

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Pembroke Hall
AND/OR COMMON
Same

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
West King Street
CITY, TOWN
Edenton
STATE
North Carolina
VICINITY OF
1st
COUNTY
Chowan
CODE
037
CODE
041
NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Colonel and Mrs. W. B. Rosevear
STREET & NUMBER
West King Street
CITY, TOWN
Edenton
VICINITY OF
North Carolina
STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Chowan County Courthouse
STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
Edenton
STATE
North Carolina

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
Historic American Building Survey (N.C.-47)
DATE
1940

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS
Library of Congress

CITY, TOWN
Washington
STATE
D. C.

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Pembroke Hall is located on a large beautifully landscaped lot which slopes down to Edenton Bay on the south side. The grounds include extensive plantings of flowers and shrubs and handsome trees. Especially notable is the large beech in the northeast corner with low limbs that almost touch the ground.

The main block of the frame house is a large rectangular mass two stories high with a low hip roof which covers full-length, three-bay superimposed porticoes on the north and south facades. On the west side a pair of interior end chimneys rise above the roof. An end chimney rises south of the center of the east side; and an interior chimney just behind the southeast ridge of the roof. On the east side is a three-bay two-story frame wing which is not as tall as the main block. It has a low hip roof and an interior end chimney. The roofs of both sections are covered with standing-seam tin. That of the main block was originally surrounded by a balustrade.

The Greek Revival architectural detail of the exterior is rendered in a strictly controlled manner which enhances the rectilinear character of the overall design. The lower order of the porticoes is the fluted Greek Doric with the addition of a simple rectangular base. In the entablature above, both the architrave and the frieze are unadorned being divided by a simple molded tenia with dentils. The upper order is based on Plate II of The Beauties of Modern Architecture by Minard Lafever. Above a normal fluted shaft each capital features a band of water leaves below acanthus. Between each acanthus leaf is an eight-petaled rosette. Above the acanthus, the surface is deeply fluted and expands in a concave curve into an egg-and-dart band, each "egg" being the width of the flute below it. The abacus above has each face finished as a cavetto adorned with a central anthemion flanked by foliated scrolls. In the entablature above, the architrave features three horizontal bands below a molded tenia and a plain frieze, an arrangement identical to the Lafever plate. The molded cornice does not exhibit the dentils shown in the plate--simple antae occur on both levels at the corners of the house.

Both levels of the porticoes have balustrades with molded rails. The lower ones have symmetrically turned balusters while the upper ones have asymmetrical balusters.

The identical north and south facades are three bays wide. In the center of each is a double door having in each leaf a long vertical panel between square ones. The doorway is flanked by three-panel sidelights which are framed by paneled pilaster strips terminating in consoles. The consoles support a simple entablature above which is a rectangular four-light transom surrounded by a molded architrave. Each of the flanking bays is filled with a triple window, the center section of which is twice the width of the outer sections. Those in the first story are floor-length and are topped by simple cornices; those on the second level are shorter, with panels beneath them and diminutive entablatures above. The remaining fenestration consists of large six-over-six sash windows on the four-bay west facade and on both the north and south sides of the wing. All windows are flanked by louvered blinds.

On the interior, Pembroke Hall has a wide central hall with double parlors to the east and a stair hall between the study in the northwest corner and the dining room in the southeast corner. The central hall is divided by a screen of two columns supporting a wide molded entablature which carries around the room. The order of the columns, like that of the upper levels of the porticoes, is that of the same Lafever plate. On the

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE one

east side of the hall are four doors; on the west, three and a large rectangular opening to the stair hall. Each door is flanked by paneled pilasters which support simple entablatures in the manner of Lafever. The two sections of the hall ceiling are outlined by a plaster molding with an anthemion in each corner. In the center of each section is an elaborate medallion featuring a central sunflower surrounded in turn by radiating acanthus leaves and foliage.

The double parlors are connected by large sliding doors set, as are all openings on the first floor, in frames consisting of paneled pilasters supporting an entablature. The parlors contain identical white marble mantels with pilaster strips featuring narrow pointed-arched panels. Below the plain shelf is a shallow Tudor arch with foliate carving on the spandrels. Rather than the full entablature found in the hall, the parlors have wide unadorned friezes below simply molded cornices. In the center of each ceiling is a medallion featuring a central sunflower surrounded by radiating acanthus within a ring of rosettes. Around this is a heavy molded band surrounded by alternating anthemions and stylized fleur-de-lis.

