

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational 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 Propertyhistoric name Swansboro Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Locationstreet & number Historic downtown of Swansboro

N/A

☐ not for publicationcity, town Swansboro

N/A

☐ vicinitystate North Carolina

code

NCcounty Onslowcode 133zip code 28584**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

761 77

Noncontributing

45 buildings sites1 structures objects46 Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

Historic and Architectural Resources
of Onslow County, NCNumber of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register 2**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.

Signature of certifying official

Date

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

Commerce: department store

Education: school

Religion: religious structure

Funerary: cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Other: late Victorian millwork

Other: coastal plain cottage

Federal/Greek Revival

Bungalow

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Commerce: department store

Government: city hall

Commerce: restaurant

Religion: religious structure

Funerary: cemetery

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls wood

brick

roof asphalt

other concrete block

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

DESCRIPTION

The Swansboro Historic District incorporates most of the historic center of the small port town and includes 123 resources, mostly residential and commercial in character. The district is bounded by Highway 24 on the east, Walnut Street on the north, Broad Street on the west, and Water Street and the White Oak River on the south. One- and two-story frame dwellings and commercial buildings dating to the period 1890-1925 represent the majority of contributing properties in the district, with a scattering of earlier buildings. The town is situated on sloping ground which crests at twenty-five feet above sea-level along Walnut Street. The town faces the Atlantic Ocean across three-and-a-half miles of intervening salt marshes and barrier islands and is therefore exposed to breezes and occasional ocean storms. The land area of the downtown was appreciably increased by harbor dredging in the 1930s, which piled ballast stones and other spoil on the south side of Front Street. Of the resources in the district, 77, or approximately 63 percent, are contributing (76 buildings and one cemetery).

The architectural context for Swansboro's buildings are the following property types discussed in the Onslow County Multiple Property Documentation Form: Domestic Buildings, Commercial Buildings, and Religious and Educational Buildings. Swansboro's domestic and commercial architecture includes some of the earliest representatives of these building types in the county. The town's tiny sample of religious and educational buildings is not markedly different from similar buildings found elsewhere in the County.

Swansboro's small stock of late eighteenth and early nineteenth century housing is similar in form, plan, and style to antebellum houses built elsewhere in Onslow County. However, Swansboro's later domestic architecture is stylistically distinct from contemporaneous late nineteenth and early twentieth century housing built in other sections of Onslow County. This is probably a result of stock decorative elements produced at Swansboro's several lumber boom period mills, which appear only on a few houses outside Swansboro built principally in the Queens Creek and lower White Oak River drainages. Swansboro's later housing is characterized by the I house and gable-fronted side-hall plan forms, types with more limited currency in Onslow County's other principal towns, Jacksonville and Richlands.

The town's late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial architecture shares similarities of scale and form with commercial buildings built elsewhere in the county, but differs from these buildings in one important respect. The store buildings lining Swansboro's Front Street are almost exclusively of frame construction, whereas the early twentieth century commercial architecture of downtown Jacksonville and Richlands is built almost entirely of brick. Geography may lie behind this difference.

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Jacksonville and Richlands were connected to railroads and received many building materials from outside the area. Swansboro was never reached by railroad but it did have easy water access to southeastern Onslow County extensive pine forests.

DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE:

Fifty-five, or 71 percent, of Swansboro's contributing properties are domestic in character. Five of these houses were built before the Civil War; the rest were built between the late 1880s and 1925 - the period of Swansboro's lumber boom.

ANTEBELLUM HOUSES:

Swansboro's antebellum houses represent a range of styles and plan types. Two houses, the Jonathan Green House (Building Inventory Number 99) and the so-called Beaufort House (No. 37), exhibit the coastal plain cottage form and have hall-parlor plans. The two-story double-pile Peter Ringware House (No. 36) has one large room on one side of a center hall and two smaller rooms on the other side. The Hawkins-Glover House (No. 87) was originally a two-story I house with a hall-parlor plan, expanded shortly after it was built into a center-hall plan. The two-story Bazel Hawkins House (No. 75) has an engaged two-tier front porch, a center hall, large front rooms, and smaller rear rooms - an arrangement similar to houses found in Beaufort (Catherine Bishir, personal communication). These Swansboro houses display Georgian, Federal, and Greek Revival stylistic features, and represent a much smaller, but equally fine architectural heritage as the antebellum housing stock of the nearby port town of Beaufort, with which Swansboro had economic ties.

A study of the 1850 census of population statistics for Swansboro suggests that these five dwellings represent the majority of the finer Swansboro houses built before the Civil War - a remarkable survival rate. Only the late eighteenth century Gibson House, the late antebellum Barnum House, and possibly one or two other fine houses have been lost. Less sophisticated early houses that have disappeared included the Pitts-Heady House and the Lambertson House, both with the coastal plain cottage form. The considerable number of small frame dwellings built in the town before the Civil War may also have been typified by the coastal plain cottage form (see Onslow County Multiple Property Documentation Form: Vernacular Dwellings: Coastal Plain Cottage).

LUMBER BOOM HOUSES: 1880s-1925

Apparently few houses were built in Swansboro between the Civil War and the late 1880s, a period of economic stagnation in the town. The earliest houses associated with Swansboro's lumber boom, such as the George E. Bell House (No. 56) and the circa 1893 James Elijah Parkin House (No. 53), are characterized by flamboyant interior and exterior ornament. Houses from the later 1890s, the 1900s, and the 1910s exhibit a remarkable degree of ornamental similarity, likely evidence of the influence of the Swansboro Lumber Company Mill and its successor the Swansboro Land and Lumber Company Mill. There is no evidence that the mills built these houses directly. Instead it appears that a coterie of independent carpenters made liberal use of stock moldings and ornament produced at the mills.

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The dominant house form of Swansboro's lumber years was the I House, incorporating either two-room or center-hall plans. Many of Swansboro's houses built during this period have the symmetrical two-story three-bay facades characteristic of the I house. Many one-story houses also have symmetrical three-bay facades reflecting two-room and center-hall plans within. In addition to these types, a number of two-story houses were built with side-hall plans.

Secondary characteristics which distinguish these turn-of-the-century houses include turned and sawn porch ornament, cornice and frieze board returns, decorative wood-shingling and louvered vents in gables, and entries flanked by sidelights with elaborate raised wooden panels under the lights. Several houses have chamfered porch posts with pronounced molded neckings and caps. Interiors are generally sheathed in beaded tongue-and-groove boards and mantels and stairs are embellished with sawn and turned ornament. In both the inside and outside of Swansboro's lumber boom houses can be found the delicate multiple moldings that superficially resemble Federal styling.

