

Form 10-300
(Rev. 6-72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries complete applicable sections)

STATE: North Carolina
COUNTY: Craven
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
New Bern Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
See location 2

CITY OR TOWN:
New Bern

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
First

STATE:
North Carolina

CODE:
37

COUNTY:
Craven

CODE:
049

3. CLASSIFICATION

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

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Various owners

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:
North Carolina

CODE:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Craven County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
New Bern

STATE:
North Carolina

CODE:
37

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: various (1930s) Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:
East Capitol and Independence Avenue

CITY OR TOWN:
Washington

STATE:
D.C.

CODE:

STATE: North Carolina

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Location 2.

Beginning at Union Point, at the confluence of the Neuse and Trent rivers; going north then northwest along the west shore of the Neuse River to and including Queen Street; going southwest along Queen Street taking in land and buildings on the northwest side of the street, to and including Metcalf Street; going south along Metcalf Street taking in land and buildings on the west side of the street, to and including Broad Street; going west along Broad Street taking in land and buildings on the north side of the street, to and including Fleet Street; going south along Fleet Street taking in land and buildings on the west side of the street to and including Pollock Street; going east along Pollock Street, taking in land and buildings on the south side of the street to and including Eden Street; south along Eden Street, taking in land and buildings on the west side of the street, to the north shore of the Trent River; east along the Trent River, following the various irregularities of the wharves and docks along the shoreline, to the point of beginning.

7. DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The architecture of New Bern reflects the history of the town, which has had sustained prosperity and which historically has been subject and receptive to major architectural trends. Although Federal architecture was New Bern's special forte, a variety of other styles are represented. The minor streets are quiet, punctuated by buildings set on large well-landscaped lots shaded by stately trees dotted with clumps of mistletoe. Adding serenity to the town are the Neuse and Trent rivers which provide a magnificent backdrop. This atmosphere prevailed throughout New Bern until the early 1950s when Broad Street became a major east-west artery, cleaving the city in two.

When the city was established in 1710, at the request of Baron von Graffenried, John Lawson devised and laid out the plan which with some additions remains intact. He explains:

Since in America they do not like to live crowded, in order to enjoy a purer air, I accordingly ordered the streets to be very broad and the houses well separated one from the other. I marked three acres of land for each family, for house, barn, garden, orchard, hemp field, poultry yard and other purposes. I divided the village like a cross and in the middle I intended a church. One of the principal streets extended from the bank of the River Neuse straight on into the forest [Broad or Pollock Street] and the other principal street crossed it, running from the Trent River clear to the Neuse River [Middle or Craven Street]. After that we planted stakes to mark the houses and to make the principal streets along and on the banks of the two rivers [East Front Street and South Front Street (now Tryon Palace Drive)].

Not only did the street scheme survive, but the idea of not liking to "live crowded" is still in evidence. With the exception of construction accomplished since the mid-twentieth century and four mid-nineteenth century row houses, all residences are separate free-standing buildings, each with a generous yard.

Historically New Bern has been dependent for its livelihood on its rivers and on governmental sponsorship. The city's role as occasional host of the itinerant colonial assembly, the colony's first permanent capital, and the seat of Craven County helped foster her emergence as a port and therefore as a mercantile center. Shortly before the Revolution, Governor Josiah Martin observed

It is true . . . the Town of Beaufort, is advantageously situated for commerce, but there are no persons of condition or substance in it, and the Trade that was formerly carried on through that channel, is now derived almost entirely to this Town [New Bern], since it became the seat of government, which has promoted its growth exceedingly, by inviting many considerable Merchants to settle in it.

Because of New Bern's externally oriented economy, the city was exposed to national stylistic trends which quite obviously had a great effect on her

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7. A

architecture. The vast majority of her structures express a high degree of academicism successfully rendered by skilled and sensitive craftsmen.

Nothing remains of the earliest buildings. A comparison of New Bern today with what C. J. Sauthier recorded on his 1769 map of the town finds only four buildings which tentatively are identified as surviving from that time. (Tryon Palace, most of which is a reconstruction accomplished in the 1950s, is not included in this figure.)

William Attmore saw the town in 1787 and provided the following description of the buildings:

There are[,] to many of the houses[,] Balconies or Piazzas in front and sometimes back of the house, this Method of Building is found convenient on account of the great Summer Heats here--These Balconies are often two Stories high, sometimes one or both ends of it [them] are boarded up, and made into a Room.

Within the district, fourteen buildings with Georgian stylistic origins have been identified. The majority of them are simple, modest dwellings and most were up-dated during a later stylistic era. The surviving Georgian buildings are:

- Brinson House, 213 Johnson Street
- House, 217 Hancock Street
- Mary Hatch Harrison House, 219 New Street
- Elijah Clark House, 619 Middle Street
- House, 713 Pollock Street
- Dr. Forbes House and Office, 715-717 Pollock Street
- House, 726 Pollock Street
- Coor-Gaston House, 421 Craven Street
- Coor-Bishop House, 501 East Front Street
- John Wright Stanly House, 307 George Street
- Hawks House, 306 Hancock Street
- Smith-Whitford House, 506 Craven Street
- Major James-Daves House, 313 George Street
- York-Gordon House, 213 Hancock Street

This is a scant number considering that more than thirty house carpenters and/or joiners are known to have been working in the county between 1748 and 1790. With the exception of a few houses attributed either to John Hawks or to James Coor, the architect-builders of most buildings cannot be identified. It can be assumed that natural attrition combined with disasters like the hurricane of September, 1769, and the fires in the fall of 1791 and 1794, and that of February, 1798, which burned the Governor's Palace, eradicated much of the evidence of the early town.

