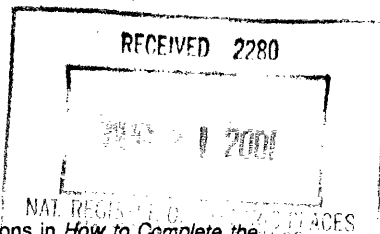


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form



1075

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Edenton Historic District (Boundary Expansion)

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number both sides 300 block East King Street N/A not for publication

city or town Edenton N/A vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Chowan code 041 zip code 27932

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  
 request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of  
Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  
 meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  
 nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jeffrey A. Cross SHPO 7/31/01  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources  
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper  
Entered in the  
National Register

Date of Action  
10/5/01

Name of Property

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	2	buildings
0	0	sites
1	1	structures
0	0	objects
5	3	Total

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

TRANSPORTATION/rail-related

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

TRANSPORTATION/rail-related

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE GOTHIC REVIVAL

COLONIAL REVIVAL

VICTORIAN

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls WEATHERBOARD

roof TIN

other ASPHALT

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

ARCHITECTURE

ETHNIC HERITAGE:BLACK

Period of Significance

ca. 1883 to 1910

Significant Dates

ca. 1883

ca. 1898

1902

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Page, John Tyler

Muth, Frank Fred

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

Survey and Planning Branch

Edenton Historic District (Boundary Expansion)  
Name of Property

Chowan County, North Carolina  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreege of Property approximately 2.4 acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18	355480	3991250
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Thomas R. Butchko  
organization \_\_\_\_\_ date January 29, 2001  
street & number 200 Cross Keys Road, #56 telephone 410-435-0435  
city or town Baltimore state MD zip code 21210-1555

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

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

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

**Photographs**

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

**Additional items**

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

**Property Owner**

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

name \_\_\_\_\_  
street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

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

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetEdenton Historic District  
(Boundary Expansion)  
Chowan County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 1**7. Narrative Description**

The Edenton Historic District Boundary Expansion consists of both sides of the 300 block of East King Street. It joins the Edenton Historic District (NR 1973) just east of the intersection of East King Street with South Oakum Street, with the boundary expansion's immediate neighbors on the west, the ca. 1905 Baumgardner-Barrow House at 301 East King Street and the ca. 1902 (former) Suffolk and Carolina Railroad Depot at 300 East King Street, being the easternmost resources on East King Street included in the 1973 nomination. The district expansion has a high level of architectural integrity, with five of the six primary resources being contributing. The sole noncontributing resource, the George P. Holland House (entry 7), was built in 1976. The one-block-long boundary expansion is bounded on the north by the southern property line of 221 South Oakum Street (in the Edenton Historic District) and a vacant tract of land lying east of the Railroad Track (entry 1) and north of East King Street; on the east by the Engineer's House at 310 East King Street, a property listed in the Edenton Cotton Mill Village Historic District (National Register 1999); and on the south by Queen Anne's Creek, a small creek about 100 yards wide that flows westwardly toward its mouth in Edenton Bay approximately one-tenth mile west of the boundary expansion. The boundary expansion connects the Edenton Historic District to the Edenton Cotton Mill Village Historic District, the latter never having direct historical ties to the expansion area. The nominated area is flat, with a sparse tree cover sheltering the dwellings. The southern edge of the boundary expansion descends into marshy conditions along Queen Anne's Creek, which, along with most of the adjacent land, is privately owned and maintained in a generally undisturbed condition.

The four contributing houses in the Edenton Historic District (Boundary Expansion) exhibit characteristics of different building styles and traditions found within Edenton and the Edenton Historic District (NR 1973). The smallest, the ca. 1898 Teeny Blount House at 306 East King Street (entry 6), is a traditional story-and-a-jump house typically erected by or for craftsmen and African American workers in Edenton; it is most similar to the one-story ca. 1890s Barclay House (105 West Albemarle Street), which was probably built as rental property. The gable-roofed, three-bay, frame Teeny Blount House has a central chimney and a simple a Colonial Revival porch that was added in the 1910s or 1920s to update the house in the locally-preferred Colonial Revival manner.

