelson House.** 2-story I-House with 2-story front porch with boxed posts and replacement railing. House retains original 6-over-6 and 4-over-4 sash windows. An original door with sidelights opens to the upstairs porch. Vinyl siding. [1913 SM]  
C  
Ca. 1900
- 508 Bridges St. **Henry L. Willis House.** 1-story side-gable house of late Greek Revival character, with plain siding, corner posts and wide eave cornice, exterior end chimneys, and 4-over-4 sash windows. The original door has a four-pane transom and sidelights. The hipped porch has boxed posts. Willis, a caulker in a shipyard, lived here with his family in 1920. [1913 SM, 1920 Census]  
C  
Ca. 1900  
NC Shed. Ca. 2000. Front-gabled shed with artificial siding.
- 510 Bridges St. **House.** 1-story brick veneer side-gabled house with flat-roofed porch.  
NC-age  
Ca. 1960
- 512 Bridges St. **Thomas McDuffie Wade House.** Large, handsome Craftsman-style masonry house of 1½ stories, built of oversized brick laid in Flemish bond. The tall clipped gable roof faces the street, and the side gabled dormers also have clipped gables. Large decorative brackets support the overhanging eaves. Other features are a side bay entrance with transom and sidelights, stuccoed gables, 6-over-1 sash windows, a side bay window, and a wraparound porch with original fluted posts and decorative exposed rafter tails. Thos. McDuffie "Duffy" Wade, owner of Morehead City's two theatres, was the original owner. A later owner was Sam Ballou, a contractor, who died in the 1980s. The house does not appear on the 1924 Sanborn Map. [Lucas interview]  
C  
Late 1920s

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**500 block Bridges St.,  
south side**

507 Bridges St. **House.** Front-gabled Craftsman-style 1-story house with interior chimneys, 2-over-2  
C sash windows, and a hipped porch with boxed posts. Vinyl siding and trim. [1924  
Ca. 1924 SM]  
C Garage/Apartment. Ca. 1930. L-shaped, 1-story garage and apartment with gable  
roof, exposed rafter tails, 4/1 sash windows, and T-111 siding.

509 Bridges St. **Luther Eubanks House.** Side-gabled 1 ½-story house with exterior end chimney, a  
NC-alt. central entrance with sidelights, a front shed dormer, and a hipped porch. All of the  
Ca. 1920 exterior fabric has been replaced or covered with vinyl, including the sash windows.  
The boxed porch posts and railing are covered with vinyl. [interview, 1924 SM]  
NC Shed. Ca. 1980. Prefabricated shed with plywood siding and a gambrel roof.

**600 block Bridges St., north side**

600 Bridges St. **Gordon C. Willis House.** Substantial, well-preserved Craftsman-style 1-story house  
C with front-gable roof, a side-gable front porch, gable ends covered with wood shakes,  
Ca. 1925 and eaves with decorative paired brackets and exposed rafter tails. Brick piers with  
paired boxed posts support the porch. The house also features original plain siding, a  
glazed and paneled entrance, and the original Craftsman porch railing. Built for  
Gordon C. Willis. The house does not appear on the 1924 Sanborn Map. [interview]

602 Bridges St. **Vacant Lot**

604 Bridges St. **Pittman-Davis House.** Large, intact Queen Anne-style 2-story house with a cross-  
C gable roof with three pedimented gables. Sawtooth shingles, a sawtooth cornice, and  
Ca. 1900 boxed eaves decorate the gables. There is evidence of original molded siding,  
although most is now replacement plain siding. The entrance has a transom and  
sidelights. The wraparound porch has turned posts, quarter-circle sawnwork brackets  
with sawtooth edging, and a room enclosure on the west side. The I. E. Pittman  
family lived here in the 1920s; the E. Stanley Davis family lived here in the 1930s.  
[Lucas interview, 1913 SM]

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610 Bridges St. **Magnolia Place Apartments.** Building No.1: Rectangular 2-story building of tan  
NC-age brick, with hipped roof and wide overhanging eaves. The parking area occupies the  
Ca. 1985 center of the lot between this building and the building to the west. The grounds are  
extensively landscaped with shrubs and trees.

610 Bridges St. **Magnolia Place Apartments.** Building No. 2: L-shaped 1-story apartment building  
NC-age of tan brick, with hipped roof and wide overhanging eaves.  
Ca. 1985

**600 block Bridges St., south side**

601 Bridges St. **Harry Freeman House.** Intact 1 ½-story bungalow with side gable roof and engaged  
C porch that extends out to the east side. Among the original features are 6-over-1 sash  
1920s windows, a large gabled front dormer window, and wide overhanging eaves with  
large brackets. The porch has battered wood posts on brick bases. Vinyl siding covers  
the walls and the brackets. Some of the 1/1 sash windows may be replacements.  
[interview]  
NC Garage. Ca. 1960. Flat-roofed, concrete block, 1-story garage.  
NC Rental House. Ca. 1960. Small shed-roofed 1-story house with plywood siding.  
NC Greenhouse. Ca. 1970. Gabled greenhouse covered with plexiglass.

603 Bridges St. **House.** 2-story brick house with hipped roof, a gabled entrance porch, and an integral  
NC-age garage. Set at rear of lot, with deep front yard.  
Ca. 1970

605 Bridges St. **Robert B. Wallace House.** Large 2-story gable-and-wing house with pedimented  
C front and side gables, an original entrance door with a 3-pane transom and sidelights,  
Ca. 1910 and a 1-story porch with original boxed posts and railing. Among the alterations are  
replacement vinyl sash windows and replacement wood siding. Robert B. Wallace,  
storekeeper at the N. C. Ship Building Co., lived here with his family in 1920. [1908  
SM, 1920 Census]  
NC Garage/workshop. Ca. 1980. Front-gabled garage and shop with vinyl siding.

607 Bridges St. **House.** Minimal Traditional-style side-gabled 1-story house with a front-gabled wing,  
a gabled 2 bay porch with cast iron posts, 6 over 6 sash, and vinyl siding.

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NC-age a gabled 2-bay porch with cast-iron posts, 6-over-6 sash, and vinyl siding.  
Ca. 1955

609 Bridges St. **House.** Small modern-style front-gabled house with vinyl siding and replacement  
NC-age vinyl sash.  
Ca. 1960 NC Garage. Ca. 1970. Front-gabled garage with metal siding.

611 Bridges St. **Vacant Lot.**  
NC Shed. Ca. 1990. Front-gabled shed covered with plywood.

**700 block Bridges St., north side**

700 Bridges St. **Rev. and Mrs. William Jones House.** Two-story Queen Anne-Colonial Revival-  
C style house with a hip roof, an interior chimney, a hipped porch with slender classical  
Ca. 1910 columns and a turned railing, and boxed eaves with returns. Alterations include  
asbestos wall shakes and replacement vinyl sash windows. The earliest known  
owners were Rev. and Mrs. William Jones. This is not on the 1908 Sanborn Map, but  
appears on the 1913 Sanborn map. [1913 SM, interview]  
C Garage Ca. 1930. Side-gabled garage with German siding and exposed rafter tails.

702 Bridges St. **Francis B. Klein House.** 2-story double-pile house with a hipped roof and 2 interior  
C chimneys, with a deeper yard setback than adjacent houses. The entrance has  
Ca. 1860 sidelights, and large 6-over-6 sash windows illuminate the 5-bay wide facade. A  
1940s 1940s Colonial Revival-style front stoop shelters the entrance. The house has  
aluminum siding. In 1920 Francis B. Klein, bookkeeper at Cherry Grocery, lived here  
with his family. An old photo shows a 3-bay entrance porch with upstairs railing that  
was removed when it was remodeled. The house is shown on the 1908 Sanborn Map  
located closer to the street, thus it was apparently moved backward on its site at a  
later date. The general form of the house suggests a ca. 1860 construction date. [1908  
SM, 1920 Census; *Yesterday and Today*, page 123]

704 Bridges St. **Walter Freeman House.** Large intact 1 ½-story bungalow built for Walter Freeman  
C by contractor Elmer Lewis. His son Robert Freeman later lived here. The side-gable  
1922 roof house has a shed dormer and an engaged wraparound porch with sturdy brick  
piers and paired battered classical wood posts. The original glazed door has  
Craftsman sidelights. Wide eaves are accented by decorative brackets and decorative

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rafter tails. The 1-over-1 sash windows may be replacements. [*Carteret County Heritage*; 1924 SM, interview]  
NC Shed. Ca. 1980. Side-gabled shed with plywood siding.

708 Bridges St. **William H. Jackson House.** Vernacular 1-story side-gable house with interior end  
C chimneys. The hip porch has heavy chamfered posts and a turned railing that may be  
Ca. 1900 original, and boxed eaves with returns. Vinyl siding and replacement vinyl sash  
windows have somewhat altered the integrity of the house. Jackson, foreman in a fish  
house, lived here with his family in 1920. [1908 SM, 1920 Census]

710 Bridges St. **Vacant lot.** This lot serves as the side yard to 712 Bridges St.

712 Bridges St. **First Methodist Church Parsonage.** Large 2-story NeoClassical Revival-style house  
C with a pyramidal-hip roof, a front gabled dormer, an entrance with transom and  
1913 sidelights, and a hipped 1-story wraparound porch with boxed posts and a simple  
railing. The siding and trim are covered with vinyl, and windows are vinyl  
replacements. Built as the parsonage of the First Methodist Church in 1913 and  
served for this purpose until 1965. Since then it has been privately owned. [*Yesterday  
and Today*, 1920 Census]  
NC Shed. Ca. 1970. Tall front-gabled shed with vinyl siding and eaves.

**800 block Bridges St., north side**

810-12 Bridges **First Baptist Church.** Cruciform-shaped brick Gothic Revival-style sanctuary  
St. stained glass windows of both rectangular and arched configuration and a gabled  
NC-alt. belfry with louvered ventilators. The 1885 Morehead City Sanborn Map shows a  
1883, 1920s, small frame Baptist Church, built in 1883, on this lot. The congregation was  
1949, ca. 1980, established in 1873. On the 1924 Sanborn Map, a house located west of the church on  
ca. 1995 the corner has disappeared, and the church has been expanded to its present cruciform  
shape. In 1949 the sanctuary was brick veneered, but the Gothic Revival center  
steeple and early stained glass windows of the original sanctuary are still in place. A  
classical-style entrance and pedimented portico, added in the late 20<sup>th</sup> c., dominate the  
façade.

The church annexes were added in 3 separate stages. The oldest is the First Baptist  
Church Sunday School Building, with a cornerstone dated 1949, attached to the rear

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of the sanctuary. The 2-story, flat-roofed brick annex features a recessed entrance with a decorative brick surround, and 2-over-2 sash windows. Behind this annex is a ca. 1980 2-story brick addition of simple classical design. Stretching to the east is a ca. 1995 annex containing a large 2-story brick gymnasium. The entrance to this addition is a porte-cochere facing Fisher Street. [CCHS file; 1885, 1924 SM]

**900 block Bridges St., north side**

900 Bridges St. **Vacant lot** (parking lot of First Baptist Church)

902 Bridges St. **Vacant lot** (parking lot of First Baptist Church)

904 Bridges St. **House.** 2-story late Queen Anne-style house of gable-and-wing form. Original features include a front bay window, an entrance with transom and sidelights, 4-over-4 paired sash windows, a pedimented front gable, and a hipped porch. Among the alterations are replacement porch posts and asbestos wall shakes. The house does not appear on the 1913 Sanborn Map, but is in place on the 1924 Sanborn map. [1924 SM]  
C  
Ca. 1914  
NC Shed ca. 1990. Front-gabled shed with plywood siding.

906 Bridges St. **Benjamin Eborn House.** 2-story I-House with interior end chimneys, plain siding, some original 2-over-2 sash windows, and boxed eaves with returns. The entrance has sidelights. The shed porch with boxed posts is a replacement, with an enclosed room added on the upper story. This house is present on the 1904 Sanborn Map. In 1920 Eborn, a salesman in a grocery, lived here with his family. It is currently an apartment house. [1904 SM, 1920 Census]  
C  
Ca. 1900

908 Bridges St. **James W. Roberts House.** Pyramidal roof cottage with wide gabled dormers on the front and sides, and a hip porch sheltering the entrance. Other original features are entrance sidelights and 6-over-6 sash windows. Replacement fabric includes vinyl siding, porch posts, porch brackets, and porch railing. Roberts, a fisherman of "food fish," lived here with his family in 1920. [1904 SM, 1920 Census]  
C  
Ca. 1900

910 Bridges St. **Matt G. Nelson House.** 2-story I-House that is present on the 1913 Sanborn Map, but has been remodeled so thoroughly with vinyl that it looks new. Nelson, foreman in a canning factory, lived here with his family in 1920. [1913 SM, 1920 Census]  
NC-alt.  
Ca. 1910



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NC Shed ca. 1980. Front-gabled shed with vinyl siding.  
NC Carport ca. 1990. Front-gabled metal carport.

