

**NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE**  
**Office of Archives and History**  
**Department of Natural and Cultural Resources**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**Etheridge, Adam Dough, House**

Manteo vicinity, Dare County, DR0104, Listed 08/11/2025

Nomination by Annie Laurie McDonald, Richard Grubb & Associates

Photographs by Annie Laurie McDonald, August 2024



View west of the Adam Dough Etheridge House and surrounding property.



View east of the northwest (left) and southwest (right) elevations.



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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Etheridge, Adam Dough, House

other names/site number Augustus H. Etheridge House

### 2. Location

street & number 1140 Highway 64

☐ not for publication N/A

city or town Manteo

☒ vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Dare code \_\_\_\_\_ zip code 27954

### 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 X meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide X local

  
Signature of certifying official

6/25/25  
Date

North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer  
Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting official

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

\_\_\_ entered in the National Register

\_\_\_ determined eligible for the National Register

\_\_\_ determined not eligible for the National Register

\_\_\_ removed from the National Register

\_\_\_ other (explain:)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action



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## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- |                                     |                  |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | private          |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | public - Local   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | public - State   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | public - Federal |

### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box)

- |                                     |             |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | building(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | district    |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | site        |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | structure   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | object      |

### Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

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

### 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

0

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: museum

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

NO STYLE

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: BRICK

walls: WOOD: Weatherboard

roof: WOOD: Shingle

other:



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### **Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

### **SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF THE NOMINATED PROPERTY**

Situated on the property at 1140 N. US Highway 64, roughly 1.75 miles north of downtown Manteo, Dare County, North Carolina, the circa-1850 Adam Dough Etheridge House is a two-story, single pile, vernacular dwelling with a side-gabled roof and partially enclosed full-width porches on the façade (northeast) and rear (southwest) elevations. Its form was common among houses on Roanoke Island in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and the dwelling displays no stylistic influences or ornament. The house is roughly centered on an irregularly shaped lot and is 0.08 miles from the road with a deep front yard. The two-story, weatherboard-sheathed dwelling is of transitional timber-frame construction with corner braces and wall studs. Wood shingles that were installed in the early 2000s cover the side-gabled roof. The rebuilt exterior gable-end chimney and newly milled, double-hung, six-over-six, wood windows date to a period of restoration work in the early 2000s. The house features a modified hall-parlor plan with a central entrance that opens into a center hall created by the addition of a board partition wall, creating a central passage that leads to the primary rooms on either side. Accessible by the larger of the two rooms, small, one-story chambers are located within the full-width porches on the façade and rear elevations. Alterations in the late nineteenth century included replacement of the original porches and removal of the one-story chambers, construction of a two-story rear ell, and introduction of an interior gable-end chimney to vent a wood stove that provided supplemental heat. In the late nineteenth century, the Etheridge family updated the building to conform with changing tastes in domestic building trends. The center hall on the first floor was widened and the original boxed stair was removed and replaced with a straight-rise stair with turned newel posts.

In the early 2000s, the dwelling was restored to its original form and appearance based on documentary and material evidence. After the restoration, the property's owner, Outer Banks Conservationists, Inc., (OBC) constructed several domestic outbuildings around the house to enhance the property's use as an educational site focused on interpreting the history of subsistence agriculture during the settlement period on Roanoke Island. All one story tall, the outbuildings are a blacksmith's shop, tack building, chicken coop and attached run, corn crib, detached kitchen, dairy, smokehouse, woodshed, and quarters for enslaved workers. At the northeast end of the parcel, situated close to the road and near the entrance to the property, is the one-story Visitor Center, which was constructed circa 2010. With the exception of the log corncrib, the new buildings feature wood frame construction primarily with weatherboard sheathing. The outbuildings are proximal to the dwelling but lie outside the National Register boundary.

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### **NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF THE NOMINATED PROPERTY**

#### **SETTING AND OVERVIEW**

The Adam Dough Etheridge House is situated on the north end of Roanoke Island, where large agricultural properties have been subdivided since the mid-twentieth century for the construction of single-family dwellings of one and two stories. Abutting the subject property to the southwest is the 10.85-acre Scarborough Square Trailer Park, which is accessed via Etheridge Road. Slightly farther southwest from the property lies the 340-acre Dare County Airport, whose main runway terminates less than 0.5 miles from the Adam Dough Etheridge House. The Dare County Airport Authority owns additional acreage not currently in airport use between the current airport boundaries and the subject property. To the southeast of the Adam Dough Etheridge House are three largely undeveloped parcels lining Buzzy Lane. These parcels were purchased by the state of North Carolina with money from the Clean Water Management Trust Fund and are deed-restricted for conservation for the benefit of the OBC's interpretation at the Adam Dough Etheridge House. The OBC uses the property for agricultural purposes, including as a pasture and garden. To the east, across Highway 64, is a 4.78-acre agricultural property owned by OBC. Across Highway 64 to the northeast are single-family dwellings set back from the road and hidden by deep front yards that are thickly wooded. Abutting the Adam Dough Etheridge House to the north are four single-family dwellings on the



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south side of Etheridge Road, whose visibility from the subject property is obscured by thickly wooded margins around each parcel. Across Etheridge Road to the north and northwest are single family homes and a trailer park.

The setting within the parcel on which the Adam Dough Etheridge House is sited is bucolic and restored to primarily agricultural and educational purposes, with the Etheridge House sited near the center of the parcel (**Photo 1**; see **Site Plan**). At the northeast edge of the property, close to Highway 64, are the Visitor Center and gravel parking lot. The expansive, grassy yard northeast of the house is partially fenced for use as animal pens. Lining the southeast edge of the parcel, between the Visitor Center and the Etheridge House are a blacksmith shed, storage shed and attached chicken coop, and log corncrib. The nearest of these buildings is the storage shed, which is approximately 80 feet from the southeast side of the dwelling. Between these outbuildings and the house is a small garden enclosed by a wood picket fence. Beginning to the south of and roughly arranged in a line to the southwest of the Adam Dough Etheridge House are a kitchen, dairy, smokehouse, woodshed, and a secondary dwelling. Of these buildings, the nearest to the Etheridge House is the dairy, which is approximately 30 feet away from the dwelling's southwest porch. Like the Visitor Center, these historically appropriate outbuildings were constructed in the early 2000s and lie outside the National Register Boundary of the Adam Dough Etheridge House. Yet they are close to and visible from the Etheridge House and are an important part of the dwelling's setting. Approximately 185 feet southwest of the dwelling is a double-pen log barn that was relocated to the site from the Mapleville community in Franklin County. Between the barn and the Etheridge House is a fenced pasture whose pecan trees and other vegetation slightly obscure the Franklin County barn from view. Approximately 250 feet west of the Adam Dough Etheridge House, at the west corner of the tax parcel on which it is situated, is an Etheridge family cemetery that occupies roughly 0.1 acre. The cemetery is obscured from the view of the house by intervening buildings and vegetation.

**ADAM DOUGH ETHERIDGE HOUSE, CIRCA 1850**

**Exterior**

The Adam Dough Etheridge House (**Photos 2–7**) rests on an unscreened brick pier foundation that was rebuilt in the early 2000s. The wood frame structural system is transitional between braced timber framing of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and the light framing techniques of the late 1800s. The first-floor joists, which are visible in the crawl space under the building, are of original hewn timbers with sistered lumber to reinforce the structural stability of the first floor. The frame is sheathed with wood weatherboards with a 5-inch reveal and flat wood cornerboards. Some of the original siding is intact, including in the gable ends and under the northeast porch.<sup>1</sup> Replacement of weatherboards occurred in the early 2000s, when sections of circular-sawn siding that dated to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century were replaced.<sup>2</sup> The side-gabled roof and shed-roofed porches are sheathed in wood shingles installed in the early 2000s.<sup>3</sup>

The two-story building has a rectangular footprint, and the ridgeline has a northwest–southeast orientation. Spanning the full width of the northeast and southwest elevations are one-story, shed-roofed porches. The northern one-third of each porch is enclosed to create a shed-roofed chamber that is flush with the northwest elevation of the main block. The porches and these enclosed chambers date to the early 2000s restoration.<sup>4</sup> The porch roofs are supported by square wood posts and flat, square-

<sup>1</sup> Peter Sandbeck, Fax Transmittal to John Wilson, June 8, 2001 (on file at Outer Banks Conservationists, Inc.), 1–4.

<sup>2</sup> The siding was replaced in-kind with west coast red cedar weatherboards. This material was chosen for its natural rot-resistance and durability. Each board was hand-selected to eliminate knots and other imperfections. The boards had been circular-sawn, so to eliminate the false sense of history they conveyed, the contractor finished the outer surface of each board with a belt sander in the direction of each board's grain. On the interior surface, the circular saw marks were left on the portion of each board that overlapped the weatherboard below. The exposed interior surface of each weatherboard was finished with a jack plane to match the character of the extant original weatherboards. The replacement boards were first blind-nailed with a nail gun at the upper edge of each board so the fasteners would be hidden under the overlapping edge of the boards above. Once the boards were set in place, the reveal of each board as nailed in place to match the original nailing pattern as closely as possible. Peter Sandbeck, Fax Transmittal, 3.

<sup>3</sup> The use of wood shingles was based on physical evidence found in the attic, which included original sheathing boards displaying numerous nails and nail holes as well as remnants of shingles. Peter Sandbeck, Field Notes Based on Site Visit on June 19, 1998, July 12, 1998 (on file at Outer Banks Conservationists, Inc.), np.

<sup>4</sup> Reconstruction of the porch chambers was based on contemporaneous examples on Roanoke Island and material evidence at the Adam Dough Etheridge House. According to architectural historian Peter Sandbeck, the east and west walls of the north room were framed to have door openings leading out of the main block. At 32 inches wide, these openings are 4 inches narrower than the door openings at the



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edged railings consisting of horizontal members with no vertical members. The northeast and southwest walls under the porch are sheathed in flush horizontal boards. The flush-board siding on the northeast elevation is original, while the siding on the southwest elevation was installed during the restoration in the early 2000s.<sup>5</sup> Based on the pegged joints and framing and details around the double-hung, six-over-six, wood sash the gable ends of the attic, these windows appear to be original. The restoration in the early 2000s replaced the first- and second- story windows with operable, double-hung, six-over-six, true-divided-light wood sash custom-built to replicate the original windows.<sup>6</sup> The replacement sash were milled to the specifications of the original units to fit the original openings. All windows and doors have flat wood surrounds and sills.

The northeast and southwest elevations mirror each other and feature an entrance that is slightly off-center to the south, and each has a single-leaf, six-panel door that is original to the dwelling. During the restoration in the early 2000s, these doors were found in the attic and, based on their dimensions, design, and construction, identified as exterior doors. They were reinstalled on the northeast and southwest elevations and retain their original hardware, which consists of iron box locks, Rockingham-glazed exterior knobs, and white-glazed interior knobs. Individual six-over-six windows flank the east and west entrances. A single six-over-six window pierces the center of the east and west elevation of each wing. On the second story, individual six-over-six windows are vertically aligned over the doors and southern windows, while individual windows are more widely spaced to the north on each elevation.

The northwest elevation is symmetrical and balanced on the central, common-bond brick chimney, which was rebuilt in the early 2000s based on documentary evidence and contemporaneous buildings on Roanoke Island.<sup>7</sup> Material used for the chimney included bricks from the non-original chimney, which itself was likely constructed using materials from the original chimney.<sup>8</sup> The chimney is double-shouldered at the first and second stories with a free-standing flue above the second story. Individual six-over-six windows flank the chimney on the first and second stories of the main block, while a six-over-six individual window pierces the center of the northwest elevation on the east and west wings. A single four-over-four window centrally located in the gable peak provides attic ventilation. It is partially obscured behind the freestanding chimney stack.

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center of the northeast and southwest elevations and are consistent with the width of other interior doors in the house. Building traditions on Roanoke Island and mainland Carteret County during the first half of the nineteenth century do not include second entrances on primary elevations. In other words, according to Peter Sandbeck "There is no reason for these doors other than to provide access to enclosed rooms." Historic photographs of the circa 1910 Meekins-Anchorage House reveal that it had porch chambers. A highly detailed mid-nineteenth-century illustration of the circa 1850 Solomon Ashby plantation on the south end of Roanoke Island depicts the gable end of a house with porch chambers on the front and rear elevations. Based on documentary evidence of contemporaneous dwellings and the physical evidence of the wall framing at the Adam Dough Etheridge House, it is logical to conclude that it was built with porch chambers. Their dimensions were determined by material evidence in the pattern of weathering on the siding, which was exposed on the interior of each chamber. Peter Sandbeck, Fax Transmittal, 1–2.

<sup>5</sup> According to Peter Sandbeck, flush board siding was commonly used under porches in North Carolina in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. It fell out of use in urban areas by the 1840s but, given Roanoke Island's continuation of early building methods long after they were passé on the mainland, it is unsurprising that the circa 1850 Adam Dough Etheridge House employed this treatment. Peter Sandbeck, Field Notes, np.

<sup>6</sup> Prior to the restoration in the early 2000s, the windows on the first and second stories held replacement sash installed in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. These replacement sash fit the size of the original window openings. Wood sash found in the attic were sized to fit the first- and second-story window openings and featured pegged corner joints typical of windows dating from the early to mid-nineteenth century. Although likely original sash, they were too deteriorated to restore and reinstall in the original openings. The restoration replicated their dimensions, design, profile, and materials. Peter Sandbeck, Field Notes, np.

<sup>7</sup> Prior to the early-2000s restoration, visible evidence indicated that the chimney had been rebuilt in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century using old or re-used bricks that likely came from the original chimney. Based on the age of the dwelling, the chimneys likely had a free-standing stack set 8 to 10 inches away from the siding. Based on extant examples and documentary evidence, settlement-era buildings on Roanoke Island had double-shouldered chimneys. Peter Sandbeck, Field Notes, np. The rebuilt chimney's dimensions were based on the original framing members and from marks on the siding. The chimney's bond pattern and appearance were based on a photo of the Dough-Hayman-Drinkwater House prior to its relocation. Although constructed circa 1805, the Dough-Hayman-Drinkwater House is an appropriate model for the chimney at the Adam Dough Etheridge House because of the way in which building traditions were continued on Roanoke Island long after they had evolved on the mainland (see Section 8). The Dough-Hayman-Drinkwater House chimney is double-shouldered and has common-bond brickwork with five-to-one and four-to-one coursing. According to Peter Sandbeck, common-bond brickwork was first employed in eastern North Carolina in the early 1800s and was in regular use by the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Thus, it was chosen for the reconstruction of the chimney at the Adam Dough Etheridge House. Peter Sandbeck, Fax Transmittal, 2.

<sup>8</sup> Peter Sandbeck, Field Notes, np.



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The southeast elevation is symmetrical and features a central entrance with a new six-panel wood door whose design is based on that of the east and west doors. Two six-over-six windows flank the entrance. Two six-over-six windows pierce the second story of the south elevation, while a single four-over-four window is centered in the gable peak.

### Interior

The interior of the Adam Dough Etheridge House features a variation on the hall-parlor plan (see **First Floor Plan**). The first and second floors of the main block are divided into two rooms, with the northwest room being larger than the southeast room. On the first floor, the typical hall-parlor plan was modified by the creation of a central hall formed by the addition of a partition wall that defines the northwest side of the passage (**Photos 8–9**). In the late nineteenth century, the central hallway was widened by moving the northwest wall 2–3 feet north, in part to accommodate a straight-rise stair to the second floor. Ghost marks identified during the early 2000s restoration indicated the original location of the first-floor northwest and southeast partition walls. The walls were rebuilt in a traditional manner using sash-sawn planks installed vertically and nailed to a base molding at the floor and the second-floor joists. The hall ceiling consists of exposed second-floor joists that were originally whitewashed, with the underside of the second-floor floorboards visible between the joists. The whitewash continued down the east and west walls to just above the doors, where the painted surface ended, indicating that the walls were originally finished with flush boards similar to the north and south partition walls. The exterior doors on the northeast and southwest walls of the hall had been removed and stored in the attic. During the restoration, these doors were reinstalled in the northeast and southwest entrances. Both doors feature mortise-and-tenon construction with recessed panels decorated with ogee moldings on the interior and exterior surfaces. Both doors have box locks with Rockingham-glazed exterior knobs and white-glazed interior knobs. The winder stair at the northeast end of the hall was reconstructed based on ghost marks that indicated the rise and run dimensions of the steps. Four triangular steps make the 90-degree turn from the southeast-facing door to the southwestward rise of the six rectangular steps that lead to the second story.

