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 an 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 ______ Burgaw Historic District

other names/site number __________________________

2. Location

roughly bounded by Cowan St., Fremont St., Dudley St. & Ashe St. N/A not for publication

street & number __________________________
city or town _______ Burgaw N/A vicinity

state _______ North Carolina code _______ NC county _______ Pender code _______ 141 zip code ____________

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination

☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property

☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title __________________________ Date ____________

State of 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 official/Title __________________________ Date ____________

State or Federal agency and bureau __________________________

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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 ____________
### 5. Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership of Property</th>
<th>Category of Property</th>
<th>Number of Resources within Property</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Check as many boxes as apply)</td>
<td>(Check only one box)</td>
<td>(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ private</td>
<td>☐ building(s)</td>
<td>Contributing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ public-local</td>
<td>☑ district</td>
<td>Noncontributing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ public-State</td>
<td>☐ site</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ public-Federal</td>
<td>☐ structure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ public-Federal</td>
<td>☐ object</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

2

### 6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic/single dwelling
- Domestic/secondary structure
- Domestic/hotel
- Commerce/Trade/office building
- Commerce/Trade/organizational
- Commerce/Trade/financial institution
- Commerce/Trade/specialty store
- Commerce/Trade/department store

**Current Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic/single dwelling
- Domestic/secondary structure
- Commerce/Trade/office building
- Commerce/Trade/organizational
- Commerce/Trade/financial institution
- Commerce/Trade/specialty store
- Commerce/Trade/department store
- Commerce/Trade/restaurant

### 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Queen Anne
- Gothic Revival
- Colonial Revival

(continued)

**Materials**
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation: brick
- walls: wood
- roof: shingle
- other: brick

**Narrative Description**
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
### 8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

Property is:
- [ ] A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] B removed from its original location.
- [ ] C a birthplace or 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.

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

**Areas of Significance**
(Enter categories from instructions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Architecture</th>
<th>Community Planning &amp; Development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Period of Significance**

c. 1850-1949

**Significant Dates**

c. 1850
1879

**Significant Person**
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Deitrick, W. H. (architect - courthouse)

### 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**
- [ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- [ ] previously listed in the National Register
- [ ] previously determined eligible by the National Register
- [ ] designated a National Historic Landmark
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
  # ____________________
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record
  # ____________________

**Primary location of additional data:**
- [X] State Historic Preservation Office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

**Name of repository:**
Burgaw Historic District

Name of Property

Pender County, NC

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property  Approx. fifty-seven acres

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Easting</th>
<th>Northing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Beth Keane

organization Retrospective

date February 8, 1999

street & number 321 N. Front St.

telephone 910-341-3000

city or town Wilmington

state NC

zip code 28401

Additional Documentation
Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

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

name

street & number

telephone

city or town

state

zip code

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including 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 Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Burgaw Historic District
Pender County, NC

6. Function of Use

Historic Functions

COMMERCe/TRADE/restaurant
COMMERCe/TRADE/warehouse
SOCIAL/meeting hall
SOCIAL/civic
GOVERNMENT/county courthouse
GOVERNMENT/city hall
GOVERNMENT/correctional facility
GOVERNMENT/municipal building
GOVERNMENT/post office
EDUCATION/library
RELIGION/religious facility
RELIGION/church related residence
RECREATION & CULTURE/monument/marker
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural outbldg.
HEALTH CARE/medical business/office
LANDSCAPE/parking lot
LANDSCAPE/plaza
LANDSCAPE/street furniture/object
TRANSPORTATION/rail related

Current Functions

COMMERCe/TRADE/warehouse
SOCIAL/meeting hall
GOVERNMENT/county courthouse
GOVERNMENT/city hall
GOVERNMENT/correctional facility
GOVERNMENT/municipal building
RELIGION/religious facility
RELIGION/church related residence
RECREATION & CULTURE/monument/marker
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural outbldg.
LANDSCAPE/parking lot
LANDSCAPE/plaza
LANDSCAPE/street furniture/object
VACANT/not in use
WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Architectural Classification

Tudor Revival
Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival
Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

foundation: stone
walls: metal
roof: metal
other: stone
7. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Burgaw Historic District is located in the heart of the town of Burgaw, in Pender County, North Carolina. Designated the county seat in 1879, Burgaw is positioned near the center of Pender County, the fifth largest county in the state. Forty-nine feet above sea level, the terrain surrounding Burgaw is relatively flat. Laid out in an orthogonal grid by an engineer employed with the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, the historic district's streets were aligned in a roughly north/south and east/west pattern. Composed of approximately fifty-seven acres, the historic district encompasses much of the original town of Burgaw as it was incorporated in 1879. Included within the district are the original central business district, mostly along South Wright and East Fremont streets and Courthouse Avenue; mixed residential and commercial areas along Cowan, Walker, Dickerson, Wilmington and Bridgers streets; a railroad median strip west of Dickerson street which includes the Burgaw depot (NR 1986) and a section of railroad track; and at the center of town, the courthouse square. Several open lots and parking lots are scattered throughout the district.

Two National Register properties are located within the Burgaw Historic District. The c. 1850 Burgaw depot (62; NR 1986) is the earliest resource in the historic district. Located along the western edge of the district, the building is one of two known pre-Civil War depots still standing in North Carolina. The long rectangular building consists of three principal parts. At the core is the original c. 1850 heavy frame mortise and tenon depot. The passenger depot and administrative offices are located in a T-shaped 1898 addition on the southern end of the original building. Beyond this to the north is a freight office and a three-bay freight-handling section added in 1916/17. A section of tracks lies west of the depot.

At the heart of the historic district is the 1934 brick Georgian Revival courthouse (31; NR 1979). Built as a project of the Public Works Administration, the building replaced an earlier 1883 courthouse. Situated in the middle of the courthouse square, the public building provides Burgaw with an immediate sense of identity. The courthouse square forms the physical heart of the community, having served as the setting for the county's courthouses since 1883. A perfect square, four acres in size, the courthouse common is beautifully landscaped with mature live oaks, magnolias, and abundant azalea shrubs. The 1914 Confederate Monument, situated in front of the courthouse, along with a handsome gazebo located on the grounds, gives the site a park-like ambiance. Bounded by broad streets, modest commercial rows define the north and west sides of the square, while older dwellings define the east side, and mixed residences and small businesses, the south side.
Overall, houses in the district tend to be relatively modest in size and stylistic embellishment. A variety of house types and styles are intermingled within the confines of the historic district. Included are late Queen Anne-style cottages, turn-of-the-twentieth-century transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revivals, brick-veneered Colonial Revivals, foursquares, numerous Craftsman bungalows, several Cape Codts, as well as one lone Tudor Revival house. Most dwellings date to the first third of the twentieth century. The houses are, for the most part, set close to the street under a canopy of mature hardwood trees.

The c. 1885 M. M. Moore House (10) on North Cowan Street is the historic district's oldest house. Originally an I-house with exterior-end chimneys and an attached front porch, the entire house was transformed c. 1903 into a double-pile hipped-roof residence with wrap-around porch and interior chimneys. Both Greek Revival and Queen Anne styles were combined on the exterior and interior to create a uniquely stylish dwelling.

The district is punctuated with modest one-story Queen Anne-style cottages. With multiple projecting gables, gingerbread trim, and spacious wrap-around porches, these charming houses situated close to the commercial district housed the town's growing merchant class near the end of the nineteenth century. The c. 1907 Murphy-Sasser House (8) on North Cowan Street with its multiple gables, projecting front bay, wrap-around porch supported by turned posts, and irregular massing is a good example of the ornate Queen Anne style interpreted in a more modest dwelling.

Several early twentieth-century Queen Anne/Colonial Revival houses stand along East Bridgers Street, several blocks north of the center of the district. While basically Colonial Revival in form, the c. 1910 Dr. H. B. Thomas House (117) and the c. 1910 Jack Brown House (116) incorporate Queen Anne details with their asymmetrical facades, attached wrap-around porches, and bay windows.

Bungalows, with their various embellishments are scattered throughout the district, with a good sampling along North Cowan Street and East Bridgers Street. The c. 1915 Raymond Holland House (4) and the c. 1918 C. C. Branch House (3) are typical of the bungalows found in Burgaw. They display standard bungalow features such as roof overhangs supported by oversized brackets, exposed rafters, and front porches supported by truncated posts resting on brick piers.

The 1917 Burton-Noel House (123) on West Bridgers Street was one of the first houses built in the Colonial Revival style and the first brick dwelling in town. Later houses built in the Colonial Revival style include the c. 1940 D. J. Farrior House (114) on the corner of East Bridgers Street and North Cowan Street and the 1948 Dees Tourist Home (11), a large brick
The D. J. Farrior House features a recessed central front door with a Colonial Revival door surround, while the front door of Dees Tourist Home is protected by a gable-front pedimented portico supported by Doric columns. A fanlight and sidelights surround the central door.

Most outbuildings within the district are small, gable-roofed frame garages or storage buildings. There are several two-story garage/apartment buildings associated with several of the larger homes in the district. An early barn, situated on a lot on the 100 block North Cowan Street, stands alone after the recent destruction of a c. 1885 house.

Four churches are located within the district. Of these, the c. 1880 Burgaw Presbyterian Church (73) and the c. 1883 Macedonia African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church (23) are the oldest. Early remodelings of both churches, the AME Church in 1915 and the Presbyterian Church in 1917, resulted in the Gothic Revival style churches which stand today. The 1928 Burgaw Methodist Church (118) and the 1948 Burgaw Baptist Church (119), both built in the Classical Revival style, replaced earlier frame buildings. Each of these churches have added two-story classroom wings, as well as detached educational buildings.

