

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Ghent Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

Roughly bounded by Trent Boulevard, First Street,

street & number Park Avenue and Seventh Street

N/A not for publication

city, town New Bern

N/A vicinity

state North Carolina code NC

county Craven

code 049

zip code 28560

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

private

public-local

public-State

public-Federal

Category of Property

building(s)

district

site

structure

object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing

191

Noncontributing

100

buildings

sites

structures

objects

191

100

Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously

listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

William S. Rain, Jr.
Signature of certifying official

2-8-88
Date

State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Bungalow/Craftsman

Other: vernacular side-hall

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Wood

Brick

roof Tin

other Shingle

Stucco

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Located approximately one mile southwest of the central business district of New Bern, North Carolina, the Ghent Historic District encompasses some 67 acres developed as a suburban residential neighborhood in the early twentieth century. The district extends along three principal streets on an east-to-west axis--both sides of Rhem and Spencer avenues and the north side of Park Avenue between First and Seventh streets. Spatially and architecturally, the district is typical of a streetcar suburb in North Carolina, with Colonial Revival and Craftsman-style houses and Craftsman bungalows standing close to the street on narrow lots.

The Ghent Historic District is composed of approximately fourteen blocks of houses and associated outbuildings erected on lots which for the most part are fifty feet by one hundred and fifty feet, laid out on an east-west axis on both sides of Rhem and Spencer avenues and the north side of Park Avenue. The topography of the district is basically flat, with a very gentle east/west slope, from ten to twenty feet above sea level. A grassy median with small trees runs down the center of Spencer Avenue; it replaces the streetcar tracks of the New Bern-Ghent Railway Company which operated from 1913 to 1929. Slender, tapered concreted lampposts with spherical globes are located in the median. Of the 291 buildings in the district, 203 are houses and 88 are outbuildings; the overwhelming majority of the latter are garages. Contributing to the character of the district are 191 buildings (65%), while 100 are non-contributing. Most of the non-contributing buildings were built after the district's period of significance, which extends from 1912 through 1941; they were built as infill on previously undeveloped lots.

A small number of architectural styles and forms characterize the district, representing the popular modes of the early twentieth century when the majority of houses were built in Ghent. While approximately thirty houses utilized the side-hall-plan prevalent in New Bern from the late eighteenth century, the majority of Ghent residences were built in variants of the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles. The American Four-Square and the Bungalow also enjoyed a substantial vogue throughout the period of significance, with the Bungalow being the dominant form

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built during the 1920s and early 1930s.

While the majority of contributing houses in the district are of frame construction, a significant number are brick or brick-veneered. With one exception, houses are one, one and one-half or two stories in height, relatively deeper than they are wide, in conformity with the lots on which they stand. Ornament is largely derived from the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles fashionable in the early twentieth century. Designs are typical of the period as found in the many pattern books and periodicals available to builders and owners. They are generally well-crafted, demonstrating the skill of local builders.

Lots as originally laid out on the south side of Rhem Avenue, the north side of Park Avenue (west of the middle of the 1500 block) and both sides of Spencer Avenue are fifty wide by fifty feet deep. Those on the north side of Rhem Avenue vary from fifty feet by fifty feet to fifty feet by one hundred seventy-three feet. Except where houses stand on double or triple lots, they are closely spaced with shallow front yards in characteristic early twentieth century middle-class suburban fashion. Planted early in this century along the main streets, trees such as pecans and oaks have matured to create an attractive canopy for much of the year. In individual yards, vegetation includes the typical azaleas, sasanquas, crepe myrtles and other flowering plants, as well large pine trees and hedges. One large flower and vegetable garden exists on the northeast corner Park Avenue and Fourth Street. A small number of open spaces exist within the district. The majority are portions of double or triple lots on which only one house was built, with the remainder of the tract undeveloped. At each end of the north side of Rhem Avenue are small triangular areas too small for construction purposes; they are owned and maintained by the city.

Architectural styles which derived their inspiration from the fashions typical of America's colonial and early national periods were popular for residences in Ghent, as in most of the country, throughout its period of significance and have continued to influence construction to the present. The Farris Nassef House [#105], erected in 1916 for a department store owner, exhibits a two-story portico with monumental Ionic columns and is the principal example of the Neo-Classical Revival style, which was based on the Classical Revival of the early nineteenth century.

More characteristic are the numerous Colonial Revival houses, built as early as 1913, with both frame and brick examples occurring on both Rhem and Spencer avenues. Examples from the 1940s and after appear on

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all three streets. Among the earliest examples are the Oscar R. Brinson House [#98], the Lula M. Disosway House [#161], the Bateman-Tyson House [#87], and the Paul L. Roberts House [#169]. This group of large frame houses was built during the period 1915 to 1917 and all have porches with groups of classical columns or posts resting on brick piers, as well as other details typical of the Colonial Revival style, such as transoms and sidelights and pedimented roofs.

Later brick examples of the style include the Charles L. Ives House [#19] and the James Nassef House [#153], built in the early to mid 1920s, the Ward-Fuson House [#156], begun ca. 1930, and the Dr. Charles B. Johnson House [#15], built about 1937. The Ives and Johnson houses feature the side-hall plan so common for New Bern's early nineteenth century Federal style houses, as well as some decorative elements related to that style. In contrast, the Nassef and Ward-Fuson houses have central-hall plans, which are more typical of large Georgian houses.

The gambrel roof which was typical of Dutch colonial houses appears on the Brooks-Mullineaux House [#3] and the Brewer House [#174], both frame houses built about 1925. Particularly unusual examples of the style are the John S. Garrett House [#84] and the Hudnell-Parsons House [#173]. The former, built in 1917, exhibits many Colonial Revival elements, including groups of Ionic columns on brick piers and multi-paned transom and sidelights, on what is basically a bungalow form. The latter, dating from 1923, is a large two-story dwelling with restrained classical ornament and a pair of eyebrow dormers on the front roof slope.

The Colonial Revival style also influenced many of the American Four-Square houses in Ghent, although the majority also exhibit the impact of the Craftsman mode. Examples of these houses are the F. P. Avery House [#90, 1914], the James H. Sawyer House [#113, 1917], and the Gordon Avery House [#145, 1917]; the Sawyer and Gordon Avery houses feature groups of Tuscan porch columns carried on brick piers, while the one-story porch of the F. P. Avery House is supported by full-height Tuscan columns. The Charles A. Seifert House [#110, 1917] and the George T. Bowden House [#149, 1923] display the broader roof overhang seen on Craftsman houses; their porches have groups of tapered, square-in-section classical posts rising from brick piers.

The largest house in the district is the two and one-half story house built in 1923 for H. W. Armstrong and later owned by the Block family [#68]. A dynamic example of the Craftsman style, the house has a

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one-story wrap-around porch with squat pyramidal posts on brick piers, large triangular knee braces at the eaves, and exposed rafter ends, all typical ornamentation for the style. Other examples in this fashion are the Joseph W. Paul House [#120, 1922] and the Chadwick-Francis House [#82, 1920]. Again are seen the broad roof overhang with triangular knee braces and exposed rafter ends. The Paul House was formerly finished in stucco, but was recently covered with vinyl siding and brick veneer.

Craftsman-style details are also found on the majority of bungalows in the district, both frame and brick-veneered examples. Notable frame examples include the modest Micajah Weeks House [#94, ca. 1920] and the E. Flynn Menius House [#136, 1922], both on Spencer Avenue. Two distinctive brick veneered bungalows are the Charles J. McSorley, Jr., House [#58, ca. 1921], which has rusticated cast concrete porch posts, and the Stephen H. Fowler House [#129, ca. 1922], whose porch has massive pyramidal posts on stuccoed piers, a treatment repeated on the pergola-roofed porte cochere. The Ward-Harris House [#155, ca. 1922] is unusual in the district because of its battered rubble granite porch supports and exterior end chimney. Several well-crafted shingle-sided bungalows were built in the mid 1920s by Dr. E. C. Armstrong and his partner Harlowe C. Waldrop as speculative property [s 7, 194, and 196].

A study of drawings and floor plans printed in Houses By Mail: A Guide to Houses from Sears, Roebuck and Company suggests that a number of houses in the Ghent Historic District were probably ordered from that company. They include some of the earlier and more distinctive houses in the district. The Brock-Wooten House [#85, 1913] may be the Saratoga, which was offered by Sears from 1908 through 1922; some of the original exterior details have been covered by asbestos siding, and the floor plan was modified to provide the side hall so familiar to New Bernians. Also later sheathed in asbestos siding are the Charles P. Bartling House [#154, 1914] and the Frank G. Godfroy House [#106, ca. 1917], which face each other across Spencer Avenue. The latter displays the exterior styling seen on number 178 in the catalogues for 1911, 1912 and 1913, although its floor plan has been changed to convert the house to a duplex. Minor alterations to the Bartling House have not greatly modified its resemblance to the Milton, a 1913 Sears model. The Roanoke, which was sold through the 1921 and 1922 Sears catalogues, was apparently ordered by W. Herman Bland [#89, ca. 1922]. Earmarking this as a Sears house are the configuration and exterior details, including a shed pent sheltering the second floor facade windows. Finally, the very unusual Bender-Mills House [#134, ca. 1928] is virtually identical in form and floor plan to the Maywood from the 1928 and 1929 Sears cata-

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logues. Other houses in the district may be mail-order houses, but there is little to distinguish them from designs selected by builders or owners from readily available pattern books and periodicals.

The majority of houses constructed after the district's period of significance fall into one of a small number of categories. In the mid and late 1940s, one-story frame houses, often covered with asbestos siding and exhibiting the continued influence of the Colonial Revival style, were built on all three streets. The 1950s through 1970s also witnessed the enduring popularity of the Colonial Revival on the small number of brick ranch-type houses scattered around the district. A departure from these post World War II Colonial Revival dwellings is the Lustron House on Rhem Avenue [#45], one of two erected in New Bern in the mid 1950s. The Lustron houses were early examples of mass-produced manufactured housing, built of porcelain enamelled steel.

The 88 outbuildings in the district are, with few exceptions, garages. Those built during the period of significance are generally of frame construction and exhibit some of the same Craftsman-style decorative features seen on the houses, including exposed rafter ends. Many retain their original doors, although some have been modernized with replacement siding and paneled, rolling doors. Mid to late twentieth century garages in the district are mostly constructed of concrete block.

Principal changes in the district since its period of significance include the construction of infill buildings on previously vacant lots, the maturation of trees and other vegetation, the installation of synthetic replacement exterior siding materials, and alteration of some porches by enclosure or replacement of original supports. During the period of significance, house construction would have been fairly continuous. As a result the district would have had a somewhat raw look emphasized by the immature vegetation.

Most buildings in the district are in good condition, with only a small number in poor or fair condition. There are no organized preservation activities currently underway, but a number of houses have been restored or renovated in recent years by private owners. Several such projects are in progress at this time.

The Ghent Historic District is distinguished from its surroundings by different land uses, differing periods of construction and man-made boundaries. To the south of Park Avenue, the area once known as Ghent Park where the Ghent pavillion stood is undeveloped open space, except

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at the eastern edge which has light industry. At the eastern edge of district, the south side of Spencer Avenue has 1950s housing. On the north side is a 1950s building added to the Ghent School (demolished 1983) which has most recently housed the local YMCA. East of this edge is First Street, now a major, four-lane thoroughfare beyond which is a transitional area between Ghent and the New Bern Historic District. North of Rhem Avenue are a public housing project and DeGraffenreid Park, a later suburban neighborhood. The area west of Seventh Street which was in the original platted Ghent subdivision was not developed until the 1940s and 1950s.

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INVENTORY LIST

Key to Level of Significance

C= Contributing

Those properties which establish or contribute to the character of the district, through their historical, architectural and/or cultural characteristics.

NC= Noncontributing

Those properties which do not contribute to the character of the district. They may be of later construction than the district's period of significance, or they may have been erected during the period of significance but later altered to such a degree that they have lost the essential qualities which would contribute to the character of the district.

Key to Sources

An attempt was made to identify individuals associated with as many properties in the district as possible. Inventory entries for contributing properties are accompanied by an indication of the source(s) of historical information about the property. Abbreviations of the most frequently used sources are as follows:

CCRD: Craven County Register of Deeds Office--deeds and records of corporations.

CD: city directories of New Bern; those used were 1914-15, 1918, 1920-1921, 1926, 1937, 1947.

CN: Callaghan J. Newman, 3140 Country Club Drive, New Bern, N. C. Allison Black interview, 3 November 1987.

DW: Mrs. Dora Warrington, 1513 Rhem Avenue, New Bern, N. C. Allison Black interview, 4 November 1987.

Houses by Mail: Katherine Cole Stevenson and H. Ward Jandl, Houses By Mail: A Guide to Houses from Sears, Roebuck and Company (Washington: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1986).

SM: Sanborn Maps for New Bern, 1924 and 1931. Ghent does not appear on earlier Sanborn maps.

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North Side Rhem Avenue

1. Commercial Building - 1404 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1970; NC
One-story brick office building.

2. House - 1408 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1960; NC
One-story frame and brick ranch house.

3. Brooks-Mullineaux House - 1410 Rhem Avenue; 1925; C
Louise B. Brooks apparently had this two-story frame Colonial Revival house built shortly after her purchase of a lot; it was rental property until 1944 when it was purchased by Mary B. Mullineaux, wife of Joseph B. Mullineaux, who had been living in the house since at least 1937. Topped by a gambrel roof and now clad in aluminum siding, the double-pile house has a three-bay facade with a recessed entrance framed by slender Tuscan columns. A one-story wing on the east elevation is echoed by a porte cochere on the west.(CCRD; CD; SM)

4. Arthur T. Land House - 1412 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1926; C
Arthur T. Land, a salesman for the New Bern Oil and Fertilizer Company, was the owner and occupant of this two-story frame Colonial Revival house in 1926. It was acquired in 1933 by Equitable Life Assurance Society. Exhibiting a symmetrical five-bay facade, the double-pile house has a gable roof, a one-story sunroom on the east elevation and a porte cochere on the west. Centered on the facade is an entrance bay porch with Tuscan columns supporting a rainbow arch roof with a modillioned cornice and a fan in the tympanum. The main chimney is exterior end.(CCRD; CD; SM)

5. House - 1416 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1950; NC
Small one-story frame house.

6. Charles B. Thompson House - 1418 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1930; C
Built as speculative housing between 1927 and 1931 by H. C. Waldrop, this one-and-one-half-story shingle-sided Craftsman bungalow was acquired in 1934 by Charles B. and Bessie Louise Thompson. A side-gable roof of standing seam tin covers the triple-pile house whose three-bay facade is sheltered by an engaged porch with full-height battered, shingled piers. Centered on the front roof slope is a gabled dormer with triangular knee braces.(CCRD; CD; SM)

7. Albert D. Brooks House - 1420 Rhem Avenue; 1926; C
Albert D. Brooks, a salesman for the wholesale grocery firm of E. K.

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Bishop and Company, acquired this house from E. C. Armstrong, who, with H. C. Waldrop, built the one-and-one-half-story frame Craftsman bungalow on speculation. A gable roof of standing seam tin extends over the engaged front porch and west porte cochere, both of which have square-section tapered posts on brick piers. The three-bay, double-pile house has an exterior end chimney, a central gabled dormer, and triangular knee braces at the eaves.(CCRD; CD; SM)

8. Horace L. Hardesty House - 1422 Rhem Avenue; 1924; C
Built in 1924 for Horace L. Hardesty, who is listed in the 1937 city directory as a carpenter for Barbour Boat Works, this one-story frame Craftsman bungalow features a triple-pile plan topped by a front gable roof with triangular knee braces and exposed rafter ends. A full-facade porch is supported by square-in-section posts on brick piers with stone caps. The house has been converted to a duplex.(CCRD; CD; SM)

9. House - 1424 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1950; NC
One-story brick-veneer house.

10. House - 1502 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1948; NC
Altered one-story post World War II frame house.

11. Garage/Apartment - 1504 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1945; NC
Two-story, asbestos-sided building with wall dormers and exposed rafter ends; built by second owner of adjacent Purifoy-Holton House [#12].(DW)

12. Purifoy-Holton House - 1506 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1923; C
Purchased in 1932 by auto mechanic A. Wallace Holton, this one-and-one-half-story frame Craftsman bungalow was occupied in 1926 by Andrew J. Purifoy, a farmer. The triple-pile house is covered by a standing seam tin side-gable roof, and has a three-bay facade, shed bays on both side elevations, a central gabled dormer, and an engaged front porch supported at each corner by tapered square-in-section posts on brick piers.(CCRD; CD; SM)

Garage, rear 1506 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1926; C
Nearly contemporary frame garage with standing seam tin gable roof and exposed rafter ends.

