

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources  
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Pat McCrory  
Secretary Susan Kluttz

Office of Archives and History  
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

August 20, 2015

MEMORANDUM

TO: Shelby Reap  
Office of Human Environment  
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Renee Gledhill-Earley *Renee Gledhill-Earley*  
Environmental Review Coordinator

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report for replacement of Bridge 21 over Canal on SR 1311,  
B-5508, PA 15-03-0004, Hyde County, ER 15-1690

Thank you for your memorandum of July 23, 2014, transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and concur with the determinations that the **Davis-Gibbs House (HY0529) and Cahoon House (HY0531) are not eligible** for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. We also concur that the **East Main Canal (HY0905) is a contributing element in a Lake Mattamuskeet/New Holland Drainage System Historic District which is eligible** for listing under Criterion A and C.

While we understand the boundary proposed for the area, we are not certain that one foot behind the top of the canals is appropriate as it fails to take into consideration the area needed for maintenance, which is necessary for the resource. We are open to suggested alternatives.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579 or [environmental.review@ncdcr.gov](mailto:environmental.review@ncdcr.gov). In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT

[mfurr@ncdot.gov](mailto:mfurr@ncdot.gov)

**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE REPORT**  
**INTENSIVE EVALUATION**  
**FOR THE DAVIS-GIBBS HOUSE, CAHOON HOUSE, AND THE**  
**EAST MAIN CANAL**

Replace Bridge No. 21 on SR 1311 (North Lake Road) over East  
Main Canal  
Hyde County  
WBS# 55008.1.FD1

Prepared for:  
Human Environment Section  
North Carolina Department of Transportation  
1598 Mail Service Center  
Raleigh, North Carolina, 27699

Prepared by:  
Mulkey Engineers and Consultants  
6750 Tryon Road  
Cary, North Carolina, 27518

July 2015

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July 2015



July 17, 2015

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Sarah Woodard David, Principal Investigator

Date

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Mary Pope Furr, Supervisor  
Historic Architecture Group  
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date

## Management Summary

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes replacing Bridge No. 21 on SR 1311 (North Lake Road) over Waupopin (East Main) Canal in Hyde County. The NCDOT defines this project's Area of Potential Effects (APE) as 75 feet on either side of Bridge No. 21 and 300 feet from each end of that structure. NCDOT Architectural Historians reviewed the properties within the APE and determined that three properties greater than 50 years old warranted further evaluation: the Davis-Gibbs House (HY 529) and an unnamed house now identified as the Cahoon House (HY 531), both documented in the county's 1980 architectural survey, and a previously undocumented resource, the Waupopin Canal. Historically, Waupopin Canal was known as East Main Canal (HY 905) and it is referred to as such in this report.

This project is subject to review under the *Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects* (NCDOT/NCHPO/FHWA, 2007). NCDOT architectural historians established an Area of Potential Effects (APE) for each project and conducted a preliminary investigation, identifying three resources warranting additional study and eligibility evaluation. In addition to these resources, Hyde County Bridge No. 21 is not addressed in this report. Built in 1958, the structure does not exemplify any distinctive engineering or aesthetic type and is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

There were no other properties within the APE that are greater than 50 years of age, and none which appear to meet Criteria Consideration G for properties that have achieved significance within the last fifty years.

In May 2015, NCDOT requested that Mulkey Engineers & Consultants (Mulkey) complete research, an intensive-level historic field survey, and a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluation of the Davis-Gibbs House, an unnamed house now identified as the Cahoon House, and the East Main Canal.

Based on the field survey, background research, and the evaluation documented in this report, the East Main Canal is recommended eligible for the NRHP as part of a proposed National Register Historic District called the Lake Mattamuskeet/New Holland Drainage System Historic District, which would include the Lake Mattamuskeet Pump Station (NRHP listed, 1979). Based on the field survey, background research, and the evaluation documented in this report, The Cahoon House and the Davis-Gibbs House are recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

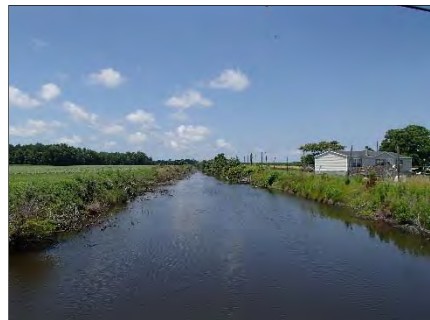
Resource Name	Davis-Gibbs House
HPO Site No.	HY 529
Street Address	12480 N. Lake Road
PIN	8686-54-9238
Construction Date(s)	ca. 1910; ca. 1945
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible



Resource Name	Cahoon House
HPO Site No.	HY 531
Street Address	12644 N. Lake Road
PIN	8686-20-7477
Construction Date(s)	ca. 1890
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible



Resource Name	East Main Canal
HPO Site No.	HY 905
Street Address	North Lake Road, 0.6 miles NW of Swamp Road
Latitude, Longitude	35.530551, -76.029541
Construction Date(s)	ca. 1914-1915
NRHP Recommendation	Eligible as a contributing resource in a proposed district



## Methodology

On June 11, 2015, Mulkey Architectural Historian Sarah Woodard David visited the Davis-Gibbs House, the Cahoon House, and the East Main Canal, completed photo documentation, and conducted a windshield survey for comparable examples of similar resources in Hyde County. The investigator interviewed R. S. Spencer, Sr., a local businessman and historian, and Eric Cahoon, owner of the Cahoon House. The investigator visited Amity Methodist Church Cemetery in the Lake Landing area and the Gibbs Family Cemetery on North Lake Road. Additionally, the investigator undertook research at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office and the North Carolina State Archives. The investigator also used online research tools and resources, including the Hyde County Register of Deeds online index, the website findagrave.com, and the web-based subscription services, ancestry.com and newspapers.com.

Mulkey conducted all fieldwork, research, and evaluations to meet the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800, as well as NCDOT's *Guidelines for the Survey Reports for Historic Architectural Resources*.



Figure 1: Project Vicinity

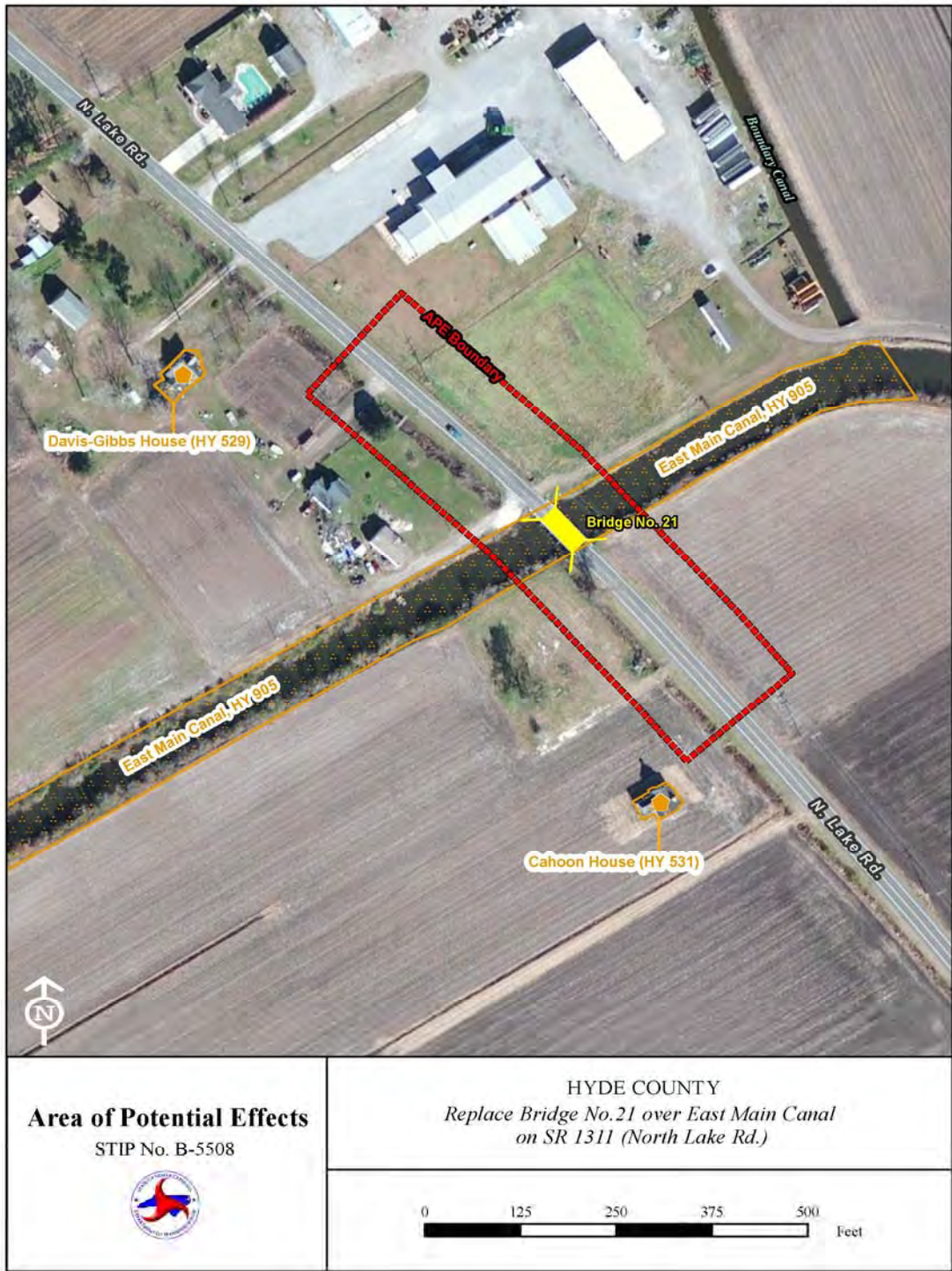


Figure 2: Area of Potential Effects



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## Property Evaluation: Davis-Gibbs House

Resource Name	Davis-Gibbs House
HPO Site No.	HY 529
Street Address	12480 N. Lake Road
PIN	8686-54-9238
Construction Date(s)	ca. 1910; ca. 1945
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible



### Physical Description

The APE (Figure 2) runs along the edge of North Lake Road (SR 1311) and includes the edge of the front yard at the Davis-Gibbs House. Bridge No. 21 is located approximately 145 yards southeast of the Davis-Gibbs House, which is an early-twentieth-century, one-and-a-half-story, gabled-ell dwelling.

