S Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

935

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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

1. Name of property

historic name Sprunt, James D. and Frances, Cottage

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 207 North Lumina Avenue not for publication N/A

city or town Wrightsville Beach vicinity N/A

state North Carolina code NC county New Hanover code 129 zip code 28480

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide X locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Kevin Cherry 10/20/2013
Signature of certifying official Date

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

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined eligible for the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined not eligible for the National Register
____ removed from the National Register
____ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

for Edson W. Beall 12.18.13

Sprunt, James D. and Frances, Cottage
Name of Property

New Hanover County, NC
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

X private
___ public-local
___ public-State
___ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

X building(s)
___ district
___ site
___ structure
___ object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

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

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
Other: beach cottage

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
foundation wood
roof asphalt
walls shingle

other wood
brick

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

Sprunt, James D. and Frances, Cottage
Name of Property

New Hanover County, NC
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

_X_ 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)
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1937

Significant Dates
1937

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

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Unknown

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)
___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
___ previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data
_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository: _____

Sprunt, James D. and Frances, Cottage
Name of Property

New Hanover County, NC
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.186 acre

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	242540	3789060
2			

	Zone	Easting	Northing
3			
4			

___ 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 Beth Keane

organization Retrospective date August, 2013

street & number 6073 Gold Creek Estates Drive telephone 828-328-8147

city or town Hickory state NC zip code 28601

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 Samuel J. Sugg

street & number 825 Holt Drive telephone 919-881-6487

city or town Raleigh state NC zip code 27608

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.0. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The 1937 James D. and Frances Sprunt Cottage is an excellent example of a beach cottage constructed by one of Wilmington's elite families at the nearby resort town of Wrightsville Beach during the early twentieth-century. The elevated two-story, three-bay frame cottage is situated between North Lumina Avenue and Banks Channel, just north of the small commercial center of Wrightsville Beach. The east-facing cottage sits well back from the road, close to Banks Channel. A seventeen-foot wide cement driveway leads from North Lumina Avenue to the garage within a vertical board fence that encloses the front yard. A long pier and a dock associated with the cottage extend into the channel behind the dwelling, but are outside the National Register boundary. The cottage features a gable-front asphalt shingle roof, replaced in 2013, with exposed rafter tails and western red cedar-shingle siding. A main-level porch with an upper deck on the east elevation and a double-tier wraparound porch on the west and south elevations provide spacious areas to enjoy the cooling breezes off the ocean and the sound.

The ground level of the cottage's east elevation includes a two-car garage with paneled swinging doors with upper windows and strap hinges. In addition to the garage, the ground level, as originally built, featured three small rooms lined up on the south side, each with a door opening into the garage space. A small half-bath and two shower stalls were also located in the garage area. In 2006, an elevator that ascends from the ground level to the first floor was added. An open area located to the west of the garage space, and enclosed by lattice work, was used primarily for storage. During the current renovation, the interior spaces of the ground level, with the exception of the elevator, were removed in order to replace some of the deteriorated pilings and shore up the cottage. Three small dressing rooms were added and put in place of the half bath and shower stalls, using original materials. A new enclosed shower area was also added. Electric work has been updated and a paneled ceiling was installed in the garage. The garage doors have been repaired and rehung.

The main-level east-side porch, supported by square posts, was recently removed due to deterioration and the porch and balustrade have been rebuilt to duplicate the original expansive full-width porch partially enclosed with a picket balustrade. The picket balustrade enclosing the second-level deck has also been replaced with an identical balustrade. In addition, the original wide wood steps, flanked by a picket balustrade, located on the east elevation's south side have been put back in place. The steps rise from the ground to the main-level porch. An additional exterior staircase, located near the northeast corner of the cottage, rising from the ground level to both the main-level porch and the second-level deck, has also been rebuilt. Lattice paneling encloses the area north of the garage door, where the corner steps are located, and approximately one-third of the north side of the porch. Two doors, positioned slightly off-center on the main

and second levels, provide entrance to a wide central hallway at both levels. An additional door, located on the north side of the east elevation, opens from the main-level porch into the kitchen. The original exterior fish sink hangs on the wall north of the kitchen door. The second-level entrance is flanked on either side by a six-over-six, double-hung, sash window. A circular wood vent is located in the center of the high-peaked gable.

