

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Daniels, John T., House
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 960 Burnside Road not for publication N/A
city or town Manteo vicinity N/A
state North Carolina code NC county Dare code 055 Zip 27954

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this XX 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 XX meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide XX locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jeffrey J. Cross SHPO 3/7/03
Signature of certifying official Date
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the
National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper
Date of Action _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> 2 </u>	<u> 1 </u> buildings
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> sites
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 1 </u> structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> objects
<u> 2 </u>	<u> 2 </u> Total

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

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

 N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u> DOMESTIC </u>	Sub: <u> single dwelling </u>
<u> DOMESTIC </u>	<u> secondary building </u>
<u> OTHER </u>	<u> grape arbor </u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u> DOMESTIC </u>	Sub: <u> single dwelling </u>
<u> DOMESTIC </u>	<u> secondary building </u>
<u> OTHER </u>	<u> grape arbor </u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

OTHER: Traditional I-House

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

roof wood: cedar shake

walls weatherboard

other _____

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance ca. 1900

Significant Dates ca. 1900

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Unknown

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

(See Attachment)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: Outer Banks History Center, Manteo, NC

10. Geographical Data

Acres of Property 8.204

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

Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing
1 18 438340 3973630 2 _____

3 _____ 4 _____
____ See continuation sheet.

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Penne Smith Sandbeck, Nomination Preparer

Organization: _____ date 01/2/2003

street & number: P. O. Box 456 telephone 757-258-7774

city or town Williamsburg state VA zip code 23187

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

A tax map

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name Mrs. Martha Chukinas

street & number 442 Hawthorne Drive telephone 434-792-3165

city or town Danville state VA zip code 24541

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

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

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Summary Description

The John T. Daniels House is located at 960 Burnside Road, approximately one mile west of downtown Manteo, on the west side of a wide curve in the road. Massive live oak trees at the house's front (or east) elevation were said to have been planted here in 1900, when John T. Daniels left his family home to serve in the United States Life-Saving Service, the predecessor of the United States Coast Guard. The oaks make it difficult to discern the front elevation from the roadside, but give the property verdant shade. Besides the mature live oak trees, period plantings surrounding the John T. Daniels House include a grape arbor, camellias, sasanquahs, azaleas, yaupons (a member of the holly family, and indigenous to Roanoke Island), and dogwoods. Most of the eight-acre lot has been woodland for over fifty years, but originally was part of Daniels' small farm and, beforehand, his father-in-law George Westcott's farm. Documentary photographs taken of the house in the 1920s show that a wood picket fence with a wide gate ran across the front line of the property; a post-and-board fence now in place runs roughly along the same lines as the earlier fence. Three contributing resources are the house, a shed, and a grape arbor. A circa 1970 frame shed is noncontributing.

A weatherboarded two-story Triple-A dwelling with a two-story rear ell and shed, the house is typical of the restrained Victorian/Queen Anne style of North Carolina's Outer Banks; decoration, beyond shaped rafter ends, is spare. Instead of an elaborate window or louvered ventilator in the front elevation's decorative center gable's apex, there is only a plain board. The main block's first floor has a hip roof front porch. This porch, which retains its manufactured beaded board ceiling, is supported by square classically-inspired wooden posts, which replaced the original turned posts between 1930 and 1945 when the porch was also extended on either side to shelter the north and south gable ends. The two-story rear ell, three bays deep, has a shed porch along its south elevation, retaining original turned post supports and pilasters. At the rear ell's north elevation was a two-story shed extension; the pipe along the west façade indicated this extension was built for bathrooms, the small two-over-two windows suggesting this took place between 1930 and 1941. A smaller one-story shed extension at this elevation may have been an enclosed porch adapted into a den area in the 1940s.

As stated above, exterior and interior elements of the John T. Daniels House are simply rendered. Narrow brick exterior end flues with slight shoulders and small corbeling at the caps pierce the gable end eaves at both the main block and the rear ell's west elevation. Other surviving original elements include the roofline's shaped rafter ends, which the front porch also retains. Many of the original rock-faced concrete block foundation piers are in place. Most of the two-over-two double-hung sash windows throughout the house are original, as are their louvered wooden shutters; replacements have been carefully rendered to match the originals.