On the first story of the dwelling, the floorboards are original with the exception of the two small chambers on the façade and rear porches. The ceilings are entirely original, with exposed whitewashed framing through which the whitewashed underside of the second-story floorboards is visible above the joists. In the southeast room (**Photos 10–11**), which is the smaller of the two primary rooms on the first floor, the exposed framing is original and displays the remnants of the original whitewash on the wall studs from floor to ceiling, indicating that the framing was originally exposed on the southeast and southwest walls. The non-extant chair rail, whose presence was indicated by ghost lines in the whitewash, was replaced in-kind during the restoration<sup>9</sup>. The chair rail consists of a wide flat board with a narrow wood cap.<sup>10</sup> The exterior siding is visible behind the exposed, pit-sawn framing. The siding on the southeast wall of the southeast room is original, and an exterior door is located at the center of the wall. The enclosed stair, which is accessible from the center passage, is situated in the north corner of the room, where its southeast and southwest walls are sheathed in vertical boards that date to the early 2000s restoration. Physical evidence indicated that the northeast wall of the south room was originally sheathed in horizontal boards.<sup>11</sup> This covering was non-extant and replaced in-kind in the early 2000s. The northwest wall of this room is the southeast wall of entrance hall, and it is covered in vertical boards. A reconstructed four-panel wood door opens into the southeast room from the hallway.

In the northwest room of the first floor (**Photos 12–14**), the whitewash on the ceiling framing and underside of the second-story floorboards was refreshed in the early 2000s. Material evidence on the interior of the framing indicated that the walls of this room were originally finished with flush boards.<sup>12</sup> The horizontal boards covering the northeast, northwest, and southwest walls of this room were replaced in-kind during the restoration. New sash-sawn boards were installed to restore the room's original appearance. At the center of the northwest wall is the fireplace, which was reconstructed based on the configuration

<sup>9</sup> Rather than whitewash features whose replacement was based on material evidence, these elements were left unpainted. This approach was taken so that they would not convey a false sense of history by the application of a treatment that was never intended.

<sup>10</sup> The design of the chair rail is based on the design of the dado cap at the circa 1805 Dough-Hayman-Drinkwater House.

<sup>11</sup> Unlike the southeast wall of the south room, which had exposed framing members covered in whitewash, the framing members in the northeast wall of the south room were unpainted with nail holes, indicating that this wall was sheathed in wood. Flush board interiors were a common interior finish in North Carolina during the early- to mid-nineteenth century.

<sup>12</sup> The framing of this room was not whitewashed like the ceiling, indicating that it was historically sheathed in wood, which was a common interior finish during the first half of the nineteenth century.

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and dimensions of the northwest wall framing.<sup>13</sup> The fireplace mantle was reconstructed in the early 2000s based on comparable properties and material evidence. The southeast wall is the whitewashed partition wall of the central passage. A reconstructed four-panel door communicates between the hallway and this room. The northeast and southwest sides of this room each have a single door that accesses the small chambers on the façade and rear porches. The doors are reconstructed four-panel, wood doors. The interiors of the two chambers are basically the same. Each features exposed framing on the three exterior walls and ceiling, wood plank floors, and a chair rail (**Photos 15–16**).

The second floor is divided into two rooms (see **Second Floor Plan**). The enclosed stair leads to the southeast room (**Photos 17–18**), which is separated from the northwest room by a partition wall that aligns with the southeast wall of the center hall on the first floor. As a result, the two second-floor rooms are of unequal size with the southeast room being smaller than the northwest room. The partition wall consists of vertical boards fastened to a top and bottom plate with no framing. This wall was rebuilt in the early 2000s based on the location of the original door in the southwest side of the wall, which provides access to the northwest room (**Photos 19–21**), and ghost lines on the floor. In both rooms on the second story, the original floorboards remain intact. The original framing is visible on the perimeter walls, and the ceiling joists are exposed with the original attic flooring visible above the joists. Unlike the first floor, the ceiling joists and underside of the attic floorboards is not painted, and there is no indication that the exterior walls of either room were originally sheathed.<sup>14</sup>

The attic is partly visible through small, square openings in the second-floor ceiling in front of the northwest and southeast walls. These openings are original and likely served as ventilators that permitted warm air to travel up to the attic and out through the gable-end windows. Visible through these openings are the hewn and pit-sawn rafters with pegged joints at the ridgeline.

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<sup>13</sup> Peter Sandbeck, Fax Transmittal, 2.

<sup>14</sup> Peter Sandbeck, Field Notes, np.



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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

### Criteria Considerations N/A

(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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

### Period of Significance

Circa 1850

### Significant Dates

N/A

### Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

N/A

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

## SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Adam Dough Etheridge House is locally significant and eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of exploration/settlement for its association with settlement of Roanoke Island during the first half of the nineteenth century. It is eligible under Criterion C in the area of architecture as the most architecturally intact timber-frame building of five antebellum, settlement-era houses that remain extant on Roanoke Island in Dare County, North Carolina. The property's period of significance is circa 1850, the approximate date of construction.

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**Criterion A: That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history**

The Adam Dough Etheridge House is locally significant under Criterion A for its historic associations with the exploration and settlement of Roanoke Island as the most intact of five extant dwellings that represent the island's settlement period, which extended from the eighteenth century to the Civil War. Roanoke Island's location west of the barrier islands of the Outer Banks afforded some protection from the hurricanes and tropical storms that battered the east coast of North Carolina, making it an advantageous location for English settlers arriving in North Carolina in the early to mid-eighteenth century. By the late eighteenth century, the island was home to many families whose descendants continued to settle on family landholdings into the mid-nineteenth century. The heavily wooded land provided a robust supply of lumber for building, and numerous houses were erected on large agricultural properties across Roanoke Island by the mid-1800s. The island was originally part of Currituck County from the eighteenth century until the 1870 creation of Dare County and establishment of Manteo as its seat of government. Because of the island's remote location and relative inaccessibility, development conditions and building traditions held on well into the mid-nineteenth century, long after they had become outmoded in mainland Currituck County. The shift away from settlement-era building types and methods occurred only with the increased population, access to mechanization, and outside influence of the occupying Union troops during the Civil War.

Although Roanoke Island is protected from the effects of most of the storms that impact the state's coastal communities, there have been several hurricanes whose rainfall, storm surge, and heavy winds ravaged the island. These storms were likely responsible for the loss of many of the eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century buildings long before efforts to systematically document North Carolina's architectural history began earnestly in the early 1970s. Intentionally situated on one of the highest points on the island and surrounded by a buffer of densely wooded parcels, the Adam Dough Etheridge House withstood the worst effects of these storms. It remained in residential use through the third quarter of the twentieth century. After a period of vacancy, in 1997, descendants of Adam Dough Etheridge donated the property to the non-profit organization Outer Banks Conservationists, Inc. (OBC), which restored the house to its original appearance and now uses the property as an interpretive site presenting the antebellum history of Roanoke Island. The Adam Dough Etheridge House is the most intact of the five remaining dwellings associated with the island's settlement-era development.

**Criterion C: That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.**

The Adam Dough Etheridge House is locally significant under Criterion C for its embodiment of a type and period of construction historically associated with the exploration and settlement of Roanoke Island from the 1700s until the Civil War. A two-story, single-pile, transitional timber-frame dwelling with exposed framing on the interior of its modified hall-parlor plan, the Adam Dough Etheridge House was typical of domestic buildings erected on Roanoke Island from the 1700s until the mid-nineteenth century. By 1850, it was one of many such houses across Roanoke Island. In the late nineteenth century, the Etheridge family expanded the house with a two-story rear ell and altered the main block by replacing the original boxed stair with a straight-rise stair. They also sheathed the interior walls with beaded board. An intensive restoration project in the early 2000s uncovered the house's original design and finishes and replaced missing features in-kind based on physical evidence and extant examples of contemporaneous buildings on the island. The restoration project returned the Adam Dough Etheridge House to its settlement-era appearance.

Today, the Adam Dough Etheridge House is the most intact of five extant early to mid-nineteenth-century dwellings on Roanoke Island. The circa-1805 Dough-Hayman-Drinkwater House was moved to its current site circa 1952 and heavily altered circa 1980, then further altered by the replacement of windows and doors and application of later siding materials within the past two years. The circa-1810 Meekins-Anchorage House has been enlarged over several phases in circa 1850, circa 1880, circa 1940, and circa 1990, with only a small area of the original form visible among the various additions. The circa-1850 Solomon Ashby House was enlarged and renovated circa 1900, with a later addition in circa 1990 and subsequent renovations circa 2000 that replaced the exterior siding and windows with alternative materials. The 1860 Brinkley House was

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updated in the late 1800s with the replacement of the original stair and other decorative features such as window and door trim. It was relocated and heavily renovated in the early 2000s with modifications to the first-floor plan and installation of modern paneling on the interior walls.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance)

**HISTORIC BACKGROUND AND NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

**Agrarian Settlement in Northeast North Carolina during the Antebellum Period**

Roanoke Island was part of Currituck County until 1870. Settlement and land stewardship patterns favored the passing down of real property through generations by probate or sale.<sup>15</sup> Currituck County was predominantly agricultural, and most of the farms were subsistence-level, with farmers producing enough food for their families and livestock. From the earliest days of settlement in the eighteenth century, livestock in Currituck County included cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, and poultry.<sup>16</sup> From the 1700s to the early 1800s, most of the houses erected across Currituck County were of log construction. As the county's population grew in tandem with improved transportation and trade networks, timber frame construction became the predominant building method for the county's residents of increased financial means, particularly on the mainland. These dwellings were typically one or two stories tall, single-pile, with a hall-parlor plan whose first floor consisted of two rooms of different sizes. By the early nineteenth century, the finer houses built during this period exhibited elements of the Federal style of architecture.<sup>17</sup>

In 1850, Currituck County's total population was 7,236: 4,590 white residents, 2,447 enslaved Black residents, and 190 free Black residents.<sup>18</sup> Over the preceding century, small settlements had grown up across the county, many of which centered on churches and other community-based resources. By 1850, houses built for the wealthy planter class in the northern part of the county exhibited the domestic forms and ornament typical of the Greek Revival style of architecture. According to architectural historian Meg Green Malvasi, many of the mid-nineteenth-century dwellings in the southern part of Currituck County have been lost, likely to natural causes as well as demolition.<sup>19</sup>

The eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries saw minimal settlement on Roanoke Island. It was isolated by Croatan Sound to the west, Albemarle Sound to the north, Roanoke Sound to the east, and Pamlico Sound to the south. The Roanoke and Croatan Sounds were shallow and marshy, with only a narrow section at the center of the Croatan Sound navigable for larger ships. This area was identified as The Narrows on Edward Moseley's 1737 *A New and Correct Map of the Province of North Carolina Drawn from the Original of Colo. Moseley's* (**Figures 1–2**). The deepest inlet on the island lay at the center of the island's west side. Despite the growth of mainland towns like Elizabeth City and Edenton to the north, Roanoke Island remained sparsely populated, with most of its population increase resulting from natural growth due to intermarriage on the island.

The Ashby, Baum, Daniels, Dough, Etheridge, Farrow, Mann, Midgett, and Wescott families were the principal settlers during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Since the northern end of the island had a generally higher elevation and more arable land, it was the site of the largest farms.<sup>20</sup> The Etheridge family arrived on Roanoke Island by the mid-eighteenth century, when family patriarch Adam Etheridge I leased a 1,500-acre farm on the north end of the island from William Cathcart of Northampton County, North Carolina. The lease was valid for 14 years.<sup>21</sup>

<sup>15</sup> Meg Green Malvasi, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Currituck County, 1790–1958," unpublished manuscript prepared for the Currituck County Historic Preservation Commission and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, 2010, E12, <https://www.hpo.nc.gov/media/547/open>, accessed September 2024.

<sup>16</sup> Malvasi, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Currituck County," E16.

<sup>17</sup> Malvasi, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Currituck County," E27–E28.

<sup>18</sup> Malvasi, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Currituck County," E34.

<sup>19</sup> Malvasi, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Currituck County," E40.

<sup>20</sup> Penne Smith, "Etheridge Homeplace: A History," unpublished manuscript prepared for the Outer Banks Conservationists, Inc., 2001, 7, [https://obcinc.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/etheridge\\_homeplace.pdf](https://obcinc.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/etheridge_homeplace.pdf), accessed November 2024.

<sup>21</sup> Smith, "Etheridge Homeplace," 8. Architectural Historian Penne Smith identified the acreage as extending roughly from present-day Dough's Creek on Roanoke Sound west to Croatan Sound. By this description, it appears as though the leased property was just south of the Adam Dough Etheridge House and included the land of present-day Manteo.



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**Figure 1.** Roanoke Island is shown at the center of this detail from Edward Moseley's *A New and Correct Map of the Province of North Carolina Drawn from the Original of Colo. Moseley's*, 1737.<sup>22</sup>



**Figure 2.** In this detail of John Collett's *A Compleat Map of North-Carolina from an Actual Survey*, 1770, the marshy character of the Croatan Sound to the west of Roanoke Island and the Roanoke Sound to the east is clearly indicated.<sup>23</sup>

<sup>22</sup> Edward Moseley, *A New and Correct Map of the Province of North Carolina Drawn from the Original of Colo. Moseley's* (1837), <https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/ncmaps/id/1245>, accessed November 2024.

