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

OMB No. 1024-0018

956

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Nat. Register of Historic Places
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 New Bern Historic District Boundary Increase II

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number Bounded by Roundtree, Oak, West, F, West A, North Bern, Bern, Nunn and Cedar streets
not for publication N/A

city or town New Bern vicinity N/A

state North Carolina code NC county Craven code 049 zip code 28560

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
Signature of certifying official

Date 11/4/2015

North Carolina Department of Natural and 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
Edson H. Beall

Date of Action
1-5-16

New Bern Historic District Boundary Increase II
Name of Property

Craven County, N.C.
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

_X_ private
_X_ public-local
___ public-State
___ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
113	33	buildings
1	0	sites
2	2	structures
0	0	objects
116	35	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
2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	b:
Domestic	single dwelling
Domestic	multiple dwelling
Domestic	secondary structure
Commerce/Trade	specialty store
Social	meeting hall
Religion	religious facility
Funerary	cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	
Domestic	single dwelling
Domestic	multiple dwelling
Domestic	secondary structure
Social	meeting hall
Religion	religious facility
Funerary	cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Bungalow/Craftsman
Other: Ranch style
Other: Period Cottage

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick
roof asphalt
walls wood
vinyl
other concrete
metal

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)

_X_ 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.

_X_ 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)
Social History
Architecture
Ethnic Heritage: Black

Period of Significance
1856-1965

Significant Dates
1922

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

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Martin, Johnny W. (brick mason)
Lee, Guion (builder)

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: _____

New Bern Historic District Boundary Increase II
Name of Property

Craven County, N.C.
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 39 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	313180	3887780
2	18	313580	3887700
3	18	313580	3887140
4	18	313300	3887140

X 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 August 3, 2015

street & number 2312 Bedford Avenue telephone 919.412.7804

city or town Raleigh state N.C. 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

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.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Architectural Classification continued:
Late Gothic Revival
Colonial Revival

Section 7: Description

The New Bern Historic District Boundary Increase II consists of two sections that extend from the north and west boundaries of the New Bern Historic District Additional Documentation and Boundary Expansion, Area B, listed in 2003. Most of the Dryborough area was included in the New Bern Historic District Boundary Expansion, Area B, in 2003, one of three areas comprising an enlargement of the New Bern Historic District listed in 1973. One section of the Boundary Increase II extends north of the 2003 Boundary Expansion and includes the remaining two northern blocks of the historic African American neighborhood of Dryborough. A second section extends along the west side of the 2003 Boundary Expansion, which is the west side of the Dryborough area.

The north section abuts Cedar Street and extends the existing district from the rear boundary of properties along the west side of West Street (except those north of Sampson Street); and northwest along F Street to West A Street; then east along the south side of West A Street; then southeast along North Bern Street to the rear boundary of properties along White Street; then south along the west boundary of Bern Street to Guion Street, thence along the rear boundary of properties along the east side of Bern Street and the properties along the west side of Nunn Street to Cedar Street. It contains ninety-one contributing buildings and structures and Greenwood Cemetery. The west section extends the Boundary Expansion from the rear boundary of properties along the west side of West Street to Roundtree and Oak Streets and contains twenty-four contributing buildings. Craven Terrace, a public housing project for low-income African Americans built in 1942 and expanded in 1953 occupies the west side of Roundtree and Oak Streets; it was listed in the National Register in 2014.

The topography within the Boundary Increase II, like that in the Boundary Expansion, is level, with narrow paved streets with sidewalks arranged in a grid pattern and lined by closely spaced houses set close to the streets. Houses, primarily of frame construction, stand one or two stories tall, with side, generally unpaved driveways. A number of small sheds and garages stand in the rear yards. Vegetation consists of scattered trees and shrubs and grassed yards. Approximately forty vacant lots are scattered through the boundary increase area. The two primary north-south streets are Bern Street and West Street, with three secondary intersecting streets of Cedar, Main, and Cypress. Four historic alleys bisect the blocks on a north-south axis: Darst Avenue, Hatties Lane, Smith Street, and Nunn Street. These have become named streets. An important feature of the increase area, these alleys contain a number of houses. Because the alleys are narrow, they have been designated as one-way streets in order to handle automobile traffic.

All of the buildings in the New Bern Historic District Boundary Increase II are single-family or duplex dwellings except for five: the First Missionary Baptist Church, 819 Cypress Street, 1908 (NR 1997); Cedar Street Recreation Center, 800 Cedar Street, 1948-1953 (NR 2003); the former Seventh Day Adventist Church,

914 West Street, rebuilt in the 1980s; George B. Willis Masonic Temple, 814A Main Street, 1976; and the former Blount's Grocery, 814B Main Street, ca. 1950. The dominant site is Greenwood Cemetery, 800 Cypress Street, at the north end of the district, an approximately 7 3/4-acre public cemetery for African Americans established in 1860. The increase area's period of significance, 1856 to 1965, begins with the earliest dated monument (Anna Good 1813-1856) in the cemetery and extends to 1965 when the last available building lots were filled with dwellings during the district's post-World War II growth. Of the total 110 buildings, ninety-four are contributing houses and sixteen are non-contributing houses. Of the total thirty-two outbuildings, fifteen are contributing.

The increase area contains most of the remaining acreage of the historic Dryborough community, a strongly African American neighborhood that originated in the early nineteenth century and grew in population during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Initially it was home to both blacks and whites, but the proportion of black residents increased gradually, so that Dryborough and the area around it became an important center of African American civic life in New Bern.

The New Bern Historic District Boundary Increase II is bounded by two historically significant properties: Cedar Grove Cemetery (the white municipal cemetery listed in the National Register in 1972) and Craven Terrace, listed in the National Register in 2014. On the east side are two city parks, Kafer Park and the George Street Park and Senior Center. On the west, Craven Terrace consists of a forty-eight building public housing project, built in 1942 with an addition opened in 1953 that created a total of 361 apartments for low-income African Americans. The project replaced most of the single family houses of early twentieth-century construction in the former black neighborhood of Reizensteinville.[1]

Nearly all of the 113 houses within the Boundary Increase II were built after December 1922, when a vast fire destroyed the dense residential fabric of this area and many blocks beyond it; only two houses in the increase area date from before the fire: 1002 and 1004 North Bern Street. Two frame house types were built to replace those destroyed by the fire: a two-story Craftsman Foursquare house type, typically for owner-occupants, and a two-story front-gable house type, generally for rental. After a construction hiatus during the Depression and World War II, owner-occupants erected three additional single-family house types from the late 1940s to the mid-1960s: late Craftsman-style bungalows of frame and concrete block, brick one-story Period Cottages, and brick Ranches. Throughout the period, the houses in this area shared forms, plans, and styles with contemporary residences elsewhere in New Bern and beyond.

Half of the ten two-story Craftsman-style houses that appear on the 1924 Sanborn map stand in a row on the east side of the 800 block of Bern Street: the Coleman House, 812; Chapman House, 814, Mumford House, 820; Blackledge House, 824; Simmons House, 826; and Simmons House, 828. Two 1924 houses stand on West Street: the Hahn House, 803; and the Johnson House, 921. The other two 1924 houses are the Davenport House at 524 Roundtree Street and the Warren Hassell House at 922 Elm Street. Houses of this type built for

[1] Ashley Neville, "Craven Terrace" National Register Nomination, NC Historic Preservation Office, 2014.

homeowners in the later 1920s are the Dance House, 604 Roundtree Street; Simmons House, 913 Elm Street; and the house at 921 Elm Street.

The 1924 Sanborn map also shows two rows of four identical two-story front-gabled rental houses at 806-812 West Street and 802-808 White Street. Although these houses have remained rental houses for nearly a century and have undergone periodic rehabilitation, most of them retain their original one-story hipped roof front porches, some with their original chamfered wood posts.

From 1945 to about 1960 black families constructed two dozen houses in the boundary increase area in evolving styles that likewise mirrored popular American architectural taste, from late Craftsman bungalows in the late 1940s to brick Period Cottages and modest brick Ranches in the 1950s. A group of Craftsman bungalows of concrete block was built in the late 1940s to about 1950. These are the Blount House, 807 Bern Street; West House, 916 West Street; Franks House, 918 West Street; and a group of three on Smith Street, an alley: Gillette House, 813 Smith Street; Joyner House, 817 Smith Street. The Dunson House, 812 Smith Street, is similar but is of tan brick rather than concrete block. These are generally front-gabled with a front or side wing and a front porch that sometimes wraps around one side. The Joyner House, 817 Smith Street, whose porch extends into a side porte-cochere, is the most stylish.

A group of eleven brick Period Cottages built from about 1948 to 1958 represent the most popular house type of the postwar era. These one and one-half-story side-gabled houses have such picturesque Tudor-inspired features as a decorative shallow front-gabled wing, a decorative front chimney, a front terrace, and often a side porch. Most of these are clustered in the 900 block of West Street (west side) and the 800 and 900 block of Bern Street (west side). One of the most stylish, the Otis Evans House, 811 Main Street, built in 1950, features an entrance and picture window with small fixed glass panes sheltered by a two-bay entrance porch with Craftsman-style brick piers with paired wood posts. Houses in this style include several on Bern Street-- the Chapman House, 809; Ethel Lewis House, 811; Blount House, 901; Mary Dent House, 903; and the Fortune House, 907. Other examples include the White House, 916 Elm; the Jasper Hayes House, 918 Elm; and the Nelson House, 907 West Street The White House, 813 Main, built about 1950, is one of the few houses in the increase area of Colonial Revival style, with a five-bay-wide façade with a pedimented entrance porch and three pedimented gabled dormer windows.

Six houses built from the early 1950s to about 1960 reflect the mid-century Ranch and modernist style. The Fields House, 907 Nunn Street and the Rigdon Simmons House, 809 Cypress Street are modest brick Ranches. The Smith House, 1008 Bern Street, is a larger brick Ranch. The Faison House, Adams House, and the Thompson House are interesting examples of mid-century modernism. The ca. 1952 Faison House at 913 Bern Street is a two-story side-gabled house with a side one-story garage wing that projects forward to create a sheltered space for a shed-roof porch with a stone planter at one end. The entire lower façade, including garage face, is sheathed with flagstone, while the rest of the house has red brick veneer. Large sliding glass windows illuminate the interior. The Adams House at 909 Bern Street, ca. 1960, is a wide, six-bay, side-gabled one-story red brick Ranch with a front-gabled wing incorporating an entrance porch sheathed with flagstone veneer. The

integral garage at the side is separated by a breezeway from the main block. The placement of a large picture window in the front wing indicates a split-level floor plan. The Thompson House, 821 Smith Street, ca. 1960, is a frame Modernist Ranch with a hipped roof, original asbestos shake walls, a massive interior corner flagstone chimney, and a wraparound terrace with a metal railing.

Assessment of Integrity

Buildings contribute to the historic district if they retain sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. All buildings constructed prior to 1965, the end of the period of significance, retain integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, and association. None is known to have been moved. All retain their original form and design. The setting and association of the district are well preserved. Contributing buildings were built during the period of significance and retain integrity; non-contributing buildings were built after the period of significance or have lost integrity.

The integrity of materials and workmanship is the primary issue. A few houses remain essentially unchanged, retaining their original siding without a later covering, original porch posts, and original windows. However, the nature of the district is such that a substantial number of the houses that survive—a number have been razed--have been rehabilitated by the addition of artificial siding over the original weatherboard and the replacement of original wood sash windows with new sash windows. A number of original porches have replacement porch posts, generally of plain wood beams. A good number of houses retain some but not all of the following original features: siding, window openings, and porch roof and posts. For example the Gillette House, 730 Main Street, has vinyl siding and replacement windows but retains its original porch and roof eave brackets and is contributing. Several others, however, such as the house at 725 Main Street, have vinyl siding, replacement windows, and a rebuilt porch. In many cases, such extensive rehabilitations are the only reason the house is still standing. In this district, such superficial alterations are less important to the historic character of the district than the size, forms, placement, and relationships of the houses. Enough houses survive to convey the district's character. Cumulatively they constitute a streetscape that represents the social and architectural patterns of the district and therefore contribute to the integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, and association. Without these superficially altered but otherwise historic houses, much of the architectural and social history of the district would be lost. Their designation as "contributing" enables their possible survival and even future restoration of more appropriate siding, porch features, etc.

General Statement of Archaeological Potential

The structures are closely related to the surrounding environment. Archaeological remains such as trash pits, privies, wells, and other structural remains which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the contributing structures. Information concerning land-use patterns, urban farmstead practices, social standing and social mobility, as well as structural details, is often only evident in the archaeological record. Therefore, archaeological remains may well be an important component of the significance of the structures. At this time no investigation has been done to discover these remains, but it is

likely that they exist, and this should be considered in any development of the property.

Inventory List

Sources: The following inventory assigns names of owner-occupied houses to the earliest known family, and dates are estimated from Sanborn maps and City Directories (abbreviated as CD). The available Sanborn maps, City Directories, and U. S. Censuses provide a means of researching the individual occupancy of each house in the inventory list, but the research is difficult because of the nature of these records. Sanborn maps of New Bern began mapping the Dryborough area in 1898. The 1908 and 1913 maps show Dryborough before the Great Fire of 1922. The 1924 map is the first post-fire Sanborn map to show the Dryborough area. The 1931 Sanborn map and its 1948 update are the last Sanborn maps to show the Dryborough area. City directories available at the Kellenberger Room of the Craven County Public Library, or available online at www.digitalnc.org that are helpful for the inventory are 1920-1921, 1926, 1937, 1941, 1947-48, 1951-52, 1954, 1958, 1961, 1962-63, 1964, and 1966. House numbers in earlier Sanborn maps and in the 1930 U. S. Census are different from current house numbers because the city renumbered all houses about 1948. City directories before 1937 have no street guides that list streets in alphabetical order with the occupants of each house. Thus, to identify residents of the houses on the 1924 Sanborn map it is necessary to look up the street number in the 1930 Census, which gives the names of the household occupants. Interviews with local historians and with homeowners provided important information. Each house was researched using these sources and each inventory entry specifies the pertinent sources. The 1992 survey files compiled of Dryborough by Donna Logdsen contain some city directory research. Some of Logdsen's information was used in the following inventory, but a certain amount of it has errors. Buildings have frame construction unless otherwise noted.

Contributing resources (C) were constructed during the period of significance from 1856 to 1965 and retain integrity. Noncontributing resources were either built after 1965 (NC-age) or have lost their integrity through alterations and/or additions (NC-alt.).

Bern Street, east side

C Mary Styron House. 802 Bern Street ca. 1954. The one-and-one-half-story side-gabled Craftsman-style house has brick veneer walls and an original Craftsman-style porch with brick posts. Windows have replacement sash in original openings. The upper porch posts have been replaced and the porch has been screened. The shed dormer has three sash windows with replacement sash. It is not present on the 1924, 1931, or 1948 Sanborn maps but is listed in the 1954 city directory, when Mrs. Mary B. Styron, a teacher and apparently the original owner, was the owner-occupant. 1964 CD: Rev. James V. Alexander, occupant. (Ethel Staton interview, 1-27-2015)

Two vacant lots.

C Robert Coleman House, 812 Bern Street. ca. 1924: The two-story front-gable house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map. It has its original Craftsman porch with brick piers and a hipped roof. The slender decorative boxed posts are replacements. The house has vinyl siding and replacement vinyl sashes in original window openings. In the 1954 city directory Milton White and Romeo Gibbs occupied the house.

C Paul and Flonnie Chapman House, 814 Bern Street. ca. 1924. The substantial two-story hip-roofed house is a Foursquare plan, with an original central glazed and paneled door in the three-bay façade. The full hipped-roof porch has brick posts and exposed rafter tails. The main roof also has exposed rafter tails. Above the central bay is a hipped-roof dormer with a pair of four-pane casement windows. Windows have original vertical two-over-two wood sash. Walls have been covered with asbestos shakes. Present on the 1924 Sanborn map. 1954 CD: Mrs. Flonnie Chapman, owner-occupant. 1964 CD: Polly O. Richards, occupant; 814 1/2: Mrs. Mary T. Laws, occupant. Flonnie and Paul Chapman were the original owners. Their daughter Martha Chapman operated a rooming house for teachers here. (Ethel Staten interview, 1/27/15).

C Dr. Samuel H. Mumford House. 820 Bern Street. ca. 1924. The well-preserved two-story hipped-roof Foursquare has exposed rafter tails, original weatherboard, and original vertical two-over-two sash windows. The hipped porch has brick piers with original wood posts, a wide molded fascia board, and exposed rafter tails. A hipped dormer with a pair of four-pane casement windows is centered in the front roof. There are two interior brick chimneys. Present on the 1924 Sanborn map. 1954 CD: Mrs. Willie Mumford, owner-occupant. 1964 CD: Reginald L. Frazier, occupant. Dr. Samuel Mumford, one of a small number of black physicians in New Bern, practiced here in his home in the last years of his career. His wife, Mrs. Willie Mumford, was the first black woman to serve as a principal, at Duffy Field School. The Mumford's daughter, Levonia Pat Frazier, was the first African American model for Pepsi Cola. (Ethel Staten interview, 1-27-15)

C Samuel Blackledge House. 824 Bern Street. ca. 1924. The well-preserved two-story hip-roof Foursquare has original weatherboard and vertical two-over-two wood sash windows. The original porch exhibits fine brick craftsmanship, with all-brick piers with decorative brick capitals and a latticed brick railing. The left bay of the porch has been screened. The central entrance has an original glazed and paneled door surrounded by sidelights and a three-pane transom. Above the entrance is a hipped-roof dormer with three four-pane casement windows. The main roof and porch roof have exposed rafter tails. Present on the 1924 Sanborn map. 1954 CD: Samuel Blackledge, owner-occupant. 1964 CD: Donovan M. Harper, owner-occupant. Sam Blackledge was a prominent soda bottler (Ethel Staten interview, 1-27-15).

NC-alt. Simmons House. 826 Bern Street. ca. 1924. The two-story frame house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map. It retains its pedimented front gable, but has been rehabilitated with vinyl siding, replacement two-over-two horizontal wood sash, and a brick veneer along the lower façade beneath the porch. The porch retains its hip roof but has replacement wood posts and screening. The picture window beside the entrance is a mid-twentieth-century addition. Rittie A. Simmons lived here from 1941 to 1947; Robert Simmons, a musician, lived here in 1947. (1940s City Directories) 1954 CD: J. E. Murrell, owner-occupant. 1964 CD: John E. Murrell, owner-occupant.