Inside, the house followed a center hall plan, one room deep, and the ell was the kitchen/dining area downstairs and the family's sleeping quarters upstairs. The south wall of the center hall was removed

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early in the twentieth century, so that the straight-run staircase is integrated into the front room. According to family members, walls and ceilings were of manufactured beaded board, which has been either restored or reinstalled. Of particular note is the low patterned manufactured beaded board wainscoting seen in the two front rooms and dining room, demarcated by a small chair rail. Nearly all of the interior's original corner block door and window surrounds, as well as four-panel millwork doors, are in place. Possibly, the most decorative elements within the house are the bulls-eye corner blocks and the staircase's turned balusters and newel posts. A small mantelshelf is still in place in the first floor's north room, and others are in the upstairs bedrooms.

When the house was restored between 1999 and 2000, aluminum siding covering the original wood weatherboarding was removed. In that process, the front entrance's two-pane glass sidelights were rediscovered. The front porch's metal screening was removed, but the square support posts were left in place. The asphalt tile roof was taken off, and replaced with a cedar shake roof. Inside the house, sheetrock was removed and the house's original manufactured beaded board walls, nearly all still in place, were exposed and repainted. In place of the former bathroom rear shed is a shed roof extension off the rear ell's north elevation encompassing the smaller 1930s extension. The rear ell's north elevation windows were re-utilized along this extension, which was carefully rendered to be unobtrusive and contextual.

C: Shed (former kitchen) ca. 1900. The John T. Daniels House has one unique outbuilding, a gabled weatherboarded shed connected to the main house by an elevated wooden walkway. According to Mr. Daniels' granddaughter, the shed was the family's kitchen from the time the house was built until the 1930s, when the Daniels family incorporated the kitchen into the house. An inset porch shelters paired four-panel doors, the first opening into a small storage room with an enclosed window and the second, opening into a larger storage room with three windows. Within the two rooms, the building's construction (except for the smaller room's east wall, which has tongue-and-groove sheathing) is revealed as Victorian style four-panel wooden doors, identical to doors inside the house, secured by circular-sawn studs. The porch's turned posts are original, as are the small brick piers raising the shed above ground. In recent years, the "door shed" had asbestos siding but 1905-1910 photographs reveal that the shed was originally weatherboarded. They also reveal that the shed's earlier orientation was its gables directed north-south, rather than its current siting with gables facing east and west. The elevation now facing north faced west in documentary photographs; at that time, there was only one small window opening but there is now the enclosed window and a paired Craftsman style three-over-one, double-hung sash window at that side. The two-over-two, double-hung sash window in the present west gable is original.

NC: Storage Shed, ca. 1970. The only other outbuilding, a five-bay, hip roof tractor and storage shed, was constructed circa 1970 and is not contributing.

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NC: Grape Arbor (Structure), ca. 1930-1945. A scuppernong grape arbor is located southwest of the house. It is noncontributing because it was built after the period of significance.

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8. Statement of Significance

Constructed between 1897 and 1900, the John T. Daniels House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for Architecture. Daniels's weatherboarded I-house and surrounding acreage remain much as they were in his day, exemplary of early twentieth-century Roanoke Island farmsteads with a two-story rear ell, sheltering porches, large shade oaks, and early twentieth-century indigenous plantings, including yaupon shrubbery and a scuppernong arbor. Contemporary examples, in most cases less intact, survive from the island's North End to the small southern village of Wanchese. John T. Daniels lived the quintessential existence of an early twentieth-century "Outer Banker"—he was a ferry tender, a U. S. Life-Saving Service surfman, and a boat mechanic. His house, in its spacious simplicity, is similar to other dwellings built by second and third generations of U. S. Life-Saving surfmen and officers. John T. Daniels is further distinguished for his association with Wilbur and Orville Wright during their 1902-1903 test flights in nearby Kill Devil Hills. Daniels' own role in the events of December 17, 1903, the day that the Wright brothers completed the first successful man-powered flight in human history, resulted in this unprecedented effort being photographed—and its image suddenly appearing in newspapers throughout the world. The house's period of significance is the date of construction, ca. 1900.

Historical Background:

John T. Daniels, born in July 1873, was one of four children born to John T. Daniels, Sr., and Mary E. Daniels. The elder Daniels, a farmer on Roanoke Island, also engaged in boatbuilding and fishing.¹ The younger Daniels had two sisters and one brother, Edward S., born in 1870. By 1880 other members of the household included two lodgers, John F. Shannon and Jamie Twine, who worked for John T. Daniels, Sr., and Puss Pruden, a twenty-five year-old African-American woman, who was the family's domestic servant.