<sup>23</sup> John Collett, J. Bayly, and Samuel Hooper. *A Compleat Map of North-Carolina from an Actual Survey* (London: S. Hooper, 1770), Section 8, Page 11

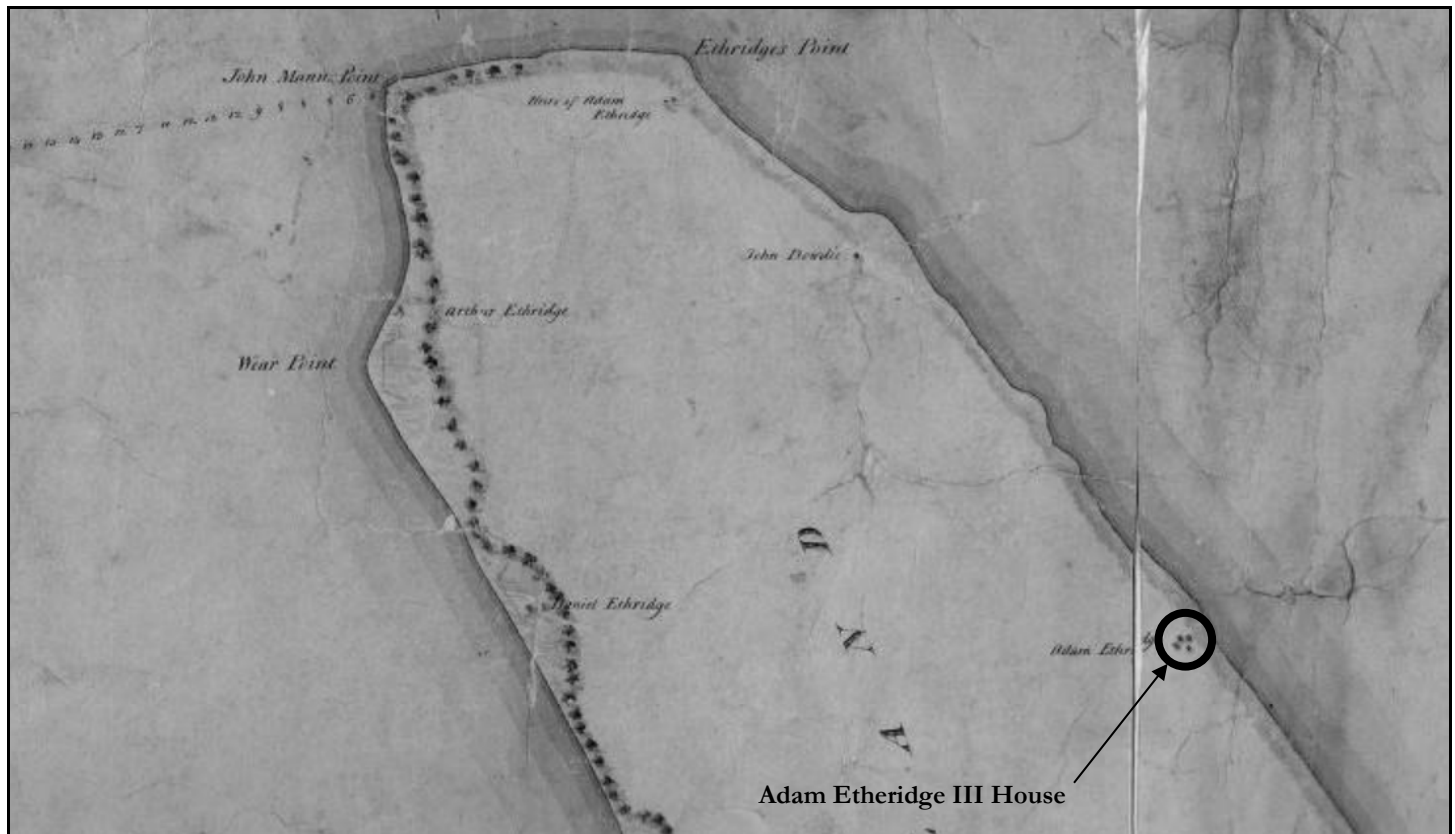
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Subsequent generations of the Etheridge family married and settled on the northern end of Roanoke Island.<sup>24</sup> On January 7, 1783, Jesse Etheridge acquired a 150-acre parcel in the interior of the island from Joseph Mann. The transaction included “appurtenances, privileges, and commodities,” that accompanied the land.<sup>25</sup> Four years later, he acquired an abutting 50-acre waterfront tract on Roanoke Sound from William Daniel.<sup>26</sup> The Etheridge family’s prominence on the north end of the island was clearly documented on an 1820 map that illustrated four different estates. Adam Etheridge III (1775–1855), grandson of the patriarch, married Margaret “Peggy” Dough circa 1805. They had seven children who lived to adulthood: sons John Burgess (1806–1881), Jesse (1807–1886), and Adam Dough (1813–1868), and daughters Sarah “Sally” (1821–1900) and Margaret (1825–1860). Daughters Nancy and Amanda were born in 1844 and died in infancy. By 1850, 75-year-old Adam Etheridge III’s property totaled 450 acres along the island’s northeast edge (**Figure 3**).<sup>27</sup>



**Figure 3.** This detail of the 1820 *Plan of Croatan and Roanoke Sounds Shewing the Proposed Situations of the Embankments and Inlet* illustrates the location of the house belonging to Adam Etheridge III, the father of Adam Dough Etheridge.<sup>28</sup>

<https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/ref/collection/ncmaps/id/467>, accessed November 2024.

<sup>24</sup> The Etheridge family tradition of repeating given names across generations merits mentioning. Given that the family patriarch was Adam Etheridge I, the given name “Adam” appears frequently through the Etheridge family tree. This tradition complicates research, particularly understanding deeds and census records and interpreting annotated maps with family names attributed to properties. Research is further complicated by the fact that given names were not necessarily passed down through a single line. Adam Etheridge I’s sons were Adam, Jesse, Tarleton “Tart,” and Sampson. Adam Etheridge II was the son of Jesse Etheridge, not Adam Etheridge I or his son Adam Etheridge.

<sup>25</sup> Smith, “Etheridge Homeplace,” 11.

<sup>26</sup> Smith, “Etheridge Homeplace,” 12.

<sup>27</sup> Smith, “Etheridge Homeplace,” 14.

<sup>28</sup> Robert H. B. Brazier and Hamilton Fulton, *Plan of Croatan and Roanoke Sounds Shewing the Proposed Situations of the Embankments and Inlet* (1820), <https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/ncmaps/id/5211/rec/42>, accessed November 2024.

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**Adam Dough Etheridge and Settlement-Era Building on Roanoke Island**

In 1848, Adam Dough Etheridge, son of Adam Etheridge III, married Fanny Baum (1826–1894), the daughter of a neighboring landowner. The couple had daughters Josephine (1849–1917) and Margaret (1861–1870) and sons Patrick (1851–1920), Adam (1852–1880), Jesse (1856–1924), and Augustus (1860–1941). In 1851, Adam Etheridge III conveyed a portion of his property to son Adam Dough Etheridge I. The island's main north–south road crossed the 20-acre parcel.<sup>29</sup>

Erosion shifted Roanoke Island's shoreline over the course of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Adam Etheridge III reported that the depth of Roanoke Sound had noticeably changed during his lifetime. Over roughly 30 years, between the 1780s and the early 1800s, an inlet in the Outer Banks near Nags Head had gradually shifted southward by 2.5 miles before eventually closing altogether (**Figure 4**).<sup>30</sup> The shifting shoreline along Roanoke Sound over 50 years likely led Adam Dough Etheridge to erect a new house on the interior of the parcel.<sup>31</sup> Memories of the hurricane that battered North Carolina's coast on July 12–15, 1842 were another likely influence. Although hurricanes and tropical storms frequently hit North Carolina's coastal communities, the storm of July 1842 was particularly brutal. It impacted the entire coastline of North Carolina, with the worst effects on the communities along the Pamlico Sound. Residents on the Outer Banks saw houses decimated and livestock drowned. At that time, it was considered one of the worst storms in history to have hit the Outer Banks.<sup>32</sup> Less than one month later, another severe hurricane sank three ships on the Outer Banks and drowned eight people.<sup>33</sup>



**Figure 4.** In this detail of the map of North Carolina created in 1822 by Fielding Lucas and William Kneass, a notation indicates that Roanoke Inlet had “filled up,” likely due to the coastline’s natural shifting.<sup>34</sup>

<sup>29</sup> Smith, “Etheridge Homeplace,” 14.

<sup>30</sup> Smith, “Etheridge Homeplace,” 13.

<sup>31</sup> Smith, “Etheridge Homeplace,” 14.

<sup>32</sup> James E. Hudgins, “Tropical Cyclones Affecting North Carolina Since 1856: An Historical Perspective,” NOA Technical Memorandum NWS ER-92, report prepared for the National Weather Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC, April 2000, 10, [https://web.archive.org/web/20070311045226/http://repository.wrclib.noaa.gov/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1002&context=nws\\_tech\\_memos](https://web.archive.org/web/20070311045226/http://repository.wrclib.noaa.gov/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1002&context=nws_tech_memos), accessed November 2024.

<sup>33</sup> Hudgins, “Tropical Cyclones Affecting North Carolina Since 1856,” 11.

<sup>34</sup> Fielding Lucas and William Kneass, *North Carolina* (Philadelphia: H.C. Carey & I. Lea, 1822), Section 8, Page 13



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While environmental factors likely influenced Adam Dough Etheridge's decision to locate the house farther inland, his building choices were probably driven by a combination of necessity, tradition, and thrift. Since at least the first quarter of the eighteenth century, wood-frame dwellings in Currituck County often featured exposed framing on the interior walls, revealing the exterior cladding on the perimeter walls and the underside of upper-story flooring above the ceiling joists. These surfaces were typically whitewashed.<sup>35</sup> As the need arose and an owner's financial circumstances permitted, these interior walls were finished with new materials years—and sometimes decades—later. In the 1700s and early 1800s, newly constructed dwellings commonly featured interior walls finished with flush wood sheathing or plaster, depending on the owner's means.<sup>36</sup> In remote settlements like the Outer Banks and Roanoke Island, however, the tradition of building new houses with the framing exposed on the interior held over into the mid-nineteenth century. Additionally, in a community where islanders eked out an existence through subsistence farming, fishing, and nominal maritime trade, many property owners may have been especially cost-conscious, electing to keep their interior rooms unfinished to reduce the overall cost of building.

Circa 1850, Etheridge erected a two-story, single-pile, modified hall-parlor house with a center hall that was typical of the period and location. While numerous mainland communities had well-established sawmills by the mid-nineteenth century, there was no sawmill on Roanoke Island until the 1860s.<sup>37</sup> Thus, the timbers used to build the house were pit-sawn. The house featured a side-gabled roof and small, enclosed chambers on the front and rear porches. Similar houses on Roanoke Island had been constructed as early as circa 1805 and as late as circa 1860. The house had exposed interior framing and an enclosed winder stair leading to the second story. Like other antebellum houses across the island, it was surrounded by domestic outbuildings that would have included a kitchen and likely a smokehouse, storage buildings, and quarters for the people Adam Dough Etheridge enslaved.

On February 7, 1862, Union General Ambrose Burnside led 100 ships with a total of 15,000 federal troops down the Croatan Sound, where they defeated a small Confederate contingent before landing at Ashby's Harbor, roughly at the center of the west side of Roanoke Island.<sup>38</sup> After disembarking, the Union army then pursued the remaining Confederate soldiers to the northern end of the island, where they surrendered. After gaining control of Roanoke Island, the federal forces commanded three Confederate-built forts on the west side of the island. Positioned due west of Shallowbag Bay, Fort Bartow was the southernmost of the outposts. Near the northwest end of the island, at Wiers Point, was Fort Huger. Roughly halfway between forts Bartow and Huger was Fort Blanchard. The site of Fort Raleigh, at the northern tip of the island, was the location of a Confederate encampment. Burnside established his headquarters in a house on the northwest side of the island (**Figure 5**).<sup>39</sup>



**Figure 5.** General Burnside's headquarters, circa 1940 (photo credit: North Carolina Museum of History).

Hearing of the Union army's emancipation of enslaved African Americans on Roanoke Island, hundreds of Black freedpeople came to the island in search of new life. The Roanoke Island Freedmen's Colony was the first Freeman's camp in North Carolina.<sup>40</sup> As the community grew, the federal government seized private lands to establish a Freedmen's colony on the island.

<https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/ncmaps/id/5104/rec/51>, accessed November 2024.

<sup>35</sup> Reid Thomas, "Discovery of the Oldest Dated House in North Carolina," <https://ehcnc.org/decorative-arts/southern-architecture/discovery-of-the-oldest-dated-house-in-north-carolina/>, accessed November 2024.

<sup>36</sup> Smith, "Etheridge Homeplace," 56.

<sup>37</sup> Peter Sandbeck, Field Notes, np.

<sup>38</sup> Ashby's Harbor was located on the west side of Roanoke Island a short distance south of where US Highway 64 Bypass crosses the Croatan Sound on the Virginia Dare Memorial Bridge. An 1862 map of the battlefield depicts a road that follows the alignment of present-day US Highway 64. William S. Andrews, *Map of the Battlefield of Roanoke Island* (Washington, DC: United States War Department, circa 1862), <https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/ncmaps/id/633/rec/302>, accessed November 2024.

<sup>39</sup> The house that served as Burnside's headquarters is no longer extant. It was removed after 1940. <https://collections.ncdcr.gov/mDetail.aspx?rID=19XX.219.1&db=objects&dir=MOH> MUSEUMOFHISTORY, accessed November 2024.

<sup>40</sup> Patricia C. Click, *Time Full of Trial: The Roanoke Island Freedmen's Colony, 1862–1867* (Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 2001), 12.



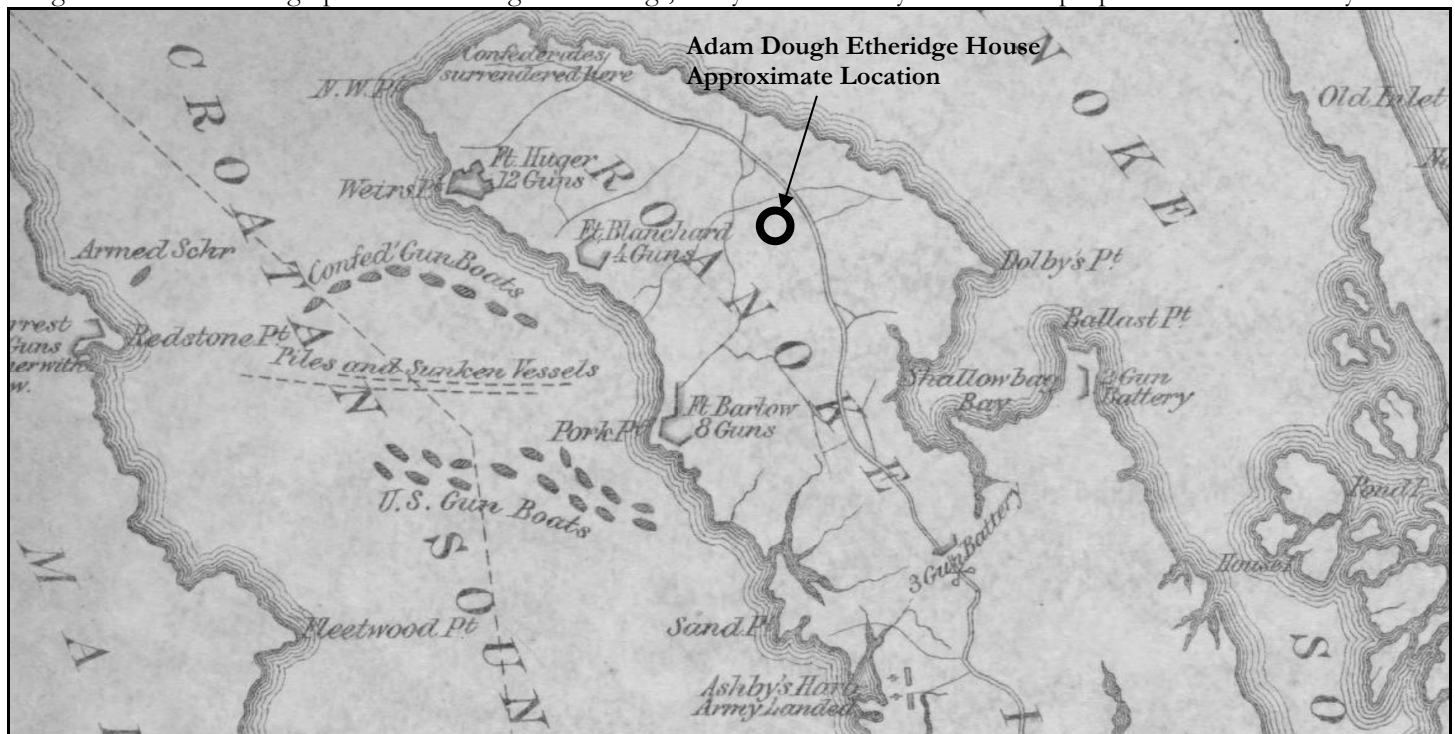
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Proximity to the forts and federal oversight of the colony are two factors that presumably influenced the location of the colony on the northwest edge of Roanoke Island. Although the Roanoke Island Freedmen's Colony was only a short distance west of the Adam Dough Etheridge House (**Figure 6**), none of Etheridge's land was taken for it.<sup>41</sup> A large area was laid out in blocks, and each individual or family had the opportunity to clear an acre of land for their personal use. The area was heavily wooded and required extensive tree cutting. Clearing of a parcel provided lumber with which to build a small house. By 1865, 561 houses had been constructed to support the 3,901 Freedmen living on Roanoke Island. At least two log buildings were constructed to serve as a school and teacher's house, and some of the temporary houses for freedpeople were also of log construction.<sup>42</sup> Given the urgent need for shelter and the speed with which simple log houses could be built, it is reasonable to conclude that many of the dwellings constructed in the early days of the colony were log. Residents of the colony eventually operated a steam engine and sawmill that were likely used to build more houses and other buildings. Various factors led to the colony's dissolution. It was decommissioned in 1867, and the federal government returned the land it had seized for the colony to its original owners.<sup>43</sup> After the Freedmen's Colony was dissolved, landowners likely had to return their properties to a more suitable condition for their needs. The buildings and structures erected by and for the colony members may have been demolished or repurposed. Because Roanoke Island remained a remote community through the late nineteenth century, it is unlikely that resources such as these would have been discarded. Instead, it is highly probable that any log buildings, which would have been easily moved, were relocated to other areas and converted to ancillary domestic buildings such as kitchens and smokehouses, or as agricultural outbuildings. In the late 1800s, the northern end of Roanoke Island acquired the moniker "Logtown" due to the high prevalence of log outbuildings, many of which may have been repurposed from the colony.<sup>44</sup>



**Figure 6.** Although dwellings are not depicted on this 1862 map of the Roanoke Island battlefield during the Civil War, a comparison of the geographic features and arterial road with later maps suggests that the location of the Adam Dough Etheridge House was a short distance east of Fort Blanchard, which was built by the Confederate army and later controlled by Union forces.<sup>45</sup>

<sup>41</sup> Smith, "Etheridge Homeplace," 20.