The Swansboro Land and Lumber Company was the only mill in Onslow County to have a band saw, and subsequently Swansboro houses and other buildings built during the years of the mill's operation have framing members bearing vertical saw marks. The latest houses to be associated with Swansboro's lumbering activities were more typical of the mainstream of American domestic architecture: four-squares, such as the second Pete Smith House (No. 31), and bungalows.

COMMERCIAL ARCHITECTURE:

Two antebellum commercial buildings survive in Swansboro: the William Pugh Ferrand Store (No. 16) and the Robert Spence McLean Store (No. 19), both dating to the period immediately following an 1838 fire that ravaged Front Street. The two-story Ferrand Store is the only nineteenth century brick structure to survive in Onslow County (and also, apparently, one of the few to be built in the area). The frame McLean Store may originally have been only one story in height with a storage garret; during the late nineteenth century it was given a full second story. Both of these structures retain many original interior and exterior features. Both were associated with the turpentine trade in late antebellum Swansboro (see Onslow County Multiple Property Documentation Form: Naval Stores and Lumber Production, 1734-1938: Naval Stores Production: Early Commercial Activity). The gable-front form of these two buildings relates them architecturally to commercial buildings built throughout the United States during the antebellum period.

Commercial architecture built during Swansboro's lumber boom years also adopted the gable-front form. Some of these buildings were quite small, such as the Richard Riggs Store (No. 30) on Front Street. Others were large such as the two-story Watson and Parkin "double store" on Front Street (No. 8) built as a speculative venture by coastal North Carolina hosteler William J. Moore in 1910. Six of Swansboro's commercial buildings are contributing (See Onslow County Multiple Property Documentation Form: Commercial Buildings).

MISCELLANEOUS ARCHITECTURE:

The majority of Swansboro's surviving historic architecture is domestic or commercial in character, although the town's building stock was formerly complemented by many buildings of diverse function.

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Not buildings per se, but vital to the town's early economy, were shipyards. Shipyards were located at several points along the town waterfront, most notably at the ends of Main and Moore streets. Iron rails once used to launch ships extend underwater at the end of Moore Street. Wooden piers once thronged the waterfront: remains of one possibly dating to the colonial period survive at nearby Deer Island (Burwell Jackson, personal communication). One of the few classes of structures related to Swansboro's maritime economy to survive in the town are fish houses, small gable-fronted frame structures where seafood was processed and packed. The 1930s Jim Kennedy Fish House (No.11) is the best preserved of these traditional fish houses.

Of the succession of sawmills that operated in the town between the 1880s and the 1920s, nothing survives other than the domestic and commercial infrastructure created by them. The largest of these, the circa 1900 Swansboro Land and Lumber Company Mill, included at least three large two-story machinery sheds and a commissary and office building. Another industry that has vanished without leaving any above-ground trace is grist milling. According to Swansboro historian Tucker Littleton, the town featured at different times as many as five windmills for the grinding of corn meal (Littleton, Along the Path of History).

Until the 1890s the Methodists were the only sect to erect a church building in Swansboro. In 1897 the Baptists raised a large church building on Main Street which survives today (No. 26). The earliest school in the town may have been established as early as 1783. A one-story frame Methodist academy stood on Walnut Street during the second half of the nineteenth century. The only educational building to survive in the district is the 1920s Emmerton School (No.65).

Swansboro lacks appreciable numbers of outbuildings dating to the period of significance. Notable exceptions are a two-room frame smokehouse and storage building behind the Hawkins-Glover House (No.87) and the James Thomas Bartley House privy (No. 43), which shares architectural features with the main house and may date to the 1890s. Local tradition asserts that this privy was once removed to Front Street where it served briefly as the town's post office (Errington Littleton, personal communication).

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SWANSBORO HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY LIST

KEY:

The buildings in this inventory are usually named for their original owner or occupant, generally an individual, family, business, or institution (eg. Robert Lee Smith House). Occasionally, when a building has been substantially remodelled during the period of significance, the name of the later owner or occupant is added to that of the original owner or occupant (eg. Moore-Pritchard House). For the lesser contributing buildings and modern noncontributing buildings a generic title is used (eg. gable-fronted bungalow) or the present name of the occupant (usually a business) is used (eg. Ye Olde Drugstore Restaurant). Many of the names and construction dates listed in the inventory were provided by Swansboro historian Tucker Littleton's historical guidebook, Along the Path of History (1983). Littleton based his history on archival and deed research and local tradition. Other site histories were generated by the 1987-88 Onslow County Architectural Survey. The site files for this survey contain more complete architectural and historical discussions of the buildings in the district. These files are kept at the Survey and Planning Branch of the Department of Archives and History in Raleigh, with a second less-complete set at the Onslow County Museum (presently located in Richlands, NC).

Note: Numbers 57, 81, 82, 83, 112 and 113 are unassigned in the inventory list.

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N = noncontributing

All buildings are of weatherboarded frame construction unless otherwise noted.

List #	Street#	Date	Hgt.	Comment/original owner - occupant (if known)
<u>Front Street</u> (south side)				
ON910C 1.	#107	ca.1931	1½	✓ <u>Dorothy Sanders Cafe</u> ; board-and-batten shop/residence with rear shed room, gabled dormers; built by Sanders as coffeehouse in likeness of her father W.E. Mattocks' house. (NR, with entry 2)
ON911C 2.	#109	1901-1910s	1½	✓ <u>William Edward Mattocks House</u> ; board-and-batten three-bay double pile center-hall plan on full basement, decorative two-tier back porch, gabled dormers; built by marine engineer Mattocks in likeness of a traditional coastal plain cottage. (NR)
N 3.	#109a	ca.1950	1	Shed.
ON893, N 4.	#113	ca.1945	1	✓ <u>Millsted Ice Plant</u> ; concrete block structure with block and frame additions, including apartments, waterfront restaurant, and pier.
(ON916) N 5.	#115	ca.1950	1	✓ <u>Snap Dragon Restaurant</u> ; false-fronted commercial building with deck over water.
(ON933) N 6.	#117	ca.1950	2	✓ <u>Ye Old Drugstore Building</u> ; concrete block commercial building with brick veneer, one-story side wing.
N 7.	#119	ca.1950	1	✓ Brick commercial building, vacant.
ON927C 8.	#201	1910	2	✓ <u>Watson-Parkin Store</u> ; double-store building with novelty, board-and-batten, and aluminum siding, original decorative shelving, one-story side wing; built as a William J. Moore (Tarrymore Hotel) speculation, the building was first occupied by merchants Jeremiah Watson and James Elijah Parkin.