13. John Edwards House - 1508 Rhem Avenue; 1924; C
John Edwards, listed in 1926 as a clerk for Service Motor Corporation and in 1937 as a watchman, built this two-story frame four-square house shortly after purchasing a lot from the Ghent Land Company in 1924. The Craftsman-influenced residence features a double-pile, side-hall plan

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covered by a standing seam tin, hipped roof and standing on a high brick foundation. The three-bay facade is spanned by a one-story porch with full-height, square-in-section brick piers linked by a square balustrade and reached by a long two-section stair.(CCRD; CD; SM; Owner)

14. Benjamin S. Sadler House - 1512 Rhem Avenue; 1923; C
This one-story stuccoed Craftsman bungalow was built in 1923 by Benjamin S. Sadler of the New Bern Candy Company. In 1937, its occupant was James A. Gaskins, sales manager of Craven Motor Company. A gable roof of standing seam tin covers the double-pile house which has a staggered three-bay facade and a gabled porch extending from the recessed right two bays. Original porch supports and railings have been replaced with wrought iron. The entrance is located in the right side of the projecting left (west) bay. Small gabled bays are located on both side elevations.(CCRD; CD; SM)

Garage, rear 1512 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1926; C
Frame gable-front, two-car garage with original sliding doors paired six-light windows in upper section.

15. Dr. Charles B. Johnson House - 1514 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1937; C
Dr. Charles B. Johnson, a local dentist, built this two-story brick Colonial Revival house within a short time after his 1937 purchase of a lot on Rhem Avenue. The double-pile, side-hall-plan dwelling features a gabled roof and one-story gabled wings on both side elevations--brick on the east and frame on the west. The entrance, located in the left (west) bay of the two-bay facade, is a projecting gabled vestibule with fluted pilasters and a six-panel door. The chimney rises through the main roof ridge.(CCRD; CD; DW)

Garage, rear 1514 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1950; NC
Frame gable-roofed garage.

Quail House, rear 1514 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1950; NC
One-story, gable-roofed frame outbuilding covered with brick-pattern asphalt siding; has standing seam tin roof, exposed rafter ends, exterior end chimney, and shed wing. Was built and used by a later owner for raising quail.

16. (former) First Presbyterian Church Manse - 1520 Rhem Avenue; 1923; C
This two-story, brick-veneer four-square house was built in 1923 as the manse for First Presbyterian Church, shortly after the lot was purchased by church trustees. Topped by a standing seam tin hipped roof with a central hipped dormer, the double-pile house rests on a high foundation

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and has a symmetrical three-bay facade spanned by a one-story porch with square-in-section classical posts. The entrance is sidelighted, and there are soldier course water table and belt course. A one-story frame wing extends from the rear section of the east elevation.(CCRD; SM; DW)

Garage, rear 1520 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1970; NC
Unpainted frame garage.

17. Waters House - 1522 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1938; C
Ernest and Lillie Waters apparently built this two-story frame Colonial Revival house after their 1938 purchase of a lot in the Ghent neighborhood. A gable roof surmounts the double-pile house which has a three-bay facade and a flat-roofed, one-story wing on the east elevation. A one-story, hip-roofed, entrance-bay porch has square-in-section classical posts and a classical cornice. The house is sheathed in asbestos-shingle siding.(CCRD; CD; SM)

18. House - 1524 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1950; NC
One-story, asbestos-sided frame house.

19. Charles L. Ives House - 1526 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1925; C
The residence for many years of Charles L. Ives, listed in the 1926 City Directory as the general manager of the New Bern Oil and Fertilizer Company, this two-story, brick Colonial Revival house features a double-pile, side-hall plan covered by a gable roof. A one-story frame wing extends from the west elevation. The entrance is framed by a gabled and arched porch with square classical supports linked by a diamond-topped trellis.(CD; SM)

20. Ives-Hollister House - 1604 Rhem Avenue; 1929; C
G. Allen Ives, divisional sales manager for Baugh & Sons Company, manufacturers and exporters of fertilizers, purchased this house from H. C. Waldrop in 1929. It was later owned by Dr. William Hollister, a missionary. One of several houses built on speculation by Waldrop, this two-story, double-pile frame dwelling has a steeply pitched gable roof with shed dormers on the facade flanking a central facade gable, also steeply pitched. A small gable porch shelters the central entrance, to the left (west) of which is a recessed screened porch. Constructed since 1983, this entrance porch replaced a Colonial Revival treatment. Now clad in vinyl siding, the house has an exterior end chimney with a low single shoulder.(CCRD; CD; SM; DW)

21. House - 1606 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1946; NC
One-story frame, asbestos-shingle-sided, Colonial Revival-influenced house with front exterior chimney.

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Garage, rear 1606 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1946; NC
Contemporary frame garage.

22. House - 1608 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1960; NC
One-story brick ranch-style house.

23. Baxter-Swain House - 1616 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1942; NC
One-story frame Colonial Revival house with gable roof and aluminum siding. Apparently built by Theodore J. Baxter about 1942 and sold to W. E. Swain in 1944.(CCRD; CD)

Garage, rear 1616 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1942; NC
Contemporary gable-roofed frame garage.

24. House - 1618 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1946; NC
One-story frame Colonial Revival house covered with asbestos siding.(CCRD; CD)

25. House - 1620 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1942; NC
One-story frame Colonial Revival house now sheathed in asbestos siding.(CCRD; CD)

26. House - 1622 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1942; NC
One-story frame Colonial Revival-influenced house clad in aluminum siding.(CCRD; CD)

27. House - 1624 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1950; NC
One-story frame, asbestos-sided house with wrought-iron porch supports.

28. House - 1700 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1960; NC
One-story hip-roofed brick ranch house.

29. House - 1704 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1965; NC
One-story brick and concrete block ranch house.

30. House - 1708 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1950; NC
One-story frame, vinyl-sided house.

31. Falls-Zaytoun House - 1712 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1927; C
Deed records suggest that this two-story frame Craftsman-style house was built in early 1927 for C. H. and Olean W. Falls; it was purchased in the late 1930s by restaurateur Ellis H. Zaytoun. Featuring a double-pile, side-hall plan, the house has a broad front-gable roof with trian-

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gular knee braces and exposed rafter ends. A hip-roofed porch resting on tapered square-in-section posts on brick piers spans the two-bay facade and continues as a porte cochere on the west elevation.(CCRD; CD; SM)

Garage, rear 1712 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1965; NC
Gable-roofed concrete block garage with exposed rafter ends.

32. House - 1716 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1970; NC
One-story brick house.

33. William J. Lansche House - 1720 Rhem Avenue; 1926; C
This two-story frame, side-hall plan house was built in 1926 for William J. Lansche, an employee of scrap iron dealer Harry E. Faulkner. A low hipped roof covers the double-pile dwelling which has a two-bay facade. Sanborn maps indicate that a one-story porch originally spanned the full facade. Currently, a hip-roofed, one-story porch shelters the left (west) half; it has square classical posts in trios joined by a trellis with diamond, similar to the smaller porch at 1526 Rhem Avenue (#19). The house is now sheathed with vinyl siding.(CCRD; CD; SM)

Garage, 1720 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1926; C
Contemporary gable-roofed, two-car frame garage with original double-leaf, vertical-siding doors.

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South Side Rhem Avenue

34. Carl P. Bartling House - 1313 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1928; C
Although Carl P. Bartling bought the lot from William A. Brinkley in 1923, he apparently did not build this two-story, brick-veneer house for several years. Bartling is listed at this address in the 1937 City Directory as a collector for Steve H. Fowler, who dealt in automobile financing. A hipped roof with a central hipped dormer covers the double-pile, side-hall plan house which has a one-story, full-facade porch with tapered, square-in-section posts on brick piers and a square-in-section balustrade.(CCRD; CD; SM)

Garage, 1313 Rhem Avenue, ca. 1928; C
Contemporary, gable-roofed, frame one-car garage with original sliding door topped by double three-light transoms.

35. William A. Brinkley House - 1315 Rhem Avenue; 1921; C
William A. Brinkley, listed in the 1926 City Directory as a clerk for grocer William P. Metts and in 1937 as working in real estate, built this two-story frame house after buying two adjoining lots from the Ghent Land Company in 1921. The rectangular dwelling exhibits a double-pile, side-hall plan topped by a standing-seam-tin hipped roof with a central hipped dormer. On the rear are a two-story wing and a one-story ell. There is a one-story hip-roofed bay on the west elevation. Tapered, square-in-section posts on brick piers support the one-story porch which spans the two-bay facade and continues on the east elevation. The entrance has transom and sidelights.(CCRD; CD; SM)

Garage, rear 1315 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1928; C
Gable-roofed frame garage with exposed rafter ends built prior to 1931.

36. Broadstreet-Kaleel House - 1319 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1922; C
Rosa Lee Broadstreet apparently built this two-story frame Craftsman-style house as rental property after her 1921 purchase of the lot. She sold it in 1936 to Mrs. Toufie Kaleel. The double-pile house has a broad, symmetrical three-bay facade and a high hipped roof of standing-seam tin. A one-story porch with square-in-section posts on brick piers extends across the facade, whose central entrance is sidelighted. Now sheathed with asbestos siding, the house has nine-over-one, twelve-over-one, and fifteen-over-one windows. Chimneys are in interior and exterior end locations.(CCRD; CD; SM)

Garage/Apartment, rear 1319 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1945; NC

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Two-story asbestos-sided frame building, with first floor garage and second floor apartment.

37. House - 1321 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1950; NC
One-story asbestos-sided frame house.

38. Samuel M. Torrence House - 1323 Rhem Avenue; 1935; C
This one-story frame Craftsman bungalow was built by Samuel M. Torrence, branch manager of the A & P, after his 1935 purchase of the corner lot. Topped by a two-level front gable roof, the triple-pile house has a staggered three-bay facade and a small gabled bay on the west elevation. A side-gable-roofed porch spans the right two bays and continues beyond the west elevation; it has exposed rafter ends and key-shaped brackets, which are repeated on the house. The porch has pyramidal posts on brick piers.(CCRD; CD; SM)

Garage, 1323 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1955; NC
Gable-roofed concrete block garage.

39. Edward W. Paul House - 1401 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1922; C
The most unusual feature of this one-story frame Craftsman bungalow is a recessed rectangular lozenge on the single-shoulder, exterior end chimney which is located between two windows on the east elevation. The residence in 1926 of Edward W. Paul, a truck driver for the New Bern Coca-Cola bottling works, the asbestos-clad, triple-pile house features a front-facing clipped gable roof of standing seam tin and an asymmetrical three-bay facade. Spanning the facade is a hip-roofed porch supported by groups of square-in-section posts on brick piers. A clipped gable over a projecting bay on the west elevation is matched by a clipped gable centered on the east elevation. Eaves are ornamented with exposed rafter ends and triangular knee braces.(SM; CD)

Garage, rear 1401 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1922; C
Contemporary frame, shed-roofed garage with exposed rafter ends.

40. Hagood-Harper House - 1405 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1923; C
In 1925, A. Alex Harper, manager of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, purchased this one-story, shingle-sided bungalow from H. I. and Minnie Hagood. Topped by a low-pitched front gable roof, the triple-pile house has a three-bay facade, stuccoed exterior end chimneys, and a full-facade porch whose central portion is covered by a low gable roof supported by pyramidal posts on brick piers. Large multi-pane replacement windows flank the entrance, and the porch has a modern X-pattern balustrade. Several windows on the side elevations have been boarded

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up.(CCRD; SM; CD)

Garage/Apartments, rear 1405 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1975; NC
Two-story frame building with garages on first floor and
apartments on second; vinyl-sided.

41. House - 1407 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1920; C

This one-story, triple-pile frame Craftsman bungalow was built prior to 1924. Covered by a broad front-gable roof of standing-seam-tin, it features a three-bay facade sheltered by a porch with a lower gable carried on tapered square-in-section posts on brick piers. A gabled bay on the west elevation is echoed by a pedimented gable centered on the east elevation. Eaves have triangular knee braces and exposed rafter ends.(SM)

Garage/Apartment, rear 1407 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1945; NC
Two-story, gable-roofed, concrete block and frame building with
garage on first floor and apartment above; asbestos siding.

Garage, rear 1407 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1930; C
One-story frame garage with attached shed.

42. House - 1409 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1950; NC

One-story frame Colonial Revival-influenced house with aluminum siding.

43. Rufus Aman House - 1411 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1918; C

The 1920 and 1926 city directories list lumberman Rufus Aman as the occupant of this two-story, L-shaped Classical Revival house. Now sheathed in asbestos siding, the house is topped by a gable roof with returns. A one-story, hip-roofed porch with Tuscan columns extends across the three-bay facade, which has a gable above the right (west) two bays. Other features include interior chimneys, diamond-shaped attic vents, a semi-hexagonal bay on the west elevation, and an entrance with transom and sidelights.(CD; SM)

44. House - 1413 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1950; NC

One-story brick Tudor Revival-influenced house.

45. Lustron House - 1415 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1950; NC

Lustron houses were early examples of mass-produced, manufactured housing. Turned out by the Lustron Corporation of Columbus, Ohio, from the late 1940s through the mid 1950s, the houses were built of porcelain enameled steel interlocking panels--both walls and roof--over a frame of steel channels. The small houses, consisting of four or five rooms with

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bath, came in four exterior colors. This is one of two Lustron houses in New Bern; the relatively intact house is an example of the two-bedroom variation.

46. House - 1417 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1960; NC
One-story, asbestos-sided frame house.

47. House - 1419 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1918; NC
Major alterations have compromised the integrity of this simple two-story, side-hall-plan frame house; they include synthetic siding, replacement of original porch supports and installation of modern windows.

48. Hagood-Overman House - 1421 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1924; C
This simple, one-story frame bungalow was apparently built by B. F. Hagood and later owned and occupied by John W. Overman, projectionist for the Masonic Theatre. Although alterations to the house include the installation of aluminum siding and the replacement of original porch posts with wrought iron supports, the house retains its basic character. It has a double-pile form covered by a front gable roof; brick piers for the engaged porch remain intact. Also surviving are the four over one windows, Craftsman front door, interior chimney, and solid triangular knee braces.(CCRD; CD; SM)

49. House - 1423 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1950; NC
One-story frame, vinyl-sided, Colonial Revival-influenced cottage.

50. Stevenson-Smith House - 1501 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1927; C
This one-story frame bungalow is said to have been built by M. DeW. Stevenson of New Bern Building Supply specifically to be occupied by Judge Thomas H. Smith, who rented it for many years. The rectangular dwelling, now clad in vinyl siding, has a triple-pile plan and a three-bay facade covered by a standing seam tin hipped roof with a central hipped dormer. The engaged front porch has short pyramidal posts on tall brick piers, square-in-section balusters, and replacement deck and steps. Paired windows flank the Craftsman front door.(Owner; CD; SM)

Garage, rear 1501 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1965; NC
Gable-roofed concrete block garage.

Garage, rear 1501 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1965; NC
Gable-roofed concrete block garage.

51. House - 1503 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1960; NC
One-story, brick Colonial Revival-influenced ranch house.

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52. Herbert J. Ireland House - 1507 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1938; C
This one-story frame Craftsman bungalow was built after 1937 for electrical contractor J. Herbert Ireland. The triple-pile, gable-front house has a standing-seam-tin roof and an asymmetrical three-bay facade sheltered by an attached porch with groups of square-in-section posts on brick piers. In the front gable end is a semi-circular attic vent; triangular knee braces support a gable ornament composed of a horizontal crosspiece and three vertical members with pendants.(SM; CD; DW)

Garage/ Apartment, rear 1507 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1938; C
Large, one-story, gable-roofed, concrete block dependency with paired six over six windows, a gable-roofed porch at the entrance and an interior chimney.

53. Dr. Lula Disosway House - 1509 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1925; C
Known in the neighborhood as the Dr. Lula Disosway House, this one-story frame Craftsman bungalow was occupied in 1926 by Edward W. Hill, a carpenter for the Norfolk and Southern Railroad, and Miss Vera Hill, a seamstress for Cohen-Goldman and Company, and in 1937 by John H. Satchwell, a repairman for the Norfolk and Southern Railroad. A tin-shingle, front-gable roof with exposed rafter ends and triangular knee braces covers the double-pile house whose asymmetrical three-bay facade is sheltered by an engaged porch with pyramidal posts on brick piers.(SM; CD; DW)

Garage, rear 1509 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1950; NC
Gable-roofed frame garage with vertical panel siding.