C Isaac and Mammie Simmons House. 828 Bern Street. ca. 1924: The two-story, hipped-roof Craftsman-style Foursquare was built for Isaac Simmons and Mammie Turner Simmons, the grandparents of current owner Ethel Staten right after the 1922 fire. Her parents, Johnnie W. and Elveta Martin, inherited the house. Johnnie, a brick mason, rebuilt the porch foundation and posts in the mid-twentieth century, adding a brick flower box along the front foundation at the same time. The first story has composite siding added in recent years and the upper story is clad in original wood shakes. A wide gabled dormer occupies the front roof. The original windows have replacement one-over-one sash. 1954 CD: J. W. Martin, owner-occupant. 1964 CD: Johnnie W. Martin, owner-occupant. (Ethel Staten interview 1/27/15; Staten, "Historic Dryborough Presentation," February 2015).

Two vacant lots.

C Samuel and Marion Lloyd House. 916 Bern Street. 1958. Samuel and Marion Lloyd had this house constructed in 1958 by local contractor Guion Lee from a plan that Marion found in a newspaper. The intact Period Cottage is a one and one-half-story side-gable brick dwelling with a three-bay façade and a central chimney. The entrance is flanked by picture windows consisting of a large one-over-one sash window flanked by small two-over-two sash windows. There is a brick stoop with metal railing. The front slope of the roof has two wide gabled dormers, each with a two-over-two sash window and asbestos-shingled siding. The north end has an attached one-car garage. Samuel taught high school science and Marion taught middle school science in the Craven County school system. Marion Houston Lloyd grew up in the 800 block of Bern Street in a house built after the 1922 fire by her grandfather. (Marion Lloyd interview, 3-8-15).

C Massey House. 920 Bern St. ca. 1930. The two-story front-gable frame house retains its original six-over-six wood sash windows as well as exposed rafter tails at the eaves and two interior chimneys. The hipped-roof porch is original, with exposed rafter tails, but has replacement 4 x 4 inch wood posts and a replacement railing. Aluminum siding covers the walls. Beneath the porch, the wall is covered with brick-patterned rolled asphalt siding applied prior to 1992. The house is not present on the 1924 Sanborn map, but is present on the 1931 Sanborn map. In 1947 it was occupied by Geneva C. Massey, widow of Edward Massey. (1947 City Directory) 1954 CD: Hattie P. Massey, owner-occupant and Mrs. Geneva Massey. 1964 CD: Hattie Massey, occupant.

C House, 922 Bern Street, ca. 1930. This is the most intact of three identical one-story frame hipped roof Craftsman-style houses. It retains its original vertical two-over-two sash windows and its recessed porch with boxed wood posts. The hipped roof has exposed rafter tails. Steve Flower built these shotgun houses as rentals. They are not present on 1924 Sanborn map but are present on the 1931 Sanborn map. 1954 CD: Fred Edwards, occupant. 1964 CD: Fred Edwards, occupant. (Historic Dryborough booklet, n.d.).

C House. 924 Bern Street, ca. 1930. One of three identical one-story frame hipped roof Craftsman-style houses, this retains its vertical two-over-two wood sash windows and its recessed porch with boxed wood posts.

The house has all-over vinyl siding, but it retains its form, porch, and windows and has sufficient architectural character to be a contributing building in the district. Steve Flower built these shotgun houses as rentals. They are not present on 1924 Sanborn map but are present on the 1931 Sanborn map. 1954 CD: James Herring, occupant. 1964 CD: Cora White, occupant. (Historic Dryborough booklet, n.d.).

C House. 926 Bern Street, ca. 1930. One of three identical one-story frame hipped roof Craftsman-style houses, retains its vertical two-over-two wood sash windows and its recessed porch with boxed wood posts. The house has all-over vinyl siding, but it retains its form, porch, and windows and has sufficient architectural character to be a contributing building in the district. Steve Flower built these shotgun houses as rentals. They are not present on 1924 Sanborn map but are present on the 1931 Sanborn map. 1954 CD: Mrs. Gertrude Bennett, occupant. 1964 CD: Isaac Nixon, occupant. (Historic Dryborough booklet, n.d.)

C Ansley and Lauretta Smith House. 1008 Bern Street, ca. 1952. This well-preserved brick Ranch-style house occupies one of the largest lots in the historic district. The six-bay-wide, side-gabled house features a central entrance with a gabled entrance porch supported by decorative metal posts and a concrete terrace with an original metal railing extending along one side of the façade. Above the entrance and adjacent double six-over-six sash windows is a two-bay-wide cross-gable. On the other side of the entrance is an exterior front chimney. Beyond the chimney is a single-pane picture window flanked by four-over-four sash. At the south end and at the rear are small frame sunporches with metal awning windows and asbestos siding. Windows are original six-over-six wood sash. Ansley D. Smith and his wife Lauretta had the house built about 1952. Ansley was a principal of several schools in rural Craven County and Lauretta taught high school English. Their daughter Kaye Smith Byer, the current owner, resides a portion of the year in New York City. The Smiths still resided here in 1964. (Kaye Byer interview, February 24, 2015; 1964 CD).

C Garage. Ca. 1950s. Front-gable two-car garage with tin siding.

Bern Street, west side

C C. A. Hammond House. 805 Bern Street. ca. 1940. The one-story front-gabled Craftsman-style house has a wraparound porch with corner posts of concrete block and concrete block piers with wood posts in the between bays. The porch has been screened. Roof eaves have exposed rafter tails. Replacement sashes occupy original window openings and walls have aluminum siding. There are two interior chimneys. It is not on the 1924 or 1931 Sanborn maps. John Simmons occupied the house in 1941. (1941 City Directory) Clarence A. Hammond was the owner-occupant in the 1954, 1958, and 1964 city directories.

C William D. Blount House, 807 Bern Street. ca. 1950. This side-gable, one and one-half-story concrete-block house has a front-gabled wing and a porch along the façade beside the wing. The concrete block walls are exposed on the sides and rear but have a permastone veneer on the façade. The original three-over-one wood sash reflect the Craftsman style. The porch has metal posts that may be original. The intact house is a contributing building in the district. In the 1954 and 1964 city directories William D. Blount, who worked at Cherry Point Marine Base, and his wife Mary were the owner-occupants.

C Garage/shed. Ca. 1950. Front-gable one-car garage of the same concrete block and permastone facade as the house. At the side is a workshop area.

C Martha Chapman House, 809 Bern Street. Late 1950s. The well-preserved one and one-half-story brick Period Cottage has a side-gable roof and a shallow gabled front wing containing the entrance. Windows have original six-over-six wood sash. At the entrance is a small brick stoop. The south end has an exterior end chimney and an original screen porch. 1954 CD: 809 Bern is not listed. 1964 CD: Martha T. Chapman, owner-occupant, was a teacher, as well as helping her parents, who lived across the street at 814 Bern Street, operate a boarding house for teachers. (Ethel Staten interview, February 27, 2015).

C Garage. 1950s. Front-gabled brick garage repurposed into a sitting area.

C W. C. Redding Jr. House, 811 Bern Street. ca. 1950. The one and one-half-story brick veneer house is a stylish Period Cottage with Tudor Revival features. Its three-bay façade has a center entrance set in a steep cross-gabled projecting bay with an exterior front chimney beside it. Gabled dormers flank the center bay. While most sashes are replacement, the front gable has an original six-over-six wooden sash. A concrete terrace extends from the entrance to one side of the façade. A shed porch roof supported by turned wood posts has been added over the terrace. The house is relatively intact and contributes to the historic district. 1954 and 1958 CD: W. C. Redding, Jr., manager of N.C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, and his wife Gladys were the owner-occupants. 1964 CD: Ethel M. Lewis, occupant.

NC-age Shed. ca. 1970. Front-gable plywood shed.

NC-age Detached screen porch. ca. 2010. Flat-roof frame screened porch.

NC-alt. Nathaniel Saunders House, 813 Bern Street ca. 1950. This late example of a Craftsman bungalow is a one-story front-gabled form with paired windows flanking the central front door, sheltered by a full hipped-roof porch with metal posts that may be original. The house was recently rehabilitated with replacement vinyl sash and siding that appears to be hardiplank. Because of the replacement siding and sashes it is non-contributing to the historic district. 1954, 1958, and 1964 CD: Nathaniel Saunders, a painter, was the owner-occupant.

Vacant lot.

C Charles Blount House, 901 Bern Street. Late 1940s. The house was likely built by Charles Blount in the late 1940s. His daughter, Beverly Garfield, is the current owner. The intact dwelling is one of a group of brick Period Cottages of Tudor Revival style built in the district after World War II. The one and one-half-story side-gabled house features a front-gabled wing with a grouping of three pairs of sash and a lunette window in the gable end. To the south of the wing is a round-arched original wood door, and to the south of that is an exterior decorative Tudor-style chimney. A concrete terrace with a metal railing continues along the south half of the façade. A small frame sunroom has been added at the south end of the terrace. Windows are original six-over-six wood sash. 1954 CD: C. S. Blount, owner-occupant. 1964 CD: Charles S. Blount, owner-occupant. Blount owned Blount's Grocery located on Main Street behind this house. (Interview with owner Beverly Garfield, 1-

26-2015).

C Mary E. Dent House. 903 Bern Street. ca. 1948. Well-preserved Period Cottage of Cape Cod style with brick walls and a steep side-gable roof. The five-bay-wide house has an exterior end chimney and a center entrance sheltered by a three-bay entrance porch. The metal posts and railing may be original. Windows have original six-over-six wood sash. The roof has a pair of gabled dormer windows. The concrete block shed at the rear was likely built about ca. 1948 along with the house. The house appears on the 1948 Sanborn map. 1954 CD: Mary E. Dent, owner-occupant. 1964 CD: same information. Miss Mary Dent, a single woman, was a teacher. (Ethel Staten interview, 1-27-15).

C Shed. ca. 1948. Front-gable concrete block shed with front door.

C Rex C. Fortune House, 907 Bern Street. Late 1950s. The side-gabled, one and one-half-story brick house, of Minimal Traditional style, has a front-gabled wing and an interior brick chimney. Most windows are horizontal two-over-two original wood sash, but a few windows have vinyl replacement sash. A brick terrace extends from the wing to the outer edge of the façade and has an original brick window box along the inside edge. A later flat-roofed metal frame to create a screen porch has been added. The frame now has no screen. 1954 CD: 907 Bern is not listed. 1964 CD: Rex C. Fortune, owner-occupant. Rex was a school principal in Pamlico County and his wife was a teacher in the same county. (Kaye Byer interview, February 24, 2015)

C William and Helen Adams House. 909 Bern Street. ca. 1960. The six-bay-wide one-story side-gabled Ranch house is one of the largest of its type in the district. With its stone accents, picture windows, and garage separated by a covered breezeway, the house has a mid-century modern style. A front-gabled wing projects at the south end of the façade, with a picture window in one half and an open entrance porch sheltering the front door in the other half. A stone wall adjacent to the door includes a stone planter. The decorative metal porch post is likely original. The picture window is set low in the front wall, perhaps indicating that the floor level in this side of the house is lower than in the main body of the house. A conventional picture window with flanking sash is set on the other side of the door. Windows are original horizontal two-over-two wood sash. At the other end of the house is a one-car brick garage, integral within the roofline, and separated by an open breezeway. 1954 CD: 909 Bern is not listed. 1964 CD: William J. Adams, owner-occupant. William (Pip) was a principal; his wife Helen was a teacher. (Ethel Staten interview 1-27-15).

C Ozie T. Faison House. 913 Bern Street. Early 1950s. The two-story, side-gable, five-bay-wide brick house is one of the most significant mid-century modern-style houses in the district. Built in the early 1950s, its two-story form is unusual for modern design. At the south end is an integral one-story gabled garage, which extends slightly in front of the façade, with a pent roof extending from it across the façade as a porch to shelter the central entrance. The decorative metal posts supporting the porch are likely original. The lower façade is sheathed in stone, including the garage, and a stone planter extends beneath a portion of the porch. Windows are double sliding windows, with each side being a single pane of glass. A picture window occupies the bay to the north of the door, with flanking slider panes. There is an exterior end chimney with stone accent blocks. 1954 CD: O. T. Faison, owner-occupant. 1964 CD: Ozie T. Faison, owner-occupant. Faison, owner of Smith's Drug

Store, 1156 Broad Street, also served as administrator of the Good Shepherd Hospital. His wife Martha taught English at J.T. Barber High School. (Staten, "Historic Dryborough Presentation," February 2015).

C – structure Wall. Early 1950s. A wall of decorative concrete blocks extends across the rear property line.

C House. 1011 Bern St, ca. 1924. Small one-story three-bay-wide side-gabled frame house that has been rehabilitated with vinyl siding and replacement one-over-one sash in original window openings. The front shed porch has replacement 4 x 4 inch wood posts. 1954 CD: Mrs. Isabell Aiken, occupant.

Cedar Street, north side

C House. 724 Cedar Street. ca. 1924. The one-story hipped-roof house has a hipped-roof porch with Craftsman-style brick piers and replacement upper wood posts. The window openings are original but have replacement one-over-one sash. The walls are covered with vinyl. There is an interior chimney. The house is present on the 1924 Sanborn map. 1954 CD: Mrs. Mary Daniels, owner-occupant.

C House. 726 Cedar Street. ca. 1924. The two-story front-gabled frame side-hall plan house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map. It has a few original two-over-two vertical wood sash windows but most windows have one-over-one replacement sash and some replacement vinyl sash. The front gable porch has been rebuilt with a solid brick base and decorative metal posts dating from the 1960s.

C Shed. 1950s. Concrete block shed with a missing roof.

C Cedar Street Recreation Center. 800 Cedar Street. 1948-53. **[NR 2003])** From 1948-1950 the brickmaking class at West Street High School, financed by the fundraising of the New Bern Civic League (an African American leadership group), built the concrete block walls as a basketball gymnasium for neighborhood youth. The Civic League also held their meetings there. The gymnasium had no roof or floor until the Civic League agreed to deed the land and building to the city in exchange for its completion of the building and the addition of a meeting room and restrooms. From the early 1950s to the mid-1970s the center was used as a recreation center and a neighborhood kindergarten. In 1998 the New Bern West Street-J. T. Barber Athletic High School Hall of Fame was established in the center to honor athletes and leaders who had participated in sports at black New Bern high schools. Those who played in the Cedar Street center include Walter Bellamy Jr., Edward Bell, Simon E. Coates, James Midgette, and Alfreda Collins. The center was renamed the Jasper G. Hayes Omega Center in 1998 to honor Hayes, the brickmaking teacher who supervised his students in constructing the walls. (Beth Keane, Cedar Street Recreation Center National Register Nomination, NC Historic Preservation Office, 2003).

NC-alt. House. 820 Cedar Street. ca. 1924. The narrow two-story front-gable house, likely a shotgun plan, appears on the 1924 Sanborn map. The house has no original exterior fabric and is noncontributing to the district. Original window openings have replacement one-over-one wood sash. The hipped porch has a rebuilt brick floor and replacement decorative metal posts. Brick veneer covers the façade beneath the porch and vinyl

covers the rest of the wall surfaces. The two-bay façade contains an entrance and a large one-over-one sash window.

NC-age. Shed. Ca. 1980. Front-gabled shed covered with T-111 plywood.

NC-alt. House. 824 Cedar Street. ca. 1924. The narrow two-story front-gable house, likely a shotgun plan, appears on the 1924 Sanborn map. The house has been rehabilitated with vinyl siding, replacement vinyl sash within the original window openings, and a rebuilt brick and concrete floor and decorative metal posts on the hipped-roof porch. Beside the front door is a large mid-twentieth-century multi-pane picture window. One original six-over-six wood sash window survives.

NC-age Shed. Ca. 2000. Front-gabled prefab metal shed.

NC-alt. House. 830 Cedar Street. ca. 1924, 1990. This duplex was originally one of a row of six two-story front-gable rental houses that appear on West Street on the 1924 Sanborn map. About 1990 the house was extended to the rear by one bay and remodeled to create a duplex with two entrances on Cedar Street. No visible fabric remains from the original dwelling. The house has composition siding, a brick veneer "dado" along the lower walls, and sliding windows of late twentieth-century design. A one-story porch shelters the two lower front entrances; a set of wood stairs at the east end accesses the door to the second-story unit. Because its original form does not survive, it is designated non-contributing.

Cypress Street, south side

C Duplex. 719-721 Cypress Street. ca. 1948. This two-story front-gabled duplex at the corner of Cypress Street and Nunn Street is not on the 1948 Sanborn map, although a booklet, "Historic Dryborough African American Heritage Then and Now 1924-2010," states that it was built in 1940. The duplex was likely constructed around 1948. Each unit occupies one side of the two-story building. The asbestos wall shakes are probably original, and some original six-over-six wood sash windows remain in place. The eaves have exposed rafter tails. In the 1954 city directory 721 Cypress Street is occupied by Leroy Smith. 719 Cypress is not listed. The 1964 city directory lists Annie A. Brown occupying 719 and Leroy Herring occupying 721.

C House. 723 Cypress Street. Late 1920s. The two-story, front-gable house follows the form of rental houses built soon after the 1922 fire. It is not on the 1924 Sanborn map but is on the 1931 Sanborn map. It has Craftsman features such as decorative eave brackets on the main roof and a front-gable porch with concrete block piers and eave brackets along the porch eave. 4 x 4 inch wood posts replaced the original upper posts of the porch. Plywood wall siding probably covers the original weatherboard. Although the windows retain their original sizes, the sash are one-over-one replacements. 1937-1947 CD: Adolphus H. and Willie King, clothes cleaners. 1954 CD: Lee Gaskins, occupant. 1964 CD: same information.

C House. 725 Cypress Street. Late 1920s. The two-story, front-gable house follows the form of rental houses built soon after the 1922 fire. The house is not on the 1924 Sanborn map but is on the 1931 Sanborn map. Although the windows retain their original sizes, the sash are replacements. The asbestos shakes on the

walls probably date from the World War II era. The front-gabled porch with wide fascia board and boxed posts may be original. The house retains sufficient architectural integrity to be a contributing building. 1941 CD: Minerva B. White, occupant. 1954 CD: Joe Smith, occupant. 1964 CD: Perlie M. Pelham, owner-occupant, with Andrew Downs, occupant.

C House. 727 Cypress Street. ca. 1930. One of four identical one-story frame hipped-roof Craftsman-style houses (the other three are around the corner on Bern Street), this one retains its original vertical two-over-two sash windows and recessed porch with boxed wood posts. There is one interior chimney. Walls have vinyl siding. The group of houses, likely built as rentals, is not present on the 1924 Sanborn map but does appear on the 1931 Sanborn map. Steve Flower built these shotgun houses as rentals. ("Historic Dryborough" booklet, copy in survey file.) 1954 city directory: W. H. Benton, occupant. 1964 city directory: same information.

C Rigdon Simmons House. 809 Cypress Street. Early 1950s. The substantial one and one-half-story front-gable brick house, of mid-twentieth century character, was likely built for an owner-occupant. The three-bay façade features a shallow front-gabled wing and an inset porch with decorative metal posts that are probably original. The porch shelters a front door and a large multi-pane picture window. The one-over-one sash windows may be original. It faces Greenwood Cemetery. 1954 CD: Rigdon Simmons, owner-occupant. 1964 CD: same information. Simmons was a clerk at Simmons Variety Market.