The traditional central business district of Burgaw is predominantly situated along the 100 and 200 blocks of South Wright Street, the 100 block of North Fremont street, and Courthouse Avenue, which bisects the west side of the 100 block of South Wright Street. Principally composed of one- and two-story brick commercial buildings dating from the first third of the twentieth century, the buildings display simple brick details such as corbelled string courses, cornices and moldings, as well as segmentally- or round-arched second-floor windows. The 1907 Bank of Pender (74) anchors the southwest corner of Wright and Fremont streets and with its arched bays adds a classical touch to the block. Harrell's Department Store (43), east of the bank, is enriched by orange face brick and red brick trim. The north side of Courthouse Avenue retains several stores dating to the 1910s which indicate a high level of craftsmanship in their segmentally-arched second-story windows, bands of dog-tooth brick below the parapet and intact storefronts. On West Fremont Street, a tripartite brick building dominates the block and features triple upper-story windows, attic vents, and a stepped parapet. Three one-story stores further west in the block retain their period shopfronts with chamfered posts flanking the entrances and translucent glass transoms.

The 1924 Pender County Jail (96) situated on the north side of East Wilmington Street, across from the courthouse square, is one of two Mission Revival style buildings in the district. Built the same year, the R. H.
Holland Motor Company Building (16), reflects the Mission Revival style with four arched openings along the principal facade and its stepped and peaked parapet.

Outside the perimeters of the historic district but within the town limits are residential areas developed after World War II, some modern Pender County administration buildings, the Pender County Memorial Hospital, the town cemetery, a public park, the Episcopal church, and several schools, including the elementary and middle schools.

Despite the addition of several modern governmental buildings, Burgaw retains a great deal of its historic architectural fabric. Taken as a whole, the architecture of Burgaw, together with the setting, feeling, and association present in the historic district, conveys a sense of its development as a late-nineteenth and early twentieth century railroad town and county seat. There are 132 contributing resources and 33 non-contributing resources in the district, including 97 contributing primary buildings, 33 contributing outbuildings, one contributing structure, and one contributing object.
Burgaw Inventory List

The inventory list is organized on a street-by-street basis, first the north/south streets, moving from south to north, then the east/west streets, moving from east to west. On the north/south streets, the listings move from the south to the north on the east side of the street, then from the south to the north on the west side of the street. On the east/west streets, the listings move from the east to the west on the south side of the street, then from the east to the west on the north side of the street. A combination of documentary sources was utilized to determine the original date and owners of the buildings including deeds, tax records, survey files, and interviews.

C = Contributing resource  
N = Noncontributing resource  
B = Building  
OB = Outbuilding  
S = Structure  
O = Object  
V = Vacant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List</th>
<th>C/N</th>
<th>Street</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description/original owner-occupant (if known)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Cowan Street, east side</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>C/B 108</td>
<td>c. 1900</td>
<td>Henry-Murphy House; frame transitional Queen Anne/Neoclassical Revival-style with weatherboard siding; high hipped roof; three bays wide and six bays deep; central door with classical door surround flanked by 1/1 sash windows; gabled wrap-around porch supported by square posts; north side dormer; pointed-arch attic vents; two interior chimneys.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>C/B 106</td>
<td>c. 1918</td>
<td>C. C. Bryan House; frame Bungalow/Craftsman style with weatherboard siding; gable-front roof with overhanging eaves, supporting knee braces, and exposed rafters; asymmetrical facade; three bays wide and five bays deep; front entrance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
flanked by a triple 1/1-5/1-1/1 sash window north side of door and a double 5/1 sash window south of door; engaged porch supported by decorative wood posts; exterior chimney and bay window on north elevation; rear addition with interior chimney.

Garage; frame gable-front one car garage with vertical board siding; exposed rafters; shed roof addition on north side.

Gazebo; frame gazebo with a pyramid roof supported by spindle columns resting on lattice siding.

C. C. Branch House; frame Bungalow/Craftsman style with weatherboard siding; complex-roof with gable-front; overhanging eaves with supporting brackets and exposed carved rafters; double window with balcony in gable front; corner bay window; three bays wide and six bays deep; 12/1 sash window south side of door; engaged porch supported by paired columns resting on wood balustrade; exterior corbelled chimney north side of house; interior chimney; house rests on a raised brick foundation.

Garage; brick one-car garage with a shed roof on south side.

Raymond Holland House; Bungalow/Craftsman with vinyl siding; gable end with overhanging eaves and supporting braces; gabled dormer with supporting braces and exposed rafters; double window in gable; asymmetrical facade; three bays wide and five bays deep; central door
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Shed</td>
<td></td>
<td>c. 1915</td>
<td>flanked by 4/1 bungalow paired windows; engaged wrap-around porch supported by chamfered posts resting on brick piers; porch enclosed by balustrade; exterior chimney on north side; one story rear addition with exterior chimney on east side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>W. H. Robbins House</td>
<td></td>
<td>c. 1920 1 1/2</td>
<td>brick Bungalow/Craftsman with tri-gable roof with overhanging eaves, supporting knee braces, and exposed rafters; triple 6/6 sash window in front gable; three bays wide and six bays deep; central louvered door flanked by paired 6/6 sash windows; wrap-around attached porch supported by square posts; two interior chimneys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5A</td>
<td>Garage</td>
<td></td>
<td>c. 1920</td>
<td>frame gable-end shed with exposed rafters and German siding; 6/6 sash windows; vertical board door.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Vacant Lot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>site of former c. 1885 M. M. Moore house, a one-story Greek Revival-style house which was demolished in 1998.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Barn</td>
<td></td>
<td>c. 1910</td>
<td>frame three-bay barn with gabled central bay flanked by shed roof additions; metal roof; 1885 Moore House has been destroyed since the 1997 architectural survey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Marshburn House</td>
<td></td>
<td>c. 1920 1 1/2</td>
<td>Bungalow/Craftsman style with aluminum siding; gable-end roof; gable dormer with three small windows; three bays wide and eight bays deep; central front door with sidelights flanked by 2/2 sash windows; engaged front porch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
supported by turned columns and enclosed by balustrade; twin interior corbelled chimneys; rear one-story addition.

**Garden shed;** frame shed with a shed roof and weatherboard siding.

**Murphy-Sasser House;** frame Queen Anne-style cottage with aluminum siding; medium-hipped standing seam metal roof; three bays wide and three bays deep; central front door with sidelights flanked by 2/2 sash windows; attached front porch supported by turned posts; angled bay window on north front portion of the facade; gabled projections on side and rear elevations; interior corbelled chimneys.

**Garage;** frame gable-front two-car garage.

**O. P. Johnson House;** Queen Anne/Colonial Revival with weatherboard siding and corner posts; hipped roof; gable-end two-story south-side addition; two-story bay on north side of front facade; two-story bay on north side of house; attached wrap-around porch supported by wood posts; gable over entrance; central panelled front door with two upper lights flanked by sidelights; angled bay on south side of house; 2/2 sash windows; two interior corbelled chimneys; one-story rear addition; house has been moved from original location.

**North Cowan Street, west side**

**M. M. Moore House;** frame late Greek Revival style with Colonial Revival
<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10A</td>
<td>N/0B</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>c. 1950 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>C/B</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>1920 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>C/B</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>c. 1918 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>12A</td>
<td>C/0B</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>c. 1920 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>C/B</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1948 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

updates; clapboard siding; pyramidal roof with overhanging eaves; three bays wide and two bays deep; entrance with beveled glass sidelights on north side of front facade; entrance on west side retains an early wood-paneled door framed by multi-light transom and sidelights and angular moldings; 6/6 sash windows with angular moldings; attached wrap-around porch supported by Tuscan columns; interior chimneys; original design was an I-house with exterior-end chimneys and an attached porch across the south front.

Dees House; Bungalow/Craftsman style with weatherboard siding; gable front with overhanging eaves and supporting braces and exposed rafters; tripartite opening in gable with center window flanked by louvered vents; asymmetrical facade; three bays wide; front entrance flanked by 6/1 sash windows; engaged porch supported by chamfered posts resting on brick piers; solid balustrade; exterior chimney on north side.

Carr House; Bungalow/Craftsman style with aluminum siding; multi-gable roof with overhanging eaves and supporting braces; irregular floor plan; 6/1 sash windows; engaged wrap-around porch supported by paired posts resting on splayed brick piers; two exterior corbelled chimneys.

Garage; frame gable-end two-car garage.

Garage; frame gable-front garage with aluminum siding.

Dees Tourist Home; brick Colonial Revival with gable-end roof; three
bays wide and five bays deep; central door with sidelights and fanlight flanked by 8/1 sash window on south side and a double 8/1 sash window on north side; pedimented portico supported by paired Tuscan columns; exterior chimney on north and south ends; two-story rear wing.

Garage/apartment; cinderblock building; gable-end roof; three bays wide; first-floor garage has been converted into apartment; exterior stairs lead to second-level apartment; exterior chimney.

South Walker Street, east side

Betts-Humphrey House; one-story frame cottage with weatherboard siding; three bays wide and four bays deep; hipped roof; asymmetrical facade; entrance flanked by paired 1/1 sash windows; engaged front porch supported by five Tuscan columns; currently owned by Burgaw Presbyterian Church.