The most impressive house of the group, the two-story ca. 1883 John T. Page House (entry 5), features a central false gable and extensive sawtooth bargeboard that enlivens the house with unmistakable, yet reserved, elements of Late Gothic Revival fashion. The style enjoyed a brief popularity in Edenton during the 1870s among prosperous white businessmen, as illustrated by ca. 1872 Henry A. Bond House (301 North Broad Street, Edenton Historic District) and the ca. 1877 Mitchell-Wozelka House (105 West Queen Street, Edenton Historic District). It continued in a less decorative form into the 1880s as the choice for the first ambitious residences built for freed black craftsman. These houses are illustrated by the ca. 1880 Allen A. Johnston House (129 East Albemarle Street, Edenton Historic District), the ca. 1881

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetEdenton Historic District  
(Boundary Expansion)  
Chowan County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 2

Jane C. Page House (306 South Oakum Street, Edenton Historic District), the ca. 1884 James J. Gregory House (208 West Church Street, Edenton Historic District), and the ca. 1886 Robert Price House (123 East Gale Street, Edenton Historic District). The sawtooth bargeboard of the John T. Page House is a simplified version of that on the Bond House, and is the only extant bargeboard on the five black-related Gothic Revival houses in Edenton. Its front porch pillars are Colonial Revival replacements added during the 1920s, while the rear double-tier porch is a handsome, early twentieth-century example of the double-tier porch that had remained popular in Edenton since the late eighteenth century.

The Noah J. Hollowell House (entry 3) is perhaps the most typically "Edenton" of all the houses. A good example of the vernacular two-story, single-pile I-house that proliferated in Edenton and Chowan County between 1880 and 1920, the house features a nearly-full-width double-tier porch beneath a hipped roof. Its turned Victorian posts with chamfer-cut details are connected by a slat balustrade. Similar houses in town include the late 1890s Privott House (205 East Eden Street, Edenton Historic District), which was built as speculation several lots west of the Hollowell House's original site, and the 1910-1920 Willie Charlton House (136 East Charlton Street); both have have balustrades that are nearly identical to the Hollowell House.

The 1910 Miles A. Hughes, Sr. House (entry 4) is typical of foursquares in the Edenton Historic District, especially those houses of modest size or constructed for rental purposes. The two-story, three-bay, hip-roofed frame house is most similar to the M. G. Brown Rental House, erected between 1913 and 1920 a half block away at 217 South Oakum Street (Edenton Historic District). The major differences are the existence of a small, hip-roofed gable on the roof and a shed roof rather than a more stylish hipped roof on the Hughes porch. Also similar are the twin ca. 1924-1927 R. E. Chappell Rental Houses (300 and 302 East Queen Street), which have dormers but are just two bays wide. Furthermore, the boxed eaves and Tuscan porch columns of the Hughes House provide a stylish, yet modest, Colonial Revival finish appropriate for a small businessman.

The only non-domestic resource in the Edenton Historic District Boundary Expansion is the Railroad Track (entry 1), which extends across the district in a northeast to southwest fashion. It consists of a single line of track laid on a raised bed of crushed stone. Weed and brush growth within its right-of-way is limited to the section nearest Queen Anne's Creek.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetEdenton Historic District  
(Boundary Expansion)  
Chowan County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 3**INVENTORY LIST**

Historical information contained in the inventory list is based on material from the Edenton Inventory files at the North Carolina Division of Archives and History; Chowan County deeds and vital statistics; Sanborn maps: 1910, 1920, 1927; and oral history. Many of the primary resources are included in Butchko, Edenton: An Architectural Portrait (1992). Entry names refer to the original owner of the building.

**Methodology**

The Edenton Historic District (Boundary Expansion) is laid out in its original grid pattern on east-to-west axis along the 300 block of East King Street. The properties are listed from east to west, first those on the north side of the street and then those on the south side of the street.

The primary resource on a lot is assigned a number, with secondary resources indicated by #-a, #-b, etc. The accompanying district map all inventory numbers. Vacant lots are identified as "VL."

**Status**

The letter "C" indicates a contributing resource. A property determined to be noncontributing because it was built after 1910, the end of the period of significance, is identified by "NC-age," indicating a property. Structures are indicated by "str" with a "C" or "NC." Each property continues in its original use.

