

The *NEW BERN*
ACADEMY MUSEUM

North Carolina's First Public School

1766 - 1971



Architectural Walking Tour



Corner of Hancock & New Streets
New Bern, North Carolina



All houses are private residences and not open for tours.

Tryon Palace
HISTORIC SITES & GARDENS



We want to thank the following
New Bern Academy Museum volunteers:
Gretchen Carroll, Libby Hassler, Bob Moore, and Jim Ross.
They are responsible for the photography and research of the
Architectural Walking Tour.



**NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF
CULTURAL
RESOURCES**
WWW.NCCULTURE.COM

NEW BERN ACADEMY MUSEUM

Open Monday through Saturday

Summer Hours: 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Winter Hours: 1 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.

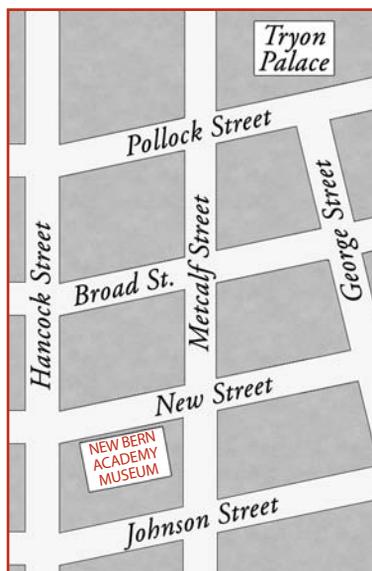
*Hours subject to change. Individual tickets available.

New Bern Academy Museum is included in the two day Governor's Pass for Tryon Palace Historic Sites & Gardens. Admission is always free to members of the Council of Friends.

252.514.4900 252.514.4874

www.tryonpalace.org

Group reservations recommended.



507 New Street
OLD METHODIST PARSONAGE

Circa 1810/1820

This Federal period structure is located across from the Academy. In 1826, this property was owned by John Carruthers Stanly. In 1841, the Methodist Church purchased the lot. A picture taken in the late nineteenth century shows the church on the western part of the property. In 1904-1908 extensive alterations were done by Herbert Woodley Simpson, a prominent architect who owned the property at the time.



518 New Street
CUTTING-ALLEN HOUSE

Circa 1793

Georgian to Federal style structure. Enlarged in 1856 and moved from Broad Street in 1980 to save it from demolition. Mrs. Cutting inherited the house after the death of her husband. She remarried Mr. Vine Allen a prominent



New Bernian and Senator from Craven County. He was also President of the New Bern branch of North Carolina State Bank. A ballroom was added to the rear of this house in 1856 by the Eubanks family.

517 New Street **HAWKS HOUSE**

Circa 1760-1769. Enlarged 1810-1820

The Georgian-style structure was moved in 1975 from Hancock Street. One of New Bern's two surviving vernacular Georgian Gambrel-roofed houses. In 1807 Francis Hawks who was the customs collector at the port of New Bern from 1800-1831 bought the house. He was the son of John Hawks, the architect of Tryon Palace. Francis Lister Hawks, son of Francis Hawks, wrote a two volume history of North Carolina published in 1857. The form of the surviving original western chimney* is unique in the city and only one of three in Craven County.*³ in 1 common-bond brickwork with double paved shoulders.



419 Metcalf Street **CLARK HOUSE**

Circa 1800

This Federal period house is distinguished from New Bern's other gambrel roofs by an uncommon plan, small size and extremely steep roofline. Elijah Clark inherited the property, built the house, and sold it to a widow from the Bahamas for one thousand silver dollars. Mr. Clark worked as a chair maker, brick maker and general merchant. He was also a sheriff and treasurer of Craven County, a mayor of New Bern, and a trustee of the New Bern Academy.