Johnson-Humphrey House; two-story frame Colonial Revival/foursquare with aluminum siding; high hipped roof punctuated by a central hipped dormer in front slope of roof; overhanging eaves with supporting brackets; three bays wide and four bays deep; central door flanked by paired 1/1 sash windows; projecting bays on north and south elevations; large wrap-around porch supported by columns resting on brick piers; exterior corbelled chimney on north elevation; several interior corbelled chimneys.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15A</td>
<td>Garage/apartment</td>
<td>Three-car garage with a hipped roof and German siding; vertical board swinging doors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15B</td>
<td>Garage</td>
<td>One-car garage with hipped roof and German siding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15C</td>
<td>Garden Shed</td>
<td>Gable-front shed with German siding and exposed rafters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>R.H. Holland Motor Co. Building</td>
<td>(Ford automobile dealership); brick commercial building with a stucco finish; Spanish Mission style; four arched openings along principal (west) facade; multiple bays along the north side; principal facade rises to a central stepped and peaked parapet; also previously occupied by Guy Barger Chevrolet and Nash Equipment Company; currently occupied by Cripple Creek Corner Dance Studio.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**North Walker Street, east side**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N/B 100</th>
<th>Fast Fare</th>
<th>Modern store; gas pumps; large parking lot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Collins House</td>
<td>Bungalow/Craftsman style; aluminum siding; gable front with overhanging eaves and supporting knee braces and exposed rafters; three bays wide; two bays deep; central entrance flanked by paired 6/1 sash windows; engaged front porch supported by chamfered wood posts resting on brick piers and enclosed by balustrade; interior chimney.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19A</td>
<td>Garage</td>
<td>C/OB 108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Home</td>
<td>C/B 110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>C/B 208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21A</td>
<td>Garage</td>
<td>C/OB 208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>C/B 212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>C/B 300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
South Walker Street, west side

24  C/B  209  c. 1890  1 1/2

James H. Moore House; Queen Anne cottage; frame house with vinyl siding; board-and-batten siding in front gable; high hipped roof with overhanging eaves and cross gables; decoratively carved rafters and supporting braces; projecting gabled front on north side of principal elevation; rectangular louvered vents in gabled dormers and front gable; gingerbread trim in gables; double-leaf panelled front door with curved transom; double 1/1 sash window with curved window surrounds; single 2/2 elongated sash window in projecting front; 6/6 sash windows in remainder of house; attached front porch supported by slender wood posts resting on wood posts; two interior chimneys.

Garage; gable-end elongated garage with overhanging eaves; sliding doors.

24A N/OB 209  c. 1960

Dr. W. I. Taylor House; Queen Anne cottage; frame house with vinyl siding; gable-end with projecting gabled bay on north side of principal elevation; overhanging eaves with cornice returns; triangular vent in front gable; five bays wide; central
North Walker Street, west side

26  C/B  105  c. 1937  1

(former) Old Carolina Cafe; brick building with a flat roof and raised parapet; asymmetrical facade; three bays wide and four bays deep; door flanked by 6/6 sash windows; previously occupied by Burgaw Public Library; currently vacant.

27  N/B  109  1979  1

Burgaw Municipal Building, Fire Department, and Police Department; brick U-shaped building with a flat roof; four bays for fire engines across front facade; large parking lot surrounds building.

28  C/B  209  1948  2

King Solomon Lodge No. 138 A.F. & A.M.; brick gable-front building laid in 6:1 common bond; overhanging eaves; three bays wide; five bays deep; recessed central entrance with double-leaf six-panel doors with transom; 8/8 sash windows.

29  C/B  213  c. 1935  1

Davis House; bungalow with asbestos shingle siding; gable front with exposed rafters; asymmetrical facade; three bays wide and three bays deep; front door flanked by 6/6 sash windows; partial-width attached gable-front porch with rafters supported by paired wooden posts; interior chimney.

30  C/B  215  1947  1 1/2

Williams House; Fitz Hughe Rivenbark, contractor; Cape Cod with asbestos shingle siding; steeply pitched gable-end roof with two gabled
South Wright Street, east side

Pender County Courthouse (NR 1979); architect, William Henley Dietrick; H-shaped; seven-bay central section with tall multi-light, arched windows; gable-end roof surmounted by an octagonal cupola; end walls terminate in Flemish gables; two-bay pedimented end pavilions contain staircases and offices; north stair landing lighted by a Palladian window; entrance bays surmounted by ogee-shaped, open-topped pediments; decorative moldings, consoles and stone panels enhance fenestration beneath center story windows; courthouse renovated in 1989 by Wilmington architect, John Sawyer.

Gazebo; frame gazebo with a bell-shaped roof; turned post balustrade; two sets of opposite steps.

Confederate Monument; dedicated on May 27, 1914; original location was the intersection of Wright and Fremont Streets; moved to courthouse lawn in 1951; bust of Major General William Dorsey Pender in base of monument; statue of soldier on top of monument; erected by Pender County Chapter No. 761, United Daughters of the Confederacy.
North Wright Street, east side

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>C/B</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>1 1/2</td>
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<tr>
<td>34A</td>
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<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>N/B</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>C/B</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>c. 1928</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
South Wright Street, west side

38  C/B  117  c. 1939

(former) United States Post Office; brick one-story commercial building with a recessed entrance flanked by plate-glass display windows; recessed brick panels and a raised parapet; previous occupants include QI Myers Grocery and Jimmy Lewis Grocery; currently Sheila's Gift Shop.

39  C/B  115  c. 1939

(former) W. C. Myers Grocery Store; brick one-story commercial building with a recessed entrance flanked by plate-glass display windows; raised stepped parapet; previously occupied by W. C. Myers Grocery Store; Farrior's Department Store, and C. T. Pullen-Western Auto; currently occupied by N. C. Natural Gas Corp.

40  C/B  113  c. 1939

(former) Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co. (A & P); brick one-story commercial building with a stepped parapet; storefront altered with plate-glass display windows; previous occupants include Farrior's Department Store; Dees Drug Store, and an antique shop; currently Martha's Flower Shop.

41  C/B  111  1936

Dees Drug Store; two-unit brick building; each unit two bays wide; plate-glass display windows; paired 1/1 sash windows in upper story; raised parapet; south elevation is six bays deep; south wall punctuated by seven chimney stacks; first floor continuously occupied by Dees Drug Store; remodeled in 1963; upper level variously occupied by doctors, dentists, lawyers, beauty shop, and an apartment.

42  C/B  109  1910

(former) Humphrey Brothers Store; brick commercial building; plate-glass display windows; six bays of
original 2/2 sash windows on second level; pilastered bays, dog-tooth cornice; raised parapet; five interior chimney stacks; previous occupants include Lee Variety Store, and The Pope Store.

**Harrell's Department Store:** brick commercial building; mix of orange and red bricks creating panels of color and texture; recessed entrance flanked by plate-glass display windows; five-bay 3/1 upper story sash; transom and metal cornice; stepped-end consoles; business operated from 1906-1951 by W. R. Harrell; remodeled 1954; one-story cinderblock addition added in 1944; recessed entrance flanked by black glass display windows; built as an appliance department for Harrell's Department Store.

**Warehouse:** large metal storage building with gable front roof; located in alley behind Harrell's Department Store.

**(former) Red's Barber Shop:** one-story concrete block commercial building with brick facing; known as Ideal Barber Shop since 1966.

**(former) Farrior's Department Store:** two-story brick commercial building; two recessed entrances flanked by plate-glass display windows; four bays wide with block glass on second level; previous occupants include Murray's Store; currently occupied by Universal Appliance Store.

**(former) Westbrook's Variety Store:** built by Hubert Westbrook; two-story brick commercial building; opaque glass windows; six bays wide on
North Wright Street, west side

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>C/B</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>c. 1909</td>
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<td>48</td>
<td>C/B</td>
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<td>49</td>
<td>C/B</td>
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<td>1910</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>N/B</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Liston Harrell House: frame house with vinyl siding; hipped roof; five bays wide and five bays deep central entrance with sidelights flanked by two 2/2 sash windows; attached porch supported by aluminum-clad posts; interior chimney; rear one-story additions.

Vacant lot.

Wells House: frame Colonial Revival with weatherboard siding; gable-end roof with overhanging eaves; three bays wide and two bays deep; central entrance flanked by 1/1 sash windows; attached front porch supported by short turned columns resting on brick piers; spindle cornice; porch enclosed by balustrade; interior chimney; rear addition.

Chauncey Barrell House: Queen Anne cottage with hipped roof; gabled dormer; weatherboard siding; five bays wide; central door with sidelights flanked by two 2/2 sash windows; attached front porch with turned posts and enclosed by balustrade; one-story rear addition with interior corbelled chimney.

Baptist Church Parsonage: modern brick veneer gable-end ranch house; front cross gable; asymmetrical facade; interior chimney.
V

51 C/B 205  c. 1950 1

Vacant lot.

Lanier House; frame house with asbestos shingle siding; gable end; three bays wide and two bays deep; louvered vents in gable ends; central door flanked by 3/1 bungalow sash windows; gable-front partial width porch supported by wood posts; picket balustrade; interior chimney.

V

52 C/B 209  1912 1

Vacant lot.

J. L. Highsmith House; contractor; Mr. Highsmith; Queen Anne cottage clad with cedar shake shingles; gable end with three-sided bay on southeast corner; 2/2 sash windows; wrap-around porch supported by turned posts; five bays wide; vent in front gable; enclosed back porch.

53 C/B 213  c. 1948 1

James House; bungalow with asbestos shingle siding; gable front; two bays wide and four bays deep; engaged front porch has been enclosed on south side with front facade picture window; porch supported by decorative metal columns; rear addition; interior chimney.