54. Oliver House - 1511 Rhem Avenue; 1923; C
H. W. Oliver bought a lot at this location in 1923, and a house appears here on the 1924 Sanborn map. However, Oliver died prior to 1926 when his widow, Della C. Oliver, is listed in the City Directory. The house is a one-story frame Craftsman bungalow with a three-bay facade and a triple-pile form topped by a front clipped-gable roof of standing-seam tin. A hip-roofed porch is carried on square-in-section classical posts, and the entrance features a characteristic Craftsman door. A single-shoulder, exterior end chimney and a central clipped gable are on the east elevation; a clipped-gable bay is on the west elevation. The eaves have triangular knee braces and exposed rafter ends.(CCRD; SM; CD)

Garage, rear 1511 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1950; NC
Gable-roofed concrete block garage with aluminum siding in gable end.

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55. Brinkley-Warrington House - 1513 Rhem Avenue; 1922; C
Now sheathed in asbestos siding, this one-story frame bungalow was built for barber Eunice E. Brinkley and acquired in 1931 by Craven County game warden Larry E. Warrington. The rectangular gable-front dwelling is three rooms deep and has a three-bay facade, whose right (west) two bays are sheltered by a gable-front porch supported by pyramidal posts on brick piers and having exposed rafter ends. The left section of the facade is a shallow shed-roofed bay. There is a shed dormer on the west elevation.(CCRD; CD; SM)

Garage, rear 1513 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1922; C
Contemporary shed-roofed frame garage now clad in asbestos siding and used for storage.

56. Swannie Smith House - 1515 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1938; C
Although apparently built after 1937, this one-and-one-half-story, brick-veneered bungalow is very similar to earlier bungalows. The triple-pile house is topped by a gable roof with an engaged porch carried on tapered, square-in-section posts on brick piers. The house has a central gabled dormer and a single-shoulder exterior end chimney.(SM; CD; DW)

57. Eugene Simpson House - 1517 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1928; C
The residence of Eugene Simpson, an employee of the Metropolitan Club, and built between 1926 and 1931, this one-and-one-half-story brick-veneered Craftsman bungalow has a standing-seam-tin gable roof with a central gabled dormer and a shed bay on the east elevation. Spanning the three-bay facade is an engaged porch with pyramidal posts on brick piers, and there is a single-shoulder, exterior end chimney on the east elevation.(CD; SM; DW)

Garage, rear 1517 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1955; NC
Gable-roofed concrete block garage.

58. Charles J. McSorley, Jr., House - 1519 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1921; C
Apparently built soon after postal carrier Charles J. McSorley, Jr., purchased the lot in 1921, this one-story bungalow was brick-veneered after 1931. The triple-pile dwelling has a standing-seam-tin, front gable roof with exposed rafter ends, triangular knee braces and shingle-sided, gabled dormers on both side elevations. Rusticated cast concrete block posts on brick piers support the hip-roofed porch spanning the three-bay facade. (CCRD; SM; CD)

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59. Waters-Matthews House - 1521 Rhem Avenue; 1930; C
Built by A. L. Waters after his 1930 purchase of a lot and before the 1931 Sanborn map was published, this one-and-one-half-story brick-veneered bungalow was owned in 1937 by T. Gates Matthews, divisional engineer for the Craven County WPA. A gabled dormer is centered on the front slope of the standing-seam-tin gable roof which extends over the engaged front porch supported square-in-section classical posts on brick piers. A shed bay is located on the east elevation of the triple-pile dwelling, as is a single-shoulder, exterior end chimney. The house has a three-bay facade, a Craftsman door, and exposed rafter ends.(CCRD; CD; SM)

60. House - 1523 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1960; NC
One-story, hip-roofed, asbestos-sided house.

61. House - 1601 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1965; NC
One-story, gable-roofed brick and frame house; replaced an earlier two-story frame house.

Garage, rear 1601 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1965; NC
Gable-roofed, aluminum-sided garage.

62. House - 1603 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1922; C
Now sheathed in vinyl siding, this one-story, three-bay, frame bungalow was built prior to 1924. The gable roof over the triple-pile house has a central gabled dormer with triangular knee braces; the roof continues over an engaged front porch with full-height brick piers, a solid brick balustrade and an arched architrave which extends beyond the piers. Other features include a shallow shed bay on the west elevation and a single-shoulder, exterior end chimney.(SM; CD)

63. House - 1605 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1950; NC
One-story, frame, gable-front duplex bungalow clad in asbestos siding.

64. Libbus House - 1613 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1922; C
Mrs. Catherine Libbus, listed in the 1937 City Directory as the widow of Anthony Libbus, purchased three and one-half lots on the south side of Rhem Avenue in 1922 and apparently erected this frame four-square house shortly thereafter, as it appears on the 1924 Sanborn map. Also living here in 1937 was Tony Libbus, proprietor of Tony's Drug Store. The two-story, double-pile house features a side-hall plan topped by a high hipped roof of standing-seam tin with with a gabled dormer and one- and two-story rear ells and wings. The main entrance has a transom and

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sidelights, and the two-bay facade is spanned by a one-story porch supported by wrought-iron supports on brick piers.(CCRD; SM; CD)

Garage/Apartment, rear 1613 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1932; C
After 1931, a standard one-story garage was replaced with this two-story frame building which has a high hipped roof and gabled dormer; garage on first floor, apartment on second reached by exterior stair to screened porch. Attached to east elevation is one-story, shed-roofed, frame storage area.

65. Suskin House - 1617 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1930; C
Mrs. Jennie Suskin, widow of Max, is listed as the occupant of this house in 1937, and in 1947, it was owned and occupied by Miss Lillie Suskin. The only example in Ghent of a house built of Ideal Rowlock bond brick, the two-story dwelling has a steeply-pitched side-gable roof, broad frame shed dormers across the front and rear, a symmetrical three-bay facade and a one-story sunroom on the west elevation. The Colonial Revival entrance is set in a shed-roofed vestibule; it features engaged classical columns flanking a Craftsman door below an elliptical fanlight, all topped by a gable with returns. A single-shoulder, exterior-end false chimney rises on the east elevation with quarter circle attic windows on each side of the stack; these attic windows are repeated on the west elevation.(SM; CD)

66. Buie-Hatem House - 1619 Rhem Avenue; 1922; C
Now clad in asbestos siding, this one-and-one-half story Craftsman bungalow was built for Charles M. Buie, vice-president of Neuse Veneer and Box Company, and sold in 1934 to Mrs. Rosa F. Hatem. Faye Hatem, of the Old Reliable Shoe Shop and president of Rose Budget Shop, is shown as the owner/occupant in 1937. Covering the house is a gable roof; the engaged front porch continues on the east elevation under a hipped roof and has tapered, square-in-section posts on brick piers. The triple-pile house has a three-bay facade, a shed bay on the east elevation, exposed rafter ends on the central gable dormer, triangular knee braces, and interior chimneys.(CCRD; CD; SM)

67. David B. Johnson House - 1623 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1922; C
The 1920s and 1930s residence of David B. Johnson, an official of the Neuse Veneer and Box Company, is a two-story, frame, side-hall-plan four-square house topped by a high hipped roof of standing-seam tin with hipped dormers centered on the facade and west elevation. The one-story wraparound porch which appears on Sanborn maps was replaced by pedimented entrance bay porches on the facade and west elevation. A small one-story wing on the east elevation may be an enclosed portion of the

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earlier porch. The main entrance has a transom and sidelights. A one-story rear wing connects the house to a modern garage.(SM; CD)

68. Armstrong-Block House - 1701 Rhem Avenue; 1923; C
One of the most distinctive houses in the Ghent neighborhood, this massive two-and-one-half-story frame Craftsman-style house was built in 1923 for H. W. and Rosa M. Armstrong and acquired in 1925 by the Block family, including Abram Block, proprietor of Block's ladies' clothing store. The double-pile house is covered by a high hipped roof with large gabled dormers centered on each roof slope. Shed bays extend from the first floor on the side elevations, and there is a one-story ell with shed porch on the rear. A one-story hip-roofed porch with central pediment spans the three-bay facade, extending to a porte cochere on the west elevation and an enclosed section on the east. The porch has squat pyramidal posts on brick piers. Ornamenting the eaves are triangular knee braces (large paired braces at each corner of the main block) and exposed rafter ends. The main entrance has beveled glass transom, sidelights and door. A second entrance was opened in the right bay. The principal chimney is in an exterior end location.(CCRD; SM; CD)

Garage, rear 1701 Rhem Avenue; 1923; C
Contemporary gable-roofed frame two-car garage with gable dormer and original double-leaf, diagonal pattern doors.

69. Oxley House - 1709 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1921; C
This two-story rectangular frame house was for many years the residence of the Oxley family, including Miss Georgia Oxley, proprietor of the Oxley photographic studio, and Miss Minnie Oxley of the Oxley Baby Shop. A low hipped roof of standing-seam tin with exposed rafter ends cover the house, which has a three-bay facade and a central half-hall with stair flanked by two rooms on the right and one on the left. Tripartite windows flank the recessed entrance which is framed by Tuscan columns below a bracketed hood. Above this hood is a semi-hexagonal bay. Sanborn maps indicate there was originally a one-story, full-facade porch.(CCRD; SM; CD)

Garage, rear 1709 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1921; C
Contemporary frame garage with standing seam tin gable roof.

70. House - 1711 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1915; C
Apparently built prior to 1918, this two-story, side-hall-plan, hip-roofed frame house is two rooms deep and has a one-story porch with Tuscan columns and turned balusters spanning the facade and extending to the east elevation. A small hipped dormer is centered on the front

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slope of the standing-seam-tin roof, and a one-story ell with porches extends to the rear.(SM; CD)

Garage, rear 1711 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1920; C
Shed-roofed, frame multi-car garage with four sets of double doors.

71. House - 1713 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1938; C
This modest one-story frame bungalow was built after 1937; its triple-pile plan is topped by a front gable roof of standing-seam tin with small triangular knee braces and exposed rafter ends. A hip-roofed porch with slender classical posts on brick piers spans the asymmetrical three-bay facade and continues on the west elevation as a porte cochere. Asbestos siding now sheathes the Craftsman-influenced house.(SM; CD)

Garage, rear 1713 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1940; NC
Gable-roofed frame garage.

72. Dockham-Crump House - 1717 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1920; C
Built about 1920 by Charles M. Dockham, listed in 1926 as a manager, this two-story frame house was later acquired by Odis C. Crump, who was a distributor for Goodrich Tire and Rubber Company and associated with City Coal Yard and Gulf Oil Company. The double-pile house has a three-bay facade, a pedimented front gable roof and projecting two-story pedimented bays on both side elevations. Each of the tympana has a three-part, Palladian-influenced window treatment. Although the one-story front porch has been enclosed, its full-height brick corner piers and half-height piers flanking the steps survive. Vinyl siding now sheathes the body of the house. Charles Dockham built an identical house for his sister on the adjoining lot to the south [#123]; it has fewer alterations.(CCRD; CD; SM)

Garage, rear 1717 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1920; C
Contemporary gable-roofed frame garage with matching Palladian-influenced, three-part window in gable end.

73. House - 1721 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1922; C
Now clad in aluminum siding, this two-story frame four-square was built prior to 1924. The one-story porch with tapered square-in-section posts on brick piers indicates Craftsman influence. The double-pile house has an asymmetrical three-bay facade and is topped by a standing-seam-tin hipped roof with a central hipped dormer.(SM; CD)

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74. John M. Shields House - 1723 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1927; C
John M. Shields, principal of New Bern High School in 1937, had this one-and-one-half-story frame bungalow built after his 1926 purchase of a lot from the Ghent Land Company. Topped by a gable roof of standing-seam tin with a central shed dormer and triangular knee braces, the double-pile dwelling has a three-bay facade with a sidelighted entrance and a shed bay and exterior end chimney on the west elevation. An engaged front porch has pyramidal posts of two heights on brick piers.(CCRD; SM; CD)

Garage, rear 1723 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1927; C
Contemporary gable-roofed frame one-car garage with exposed rafter tails.

75. Meriwether L. Ferguson House - 1801 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1929; C
Apparently built between 1928 and 1931, this one-and-one-half-story brick veneer Craftsman bungalow has a gable roof over its triple-pile mass, with a central gabled dormer. Spanning the three-bay facade is an engaged porch carried on tapered square-in-section posts on brick piers, which continues to a porte cochere on the east elevation. Other features include exposed rafter ends, a shed bay on the east elevation, and an exterior end chimney with a stepped single shoulder on only one side. The house was occupied in 1937 by Meriwether Ferguson of Ferguson Brothers Lumber Company.(CCRD; SM; CD)

76. House - 1807 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1930; C
Built prior to 1931 and occupied in 1937 by Alonzo L. Guthrie, book-keeper for Lucas and Lewis wholesale grocers, this one-and-one-half-story brick-veneer bungalow has been altered by replacement of the original porch supports and railing by wrought iron. A gable roof covers the triple-pile house which has a large rear addition, a German-sided central gabled dormer, a gabled bay on the east elevation, and a three-bay facade.(SM; CD)

Garage/Apartments, rear 1807 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1960; NC
Two-story, gable-roofed concrete block garage with second-story apartment.

77. House - 1809 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1920; C
A steeply pitched, standing-seam-tin hipped roof tops this two-story frame, side-hall-plan four-square house which has a two-bay facade, a large hipped dormer and a one-story rear ell. Brick lattice between piers supports the one-story, full-facade porch which has tapered square-in-section posts on brick piers. Tall chimneys with corbelled

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caps are in interior and interior end locations.(SM; CD)

78. House - 1811 Rhem Avenue; 1947; NC

Late frame bungalow with front gable roof; triple-pile house has asbestos siding. Earlier porch has been replaced and right (west) bay enclosed.

79. Harrison-Howard House - 1815 Rhem Avenue; ca. 1927; C

This one-story, brick-veneered Craftsman bungalow had several owners between its post-1926 construction by Wade H. Harrison and its 1930 purchase by assistant postmaster George W. Howard, who is listed here in the 1937 City Directory. A standing-seam-tin hipped roof with a central hipped dormer covers the main block of the triple-pile dwelling and extends over an engaged porch which continues to a porte cochere on the west elevation. The porch is carried on tapered, square-in-section posts on brick piers. On the east elevation are a single-shoulder, exterior end chimney and a hipped bay.(CCRD; SM; CD)

North Side Spencer Avenue

80. House - 1314 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1920; C

Occupied in 1937 by Worth W. Miller, a pharmacist at Tony's Drug Store, this frame four-square house was built prior to 1924. The two-story, double-pile house features a side-hall plan with a two-bay facade topped by a standing-seam-tin hipped roof with a central hipped dormer. A one-story front porch is carried on tapered square-in-section posts on brick piers. A one-story wing extends across the rear.(SM; CD)

81. Oscar H. Street House - 1316 Spencer Avenue; 1922; C

Oscar H. Street, a U. S. postal carrier and treasurer of the Atlantic Steam Fire Engine Company, built this two-story frame four-square house after his 1922 purchase of a lot on Spencer Avenue. Sheathed in wood shingle siding, the house features a double-pile, side-hall plan with a two-bay facade and a hipped roof with a hipped dormer. The one-story porch has pyramidal posts on brick piers. One- and two-story wings extend across the rear.(CCRD; SM; CD)

Garage, rear 1316 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1924; C

Contemporary frame garage with standing seam tin gable roof.

82. Chadwick-Francis House - 1318 Spencer Avenue; 1920; C

Now sheathed in asbestos siding, this large frame Craftsman-style house was built shortly after the 1920 purchase of adjoining lots on Spencer

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and Rhem avenues by Mrs. L. P. Chadwick. The 1926 City Directory lists the following occupants: Harry B. Chadwick, a clerk for Metropolitan Life Insurance agent H. C. Waldrop, Miss Marjorie Chadwick, bookkeeper for Gaskins Shoe Company, and Thomas W. Chadwick, a tailor for Jacob R. Chadwick. By 1937, the house had been acquired by truck driver Thomas Francis. The square two-story, double-pile house has a hipped roof with a gable over the slightly projecting right bay of the three-bay facade. This gable has triangular knee braces while the hipped roof has exposed rafter ends. A one-story porch and porte cochere has tapered square-in-section posts on brick piers. A two-story wing and enclosed porch extends across the rear, and single-shoulder, exterior end chimneys are on each side elevation.(CCRD; SM; CD)

Garage/Apartment, rear 1318 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1950; NC
Two-story concrete block building with two-car garage and second-floor apartment.