Windows throughout the cottage contain six-over-six, double-hung sash, with wide flat window surrounds surmounted by a modified cornice. Many are flanked by wood shutters, which have recently been repaired and rehung. All of the original windows in the cottage were also recently removed, reglazed, and rehung. Each of the exterior doors have fifteen panes, with the exception of the kitchen door, which has six upper panes over three horizontal panels. The doors also exhibit wide flat surrounds surmounted by a modified cornice and have been repaired and rehung.

The north elevation features windows of two different sizes. The ground level has one small window illuminating the garage. The kitchen, located in the northeast corner of the main level, features a double and a single small window, positioned adjacent to each other. Two larger windows help illuminate the dining room, located west of the kitchen. Two additional large windows, separated by an exterior brick chimney, provide light for the living room at the west end of the elevation. Piercing the overhanging eave, the straight-stack chimney rises from the ground to well above the roof line. Fenestration on the second level of the north elevation consists of four large bedroom windows and one small bathroom window.

The west elevation features a projecting gabled bay, which incorporates the living room at the main level and the master bedroom at the second level. The storage area at the ground level of the west elevation is enclosed by lattice. Central lattice-covered doors provide entrance to the storage area. Double-tier porches on the west elevation wrap around the south side of the cottage, a little deeper on the main level. The main level of the porch is supported with square posts, which flare near the top. Narrow wood louvers span the area between the top of the posts. The north and south sides of the main-level porch are enclosed by lattice, with the exception of two bays on the south side. Exterior stairs located on the northwest corner of the cottage ascend from the side yard to the north side of the main-level porch. A central French door on the main-level porch opens into the living room, and is flanked on either side by a window. At the second level, a central single door, also flanked on each side by a window, opens from the porch into the master bedroom. The second-level porch is supported by square posts and is sheltered by a hip roof with multiple gables.

Fenestration on the south elevation features small and large windows asymmetrically placed. There are three small windows at the ground level. The front block of the main level includes three windows: a small one near the east end provides light for a bathroom, while two larger ones illuminate a main-level bedroom. Two additional doors open into the house from the main-level's wraparound porch; a single door, located on the flanking west wall, opens into the south-side bedroom, while French doors open into the central hall. Three large windows are positioned west of the French doors: one provides additional light for the hall and two illuminate the living room. Three windows are positioned at the second level, a small bathroom window between two larger bedroom windows, spaced evenly apart. In addition, a single door opens from the second-level porch into a south-side bedroom.

The elevated main level of the cottage retains its original layout with a wide central hall flanked on the north side by a kitchen and dining room and on the south side by a bedroom and bathroom. The elevator opens south into the front part of the hall under the stair. A hall closet is located adjacent to the elevator. A small half-bath has recently been added on the south side of the central hall just inside the main entrance in a portion of the space previously utilized as a bedroom closet. A spacious living room is located in the projecting west gable end of the main level. A fireplace on the north wall of the living room features a black tile hearth, a painted black brick firebox surround, and a mantel with vertical pine boards and pilasters supporting a flat mantel shelf, painted white.

Stairs positioned in the middle of the central hall ascend from back to front along the north wall of the hall to the second level. The open-string staircase features a square newel post with a square cap and picket balusters with a rounded handrail. The upstairs floor plan comprises a wide central hall flanked by bedrooms and bathrooms on each side and a master bedroom at the rear, directly over the living room.

The bedroom located in the northeast corner has been modestly reconfigured in the current rehabilitation. An existing small bathroom has been updated with new fixtures and a ceramic tile floor. A door that opened into a former laundry room on the north side has been walled off and a small closet has been added in this area. Two bedrooms connected by a bathroom are located south of the central hall. The bathroom has been updated with new fixtures and a shower in the current rehabilitation. Each bedroom also includes a small closet.

The spacious master bedroom with fireplace has a door centrally positioned in the west wall, which opens directly onto the second-level porch. Similar to the living room fireplace, the master bedroom fireplace has a black tile hearth, a flat mantel shelf, and a painted black brick firebox surround. The understated post-and-lintel mantel is without ornamentation except for a

diamond-shaped wood embellishment centered over the firebox. The former laundry room and bathroom (originally a nursery) that adjoined the master bedroom on the north side has recently been reconfigured into a master bedroom closet and an updated bathroom. A linen closet that was accessible from both the central hall and the former laundry room has recently been reconfigured into a laundry room with a single entrance from the hall.