54 C/B 215  c. 1912 1

Murray-James House; Queen Anne cottage with weatherboard siding; multi-gable roof; louvered vents in gables; 2/2 sash windows; wrap-around porch supported by turned posts with turned post balustrade; enclosed rear porches gabled entrance.

South Dickerson Street, east side

55 N/B 112  c. 1976 1

Four County Community Services; commercial corrugated metal building with a low-pitched gable roof.
**L. R. George House:** frame gable-end house with brick facing on lower level and vertical board siding on upper level; diamond vents in gable ends; three bays wide; central front door flanked by double 2/2 sash windows; gable-front portico supported by turned posts; balustrade; wrought-iron railing flanks front steps; interior corbelled chimney; rear one-story wing.

**Garage:** frame gable-front garage with weatherboard siding; double-leaf doors; shed-roof addition on north side.

**(former) Wilson's Food Town:** one-story brick building; sold to Pender County in 1976 and utilized as county office building; currently vacant and undergoing renovation; large parking lot south of building.

**North Dickerson Street, east side**

**Bordeaux House:** frame L-plan Queen Anne cottage with weatherboard siding; multi-gable roof; 1/1 sash windows; wrap-around porch with turned posts; interior chimney.

**Garage:** frame gable-front one-car garage with weatherboard siding.

**Bowen House:** frame Bungalow/Craftsman style with weatherboard siding; pyramidal roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter; three bays wide and four bays deep; central front door with bay window side of door and a picture window flanked by 3/1 sash windows north of door; attached hipped-roof front porch supported by triple Tuscan columns resting on a
brick wall; exterior chimney on north side.

**Pullen House;** frame house with asbestos shingle siding; gable-front roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters; asymmetrical facade; three bays wide; front entrance flanked by 6/6 sash windows; attached gable-front entrance porch.

**Kornegay House;** frame Colonial Revival with weatherboard siding; pyramidal roof with overhanging eaves; three bays wide and three bays deep; central multi-paned front door with sidelights flanked by tripartite windows with 4/1-6/1-4/1 sash; gable-front portico supported by clustered square posts; two interior chimneys; piazza on south side.

**Garage;** frame gable-front one-car garage with an uplift door.

Vacant lot.

South Dickerson Street, west side

**Burgaw Depot;** large frame building composed of three sections; central portion (freight warehouse) is five bays wide and sheathed with board-and-batten siding - oldest portion of building; south section (passenger station), built in 1917, is four bays wide and five bays deep; accommodates two waiting rooms and adjacent rest-rooms; connecting ell between the passenger and freight areas incorporates the station master's office, control room and semaphore; exterior walls faced with weatherboards; 9/9 sash windows; broad, hipped roof supported by carved knee braces; attached to north end of the
freight warehouse is a broad, high, 11-bay covered platform with an exposed rafter gable-end roof.

**East Fremont Street, south side**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>C/B 211</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td><strong>S. O. Perkins House</strong>; Craftsman style with weatherboard siding; gable-end roof and side wings; five bays wide; central entrance sheltered by a gabled porch; 9/1 sash windows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63A</td>
<td>C/0B 211</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td><strong>Garage</strong>; frame gable-front one-car garage with weatherboard siding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63B</td>
<td>C/0B 211</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td><strong>Cottage</strong>; Dutch Colonial Revival style with weatherboard siding; gambrel roof with two gabled dormers on north and south roof planes; 6/6 sash windows; exterior chimney on south side; gable end faces Cowan Street; house moved from original location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vacant lot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>C/B 207</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td><strong>Black-Durham House</strong>; frame foursquare with vinyl siding; hipped roof; two bays wide; side-hall entrance with stained-glass transom and sidelights; 6/6 sash windows; attached porch supported by turned posts; three-bay gable-end rear addition with three widely-spaced doors opening onto a porch attached to east side of wing; interior chimney.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>N/B 205</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td><strong>Carroll House</strong>; originally a one-story gable-front Bungalow/Craftsman style dwelling; three bays wide and three bays deep with an attached front porch; altered in 1990s for use as a restaurant by removal of front porch, installation of stucco walls and mission tile roofs; and enclosure of the front yard by a walled garden; parking lot west of building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Fremont St., south side</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>C/B 111</td>
<td>1949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>67</td>
<td>C/B 109</td>
<td>c. 1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Fremont Street, south side</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>N/B 101</td>
<td>1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>69</td>
<td>C/B 103</td>
<td>c. 1909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>70</td>
<td>N/B 107</td>
<td>c. 1920</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
71 C/B 109 c. 1909/ 1937

Rochelle Furniture Company; brick commercial building built in two parts; flat roof with stepped parapet along north elevation; original storefronts with chamfered posts framing entrances; translucent glass transoms; W. D. Croom and Brother's occupied original portion of building; Rochelle Furniture Company has occupied building since 1937.

71A C/OB 109 c. 1928 1

(former) Harrell's General Merchandise Store; large frame gable-front building clad with corrugated metal siding; shed-roof additions on either side; one of the first self-serve grocery stores in county utilizing the M-system; also utilized as a stable and blacksmith shop.

72 C/B 113/115 c. 1907 1

(former) A. B. Croom Building; tripartite commercial building built in stages; flat roof with raised parapet; modern store fronts with large plate-glass display windows; remodeled c. 1960.

Vacant lot.

East Fremont Street, north side

73 C/B 200 1879/1919

Burgaw Presbyterian Church; Gothic Revival sanctuary with twin towers; gable front; pointed arch stained glass windows; original wood frame church altered by facing the lower exterior walls with brick, adding a triple entrance between asymmetrical twin towers, and erecting an arcaded wing at the northeast corner of the main block; original patterned shingles in upper stories.

73A C/B 204 1949 1

Presbyterian Manse/Office; brick Tudor-style Sears Roebuck house;
gable-end; central projecting gabled entrance with cross-timbering in gable; exterior chimney on front facade.

P. L. Clarke Burgaw Presbyterian Church Education Building; modern two-story brick building; three bays wide and twelve bays deep; central recessed entrance with transom; large casement windows; flat roof (fronts S. Walker St.).

West Fremont Street, north side

74 C/B 100 1907 2
(former) Bank of Pender (First Citizen's Bank); brick stuccoed building with arched windows and a corner door; 1/1 sash windows in second story; knuckle-joint bricks in chamfered corner bay.

75 C/B 102 c. 1915 2
(former) Annex to Bank of Pender; brick stuccoed building with arched windows; eight bays with 1/1 sash windows; decorative brickwork frames windows; altered storefronts; also formerly occupied by Pender Theater.

76 N/B 104 c. 1915 2
(former) A. B. Croom Building; brick commercial building; two bays wide; recessed entrance flanked by plate-glass windows on lower level; second level casement windows; currently occupied by Pickett Flower Shop.

77 C/B 106 c. 1919 2
(former) E. T. Pullen's Jewelry Store; brick commercial building; three bays wide; recessed central entrance flanked by plate-glass display windows; 2/2 sash windows on second level; also formerly occupied by a garage and Burgaw Department Store; currently utilized as a business office.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Block</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>C/B</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>c. 1926</td>
<td>(former) Huhn Hardware Store; brick commercial building; three bays wide; recessed entrance flanked by plate-glass display windows on first level; 2/2 sash windows in second level; also formerly occupied by Fletcher Herring's General Merchandise Store.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>N/B</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Alley Cats Cafe; brick stuccoed restaurant with three arched windows across front facade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>C/B</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>(former) Butler Store; brick building; four bays wide; seven bays deep; recessed entrance flanked by plate-glass display windows; 2/2 sash windows in second level; decorative brick cornice; building also formerly occupied by Davis Hardware Store; currently vacant and undergoing renovation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>C/B</td>
<td>114/116</td>
<td>c. 1900</td>
<td>(former) Carter and Brice Stables; tripartite building; stuccoed brick; plate-glass windows flank front door; stepped parapet; east third of building occupied by R. Bullard's Pool Room for past thirty years; Mervin Bostic Pool Hall for twenty years before Bullard's; middle section occupied by Becky's Hair salon, west section occupied by Stitches and More.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>C/B</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>c. 1900</td>
<td>(former) Claude Smith's Cafe and Barbershop; brick commercial building; recessed entrance flanked by plate-glass display windows; attached shed-roof screened dining area on west side; for many years occupied by Myer's Printing Company.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>N/B</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>c. 1940</td>
<td>(former) Groves Seafood Market; currently three commercial enterprises in the original building including Images Hair Salon, Taylor's</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Barber Shop, and Frosty's Snowball's; brick and vinyl building with a flat roof; 6/6 sash widows; nine bays wide; building has been extensively remodeled.

**West Courthouse Avenue, south side**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Side</th>
<th>Lot</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
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<td>N/B</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>1958</td>
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<td>85</td>
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<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>N/B</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>1973</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Vacant lot (also parking lot).

(former) **Medical Clinic**; modern office building with brick veneer; flat roof; recessed entrance; decorative cement wall on east side of facade; currently serves as a Job Service Building.

(former) **Davis Hardware Store Warehouse**; concrete cinderblock building with flat roof; two bays wide; annex to building fronting Fremont Street; currently vacant.

Vacant lot.

**Community Barber Shop**; cinderblock commercial building with brick veneer on facade; flat roof; entrance on east side of facade with a picture window west of door.