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7. B

Within the last two decades of the eighteenth century the population of New Bern more than doubled, and the physical area of the town accordingly expanded north and west. Judging from remaining evidence, growth of the population and area continued in the first decades of the nineteenth century. Obviously the town was enjoying a new high level of prosperity--a prosperity based on commercial and mercantile endeavors which enabled affluent merchants like John Harvey, Eli Smallwood, and Isaac Taylor to build ambitious town houses. It was during this same era of prosperity that the town produced civic and cultural symbols of urbanity, most notably the New Bern Academy, the Masonic Temple and Theater and the First Presbyterian Church.

The New Bern version of Federal architecture is Adamesque; it is restrained and elegant and, above all, sophisticated. A typical Federal domestic structure has the following elements: two-and-one-half stories; a side-hall plan, two rooms deep (three bays wide and four bays deep); a gable roof; gable dormers; exposed-face interior end chimneys; a one-bay pedimented porch; an entrance composed of a six-panel door (four flat above two flush panels) with geometrically ornamented transom above. Although interior treatments vary considerably, three-part mantels are universal. The following buildings generally adhere to those characteristics:

- Bryan House and Office, 605 Pollock Street
- Eli Smallwood House, 524 East Front Street
- Benjamin Smith House, 210 Hancock Street
- Stevenson House, 609 Pollock Street
- Isaac Taylor House, 228 Craven Street
- Eubank House, 218 Broad Street
- Leech House, 209 Change Street (formerly on west corner of East Front and Linden streets)
- House, 231 Change Street
- House, 125 Craven Street
- Stevenson House, 413 Craven Street
- House, 223 Craven Street
- Jones-Jarvis House, 528 East Front Street
- Eleanor Marshall House, 227 Eden Street
- Gull Harbor, 514 East Front Street
- House, 419 Metcalf Street
- Headmasters House, 442 Johnson Street
- Jerkins-Moulton House, 309 Johnson Street
- House, 311 Johnson Street
- Hendren House, 412 Middle Street
- William Hatch Bryan House, 607 Pollock Street
- McKinlay-Daves House, 613 Pollock Street
- House, 815 Pollock Street
- Lewis-Whitehurst House, 403 Queen Street
- House, 813 Broad Street
- House, 211 Broad Street

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7. C

While the side-hall plan was certainly the most prevalent Federal form, center-hall and asymmetrical versions were built as well. A concentration of those which survive occurs on Pollock Street in the area west of Tryon Palace, but others are scattered throughout the town. Usually they are two or two-and-one-half story frame structures (three brick) with gable roofs (three with gambrel roofs) and Federal interior woodwork.

These structures, which range from quite modest to very elaborate, include the following:

Attmore-Oliver House, 513 Broad Street
Harvey Mansion, 519 Tryon Palace Drive
Simpson-Oaksmith-Patterson House, 226 East Front Street
Tisdale-Jones House, 520 New Street
Jones House, 231 Eden Street
House, 718 Pollock Street
House, 801 Pollock Street
House, 812 Pollock Street
House, 819 Pollock Street
House, 823 Pollock Street
House, 309 Bern Street
James Bright House, 516 Craven Street
Oliver House, 512 East Front Street
Vail-Clarke House, 519 East Front Street
Silas Latham House, 816 Pollock Street
Mitchell-Bryan House, 211 Johnson Street
House, 206 Metcalf Street
Clarke House, 419 Metcalf Street
McLin-Hancock House, 507 Middle Street
House, 501 New Street
House, 206 Change Street
Hatch-Washington House, 216 Pollock Street

In the Federal era the authorship of several buildings can be attributed with varying degrees of certainty to Martin Stevenson, John Dewey, Robert Hay, and Uriah Sandy, four of some forty architect-builders established in the county between 1790 and 1835. As in the Georgian era, this leaves the majority of structures unlinked to a specific designer.

The Federal style persisted in New Bern well into the 1840s, long after it had been superseded by the Greek Revival style in other towns. This was by no means a result of cultural lag; rather it would seem more likely to be a product of conservative mercantile interests, a proposition set forth by Talbot Hamlin in Greek Revival Architecture in America:

There were great mercantile and shipping interests, particularly of Boston and Philadelphia, for whom England and the English colonies were still the best--and almost the only--customers. Artistic conserva-

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7. D

tism often necessarily persisted, owing to the fact that many of the skilled craftsmen of the country were either English-trained or but one generation removed from England, and to the fact that, in architecture at least, all of them depended largely on English books.

The importance of such mercantile interests in New Bern, combined with the habits of the craftsmen, provide a cogent explanation for the longevity of the Federal style in the city.

The town clung so tenaciously to Federal architecture, in fact, that it scarcely acknowledged the existence of other styles. Concessions to the Greek Revival style usually appear on the interiors of buildings and take the form of symmetrically molded architraves with corner blocks. In only a very few cases are classical Greek motifs employed externally. The following buildings are stylistically transitional; they display the full range of application of Greek Revival motifs in and on basically Federal forms:

St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, 510 Middle Street
Jerkins-Duffy House, 301 Johnson Street
House, 820 Broad Street
Justice House, 221 East Front Street
House, 227 East Front Street
House, 620 Craven Street
Sparrow-Daniels House, 222 East Front Street
Dr. Smallwood's House and Office, 501-505 Craven Street
House, 208 Johnson Street
Benjamin Ellis House, 215 Pollock Street
Alexander Miller House and Store, 415 Broad Street
William Hollister House, 613 Broad Street
Primrose House, 318 Craven Street
Jerkins-Bryan House, 520 Craven Street

By the time New Bern rejoined the mainstream of architectural trends, the Greek Revival style was waning, and mid-nineteenth century eclecticism was flourishing. The town began to experiment with the new styles in the 1840s. The incidence of buildings constructed in the pre-Civil War eclectic era is lower than that of earlier eras. Probably in part this is due to the leveling-off of both the population and wealth of New Bern. Although others existed, only one early Italianate dwelling survives, that being the Thomas Jerkins House (305 Johnson Street). The Edward R. Stanly House and Dependence (501 Pollock Street) and the Slover-Bradham House (201 Johnson Street) are rendered in the Renaissance Revival style. The stately massiveness of the Slover-Bradham House is unrivaled in the town and in the state; indeed it would fit quite comfortably amid the town houses on Beacon Hill in Boston. During this era the congregation of the First Baptist Church elected to build a new edifice (northwest corner of Middle Street and Church Alley), and obtained a Gothic Revival design from the New York firm, Thomas and Son.