<sup>42</sup> Click, *Time Full of Trial*, 64.

<sup>43</sup> "The Freedmen's Colony on Roanoke Island," National Park Service, May 14, 2023. <https://www.nps.gov/articles/the-freedmen-s-colony-on-roanoke-island.htm>, accessed November 2024; see also Roanoke Island Festival Park, "The Freedmen's Colony," February 19, 2021, <https://www.roanokeisland.com/blog/2021/02/19/freedmens-colony>, accessed November 2024; see also "North Carolina Black Soldiers to the Freedmen's Bureau Commissioner," Freedmen and Southern Society Project, <https://www.freedmen.umd.edu/roanoke.htm>, accessed November 2024.

<sup>44</sup> Smith, "Etheridge Homeplace," 7.

<sup>45</sup> Andrews, *Map of the Battlefield of Roanoke Island*.

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The Union occupation and the establishment of the Freedmen's Colony marked the end of the settlement era on Roanoke Island. Three factors had a profound impact on the island's development and appearance during and after the Civil War: population increase, mechanization, and external influence. The rapid increase in the island's population due to the presence of the occupying forces as well as the Black freedpeople necessitated the immediate construction of numerous dwellings, particularly in the Freedmen's Colony and near the forts. Instead of the island's traditional timber framing, the first buildings constructed in the Freedmen's Colony were of roughly hewn logs until the installation of a sawmill in the mid-1860s. Sawed lumber enabled the faster construction of frame buildings across the island. Despite the temporary status of the colony and Union occupation, the prevalence of outsiders familiar with different building traditions would have influenced the design and construction of new buildings beginning in the 1860s.

Adam Dough Etheridge lived through the Civil War and died at the age of 55 in May 1868, when his wife, Fanny, was only 42 years old. Family tradition holds that he was laid out in the south parlor room of the house. According to the terms of Etheridge's will, his widow would have a life estate in the will so long as she remained unmarried following his death. In 1869, Fanny Etheridge successfully contested the will, ultimately acquiring the house and a substantial amount of the personal property it contained. On January 7, 1870, Fanny Etheridge married Thomas A. Dough (1829–1906), a respected farmer and fisherman on Roanoke Island.<sup>46</sup>

The Etheridge–Dough family continued to own the property through the late nineteenth century. The 1880 census indicates that Thomas Dough was a farmer and fisherman. He and Fanny Dough led a household of eight, with three members of their extended family and three servants living in the house or elsewhere on the property. Also residing with the Doughs were their 20-year-old son-in-law Augustus Etheridge, 14-year-old niece Australia Dough, and 4-year-old grandson Alphous W. Drinkwater. The two female servants were 76-year-old Annie Beasley and 38-year-old Francis Brindley. The one male servant was Major Mann, a 23-year-old Black fisherman.<sup>47</sup> By 1899, the property consisted of a 105-acre agricultural tract, with less than 20 acres in cultivation.<sup>48</sup>

Given the size of their household during the late nineteenth century, it is logical that Thomas and Fanny Dough would have expanded and updated their house. They removed the two one-story porch chambers on the first floor and constructed a two-story ell flush with the dwelling's northwest elevation. They also widened the center hall and replaced the enclosed winder stair with a straight-run stair typical of the period. It was at this time that they installed the beaded board sheathing on the interior to give it a more stylistic, finished appearance. Presumably, this was also when the family removed the front porch, including the small porch chamber, and replaced it with a new one-story, full-width porch with a hipped roof, chamfered posts with a simple square-edged railing. These features were typical of new houses constructed on Roanoke Island in the late nineteenth century.

**The Impact of Storms on Roanoke Island in the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries**

At the close of the Civil War, the community of Manteo was founded in 1865 at the mouth of Dough's Creek on the north side of Shallowbag Bay. Manteo was likely little more than a small fishing village for its first few years, with frame houses similar to the Etheridge House widely spaced throughout the community. Only one Baptist church served the spiritual needs of the islanders, and business directories for the period suggest that Manteo had no commercial district of note or any physicians or other professional offices.<sup>49</sup>

After the creation of Dare County in 1870 from portions of Currituck, Hyde, and Tyrrell Counties, Manteo was designated the seat of government. In the early 1870s, Roanoke Island was still remote and difficult to access, but it had grown to include a Methodist church congregation, three hotels, and seven general stores. Farming on Roanoke Island was in a "backward state," due primarily to the fact that most of the residents were engaged in fishing and related industries. The few crops that

<sup>46</sup> Smith, "Etheridge Homeplace," 21–22.

<sup>47</sup> 1880 federal census, population schedule,

<sup>48</sup> Smith, "Etheridge Homeplace," 23.

<sup>49</sup> Levi Branson, *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory, for 1867–8* (Raleigh: Branson & Jones, Publishers, 1868), 37.

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were commonly grown on the island consisted of corn, sweet potatoes, and scuppernong grapes.<sup>50</sup> Manteo was formally incorporated as a town in 1899.

Roanoke Island weathered numerous hurricanes during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Of the many storms that flooded the island's lower-lying areas and damaged or destroyed buildings across the community, several were especially ferocious. On September 17, 1876, a powerful hurricane caused such significant flooding in Albemarle Sound that it drove a schooner into downtown Elizabeth City, less than 40 miles northwest of Roanoke Island.<sup>51</sup> On August 20, 1887, a storm passed east of Hatteras, causing substantial damage around Pamlico Sound, where many ships were destroyed and houses blown away. Observers at Kitty Hawk reported that the storm's fury was "indescribable."<sup>52</sup> Another storm in mid-March 1892, caused damage across Roanoke Island.<sup>53</sup> August 17, 1899, saw the San Ciriaco Hurricane make landfall at Cape Hatteras as a Category 4 storm with winds of 93 mph and gusts between 120 and 140 mph before the anemometer that measured wind velocity blew away. The storm surge covered all of Hatteras Island up to nearly 10 feet, and many of the houses on the island were destroyed.<sup>54</sup> Despite its protection by the barrier islands to the east, it is highly likely that Roanoke Island suffered a catastrophic hit.<sup>55</sup> The San Ciriaco was reported as the most severe hurricane to hit the North Carolina coast since 1824.<sup>56</sup>

After three decades of only moderately severe storms along the state's northeastern coast, a Category 3 hurricane ravaged the region on September 15–16, 1933.<sup>57</sup> The storm, which was the second in a single month to wreak havoc on Dare County, tore a 200-foot gap in the Roanoke Island Sound Causeway. According to one newspaper account, "no community in the county escaped material loss from the wind and tide," and the tower of the county courthouse blew off the building from the force of the wind. In addition to severe flooding in downtown Manteo, the storm toppled trees and damaged buildings across the island. At least one dwelling on the north end of the island was destroyed when a large oak fell on it.<sup>58</sup> In mid-September 1936, another hurricane flooded low-lying areas of Roanoke Island, including downtown Manteo, where merchants moved their goods to warehouses out of the flood zone.<sup>59</sup>

It must be noted that the full impact of storm damage on Roanoke Island will never be fully understood. Most contemporary news accounts cover the areas that were worst hit, such as the Roanoke Sound side of Nags Head during a nor'easter in early March 1932. That storm destroyed the Roanoke Sound side of Nags Head, roughly 3.5 miles east of Roanoke Island. The small settlement there saw numerous buildings blown off their foundations and swept away in the storm's current, with critical damage to the buildings that remained. In Manteo, floodwater inundated the commercial district. Given the damage to the sound side of Nags Head and flooding in Manteo, it is reasonable to conclude that the northern end of Roanoke Island experienced significant damage from wind, rain, and downed trees. Yet news coverage of the storm's impact was concentrated primarily on Nags Head, likely because of the importance of the Outer Banks to *The Independent's* readership, who were primarily in and near Elizabeth City. Unlike Manteo and Roanoke Island, communities on the Outer Banks were an important vacation destination for residents of Elizabeth City.<sup>60</sup>

<sup>50</sup> Levi Branson, *Branson's Business Directory for 1872* (Raleigh, J. A. Jones, Publisher, 1872), 80.

<sup>51</sup> "Yesterday Was Anniversary Of Big Storm," *The Independent* (Elizabeth City, NC), September 18, 1936, 1.

<sup>52</sup> Hudgins, "Tropical Cyclones Affecting North Carolina Since 1856," 18.

<sup>53</sup> "The Local News," *The Weekly Economist* (Elizabeth City, NC), March 15, 1892, 3.

<sup>54</sup> Hudgins, "Tropical Cyclones Affecting North Carolina Since 1856," 21–22.

<sup>55</sup> Despite the storm's destruction of communities and ships along the Outer Banks, most North Carolina newspapers focused on the deadly destruction the San Ciriaco wrought on Puerto Rico. Ironically, reports of the storm's impact on the Caribbean islands were published in North Carolina during the storm's landfall in the state. The ensuing days and weeks saw the repeated publication of a few personal stories of survivors, but surprisingly little concrete information about the loss of lives and property in North Carolina. Given that the storm was a Category 4 when it made landfall, destruction on the Outer Banks and even on the mainland was quite likely.

<sup>56</sup> "Storm of the Century," *Fisherman and Farmer* (Elizabeth City, NC), September 1, 1899, 1.

<sup>57</sup> Hudgins, "Tropical Cyclones Affecting North Carolina Since 1856," 27.

<sup>58</sup> "Storm Damage To Dare County May Never Be Figured Out," *The Independent*, September 22, 1933, 2.

<sup>59</sup> "At Cape Hatteras Where The Worst Of Blow Was Expected," *The Independent*, September 18, 1936, 1.

<sup>60</sup> "Dare County's Coast Swept By One Of The Worst Storms In Its History," *The Independent*, March 11, 1932, 1, 6.

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**The Impact of Twentieth-Century Transportation and Tourism on Roanoke Island**

Roanoke Island remained isolated and difficult to access into the early twentieth century. It was only accessible by boat, and the only port that could accommodate steam ships was at Ashby Harbor, where General Burnside had made landfall during the Civil War. In the 1890s, the Old Dominion Steamship Company built a pier at Ashby's Harbor, which was then known as Skyco.<sup>61</sup> Although it was the deepest port on the island, some ships had trouble navigating the waterway. In June 1904, the *Ocracoke*, a steamer operated by Norfolk Southern, ran aground at Skyco, and its passengers had to be transported to Elizabeth City by another vessel. A few days earlier, the steamer *Neuse* failed to make the landing at Skyco, leaving:

fifteen passengers, and several hundred barrels of potatoes standing on the wharf which were waiting for the *Ocracoke*. The failure of this boat to land makes it three days that there have been no communication with Roanoke Island and no one has been able to leave there and hundred [sic] of barrels of perishable freight have been left to spoil on the wharf.<sup>62</sup>

In 1927, the Dare County Board of Commissioners constructed a bridge spanning Roanoke Sound that connected Roanoke Island to Bodie Island and the Outer Banks. The Roanoke Sound Bridge enabled increased automobile-based tourism that benefited Roanoke islanders.<sup>63</sup> Construction of the bridge meant that vacationers in Nags Head and other nearby beaches could more easily travel to Manteo and the surrounding area for food and entertainment. Among the latter was *The Lost Colony*, an outdoor drama that began in 1937 on the north end of Roanoke Island, near the site of the actual Lost Colony of the sixteenth century. Islanders commissioned playwright Paul Green, a native of Harnett County, North Carolina, to create the play in honor of the 350th anniversary of the birth of Virginia Dare in 1937. At the same time, locals



**Figure 7.** This dwelling is likely the Joseph Baum House at Mother Vinyard (photo credit: North Carolina Museum of History).

constructed the set that would become known as the Waterside Theater. The economic trauma of the Great Depression notwithstanding, the outdoor drama was resoundingly successful, with a full audience on its opening night. *The Lost Colony's* success during the summer 1937 run led to its continued production in the years and decades to come.<sup>64</sup> Despite the economic challenges of the Great Depression, the 1930s saw strong economic activity on Roanoke Island. Likely in response to the growing tourism industry, the nineteenth-century plantation of Joseph Baum, situated north of Manteo along the Roanoke Sound, was turned into Mother Vinyard Winery in 1937 (**Figure 7**).<sup>65</sup> Ten thousand scuppernong grapevines were planted across the 400-acre property for winemaker Paul Garrett. The winery, which produced up to 25,000 gallons of wine per year, operated until the mid-1950s.<sup>66</sup> In the 1930s, a small, privately owned airport was established at Skyco. It operated for roughly 10 years until the Dare County Board of Commissioners tasked a newly created board with acquiring land for a public airport in 1940. The new Manteo Airport was established in 1943 on the northeast edge of Roanoke Island, roughly in the location of the Freedmen's colony and less than 1 mile southwest of the Adam Dough Etheridge House (**Figure 8**). Since the only vehicular access to Roanoke Island was via the Roanoke Sound Bridge, connecting the island to the Outer Banks, the airport greatly improved accessibility from the mainland for those with the means for air travel to Manteo and the Outer Banks after the war.

<sup>61</sup> "The Neuse And Other Steamers That Plied The North Carolina Sounds 50 Years Ago," *The Coastland Times*, January 28, 1955, 5.

<sup>62</sup> "Boats Can't Land," *The Weekly Economist*, June 17, 1904, 3.

<sup>63</sup> "Causeway To Be Erected In Dare," *The News and Observer* (Raleigh, NC), April 20, 1927, 5; see also "Tom Wilson To Help Build Roanoke Bridge," *The Independent*, July 29, 1927, 4.

<sup>64</sup> "About The Play," <https://www.thelostcolony.org/the-lost-colony/>, accessed September 2024.

<sup>65</sup> The nineteenth-century house at Mother Vinyard is no longer extant.

<sup>66</sup> John Hairr, "Mother Vinyard," *NCPedia*, 2006, <https://www.ncpedia.org/mother-vineyard>, accessed November 2024; see also "Many New Homes Rise On Historic Mother Vinyard," *The Coastland Times*, January 17, 1958, 1.