**U Wash Dry N Clean**; commercial building with low-pitched gable roof; clad with corrugated metal.

**West Courthouse Avenue, north side**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Side</th>
<th>Lot</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>C/B</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Humphrey Brothers Dry Goods Company**; brick commercial building; six bays wide; lower level filled in with new brick; 2/2 sash windows on second level with segmental arches combining soldier and rowlock courses; dog-tooth panels surmount each arch; corbelled parapet; attached to building fronting Wright Street.
Barber Shop, and Frosty's Snowball's; brick and vinyl building with a flat roof; 6/6 sash widows; nine bays wide; building has been extensively remodeled.

**West Courthouse Avenue, south side**

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<td>84</td>
<td>N/B</td>
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<td>85</td>
<td>C/B</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>1946</td>
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Vacant lot (also parking lot).

**Medical Clinic**; modern office building with brick veneer; flat roof; recessed entrance; decorative cement wall on east side of facade; currently serves as a Job Service Building.

**Davis Hardware Store Warehouse**; concrete cinderblock building with flat roof; two bays wide; annex to building fronting Fremont Street; currently vacant.

Vacant lot.

**Community Barber Shop**; cinderblock commercial building with brick veneer on facade; flat roof; entrance on east side of facade with a picture window west of door.

**U Wash Dry N Clean**; commercial building with low-pitched gable roof; clad with corrugated metal.

**West Courthouse Avenue, north side**

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<td>88</td>
<td>C/B</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>1907</td>
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**Humphrey Brothers Dry Goods Company**; brick commercial building; six bays wide; lower level filled in with new brick; 2/2 sash windows on second level with segmental arches combining soldier and rowlock courses; dog-tooth panels surmount each arch; corbelled parapet; attached to building fronting Wright Street.
Vacant lot, parking lot and driveway.

(former) Wesley Jones Barber Shop and Restaurant; brick commercial building with stuccoed walls; two bays wide; original storefront with recessed entrance flanked by display windows; also occupied by J. L. Hickson Barber Shop for many years.

(former) W. R. Harrell's General Merchandise Store; brick commercial building; three bays wide; recessed central entrance flanked by plate-glass display windows; 16/16 sash windows on second level; elaborate stepped parapet; currently occupied by Pender Chronicle Office.

(former) Humphrey Warehouse; brick commercial building; two recessed entrances flanked by large plate-glass display windows; previously occupied by Sears; currently a fitness center.

(former) Burgaw Post Office; concrete block commercial building with brick facing; two recessed entrances, each flanked by plate-glass display windows; currently occupied by a grocery store.

Southerland House; Craftsman/bungalow with weatherboard siding; gable front with overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and supporting knee braces; three-part opening in gable with central window flanked by louvered vents; three bays wide and five bays deep; central front door with abbreviated sidelights and tapered moldings; single 24/1 sash windows flank front door; engaged front porch.
# National Register of Historic Places

## Continuation Sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section number</th>
<th>Page</th>
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<td>7</td>
<td>29</td>
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### Burgaw Historic District
Pender County, NC

<table>
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<tr>
<th>V</th>
<th>89 C/B 108</th>
<th>1911</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
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</table>

Vacant lot, parking lot and driveway.

(former) Wesley Jones Barber Shop and Restaurant; brick commercial building with stuccoed walls; two bays wide; original storefront with recessed entrance flanked by display windows; also occupied by J. L. Hickson Barber Shop for many years.

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<tr>
<th>90 C/B 110</th>
<th>1913</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
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</table>

(former) W. R. Harrell's General Merchandise Store; brick commercial building; three bays wide; recessed central entrance flanked by plate-glass display windows; 16/16 sash windows on second level; elaborate stepped parapet; currently occupied by Pender Chronicle Office.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>91 C/B 112</th>
<th>1936</th>
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</table>

(former) Humphrey Warehouse; brick commercial building; two recessed entrances flanked by large plate-glass display windows; previously occupied by Sears; currently a fitness center.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>92 C/B 114</th>
<th>1950</th>
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(former) Burgaw Post Office; concrete block commercial building with brick facing; two recessed entrances, each flanked by plate-glass display windows; currently occupied by a grocery store.

# East Wilmington Street, south side

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>93 C/B 307</th>
<th>c. 1920</th>
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</table>

Southerland House; Craftsman/bungalow with weatherboard siding; gable front with overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and supporting knee braces; three-part opening in gable with central window flanked by louvered vents; three bays wide and five bays deep; central front door with abbreviated sidelights and tapered moldings; single 24/1 sash windows flank front door; engaged front porch.

---
supported by square posts; modillion blocks on entabulature of porch.

Pump house; frame gable front pump house with weatherboard siding, overhanging eaves, and exposed rafters and supporting knee braces; single vertical board entrance door; 2/1 sash windows in east and west elevations.

Garden shed; frame gable front garden shed with board and batten siding; overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and supporting knee braces; single vertical board entrance door; 2/2 sash window in west elevation.

Garage; frame gable front one-car garage with weatherboard siding; double-leaf doors, overhanging eaves and exposed rafters.

West Wilmington Street, south side

E. R. Casey House; frame Craftsman/bungalow with weatherboard siding; gable front with exposed rafters and supporting knee braces; three bays wide and four bays deep; central entrance flanked by double 6/6 sash windows; engaged porch supported by chamfered posts on brick piers; single shoulder exterior chimney on east side.

Garage; frame gable-front one-car garage clad with corrugated metal.

East Wilmington Street, north side

Vacant lot.

Pender County Rescue Squad; modern gable-front building with two overhead doors in the east portion of
the facade for rescue vehicles; three bay projecting ell on southwest corner containing the entrance.

(former) Pender County Jail; two-story stuccoed brick Spanish Colonial-style building; symmetrical facade; five bays wide and two bays deep; central entrance flanked by 6/6 sash windows; entrance portico with hipped tiled roof supported by square pillars; flat roof enclosed by a low parapet; central front bay accentuated with a peak containing a diamond with the date, "1924"; upstairs contains prisoner's cells; downstairs contains offices and the jailer's living quarters.

Burgaw Community Building; one-story frame house with German siding; gable-end metal roof; tripartite 6/6 sash windows flank central entrance porch; stepped-shoulder exterior-end chimney on west side; previously used as a United Service Organization building.

Burgaw Water Tower; c. 1935 water tower built to supply water for the town of Burgaw; located behind Burgaw Community Building.

 Freemason's Building; two-story brick building three bays wide; central entrance flanked by paired 6/6 windows; single 6/6 sash window on second level flanked by paired 6/6 sash windows; five bays along east and west walls; flat roof with stepped parapet.

West Wilmington Street, north side

(former) Esso Gas Station; cinderblock filling station and
garage with gas pumps, customer service area; two car bays; lot was purchased by Standard Oil Company in 1929; currently occupied by a B.P. Station.

Vacant lot.

(former) Burgaw Cafe; brick building; gable end; four bays wide; two bays deep; entrance on west side of facade; three casement windows east of door; parking area east of building; site of former St. Mary's Episcopal Church; currently occupied by All Sea Suns Tanning and Nail Salon.

Dragon Martial Arts Building; brick commercial building with a gabled roof; encompasses a retail store and a martial arts training center.

(former) service station; small brick building with a hipped standing seam metal roof; arched lintel over door; brick laid in 4:1 common bond; brick pillars support service canopy.

Bannerman-Horne House; Craftsman/bungalow with vinyl siding; gable front with overhanging eaves and supporting knee braces; triple bay opening in gable: central vent flanked by 4/1 bungalow sash window; three bays wide; four bays deep; central entrance flanked by double 4/1 bungalow sash windows; engaged front porch supported by brick pillars on corners and square posts resting on brick piers flanking front steps; picket balustrade; exterior chimney on east side.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>105 C/B 309</td>
<td>Casey House</td>
<td>Craftsman/bungalow with weatherboard siding; multi-gable with overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and supporting knee braces; three bays wide and three bays deep; asymmetrical facade; front door flanked by double 4/1 bungaloid sash windows; partial-width gable-front porch supported by square posts resting on brick piers; wood trellis frames porch; exterior chimney on east side; rear addition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105A C/OB 309</td>
<td>Garage/shed</td>
<td>Frame one-car gable-front garage with asbestos shingle siding; attached shed on east side of garage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106 C/B 307</td>
<td>Rivenbark House</td>
<td>Craftsman/bungalow style with vinyl siding; gable front with overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and knee braces; small 1/1 sash window in gable; three bays wide and three bays deep; central front door flanked by double 4/1 bungaloid sash windows east of door and a single 4/1 bungaloid sash window west of door; partial-width, gable-front porch with exposed rafters and supporting knee braces; porch supported by slender clustered posts resting on brick piers; picket balustrade; exterior chimney on east side; enclosed rear porch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106A C/OB 307</td>
<td>Garage</td>
<td>Frame gable-front one-car garage with vinyl siding; overhanging eaves; exposed rafters; metal uplift door.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107 C/B 205</td>
<td>Carr House</td>
<td>Bungalow/Craftsman style with weatherboard siding; gable-front roof with overhanging eaves and supporting knee braces and exposed rafters; double rectangular louvered attic vent in front gable; three bays</td>
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<td>West Bridgers Street, south side</td>
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<td>109 N/B</td>
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<td>111 N/B</td>
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Best House; minimal traditional with asbestos shingle siding; multi-gable; four bays wide and two bays deep;
double 1/1 sash window on east side of door and a picture window with sidelights and a double 1/1 sash window on west side of front door; entrance porch; interior chimney.