The dining room and small study have essentially the same finish as the rest of the house. They do not have ceiling medallions, and their mantels are of black marble. In the dining room mantel, simple pilasters flank the opening and support a three-part frieze with rectangular paneled end blocks and center tablets below the rectangular shelf. The mantel in the study is similar but with a plain frieze.

The stair rises in a long initial flight to a curved landing and returns in a second straight run. It has a rounded handrail supported by turned balusters and a scrolled newel. On the end of each step is an intricately cut curvilinear bracket.

On the landing is a semi-circular headed niche and a door into the second floor of the wing. The second floor has essentially the same plan as the first and similar but less elaborate finish.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES ca. 1849

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Pembroke Hall is among the chief landmarks of the Greek Revival style in North Carolina. Evidently built about 1850 for Dr. Matthew Page and his wife Henrietta Collins, daughter of Josiah Collins, Jr., of Somerset Place, the house handsomely sited on a large, well-planted lot assembled by Page from the Collins estate in the late 1840s. The simplicity and clarity of the exterior with its double portico, and the spaciousness of the interior are enriched by the restrained use of academic Greek detail, with many elements, including the columns of the second level of the portico and those of the hall screen, based on plates from The Beauties of Modern Architecture by Minard Lafever.

The grounds of Pembroke Hall are composed of five lots--8, 9, 10, 11, and 12--in the New Plan of the town of Edenton, with King Street on the north, Water Street on the south, and Granville Street on the west. From the time when the lots were laid off in 1722, the lots were held by a series of owners. In 1799 the place was sold to Josiah Collins, who resold it in 1806. The new owner, Henry Flury or Fleury, promptly moved in, mortgaging the place to Collins for £ 1256:18:8 North Carolina currency and giving a second mortgage to Josiah Collins, Jr., for \$954.22. A third mortgage was made the next year to four New York mercantile firms, including Flury's water lots south of his land, and all his valuable furniture, from a mahogany sideboard to a Windsor settee. In 1812 Flury at last asked to relinquish his property to Josiah Collins, in exchange for the settlement of all these debts. In 1813 Collins cleared his title by selling the place to John W. Littlejohn and buying it back three months later.

For the next seventy-six years the place belonged to the family of Josiah Collins. This family, among the most influential in the area, had its chief seat at Somerset Place across the Albemarle Sound, but played an important role in Edenton's financial and social affairs, owning much property and engaging in a variety of business endeavors. Until 1847 they called it "Henry's Hill." In 1819 the elder Josiah willed it to his son Josiah, Jr., who died intestate twenty years later. He was survived, as indicated in his estate papers, by seven children and the child of his oldest daughter, Mrs. Mary Matilda Collins Page, who had died two years before. It was years before the estate was finally settled. A list of Josiah Collins, Jr.'s Edenton and Chowan County property in the year he died bears faint pencil notations showing which heir got each piece of property and which pieces continued in the estate for a longer time. Among the latter were listed the five New Plan lots, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, and the water lots opposite some of them. The detailed description included one dwelling house with smokehouse and kitchen, on Water Street, and one small dwelling house, also with smokehouse and kitchen, on King Street. It is possible that these were the houses shown on Sauthier's 1769 map of Edenton; since their locations are so carefully stated, neither could have been the present house. The settlement and division of the Collins estate was a long and complicated process.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE one

In 1842 Hugh Collins sold his undivided 1/8 interest in the Collins property, apparently to the estate, and his brother John evidently did the same thing, for the other heirs eventually owned a 1/6 interest apiece. In July, 1847, Mary Matilda Collin's husband, Dr. Matthew Page, whose daughter owned her mother's 1/6 interest, bought the interest of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Ann Collins Shepard and her husband, William Biddle Shepard of Elizabeth City. That Christmas Josiah Collins, III, gave his interest to Dr. Page as well. In the meantime, Henrietta and Elizabeth Aletha Collins and Dr. Page and his daughter Ann had petitioned the court for division of the lots then occupied by Jeremiah P. Dorsey--occasionally called "Dorsey's Hill," and sometimes "Fleury's Hill." The commission appointed to make the division allotted to Ann Page a 41-foot strip along the eastern side of lot 8, to her father Dr. Page the next 151 feet (the remainder of lot 8, all of lot 9, and all but six feet of lot 10), and to Henrietta and Aletha Collins together, the rest of lot 10 and lots 11 and 12. There is no mention of buildings, but those mentioned in earlier deeds would have been on Dr. Page's allotment and may account for the somewhat higher valuation set on it by the commissioners. The decision of the commissioners was accepted by the February term of court, 1848. Three months later Dr. Page bought the interest of another sister-in-law, Mrs. Louisa Collins Harrison and her husband, Thomas Harrison, of Alabama. This gave Dr. Page a 2/3 interest in the place. Later that year Dr. Page married Henrietta Collins, and next year he gained possession of the entire property by trading to her sister Aletha his interest in the Collins "Rope Work" (Walk) for her interest in "Fleury's or Dorsey's Hill."