**Date**

Building dates are derived from deed research or tax records.

**NORTH SIDE EAST KING STREET**

- |  |      |       |
|--|------|-------|
| 1. <b>Railroad Track</b><br>309 East King Street | 1902 | C-str |
|--|------|-------|

This approximately 350-foot length of railroad track extends at grade level through the district in a northeast to southwest direction, essentially dividing the district into two, nearly equal, land areas. It crosses Queen Anne's Creek over a small wooden trestle that is not included in the boundary expansion and continues to Hayes Farm (NHL) to the southeast and is used infrequently. The tracks were laid by the Suffolk and Carolina Railroad, which arrived in Edenton in 1902 and built its freight depot along Edenton Bay at the mouth of Queen Anne's Creek in what is part of the Edenton Historic District (NR 1973). A one-story frame passenger depot was built ca. 1902 at an uncertain location and was moved between 1910 and 1920 to 300 South Oakum Street (Edenton Historic District), where it remains, abutting the west boundary of the boundary expansion. In 1906 the Suffolk and Carolina Railroad was absorbed into the Norfolk and Southern Railroad, now Norfolk Southern, and a new passenger depot erected nearby at the intersection on East Queen Street (out of both boundary expansion and

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Edenton Historic District  
(Boundary Expansion)  
Chowan County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 4

Edenton Historic District); it was demolished in the 1970s.

2. **Vacant Lot**  
307 East King Street

3. **Noah J. Hollowell House** ca. 1897 C  
305 East King Street moved 1970s

This traditional, two-story single-pile dwelling features a double-tier, hip-roofed porch, a definitive Edenton characteristic from the colonial period until the 1920s. Turned porch posts with chamfer cuts and a railing of sawn slats provides Victorian decoration. Hollowell (1861-1925) was a downtown merchant, building this house at 217 East Eden Street, within the boundaries of the original Edenton Historic District (1973). It remained in family ownership until the early 1970s, when it was sold and moved about 600 feet southeast to present location. The house is determined to retain its contributing status because it was moved less than one block from within the original Edenton Historic District (1973), retains its historic siting and setback from the street, and is so typical of early twentieth-century vernacular houses in Edenton.

3-a **Storage Building** 1970s NC-age  
Simple frame outbuilding.

3-b **Fence** 1970s NC-str  
Several sections of post-and-rail fence.

4. **Miles A. Hughes, Sr. House** 1910 C  
303 East King Street

This pleasant Colonial Revival foursquare displays its typical boxy form with boxed eaves and a full-width, hip-roofed porch carried by plain Tuscan columns. The use of colored glass at the handsome trabeated entrance and in the stair landing suggests the work of Frank Fred Muth (1860-1936), the town's leading contractor during the early twentieth century. The house was apparently erected on speculation by Miles G. Brown, the owner of a nearby saw mill, who sold it in late 1910 to Hughes (d. 1918). His widow, Della (1881-1971), married Augustus A. Harrell (1880-1928), and resided here until her death, as did son Frank Lee Hughes (1907-1959), Edenton's street superintendent for many years.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetEdenton Historic District  
(Boundary Expansion)  
Chowan County, North CarolinaSection number 7 Page 5SOUTH SIDE EAST KING STREET5. **John T. Page House** ca. 1883 C  
308 East King Street