**East Bridgers Street, north side**

112 C/B 318 c. 1930 1  
**Nicholson House;** frame bungalow with weatherboard siding; gable front with supporting braces; three bays wide, four bays deep; central door flanked by paired 1/1 sash windows; engaged porch supported by square posts on brick piers.

113 C/B 312 c. 1938 1  
**Roy Rowe House;** brick ranch house; gable end; six bays wide and three bays deep; asymmetrical facade; combination of single and paired 6/6 sash windows; exterior chimney on front elevation east of front door.

113A C/OB 312 c. 1945 1  
**Garage;** gable-front one-car brick garage.

114 C/B 302 c. 1940 2  
**D. J. Farrior House;** brick Colonial Revival style; gable-end; three bays wide and two bays deep; recessed central front door with Colonial Revival door surround; 8/8 sash windows; attached wing with front porch on west side; exterior-end corbelled chimneys.

114A C/OB 302 c. 1940 1  
**Garage;** frame two-car gable-front garage with German siding; board-and-batten siding in gable; attached porch on south side.

115 C/B 206 1908 1  
**O. G. Ferrell House;** frame Queen Anne style cottage with weatherboard siding; standing-seam metal pyramid roof with projecting gables on south and east sides; louvered attic vents; three bays wide; central door flanked
by 4/4 sash windows; wraparound front porch supported by turned columns and enclosed by balustrade; two interior chimneys; rear addition.

Vacant lot.

Jack Brown House; Colonial Revival with vinyl siding; gable-front house with asymmetrical facade; louvered attic vent in gable; two bays wide and two bays deep; entrance with sidelights on west side of front facade; 4/4 sash windows; wrap-around porch supported by turned columns with sawn work and enclosed by balustrade; rear attached wing; interior corbelled chimney; two-car gable-front open carport attached to rear of house by a covered walkway.

Shed; frame garden shed with shed roof; weatherboard and vinyl siding.

Dr. H. B. Thomas House; Colonial Revival with weatherboard siding; hipped roof with overhang; two bays wide, two bays deep; double-leaf entrance doors with Colonial Revival door surround; 1/1 sash window east of door; twin bay windows along side street elevation; attached wraparound porch supported by Tuscan columns and enclosed by balustrade; interior corbelled chimney; one-story rear addition.

Burgaw United Methodist Church; brick Classical Revival T-shaped building; brick laid in 6:1 common bond; gable-front roof with pediment; fanlight in pediment; three bays wide; five bays deep; recessed central door with a pedimented portico and a classical door surround flanked by round-arched stained-glass
windows; octagonal cupola; two-story classroom building attached by an open breezeway.

Burgaw United Methodist Church Education Building; modern brick building; flat roof; arched windows.

Methodist Church Parsonage; brick ranch house with wide overhanging eaves; gable end; five bays wide; three bays deep; 12/12 sash windows; interior chimney; attached carport on south side of house (faces N. Walker St.).

Burgaw Baptist Church; Classical Revival brick building with cruciform plan; gable front roof; Neoclassical pedimented portico with fanlight supported by narrow columns; central door; five arched windows on east and west sides; multi-stage steeple; attached two-story classroom building (mailing address is 113 N. Wright St.)

Burgaw Baptist Church Education Building; two story brick building; three bays wide; flat roof; attached to church by open breezeway; large parking lot behind church buildings.

West Bridgers Street, north side

Davis House; minimal traditional with asbestos shingle siding; multi-gable roof; three bays wide; two bays deeps; picture window east of front entrance; double 2/2 sash window west of door.

Bowen House; Bungalow/Craftsman style with weatherboard siding; gable-front roof with hipped-roof attached front porch; interior chimney.
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<th>Section</th>
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<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>122 C/B 110</td>
<td>F. L. Richards House; frame Bungalow/Craftsman style with weatherboard siding; L-shaped; multi-gabled roof with exposed rafters and supporting knee braces; transverse wing at southwest corner of main block; four bays wide and five bays deep; 9/1 sash windows; engaged front porch supported by wood posts resting on brick piers; brick balustrade; four interior chimneys.</td>
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<tr>
<td>123 C/B 200</td>
<td>Burton-Noel House; brick Colonial Revival; L-shaped dwelling with pyramidal roof; three bays wide and two bays deep; double-story wrap-around porch supported by brick pillars; 2/2 sash windows; two entrances - double doors in the left front projection, and a single door in the right recessed bay - contain glazed upper-panel doors; small rear wing attached to northeast corner of main block.</td>
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<tr>
<td>123A C/0B 200</td>
<td>Shed; frame gable-front outbuilding with overhanging eaves and vertical board siding; attached storage shed on east side.</td>
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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Burgaw Historic District is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A in the area of community planning and development and under Criterion C for architecture. The period of significance for the district begins c. 1850, the date the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad built a depot in the settlement which would become Burgaw and extends to 1949, the cutoff date for National Register eligibility.

Incorporated in 1879, the town of Burgaw owes its existence to the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, which was completed in 1840 between the port of Wilmington and the town of Weldon on the Roanoke River near the Virginia border. The tracks were laid through what is now Pender County in 1838, and a depot and post office were established on Burgaw Creek at a place first called Cypress Grove but renamed Burgaw Depot in 1854. When Pender County was divided from New Hanover County in 1875, the railroad offered to donate surrounding land for a town if Burgaw Depot were chosen as site of the county seat. A civil engineer employed by the railroad divided the town into blocks and lots providing for streets, railroad facilities, churches, schools, cemeteries, and a centrally located courthouse. In recognition of the generous donation by the railroad, the town’s streets were named after railroad officials. As the post-Civil War agricultural economy of Pender County encouraged the division of former large plantations into smaller farms, the railroad offered expanding markets for the farmers’ produce.

Burgaw experienced growth as a center of transportation and commerce, as well as a county seat. The citizens of the town worked cooperatively in promoting educational opportunities, building religious edifices, and establishing social institutions. In addition to a small commercial area composed of intact brick buildings from the first third of the twentieth century, the town retains a diverse mix of modest and sophisticated domestic architecture from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The intact character of the Burgaw’s commercial buildings, its well-kept and attractive residential neighborhoods, along with the picturesque courthouse square containing the handsome 1934 Pender County courthouse (NR 1970), combine to make Burgaw one of the state’s best preserved railroad towns.

Historical Background, Community Development and Planning Contexts

The history of Burgaw is intertwined with the development of railroads through southeastern North Carolina. Work on the Wilmington and Raleigh railroad line began in 1836 when the first tracks were laid. By 1840, the
last spike of the track was driven, creating the longest single line of track in the world at 161 1/2 miles. By 1849, a post office had been established at Cypress Grove, New Hanover County (Reaves, p. 1). On January 24, 1854, the name was officially changed from Cypress Grove to Burgaw Depot. In 1855, the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company became the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. Serving as one of the life-lines of the Confederacy, the Wilmington and Weldon railroad carried troops as well as supplies from the port of Wilmington to the battlefields of Virginia. Burgaw Depot experienced much activity during the war (Reaves, p. 2).

On February 12, 1875, Pender County, named for General William Pender of the Confederate States Army, was created from New Hanover County. When the campaign for the location of the county seat occurred, the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad took a lively interest in having it located at Burgaw. The railroad agreed to donate land for the town if the county would put the courthouse there. W. H. James, a civil engineer with the railroad, examined the land at Burgaw Depot lying between the railroad and Burgaw Creek and reported it a good location for a town and well situated for drainage. He divided a seventy-three-acre site into blocks and lots, providing for streets, railroad facilities, and a centrally located courthouse. Other sites were set aside for churches, schools, and cemeteries. On February 6, 1876, the company formally deeded the town tract to the Pender County Board of Commissioners and by June of the same year, seventy-five lots had been sold (Reaves, p. 5).

The town was laid out in a systematic manner with wide streets running north and south, east and west. In recognition of the generosity of the railroad, many of the town's streets were named after railroad officials. Bridgers Street was named after Col. Robert Rufus Bridgers, then president of the railroad; Fremont Street after Col. S. L. Fremont, who had been the general superintendent of the railroad; Cowan Street after a former president of the railroad; MacRae Street for one of the railroad's directors; Dickerson Street, after a man prominent in the formation of the railroad (Reaves, p. 5).

In August of 1877, Burgaw was selected for the county seat over South Washington (now known as Watha). By an act of the North Carolina General Assembly, the county seat was named Stanford. Incorporated in 1879, the town changed its name to Burgaw, after a tribe of Indians called the Burghaws, who had inhabited the eastern part of the county (Bloodworth, p. 22). The name was likely favored over Stanford because of a nearby waterway known as Burgaw Creek which is included on the Collet map of 1770. Burgaw grew slowly, with early citizens building homes in town, while simultaneously maintaining their rural plantations. Lacking a place to worship or attend school, in 1879 a committee of citizens erected a two-story building called the Male and Female Academy. Used principally as a
school, the building also hosted church services, Sunday School, and community dances. In addition, the academy served as the first courthouse (Bloodworth, p. 24).

In May of 1880, M. M. Moore was elected mayor of Burgaw (Reaves, p. 9). That same year, the railroad agreed to transport materials for the construction of county buildings at cost; while for individuals, twenty-percent would be deducted for one year. A committee met to discuss plans for a two-story courthouse. A. H. Paddison manufactured the bricks on site, while contractors Messrs. Ellington, Royster, Smith and Company of Raleigh erected the building for $9,856.00. Pender County Superior Court held its first session in the new courthouse on December 17, 1883 (Library Files, courthouse).