NC-age Garage. Ca. 1980. One-car, side-gabled garage with plywood siding.

Vacant lot.

C First Missionary Baptist Church. 819 Cypress Street. 1908. **[NR 1997]** The 1908 brick Gothic Revival-style church was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1997. According to the nomination, the First Missionary Baptist Church is believed to be the second oldest African American Baptist congregation in New Bern. Established in 1869 as Cedar Grove Baptist Church, the church changed its name to First Missionary Baptist Church in 1906 when it began to build this sanctuary across the street from its original location. During the first decade of the twentieth century, under the leadership of dynamic Rev. A. L. E. Weeks, the church operated a large school, the New Bern Industrial and Collegiate Institute, next door (now demolished). Black real estate developer and political leader Isaac Smith made the largest individual donation for the school. The original church was a small frame one in the southeast section of Greenwood Cemetery. It burned in 1905.

The lot for the current church was conveyed by Isaac Smith and the Citizens Bank of New Bern to school trustee J. F. Hamm and others. J. M. B. Wooten, Decatur Jones, Henry H. White, George Ireland, Nelson Smith, A. Fields and Joseph Ethridge, the trustees of Cedar Grove Baptist Church, received the deed for the new lot. Rev. Weeks left New Bern in 1912 and the school closed. The Great Fire of 1922 burned up to the church but did not harm the building. Fire victims were sheltered in the basement. In the 1960s church member Johnny Floyd started the first day care center in New Bern in the church basement. A substantial rear wing of brick, with matching narrow vertical windows with prominent concrete sills and lintels, was added in recent years. (M. Ruth Little, First Missionary Baptist Church National Register Nomination, N.C. Historic Preservation Office,

1997).

Cypress Street, north side

C House, 722 Cypress Street. ca. 1950. The one-story front-gable house features asbestos shake walls, a hipped porch with decorative metal posts, exposed rafter tails, and windows with one-over-one wood sash. The central front door has a single pane picture window on one side and a pair of sash on the other side. According to tax credords it was built in 1930, and there is a house on the site in the 1931 Sanborn map, however, the house appears to be smaller than this house. It is possible that the present house is a replacement built about 1950. 1954 and 1964 CDs: Mrs. Mary L. Harris, owner-occupant. The house lots and the two open lots to the west are owned by the same person, and the open land may be a side yard for the house. .

C (site) Greenwood Cemetery, 810 Cypress Street. ca. 1860. The large rectangular cemetery, approximately 7 3/4 acres in size, faces Cypress Street, and is bounded by North Bern Street on the east, West A Street on the north, and F Street on the west. The flat, grassed cemetery has an entrance gate consisting of two stuccoed posts, each with a Latin cross in relief, and connected by wooden pickets, on each side. A paved drive extends lengthwise through the center. According to a pre-1898 city plat map of the cemetery and field observation, the cemetery has a grid of eight north-south walks and five east-west avenues that enclose the individual family plots. According to a report in the New Bern Weekly Progress of May 22, 1860, Greenwood Cemetery was formally "opened by the authorities of the town" in April, 1860. The cemetery contains a handful of antebellum gravestones. With the exception of the eleven antebellum gravestones relocated in 1913 from Cedar Grove Cemetery (see below), evidently the oldest monuments that are original to the cemetery are those commemorating Anna Good (d. 1856); Margaret Blacksher (d. 1860), and Thomas Neal (d. 1860). (It is possible that one or more of these were erected some years after the death date of the decedent.) The majority of monuments date from the late 1870s to the 1950s. Although earlier municipal cemeteries in North Carolina sometimes included a separate section designated for African American burials, Greenwood Cemetery is the earliest known municipal cemetery founded solely for blacks in North Carolina.

The northernmost third of the cemetery is a 1914 extension that contains a sparse collection of monuments. The front (south) section, labeled as "transient" burials on the city plat map of 2004, has almost no monuments. By contrast, the central section, between the first and fourth avenues, has a dense collection of monuments. The family plot is the smallest unit. Many plots are enclosed by borders, generally of brick or concrete block, with a few of stone. A number of the borders contain a marble plaque bearing the name of the family patriarch and the date of his death. A chain link fence surrounds the cemetery.

Approximately 500-750 monuments consisting of marble headstones, marble obelisks, granite family monuments, and a sizeable number of 1970s flat concrete ledgers stand in the cemetery. Many other burials here are missing their stones, while others probably remained unmarked. One recently erected wooden headboard marks an unknown grave.

A group of eleven headstones with death dates from 1805 to 1859 stands in a cluster on the southwest side of the central drive near the entrance. These were evidently relocated from Cedar Grove Cemetery in 1913 during the wholesale removal of African American burials at Cedar Grove Cemetery to make room for white burials. (Bishir, "Crafting Lives," page 297 note 15). They include markers for the following individuals: Eliza Johnson (d. 1805); Delia (d. 1816); Sarah Rice (d. 1821); Richard Smith (d. 1840); Robert Walker (d. 1846); William Harvey (d. 1855); John Cook (d. 1856); Elisha Brinson (d. 1858); Robert Lipsy (d. 1859); and Margaret Sawyer (death date illegible).

A number of the monuments in this section are government-issue marble headstones marking the graves of military veterans of World War I, II, and more recent wars. A notable group marks five men who served in the U.S. Colored Troops, fighting for the Union during the Civil War—Thomas Fisher, Peyton White, Cornelius W. Jones, Jones McDonald, and William A. Wood. A number of headstones from various eras bear the Masonic emblem.

Several gravestones are noteworthy because of the individuals they commemorate. Thomas Neale (1797-1860), was the husband of Hannah Neale and a free black boatman and Andrews Chapel leader (see Bishir, *Crafting Lives*, 149); his stone notes that it was she who erected it. The couple lived in Dryboro on a lot Mrs. Neale purchased. The Rev. Amos York (1817-1885), was a cooper, churchman, and one of the first black city council members in 1869, reelected in 1874; he owned a home on Bern Street by 1869 (Bishir, Crafting Lives, 290-291), His wife, Desdemona York, (1817-1891), has a stone near his, as does their son Amos (1858-1863). Anna Good (1813-1856) was the wife of John Good, a New Bern barber active in Reconstruction era politics. Bishop Charles Calvin Pettey, 1849-1900, of the AME Zion Church, and his wife Sarah Dudley Pettey, 1848-1900, an important leader in the AME Zion church as well, share a tall marble obelisk. James Edward O'Hara (1844-1905), was an attorney of New Bern and Goldsboro who was elected a state legislator in 1868 and a Republican U.S. Congressman in the 1880s. Isaac H. Smith Sr. (1852-1915) was a teacher and property investor who was the wealthiest black in New Bern in the early 1900s, and his son Isaac, Jr. (1899-1953). Isaac P. Hatch (1871-1967) was an undertaker and political leader. Although his headstone is gone, a small footstone marked "I B A" denotes the grave of political figure Israel B. Abbott (1843-1887). Although the noted political leader

George H. White is evidently not buried here—he moved north after 1900—his wives Fannie (Randolph) White (1858-1880), Nannie (Nancy) (1867-1882), and Cora Lena (1864-1905) have marked graves here.

Numerous other notable New Bernians' markers are included in a list held by the New Bern-Craven County Public Library. The library and the N. C. State Archives also hold microfilm of a list of interments at Greenwood Cemetery made from an original at the New Bern City Clerk's Office. Far more extensive than the list of markers, it includes entries from 1882 onward and frequently notes the cause of death.
(Sources: 2004 plat of Cemetery, Kellenberger Room, New Bern Public Library; Catherine Bishir, *Crafting Lives: African American Artisans in New Bern, North Carolina, 1770-1900.* UNC Press, 2013; *Craven County, North Carolina Cemeteries, Vol. 2B: African American Cemeteries,* published ca. 1995).

Darst Avenue, west side

Vacant lot.

C House. 609 Darst Avenue. ca. 1950. The relatively intact one-story front-gable Craftsman style house features exposed rafter tails at the eaves and an original Craftsman-style hipped porch with exposed rafter tails, brick porch piers and battered wood posts. The three-bay façade has a double vertical two-over-two sash window on one side and a picture window with flanking vertical two-over-two sashes. The picture window may be original. All other windows are original two-over-two vertical sash except for the front gable window, which is a six-over-six wood sash. The house is not present on the 1948 Sanborn map but was probably built soon afterward. 1954 CD: Mrs. Susie Kinsey, occupant. 1964 CD: Ed Kornegay, owner-occupant.

C Garage/shed. Ca. 1930. One-car shed-roofed garage and shed with asphalt siding like the main house.

NC-alt. House. 619 Darst Avenue. ca. 1940. This one-story front-gable shotgun house was intact in 1992. It featured decorative eave brackets and a hipped porch with boxed posts. Since that time, a small wing was added to the south side and the house has been rehabilitated with vinyl siding, replacement window sash, and 4 x 4 inch wood replacement porch posts. The cumulative changes have destroyed the dwelling's architectural integrity. Present on the 1948 Sanborn map.1954 CD: Mrs. Alberta Levens, occupant. 1964 CD: Bertha M. Levion, occupant.

Elm Street, south side

NC-alt. House. 913 Elm Street. Late 1920s. The substantial two-story, side-gable frame house, not on the 1924 Sanborn map but is on the 1931 Sanborn map, has an unusual Craftsman-style form, a five-bay wide side-gable main block with a two-story front gabled porch. The first story of the porch wing is open, with brick piers and replacement metal posts, while the upper level is enclosed as a room with a pair of window sash in the front wall. During a substantial remodeling in the 1960s, brick veneer was installed up to the first floor window sills. More recently the house has been covered with vinyl siding, including the decorative eave brackets. Windows have one-over-one replacement sash in original openings. In the 1954, 1958, and 1964 city directories, Lewis Simmons and his wife Lola were the owner-occupants.

NC-age Carport, ca. 1980. Front-gabled wooden detached carport.

C William T. Lewis House. 915 Elm Street. Late 1920s. The one-story front-gabled Craftsman-style house is not on the 1924 Sanborn map but is on the 1931 Sanborn map. It retains its original front-gabled porch with brick piers and original upper battered posts. The original window openings have replacement one-over-one sash. The walls have vinyl siding. In spite of the vinyl siding and replacement sash, the house retains its form, window size, and intact front porch and is a contributing building. In the 1930 and 1954 city directories, William T. Lewis, an insurance agent, was the owner-occupant. In the 1964 city directory, Harvard A. Lewis, presumably his son, was owner-occupant. Harvard, a college graduate, managed the Isaac H. Smith Realty

Company. (Annie Day Smith Donaldson interview with Ruth Little, 11-16-1993)

Vacant lot.

C House. 921 Elm Street. Late 1920s. This substantial two-story hip-roofed Foursquare with a wraparound Craftsman-style porch is not on the 1924 Sanborn map but is on the 1931 Sanborn map. The house remained intact in 1992 when it was surveyed. In recent years the house had an extensive fire and was remodeled. The most obvious alteration is that smaller sash windows were installed, and at least one window (the center window on the upper façade) was removed. The character-defining porch appears to be substantially intact, with brick piers, battered wood posts, and a hip roof that appears to be original. If the porch fabric was replaced, it was done in-kind. The walls have vinyl siding. In the 1954 and 1964 city directories the house is not listed, but it may have been 919 Elm Street, the home of Hattie Felton, the widow of Noel Felton. 1964 CD: Mrs. Susie Taylor is the owner-occupant of 921 Elm Street (interview with owner, 1-27-2015).

Elm Street, north side

Two vacant lots.

C Johnnie White Jr. House. 916 Elm Street. ca. 1954. The substantially intact one and one-half-story side-gabled, brick veneer Period Cottage, with a four-bay façade, was built about 1954. A two bay, front-gabled porch shelters the entrance. The porch gable has German siding and an original six-over-six wood sash. All other windows have original sash of the same type. An exterior chimney is located to the east of the porch. The only significant alterations are the replacement turned wood porch posts. 1954 CD: Johnnie White Jr., owner-occupant. 1964 CD: Johnnie White Jr., owner-occupant, building contractor. Since White was a building contractor, he may have constructed this house.

C Jasper G. Hayes House. 918 Elm Street. ca. 1954. This substantially intact three-bay-wide, side-gabled, brick veneer Period Cottage was built about 1954. The one-and-one-half-story house has a prominent front-gabled two-bay porch with arched bays, with concrete keystones, and a sash window with decorative soldier-course brick border in the gable end. The triple-sashed shed-roof dormer east of the porch may be an addition, but was present in 1992 when the house was surveyed. The original window openings contain replacement vinyl windows. There is a house numbered 918 on the 1948 Sanborn map but it doesn't appear to be this one. Jasper G. Hayes was the owner-occupant in the 1954 and 1964 city directories. Hayes taught brickmaking at West Street High School in the late 1940s and supervised the construction of the walls of the Cedar Street Recreation Center from 1948 to 1950. (Beth Keane, Cedar Street Recreation Center National Register Nomination, NC Historic Preservation Office, 2003).

C County Agricultural Extension Service for Negroes. 920 Elm Street. ca. 1948. The one-story brick veneer, three-bay-wide midcentury building with a front and side-gabled roof was built about 1948 and is on the 1948 Sanborn map. It is listed as the office of the County Agricultural Extension Service for Negroes in the

1954 and 1958 city directories. It had been converted to a residence by the time Charles L. Brimmer was listed as the owner-occupant in the 1964 city directory. The substantially intact, although deteriorated building retains original two-over-two horizontal window sash and a full shed-roof porch with exposed rafter tails and decorative metal posts and railing. Current owner-occupant Donald Brimmer recalled that Charles Brimmer worked for the city of New Bern. (interview with Donald Brimmer, occupant, 1-27-2015).

C Shed. Ca. 1960. One-story front-gabled plywood shed with a front door and a window.

C Warren and Mary Hassell House. 922 Elm Street. ca. 1924. The large two-story, hipped-roof frame house occupies a large corner lot facing Elm Street, with Oak Street along its west property line. The intact Craftsman-style house, present on the 1924 Sanborn map, has an unusual monitor atop the roof with a pair of four-pane casements on each face. The wraparound porch has brick porch piers with original paired chamfered wood posts. The porch wraps around to the one-story kitchen wing at the rear. The main roof, monitor, and porch roof have exposed rafter tails. Original weatherboard and vertical two-over-two sash windows complete the intact house. Warren Hassell, blacksmith, and his wife Mary owned the house from at least 1937. In the 1954 city directory, Warren Hassel was the owner-occupant. In the1964 city directory, Mrs. Mary M. Hassell was the occupant.

C Shed. Ca. 1960. Plywood shed-roofed shed.

Hatties Lane, east side (previously Brown Avenue)

Vacant lot.

C Major Henderson House, 716 Hatties Lane. Ca. 1924. Irene Kinion and her husband, Major Henderson, bought this house in 1952. Major Henderson, born in 1895, served as a major in World War II, later worked for the railroad, and then ran a grocery on Liberty Street. He is buried in the New Bern Federal Cemetery. The Hendersons lived here until the 1980s. Irene's grandson, Maurice McKinnon, now owns the house and lives here. The two-story, hip-roofed Craftsman-style house retains a few of its original two-over-two vertical wood sash windows, but most windows have replacement sash. The hipped Craftsman-style porch has brick piers with battered wood posts. The front hipped dormer has a pair of replacement louvered vents. The house has vinyl siding. The second story window on the right side of the facade has been removed. The house is present on the 1924 Sanborn map. In the 1954 and 1964 city directories, Major Henderson was the owner-occupant. (interview with Maurice McKinnon 1-27-2015).

NC-age Shed. Ca. 1990. Front-gable shed with vinyl siding.
NC-age Shed. Ca. 2000. Prefabricated shed with gambrel roof.

Two vacant lots.

NC-age House. 724 Hatties Lane. 1970s. According to a neighbor, Theresa Simmons, this house was constructed in recent years for a lady named Hattie, who operated a day care center in the house. The alley, named Brown's Avenue in the 1964 city directory, was changed to Hatties Lane when it was converted to a one-

way street because of the day care. This house number is not listed in the 1964 directory. The one and one-half-story steep front-gable house was probably built in the 1970s. It has horizontal two-over-two sash windows, vinyl siding, and an enclosed entrance porch with a metal awning.

NC-age Shed. 1970s. Small front-gable shed with plywood siding.

NC-age Shed. 1970s. Side-gable shed with composition siding, a front door, and a window.

Hatties Lane, west side (previously Brown Avenue)

C House. 707 Hatties Lane. 1930s. The one-story front-gabled Craftsman-style house retains its exposed rafter tails, its paired three-over-one wood sash windows, and its hipped porch. The walls are covered with asbestos siding, and the porch has been screened. There are two interior chimneys. The house is not on the 1931 Sanborn map (a different, smaller house is shown) but is on the 1948 Sanborn map. In the 1954 city directory, Albert Whitfield is the owner-occupant. In the 1964 city directory, Albert Whitfield is listed as the occupant.

Vacant lot.

C House. 711 Hatties Lane. 1920s. The two-story front-gabled vernacular house, likely with a shotgun plan, has a front gabled porch with exposed rafter tails. The original window openings have replacement one-over-one sash. The porch has replacement decorative metal posts and railing. Asbestos siding covers the original weatherboard. An original louvered wood vent occupies the front gable end. The house is present on the 1931 and 1948 Sanborn maps, and was probably built in the late 1920s. 1954 CD: David Whitney, owner-occupant. Although the house has replacement sash windows and porch posts, it contributes to the district because it retains its original porch roof, original window openings, and the asbestos shake wall material likely dates to the immediate post-World War II era.

Vacant lot.

C House. 717 Hatties Lane. ca. 1924. This substantial two-story front gable house, present on the 1924 Sanborn map, was probably constructed for an owner-occupant. It has a side-hall plan. It retains most of its original Craftsman-style features, including original two-over-two vertical wood sash windows, wide eaves with decorative eave brackets, an interior chimney, and the front-gabled Craftsman porch with solid brick piers, a wide tongue-and-grove fascia, and decorative eave brackets. The front gable contains a window with two six-pane casements. The 1930 Census lists George Joyner, a lumber mill laborer, as the renter, along with his family. In the 1958 city directory Mrs. Saddie Joyner is the owner-occupant. 1964 CD: vacant.

C Mary McDaniel House. 719 Hatties Lane. ca. 1924. According to the current owner, Theresa Simmons, this two-story, front-gable shotgun plan house was built by a white New Bern developer in 1925. Her great-grandmother, Mary Strayhorn McDaniel, bought the house in the early 1940s and lived here until she died at the age of eighty-six in 1968. Theresa has lived here since she was a little girl, and inherited the house. The house retains its hipped front porch and its original window openings, but has replacement metal posts and railing,

replacement sash, and vinyl siding. It is present on the 1924 Sanborn map. The 1930 census shows Lillian Hilliard, a cook for a private family, as the renter. In the 1954 and 1964 city directories, Mrs. Mary McDaniel is listed as the owner-occupant. (Interview with Theresa Simmons, owner, 1-27-2015).