The most prominent house in the boundary expansion, the John T. Page House consists of a two-story, single-pile plan frame dwelling was built ca. 1883 utilizing the Flemish bond brick foundation and a large chimney of an earlier, perhaps late eighteenth century house; the earlier chimney was incorporated as the eastern interior end chimney. The gable-roofed dwelling focuses on a diminutive central gable that shelters a tripartite window surmounted by a peaked lintel which imparts a subtle Gothic Revival flair to the building. A sawn and drilled bargeboard accents the cornice while turned pendants and a repetition of the sawtooth molding enlivens the porch. The roof's bargeboard extends along a two-story, one-room-deep ell that extends from the rear, with a wrap-around double-tier porch carried by Colonial Revival Tuscan pillars with square-in-section balustrade having been added on the rear during the early twentieth century. The house was in all likelihood built by Page (1852-1901), a former slave carpenter, for his family. It is possible that he was the brother of John R. Page (1840-1881), a more prominent local carpenter whose widow, Jane C. Page, built a one-and-a-half story frame dwelling with similar, but simpler, Gothic Revival elements ca. 1881 about one-block northwest at 306 South Oakum Street in the Edenton Historic District (NR 1973). Both John Tyler Page and his wife, Hessie (Collins) Page (1849-1902), were born into slavery as members of Edenton's large Collins family, John being the property of the builders of the 1850 Dr. Matthew Page House, now known as Pembroke Hall, a local Greek Revival landmark at 121 West King Street (Edenton Historic District, NR 1973). The house was inherited by daughter Harriett (Page) Gorham (1882-1966) who, though she moved to New York in 1938, spent summers in the family home until 1964.

6. **Teeny Blount House** ca. 1898 C  
306 East King Street

This small, three-bay, story-and-a-half house has small, six-over-six sash windows and a single interior chimney. The three-bay, shed-roofed porch carried by slender, tapered Doric pillars was probably added during the 1910s or 1920s to update house into the prevailing Colonial Revival style. Shed rooms expand the rear. It was apparently built for Teeny Blount, an African American woman, who purchased the lot in October 1898 from neighbor John T. Page (entry 5), an African American carpenter/builder who in all likelihood constructed the house for Teeny Blount. Although little is known of Teeny, in 1887 she bore a son by Whit Blount, and in June 1910 gave this son, James, the house on the "Teeny Blount Residence Lot." The house was passed down through a succession of neices and cousins--each apparently maintaining it as rental property--and remains in family ownership. The house is currently vacant.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Edenton Historic District  
(Boundary Expansion)  
Chowan County, North Carolina

Section number 7 Page 6

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7. **George P. Holland House**  
302 East King Street

1976

NC-age

This noncontributing one-story frame ranch has a broad hipped roof, vinyl siding, picture windows, and attached garage. It was built, according to Chowan County Tax Records, in 1976 for George Phillip Holland (1909-1994) and his wife, Mary Ann (Wright) Holland. A native of Washington County, he was retired from the United States Army. A portable Sears outbuildings is in rear yard.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetEdenton Historic District  
(Boundary Expansion)  
Chowan County, North CarolinaSection number 8 Page 7**8. Statement of Significance****Summary**

The Edenton Historic District (Boundary Expansion) is a small but notable enlargement of one of North Carolina's oldest and most architecturally varied historic districts. The Edenton Historic District (NR 1973) encompasses the architectural resources of a town that has a long history as a leading colonial trading center and the seat of an agrarian- and marine-based antebellum economy that diversified in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries with industrial processing of local lumber, peanuts, and cotton. Located in Edenton, a town of 5,268 that serves as the seat of Chowan County, the Edenton Historic District (Boundary Expansion) contains a high degree of integrity, with five of the six primary resources (eighty-three percent) being contributing. Among the contributing resources is the ca. 1883 home of John T. Page, a carpenter and one of several former slaves who built personal residences in Edenton. The area of the boundary expansion also includes a short length of railroad tract, an important relic of the critical role the railroad played in Edenton and throughout the northern Albemarle region during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Edenton Historic District (Boundary Expansion) is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development because of its reflection of the growth and development of Edenton, and in the area of Ethnic Heritage: Black because it was home to one of the town's leading African American builders who most likely built not only his own residence but also a neighboring dwelling for Teeny Blount, another African American. It is also eligible for nomination under Criterion C in the area of Architecture because it contains notable examples of the Late Gothic Revival and Colonial Revival styles, particularly the ca. 1883 John T. Page House on which a distinctive sawtooth bargeboard makes it the finest of several similar Late Gothic Revival houses built by and for the town's African American builders. The nominated area was not included within the boundaries of the Edenton Historic District in 1973 because that nomination focused on colonial and antebellum buildings and did not discuss the building traditions or contributions of the town's majority African-American population. The period of significance of the Edenton Historic District (Boundary Expansion) is ca. 1883 to 1910, and begins with the construction date of the oldest resource in the district, the John T. Page House, and ends with the construction date of the Miles A. Hughes, Sr. House.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Edenton Historic District  
(Boundary Expansion)  
Chowan County, North Carolina