The interior features narrow-width heart-pine floor boards throughout. In addition, vertical-board pine paneling is located in the master bedroom, living room, the central halls, and the dining room. Sheetrock sheathes the other rooms of the house. Wide flat baseboards in the bedrooms, narrow cornice molding, two-panel doors throughout the house, three-part molded window and door surrounds, paneled beaver board ceilings, and built-in corner cupboards in the dining room are also defining features of the cottage.

Integrity Statement

The James D. and Frances Sprunt Cottage has recently undergone a substantial rehabilitation, but continues to retain a great deal of architectural integrity. On the exterior, the western red cedar shingles that were in good condition were retained. Those that had deteriorated were replaced with similar shingles. All the windows and exterior doors, including the garage doors, were repaired and rehung. Wood shutters were also painted and rehung. New shutters were installed where needed. The front porch, which had experienced considerable deterioration, was removed and a new porch and railings were rebuilt in the same size and configuration as the original porch. The west-side wraparound double porch and railing was repaired and repainted. The exterior stairs were also removed, repaired, and reinstalled. New lattice was also put in place to duplicate the original lattice surrounding the porches and stair.

Significant interior architectural features of the Sprunt Cottage have also been retained in the current rehabilitation, including the original heart-pine floors throughout the house and the wide flat baseboards in the bedrooms on both levels. The original vertical pine paneling in the central halls, the dining room, and the living room, and two-panel wood doors throughout the house are also in place, as are the beaver board-paneled ceilings. Original narrow cornice molding is located throughout the cottage, as are the molded door and window surrounds consisting of an edging on its inner and outer edges. Two built-in corner cupboards in the dining room have been preserved. Solid wood, two-panel French doors that open from the dining room and the living room into the central hall, and also from the dining room directly into the living room, have also been retained.

A previous alteration, one that involved replacing an interior wall that separated the kitchen from a former pantry with a kitchen counter, has been modified by removing the counter. The kitchen has been updated with new kitchen cabinets and counter tops (replacing former non-original cabinets), new appliances, and the addition of a central island. A door from the front of the central hall to the kitchen was also added. The linoleum flooring has been replaced with heart pine floors to match the floors in the remainder of the cottage. The bathrooms have all been updated with new fixtures. A half-bath was added to the south side of the central hall on the first level in a space previously utilized as a closet. A claw foot bathtub located in the master bathroom has been refurbished and reinstalled. The elevator, added to the cottage in 2006, has been retained.

Significance

The 1937 James D. and Frances Sprunt Cottage is locally significant and meets National Register Criterion C as an intact example of an early twentieth-century beach cottage. The cottage retains characteristics associated with the architecture and coastal way of life of Wrightsville Beach during the first half of the twentieth century. Although early twentieth-century cottages built at Wrightsville Beach took a variety of shapes and forms, they tended to have several elements in common. Whether they were one or two stories in height, the majority of cottages were built on raised pilings or basements. Many times servants of the well-to-do owners were quartered in small rooms in the basements. Expansive ten-foot-deep full-width or wraparound porches were also considered a necessary component of these early beach cottages. In an era that predated air-conditioning, much of the entertaining and relaxing took place on the porch. In addition, the cottages were often clad with wood shingles, a building material well-suited to withstand the punishing elements of the beach environment, while exterior shutters provided protection for the windows during frequent storms. The interiors tended to have nominal architectural embellishments; the walls were often covered with unpainted plywood. These beach cottages were built so that they required minimal upkeep as the owners preferred to spend their summers pursuing leisure activities. The James D. and Frances Sprunt Cottage is one of the most architecturally intact cottages from the early twentieth century. The period of significance is 1937, the year the cottage was built.

Historical Background

In the years spanning the end of the nineteenth century and early twentieth century, Wilmington citizens were increasingly travelling to Wrightsville Beach during the summer months in order to escape the noise, pollution, and heat of the city. Before being converted into a resort in the late nineteenth century, its landscape consisted of a long narrow barrier island two-and-three-quarters miles in length and 500 to 1000 feet wide. In 1887, the Wilmington and Sea Coast Railroad was formed for the purpose of providing access from the city of Wilmington to the Hammocks, or what is now known as Harbor Island, approximately eight miles east of the city. Several hotels and a pavilion were constructed, making the Hammocks the initial beach resort area for Wilmington residents. Several years later, another railroad company, the Sea View Railroad, extended the line across Banks Channel to the Carolina Yacht Club, located on the southern section of Wrightsville Beach and previously accessible only by boat (Hood, p. 44).