912 Bridges St. **First Freewill Baptist Church.** Organized in 1904, the congregation built a frame Gothic Revival-style church in 1919 on this site. This was demolished and a new brick Gothic-Revival-style sanctuary built in 1957. The front-gable sanctuary has brick veneer walls, arched stained glass windows, buttresses between window bays, and a central steeple. A side-gabled brick annex, constructed in 1955, extends to the rear. [cornerstone, *Yesterday and Today*.]  
NC-age  
1957

**900 block Bridges St., south side**

907 Bridges St. **Vacant Lot.** (parking lot for First Baptist Church)

909 Bridges St. **Vacant Lot.** (parking lot for First Baptist Church)

911 Bridges St. **Melvin Andrews House.** 2-story I-House with interior end chimneys, a hipped porch, and a 2-story rear ell. All exterior fabric is replacement, including vinyl sash windows, vinyl siding, and replacement porch posts and railing. The house is shown on the 1904 Sanborn Map. Melvin Andrews, a blacksmith, lived here with his family in 1920. [1904 SM, 1920 Census]  
NC-alt.  
Ca. 1900  
NC Shed. Ca. 1960. Side-gabled shed with vinyl siding and trim.

913 Bridges St. **Daly Fulcher House.** 2-story I-House with interior end chimney, a hipped wraparound porch, an entrance with original Queen Anne-style door, sidelights, and transom, and a 2-story rear ell. Other original features are 6-over-6 sash windows, German siding, and a front cross-gable with decorative sawtooth shakes. The porch has replacement boxed posts. The Harry North School stood on the site in the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> c. On the 1913 Sanborn Map this lot is empty, but the current house is shown on the lot on the 1924 Sanborn Map. Fulcher, bookkeeper at the N. C. Ship Building Co., lived here with his family in 1920. [1920 Census, 1924 SM]  
C  
Ca. 1915

**1000 block Bridges St., north side**

1000 Bridges St. **House.** Front-gable 1-story Craftsman-style house with brick veneer walls, a hip porch with Craftsman posts, and paired 6-over-6 sash windows.  
C

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- Ca. 1940            C Garage ca. 1940. Side-gabled garage with asbestos wall shakes.
- 1002 Bridges St. **Stephen Gillikin House.** The 1-story Queen Anne-style cottage, which appears on  
C the 1904 Sanborn Map, has an unusual T-shape with a side-gable roof and a center  
Ca. 1900 front-gabled wing, with a center chimney. The front pedimented gable is decorated  
with sawtooth wood shakes and a Gothic louvered vent. A porch wraps around the  
front and sides of the center wing, with boxed posts that appear to be replacements.  
Other original features are plain siding, 4-over-4 sash windows, and an off-center  
entrance with a wide surround, a transom, and sidelights. Gillikin, a boat carpenter,  
lived here with his family in 1920. [1904 SM, 1920 Census]  
NC Shed ca. 1970. Side-gabled shed with plywood siding and a carport addition.
- 1004 Bridges St. **Vacant Lot**
- 1006 Bridges St. **Joseph L. Slade House.** I-House with interior end chimneys, boxed eaves with  
C returns, 2-over-2 sash windows, and a hip porch. Replacement materials includes the  
Ca. 1910 vinyl siding and possibly the turned porch posts and railing. This house is not present  
on the 1904 Sanborn Map, but does appear on the 1913 Sanborn Map. Slade, a house  
carpenter, lived here with his family in 1920. [1913 SM, 1920 Census]  
C Shed ca. 1930. Front-gabled shed with plywood siding.
- 1008 Bridges St. **Moore House. 1008 Bridges St.** Vernacular 1-story side-gable house with two front  
C entrances, both apparently original. The hip porch has turned posts that appear to be  
Ca. 1890 original. Replacement fabric includes vinyl siding, vinyl sash, and porch railing. This  
house is present on the 1898 Sanborn Map. Eudora W. Moore was the head of  
household in 1920. [1898 SM, 1920 Census]  
NC Shed 1950s. Front-gabled shed with vinyl siding and trim.
- 1010 Bridges St. **House.** Side-gabled 1-story Minimal Traditional-style house with asbestos wall  
NC-alt. shakes and 6-over-6 sash windows. A remodeling enclosed and enlarged the front  
Ca. 1950 porch with artificial siding and a continuous band of 6/6 sash windows. This  
completely altered the original character of the house.
- 1012 Bridges St. **House.** Wide, low frame Ranch house with T-111 siding and an integral garage on  
NC-age the south end.  
Ca. 1980

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**1100 block Bridges St., north side**

1108 Bridges St. **Charles S. Wallace School** (Cape Lookout High School). Handsome Neoclassical  
1929-30; annex Revival-style school which occupies the entire 1100 block of Bridges St.  
ca. 1955 The 2-story brick school extends thirty bays wide and five bays deep, with walls of  
Flemish bond variation brickwork, and a flat roof. Each bay is separated by a pilaster  
with a stone capital. The central five bays project as a pavilion, with a stepped,  
paneled parapet, stone coping, and a medallion with a relief carving of a lantern  
(symbolizing the lamp of knowledge) and a drapery swag. The entrance frontispiece  
features a cartouche bearing the date 1929 in Roman numerals. At each end is a  
smaller pavilion with a pedimented parapet and a stone medallion with a "MC"  
monogram and swags. The window openings have original stone sills and  
replacement metal sash. A 1-story central rear wing contains a  
gymnasium/auditorium. On the marble facade cornerstone is inscribed the following  
text:

Atwood and Nash, Inc. Architects  
Jones Brothers and Co. General Contractors  
A. D. 1930

This building is dedicated to Charles S. Wallace in recognition  
of his service to the cause of education in Morehead City.

The interior of the Wallace School has been remodeled gradually over the years. The two-block campus, extending two blocks north to Bay Street, has been the site of a succession of historic school buildings since the late 1800s. The current school was built in 1929-1930 by Jones Brothers and Company general contractors from a design by noted Durham architects Atwood and Nash. The school is one of a small number of monumental civic buildings in Morehead City. It contained grades 1-12 until 1964 when the West Carteret High School replaced it. The building then became the Morehead City Elementary School, containing grades 1-8. In the late 1990s it became the Cape Lookout High School.

NC Annex ca. 1955. The rear detached annex, a 2-story flat-roofed brick veneer building with metal casement windows, is connected to the main building by a walkway with a metal cover. This now functions as the Carteret Occupational School.

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NC Shed ca. 1990. Side-gabled frame shed with T-111 siding.  
NC Vehicle Shed ca. 1990. Front-gabled open shed of frame construction.

**1100 block Bridges St., south side**

1111 Bridges St. **Vacant Lot**

1113 Bridges St. **Bradley's Grocery Store.** One-story front-gabled concrete block building with glass storefront. Slightly later concrete block addition to east side created a second NC-age storefront. A parapet roof extends across the façade of both storefronts. This served 1950s, 1960s as Mr. Bradley's grocery store for many years. It is now a thrift shop. [interview]

**500 block Fisher St., north side**

510 Fisher St. **Warren Styron House.** Very-altered 2-story, double pile side-gable house with a plaque on the facade that states that it was constructed about 1903. The exterior NC-alt. fabric, including sash windows and siding of the main block, is replacement. The Ca. 1903, ca. front Mt. Vernon-style portico and 2-story rear porch are additions. The house first 1960, ca. 1995 appears on the Sanborn Maps in 1913. In 1920 boatman Warren Styron lived here with his family. [1913 SM, 1920 Census]

512 Fisher St. **William Willis House.** Traditional 1-story side-gable house with 2-over-2 sash C windows and a hipped porch with turned posts that may be original. Walls are Ca. 1913 covered with aluminum siding. The house appears on the Sanborn Maps in 1913. In 1920 William Willis lived here with his family. [1913 SM, 1920 Census]  
C Shed ca. 1940. Low front-gable shed with flanking shed wings and vinyl siding.

**600 block Fisher St., north side**

600 Fisher St. **Sidney Shropshire House.** Side-gable 1-story house with plain siding, 2-over-2 sash C windows, an entrance with sidelights, and a hipped porch with boxed posts. The Ca. 1910 house appears on the 1913 Sanborn Map. Sidney Shropshire, a logger, and his family lived here in 1920 [1913 SM, 1920 Census].  
NC Shed ca. 1995. Side-gabled shed with German siding.

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- 602 Fisher St. **Wade House.** Side-gabled 1 ½-story house that has been enlarged and remodeled and  
NC-alt. has lost its historic appearance. The roof has been raised to 2 stories in the rear, the  
Ca. 1910 front porch has been replaced, and extensive 1-story additions made to the rear. All  
exterior fabric is replacement. According to the owner, the house was built ca. 1870,  
and was owned by the Wades in the earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century. A 2-story house that may be  
the same house appears on the 1913 Sanborn Map. [1913 SM, interview]  
NC Greenhouse. Ca. 1990. Plexiglass greenhouse.
- 604 Fisher St. **House.** 1 and 1/2-story frame house under construction to replace a house on this lot  
NC-age that burned in 2001.  
2002 NC Garage. 1950s. Front-gabled garage in the process of being remodeled.
- 606 Fisher St. **Walter Fulford House.** Distinctive pyramidal cottage with wraparound porch and  
NC-alt. semi-detached hipped roof kitchen accessible from the porch. Alterations include  
ca. 1915 replacement windows, siding, and porch posts. Hipped dormers have been added to  
the roof. The house type is known as a "Morehead Special." Walter Fulford, a coal  
yard worker, and his family lived at 606 Fisher Street in 1920. The house is present  
on the 1924 Sanborn Map. [1920 Census, 1924 SM]  
NC Shed ca. 1960. Side-gabled shed with vinyl siding.
- 608 Fisher St. **House.** 1-story tri-gable-type house that has been completely remodeled with vinyl  
NC-alt. exterior coverings, vinyl sash windows, and a new gable stoop. The house appears on  
Ca. 1913 the 1913 Sanborn Map. [1913 SM]  
NC Shed ca. 1960. Two-story, gabled shed with vinyl siding.
- 610 Fisher St. **House.** 1-story Craftsman-style house with a side-gabled roof that engages the front  
C porch, a front shed dormer, 4-over-1 sash windows, and vinyl siding. A 2-story house  
Ca. 1924 stood on the lot on the 1913 Sanborn Map. This house is present on the 1924 Sanborn  
Map. [1924 SM]
- 612 Fisher St. **Store.** Neighborhood corner store that is a small front-gabled 1-story building with  
NC-alt. asbestos wall shakes and exposed rafter tails. The building has lost its historic  
1930s appearance because the original storefront has been closed in. The store is now  
vacant.

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**600 block Fisher St., south side**

- 605 Fisher St. **House.** Side-gabled 1-story house with high ceilings, tall 4-over-4 sash windows, an  
C entrance with sidelights, and asbestos wall shakes. The shed porch has replacement  
Ca. 1910 posts. The house that appears on this lot on the 1913 Sanborn Map may be this house.  
[1913 SM]
- 607 Fisher St. **House.** Side-gabled 1-story house of Minimal Traditional style, with a front gable  
NC-age wing. The exterior has replacement materials, including brick and asbestos siding and  
1950s vinyl replacement windows, that have altered its historic appearance.
- 609 Fisher St. **House.** Much-altered 1-1/2-story side-gabled house of Minimal Traditional style,  
NC-age with a front gable wing, and replacement materials including asbestos shakes and T-  
1950s 111 siding.  
NC Shed. Ca. 1970. Shed-roofed shed with various types of siding.

**700 block Fisher St., north side**

- 700 Fisher St. **Charles Styron House.** Intact 1-story pyramidal cottage with plain siding, 2-over-2  
C sash windows, and an engaged wraparound porch with large boxed posts. The house  
ca. 1915 does not appear on the 1913 Sanborn Map, but is in place on the 1924 Sanborn Map.  
In 1920 Styron, foreman at a ship yard, lived here with his family. [1920 Census,  
1924 SM]  
NC Shed ca. 1980. Front-gable shed with artificial siding.
- 704 Fisher St. **House.** Small 1-story side-gable house with 2-over-2 sash windows, a hipped porch  
C with replacement boxed posts, and vinyl siding. A building of similar shape is shown  
Ca. 1920 on this lot on the 1913 Sanborn Map, labeled as a "grocery." This house is probably  
of later construction date.
- 706 Fisher St. **Martin Wade House.** 1-story, side-gable house with a hip-roofed porch, a rear  
C gabled ell, plain siding, and 6-over-6 sash windows. The house is shown on the 1913  
Ca. 1910 Sanborn Map. In 1920 it was occupied by Martin Wade, a "food fish" fisherman, and  
his family. [1913 SM, 1920 Census]

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- 708 Fisher St. **House.** 1-story, side-gable house with a hip-roofed porch, a rear gabled ell, asbestos  
NC-alt. wall shakes and replacement vinyl sash. The house was moved to this lot from  
ca. 1914 Beaufort in 1992 by Jerry Jones, who lives across the street. [interview]
- 710 Fisher St. **House.** Side-gable 1 ½-story Minimal Traditional-style house with a front gable wing  
NC-age and a porch, asbestos wall shakes, and 2-over-2 sash of the 1950s type.  
Ca. 1955 C Garage/workshop ca. 1955. Front-gable workshop with metal siding that is used as  
a carpentry shop.
- 712 Fisher St. **Capt. George Nelson House.** 1-story house that is a very intact example of the  
C "Morehead Special," with a pyramidal-hip roof, a wraparound porch, and a semi-  
ca. 1915 detached hipped kitchen accessible from the porch. Original features include plain  
siding, 2-over-2 sash windows, an original Queen Anne-style front door, and box  
porch posts. The house does not appear on the 1913 Sanborn Map, but is present on  
the 1924 Sanborn Map. Nelson, a merchant, lived here with his family in 1920. [1924  
SM, 1920 Census]  
NC Shed 1970s. Shed-roof shed with plywood siding.