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|----------|-------------------------------------|------|---------|-----|---|--|
| ON 815 | C 9. | #131 | 1913 | 2 | ✓ | <u>James Thomas Bartley Store</u> ; gable-fronted, commercial structure with modern shop front, vinyl siding, original decorative shelving, slightly later one-story side addition. This is the second store in Swansboro associated with Bartley, who sold hardware and general merchandise. |
| ON 888 | C 10. | #133 | 1913 | 2 | ✓ | <u>George Littleton House</u> ; gable-fronted house with millwork in gables, one-story front-porch, aluminum siding; Littleton worked at the Cedar Point Fishery. |
| ON 883 | C 11. | #135 | ca.1930 | 1 | ✓ | <u>Jim Kennedy Fishhouse</u> ; asphalt-sided utilitarian gable-fronted structure with modern porch and wood shingle siding, moved once within district; Kennedy was a fisherman who used this structure to process his catch. |
| ON 836 | N 12. | #137 | 1940s | 1 | ✓ | Asphalt-sided fishhouse with traditional gable-fronted form. |
| | <u>Front Street</u>
(north side) | | | | | |
| ON 912 | C 13. | #140 | 1915 | 2 | ✓ | <u>James Smith House</u> ; hip-roofed side-hall plan house with hip-roofed dormer, one-story front porch. Smith was a captain who built this house on the site of his ca.1880 family home. |
| (ON 868) | N 14. | #136 | ca.1950 | ✓1½ | | House with dormers. |
| | N 15. | #134 | ca.1960 | ✓1 | | House with aluminum and brick siding. |
| ON 834 | C 16. | #122 | ca.1839 | ✓2½ | | <u>William Pugh Ferrand Store</u> ; gable-fronted brick commercial building retaining much original architectural fabric, modern side and back porches, attic apartment. Ferrand built this store after his first structure burned, and used it as the headquarters of his extensive turpentine/retail business. |
| ON 816 | C 17. | #120 | ca.1890 | ✓1 | | <u>Bartley-Pittman Store</u> ; false-fronted commercial structure with original display windows, second story removed in 1918. Merchants: James Thomas Bartley and John A. Pittman were early occupants of the building. |

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|--------------|------|---------|---|--|
| N 18. | #118 | 1988 | 2 | Commercial structure with false front and wooden display windows. |
| ON 827 C 19. | #116 | ca.1839 | 2 | ✓ <u>Robert Spence McLean Store</u> ; probably originally one-and-a-half-story gable fronted commercial building with mid-nineteenth century rear addition, ca. 1900 second story, much original interior architectural fabric survives including beaded ceiling joists and mid-nineteenth century wall-paper, half of a one-story twentieth century shop added to east side. McLean was a Scotsman involved in the turpentine trade. He occupied the building when it was partially burned by Union forces in 1864. |
| ON 877 C 20. | #110 | 1934 | 1 | ✓ <u>Harry Moore Store</u> ; brick commercial building with stepped front and side parapets, tin ceiling; Moore had a general store here in the 1930s. |
| ON 826 N 21. | #102 | 1925 | 2 | ✓ <u>Buckmaster Store-Capt Charlies Restaurant</u> ; false-fronted commercial structure with corner entry, greatly modified and expanded with large, modern one-story block building as restaurant. The building was occupied by various groceries, a restaurant and a brothel between 1925 and 1945. |

Moore Street
(east side)

- | | | | | |
|----------------|------|---------|---|--|
| (ON 877) N 22. | #204 | ca.1950 | 1 | ✓ Asbestos-sided house on concrete-block basement incorporating lumber from early twentieth century house on same site. |
| ON 911 C 23. | #206 | 1904 | 2 | ✓ <u>Leon Andrew Sewell House</u> ; three-bay presumably originally two-room plan house with two-story rear wing, front gable, modern front porch and alterations. |

Main Street
(east side)

- | | | | | |
|--------------|------|---------|---|---|
| N 24. | #102 | ca.1950 | 1 | ✓ Much-altered restaurant with pier. |
| ON 926 C 25. | #114 | 1902 | 2 | ✓ <u>David G. Ward House</u> ; three-bay center-hall plan house with decorative front porch, triple-A roof with wood-shingling and millwork in front gable, one-story ell; Ward was a sailor. |

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ON917	C 26.	#116	1897	2	<u>(Former) Swansboro Baptist Church;</u> gable-fronted building with first floor worship space and second floor Masonic meeting space above (originally), decorative interior posts and sheathing, former belfry, aluminum siding. This building was the first Baptist church built in Swansboro.
ON814	C 27	#202	1893	1	<u>James Thomas Bartley House;</u> three-bay center-hall plan (originally) house with triple-A roof, highly decorative front and ell porches and gable vents. Bartley was a merchant.
ON814	C 28.	#202a	ca.1893	1	Semi-detached kitchen and dining room of the Bartley House, same detailing.
	N 29	#202b	ca.1950	1	Rustic well structure on site of earlier well structure.
<u>Main Street</u> <u>(west side)</u>					
ON906	C 30.	#103	ca.1920	1	<u>Richard Riggs Store;</u> false-fronted board-and-batten commercial structure with front pent roof. Riggs operated a grocery store in this building in the 1930s.
ON913	C 31.	#115	ca.1916	2	<u>Pete Smith House 2;</u> hip-roofed four-square plan house with one-story front porch, aluminum siding. This was the second Onslow County house of Smith, who was associated with sawmills at Swansboro and Silverdale.
ON913	C 32.	#115a	ca.1930	1	Hip-roofed board-and-batten sided two-car garage.
	N 33.	#115b	ca.1970	1	Gable-fronted garage.
(ON829)	N 34.	#203	ca.1960	1	<u>Carolina Telephone Building;</u> windowless utilitarian brick structure with side parking lot.
(ON919)	N 35.	#205	ca.1950	1	<u>Swansboro Barbershop Building;</u> concrete-block commercial building with brick veneer, aluminum fronts for two shops.

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- ON 973 C 36. #209 ca.1778 2 Peter Ringware House; possibly the oldest house in Onslow County, the Ringware House is a Georgian/Federal style five-bay house with engaged two-tier front and back porches, a large first floor room on one side of a center hall and a pair of rooms sharing a chimney on the other side. Most original interior and exterior hardware and woodwork survive. Early nineteenth century one-story rear kitchen and dining room, formerly semi-detached. Ringware was a captain. His house was owned by many prominent Swansboro citizens throughout the nineteenth century. Archaeological explorations undertaken in the 1960s suggested a late eighteenth century date of construction.
- &
ON 973 C 36a. (kitchen/dining room)

Water Street
(south side)

- ON 917 C 37. #105 1st $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ✓ Beaufort House; hall-parlor plan coastal plain cottage with later one-story side kitchen and dining room, porch ventilation chutes in main house porch ceiling, stair rising in rear shed room, some original interior fabric but mostly from late nineteenth century. Beaufort captain Thomas Thomas bought the lot in 1851 and sold it a year later with a house on it. Local tradition asserts that the house was moved from Beaufort, NC.
- ON 909 C 38. #103 1910 2 ✓ Charles Russell House 2; wood-shingle sided gable-fronted side-plan house with one-story front porch, bracketed eaves. Built by carpenter Charles Russell for himself. Russell's first house stands on Swansboro's Main Street extension, outside the district.
- ON 925 C 39. #119 1912 2 ✓ Dan Ward House; gable-fronted side-hall plan house with decorative one-story front porch. Ward operated a steamship line between Swansboro and Morehead City.
- N 40. #119 ca.1950 1 Shed.