The Wilmington and Sea Coast Railroad and the Wilmington Gas Light Company consolidated with the Wilmington Street Railway Company on April 25, 1902. The name of the newly formed company was Consolidated Railways, Light, and Power Company. The company converted the steam railroad into an electric trolley line that ran from downtown Wilmington to the southern end of Wrightsville Beach, thereby encouraging further development of the beach

community. On July 25, 1902, the first trolley car to reach Wrightsville Beach traveled on the rails of the Old Wilmington and Sea Coast Railroad south to the Carolina Yacht Club (Hood, p. 83). On February 26, 1907, the Consolidated Railways Light, and Power Company was re-organized, at which time it became known as the Tidewater Power and Electric Company (Hood, p. 86).

With the arrival of lights, running water, and other modern conveniences in the early twentieth century, the pace of construction on the beach increased dramatically. Several grand hotels and pavilions were built, including the Seashore and Tarrymore hotels and the Lumina Pavilion. Many of the early beach homes were built in the vicinity of the trolley stops, stretching from the trolley trestle over Banks Channel to the south end of the island (Hood, pp. 44-45).

In 1910, the Tidewater Power and Electric Company sold some land located north of the already developed southern end of the island to Cameron MacRae and Oliver Wallace (Deed Book 62, p. 1). MacRae and Wallace engaged civil engineer C. H. Martin to draw up plans to subdivide the property. Blocks were designated A through P and each block was divided into various sized lots, the majority of them measuring fifty by one-hundred feet. Streets were named after major southern cities including Columbia, Atlanta, Augusta, Charlotte, and Raleigh. After division of the property into streets, blocks, and lots, MacRae and Wallace designated Frederick W. Dick as trustee to sell the lots to individual owners for development. When completed, the project was named The Northern Extension and lots were advertised for $500.00 and up (Hall, p. 116).

The Tidewater Power and Electric Company extended its trolley line to the northern boundary of the new development and a boardwalk, west of and adjacent to the tracks, was constructed by the town. Cottage owners and visitors alike appreciated the convenience of the trolley car providing direct access to their front porch. All necessary supplies were delivered to the island on a regular basis, and convenient schedules and rates made it possible for businessmen to commute between their beach cottages and their offices in Wilmington. The Northern Extension soon became the most fashionable and exclusive part of the island and many large summer homes were constructed (Hall, p. 117).

The James D. and Frances Sprunt Cottage, located on the west side of North Lumina Avenue, occupies Lot 74 in Block I of the 1910 Wrightsville Beach Northern Extension. The Sprunt Cottage is the second cottage to occupy the site. The first cottage, built for W. E. and Mary A. Perdew (Deed Book 85, p. 393), was destroyed by a fire that ravaged the Northern Extension of Wrightsville Beach on January 28, 1934. The fire, which started in the Kitty Cottage, a large boarding house located on the ocean front, burned more than 125 cottages and buildings on the northern end of the island. On May 31, 1935, the empty lot was sold to Du Brutz and Viola Poisson (Deed Book 249, p. 238), who, in turn, sold the lot to James Dalziel

Sprunt and his wife, Frances Ferris Sprunt on February 17, 1937 (Deed Book 254, p. 256). The Sprunts soon erected the handsome two-story beach cottage with a full-width front porch and upper deck, and a rear double-tier, wraparound porch.

James Dalziel Sprunt was a member of a prominent Wilmington family, known primarily for founding Alexander Sprunt and Sons, Inc., a cotton export company. He was born in Wilmington on April 10, 1896 to William H. and Bettie Sprunt. He married Frances Briggs Ferris of Augusta, Georgia, on October 10, 1923. They had three children, Alice Potter, Jane, and James Dalziel Sprunt Jr. The Sprunts made their home at 1617 Market Street and, as was customary at the time, spent their summers at their Wrightsville Beach cottage. James Dalziel Sprunt was the secretary for Alexander Sprunt and Sons, Inc., at the time he built his summer home. Unfortunately, he died ten years later on December 6, 1947, at the age of 51 (*Wilmington Star News*, Dec. 8, 1947). Before his death, on April 11, 1945, the cottage was sold to J. W. and Bertha D. Jackson (Deed Book 362, p. 245).