It is at about this time, after the complete parcel of property was assembled and Dr. Page had married Henrietta Collins, that it appears that Pembroke Hall was built. Family tradition states that Josiah Collins, Jr., had the house built for his daughter Mary Matilda Collins Page, Dr. Page's first wife. This is weakened by the fact that in 1847, ten years after her death, the property was occupied not by her family but by Jeremiah Dorsey, who had been there long enough that the place was sometimes called "Dorsey's Hill." Further, if Collins had given it to his daughter, it would have been listed for taxes in her husband's name, and Matthew Page's name does not appear on Edenton tax lists before 1849. The 1839 description of the property after the death of Josiah Collins, Jr., rules out the possibility that this house stood there by then. The records show that Dr. Page acquired control of the property during 1847, 1848, and 1849, and secured complete possession after his marriage. It seems obvious, therefore, that Matthew Page had the house built for his second wife, Henrietta Collins, about 1849 or 1850.

In 1857, after the death of Dr. Page, his daughter Ann gave her interest in the place to her stepmother-aunt. When Mrs. Henrietta Page died in 1868, there was only one heir, her son, Ann's half-brother, Herbert H. Page. In 1889 he mortgaged the property and in 1896 lost it. Three years later it came into the hands of William O. Elliott, whose family occupied it until 1945. Since then it has belonged to a Collins descendant, who gave it the name Pembroke Hall.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Chowan County Records, Chowan County Courthouse, Edenton, North Carolina (Subgroups: Deeds, Wills, Estate Papers, Court Records).
 Chowan County Records, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina (Subgroups: Deeds, Wills, Estate Papers, Court Records).

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 3 acres

UTM REFERENCES

Latitude 36° 03' 29" *Longitude* 76° 36' 42"

A

ZONE	EASTING				NORTHING						

C

ZONE	EASTING				NORTHING						

B

ZONE	EASTING				NORTHING						

D

ZONE	EASTING				NORTHING						

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Research by Elizabeth V. Moore, consultant; architectural description by John G. Zehmer, Jr.,

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Division of Archives and History

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

109 East Jones Street

919/829-4763

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Raleigh

North Carolina

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Larry E. Jim

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE 7/8/76

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I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