C Shed. 1950s. Small front-gabled shed with 5-V metal siding.

NC-alt. House. 721 Hatties Lane. 1950s. This house replaced a narrow rectangular house on the lot on the 1948 Sanborn map, and was probably built in the 1950s. The one-story front gable three-bay wide frame house has a central door flanked by a pair of windows on one side and a single window on the other side. A small gabled entrance porch with 4 x 4 inch wood posts shelters the door. The only original exterior fabric is the horizontal two-over-two wood sash windows. The wall siding and the entrance porch were installed during a recent rehabilitation, and the building is noncontributing to the district. Wilbur R. Jones was the occupant in the 1964 city directory.

Two vacant lots.

Main Street, south side (previously Pine Street)

NC-alt. House. 725 Main Street. ca. 1924. The two-story front-gable vernacular frame house is on the 1924 Sanborn map. It has recently been rehabilitated with vinyl siding and vinyl sash in the original window openings. The hipped-roof porch has a rebuilt brick and concrete floor and decorative metal posts and railing. The cumulative effect of the rehabilitation has made it a noncontributing building. 1954 CD: D. W. Lewis, occupant. 1958 CD: Jasper Dove, owner-occupant. 1964 CD: Moses Pelham, owner-occupant.

NC-age Garage. ca. 1990. Front-gable garage with vinyl siding.

C Dr. G. Leonard Hill House, 727 Main Street. ca. 1924. Dr. Hill, a pharmacist, and his wife lived here in the mid-twentieth century. Dr. Hill owned a drugstore in Five Points and Mrs. Rosa Bell Hill taught at Clyde A. Erwin Elementary School in Craven County and gave music lessons in her home. The two-story, hipped-roof, three-bay-wide house, which is on the 1924 Sanborn map, is large by the standards of the district. It has been rehabilitated in recent years with vinyl siding, vinyl sash within the original window openings, and with replacement 4 x 4 inch wood porch posts and a replacement porch railing. 1954 CD: G. L. Hill, owner-occupant. 1964 CD: G. Leonard Hill, owner-occupant. (Ethel Staten interview, 1-27-15)

NC-age Shed. ca. 1980. Front-gable metal shed.

C Otis E. Evans House, 811 Main Street. 1950. The handsome side-gabled, one and one-half-story brick Period Cottage was built in 1950 for O. E. Evans, the agricultural extension agent for Craven County. He is known for his work with the 4-H Clubs. He also sold real estate and owned the Royal Cleaners and Club at 711 Bern Street, a private social club for African Americans. The four-bay-wide house has a central pedimented cross-gabled projecting bay with a large sash window. A hipped-roof two-bay porch supported by Craftsman-style brick piers with paired wood posts shelters the front door, an original glazed and paneled one, and also shelters a large picture window of small fixed panes. The remaining windows are original three-over-one wood

sash. At the east end is an exterior end chimney. The brick veneer façade is laid in a decorative pattern of headers, stretchers, and a longer Roman brick. A wide shed dormer window extends across the rear roof. 1954 CD: O. E. Evans, owner-occupant. 1964 CD: Otis E. Evans, owner-occupant. (Ethel Staten interview, 1-27-15).

C Garage. ca. 1950. Front-gable one-car garage with composition siding.

C Amanda White House, 813 Main Street. ca. 1950. An architecturally-distinguished one and one-half-story brick Colonial Revival-style house, with a five-bay-wide façade, a side-gable roof and an exterior end chimney with a decorative block bearing the monogram "E." The pedimented entrance porch with boxed posts shelters the central entrance. All windows have original three-over-one wood sash. At the west end is a hipped-roof porch with wood posts and railing that appear to be original. It is now screened. Three pedimented gabled dormers ornament the front roof. Although quite intact, the house has some deferred maintenance. 1954 CD: vacant. Mary Nelson, employee at Cherry Point Marine Base, was the occupant. 1964 CD: Amanda I. White, owner-occupant.

C Garage. ca. 1960. Front-gable concrete block two-car garage.

C House. 815 Main Street. Late 1950s. The one-story, side-gable frame house of Minimal Traditional style has a three-bay façade, a central chimney, and asbestos shake siding, which is likely original. The one-over-one sash may be replacements. A shallow metal awning supported by metal posts extends across the façade and functions as a porch. 1954 CD: 815 Main is not listed. David S. Lee and his wife Eva were the owner-occupants in 1958 and in 1964.

Vacant lot.

Main Street, north side (previously Pine Street)

C House. 724 Main Street. Late 1920s. The two-story front-gable frame house is not on the 1924 Sanborn map but is on the 1931 Sanborn map. It features two interior chimneys, a shed-roof porch with brick piers and battered posts (covered with aluminum), decorative eave brackets on the upper front gable and the porch, and at least one original two-over-two vertical wood window sash. Most windows have two-over-two horizontal wood sash, and the walls have vinyl siding. The earliest occupant found in city directories is D. W. Lewis, tenant, in the 1954 city directory. Robert L. Perry was the owner-occupant in the 1964 city directory.

C Carol Baker House, 726 Main Street. Late 1920s. The two-story, front-gable frame house is not on the 1924 Sanborn map but is on the 1931 Sanborn map. The relatively intact house has asbestos wall shakes, two interior chimneys, and a few original two-over-two vertical wood sash windows. Other windows have replacement one-over-one sash. The hipped-roof porch has brick piers and battered wood posts. Decorative eave brackets accent the front porch gable and upper gable. In the 1958 city directory James Cannon Jr. was the owner-occupant. 1964 CD: no return. In her retirement, Carol Baker, the first black woman in New Bern to serve in the U.S. military, lived here. During World War II she served in the Army Women's Corps. After taking her basic training in Des Moines, Iowa, she served in an administrative company in Costa, Michigan.

(Ethel Staten Presentation, February 2015).

NC-age Shed. Ca. 2010. Wood shed with metal gambrel roof.

C Gillette House. 730 Main Street. Late 1920s. The substantial Craftsman-style foursquare, two stories high with a front-gable roof, is not on the 1924 Sanborn but is on the 1931 Sanborn map. It retains its front-gabled Craftsman-style porch with brick piers and battered wood posts, and the eave brackets at the porch and the main roof facades. The windows retain their original size but have replacement one-over-one sash. Beside the front door is a picture window that may be an early addition. There is one interior chimney and two exterior chimneys. During a recent rehabilitation the house received vinyl siding. 1954 CD: Mrs. Almenta Gillette, owner-occupant, also R. A. Gillette, occupant. In the 1958 and 1964 city directories Richard A. Gillette, employee at Cherry Point Marine Base, was the owner-occupant.

Vacant lot.

NC-age George B. Willis Masonic Temple, 814A Main Street. 1976. The one-story, front-gabled meeting hall of concrete block has a full front porch formed by the extension of the front-gable roof. 4 x 4 inch wood posts support the porch. The central door is flanked by a pair of large aluminum windows protected by steel bars of vernacular design, made by welding steel rebars to an iron frame. Steel bars also protect high side windows. A marble cornerstone set into a brick framework at the right edge of the façade contains the Masonic symbol and the following inscription:

George B. Willis Masonic Temple
Prince Hall Affiliation
founded 1912
dedicated 1976

Signs for the Marshall Wallace Council #133 of the Knights of Pythagoras, the George B. Willis Lodge No. 423, the Joy Chapter No. 314, and the Carrie's Little Princesses #126 of the Order of the Eastern Star, are affixed to the front gable of the porch. The lodge is named for George B. Willis, a nineteenth century New Bern political and church leader and a longtime Mason who was among the founders of King Solomon's Lodge in 1865. The building postdates the period of significance, but the institution is part of the history of New Bern.

C Blount's Grocery, 814B Main Street. ca. 1950. Blount's Grocery was owned by Charles Blount, who lived a short distance east at 901 Bern Street. The one-story concrete block building has a flat roof with a commercial parapet. The three bay façade contains a central replacement door, flanked by two large glass display windows. It is not on the 1948 Sanborn map but is listed in the 1954 city directory as Blount's Grocery. 1964 CD: same information.

Two vacant lots.

North Bern Street, east side

C Elisha B. Green House. 1002 North Bern Street. ca. 1890s. According to neighborhood tradition, this is the only house that survived the Great Fire of 1922. The 1992 survey file states that tax records show a construction date of 1890 and that 1904-1911 city directories show the occupants as Elisha B. Green, printer, Anna M. Green, Martha A. Green, seamstress, and Ophelia A. Green, a domestic. The house is present on the 1924 Sanborn map. The two-story front-gable house has a center chimney that is larger than usually seen in the district. It has a one-story wraparound porch with replacement boxed wood posts. The portion of the porch that wraps around the south side was enclosed as a sunporch many years ago. This sunroom has a separate door, and is said to have been the flower shop of a former owner. The original window openings have one-over-one replacement sash. A six-pane casement in the rear gable end may be original. There is a two-story and one-story wing with an irregular angled shape at the rear. Between the two wings is a very large brick chimney, indicating that the wing may have contained the original kitchen. The walls have composition siding. Current tenant Melvin Hill says that the house is 100 years old and is the homeplace of his landlady Amelia Byer. 1954 CD: C.H.C. White, occupant. 1002 1/2: Manley Gaskins, occupant.

C House. 1004 North Bern Street. ca. 1890s: This two-and-a-half-story side-gable I-House, three bays wide, is the only example of this house type in the district, which may indicate that it survived the 1922 fire which started very near this location but may have spared this house because it is located across the street from Greenwood Cemetery. It probably represents many houses of similar form that once stood in the neighborhood. (1002 North Bern Street, next door, is, according to neighborhood tradition, the only house that survived the fire.) 1004 appears to be an older house, and retains its original six-over-six wood sash windows in the front and four-over-four sash windows in the gable ends. The hipped roof front porch is original, but the posts are 4 x 4 inch replacements. The front door has a transom that has been covered. To the rear is a one-story kitchen wing. A gabled three-window dormer occupies the front and rear slopes of the roof. The rear wing has two interior brick chimneys. The walls have vinyl siding. It is present on the 1924 Sanborn map. 1954 CD: J. E. Brown, occupant.

NC-alt. House. 1006 North Bern Street. ca. 1924: The two-story front-gabled house, with a large interior chimney and original six-over-six wood sash windows, may have survived the 1922 fire. According to neighborhood tradition, 1002 North Bern Street, two doors to the south, survived the fire. While the two-story front-gable form is well-represented in Dryborough from the period following the fire, this house has a more substantial form and a larger interior chimney than the 1920s examples of the type. The shed-roof porch has been rebuilt with a concrete floor and metal porch posts, and the lower façade has recently-applied stone veneer. The house has replacement siding of an undetermined type. The house is present on the 1924 Sanborn map. Because of substantial alterations to the façade it is a noncontributing building. 1954 CD: Mrs. Ada Dunston, occupant.

NC-alt. House. 1008 North Bern Street. ca. 1924: The two-story front-gabled house was probably built soon after the 1922 fire, but it has undergone much renovation. It has original window openings and the north

side retains original vertical two-over-two sash, but the remaining windows have horizontal two-over-two and one-over-one sash. The interior chimney stack appears to have been rebuilt. The house has vinyl siding and the lower façade has been brick veneered to match the replacement brick porch posts. A vinyl lunette window has been inserted into the upper front gable. It is a noncontributing building in the district. It is present on the 1924 Sanborn map. The 1954 city directory lists J. A. Allen, owner-occupant; the 1964 city directory lists Ansley D. Smith, owner-occupant.

Vacant lot.

C House. 1012 North Bern Street. ca. 1924: The two-story front-gable house appears on the 1924 Sanborn map and is a representative example of one of the dominant house types in the district. It appears to have a side-hall plan. The house has a louvered wood vent in the front gable end. Its original six-over-six wood sash windows are unusual survivals in the district. The house has vinyl siding. The shed-roof porch may be original but the posts are replacement 4-over-4 inch posts. The house retains sufficient architectural integrity to be a contributing building. 1954 CD: Mrs. Ida Henry, owner-occupant.

Vacant lot.

Nunn Street, west side

NC-alt. House. 905 Nunn Street 1930s. The street named Nunn Street is not on the 1924 Sanborn map but is on the 1931 Sanborn map with one house, a small one that was later demolished. The 1948 map shows only this house, 905 Nunn Street. The house has been substantially rehabilitated since it was surveyed in 1992 with vinyl siding. The windows have been replaced with smaller metal windows and the porch has replacement metal porch posts. The cumulative changes make the house noncontributing. 1954 CD: Mrs. Mary E. Joyner, occupant. 1964 CD: Carrie B. Cannon, occupant.

C Grover C. Fields House, 907 Nunn Street. Early 1950s. The small, intact brick Ranch house with a side-gable roof and a central chimney is four bays wide. In the central façade is a picture window, with the entrance and a single window to the south and a picture window and another single window to the north. An arched one-bay gabled entrance porch with original wood posts shelters the door. Windows have original eight-over-eight wood sash. The house has a recessed two-bay wing on the south side. Grover C. Fields had this house constructed in the early 1950s and lived here at least through 1964. He served as principal of J.T. Barber High School, then served during the integration era from 1963 to ca. 1970 as principal of New Bern High School (now Grover C. Fields Middle School). (Keane, J. T. Barber High School National Register Nomination, 2006).

NC-alt. House. 919 Nunn Street. 1958. The one and one-half-story, side-gabled Cape Cod cottage is noncontributing to the district because it has allover vinyl siding, small vinyl windows that are replacements of the original larger windows, and a gabled entrance porch on 4 x 4 inch wood posts that replaces the original entrance porch. This house is not listed in the 1954 CD. Daniel L. White was the owner-occupant in the 1964

CD. According to the 1992 survey, this was built in 1958.

C Duplex. 923 A and B Nunn Street. ca. 1950. This is one of three duplexes built about 1950. The unusual form is rectangular, with the narrow end facing the street containing two doors flanked by a single window. The duplex extends three bays to the rear. Each of the units presumably contains three rooms in a row, with no hallway. The roof appears to be flat but is probably a very low-pitched front gable. This duplex has replacement vertical siding and one-over-one wood replacement sash. There is a small interior central chimney. A concrete stoop serves both doors. The units are not on the 1948 Sanborn map. The 1954 city directory lists David Coplen and Bill Rutledge occupying the two units. In the 1964 city directory, Dorothy M. White and Hugh Wilson occupy the two units.

C Duplex. 925 A and B Nunn Street. ca. 1950. This is one of three duplexes built about 1950. The unusual form is rectangular, with the narrow end facing the street containing two doors flanked by a single window. The duplex extends three bays to the rear. Each of the units presumably contains three rooms in a row, with no hallway. The roof appears to be flat but is likely a low-pitched front gable. This duplex has been substantially altered by boarding up most of the windows of the north unit, 925b. The south unit is still in use. Replacement vertical plywood siding and one-over-one wood replacement sash have been installed. There are two small interior central chimneys. A concrete stoop serves both doors. The units are not present on the 1948 Sanborn map. The 1954 city directory lists Jack McClease and Elvin Barrett occupying the two units. In the 1964 city directory, Shepherd Clayton and Willie Kelly occupy one unit and M. Emmanuel occupies the other unit.

C Duplex. 927 A and B Nunn Street. ca. 1950. This is the most intact of a row of three duplexes built about 1950. The unusual form is rectangular, with the narrow end facing the street containing two doors flanked by a single window. The duplex extends three bays to the rear. Each of the units presumably contains three rooms in a row, with no hallway. The roof appears to be flat but is likely a low-pitched front gable. This duplex retains its original German siding, painted a bright red color, and the exposed rafter tails of the roof. One-over-one wood replacement sash have been installed. There are two small interior central chimneys. The foundation is solid concrete block. A concrete stoop serves both doors. The units are not present on the 1948 Sanborn map. The 1954 city directory lists William Power as the only occupant of the duplex. In the 1964 city directory, Annie L. Thigpen occupies one unit and Albert King occupies the other unit.

Oak Street, east side

Vacant lot.

C W. M. Warnish House. 716 Oak Street. ca 1930. This one-story front-gabled concrete-block house of Craftsman style appears on the 1931 Sanborn map, which is puzzling because the era of concrete block construction in New Bern was generally post-World War II. Pairs of one-over-one wood sash windows flank the center entrance. The roof has exposed rafter tails. The front-gabled porch has brick piers with battered wood posts, a replacement wood railing, and a gable end with original German siding and a pair of small one-over-one

sash. The window sash may be replacements, but the house is otherwise intact and a contributing building. If not for its presence on the 1931 Sanborn map, the house would appear to date in the late 1930s or early 1940s. In the 1954 and 1958 city directories, W. M. Warnish, a helper at Craven Foundry and Machine Company, and his wife Lizzie were the owner-occupants. 1964 CD: vacant.

C Shed. The intriguing shed with a steep front-gabled roof appears to be an early twentieth century smokehouse that may have been built for an earlier house on the lot, or moved from another site.

C Furney White House. 718 Oak Street. Late 1950s. A house with a form similar to this one-story front-gabled concrete-block house of Craftsman style appears on the 1931 Sanborn map, which is puzzling because the era of concrete block construction in New Bern was generally post-World War II. Pairs of horizontal two-over-two wood sash windows flank the center entrance. The roof has exposed rafter tails. The hipped porch has replacement metal posts. If not for its presence on the 1931 Sanborn map, the house would appear to date between the 1930s to the 1950s. In the 1954 city directory, 718 Oak is not listed. Furney White and his wife Cassie were owner-occupants in the 1958 city directory. In the 1964 city directory it was vacant. It is likely that this house was constructed in the late 1950s on the site of an earlier house. It retains sufficient architectural character to be a contributing building.

C Joseph C. Franks Jr. House. 720 Oak Street. Mid-1940s. This one-story front-gabled concrete block house, of late Craftsman style, is on the 1948 Sanborn map and was likely constructed in the mid-1940s. The intact house features a shallow front-gabled projecting bay and a hipped porch with stuccoed piers and replacement decorative metal posts set on top. The windows have original four-over-one wood sash of Craftsman style. The front gable end has a louvered ventilator, and the roof has exposed rafter tails. In the 1954, 1958, and 1964 city directories Joseph C. Franks, Jr., a painter, was the owner-occupant.

Reizenstein Street, north side

C House. 918 Reizenstein Street. ca. 1960. The small, intact one-story hip-roof house with asbestos wall shakes and original horizontal two-over-two sash windows was apparently built as a rental. The larger rectangular house on this lot on the 1931 and 1948 Sanborn maps was demolished and this house replaced it. It is not listed in the 1958 city directory but is in the 1964 directory, when Samuel P. Bundy was the occupant. The three-bay façade has a door in the west bay and two windows beside it.