The Jacksons held on to the cottage for less than a year, selling it on February 5, 1946, to J. Chadbourn Bolles and his wife, Rosemary Bolles (Deed Book 362, p. 590). At the time of their marriage in 1940, Bolles made his home in Burlington, North Carolina, and was president, general manager, and treasurer of the Rufus D. Wilson Company, a Burlington hosiery firm (*Wilmington Star News*, January 28, 1940). The Bolles maintained ownership of the cottage for twenty-six years, primarily using it as a summer vacation cottage. In 1970, the title was transferred to his company, Chadbourn, Inc. (Deed Book 894, p. 607).

On January 26, 1972, the cottage was sold to Frederick Willetts Jr., and his wife, Helen M. Willetts (Deed Book 928, p. 748). Frederick Willetts was born in Wilmington on June 4, 1925. A veteran of World War II, Willetts married Helen Messick, a music teacher at New Hanover County High School, several years after the war. The couple had three children, Helen Margaret, Elizabeth Messick, and Frederick Willetts III (*Wilmington Star News*, May 28, 1998, p. 10).

The Willetts family also used the cottage as a summer home, enjoying the pleasures of living at the beach from May through September each year. In 1997, the Willetts transferred the title to the cottage to their children (Deed Book 1970, p. 416). Mr. Willetts passed away on May 27, 1998 (*Wilmington Star News,* May 28, 1998). The cottage has been mostly vacant for the past ten years. It was purchased on October 4, 2012 by Samuel and Laurie Sugg from Raleigh, who have recently restored the cottage (Deed Book 5678, p 2313).

Architectural Significance

The James D. and Frances Sprunt Cottage exhibits many characteristics that were common in coastal cottages built at Wrightsville Beach during the early years of the twentieth century. Built as a summer residence, the restrained architectural detail and functional plan of the cottage produced an air of simple comforts combined with social hospitality. Like many cottages built on the island, the sound-side Sprunt Cottage rests on massive posts driven deep into the sand, which serves to protect the main living quarters from frequent storm surges. The ground level was used primarily for garage space and servants quarters. The main block of the cottage is covered with western red cedar shingles, a departure from cypress shingles but a more common cladding material for Wrightsville Beach cottages. The cedar shingles were as effective as the more commonly used cypress shingles in their ability to withstand the punishing elements of the beach environment, including excessive moisture, salt, and winds. In addition, the Sprunt Cottage retains wide, expansive porches at the main level on the east elevation and the main and second levels on the sound-side west elevation. Porches were an important component of early beach cottages, before the advent of indoor climate control. Many of the days' activities took place on the porches, including socializing, *al fresco* dining, playing cards, or just enjoying the refreshing breezes from the ocean and the sound. The Sprunt Cottage also retains many of the original wood shutters flanking the windows. The shutters played an important role in boarding up the house against the elements during violent storms or hurricanes.

The formal center-hall floor plan of the Sprunt Cottage was not unusual in the more formidable cottages found at Wrightsville Beach and could be indicative of the wealth and status of owners, many of whom were among Wilmington's most prominent families. Central front doors at both the main and second levels open into a wide central hall, with rooms arranged on either side. The rooms are very spacious and more formal than in more modest cottages. The dining room features built-in corner cabinets and the living room and master bedroom each have a fireplace with a simple mantel. Molded door and window surrounds are also a more formal detail than was typically found in beach cottages. The Sprunt Cottage was likely used throughout the year for special occasions, as well as acting as the family's principal residence during the summer months.

An architectural survey of historic Wrightsville Beach cottages conducted in 1986 documented fifty-two structures, dating from 1897 to 1940, from the southern end of the island to the Northern Extension up to Fayetteville Street. The surveyed cottages on the southern end tended to be somewhat older as they did not suffer the fate of the turn-of-the-twentieth-century cottages built on the Northern Extension, many of which were destroyed by a 1934 fire. Since the time of the 1986 survey, almost half of the surveyed cottages have been lost to demolition or storms. Historic Wrightsville Beach cottages continue to be lost at a rate of two to three per year

as a result of rising property values. Demolished cottages are most often replaced by generic two- to three-story boxy duplex structures.