The Davis-Gibbs House is located just northeast of Lake Mattamuskeet National Wildlife Refuge. The county's terrain is flat and swampy with elevations on the mainland section of the county ranging from sea level to eighteen feet. Pocosins, which are landforms resulting from the accumulation of organic material, and pocosin lakes, including Alligator Lake and Lake Mattamuskeet, cover much of the county.<sup>1</sup> Canals and ditches used for drainage and, historically, for transportation, crisscross the landscape. Much of the land that is not too wet or owned by the Federal government is farmed.

The southwest-facing Davis-Gibbs House is a one-and-a-half-story gabled-ell with a partial-width porch that extends across the north side-gable wing's façade. The porch has a hip roof and slender, chamfered posts. Weatherboard siding, trimmed with cornerboards, covers the exterior, and heavily molded eaves finish the asphalt-shingle roof. All the windows in the house have been replaced with modern, vinyl sash. Photographs from 1980 document two-over-two sash throughout most of the house with six-over-six sash windows occupying the front-facing gable. The front door features four vertical lights above two horizontal panels, and it probably dates from the house's move in the 1940s. The house stands on brick piers, and a brick chimney is located on the southeast gable end.

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<sup>1</sup> United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), *Soil Survey of Hyde County, North Carolina* (U.S. Department of Agriculture: Washington, D.C., 1996), 11.

A shed-roof addition extends across the rear elevation. The shed stands on a concrete block, open pier foundation and features a short chimney on its southeast elevation. A small gabled porch is centered on this addition and shelters a modern, vinyl-clad door.

The Davis-Gibbs House stands on a flat lot and is flanked by modern manufactured homes. The immediate yard includes mature pecan, maple, and crape myrtle trees, and a large fig bush. Behind the house is a one-story, side-gable, board-and-batten building with an off-center board-and-batten door. This building was used by the Gibbs family as a small barn, but it was originally a kitchen. Immediately adjacent to the house's northwest elevation is a round concrete base, probably used to support a cistern that has been removed. A wide ditch parallels the road and crosses the front edge of the front yard. Behind the yard, agricultural fields spread to the southwest.

The investigator did not gain interior access or obtain a description of the interior. No occupants were present at this house or at either neighboring house at the time of the field survey. In addition, the investigator left a telephone message at a phone number believed to be that of the owner; however, this call was not returned.



**Figure 3: Davis-Gibbs House, front elevation**

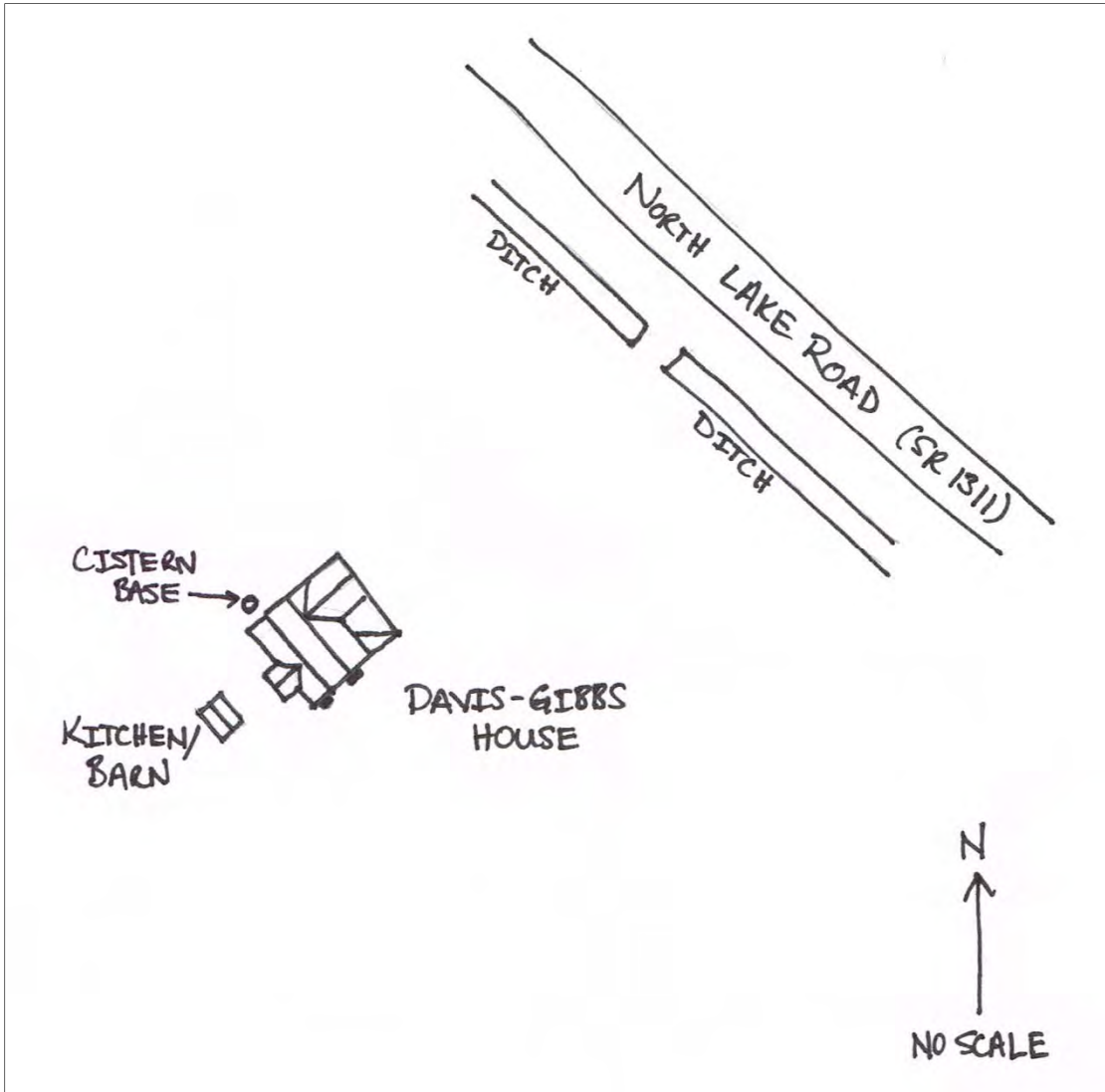


Figure 4: Davis-Gibbs House site plan



**Figure 5: Davis-Gibbs House, northwest elevation**



**Figure 6: Davis-Gibbs House, south corner**



**Figure 7: Davis-Gibbs House, east corner**



**Figure 8: Davis-Gibbs House, former kitchen/barn, east corner**



Figure 9: Davis-Gibbs House, former kitchen/barn, northwest elevation

## Historical Development

The 1980 countywide architectural survey recorded the local oral tradition that Claudius Webster Davis (sometimes known as Claude) and Fannie Davis built this house in the early 1900s. Mr. Davis married two women named Frances (Fannie) during his lifetime, and it remains uncertain which one he was married to at the time this house was built. According to notes made during the 1980 architectural survey of Hyde County, Harvey Gibbs purchased the house from the Davis family and moved it “up the road.” The survey form, however, is unclear about when the purchase and move occurred. The form records a date of 1945, but its wording can be interpreted to mean the house was both purchased *and* moved around 1945 or that it was purchased at an unknown date and moved later, around 1945. Census data suggest the latter is the more likely timeline.

Claudius Webster Davis was born to Thomas and Eliza Sanderson Davis in Hyde County in 1861. At the time of the 1870 census, Thomas Davis owned \$10,000 worth of real estate and had a personal estate worth \$600.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> United States Census, 1870, accessed via ancestry.com.