Water Street
(north side)

- ON 925 N 41. #102 ca.1900 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ✓ John Edward Kirkman House; much-altered three-bay house with ell, modern front porch.

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- | | | | | | |
|----------|-------|-------|---------|---|---|
| (ON 880) | N 42. | #106 | 1946 | 1 | ✓ Aluminum-sided house. |
| ON 880 | C 43. | #106a | 1890s | 1 | <u>James Thomas Bartley House Privy</u> ; features decorative vents like those on main house, stands in what was originally the Bartley garden. (see entry 27). Local tradition asserts that this privy served temporarily as Swansboro's post office in the early twentieth century. |
| ON 882 | C 44. | #114 | ca.1935 | 1 | ✓ <u>Amelia Kennedy House</u> ; aluminum-sided cottage with front porch. This is one of the last Swansboro houses built by local carpenter Robert Lee Smith. |
| ON 823 | C 45. | #116 | 1916 | 1 | ✓ <u>Mark Bloodgood House</u> ; early bungalow with front porch engaged under hipped roof, novelty siding. Dan Russell owned the house soon after Bloodgood. |
| ON 780 | C 46. | #204 | ca.1900 | 2 | ✓ <u>Bloodgood House</u> ; aluminum-sided house with one-story side kitchen and front porch. |
| | N 47. | #204a | ca.1950 | 1 | Concrete-block garage. |
| | N 48. | #204b | ca.1950 | 1 | Shed. |
| ON 810 | N 49. | #206 | 1940s | 1 | ✓ Gable-fronted bungalow with hip-roofed front porch. |
| ON 850 | C 50. | #212 | ca.1920 | 1 | ✓ Gable-fronted bungalow with novelty siding, gabled front porch. |
| ON 854 | C 51. | #214 | ca.1900 | 1 | ✓ <u>Edward N. Hill House</u> ; three-bay double-pile two-room plan house with triple-A roof, ell, re-worked front porch, aluminum siding. Hill was a carpenter, boatbuilder, pilot, and fisherman. |
| (ON 830) | N 52. | #216 | ca.1970 | 1 | ✓ Aluminum-sided duplex with front deck. |
| ON 899 | C 53. | #218 | ca.1893 | 2 | ✓ <u>James Elijah Parkin House</u> ; three-bay center-hall plan I-house, with decorative one-story front porch, two-story ell, front gable, elaborate interior tongue-and-groove sheathing, mantel, and stair details. Parkin was a steamship pilot, and, after 1900, a Swansboro merchant. |
| ON 931 | C 54. | #220 | ca.1915 | 2 | ✓ <u>Isaiah Willis House</u> ; gable-fronted side-hall plan house with millwork in gable, one-story front porch, aluminum siding. |

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- ON 892 C 55. #220² ca.1891 2 ✓ Thomas Merritt Sr. House; unusual four-bay I house with a two-tier front porch and two-room plan. This house may have been one-story in height originally.
- ON 819 C 56. #224 ca.1881 1 ✓ George E. Bell House; hip-roofed double pile house with front porch, decorative lintels over windows and doors, ballast stone chimney base. Bell was a fisherman and sailor.
57. Number Not Assigned
- Church Street
(east side)
- ON 856 N 58. #106 ca.1960 1 ✓ Brick ranch house.
- ON 838 C 59. #202 ca.1920 1½ ✓ Gable-fronted bungalow with shed-roofed front porch.
- ON 825 C 60. #204 1890s 1 ✓ Calvin W. Buckmaster House; three-bay two-room plan house with shed-roofed front porch, ell with side porch. Buckmaster was a painter.
- ON 825 C 61. #204a ca.1930 1 Shed.
- N 62. #302 ca.1960 1 ✓ House with vertical wooden siding.
- ON 900 C 63. #308 1901 2 ✓ Augustus Ward Pittman House; triple A I house with three-bay center-hall plan, one-story front porch and ell. Pittman served in the Coast Guard.
- ON 842 C 64. #408 ca.1930 1 ✓ Gable-fronted bungalow with hip-roofed front porch.
- ON 833 C 65. #502 1928 1 ✓ Emmerton School; brick building in the form of a "U" with decorative brickwork, belfry, auditorium, and added front porches. Established by the Unitarians in the early 1920s, Emmerton School replaced an earlier frame schoolhouse. The building served as the Methodist Church in the 1930s and the auditorium served as the town's first cinema. Currently the building serves as the town hall.

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(west side)

ON 895	C	66.	#105	ca.1887	1	✓	<u>David James Moore House</u> ; simple rectangular three-bay house with decorative barge boards, reworked interior. Moore was a merchant.
(ON 851)	N	67.	#203	ca.1960	1	✓	Aluminum-sided house.
(ON 852)	N	68.	#301	ca.1960	1	✓	Aluminum-sided house.
(ON 928)	C	69.	#305	1911	2	✓	<u>Charles Webb House</u> ; gable-fronted side-hall plan house with novelty-siding, wood shingling, millwork, and decorative window in gable, one-wraparound porch and board-and-batten ell. Webb was a carpenter.
(ON 930)	N	70.	#307	ca.1910	2	✓	<u>Ernest Webb House</u> ; gable-fronted side-hall plan house with one-story front and rear additions, modern porch, aluminum-siding. Robert Lee Smith and Emory Rogers built this house. Drastic 20th C. alterations make this house noncontributing.

Elm Street
(south side)

ON 886	C	71.	#117	1932	1	✓	<u>Arrington Littleton House</u> ; three-bay house with front porch, rear addition. Littleton is a fisherman and a net mender.
	N	72.	#117a	ca.1950	1		Shed.
(ON 844)	N	73.	#119	1940s	1	✓	Asbestos-sided gable-fronted bungalow with front porch.
(ON 860)	N	74.	#121	ca.1910	1½	✓	Much-altered aluminum-sided house with end porch.
(ON 861)	N	75.	#201	ca.1960	2	✓	Aluminum-sided house with back porch.
(ON 862)	N	76.	#203	ca.1960	2	✓	Split-foyer aluminum-sided house.
ON 855	C	77.	#207	ca.1900	1	✓	<u>W.M. Holloway House</u> ; three-bay formerly center-hall plan house with carefully reworked front porch, ell, back porch. Holloway was a laborer at the Swansboro Land and Lumber Company mill.