At the present time, there are only two late nineteenth-century cottages on Wrightsville Beach, both located on the southern part of the island. There are approximately seven cottages built between 1900 and 1940 remaining on the southern end of the beach. The surviving cottages built during the 1920s tend to be two-story structures clad with wood shingles and feature expansive wraparound porches. The 1927 Alexander Sprunt Cottage at 301 South Lumina Avenue is a two-story shingled cottage with a gable roof and a double-story wraparound porch. Similar cottages include the 1925 Davis-Landis Cottage at 221 South Lumina Avenue and the 1924 Parsley Cottage at 222 South Lumina Avenue, both two-story shingled cottages with wraparound porches. There are only two surveyed cottages built during the 1930s remaining on the southern end of the beach. The 1935 Beachland Boarding House Annex at 510 South Lumina Avenue is a two-story shingled cottage with a gable roof and double-story porches, while the 1930 McClammey-Goldberg Cottage at 520 South Lumina Avenue is a one-story cottage with a hipped roof, a wraparound porch, and asbestos shingles over the original weatherboards.

Approximately twenty-five 1930s era cottages remain in the area of Wrightsville Beach known as the Northern Extension. Of these, many are clad with the original asbestos shingles, a relatively new and popular fire-retardant material that began to be used on many cottages built after 1935. Many of the cottages have undergone inappropriate changes, such as enclosed front and side porches, rearrangement of fenestration, or replacement of original windows or siding with vinyl.

Extant Northern Extension cottages comparable to the James D. and Frances Sprunt Cottage include a 1933 cottage at 5 East Columbia Street, the 1935 Gahl Cottage located at 9 East Charlotte Street, the 1934 Kingoff-Falls Cottage at 4 East Atlanta Street, the 1937 Doscher Cottage at 5 East Charlotte Street, the 1940 Saffo Cottage at 406 North Lumina Avenue, and a 1940 cottage at 11 East Augusta Street. All are elevated two-story shingled cottages with front- or side-gable roofs and wide wraparound porches. The cottage at 5 East Columbia Street features a double-tier porch, similar to the Sprunt Cottage. Several additional two-story, gable-front cottages are clad with asbestos siding.

Two adjacent cottages are also comparable to the James D. and Frances Sprunt Cottage. The ca. 1934 Hanby Cottage located at 2 West Atlanta Street, is similar to the Sprunt Cottage in that it is a two-story elevated summer cottage clad with shingles and features a main-level, wide, wraparound porch. However, it features a hipped roof, with a central chimney. The floor plan differs as the front door opens directly into the living room. The ca. 1934 Hooper Cottage, located directly north of the Sprunt Cottage at 2 West Charlotte Street, is an intact two-story,

gable-end, shingle-clad beach cottage, with an expansive wraparound porch. The floor plan is more informal than the Sprunt Cottage, with the front door opening directly into the living room and the upstairs containing four corner bedrooms with connecting baths.

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Wilmington Star News. Obituary for Frederick Willetts Jr.

Geographical Data

The National Register boundaries coincide with the legal bounds of parcel R06308-008-006-000 and are shown by a heavy black line.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes Lot No. 74 in Block I in the Northern Extension of Wrightsville Beach, comprising the 0.186-acre parcel historically associated with the cottage.