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7. E

While participating in the national architectural mainstream, New Bern retained a degree of independence of design and materials as evidenced in the coquina wall and arched gateway of Cedar Grove Cemetery constructed by the town in 1854.

The post-Civil War era saw New Bern fully integrated into the prevailing national stylistic modes--Second Empire, late Italianate Revival, Romanesque Revival, Queen Anne, Stick Style, Eastlake and Shingle. Christ Church (Pollock Street between Craven and Middle streets) was rebuilt between 1871 and 1875 in a late Gothic Revival style and in 1887 had the Stick Style porch added. A substantial portion of the late nineteenth century domestic structures, especially the more massive ones, have met with destruction, but a few of them, plus a number of smaller, more manageable houses survive:

- House, 310 New Street
- Judge Manly House, 515 East Front Street
- House, 516 Johnson Street
- Harvey Wadsworth House, 515 Broad Street
- Ulysses S. Mace House, 518 Broad Street
- Stimson House, 605 East Front Street
- Senator Simmons House, 415 East Front Street
- House, 616-618 East Front Street
- House, 408 Hancock Street
- George Slover House, 209 Johnson Street
- Former First Baptist Church Parsonage, 304 Johnson Street
- Roberts House, 501 Metcalf Street
- Foy-Munger House, 516 Middle Street
- Hollowell House, 614 Middle Street
- House, 207 Pollock Street
- House, 224 Pollock Street
- Street House, 509 Pollock Street
- House, 516 Pollock Street
- Mitchell House, 212 Tryon Palace Drive
- Wade House, 214 Tryon Palace Drive

In the early twentieth century New Bern experienced a building boom which in volume came close to rivaling the Federal boom. The economic revitalization of the town was largely a result of the lumber industry which produced magnates desirous of living in and capable of paying for the most impressive houses their money could buy. Obliging these clients was a local architect, Herbert Woodley Simpson, who is credited with the design of every important structure built in New Bern in the first two decades of the twentieth century. A versatile designer, Simpson excelled in the Queen Anne and Neo-Classic Revival styles and often combined the two. While practicality and "progress" have taken their toll of many of his impressive Neo-Classic Revival structures, a few have survived. They testify to the prosperity and taste of early twentieth century New Bernians:

NEW BERN INVENTORY

Key:

NR-National Register
 N-Nominated National Register
 HD-Nominated Historic District

Street Number	Name	Status
Avenue A		
1. 302	House	
Bern Street		
1. 309	House	HD
2. Btw. Broad & Queen	Brick Street	
3. At Cedar	Ebenezer Presbyterian Church	
	<i>8/26/98 John Wood confirmed that 307 Bern St. is C.</i>	
Broad Street		
1. 207	Carraway House	
2. 208	Sudan Temple	
3. 211/213	James-Davis House	HD
4. 218	Eubank House	HD
5. 405	Green and Redmond Building	HD
6. 415-417	Alexander Miller House & Store	HD
7. 513	Attmore-Oliver House	NR
8. 515	Wadsworth House	HD
9. 518	Ulysses S. Mace House	HD N
10. 613	William Hollister House	NR
11. 700	St. Luke's Hospital	
12. 701	Rhem-Waldrop House	NR
13. 704	House	
14. 706	House	
15. 800	Broad St. Christian Church	HD
16. 813	Rice's Grill	HD
17. 820	House	HD
Change Street		
1. 206	House	HD
2. 209	Leech House	HD
3. 231	Gambrel Roof House	HD
Church Street		
1. 1020	House	
2. 1026	House	
Craven Street		
1. 125	Sandlin Battery and Vulcanizing	HD
2. 132	Dail Building	Destroyed
3. 202-208	New Bern Ironworks	
4. 217	New Bern Garage	

*4/13/93 Peter Sandbecker
 Confirmed 202 - 208 Craven St.
 are C in NRHD. mwall*

NEW BERN INVENTORY

Street	Name	Status
Craven Street Cont'd		
5. 219-221	Johnson Machine Co.	HD
6. 220-226	Old City Hall	HD
7. 223	Gussman Cleaners	HD
8. 228	Isaac Taylor House	NR
9. 300-306-308	Craven County Courthouse	HD
10. 307	William Gaston Law Office	
11. 318	Primrose House	HD
12. 413-415	Stevenson-Jones House and Office	HD
13. 421	Coor-Gaston House	NR
14. 501	Dr. Smallwood's House and Office	HD
15. 506	Smith-Whitford House	NR
16. 511	Hitching Post	
17. 516	Bright-Bishop House	HD
18. 520	Jerkins-Bryan House	HD
19. 609	House	
20. 614	C. S. Hollister House	HD
21. 620	House	HD
22. Craven at Middle	Brick Street	
23. 702	Hancock House	
24. 706	House	
25. 710	Judge Donnell House	Destroyed

Cypress Street

1. Cypress & Smith First Baptist Church
2. Cypress at Fleet Greenwood Cemetery

East Front Street

1. 214	House	
2. 216	House	
3. 221	Justice House	N HD
4. 222	Sparrow-Daniels House	HD
5. 223	House	
6. 226	Simpson-Oaksmith-Patterson House	NR
7. 227	House	HD
8. 415	Senator Simmons House	HD
9. 501	Coor-Bishop House	NR
10. 511	Moore House	HD
11. 512	Oliver Gambrel Roof House	HD
12. 514	Gull Harbor	HD N
13. 515	Judge Manly House	HD
14. 516	Maxwell House & Garden	
15. 519	Vail House	HD
16. 520	Smallwood-Morrison House & Realty	
17. 521	Slover-Bradham House Dependency	HD
18. 524	Eli Smallwood House	NR
19. 528	Jones-Jarvis House	NR
20. 605	Stinson House	HD
21. 606	House	HD
22. 611	House	
23. 612-614	House	
24. 616-618	House	
25. 624	House	HD