The Daniels family, like other inhabitants of the newly-formed Manteo community (which was not incorporated until 1899), attended the Roanoke Island Baptist Church, a frame weatherboarded meeting house in the island's North End community. Other Sunday School pupils at the church—Adam D. Etheridge III, Alpheus Drinkwater, and George T. Wescott—were to become Daniels' lifelong friends, and nearly all of them would spend their lives in maritime-related professions. Church was also where Daniels met his future wife, Amanda Vassar Wescott (1874-1953).² John and Amanda Daniels married on October 16, 1892, and their first child, Delano Fitzgerald, was born almost two years later.

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By 1900 John T. Daniels, his wife, and their growing family were living in the two-story weatherboarded house at 960 Burnside Road, so named for General Ambrose Burnside, whose Union regiment captured Roanoke Island in 1862. In 1897 Amanda Wescott Daniels' father George deeded her eighteen acres of land partly adjoining his farm along Burnside Road (then known as the Public Road). The deed mentioned appurtenances, so it is probable that some outbuildings and structures, such as fencing, were present.³ Edward S. Daniels, John T. Daniels' older brother, was living in Wescott's two-story weatherboarded side-gable dwelling in 1900, and bought the house in 1910, establishing himself as John T. and Amanda W. Daniels' north neighbor.⁴

John T. Daniels is listed in the 1900 Federal Census Population Schedule as a twenty-six year-old day laborer.⁵ Burgeoning seafood commerce and steamship arrivals twice a week had been pushing Roanoke Island, as well as the Banks, into increasing contact with the outside world; in 1889, one Manteo firm alone had made \$75,000.00 in the seafood trade.⁶ Laborers like Daniels worked with other fishermen or fish dealers, catching blues, shad, or shellfish, packing them into boxes with ice, and then, with a quick stencil on the box, shipping them off to northern markets.⁷

The 1874 inception of the United States Life-Saving Service (U. S. L-S. S.) into the area had provided many of the area's young men with jobs as surfmen, one of whom was Daniels' brother Edward, who began as the Number Seven Surfman at the Oregon Inlet Lifesaving Station in 1900.⁸ In the off-season, surfmen went back to their homes to farm, fish, or to pick up any other work possible. During season, a surfman's life could be as uneventful as whittling at the lifesaving station—or a dangerous as rescuing people shipwrecked off shore. But they provided steady employment and decent wages, making them highly desirable jobs in the Outer Banks.

Family descendants recall that 1900 was the time John T. Daniels began working for the U. S. L-S. S. However, by his own account, Daniels was not a surfman at the Kill Devil Hills Life-Saving Station until 1902.⁹ Located on the barrier peninsula across Roanoke Sound, Kill Devil Hills was at that time little more than oceanfront, large sand dunes (including the three major dunes of Big Hill, Little Hill, and West Hill), and some maritime forest on the sound side.¹⁰ Located approximately eleven miles, as the crow flies, from Daniels' house on Burnside Road, it was accessible only by boat. Given contemporary accounts of travel from Roanoke Island, Daniels sailed across Roanoke Sound to Colington Island or Kitty Hawk in a sail skiff or "kunner", then traveled by foot to the lifesaving station when returning to duty.¹¹

Between 1902 and 1903, and particularly December 17, 1903, John T. Daniels became a bit player on the stage of history by his association with Orville and Wilbur Wright.

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Daniels recalled first meeting the Wrights in 1902, but also recalled having heard of their glider experiments in Kitty Hawk and Kill Devil Hills for nearly two years beforehand. One of his brothers-in-law, Adam D. Etheridge, was the Kill Devil Hills Life-Saving Station's keeper, and, having known the Wright brothers for nearly two years, was no doubt Daniels' entree.¹² Initially, Daniels' contact with the Wrights was limited to taking mail to their campsite; he noted that they were, although taciturn and focused upon their work, "fine young men".¹³ Daniels and Etheridge, along with Bill Tate and a handful of other locals, periodically assisted the Wrights at their campsite during the 1902 and 1903 test periods; Daniels is said to have been especially valued for his strength, along with his cordial personality.¹⁴ The Wrights even gave Daniels one of their bicycles, designed to handle the sandy route from Kill Devil Hills to Kitty Hawk, for his oldest son, "Fitzie".¹⁵