James D. and Frances Sprunt Cottage

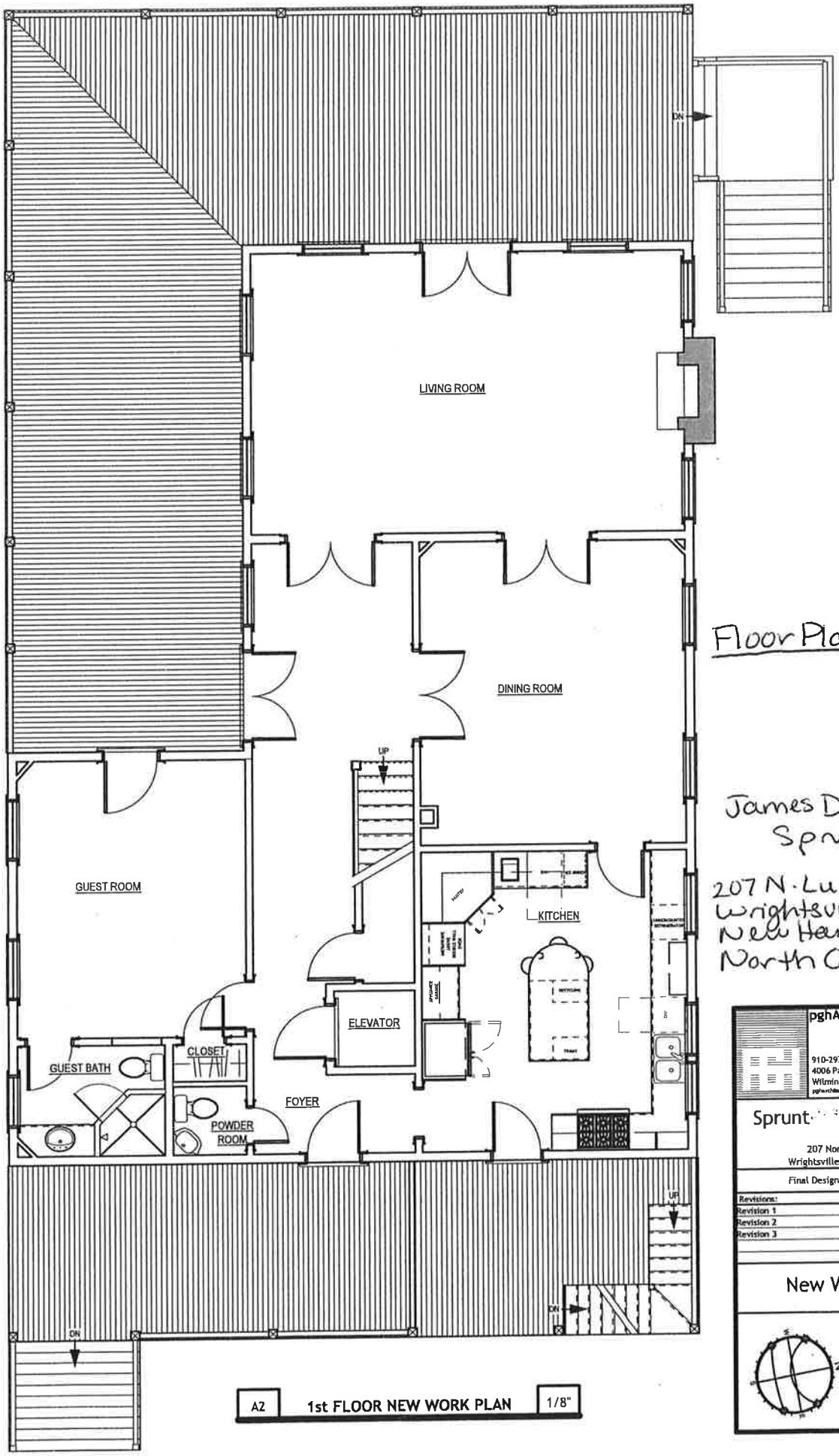
207 N. Lumina Ave
Wrightsville Beach,
New Hanover Co.,
North Carolina

PIN#
R06308-008-006-000

National Register Boundary

Legend

- Points
- Lines
- Polys
- Roads



Floor Plan - 1st story

James D. and Frances Sprunt Cottage

207 N. Lumina Ave.
Wrightsville Beach,
New Hanover County,
North Carolina

A2 1st FLOOR NEW WORK PLAN 1/8"