Around 1897, Claudius married Isabella Simmons, and they had one son, Claudius B. Davis, born in 1898. Not long after the birth of her son, Isabella Simmons Davis died. In 1905, Mr. Davis married Frances Isabella Carter, the daughter of a prominent farmer from Fairfield, but she died within a year.<sup>3</sup>

The 1910 census records Mr. Davis working his own farm and living with his eleven-year-old son, Claudius B. Davis. Around 1916, Davis married for the third and final time, this time to Frances Satchwell (1874-1952), but loss struck him again in 1918 when his son died.<sup>4</sup>

It was during this era, between his marriage in 1905 and sometime around his third marriage in 1916, that the Davis family built this house. This was an era during which Hyde County's farmers prospered from viable canal-based transportation for their agricultural products to broader markets. The county's reputation for corn production began before the Civil War, earning Hyde County the nickname of "the granary of eastern North Carolina." Oats and wheat were other high-yield crops. The county's villages, including Fairfield, Nebraska, Middletown, and Engelhard served as local transportation and commercial hubs that facilitated the flow of money and ideas into Hyde County.<sup>5</sup>

By 1920, Claudius and Fannie had moved to Washington in Beaufort County, which appears to have been Fannie's hometown, and the 1930 census described them as retired. Claudius died in 1934. Fannie died 18 years later in 1952.<sup>6</sup>

At some point, the Gibbs family took ownership of Claudius and Fannie's house. Members of the Gibbs family have been in Hyde County since the eighteenth century. Harvey Gibbs was born in 1888 in Hyde County and he died in 1949. Harvey and his wife, Alice, had four sons and a daughter: Rosa, Edmond, Edgar, Israel, and Samuel.<sup>7</sup>

A record of the sale from the Davis family to the Gibbs family could not be found, but the transfer likely happened between 1920 and 1930. The 1920 census records Harvey and Alice

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<sup>3</sup> United States Census, 1900, accessed via ancestry.com; "A Quiet Home Wedding," *The Morning Post* (Raleigh, NC), May 9, 1905, page 3; and "The Death Record," *The Charlotte Observer*, February 26, 1906, page 2.

<sup>4</sup> United States Census, 1910, accessed ancestry.com, and Claudius B. Davis tombstone at Amity Methodist Church Cemetery, Hyde County, NC.

<sup>5</sup> USDA, 12.

<sup>6</sup> United States Census, 1920 and 1930, accessed via ancestry.com, Claudius Davis tombstone at Amity Methodist Church, and Fannie Satchwell Davis tombstone at Oakdale Cemetery in Washington, NC, accessed via findagrave.com.

<sup>7</sup> Gibbs family burials at the Gibbs Family Cemetery on North Lake Road in Hyde County, and Gibbs family trees published on ancestry.com.



Gibbs living with their children and farming, but they did not own their own farm. By 1930, they were property owners, and Claudius and Fannie had been in Washington for a decade. By 1940, one son, Israel Gibbs, had moved out to head his own household.<sup>8</sup>

Notes taken during the 1980 countywide architectural survey state that Harvey Gibbs and his two sons moved the house to its current location around 1945. It is not clear which two sons were involved in moving the house. Because Israel had moved out on his own before 1940, and Samuel apparently died before reaching adulthood, Edmond and Edgar (twins) are probably the two sons referenced in the 1980 survey notes. The Gibbs family added the shed room across the back of the house and converted the board-and-batten building from a kitchen to a storage building, probably also around 1945. The survey notes indicate that this former kitchen predates the house, but the notes are unclear regarding whether or not this building was built at this site or moved here.

Harvey died in 1949, and, in 1950, Rosa and Israel sold their interest in the house to their brothers, Edgar and Edmond. However, Rosa Gibbs purchased it back from Edgar and his wife in 1968. Rosa Gibbs went on to marry Alvin Hooper sometime after 1968, and she owned the house until her death in 2007, at which time, ownership passed to her niece. Today, the house is maintained but vacant.<sup>9</sup>

## Architectural Context

The Davis-Gibbs House is a typical example of a turn-of-the-twentieth-century house in Hyde County where builders frequently employed the one-and-a-half-story form.

After the Civil War and into the early twentieth century, Hyde County's rich farmland and the ability to transport the county's agricultural products to broader markets brought money and ideas about building and design into Hyde County. The county's canal-oriented settlements, such as Fairfield, Engelhard, and Nebraska, bustled with commerce, and local builders constructed fine examples of Queen Anne and Carpenter Gothic houses. This wide array of houses display a then-up-to-date awareness of fashionable architectural trends and localized, vernacular interpretations of nationally popular designs. Richly ornamented dwellings dot the

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<sup>8</sup> United States Census, 1920, 1930, and 1940, accessed via ancestry.com.

<sup>9</sup> Edgar and Alma Gibbs to Rosa Lee Gibbs, June 19, 1968, Hyde County Deed Book 87, page 13, and Israel Gibbs and Rosa Lee Gibbs to Edgar Gibbs and Edmond Gibbs, January 25, 1950, Hyde County Deed Book 63, page 228.

landscape countywide, but Fairfield, in particular, “presents an unexpectedly rich collection of picturesque Carpenter Gothic and Italianate architecture.”<sup>10</sup>

That connection to the outside world brought ideas about building and design in to the county, sparking interest in Queen Anne and Carpenter Gothic houses. However, not every owner could afford or wanted the higher-style architecture, and the county’s rural nature, in spite of commercial connections, fostered localized interpretations. One such interpretation is the use of the one-and-a-half-story form and the unusual (within North Carolina) tendency to add a gable wing or connect the house to a detached kitchen via an addition to the house’s side elevation rather than making such additions to the rear.

Myriad cottages and houses, most executed in a one-and-a-half-story form, illustrate the small-scale farmer’s tendency to build modestly, whether by choice or necessity. The Davis-Gibbs House is an example of this, and of what appears to be the county’s most common pre-World War II house form on the landscape today: a small, one-and-a-half-story dwelling executed in either a side-gable plan or a gabled-ell plan.

The Davis-Gibbs house is a gabled-ell dwelling with a porch that only extends across the side-gable façade. The porch’s chamfered posts, the cornerboards, the robust gable returns, and the asymmetrical L-shaped form are the dwelling’s muted nods to Queen Anne architecture.

The outbuilding’s original location is not known; it could have been located on this property when the Gibbs family moved the main house or it could have been moved here from elsewhere. According to notes in the 1980 survey file, it pre-dates the house and was originally a kitchen, but the Gibbs family converted it for use as a small barn. The 1980 survey file also records another barn that is no longer extant. No historic maps of this property are known to exist. A 1938 North Carolina Highway map shows a place of business and a farm house at this approximate location, but the map is not detailed enough to show outbuildings.

The Davis-Gibbs House is typical of Hyde County farmhouses, where small outbuildings with specific uses (including kitchens) dot the yards and fields near houses. The cistern base is also a typical feature of Hyde County yards where potable water was difficult to acquire from wells.

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<sup>10</sup> Catherine Bishir and Michael Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1996), 162.

## Comparable Examples

Scores of one-and-a-half-story cottages are present across Hyde County. Even in the modern landscape, which includes manufactured and modular houses, the one-and-a-half-story cottage still ranks as one of the most commonly occurring house types. Because the one-and-a-half-story form is extremely common in Hyde County, because the gable-ell variant of that form is also seen frequently in the landscape, and because this house type was typically unadorned, an individual National Register-eligible example must retain a very high level of architectural integrity: the presence or absence of original materials, details, and finishes is amplified when a building type occurs frequently and is plain and simply finished.

The Lake Landing National Register Historic District nomination documents the form as that historic district's most frequently occurring house type and twenty "story-and-a-jump" or one-and-a-half-story cottages are listed in the district's inventory; eighteen are contributing resources. Their construction dates range from the early nineteenth century to 1950. The Fairfield National Register Historic District nomination also notes the prevalence of the one-and-a-half-story form in Hyde County, and nine examples are contributing resources in that district. For both districts, one-and-a-half-story houses represent about 11% of each district's resources.

The gabled-ell or L-shaped form (e.g., the Davis-Gibbs House) is somewhat less common than side-gable examples. The O'Neal-Armstrong House, which contributes to the architectural integrity of the Fairfield National Register Historic District, and the Cuthrell Family and the Farrow-Cuthrell houses, both contributing resources in the Lake Landing National Register Historic District, are the only National Register-listed, one-and-a-half-story, gabled-ell houses in the county. The Cuthrell Family House and the Farrow-Cuthrell House have both been altered and, although they contribute to the district's overall integrity, they would not be individually eligible for the National Register. The O'Neal-Armstrong House, however, retains original siding, sash, paneled chimneys, and decorative sawnwork, making it a significantly better candidate than the Davis-Gibbs House for the National Register as a representative of this house form.

The investigator observed many other examples of one-and-a-half-story gabled-ell houses in Hyde County, but no others appeared to be eligible for the National Register. Because of the heightened importance of a simple, common form's integrity, and because other examples have undergone changes in materials, like the Davis-Gibbs House, other examples seen in the county also lack sufficient integrity for individual National Register eligibility.

One side-gable example at 11106 North Lake Road has both aluminum and vinyl siding, modern replacement windows, and replacement porch posts and balustrade. A one-and-a-half-story gabled-ell cottage at 11562 North Lake Road is very similar to the Davis-Gibbs House in scale, design, and fenestration, but it has a reconstructed chimney stack and, like the Davis-Gibbs House, modern replacement sash in the windows. The side-gable house at 10424 North Lake Road retains many original features, including some original window sash, weatherboard siding, and a full-width porch with what appears to be historic screening, but this example has had some of its windows replaced and it is deteriorated. In Fairfield, a gabled-ell cottage at 172 Canal Street features an entirely enclosed front porch, vinyl siding, replacement sash, and a substantial rear addition. All four of these examples illustrate the typical changes and lack of integrity seen at examples of this house type throughout the county.

## **National Register Evaluation**

### **Integrity**

The Davis-Gibbs House retains integrity of location because, although it was moved, the relocation occurred more than fifty years ago and the house remains in a rural, agricultural setting. Although the house does retain its form, plan, and most original materials, which contribute to the resource's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, all the house's windows have been replaced with vinyl sash, which substantially diminishes its integrity of design and materials. The house's yard, with its traditional assortment of trees, cistern base, ditch, and outbuilding, and the agricultural fields behind the house, all contribute to the property's integrity of feeling, association, and setting. The house's relocation does not detract from its integrity of setting because the move occurred historically and, presumably, its setting was similar given that the setting of most of Hyde County's pre-World War II houses feature similar setbacks from the public roads and flat yards surrounded by cultivated fields. However, newer manufactured houses located on either side of the Davis-Gibbs House substantially detract from and diminish the house's setting.