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the area around Burgaw began to develop as a truck farming region. In addition to older staple crops including cotton, corn, ground peas, and naval stores, vast quantities of strawberries and other fruits and vegetables were produced for shipment by rail to northern markets. In response to this increased and more varied agricultural production, the original c. 1850 train depot, was expanded upon in 1898 to accommodate increased passengers and additional freight. Expansion of the Burgaw depot occurred at a time when railroads were expanding and consolidating at a rapid pace in North Carolina and the nation as a whole. In 1900, the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad consolidated with other lines to form the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

Churches organized in the town as early as 1880; that year the congregation of the Macedonia African Methodist Episcopal Church organized. In 1883, the congregation erected a frame church on the corner of North Walker and East Ashe streets on a 1/2-acre plat donated by the railroad. In 1915, under the leadership of the Rev. T. S. Marsh, the church enlarged and remodeled, adding brick veneer to the exterior. The church continues to serve its members and is one of the oldest churches in Burgaw (Library Files, AME Church Historical pamphlet).

Several Burgaw congregations employed the Academy building for their initial worship services. The Burgaw Presbyterian Church held its first service in the Male and Female Academy on Friday, June 13, 1879. Later that same year, the congregation erected a frame church on the corner of East Fremont and South Walker Streets. Renovations and additions in 1919 to the original church resulted in the handsome double tower Gothic Revival Church which stands today (Library Files, Burgaw Presbyterian Church History).

Organized on September 13, 1884, the Burgaw Baptist Church also met in the Academy building until the late 1890s. On March 7, 1892, the church
purchased a lot for $80.00 on the corner of East Bridgers and North Wright streets. Members of the congregation, including John Wright Bowen who cut timber off his land and hauled it into town, contributed to the building of their first church. The simple frame church served the congregation until the construction of the present brick church in 1948 (Library Files, Burgaw Baptist Church History).

The Burgaw Methodist Church dates to 1896 when camp meeting type services were held. In 1900, the newly organized Atlantic Coast Line Railroad donated a piece of land to the congregation, which they traded for another lot located on the northwest corner of Bridgers and Walker streets. While their initial services were held in the Academy building, plans were underway by 1903 to construct a sanctuary. This first frame building served the congregation until 1928 when the present brick Gothic Revival church building was constructed (Library Files, Burgaw Methodist Church History).

In 1887, the Pender County Commissioners contracted for the erection of a two-story brick jail at Burgaw. The estimated cost of construction was $2,860.00. On February 2, 1888, a ball was held in the new jail before contractors turned over the building to the county (Reaves, p. 20). The building served as the county's correctional facility until replaced in 1924 with the Mission Revival-style building on East Wilmington Street. Currently vacant, the 1924 jail was replaced in 1978 by a modern facility located on North Walker Street.

As the town grew, many social clubs were organized. On June 25, 1888, a young men's "Cleveland and Fowle" Club organized. A "Tennyson Literary Club" formed in 1897, and the following year, a lodge of Odd Fellows was planned in Burgaw. The Burgaw Cycle Club built a bicycle track in 1897, which circled the courthouse square and was the scene of many exciting races (Reaves, p. 30).

In October, 1896, the Burgaw Institute for blacks was organized by the executive board of the Middle District Association. The board of directors included Rev. E. J. Bell, K. M. Gavins, Rev. W. M. DeVane, R. Royal, J. L. Fennell, Rev. I. M. Powers, and G. L. Smith. The first school was held in a small one-room frame building.

The first businesses in Burgaw opened at approximately the same time the town incorporated. A commercial district developed along Fremont and Wright streets, opposite the courthouse square. As early as 1878, Mr. A. H. Williams was managing a hotel in Burgaw (Reaves, p. 6). Livery stables and general merchandise stores served the town's citizens and farmers from the surrounding area. A canning factory, a grist mill, and a cotton mill, all in business by 1889, reflected the dependent nature of the local
Continuation

District number 8 5

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economy on agriculture (Reaves, p. 22).

A destructive fire struck Burgaw on December 10, 1899. Originating in the feed room of W. N. Rivenbark's livery stable, it destroyed the W. D. Croom and Brother store and the Carter and Brice Stables and damaged a blacksmith's shop, the Burgaw Drug Company, and the Burgaw Hotel (Reaves, p. 32). As the early frame buildings succumbed to the ravages of weather and fire, they were replaced with the more durable brick buildings which line the streets today.

By 1900, Burgaw's population had increased to about 600 (U.S. Census, 1900). Two years later, the newly incorporated Pender Publishing Company announced they would publish a weekly newspaper (Reaves, p. 34). On March 24, 1904, the first steps were taken to install an electric generating plant at Burgaw (Reaves, p. 36). While long distance phone lines reached Burgaw in 1902, actual telephone service was not established until 1906 (Reaves, p. 36). By January 25, 1907, the Bank of Pender on the corner of West Fremont and South Wrights streets had been completed. Of white pressed brick, the building contained five office rooms on the second floor, with the bank, J. R. Bannerman's drug store, and the office of Dr. Bradford located on the ground floor (Reaves, p. 49). The East River Lumber Company and the Red Lyon Lumber Company were chartered in 1907, while the Burgaw Brick Works, Inc., was chartered in 1908 (Reaves, p. 41-42). Additional business established in the early twentieth-century included The Croom Brother's; the Parry Patent Log Cart Company; Messrs. John F. Moore, J. D. Farrior, and C. Harrell and Sons, all general stores; and J. M. Myers and Company which dealt in ladies furnishings (Reaves, p. 44).

The unveiling of the Confederate Monument in 1914 was cause for a big celebration in Burgaw (Reaves, p. 55). The monument, originally located at the intersections of Wright and Fremont streets, was moved to the courthouse square in November, 1951.

Continued growth and prosperity in the second decade of the century resulted in the enlargement of stores and the construction of new hotels and schools. In 1917, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad completed additions to the Burgaw depot, including the office of Giles Kornegay, the railroad agent, for a cost of over $5,000.00 (NR 1986). Cars and automobile showrooms began to replace horse and buggies and blacksmith shops. Dees Drugstore, still in existence today, opened their new store on the corner of Wright Street and Courthouse Avenue in 1936 (Library Files, Dees Drug Store). Henry E. Bonitz, an architect from Wilmington, was chosen in 1917 to draw plans for the remodeling of the 1907 Burgaw School. By 1930, Burgaw's population had increased to 1,209 (U.S. Census, 1930).
Although growth slowed during the years of the Great Depression, it recovered shortly thereafter. On January 8, 1935, the demolition of the old Pender County courthouse began with labor supplied by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. The Public Works Administration oversaw the construction of a new courthouse for Pender County. An elaborate ceremony accompanied the dedication of the new Georgian Revival building on November 7, 1937 (Library Files, Pender County Courthouse). Also in 1937, Roy Rowe, owner of the town's theater, announced plans for a modern air-conditioned theater with a seating capacity of 300 on the ground floor and 150 in the balcony. Westbrook's opened a new dime store in the old Pender Theater (Reaves, p. 86-87).

Post-World War II prosperity inspired the opening of new businesses in Burgaw. The 1940s saw the construction of the Harrell Electric Appliance Store, Farrior's Department Store, a new commercial cannery, the opening of the Durham Drug Company, the rebuilding of a new Burgaw Baptist church and the construction of a new brick building for the members of King Solomon Masonic Lodge No. 138 (Reaves, p. 100-105). A hospital site was approved in 1948 with groundbreaking for the new Pender Memorial Hospital taking place in January, 1950 (Reaves, p. 112).

Civic organizations concentrated on beautifying the town, with the Woman's Club planting several hundred azaleas and dogwoods on the courthouse lawn and around town. The same club was responsible for the erection of fifty-two street signs in town (Reaves, p. 112-113). Harrell's Department Store celebrated the grand opening of its newly renovated store in April of 1954, while the Humphrey Brothers, who had operated a store for forty years on the corner of Wright Street and Courthouse Avenue, moved to a new location on Courthouse Avenue (Reaves, p. 125, 129). They retired five years later after operating a general merchandise business in Burgaw for fifty-five years (Reaves, p. 139).

The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad merged with the Seaboard Air Line Railroad in 1967 to form the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad. As a result of the merger, services were combined and over the next twenty years a number of routes were discontinued and the tracks torn up. Among the losses were all the Atlantic Coast Line routes out of Wilmington. Passenger use of the trains had been declining steadily. On March 1, 1968, the last passenger train pulled out of Wilmington, signaling the end of an era in Burgaw and other small towns which the rail line had serviced.

Burgaw's residential district expanded during the second half of the twentieth century, as new homes were built to accommodate the growing population, which had increased to 1,744 by 1970 (U.S. Population Census, 1970). The Pender County Rescue Squad erected a building on Wilmington Street in May of 1971, while Pender County's new administration building
opened in July of 1977 on the corner of East Fremont and South Cowan streets (Reaves, p. 181). The announcement in October of 1978 that the new highway, Interstate-40, would pass through Pender County, brought about a new era to the town. With traffic between Raleigh and Wilmington bypassing the business district of Burgaw, the town has reclaimed some of the peacefulness of its earlier days. Burgaw's attractive commercial district along with the beauty of courthouse square has recently prompted the movie industry to use the downtown area as a backdrop setting for several major films.

The low tax rate and relatively low cost of living continues to attract industries to Pender County and the town of Burgaw. In the early 1990s, several major businesses opened, including the W. R. Rayson, Inc., a paper conversion company, and the electronics firm of Wieland North American (Library Files, Industry). While Burgaw welcomes well-planned growth, a major priority includes the retention of the town's remaining historic fabric.