Roundtree Street, east side

C Davenport House. 524 Roundtree Street ca. 1925. This substantial, relatively intact two-story Craftsman-style house is not on the 1924 Sanborn map but is on the 1931 Sanborn map. According to the 1992 survey Charles Gibson was in residence from 1937 to 1941. The 1937 city directory lists him as a tenant. Gardner and Mary Davenport resided here in 1947. In the 1954, 1958, and 1964 city directories, Mrs. Mary A. Davenport, a nurse, was the owner-occupant. The hip-roofed house has a handsome entrance with sidelights, original vertical two-over-two wood sash windows, and two interior chimneys. The full Craftsman-style porch has brick piers, a

solid brick railing, and replacement decorative metal posts on top of the piers. A hipped dormer with three four-pane casements is centered on the front roof. The walls are covered with asbestos shakes. The interior plan has a central hall with staircase, flanked by two rooms. Although the walls have been damaged, the original handsome woodwork is still in place. The two front rooms have ornate pilastered wood mantels of Victorian design. At the rear is a one-story kitchen wing with a side porch that shelters the rear door of the main block. The house is now for sale by owner.

Vacant lot.

C Virginia Dance House. 604 Roundtree Street. ca. 1925. This attractive two-story, front-gabled frame Foursquare is not on the 1924 Sanborn map but is on the 1931 Sanborn map. The front gable is pedimented, with a four-pane casement centered in the pediment. Several original vertical two-over-two wood sash remain, but most windows have replacement one-over-one sash. The hipped-roof Craftsman-style porch retains its brick piers and original wood posts, which have been covered with vinyl. The walls have vinyl siding. In spite of the vinyl, the house retains sufficient architectural character to be a contributing building. The earliest known occupant is Rev. John O. Badger, who worked in the lab at Baugh & Sons Company and rented the house from 1937 to 1941. By 1947 Virginia Dance was in residence, and apparently operated a grocery at 602 Roundtree Street. Mrs. Virginia F. Dance was the owner-occupant in the 1954 and 1964 city directories as well.

Vacant lot.

C House. 608 Roundtree Street. 1930s. The one-story front-gable frame Craftsman-style house was built between 1931 and 1948, when it appears on the 1948 Sanborn map. The façade has a shallow front-gabled projecting bay. A pair of original vertical two-over-two wood sash windows flanks the central entrance. All other windows have the same original sash. The hipped porch has replacement decorative metal posts. The main roof and porch roof have exposed rafter tails. Although the walls have vinyl siding, the house retains sufficient original architectural character to be a contributing building. In the 1954 and 1964 city directories, Roger Moultrie was the owner-occupant.

C House. 610 Roundtree Street. 1930s. According to William Henderson, present owner of 921 Elm Street adjacent to this house, the owner of 921 Elm Street constructed this house as a rental house. It is not on the 1931 Sanborn map but is on the 1948 Sanborn map. The one-story, front-gable nominally Craftsman-style house is constructed of concrete block. It has original horizontal two-over-two wood sash and a three-bay façade with a central door sheltered by a front-gabled porch with exposed rafter tails and replacement metal posts and railing. The main roof has exposed rafter tails.

Vacant lot.

Smith Street, east side:

C George H. Dunson House. 812 Smith Street. ca. 1958. Intact and architecturally-distinctive tan brick Craftsman bungalow, with a front-gable roof and a wraparound porch. Both the walls and the porch posts and railing are formed of the same tan brick. Beside the central entrance is a picture window. The rest of the windows have horizontal two-over-two wood sash. North of the entrance is a shallow front-gabled wing that defines the north end of the porch. A complementary rusticated tan brick border encloses the front yard, the sidewalk leading to the porch, and the south side driveway. The design is a local variation of the Craftsman Bungalow style, possibly constructed by a local mason. The house is not listed in the 1954 city directory but in the 1958 and 1964 directories, when George H. Dunson, who operated the Frog Pond Shell Station, was the owner-occupant.

C-structure Wall. 1960s. A rusticated tan brick border encloses the front yard and side driveway.

C House. 816 Smith Street. ca. 1960. The small, plain one-story frame house, three bays wide, has a low hip roof with wide eaves. Asbestos shakes, probably original, cover the walls. The central entrance is flanked by a double window on one side and a single window on the other side. Windows have original horizontal two-over-two wood sash. The house rests on a concrete block foundation and has a concrete block stoop. The house is not listed in the 1954 city directory. Sam Willoughby is listed as the owner-occupant in the 1964 city directory.

Smith Street, west side

Vacant lot.

C Rufus Gillette House. 813 Smith Street. ca. 1950. The one and one-half-story front-gabled concrete block house has a Craftsman form, with a shallow front-gable wing projecting beside the central entrance; a porch sheltering the entrance; and a paired sash window to the north of the entrance. The front gable contains a sash window, indicating that the house has a habitable upper half-story. The porch has replacement wood posts and railing. Windows are generally double sash, but the sash are replacement vinyl ones. All trim is vinyl-covered. Rufus Gillette, a tailor at Sam Lipman and Sons, and his wife Myrtle were the owner-occupants in the 1954, 1958, and 1964 city directories.

C Junius Joyner House. 817 Smith Street. ca. 1950. Constructed of concrete block, like a number of mid-twentieth-century houses in the district, the house has a front-gable roof and a shallow front wing north of the central entrance. A front porch connects to an original porte-cochere on the south side, covered by a gabled extension of the main and porch roofs. The porch and porte-cochere posts are concrete block, with a metal porch railing. The front and side bays of the carport have arched tops, which may be later additions. The window openings are original but the one-over-one sash are probably replacements. In the 1954 and 1964 city directories, Junius Joyner is the owner-occupant. The Joyner family built this substantial bungalow. Mr. Joyner worked for the railroad; Mrs. Joyner taught school. (Interview with current owner).

NC-age Carport. Ca. 1970. Detached metal front-gabled carport.

C Milton White House. 819 Smith Street. ca. 1960. The one-story concrete block front-gabled house with a shallow front-gabled wing to the north of the central entrance has asbestos wall shakes in the gables that are likely original. It retains its original horizontal two-over-two window sash, generally set in pairs. A shed-roof porch with a metal roof and metal posts shelters the entrance and picture window to the south. The house is not on the 1948 Sanborn map and is not listed in the 1958 city directory. Milton White is listed as the owner-occupant in the 1964 city directory.

C Elton Thompson House., 821 Smith Street. ca. 1960. This intact, well-maintained house is one of a small group of mid-century modern Ranch houses in the district. It occupies a corner lot facing Smith Street, but has a secondary façade facing Main Street. The one-story house has a hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves and original asbestos wall shakes. The five-bay wide façade contains a central entrance, with a picture window to the north and a large stone veneer chimney at the end bay that anchors the corner of the house and has an integral planter on the north side facing Main Street. All windows are of the metal awning type. The window at the south end of the façade and the window around the corner from it are set very close together. A masonry patio with an original decorative metal railing wraps from the entrance around to a secondary entrance on the north side. The house is not on the 1948 Sanborn map and is not listed in the 1958 city directory. Elton Thompson is listed as the owner-occupant in the 1964 city directory.

NC-age Shed. ca. 1970. Side-gable plywood shed.

West Street, east side

C House. 806 West Street. ca. 1924. This vernacular two-story, front-gable frame house, likely a shotgun plan, is one of a group of eight identical houses on the 1924 Sanborn map, presumably built as rentals. The house retains its brick pier foundation and its wide weatherboard is visible in the front gable underneath the present vinyl siding. The front hipped-roof porch shelters a door and one window that retains its original upper two-pane vertical sash. Most of the windows feature replacement sash in the original sized windows. The porch has replacement 4 x 4 inch wood posts. 1954 CD: 806 West is vacant.

C House. 808 West Street. ca. 1924. This vernacular two-story, front-gable frame house, likely a shotgun plan, is one of a group of eight identical houses on the 1924 Sanborn map, presumably built as rentals. The house has been rehabilitated with composite weatherboard, replacement windows in a smaller size than the original window openings, and replacement 4 x 4 inch wood posts for the front hipped-roof porch. 1954 CD: 808 West is vacant.

C House. 810 West Street. ca. 1924. This vernacular two-story, front-gable frame house, likely a shotgun plan, is one of a group of eight identical houses on the 1924 Sanborn map, presumably built as rentals. The house has been rehabilitated with composite weatherboard, replacement windows in a smaller size than the original window openings, and replacement 4 x 4 inch wood posts on the front hipped-roof porch. 1954 CD:

Lewis Collins, occupant.

NC-age Shed. ca. 1980. Front-gable plywood shed with single front door.

C House. 812 West Street. ca. 1924. This vernacular two-story, front-gable frame house, likely a shotgun plan, is one of a group of eight identical houses on the 1924 Sanborn map, presumably built as rentals. The house generally retains its original window openings but has replacement sash. It is one of only two that retain its upper front small window that probably illuminated a bathroom. Composition siding now conceals the original weatherboard, and 4 x 4 inch wood posts now support the hipped front porch, which has been screened. 1954 CD: Mrs. Mary J. Faison, occupant.

Two vacant lots.

C Joseph C. Franks House. 820 West Street. ca. 1935. This is not on the 1924 or 1931 Sanborn maps, but is on the 1948 Sanborn map. The stylish stuccoed bungalow, probably built about 1935, is a one and one-half-story house with a standing seam metal hipped roof and a prominent side-gabled dormer on the front and sides. The gable ends of the dormers have stucco "dovecote" details. The front hipped-roof porch features arched bays and a solid railing. The north bay has been converted to a sunroom by the addition of metal sash windows. The entrance, in the right side of the two-bay façade, has narrow sidelights. The original window openings have replacement vinyl sash. The stucco is applied over metal lath. This is the only stylish stuccoed bungalow built in the district during the 1930s. Joseph C. Franks, a painter, was the owner-occupant in the 1954 and 1958 city directories.

NC-age Fisher House. 822 West Street. 1968.The one and one-half-story side-gabled brick house, one of only a few of Colonial Revival style, has a three-bay façade with a central entrance with sidelights and a small hipped porch with decorative metal posts. The horizontal two-over-two wood sash windows are probably original. Two front gabled dormer windows project from the front roof. The house was built for Vonzietta Lloyd Fisher after the period of significance. Current owner is Phedre Lloyd. (Ethel Staten interview, April 8, 2015).

C House. 830 West Street. ca. 1924. The intact one-story frame bungalow with a clipped front gable roof, exposed rafter tails, original plain weatherboard, and a hipped-roof front porch with exposed rafter tails is on the 1924 Sanborn map. Brackets decorate the front eaves. The porch has 4 x 4 inch replacement porch posts. Doors and windows are boarded up and the house is in fair condition. The 1926 City Directory lists Lillie Skinner in residence, along with an "eating house." (1926 City Directory) 1954 CD: Harry Holloway and May Berry, occupants.

Vacant lot.

NC-alt. Seventh Day Adventist Church. 914 West Street. ca. 1924, ca. 1980s. The church, present on the 1924 and 1931 Sanborn maps, was enlarged and remodeled with brick veneer and arched windows about 1980, probably when it became the Universal Faith Church Deliverance Tabernacle. The three-bay-wide, front-gable

one-story building is covered with brick veneer and extends six-bays-deep, with most of these bays containing a large round-arched window with a rowlock surround, a 4-pane lunette, and an 8-over-8 wood sash. Some windows have yellow stained glass panes. The building corners feature brick quoins and the front gable contains a round louvered vent. To the rear is a six-bay-deep addition of the same scale. Each bay contains a 6-over-6 wood sash. The church was built soon after the 1922 fire. The pre-1992 remodeling of the building with brick veneer, replacement windows, and a large rear addition has caused the church to lose its architectural integrity and it is a noncontributing building.

C Edna Maye West House. 916 West Street. ca. 1950. A brick mason and his wife, Edna Maye West, are said to have built this substantial bungalow about 1950 and remained here during their lifetimes. Since 1987 William Davis has owned it and lived here. The front-gable, one-story, three-bay-wide house has concrete block walls. The main front gable is enlivened by a shallow front-gabled projecting bay, both with decorative fascia boards, eave brackets, and picket-style wooden vents. A porch with concrete block and brick piers, battered wood posts, and a latticework brick railing wraps around the south side. The picture window beside the entrance is original, and the paired one-over-one wooden sash may be original. It is not on the 1948 Sanborn map. In the 1954 and 1958 city directories Maye West is the owner-occupant. (Interview with William Davis, owner, 1-16-2015).

C Andrew Franks House. 918 West Street. ca. 1948. This hipped-roof one-story bungalow of concrete block was built about 1948, and is present on the 1948 Sanborn map. The very intact house features paired three-over-one sash windows and a hipped-roof porch with brick piers and latticework wood posts (which may be replacement). A hipped dormer with two four-pane casement windows projects from the front roof. In the 1954 and 1958 city directories Andrew and Sudie Franks were the owner-occupants.

C House. 920 West Street. ca. 1960. The small one-story side-gabled brick Ranch has a three-bay-wide façade with a central entrance with a small brick stoop. An original picture window occupies the bay to the south of the entrance. Windows have original horizontal two-over-two sash. This is not listed in the 1958 city directory. Horace Chapman was the owner-occupant in the 1964 city directory.

Vacant lot.

West Street, west side

C Robert Hahn House. 803 West Street. ca. 1924. This imposing two-story hip-roofed frame Foursquare house is on the 1924 Sanborn map. It was built for Robert Hahn, a fireman for the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, and his wife Fannie, who were in residence with their family by 1925. The house features a four-bay-wide façade with a hipped-roof porch with metal replacement posts sheltering an entrance with sidelights. One-over-one replacement sash are set within the original window openings. A hipped dormer with two louvered vents is centered on the front slope of the roof. Walls have vinyl siding. (1925 City Directory; 1954 CD: Robert Hahn, owner-occupant).

C Shed. Ca. 1950s. Shed-roof concrete block shed.

Vacant lot.

C House. 811 West Street. ca. 1924. The two-story front-gabled vernacular frame house is on the 1924 Sanborn map. It retains a mix of six-over-six and two-over-two vertical window sash, its exposed rafter tails, and its Craftsman-style front porch, also with exposed rafter tails. The original brick piers are still in place but have replacement metal posts and a metal railing. The house has been covered with aluminum siding. 1954 CD: Edward Gibbs, occupant.

NC-age Shed. ca. 1980. Metal prefab shed.

Vacant lot.

C House. 819 West Street. ca. 1924. The vernacular two-story front-gabled frame house is on the 1924 Sanborn map. When surveyed in 1992 it retained its original plain weatherboard and six-over-six sash windows, but it has recently been rehabilitated with vinyl siding and replacement sash windows, some of which are smaller than the original windows. The shed porch has replacement 4 x 4 inch wood posts and a replacement railing. 1954 CD: Ausburn Martin, occupant.

Three vacant lots.

NC-age House. 903 West Street. ca. 2000. The shotgun type house that stood on this lot during the 1992 survey has been demolished. The one-story, front-gabled, three-bay-wide frame house with a full façade, recessed porch is a recent infill in the district. It has vinyl siding, vinyl sash windows, and 4 x 4 inch wood porch posts.

C W. A. Nelson House. 907 West Street. ca. 1950. The well-preserved one and one-half-story side-gabled brick Period Cottage features a three-bay façade, a gabled front projecting bay at the north side of the facade, and an exterior end chimney on the south side. Beside the entrance is an original picture window, sheltered by a Craftsman-style porch with brick piers and replacement metal upper posts and a metal railing. A metal awning extends out from the porch. The house has replacement sash in the original window openings. The house is not listed on the 1948 Sanborn map. In the 1954 and 1958 city directories Walter A. Nelson and his wife Beatrice were the owner-occupants.

C House. 911 West Street. ca. 1924. The two-story front-gable vernacular frame house, built about 1924, has been rehabilitated several times. The front picture window is a mid-twentieth century addition. The house has artificial siding and replacement one-over-one sash in original window openings. The shed-roof front porch has replacement 4 x 4 inch wood posts and a replacement railing. The width of the house probably allows for a side hall interior plan. This appears to be present on the 1924 Sanborn map. 1954 CD: Henry Smith, owner-occupant.

C Harry and Doris Johnson House. 919 West Street. ca. 1958. The one-story side-gabled brick veneer house is a small three-bay wide Ranch in style, with metal awning windows that are likely original. A few windows have replacement sash. The center three-bay porch has a flat roof with 4 x 4 inch wood replacement posts and a replacement railing. The picture window beside the front door is original. There is a central interior chimney. The house does not appear on the 1948 Sanborn map and is not listed in the 1954 city directory. Harry Johnson, son of James Johnson who lived next door at 921 West Street, had this house built. His wife Doris Johnson was a teacher. (Ethel Staten interview 1-27-17)

C James and Jenny Johnson House. 921 West Street. ca. 1924. The vernacular Queen Anne-style two-story house follows the gable-and-wing form, with a wraparound porch along both the front gable and the wing façade. It is on the 1924 Sanborn map. The style seems older than 1924, but according to tradition the fire destroyed everything in this area. Its boxed eaves with eave returns are intact. There are two interior chimneys. The doors and windows are boarded up. Walls have asbestos siding over the original weatherboard. The original porch posts have been replaced with decorative metal posts. The 1992 survey file indicates that James J. Johnson, a baker for Kafer's Baking Company, and his wife Jennie H. were the owner-residents from 1937 to 1941. In the 1954 city directory, J. S. Johnson was the owner-occupant. Jenny Johnson taught at Dubose School. (Ethel Staten interview 1-27-15).

C Shed. 1950s. Concrete-block shed-roofed shed.

White Street, north side

C House. 602 White Street. ca. 1924. This is the first of a row of four nearly identical two-story front-gabled frame shotgun-plan houses that appear on the 1924 Sanborn map and were likely built as rentals. The house has replacement vinyl sash in its original window openings, vinyl siding, and an original hipped-roof porch with replacement metal posts and a replacement porch foundation. 1954 CD: Moses Bell, owner-occupant.

C House. 604 White Street. ca. 1924. This is the second of a row of four nearly identical two-story front-gabled frame shotgun-plan houses that appear on the 1924 Sanborn map and were likely built as rentals. Although the house has aluminum siding, it retains its original boxed wood eaves with eave returns on the front gable and its original vertical two-over-two wood sash. The hipped-roof porch roof is original, but the posts were replaced when it was converted to a screen porch. The glazed and paneled front door reveals that the front room is a single open space, with a narrow original stair leading upstairs against the outside left wall. 1954 CD: Mrs. Pricilla Simmons, owner-occupant.

C House. 606 White Street. Ca. 1924. This is the third of a row of four nearly identical two-story front-gabled frame shotgun-plan houses that appear on the 1924 Sanborn map and were likely built as rentals. Although the house has vinyl siding and one-over-one replacement sash, it retains several original features of its original architectural character: the wooden boxed eaves with eave returns on the front gable, the rectangular

louvered wood vent in the front gable, and two original chamfered porch posts. The hipped-roof porch roof and the window openings are also original. The house qualifies as a contributing building in the district. 1954 CD: vacant.