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NEW BERN INVENTORY

Street	Name	Status
Eden Street		
1. 227	Eleanor Marshall House	HD
2. 231	Jones House	HD
First Street		
1. First Street	New Bern Water Works	
George Street		
1. 307	John Wright Stanly House	NR
2. 313	Hatch-Daves House	HD
3. 419	House	
4. 501	House	
Hancock Street		
1. 210	Benjamin Smith House	NR
2. 213	York-Gordon House	NR N
3. 217	House	HD
4. 301	Edward R. Stanly House Dependency	HD
5. 306	Hawks House	NR
6. 408	House	HD
7. 514	Masonic Temple and Theatre	NR
8. 517	Bell Building	NR
9. 620	Hotel Tryon	
Howard Street		
1. 705	Race Track Building	
Johnson Street		
1. 201	Slover-Bradham House	NR
2. 208	House	HD
3. 209	Slover House	HD
4. 211	Mitchell-Bryan House	HD
5. 213	Brinson House	HD
6. 301	Jerkins-Duffy House	HD
7. 304	Former First Baptist Church Parsonage	HD
8. 305	Thomas Jerkins House	NR
9. 309	Jerkins-Moulton House	HD
10. 311	Leech-Guion House	HD
11. 312	House	
12. 407	House	
13. 410	House	
14. 411	The Presbyterian Manse	
15. 442	Headmaster's House	HD
16. 516-518	House	HD
17. 519	House	

NEW BERN INVENTORY

Street	Name	Status
2 Jones Street		
1. 210	House	
2. 216	House	
3. 309	House	
Linden Street		
1. 208, 210, 212	Houses	
2. 213	House	HD
Metcalf Street		
1. 206-208	House	HD
2. 212	House	\
3. 220	House	
4. 218	Gothic Barn	HD
5. 406	House	
6. 407	House	
7. 410	House	
8. 419	Clark House	HD
9. 501	Roberts House	HD
10. 512	House	
Middle Street		
1. 131-135	Coca Cola Warehouse	HD
2. 144-146	Piedmont Cigarette Sign	Destroyed
3. 149	Commercial Building	Destroyed
4. 207	Bryan-Block	
5. 216 & 216 $\frac{1}{2}$	G. R. Fuller Building	
6. 220	Commercial Building	HD
7. 224-226	Hotel Albert	HD
8. Middle at Church Alley	First Baptist Church	NR
9. 244-246	Jewel Box Jewelers	
10. 246 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shoemasters	HD
11. 317	First Citizens Bank and Trust	HD
12. 406	First Church of Christ, Scientist	HD
13. 408	House	HD
14. 410	Mansard Roof House	
15. 412	The Phone Booth	HD
16. 502	St. Paul's Catholic Rectory	HD
17. 505	Chester B'nai Sholom	HD
18. 510	St. Paul's Catholic Church	NR
19. 511	House	
20. 512	Foy House	HD
21. 516	Munger House	HD
22. 602	Blades House	NR
23. 614	Hollowell House	HD
24. 615	House	
25. 619	Elijah Clark House	HD
26. 507	McLin-Hancock House	HD

NEW BERN INVENTORY

Street	Name	Status
National Avenue		
1. 1109	House	
2. 1203	House	
3. 1207	House	
4. 1215	House	
5. 1404	House	
6. National Ave.	Hebrew Cemetery	
7. National Ave.	New Bern National Cemetery	
Neuse Boulevard		
1. 1601	Iron Fence	
New Street		
1. 208	House	
2. 214	Dependency of Coor-Bishop House	HD
3. 219	Mary Hatch Harrison House	HD
4. 309	Centenary Methodist Church	NR
5. 310	House	HD
6. 412	First Presbyterian Church	NR
7. 501	House	HD
8. 509	House	
9. 510	New Bern Academy	NR
10. 519	Roberts House	Destroyed
11. 520	Tisdale-Jones House	NR
New South Front Street		
1. 1121	House <i>gone</i>	
North Bern Street		
1. 1006	House	
2. 1018	House	
North Craven Street		
1. 806	House	
2. 816	House	
3. 814	House	
4. 818	House	
5. N. Craven St.	Railroad Shop	
6. N. Craven at Ave. C	Maola Milk & Ice Cream Company	
Pollock Street		
1. 202	House	
2. 207	House	HD
3. 212	House	HD
4. 215	Benjamin Ellis House	HD
5. 216	Hatch-Washington House	HD
6. 218	House	
7. 220	Jarvis House	HD

NEW BERN INVENTORY

Street	Name	Status
Pollock Street Cont'd		
8. 224	House	HD
9. 226	House	Destroyed
10. Pollock at Craven	New Bern Municipal Building	N HD
11. 313	Bank of New Bern	HD
12. 320	Christ Church & Parish House	NR
13. Pollock at Middle	Elk's Temple	HD
14. 414	Tryon Theater	
15. 502	Edward R. Stanly House	NR
16. 505	Marks Home	Destroyed
17. 509	House	HD
18. 516	House	HD
19. 603-605	Bryan House and Office	NR
20. 607	House	HD
21. 609	Stevenson House	NR
22. 610	House	
23. Pollock at George	Tryon Palace	HD
24. 613	McKinlay-Daves House	HD
25. 709-711	House	
26. 713	House	HD
27. 715-717	Doctor Forbes House and Office	HD
28. 718-720	House	HD
29. 726	House	HD
30. 801	House	HD
31. 809	All Saints Chapel	HD
32. 812	House	HD
33. 815	House	HD
34. 816	Silas S. Latham House	HD
35. 819	House	HD
36. 823	House	HD
37. 323	Baxter Clock	HD N
Queen Street		
1. 216	House	
2. 403	Lewis-Whitehurst House	HD
3. Queen at Pasteur	Atlantic and East Carolina Railway Station	HD
4. 613, 615, 617	St. Cyprian's Episcopal Church	HD
5. 831-833	House	
6. Queen St.	Cedar Grove Cemetery	NR
7. Queen St.	National Guard Armory	
8. 830	House	
9. Queen St.	Jennette Grave Yard	
Rhem Avenue		
1. Rhem Ave.	Eleanor Marshall School	
Spencer Avenue		
1. 1322-1324	House	
2. 1522-1524	House	
3. 1701	House	