83. John B. Jennette House - 1320 Spencer Avenue; 1917; C
The builder and long-time occupant of this two-story frame four-square was John B. Jennette, who is listed in the 1920 City Directory as a Neuse River light keeper. The double-pile house has a three-bay facade and is topped by a high hipped roof of standing-seam-tin. Square classical posts support the one-story, hip-roofed porch which has a brick lattice foundation. Windows have one-over-one and two-over-two sash.(CCRD; CD; SM)

84. John S. Garrett House - 1324 Spencer Avenue; 1917; C
Built in 1917 for John S. Garrett, the proprietor of U-Nite Rubber Company, this unusual one-and-one-half-story frame Colonial Revival-style bungalow was later owned and occupied by Frank M. Girton, a superintendent at Cohen-Goldman clothing manufacturers. A gable roof covers the double-pile, center-hall-plan house whose three-bay facade is spanned by an engaged porch with groups of Ionic colonnettes on brick piers. The porch wraps around the east elevation and extends to a porte cochere on the west, both topped by a gable extension of the main roof. Centered on the front slope is a shingle-sided shed dormer. The facade has tripartite windows flanking an entrance with multi-paned transom and sidelights. Chimneys are in interior and exterior end locations, and there are a gabled dormer and a one-story wing on the rear.(CCRD; CD; SM)

85. Brock-Wooten House - 1402 Spencer Avenue; 1913; C
This two-story frame house had apparently had been erected prior to the 1913 purchase of lot 201 on Spencer Avenue by Mrs. Carrie Wooten Brock,

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a widow. Two years later she sold the house to John W. Wooten, whose widow was listed here in the 1918 and 1920-1921 city directories. A 1920s occupant of the house was James E. Moore, superintendent for the Life Insurance Company of Virginia. Sold by the Wooten heirs in 1937, the house is very similar to The Saratoga, a mail-order residence available from Sears, Roebuck and Company from 1908 through 1922. Similarities include the distinctive roof form, which has broad pedimented gables on each elevation, with Palladian-influenced windows in the gable ends. In both The Saratoga and this house, the facade has two bays on the second floor and three on the first; on the side elevation adjoining the facade bay containing the entrance is a semi-hexagonal bay window. Similarities with regard to exterior materials and ornament cannot be determined because of the installation of asbestos siding. The porch treatment is different, having groups of square-in-section classical posts on brick piers joined by a two-tier balustrade. The one-story porch continues on the east elevation to a bay echoing one on The Saratoga. (Houses BY Mail; CCRD; CD; SM; Owner)

86. Tolson Rental House House - 1404 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1922; C
A standing-seam-tin, front-facing clipped gable roof covers this one-story shingle-sided Craftsman bungalow, which has a gabled bay on the east elevation and a decorative gable centered on the west. The triple-pile house has an asymmetrical three-bay facade which is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch with groups of square-in-section posts on brick piers, brick lattice at the foundation, and a solid, shingled balustrade. Decorative elements include triangular knee braces and exposed rafter ends. The house was apparently built by John J. Tolson [#88] as rental property. (CD; SM)

87. Bateman-Tyson House - 1406 Spencer Avenue; 1916; C
J. Frank Bateman, an agent for the Norfolk and Southern Railroad, built this large, two-story Colonial Revival house shortly after purchasing a lot from Ghent Land Company. During the 1930s and 1940s, it was owned by Thurman F. Tyson, treasurer of Armstrong Grocery Company. A low hipped roof of standing-seam tin tops the double-pile, side-hall-plan house, which has a two-story hipped bay on the west elevation. Low pedimented gables are centered on the facade and east elevations. Spanning the facade is a one-story, hipped porch with groups of Tuscan columns on brick piers. The entrance is sidelighted, and most windows have twelve-over-one sash. (CCRD; CD; SM)

Garage, rear 1406 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1920; C
Shed-roofed frame garage and storage area, possibly contemporary with the house.

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88. John J. and Lillian Tolson House - 1408 Spencer Avenue; 1917; C
Now sheathed in asbestos siding, this two-story Craftsman/Classical Revival house was built immediately after Ghent Land Company sold the lot to Lillian Tolson, wife of John J. Tolson, who was the proprietor of the New Bern Electric Supply Company. The double-pile, side-hall-plan frame dwelling exhibits an L-shaped configuration with a two-story extension on the west elevation, all topped by a low hipped roof of standing-seam tin with pedimented gables on the front and west bays. A one-story porch shelters the facade; it has square-in-section classical posts on brick piers with a two-tier balustrade like that on #85. The broad eaves have simple decorative brackets. Most windows are twelve-over-one sash, and the principal chimney is in an interior end location. (CCRD; CD; SM)

89. W. Herman Bland House - 1410 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1922; C
W. Herman Bland, a teller for the National Bank of New Bern, may have ordered this two-story frame house from Sears, Roebuck and Company; it is very similar to The Roanoke, which appeared in the 1921 and 1922 catalogues. A front gable roof covers the double-pile, Craftsman-style dwelling whose facade has three bays on the first floor and two on the second. The latter are sheltered by a bracketed pent, while the former is spanned by a shed-roofed porch with heavy pyramidal posts on brick piers at the corners. The pent and the front gable have triangular knee braces, while the porch roof and side elevations have exposed rafter ends. On the east elevation is a porte cochere, which on The Roanoke is a side porch with a pergola. The main entrance is sidelighted. (Houses by Mail; CD; SM)

90. Avery-Gaskill House - 1412 Spencer Avenue; 1914; C
Machinist F. P. Avery bought this house from the Ghent Land Company for \$2400 in 1916, although the family was living here in 1914; Furney A. Gaskill, a machinist for the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, was the 1937 owner. The two-story, double-pile, four-square house is topped by a high hipped roof of standing-seam tin with a central hipped dormer. The facade has two bays on the second floor and three on the first; the latter is spanned by a one-story porch with Tuscan columns and a two-tier balustrade like that on #s 85 and 88. On the east elevation is a rectangular, hip-roofed oriel, while on the west is a side entrance. A tall brick chimney with a corbelled cap rises through the west roof slope. (CCRD; CD; SM)

Garage, rear 1412 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1920; NC
Early gable-roofed frame garage altered by use of replacement

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siding and garage door and addition of carport.

91. House - 1414 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1950; NC
One-story frame Colonial Revival house with aluminum siding.

Garage, rear 1414 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1950; NC
Contemporary aluminum-sided gable-roofed frame garage.

92. Thomas H. Sutton House - 1416 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1914; C
Although apparently built about 1914 by L. H. Cannon and owned briefly T. A. Grantham, this two-story, side-hall-plan frame house was acquired in late 1916 by Thomas H. Sutton, who occupied it for more than thirty years. In 1918 Sutton was a foreman at Pine Lumber Company; he was later employed by the Norfolk and Southern Railroad and the WPA. Topping the double-pile house is a standing-seam-tin hipped roof with an interior brick chimney. Slender Tuscan columns on brick piers support the one-story porch which shelters the two-bay facade and continues on the east elevation. A one-story wing extends across the rear.(CCRD; CD; SM)

93. L. H. Cannon House - 1418 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1915; C
Although its original porch supports have been replaced with decorative wrought iron, this house retains its basic integrity as an early 20th century two-story frame four-square with a double-pile plan topped by a low hipped roof. The original brick piers and square-in-section balusters survive on the one-story porch spanning the asymmetrical three-bay facade. Other features include a two-story rear ell, an interior chimney, and two-over-two windows. It was the residence during the late 1910s and 1920s of Lemuel H. Cannon, proprietor of L. H. Cannon Cycle Company, Fourth Ward alderman in 1920, and chairman of the Craven County School Committee in 1926.(CD; SM)

94. Micajah Weeks House - 1420 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1920; C
For many years the residence of grocer Micajah M. Weeks, this modest one-story frame Craftsman bungalow is topped by a gable roof of standing seam tin with a central gable. Spanning the symmetrical three-bay facade is an engaged porch with short, tapered square-in-section posts on tall brick piers. Each side elevation has a shed bay. The entrance has sidelights, there is a central brick chimney, and windows have sixteen-over-one sash.(CD; SM)

95. Rental House - 1422 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1918; C
City directories suggest that Micajah Weeks rented this one-story, gable-front bungalow prior to building his own bungalow on the adjacent

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lot [#94]. The triple-pile house has a three-bay facade whose door and window openings are sheltered by a hip-roofed porch with battered posts on aluminum-sided piers. The house is also sheathed in aluminum siding. (CCRD; CD; SM)

96. House - 1424 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1970; NC
One-story brick and frame ranch-style house.

97. Leo Sultan House - 1504 Spencer Avenue; 1916; C
In 1916 postal carrier Leo Sultan purchased the lot on which this two-story frame four-square stands and by 1918 he is listed at this address in the city directory; it continued as his residence for many years thereafter. The double-pile house, now sheathed with aluminum siding, is topped by a hipped roof of standing-seam tin with a central hipped dormer and a central chimney with sawtooth brickwork and a corbelled cap. Spanning the three-bay facade is a one-story, hip-roofed porch with groups of classical columns on brick piers; the right section is screened. (CCRD; CD; SM)

Garage, rear 1504 Spencer Avenue; 1955; NC
Gable-roofed concrete block garage.

98. Oscar R. Brinson House - 1506 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1915; C
Built between 1914 and 1918, this two-story frame Colonial Revival house was for many years the residence of Oscar R. Brinson, vice president of Armstrong Grocery Company. Basically rectangular in configuration, the double-pile house is topped by a standing-seam-tin hipped roof, although there is a very shallow two-story pedimented bay on the east elevation. A hipped dormer is centered above the two-bay facade which is sheltered by a one-story porch with projecting pedimented pavillion framing the entrance. The porch, which has groups of classical columns on brick piers, continues beyond the southwest corner as a porte cochere and has a shallow extension on the east elevation. The pavillion is supported by a pair of Tuscan columns, and the entrance is surmounted by a transom. (CCRD; CD; SM)

Garage, rear 1506 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1920; C
Early gable-roofed, frame two-car garage with original doors.

99. Brandt-Grantham House - 1510 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1914; C
City directories suggest that this house, another of the two-story frame four-squares, was built some years prior to a purchase of the lot on which it stands by Mrs. Maud A. Brandt in 1922. Mrs. Brandt's husband, Fritz T. Brandt, listed variously as a member of the U. S. Navy, a chief

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engineer and a plumber, was one of the occupants. Listed with Brandt was Denard R. Fulford, a patternmaker. The house was later owned by attorney Leopold T. Grantham. A standing-seam-tin hipped roof tops the double-pile house whose two bay-facade is spanned by a partially enclosed one-story porch with square-in-section posts on brick piers and a two-tier balustrade. Aluminum siding now covers the house.(CCRD; CD; SM)

Garage, rear 1510 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1930; C
This gable-roofed metal-clad outbuilding first appears on the 1931 Sanborn map.

100. Lacey E. Lancaster House - 1512 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1922; C
Lacey E. Lancaster, clerk of Craven County Superior Court and chairman of the county Pension Board, was for many years the owner and occupant of this one-story frame Craftsman bungalow. The triple-pile house has a side-gable, tin shingle roof and gabled bays on both side elevations. A front gabled porch, with triangular knee braces and tall brick piers at the corners, projects over the two-bay facade. Below the porch deck is a brick lattice foundation. A single-shoulder, exterior end chimney is on the east elevation.(CD; SM)

Garage, rear 1512 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1924; NC
Gable-roofed frame garage with replacement siding and door.

101. Benjamin F. Hagood House - 1514 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1917; C
Benjamin F. Hagood of Hagood-Grantham Real Estate Company built this two-story frame four-square shortly after purchasing a lot from the Ghent Land Company in 1917, as he is listed here in the 1918 City Directory. A standing-seam-tin hipped roof with a central hipped dormer covers the double pile house which has a three-bay asymmetrical facade spanned by a one-story porch with groups of square-in-section classical posts on scored, stuccoed piers. The house is now sheathed in aluminum siding. The principal chimney rises through the east roof slope.(CCRD; SM; CD)

Garage, 1514 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1917; C
Large contemporary frame garage with standing seam tin hipped roof and hipped dormer and two sets of double-leaf doors.

102. Henderson-Blanchard House - 1516 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1922; C
Built prior to 1924 for New Bern mayor Ray Henderson, this one-and-one-half-story frame Craftsman bungalow was owned and occupied in 1937 by John P. Blanchard, the clerk at the Metropolitan Club. Typically, the

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triple-pile house has a gable roof with a central gabled dormer and an engaged porch spanning the three-bay facade supported by full-height brick piers at the corners. A shed bay and a single-shoulder, exterior end chimney are located on the east elevation. The eaves are ornamented with exposed rafter ends.(SM; CD; CN)

Garage, rear 1516 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1940; NC
Gable-roofed, metal-clad garage.

103. House - 1518 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1942; NC
One-story frame Colonial Revival-influenced house with asbestos siding and replacement wrought-iron porch supports.

104. House - 1520 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1942; NC
One-story frame Colonial Revival-influenced house with asbestos siding and wrought-iron porch supports.

105. Farris Nassef House - 1522 Spencer Avenue; 1916; C
Farris Nassef, proprietor of The Leader department store built this large Neo-Classical Revival house in late 1916 and occupied it for nearly twenty years. The main block of the house is a two-story, double-pile rectangular block with a central-hall plan topped by a low hipped tin-shingle roof. A two-story, hip-roofed ell extends to the rear with an attached garage and carport. Spanning the symmetrical three-bay facade is a two-story porch with monumental Ionic columns, a deep architrave and curvilinear modillion brackets on the broad overhang. The facade is composed, on both floors, of trios of narrow windows flanking a three-part entrance with round arches--sidelights on either side of the entrance with an elliptical fanlight. The second-floor entrance opens to an elliptical balcony supported by triangular knee braces with pendants and having a turned balustrade. A pair of chimneys are in interior rear locations.(CCRD; CD; SM)

106. Frank G. Godfroy House - 1602 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1917; C
Frank G. Godfroy, for many years superintendent of the New Bern Water and Light Department, purchased this unusual two-story frame Craftsman-style house from the Ghent Land Company in 1918. Strong similarities indicate that this is another Sears, Roebuck and Company mail-order house, apparently Number 178, which appeared in the catalogues for 1911, 1912 and 1913. A low-pitched, standing seam tin gable roof, with a very broad overhang, covers the double-pile house; the gable end is enclosed and has a diamond-shaped attic vent, and the eaves are bracketed. A gabled dormer is centered on the front roof slope. Extending from this slope is a shed-roofed porch which shelters the three-bay facade and is

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carried on two-story battered bracketed porch posts linked by shallow pointed arches. The left (west) bay is semi-hexagonal on both floors. The house has been converted to a duplex, so that there are now two entrances and the original wide reception hall with rear stair has been divided and the stairs moved. On the east elevation is a paved double-shoulder exterior end chimney, and a one-story wing has been added across the rear. The body of the house, the porch posts, and the solid balustrade have been covered with asbestos siding.(CCRD; CD; SM)

107. House - 1606 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1950; NC
One-story, frame, aluminum-sided Colonial Revival-influenced cottage.

108. House - 1608 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1950; NC
One-story brick Colonial Revival house.

Garage, rear 1608 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1950; NC
Gable-roofed frame one-car garage and storage building.

109. House - 1610 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1950; NC
Asbestos-sided frame version of house at 1608 Spencer Avenue [#108];
Colonial Revival house.

Garage, rear 1610 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1955; NC
Gable-roofed concrete block garage.

110. Charles A. Seifert House - 1612 Spencer Avenue; 1916; C
This two-story frame Classical Revival four-square was built shortly after Mrs. Nellie Louise Seifert purchased a lot from the Ghent Land Company in 1916. Mrs. Seifert's husband was Charles A. Seifert, manager of the New Bern Coca-Cola Bottling Works, secretary-treasurer of the New Bern Hay, Grain & Feed Company, and president of the local chamber of commerce. The double-pile house has a standing-seam-tin hipped roof with a central gabled dormer and a one-story rear ell. The facade has two bays, with the right (east) bay on the first floor containing a large one-over-one window to the right of the entrance. A one-story porch with square-in-section classical posts on brick piers spans the facade, extends along the east elevation and continues on the west as a porte cochere.(CCRD; CD; SM)

111. Isaac E. Brooks House - 1614 Spencer Avenue; 1921; C
Salesman Isaac E. Brooks built this one-and-one-half story frame Craftsman bungalow between 1921 and 1926. A standing-seam-tin gable roof with central gabled dormer covers the triple-pile house whose eaves are ornamented with triangular knee braces and exposed rafter ends.