### **Criteria Evaluation**

The Davis-Gibbs House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A because it does not have notable associations with historically significant events or broad patterns of history. It is a farmhouse and historically, was the home of Hyde County farmers, but its association with local agricultural development is not known to be historically significant. Background research and interviews with local residents did not reveal any notable historic associations.

The Davis-Gibbs House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B because it is not known to be associated with the lives of persons of historic significance.

The Davis-Gibbs House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C because it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master, possess high artistic value, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The Davis-Gibbs House is a plain and altered example of a gabled-ell house, a very common house form in Hyde County. Although the house retains many original features, its original windows have been comprehensively replaced with vinyl sash. Because the house was always simply and plainly finished, the importance of the few original features is heightened so that on this plain example of a common form, the replacement of the original windows is striking and diminishes the integrity of design and materials. Therefore, it no longer embodies the distinctive characteristics of an early-twentieth-century, one-and-a-half-story, gabled-ell house in Hyde County. Furthermore, three similar examples contribute to their respective historic districts and one of those, the O'Neal-Armstrong House in the Fairfield National Register Historic District, retains significantly greater architectural integrity. The Davis-Gibbs House has been relocated, but that has not affected the building's architectural integrity; major alterations to the house's windows, combined with this house type's frequency on the landscape (which increases the impact of the loss of the historic windows), are the factors that make it ineligible for the National Register.

The Davis-Gibbs House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D because the property has not yielded, and does not appear likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

## Property Evaluation: Cahoon House

Resource Name	Cahoon House
HPO Site No.	HY 531
Street Address	12644 N. Lake Road
PIN	8686-20-7477
Construction Date(s)	ca. 1890
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible



### Physical Description

The Cahoon House is a late-nineteenth-century, side-gable dwelling. The APE (Figure 2) runs along the edge of North Lake Road (SR 1311) and includes the edge of the Cahoon House's front yard. Bridge No. 21 is located approximately 125 yards northwest of the Cahoon House.

The Cahoon House is located northeast of Lake Mattamuskeet National Wildlife Refuge. The county's terrain is flat and swampy with elevations on the mainland section of the county ranging from sea level to eighteen feet. Pocosins, which are landforms resulting from the accumulation of organic material, and pocosin lakes, including Alligator Lake and Lake Mattamuskeet, cover much of the county. Canals and ditches used for drainage, and historically for transportation, crisscross the landscape. A great deal of the land that is not too wet or owned by the Federal government is farmed.<sup>11</sup>

The Cahoon House is a one-and-a-half-story, side-gable cottage with gable returns. Like many of the county's one-and-a-half-story cottages, the Cahoon House is simply but neatly finished. A gabled wall dormer centered on the front roof slope contains a pair of windows. The 1980 survey photos show original two-over-two sash windows. Presently, all windows are covered, most with plywood but heavy plastic is employed in a few locations. The house is three-bays wide across its northeast front, with a central front door that appears to be an original four-panel door flanked by single windows. The full-width, shed-roof front porch features chamfered posts. On the northwest gable end, windows flank the chimney downstairs and upstairs. This single-shouldered, brick stack is the dwelling's only chimney. On the southeast gable end, two windows occupy each story. Behind the main block, a one-story gabled ell extends to the southwest with a shed porch running along the ell's south elevation and turning to extend

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<sup>11</sup> USDA, 11.

along the main block's southwest elevation. This porch has been screened, resulting in a loss of original porch posts.

Weatherboards cover the exterior, and the house rests on an open, brick pier foundation. Asphalt roof shingles are rotting, revealing decaying plywood sheathing. Local residents believe the house has been vacant for at least fifteen years, but it was uninhabited at the time of the 1980 architectural survey, so its vacancy could be more than twice that long. The interior was not available to the investigator, but the current owner reports a traditional center-hall plan, a partially collapsed floor, and water damage due to the mostly open roof.

The Cahoon House stands on a flat lot and is currently surrounded on all four sides by cultivated land, currently planted in soybeans. East Main Canal runs along the associated parcel's north side. A ditch parallels North Lake Road and forms the northeast edge of what would have been the house's original front yard.

The 1980 architectural survey photos also documented a barn standing to the north of the house, between the house and East Main Canal. That barn no longer stands.



**Figure 10: Cahoon House, front elevation**

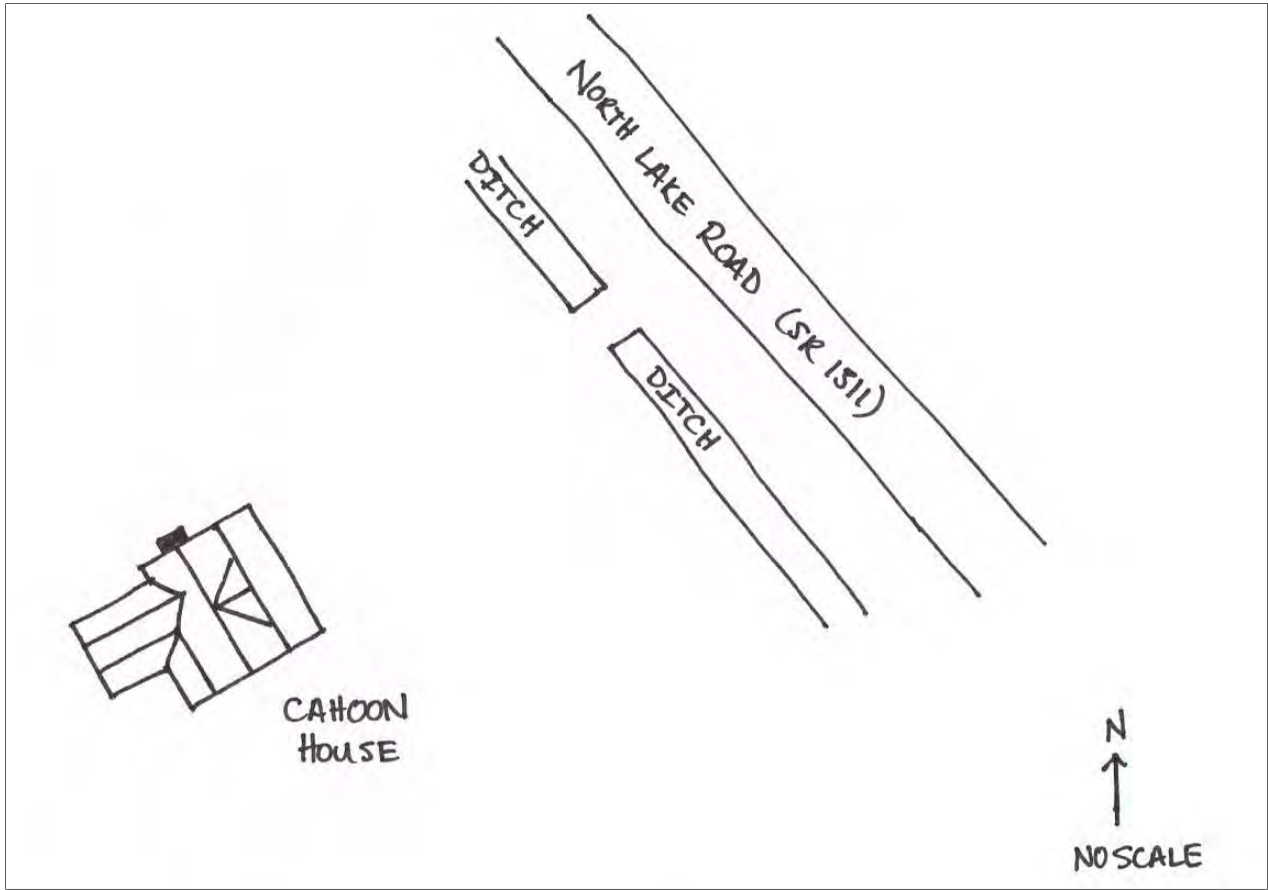


Figure 11: Cahoon House, site plan





**Figure 12: Cahoon House, front elevation**



**Figure 13: Cahoon House, northwest elevation**



**Figure 14: Cahoon House, northwest elevation**



**Figure 15: Cahoon House, south elevation**



**Figure 16: Cahoon House, southeast elevation**



**Figure 17: Cahoon House, east corner**

## Historical Development

No deed records were located for this property at the Hyde County Register of Deeds office. The current owner of the Cahoon House believes one of his Cahoon ancestors built this dwelling. Local historian, R. S. Spencer, Sr., agrees, suggesting that the current owner's grandfather or great grandfather built the house.<sup>12</sup>

Based on the Cahoon House's appearance and comparisons between the Cahoon House and similar dwellings with known construction dates in Hyde County, the Cahoon House was probably built in the late 1800s. The house passed down to the current owner, Eric Cahoon, through Eric's father, Joseph Benjamin Cahoon. Based on Cahoon family birth and death dates, it is likely that James Henry Cahoon and Nancy Jane Gibbs Cahoon constructed this house just before James Henry's untimely death at age 34 in 1898.<sup>13</sup>

By the time of the Cahoon House's construction, Hyde County farmers were benefiting from better access to regional and national markets for their corn, oats, and wheat, and yeoman farmers across the county constructed neat, compact one-and-a-half-story houses.<sup>14</sup> The canals that connected these farmers to larger markets provided only small-scale transportation, but it was enough to bring money and ideas to the citizenry. While many residents built high-style Queen Anne and Carpenter Gothic houses, most used simpler finishes to communicate a steadfast solidity. Such is the case at the Cahoon House where the family constructed a comfortable dwelling without ostentatiousness.