Section number 8 Page 8

### Historical Background and Contexts

The Edenton Historic District (Boundary Expansion) reflects the history of Edenton during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. This was a period that witnessed the introduction of railroad service in 1881 that spurred the inauguration of large-scale industrial enterprises. The 1880s also saw the emergence of an ambitious and relatively-prosperous class of African-American craftsmen who parlayed building skills learned as slaves into careers that brought respect and modest economic success to themselves and their families. Both of these trends--development promoted by the railroad and African-American craftsmanship--are illustrated within the Edenton Historic District (Boundary Expansion) as well as within the original Edenton Historic District (NR 1973).

The nominated area was not included in the original Edenton Historic District for several reasons. The 1973 nomination focused almost entirely on the town's noted colonial and antebellum buildings. Indeed, of thirteen pages covering the district's description and significance, only two are devoted to the 108 years after the Civil War. This slight is exacerbated by the fact that early district nominations did not include an inventory list of every resource, and no such list was ever compiled retroactively for the district that would have provided information on buildings erected during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Thus, the nomination dealt exclusively with the buildings associated with the upper tier of wealthy or otherwise noted Edentonians, all of whom were white. Even though African Americans have comprised more than half of the town's population since the mid eighteenth century and a small black residential area was included within the 1973 boundary, the town's and district's black residents are mentioned just twice in the nomination, each time as slaves toiling outside of town. While these omissions are regrettable, it must be noted that when the nomination was written in 1973, the town, state, and South were just climbing out of legal segregation. Subsequent re-examinations of the town's history and extensive research into the roles played by African American craftsmen during the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries have considerably expanded today's understanding of the town's development. Furthermore, other areas immediately beyond the 1973 boundaries, including two late nineteenth-century African American neighborhoods, may be the subject of additional boundary expansion(s) pending further study.

In the Albemarle region, much of the 1870s were spent recovering from the disastrous economic effects of the South's defeat in the Civil War. The 1880s, however, saw the emergence of an Edenton that increasingly recaptured the flush economic prosperity of the antebellum years. As was seen throughout the northern counties of North Carolina's Albemarle region, the impetus for this development came from the construction of a railroad line connecting the area to the region's major port, Norfolk, Virginia. The completion in 1881 of the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad (soon renamed the Norfolk and Southern) to Edenton connected Edenton to Elizabeth City, the Albemarle region's largest city and commercial center thirty miles northeast of Edenton, and from there to Norfolk, one of the east coast's

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetEdenton Historic District  
(Boundary Expansion)  
Chowan County, North CarolinaSection number 8 Page 9

leading seaports and the major trading center of the Albemarle region since settlement in the mid-seventeenth century. The tracks of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad entered Edenton from the north, near to or along the western boundary of the 1973 Edenton Historic District, and terminated with a large freight and passenger complex along Edenton Bay at the foot of Moseley Street. This property, located at the southeastern corner of the 1973 Edenton Historic District, was cleared of all its railroad-related buildings and structures during the 1920s and subsequently developed into building sites along Blount Street (Butchko 1992, 40-41, 86-87; Cockshutt 1973, 8 E-F; also Butchko 1989, 151-161).

A smaller line, the Suffolk and Carolina Railroad, was organized in 1901 to build a railroad from Suffolk, Virginia, a significant but small inland port forty-five miles north of Edenton and twenty miles southwest of Norfolk. Whereas the Norfolk and Southern Railroad ran for only about five miles through Chowan County before reaching Edenton from the east, the Suffolk and Carolina Railroad traversed the entire eighteen-mile north-to-south length of the county before entering Edenton on its eastern edge near the newly-operational Edenton Cotton Mills (NR 1998). It terminated at wharves at the mouth of Queen Anne Creek and Edenton Bay. After the railroad's acquisition in 1906 by the Norfolk and Southern Railroad, its yards in the block bounded by East King, Wood, and East Queen streets were eventually expanded and served Edenton as the main passenger and freight station until the early 1970s. While the ca. 1908 Norfolk Southern Passenger Station in the 300 block of East Queen Street was demolished in the 1970s, the main railroad track remains, with the railroad spur (entry 1) to Hayes Farm (NHL) (Butchko 1992, 42-44, 203-204; Butchko 1991, 39).