C House. 608 White Street. ca. 1924. This is the fourth of a row of four nearly identical two-story front-gabled frame shotgun-plan houses that appear on the 1924 Sanborn map and were likely built as rentals. The house retains its original boxed eaves with eave returns at the front gable, its louvered wood vent in the front gable end, two original chamfered porch posts and a hipped-roof porch roof, and original window openings. The walls have vinyl siding and the windows have replacement one-over-one sash. The house retains sufficient architectural character to be contributing to the district. 1954 CD: Walter Belleny (Bellamy?), occupant.

C House. 612 White Street. Ca. 1924. This is an unusual variation on the standard two-story front-gable house, which was generally built as a rental in the district, because it features a pedimented front-gable projecting bay and a porch with original slender wood columns. It's width indicates that it may have a side-hall plan. The house retains most of its original vertical two-over-two wood window sashes. Although it has vinyl siding, its original porch, window sash, and pedimented front gables provide sufficient architectural character to make it a contributing building in the district. This is present on the 1924 Sanborn map. 1954 CD: Bessie Dudley, owner-occupant.

C House. 614 White Street. ca. 1950. The one-story front-gabled Craftsman-style house, a late example of this style in the district, retains its original wood siding but most of the sash have been replaced with vinyl sash in the original window openings. The hipped-roof porch has replacement 4 x 4 inch wood posts and the porch is now screened. At the right side is a small addition, probably a bathroom, and there is a small rear addition. 1954 CD: Arth Styron, occupant.

C House. 618 White Street. ca. 1924, ca. 1950. This appears on the 1924 Sanborn map as a side-gabled house with a front porch along the White Street façade. Around the mid-twentieth century it seems to have been remodeled by adding a shed-roofed addition across most of the façade and along the east side. The entrance is in the west wall of the shed-roof addition. A picture window was added to the western bay of the façade. Remaining windows contain six-over-six wood sash. A concrete block wall encloses a patio at the west end of the house. Because the alterations took place within the period of significance that ends in 1965, the house is a contributing building. In the 1954 city directory, George Harris was the occupant.

C Shed. 1950s. One-story flat-roof shed covered with barn tin, with a front door and two windows.

White Street, south side

Vacant lot.

C House. 607 White Street. 1920s. The one-story front-gabled bungalow is intact, with original weatherboard, overhanging eaves with decorative eave brackets and exposed rafter tails, and a front-gabled

porch with chamfered posts. There is an interior chimney. The front door and windows are boarded up. The house is contributing to the district but is in fair condition. It is not on the 1924 Sanborn map but is in place on the 1931 Sanborn map. 1954 CD: Mrs. Emma Harris, owner-occupant.

Vacant lot.

Section 8: Statement of Significance

The New Bern Historic District Boundary Increase II adds a significant African American residential area to the New Bern Historic District (NR 1973) and the New Bern Historic District Boundary Expansion (NR 2003). The increase encompasses an African American residential neighborhood composed of some twenty-four grid-patterned blocks of houses, which occupy a portion of the historic area of New Bern known since the early 1800s as Dryborough, plus the adjoining Greenwood Cemetery, a large African American municipal cemetery. The Boundary Increase II includes blocks of Bern, West, Cedar, Main, and Cypress streets of the original Dryborough plat. The southern portion of Dryborough (Bern, West, and Cedar streets), is included in the previous National Register historic district boundary expansion nomination of 2003. Other original blocks of Dryborough were cleared and incorporated into Cedar Grove Cemetery (NR 1972). A small area of houses on Roundtree, Oak, Reizenstein and Elm streets west of Dryborough is also included in the Boundary Increase II because of their similar age and character to the Dryborough resources.

The increase area meets National Register Criterion A for its black ethnic heritage and social history as a portion of New Bern's largest and most important black neighborhood from the mid-1800s to about 1965. The bustling port of New Bern attracted the largest free black population of any town in North Carolina during the antebellum era. In the post-Civil War era, the growing population of freed blacks achieved a high degree of social and political power. After a broad swath of New Bern, including this area, was destroyed by the Great Fire of 1922, residents rebuilt their lives. The area continued to grow until about 1965. The area meets National Register Criterion C for its streetscapes of modest owner-occupied and rental houses that were built after the Great Fire and for the final phase of growth that occurred after World War II when families built homes on the empty lots. The owner-occupied houses consist primarily of one and two-story, front-gable frame Craftsman-style dwellings from the 1920s and post-World War II frame and brick one and one-and-one-half-story late Craftsman bungalows, Period Cottages, and modest brick Ranches. The dominant type of rental dwellings are two-story, front-gable frame single-family houses built during the 1920s. A pair of two-story frame houses at 1002 and 1004 North Bern Street date from the 1890s and survived the 1922 fire.

The increase area also meets National Register Criteria Consideration D for Greenwood Cemetery, a municipal cemetery established for African Americans in 1860. Although earlier municipal cemeteries in North Carolina sometimes included a designated section for African American burials, this is the earliest known municipal cemetery established solely for blacks in North Carolina. Burials occurred on the site prior to its official opening, and the oldest monument in the cemetery (other than a group of relocated monuments) has a death date of 1856. The period of significance extends from 1856, the date of this interment, to 1965, coinciding with the end of neighborhood development as well as the end of legal Jim Crow segregation. With this Boundary Increase II, taken together with the portions of the original Dryborough already listed in the National Register (2003), all of the surviving architectural heritage of Dryborough is now listed in the National Register.

Historical Background and Criterion A Social History Context:

Antebellum era

The significance of the New Bern Historic District Boundary Increase II area is embedded in the broader history of New Bern in general and the development of Dryborough in particular. At the confluence of the Neuse and Trent rivers, New Bern, North Carolina's largest town from the 1790s to the 1830s, was a bustling port and trading center for the state's central coastal plain. From the eighteenth century well into the twentieth century, New Bern had a majority black population. The 1860 census listed 5,432 inhabitants: 2,560 whites, 2,383 enslaved blacks, and 689 free blacks. Free blacks constituted nearly thirteen percent of the total population, the largest number and proportion of any town in the state.[2] New Bern's enslaved and free black population lived among white families throughout New Bern. Clusters of free black families lived on the less desirable edges of the city.

The area known as Dryborough (often shortened to "Dryboro" in the 1800s), pictured in **Figure 1** (page 8-50), Price's "Plan of the town of New Bern," ca. 1834, was a separate, eleven-block settlement adjacent to New Bern proper on the north side of Queen Street, the long-time north boundary of the port city. Because this area has been listed in the National Register in two previous nominations, with this nomination listing the final portion, it is necessary to discuss buildings from the first two districts to trace the neighborhood's history. Resources included in earlier nomination areas will be identified as being in either the New Bern Historic District (1973) or the New Bern Historic District Boundary Expansion (2003). All other discussed properties lie within the current increase.

The land that became Dryborough was purchased in 1806 by wealthy white Wilmington-area investor William Dry, who gave it to his newlywed daughter Sarah Dry and her husband Benjamin Smith. Smith, who became governor of North Carolina from 1810-1811, subdivided the property into grid-patterned streets and seventy-six large lots, named it Dryborough, and offered lots for sale.[3] As initially platted, Dryborough encompassed blocks of George, Bern, and West streets extending northward from Queen Street. Another group of streets was subsequently developed to the east of the original Dryborough toward Pasteur Street, and these were considered by some to be part of Dryborough. Dryborough was considered to be a separate town until it was annexed into New Bern in 1859.[4] A portion of this eastern area was included in the New Bern Historic District Boundary Expansion in 2003.

The area evolved on the edge of New Bern during the antebellum era as a mixed race white and black area. In this period, Dryborough's free black families and the influx of freedpeople who settled there during and after the

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[2] Catherine W. Bishir's *Crafting Lives: African American Artisans in New Bern, North Carolina, 1770-1900,* page 28, note 20. The book provided the background context for this historical discussion. Ms. Bishir also reviewed and edited the nomination. Third-generation Dryborough resident and historian Ethel Staten provided extensive assistance in identifying the owner-occupants of neighborhood houses.

[3] Bishir, *Crafting Lives,* 30. The plat of the development is shown on page 114, Craven County Deed Book 37.

[4] Thomas W. Hanchett and M. Ruth Little, *The History and Architecture of Long Wharf and Greater Duffyfield: African American Neighborhoods in New Bern, North Carolina,* 55.

Civil War created one of the most important black urban areas in North Carolina by the end of the nineteenth century because of the size of the black population and their degree of social and political power. By the 1810s if not earlier, free people of color, including some newly liberated, began purchasing property in Dryborough along with numerous white purchasers. For these individuals, the relatively low costs of land meant that they could become landowners for a relatively modest sum—an especially important step for people of color before the Civil War. As a result, the number of antebellum black property owners in New Bern was unusually large for towns in the state. Although some notable antebellum free people of color lived in central New Bern, Dryborough and vicinity were home to notable free black citizens of the period. In the 1850s, however, as conditions for free blacks worsened in North Carolina, a substantial number of New Bern's most prosperous and highly skilled free people of color decided to leave their home town for northern cities. Several of them owned property in Dryborough, including both their own homes and other lots. Before and after leaving town, they sold this property, often to other black citizens. By 1860, Dryborough and vicinity had become more preponderantly black than in previous decades, though there were still some white residents. Town records for 1860 list whites and free blacks as lot owners, and census records note both white and black residents. [5]

The sizeable African American population of New Bern led town authorities to establish a separate cemetery for them prior to the Civil War. It was the first public cemetery for African Americans in New Bern and believed to be the first in North Carolina. According to a report in the *Newbern Weekly Progress* of May 22, 1860, Greenwood Cemetery, shown in a "beautiful drawing," was "opened by the authorities of the town" in April, 1860. At least one monument, for Anna Good (died 1856), predates the formal establishment of Greenwood Cemetery in 1860, indicating that burials took place on the site prior to its official opening. In 1870 the town placed Cedar Grove, the white cemetery, and Greenwood Cemetery under better management, and soon after appointed sextons for both cemeteries.[6] Several years later, the *New Berne Times* of July 9, 1873, reported an account from personal memory from New Bern freedman, carpenter, and political figure Richard Tucker explaining the history of the cemetery to the city board. The city council was attempting to resolve some uncertainty over the ownership of some of the lots and the disposal of the funds. Tucker recalled that

> ...before the war [when he was still enslaved] he was the principal Undertaker and had nearly all, both white and colored, to bury, and that prior to the war the Greenwood Cemetery was purchased for the purpose of burying the colored dead by themselves; that a committee was appointed to put the grounds in proper order by grading, fencing, &c.; the lots were marked out and a map drawn of the premises; the price at that time for lots was $15, and one dollar was received by him for each burial." [7]

The article related that during the Civil War and after the fall of New Bern, "it came to pass that many came to purchase lots." Dr. Tull, who superintended the sales, authorized Tucker to sell lots himself, which he did for $5

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[5] Hanchett and Little, *The History and Architecture of Long Wharf and Greater Duffyfield,* 55.
[6] Alan D. Watson, *A History of New Bern and Craven County,* 441.
[7] Recollection of Greenwood Cemetery by Richard Tucker, *New Berne Times,* July 9, 1873 (Article found on newspapers.com web site by Catherine Bishir).

each, supplied receipts, and turned the money over to Dr. Tull and later other superintendents of the cemetery including "Captain James" (Horace James of the Freedmen's Bureau). Subsequently John R. Good and others took responsibility for fencing and caring for the cemetery.[8]

Many notable black New Bernians were buried there in the nineteenth century, including Anna Good (1813-1856), wife of New Bern barber and politician John Good; Thomas Neale (1797-1860), a free black boatman and Andrews Chapel leader; the Reverend Amos York (1817-1885), a cooper, churchman, and one of the first black city council members; and Bishop Charles Calvin Pettey (1849-1900), of the AME Zion Church. Five men who served in the U. S. Colored Troops, fighting for the Union during the Civil War—Thomas Fisher, Peyton White, Cornelius W. Jones, Jones McDonald, and William A. Wood, are buried in Greenwood Cemetery. Over the years, obituaries for black New Bernians noted their burials at Greenwood Cemetery, and many were interred with Masonic ceremonies; several markers there feature Masonic emblems. Records for Greenwood Cemetery for 1882-1887 show that interments increased from 132 individuals yearly to 179 individuals. During 1882-1883, when whites conducted a beautification program at Cedar Grove Cemetery, the mayor announced that Greenwood was in good condition, but would be improved if neighborhood residents would plant shrubs, evergreens, and ornamental and shade trees.[9]

During and after the Civil War, the black population of Dryborough and the adjoining neighborhoods continued to increase. New Bern was occupied by the Union Army from 1862 to the end of the Civil War, allowing thousands of slaves in the area to flee their masters and pour into New Bern where they joined the existing black population and lived essentially as free.[10] New Bern's black population rose from nearly 3,000 at the start of the Civil War to over 10,000 by its 1865 end. The growing black population, including new freedpeople, established new lives in New Bern and sought housing wherever they could find it. Although many of them found homes in other sections of town, a great many moved into Dryborough and adjoining areas. Shotwell's 1866 Map of New Bern shows dense rows of houses in the southern half of Dryborough between Bern, Cedar, West and Queen streets (the area listed in the 2003 Boundary Expansion). The map also showed that the block between Bern, West, Cedar and Cypress streets had a scattering of buildings along curvilinear drives located inside the Dryborough grid. (That area would soon fill with additional residences.) In addition, partially encompassed in the current boundary increase, the block between George, Main, Bern and Cypress streets contained the Moses Griffin School, a private mid-nineteenth-century school with a handsome two-story brick Greek Revival-style main building (demolished). [11]

Reconstruction to 1900

During the decades from Reconstruction to 1900, many of New Bern's black residents made the transition from

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[8] Ibid.
[9] Ibid., 509-510, 512-513. Up to the mid-to-late twentieth century, the town paid for superintendents for both cemeteries.
[10] M. Ruth Little, "A Walk through New Bern's African-American Heritage," brochure, 1999.
[11] Shotwell's Map of New Bern, 1866, reproduced in Hanchett and Little, *The History and Architecture of Long Wharf and Greater Duffyfield,* following page 24.

slavery to an educated citizenry of artisans, educators, businessmen, and elected officials who were stalwarts of the Republican party, the party of Abraham Lincoln and the officials who governed New Bern during Reconstruction. Dryborough and the areas that developed to the north, east, and west of it, became the largest black section of New Bern. In addition, across Queen Street from Dryborough (within the original boundaries of New Bern and the New Bern Historic District (1973) stood the homes of numerous black as well as white New Bernians and key black churches, including St. Cyprian's Episcopal Church and St. Peter's AME Zion Church, both still standing. St. Cyprian's, founded in 1866 when all the black members of Christ Episcopal Church transferred to St. Cyprian's, occupied a former Baptist meeting house on Queen Street. Andrews Chapel, a black Methodist Episcopal Church, had been established as a separate black congregation in 1844 and became the first African Methodist Episcopal Church in the South in 1864. The congregation changed its name to Street Peter's African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in 1879 when it built a new church at the corner of Queen and Johnson streets. [12]

Besides these two churches, a network of newly organized black churches and other institutions developed in and near Dryborough, bolstered by government institutions such as the Freedmen's Bureau in 1866, which assisted freedpeople in building new lives. Not all of these were located in the present Boundary Increase II, but they were all major influences on the families who lived there. Cedar Grove Baptist Church (later First Missionary Baptist Church) was established in 1869 in a section of Greenwood Cemetery and the sanctuary now stands at 819 Cypress Street facing the cemetery. Rue Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church (NR 1997) was founded by New England missionary George Rue, a free black New Bern native, in 1865. The first sanctuary was apparently built by the Freedmen's Bureau and doubled as a black school house, but was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1922. The present sanctuary, a brick one built in 1941, stands at 709 Oak Street and is individually listed in the National Register. Ebenezer Presbyterian Church was established in 1878 on Pasteur Street east of Dryborough, and it too burned in the Great Fire of 1922; it was rebuilt on Bern Street in Dryborough and is individually listed in the National Register as well as located in the New Bern Historic District Boundary Expansion.[13] In the late 1800s, too, the Fish and Oyster Fair, a racially mixed event, was held in the block between Bern, Main, West and Cypress streets on the property associated with the former Griffin School.[14]

Following emancipation, black New Bernians also established fraternal societies and schools in Dryborough. The King Solomon Masonic Lodge No. 1, the black mother lodge for North Carolina, was chartered in 1866 and helped to establish many other black Masonic lodges across the state. The ca. 1870 Italianate-style frame lodge originally stood on Dryborough Lot # 1 on land that was later incorporated into Cedar Grove Cemetery. It now stands on Howard Street within the original New Bern Historic District. West Street School was founded in 1872 at 700 West Street as a private school for African American children on property within the 2003

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[12] See discussion about Street Cyprian's Episcopal Church in Bishir, *Crafting Lives*, 184; M. Ruth Little, Street Peter's AME Zion Church National Register Nomination, 1997.
[13] M. Ruth Little, National Register nominations for Rue Chapel AME Church, First Missionary Baptist Church, and Ebenezer Presbyterian Church, 1997.
[14] Bishir, *Crafting Lives,* 21 (illustration) and 114.

Boundary Expansion area. It burned in 1905 and was rebuilt soon after by the town as the first black public school. The school burned in 1969 and was rebuilt on the same site and rededicated as Danyus School in honor of a beloved principal. It is still in operation.[15]

During the post-Civil War period, New Bern's black majority was politically active despite the efforts of the white minority to restrict their influence. Essentially all of the black citizens voted Republican, making New Bern a Republican stronghold during the period. That party included both blacks and whites, with the white Republicans especially well represented on party tickets. The city was divided into several political wards, which elected representatives to the city council along with some members elected at large. In the first years of Reconstruction, the number of black councilmen was larger than it was after 1870 with the return of white Democrats to state political dominance and the redrawing of the town wards to favor white representation. Nonetheless, black councilmen continued to be elected, including often one at-large member and one from the large, strongly black ward that contained Dryborough and other areas.[16]

Jim Crow Era, 1900-1965

The district constituted the center of African American life in New Bern during the Jim Crow segregation era from 1900 to 1965. In the mid-1890s, North Carolina Republicans formed an expedient political "fusion" with the largely white Populist party and overturned the dominant white Democratic hold on state political power. This event and the success of blacks and Republicans generally incurred a backlash among the white Democratic party, leading to a loss of black political power and to over sixty years of segregation. The Democrats' "White Supremacy campaigns" of 1898 and 1900 led to a state constitutional amendment that essentially disfranchised black voters. In 1900, during the election campaign, the president of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, which had been one of the largest employers of skilled blacks in New Bern, fired all its black workers and replaced them with whites, although some blacks secured railroad jobs in later years. In New Bern in 1900, Democrats dissolved the city charter and threw all elected officials, including a number of blacks, out of office. The legal racial segregation that lasted from 1900 to the 1960s and de facto segregation that continued long after that is known as the Jim Crow era and caused the social and economic repression of African Americans. The principal areas for black residents in New Bern coalesced into two areas, Long Wharf on the western New Bern waterfront (which also included many white residents) and Dryborough and the other neighborhoods that developed to the north, east, and west of it.[17] For many years, some black residents still lived along George Street and other streets south of Queen Street.