**Architectural Context**

The oldest building in the district and one which alludes to the town's founding is the c. 1850 Burgaw Depot (62, NR 1986). The depot is one of only two known pre-Civil War depots still standing in North Carolina. In 1898, as rail operations expanded, the building was enlarged with the addition of passenger waiting rooms and offices to the south, and again, in 1916-1917 with freight and warehouse space to the north. While the entire building is sheathed in a combination of lap and board-and-batten siding, each section retains its original style and integrity, serving as an excellent illustration of the growth of the railroad.

Several pre-1900 houses have survived within the Burgaw Historic District, most notable being the M. M. Moore House (10), constructed about 1885. M. M. Moore, elected mayor of Burgaw in 1880, built a two-story late Greek Revival-style I-house one block north of the courthouse. During a major c. 1903 renovation, the original chimneys were dismantled, rear rooms were added to the main block, and a wrap-around porch replaced the former attached porch. The house portrays the evolution of house styles from more regional/vernacular to nationally-popular styles.

Several additional one-story, turn-of-the-twentieth-century houses, built in a modest late-Queen Anne-cottage style with multi-gable roofs and wrap-around porches, are dispersed throughout the historic district. The proximity to the railroad allowed easy access to factory produced framing lumber, weatherboard, paneled doors, turned balusters, and sawn brackets, resulting in ornately decorated cottages. Located one block south of the commercial district, the James H. Moore House (24) at 209 South Walker
Street, is a one-story variation of the Queen Anne style, complete with Eastlake decorations and other period features. Decorative gingerbread trim and board-and-batten siding in the front gable contribute to the fanciful flavor of this c. 1890 cottage.

The adjoining house also reflects the popularity of the Queen Anne-cottage style in Burgaw. The c. 1890 Dr. W. I. Taylor House (25) retains its multi-gable roof, irregular floor plan, attached wrap-around porch supported by wood posts, and an exterior corbelled chimney. Further manifestations of the Queen Anne cottage-style include the Murphy-Sasser House (8) located at 114 North Cowan Street, with its hipped roof and gabled projections, as well as the O. G. Ferrell House (115) located at 206 East Bridgers Street, an attractive Queen Anne cottage with a variety of wings, roof planes, and a wrap-around porch.

The rapid growth of Burgaw's economy around the turn-of-the-twentieth-century fueled a matching building boom. Railroad transportation networks encouraged establishment of new industries and made the acquisition of building materials readily available. A substantial number of houses were built, mostly of frame construction, and initially in the transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style. Like earlier houses, they were relatively modest in size and followed standard single- or double-pile plans with full-size attached porches. Two of the best examples from this period include the 1910 Dr. H. B. Thomas House (117) and the 1910 Jack Brown House (116), both located on East Bridgers Street. The Dr. H. B. Thomas House is a two-story Colonial Revival with Queen Anne details including a wrap-around porch, twin bay windows, and a high hipped roof. A variation on the theme of its neighbor, the Jack Brown House substitutes a gable-front roof for the hipped roof and a one-story rear wing for the bay windows.

As the town continued to grow and prosper, traditional house forms gave way to the new design of the California or Craftsman bungalow. Horizontal in orientation, with broad, chunky-columned porches sheltered by deep eaves supported by exposed rafters and triangular knee braces, these predominantly one-story houses promised a new more informal lifestyle. Many fine examples of the Craftsman bungalow are scattered throughout Burgaw's historic district. The c. 1920 Southerland House (93), located at 307 East Wilmington Street, exhibits design characteristics generally associated with the California bungalow including the multi-paned 24/1 sash windows and the tapered moldings around windows and doors.

Reflecting nationally popular tastes, several Colonial Revivals appeared in Burgaw prior to World War II. The c. 1940 D. J. Farrior House (114) provides a handsome two-story brick example with a typical Colonial Revival door surround flanked by 8/8 sash windows. Built somewhat later,
the 1948 Dees Tourist Home (13) is a two-story brick Colonial Revival situated on the corner of North Cowan and East Wilmington streets. Three bays wide and five bays deep, the central door is flanked by the traditional sidelights and capped by a graceful fanlight, while paired Tuscan columns support the pedimented portico. Built originally as a tourist home or inn, the upper level features eight bedrooms.

The only Tudor Revival home within the historic district, the 1949 Presbyterian Manse (73A) is a brick Sears and Roebuck mail order house exhibiting cross-timbering in the gable and a prominent exterior chimney on the front facade. Several Cape Cods, with their steeply pitched roofs and gabled dormers, also made an appearance in the late 1940s including the 1947 Williams House (30) at 215 North Walker Street and the 1949 Bordeaux House (34) located at 104 North Wright Street.

In and adjacent to the residential areas are a number of churches, which serve as focal points for community life. Originally a simple frame building, the Burgaw Presbyterian Church (73) was rebuilt in 1919, incorporating double towers and pointed arch stained-glass windows. The bottom half is brick veneered, while cedar shake shingles cover the upper level. Also starting out as a frame sanctuary, the 1883 Macedonia African Methodist Episcopal Church (23) received a facelift in 1915 when it was enlarged, faced with brick, and incorporated new pointed arch stained-glass windows. The Classical Revival 1928 brick Burgaw Methodist Church (118) completely replaced an earlier frame building, as did the 1949 brick Classical Revival Burgaw Baptist Church (119).

Burgaw's early frame stores were gradually replaced with new, one-or two-story brick buildings during the early twentieth century. For the most part, the brick buildings are embellished with corbelled string courses, corbelled cornices, and recessed panels. The 1907 Bank of Pender (74), with its stylish details, set a new standard of commercial building for downtown Burgaw. Constructed with white pressed brick, the two-story building exhibits arched windows and a chamfered corner bay. Built in 1913, Harrell's Department Store (43), displays an interesting mix of orange and red bricks, creating panels of color and texture. Despite the modernization of the first-level entrance, the intact five-bay upper-story sash, stepped-end consoles, and metal crowning cornice express the building's original lively character. The (former) 1913 Humphrey Brothers Store (42), located at the northwest intersection of South Wright and West Courthouse Avenue also has preserved its early twentieth-century character with its six bays of original two-over-two sash windows, pilastered bays, dog-tooth cornice, and five interior chimney stacks rising above the west parapet. The tripartite J. R. Bannerman Building (69), at 103/105 West Fremont Street, retains its original clustered upper level 3/1 sash windows, attic vents, stepped parapet and handsome brick work.
Gradual domination of the automobile as a mode of transportation resulted in the construction of several garages and auto showrooms in downtown Burgaw during the 1920s. Built in the Spanish Mission style, the 1924 stuccoed brick R. H. Holland Motor Company Building (16), at 100 North Walker Street, displays four arched openings along the principal facade, which rises to a central stepped and peaked parapet.

Also built in the Spanish Mission style, the 1924 Pender County Jail (96) is a two-story stuccoed brick building with a symmetrical facade and portico capped by mission tiles. The parapet is accentuated with a centered peak containing a diamond with the date, "1924". The intact second-level metal cells, along with the first level apartment of the jailer attest to the close living quarters of prisoners with their detainers.

In 1934, a Public Works Administration-sponsored Georgian Revival-style courthouse (31; NR 1979) replaced the original 1883 building. Designed by W. H. Deitrick of Raleigh, the courthouse is a three-story brick-veneered H-shaped building composed of a hipped-roofed main block flanked by projecting side-gable wings. The main entrance, located in the center bay of the main core is contained in an elaborate broken scroll pedimented surround. Lintels surmount the first floor windows, while those on the second floor are triple hung and set in round arched openings. The Flemish bond field is enlivened by contrasting masonry trim in the form of belt courses, a modillion cornice, and keystones capping window arches. A handsome two-stage wooden cupola surmounts the roof. The interior is defined by restrained Georgian-style trim with flat-panelled wainscotting and molded chair rails and cornices resting on pilasters.

Social clubs made an architectural impact in the 1930s and 1940s. The 1938 Freemason's Building (99), located at 100 East Wilmington Street across from courthouse square is a two-story, three-bay brick building featuring paired six-over-six sash windows and a flat roof with a stepped parapet. In 1948, the King Solomon Lodge No. 138 A. F. and A. M. (28) built a brick gable-front building laid in 6:1 common bond with a recessed central entrance featuring a double-leaf six-panel door capped by a glass transom.

The Burgaw Historic District is free of industrial buildings which tended to be located on the outskirts of the town. The proposed historic district is a mix of late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century commercial buildings and residences, churches, and nationally popularized bungalows and Colonial Revival-style houses. Modern municipal buildings, as well as several 1950s ranch houses have replaced some of the town's earlier buildings, but do not detract from the historic district's overall
integrity.
9. **Major Bibliographical References**


Conversations between Charles Harrell and Beth Keane, August and September, 1998.

Conversation between Ann Hoover Dees and Beth Keane, August, 1998.


Pender County Library. Collected papers, files, and newspaper clippings from the Local History Collection, Burgaw, North Carolina.


Survey Files for Pender County created by Edward Turberg and Beth Keane, 1997-1998 Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, Survey and Planning Branch.

10. Geographical Data

UTM References

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Burgaw Historic District are as shown by the accentuated line on the accompanying Burgaw sketch map.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Burgaw Historic District are drawn to include as much as possible of the original area of the town and of contiguous areas of development up to 1949, while eliminating non-contributing properties wherever possible.