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Spanning the three-bay facade is an engaged porch with an arched architrave supported by heavy square-in-section posts on brick piers, with those flanking the steps being taller.(CCRD; CD; SM)

112. Nathan C. Brooks House - 1616 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1917; C
Apparently built prior to 1918, this two-story frame side-hall-plan house was the residence of Nathan C. Brooks, listed in 1918 as a traveling salesman for New Bern Grocery Company and in 1920 as a proprietor of Brooks and Henderson, wholesale confectioners. A standing-seam-tin hipped roof tops the double-pile house, which is now clad in aluminum siding. A one-story hip-roofed porch with groups of square-in-section posts on brick piers extends across the two-bay facade and along the east elevation. To the rear of this east section of the porch is a one-story wing.(CD; SM)

Garage/Apartment, rear 1616 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1945; NC
Two-story, gable-roofed, asbestos-sided garage with second-floor apartment.

113. James H. Sawyer House - 1618 Spencer Avenue; 1917; C
Colonial Revival details distinguish this two-story, frame four-square house which was built in 1917 for James H. Sawyer, salesman and later manager of the Armstrong Grocery Company. Topped by a hipped roof with hipped dormer, the double-pile house has a small hipped bay on the west elevation and a one-story rear wing. The facade has two bays on the second floor and three on the first, the latter sheltered by a one-story porch with groups of Tuscan columns on brick piers. The porch continues along the east elevation. The entrance has a transom, and the main interior end chimney has a corbelled cap.(CCRD; CD; SM)

Garage, rear 1618 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1917; C
Contemporary one-story, hip-roofed frame garage with attached shed.

114. House - 1620 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1960; NC
One-story brick ranch house.

115. House - 1622 Spencer Avenue; 1941; C
Deed records indicate that this one-story, brick-veneer house was built in 1941. Exhibiting a Tudor Revival influence, the double-pile, gable-roofed house has a front exterior chimney to the left (west) and a projecting gabled bay to the right (east) of the entrance on the asymmetrical four-bay facade. The flat-roofed, two-bay porch has wrought-iron supports.(CCRD; CD)

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Garage, rear 1622 Spencer Avenue; 1941; C
Contemporary gable-roofed brick garage with exposed rafter ends.

116. House - 1624 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1939; C
This one-and-one-half-story, brick-veneer Colonial Revival house was built between 1937 and 1941. The double-pile, gable-roofed dwelling has a three-bay facade with two symmetrically disposed frame gabled dormers. A one-story, brick-veneer wing extends to the rear, with a frame wing behind it. An exterior end chimney with tapered shoulders rises on the west elevation. The full-facade, one-story porch has wrought-iron supports.(CD; CCRD)

Garage, rear 1624 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1939; C
Gable-roofed brick-veneer garage with exposed rafter ends.

117. William W. Griffin House - 1702 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1925; C
This two-story, brick-veneer Colonial Revival house was occupied in 1926 by William W. Griffin, who was president of the National Bank of New Bern, the insurance firm of Griffin, Taylor, Stith and Henderson and the New Bern Morris Plan Company, and second vice-president of New Bern Building and Loan Association. The double-pile house is covered by a hipped roof with exposed rafter ends, and there is a one-story screened porch on the east elevation. Centered on the three-bay facade is a one-story gabled, entrance-bay porch supported by paired Tuscan columns; it has a central arch.(CD; SM)

Garage, rear 1702 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1925; C
Contemporary gable-roofed frame garage with original double-leaf doors.

118. Dr. Harvey B. Wadsworth House - 1704 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1920; C
Purchased in 1920 by Dr. Harvey B. Wadsworth, this rectangular, one-story, double-pile house is topped by a hipped roof. Its three-bay facade is stuccoed, while the side elevations are covered with wood shingle above the window sill line and concrete block below. Window and door openings on the facade are round-arched, and the entrance has sidelights.(CN; CCRD; SM;)

119. House - 1706 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1922; C
Above the lintels of the window and door openings on the two-bay facade of this rectangular one-story house is a flat board which has a curvilinear end piece, suggesting that a pergola once spanned the facade. The stuccoed double-pile dwelling, built prior to 1924, has a standing-

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seam-tin gable roof and a sidelighted Craftsman-style entrance.(SM)

120. Joseph W. Paul House - 1710 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1922; NC
Built between 1920 and 1924 for traveling salesman Joseph W. Paul, this large Craftsman-style house was formerly sheathed in stucco and had a typical porch with paneled pyramidal posts on stuccoed piers. The body of the house has recently been covered with vinyl siding, with the exception of the first floor facade which, like the porch, has been brick veneered. These changes have compromised its character.(CCRD; CD; SM)

Garage, rear 1710 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1970; NC
Frame garage with vertical panel siding and modern door.

121. Lawrence C. Newman House - 1714 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1915; C
Wholesale grocer Lawrence C. Newman built this two-story, side-hall-plan frame Colonial Revival house shortly after Mrs. Mamie Colligan Newman, a cousin of Callaghan J. McCarthy, bought the lot from the Ghent Land Company in 1916. Newman was later manager of T. F. McCarthy and Son, dealers in general merchandise and building supplies. A high bellcast hipped roof of standing-seam tin with a flat peak tops the double-pile dwelling which has a two-bay facade sheltered by a one-story porch with pairs of square-in-section classical posts on brick piers. The entrance bay is recessed. Centered on the front roof slope is a gabled dormer with returns and a three-part window. A one-story wing extends across the rear.(CCRD; CD; SM)

122. House - 1716 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1975; NC
One-story, gable-front frame house with attached shed-roofed garage.

123. Dockham-Prunier-Bender House - 1718 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1920; C
Charles M. Dockham built this house for his sister, wife of attorney Elmer E. Prunier, at the same time that he built an identical house for himself on Rhem Avenue [#72] on the adjacent lot to the north. Later owned by physician Ernest L. Bender, the two-story Classical Revival frame house is surmounted by a pedimented front gable roof of standing-seam tin. The double-pile dwelling has a two-story gabled bay on the east elevation and a one-story semi-hexagonal bay on the west. The facade has three bays on the second floor and two on the first; spanning the latter is a one-story porch topped by a hipped roof with a pedimented gable at the entrance bay. The porch is supported at the corners by full-height brick piers and on either side of the off-center entrance by square-in-section posts on brick piers. A Palladian-influenced window is located in the principal gable end.(CD; CN; SM)

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124. Jennings A. Flowers, Jr., House - 1720 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1930; C
First appearing on the 1931 Sanborn maps for New Bern, this one-story, brick-veneered Craftsman bungalow was owned and occupied in 1937 by Jennings A. Flowers, Jr., manager of the automobile dealership B & P Sales Company. The triple-pile house is topped by a standing-seam-tin, front-gable roof with a lower gable over an engaged porch supported by groups of square-in-section classical posts on brick piers. This porch shelters the left (west) two bays of the three-bay facade, while a side-facing gable covers the right (east) bay and a porte cochere. There is a gabled bay on the west elevation matched by a centered gable on the east elevation. Decorative features include exposed rafter ends and a soldier brick belt course.(CD; SM)

125. Parsons-Morton House - 1804 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1925; NC
Alterations made during the 1950s, including application of brick veneer and addition of post World War II Colonial Revival embellishments, have compromised the original character of this house.

Garage, rear 1804 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1925; C
Contemporary two-story garage topped by standing-seam-tin hipped roof with exposed rafter ends.

126. Jacob R. Chadwick House - 1806 Spencer Avenue; 1923; C
Although apparently brick veneered in the 1950s, this one-and-one-half-story Craftsman bungalow retains most of its essential distinguishing features. Built for tailor Jacob R. Chadwick after his 1923 purchase of a lot from the Ghent Land Company, the triple-pile dwelling has a gable roof and a large central gabled dormer sheathed in weatherboards. The two-bay facade is sheltered by an engaged porch with an arched architrave supported by tapered square-in-section posts on brick piers and a replacement wrought-iron railing. Ornament includes exposed rafter ends and triangular knee braces with curvilinear ends.(CCRD; CD; SM)

Garage, rear 1806 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1926; C
Early frame garage with standing-seam-tin gable roof, exposed rafter ends, triangular knee braces and two sets of original double leaf doors with eight-pane glazed upper portions.

127. House - 1808 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1922; C
Although now covered with vinyl siding, this one-story, double-pile, frame Colonial Revival bungalow retains most of its original distinguishing features, including the gable roof, paved single-shoulder exte-

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rior end chimney and semi-hexagonal bay on the east elevation. Tuscan columns support the one-story porch which spans the three-bay facade and extends to the east as a porte cochere. An ellipse over the porch's entrance bay has been filled in and a wrought-iron railing installed.(SM)

Garage, rear 1808 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1922; C
Contemporary frame gable-roofed garage.

128. Ray A. Brewer House - 1810 Spencer Avenue; 1922; C
Ray A. Brewer, a mill foreman and later superintendent, built this two-story, frame four-square house shortly after his 1922 purchase of a lot from the Ghent Land Company. Topped by a standing-seam-tin hipped roof with a central hipped dormer, the double-pile house has a two-bay facade whose first floor is sheltered by a one-story porch with tapered square-section posts on brick piers. A stepped, shingle-shoulder, exterior end chimney is on the west elevation.(CCRD; SM; CD)

129. Stephen H. Fowler House - 1814 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1922; C
This unusual one-story brick-veneer bungalow was the 1920s through 1940s residence of Stephen H. Fowler, proprietor in 1926 of Carolina Credit Company. A standing-seam-tin, front-gable roof covers the triple-pile house, continuing over the porch which shelters the three-bay facade. The porch has large pyramidal posts on stuccoed piers, the latter linked by a solid stuccoed balustrade. This treatment is repeated on the pergola-roofed porte cochere which extends from a gabled entrance bay on the east elevation. A matching gable is centered on the west elevation. There are two interior chimneys and a tapered exterior end chimney, which is on the east elevation. Ornamanted with king posts and exposed rafter ends, the house has twelve-over-one windows.(SM; CD)

Garage, rear 1814 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1922; C
Contemporary, one-and-one-half-story Craftsman-style frame garage topped by standing-seam-tin, front-gable roof with gabled dormers on side elevations. Also features original doors, triangular knee braces and exposed rafter ends.

130. House - 1816 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1970; NC
One-story, gable-front frame house with vertical panel siding and converted attached shed-roofed garage.

131. House - 1820 Spencer Avenue; 1925; C
Occupied in 1926 by Barney L. Winberry, bookkeeper for Pine Lumber Company, this one-story brick-veneer Craftsman bungalow features a

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standing-seam-tin, front-gable roof over the triple-pile main block. A lower front-facing gable shelters the left (west) two bays of the three-bay facade, while a side-gable extension covers the east bay and the porte cochere. All are carried on groups of square-in-section posts on tall brick piers. The facade has tripartite windows flanking the entrance, and there is a gabled bay on the west elevation.(SM; CD)

Garage, rear 1820 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1925; C
Contemporary gable-roofed frame garage with triangular knee braces.

132. Luther J. Eubanks House - 1822 Spencer Avenue; 1926; C
This one-story frame Craftsman bungalow was built in 1926 for Luther J. Eubanks, assistant cashier of Eastern Bank and Trust Company and later assistant trust officer of Branch Banking & Trust Company. The triple-pile house has a standing-seam-tin, front clipped-gable roof with a clipped gable bay on the east elevation and a matching clipped gable centered on the west. The two-bay facade is spanned by a hip-roofed porch with tapered square-in-section posts on brick piers. Chimneys are in interior locations, and eaves are ornamented with triangular knee braces.(CCRD; SM; CD)

133. John T. Beard House - 1824 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1924; C
Owned and occupied from the mid 1920s through the late 1940s by railroad dispatcher John T. Beard, this two-story frame house has a standing-seam-tin, front-gable roof covering its double-pile, side-hall plan. Spanning the two-bay facade is a one-story gable-front porch carried on full-height brick piers. The eaves have exposed rafter ends. Asbestos siding now sheathes the house.(CD; SM)

Garage, rear 1824 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1924; C
Frame two-car garage with standing-seam-tin gable roof, narrow vertical siding, exposed rafter ends and full width sliding door.

South Side Spencer Avenue

134. Bender-Mills House - 1401 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1928; C
Although clad in wide weatherboard siding rather than wood shingles, this two-story frame house is strikingly similar to The Maywood, a Sears, Roebuck and Company mail-order house appearing in the 1928 and 1929 catalogues. The unusual house was apparently built by physician Ernest L. Bender after his late 1927 purchase of the corner lot; it was acquired in 1937 by Hugh B. Mills, secretary-treasurer of Home Building and Loan Association. The T-shaped house is topped by a high hipped

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roof of standing-seam tin with hipped dormers on both side elevations. The ends of the cross-piece of the T are a recessed entrance porch on the west elevation and a screened porch on the east, flanking a central bay which has a group of five windows. A pent separates this bay from two pairs of facade windows lighting the upper story. The main block's hipped roof continues over the rear ell, which is the base of the T. A brick chimney emerges through the ridge of the main roof.(CCRD; CD; SM)

Garage, rear 1401 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1928; C
Frame one-car garage with standing-seam-tin gable roof, exposed rafter ends and original double-leaf doors.

135. House - 1403 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1928; C
Built between 1924 and 1931, this two-story frame, gable-front house exhibits some similarities to the W. Herman Bland House at 1410 Spencer Avenue [#89], which may have been a Sears, Roebuck and Company mail-order house, The Roanoke. This double-pile house also has a front gable roof with a pent over the second floor windows on the two-bay facade. Sheltering the first floor bays is a shed-roofed porch carried on square-in-section classical posts. The second floor above the windows sills is sheathed in wood shingle. A two-story gabled wing extends across the rear and beyond the east elevation. Triangular knee braces and exposed rafter ends ornament the eaves. An exterior end chimney with a single shoulder on one side is flanked by small vertical-light windows.(CD; SM)

Garage, rear 1403 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1928; C
Contemporary gable-roofed frame garage with shed wing, exposed rafter ends and interior chimney.

136. E. Flynn Menius House - 1407 Spencer Avenue; 1922; C
Optometrist E. Flynn Menius built this one-and-one-half-story frame Craftsman bungalow in 1922. The triple-pile house has a standing-seam-tin gable roof with a large central gabled dormer and triangular knee braces. The dormer and a shed bay on the west elevation have exposed rafter ends. An engaged front porch runs across the two-bay facade and extends to an east side porte cochere; it has tapered square-in-section posts on brick piers and rectangular balusters. Chimneys are in interior and exterior end locations.(CCRD; SM; CD)

Garage, rear 1407 Spencer Avenue; 1922; C
Contemporary frame, gable-roofed Craftsman garage with pair of transomed rolling doors and triangular knee braces.

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137. H. Baxter Armstrong House - 1409 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1926; C
Grocer H. Baxter Armstrong owned and occupied this one-story frame bungalow in the late 1920s and 1930s. Resting on a brick pier and brick lattice foundation, the double-pile house has a gable roof with exposed rafter ends and a five-bay facade. Sheltering the central entrance is a small gable porch with slender square-in-section posts; this replaces a porch which apparently spanned the east three bays. There is an interior brick chimney, and the eaves have exposed rafter ends.(CD; SM)

138. Thurman F. Tyson House - 1411 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1922; C
Bookkeeper Thurman F. Tyson lived in this house prior to purchasing the Bateman-Tyson House across the street [#87]. The one-and-one-half-story, gable-front bungalow is three rooms deep and has a three-bay facade; the latter is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch with tapered, square-in-section posts on brick piers. There is a shed dormer on the east elevation and a one-sided, single-shoulder, exterior end chimney on the west.(SM; CD)

Garage, rear 1411 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1940; NC
Gable-roofed, frame, two-car garage with modern rolling doors.

139. Furney A. Gaskill House - 1413 Spencer Avenue; 1916; C
This two-story, side-hall-plan frame house was built by machinist Furney A. Gaskill after his 1916 purchase of a lot from Ghent Land Company. Now sheathed with aluminum siding, the double-pile house has a steeply-pitched, standing-seam-tin, front-gable roof and a one-story rear wing. The two-bay facade has a one-story, front-gabled porch carried on trios of square-in-section posts on brick piers with a brick lattice foundation.(CCRD; CD; SM)

Garage, rear 1413 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1920; C
Early metal-clad, gable-roofed garage with shed wing.