On December 17, 1903, Orville and Wilbur Wright raised their red flag at 10 a.m., their signal to the Kill Devil Hills station's surfmen that their assistance was needed. Since that September, the Wrights had assembled a forty-five foot wide glider on site, employing a four-cylinder, 170-pound gasoline engine and two pusher propellers.¹⁶ After mishaps throughout the autumn, including bad weather, damaged propeller shafts, and a cracked engine shaft, the Wrights were nevertheless optimistic when they summoned the surfmen that December morning. Adam D. Etheridge, Daniels, William S. Dough, William C. ("Ceef") Brinkley, and John T. ("Johnny") Moore arrived from the station shortly afterwards, helping the Wright brothers move the glider from its hangar to the makeshift wooden monorail sixty feet below the crest of Big Hill.¹⁷ After Orville Wright positioned himself in the glider, Wilbur Wright showed Daniels how the box camera worked, and how—and when—to take a photograph. Then, when instructed to do so, Daniels took the picture.¹⁸ The resulting photograph, Daniels' first, was to be one of the most publicized photographs in history. Daniels was injured shortly after the first flight, when a violent gust of wind caught the glider and he somehow became tangled in the engine's chains, tumbling with the glider for some feet. According to Daniels, there were no internal injuries but he suffered bruises, scratches, and a mouthful of sand.¹⁹ When the Wrights left for Dayton the following day, damaged glider in tow, Daniels saw them once more when he dropped off several telegrams from periodicals such as Century Magazine and Scientific American.²⁰

Daniels served at the Kill Devil Hills Life-Saving Station for four more years before transferring to the station at Nags Head.²¹ He saw Wilbur Wright on his last visit to the Outer Banks in 1908; two years later, Wright died of typhoid fever. His contact with the Wrights over, apart from a few commemorative events attended by Orville Wright, Daniels ended his time with the U. S. L-S. S. in 1912. He returned to his house on Burnside Road and, by 1920, was a mechanic for a Manteo shipyard. By this time his household included, besides his wife, three daughters, and three sons, two of whom,

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Archie and Hal, were still living at home.²² The remaining years of Daniels' life were relatively uneventful, as his six children became adults and he and his wife lived quietly, taking in a daughter, son-in-law, and grandchildren for a time. He worked away from Manteo for an undisclosed period, operating a ferry from Morehead City to Beaufort, North Carolina during the 1930s. Daniels was living in Manteo permanently by the 1940s.²³

John T. Daniels died less than twenty-four hours after Orville Wright, on January 31, 1948, from pneumonia he contracted during the First Flight's forty-fifth celebration at the Wright Brothers Memorial, a tall Art Deco granite pylon on the stabilized dune of Big Hill.²⁴ Shortly after his death, his wife and executrix produced his will, which stated that his six children were to have equal shares in the family home, as well as seven cleared and eleven wooded acres on the property.²⁵ By 1997, only two of John T. Daniels' children were still alive, Madge Wescott Daniels Barber, who lived in the house, and Mellie Pender Daniels Pearce. These survivors deeded the house and property to their niece Martha Jordan Chukinas, the daughter of Beatrice Daniels Jordan, in June 1997. Under the deed's terms, Mrs. Barber was granted a life estate, and continued to reside in her family's home until 1999. The house, now owned by Martha Jordan Chukinas, was restored in 2000.²⁶

Architectural Context

The John T. Daniels House exemplifies the simple weatherboarded I-house form built on Roanoke Island by fishermen, boatwrights, and those in the employ of the U. S. Life-Saving Service and the U. S. Coast Guard from 1880 until 1920. After 1920, the Craftsman style became the predominant choice of dwelling type for these homeowners. Lack of exterior and interior decoration, juxtaposed with extensive tree and garden landscaping, is a characteristic shared by the John T. Daniels Houses and its Roanoke Island peers. Most, if not all, of these houses had scuppernong grape arbors, wine-making being such a significant part of the island's life that its most fruitful area was, and is, still known as Mother Vineyard. Inside, these houses were graced by millwork from Elizabeth City in the form of Victorian style turned newel posts, turned rail balustrades, and bracketed mantelpieces. Before the 1870s Norfolk had been the region's closest metropolis but Elizabeth City increasingly became a source for building supplies thanks to the advent of steamboat trade. In that town Daniel S. Kramer's lumber mill, begun in 1871, answered a regional need and was quickly successful, expanding into sash manufacturing, decorative millwork, wooden mantelpieces, and even fish boxes for clients in the Albemarle and Outer Banks by the mid-1870s.²⁷ Later known as Kramer Brothers, this manufactory later acquired by the Foreman Lumber Company has provided building materials to Outer Banks residents to the present day.²⁸