As was typical throughout eastern North Carolina where vast stands of marketable timber stood ready for cutting, the lumber industry led the way in the industrialization of Edenton during the late nineteenth century. While saw mills had operated in or near Edenton since at least the 1850s, the first important post-Civil War saw mill was that of William H. Brown (1845-1893), a native of neighboring Gates County who came to Edenton in the mid 1880s and established a mill later taken over by son M. G. Brown (1875-1927). Both father and son built residences on South Oakum Street within the 1973 Edenton Historic District---the father in the late 1880s at number 207 and the son about 1916 at number 300. Furthermore, M. G. Brown had at least seven rental or speculative foursquare houses constructed in Edenton in addition to the Miles A. Hughes., Sr. House at 303 East King Street (entry 4). Five of them, including the nearby ca. 1913-1920 M. G. Brown Rental House at 217 Oakum Street, are within the original boundaries of the Edenton Historic District (Butchko 1992, 21, 44-46, 225, 228).

Additional industrial enterprises were organized around the turn of the century in the proximity of the Edenton Historic District (Boundary Expansion). The formation in 1898 of the Edenton Cotton Mill and its construction of a modern plant and mill village (NR 1998) during the next thirty years immediately east of the boundary expansion was the town's largest industrial endeavor. Also within sight of the boundary expansion is the five-story brick building erected in 1909 for the Edenton Peanut Company

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetEdenton Historic District  
(Boundary Expansion)  
Chowan County, North CarolinaSection number 8 Page 10

(NR 1978). Both complexes were served by other spurs of the line that extends through the expansion area (Butchko 1992, 258-263, 135-136; Cockshutt 1973, 8-F).

While African Americans have constituted a majority of Edenton's population since at least 1757, their role in the town's history and development was essentially overlooked until the early 1980s. Indeed, their only mention in the 1973 nomination of the Edenton Historic District are two minor references to slave labor even though two African-American Late Gothic Revival churches and a small residential area were included within the original boundaries (Butchko 1992, 4-5, 23, 24, 25, 131-135, 171-176; Cockshutt 1973, 8-C, 8-D). Subsequent research has revealed that after the Civil War, many of the most prominent builders and craftsmen in Edenton were African Americans, especially the descendents of Myles (Miles) Badham, a slave on the Hayes Farm located across Queen Anne's Creek from the boundary expansion area. One of the slave builders of the main house at Hayes in 1814-1817, Badham was the progenitor of a family of African American builders in Edenton that included son Hannibal Badham (1845-1918) and grandsons Hannibal Badham, Jr. (1879-1941) and Miles Badham (1877-1925). The three descendants erected numerous buildings in the Edenton Historic District, including personal residences at 133 and 116 East Gale Street and 117 East Church Street, respectively.

Other important African American builders in Edenton after the Civil War included Allen A. Johnston (1851-1929), Isaac Owens (1831-1916), Joseph Price (b. ca. 1821) and son Robert Price (1863-1936), Elijah Hathaway (d. 1928), and John R. Page (1840-1881) and John T. Page (1852-1901), who apparently were brothers. Each builder is associated with buildings or personal residences within the 1973 Edenton Historic District. It is known that Myles and Hannibal Badham, Sr. were born into slavery on the Hayes Plantation of James Cathcart Johnston, and it is likely that Allen A. Johnston was as well. The Prices were free blacks, the elder having purchased property on Gale Street in 1848; it is unknown whether he was born slave or free (Butchko 1992, 53-54, 71, 79, 132-133, 171, 172-174, 175-176, 220, 229, 270-279; Bishir 1991; Bishir 1984, 430, 436). The Pages--presumably brothers--were born into slavery in the large and regionally important Collins family, apparently the property of Dr. Matthew Page (1801-1853), who, with wife Henrietta Collins, built the 1850 Greek Revival residence known since 1947 as Pembroke Hall, a landmark of the Edenton Historic District (Butchko 1992, 215-216).