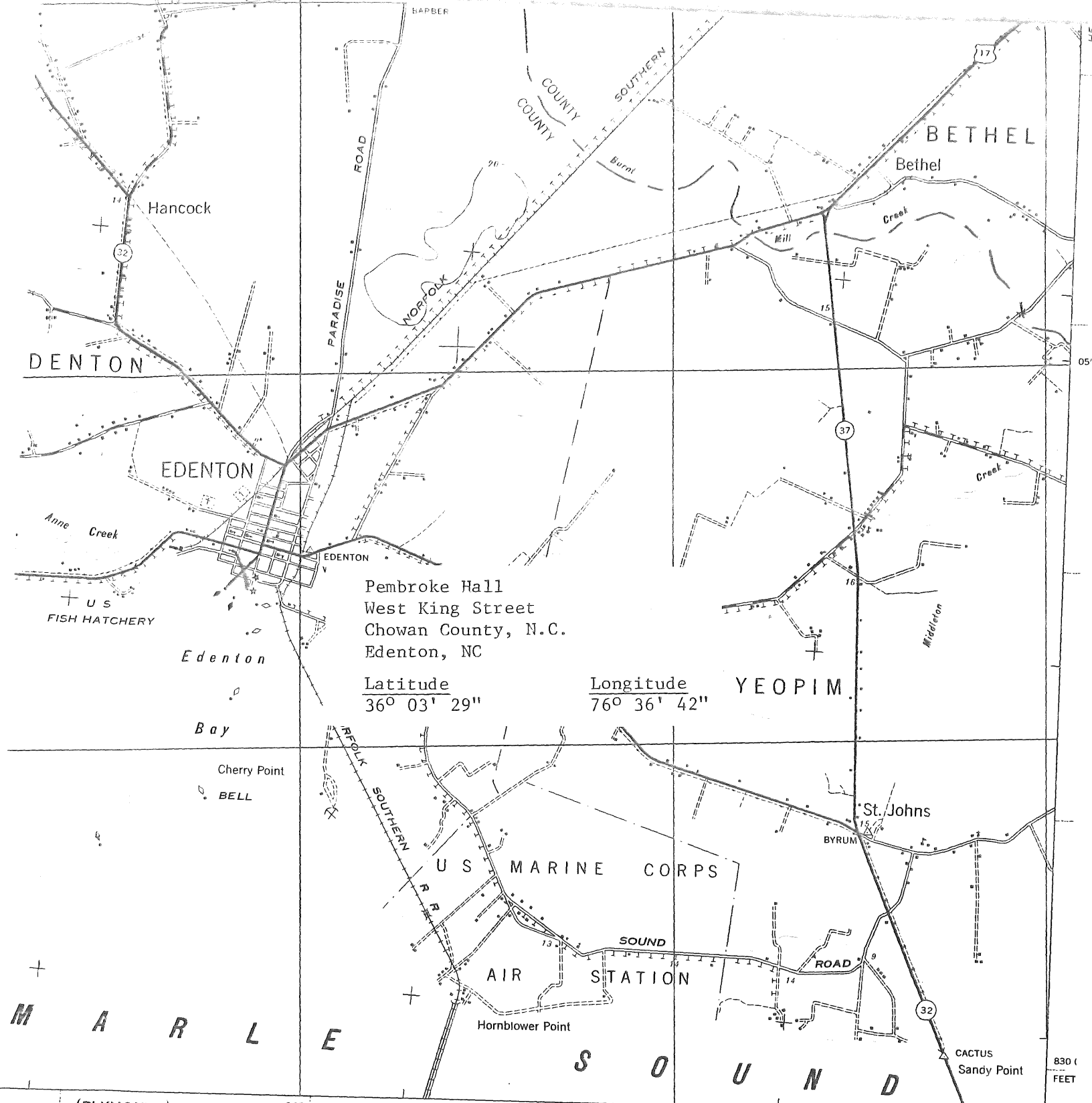
DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

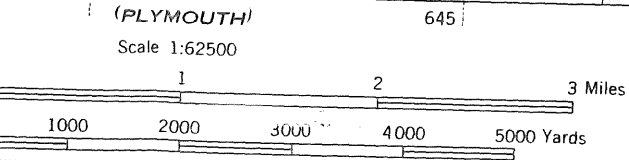


Pembroke Hall
 West King Street
 Chowan County, N.C.
 Edenton, NC

Latitude
 36° 03' 29"

Longitude
 76° 36' 42"

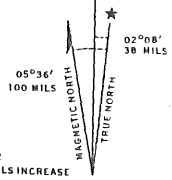
YEOPIM



(PLYMOUTH)
 Scale 1:62500

VERTICAL 20 FEET--DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL (1929 ADJ.)
 USING THIS MAP WILL MARK HEREON CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS WHICH COME
 IN AND MAIL DIRECT TO "THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

APPROX MEAN DECLINATION 1942
 ANNUAL MAG. CHANGE 0.21--06 MILS INCREASE



2 730 000 FEET U.S. ROUTE 64 5.7 MI. 76°30'
 GRID TABLES, U.S.C. & G.S. SPECIAL PUBLICATION NO. 59
 (THE LAST THREE DIGITS OF THE GRID NUMBERS ARE OMITTED)
 THE B GRID IS INDICATED BY SHORT TICKS ALONG THE BORDER AND SMALL
 CROSSES WITHIN THE BODY OF THE MAP. THE LARGER CROSSES WITHIN THE
 MAP AND LONG TICKS AROUND BORDER INDICATE LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE
 10,000 FOOT GRID SYSTEM BASED ON NORTH CAROLINA PLANE
 COORDINATE SYSTEM

EDENTON, N. C.
 N3600-W7630/15