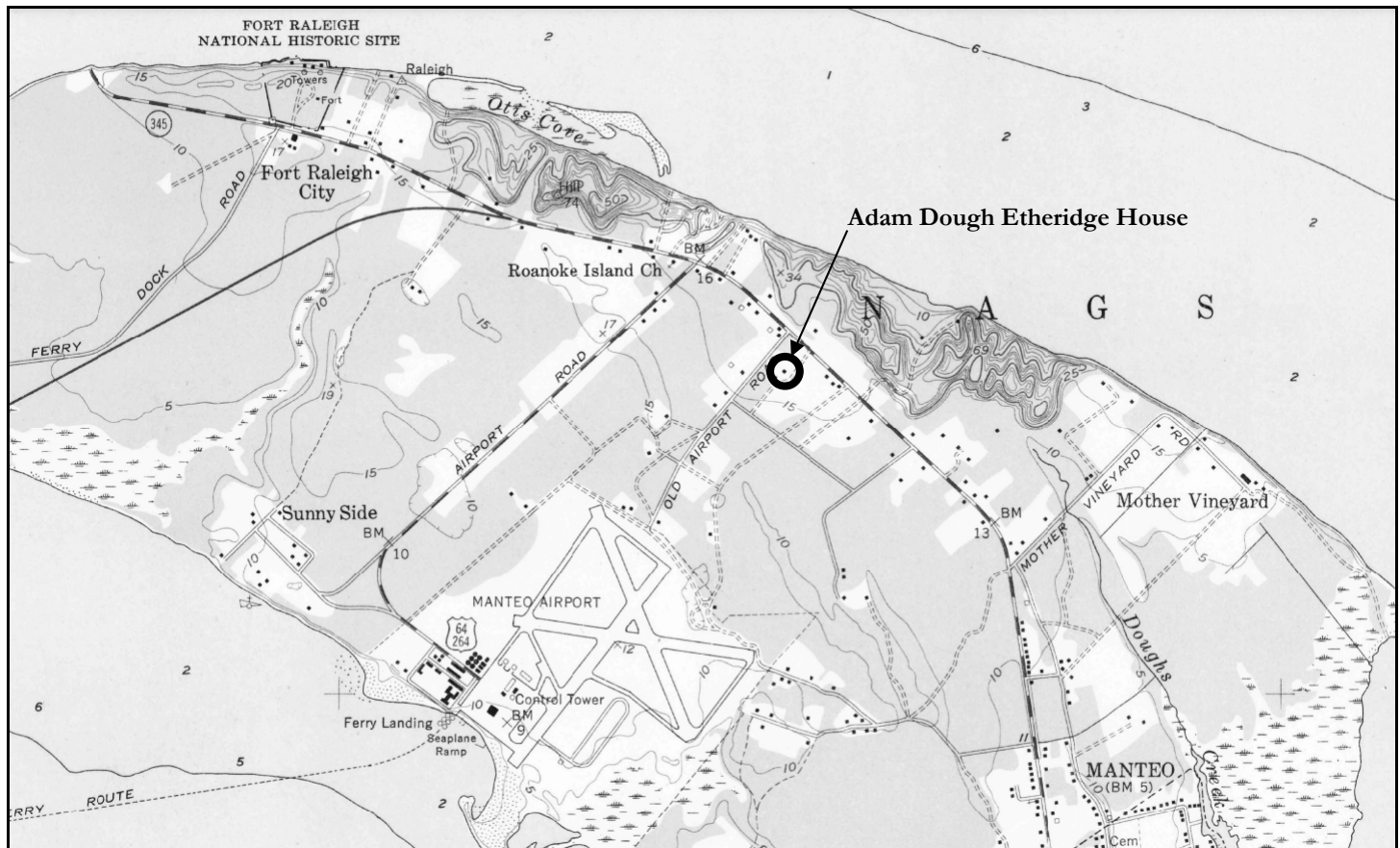


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**Figure 8.** A detail of this 1956 USGS topographic map shows the location of the Etheridge House relative to the Manteo Airport, which was established in 1943. Also evident is the number of dwellings that dotted the landscape across the north half of Roanoke Island. Most of these houses were situated along the primary road between Manteo and the William B. Umstead Memorial Bridge at the island's northwest edge. The few buildings located along unpaved roads were likely older estates on large agricultural parcels.<sup>67</sup>

The early 1950s construction of the William B. Umstead Memorial Bridge across the Croatan Sound vastly improved access to the island. It connected the northern end of the island to the community of Mann's Harbor on the mainland. Built in the location of a toll ferry that had existed since at least the 1930s, this bridge significantly increased the island's accessibility to those vacationing on the Outer Banks. It also facilitated residential construction on Roanoke Island. Most of the development in the years immediately after World War II occurred on the northern end of the island. In 1952, the Roanoke Sound Bridge was demolished and replaced with a drawbridge.

In the late 1950s, the nineteenth-century plantation of Joseph Baum evolved from Mother Vinyard Winery to a new residential community. The development company, Mother Vinyard, Inc., subdivided the 400-acre property and dug a canal along Mother Vinyard Road that served as a harbor for new homeowners' boats. The development fronted along Roanoke Sound just north of Shallowbag Bay. Three brick houses had been constructed by January 1958, and five more were in planning. The company intended to preserve a 30-foot section of scuppernong grapevine but planned to remove the rest of the vines to make way for new construction.<sup>68</sup> Approximately 10 houses had been built in Mother Vinyard by 1968.<sup>69</sup> Roughly 25 houses were built in Mother Vinyard between 1968 and 1977 (**Figure 9**).<sup>70</sup>

<sup>67</sup> United States Geological Survey, 7.5-Minute Series Topographical Map: Manteo Quadrangle, 1956, <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#14/35.8779/-75.6633>.

<sup>68</sup> "Many New Homes Rise On Historic Mother Vinyard," *The Coastland Times*, January 17, 1958, 1.

<sup>69</sup> United States Geological Survey, 7.5-Minute Series Topographical Map: Manteo Quadrangle, 1968, <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#14/35.8779/-75.6633>.

<sup>70</sup> United States Geological Survey, 7.5-Minute Series Topographical Map: Manteo Quadrangle, 1977, Section 8, Page 19

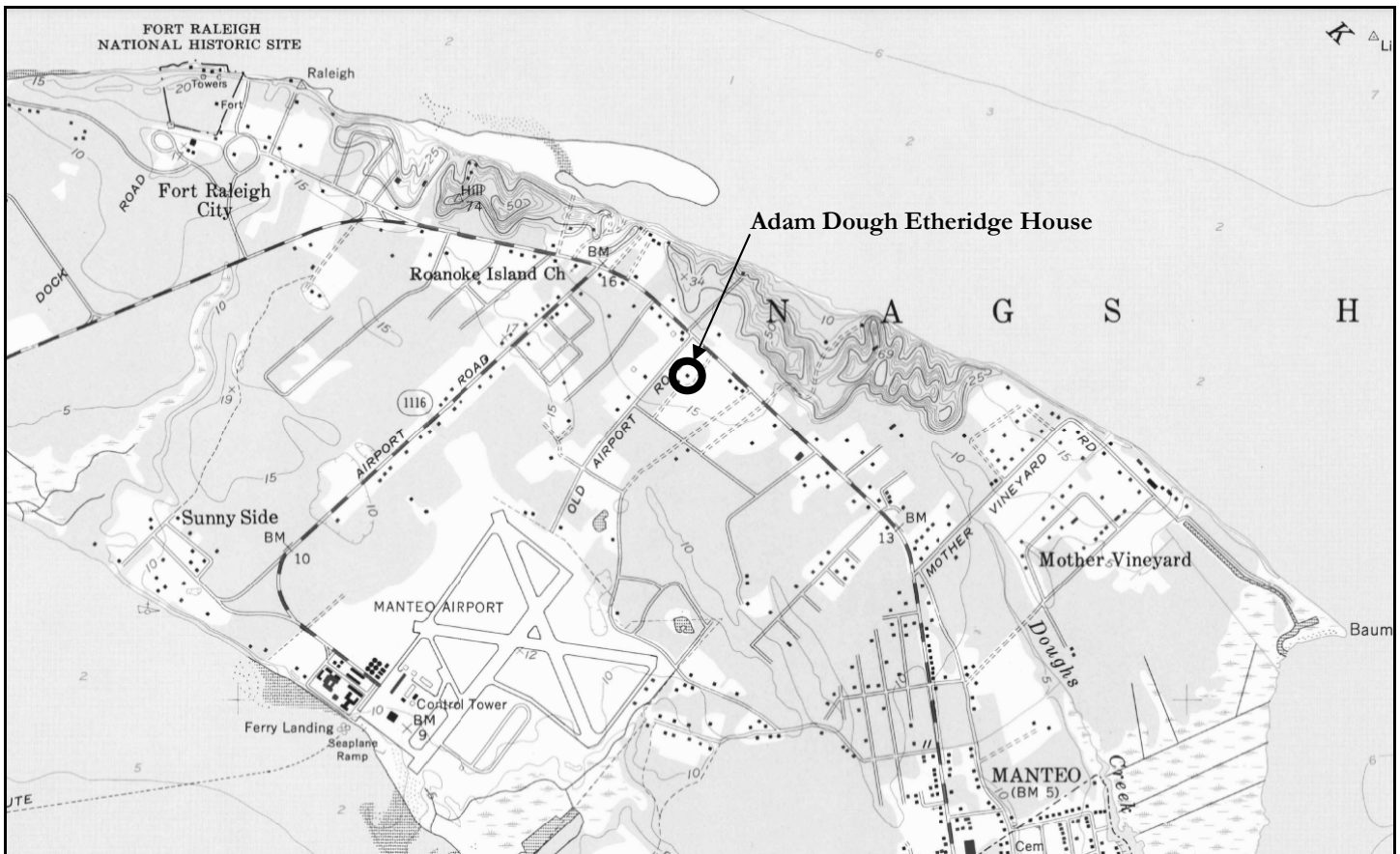


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**Figure 9.** Development on Roanoke Island occurred at a rapid rate during the third quarter of the twentieth century, as indicated by this detail of the 1977 USGS topographic map.<sup>71</sup>

The third quarter of the twentieth century also saw the development of the Roanoke Park subdivision on the west side of US Highway 64, east of the airport and south of the Adam Dough Etheridge House. Although it was platted in 1954, Roanoke Park developed primarily between 1968 and 1977. During this period, extensive residential development occurred along Airport Road, northwest of the Adam Dough Etheridge House. Residential development exploded in the late 1970s and early 1980s, with scores of houses constructed on the north end of the island (**Figure 10**). It was also during this period that the trailer park bordering the southwest side of the Adam Dough Etheridge property was established.

While other settlement-era houses across Roanoke Island were sold and the land developed during the mid-twentieth-century building boom, the Adam Dough Etheridge House remained in the original family. Augustus H. Etheridge died in 1941, followed by his wife, Roxana, in 1943, and their daughter, Amanda, in 1945. Augustus Etheridge, grandson of Augustus H. and Roxana Etheridge, inherited the house in the late 1940s and resided in the property through the late 1960s. At some point during the second half of the twentieth century, a one-story shed extension on the south end of the west elevation was removed, and a new kitchen and bathroom were built within the circa-1880 two-story ell. In the 1970s, the dwelling became a rental house. Although the property had been conveyed out of the Etheridge family for some period during the late twentieth century, four Etheridge descendants acquired title to the property in 1988. By the turn of the twenty-first century, it had been vacant for many years.<sup>72</sup>

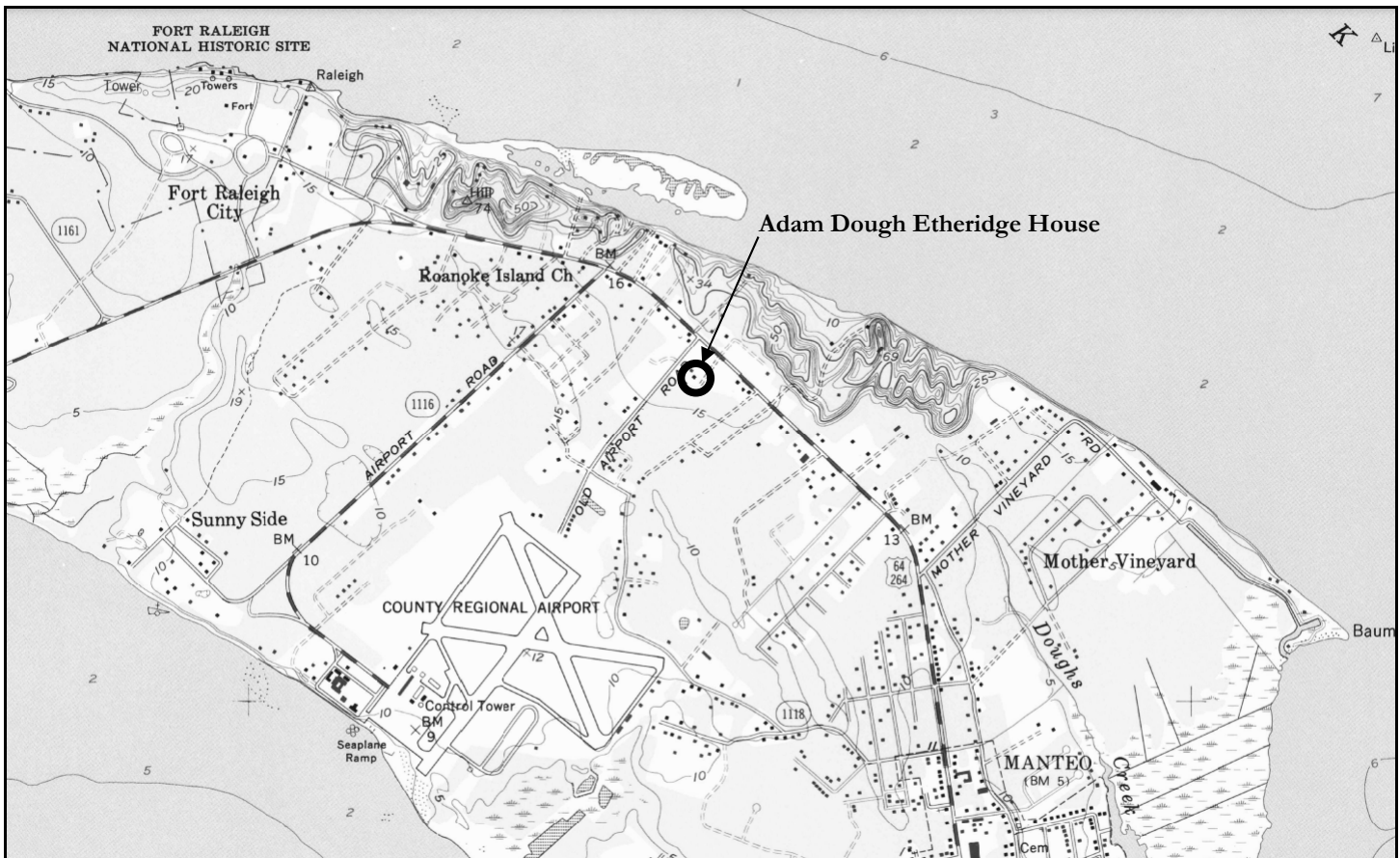
<https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#14/35.8779/-75.6633>.

<sup>71</sup> United States Geological Survey, 7.5-Minute Series Topographical Map: Manteo Quadrangle, 1977, <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#14/35.8779/-75.6633>.

<sup>72</sup> Smith, "Etheridge Homeplace," 4.

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**Figure 10.** Roanoke Island continued to develop between 1977 and the mid-1980s, as illustrated by this 1984 USGS topographical map.<sup>73</sup>

In 1994, the North Carolina Department of Transportation replaced the Roanoke Sound drawbridge with a new structure named the Washington Baum Bridge. By 2000, Roanoke Island's population had increased to 6,724. In the early 2000s, the North Carolina Department of Transportation erected the Virginia Dare Memorial Bridge, which crosses the Croatan Sound and connects Roanoke Island to Mann's Harbor on the mainland.<sup>74</sup> The Dare County Regional Airport expanded during the second half of the twentieth century, and the main runway now terminates 0.4 miles southwest of the Adam Dough Etheridge House. In anticipation of future expansion projects, the airport authority has acquired multiple surrounding parcels, including 17.07 acres across three parcels between the airport and the Adam Dough Etheridge House. The largest of these parcels is a 10.85-acre trailer park just southwest of the Etheridge House.

### **The Adam Dough Etheridge House and Island Farm**

After a brief period during which the Adam Dough Etheridge House had been conveyed to owners outside the Etheridge family, four descendants acquired the property in 1988.<sup>75</sup> In 1997, the 501(c)(3) organization OBC acquired the Adam Dough Etheridge House property from his descendants. The organization engaged historic preservation craftsman and contractor Dean Ruedrich restore the house. Ruedrich and architectural historian Peter Sandbeck carefully investigated the building's historic form and fabric. Examining the house within the context of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century buildings on Roanoke Island and across Dare and Currituck Counties, Ruedrich and Sandbeck assessed what components and finishes were original and what features post-dated initial construction of the settlement-era house. Ruedrich, Sandbeck, and OBC elected to remove

<sup>73</sup> United States Geological Survey, 7.5-Minute Series Topographical Map: Manteo Quadrangle, 1984, <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/#14/35.8779/-75.6633>.