NEW BERN INVENTORY

Street	Name	Status
Tryon Road		
1. 1510	House	
Tryon Palace Drive		
1. 212	House	HD
2. 214	Wade House	HD
3. 219	Harvey Mansion	NR
4. 417 419	Armstrong Grocery Warehouse	HD
West Street		
1. 612-614	West Street House	
Windley Street		
1. Windley & Guion	New Bern Oil & Fertilizer	

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7. F

C. S. Hollister House, 614 Craven Street
Coor-Bishop (remodeling), 501 East Front Street
L. I. Moore House, 511 East Front Street
St. Paul's Catholic Church Rectory, 502 Middle Street
First Church of Christ Scientist, 406-408 Middle Street
Chester B'nai Sholom Synagogue, 505 Middle Street
Foy House, 512 Middle Street
W. B. Blades House, 602 Middle Street
Jarvis House, 220 Pollock Street
Centenary Methodist Church, 209 New Street
St. Cyprian's Episcopal Church, 613 Queen Street

The stylistic variety of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century is perhaps best observed in commercial, civic, and ecclesiastical structures. Surprisingly many of these public buildings remain:

Green and Redmond, 405 Broad Street
Broad Street Christian Church, 802 Broad Street
Commercial Building, 219-221 Craven Street
Old City Hall, 220-226 Craven Street
Craven County Courthouse, 300-308 Craven Street
Store and House, 606 East Front Street
Warehouses, Tryon Palace Drive, between Middle and Hancock streets
Gothic Revival Barn, 218 Metcalf Street
Commercial Building, 220 Middle Street
Hotel Albert, 224-226 Middle Street
Shoemasters, 246½ Middle Street
First Citizens Bank and Trust Company, 317 Middle Street
Baxter Clock, 323 Pollock Street
New Bern Municipal Building, Pollock Street at Craven Street
Bank of New Bern, 313 Pollock Street
Elks Temple, 400 Pollock Street
All Saints' Chapel, 809 Pollock Street
Atlantic and East Carolina Railway Station, Queen Street at Pasteur Street
Armstrong Grocery Warehouse, 417½-419 Tryon Palace Drive

In the mid-twentieth century the appearance of New Bern was considerably altered by the closing of George Street from Pollock Street south to the Trent River and the reconstruction of the Governor's Palace, now known as Tryon Palace.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian; 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

New Bern is often thought of primarily as a colonial town, and indeed it had become by the Revolution a wealthy port town and important political center with a concentration of handsome Georgian buildings, of which a number remain. Yet it was in the post-Revolutionary period that New Bern underwent a dramatic architectural efflorescence that produced a body of urban Federal buildings of academic sophistication and superb craftsmanship seldom rivaled in the country. The typical dwelling of this period was a side-hall-plan town house enriched with delicate, inventive yet restrained ornament inside and out--epitomized in the Eli Smallwood House. The same elegance characterizes such institutional buildings as the New Bern Academy, the Masonic Temple and Theater, and the First Presbyterian Church. Not only are New Bern's Federal buildings of the highest quality; a remarkable number--over fifty--survive, most in good condition, and many still exist in their original context and are used for their original purpose. The tenacious hold of the style only gradually gave way to the eclecticism of the later nineteenth century, but this period, as well as the early twentieth century, produced a remarkable collection of handsome domestic and institutional buildings that are an important part of the architectural fabric of the town. New Bern, with much of its atmosphere, scale, and ambiance still remarkably intact, exhibits a range, sophistication, and excellence of architectural styles unique in North Carolina, highlighted by a collection of Federal structures of major national significance.

New Bern, settled by German Palatine and Swiss colonists under Baron Christoph von Graffenreid in 1710, is at the confluence of the Trent and Neuse rivers. Problems with the Tuscarora Indians in the area and the death of the group's leaders retarded the growth of the town, but the early settlers make important contributions: the selection of a site and the establishment of a settlement, the design of the town plan and the conferring of a name--New Bern--after the settler's home canton in Switzerland. Despite the 1711 massacre by the Tuscaroras, the town survived and grew steadily, so that by the mid-eighteenth century it had achieved considerable importance.

In 1712, the area called Craven, was a precinct of Bath County, and by 1722 New Bern became the seat of Craven precinct. Within eleven years of that date Edward Moseley's survey showed four streets--Front or Water, Craven, Middle, and an east-west street that today is either Pollock or Broad. An Anglican parish covering the area was created in 1715, and by 1734 there was a full-time minister in New Bern. The colonial assembly

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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(Number all entries)

8. A

first met in New Bern in 1737, and after 1746, met there regularly until after the American Revolution, with the exception of the few years during which Governor Arthur Dobbs moved the seat of government to the Cape Fear. In 1749, the first printing press in North Carolina was established in New Bern. The printer, James Davis, began in 1751 the first newspaper in the colony, the North-Carolina Gazette.

New Bern, the most central of the North Carolina coastal settlements, was a natural center for government and trade; it was relatively accessible to the outside world by water and to interior settlements by river and over-land transportation. Governor William Tryon firmly established New Bern as the colonial capital in 1765 when he began construction of the Governor's Palace. Tryon chose a site on the southwestern perimeter of the settlement and John Hawks from England as the architect.