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- (ON 863) N 78. #209 ca.1960 1 ✓ Aluminum-sided house.
- ON 709 C 79. #211 ca.1898 1 ✓ Charles R. Webb House; the original L-shaped section of this house faces east, formerly with a center-hall plan, so that the ell is parallel to Elm Street; to the rear are additions and a porch, across the front is a porch, gables have wood shingling and millwork.
- C 80. #217 ca.1910 1 House; double-pile three-bay house with front porch.
81. Number Not Assigned
82. Number Not Assigned
83. Number Not Assigned
- Elm Street
(north side)
- ON 903 C 84. #228 1905 2 ✓ Thomas H. Pritchard House 2; five-bay center-hall plan I-house which may incorporate a slightly earlier house which served as a Methodist parsonage, with decorative one-story porch, rear wings, fine detailing, asbestos siding. Pritchard was the president of the Swansboro Land and Lumber Company.
- N 85. #228a 1987 1 Garage.
- ON 847 C 86. #226 1920s 1 ✓ Gable-fronted bungalow with front porch.
- ON 853 C 87. #224 1820s; 1840s 2 ✓ Hawkins-Glover House; the west end of this house was originally a two-story side-hall plan house probably built during the 1820s; the east end was added in the 1840s, giving the house an over-all center-hall plan. The house has Greek Revival interior and exterior detailing, a one-story ell, and a two-story porch probably added when the house was moved ca.1900 (now reworked). Bazel Hawkins probably built the house, which merchant and turpentine trader Cyrus Glover acquired and probably renovated in the 1840s. The house originally stood on the waterfront to the west of town and was moved to its present location around 1900.

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- | | | | | | | |
|--------|---|----------------|-------|---------|----|---|
| ON 853 | C | 88. | #224a | ca.1900 | 1 | Board-and-batten-sided combination smokehouse (with brick hearth) and storage room. |
| ON 924 | N | 89. | #222 | 1907 | 2 | ✓ <u>Carl Sanders Ward House</u> ; side-hall plan house with one-story side addition, major modern alterations including new two-tier front porch, belvedere. |
| ON 822 | C | 90. | #220 | ca.1907 | 2 | ✓ <u>Kay Bloodgood House</u> ; three-bay I-house with one-story front porch and rear wing, asbestos siding. |
| ON 896 | C | 91. | #218 | ca.1910 | 2 | ✓ <u>Moore-Pritchard House</u> ; three-bay center-hall plan house with hipped roof, two-tier front porch, two-story rear wing. |
| ON 845 | C | 92. | #214 | ca.1920 | 1 | Aluminum-sided gable-fronted bungalow with front porch. |
| ON 864 | C | 93. | #212 | ca.1920 | 1½ | ✓ Aluminum-sided house with shed-roofed front porch, dormer with clipped gable. |
| ON 864 | C | 94. | #212a | ca.1920 | 1 | Vertical-board sided garage. |
| ON 852 | C | 95. | #208 | ca.1840 | 2 | ✓ <u>Hawkins House</u> ; three-bay double pile center-hall plan house, engaged two-tier front porch, two-story rear additions, some ca.1900 remodeling. Bazel Hawkins probably built the house - his heir Catherine Hawkins owned it in 1850. Methodist minister John F. Mattocks owned the house during the early 1860s. |
| ON 901 | C | 96. | #206 | ca.1906 | 2 | ✓ <u>Clyde S. Pittman House</u> ; three-bay I-house with two-room plan, decorative two-tier front porch, formerly semi-detached one-story rear kitchen. Pittman was a Swansboro merchant and mayor. |
| ON 901 | C | 96a. (kitchen) | | | | |
| ON 890 | C | 97. | #204 | ca.1910 | 2 | ✓ <u>Andrew Mason House</u> ; three-bay I-house with one-story front porch and ell. |
| ON 904 | C | 98. | #116 | 1912 | 2 | ✓ <u>William R. Privett House</u> ; three-bay I-house with two-room plan, with one-story front porch and ell. Privett worked with the Coast Guard. |

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ON 985 C 99.	#114	late 18th c.	1½	<u>Jonathan Green House</u> ; three-bay coastal plain cottage with hall-parlor plan, rear shed rooms and engaged front porch. The house has ballast stone foundation piers, chimneys with paved shoulder dormers (possibly late nineteenth century), interior with a fine Federal mantel and an enclosed stair. The documentary evidence is confusing as to the early owners of the lot upon which this house was built, but Jonathan Green, son of Swansboro's earliest settler, may have owned the lot in the 1770s and is a likely candidate for the house's builder. Another possibility is Colonel Reuben Grant, who owned the lot at the end of the eighteenth century, the period when the house probably received its interior detailing.
N 100.	#114a	ca.1950	1	Garage.
N 101.	#114b	ca.1950	2	Garage with asbestos-sided apartment above.
<u>Walnut Street</u> <u>(south side)</u>				
ON 813 C 102.	#101	1916	2	<u>Robert Aman House</u> ; five-bay I-house with center-hall plan, one-story side wing, one-story wrap-around porch. Aman moved to Swansboro from the Belgrade area of Onslow County.
(ON 872) N 103.	#105	ca.1970	1	✓ Wood-sided duplex with side carports.
C 104	#107	ca.1910	1	✓ House with gable-end oriented to street, side porch.
(ON 874) N 105.	#205	ca.1904	2	✓ <u>Clen Irvin House</u> ; three-bay I-house with one-story front porch, ell, rear addition, side carport, modern fenestration and aluminum siding. Robert Lee Smith built the house for Irvin, an employee of the Swansboro Land and Lumber Company.
N 106.	#205a	ca.1950	1	Garage.
N 107.	#205b	ca.1940	1	Open frame storage building.
(ON 875) N 108.	#209	ca.1950	1	✓ Aluminum-sided house.

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- ON 923 C 109. #213 ca.1906 2 ✓ Bert Tolson House; gable-fronted side-hall plan house with one-story front porch and ell, decorative chimney stacks. Robert Lee Smith built the house for Tolson.
- ON 851 C 110. #215 1908 & 1910 2 ✓ Hatsell House; three-bay I-house with decorative two-tier porch, double front gables with millwork, one-story ell with side addition, aluminum siding. The ell was built in 1908, before the main house.
- ON 834 C 111. #217 ca.1906 1 ✓ Edward Kirkman House; asbestos-sided three-bay house with front porch, ell. This house was built by John Edward Kirkman for his parents.
112. Number Not Assigned
113. Number Not Assigned
- Walnut Street
(north side)
- ON 900 C 114. #222 19th and 20th c.s. ✓ Swansboro Cemetery; the cemetery contains approximately 250 marked graves, some in brick and concrete-block walled family plots, and is planted with live oaks, junipers, magnolias, and dogwoods. The cemetery has probably been used by townsfolk since the late eighteenth century.
- ON 878 C 115. #220 ca.1920 2 ✓ House; hip-roofed novelty-sided four-square plan house with one-story wraparound porch and rear wing.
- ON 877 C 116. #220a ca.1920 1 Board-and-batten sided outbuilding.
- ON 844 C 117. #218 ca.1906 2 ✓ Alex Moore House; three-bay I-house with wood-shingling in gables, two-story ell, two-tier front and ell side porches. Moore was a carpenter and boatbuilder.
- ON 900 C 118. #214 1905 2 ✓ Thomas H. Pritchard House I; three-bay triple A I-house with decorative two-tier front porch, front gable with wood-shingling and millwork, two-story ell with two-tier side porch. Pritchard was the president of the Swansboro Land and Lumber Company.