<sup>74</sup> Penne Smith Sandbeck, "Currituck Banks, North Banks, and Roanoke Island," 2.

<sup>75</sup> Smith, "Etheridge Homeplace," 4.

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the later front porch, two-story ell, and interior beaded board, all of which dated to the period circa 1880–circa 1920. Evidence in the framing and extant original materials indicated the location and size of the chimney and the presence of small porch chambers typical of settlement-era building on Roanoke Island. A close inspection of ghost lines revealed the original location of the board wall that created the central hall as well as the original location and configuration of the enclosed stair. Through paint analysis, Ruedrich and Sandbeck determined that the interior had not been fully finished prior to 1880 but rather had areas of exposed framing on the first floor. Thus, the restoration project left the interior timber framing exposed. Evidence in the original wall and ceiling finishes revealed that the ceilings and two walls in the southeast room on the first floor were originally whitewashed. The absence of whitewash on two walls in the southeast room and all the walls in the northwest room indicated that they were historically sheathed. Ruedrich meticulously replaced deteriorated and missing features in-kind based on material evidence and abundant knowledge of building traditions in the region.

The property's original and historic outbuildings, many of which were situated in proximity to the house, included corn cribs, potato houses, animal pens, stable, mule barn, dairy house, privy, smokehouse, and packhouse. The property had at least one house for enslaved workers.<sup>76</sup> All of these original and historic outbuildings were gone by the late 1900s. Over the past decade, OBC has constructed several traditional outbuildings in proximity to the Adam Dough Etheridge House and a Visitor Center to the east of the dwelling, close to US Highway 64. The outbuildings are a blacksmith's shop, tack building, chicken coop and attached run, corn crib, detached kitchen, dairy, smokehouse, woodshed, and two-unit secondary dwelling replicating the type of building that enslaved workers had to live in. The design and placement of the outbuildings was based on documentary evidence of outbuildings on Roanoke Island and other similar properties in Currituck and Dare counties. To the northwest of the domestic building complex is the Etheridge Family cemetery, which dates to the mid-nineteenth century. Farther southeast, across a pasture and partly screened by vegetation, is a two-pen log barn that was relocated to the property from the Mapleville community in Franklin County in the early 2000s. OBC operates the property and house as Island Farm, an immersive local history museum that illustrates the nineteenth-century history of Roanoke Island and the Outer Banks.

## **ARCHITECTURAL AND SETTLEMENT-ERA CONTEXT**

Roanoke Island was part of Currituck County from the early eighteenth century until the 1870 creation of Dare County. Dare County covers 383.23 square miles of land. The island was remote and accessible only by water until the 1929 construction of the Roanoke Sound Bridge, which provided direct access from Bodie Island on the Outer Banks. It remained accessible from the mainland only by water until the William B. Umstead Bridge was constructed in 1952. Roanoke Island's geography and inaccessibility directly impacted its building traditions until transportation improvements of the early to mid-twentieth century increased its accessibility, visitation, and development.

Although Roanoke Island was part of Currituck County when the Adam Dough Etheridge House was constructed, and is now part of Dare County, the property's geographic context is appropriately limited to the island. By the mid-1800s, building traditions on the mainland, and particularly in nearby urban centers like Elizabeth City (Pasquotank County), Hertford (Perquimans County), and Edenton (Chowan County), had evolved to reflect prevailing trends in building form and tastes in stylistic elements and ornament. By circa 1850, mainland houses—even rural dwellings—had progressed beyond the building traditions of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Roanoke Island's remoteness, early settlement and development by members of only a handful of families, and lack of industry in the Antebellum period resulted in a highly localized building tradition that would have been outmoded by two generations or more on the mainland. Though rooted in construction methods found across northeast North Carolina in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, such building traditions persisted on Roanoke Island because of its isolation.

Furthermore, given the numerous storms that ravaged Roanoke Island throughout history—particularly considering the ephemeral nature of building materials and methods on the island—its inhabitants likely experienced a repeating cycle of construction and repairs less familiar to North Carolinians on the mainland interior. Lacking documentation of the number and size of dwellings on Roanoke Island even into the mid-twentieth century, historians will never know how many Antebellum houses were erected and subsequently lost to storm damage or intentional demolition before recordkeeping on historic properties began in earnest in the late 1900s. Nevertheless, historical records suggest that the island was heavily dotted

<sup>76</sup> Smith, "Etheridge Homeplace," 60.



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with houses and farmsteads much like the Adam Dough Etheridge House. At least three similar dwellings are known to have existed and been lost between 1862 and the mid-twentieth century. Just as the shifting landscape of the first half of the nineteenth century likely influenced Adam Dough Etheridge to build his house farther inland, the island's borders continued to move in the mid-1900s, resulting in the loss of buildings and structures that were once only yards from the shoreline.<sup>77</sup>



**Figure 11.** Birdseye view of Ashby's Harbor, facing roughly east, in this 1862 illustration titled *The Burnside Expedition Landing at Roanoke Island*, Showing the two dwellings at the core of the 100-acre property.<sup>78</sup>

An 1862 illustration of General Burnside's fleet landing at Ashby's Harbor on Roanoke Island clearly depicts two houses that display a building form similar to the Adam Dough Etheridge House (**Figure 11**). These houses and related outbuildings were part of the large Ashby Plantation.<sup>79</sup> Both houses have a rectangular footprint and side-gabled main roof, with a single double-shouldered gable-end chimney and full-width, shed-roofed porches on both facades. The larger of the two dwellings, shown in the background, has small rooms under the shed porch on the chimney end of the house. This form is identical to that of the Adam Dough Etheridge House. Due to the perspective employed in the drawing, it is difficult to tell if more of the porch is enclosed; however, this is unlikely because of the need for outdoor living space in an area with a warm, humid coastal climate. The smaller of the two houses shown in the illustration is situated in the foreground, facing west toward and close to the island's western shoreline and harbor. It has a similar form to the larger house, including a full-width porch, but lacks the small porch room on the visible side. Domestic outbuildings are closely arranged around both dwellings in the image. The care given to illustrate important details such as their varying sizes, forms, positions relative to the main house, and the presence of

<sup>77</sup> "How Tempus Really Fugits," *The Coastland Times*, February 11, 1955, 2.

<sup>78</sup> A. J. Richards, *The Burnside Expedition Landing at Roanoke Island – February 7th 1862* (Baltimore: E. Sachse & Co., 1862), <https://www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/ds.00119/>, accessed November 2024.

<sup>79</sup> Penne Smith Sandbeck, "Currituck Banks, North Banks, and Roanoke Island," 55.

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chimneys suggests that they were drawn to accurately depict the subject buildings.<sup>80</sup> The apparent accuracy is reinforced by the extant status of the smaller house, which is discussed below. The larger of the two dwellings, which was most likely the main house at the Ashby Plantation, is now gone.

The mid-nineteenth-century dwelling that served as General Burnside's headquarters during the Civil War is another building of similar form to the Adam Dough Etheridge House that is now gone (see **Figure 5**). Historic images of the building indicate that its two-story main block was smaller than the Etheridge House, but the single-pile, side-gabled building had the same façade configuration with a central entrance. This house was gone by 1951—lost to the encroaching water of Croatan Sound.<sup>81</sup>

The Joseph Baum House, situated north of Shallowbag Bay on the east side of Roanoke Island is another nineteenth-century dwelling that is no longer extant (see **Figure 7**). The dwelling appears to have had a center-hall form like the Adam Dough Etheridge House; however, unlike the subject property, it may have had a double-pile form. Historic images of the house suggest that it was deeper than the Etheridge House, even if it was a single-pile dwelling. The Joseph Baum House was part of Mother Vinyard Winery in the 1930s and lost to demolition or natural causes at some point in the mid- to late 1900s.

Given the number and size of families that settled Roanoke Island in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, it is reasonable to conclude that subsequent generations constructed similarly configured houses on large family landholdings during the Antebellum period. The loss of these three houses—the main house at the Ashby Plantation, the dwelling that served as Burnside's headquarters, and the Joseph Baum House—suggest that numerous other dwellings were demolished for development or, as in the case of Burnside's headquarters, lost to the encroaching waters of the surrounding sounds or to storms.

In addition to the Adam Dough Etheridge House, there are four extant dwellings on Roanoke Island that date to the early to mid-1800s: the Dough-Hayman-Drinkwater House (circa 1805), the Meekins-Anchorage House (circa 1810), the Solomon Ashby House (circa 1850), and the William T. and Lavinia Brinkley House (circa 1860). Two of these properties remain in their original locations, while two have been moved. All four have experienced substantial alterations and additions that jeopardize their historic integrity, as discussed below.

**Dough-Hayman-Drinkwater House, circa 1805, circa 1952, circa 1980, 2024**

Constructed circa 1805 by Ashley Dough near the site of Fort Raleigh, the Dough-Hayman-Drinkwater House is reportedly the oldest extant dwelling on Roanoke Island. The two-story, single-pile building has a side-gabled roof and gable-end chimney typical of settlement-era buildings on Roanoke Island. Although the details of its early history are unclear, it is known that Captain Jeff Hayman owned the dwelling in the early 1900s. The house was moved in the mid-twentieth century from its original location on the northern tip of the island for construction of the Elizabethan Gardens.<sup>82</sup> Alpheus W. Drinkwater acquired and moved the house to its current site at 101 Morrison Grove Road, restoring the dwelling in the 1950s (**Figure 12**).<sup>83</sup> His efforts to preserve the building contributed to its colloquial moniker "Drinkwater's Folly." Although the full extent of Drinkwater's restoration of the house is not presently known, some aspects of the clear from documentary photographs and physical evidence. The chimney was rebuilt in-kind using brick salvaged from the original site. The existing porch was rebuilt after the house was moved. The house historically had a one-story rear ell of unknown vintage. It is not presently known if the one-story kitchen ell is historic or a reconstruction of the historic ell dating to the mid-twentieth-century

<sup>80</sup> Richards, *The Burnside Expedition Landing at Roanoke Island*.

<sup>81</sup> "Two Bits For A Bed 40 Yrs. Ago On Roanoke Id.," *The Coastland Times*, March 23, 1951, 8.

<sup>82</sup> North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Architectural Survey File, DR0233 Drinkwater's Folly, on file at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office; see also "At The Scene Of The Elizabethan Garden," *The Coastland Times*, August 19, 1955, 1. The architectural survey file states that it was moved in the 1940s for construction of the Elizabethan Gardens. The gardens were dedicated in August 1955. Given that Drinkwater had restored and placed the house into service as an antique shop by 1952, it is possible that the house was moved in the late 1940s and then the gardens were completed and dedicated in the 1950s; see also "And Finally Friends An Antique Shop That Is All The Word Means," *The Coastland Times*, June 27, 1952, 14; see also "Old Lifesaving Boat Car Now Advertises One Of Oldest Roanoke Island Houses," *The Coastland Times*, October 26, 1956, 1.

<sup>83</sup> This is the same Alpheus W. Drinkwater who is identified in the 1880 census as the 4-year-old grandson of Thomas and Fanny Dough.



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relocation and restoration. The house was occupied by the Drinkwater family through the 1970s.<sup>84</sup> During this period, the front porch was screened. At some point in the late 1900s or early 2000s, the porch was enclosed with awning windows. Portions of the interior were renovated in the late 1900s or early 2000s. The kitchen was partly and incompletely finished with panels of sheetrock, and new cabinets were installed.

The Dough-Hayman-Drinkwater House is now a rental property, and the current tenant has undertaken numerous exterior alterations (**Figure 13**). All the original or historic double-hung wood windows have been recently removed and replaced with vinyl sash. The second-story windows on the façade (west elevation) have been reduced in size and the openings fitted with single-light vinyl units that appear to be fixed. Elsewhere on the exterior, the double-hung windows, which held six-over-six and four-over-four sash, have been replaced with one-over-one windows. Although the façade and a portion of the side elevations retain historic wood clapboard siding of unknown vintage, the rear ell and part of the south elevation have been covered with wood shingle siding. The door opening on the south elevation of the ell has been filled with a vinyl door. A large wood deck has been added to the façade. It spans the width of the enclosed porch.

The interior of the Dough-Hayman-Drinkwater House is perhaps the most interesting of the Antebellum houses on Roanoke Island. When the building was last recorded—by architectural historian Penne Smith in March 2023 and prior to the current tenancy—it retained original paneled wainscot and a late-Georgian fireplace mantle and paneled overmantle in one room of the main block. Its enclosed stair was similar in size and configuration to the stair in the Adam Dough Etheridge House.

The extent of the recent alterations to the exterior suggest that the interior may have been renovated in a manner inconsistent with and unsympathetic to the building's original or historic character. The Dough-Hayman-Drinkwater House has been moved and no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations with the exploration and settlement of Roanoke Island. Because it has been heavily renovated in recent years, the property no longer represents its original character as a settlement-era house.



**Figures 12 (left) and 13 (right).** Dough–Hayman–Drinkwater House, circa 1973 (left), and in 2024 (right).<sup>85</sup>

**Meekins–Anchorage House, circa 1810, circa 1850, circa 1880, circa 1940, circa 1990**

Constructed circa 1810 at 160 D. Victor Meekins Road, overlooking the Croatan Sound on the northwest edge of Roanoke Island, the core of the Meekins–Anchorage House is a two-story, single-pile house with a side-gabled roof whose interior features display elements of the Federal style. The property belonged to Edward Mann in the early nineteenth century. He

<sup>84</sup> “Social Events Precede Dedication Of Theatre,” *The Coastland Times*, July 20, 1962, 8.

<sup>85</sup> North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Architectural Survey File, DR0233 Drinkwater’s Folly.

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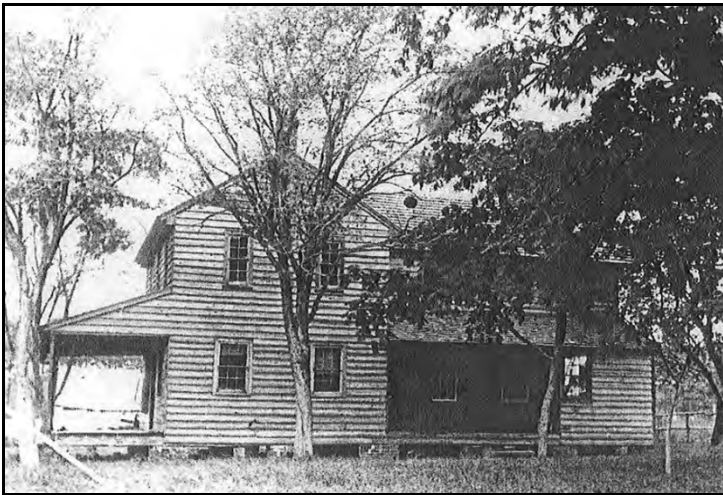
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gifted 100 acres of the property to his daughter, Esther Mann, upon her 1805 marriage to Daniel Meekins.<sup>86</sup> The couple had the house constructed shortly after their marriage.

The Meekins–Anchorage House has evolved drastically over the past 200 years. The original section of the building is a two-story, single-pile dwelling with a side-gabled roof that faced the Croatan Sound. Additions in circa 1850 and 1880 expanded the square footage and footprint (**Figure 14**). The building's evolved form was clearly discernable until circa 1940, when another addition or series of additions substantially increased the dwelling's size (**Figure 15**).<sup>87</sup> On the interior, the circa-1810 section of the Meekins–Anchorage House retains its original beaded board chair rail. Interior partition walls have been removed from the first floor of the circa-1810 house, creating one large sitting room or study. The original stair has been removed. The Meekins–Anchorage House does not retain sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations with the exploration and settlement of Roanoke Island or its original construction in the early nineteenth century.