## Architectural Context

The Cahoon House is a typical example of a late-nineteenth-century house in Hyde County where builders frequently employed the one-and-a-half-story form.

After the Civil War and into the early twentieth century, Hyde County's rich farmland and the ability to transport the county's agricultural products to broader markets brought commercial activity to Fairfield, Engelhard, and Nebraska, which, in turn, increased local interest in

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<sup>12</sup> Eric K. Cahoon, telephone interview with the author, June 14, 2015, and R. S. Spencer, Sr., telephone interview with the author, June 23, 2015. Merita Lewis-Spencer, Hyde County Register of Deeds, assisted in deed research for this property both in person with the investigator and through telephone conversations, but deed references, even a current deed, could not be located. Another Cahoon relative suggested by Eric Cahoon as a source of information did not return the investigator's phone calls.

<sup>13</sup> United States Census, 1880 and Cahoon family burials in the Cahoon-Gibbs Cemetery, Hyde County, accessed via findagrave.com.

<sup>14</sup> USDA, 12.

architecture and design. Queen Anne and Gothic Revival houses gained popularity and the county's wide array of late-nineteenth-century display a then up-to-date awareness of fashionable architectural trends and localized, vernacular interpretations of nationally popular designs. Richly ornamented dwellings dot the landscape countywide, but Fairfield, in particular, "presents an unexpectedly rich collection of picturesque Carpenter Gothic and Italianate architecture."<sup>15</sup>

However, not every owner could afford or wanted the higher-style architecture, and the county's rural character fostered an adherence to local traditions, such as the unusual (within North Carolina) tendency to add a wing or connect the main house to a detached kitchen via an addition to the houses' side elevation rather than making additions to the rear and the use of the one-and-a-half-story form. Myriad cottages and houses, most executed in this one-and-a-half-story form, illustrate the small-scale farmer's tendency to build modestly, whether by choice or necessity. The Cahoon House is a good example of this, and of what appears to be the county's most common pre-World War II house form on the landscape today: a small, one-and-a-half-story dwelling executed in either a side-gable plan or a gabled-ell plan.

The Cahoon House is a simply-finished but well-constructed house that modestly references Carpenter Gothic designs with a gable-front wall dormer on the façade. The use of many windows on the house (four in each gable end when two would be more typical, for example) suggests the owners were of comfortable means and/or the builder, who was almost certainly a local carpenter, was well aware of the area's heat and humidity and the need for adequate ventilation.

## Comparable Examples

Many late-nineteenth- through early-twentieth-century, one-and-a-half-story cottages are present in the Hyde County landscape, and a notable number include Carpenter Gothic references, ranging from a "triple-A" roof (meaning a single gabled wall dormer centered on the façade), as at the Cahoon House, to two or three such dormers, steeply pitched roofs, elaborate bargeboards, and richly detailed sawnwork on porches. However, the vast majority of these houses are simple but sturdy houses like the Cahoon House with the only muted Gothic reference being the triple-A roof.

Because the one-and-a-half-story form is extremely common in Hyde County, and because the triple-A variant of that form is also seen very frequently in the landscape, an individual National

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<sup>15</sup> Bishir and Southern, 162.

Register-eligible example must retain a very high level of architectural integrity; the presence or absence of original materials, details, and finishes is amplified when a building type is plain and is very common.

The one-and-a-half-story form was notably popular across the county into the mid-twentieth century. The Lake Landing National Register Historic District nomination states that the form is the district's most common and describes its use across the entire county as "extensive." Indeed, even in the modern landscape, which includes manufactured and modular houses, the one-and-a-half-story cottage still ranks as one of the most commonly occurring house types. The Lake Landing National Register Historic District nomination lists twenty "story-and-a-jump" or one-and-a-half-story cottages in the district's inventory; eighteen are contributing resources. Their construction dates range from the early nineteenth century to 1950. The Fairfield National Register Historic District nomination also notes the prevalence of the one-and-a-half-story form in Hyde County, and nine examples are contributing resources in that district. For both districts, one-and-a-half-story houses represent about 11% of each district's resources.

An example with a "triple-A" roof is listed in the Fairfield National Register Historic district only once (the Chadwick-Ballance-Sadler House, no survey site number because not every property was individually surveyed), but the nomination also mentions several examples of wall dormers and cross-gables, which may be describing houses similar to the Cahoon House. Two houses with triple-A rooflines are documented in the Lake Landing National Register Historic District. The Captain Thomas Spencer House (HY 512) is richly detailed with a sunburst in the front-facing gable. The district's other triple-A house (not named, and no survey site number because not every property was individually surveyed) is contributing; but it is ruinous and would not be individually eligible for the National Register.

An elaborate example, the William Sylvester Carter House (HY 375) in Fairfield, but outside the district bounds, appears to be National Register eligible. This tall one-and-a-half-story house features two wall dormers on the façade, original window sash, weatherboard siding, elaborate bargeboards, and articulated chimneys. However, comparing its robust Gothic Revival expression with the Cahoon House's vernacular interpretation of the same style is not a particularly useful comparison, even though they are derived from the same stylistic trend. The Baum House (HY 361) on North Lake Road and another Gothic Revival cottage (the McGowan-Cahoon House, HY 345) at Swindell Fork are closer in scale to the Cahoon House, but both these houses have lost their architectural integrity through alterations: modern siding and windows and a replacement chimney at the Baum house and an enclosed porch and a mix of aluminum and vinyl siding at the McGowan-Cahoon House.

The investigator observed numerous one-and-a-half-story triple-A houses in Hyde County, but the investigator found that most other examples lacked sufficient integrity due to changes in materials or deterioration to meet the threshold set by the heightened importance of integrity for a very common and typically plainly finished house form.

However, one example, the house at the Carroll Mann Farm (HY 539) may be eligible for the National Register, unless interior investigation revealed it to be too deteriorated. The house, located at 34285 U.S. Highway 264 in Englehard, is a small example that retains its architectural and material integrity, including original window sash, siding, and a typical Hyde County side-gabled ell (as opposed to a rear ell). The house at the Carroll Mann Farm is somewhat deteriorated, but it also retains a few small outbuildings and may be eligible for the National Register as a good example of a one-and-a-half-story, triple-A cottage.

One modest triple-A example at 20424 North Lake Road mixes aluminum and vinyl siding and features modern replacement windows and a screened front porch with a balustrade of imitation brick. This house typifies the lack of integrity of most of the county's triple-A houses.

Additionally, most of the examples of one-and-a-half-story houses, including highly altered houses that the investigator saw in the field are in significantly better condition than the Cahoon House. Even other abandoned examples, such as the modest triple-A house at the Carroll Mann Farm in Englehard, appear to be in better condition. The Cahoon House's integrity of design and materials cannot compensate for its substantial interior deterioration.

## **National Register Evaluation**

### **Integrity**

The Cahoon House retains integrity of location because it has not been moved. Its original form and most of its original materials remain, and, therefore, the house retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Because the property is now fully cultivated and the house no longer has a yard or associated agricultural outbuildings, its integrity of setting, feeling, and association is diminished.

### **Criteria Evaluation**

The Cahoon House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A because it does not have notable associations with events or broad patterns of history. It was a farmhouse, but the property's historical pattern of agricultural development has been

substantially obscured. No agricultural outbuildings or yard are present. The historic farm complex, including the house, yards, and support buildings surrounded by cultivated fields (as opposed to cultivated land coming to the edge of the house's foundation), is no longer intact so that the property has lost its association with historic agricultural practices even as modern farming continues all around it.

The Cahoon House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B because it is not known to be associated with the lives of persons of historic significance.

The Cahoon House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C because it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master, possess high artistic value or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The house is one of many examples of the county's inventory of one-and-a-half-story houses built during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, but its deteriorated interior condition precludes National Register eligibility. Significant portions of the dwelling's roof are missing, allowing rain water to enter every section of the building, and while the exterior walls suggest a stable building, the current owner reports interior decay and a partially collapsed floor. The current owner did not know if original windows remain under the plywood. The vacant one-story Carroll Mann house at Englehard better communicates the same aspect of the county's architectural heritage and is more structurally stable. Because it is significantly deteriorated, the Cahoon House no longer embodies the distinctive characteristics of a late-nineteenth-century, one-and-a-half-story cottage.

The Cahoon House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D because the property has not yielded, and does not appear to be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.



## Property Evaluation: East Main Canal

Resource Name	East Main Canal
HPO Site No.	HY 905
Street Address	North Lake Road, 0.6 miles NW of Swamp Road
Longitude, Latitude	35.530551, -76.029541
Construction Date(s)	ca. 1914-1915
NRHP Recommendation	Eligible as a contributing resource in a proposed district



### Physical Description

The East Main Canal extends northeast from Lake Mattamuskeet to a point just northeast of North Lake Road and Bridge No. 21, where Boundary Canal and Waupopin Canal intersect East Main Canal. The APE (Figure 2) follows North Lake Road and crosses East Main Canal where the road crosses the canal.