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- | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|------|-------|------------------|---|--|
| ON 762 | C | 119. | #214a | Early
20th c. | | Board-and-batten sided outbuilding |
| (ON 876) | N | 120. | #212 | ca.1950 | 1 | ✓ Aluminum-sided house with engaged front porch. |
| ON 831 | C | 121. | #208 | 1908 | 2 | ✓ <u>Cicero Davis House</u> ; L-shaped house with wrap-around one-story porch and side and back additions, wood-shingling in front gables. Davis was a ship captain and employee of the Swansboro Land and Lumber Company. |
| ON 898 | C | 122. | #206 | ca.1901 | 2 | ✓ <u>Fannie B. Oglesby House</u> ; three-bay I-house, former with center-hall plan, with decorative two-tier front porch, one-story ell. |
| ON 818 | C | 123. | #204 | ca.1901 | 1 | ✓ <u>Abram Bell House</u> ; three-bay two-room plan house, front porch, ell. Bell was a sailor. |
| ON 914 | C | 124. | #202 | ca.1901 | 2 | ✓ <u>Robert Lee Smith House</u> ; three-bay I-house with center-hall plan, two-tier front porch, one-story ell now detached and located on adjoining property. Smith was Swansboro's most prolific early 20th century carpenter - he participated in the construction of at least thirteen structures between 1900 and 1940 - and also built many boats. This was Smith's own residence from ca.1901 until 1913. |
| (ON 845) | N | 125. | #110 | ca.1920 | 1 | ✓ Gable-fronted bungalow with reworked porch, later brick veneer. |
| (ON 918) | N | 126. | #108 | ca.1901 | 2 | ✓ <u>(Former) Swansboro Baptist Parsonage</u> ; Triple A three-bay I-house, with two-story ell, modern two-tier front porch, fenestration, and vinyl siding. |
| ON 907 | C | 127. | #106 | ca.1901 | 2 | ✓ <u>John P. Rogers House</u> ; three-bay I-house, with center-hall plan, one-story ell, reworked two-tier front porch. Rogers was a carpenter. |

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

Commerce

Industry

Period of Significance

1770-1938

Significant Dates

1770

ca. 1900

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Smith, Robert Lee

Unknown

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

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Swansboro, a tiny port established in 1770 on Bogue Sound at the mouth of the White Oak River in Onslow County, is a remarkably unaltered waterfront village of approximately 150 densely-clustered houses and commercial buildings. The historic district includes the town's surviving antebellum building stock of five houses and two store buildings as well as several virtually intact blocks of frame houses dating to the period of the town's lumber boom, between the years 1880 and 1925. These lumber boom houses display a distinctive local variation of typical late Victorian exterior and interior milled ornament.

Swansboro's major commercial and industrial role as Onslow County's foremost port from the eighteenth through the early twentieth centuries is documented in the Onslow County Multiple Property Documentation Form: Naval Stores and Lumber Production in Onslow County, 1754-1938. The town served as a center for fishing, boatbuilding, and naval stores processing and shipment before the Civil War. After the war, the town hosted a succession of large lumber mills. Unlike the coastal towns of Beaufort and Morehead City in adjacent Carteret County, which grew large owing to fine harborage and rail connections, Swansboro remained isolated and tied to its immediate hinterland. Consequently, Swansboro represents one of the smallest and most traditional maritime communities surviving on the North Carolina coast.

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HISTORIC CONTEXTS AND BACKGROUND

SITE:

The town of Swansboro occupies one of the earliest settled locales in Onslow County. The town is sited on a point of land at the mouth of the White Oak River in extreme southeastern Onslow County. Within sight of the town lies Bogue Inlet, which is the most readily navigable inlet on the Onslow County coast. Swansboro's accessibility from the ocean, and its proximity to the inland waterway of the White Oak River, were two of the precipitating factors in the town's establishment.

EARLY SETTLEMENT:

According to Swansboro historian Tucker Littleton, the first individual known to have lived on the site of Swansboro was Jonathan Green Sr., a native of Falmouth, Massachusetts, who settled at Swansboro in 1730. In 1735 Green's property was acquired by Theophilus Weeks, another Falmouth native. Weeks apparently developed an extensive plantation at the site including a wharf and an ordinary (Littleton, Along the Path of History).

TOWN PLAT:

About 1770 Weeks established a town at his plantation. The earliest plat, dated October 20, 1772, portrays a town of forty-eight 60 X 200 foot lots laid out in three tiers parallel to the water. Running between the town and the waterfront is a forty foot wide street identified as "the Front Street" in the plat - the present Front Street. Perpendicular to Front Street is "Broad Street" (the present Main Street) which passes through the town and continues as the main road linking southeastern Onslow County with the courthouse at Jacksonville. Across Front Street, Broad Street terminates in a wharf - the first of several town wharves which stood at the lower end of the present Main Street until the end of the nineteenth century. The remainder of the town's 1772 grid is transected by thirty-foot wide lanes which correspond to the present Church, Elm, Moore, and Water streets (a copy of Swansboro's original plat is filed at the Onslow County Museum).

EARLY DEVELOPMENTS:

By the time the 1772 plat was drawn, all but three of the town's forty-eight lots had been purchased. Early deeds shed light on the occupations and building activities of the town's incipient population. Ship captains such as Daniel Bates, Jonathan Green Jr., and Peter Ringware settled in the town. Green and Ringware are credited with the construction of two substantial frame houses which still stand on Main Street. Merchants clustered on Front Street, where John Starkey and probably also James McCagg and Isaac Hill built stores. Lot 6, at the corner of Main and Front streets, was purchased shortly after 1772 by the Wilmington mercantile firm of Hogg and Campbell who built a branch store at the location. All in all, a minimum of twenty buildings were built in Swansboro between 1770 and 1780 (Tucker Littleton Papers. Box 17).