**Figures 14 (left) and 15 (right).** The Meekins–Anchorage House circa 1915 (left) and in 2024 (right).<sup>88</sup>

**Solomon Ashby House, circa 1850, circa 1900, circa 1990, circa 2000**

Constructed circa 1850, the Solomon Ashby House at 549 Skyco Road is a two-story, side-gabled dwelling that has been heavily altered over multiple phases of renovations. As depicted in the 1862 illustration *The Burnside Expedition Landing at Roanoke Island*, the dwelling was two stories tall with a side-gabled roof, exterior gable-end chimney on the north elevation, and one-story porch. It faced roughly west toward the harbor on Croatan Sound. At some point in the late 1800s or early 1900s, a two-story, two-room-deep rear ell was constructed on the east elevation flush with the north side of the house. In the 1920s, then-owner Jules Day converted the property into a hunting retreat known as Skyco Lodge. Day also operated the property as a muskrat farm during some period of his ownership and attempted to breed swans in captivity there.<sup>89</sup> Day transferred the property to the New York City-based Goosewing Realty Corporation in 1933. The company continued to operate the property as a hunting lodge through the second quarter of the twentieth century. During the twentieth century, a small, one-story addition with a hipped roof was built in the corner between the main block and the ell. Another one-story addition, capped by a low-pitched gable roof, was appended onto the east elevation of the ell in the 1990s. The chimneys were also rebuilt around this time.

<sup>86</sup> "Many New Homes Rise On Historic Mother Vinyard," *The Coastland Times*, January 17, 1958, 1.

<sup>87</sup> North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Architectural Survey File, DR0253 Meekins–Anchorage House, on file at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office.

<sup>88</sup> North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Architectural Survey File, DR0062 Skyco Lodge, on file at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office.

<sup>89</sup> "Muskrat Farm Is No Sinecure For A Lazy Man," *The Independent*, January 24, 1930, 2; see also "Great Big Beautiful Birds," *The Independent*, October 25, 1929, 3.

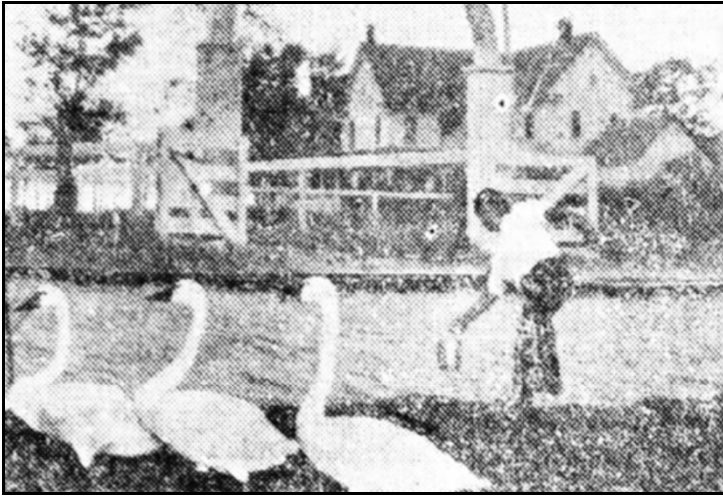
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When architectural historian Penne Smith recorded the property in 2002, the main block of the Solomon Ashby House retained its overall form as a two-story dwelling with a side-gabled roof. By the early 2000s, the house had received replacement vinyl windows, new siding, and skylights. The Solomon Ashby House does not retain sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations with the exploration and settlement of Roanoke Island or its original construction in the mid-nineteenth century.



**Figures 16 (left) and 17 (right).** The Solomon Ashby House is shown in the background of this 1929 newspaper photo (left) about Jule Day's efforts to breed swans. The house had already received its two-story rear ell. The 2023 Dare County Tax Assessor's photo (right) shows the exterior alterations.<sup>90</sup>

**William and Lavinia Brinkley House, circa 1860**

The William and Lavinia Brinkley House was likely constructed circa 1860 near downtown Manteo for the family of William Brinkley, a commercial fisherman in the small community. Upon the creation of Dare County in 1870, Brinkley became the first Sheriff. During the second quarter of the twentieth century, the house was part of a substantial dairy operation. The house remained in the Brinkley family through the mid-twentieth century. In the mid-1900s, the house was converted to apartments, and the original front porch was enclosed as an addition. This change in the dwelling's use necessitated reorientation so that the porch and door on the rear elevation became the main entrance to the house. In the early 2000s, the Brinkley House was relocated a short distance to its current location at 322 Fernando Street, and the property was subdivided and developed into residential lots.<sup>91</sup>

Its center-hall, double-pile form and the proportions of the entrance suggest the influence of the Greek Revival style of architecture in the design of the Brinkley House. Alterations accompanied the relocation of the Brinkley House in the early twenty-first century. The dwelling's exterior siding was also replaced at this time. The floor plan was altered by the removal of some walls on the first floor to enlarge the rooms, and wood paneling was applied to portions of the interior. The William and Lavinia Brinkley House does not retain sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations with the exploration and settlement of Roanoke Island or its original construction in the mid-nineteenth century.

<sup>90</sup> "Great Big Beautiful Birds," *The Independent*, October 25, 1929, 3; see also Dare County GIS Tax Parcel Viewer, <https://maps.darecountync.gov/>, accessed November 2024.

<sup>91</sup> North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Architectural Survey File, DR0141 William T. and Lavinia Brinkley House, on file at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office.

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## **ADAM DOUGH ETHERIDGE HOUSE INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT**

The Adam Dough Etheridge House retains sufficient integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling to its Period of Significance of circa 1850 to merit listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its local significance in the area of Exploration/Settlement and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture.

### **Location and Setting**

The dwelling remains in its original location, which has been preserved as an agricultural and interpretive site by OBC. The historic acreage has been reduced, but the property retains sufficient land to serve as a buffer between the dwelling and surrounding development. The tax parcel on which the Adam Dough Etheridge House is located is level, grassy, and dotted with mature trees and shrubs that convey its rural character. Not only do these natural landscape features reinforce the integrity of setting for the house, all of the landscape features—but especially the mature trees and shrubs—serve as a valuable buffer that screens the Adam Dough Etheridge House from current and future development. Although the original outbuildings have been lost to time, conjectural outbuildings have been erected in appropriate locations around and at a suitable distance from the dwelling to convey its historic use as a self-sufficient subsistence farm. The continued presence of the Etheridge family cemetery to the northwest of the house and appropriately context-sensitive outbuildings typical of rural properties of the mid-nineteenth century in Carteret County further reinforce the property's historic character. Thus, the property retains integrity of setting.

### **Design, Materials, and Workmanship**

Through the systematic, informed deconstruction of later additions and alterations, the original, settlement-era design of the Adam Dough Etheridge House has been returned. The building's original form—that of a two-story, single-pile, center-hall house with a side-gabled roof—was highly characteristic of settlement-era dwellings on Roanoke Island. Construction of the two-story rear ell, widening of the center hall, and replacement of the enclosed stair with a straight-run stair in the late nineteenth century changed the building's appearance so that it was more reflective of building traditions of the last quarter of the nineteenth century, after milled lumber was readily available across the island. Removal of these changes and restoration of the building's original floor plan and finishes was necessary to restore the property's settlement-era character. The property retains most of the materials from its circa-1850 construction. These include wall, floor, and roof framing, exterior siding, doors, flooring, and trim. Where original materials were lost—particularly the windows, central hall, and enclosed stair—they were replaced in-kind based on material evidence within the house, such as ghost lines and tool marks, and based on contemporaneous buildings in the area. Because the house retains most of its original materials, it also retains visible evidence of the original workmanship. Original tool marks and joinery are evident throughout the dwelling. Another important aspect of workmanship that remains on the first floor is the original limewash finish in the south room, which is a significant indicator that the framing was originally exposed. Altogether, the Adam Dough Etheridge House retains sufficient integrity of design, materials, and workmanship to convey its historic significance.

### **Association and Feeling**

Through its use as an agricultural and educational site that interprets the daily life of Roanoke islanders during the mid-nineteenth century, the property retains some integrity of association despite the fact that it is no longer occupied as a dwelling. As a local history museum, the building is set up in a way that communicates its historic domestic use. Because it retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, and association, the property retains integrity of feeling. Although the buildings and structures erected to serve OBC's interpretive mission date to the early 2000s, their presence reinforces the sense that rural domestic properties such as the Adam Dough Etheridge House existed as self-sufficient, subsistence farms that provided for most of the needs of their owners.

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**SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR RESTORATION ASSESSMENT**

The restoration of the Adam Dough Etheridge House to its settlement-period construction circa 1850 meets the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Restoration* as detailed below.

- 1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that interprets the property and its restoration period.** Since the early 2000s, the Adam Dough Etheridge House has served as a local history museum that interprets the dwelling and its restoration period.
- 2. Materials and features from the restoration period will be retained and preserved. The removal of materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize the period will not be undertaken.** Only features and materials that post-date the settlement-period construction and history of the circa 1850 Adam Dough Etheridge House were removed in its restoration. Character-defining features of the original construction, such as the exposed pit-sawn framing and all extant original materials were retained.
- 3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate, and conserve materials and features from the restoration period will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection, and properly documented for future research.** The original features and materials, later additions and alterations, and restoration of the Adam Dough Etheridge House were meticulously documented. Restored features and new materials, such as the enclosed stair and replacement board walls, are physically and visually compatible and identifiable upon close inspection.
- 4. Materials, features, spaces, and finishes that characterize other historical periods will be documented prior to their alteration or removal.** The additions and alterations that post-date the circa 1850 construction of the Adam Dough Etheridge House were documented with photographs and written notes prior to and during the restoration. These features were not considered character-defining elements of the house.
- 5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize the restoration period will be preserved.** All extant features and finishes that date to the circa 1850 construction of the Adam Dough Etheridge House were preserved during the restoration.
- 6. Deteriorated features from the restoration period will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials.** Deteriorated features and materials were consolidated and repaired rather than replaced during the restoration.
- 7. Replacement of missing features from the restoration period will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence. A false sense of history will not be created by adding conjectural features, features from other properties, or by combining features that never existed together historically.** Documentary and physical evidence as described in Section 7 served as the basis for replacement of missing features during the restoration. The replacement of missing features that were known to have existed but for which no physical or documentary evidence could be identified was based on the design of similar features at contemporaneous dwellings, as detailed in Section 7.
- 8. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.** No chemical or physical treatments were necessary during the restoration.
- 9. Archaeological resources affected by a project will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.** The restoration did not affect archaeological resources.
- 10. Designs that were never executed historically will not be constructed.** The restoration did not introduce designs that were not executed historically.



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**SUMMARY**

When compared to the four other buildings known to be the only extant dwellings from the settlement period on Roanoke Island—specifically the circa-1805 Dough-Hayman-Drinkwater House, the circa-1810 Meekins-Anchorage House, the circa-1850 Solomon Ashby House, and the circa-1860 William T. and Lavinia Brinkley House—the circa-1850 Adam Dough Etheridge House is the most intact dwelling that is historically associated with the theme of exploration/settlement on the island. Large additions to the Meekins-Anchorage and Brinkley houses obscure or alter their original form. This is particularly the case with the Meekins-Anchorage House, which experienced a series of additions from the mid-nineteenth to the late twentieth century. In contrast, the Adam Dough Etheridge House has been restored to its original single-pile form with one-story porch chambers. Similarly, the Dough-Hayman-Drinkwater, Ashby, and Brinkley houses are all highly altered on the exterior and/or interior, with exterior materials that date from the mid-twentieth to the early twenty-first century. Although the interior of all the Ashby House was not accessed, the extent of the exterior renovation suggests that its interior is also highly altered. Likewise, the Brinkley House was accessed and is highly altered on the interior, with the removal of some original walls and application of wood paneling in the central hall. Although the Dough-Hayman-Drinkwater House was less altered on the interior at the time it was last documented, recent changes to the exterior suggest that the interior may have diminished integrity. Of these five dwellings that date to Roanoke Island's settlement period, the Adam Dough Etheridge House is the most intact and thus best embodiment of the island's pre-Civil War history following restoration in the early twenty-first century. It is historically significant as an outstanding and intact example of a frame dwelling dating from the early to mid-1800s, a period when traditional building methods that included porch chambers and exposed framing on the interior had become outmoded on the mainland held over on Roanoke Island due to its isolation from the surrounding region. The Adam Dough Etheridge House is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Exploration/Settlement and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with a period of significance of circa 1850, its approximate date of construction.

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

☒ State Historic Preservation Office  
☒ Other State agency  
\_\_\_\_ Federal agency  
\_\_\_\_ Local government  
\_\_\_\_ University  
\_\_\_\_ Other

Name of repository: **Office of Archives & History; Outer Banks  
History Center**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DR0104



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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** Less than one (1) acre  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum, if other than WGS

**A** 35.928494 -75.688295  
Latitude Longitude

**B** \_\_\_\_\_  
Latitude Longitude

**C** \_\_\_\_\_  
Latitude Longitude

**D** \_\_\_\_\_  
Latitude Longitude

### Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The National Register boundary of the Adam Dough Etheridge House is illustrated by the heavy black line on the accompanying “**National Register of Historic Places Boundary Map**,” created by Annie McDonald, November 27, 2024, using the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office’s online mapping program HPOWEB, available online at <https://nc.maps.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=d2d04d8d7e03403f889419526e682529>. The boundary is drawn at a distance of 10 feet around the perimeter of the building, including porches, and encompasses less than one acre. The boundary includes only the Adam Dough Etheridge House and excludes all the outbuildings, the cemetery, and other landscape features on the parcel.

### Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundaries encompass only the Adam Dough Etheridge House, which is the only building on the parcel that is locally significant under Criterion A for its historic associations with the theme of Exploration/Settlement and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The boundary does not include the outbuildings because they are conjectural and added to the property within the last 20 years. The boundary does not include the historic Etheridge family cemetery because of its physical distance from the Adam Dough Etheridge House and the visual and physical buffer created by the outbuildings.

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Annie Laurie McDonald

organization Richard Grubb & Associates

date 6 December 2024

street & number 525 Wait Avenue

telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Wake Forest

state NC

zip code 27587

e-mail [amcdonald@rgaincorporated.com](mailto:amcdonald@rgaincorporated.com)

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### Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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### Photographs:

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Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

**Name of Property:** Adam Dough Etheridge House

**City or Vicinity:** Manteo vicinity

**County:** Dare County

**State:** North Carolina

**Photographer:** Annie McDonald, Richard Grubb & Associates (RGA)

**Date Photographed:** August 2024

### Description of Photograph(s) and number:

**Photo 1 of 21.**

NC\_Dare\_AdamDoughEtheridgeHouse\_0001

View west of the Adam Dough Etheridge House and surrounding property.

**Photo 2 of 21.**

NC\_Dare\_AdamDoughEtheridgeHouse\_0002

View west of the façade/northeast elevation (right) and southeast elevation (left).

**Photo 3 of 21.**

NC\_Dare\_AdamDoughEtheridgeHouse\_0003

View southwest of the façade/northeast elevation.

**Photo 4 of 21.**

NC\_Dare\_AdamDoughEtheridgeHouse\_0004

View southeast of the northwest elevation.

**Photo 5 of 21.**

NC\_Dare\_AdamDoughEtheridgeHouse\_0005

View east of the northwest (left) and southwest (right) elevations.

**Photo 6 of 21.**

NC\_Dare\_AdamDoughEtheridgeHouse\_0006

View northeast of the southwest elevation.

**Etheridge, Adam Dough, House**

Name of Property

**Dare County, North Carolina**

County and State

**Photo 7 of 21.**

NC\_Dare\_AdamDoughEtheridgeHouse\_0007

View north of the southwest (left) and southeast (right) elevations.

**Photo 8 of 21.**

NC\_Dare\_AdamDoughEtheridgeHouse\_0008

View northeast of the central hall, showing doors to the southeast room (right) and northwest room (left).

**Photo 9 of 21.**

NC\_Dare\_AdamDoughEtheridgeHouse\_0009

View southwest of the central hall, showing the enclosed stair to the second floor to the left.

**Photo 10 of 21.**

NC\_Dare\_AdamDoughEtheridgeHouse\_0010

View southeast of the southeast room on the first floor, showing the historically exposed framing and original floor and ceiling finishes.