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Sprunt Cottage

207 North Lumina Avenue
Wrightsville Beach, North Carolina

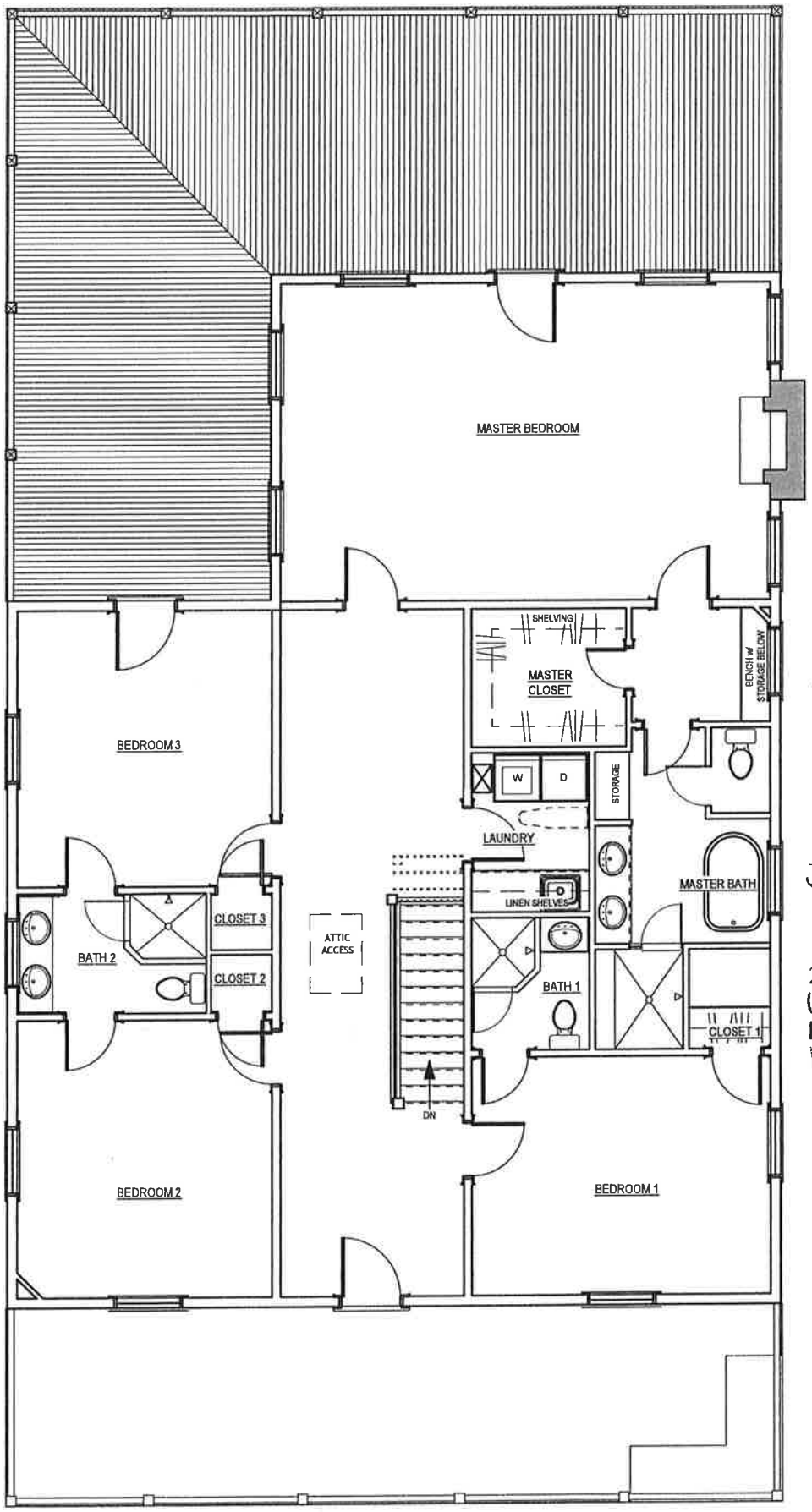
Final Design : December 31, 2012

Revisions:	
Revision 1	
Revision 2	
Revision 3	

New Work Plan

Sheet 2 of 4

A2



A4 | 2nd FLOOR NEW WORK PLAN | 1/8"

Floor Plan - 2nd - story

James D. and Frances Sprunt Cottage

207 N. Lumina Ave,
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New Hanover County,
North Carolina

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Sprunt Cottage

207 North Lumina Avenue
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Final Design : December 31, 2012

Revisions:	
Revision 1	
Revision 2	
Revision 3	

New Work Plan

Sheet 4 of 4

A4

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH QUADRANGLE
NORTH CAROLINA-NEW HANOVER CO.
7.5-MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

James D. and Frances Sprunt cottage
207 N. Lumina Avenue, Wrightsville Beach
NC
E-242540
N-3789060
Zone 18

Produced by the United States Geological Survey

Topography compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1969. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1997 and other sources. Survey control current as of 1970

Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS Charts 833 (1970) This information is not intended for navigational purposes

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 18
2 500-meter ticks: North Carolina Coordinate System of 1983

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software.

Gray tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

MN GN
9° 160 MILS
1° 35' 28 MILS
UTM GRID AND 2000 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

20% TOTAL RECOVERED FIBER

SCALE 1:24 000

KILOMETERS 1 0.5 0 1 2
METERS 1000 0 1000 2000
MILES 1 0.5 0 1
FEET 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET-DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 3.8 FEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

NC
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3
4		5
6	7	8

1 Castle Hayne
2 Scotts Hill
3 Hampstead
4 Wilmington
5
6 Carolina Beach
7
8

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

INTERIOR - GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA - 2000

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

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

WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH, NC
1997

NIMA 5452 III NE-SERIES V842

ISBN 0-607-92443-9

HEAVY DUTY