140. William E. Rowe House - 1417 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1916; C
Enlarged over the years and converted to apartments, this two-story frame house was purchased in 1916 by William E. Rowe, a steamboat captain for the Independent Steamboat Line, and occupied by his family for the next thirty years. The main block of the house is double-pile with a high hipped roof and a three-bay facade spanned by a one-story porch with square-in-section classical posts which continues along the east elevation. An original one-story rear wing joins the main block to a two-story addition. Centered on the front slope of the standing-seam-tin roof is a hipped dormer. The house is now sheathed with asbestos

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siding.(CCRD; CD; SM)

141. Rowe-Pugh House - 1419 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1917; C
Steamboat captain Edward F. Rowe apparently built this two-story frame four-square house just prior to 1918; it was later acquired by W. Murray Pugh, a postal carrier. Now clad in aluminum siding, the double-pile house is topped by a standing-seam-tin hipped roof, and the facade has two bays on the second floor and three asymmetrical bays on the first. The latter are sheltered by a one-story, hip-roofed porch with slender turned posts and a brick lattice and pier foundation. Windows are two over two, and an interior chimney pierces the east roof slope.(CCRD; CD; SM)

142. Lovie Fulcher House - 1421 Spencer Avenue; 1922; C
This one-and-one-half-story frame Craftsman bungalow was built for Mrs. Lovie Fulcher, a teacher at Ghent School. Characteristically, the triple-pile house has a gable roof with exposed rafter ends, triangular knee braces, and a central gabled dormer. On the east elevation are a shed bay and a shallow single-shoulder, exterior end chimney. An engaged front porch with tapered, square-in-section posts on brick piers extends across the three-bay facade. In the rear, southwest corner is an enclosed, recessed porch.(CCRD; CD; SM)

143. Claude D. Lancaster House - 1423 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1922; C
Built prior to 1924, this one-and-one-half-story frame Craftsman bungalow was occupied in 1926 and 1937 by Claude D. Lancaster, listed in the former year as an agent for Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and in the latter as district manager for Jefferson Standard Life Insurance. The triple-pile, gable-roofed house has shed bays on both side elevations and a single-shoulder, exterior end chimney on the west elevation. Exposed rafter ends and triangular knee braces ornament the eaves. A shed-roofed wing extends across the rear. The gable-roofed front porch has been enclosed as a sun porch.(CD; SM)

Garage, rear 1423 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1955; NC
Large gable-roofed garage/apartment of concrete block covered with metal and wood panels.

144. William J. Smith House - 1503 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1928; C
Built prior to 1931 and owned in 1937 by William J. Smith of the Metropolitan Club, this one-story, brick-veneered bungalow exhibits a number of similarities to the Jennings A. Flowers, Jr., House at 1720 Spencer Avenue [#124]. The triple-pile dwelling is topped by standing-seam-tin front-gable roof and has a lower gable over the porch spanning the two-

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bay facade. A gabled roof covers the porte cochere extending to the east; both porch and porte cochere have groups of square-in-section classical posts on brick piers. The house has a clipped-gable bay on the east elevation, a one-story frame wing across the rear, a soldier brick watertable, and a paved single-shoulder, exterior end chimney.(CD; SM)

Garage, rear 1503 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1928; C
Contemporary frame, gable-roofed, one-car garage with standing-seam-tin roof and exposed rafter ends.

145. Gordon Avery House - 1505 Spencer Avenue; 1917; C
Railroad engineer Gordon Avery built this two-story frame Classical Revival four-square after purchasing a lot from the Ghent Land Company. The double-pile, side-hall-plan house is topped by a high hipped roof with a central hipped dormer and has a rectangular hipped oriel on the west elevation. A one-story, hip-roofed porch with groups of Tuscan columns on brick piers spans the two-bay facade. The entrance has a transom, and there is a one-story ell on the rear. A tall brick chimney with a corbelled cap pierces the east roof slope.(CCRD; CD; SM)

Garage, rear 1505 Spencer; ca. 1920; NC
Gable-roofed garage covered with asphalt siding.

146. William F. Dowdy House - 1507 Spencer Avenue; 1921; C
The early and mid 1920s residence of William F. Dowdy, of Dowdy Furniture Company and first vice-president of the local Chamber of Commerce, is a one-story, Craftsman-style, shingle-sided bungalow topped by a front gable roof with king posts and key-shaped brackets. The triple-pile dwelling has gabled bays on the east elevation and the right section of the three-bay facade. Spanning the left (east) two facade bays and continued beyond the east elevation is a gabled porch with tapered square-in-section posts on brick piers. There is a shed bay on the west elevation.(CCRD; CD; SM)

147. House - 1509 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1922; C
Built prior to 1924, this one-and-one-half-story frame bungalow features a double-pile plan covered by a gable roof of standing-seam tin with a central gabled dormer and a shed bay on the west elevation. The engaged porch spanning the three-bay facade is carried on tapered, square-in-section posts on brick piers at the corners. These piers are linked to central piers without posts by a two-tier balustrade. A shed wing extends across the rear, and triangular knee braces and exposed rafter ends ornament the roof eaves. The 1926 occupant was William H. Simonds,

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Jr., vice-president and general manager of The Coplon Company department store.(SM; CD)

148. House - 1511 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1955; NC
One-story asbestos-sided house with gabled roof.

Garage, rear 1511 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1955; NC
Gable-roofed concrete block garage.

149. George T. Bowden House - 1513 Spencer Avenue; 1923; C
Fish market operator George T. Bowden built a two-story frame four-square after purchasing a lot from the Ghent Land Company in 1923. The double-pile house has a standing-seam-tin hipped roof with a central hipped dormer. Its two-bay facade is spanned by a one-story porch supported by tapered, square-in-section posts on brick piers with a central projecting pedimented bay. There is a shallow, one-story hipped bay on the west elevation. A stepped single-shoulder, exterior end chimney rises on the east elevation.(CCRD; CD; SM)

150. Claude D. Lancaster House II - 1515 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1940; C
Having lived in the Ghent neighborhood for more than fifteen years at 1423 Spencer Avenue [#143], insurance agent Claude D. Lancaster apparently built this one-story, brick-veneered Colonial Revival house just prior to World War II. The double-pile house has a gable roof, a gable centered above the three-bay facade, and a gable-roofed screened porch on the east elevation. Brick and frame wings extend across the rear. A shallow, bellcast hipped roof tops an entrance-bay porch which has paired classical posts. A pair of chimneys emerges behind the roof ridge.(CD; SM)

Garage, rear 1515 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1940; C
Contemporary gable-roofed frame garage with original doors.

151. House - 1517 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1921; C
The popular early 20th century Classical Revival style influenced this two-story, double-pile frame house, which is topped by a gable roof of standing-seam tin. At the center of the three-bay facade is a one-story pedimented porch whose square-in-section classical posts frame the side-lighted entrance. A one-story porch on the east elevation has a second-story balcony. Also on the east elevation, quarter-circle attic windows are on each side of the interior-end, exposed-face chimney. Now covered with asbestos siding, the house has a dentil cornice.(SM; CD)

152. R. Edward Smith House - 1519 Spencer Avenue; 1917; C

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Postal carrier R. Edward Smith chose a Classical Revival-influenced four-square for his residence after purchasing a lot from the Ghent Land Company. His two-story, double-pile, side-hall-plan house has a low hipped roof and a central hipped dormer. Its two-bay facade is spanned by a one-story, hip-roofed porch with groups of square-in-section posts on brick piers. The rear of the house has a two-story ell and a shed wing. Some of the original windows have been replaced.(CCRD; CD; SM)

Garage, rear 1519 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1917; NC
Altered frame garage now clad in metal.

153. John Nassef House - 1521 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1922; C
Built for dry goods merchant John Nassef and later used as rental property, this broad two-story, brick-veneered, four-square house exhibits a double-pile, center-hall plan with a high hipped roof and central hipped dormer. A one-story hip-roofed porch supported by groups of square-in-section posts on brick piers extends across the five-bay facade. The entrance has a transom and sidelights. A raised soldier-brick water table extends around the house, and one-over-one windows are set below soldier-brick jack arches. Tall brick chimneys rise through both side slopes. A rear one-story concrete block wing is continued in frame beyond the west elevation.(SM; CD)

154. Charles P. Bartling House - 1601 Spencer Avenue; 1914; C
Although a number of changes have been made to this two-story "colonial-style" frame house, it is apparent that the house was ordered from Sears, Roebuck and Company. The Milton, which first appeared in the company's 1913 catalogue, was selected by Charles P. Bartling, the first white barber in New Bern. Now clad in asbestos siding, the single-pile house is topped by a standing-seam-tin, pedimented gable roof with a broad overhang ornamented with projecting purlins. Spanning the three-bay facade is a one-story hip-roofed porch carried on full-height, battered, stuccoed posts linked by heavy turned balusters. Early photographs show that the original pergola on this porch (also a feature of The Milton) had been replaced by mid 1918. Framing the sidelighted entrance is a two-story pedimented portico, supported by monumental battered stuccoed posts. A second-story balcony also has turned balusters, and all the posts have dentilled capitals. A single-shoulder, exterior end chimney rises on the east elevation. On the rear are a small, two-story ell and a one-story wing; a one-story frame wing has been recently built on the west elevation.(CCRD; CD; SM; Owner; Houses By Mail)

155. Ward-Harris House - 1607 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1922; C

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Occupied in 1926 by attorney William F. Ward and in 1937 by R. Spencer Harris of Harris Tire and Battery Service, this one-story frame bungalow features distinctive rubble granite porch supports and exterior end chimney. Aluminum siding now covers the triple-pile house which has a hipped roof of standing-seam tin with a low shed dormer containing an attic vent. The two-bay facade consists of an entrance in the left (east) bay with a semi-hexagonal bay to the right (west). Sheltering the entrance is a gable-roofed porch carried on battered piers; identical piers support an attached flat-roofed, screened porch to the left (east). South of the battered exterior end chimney on the west elevation are a shallow shed bay and a shed-roofed sunroom with casement windows.(SM; CD)

Garage, rear 1607 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1922; NC

This contemporary frame garage has been altered by the use of aluminum siding and construction of an engaged carport.

156. William F. Ward House - 1609 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1930; C
The lot on which this house stands was purchased in 1930 by Carrie Duffy Ward, the house appears on the 1931 Sanborn map, and it was owned and occupied in 1937 by attorney William F. Ward. Built in the popular Colonial Revival style, the two-story brick-veneered house features a double-pile, center-hall plan topped by a gable roof of standing-seam tin. The three bays of the facade are echoed by three symmetrically arranged pedimented dormers. On the side elevations are located a one-story frame sunroom (east) and a one-story screened porch with Tuscan columns (west). A transom surmounts the recessed central entrance. A two-story gabled ell extends to the rear.(CCRD; CD; SM)

157. Connor-Griffin-Daniels House - 1613 Spencer Avenue; 1914; C
Another of the 1910s frame four-squares in the Ghent neighborhood, this two-story, double-pile, side-hall-plan house was built for Albert R. Connor. In 1926, its occupant was E. Vaughan Griffin, secretary-treasurer of the wholesale grocery firm Marriner, Griffin Company, and in 1936 it was acquired by Thad F. Daniels, a foreman for the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. Characteristically the house has a hipped roof and central hipped dormer, both covered by tin shingle. A one-story porch with groups of slightly tapered, square-in-section posts on brick piers spans the facade and continues on the east elevation. Above the entrance is a sidelight, and a pair of small Queen Anne windows are located between the main windows on the facade's second story. The house and its one-story rear wing are now covered with asbestos siding.(CCRD; CD; SM)

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Garage, rear 1613 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1920; NC
Frame gable-roofed garage with modern panel siding.

158. J. Frank Brinson House - 1615 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1922; C
Built prior to 1924, this one-story frame bungalow was the residence for many years of J. Frank Brinson, listed in the 1926 City Directory as a branch manager for the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company (A & P) and in 1937 as proprietor of Triangle Grocery Company. The double-pile house has an asymmetrical three-bay facade; its front-gable roof extends over an engaged front porch supported by tapered, square-in-section posts on brick piers at the corners. The weatherboarded gable end has a square, four-light attic window. The eaves have exposed rafter ends and triangular knee braces.(CD; SM)

159. House - 1617 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1922; C
Now sheathed in vinyl siding, this one-story triple-pile bungalow is covered by a broad front-gable roof with a lower gable over the attached front porch. A gabled bay on the west elevation is echoed by a central pedimented gable on the east. The porch spanning the three-bay facade has tapered, square-in-section posts on piers at the corners and untapered, square-in-section posts on piers flanking the entrance.(SM)

160. House - 1619 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1920; C
Annie L. McLacklan, one of the proprietors of Home Bakery, apparently built this one-and-one-half story frame Craftsman bungalow as rental property. The triple-pile, asbestos-sided house has a standing-seam-tin, gable roof with a central gabled dormer and a shed bay on the east elevation. The asymmetrical three-bay facade is sheltered by an engaged porch with an arched architrave supported at the corners by full-height brick piers and at the center by square-in-section posts on low brick piers. The roof eaves have exposed rafter ends and purlins.(CCRD; SM; CD)

161. Lula M. Disosway House - 1621 Spencer Avenue; 1915; C
Lula M. Disosway, proprietor with Annie L. McLacklan of Home Bakery and widow of R. J. Disosway, built this large Classical Revival-influenced frame house after purchasing a lot from the Ghent Land Company in 1915. The two-story dwelling, now converted for use as apartments, exhibits an L-shape with a four-room deep, two-bay section on the east joined by a three-room deep, one-bay section on the west, both under a high hipped roof of standing-seam tin. The one-story wraparound porch has a hipped roof supported by square-in-section posts on brick piers; at the corners, the posts are grouped in threes. Tall brick chimneys with corbelled caps are in interior and interior end locations.(CCRD; SM; CD)

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Garage, rear 1621 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1920; C
Early frame two-car garage with standing-seam-tin hipped roof.

162. William Colligan House - 1623 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1921; C
Aluminum siding sheathes the Craftsman-style bungalow residence of William Colligan, which was occupied in 1937 by Harry Lipman of Sam Lipman and Sons department store. The one-and-one-half-story frame house has a gable roof of standing-seam tin with a central gabled dormer and a rear shed dormer. A shed bay is located on the west elevation of the triple-pile house, which has a rear shed wing. The two-bay facade is sheltered by an engaged porch carried on square-in-section posts on brick piers linked by a two-tier balustrade.(CCRD; CD; SM)

163. Willis House - 1701 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1925; C
Appearing for the first time on the 1931 Sanborn map, this house had been occupied in 1926 by Carrie M. Willis, widow of D. S. Willis, and Henry R. Willis of Willis-Davis Hardware Company. The one-and-one-half-story, double-pile frame bungalow, now clad in aluminum siding, is covered by a standing-seam-tin, gable roof with a large central gabled dormer. A one-and-one-half-story gabled wing is located on the east elevation, while there is a small gabled bay on the west. An attached front porch with a front-gable roof carried on grouped square-in-section piers spans the three-bay facade; the porch has a two-tier balustrade and a brick lattice foundation. A one-story shed wing extends across the rear.(CCRD; CD; SM)

164. House - 1703 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1922; C
Battered door and window surrounds on the three-bay facade and rock-faced concrete block low porch walls distinguish this one-and-one-half-story frame bungalow dating from the early 1920s. The triple-pile house has a standing-seam-tin, gable roof with a front shed dormer. The engaged front porch features full-height brick piers at the corners and tapered, square-in-section posts on piers at the center. A gable-roofed porch on the east elevation repeats the full-height piers and rock-faced concrete block walls; its eaves have triangular knee braces. The entrance has crossette-pattern sidelights. Aluminum siding now covers the house.(SM; CD)

165. House - 1707 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1950; NC
One-and-one-half-story, multi-gable brick house with Tudor Revival influences. Exterior front brick chimney has decorative stone inserts.

166. Harold Maxwell House - 1709 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1926; C
Wholesale grocer Harold Maxwell built this one-and-one-half-story frame

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Craftsman bungalow between his 1925 purchase of a lot and 1931, when it appears on the Sanborn map. The triple-pile dwelling, which has a one-story rear ell with screened porch; features a standing-seam-tin, gable roof with a central shed dormer, a single-shoulder, exterior end chimney on the west elevation, and triangular knee braces at the eaves. Extending across the three-bay facade is an engaged porch with full-height brick piers at the corners and tapered, square-in-section posts on piers flanking the entrance.(CCRD; SM; CD)

Garage, rear 1709 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1926; C
Contemporary frame, gable-roofed, single-car garage with double-leaf doors.

167. House - 1713 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1950; NC
One-story frame, asbestos-sided Colonial Revival house.

Garage/Apartment, rear 1713 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1950; NC
Two-story concrete block garage and apartment.