Hyde County is located in far eastern North Carolina with Pamlico Sound bounding mainland Hyde County on its eastern edge. The county's terrain is flat and swampy with elevations on the mainland section of the county ranging from sea level to eighteen feet. Pocosins, which are landforms resulting from the accumulation of organic material, and pocosin lakes, including Alligator Lake and Lake Mattamuskeet, cover much of the county. Canals and ditches used for drainage and, historically, for transportation, crisscross the landscape. Most land that is not too wet or owned by the Federal government is farmed.<sup>16</sup>

East Main Canal runs in a series of nearly straight segments. The canal is approximately 60 feet wide at the top with steep banks that are usually exposed for about 8 feet above the water level. East Main's original width and depth are not known, but because the canal has been well maintained over the years, it is suspected that its 60-foot width is probably original. By comparison, Outfall Canal, also in Hyde County, was originally 70 feet across at the top and 60 feet wide at the bottom, with an average water depth of 13 feet below sea level. Today, Outfall Canal is still about 70 feet wide.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> USDA, 11.

<sup>17</sup> Lewis C. Forrest, *Lake Mattamuskeet, New Holland and Hyde County* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 1999), 24.



Figure 18: East Main Canal, facing southwest from Bridge No. 21

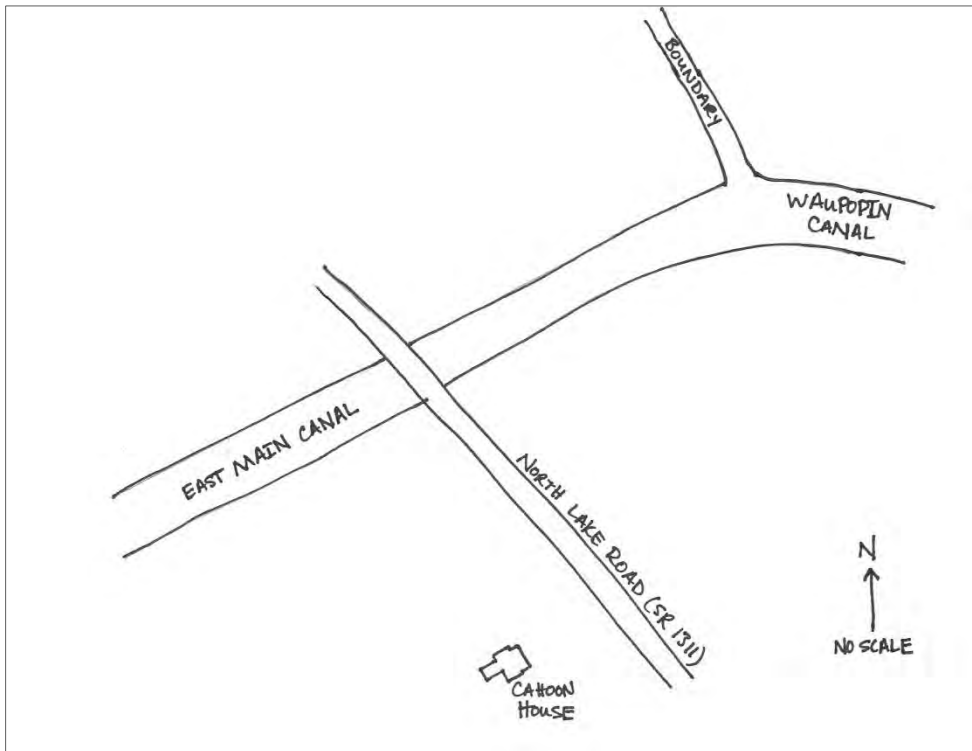


Figure 19: East Main Canal, site plan



**Figure 20: East Main Canal, facing northeast from Bridge No. 21**



**Figure 21: East Main Canal and northeast side of Bridge No. 21**



Figure 22: East Main Canal, facing southwest across Bridge No. 21

## Historical Development

North Carolina's pocosin lakes are naturally occurring inland lakes or ponds that are not connected to a river and are surrounded by raised rims or natural berms. Lake Mattamuskeet is one of these lakes, and it is North Carolina's largest natural lake.<sup>18</sup>

From the time settlers of European origins began occupying Hyde County in the 1700s, farmers have tilled Hyde County's high spots, including Mattamuskeet's rim. However, with no natural outlet, bringing supplies in and exporting crops, raw materials, or products was exceptionally difficult in the swampy region. Thus, settlers and their enslaved workers dug many canals in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries to link the largest pocosin lakes to rivers and sounds. Over time, farmers and entrepreneurs also excavated canals for the purpose of draining lakes and swamp land for farming.<sup>19</sup>

Several canals connected Lake Mattamuskeet to the Alligator River to the north, Pamlico Sound to the east and south, and Rose Bay to the southeast where the Pamlico River empties into the

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<sup>18</sup> Roy T. Sawyer. *America's Wetland: An Environmental and Cultural History of Tidewater Virginia and North Carolina* (Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia Press, 2010), 105.

<sup>19</sup> Sawyer, 106.

Pamlico Sound. The Fairfield Canal, which runs north from the lake to the Alligator River is an example of an eighteenth century transportation corridor, while the Outfall Canal, dug in 1914, was part of a massive undertaking aimed at draining Lake Mattamuskeet.<sup>20</sup>

For centuries, Hyde County farmers worked to keep their rich lands well-drained while dreaming of the wealth that a drained Lake Mattamuskeet would bring. Attempts at draining the shallow lake date from the eighteenth century, but none were successful until the early twentieth century. This effort started in 1909 when North Carolina's General Assembly established the Mattamuskeet Drainage District, which three commissioners (gubernatorial appointments) governed. The District, a public entity, partnered with private investors to drain the lake as an economic stimulus for the county.<sup>21</sup>

As part of this effort, the Southern Land Reclamation Company took ownership of the lake bed in 1911. In 1914, the company starting building a pumping station and digging the Outfall Canal, which emptied into the Pamlico Sound. Around this time, the company renamed itself New Holland Farms, Inc., and planned the community of New Holland on land in the lake bed.<sup>22</sup>



Figure 23: 2012 aerial marked with drainage system features and Bridge No. 21

<sup>20</sup> Sawyer, 105-106, 109.

<sup>21</sup> Steven Frick, "Lake Mattamuskeet Pump Station," National Register Nomination, 1979, section 8, page 1.

<sup>22</sup> Forrest, 19, and Frick, section 8, page 1.

Outfall Canal entered Lake Mattamuskeet on its southern edge and a grid of canals were dredged across the lake to funnel water toward Outfall Canal. Two long canals cut across this grid in the lake bed on a diagonal from Outfall Canal. These two canals were West Main Canal and East Main Canal. The project, including the pumps and canals, was declared the largest such system in the United States and possibly the largest drainage effort in the world outside of Holland.<sup>23</sup>

The Lake Mattamuskeet drainage canals required constant dredging, and contractors from as far away as Minnesota worked on the project during its lifetime. However, success was limited with the lake being completely drained only briefly on two occasions before 1925: once in 1916 and once in 1920. In 1925, a New York entrepreneur took over the venture. The new company, New Holland Corporation, completed a three-story, brick pumping station to house four coal-fired steam pumps that worked twenty-four hours a day, using coal brought by train to Belhaven where it was moved to barges to complete the trip.<sup>24</sup>

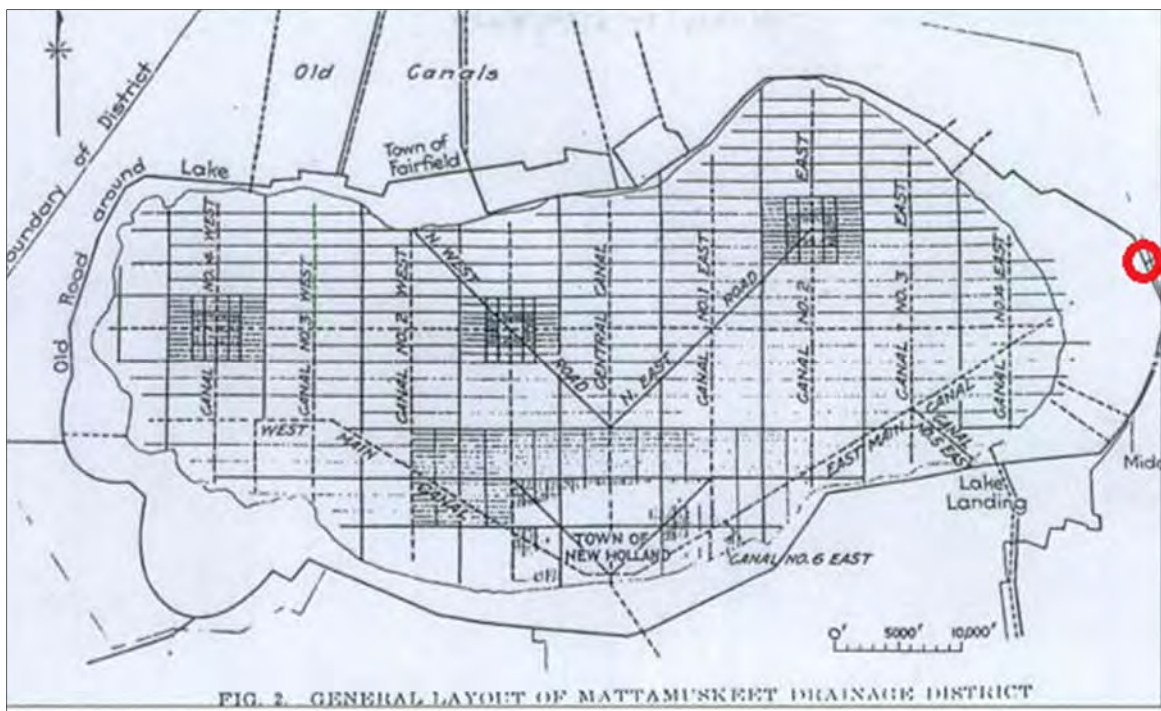


Figure 24: 1917 plan showing drainage canals with Bridge No. 21 circled in red

<sup>23</sup> "Big Drainage Project in North Carolina with Rural-District Plan," *Engineering News* vol. 77, no. 2 (March 1917), 346-347.