By focusing on building successful lives within their segregated communities, New Bern's blacks, including ministers, teachers, doctors and dentists, shopkeepers and artisans, survived in spite of segregation during the early 1900s. This was the height of lumber milling and export for New Bern, and the general good fortune

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[15] Arabelle Bryant, "West Street School: Mother of Public Schools for African Americans in New Bern," April 17, 2010, www.nccueagles.yuku.com, accessed April 23, 2015.
[16] See Bishir, *Crafting Lives.*
[17] Hanchett and Little, *The History and Architecture of Long Wharf and Greater Duffyfield*, 14-17.

allowed Dryborough to fill up with modest new owner-occupied houses and stores. Most black citizens continued to find work only as domestics and laborers, still a mainstay of New Bern's economy. The New Bern Collegiate and Industrial Institute for blacks was built on Cypress Street on the site of the old fairgrounds about 1902 by Reverend Weeks, the minister of the First Missionary Baptist Church, but closed in 1912 when he left New Bern, and no longer stands. [18] From 1906 to 1908 the First Missionary Baptist Church, an African American church, was constructed at 819 Cypress Street, facing Greenwood Cemetery.

Black New Bernians made Greenwood Cemetery the focus of ceremonial events, as for example when the Odd Fellows held a special thanksgiving service at Street Peter's Church on Sunday, May 12, 1907, followed by a procession to Greenwood Cemetery "to place flowers and the emblems of the Order on the graves of our departed brethren and sisters to let the world know though dead they are not forgotten." (New Bern *Daily Journal*, May 15, 1907.) Another less salutary event followed a few years later. In a formidable assertion of Jim Crow policies for the dead as well as the living, in 1913 the city and the state legislature authorized a wholesale removal of African American burials at Cedar Grove Cemetery to make room for white burials; the excavation and the reburial took place late in 1913 and early in 1914, as reported by the *Daily Journal* of January 9, 1914. [19] At Greenwood Cemetery, a group of only eleven headstones with death dates from 1805 to 1859 survive to commemorate those individuals and the move of their remains and many more to the black cemetery in the early years of Jim Crow in New Bern. Burials continued at Greenwood Cemetery through the twentieth century and to the present.

Early-twentieth-century Dryborough combined owner-occupied houses and many rental houses. The demand for rental housing attracted both white and black developers who built rental housing there. The most successful black businessman was Isaac H. Smith (1854-1915), who moved to New Bern after the Civil War and taught school as well as developing a real estate business during the 1870s and 1880s. He retired from teaching in the 1890s to work full time as a landlord and real estate property manager. By 1908 some thirty of his rentals stood along the west side of the 900 block of Bern Street (two-story front-gable single family houses) and the east side of Smith's Alley (one-story, square-in-plan single family houses), which became known as "Smithtown." Smith may have constructed other smaller rental housing rows that appear on the map, including a row of seven two-story houses along Nunn Street. The 1913 Sanborn map shows that a majority of houses in Dryborough were either the two-story front gable or one-story square house types, especially along the alleys that run through most of the blocks. Although crowded and uniform, these were single family houses larger and more private than the often ramshackle multi-family housing occupied by blacks in the Reconstruction era. By this time, as indicated by the 1910 and 1920 censuses, Dryborough and adjoining areas were home to an almost entirely black population. Some sectors of New Bern, such as the area sometimes known as Long Wharf, continued as home to a racially mixed population for many more years.[20]

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[18] Little, First Missionary Baptist Church nomination, 6-10; Watson, *A History of New Bern and Craven County,* 600.
[19] Bishir, *Crafting Lives*, page 297, note 15.
[20] Hanchett and Little, *The History and Architecture of Long Wharf and Greater Duffyfield*, 13, 17-18, 55, figs. 1 and 2; New Bern 1913 Sanborn map; Watson, *A History of New Bern and Craven County,* 562.

The Great Fire of 1922

On December 1, 1922, a fire erupted in the Rowland Lumber Company mill on the Neuse River a few blocks northeast of Dryborough. At the same time, another fire broke out at a house near Five Points, at the intersection of Queen and Broad streets near Dryborough and high winds whipped flames east toward the river, destroying about forty blocks containing some 1,000 houses and leaving some 3,000 predominantly black individuals homeless, one of the worst conflagrations in the history of North Carolina.[21] Within the Boundary Increase II area, only the 1908 First Missionary Baptist Church at 819 Cypress Street and, according to local tradition, two houses at 1002 and 1004 North Bern Street survived the fire. The brick church housed homeless neighborhood families in its basement, while many of the rest lived in a huge "tent city" erected on George Street. [22] The house at 1002 North Bern Street was built in the late 1800s for Elisha B. Greene, a sawmill foreman; a relative built the house at 1004 next door. Mrs. Lauretta Smith, an English teacher at West Street School, grew up in her grandfather Elisha Greene's house and recalled taking refuge from the Great Fire of 1922 in Greenwood Cemetery.[23]

The Great Fire was almost as huge a setback as the loss of political power had been around the turn of the century. The slow process of rebuilding Dryborough's other churches, sometimes over as much as two decades, mirrors the difficulty of rebuilding the houses. The congregation of Rue Chapel (709 Oak Street) rebuilt it in 1924, but it was condemned by the town housing authority in 1939 to construct Craven Terrace public housing. The members dismantled the church, managed to save its site from annexation for the housing project, and rebuilt it in 1941 on the same site. Members of Ebenezer Presbyterian Church built a new sanctuary at 720 Bern Street by 1924 with money borrowed from local banks and white Presbyterian Church agencies and by doing much of the construction themselves. Members of Street Peter's AME Zion Church lost their nearly new brick sanctuary at 615 Queen Street in the fire and worshipped for seventeen years in its repaired basement before they completed a new sanctuary built partially of salvaged bricks.[24]

The families who built homes immediately after the Great Fire, including those in Dryborough, represent a small, industrious group of black citizens who can be traced through the 1930 census. These families were stable long-term residents who remained in the neighborhood for many years, sometimes generations. The 1924 Sanborn map of New Bern shows about twenty-seven houses of the owner-occupied type, distinguishable by their two-story Craftsman-style footprint, within the Boundary Increase II area, with the principal concentration on the east side of the 800 block of Bern Street. Bettie Coleman, an at-home laundress, lived at 812 Bern Street with her son Robert Coleman, age 43, a laborer at a lumber mill. Paul and Flonnie Chapman lived at 814 Bern Street, where Flonnie and her daughter Martha Chapman operated a rooming house for teachers at the West Street School until the 1950s. Woodbery Cooper, fireman at a lumber mill, lived at 820 Bern Street in the house

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[21] Watson, *A History of New Bern and Craven County,* 594.
[22] Hanchett and Little, *The History and Architecture of Long Wharf and Greater Duffyfield,* 18-19.
[23] Cathy Wyatt, "Houses that survived 1922 fire called historic," undated newspaper clipping in "Historic Dryborough 1924-2010" booklet. Mrs. Smith claimed that the five houses on North Bern Street all survived the fire, but only two apparently predate 1922.
[24] See National Register nominations for these three churches by M. Ruth Little, all listed in 1997.

later occupied by Dr. Samuel Mumford. Samuel Blackledge, a laborer at a bottling plant, lived at 824 Bern Street; he became a renowned soda recipe mixer in later years. Isaac and Mammie Simmons owned their home at 828 Bern Street before the Great Fire. After it burned they rebuilt by 1924. Isaac worked in a saloon on Pasteur Street, a thriving area of nightlife for railroad workers. Their daughter Elveta inherited the house, and she and her husband Johnnie Martin, a brick mason, made their home there in the mid-1900s.[25] Other immediate post-fire homeowners within the Boundary Increase II area included Robert Hahn, a fireman for the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, at 803 West Street, and Warren Hassell, a blacksmith, at 922 Elm Street.[26]

Housing was at a premium following the Great Fire, yet only about two dozen rental houses were rebuilt by 1924. The most substantial row comprises eight two-story front-gable rental houses in the 800 block of West Street, on the east side. The tenants listed in the 1930 census worked at the same places as the homeowners mentioned above. The men included laborers at lumber mills, a fireman for the railroad, a railroad porter, a barber, and a shoe shine boy. Some of their wives were servants for private families, while some kept house instead of doing outside work. The houses held plenty of children along with a number of boarders, including three in one house.[27] Isaac Smith Jr. took over his father's property after his father died in 1915 and may have built these rentals.

Residential reconstruction following the Great Fire mirrored church rebuilding: while some managed to rebuild within two years, many others struggled for decades. Almost no new houses, either owner-occupied or rentals, appear on the 1931 Sanborn map except a small group of one-story rental houses in the 900 block of the east side of Bern Street.[28] Smithtown's blocks remained empty with the exception of a pair of rental houses at the south end. The land remained in the Smith family and would not be developed until after World War II. Progress was slow and dependent on New Bern's economy. A significant number of New Bern blacks left during the Jim Crow era, accelerating after the Great Fire and continuing during the Great Depression, part of the Great Migration of blacks from the South to the North and Midwest.[29]

The proportion of black citizens in New Bern diminished, and by 1940, for the first time, the city had a majority white population. The black population decrease is evident in the slowdown of construction in Dryborough after 1924. Only a dozen houses, largely rental properties (distinguished from owner-occupied houses by their standardized footprints on the Sanborn maps), went up in the Boundary Increase II area between 1924 and World War II.

Isaac Smith Sr.'s sister-in-law, Charlotte S. Rhone, did her part to rebuild the community after the fire. Mrs. Rhone was one of the first black registered nurses in North Carolina and one of Craven County's first social workers, In 1923, she and her sisters built the Rhone Hotel for African Americans at 512 Queen Street (in the

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[25] Ethel Staten interview, February 24, 2015. Ethel now owns the house at 828 Bern Street.
[26] 1930 Census, New Bern, Fifth Ward. www.ancestry.com.
[27] 1930 Census, New Bern, Fifth Ward; 1931 Sanborn map, see house numbers 69-83 West Street.
[28] Sheet 29, 1924 Sanborn map; Sheets 21 and 36, 1931 Sanborn map.
[29] Hanchett and Little, *The History and Architecture of Long Wharf and Greater Duffyfield* , 19.

1973 New Bern Historic District) and lived on the second floor and rented rooms on the first floor to traveling African Americans or to teachers until about 1955.[30]

Private and Government Help during the Depression

During Dryborough's two-decade struggle to rebuild after the Great Fire, help came from the Duke Endowment, a non-profit philanthropy in Durham, North Carolina, and from the federal government. Not only had few houses been built since 1922, but the streets along the empty blocks were dirt, with no electricity or running water. From 1924 to 1945, two decades passed before any substantial new construction took place in the increase area. In 1938, the one-story brick Good Shepherd Hospital (within the 2003 Boundary Expansion) was built at 603 West Street, financed in part by the Duke Endowment. It was the only black hospital in an eighty-mile radius.[31] In 1940, the lack of safe and sanitary dwellings in New Bern led the city to apply to the U. S. Housing Authority to construct Craven Terrace public housing for blacks and Trent Court public housing for whites.[32] Most of the Reizensteinville neighborhood on the west side of Dryborough was demolished for Craven Terrace, the first section completed in 1942. The two-story brick buildings were decorated with sculptural panels of simple Art Deco style representing children at play. In 1952, the complex was enlarged to 361 units.[33] Young adults who had grown up in Dryborough who were beginning their careers lived at Craven Terrace, promoted as a new, safe, attractive environment with parks, playgrounds and other recreational facilities. The community building, with a meeting room and a kitchen, held home demonstration club meetings. The Craven County Negro Agricultural Extension Office opened at 916 Elm Street a few doors away about 1948. At least three men who later built homes in the neighborhood started their careers living at Craven Terrace. Otis Evans, who became the county's agricultural extension agent, boarded with his wife on Broad Street in 1940, and later moved into Craven Terrace. Rex Fortune, who became a school principal, first lived in Craven Terrace, as did F. R. Danyus. He taught at West Street School and succeeded J. T. Barber as principal in 1944. [34] The housing project deteriorated in later decades but provided a nurturing environment in the 1940s and early 1950s for some of the young adults that later built homes in Dryborough.

Dryborough Builds Out in the Post-World War II Era

The general modernization of the post-World War II era affected Dryborough along with the rest of New Bern. About 1948, the town scrapped the antiquated house numbering system and every building received a new street number in order to aid postal delivery. Black citizens convinced New Bern's leaders to provide infrastructure to

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[30] Hanchett and Little, *The History and Architecture of Long Wharf and Greater Duffyfield,* 19-20; Ethel Staten interview, February 25, 2015.
[31] Hanchett and Little, *The History and Architecture of Long Wharf and Greater Duffyfield,* 21.
[32] Ashley Neville, Craven Terrace National Register Nomination, 2014.
[33] Hanchett and Little, *The History and Architecture of Long Wharf and Greater Duffyfield,* 21.
[34] Ethel Staten interview, March 9, 2015; Staten, "Historic Dryborough Presentation," February 2015; Otis Evans in 1940 Census (www.archives.com accessed March 31, 2015); Arabelle Bryant, "West Street School: Mother of Public Schools for African Americans in New Bern,"www.nccueagles.yuku.com, accessed July 27, 2015.

create a modern neighborhood with long overdue paved streets and city water and electricity. In 1946, black leader Wilson H. Lee asked the aldermen to provide water and sewer services for the block bounded by Bern, Main, Smith, and Cypress streets. He stated that "New Bern's best colored citizens are represented by ownership in the area" and that they needed water and sewer connections so that they could build homes there as soon as possible.[35] Allen Dudley, the first African American postman in New Bern and a leader in Ebenezer Presbyterian Church, petitioned the Board of Alderman to pave Cedar Street and Bern Street from Queen Street to Greenwood Cemetery. Martha Chapman (809 Bern Street), who had earned a master's degree in education from Columbia University in 1943 (the first black woman in New Bern to receive such a degree) helped to collect signatures on a petition for the paving effort.[36]

The post-war home construction boom along Bern Street within the Boundary Increase II area filled in empty lots to complete the present Dryborough neighborhood. Isaac Smith Jr. sold the Smithtown land to the town to pay taxes on his father's estate in the 1930s or 1940s.[37] The town resold lots to black families who built substantial brick houses in the 1950s and 1960s. The new homeowners were professionals, including educators and business people, some of who had lived at Craven Terrace public housing. In 1950, Otis Evans built a home at 811 Main Street. Rex Fortune and his wife, a teacher, built their home at 907 Bern Street in the late 1950s. F. R. Danyus built his home at 905 Bern Street (demolished) in the 1950s.

Education, the foundation of black progress since emancipation, still preoccupied black leaders in the Jim Crow era. A remarkable number of the homeowners who built or grew up after World War II in homes located within this community worked in education, both in New Bern and in surrounding rural areas. Ethel Staten, Martha Chapman, Kaye Byer, Doris Johnson and Marion Lloyd are some of these. Some residents still refer to Bern Street as "Teacher Street." The neighborhood's own schools developed during this era, first as segregated schools and during the 1960s as integrated ones. In 1951, the West Street School, located within the boundary expansion area, became a black elementary school when the J. T. Barber School, a black middle school, was built at 700 Cobb Street in the northwest suburbs of New Bern. In 1955, Barber School became a black high school. Grover C. Fields (907 Nunn Street) served as its principal during the integration era from 1963 to 1970. In 1947, the New Bern Colored Library was built at 608 West Street. It functioned until 1973 and is now the Charlotte S. Rhone Cultural Center. The Cedar Street Recreation Center, the first gymnasium for blacks in New Bern, was built in stages from 1948-1952 at 800 Cedar Street by students at West Street High School.[38]

New Bern's black population included many skilled carpenters and brickmasons who worked in black neighborhoods during the early and mid-twentieth century. Master brickmason William S. Jordan constructed a number of concrete-block houses from the 1940s to the 1960s. Johnnie W. Martin, a brick mason, helped to construct houses and commercial buildings during the mid-to-late twentieth century. He remodeled his front

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[35] "Historic Dryborough African American Heritage, Then and Now, 1924-2010."
[36] Ibid.
[37] Hanchett and Little, *The History and Architecture of Long Wharf and Greater Duffyfield,* 68.
[38] M. Ruth Little, "A Walk through New Bern's African-American Heritage," brochure, 1999; Beth Keane, J. T. Barber School National Register Nomination, 2006.

porch at 828 Bern Street in the mid-twentieth century with a new porch foundation and integral planter. Guion Lee built the Lloyd House at 916 Bern Street. Others remembered are James White and a Mr. Coley (Colie?) [39]

The neighborhood has experienced an economic downturn since the later twentieth century. Many of the individuals who built within the Boundary Increase II area have died and their heirs have moved to the suburbs or left New Bern. A number of the owner-built homes have become rentals whose tenants are unaware of the area's historical distinction. Absentee landlords often rehabilitate their properties using inexpensive vinyl and replacement windows rather than repairing the original fabric. The deterioration of some houses has resulted in demolition that leaves vacant lots in the streetscapes. However, a core of long-time residents are working towards the neighborhood's revival by celebrating its past through historical publications and community presentations. A new generation of owners and tenants with an investment in the community are needed to restore the community of Dryborough.

Architecture of New Bern's African American Dryborough Neighborhood: Criterion C Context
The architectural significance of the New Bern Historic District Boundary Increase II area is evident through an architectural comparison of the entire Dryborough neighborhood to the mostly white neighborhoods to the south. The increase area is important for its collection of houses built from 1922 to 1965 of middle-class owner-occupied houses of popular Craftsman, Period Cottage, and Ranch styles, and vernacular single-family rental houses of one and two-story frame construction. These houses are not distinctly African American in design, but fit within a pattern of housing found throughout New Bern.