The building careers of John R. Page and John T. Page are not well known. According to tradition, John R. Page was considered Edenton's leading builder--white or black--for the sixteen years between the end of the Civil War and his death in 1881 at age forty-one. While no extant buildings have been documented as his work, the local African American masonic hall at 116 North Oakum Street was named in John R. Page's honor. Somewhat more is known about the building career of John T. Page. In all likelihood he built his own ca. 1883 residence (entry 5) in the Edenton Historic District (Boundary Expansion), as well as its neighbor, the ca. 1898 Teeny Blount House (entry 6). He also was most likely the contractor for the ca. 1882

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetEdenton Historic District  
(Boundary Expansion)  
Chowan County, North CarolinaSection number 8 Page 11

Jane C. Page House nearby at 306 South Oakum Street (Edenton Historic District). She was apparently his sister-in-law, being the widow of the recently-deceased builder John R. Page (Butchko 1992, 220, 277, 228; Cockshutt 1973, 7-C, 8-C, 8-E).

The Edenton Historic District Boundary Expansion is architecturally significant for continuing and expanding the architectural character of the Edenton Historic District (NR 1973). The boundary expansion's four contributing buildings all reflect architectural styles represented by numerous examples within the original district. The oldest, the ca. 1883 John T. Page House (entry 5), is a traditional I-house that has a reserved manner of Late Gothic Revival finish typical of the ca. 1872 Henry A. Bond, Jr., House (301 North Broad Street), except that the Bond bargeboard has a fleur-di-lis motif whereas Page's is a simple sawtooth one (Butchko 1992, 92; Cockshutt 1973, 7-C). The ca. 1910 Miles A. Hughes, Sr., House (entry 4) is not unlike a number of foursquares erected for rental or speculation by lumber mill owner M. G. Brown, being most similar to the M. G. Brown Rental House erected between 1913 and 1920 at 217 South Oakum Street (Butchko 1992, 227). The contractor for both houses was German-born Frank Fred Muth (1860-1936), the town's leading white builder from 1905 until his death. Muth is documented or attributed to be the contractor for at least forty-five dwellings or commercial buildings within the Edenton Historic District (Butchko 1992, 54, 275-276). The ca. 1897 Noah J. Hollowell House (entry 3), a vernacular two-story, single-pile I-house with nearly-full-width double-tier porch beneath a hipped roof, follows a form and finish prevalent in Edenton and Chowan County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Double-tier porches were popular in Edenton from the 1770s until the 1930s, with over thirty examples dating from between 1890 and 1920. Among these are the contemporary 1890s Privott House (205 East Eden Street, Edenton Historic District) located several lots from the Hollowell House's original site, and the 1910-1920 Willie Charlton House (136 East Charlton Street), both of which have balustrades nearly identical to the Hollowell House. The addition during the early twentieth century of a Colonial Revival double-tier porch on the rear of the John T. Page House (entry 5) further illustrates the continuation of Edenton's extensive and varied double-tier porch tradition in the expansion area.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Edenton Historic District  
(Boundary Expansion)  
Chowan County, North Carolina

Section number 8, 9 Page 12

## 8. Statement of Significance Significant Dates 1910

## 9. Major Bibliographical Resources

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Edenton Historic District  
(Boundary Expansion)  
Chowan County, North Carolina

Section number 10 Page 13

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## 10. Geographical Data

### Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Edenton Historic District (Boundary Expansion) are delineated by the heavy black line on the accompanying 1-inch:100-foot-scale map labeled Exhibit A. It is a portion of Tax Map 7804.08 found in the Land Records Office located in the Register of Deeds Office, Chowan County Courthouse, 100 South Broad Street, Edenton, North Carolina 27932.

### Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Edenton Historic District Boundary Expansion were drawn to include all of the resources southeast of the Edenton Historic District (NR 1973) that retain integrity and association with the district. These resources were omitted from the original district because the nomination dealt primarily with resources from the colonial and antebellum periods and did not discuss or mention resources associated with the town's majority African American population.