**700 block Fisher St., south side**

- 703 Fisher St. **Daniel Bell House.** The 2-story Italianate-style I-House was moved from the corner  
C of Arendell and Seventh streets to this lot in the early 1950s. The house has a 2-story  
Ca. 1880 front porch and a 2-story polygonal bay window on the east side. The side gables are  
pedimented, and decorative brackets and rondels decorate the eaves. The entrance has  
a transom and sidelights, and the 4-over-4 sash extend to the floor of the first level of  
the porch. Alterations include some replaced window sash and vinyl siding. Daniel  
Bell had the house built on Arendell St. in the early 1880s. Bell operated a grain-  
grinding windmill on the shore in the late 1800s. The Odell family, current owners,  
reconstructed the 2-story porch. The original porch had turned posts and brackets, and  
the current porch has boxed posts. [*Yesterday and Today*, page 119.]  
C Shed ca. 1940. Side-gabled shed with 1/1 sash windows and vinyl siding.
- 705 Fisher St. **House.** One-story, side-gable house with gable end chimney, German siding, 4/4 sash  
C windows, and a wraparound porch with paneled posts. The house is present on the  
Ca. 1910 1913 Sanborn Map. [1913 SM]  
NC Shed 1980s. Prefabricated type front-gable shed with T-111 siding.

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NC Shed 1980s. Prefabricated type front-gable shed with T-111 siding.

707 Fisher St.  
C  
Ca. 1925

**Linwood Wade House.** Substantial 1 ½-story, side-gabled bungalow with an engaged porch, front and rear shed dormers, bracketed eaves with decorative exposed rafter tails, and Craftsman porch posts. Alterations include replacement vinyl sash and vinyl siding. The house is not present on the 1924 Sanborn Map. Linwood Wade lived here for many years. [interview]

NC Shed ca. 1970. Large front-gabled shed with vinyl siding and vinyl sash.

709 Fisher St.  
C  
Late 1940s

**House.** Front-gable 1-story house with paired 6-over-6 sash windows, asbestos wall shakes, and a gabled stoop with turned posts.

**800 block Fisher St., north side**

800 Fisher St.  
C  
Ca. 1895

**Edward F. Piner House.** Diminutive 2-story I-House possibly built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, as evidenced by its 9-over-6 sash windows, a 19<sup>th</sup> century sash configuration. The original hip-roofed porch has decorative Victorian trim of chamfered posts, lacy sawnwork brackets, and a spindle cornice. Edward F. Piner lived here with his family in 1920. [1920 Census, 1924 SM]

NC Shed ca. 1990. Side-gabled shed with vinyl siding and trim.

802 Fisher St.  
NC-alt.  
1893, ca. 1925

**Banister Piner House.** Side-gable 1-story bungalow, with an engaged front porch. Banister M. Piner purchased this lot for \$48 in 1892 and built the house soon afterward. Apparently the house was thoroughly remodeled about 1925, when it reached its present form. The exterior is now covered in vinyl, and has vinyl sash windows, thus its historic appearance has been greatly altered. [CCHS file]

NC Shed ca. 1990. Front-gabled shed covered in vinyl.

804 Fisher St.  
NC-alt.  
Ca. 1900

**Dan Ward House.** 2-story I-House with a 2-story rear ell and a 2-story front porch. Both the first and second story entrances have sidelights. Vinyl siding and replacement sashes and porch posts have greatly altered its historic appearance. The house is shown on the 1924 Sanborn Map. According to tradition, the house was moved about 1900 from Shackleford Banks to this lot. The second story was added, apparently soon after the move. On the interior, the first story has an extremely low ceiling. [interview, 1924 SM]



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NC Rental House ca. 1965. Side-gable 1-story house with aluminum siding.

806-808 Fisher St.  
C  
1921

**Freeman's Upholstery Shop.** The front-gabled, 1-story frame building with a false front contains 2 storefronts, each with a double wooden door flanked by 1-over-1 sash windows. It was built for David Freeman, who at various times did blacksmithing, undertaking, and upholstery here. It is now an upholstery shop, and has a flat-roofed concrete block addition on the west side.

NC Garage ca. 1970. Front-gable 2-car garage with T-111 siding.

810 Fisher St.  
C  
Ca. 1857

**Elijah M. Dudley House.** 2-story hip-roofed house with Greek Revival proportions and details including plain siding, corner pilasters, boxed eaves, and a stuccoed gable end brick chimney. In the center of the facade at both stories is an entrance with a transom and sidelights. The present double porch with turned posts originally continued across the facade at both levels. The upper porch has been altered by the removal of the center bay. The house has extensive rear and side additions and replacement window sash. According to tradition, the house was built for the Elijah M. Dudley family about 1857, and was used as a hospital during the Civil War. The Klein family owned the house later. David A. Freeman, an undertaker, and family lived here from 1920 until the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. [*Yesterday and Today*, page 118; 1920 Census, CCHS plaque]

NC Shed ca. 1970. Front-gable shed with artificial siding.

812 Fisher St.  
C  
1940s

**House.** Front-gable 1-story Craftsman-style house with 6-over-6 sash windows, asbestos wall shakes, and a shallow side bay window. The hipped porch has been enclosed with 6/6 sash windows.

NC Garage/Apartment ca. 1970. Two-car concrete block garage with a frame second story apartment, with a front deck and vinyl siding.

**1000 block Fisher St., north side**

1004 Fisher St.  
NC-alt.  
Ca. 1915

**Elijah W. Guthrie House.** This 2-story I-House, the largest house in the block, contains some original 4-over-4 sash. Its integrity has been diminished by replacement porch posts, asbestos wall shakes, and many replacement window sashes. Guthrie, a house carpenter, lived here with his family in 1920. [1920 Census, 1924 SM]

NC Shed ca. 1970. Side-gable shed with 6/6 sash windows and artificial siding.

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- 1006 Fisher St. **House.** Small side-gable 1-story house with 6-over-6 sash windows, a shed porch  
C with replacement posts, and aluminum siding. The house does not appear on the 1924  
Ca. 1930 Sanborn Map.  
C Shed ca. 1940. Small gabled building of unusual height, with flush horizontal  
sheathing.
- 1008 Fisher St. **Elijah L. Mitchell House.** One-story side-gable house that has lost its architectural  
NC-alt. integrity through the replacement of the windows, the porch posts, and the application  
Ca. 1915 of aluminum siding. Mitchell, a house carpenter, lived here with his family in 1920.  
[1920 Census, 1924 SM]  
C Garage ca. 1940. Front-gable garage with plain siding.
- 1010 Fisher St. **House.** One of a pair of small front-gabled houses probably built as rental houses.  
C Both have 2-over-2 window sashes and hip-roofed porches. Replacement boxed posts  
Late 1920s support the porch. The house is not shown on the 1924 Sanborn Map.
- 1012 Fisher St. **House.** One of a pair of small front-gabled houses probably built as rental houses.  
C Both have 2-over-2 window sashes and a hipped-roof porch. Original chamfered  
1920s posts support the porch. The house is not shown on the 1924 Sanborn Map.
- 1014 Fisher St. **Peter Block Store.** Small corner grocery store of front-gable form, with metal wall  
NC-alt. sheathing and exposed rafter tails. The storefront has a double batten door flanked by  
1930s large windows that are now covered up. A wooden awning shelters the front. Peter  
Block, a Greek immigrant, operated the store for a number of years, apparently  
beginning in the 1930s. It is located across the street from the Morehead City Public  
School, and many of his customers were school children. It does not appear on the  
1924 Sanborn Map. The store is now closed.

**1000 block Fisher St., south side**

- 1005 Fisher St. **House.** Small 1950s cottage with L-plan, 6-over-6 sash windows, a front multi-paned  
NC-age picture window, and a front porch. The house has recently been placed on a high  
Post-1952 foundation and is under reconstruction.

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1007 Fisher St. **House.** Side-gable 1-story house that retains its plain siding, early boxed porch posts,  
C and wide boxed eave returns. The house is shown on the 1924 Sanborn Map. [1924  
Ca. 1915 SM]

1009 Fisher St. **House.** 1-story front-gable house of brick veneer construction, with 6-over-6 sash  
NC-age windows and an engaged porch. Board-and-batten siding is beneath the porch. The  
Post-1952 fluted classical columns of the front and side porches may have been salvaged from  
an older building.

N. 6<sup>th</sup> St., east side

104 N. 6<sup>th</sup> St. **Bennett House.** 1-story tri-gable house with replacement exterior fabric, including  
NC-alt. the sash, the siding, and the porch. A porte cochere was added ca. 1960 to the south  
1906 side. The house is present on the 1908 Sanborn Map. According to a homemade  
plaque, this house was built in 1906, perhaps by the Bennett family. [1908 SM]

106 N. 6<sup>th</sup> St. **Jimmy Long House.** Foursquare house with 2-over-2 sash windows and a  
C Craftsman-style front porch. The house has vinyl siding, vinyl trim, and a vinyl  
Ca. 1913 covering over the upper wooden porch posts, but it retains its overall form, the brick  
porch piers, and original windows. The house appears on the 1913 Sanborn Map.  
Jimmy Long, a prominent local Democratic politician, lived here for many years.  
[1913 SM]

C Carriage House ca. 1925. 2-story side-gabled carriage house stands at the rear,  
accessible from the alley. It retains exposed rafter tails, German siding, batten doors,  
and batten shutters. An upper opening facing the alley contains a wooden hoist for  
loading goods into the upper floor. This is the only carriage house that survives in  
Morehead City. It does not appear on the 1924 Sanborn Map.

204 N. 6<sup>th</sup> St. **House.** Architecturally imposing 2-story I-House with a center cross-gable decorated  
C with a Queen Anne-style sash and triangular moldings. Other original features are  
ca. 1905 German siding, 2-over-2 sash windows, bracketed eaves with eave returns, and a  
hipped porch with replacement Craftsman brick piers supporting double and tripled  
wooden posts. The turned railing is also a Craftsman era replacement. The house  
appears on the 1908 Sanborn Map. [1908 SM]

206 N. 6<sup>th</sup> St. **House.** Imposing 2-story I-House of nearly identical construction to 204 N. 6<sup>th</sup> St.,  
C but the hip porch retains its original Doric columns with thick scrolled brackets and a

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ca. 1905 but the hip porch retains its original Doric columns with thick scrolled brackets and a turned railing. The house retains original 2-over-2 sash windows, but its walls have recently been covered with cementitious concrete siding. The house appears on the 1908 Sanborn Map. [1908 SM]  
NC Garage ca. 1960. Front-gabled garage recently resided with cementitious siding.

208 N. 6<sup>th</sup> St.  
NC-alt.  
ca. 1905 **Harvey Hamilton House.** Imposing 2-story I-House of nearly identical construction to 204 and 206 N. 6<sup>th</sup> St., but unfortunate renovations have compromised its architectural integrity. Some 6-over-6 sash windows remain, but most are replacement vinyl sash. Vinyl siding conceals all of the original trim. The front porch has been enclosed as living space, with vinyl sash and siding. The house appears on the 1908 Sanborn Map. Hamilton, a wholesale merchant, lived here with his family in 1920. [1908 SM, 1920 Census]  
C Shed ca. 1920. Side-gabled shed with 4/4 sash windows and some casement windows and asbestos wall shakes.

N. 6<sup>th</sup> St., west side

207 N. 6<sup>th</sup> St.  
C  
ca. 1906 **Willis Fulcher House.** Among the original features of this 2-story I-House are interior end chimneys, 4-over-4 sash windows, eave returns, some original plain siding, and a 2-pane transom over the front door. The original porch has been removed. Walls are now covered with asbestos shakes. Casement windows have been added beside the front door. The house appears on the 1908 Sanborn Map. Fulcher, a house carpenter, lived here with his family in 1920. [1908 SM, 1920 Census]

209 N. 6<sup>th</sup> St.  
C  
ca. 1900 **Joseph Fulcher House.** 2-story side-hall plan house with numerous original features including a pedimented front gable with sawtooth wood shakes and a louvered vent, a bracketed cornice, 2-over-2 sash windows, and a wraparound 1-story porch with turned posts and a matching bracketed cornice. Asbestos shakes cover the walls. The porch is now enclosed with lattice. The house appears on the 1908 Sanborn Map, but may have been built as early as the 1890s. Fulcher, a fisherman, lived here with his family in 1920. [1908 SM, 1920 Census]  
NC Shed ca. 1965. Shed-roofed shed with vertical sheathing.