520 New Street
PALMER-TISDALE HOUSE

Circa 1767

Georgian-style architecture, re-modeled in 1800. Mr. Palmer, a customs collector for his majesties in Bath, NC, moved to New Bern to become justice of the peace. He built this house in 1767 only to sell it in 1771



to Martin Howard. Howard had to leave New Bern because he was a Loyalist. In 1776, William Tisdale bought the house. Tisdale was an American Revolutionary patriot and a goldsmith. The Roberts family bought the house in 1840 and it remained in the family until 1958. The oldest part of the house is the eastern side that faces the New Bern Academy Museum. The house has a brick floored basement with two rooms at each end. Each room has a large cooking fireplace with wooden lintels. Near the east fireplace are the remains of the original bake oven. In the 1960s the house became the administrative building for the school system.



508 Metcalf Street
JONES HOUSE

Circa 1914

Combining simple Colonial Revival detailing with elements of the Bungalow style, the Jones House is one of the best preserved examples of the foursquare form popular in New Bern from 1910-1930. Its three-bay façade displays the asymmetrical fenestration common to many houses of this type, reflecting the four-room plan within. This home was built for Kenneth Rayner Jones Jr. and is still owned by his descendants.



510 Metcalf Street
SMALLWOOD HOUSE

Circa 1895

A turn-of-the-century gable-front house built about 1895 for John W. Smallwood. It was enlivened with a few Victorian embellishments and enhanced by the addition of a wrap-around porch. Its form is identical to that of 518 & 520 Metcalf Street.



512 Metcalf Street
DIXON HOUSE

Circa 1923

The Dixon house is another example of “foursquare” construction. This was a popular architectural style in the early twentieth century.



514, 516, 518, 520 Metcalf Street
KAFER HOUSES

Circa 1900

Oscar Kafer was a German baker who had a bakery in downtown New Bern. He built four homes in the early 1900s as rental properties. 514 and 516 have unusual horizontal flat-panel board wainscoting not usually seen in New Bern. In the early 1980s these homes were owned by HUD and then purchased by the New Bern Preservation Foundation.



519 Johnson Street **WHITE HOUSE**

Circa 1890

During restoration and removal of plaster it was revealed that this house was a Victorian overbuilding of a late Georgian or Federal period cottage. George White was the mixed-race son of a freed slave turpentine worker. White became a teacher, school principal, real estate developer, lawyer, and prosecutor. He was elected to the NC House of Representatives in 1881, and in 1885, he was elected to the NC Senate. White was a forceful advocate for the establishment of teachers colleges for blacks. He served two terms in the U. S. Congress in 1896 and 1898. White was the last man of his race to be elected from the South until the civil rights movement of the early 1960s. George White is considered to be one of the most influential black legislators of the nineteenth century.



517 Johnson Street **OLD LIBRARY HOUSE AND OFFICE** (right side)

Circa 1850

Moved two times, 1904 and 1984. Architectural style is Greek Revival/Italianate. This home was New Bern's public library from 1912-1935. From 1935-1984 it was the Christian Science Reading room. The house has nineteenth century Eastlake stenciling on the walls of several rooms. The large smokehouse in the right rear back yard is a modern reproduction of the circa 1859 smokehouse at Coolmore, near Tarboro, NC. The lot that the house sits on was originally part of the New Bern Academy.



516 Johnson Street LANE HOUSE

Circa 1805-1810

Remodeled 1850. This house was originally built as a gable roofed federal structure, but Hardy Lane, New Bern's most active house builder and contractor from about 1830-1856 changed the style to Italianate. Hardy Lane was responsible for the Greek Revival, Italianate and Gothic modes seen in New Bern. He left this house to his wife and she left it to their son John Lane, also a carpenter/builder. He had a carpentry shop at the corner of Johnson and Metcalf that was demolished in the 1920s. The full porch on the front of this house was added in the 1920s.



FIRST PEPSI-COLA BOTTLING PLANT NW Corner of Johnson and Hancock Streets.

No longer standing.