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Stylistic antecedents for the John T. Daniels House are still found on Roanoke Island. These include 1890s dwellings such as the neighboring Edward S. Daniels House (DR 582) and the Wayland Baum House (DR538) in Wanchese. These houses, derived from traditional design, are side-gable balloon frame dwellings one room deep with a two-story rear ell and simple shed roof front porches wrapping around part of the house. They bear the influence of 1870s and 1880s government housing designs created by the United States Light-House Bureau (U. S. L-H. B.) and the United States Life-Saving Service (U. S. L-S. S.). As seen in surviving examples, such as the light keepers' houses at Bodie Island Light House near Oregon Point, and the Currituck Beach Light House in Corolla, these houses were spare yet handsome weatherboarded buildings with narrow-pitch side-gable roofs, shed porches, and shuttered double-hung sash windows. Decoration rarely extended beyond the eaves' shaped rafter ends, the windows' paneled aprons (where found) or the siding's molded weatherboards. Edward Daniels' elaborate Eastlake style porch decoration is one exception. Inside, the houses followed plain center passage plans and were sheathed with patterned manufactured beaded board siding.

Local men who served in lifesaving enthusiastically embraced this building type for their own dwellings, as is evidenced by the homes of "Captain Pat" Etheridge (who served at Hatteras), Adam D. Etheridge III (who served at Kill Devil Hills and Kitty Hawk), and John T. Daniels.²⁹ Other comparable dwellings constructed in the same period include the Napoleon Midgett House (DR 167) on Manteo's Sir Walter Raleigh Street, which, though smaller than the John T. Daniels House, has similar patterned beaded board walls and interior plan. Perhaps because their lifesaving postings were so devoid of vegetation, these men surrounded their simple houses with plantings of live oak, yaupon bushes, camellias, and cedars, as well as grape arbors and fruit trees. On Roanoke Island, unlike in Hatteras Village, the predominant house cladding was weatherboard instead of board-and-batten.³⁰ Outbuildings and commercial buildings, on the other hand, could have board-and-batten or nailed vertical board covering as well as weatherboarding.³¹

Interior configurations and exterior embellishments of the John T. Daniels House are, even by their augmentations, typical of how I-Houses from the turn of the twentieth century evolved on Roanoke Island. As with other dwellings that were updated to be more fashionably current, the south center passage wall was removed by the 1940s, creating a larger living room where the staircase became part of the overall fabric. The living room's west doors opened onto a small side porch and a dining room and kitchen, part of the two-story rear ell. The Daniels replaced their turned posts, by this time old-fashioned, at their front porch with square, classically influenced, posts but kept the older turned posts at the side ell porch and on the outbuilding directly behind the ell.

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As Roanoke Island has been increasingly developed, many period houses and farmsteads along Burnside Road, as well as in Manteo, Mother Vineyard, and the North End, have been substantially altered, their lots divided, and, in some cases, have been lost altogether.

In its pristine, lovingly maintained state, the John T. Daniels House is an increasingly rare intact example of an early twentieth-century verdant Roanoke Island homeplace.