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EARLY ECONOMY:

Swansboro of the late eighteenth century had probably already established the diversified economy that was to characterize it until the first decade of the twentieth century. In addition to providing a home port for sea captains and an emporium for merchants, Swansboro became the site of vigorous shipbuilding activities from the late eighteenth century until the Civil War (see Onslow County Multiple Property Documentation Form: Naval Stores and Lumber Production, 1734-1938: Lumber Production: Shipbuilding). By the second quarter of the nineteenth century turpentine producers and marketers had located in the town, such as New Englanders Charles H. Barnum and Cyrus B. Glover. Scotsman, Robert Spence McLean, and the Ferrands, father William and son William Pugh, from New Bern (see Onslow County Multiple Property Documentation Form: Naval Stores and Lumber Production, 1734-1938: Naval Stores Production: Early Commercial Activity). Barnum and Glover also operated saltworks in the Swansboro vicinity.

The majority of Swansboro's population derived their livelihood from the sea. The 1850 census of population lists seventeen "mariners" (sailors) out of a total workforce of fifty-one. Some of these sailors were probably also fisherman, as suggested by later censuses. They are rarely listed as owning considerable real estate, and one account of the town as it was in 1862 may refer to their houses. Union commander Thomas G. Stevenson described the town as "a small village, built on a slope of land rising from the marshes around [with] a score of poorly-built, tumbled-down old houses." Stevenson was probably describing housing in the lower section of town, along Front and Water Streets, otherwise he would have made mention of the larger and well-built houses above the town, several of which survive to this day. Another oblique reference to Swansboro's less-affluent citizens may have been made by Methodist Bishop Francis Asbury when he visited the town in 1785 and described its inhabitants as a "wicked people". Asbury's assessment was made two years after five of Swansboro's citizens had successfully induced the state's general assembly to establish a public school in the town, suggesting that not all the town's people were irredeemably wicked (Clark, v. 24:534).

MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY POPULATION:

The earliest reliable figure for Swansboro's population comes from the 1850 census, which lists 152 inhabitants. By 1860 the population had risen to approximately 200 but by 1870 it had dropped to 142 and by 1880 it had dropped still further to 128. The decline following the Civil War may have reflected general economic disruptions of the immediate area and the South at large.

THE LUMBER BOOM: 1880s-1930

Swansboro experienced an economic revival during the last decade of the nineteenth century and the first two decades of the twentieth century. This revival was brought about by a succession of large lumbering operations which located on the outskirts of town.

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John Prittyman's mill was the first of these (established by the late 1880s), followed by the Swansboro Land and Lumber Company Mill, established in 1900 (see Onslow County Multiple Property Documentation Form: Naval Stores and Lumber Production, 1734-1938: Swansboro). Swansboro's population leapt to 233 in 1890, 265 in 1900, and 390 in 1910. By one estimate it stood at 575 in 1916 before dropping back to 420 in 1920 (1916 North Carolina Year Book). Oddly, only 10 percent of Swansboro's workforce worked in lumbering in 1900, compared to 53 percent with maritime occupations. The census of 1910, however, shows 43 percent of the workforce involved in the lumber industry and 41 percent involved in maritime activities such as piloting, fishing, and boatbuilding. Some maritime workers serviced the lumber mill, supplying food to the mill's workforce and transporting lumber by water.

Increased economic activity brought with it a renewal of and increase in Swansboro's building stock. The Walnut Street tier of lots was laid out on the high land on the north side of town. Water and Elm streets were extended westward from town. A number of one- and two-story frame commercial buildings were erected on Front Street beginning in the 1890s. Tourism was another component added to the Swansboro economy at this time with the construction of the rambling, plainly-detailed two-story Tarrymore Hotel in 1910 (recently demolished).

SWANSBORO BUILDERS:

Until 1900 Swansboro rarely supported many carpenters or other practitioners of the building trades. Merchant William Pugh Ferrand looked outside the area and hired a New Bern builder, Asa King, to perform unspecified construction work for him in the early 1830s (Catherine Bishir, personal communication). No carpenters appear in the 1850 census of population, although the 1860 census lists as carpenters local residents Major Russell and Jason M. Rhue with his assistants Jim White and William H. Hill. Russell was the town's only carpenter in 1870. In 1880 William H. Hill took Russell's place. Martin Heady was listed as a brick mason residing in Swansboro during that year.

By contrast, the 1900 census lists seven carpenters: Johnson Cline, Edward Glancy, Edward M. Hill, John P. Rogers, Charles J. and Edmond B. Russell (sons of Major Russell), and Charles Webb. Listed as a boatbuilder that year was Robert Lee Smith (1871- 1942), who in fact was embarking on a career as Swansboro's most prolific carpenter. Smith began his career as a fisherman and boat builder. With increased building in Swansboro following 1900 - the years of the Swansboro Land and Lumber Company's greatest activity - Smith turned to house carpentry. His earlier works include his own house on Walnut Street (No. 124) and the Clenn Irvin House (No. 105), on Walnut Street, both frame I houses, and the two-story side-hall plan Bert Tolson House on Walnut Street (No. 109). All told, Smith is believed to have participated in the construction of thirteen buildings in Swansboro, mostly houses but including the 1910 Tarrymore Hotel and the first Swansboro graded school building (both demolished). One of his later houses is the cottage-like Amelia Kennedy House (No. 44) on Water Street, dating to the early 1930s. The 1916 North Carolina Year Book lists Smith and John P. and I.E. Rogers as carpenters.

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POST-LUMBER BOOM PERIOD:

The 1920s and 1930s saw a decrease in lumbering activity in Swansboro, due largely to the depletion of timber stands in the town's hinterland. This in turn led to a decline in population. From the 1916 peak of 575 the town's population dropped to 420 in 1920 and 394 in 1930. Two events of the early 1930s reduced Swansboro's isolation and helped to boost its economy. North Carolina Highway 24 was built into the town from Jacksonville and a bridge was constructed over the narrows of the White Oak River to Cedar Point in Carteret County. Also, the town's harbor was dredged and connected to the Intracoastal Waterway. Fishing continued as an important component of the town's economy. The 1940s saw an increase in the town's population due to its proximity to the southeastern quarter of the Camp Lejeune Marine Corps Base (see Onslow County Multiple Property Documentation Form: Military Installations, 1860- present).

NOTE: For architectural context, please refer to the discussions of property in the multiple property documentation form entitled, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Onslow County, NC."

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

Acreage of property approximately 30

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18	306110	3840040
C	18	305550	3840070
E	18	305620	3840420

	Zone	Easting	Northing
B	18	305910	3839950
D	18	305450	3840220
F	18	305840	3840390

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries for the district are indicated on the accompanying resource map and, for the area in the water, the accompanying USGS map.

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries for the district embrace most of the historic center of the town of Swansboro and are drawn to include most of the town's contributing properties while excluding peripheral noncontributing properties. The boundaries also encompass a sizable portion of the White Oak River because the water is important under Criterion A as the "raison d'etre" of the town.

☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Daniel Pezzoni

organization _____

date October 1989

street & number 1214 Campbell Avenue, SW

telephone 703/343-8431

city or town Roanoke

state VA

zip code 24016

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Littleton, Tucker R. Along the Path of History: A Self-guided Walking Tour of the Old Port Town of Swansboro, with an Introduction to its Maritime History, Swansboro, NC: Swansboro's 200th Anniversary Celebration Committee, 1983.

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Stevenson, Thomas G. "Reconnaissance to Swansboro, N.C." 1862.

Swansboro Plat, 1772 (copy). On file at the Onslow County Museum, Richlands, NC.

United States censuses of population, 1850-1910.

Historian Presha Merritt conducted much of the local research that went into the preparation of this nomination.

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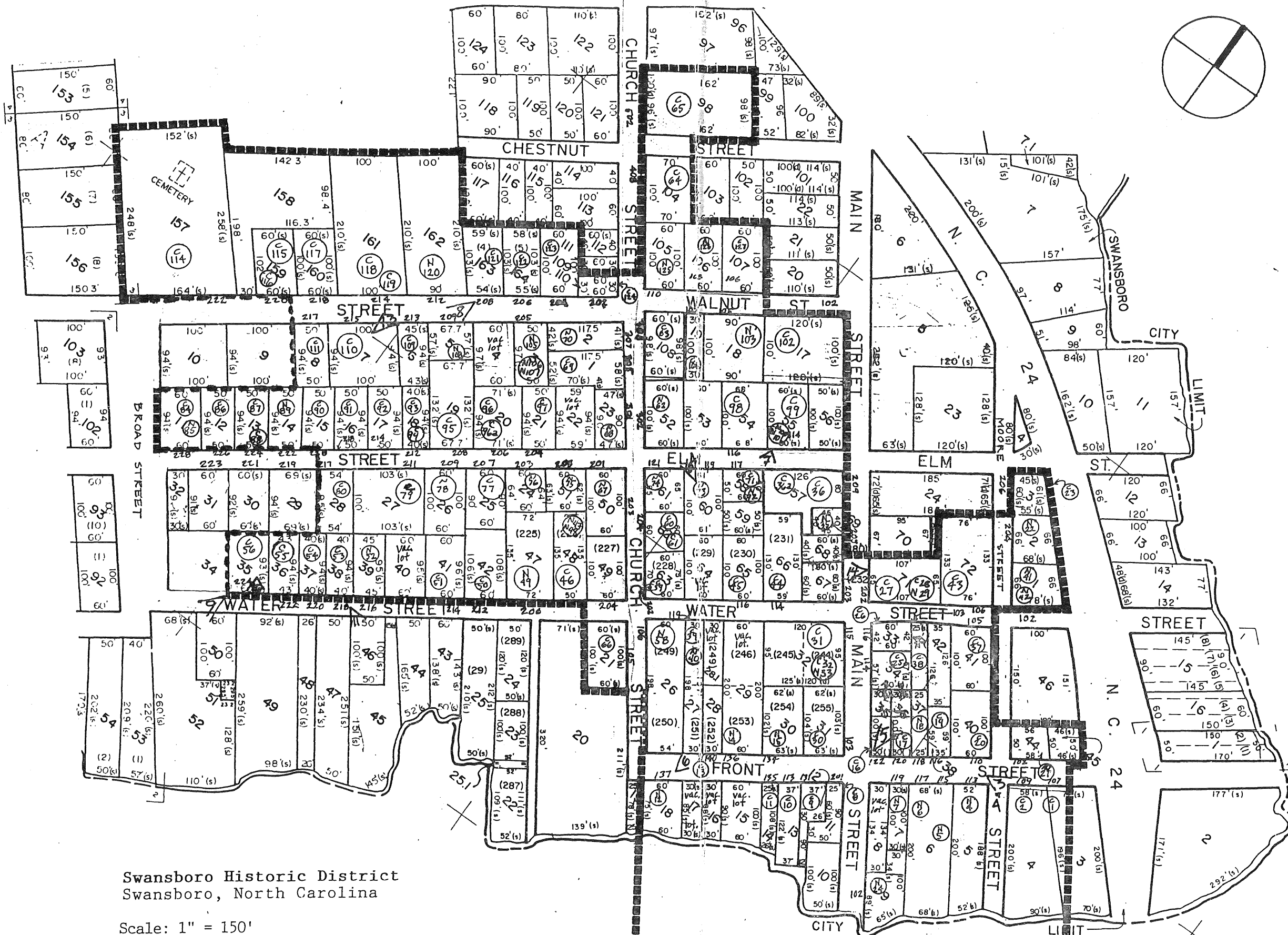
Section number Photos Page 1 Swansboro Historic District, Onslow County

Unless otherwise noted, the following information pertains to all photographs, which are keyed to the resource map:

- 1) Swansboro Historic District
- 2) Swansboro, NC
- 3) Daniel Pezzoni
- 5) NC Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, NC

Note: Historic photographs are from the Tucker Littleton Collection, Search Room, North Carolina State Library, Raleigh, NC.

1. Swansboro waterfront; 10/87; view northwest from Route 24 bridge.
2. Historic photograph: Swansboro from air; 1940s; view to northwest.
3. Historic photograph: Front Street; ca. 1933; view to west from corner of Front and Moore.
4. Front Street; 6/88; view to west from corner of Front and Moore.
5. Commercial buildings at southwest corner of Front and Main; 6/88; view to southwest from roof of William P. Ferrand Store (Bear Island in distance).
6. Fish House, 137 Front St.; 6/88; view to southwest.
7. Jonathan Green House; 12/87; front (south) side; 114 Elm St.
8. Houses on north side Walnut Street between Broad and Church (Cicero Davis House in foreground); 10/88; view to northeast.
9. Houses on north side of Water Street between Broad and Church (George E. Bell House in foreground); 10/88; view to northeast
10. George E. Bell House; 10/87; detail of front porch; 224 Water St.
11. James E. Parkin House; 10/87; front (south) side; 218 Water St.
12. James E. Parkin House; 10/87; detail of decorative star pattern on downstairs ceiling.
13. Hatsell House; 6/88; front (north) side; 215 Walnut St.
14. James T. Bartley House; 4/88; detail of back entrance;
15. 119 Elm Street (noncontributing bungalow); 10/88; view to east.



Swansboro Historic District
Swansboro, North Carolina

Scale: 1" = 150'

(composite of Onslow County tax maps 1404, 1405, 1406, and 1407, drawn by Trumble-McGuirk and Associates, Atlanta, GA, March 1977)

The boundaries of the district are indicated by the heavy dashed line.

Note: End points and UTMs of boundaries depicted on accompanying USGS map.

WHITE

OAK

RIVER

2