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N. 7<sup>th</sup> St., east side

- 104 N. 7<sup>th</sup> St.      **Vacant Lot**
- 108 N. 7<sup>th</sup> St.  
C  
ca. 1906      **House (former Bell & James Funeral Home).** This 2-story gable-and-wing type house is one of the finest examples of the Queen Anne style in town. Original features include 2-over-2 sash windows, a front door with transom and sidelights, and a porch with turned posts, turned balustrade, and sawnwork brackets that resemble quarter-wheels. The corner of the porch is bowed. The house appears on the 1908 Sanborn Map. For many years this was Bell & James Funeral Home. [interview, 1908 SM]  
NC Shed ca. 1985. Prefab shed with gambrel roof and T-111 siding.
- 208 N. 7<sup>th</sup> St.  
C  
Late 1920s      **House.** One-story side-gable house with 2-over-2 sash windows, a hip porch with turned posts, and asbestos wall shakes. The house does not appear on the 1924 Sanborn Map.  
NC Shed ca. 1970. Side-gable shed with plywood siding.  
NC Carport ca. 1980. Front-gable carport of wood construction.  
NC Garage ca. 1990. Side-gabled garage with T-111 siding. This occupies the lot to the rear, with a street number of 611 Fisher St.
- 302 N. 7<sup>th</sup> St.  
NC-age  
Ca. 1960      **House.** Low hip-roofed concrete block house with entrance stoop with cast-iron post and replacement vinyl windows.
- 304 N. 7<sup>th</sup> St.  
C  
Ca. 1920      **House.** One-story side-gable house with 6-over-6 sash windows, a hip porch with replacement posts, and a high foundation. Asbestos shakes cover the walls. It appears on the 1924 Sanborn Map. It was recently raised on a high foundation to avoid flooding by Calico Creek. [1924 SM]
- 306 N. 7<sup>th</sup> St.  
NC-alt.  
ca. 1930      **House.** 1-story Craftsman-era side-gable house with replacement 1950s era 2-over-2 sash windows and a hipped porch. The replacement windows, vinyl siding, and replacement porch posts damage its architectural integrity. This house does not appear on the 1924 Sanborn Map.  
NC Shed ca. 1960. Front-gable concrete block shed.

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308 N. 7<sup>th</sup> St.  
C  
Ca. 1915      **Henry Mizell House.** This 1-story side-gable house retains plain siding, 2-over-2 sash windows, and a hip porch with turned posts. In 1920 sea food fisherman Henry Mizell lived here with his family. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn Map It was recently raised on a high foundation to avoid flooding by Calico Creek. [1920 Census, 1924 SM]

**N. 7<sup>th</sup> St., west side**

109 N. 7<sup>th</sup> St.  
C  
ca. 1907      **Wallace-Taylor House.** The 2-story house of transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival design is remarkably unaltered. It features a hip roof, a front center gable with a bull's eye window, cornice brackets, eave returns, and a double entrance door with a transom. Large 1-over-1 sash windows illuminate the house, with a wide tripartite window in the upper facade. The south side has a bay window, and both sides have cross-gables with decorative molding. The wraparound porch has original classical columns, a turned balustrade, and a bracketed cornice. Notable Morehead citizen Charles Wallace had this house built. In 1918 he gave the house as a wedding gift to his daughter Grace and her husband Joseph Clarence Taylor. The Taylors owned the property until 1952. [Joan Allen, "Twelve Historic Carteret County Homes"; 1908 SM]  
NC Shed ca. 1980. Front-gable shed with plain siding.

207 N. 7<sup>th</sup> St.  
C  
Ca. 1952      **Duplex.** Built as a duplex, the side-gable 1-story building has asbestos wall shakes, 6-over-6 sash windows, and two gabled entrance stoops.

209 N. 7<sup>th</sup> St.  
C  
ca. 1906      **Ann E. Nelson House.** 2-story I-House with interior end chimneys, eave returns, and 2-over-2 sash windows. The 2-story front porch is apparently original, and has chamfered posts, also apparently original, on the first story, along with a plain railing. Asbestos shakes cover the walls. The upper porch is concealed by latticework and plastic insulation. The house is present on the 1908 Sanborn Map. In 1920 Ann E. Nelson lived here with her family. [1908 SM, 1920 Census]  
NC Rental House ca. 1960. Side-gable 1-story concrete block rental house with 2/2 sash of the 1950s type. This stands in the side yard.

305 N. 7<sup>th</sup> St.  
NC-alt.      **House.** 1-story side-gable house that has lost its architectural integrity through the replacement of the sash windows, the porch posts, and installation of vinyl siding.

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- ca. 1915            The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn Map.  
                         NC Shed ca. 1960. Side-gable concrete block shed.
- 307 N. 7<sup>th</sup> St.    **House.** The 1-story side-gable house retains plain siding, 4-over-4 sash windows, and  
C                    a hip roof with chamfered posts. The porch railing is a replacement. It has recently  
ca. 1910            been raised on a high foundation to protect it from flooding by Calico Creek. The  
                         house appears on the 1924 Sanborn Map. [1924 SM]  
                         NC Shed ca. 1960. Front-gable shed with T-111 siding and an open side shed.
- 309 N. 7<sup>th</sup> St.    **House.** This 1-story gable-and-wing house retains 2-over-2 sash windows and a  
C                    partial-facade porch with original turned posts. Walls are covered with vinyl siding. It  
ca. 1915            appears on the 1924 Sanborn Map. [1924 SM]

**N. 8<sup>th</sup> St., east side**

- 204 N. 8<sup>th</sup> St.    **Sarah F. Dennis House.** The substantial 1-story, side-gable house has gable end  
C                    raking cornices with eave returns, interior end chimneys, plain siding, 6-over-6 sash  
ca. 1859, 1911    windows, and a door with a 2-pane transom. The hip porch has turned posts and a  
                         turned railing. The house was built for Sarah F. Dennis on lot 7 next door after she  
                         purchased the lot from the Shepards Point Land Co. in 1858. After her death in 1911  
                         it was moved to its present site. [CCHS file; "Twelve Historic Carteret County  
                         Homes".]
- 206 N. 8<sup>th</sup> St.    **Wade-Springle House.** The 1-story side-gable house has interior end chimneys,  
C                    plain siding, and a wide engaged porch with heavy boxed posts. The door has original  
Ca. 1910            sidelights. Sash windows are replacement vinyl ones. The porch is unusual because of  
                         its configuration, a wide porch engaged by a shallow-pitched roof. The house does  
                         not appear on the 1908 Sanborn Map, and is present on the 1913 Sanborn Map.  
                         Robert Wade, publisher of the weekly paper *The Coaster*, lived here with his family  
                         in 1920. [1920 Census, CCHS plaque, 1913 SM]  
                         C Shed ca. 1910. Side-gable shed with some vertical siding and some plain siding,  
                         and 6/6 sash windows. This may have functioned as a detached kitchen.

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- 208 N. 8<sup>th</sup> St.  
C  
Ca. 1910
- Willis-Wade House.** Intact, significant 2-story hip-roofed house with plain siding, Other original features are 1-over-1 sash windows, interior end chimneys, and a 2-story Classical-style porch with boxed posts and a plain railing. A polygonal bay window occupies the 1<sup>st</sup> level of the facade. Martin Willis purchased this lot from the Shepard's Point Land Company in 1887, and built the house before 1912, when his estate sold it to Orlando B. Wade, a foreman at Wallace Fisheries.[Carteret Co. DB OO 492; DB 14, 23; 1920 Census]  
C Shed ca. 1915. Front-gable board-and-batten shed with 6/6 sash windows.
- 306 N. 8<sup>th</sup> St.  
NC-age  
Post-1952
- House.** Small 1-story side-gable house with asbestos wall shakes and 2-over-2 sash windows of the 1950s type.
- 308 N. 8<sup>th</sup> St.  
C  
ca. 1915
- House.** Small 1-story side-gable house with 2-over-2 sash windows and a hip porch with boxed posts. Artificial siding covers the walls. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn Map. [1924 SM]
- 404 N. 8<sup>th</sup> St.  
C  
Ca. 1930
- House.** Small side-gable 1-story house with 2-over-2 sash windows and asbestos wall shakes. It appears to face east, toward the rear of the lot. The placement of the shed on the west side also bolsters this theory. The house is not present on the 1924 Sanborn Map.  
NC Shed 1960s. Side-gable shed with artificial siding, set quite close to the house.
- 406 N. 8<sup>th</sup> St.  
C  
Ca. 1915
- House.** 1-story pyramidal cottage with a hipped porch with turned posts. Although sash windows are replacements and vinyl siding covers the walls, the house largely retains its architectural character. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn Map. [1924 SM]  
C Garage ca. 1940. Side-gable 2-car garage with exposed rafter tails and plywood siding.
- N. 8<sup>th</sup> St., west side**
- 207 N. 8<sup>th</sup> St.  
NC-age  
Ca. 1960
- House.** 1-story side-gable concrete block house with 6/6 sash windows, and a corner recessed porch with solid masonry posts and a decorative concrete block railing. The house design is reminiscent of vacation houses built in Florida in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.



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NC Shed 1960s. Front-gable shed with plywood siding.

209 N. 8<sup>th</sup> St.  
NC-alt.  
ca. 1900

**House.** Hip-roofed 2-story I-House with a 2-story porch. All historic exterior fabric is concealed by vinyl siding. Windows are vinyl sash. The vernacular sawnwork porch brackets may be recent additions. The earliest Sanborn Map that includes this location, the 1924 Sanborn Map, shows the house. [1924 SM]  
NC Shed ca. 1980. Side-gable shed with vinyl siding and trim.

307 N. 8<sup>th</sup> St.  
C  
Ca. 1910

**House.** 1-story side-gable house with German siding and a hipped porch. Latticework and plastic insulation conceal the facade door and windows.

405 N. 8<sup>th</sup> St.  
C  
Ca. 1910

**House.** Intact 1-story side-gable house that retains plain siding, 2-over-2 sash windows, and a hipped porch with boxed posts.  
C Garage/Shed 1930s. Front-gable garage, covered with metal sheathing, with rear addition with horizontal siding. The long length and its location on Calico Creek may indicate that it functioned as a boat shed.

**N. 9<sup>th</sup> St., east side**

104 N. 9<sup>th</sup> St.  
C  
ca. 1890

**Dave Battle Webb House.** 2-story I-House with exterior gable end brick chimneys, a 2-story front porch with entrances with sidelights at both levels, and a 3-pane transom over the first story front door. Vinyl covers the walls, trim, and porch posts. The house was built between 1885 and 1893 by T. D. Webb for speculation. In the 1930s his grandson Dave Battle Webb purchased the house. It is now occupied by his daughter. [interview, 1885, 1893 SM]  
C Garage ca. 1950. Concrete block garage and tool shed with a hipped roof and exposed rafter tails.

106 N. 9<sup>th</sup> St.  
C  
Ca. 1886

**Marion S. and Sadie Webb House.** The general 2-story form of the house, with plain siding, paneled corner posts, large decorative eave brackets, and original 6-over-6 window sash, is of transitional Greek Revival-Italianate design. The hip roof has an unusual concave shape not seen in any other house in Morehead City. The windows of the south side have decorative corner blocks. Asbestos wall shakes cover the walls. 3 front doors now lead to separate apartments in the house. At the rear is a sizeable 2-story ell addition. The house was probably built for Silas Webb's son

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Marion S. Webb (1861-1917) and his wife Sarah (Sadie), who lived here for many years. It does not appear on the 1885 Sanborn Map, but is in place on the 1893 Sanborn Map. [interview, 1893 SM]

108 N. 9<sup>th</sup> St.  
C  
Ca. 1886

**Charlie Webb House.** The 2-story I-House, of vernacular Italianate style, is well-preserved, with plain siding, eave returns, 6-over-6 sash, and a 2-story porch with chamfered posts and the original sawnwork balustrade on the upper level. The main entrance has a transom and sidelights. Marion S. Webb, one of four sons of Silas Webb, purchased lot 9, where the house is located, in 1886 from the Shepards Point Land Co. His brother Charlie Webb, who ran an insurance business on Arendell St., lived here for many years. [Carteret Co. DB NN 368:1886]  
C Shed ca. 1920. Side-gable shed with vertical flush sheathing, in poor condition.

**N. 9<sup>th</sup> St., west side**

205 N. 9<sup>th</sup> St.  
NC-alt.  
Ca. 1906

**Giddens-Moore House.** The much-altered Victorian 2-story gable-and-wing house has wide gable eave returns, asbestos wall shakes, replacement sash windows, and the original 2-story porch has been enclosed. Sanborn Maps document that the house was built between 1904 and 1908. J. Frank Giddens, proprietor of a jewelry shop, lived here with his family in 1920. Louise Moore has owned and resided here since 1944. [1908 SM, 1920 Census, Floyd Chadwick interview, Louise Moore interview]  
NC Garage ca. 1955. Front-gable concrete block garage with east side frame addition.

