

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet Swansboro Historic District, Onslow County

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- C 55. #220 ca.1891 2 Thomas Merritt Sr. House; unusual four-bay I hou with a two-tier front porch and two-room plan. This house may have been one-story in height originally.
- C 56. #224 ca.1881 1 George E. Bell House; hip-roofed double pile house with front porch, decorative lintels over windows and doors, ballast stone chimney base. Bell was a fisherman and sailor.

57. Number Not Assigned

Church Street
(east side)

- N 58. #106 ca.1960 1 Brick ranch house.
- C 59. #202 ca.1920 1 1/2 Gable-fronted bungalow with shed-roofed front porch.
- C 60. #204 1890s 1 Calvin W. Buckmaster House; three-bay two-room plan house with shed-roofed front porch, ell with side porch. Buckmaster was a painter.
- C 61. #204a ca.1930 1 Shed.
- N 62. #302 ca.1960 1 House with vertical wooden siding.
- C 63. #308 1901 2 Augustus Ward Pittman House; triple A I house with three-bay center-hall plan, one-story front porch and ell. Pittman served in the Coast Guard.
- C 64. #408 ca.1930 1 Gable-fronted bungalow with hip-roofed front porch.
- C 65. #502 1928 1 Emmerton School; brick building in the form of a "U" with decorative brickwork, belfry, auditorium, and added front porches. Established by the Unitarians in the early 1920s, Emmerton School replaced an earlier frame schoolhouse. The building served as the Methodist Church in the 1930s and the auditorium served as the town's first cinema. Currently the building serves as the town hall.

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Church Street
(west side)

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

Elm Street
(south side)

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

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- N 78. #209 ca.1960 1 Aluminum-sided house.
- C 79. #211 ca.1898 1 Charles R. Webb House; the original L-shaped section of this house faces east, formerly with a center-hall plan, so that the ell is parallel to Elm Street; to the rear are additions and a porch, across the front is a porch, gables have wood shingling and millwork.
- C 80. #217 ca.1910 1 House; double-pile three-bay house with front porch.
81. Number Not Assigned
82. Number Not Assigned
83. Number Not Assigned

Elm Street
(north side)

- C 84. #228 1905 2 Thomas H. Pritchard House 2; five-bay center-hall plan I-house which may incorporate a slightly earlier house which served as a Methodist parsonage, with decorative one-story porch, rear wings, fine detailing, asbestos siding. Pritchard was the president of the Swansboro Land and Lumber Company.
- N 85. #228a 1987 1 Garage.
- C 86. #226 1920s 1 Gable-fronted bungalow with front porch.
- C 87. #224 1820s; 1840s 2 Hawkins-Glover House; the west end of this house was originally a two-story side-hall plan house probably built during the 1820s; the east end was added in the 1840s, giving the house an over-all center-hall plan. The house has Greek Revival interior and exterior detailing, a one-story ell, and a two-story porch probably added when the house was moved ca.1900 (now reworked). Bazel Hawkins probably built the house, which merchant and turpentine trader Cyrus Glover acquired and probably renovated in the 1840s. The house originally stood on the waterfront to the west of town and was moved to its present location around 1900.

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

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C 99. #114 late 18th c. 1½ Jonathan Green House; three-bay coastal plain cottage with hall-parlor plan, rear shed rooms and engaged front porch. The house has ballast stone foundation piers, chimneys with paved should dormers (possibly late nineteenth century), interior with a fine Federal mantel and an enclosed stair. The documentary evidence is confusing as to the early owners of the lot upon which this house was built, but Jonathan Green, son of Swansboro's earliest settler, may have owned the lot in the 1770s and is a likely candidate for the house's builder. Another possibility is Colonel Reuben Grant, who owned the lot at the end of the eighteenth century the period when the house probably received its interior detailing.

N 100. #114a ca.1950 1 Garage.