In 1893 Caleb Bradham, a young pharmacist in New Bern, began experimenting with many different soft drink concoctions; patrons and friends sampled them at his drugstore soda fountain. One of Caleb's formulations, known as "Brad's Drink," a combination of carbonated water, sugar, vanilla, rare oils and cola nuts, was renamed "Pepsi-Cola" on August 28, 1898. In 1902 Bradham applied for a trademark with the U.S. Patent Office, Washington D.C., and formed the first Pepsi-Cola Company. In 1904 Bradham purchased the building at Johnson and Hancock Streets, known as the "Bishop Factory" for \$5,000 and moved all bottling and syrup operations to this location. The building was designed by architect Herbert Woodley Simpson, and was the home office of Pepsi-Cola until 1923.



422 Johnson Street
SCHOOL MASTER'S HOUSE

Circa 1830-1840

Late Federal, early Greek Revival architecture. House was probably built for rental or speculation. The home represents an intact example of a small working class dwelling of the period. Close proximity to the New Bern Academy suggests it may have been lived in by a teacher. The kitchen structure in the rear of the house dates from the 1970s.



516 Hancock Street
ST. JOHN'S MASONIC LODGE AND THEATER

Circa 1801-1809

Federal period architecture. The theater is still in use today and is the oldest continuous theater in America. St. John's Masonic Lodge was chartered in 1772 and is the third oldest lodge in North Carolina. The order met in Tryon Palace during the 1790s. Both the lodge and the theater have remained in continuous use since 1809. The Federal woodwork in the lodge is some of the finest in New Bern. Lodge rooms were used as a hospital during the Civil War.



521 Hancock Street **COOR COOK HOUSE**

Circa 1790

Greek revival architecture. James Coor was a New Bern house builder and real estate speculator. This house was not finished when he died in 1796. In 1822 the house was purchased by Major Cook for \$1200, and he finished the construction. In 1834 it was sold to Charles Slover, who again sold it in 1850 because his new mansion was ready on Johnson Street. Prior to 1981, an early nineteenth century wellhead was discovered in the yard, consisting of a small rectangular well opening, surrounded by a larger rectangle of brick pavers, mitered at the corners and edged by slate curbing.



517 Hancock Street **BELL BUILDING (New Bern Graded School)**

Circa 1884

Originally called the New Bern Graded School, the structure cost about \$8800 to build. It was built because of overcrowding at the New Bern Academy. A marble plaque in Latin reads, "No reward without labor." It had eight spacious classrooms, with high ceilings and wood floors, and remained a school until 1972. The building was vacant for ten years until it was converted into four handsome apartments. Designed by Philadelphia architect, Samuel Sloan.



501 New Street
STANLY - BISHOP HOUSE

Circa 1800-1810

Federal style architecture. John Carruthers Stanly, emancipated from slavery by his owners in 1795, owned three plantations and a barbershop. He was the largest African American slaveholder in the South. He was also the son of John Wright Stanly and an enslaved woman of African decent. Stanly's wife, Kitty Greene, was one of 13 founding members of the First Presbyterian Church. The house also belonged to George Bishop (1875), the contractor who rebuilt Christ Episcopal Church in 1871.



503 New Street
STANLY-BISHOP DEPENDENCY

Circa 1800-1810

The Stanly-Bishop Dependency was constructed between 1800-1810. The relatively high level of the finished interior suggests that this dependency was an office or small dwelling.