**N. 10<sup>th</sup> St., east side**

104 N. 10<sup>th</sup> St.  
C  
Ca. 1915

**John Harker House.** Tri-gable 1-story house that retains original plain siding, 2-over-2 window sash, sawtooth shakes and an arched louver in the front cross-gable, and a hip-roof porch with turned posts and a turned railing. Harker, merchant at a market and cafe, lived here with his family in 1920. [1920 Census, 1924 SM]

106 N. 10<sup>th</sup> St.  
C  
Ca. 1920

**House.** Craftsman-style side-gable 1 ½-story house with a gable dormer, 2-over-2 window sash, and a hip-roof porch with Craftsman posts. The plaque on the house states: "The Methodist Parsonage ca. 1905." Sanborn Maps document a construction date between 1913 and 1924. [1924 SM]

**N. 10<sup>th</sup> St., west side**

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- 107 N. 10<sup>th</sup> St. **Hotel (James W. Willis, owner).** 2-story hotel with a hip roof, German siding, and a  
C hip-roof porch with large boxed posts. The large 2-story rear ell is apparently  
Ca. 1920 original. The building, labeled "boarding house," first appears on the 1924 Sanborn  
Map. It was not present on the 1913 Sanborn Map. In 1920 James W. Willis lived  
here with his family and ran the hotel. It is now an apartment house. [1920 Census,  
1924 SM]
- 205 N. 10<sup>th</sup> St. **House.** Intact side-gable 1 ½-story bungalow with engaged front porch, original 4-  
C over-1 window sash, plain siding, a gable dormer, decorative exposed rafter tails, and  
Late 1920s original Craftsman porch posts and railing. The house does not appear on the 1924  
Sanborn Map.
- 207 N. 10<sup>th</sup> St. **House.** One-story side-gable house with original 6-over-6 window sash and a hip-  
C roofed porch. Alterations include replacement porch posts and aluminum siding. The  
Ca. 1915 house appears on the first Sanborn Map of this area, in 1924. [1924 SM]  
NC Garage 1950s. Side-gable concrete block 1-story garage.
- 209 N. 10<sup>th</sup> St. **House.** The 2-story Victorian gable-and-wing house has 6-over-6 and 4-over-4  
C window sash and a 1-story wraparound porch. The porch posts are replacements, and  
ca. 1900 vinyl siding covers the entire exterior. The house appears on the first Sanborn Map of  
this area, in 1924. [1924 SM]  
C Garage/Apartment 1940s. 2-story garage with asbestos wall shakes. The apartment  
area on the second floor has 4-pane casement windows.

N. 11<sup>th</sup> St., east side

- 108 N. 11<sup>th</sup> St. **Long-Williams House.** 2-story front-gabled house with plain siding, 2-over-2  
C window sash, a central chimney, a high brick pier foundation, and an original south  
ca. 1910 side wing. The original entrance was apparently moved from the street façade to the  
south side when the wide, wraparound porch was added after 1925. The 1913  
Sanborn Map, the first to map this block, shows a porch across the gabled facade and  
a smaller south side ell. William W. Long, a sawmill carpenter, lived here with his  
family in 1920. The Williams family owned the house and lived here until recently.  
[1913 SM, 1920 Census, interview]

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204 N. 11<sup>th</sup> St.  
C  
Ca. 1920  
**House.** 1-story pyramidal cottage with original plain siding, some original 2-over-2 window sash, and a hipped-roof porch with turned posts. One of the two original Queen Anne-style front doors is still in place. The Sanborn Maps document its construction between 1913 and 1924 as a duplex, but it is now a single-family house. [1924 SM]

206 N. 11<sup>th</sup> St.  
C  
ca. 1920  
**Winfield Salter House.** 1-story side-gable house with asbestos wall shakes, 6/6 sash windows, and a hipped-roof porch with replacement posts. The Sanborn Maps document its construction between 1913 and 1924. Salter, a house carpenter, lived here with his family in 1920. [1920 Census, 1924 SM]  
NC Shed ca. 1980. Side-gabled prefabricated shed with T-111 siding.

208 N. 11<sup>th</sup> St.  
C  
1930s  
**Underwood's Store.** 2-story front-gable store with a false front, 3-over-1 Craftsman window sash, some original German siding, and a 1-story wing to the south that also has a false front. The building now serves as a dwelling. Underwood's Store, a white-owned grocery, operated here for many years. The 1924 Sanborn Map shows a different building on this lot. [interviews]  
C Garage 1940s. Front-gable garage with metal siding and a side tool shed.

**N. 12<sup>th</sup> St., west side**

105 N. 12<sup>th</sup> St.  
NC-alt.  
Ca. 1903  
**Rev. Jacob S. Bell House.** 2-story I-House with interior end chimneys, an entrance with sidelights, and a hip-roof 1-story porch. Alterations include replacement window sash, porch posts, and siding. Rev. Jacob S. Bell, pastor of St. Stephen's African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church from 1903-1909, apparently had this house built. In 1920 Anthony and Susie Worthington, teachers at the "colored school" located nearby in the 1100 block of Bridges St., lived here. Rev. Bell's daughter married a Yelverton, and Yelverton descendants still own the house. [1920 Census; *Pictorial Review of Morehead City*, 167; interview with Mrs. Edith Brown]  
NC Annex 1960s. Side-gable 1-story concrete block building with 1-over-1 sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and a shed front porch.

107 N. 12<sup>th</sup> St.  
C  
1904, ca. 1877  
**St. Stephens AME Zion Church.** The 1904 Gothic Revival-style sanctuary has twin corner towers framing a pedimented quatrastyle portico with boxed posts. Gothic-arched colored glass windows extend five bays deep on the sides and also illuminate the corner towers. The 6-over-4 sash windows on the side elevations have pointed-

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arch top sashes. The paired 6-over-6 sash in the front base of the towers have shared pointed arch transoms. All windows have colored glass panes. Vinyl covers the walls and trim. Originally, the church had a center steeple. The church apparently reached its current appearance by the 1930s.

Turner's Chapel, an older building that is now attached to the rear of the church, is said to have been built ca. 1877. It is a small front-gable building that resembles a house, with a recessed front porch. Replacement window sash and a complete covering of vinyl have somewhat altered its character. The building serves as the parsonage. The Rev. S. I. Turner established Turner's Chapel with twelve members in 1877 at Carolina City, a Federal army camp nearby. The chapel was moved to its current site when the new sanctuary was constructed in 1904. This is the oldest African American congregation and the oldest African American church building in Morehead City. [*Pictorial Review of Morehead City*, 154; Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina*, 219; CCHS file, interview with Mrs. Edith Brown.]

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**Statement of Significance**

The Morehead City Historic District, an approximately fourteen-block area located between North Fifth Street, Arendell Street, North Twelfth Street and Calico Creek, contains a significant collection of historic buildings dating from the late 1850s to 1952. Morehead City, established in 1857 on the shore of Bogue Sound in Carteret County as the terminus of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad and named for the railroad's president, former Governor John Motley Morehead, was North Carolina's first coastal railroad resort. Included among the 147 primary buildings in the district are ninety-one predominantly frame one and two-story historic houses, four early twentieth-century commercial buildings, three corner grocery stores, five historic churches of white and African American congregations, and the 1929-1930 Charles S. Wallace Graded School.

The Morehead City Historic District has statewide significance under Criterion A in community development and planning and social history as one of the most important coastal resorts and fisheries towns in North Carolina from the late nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries. From the 1880s to the 1930s North Carolina's social and political elite rode the railroad to Morehead City's Atlantic Hotel (now demolished) for the summer season, making it the "summer capital of North Carolina." By 1900 Morehead City and its neighboring city of Beaufort had become the second most important fisheries center in the United States, and the largest in North Carolina. Many of district's buildings were the homes of families who worked at the hotel, or in such fisheries occupations as fishermen, boatmen, shipyard workers, boat carpenters, and owners and workers in the canning factories and menhaden fishmeal plants in the vicinity.

The district has local significance under Criterion C for a rich collection of vernacular and popular-style architecture that reflects its railroad and coastal heritage, including both vernacular frame houses built in the second half of the nineteenth century, and twentieth century popular Queen Anne, bungalow, Craftsman, and Minimal Traditional-style houses. Three houses from Morehead City's late 1850s founding era stand in the Eighth to Tenth street area of initial development. The best preserved, the Elijah Dudley House, 810 Fisher Street, is a vernacular Greek Revival-style two-story house. The larger houses in the district were built for the merchant class along Arendell, Bridges, and the connecting streets. These are vernacular two-story I-Houses, some with simple late Greek Revival and Italianate style trim. Many of these feature the two-story porch, known locally as a double piazza, that reflects the town's coastal heritage. The finest Queen Anne-style house is the Headen-Norris House, 806 Arendell Street, built in 1905 with exuberant porches, a turreted balcony, and a wealth of detailed ornament. Two houses on Fisher Street, built about 1915, are examples of the "Morehead Special," a unique variation of the pyramidal cottage house type found nowhere else in North Carolina. The porches of these houses wrap around the side elevation to a corner kitchen capped by a pyramidal roof. A number of handsome

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bungalows stand in the district, particularly the George W. Dill House, 1104 Arendell Street, and the Freeman family bungalows at 601 and 704 Bridges Street. The smaller one-story frame houses of fishermen and tradesmen stand along Fisher, Bay, and connecting streets on the north side of the district near Calico Creek.

Public and religious buildings are the major architectural and historic landmarks in the district. The Neoclassical Revival-style Wallace School, completed in 1930 at 1108 Bridges Street, is an educational landmark of monumental brick construction within the largely frame district. Another architecturally distinctive monument is the Gothic Revival-style brick sanctuary of Franklin Memorial Methodist Church, 1112 Arendell Street, built in 1923 for the congregation of fishing families that emigrated from the Outer Banks to Morehead City in the late nineteenth century. The 1952 Georgian Revival-style sanctuary of the First United Methodist Church, 900 Arendell Street, enriches the district with its gleaming marble façade and marble Corinthian portico. At the west end of the district stands St. Stephen's AME Zion Church, 107 North Twelfth Street. The frame twin-towered sanctuary, built in 1904 by the town's oldest African American congregation, is the oldest African American church building in Morehead City and a significant vernacular rendition of the Gothic Revival style.

### **Historical Background**

Morehead City, North Carolina's first coastal railroad town, was founded as the terminus of the state's first east-west railroad, the North Carolina Railroad Company. In the Saunders Bill, passed in 1852, the North Carolina Legislature authorized construction of the ninety-six mile eastern section, known as the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, from Goldsboro to Beaufort Harbor, in Carteret County. The new rail line was the first whose Atlantic Ocean terminus was located in North Carolina. Earlier railroads terminated at Virginia and South Carolina ports, thereby siphoning profits out of North Carolina. The new North Carolina Railroad would allow the shipping of finished goods and raw materials between the industrializing piedmont and the coast. Former governor John Motley Morehead of Greensboro was president of the new enterprise. In 1853 Morehead and Silas Webb of Goldsboro visited the area to study Beaufort Harbor, formed by the mouth of the Newport River at Bogue Sound. Across Calico Creek and the Newport River to the east lay Beaufort, the seat of Carteret County, established in 1713. A short distance south across Bogue Sound lies the barrier island of Bogue Banks, whose central section directly south of Morehead City is now known as Atlantic Beach. At its eastern tip, Fort Macon has guarded Beaufort Inlet, the deep water channel between Bogue Banks and Shackleford Banks, since the 1830s.<sup>2</sup> **(Fig. 1: map of Morehead City and Beaufort area)**

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<sup>2</sup> Lefler and Newsome, *North Carolina: The History of a Southern State*, 349, 361; *A Pictorial Review of Morehead City*, 1-16.

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The peninsula west of the Newport River, where the new town would be located, was at this time the farm of the Arendell family and was known as Shepard's Point. The land was originally granted by the state to John Shackelford in the early 1700s, then owned in succession by David Shephard, William Shepard, and William Fisher. At Fisher's death in 1822 the land was divided among his descendants. His daughter Sarah Fisher and her husband Bridges Arendell (1782-1850), lived in a farmhouse on the peninsula. Arendell and his sons owned most of Shepard's Point. Impressed by the possibilities of the Arendell land, Morehead purchased an interest in 600 acres of Shepard's Point property in 1853. He later purchased the tract outright for \$2,133 from the Arendell family.<sup>3</sup>

The Shepard's Point land is a sandy peninsula six blocks wide between Bogue Sound on the south and Calico Creek on the north. It tapers to a point at the eastern tip, the mouth of the Newport River. Calico Creek originates as marshland at Twenty-first Street. The land rises only a few feet above sea level. Morehead City has a harsh climate, with a salty atmosphere that causes mildew and rust, and has been frequently devastated by hurricanes. Clumps of large live oak trees, remnants of the native live oak forest that covered the peninsula, are the most prominent landscape features today. Other tree species that flourish are pines, magnolias, and wax myrtles, but deciduous trees are generally unable to survive the frequent storms that blow salt spray in from the sound.