N 101. #114b ca.1950 2 Garage with asbestos-sided apartment above.

Walnut Street
(south side)

C 102. #101 1916 2 Robert Aman House; five-bay I-house with center-hall plan, one-story side wing, one-story wrap-around porch. Aman moved to Swansboro from the Belgrade area of Onslow County.

N 103. #105 ca.1970 1 Wood-sided duplex with side carports.

C 104 #107 ca.1910 1 House with gable-end oriented to street, side porch.

N 105. #205 ca.1904 2 Clen Irvin House; three-bay I-house with one-story front porch, ell, rear addition, side carport, modern fenestration and aluminum siding. Robert Lee Smith built the house for Irvin, an employee of the Swansboro Land and Lumber Company

N 106. #205a ca.1950 1 Garage.

N 107. #205b ca.1940 1 Open frame storage building.

N 108. #209 ca.1950 1 Aluminum-sided house.

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

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|--------|-------|------------------|---|--|
| C 119. | #214a | Early
20th c. | | Board-and-batten sided outbuilding |
| N 120. | #212 | ca.1950 | 1 | Aluminum-sided house with engaged front porch. |
| C 121. | #208 | 1908 | 2 | <u>Cicero Davis House</u> ; L-shaped house with wrap-around one-story porch and side and back additions, wood-shingling in front gables. Davis was a ship captain and employee of the Swansboro Land and Lumber Company. |
| C 122. | #206 | ca.1901 | 2 | <u>Fannie B. Oglesby House</u> ; three-bay I-house, form with center-hall plan, with decorative two-tier front porch, one-story ell. |
| C 123. | #204 | ca.1901 | 1 | <u>Abram Bell House</u> ; three-bay two-room plan house, front porch, ell. Bell was a sailor. |
| C 124. | #202 | ca.1901 | 2 | <u>Robert Lee Smith House</u> ; three-bay I-house with center-hall plan, two-tier front porch, one-story ell now detached and located on adjoining property. Smith was Swansboro's most prolific early 20th century carpenter - he participated in the construction of at least thirteen structures between 1900 and 1940 - and also built many boats. This was Smith's own residence from ca.1901 until 1911. |
| N 125. | #110 | ca.1920 | 1 | Gable-fronted bungalow with reworked porch, later brick veneer. |
| N 126. | #108 | ca.1901 | 2 | <u>(Former) Swansboro Baptist Parsonage</u> ; Triple A three-bay I-house, with two-story ell, modern two-tier front porch, fenestration, and vinyl siding. |
| C 127. | #106 | ca.1901 | 2 | <u>John P. Rogers House</u> ; three-bay I-house, with center-hall plan, one-story ell, reworked two-tier front porch. Rogers was a carpenter. |

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Commerce
Industry

Period of Significance

1770-1938

Significant Dates

1770

ca. 1900

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Smith, Robert Lee

Unknown

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

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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Continuation Sheet Swansboro Historic District, Onslow CountySection number 8 Page 1HISTORIC CONTEXTS AND BACKGROUND

SITE:

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

EARLY SETTLEMENT:

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

TOWN PLAT:

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

EARLY DEVELOPMENTS:

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

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EARLY ECONOMY:

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

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

MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY POPULATION:

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

THE LUMBER BOOM: 1880s-1930

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

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

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

SWANSBORO BUILDERS:

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

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

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POST-LUMBER BOOM PERIOD:

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

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property approximately 30

UTM References

A	1,8	30,611,0	3,840,040
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	1,8	30,555,0	3,840,070
E	1,8	30,562,0	3,840,420

B	1,8	30,591,0	3,839,950
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	1,8	30,545,0	3,840,220
F	1,8	30,584,0	3,840,390

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

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

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Daniel Pezzoni date October 1989
 organization _____ telephone 703/343-8431
 street & number 1214 Campbell Avenue, SW city or town Roanoke state VA zip code 24016

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

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

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

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

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