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ENDNOTES FOR SECTION 8

- 1 1870 and 1880 Federal Census, Population Schedule for Nags Head Township (Roanoke Island), Dare County.
- 2 Roanoke Island Baptist Church Ledger, 1888-1925: Although pages are not regularly numbered, both Wescott and Daniels appear in the 1880s Sunday School listings and the 1888-1925 church membership roster.
- 3 Dare County Register of Deeds, Book E, pages 609-611 (Wescott>Daniels).
- 4 Dare County Register of Deeds, Book P, pages 326-328 (Wescott>Daniels).
- 5 1900 Federal Census, Population Schedule for Nags Head Township (Roanoke Island), Dare County
- 6 Branson's 1884 Directory, p. 237. Also, George A. Nowitzky, Norfolk, the Marine Metropolis of Virginia, p. 207, and the Economist (Elizabeth City, N. C.), July 13, 1880, p. 3.
- 7 Penne Smith, "The Etheridge Homeplace," pp. 40-41.
- 8 1900 Federal Census, Population Schedule for Nags Head Township (Roanoke Island), Dare County. Also, Payroll Records of North Carolina Stations, United States Life-Saving Service 1900-1914, Collection Outer Banks History Center, Manteo, N.C.; Edward S. Daniels served at Oregon Inlet until 1914.
- 9 The Miami Herald (FL), "Wright's First Flight 40 Years Ago Recalled," December 17, 1943, p. 3-A.
- 10 Bill Chapman and Jill Hanson, Additional Documentation Nomination for The Wright Brothers National Memorial, Kill Devil Hills, NC (1996) p. 8-18.
- 11 Joshua Judson Davis Papers, 1888-1889 Diary (Special Collections and Manuscripts Department, J. Y. Joyner Library, East Carolina University, Greenville, N. C.), p. 65. Davis describes, on July 15, 1888, traveling across the sound "in Mr. Casey's canoe" from Roanoke Island to Colington Island, a seven-mile trip that took an hour by boat. The "canoe" was, mostly likely, a flat-bottom boat made from hollowed logs and fashioned with a spritsail for speedier travel. See Michael B. Alford, Traditional Work Boats of North Carolina, pp. 1-5, 18-20, and 29-31. Given their proximity to the Kill Devil Hills Life-Saving Station, travel via Colington Island or Kitty Hawk Bay would have been more efficient than traveling from Roanoke Island to Nags Head, then trekking up the beach.
- 12 Thomas C. Parramore, Triumph At Kitty Hawk, p. 37.
- 13 The Miami Herald, December 17, 1943, p. 3-A.
- 14 Parramore, p. 49.
- 15 Ibid., p.54. The bicycle remained in the family for fifty years before rusting too extensively to be used.
- 16 Parramore, pp. 59-62.
- 17 Ibid., pp. 68-69.
- 18 The Miami Herald, December 17, 1943, p. 3-A.
- 19 Ibid.; also The Miami Herald, December 17, 1943, p. 3-A.
- 20 Parramore, p. 80.
- 21 Parramore, p. 85.
- 22 1910 and 1920 Federal Census, Population Schedule for Nags Head Township (Roanoke Island, Manteo Town), Dare County.
- 23 Parramore, p. 99.
- 24 Parramore, p. 85.
- 25 1910 and 1920 Federal Census, Population Schedule for Nags Head Township (Roanoke Island, Manteo Town), Dare County.

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26 Parramore, p. 85.

27 1910 and 1920 Federal Census, Population Schedule for Nags Head Township (Roanoke Island, Manteo Town), Dare County.

28 Parramore, p. 99.

29 Parramore, p. 99. Also, Chapman and Hanson, pp 7-1, 7-2.

30 Dare County, Clerk of Superior Court's Office, Will Book 2, p. 554.

31 Dare County Register of Deeds, Book 1117, Page 0269 (Barber, Daniels, Pearce>Chukinas)

32 Thomas R. Butchko, On the Shores of the Pasquotank, p. 153.

33 Ibid.

34 Patrick H. Etheridge's house is at the northwest corner of US 64/264 and Etheridge Road; the Adam D. Etheridge III House was moved one mile northwest of its original location on Etheridge Road's north side to Driftwood Lane in the 1980s.

35 This is in reference to Nancy Van Dolsen's description of typical 1890-1920 Hatteras Village dwellings in her report, "The Historic Architecture of Hatteras Village", p. 21. Board-and-batten dwellings were also being constructed in Kitty Hawk during this period, one example being the W. J. Tate House. Unfortunately, none have survived.

36 D. Victor Meekins Collection, Outer Banks History Center, Manteo, N. C.; also J. Daniel Pezzoni, survey files for Manteo Town Survey (1995: Collection State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, N. C.).

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Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is identified by the enclosed copy of the plat, "Survey of the J. T. Daniels Homeplace Tract for Martha Jordan Chukinas," recorded as Plat Cabinet D, Slide No. 286, Dare County Register of Deeds, Manteo, NC.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property represents the historic building and outbuilding and the home tract historically associated with the original lot deeded to John T. Daniels' wife, Amanda Wescott Daniels, by George T. Wescott (Dare County Register of Deeds, Book E, Page 609, July 13, 1897).