<sup>24</sup> Forrest, 22, 39.

In 1926, the plan finally worked, and the lake bed's 50,000 acres produced incredible crops from 1926 to 1933 when the sweet potato yield was nine times the state average. However, keeping the lake dry and the canals dredged was extremely expensive and energy intensive. In 1933, the pumps began failing and the lake quickly refilled. In 1934, the federal government purchased the lake and created the Lake Mattamuskeet National Wildlife Refuge. The Civilian Conservation Corps converted the pumping station into a hunting lodge, and the distinctive chimney became a lookout tower.<sup>25</sup>

East Main Canal (see Figure 29 and Proposed National Register Boundary Maps, Figures 4A-4I) was constructed during the 1914-1915 dredging. The canal's southern terminus was at the beginning of Outfall Canal, at the location of the planned community of New Holland. The East Main Canal stretched from New Holland, northeast across the lake bed, and it connected to the Boundary Canal immediately east of North Lake Road (SR 1311). Today, Boundary Canal runs northwest from East Main and then west around the lake's northern edge. Another canal, called Waupopin Canal, extends east from the East Main-Boundary canal intersection to the Pamlico Sound. Today, Waupopin and East Main are sometimes referred to as Waupopin Canal, and visually, they do appear to be a continuation of each other, although some residents do distinguish the two canals. Because the length passing under North Lake Road was originally referred to as East Main Canal, that historic name is used in this report.

## Engineering Context

Canals are common structures in Hyde County where they have been used for drainage and transportation since the eighteenth century. Because the Lake Mattamuskeet drainage project was such a massive and unique undertaking, the proposed Lake Mattamuskeet/New Holland Drainage System Historic District has little historic context: it was a one-of-a-kind project.

## Comparable Examples

For more than 200 years, people have been digging canals and ditches in an effort to farm Hyde County's rich land, and today the county is crisscrossed with them. The largest project was the New Holland drainage effort in the early twentieth century, but because Lake Mattamuskeet has refilled, most of the project's large canals are underwater. The far western end of West Main Canal exists, but it is not maintained and has largely filled with silt. The eastern end of East Main Canal is maintained and is the subject of this evaluation, and Outfall Canal is also well

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<sup>25</sup> Frick, section 8, page 2.

maintained. The history of the New Holland canals is recounted in the Lake Mattamuskeet Pump Station National Register Nomination (1979), but the canals were not included in the National Register boundary. Outfall Canal makes the best comparison to East Main Canal, as it, too, would be a contributing resource to a proposed Lake Mattamuskeet/New Holland Drainage System Historic District.

Nineteenth-century transportation canals are also extant. They include Rose Bay Canal, excavated around 1800, Great Ditch, dating from 1836, and the Fairfield Canal, which was begun in 1840. These canals do not compare well with East Main and Outfall canals because they are usually narrower and are not as straight as the canals built in the twentieth century to drain Lake Mattamuskeet.

Only one canal in Hyde County is listed in the NRHP: the Fairfield Canal is a contributing resource to the Fairfield Historic District (NR, 1983). Erosion has widened that waterway from its original 20-foot width to approximately 50 feet, and although it is no longer used for transportation, it receives water from many surrounding drainage ditches. The Lake Landing Historic District National Register Nomination (1983) documents the history of the Great Ditch and several other canals, but the nomination's inventory list does not include any canals.



**Figure 25: Outfall Canal, facing south from U.S. Highway 264**





**Figure 26: Outfall Canal, facing north from U.S. Highway 264**



**Figure 27: Great Ditch Canal, Lake Landing**

## National Register Evaluation

### Integrity

The East Main Canal retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and setting. The refilling of Lake Mattamuskeet has diminished the canal's integrity of association somewhat because the purpose of the canal was to empty the lake. The fact that over half its original length is underwater has negatively affected the integrity of the entire East Main Canal, but the length from the current lakeshore to the intersections of Boundary Canal and Waupopin Canal retains its integrity.

### Criteria Evaluation

The East Main Canal is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A on its own because it does not communicate an association with either the single event (the execution of the New Holland drainage project) or a pattern of events (history of the drainage of Lake Mattamuskeet) in Hyde County. However, East Main Canal was part of a monumental effort to drain the lake, and the decades-long project, and its ultimate failure, which led directly to the creation of the Lake Mattamuskeet National Wildlife Refuge, is a pivotal era of Hyde County's history. While the East Main Canal remnant is not eligible independently, it is eligible as part of a discontinuous entity, the proposed Lake Mattamuskeet/New Holland Drainage System Historic District, that includes the Lake Mattamuskeet Pump Station, Outfall Canal, West Main Canal, and East Main Canal. The proposed district is eligible under Criterion A for its association with the single event of the monumental project to drain Lake Mattamuskeet between 1914 and 1934 and with the broad pattern of repeated attempts to drain the lake that had started in the eighteenth century. The cultivation of the lake bed for a six-year period was the culmination of over a century's worth of drainage attempts. Its ultimate failure put to rest the dream of drainage and resulted in the creation of the refuge, which is one of the county's most well-known features today. The remaining pump station building and associated canals are striking features on the county's landscape illustrating the history of the massive project.

The East Main Canal is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B because it is not known to be associated with a person who is significant in our past.

The East Main Canal is not individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C because it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master, possess high artistic value or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The canal is one of many in the county. Its construction method (excavated with

steam powered shovels anchored to barges) was not unusual or technologically advanced. However, the proposed Lake Mattamuskeet/New Holland Drainage System Historic District is eligible under Criterion C in the area of engineering for the entire project, and the Lake Mattamuskeet Pump Station is currently listed as significant in the area of engineering. In 1917, *Engineering News* described the project as the largest such drainage project in the United States and possibly the world, with the exception of the canal system in Holland. The ambitious project was unlike any other engineering project in the state, and the Pump Station, a contributing resource in the district, has already been listed in the Register for its engineering.

The East Main Canal is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D because the property has not yielded, and does not appear to be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. A length of the East Main Canal may remain underwater in the bed of Lake Mattamuskeet, but this section of the canal is unlikely to yield information or history that is not available from the length of canal that remains outside the lake today. Additionally, remnants of dredging equipment are believed to be in and/or near the lake and canals, but the recorded history of the dredging project does not suggest that the equipment used was unusual, technologically advanced, or innovative, and, therefore, any remaining dredging equipment associated with the New Holland project is not likely to yield important or previously unknown information.

The Lake Mattamuskeet/New Holland Drainage System Historic District is eligible for the National Register for its local significance as a pivotal historic event in the county's history and for the scope of its attempted—and briefly successful—engineering achievement. The proposed district's period of significance begins in 1914 when construction on the pump station and canals started and ends in 1934 when the lake refilled.

### **Proposed National Register Boundary**

The East Main Canal is eligible for the National Register as part of the proposed Lake Mattamuskeet/New Holland Drainage System Historic District. A series of maps titled Lake Mattamuskeet/New Holland Drainage System Historic District Proposed Boundary follows (Map 1-Map 5I). The discontinuous boundary for this proposed district encompasses the remaining sections of East Main and West Main canals, the entirety of Outfall Canal, and the Lake Mattamuskeet Pump Station. The pump station was listed on the NRHP in the 1970s, but the station is only one component of the drainage system, of which Outfall, West Main, and East Main canals are also components. The pump station NRHP boundary encompasses only that building. The proposed historic district boundary includes all the above-water and above-

ground buildings and structures associated with the effort to drain Lake Mattamuskeet between 1914 and 1934.

A discontinuous boundary is appropriate when visual continuity is not a factor in historic significance, when resources are geographically separate, and when manmade resources are interconnected by natural features. All three of these situations apply to the proposed Lake Mattamuskeet/New Holland Drainage System Historic District. The bounds around the canals follow a line one foot beyond each edge of those canals from the lakeshore of Lake Mattamuskeet to the Pamlico Sound for Outfall Canal and to Boundary Canal for East Main Canal.