The boundaries selected for the New Bern Historic District correspond closely with the area indicated as being settled on C. J. Sauthier's 1769 map of the town. The section of Pollock Street west of the palace was "taken up" during the next two decades. Close to the confluence of the two rivers, clustered around the Anglican Church at Middle and Pollock streets, the commercial center of the town was developing. Printing press, stores, banks, and the municipal wharves were between the palace and the point where the rivers join. Commercial and residential structures traditionally coexisted on the river shores. The fine dwellings of merchants were often coupled with the means of their income--wharves, warehouses, and offices--a situation which lasted until the twentieth century.

In the decade following the construction of the Governor's Palace, New Bern became a revolutionary center as well. The first publicly initiated assembly was called there on August 25, 1774, against the wishes of the governor; in accordance with the resolves of that Congress and those of a second popular assembly which met in New Bern on April 3, 1775, committees of safety for that town and Craven County and for other North Carolina jurisdictions were created. Two weeks later, with the arrival of news of the Battle of Lexington, the local militia began drilling. The American Revolution was underway in North Carolina, and the royal governor, in effect, became a prisoner in his own palace. The port of New Bern sheltered numerous privateers who operated continuously throughout the war. Early in 1777 the first state government under a new constitution was inaugurated in New Bern under Governor Richard Caswell. The assembly continued to meet there until April, 1780, when Governor Nash took his oath of office in the Governor's Palace.

The palace was already in bad repair by that time and William Hooper noted that it had "more the appearance of a neglected jail than anything else." The palace served various uses until 1798 (in that year for instance it housed the New Bern Academy), when all but the wings burned. After the burning of the palace, the land was opened for settlement and quickly filled with houses; George Street was extended southward toward the Trent River.

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8. B

With the assembly's decision of December, 1791, to move the state capital inland, New Bern was left to fend for itself. The rivers and the trade they carried always had been a part of her livelihood, but they were to become her major means of support. Well endowed with dense pine forests in the surrounding area, the town came to export vast quantities of lumber, hogshead staves, barrel heading, tar, pitch, and spirits of turpentine. In addition, New Bern was the funnel through which passed farm products like pork, corn, and peas. New Bern and her residents had been and continued more and more to participate in the triangular trade route between the Carolinas, the West Indies (and the Iberian Coast), and New England.

Although residents think of New Bern as a colonial town, the physical evidence remaining reflects a city that achieved its apex of prosperity and sophistication in the Federal era. The blocks filled out; in the area of the Neuse River civic and cultural amenities like the New Bern Academy and the Masonic Temple and Theatre were constructed; Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Catholic congregations built churches. (That built by the Catholics-- St. Paul's--was the first in the state.) The shore of the Trent River developed as a tightly-packed commercial section; wharves and docks expanded; livery stables, restaurants, boarding houses, and stores accommodated both the resident and transient. The jagged shoreline still bears evidence of the slips and wharves which were fostered by water commerce and many early wharf area buildings remain as well.

Just as shipping played a large part in evolving the character of the area in the mid-eighteenth century, so did the railroad in the mid-nineteenth. The tracks of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad (now the Southern Railway) run through the district, down Hancock Street (referred to for many years as Railroad Avenue), and the station which brought freight and travellers from the east and west was established here. The railroad was neither an interloper nor polluter as it might seem to many to be today, but an indication of the town's progress and prosperity. Just as the wharfs, warehouses, and stores of the shippers had been an integral and welcome part of a residential area a century before, so was the railroad in the 1850s.

When Union forces occupied New Bern early in the Civil War (in April of 1862), they established headquarters in two Neuse River mansions, the Slover-Bradham House and the Jones-Jarvis House. Other officers and enlisted men were billeted throughout the city. Union occupation affected the area little in an architectural sense except for the fact that they saved the city by extinguishing the fires set by the fleeing Confederates. When the restored government of North Carolina was authorized by President Lincoln, Edward Stanly, formerly of New Bern, was appointed governor, and he too established both his offices and residence along the Neuse. Actually, New Bern survived the war with little damage, except of course to family fortunes.

The city entered its third era of intensive development in the decades immediately preceding and after 1900; once again its base was lumber.

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8. C

Timberlands in the surrounding counties produced fine quality pine, gum, cypress, oak, and other hardwoods which kept New Bern's lumber mills (sixteen in 1916) abundantly supplied. In addition, the city was a superior source for seafood, especially shell fish, and what was not consumed locally or shipped out was processed in several fertilizer factories. Limited amounts of cotton and tobacco filtered through New Bern but were vastly outweighed by truck crops distributed through several wholesale grocers. Two railroads and six steamship companies carried freight and visitors to and from New Bern, and shipping by this time was centered almost exclusively on the Trent River. Building during this vital era produced a number of elaborate and ambitious domestic, institutional, and commercial structures. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, was the first edifice constructed by that faith in North Carolina.

The advent of World War II brought in swarms of armed service personnel attached to nearby Cherry Point Air Base. To accommodate the considerable overflow from Cherry Point, New Bernians opened their homes and divided other stately houses into apartments. Some of the alterations were sympathetically done, but in other cases buildings were mutilated.

In the 1940s Minnete (Mrs. Richard) Duffy inspired and initiated the movement to reconstruct the governor's palace. Mrs. Maude Moore Latham established two trust funds for the reconstruction. The actual construction, which began in the mid-1950s, necessitated the closing of George Street. Known as the Tryon Palace complex, the area includes the reconstructed palace; the Stevenson House, a restored Federal era house museum; the Daves House, used for administrative offices; the Jones House, a guest house; an auditorium; and the John Wright Stanly House, a Georgian style house museum. The development of the historical complex has been instrumental in bringing visitors into New Bern.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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Years of Light, History of St. John's Lodge No. 3 AF&AM New Bern, North Carolina. New Bern: Owen G. Dunn, 1944.
 Craven County Records, Craven County Courthouse, New Bern, North Carolina, Office of Register of Deeds (Subgroups: Deeds, Wills).
 Craven county Records, Office of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina (Subgroups: Deeds, Wills).