ARCHITECTURAL PERIODS:

- ☛ 1750-1790 – Georgian
- ☛ 1790-1840 – Federal or Neo Classical
- ☛ 1840-1862 – Antebellum, Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic Revival
- ☛ 1865 forward – Victorian

NOTES:

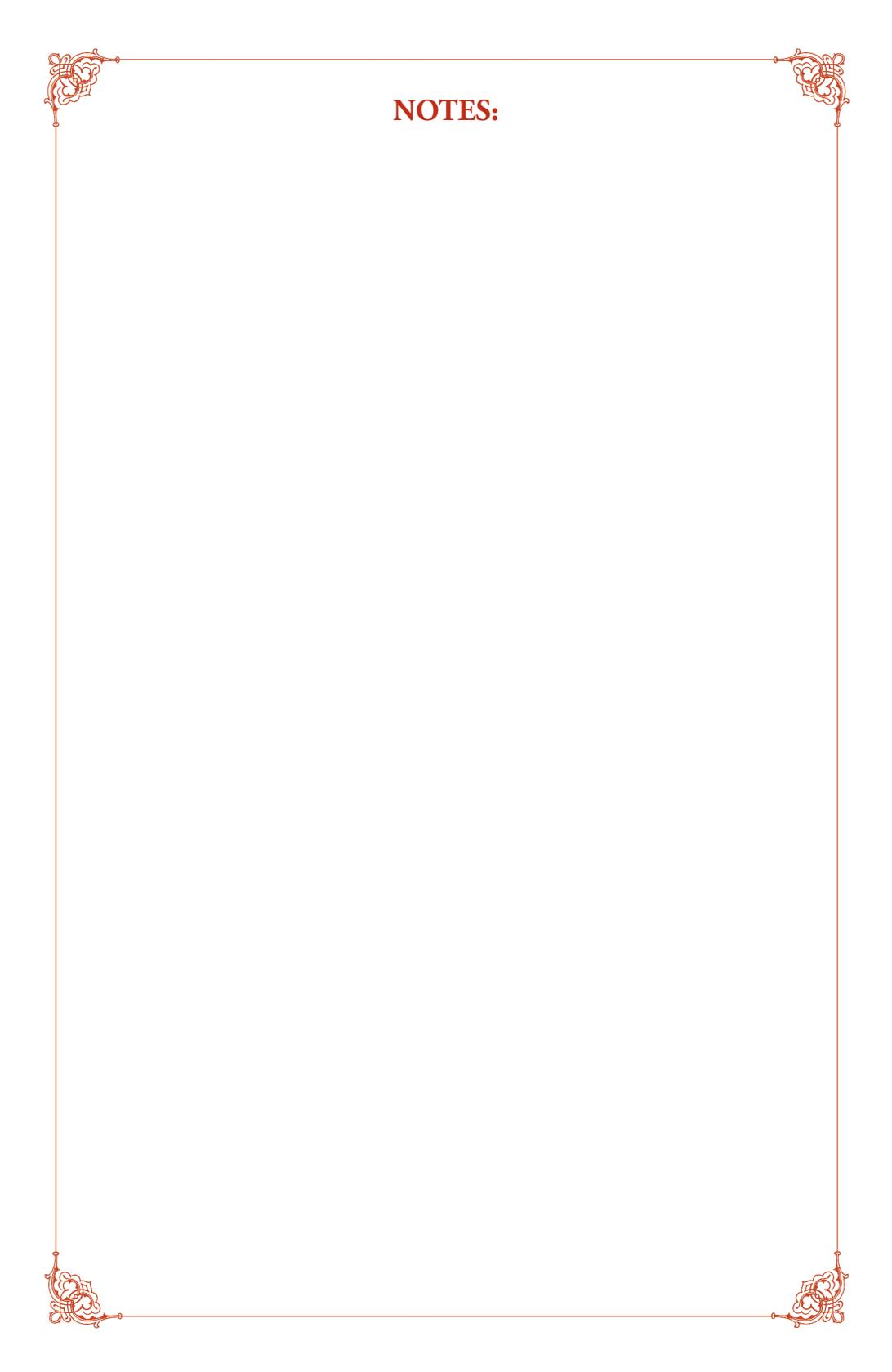
- ☛ **Gambrel Roof** - A roof with two slopes on each of its two sides.
- ☛ **Gable Roof** - A ridged roof forming a gable at one end or both ends.



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