Construction began on the railroad in 1856 from both Morehead City and Goldsboro and proceeded toward the middle. When it became clear in 1857 that Shepard's Point would be the terminus of the new railroad, John M. Morehead, Dr. M. F. Arendell, Bridges Arendell Jr., and Peter G. Evans organized the Shepard's Point Land Company and platted the new town of Morehead City. The new Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad connected at Goldsboro with the North Carolina Railroad that had been completed in 1856 from Goldsboro to Charlotte. In 1857 Morehead wrote a glowing description of the new town to attract inhabitants:

"Situated on a beautiful neck of land or dry plain, almost entirely surrounded by salt water; its climate salubrious; its sea breezes and sea bathing delightful; its drinking water good and its fine chalybeate spring, strongly impregnated with sulphur, will make it a pleasant watering place.... It will be the first instance of an entire new city on the Atlantic Coast being brought into market at once; and capitalists may never have again such an opportunity for good investment for a great city must and will be built at this place."<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> *A Pictorial Review of Morehead City*, 1-16.

<sup>4</sup> *A Pictorial Review of Morehead City*, 17.



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The company laid out a grid-patterned town on the peninsula, with a 130-foot-wide thoroughfare through the center for the railroad, and blocks extending north and south from shore to shore. The main thoroughfare terminated at the Newport River at the eastern edge of the peninsula. Lots were 50 x 100 feet wide, with seven lots on each block face facing the east-west streets, and one lot on each north-south block face. Old-timers still refer to these side street lots as "wedge lots."<sup>5</sup> **(Fig. 2: Plan of Morehead City, 1857)** The town plan designed for the Shepard's Point Land Company was a standard layout for a new railroad town, with a broad main street bisected by the railroad tracks, and a grid pattern of streets creating gridded blocks like those built along rail lines throughout the United States. The one distinctive aspect of the city's street plan is the system of alleys that bisect each block. Two alleys run north-south through each block, connected by an east-west alley through the center in an "H" shape. The new town was named for its principal developer, Governor Morehead, and its east-west streets commemorated the early settlers and the town developers. The principal street was designated Arendell Street. North-south streets were designated First Street west to Twenty-fourth Street. The town plan is virtually unchanged.

The Shepard's Point Land Company held a public sale on November 11, 1857, selling sixty lots. A few buildings belonging to the Arendell family were the only buildings on the peninsula at this time. The town developed around Bridges Arendell Sr.'s rambling farmhouse that was located in the center of the 400 block of Bridges Street. The house burned in the 1940s.<sup>6</sup>

The first train arrived in Morehead City on June 7, 1858. The first agent and warehouse keeper was George W. Dill, whose office was at the freight wharf at the terminus at the mouth of the Newport River, approximately where the present Port Terminal is located.<sup>7</sup> At long last, the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad was complete from Morehead City to Goldsboro. Families could board a train at any stop on the line and travel to the coast. The rail connection spurred resort hotel construction. The Atlantic Hotel, built in 1859 in Beaufort, made that ancient port town the most popular destination. To reach Beaufort, guests from North Carolina and outside the state took the train to Morehead City, then boarded private sailboats for the water journey to Beaufort. The hotel was destroyed by a hurricane in 1879.<sup>8</sup> Morehead City's first important hotel, built in 1860, was Macon House, a three-story hotel with triple porches on the south side of Arendell Street at Ninth Street.<sup>9</sup> Although Beaufort lacked the direct railroad connection, its long-standing position as a bustling port town and fishing center was enhanced by the construction of the railroad to Morehead City. Small freight and passenger vessels ferried fish,

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<sup>5</sup> Interview with Floyd Chadwick.

<sup>6</sup> *Pictorial Review of Morehead City*, 12.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.* Bridges Arendell Jr. was killed in a boiler explosion in 1870.

<sup>8</sup> Doughton, *The Atlantic Hotel in Beaufort*.

<sup>9</sup> *Pictorial Review of Morehead City*, 22-23.

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lumber, dry goods and other products, and people back and forth from the Morehead City depot to Beaufort.

Between 1857 and 1862 the new Morehead City settlement took shape. An 1862 engraving illustrates a thin row of one- and two-story frame buildings flanking the railroad tracks between Fourth and Tenth streets.<sup>10</sup> The tracks ran along the Bogue Sound shore from Eighth Street eastward, thus all permanent building in this section was north of the tracks. At the 1857 public sale, Elisha Grady purchased the first lot, lot 5, Square 80 on the north side of Bridges Street between Fifth and Sixth streets. (508 Bridges Street). About 1858 Peter Evans built a house on the south side of Arendell Street between Seventh and Eighth streets. Silas Webb moved here in 1858 from Goldsboro and built a house on the south side of Arendell Street at the corner of Tenth Street. He built a general store at the corner of Ninth and Evans streets.<sup>11</sup> Stationmaster George Dill completed a house in 1859 at 608 Bridges Street. All these houses have been demolished and their appearance is unknown. Until 1978 the ca. 1858 dwelling of Bridges Arendell Jr., a Greek Revival-style raised cottage, stood at 805 Bridges Street.<sup>12</sup> Its stylish appearance is known from documentary photographs. Three houses from the antebellum era stand in the historic district: Elijah M. Dudley House, 810 Fisher Street; Sarah Dennis House, 204 North Eighth Street; and James B. Arendell House, 804 Arendell Street. Due to later alterations, the Dudley House is the only one that retains its antebellum integrity. The vernacular Greek Revival-style two-story house has a hip roof, exterior-end chimneys, and side-lighted entrances on both stories, indicating the original presence of a two-story porch.

Morehead City's first census, taken in 1860, listed 316 inhabitants, of whom 197 were slaves and four were free blacks. Approximately fifty buildings stood at this time. Since it was a coastal railroad town, the residents were a cosmopolitan mixture of mechanics, craftsmen, merchants, and laborers, including a number from other states and from the British Isles, as well as a number of fishermen and mariners. When the town was incorporated in 1861, the future seemed bright. Bridges Arendell Jr. was elected mayor, with J. W. Collins, William H. Cunningham, and David Jones as the first town commissioners.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> The engraving, appeared in Harper's Magazine to illustrate the siege of Fort Macon by Federal troops during the Civil War. It is illustrated in *Pictorial History of Morehead City*.

<sup>11</sup> This site is now the parking lot for Harborview Towers, the former hospital.

<sup>12</sup> According to local tradition, the house was brought to Morehead from the West Indies. Actually, pegged frames were standard construction practice, and the custom of raising a house on a high brick foundation characterized well-built houses throughout Southern coastal regions in the nineteenth century. The house was demolished about 1978 for the expansion of Wachovia Bank's parking lot. Interview with Ray Hopper, Morehead City, December 2000.

<sup>13</sup> *Pictorial Review of Morehead City*, 25-28.

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The outbreak of the Civil War paralyzed activity along this section of the North Carolina coast and ended normal building activity in Morehead City. Federal troops occupied Morehead City on April 25, 1862 and took Fort Macon the next day. The area between Eighth and Tenth streets north of the railroad, in the heart of the Morehead City Historic District, is said to have been a fenced encampment where Federal soldiers who fell victim to a yellow fever epidemic in New Bern were sent to recover. Union soldiers occupied some of the town's existing structures as barracks, and used others as hospitals. Both the Elijah Dudley House and the James B. Arendell House in the historic district are said to have been used as hospitals. The earliest church building in Morehead City, the Methodist Church in the 400 block of Bridges Street, is said to have been used as a bakery. Among the buildings that burned during the war were the Methodist Church and the state-founded salt works located near the railroad freight wharf. To escape the turmoil of occupation, many of Morehead City's citizens fled inland. Residents such as George Dill and Silas Webb relocated their families west into Confederate territory. Dill moved his family to Louisburg. Silas Webb and his family moved to Chatham County, where he made shoes for Confederate soldiers during the war.<sup>14</sup>

After Federal troops left in 1865, residents returned to Morehead City and attempted to rebuild the economy. In 1865 Webb returned and resumed his shoe making and mercantile business. Dill returned as well. Ben D. Baker served as mayor and Jess Fulcher and Tom Fisher as policemen of Morehead City during the Reconstruction era.<sup>15</sup> The disruption and destruction caused by the Civil War had left Morehead City's economy, like that of towns throughout the state, moribund.

Carteret County emerged as the center of North Carolina's trade in fresh fish in the 1870s, spurred by the Atlantic and Eastern North Carolina Railroad terminal and by northern entrepreneurs such as George Ives of Connecticut, who moved to New Bern, North Carolina after the Civil War. In 1874 Ives established an oyster business in Beaufort, and by the later 1870s he had become the largest seafood dealer in Carteret County. Ives shipped large quantities of sea trout, bluefish, spot, mullet and other species on the railroad and by ship as far north as Boston. In 1880, nine fish processors in Beaufort and Morehead City were shipping two-to-three carloads of fish, particularly mullet, a week, totalling almost 900,000 pounds of fresh fish yearly from Carteret County. Sailing vessels brought ice from Maine for storage in ice houses in Morehead and Beaufort to supply fish dealers. Local fish dealer Anthony Wade rode the train to Goldsboro and back with a supply of seafood, selling it out of the baggage car at stations and at crossroads. Other fish dealers adopted this system and the rail line earned the nickname

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<sup>14</sup> NC Highway Historical Marker C49. Since Bridges Arendell Sr. was a Methodist preacher, Methodism was strong in early Morehead City. The Methodists built the earliest church in Morehead City near the corner of Fourth and Bridges streets in the late 1850s. It was used by all denominations. Hazel Chadwick, "History of Morehead City," manuscript, 1940s.

<sup>15</sup> Chadwick, "History of Morehead City."

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"the Old Mullet Line" during this era.<sup>16</sup>

The 1880 census of Morehead City, entitled "Morehead Village," recorded a total of 108 families living in eighty-five dwellings. In the village core, within the boundaries of the Morehead City Historic District, the occupations of male heads of households included cooper, grocer, hotel landlord, hotel clerk, huckster, brick mason, railroad clerk, physician, mechanic, butcher, minister, civil engineer, store clerk, laborer, retired ship master and retired farmer. Since 1872 a steam sawmill had been operating in town.<sup>17</sup>

The most important event in Morehead City's history --the completion of the Atlantic Hotel-- occurred in 1880. Instead of rebuilding the Atlantic Hotel in Beaufort that had been destroyed in 1879 by a hurricane, investors Julian S. Carr, a Durham tobacconist, S. W. Barnes of Wilson, Ashley Horne of Clayton, and others decided to build the new hotel in Morehead City, where it was felt it would be safer from hurricanes and more convenient to guests. The new Atlantic Hotel went up on Bogue Sound between Third and Fourth streets beside the railroad tracks. Of exuberant Victorian architecture, with 233 rooms arranged around a grand ballroom in the center, the Atlantic Hotel became the "summer capital of the state." Its popularity was unabated until the early twentieth century.<sup>18</sup>

During the 1880s and 1890s, Morehead village grew into a town. By 1884, in addition to the old Macon House and the new Atlantic Hotel, two boarding houses operated in town. Daniel Bell operated a windmill on the shoreline in town from at least 1884 until 1896. Silas Webb and Philip Lepper operated boot and shoe manufactories. Eight general stores and groceries were in business. In 1885, the first Sanborn map of Morehead City, contained on one sheet, shows the Eighth to Tenth streets area from Bogue Sound to Bridges Street, plus an inset of the Atlantic Hotel east of Fourth Street and of the freight and passenger depots at the east end of Arendell Street. On the map, a solid row of frame stores sits between Ninth and Tenth streets across from the Macon House, known at this time as the Ocean House. Small dwellings are scattered along the streets. Several fish houses are located along the edge of Bogue Sound. The railroad freight house is located on pilings in the Newport River. The Methodists constructed a new sanctuary in 1880 at 109 North Ninth Street. About 1885 the Missionary Baptist Church (First Baptist Church) was built at the northeast corner of Bridges and Ninth streets. Although much altered, it still stands. A City Hall/Market, a two-story frame building with a one-story porch, was erected at 811 Evans Street, at the south end of Ninth Street, in 1893. It has been demolished.

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<sup>16</sup> Taylor, "North Carolina Fisheries in the Old and New South," M. A. thesis, North Carolina State University, 1990, 34-35; *Pictorial History of Morehead City*, 25-28.

<sup>17</sup> *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory*, 1872.

<sup>18</sup> The hotel burned in 1933 and was demolished. *Pictorial Review of Morehead City*, 53-58.