## **Proposed National Register Boundary Maps**

Map 1: Map of the proposed district and map key

Map 2: Boundary around the pump station and the surrounding canals


Maps 3A-3B: Boundary around West Main Canal

Maps 4A-4I: Boundary around East Main Canal

Maps 5A-5I: Boundary around Outfall Canal

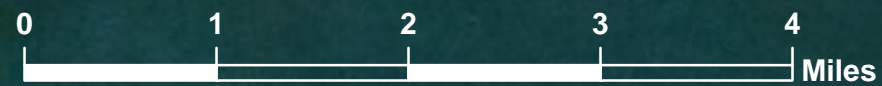


**Lake Mattamuskeet/  
New Holland Drainage System**  
Proposed National Register Boundary

 STIP NO. B-5508 HYDE COUNTY  
*Replace Bridge No.21 over East Main  
Canal on SR 1311 (North Lake Rd.)*

West Main Canal, East Main Canal  
& Outfall Canal Boundaries: Map Index

**Map  
1**



**Lake Mattamuskeet/  
New Holland Drainage System**  
Proposed National Register Boundary



STIP NO. B-5508 HYDE COUNTY  
*Replace Bridge No.21 over East Main  
Canal on SR 1311 (North Lake Rd.)*

Lake Mattamuskeet Pump Station

**Map  
2**



**Lake Mattamuskeet  
Pump Station  
NR, 1979**

**West Main Canal**

**East Main Canal**

**Outfall Canal**

0 100 200 300 400 Feet





**Lake Mattamuskeet/  
New Holland Drainage System**  
Proposed National Register Boundary



STIP NO. B-5508 HYDE COUNTY  
*Replace Bridge No.21 over East Main  
Canal on SR 1311 (North Lake Rd.)*

West Main Canal: Western Terminus

**Map  
3A**

*Lake Mattamuskeet*

**West Main Canal**







**Lake Mattamuskeet/  
New Holland Drainage System**  
Proposed National Register Boundary



STIP NO. B-5508 HYDE COUNTY  
*Replace Bridge No.21 over East Main  
Canal on SR 1311 (North Lake Rd.)*

West Main Canal: Middle Section

**Map  
3B**

*Lake Mattamuskeet*

**West Main Canal**





Lake Mattamuskeet

**Lake Mattamuskeet/  
New Holland Drainage System**  
Proposed National Register Boundary



STIP NO. B-5508 HYDE COUNTY  
*Replace Bridge No.21 over East Main  
Canal on SR 1311 (North Lake Rd.)*

West Main Canal: Pump Station

Map  
3C

Lake Mattamuskeet  
Pump Station  
NR, 1979

West Main Canal

East Main Canal

Outfall Canal





**Lake Mattamuskeet/  
New Holland Drainage System**  
Proposed National Register Boundary



STIP NO. B-5508 HYDE COUNTY  
*Replace Bridge No.21 over East Main  
Canal on SR 1311 (North Lake Rd.)*

East Main Canal: Pump Station

**Map  
4A**





**Lake Mattamuskeet/  
New Holland Drainage System**  
Proposed National Register Boundary



STIP NO. B-5508 HYDE COUNTY  
*Replace Bridge No.21 over East Main  
Canal on SR 1311 (North Lake Rd.)*

East Main Canal: 2 of 9

**Map  
4B**

*Lake Mattamuskeet*

*East Main Canal*

0 375 750 1,125 1,500  
Feet



**Lake Mattamuskeet/  
New Holland Drainage System**  
Proposed National Register Boundary



STIP NO. B-5508 HYDE COUNTY  
*Replace Bridge No.21 over East Main  
Canal on SR 1311 (North Lake Rd.)*

East Main Canal: 3 of 9

**Map  
4C**

*Lake Mattamuskeet*

*East Main Canal*





**Lake Mattamuskeet/  
New Holland Drainage System**  
Proposed National Register Boundary



STIP NO. B-5508 HYDE COUNTY  
*Replace Bridge No.21 over East Main  
Canal on SR 1311 (North Lake Rd.)*

East Main Canal: 4 of 9

**Map  
4D**

*Lake Mattamuskeet*

*East Main Canal*





**Lake Mattamuskeet/  
New Holland Drainage System**  
Proposed National Register Boundary



STIP NO. B-5508 HYDE COUNTY  
*Replace Bridge No.21 over East Main  
Canal on SR 1311 (North Lake Rd.)*

East Main Canal: 5 of 9

**Map  
4E**

*Lake Mattamuskeet*

**East Main Canal**





**Lake Mattamuskeet/  
New Holland Drainage System**  
Proposed National Register Boundary



STIP NO. B-5508 HYDE COUNTY  
*Replace Bridge No.21 over East Main  
Canal on SR 1311 (North Lake Rd.)*

East Main Canal: 6 of 9

**Map  
4F**

*Lake Mattamuskeet*

*East Main Canal*







**Lake Mattamuskeet/  
New Holland Drainage System**  
Proposed National Register Boundary



STIP NO. B-5508 HYDE COUNTY  
*Replace Bridge No.21 over East Main  
Canal on SR 1311 (North Lake Rd.)*

East Main Canal: 7 of 9

**Map  
4G**

*Lake Mattamuskeet*

**East Main Canal**





**Lake Mattamuskeet/  
New Holland Drainage System**  
Proposed National Register Boundary



STIP NO. B-5508 HYDE COUNTY  
*Replace Bridge No.21 over East Main  
Canal on SR 1311 (North Lake Rd.)*

East Main Canal: 8 of 9

**Map  
4H**

**East Main Canal**





**Lake Mattamuskeet/  
New Holland Drainage System**  
Proposed National Register Boundary



STIP NO. B-5508 HYDE COUNTY  
*Replace Bridge No.21 over East Main  
Canal on SR 1311 (North Lake Rd.)*

East Main Canal: Eastern Terminus

**Map  
4I**

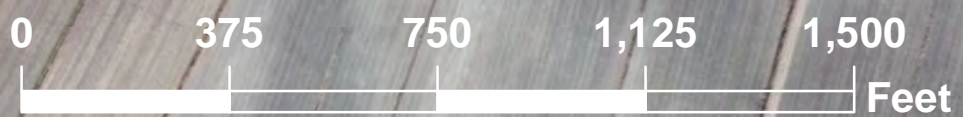


**East Main Canal**

**Bridge No. 21**

North Lake Rd.

North Lake Rd.





**Lake Mattamuskeet/  
New Holland Drainage System**  
Proposed National Register Boundary



STIP NO. B-5508 HYDE COUNTY  
*Replace Bridge No.21 over East Main  
Canal on SR 1311 (North Lake Rd.)*

Outfall Canal: 1 of 9

**Map  
5A**

**Outfall Canal**





**Lake Mattamuskeet/  
New Holland Drainage System**  
Proposed National Register Boundary



STIP NO. B-5508 HYDE COUNTY  
*Replace Bridge No.21 over East Main  
Canal on SR 1311 (North Lake Rd.)*

Outfall Canal: 2 of 9

**Map  
5B**

**Outfall Canal**





**Lake Mattamuskeet/  
New Holland Drainage System**  
Proposed National Register Boundary



STIP NO. B-5508 HYDE COUNTY  
*Replace Bridge No.21 over East Main  
Canal on SR 1311 (North Lake Rd.)*

Outfall Canal: 3 of 9

**Map  
5C**

**Outfall Canal**





**Lake Mattamuskeet/  
New Holland Drainage System**  
Proposed National Register Boundary

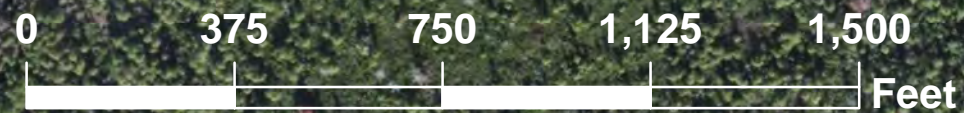


STIP NO. B-5508 HYDE COUNTY  
*Replace Bridge No.21 over East Main  
Canal on SR 1311 (North Lake Rd.)*

Outfall Canal: 4 of 9

**Map  
5D**

**Outfall Canal**





**Lake Mattamuskeet/  
New Holland Drainage System**  
Proposed National Register Boundary



STIP NO. B-5508 HYDE COUNTY  
*Replace Bridge No.21 over East Main  
Canal on SR 1311 (North Lake Rd.)*

Outfall Canal: 5 of 9

**Map  
5E**

**Outfall Canal**







**Lake Mattamuskeet/  
New Holland Drainage System**  
Proposed National Register Boundary



STIP NO. B-5508 HYDE COUNTY  
*Replace Bridge No.21 over East Main  
Canal on SR 1311 (North Lake Rd.)*

Outfall Canal: 6 of 9

**Map  
5F**

**Outfall Canal**





**Lake Mattamuskeet/  
New Holland Drainage System**  
Proposed National Register Boundary

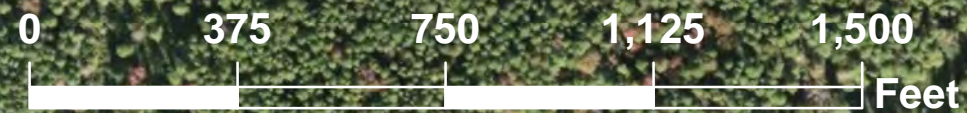


STIP NO. B-5508 HYDE COUNTY  
*Replace Bridge No.21 over East Main  
Canal on SR 1311 (North Lake Rd.)*

Outfall Canal: 7 of 9

**Map  
5G**

**Outfall Canal**





**Lake Mattamuskeet/  
New Holland Drainage System**  
Proposed National Register Boundary



STIP NO. B-5508 HYDE COUNTY  
*Replace Bridge No.21 over East Main  
Canal on SR 1311 (North Lake Rd.)*

Outfall Canal: 8 of 9

**Map  
5H**

**Outfall Canal**





**Lake Mattamuskeet/  
New Holland Drainage System**  
Proposed National Register Boundary



STIP NO. B-5508 HYDE COUNTY  
*Replace Bridge No.21 over East Main  
Canal on SR 1311 (North Lake Rd.)*

Outfall Canal: Southern Terminus

**Map  
5I**



*Pamlico Sound*

**Outfall Canal**



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