168. Eubanks-Cherry House - 1715 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1916; C
In 1918 Floyd Eubanks sold this two-story frame Classical Revival-influenced house to Charles D. and Ida V. Cherry. The 1920 city directory lists Cherry as secretary-treasurer of the wholesale grocery firm of McIntosh Grocery Company, while in 1926 he is listed as the proprietor of Tryon Barber Shop. Surmounting the single-pile house is a high hipped roof of tin shingle with a small hipped attic-vent dormer. The west elevation is slightly deeper than the east, apparently to accommodate a stair hall, and a two-story wing with one-story ell extend to the rear. A one-story shed wing is on the west elevation, replacing an original porch. A one-story, hip-roofed, screened porch with Tuscan columns extends across the two-bay facade; it has a central projecting bay.(CCRD; CD; SM)

Garage, rear 1715 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1920; C
Early frame, gable-roofed, double garage now covered with asbestos shingle.

169. Paul L. Roberts House - 1717 Spencer Avenue; 1917; C
This large two-story, frame Classical Revival house was built by Paul L. Roberts, who is listed in the 1918 and 1920 city directories as a clerk. The double-pile, center-hall-plan residence, now divided into apartments, is topped by a standing-seam-tin hipped roof with hipped dormers on the facade and east elevations. Two-story projecting pedimented bays are located on the facade and west elevation; the former is rectangular,

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while the latter is semi-hexagonal. A one-story porch with slender Tuscan columns on brick piers extends across the facade. A second entrance has been cut in the far left (east) corner of the facade. A one-story ell extends to the rear with an adjacent two-story, shed-roofed porch. The principal chimney is in a central location.(CCRD; CD; SM)

Garage/Apartment, rear 1717 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1950; NC
Two-story garage and apartment with gable roof and asbestos shingle siding.

170. House - 1719 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1980; NC
One-story brick ranch.

171. House - 1721 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1980; NC
One-story brick ranch.

172. House - 1723 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1980; NC
One-story brick ranch.

173. Hudnell-Parsons House - 1801 Spencer Avenue; 1923; C
J. C. Parsons, manager of The Vogue ladies' clothing store, purchased this two-story frame Colonial Revival house from W. T. Hudnell in 1924 approximately one year after its was constructed. The double-pile, center-hall-plan house features a gable roof of standing-seam tin with two eyebrow dormers on the front roof slope above the three-bay facade. The latter's central bay has a shallow projection on the second floor and a hood over the first floor entrance. Both the porte cochere on the west elevation and the one-story, flat-roofed wing on the east extend beyond the front of the house. The house, now clad in aluminum siding, has a two-story rear ell and exterior end chimney on the east elevation.(CCRD; CD; SM)

174. House - 1807 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1925; C
Built about 1925, this two-story frame Dutch Colonial Revival house exhibits the characteristic gambrel roof over its double-pile, center-hall-plan main block with three shed dormers symmetrically disposed across the front roof slope of the three-bay facade. At the central bay, a shallow arched and gabled porch with square-in-section classical posts frames the entrance, which has an elliptical fanlight and ten-light sidelights. On the east elevation, a paved single-shoulder, exterior end chimney is centered between quarter-circle attic windows, and a one-story porch shelters two openings. Narrow aluminum siding now sheathes the house.(SM; CD)

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Garage, rear 1807 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1925; C
Contemporary, gable-roofed, metal-clad garage with attached shed.

175. House - 1809 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1930; C
This modest, one-story, brick-veneered bungalow first appears on the 1931 Sanborn map. A standing-seam-tin hipped roof covers the double-pile dwelling which has a frame wing on the rear. The right two bays of the three-bay facade are sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by full-height brick piers.(SM; CD)

Garage, rear 1809 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1930; C
Small contemporary metal-clad garage with gable roof.

176. T. Earl Stallings House - 1811 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1922; C
T. Earl Stallings, a plumber for Stallings Brothers, built this unusual one-and-one-half-story frame Craftsman bungalow after acquiring a lot from the Ghent Land Company in 1922. Featuring a front-gable roof and a two-bay facade, the triple-pile house has a belt course running along the tops of window openings, above which the walls are clad in wood shingles. Wood shingles also sheathe the front gable end and shed dormers on both side elevations. A gabled porch spans the facade, carried on square-in-section Tuscan posts on brick piers with a low brick wall. Triangular knee braces and exposed rafter ends decorate the eaves.(CCRD; CD; SM)

Garage, rear 1811 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1928; NC
Early frame garage with modern door and later metal siding.

177. House - 1815 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1925; C
Similar in form and design to the house at 1809 Spencer Avenue [#175], this one-story, frame, shingle-sided bungalow features a triple-pile plan topped by a standing-seam-tin hipped roof with a shallow hipped bay on the west elevation. The hip-roofed porch which shelters the left two bays of the three-bay facade is carried on trios of shingled posts on brick piers linked by brick lattice. A modern addition extends to the rear.(SM; CD)

Garage, rear 1815 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1928; C
Contemporary gable-roofed frame garage.

178. Edward W. Simpkins House - 1817 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1922; C
Similar in form to the T. Earl Stallings House at 1811 Spencer Avenue [#176], this one-and-one-half-story frame Craftsman bungalow was built

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for traveling salesman Edward W. Simpkins after his 1922 purchase of a lot from Ghent Land Company. The triple-pile, gable-front dwelling has a shed bay on the east elevation and shed dormers on both side elevations. The three-bay facade is sheltered bay a gabled porch with replacement pipe columns on the original brick piers. The roof is of tin shingle, and triangular knee braces and exposed rafter ends ornament the eaves.(CCRD; CD; SM)

179. House - 1819 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1950; NC
One-story aluminum-sided Colonial Revival house with wrought-iron porch supports.

Garage, rear 1819 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1950; NC
Modern, shed-roofed frame garage.

180. Robert C. Whitley House - 1821 Spencer Avenue; 1924; C
Robert C. Whitley, treasurer-manager of Riverside Iron Works, built this two-story frame, side-hall-plan house after his 1924 acquisition of a lot from the Ghent Land Company. The double-pile dwelling has a standing-seam-tin, front-gable roof with exposed rafter ends and triangular knee braces and wood shingle siding on the second floor. A two-story, gable-roofed rear wing extends beyond the east elevation. A one-story, hip-roofed screened porch with square-in-section posts on brick piers extends across the two-bay facade. A second entrance has been opened so that the house can be used as a duplex.(CCRD; CD; SM)

Garage, rear 1821 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1935; C
Two-story gable-roofed frame garage with second floor apartment and original pairs of double-leaf doors.

181. House - 1823 Spencer Avenue; ca. 1975; NC
One-story brick, Colonial-Revival ranch.

North Side Park Avenue

182. House - 1408 Park Avenue; ca. 1950; NC
One-story frame, asbestos-sided Colonial Revival house.

Garage, rear 1408 Park Avenue; ca. 1950; NC
Contemporary frame garage.

183. House - 1410 Park Avenue; ca. 1950; NC
One-story frame, asbestos-sided Colonial Revival house.

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184. House - 1414 Park Avenue; ca. 1950; NC
One-story frame gable-roofed Colonial Revival house with gabled porch on classical posts.

185. Gaskins-Flanner House - 1418 Park Avenue; ca. 1929; C
Built by D. H. Gaskins after his 1929 purchase of a lot from the Ghent Land Company, this one-story frame bungalow was bought in 1932 by Alice F. Flanner, wife of William B. Flanner, the deputy clerk of Craven County Superior Court. A standing-seam-tin hipped roof covers the triple-pile dwelling whose three-bay facade is spanned by an engaged porch carried on square-in-section posts on brick piers. Centered above the entrance is a hipped dormer.(CCRD; CD; SM)

Garage, rear 1418 Park Avenue; ca. 1929; C
Contemporary frame, gable-roofed garage with original doors.

186. Alfred A. Kafer, Jr., House - 1420 Park Avenue; ca. 1925; C
Owned and occupied in 1937 by Alfred A. Kafer, Jr., of Kafer's Baking Company, this one-story, frame Craftsman bungalow is topped by a front-facing clipped-gable roof with triangular knee braces. The triple-pile dwelling, now sheathed in asbestos shingle siding, exhibits a three-bay facade which is sheltered by an engaged porch with heavy pyramidal corner posts on brick piers.(CD; SM)

187. Mayo-Fitzgerald House - 1422 Park Avenue; ca. 1928; C
Thomas C. Fitzgerald, bookkeeper for Branch Banking and Trust Company, purchased this house in 1933; it apparently had been built by Horace B. Mayo prior to 1931, when it appears on the Sanborn map. The unusual two-story, side-hall-plan frame dwelling features a rectangular main block topped by a high clipped-gable roof with a wide shed dormer on the west elevation. An original one-story porch whose northeast corner is recessed at the southwest corner of the main block has been enclosed and windows installed which match those of the main block. A porch and porte cochere extending to the east and sheltering the entrance has replacement wrought-iron supports. Aluminum siding now covers the house.(CCRD; CD; SM)

188. Poole-Merritt House - 1504 Park Avenue; ca. 1925; C
Built as speculative housing by Armstrong and Waldrop, this one-story frame Craftsman bungalow was occupied in 1926 by Thomas J. Poole, secretary-treasurer of Neuse Veneer and Box Company, and acquired in the 1930s by J. G. Merritt, superintendent of Life and Casualty Insurance company of Tennessee. It is another of the triple-pile bungalows with

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standing-seam-tin front-facing clipped-gable roofs with a clipped-gable bay on the east elevation echoed by a decorative clipped gable on the west. Spanning the three-bay facade is a screened, hip-roofed porch with pyramidal posts on brick piers. A paved single-shoulder, exterior end chimney is on the west elevation, and triangular knee braces accent the eaves.(CCRD; CD; SM)

189. Mohn-Jones House - 1508 Park Avenue; ca. 1932; C
Apparently built by Nathan E. Mohn, Jr., about 1932, this one-story frame bungalow was purchased in 1936 by truck driver William H. Jones. Similar to the Poole-Merritt House at 1504 Park Avenue [#188], the triple-pile house has a front-facing clipped-gable roof with a clipped-gable bay on the east elevation. Now sheathed in aluminum siding, the house has a three-bay facade sheltered by a hip-roofed porch carried on pairs of square-in-section posts resting on brick piers. (CCRD; CD; SM)

Garage, rear 1508 Park Avenue; ca. 1932; C
Contemporary gable-roofed frame garage.

190. House - 1510 Park Avenue; ca. 1930; C
Although its original porch supports have been replaced with wrought iron and the body of the house covered with narrow vinyl siding, this one-story frame bungalow retains its essential character. Topped by a standing-seam-tin front clipped-gable roof, the double-pile dwelling has a rear wing and a two-bay facade. The left (west) bay, containing the entrance, is sheltered by a flat-roofed porch which extends just beyond the west elevation. Sanborn maps indicate that this is the original porch configuration.(SM; CD)

191. House - 1512 Park Avenue; ca. 1928; NC
Simple one-story frame bungalow now sheathed in asbestos shingle siding; the porch has been enclosed and wrought-iron used to support a roof over the stoop.(SM)

192. Scott-Jones House - 1514 Park Avenue; ca. 1929; C
Henry B. Jones, a printer for Owen G. Dunn Printing Company, purchased this one-and-one-half-story frame Craftsman-style bungalow from R. N. Scott in 1932. Typically, the triple-pile house has a standing-seam-tin gable roof with a broad attic gable spanning most of the front roof slope. The engaged screened porch sheltering the three-bay facade has battered, full-height piers which, like the body of the house, are sheathed with asbestos shingle siding. Triangular knee braces decorate the eaves, and an exterior end chimney rises on the east elevation.(CCRD; CD; SM)

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193. T. Herbert Eubanks House - 1516 Park Avenue; 1925; C
Armstrong and Waldrop built this one-story frame Craftsman bungalow and immediately sold it to T. Herbert Eubanks, a postal clerk. A standing-seam-tin front-gable roof covers the triple-pile house which has a gabled bay on the east elevation matched by a centered gable on the west. A lower gabled porch carried on tapered, square-in-section posts on brick piers spans the two-bay facade. An exterior end chimney on the west elevation has three paved shoulders on its right (south) side. The house has the typical exposed rafter ends and triangular knee braces.(CCRD; CD; SM)

Garage, rear 1516 Park Avenue; ca. 1925; NC
Altered contemporary frame garage.

194. Carlyle P. Harker House - 1518 Park Avenue; 1926; C
One of two virtually identical shingle-sided Craftsman bungalows built on Park Avenue by Armstrong and Waldrop [see #196], this one-and-one-half-story house was owned and occupied for many years by Carlyle P. Harker of Bowden's Oyster Park. The house's most distinctive feature is the porch treatment, where a full-facade, engaged porch is carried on battered, shingle-covered corner piers elegantly tapered to create arches. The porch also has a solid, shingled balustrade. Behind the porch is a three-bay facade on a triple-pile dwelling with a gable roof of standing-seam tin. On the west elevation are a gable bay and an exterior end chimney with battered sides. Centered on the front roof slope is a gabled dormer with shingled balcony. The eaves have triangular knee braces.(CCRD; CD; SM)

Garage, rear 1518 Park Avenue; ca. 1928; C
Early gable-roofed frame garage.

195. Ernest Gilliken House - 1520 Park Avenue; ca. 1925; C
Although Ghent Land Company sold this lot in 1922 to Ernest Gilliken, a shipping clerk for S. G. Roberts wholesale groceries, the house does not appear on the 1924 Sanborn map. It is a one-story frame Craftsman bungalow exhibiting a triple-pile plan topped by a standing-seam-tin hipped roof with central hipped dormer. An engaged porch with tall tapered, square-in-section posts on brick piers extends across the three-bay facade. Now covered with asbestos siding, the house has exposed rafter ends and interior and interior end chimneys.(CCRD; CD; SM)

196. Carlyle M. Bowden House - 1522 Park Avenue; ca. 1926; C

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The second of two virtually identical one-and-one-half-story, shingle-sided bungalows built by Armstrong and Waldrop on Park Avenue, this triple-pile house has a standing-seam-tin gable roof with triangular knee braces and a central gabled dormer. A gabled bay is centered on the west elevation. Like the Carlyle Harker House [#194], the Bowden House features an engaged porch across the three-bay facade; the arches on the three open sides are supported by battered, shingled corner piers whose taper is accentuated at the top. A solid shingled balustrade links the corner piers to the short piers flanking the front steps. A shed wing extends across the rear. Carlyle M. Bowden of the Palace Theatre purchased the house from R. N. Scott in 1929. (CCRD; CD; SM)

Garage, rear 1522 Park Avenue; ca. 1928; NC
Simple frame garage cover with asbestos-shingle siding.

197. William J. Ipock House - 1612 Park Avenue; ca. 1928; C
In 1937, William J. Ipock, vice-president of Craven Foundry and Machine Company, owned and occupied this one-and-one-half-story frame bungalow which apparently was built by Armstrong and Waldrop. A standing-seam-tin, gable roof surmounts the triple-pile house; its eaves have triangular knee braces, and a gabled dormer is centered on the front slope. Tapered, square-in-section posts on shingled piers support the engaged porch spanning the three-bay facade. A solid, shingled balustrade runs between the piers. The exterior end chimney on the east elevation has tapered shoulders. (CCRD; CD; SM)

198. House - 1616 Park Avenue; ca. 1950; NC
One-story frame house with asbestos shingle siding; Colonial Revival influence.

199. House - 1618 Park Avenue; ca. 1950; NC
Asbestos-shingle-sided one-story frame house with paved double-shoulder, exterior end chimney.

200. Lupton-Boyd House - 1620 Park Avenue; 1925; C
Another of the speculative houses built by Armstrong and Waldrop, this one-story frame bungalow was bought in late 1925 by Mack L. Lupton of Lupton Fish and Oyster Company, who sold it in 1935 to John T. Boyd of Boyd's Garage. Like the William J. Ipock House [#197], this house features an engaged porch across the three-bay facade with tapered, square-in-section posts on shingled piers with a solid, shingled balustrade between. Similarly covered by a standing-seam-tin, gable roof with triangular knee braces, the triple-pile dwelling has a low shed

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dormer on the front roof slope and an exterior end chimney with tapered shoulders on the east elevation. (CCRD; CD; SM)

201. House - 1624 Park Avenue; ca. 1945; NC
One-story frame Colonial Revival-influenced house with asbestos shingle siding and wrought-iron porch supports on entrance-bay porch.