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During the late 1880s the sons of Silas Webb built a row of three houses on North Ninth Street that still stand as a representation of the character of larger dwellings in Morehead village. These are vernacular two-story, one-room-deep houses known as I-Houses. The Webbs purchased the lots from the Shepard's Point Land Company in 1885-1886, and all three houses appear on the 1893 Sanborn map. Marion St. Clair Webb (1861-1917) and his wife Sadie lived in the two-story house at 106 North Ninth Street. The concave shape of the hipped roof, paneled corner posts, and decorative eave brackets give the house an Italianate flair that is unusual for Morehead City. T. D. Webb, who operated the furniture store at 812 Arendell Street, built the house at 104 North Ninth Street about 1890 for speculation. The house has gable-end brick chimneys and a two-story front porch with sidelighted entrances at both levels. Charlie Webb (1878-1953) lived in the two-story Italianate-style house with a two-story porch with chamfered posts and a sawnwork balustrade at 108 North Ninth Street during his adult life. Charlie ran an insurance company on Arendell Street.<sup>19</sup>

The Shepard's Point Land Company, the original development company of Morehead City, which remained under the leadership of the descendants of Gov. John M. Morehead after his death in 1866, sold Morehead City lots at least until the 1910s, but at a slower pace than during the initial lot sales in the late 1850s and early 1860s. Activity ceased during the Civil War, then resumed in 1865 and continued sporadically until at least 1911. A sample of lot prices mentioned in deeds ranged from \$30 in 1883 to \$63 in 1885 to \$85 in 1898, apparently depending upon the location.<sup>20</sup>

The village of Morehead was situated in a compact area between Eighth and Tenth streets until about 1900. Sanborn maps of Morehead City map only the Eighth to Tenth street village core until 1908, when the Sixth to Eighth street area was added. The 1913 Sanborn Map added the Tenth to Fourteenth streets area. The last edition of Sanborn Maps for Morehead City, dated 1924, extended the mapped area west to Twenty-fourth Street.<sup>21</sup> Morehead City's earliest commercial district consisted of a row of frame stores on the north side of the 900 block of Arendell Street, which were destroyed by fire in 1908.<sup>22</sup> The district was rebuilt in brick in subsequent years. The oldest commercial buildings in the district are the Webb Stores. The D. M. Webb General Store, 814 Arendell Street, was built in 1883 as a frame store and rebuilt in brick in 1898. About 1930 it reached its current appearance when it was brick-veneered. Next door at 812 Arendell Street is the T. D. Webb Furniture Store, built in 1913. Its handsome upper facade with arched windows and decorative parapet is still intact.

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<sup>19</sup> *The Heritage of Carteret County*, Vol. 1, 443-444.

<sup>20</sup> Various Shepard's Point Land Co. grantor deeds.

<sup>21</sup> 1885, 1893, 1898, 1913, and 1924 Sanborn Maps are on microfilm in the Media Center, Carteret County Technical Institute, Morehead City.

<sup>22</sup> *Pictorial Review of Morehead City*, 79.

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The Norfolk and Southern Railroad bought the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road in 1904 and made a number of significant changes that changed Morehead City's status as a railroad freight terminus. In 1906 the railroad was extended to Beaufort, and the next year the railroad closed down Morehead City's port terminal and rerouted freight shipments through Norfolk, Virginia.<sup>23</sup> By 1908 the company had constructed a new passenger and freight depot in the center of the 700 block of Arendell Street between 7th and 8th streets to replace the old passenger station in the center of the 900 block of Arendell Street. Between 1911-1913 the railroad built a permanent concrete seawall from Ninth and Shepard streets east to the Atlantic Hotel, thus creating an additional five blocks of usable land in place of the marshes along the shore. The railroad's seawall created the present Morehead City waterfront where the fleet of charter sport fishing boats are berthed in boat slips along the wall.

Morehead City's sizeable slave population largely dispersed after emancipation, and by 1880 a small number of black families lived in clusters throughout the village.<sup>24</sup> By around 1900 blacks had been segregated into "Colored Town" in northwest Morehead City. Bounded by Bridges Street on the south, Tenth Street on the east, and Calico Creek on the north, this section contains a mixture of corner grocery stores, churches, lodges, and single-family houses of one and two stories. The eastern edge of Colored Town is within the boundary of the Morehead City Historic District. By 1920 Morehead City had 581 black inhabitants out of a population of nearly 3,000. Many of the men worked in fisheries-related jobs, particularly menhaden fishing and oystering. A number of blacks had oyster houses along the shore where they shucked the oysters, then peddled them in town. Other common jobs included laborer, janitor, porter at the railroad depot, cook, and carpenter. Many of the women did laundry in their homes or worked as cooks and maids for white families.<sup>25</sup>

The first church in the black community was Turner's Chapel, founded in 1877 by the Reverend S. I. Turner at Carolina City, a Union Army camp west of Morehead City. In 1893 the congregation purchased a lot at the southwest corner of North Twelfth and Bridges streets in Morehead City, and moved the old chapel to this site. In 1904 a new sanctuary was built at 107 North Twelfth Street, and the old building converted to a parsonage. The congregation was renamed St. Stephen's AME Zion Church at this time. St. Stephen's Church is an architecturally significant frame Gothic Revival style building with twin corner towers framing a pedimented portico with boxed posts. When first built, it had a central steeple. The twin towers were constructed during a remodeling that probably occurred in the 1920s.<sup>26</sup> St. Stephens AME Zion Church is the oldest African American church building in Morehead City. Adjacent

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<sup>23</sup> *Pictorial Review of Morehead City*, 43.

<sup>24</sup> 1880 Carteret County Census, "Morehead Village."

<sup>25</sup> Interview with Oscar Boyd, Morehead City, January 15, 2001; 1920 Carteret County Census.

<sup>26</sup> *Pictorial Review of Morehead City*, 154; interview with Mrs. Edith Brown, retired clerk of St. Stephens Church, April 23, 2002, Morehead City. Typescript history compiled by Mrs. Brown from church oral tradition (copy in file).

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to the church, at 105 N. 12<sup>th</sup> Street, is a well-preserved two-story I-House built for Rev. Jacob S. Bell, pastor of St. Stephen's from 1903 to 1909. During the 1910s Anthony Worthington (Wetherington), principal from 1915 to about 1920 at the "colored school" built about 1908 across Bridges Street in the 1100 block, lived in the Bell House with his wife Susie, a teacher at the school.<sup>27</sup>

By 1900 Morehead City had become North Carolina's leading seafood center and one of the largest centers in the United States, second only to Gloucester, Massachusetts.<sup>28</sup> However, it must be understood that it achieved this status only because the sister town of Beaufort's fishing fleet and fish processing plants were a part of this center. The U. S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries established the second permanent fisheries research station in the United States at Beaufort in 1902.<sup>29</sup> At this time Morehead City had grown to more than half the size of Beaufort—with 1,365 inhabitants compared to Beaufort's 2,500 residents. By 1910 Morehead City had matched Beaufort's population, with 2,800 residents to Beaufort's 2,750.<sup>30</sup> Morehead City and Beaufort's fisheries industries included sea food (clams, fish and oysters) harvesting and processing, sales and distribution, the production of fish meal and oil from menhaden, a dark, oily fish, sea food canning, boat building, and piloting.

One of Morehead City's most prominent citizens amassed his fortune in the fisheries industry in the early twentieth century. Charles S. Wallace (1864-1945) acquired a commercial food fish business in 1895, then built his first menhaden factory in 1898 near Morehead City. In 1911 he built Wallace Fisheries Company west of Morehead City, which operated until 1963. He also operated two other plants, one near Smyrna and one in Florida. In order to insure a local supply of ice to preserve and transport the seafood on the railroad, by ship, and by wagon to markets along the East Coast, he helped to build the Carteret Ice and Transportation Storage Company on Arendell Street between Fifth and Sixth streets in 1898. This is said to be the first plant to make artificial ice in eastern North Carolina.<sup>31</sup> Wallace was prominent in local affairs in the early to mid-1900s, serving as mayor and as a state legislator, as well as active on the local school board. When the town built a modern graded school in 1929-30 at 1108 Bridges Street, it was named the Charles S. Wallace School.<sup>32</sup>

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<sup>27</sup> *Pictorial History of Morehead City*, 167; 1920 Census; interview with Mrs. Edith Brown.

<sup>28</sup> Taylor, "North Carolina Fisheries in the Old and New South," 35.

<sup>29</sup> Weber, *From Abundance to Scarcity: A History of U. S. Marine Fisheries Policy*, 3. The first station was established at Woods Hole, Massachusetts in 1882. The Beaufort station is now known as the Duke Marine Laboratory and is located on Piver's Island, opposite the Beaufort waterfront.

<sup>30</sup> *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory*: 1872, 1884, 1896; *North Carolina Yearbook & Business Directory*: 1903, 1905, 1910, 1915.

<sup>31</sup> George Roberts Wallace, "Wallace Family," *The Heritage of Carteret County*, Vol. 1, 444.

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*

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The 1920s and 1930s saw a number of important public amenities and private development in Morehead City and adjacent Bogue Banks. In 1929-30 the Charles S. Wallace School replaced the old frame school buildings in the 1100 block of Bridges Street. The handsome Neoclassical Revival-style school was designed by Durham architects Atwood and Nash. In 1925, when Arendell Street was paved, the depot was divided into two sections and moved to the southwest corner of Arendell and 6th streets, on the land created by the railroad's seawall. In 1929 the Atlantic Beach Company, formed by local developers, built a toll bridge from the Morehead City mainland, at Twenty-eighth Street, across to Bogue Banks to a small pavilion, bath house and boardwalk which they named Atlantic Beach.<sup>33</sup> The Public Works Administration financed construction of a new Morehead City Port Terminal in the mid-1930s to replace the old terminal that had been closed since 1907.<sup>34</sup>

Beginning in the 1930s, Morehead City's waterfront developed as a center of sports fishing. Local fishermen found that they could earn a living taking visiting fishermen out on their boats for charter deep sea fishing expeditions. By the 1950s Morehead City and the Outer Banks ports of Hatteras and Oregon Inlet were the most important sports fishing centers in North Carolina. Morehead City's catches of mackerel, dolphin, amberjack and blue marlin brought fame to the port.<sup>35</sup> Local fishermen also discovered that they could feed tourists in small seafood stands which they built along the waterfront beside their boat docks. The popular restaurants that now line the waterfront are the successors of these 1930s stands.

During World War II, Morehead City was an important wartime seaport employing a number of military personnel. A housing shortage in Morehead City resulted in the construction of a number of houses for military families outside the historic district. Inside the district boundaries are several garage apartments that were probably erected as rental units for military families. For example, the garage with upstairs apartment at 209 N. 10<sup>th</sup> Street, was built during this period.

Since the 1950s Morehead City has grown rapidly due to the improvement of Highway 70, to the opening of Fort Macon as a State Park, and to the development of Bogue Banks (Atlantic Beach) as one of the most popular beach resorts in North Carolina. A number of yacht basins and the fleet of fishing charter boats on the waterfront have made Morehead City one of the outstanding sports fishing centers on the Atlantic Coast. Morehead City's shorelines have been a popular location for summer houses built

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<sup>33</sup> *Pictorial Review of Morehead City*, 220-221; Floyd Chadwick Jr. interview, June 2001.

<sup>34</sup> *Pictorial Review of Morehead City*, 45-46. In 1949 the North Carolina State Ports Authority purchased the port and has operated it since that time. The port's current main shipments are incoming phosphate from the Aurora mine and outgoing wood pulp to overseas destinations.

<sup>35</sup> History of marine sports fishing by Joel Arrington included in *Information Series Number 2: History and Status of North Carolina's Marine Fisheries*, 31-32, 1971.



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by eastern North Carolina families since the early 1900s. Although the oldest summer houses were built along Bogue Sound, the shoreline of Calico Creek is now becoming popular for resort housing. Vacation houses with large decks, set on tall wooden pilings overlooking Calico Creek, are now beginning to alter the character of the Calico Creek area of Morehead City. The Morehead City Historic District, the largely intact historic core of Morehead City, with small, closely-set houses in the center of the peninsula, owes its survival to its center location away from Bogue Sound and Calico Creek.

**Criterion A: Coastal Resorts and Fisheries Towns in North Carolina**

The Morehead City Historic District, as the historic village core, conveys successive eras of development as a coastal resort and fisheries center during its period of significance from the 1850s to the early 1950s. As a planned railroad resort on the North Carolina coast, Morehead City holds a unique position in the state. It was the first and only coastal resort accessible by rail until the 1880s when Wrightsville Beach was created as a commuter beach resort by Wilmington developers. The Wilmington Sea Coast Railway Company built a line from Wilmington out to the barrier island of Wrightsville Beach in the 1880s. Wilmington families built summer cottages on the lots laid out by the railroad company.<sup>36</sup> During Morehead City's first decades, it was primarily a stop over for vacationers headed to the original Atlantic Hotel in nearby Beaufort, but became the destination with the 1880 construction of the new Atlantic Hotel in Morehead City after a hurricane destroyed the Beaufort hotel in 1879. Morehead City's resort heyday was during the operation of the Atlantic Hotel from 1880 to 1933, when it became known as "the summer capital" of the state because it was "a mecca for the social and political elite of North Carolina."<sup>37</sup> Beaufort remained a popular resort during this period and continued to attract many summer visitors to its numerous other hotels, such as the Inlet Inn.