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	35° 06' 56"	77° 02' 57"		0	" "	
NE	35° 06' 56"	77° 02' 04"			" "	
SE	35° 06' 10"	77° 02' 04"			" "	
SW	35° 06' 10"	77° 02' 57"			" "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 250 acres

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
 Survey and Planning Unit

ORGANIZATION: Office of Archives and History DATE: 23 May 1973

STREET AND NUMBER:
 109 East Jones Street

CITY OR TOWN: Raleigh STATE: North Carolina CODE: 37

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

National State Local

Name H. G. Jones
 Title State Historian/Administrator

Date 23 May 1973

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

 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

 Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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- 9.
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In March of 1982 Archaeological Research Consultants of Chapel Hill, N.C., and Tidewater Atlantic Research of Washington, N.C., under contract to the Wilmington District, undertook an underwater investigation of the Efird Company property in New Bern, N.C. This survey took place in the waters of the Neuse River in an area immediately adjacent to the New Bern Historic District. The area surveyed is owned by the Efird Company, New Bern, N.C., and the State of North Carolina. A summary of the findings of the survey is presented below. A more complete description can be found in the report entitled "A Cultural Resources Survey of the Efird Company Property, New Bern, N.C."

Examination of the proposed boat basin identified the remains of a timber frame and ballast cobble structure that covered roughly 50 percent of the area. From a point 40 feet east of a galvanized iron pipe at mean low water on the north property line a series of timbers, approximately 12 inches square, had been employed to construct a retaining bulkhead. The feature had been positioned to extend east 55 feet before joining a second segment of retaining bulkhead extending 45 feet to the south. At that point a third segment of retaining bulkhead was found to extend east for an additional 60 feet. Vertical butt scarfs were employed in fashioning joints, and iron pins were used to both secure scarf joints and assure vertical integrity.

Along the third segment additional timbers approximately 12 feet long and cut 6 inches by 8 inches, were found to have been positioned perpendicular to the east/west segment on centers of approximately 5 feet. Each was found to project north of the 60-foot section approximately 18 inches and extend south into ballast cobble and brick rubble concentrated south and west of each segment of the feature. Ballast cobble and brick rubble were observed to extend approximately 20 feet to the south and west of each segment. However, only random scatter was found to the north and east. Otherwise, the bottom surface was found to be free of cultural material.

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Along that section of the project area south of the proposed boat basin and lying west of and adjacent to the Neuse River channel, a series of timber cribs approximately 10 feet square and 3 to 4 feet deep was found to have been positioned adjacent to the shore. The cribs, constructed from timbers cut roughly 12 inches square, were located immediately inside or west of the line of abandoned pilings. Each crib was filled with a combination of ballast cobble and brick rubble to within 18 inches of the water surface. Outside the cribs and pilings, the bottom surface was found to be free of cultural material with the exception of an occasional ballast cobble or brick fragment. Light-colored sediment in the area between the pilings and the channel shoulder was found to extend to a depth of more than 4 feet.

Immediately north of the northernmost crib the remains of a wooden hull steam vessel were found. Approximately 30 feet of the stern lay exposed beyond the extent of modern rubble fill composing the present shoreline. Within the remains of an elliptically-shaped fantail, the rudder, rudder shaft and quadrant, and a four-blade, 4-foot diameter iron propeller were found immediately aft and east of the sternpost. From the sternpost an iron propeller shaft extended west into the remains of the hull. Frames approximately 6 inches square and hull planking approximately 2 inches in thickness identified the extremities of the hull and provided an indication that the beam was approximately 20 feet.

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The bulkheads, cribs, and 19th century vessel contained in the area being added to the New Bern Historic District meet criteria c (embody the distinctive characteristics of a type period or method of construction) and criteria d (have yielded or likely to yield information important in history). In addition the area containing these structures represent one of the last remaining areas of the New Bern Historic Waterfront.

Structural evidence found in the area of the proposed boat basin and dock complex appears to be the remains of a wharf complex and associated slips. A brief survey of maps of New Bern dating from 1769 through 1924 indicates that the structure was not on the site prior to 1810 and was no longer in use by 1880. A plan of the town dated 1849 illustrates a waterfront configuration similar to that indicated by the remains of the wharf structure. A Civil War period plan indicates the presence of a wharf in the area but it does not conform to the configuration present on the plan of 1849.

The cribbing located to the south and adjacent to the Neuse River channel appears to have been constructed at the site at some time between the Civil War and 1880. Examination of available maps of the area indicates that the features may have been associated with the New Bern Manufacturing Company that was located on the site by 1880 and the grist and fertilizer company of E.H. and J.A. Meadows, which appears as early as 1888. The configuration of the waterfront from 1880 until 1924 indicates that the cribbing could have served both firms as a wharf and dock structure.

The remains of the steam vessel identified during the survey can reliably be considered to date from the 19th century. While it is possible that the ship is associated with structures that appear on the 1849 map, it is also possible that the vessel could have been associated with either New Bern Manufacturing or E.H. and J.A. Meadows Company later in the century. The position of the wreck indicates that the vessel was either moored at its present location when it sank or was deliberately sunk at the site. In the case of the former, it is likely that both the vessel and the dock were no longer in active use or the steamer would have been raised to clear the slip or return it to service. If the vessel was deliberately sunk at the location, it would seem that either the slip was no longer in demand or the hull was to be employed to contain fill as part of an expanding wharf complex. The lack of fill in the stern makes this unlikely.