**Photo 11 of 21.**

NC\_Dare\_AdamDoughEtheridgeHouse\_0011

View north of the southeast room on the first floor, showing the original floor, framing, and exposed second-story floorboards and replacement wall sheathing on the northwest (left) and northeast (right) walls.

**Photo 12 of 21.**

NC\_Dare\_AdamDoughEtheridgeHouse\_0012

View northwest of the northwest room, showing the original framing, floor, and ceiling finishes and replacement wall sheathing.

**Photo 13 of 21.**

NC\_Dare\_AdamDoughEtheridgeHouse\_0013

View north of the northeast room, showing the entrance to the enclosed porch chamber on the northeast side.

**Photo 14 of 21.**

NC\_Dare\_AdamDoughEtheridgeHouse\_0014

View south of the northeast room, showing the entrance to the enclosed porch chamber on the southwest side.

**Photo 15 of 21.**

NC\_Dare\_AdamDoughEtheridgeHouse\_0015

View north of the enclosed porch chamber on the northeast side.

**Photo 16 of 21.**

NC\_Dare\_AdamDoughEtheridgeHouse\_0016

View north of the enclosed porch chamber on the southwest side, showing the door to the northwest room on the first floor.

**Photo 17 of 21.**

NC\_Dare\_AdamDoughEtheridgeHouse\_0017

View east of the southeast room on the second floor.

**Photo 18 of 21.**

NC\_Dare\_AdamDoughEtheridgeHouse\_0018

View northwest of the southeast room on the second floor, showing the original door to the northwest room at the left.

**Etheridge, Adam Dough, House**

Name of Property

**Dare County, North Carolina**

County and State

**Photo 19 of 21.**

NC\_Dare\_AdamDoughEtheridgeHouse\_0019

View northwest of the northwest room.

**Photo 20 of 21.**

NC\_Dare\_AdamDoughEtheridgeHouse\_0020

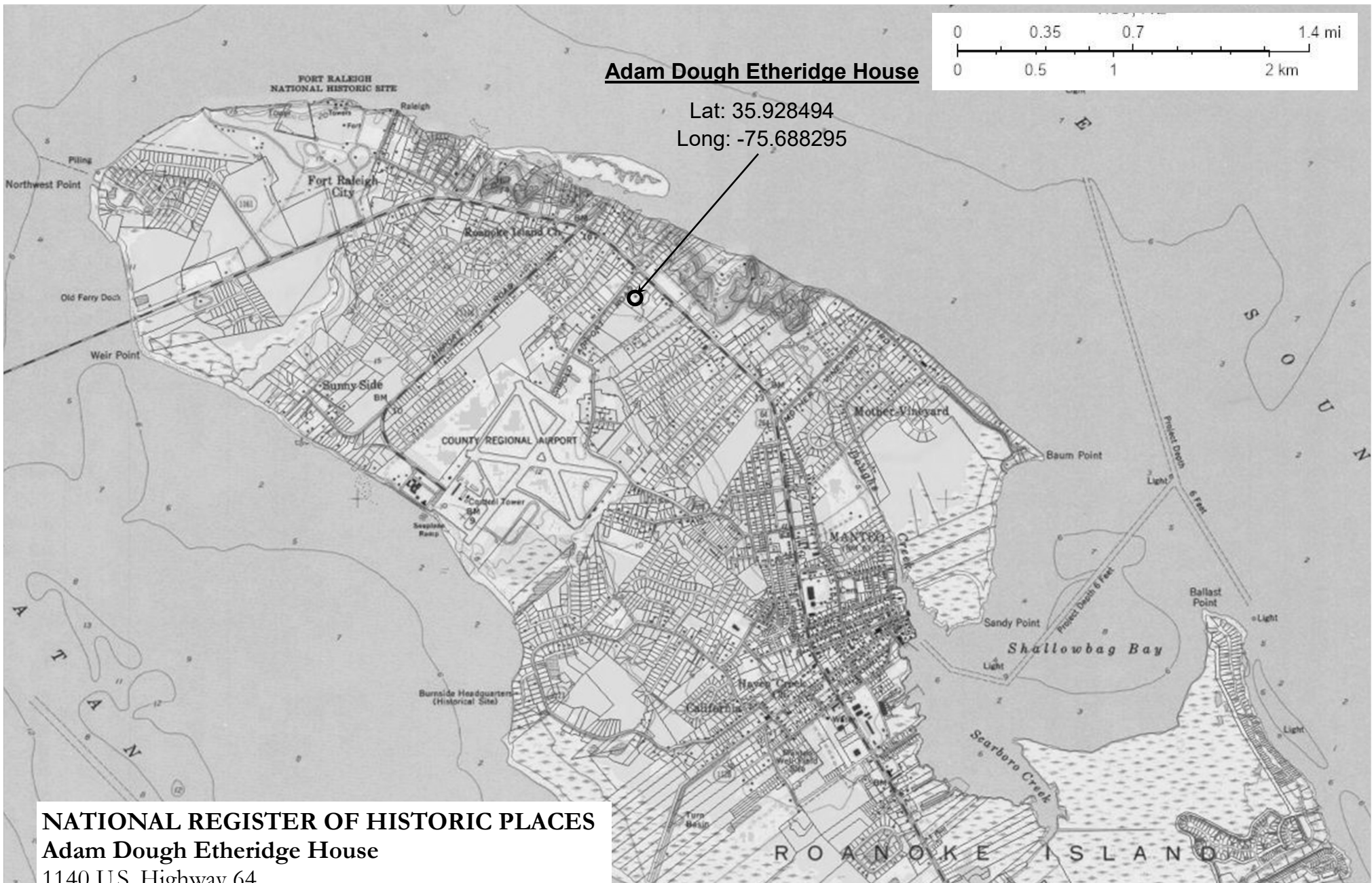
View north of the northwest room.

**Photo 21 of 21.**

NC\_Dare\_AdamDoughEtheridgeHouse\_0021

View southeast of the northwest room.

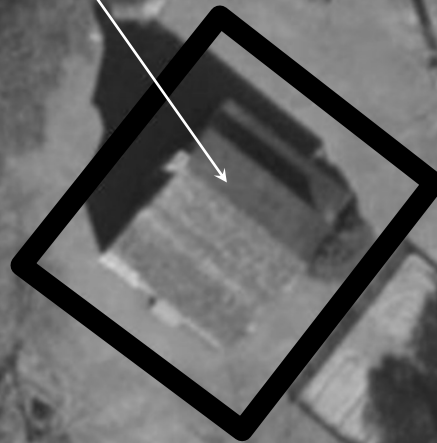




Adam Dough Etheridge House



**National Register Boundary**  
(10' from building perimeter)



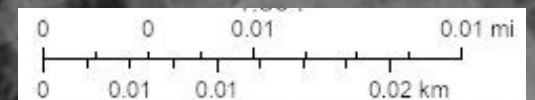
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**Adam Dough Etheridge House**

1140 U.S. Highway 64

Manteo vicinity

Dare County, North Carolina



**NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY MAP**

Created by Annie McDonald, Richard Grubb & Associates, December 2024

Basemap: HPOWeb



# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

## Adam Dough Etheridge House

1140 U.S. Highway 64

Manteo vicinity

Dare County, North Carolina

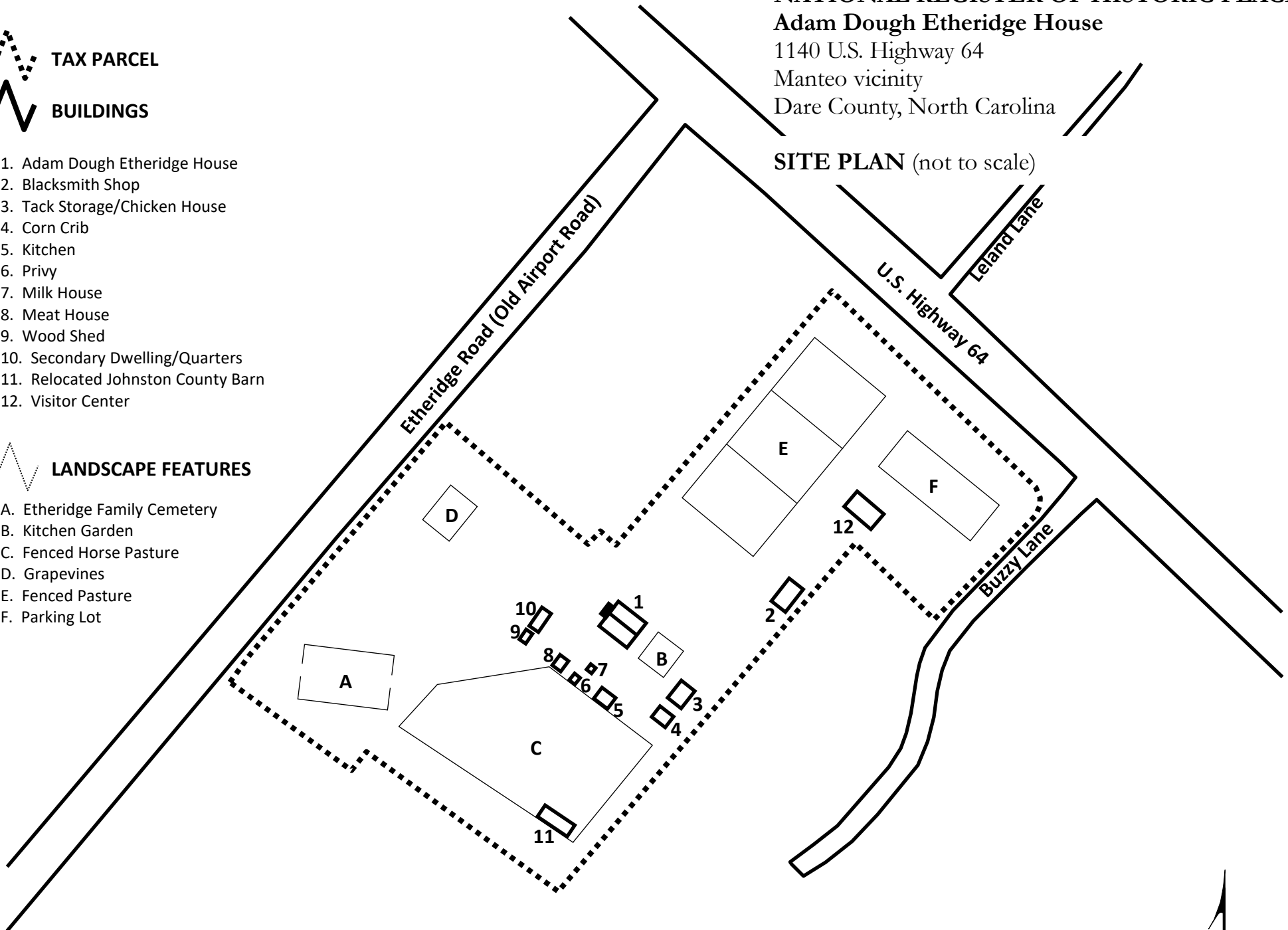


1. Adam Dough Etheridge House
2. Blacksmith Shop
3. Tack Storage/Chicken House
4. Corn Crib
5. Kitchen
6. Privy
7. Milk House
8. Meat House
9. Wood Shed
10. Secondary Dwelling/Quarters
11. Relocated Johnston County Barn
12. Visitor Center



- A. Etheridge Family Cemetery
- B. Kitchen Garden
- C. Fenced Horse Pasture
- D. Grapevines
- E. Fenced Pasture
- F. Parking Lot

### SITE PLAN (not to scale)



# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

## Adam Dough Etheridge House

1140 U.S. Highway 64

Manteo vicinity

Dare County, North Carolina

## KEY TO EXTERIOR PHOTOS

(not to scale)



Photo number and direction





**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**Adam Dough Etheridge House**

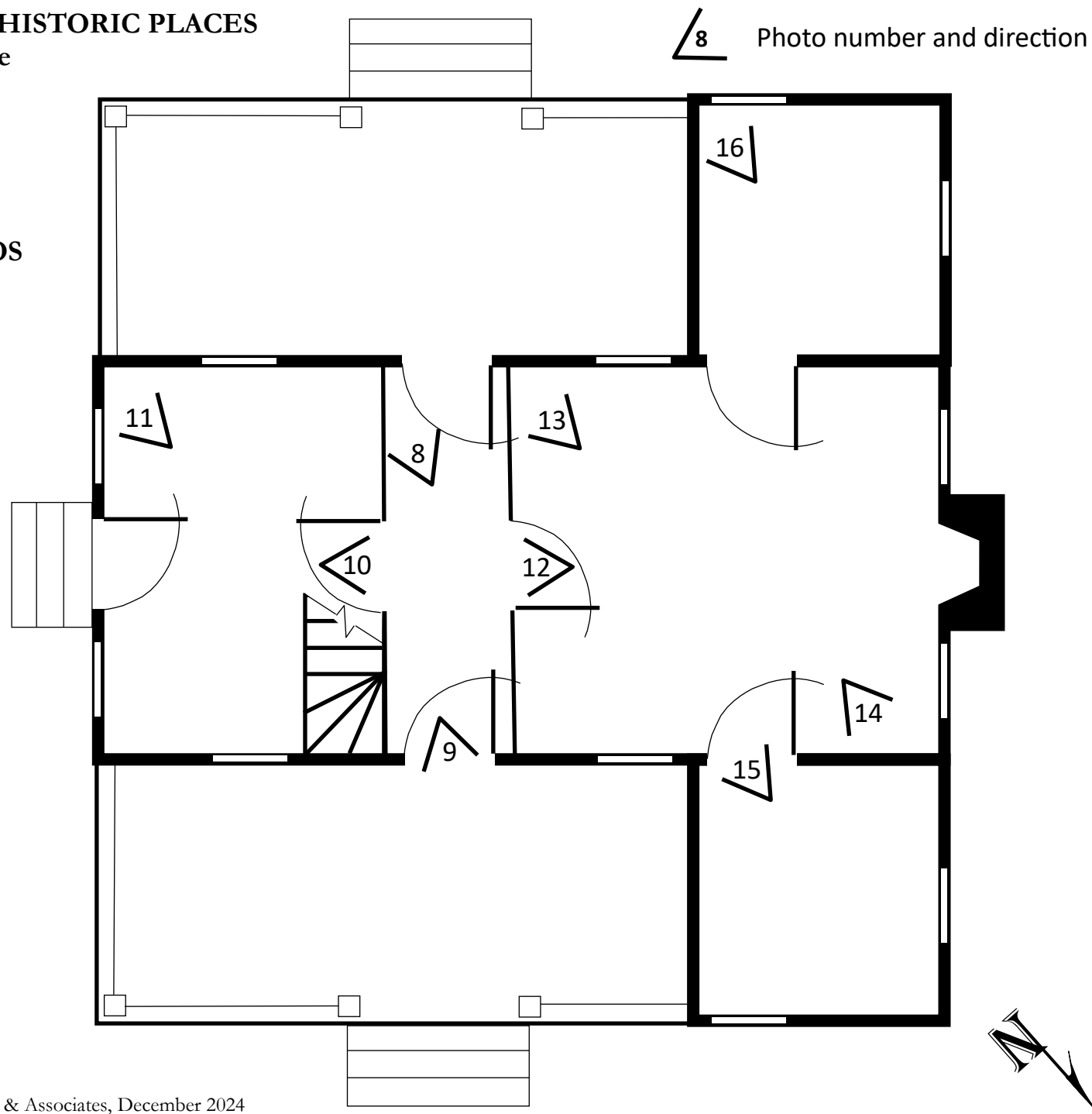
1140 U.S. Highway 64

Manteo vicinity

Dare County, North Carolina

**FIRST FLOOR PLAN and  
KEY TO INTERIOR PHOTOS**

(not to scale)



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**Adam Dough Etheridge House**


1140 U.S. Highway 64

Manteo vicinity

Dare County, North Carolina

**SECOND FLOOR PLAN and  
KEY TO INTERIOR PHOTOS**

(not to scale)

 Photo number and direction