Dryborough's owner-built houses represent the same evolution of popular styles from the 1920s to the 1960s—Craftsman Foursquare, Bungalow, Period Cottage, and Ranch—as white neighborhoods in New Bern. From 1910 to 1930 white families in New Bern and much of the country selected the two-story hipped roof or front-gable house with a one-story front porch generally known as a Foursquare. Tapered posts rising from brick bases, a typical Craftsman-style detail, generally support the front porch. Among the many examples of this type built for white homeowners include the Kenneth Jones, Jr. House (508 Metcalf Street), ca. 1914, and the Thomas McGinn House (522 Johnson Street) ca. 1922, both located in the New Bern Historic District [NR1973] south of Queen Street. Numerous Foursquares stand throughout the post-1912 blocks of the Riverside [NR 1988] suburb, built for whites just across the Atlantic and East Carolina railroad tracks one block north of the increase area. For example, a pair of Foursquare houses in this neighborhood stands on the west side of the 1200 block of National Avenue.[40] After the Great Fire of 1922, New Bern's leading black citizens erected two-story Craftsman-style Foursquares, generally of frame but sometimes of brick, during the remainder of the 1920s that are comparable to those in white New Bern neighborhoods. Some are located within the original National Register district south of Queen Street. Here Isaac Smith's widow rebuilt a large brick Foursquare in the 600 block of Johnson Street, to replace the family home that burned in the 1922 fire. Next door her son Isaac H. Smith Jr. built a two-story frame Craftsman-style home for his family.

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[39] Hanchett and Little, *The History and Architecture of Long Wharf and Greater Duffyfield*, 32; Mrs. Lloyd interview.
[40] Peter Sandbeck, *The Historic Architecture of New Bern and Craven County,* 166, 287-288.

Within the Boundary Increase II area of Dryborough, north of Queen Street, stand a dozen two-story Craftsman-style frame houses, all built immediately after the Great Fire. The most intact are the Hahn House, 803 West Street; the Davenport House, 524 Roundtree Street; the Hassell House, 922 Elm Street; the Chapman House, 814 Bern Street;, the Mumford House, 820 Bern Street; and the Blackledge House, 824 Bern Street. Several feature front entrances with sidelights and transoms. The Blackledge House has brick porch piers with decorative brick detailing, and the Hassell House's porch wraps around three elevations.

During the post-World War II suburban boom, instead of moving to new suburbs as did many white New Bern families, black families tended to build new homes in Dryborough and nearby areas. Some residents had grown up in the neighborhood, such as Martha Chapman (809 Bern Street) and Marion Lloyd (916 Bern Street), and most of the others had local roots as well. The earliest post-war houses are half a dozen late bungalows built in the late 1940s and early 1950s, most of concrete block. Two stylish concrete block examples are the West House (916 West Street), ca. 1950, and the Joyner House (817 Smith Street), ca. 1950, both with wraparound front porches and porte-cocheres. The most architecturally distinctive late Craftsman/bungalow-style house is the Dunson House (812 Smith Street), a front-gabled ca. 1958 house of tan brick with a wraparound porch and matching low tan brick borders enclosing the front yard and side driveway. The 1930s marked the end of the bungalow style in white neighborhoods, but the style was popular for another two decades in Dryborough.

Period Cottages, one-and-one-half-story frame or brick houses with modest features of Tudor Revival or Colonial Revival style, rose along the streets of white middle-class neighborhoods suburbs during the 1920s, and reached the peak of their popularity in white suburbs in the 1930s and early 1940s. Black families built these same styles, although with a decade's lag and with a definite preference for the Tudor Revival rather than the Colonial Revival look. From 1948 to 1958 five brick one-and-one-half-story Tudor Revival-style cottages appeared along Bern Street, two at 916 and 918 Elm Street, two at 811 and 813 Main Street, and one at 907 West Street.

As in white housing developments, the Ranch house, a low one-story frame or brick house with a rectangular footprint, was built from the early 1950s to the early 1960s in the Boundary Increase II: two Ranches at 909 and 1008 Bern Street, and one Ranch at 821 Smith Street. The Adams House, 909 Bern Street, is a six-bay wide, side-gabled brick Ranch house with two picture windows, flagstone accents, and a garage separated by a covered breezeway. The Smith House, 1008 Bern Street, is a six-bay wide side-gable brick Ranch with a picture window, an entrance porch with decorative metal posts, and an adjacent concrete terrace. The Thompson House, 821 Smith Street, is a one-story hip-roof frame Ranch house, five bays wide, with a stone chimney, a picture window, an integral flower planter, and metal awning windows. The Ranch house represents the final phase of construction in Dryborough. The only two-story postwar house in the increase area is the Faison House, 913 Bern Street, a side-gabled brick house, five bays wide, that represents a stylish mid-century modern design. Built in the early 1950s, the house has stone veneer wall accents and a planter, a picture window, large sliding windows, a pent roof porch with decorative metal posts, and an integral garage.

The dominant rental-house type in New Bern's white neighborhoods between the 1890s and the 1930s was a two-story frame front-gable house, generally three bays wide, with a side-hall plan. New Bern's black rental housing evolved from the unsanitary and crowded "negro shacks" and "negro tenements," narrow one-story front-gabled frame houses often crowded together in groups of eight to ten, built during Reconstruction, to a slightly better type of housing, small one and one-half or two-story side-gable frame duplexes, each unit with a door and window facing the street, built in the later 1800s. Both types have disappeared from New Bern. A plainer, cheaper version of the rental-house type built in white neighborhoods: a single-family frame house, two bays wide with no side hall, was widely used for rental housing during the 1920s in the predominantly black neighborhoods north and west of Queen Street. This type represents a more commodious and private rental dwelling than earlier black rental types.[41]

Rental houses, built predominantly in the 1920s, represent a minority of Dryborough housing, and are concentrated along the east-west streets of Cedar, Main, Cypress, and White rather than the dominant north-south streets of Bern and West where owners built homes. Rows of four houses at 806 to 812 West Street and four houses at 602 to 608 White Street are the most intact groups. All have one-story front porches and appear to have a shotgun floor plan on the first floor. Isaac H. Smith, an African American real estate investor who lived just south of Queen Street, built dozens of these rentals in the early 1900s along Smith Street between Bern and West streets within the increase area. These were known as "Smithtown" and were destroyed in the Great Fire of 1922. Identical rows of houses were reconstructed immediately after the fire in the 800 block of West Street and on White and Cedar streets. Isaac Smith Jr. may have built some of these and white investors built others. The vernacular frame rental houses in the Dryborough neighborhood, most built in the two years after the Great Fire, are primarily single family and were decent housing for families who could not afford to own their own home. They enabled those of lower economic means to live in this vibrant area. The middle-class neighborhood created in the Dryborough area by these black families represents a significant architectural achievement during only a century between slavery and the 1960s.

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[41] Hanchett and Little, *The History and Architecture of Long Wharf and Greater Duffyfield,* 26-27, 32-33, Sandbeck, *The Historic Architecture of New Bern and Craven County,* 166.

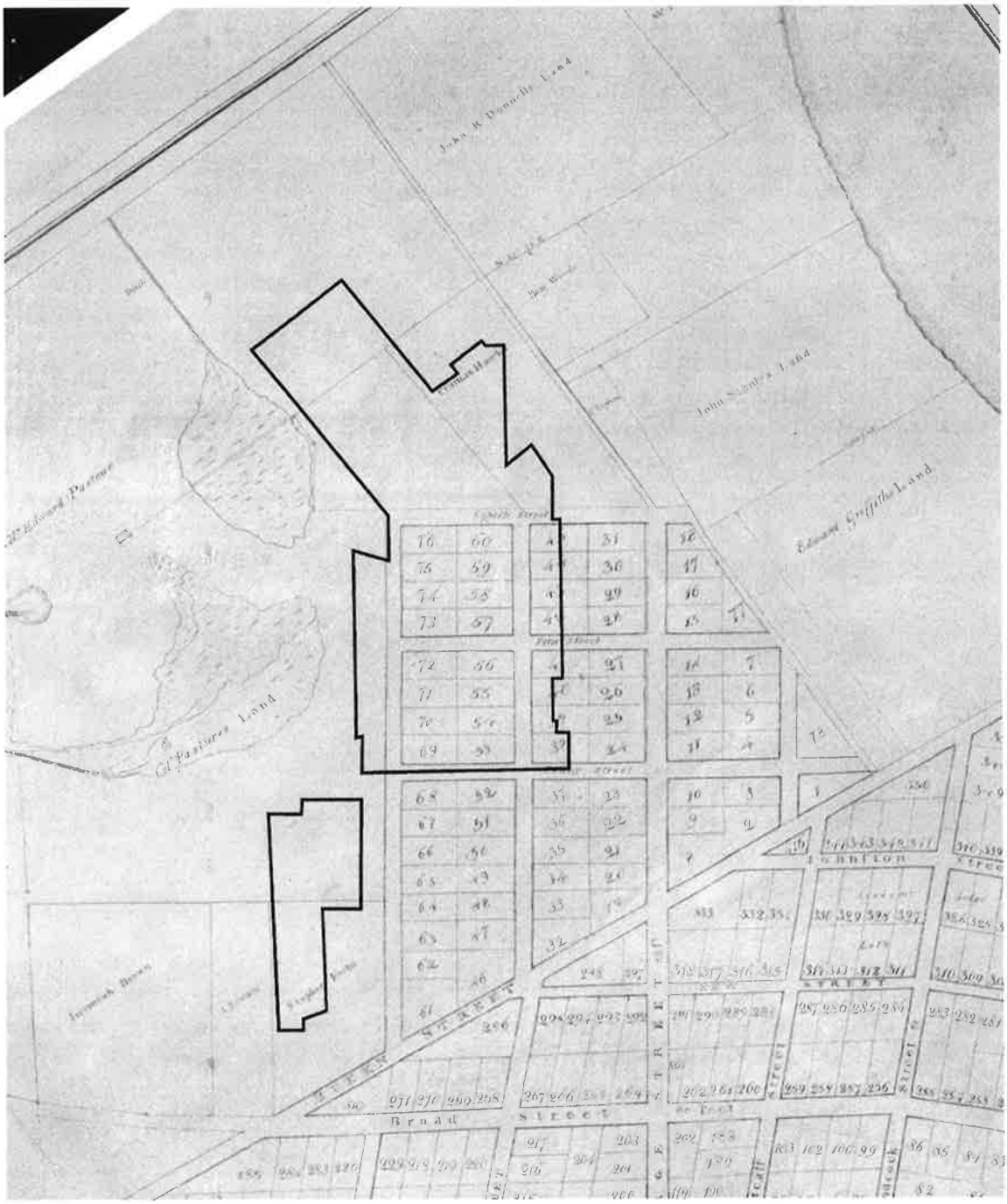

Figure 1. New Bern Historic District Boundary Increase II boundaries shown as overlay on the ca. 1834 Map of Dryborough, created by Michael Southern, NCSHPO, February 2015.

Section 9: Bibliography

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Section 10: Boundaries

UTM References continued:

5. 18 313170 3887150
6. 18 313300 3887100
7. 18 313280 3886900
8. 18 313220 3886860

Verbal Boundary Description:
The historic district map, at a scale of ½ inch = 75 feet, City of New Bern Planning Department, January 2015, depicts the New Bern Historic District Boundary Increase II.

Boundary Justification: The boundary of the New Bern Historic District Boundary Increase II adjoins the New Bern Historic District Boundary Expansion east of Darst Avenue and Hatties Lane and south of Cedar Street. North and west of the increase area lies a later platted phase of residential development that is not a part of Dryborough. To the east of Bern and Nunn streets is land that has been redeveloped in the mid to late twentieth century which had earlier been part of the Dryborough plat. Two city-owned parks, a senior center, and the Cedar Grove Cemetery Extension are located there.

Photographs:

All photos: New Bern Historic District Boundary Increase II
New Bern, Craven County, North Carolina
Digital master at the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, NC
All photos were taken by M. Ruth Little during January to March, 2015

1. 800 block of Bern Street looking north.
2. 901-903 Bern Street looking northwest
3. 909 and 913 Bern Street looking northwest
4. 922, 924, 926 Bern Street looking northeast
5. 828, 826, 824 and 820 Bern Street looking southeast
6. 800 block of West Street looking southeast
7. 907, 911, 919 and 921 West Street looking northwest
8. View of 1000 block of North Bern Street looking north across Greenwood Cemetery.
9. 730, 726, 724 Main Street looking northeast
10. 814 A and 814 B Main Street looking northwest
11. 700 block Hatties Lane looking north.
12. 600 block White Street looking northeast
13. 817 and 819 Smith Street looking northwest
14. 923,925,927 Nunn Street looking northwest
15. Greenwood Cemetery gates looking northwest
16. View of Greenwood Cemetery looking southwest
17. View of Greenwood Cemetery looking northeast
18. First Missionary Baptist Church, 819 Cypress Street, looking south.
19. Cedar Street Recreation Center, 800 Cedar Street, looking northwest
20. 600 block Roundtree Street looking south.
21. 900 block Elm Street looking northeast.

New Bern Historic District Boundary Increase II - New Bern, Craven County, North Carolina

Key

2015 Boundary Increase II

2003 New Bern Boundary Expansion

1973 New Bern Historic District

N = Noncontributing Resource. All other primary resources are contributing

V = Vacant Lot

Outbuildings: see inventory list for presence and status

1> = Photo View

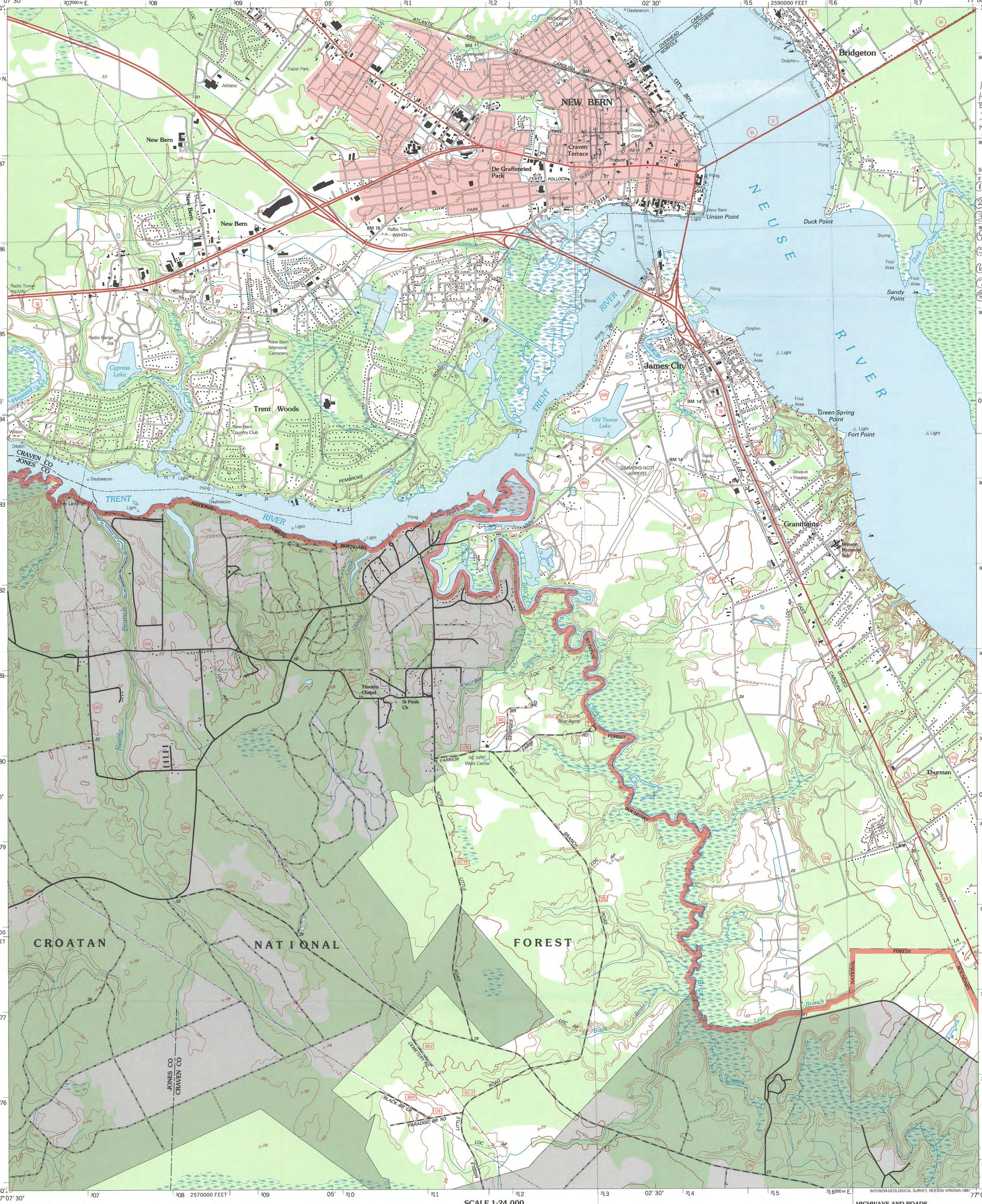
1 inch = 200 feet

*Map prepared by City of New Bern Development Services Department and M. Ruth Little, 2015

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

NEW BERN QUADRANGLE
NORTH CAROLINA
7.5-MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



New Bern
Historic District
Boundary Increase
II
New Bern,
Craven County

Zone 18
FEET
1 313100/3887780
2 313580/3887700
3 313580/3887140
4 313300/3887140
5 313170/3887150
6 313300/3887100
7 313280/3886900
8 313220/3886860

Produced by the U.S. Geological Survey
Revised by the U.S. Forest Service

Areas outside the National Forest System lands may not have been revised.

Control by USC & GS

Culture and shoreline in part compiled from aerial photographs taken 1946. Topography by plane-table methods 1948. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1993 and 1994. Partial field check by U.S. Forest Service 1994

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks: North Carolina coordinate system (Lambert conformal conic). 1000 meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks
The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software

Non-National Forest System lands within the National Forest Inholdings may exist in other National or State reservations

This map is not a legal land line or ownership document. Public lands are subject to change and leasing, and may have access restrictions; check with local offices. Obtain permission before entering private lands

MN GN
9°30' 196 MILS
1°11' 21 MILS
UTM GRID AND 1994 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

1 .5 0 1 MILES
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10 000 FEET
1 .5 0 1 2 KILOMETERS
1000 0 METERS 1000 2000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FEET TO METERS MULTIPLY BY 0.3048

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

N. C.
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3
4		5
6	7	8

1 Jasper
2 Askin
3 Reelsboro
4 Pollocksville
5 Upper Broad Creek
6 Maysville
7 Catfish Lake
8 Havelock

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLES

HIGHWAYS AND ROADS

Interstate 5
U. S. 101
State 79
County 6
National Forest, suitable for passenger cars 105 61
National Forest, suitable for high clearance vehicles 105
National Forest Trail 384

Primary highway .....
Secondary highway.....
Light-duty road
Paved .....
Gravel .....
Dirt .....
Composition unspecified...
Unimproved; 4 wheel drive 4WD
Trail .....
Gate .....

INTERIOR-GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON VIRGINIA-1997

NEW BERN, N. C.
35077-A1-TF-024
1994
DMA 5554 II SE - SERIES V842

ISBN 0-607-87678-6
9 780607 876789

SPEED
LIMIT
25

PMI

GDS

911

730
ADT

923
923
925

FONVILLE

CEDAR STREET CENTER
800
CEDAR STREET
SPEED LIMIT
25

610
FOR RENT
Duke