Many of the families that had vacationed at the Atlantic Hotel built summer cottages along Bogue Sound in the 1920s and 1930s as the popularity of the hotel faded. Some local families, such as the Webbs and the Willises, also had summer cottages "up the shell road" (Shackleford Street, which bordered the sound) in the early twentieth century. Many summer visitors came through Morehead City, taking private ferries across to Bogue Banks and the ocean along its shore. In 1929 beachgoers drove on the new Atlantic Beach Bridge over to the beach, where many beach cottages were built in the 1930s and 1940s.<sup>38</sup>

The most important fisheries center in North Carolina in the 1800s was Beaufort, one of the

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<sup>36</sup> *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina*, 260.

<sup>37</sup> Doughton, *Tales of the Atlantic Hotel 1880-1933*, 1.

<sup>38</sup> Interviews with Corinne Webb Geer and Lois Webb Bunn, Morehead City, May 23, 2002; interviews with Virginia White Little, mother of Ruth Little, over many years.

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state's best inlets and harbors with easy access to the rich waters around Cape Lookout that teemed with whales, fish, and shellfish. Morehead City's rail connections boosted it beyond Beaufort in fisheries activity by about 1900, but the railroad was extended to Beaufort in 1906, thus ending Morehead City's advantage. Throughout the twentieth century the sister towns of Morehead City and Beaufort have constituted the most important fisheries center in North Carolina in terms of number of boats and volume of seafood caught and processed. The Morehead City Historic District's buildings represents the town's importance as a port and fisheries center during this period. Many of the residents of the historic district worked in fishing and port jobs. In 1920 many heads of households throughout the district worked as fishermen, boatmen, ship yard workers, boat carpenters, house carpenters, and in canning factories. A number of the town's leading merchants and fish factory owners lived in the district, including George W. Dill, Thomas McDuffie Wade, Daniel Bell, Harvey Hamilton, Charlie Webb, Marion S. Webb, and Charles S. Wallace.

**Criterion C: Coastal Architecture of Morehead City and Beaufort**

The locally significant architecture of the Morehead City Historic District, built predominantly from the late 1880s to the early 1950s, represents a largely traditional heritage shaped equally by the railroad and by its maritime geography. The architecture of Morehead City's neighbor, Beaufort, provides a stark contrast. Beaufort was an isolated seafaring town built directly on the water, and its one and two-story side-gabled houses, built predominantly in the 1800s, with engaged porches to catch the breeze and "widow's walks" as lookout stations, hug the harbor along Front Street and other side streets.

In contrast, the buildings of the Morehead City Historic District reflect its character as a railroad town built on high ground away from the shore in the center of the peninsula along Arendell, Bridges and Fisher streets and connecting streets. Although popular architectural styles such as the Queen Anne, bungalow and Craftsman styles appear in the district beginning about 1900, over one-half of the district's approximately 130 houses represent a single house type: a one-story or two-story, one-room-deep house of traditional, simple frame construction, with a front porch. Thirty-three of the houses in the district are one-story traditional houses, while twenty-four of them are traditional two-story houses. The two-story version of the type, known as an "I-House," tends to have a two-story porch, known locally as a "double piazza." The double piazza was common in Beaufort, but was recessed beneath the main roof, while those in Morehead City were attached. The double piazza is the most distinctive coastal feature of Morehead City architecture, and was probably the result of Beaufort influence.

Like Beaufort houses, those in Morehead City built before about 1900 contain only modest decorative reflections of popular architectural styles. Morehead City's oldest well-preserved house, the Elijah Dudley House, 810 Fisher Street, of the late 1850s, and the 1880s houses built by the Webb

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family in the 100 block of North Ninth Street exhibit modest Greek Revival and Italianate features. The corner block trim, eave brackets, corner posts and concave hip roof of the Marion S. Webb House, 106 North Ninth Street, make it the most stylish nineteenth century house in Morehead City.

The character of the rest of the Morehead City Historic District's pre-1952 buildings reflects the popular styles of the twentieth century. Houses are built in Queen Anne, bungalow and Minimal Traditional styles. Church sanctuaries exhibit Gothic Revival and Classical Revival styles. The most prominent landmark in the district is the 1929-1930 Charles S. Wallace School, of Neoclassical Revival style. At the north edge of the district on Fisher and Bay streets near the marshes of Calico Creek stand the smaller dwellings of fishermen and boat builders, and at the west edge is a small section of "Colored Town," where the 1904 Gothic Revival-style sanctuary of St. Stephen's AME Zion Church, the town's oldest African American church building, and the ca. 1904 pastor's residence are located.

Like the Morehead City Historic District, Beaufort has examples of the Queen Anne, bungalow, and Craftsman styles, as well as the Minimal Traditional style of the 1940s and 1950s, but these popular styles occur less frequently in Beaufort, since its streetscapes were largely completed by the early twentieth century. Approximately fifteen bungalows and Craftsman-style houses stand in the Morehead City Historic District. Beaufort has only a handful of houses of the type, some of which are actually antebellum 1 ½-story vernacular houses that were remodeled with bungalow dormer windows and Craftsman-style porch posts and railings. From the 1930s to the early 1950s, a few small Minimal Traditional houses of frame or brick construction and small brick Ranch houses or concrete block cottages were built on infill lots in both the Morehead City Historic District and in Beaufort.

One vernacular house type in the Morehead City Historic District, and throughout the town, that reflects the town's coastal character is the "Morehead Special," a one-story four-room house with a pyramidal roof, a wraparound porch, and a small hip-roofed kitchen attached at the corner. "Morehead Specials" were built in the mid-1910s. The Captain George Nelson House, 712 Fisher Street and the Walter Fulford House, 606 Fisher Street are the only examples in the district. The Charles Styron House at 700 Fisher Street is of identical form except that it lacks the corner kitchen. The type is basically a pyramidal cottage, a vernacular house form that was extremely popular in North Carolina towns and countryside in the first quarter of the twentieth century. In addition to the rear corner kitchen, the type's signature feature is the porch that wraps around two complete elevations of the house to catch the prevailing southwest breeze that is one of Morehead City's most refreshing climatic advantages. The majority of examples occupy corner lots, thus allowing maximum exposure to the breeze. The

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“Morehead Special” was probably built as speculative housing by a local building company or developer. One possible developer was T. D. Webb (1853-1930s), one of Silas Webb’s sons. Webb, a furniture dealer, real estate broker, and politician, purchased lots and entire blocks from the Shepard’s Point Land Company between the late 1800s and the 1930s. Sometimes he built speculative houses that he sold to buyers, who paid small weekly payments to him. For example, Webb sold the lot at 700 Fisher Street to Charles W. Styron in 1919 for \$85. By 1920, Styron was living in the pyramidal cottage on the lot. Perhaps Webb built this house.<sup>39</sup> The pyramidal cottage, and the “Morehead Special” variation are not found in Beaufort’s townscape.

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<sup>39</sup> Carteret Co. Deed Book 29, 165: Transaction of 1919 involving Lot 1, block 94, at the northwest corner of Fisher & Seventh streets; 1920 Census.

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**Section 10: Boundaries**

**Verbal Boundary Description:**

The boundaries of the Morehead City Historic District are shown by a black line on the accompanying map, supplied by the Town of Morehead City Planning Department, drawn at a scale of 1" = 100'.

**Boundary Justification:**

The boundaries are drawn to include the densest area of historic development in the town center of Morehead City. Boundaries follow streets, service alleys, and property lines, with the following exceptions. Portions of the rear lots of 602 Fisher Street and 603 Bridges Street are excluded because new buildings that will not be of compatible architectural character may be constructed on them in the future.

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**Photograph Catalog:**

Morehead City Historic District  
Morehead City, Carteret County, NC  
Photographer: M. Ruth Little, Raleigh, NC  
Date: February 2001  
Negatives: NCSHPO

- A. View of 804, 806 and 808 Arendell Street from south.
- B. Webb Buildings, 814 and 812 Arendell Street, looking northeast.
- C. Webb House, 108 North Ninth Street, looking east.
- D. 200 block North Sixth Street, looking north
- E. 100 block North Seventh Street, looking north.
- F. 300 block North Seventh Street, looking north.
- G. 500 block of Bridges Street, north side, looking west.
- H. 900 block of Bridges Street, north side, looking west.
- I. First United Methodist Church, 900 Arendell Street, looking northwest
- J. Wallace School, 1100 Bridges Street, looking northeast.
- K. Franklin Memorial Methodist Church and St. Stephen's AME Zion Church, looking north on North Twelfth Street.
- L. St. Stephen's AME Zion Church and Bell House, 100 block North Twelfth Street, looking west.
- M. 800 block Fisher Street, north side, looking west.
- N. View of junction of North Seventh and Fisher streets, looking northwest.
- O. View of junction North Eleventh and Fisher streets, looking northeast.
- P. Rose Boat Shop, 806 Bay Street, looking north. Noncontributing.

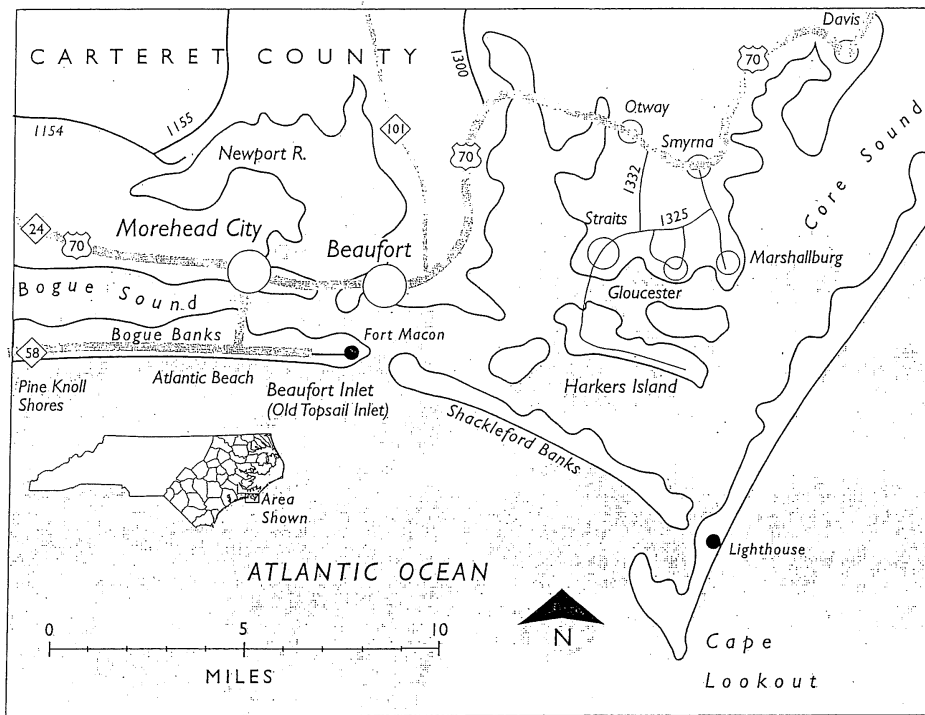
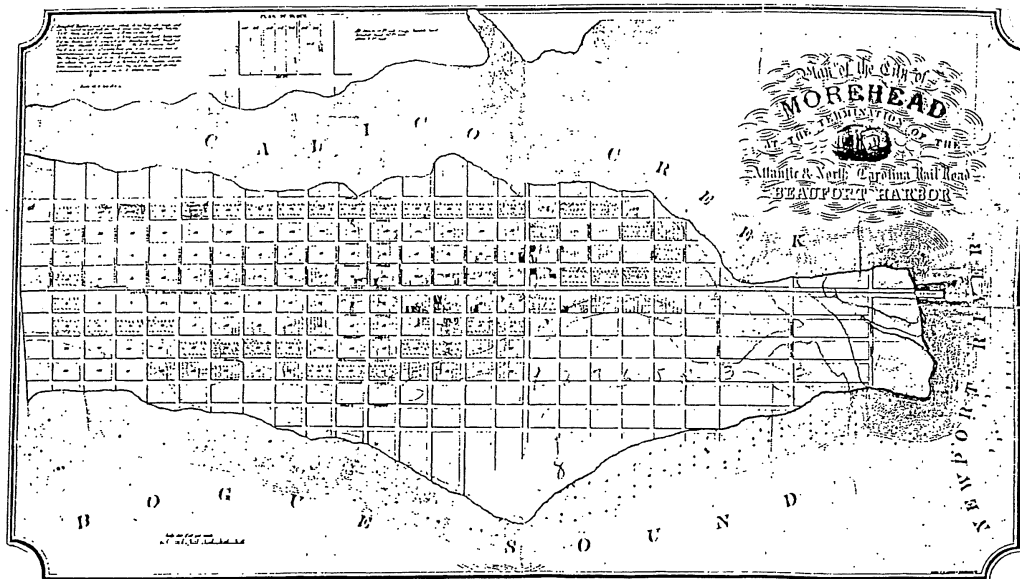


Fig. 1. Map of Morehead City and Beaufort area. Adapted from Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina*.



THE ORIGINAL MAP, SHOWING FIRST LOTS PURCHASED, NOVEMBER 11, 1857  
In possession of Lindsay Patterson, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Fig. 2. Plan of Morehead City, Shepard's Point Land Company, 1857.