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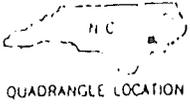
DATE ENTERED

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The wreck contains information about the design and construction of what is likely a local vessel. Only a superficial examination of marine architecture and ship construction source material is necessary to illustrate how little is known of vessels constructed in North Carolina and the southeastern United States. This absence of primary historical source data makes the remains of local vessels particularly significant. The fact that the wreck represents a steam vessel dating possibly as early as the second quarter of the 19th century increases its value, as this was an important period in the development of steam technology. The propeller, for example, was invented in 1834. An early date for construction could mean that the vessel's powerplant and propulsion machinery represent an early example of steam engineering. While the location of the vessel must be considered an indication of its possible association with fourth quarter businesses previously identified, it is also possible that the ship could be associated with New Bern's Civil War history or have served as one of several ferries known to have operated out of the general area prior to and after the Civil War.



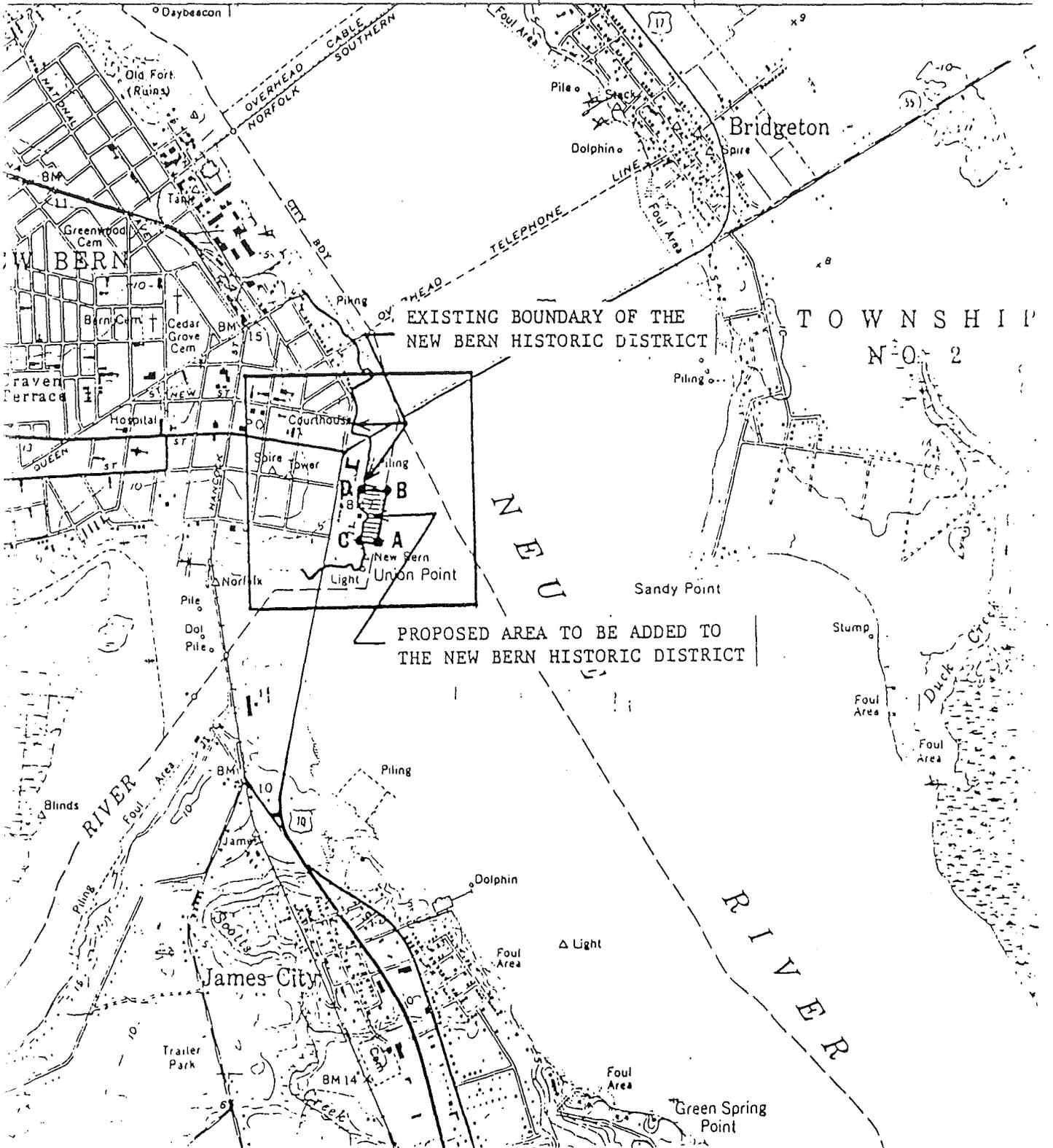
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

UTM COORDINATES

- Point A N.3886275 E.314500
- Point B N.3886500 E.314600
- Point C N.3886400 E.314490
- Point D N.3886600 E.314500

NEW BERN QUADRANGLE
 NORTH CAROLINA
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
 SE/4 NEW BERN 15' QUADRANGLE

113 2'30" 2 590 000 FEET VANCEBORO 15 MI ASKIN 0 8 MI 117

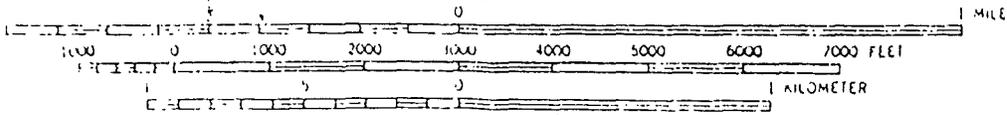


EXISTING BOUNDARY OF THE NEW BERN HISTORIC DISTRICT

TOWNSHIP N-0-2

PROPOSED AREA TO BE ADDED TO THE NEW BERN HISTORIC DISTRICT

SCALE 1:24000



NEW BERN, N.C.
 SE/4 NEW BERN 15' QUADRANGLE
 N3500-W7700/15

1950
 PHOTOREVISED
 AMS 5554 II SE-SERIAL