202. House - 1702 Park Avenue; ca. 1925; C
One of several one-story frame bungalows clipped-gable roofs in the Ghent neighborhood, this triple-pile house exhibits a three-bay facade spanned by an engaged porch with tapered, square-in-section posts on brick piers. The latter treatment is repeated on a small porch on the east elevation, also topped by a clipped-gable roof. A similar projecting bay is located on the west elevation. Now sheathed in aluminum siding, the house has a standing-seam-tin roof with exposed rafter ends and triangular knee braces and an paved single-shoulder, exterior end chimney on the west elevation. (CD; SM)

East Side Sixth Street

203. House - East Side Sixth Street between Rhem and Spencer avenues; ca. 1965; NC
One-story, hip-roofed, asbestos-sided house in modified U-shape.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1906-1941

Significant Dates

1906

1912

1935

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Ghent Historic District is significant in the history of New Bern, North Carolina as that city's second suburban residential development, as its only streetcar suburb, and as its most concentrated and intact collection of early twentieth century residences built in the mainstream architectural styles of the period. First platted in 1906, but largely developed between 1912 and 1941, the district followed the earlier Riverside (1894 and 1912) in providing a suburban location for the construction of houses for New Bern's growing middle class and preceded DeGraffenreid Park (subdivided in 1922), whose development was severely slowed by the Great Depression and World War II. Ghent's houses are further along the continuum of standardized popular design than are those in the Riverside Historic District, where more than half the houses exhibit a side-hall plan and represent a transitional stage between the nineteenth century New Bern side-hall vernacular and twentieth century suburban national styles. The houses in the Ghent Historic District represent a number of the dominant residential styles and house forms of the period, principally the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles, whose influence is also seen on the many American Four-Squares and Bungalows present in the district. There are also a small number of early twentieth century mail-order houses. Strictly residential in character, the district exhibits a strong sense of its development as an early 20th century neighborhood whose trees and other vegetation have matured to provide an attractive backdrop for the well-crafted houses.

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Historical Background

The area encompassed by the Ghent Historic District was first subdivided in 1906 by Jones M. Spencer (1854-1909) and his wife Kate Rhem Spencer (1858-1943) on land which had formerly been a part of Mrs. Spencer's family plantation, the "Rhem Place" purchased by Spencer in 1902 [deed book 142: p. 508; map book 1: p. 121 and deed book 159: p. 112; 1900 U. S. Census; "J. M. Spencer;" and "Mrs. Kate Spencer"]. The Spencers, who were married in 1894, had previously lived in Washington, North Carolina, where he was a dry goods merchant [Marriage Register; and 1900 U. S. Census]. They apparently moved back to New Bern after the 1901 death of Mrs. Spencer's father Joseph L. Rhem [Will book F: p. 542]. In New Bern, Spencer engaged in truck farming and served as superintendent of roads for Craven County prior to his death ["J. M. Spencer"].

Located west of End or First Street, an area of approximately one hundred thirty acres was laid out into lots running along both sides of Rhem and Spencer avenues and the north side of Park Avenue. (About half of this original tract is included in the district.) All lots, with the exception of those on the north side of Rhem Avenue and the north side of Park Avenue east of the middle of the 1500 block, were fifty feet by one hundred fifty feet in size. The subdivision map, recorded in 1906, indicated those interested in acquiring lots should, "For Particulars Apply to J. M. Spencer" [map book 1: p. 121 and deed book 159: p. 112]. On this map, the name of the development was shown as Ghent; it apparently was named for an elite late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential neighborhood in Norfolk, Virginia [Newman interview; Hood interview].

Spencer made some twenty-two sales in 1906 and 1907, with more than sixty lots put under contract. After his death in 1909, Mrs. Spencer continued to sell lots in Ghent, engaging in some nine transactions involving sixteen lots [deed books for period 1906 through 1911]. It has not been possible to determine if any houses were built in Ghent during this early period but nineteen undeveloped lots were sold at auction in 1911 after payments were not made by buyers [deed book 188: p. 221].

Also in late 1911, Kate Spencer sold the remaining unsold lots in Ghent, which represented a substantial majority of the subdivision, to Callaghan J. McCarthy and Ernest C. Armstrong for eighty thousand dol-

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lars [deed book 188, p. 221]. McCarthy (1876-1944), New Bern's mayor at the time, was long associated with T. F. McCarthy and Son, general merchants ["Cally J M'Carthy Claimed;" and New Bern city directories]. Osteopathic surgeon Armstrong (ca. 1879-1927) also took ". . . a great interest in his local real estate, business and oil well promotion plans" ["Well Known Local Man"]. These two local men combined with Fritz Sitterding of Richmond and Norfolk, Virginia to form the Ghent Land Company in 1912. The purposes of the company were ". . . the acquiring, owning, improving and developing of the body of land formerly belonging to Joseph L. Rhem, near New Bern, North Carolina . . ." [Record of Corporations, book C: p. 219; and New Bern city directories]. Sitterding, who is said to have provided the financial backing for the project, was associated with a number of enterprises in Virginia, including acting as vice-president of the Virginia Railway and Power Company [Newman interview].

At the same time that they organized the Ghent Land Company, this group established the New Bern-Ghent Street Railway Company with the intent of ". . . constructing and operating of a street railway system in and near the city of New Bern, and the suburb thereof called Ghent" [Record of Corporations, book C, p. 222]. Beginning its operation in early 1913, the streetcar line ran through New Bern's central business district and out Pollock Street to Ghent where, it traveled down the center of Spencer Avenue. It was later extended to include a line to Riverside, the city's earlier suburb located north of the central business district [Newman interview].

Sales of lots became much more brisk after the Ghent Land Company took over promotion of the suburb, and construction of several houses began almost immediately. Among the earliest houses built were a few apparently ordered from Sears, Roebuck and Company, as suggested by comparisons with drawings and floor plans printed in House by Mail: A Guide to Houses from Sears, Roebuck and Company. They included the Brock-Wooten House (#85), built in 1913, which appears to be the Saratoga available from 1908 through 1922, and the Charles P. Bartling House (#154, 1914), which documentary photographs show to be virtually identical to the Milton, a house first offered by Sears in 1913 [Stevenson and Jandl, pp. 171 and 230]. At least three later houses seem likely to have been Sears houses because of their distinctive architectural character.

As part of their promotion of the Ghent neighborhood as a desirable place for residences, the company decided to develop a park on land south of Park Avenue. Opening in June 1913, Ghent Park offered a number

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of entertainments for local citizens, including a casino or pavillion which provided space for a skating rink, dances, moving pictures, basketball games, showers and dressing rooms; a field for football and baseball games; and an area where circuses could be set up ["New Bern-Ghent Street Railway Co.;" "Large Crowd at Ghent Park;" and Newman interview]. None of the buildings or amenities at Ghent Park survives today.

Attached to the deeds recording transactions between the Ghent Land Company and buyers were a number of restrictive covenants typical of the period. They dealt with placement of buildings on lots, the number of houses which could be built on a lot, erection of fences, usage of the property, and responsibility of the new owner for the cost of sidewalk construction to be carried out by the company. Also included was the stipulation that lots could not be sold or rented to "any person of African descent." Finally, houses built on the lot had to cost, in some cases, at least \$1,500, while in others, at least \$2,000 [deed book 196: p. 127].

Construction of houses in Ghent was carried out at a relatively rapid pace during its first twelve years of promotion by the Ghent Land Company. By 1924, ninety-four residences stood in the suburb, concentrated on the south side of Rhem Avenue and both sides of Spencer. At that time, no houses had been erected on Park Avenue, although this circumstance was shortly to change [Sanborn map: 1924]. Throughout this period and continuing into the 1930s, houses in Ghent fell into only a few basic categories: Classical or Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles and the Bungalow and American Four-Square forms, and a variety of combinations of these styles and forms.

For the most part, Ghent was a neighborhood which appealed to middle class residents of New Bern, in contrast to Riverside, which had a much broader mix of inhabitants. Among those building or buying houses in the Ghent subdivision were lawyers, physicians, bankers, realtors, prosperous merchants, the long-time superintendent of the city light and water department, the high school principal, and officials of several local industries.

By the early 1920s, the population of the Ghent neighborhood, like the earlier Riverside, had grown to such an extent that the school board determined that construction of a graded school there was desirable ["Three Additional School Buildings"]. Wilmington architects J. F. Gause and L. N. Boney were hired to design the two schools, which were constructed by local contractors Brock and Daniels [Report, The Public

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Schools]. The resulting two-story brick buildings were identical, designed in the Italian Renaissance Revival style. The Riverside school is still standing, although no longer in use by the public school system. The Ghent school, located between Rhem and Spencer avenues at First Street and later known as Eleanor Marshall School, was demolished in 1983.

No particular builders or architects have been identified as making substantial contributions to the character of the neighborhood. The majority of houses follow mainstream fashions of the period, suggesting that designs for many of them were derived from popular and readily available periodicals and pattern books. E. C. Armstrong, one of the Ghent Land Company founders, apparently formed a partnership with local realtor Harlowe C. Waldrop in the mid 1920s to purchase a number of lots in Ghent, particularly on Park Avenue. They were responsible for the construction of several speculative houses in the district, including two virtually identical shingled Craftsman-style bungalows on Park Avenue (#s 194 and 196).

Radical changes affected the development of the Ghent neighborhood in the late 1920s and early 1930s. E. C. Armstrong, one of the founders of the Ghent Land Company, died in 1927, the streetcar line stopped running in 1929, the Ghent Land Company ceased its operations in July 1930, and Fritz Sitterding, company president, died shortly thereafter [Vital Statistics--Deaths; Newman interview; deed book 321: p. 295; and deed book 348: p. 501]. In 1935, Sitterding's heirs formed the McCarthy Land Company with Callaghan J. McCarthy, to continue development of Ghent [Record of Corporations, book E: p. 109].

Development of the neighborhood continued throughout this period and at a slower rate through the end of the 1930s. During the latter decade, the Colonial Revival style and the Bungalow continued to be the preference of builders and owners. As in many communities, the suburb encountered difficulties during the Great Depression, as owners of houses constructed in the late 1920s and early 1930s were not able to continue making mortgage payments. Many houses in the district were acquired by Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and the Equitable Life Assurance Society; these companies resold some houses almost immediately, but most were rental property for a number of years. The unused streetcar tracks are said to have been pulled up in 1939, and curbing and the Spencer Avenue median installed in the 1940s [Newman interview; deed books for 1930s].

Prior to World War II, there was virtually no development in the

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western section of the Ghent subdivision (west of Seventh Street). Only a small number of houses were built in Ghent during World War II, most of which exhibit some elements of the Colonial Revival style. From the late 1940s to the present, the majority of houses constructed in the neighborhood as infill on vacant lots and west of Seventh Street have been one-story brick or frame ranch-type houses, again influenced by the Colonial Revival style or late versions of the Bungalow. A significant departure from these two residential types is the Lustron House (#45) on Rhem Avenue, one of two examples of the porcelain enameled steel manufactured houses in New Bern. Portions of the subdivision along Park Avenue and on the south side of Spencer Avenue east of Second Street are not included in the district because of the high concentration of post World War II construction.

Architectural and Community Planning Context

The Ghent Historic District represents the first real departure in New Bern residential design from the more traditional forms which had been dominant since the late 18th century when the side-hall-plan, Federal-style house began its local reign [Sandbeck]. In the mid and late nineteenth century and for a time in the early twentieth century, the side-hall plan continued its ascendancy with the popular national architectural styles adapted principally for ornamentation. This led, in New Bern's first residential suburb, Riverside, to a large collection of side-hall-plans exhibiting elements of a variety of styles, including Second Empire, Queen Anne, Classical and Colonial Revival, Prairie, and Craftsman. Most of the significant number of American Four-Squares in the Riverside Historic District feature the side-hall plan.

As the first non-traditional housing district in New Bern, Ghent is closely related to other early twentieth century suburbs in North Carolina, such as Dilworth (National Register) in Charlotte and Glenwood (NR) in Raleigh. All three were streetcar suburbs, with urban-influenced subdivision plans, nationally popular architectural house designs, and a principally middle-class group of residents. Each also included an amusement park as part of the amenities offered to buyers [Bishir and Earley: pp. 35 and 72-73].

These contrasted with the more typical late nineteenth and early twentieth century piedmont suburbs such as West End (NR) and Reynolda Park in Winston-Salem, Fisher Park in Greensboro, Morehead Hill (NR) in Durham, Myers Park (NR) in Charlotte, and Cameron Park (NR) and Hayes

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Barton in Raleigh, which were clearly aimed at attracting middle and upper income residents. This group exhibits larger lot size, curvilinear street patterns and large residences--often architect-designed--in the Classical Revival, Tudor Revival and Italian- and Spanish-influenced styles [Bishir and Early: pp. 36, 42, 52, 61, 64 and 73].

Ghent, like Riverside, was a part of the nationwide movement to the suburbs occurring in cities whose populations were continuing to grow after their original incorporated areas were fully developed. The expanding prosperity of the late nineteenth century had also created a broadening and increasing middle class, who made up the largest component of those moving to the new suburbs. For a fuller discussion of these earlier building relationships and the growth of suburbs in New Bern and elsewhere in North Carolina, see the National Register Nomination for the Riverside Historic District, submitted November 1987.

The period from about 1890 to 1920 is an era of transition in the architectural development of New Bern, as the city moved from its mid to late nineteenth century reliance on local vernacular building traditions to an wholehearted adoption of the mainstream, nationally popular styles. Ghent, as the later subdivision by twelve years, is further along the continuum than Riverside, which has a far greater number of the familiar side-hall-plan houses--more than half in Riverside as compared with about 15% in Ghent. Again in contrast with Riverside, Ghent is dominated by Colonial Revival and Craftsman style houses and American Four-Squares and bungalows, most of which are clearly derived from the popular periodicals and pattern books of the first three decades of the twentieth century.

Not only age, but the socio-economic makeup of the two suburbs contributed to these stylistic differences. Riverside was designed, in part, to provide worker housing for the nearby Neuse River industries. Riverside was subdivided and built with a variety of lot sizes and house sizes, whereas Ghent developed as a more homogeneous suburb. Development in Ghent was also propelled by construction of the streetcar line and development of Ghent Park.

Completely residential in character, the Ghent Historic District conveys a sense of the historic and architectural development of suburban New Bern in the early twentieth century through the mainstream designs of its buildings, the layout and vegetative matter of the area, the use of the typical local building materials of wood and brick, the well-crafted construction of the houses and outbuildings, and its continued suburban relationship with the earlier urban core of the city.

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The district is distinguished from its surroundings principally by land uses and by the period of construction of its buildings. To the west and north are residential areas with houses and apartments dating mainly from after World War II. One of these areas is DeGraffenreid Park, a subdivision platted in 1926 with larger lots, but only partially developed prior to the War. South of the district is open space with light industry in the eastern corner. First Street, a four-lane road east of the district, adjoins a transitional area between Ghent and the older areas of the city.

Many of the district's non-contributing buildings were built during the decade after the period of significance. The non-contributing buildings are scattered as infill throughout the district, with small concentrations on Rhem and Spencer avenues. Because of the high degree of integrity and the homogeneity of the contributing buildings, as well as the pleasing juxtaposition of mature vegetation, the noncontributing buildings do not greatly affect the district's character. The district's period of significance extends from 1906, when J. M. Spencer first platted the Ghent subdivision, to 1941, when building virtually ceased because of World War II. The small number (fewer than ten) of houses built during the period between 1937 and 1941 were similar in design and materials to those built during the district's earlier development.

At present, there are no organized preservation activities in the district, where many houses have been well-maintained over the years. However, several houses have recently been or are in the process of being restored which it is hoped will stimulate similar efforts in regard to the houses which have deteriorated.

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and McCarthy Land Company. He owns a collection of papers asso-
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9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acres of property 67

UTM References

A 18 311460 3886540
 Zone Easting Northing

C 18 312590 3886320

B 18 312580 3886630
 Zone Easting Northing

D 18 311500 3886210

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the district are as shown on the attached tax maps: numbers 8-11 and 8-24, Craven County, North Carolina.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The district encompasses the original Ghent subdivision platted in 1906, with the exception of the area west of Seventh Street, the south side of Spencer Avenue east of Second Street, portions of 3 blocks on the north side of Park Avenue and the tract formerly occupied by Ghent Graded School (between Rhem and Spencer avenues west of First Street). These areas were developed almost exclusively after World War II.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

AGENT HISTORIC DISTRICT, NEW BERN, N. C.
A E-311460 N-3886540
B E-312580 N-3886630
C E-312590 N-3886320
D E-311500 N-3886210

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

5654 11 NW
IRELSBORO

OR



