

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *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 Station, United States Fish and Fisheries Commission

other names/site number (former) Edenton National Fish Hatchery

2. Location

street & number 200 block Old Fish Hatchery Road N/A not for publication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 Crow SHPO 7/1/02  
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

Date of Action

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property  
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
7	2	buildings
2	1	sites
17	6	structures
2	1	objects
28	10	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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/fishing facility  
or site

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/water tower

LANDSCAPE/unoccupied land

Current Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

LANDSCAPE/conservation area

7. Description

Architectural Classification  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Bungalow/Craftsman

Other: Elevated Water Tank

Materials  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls WOOD

VINYL

roof TIN

other EARTH

BRICK

Narrative Description

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

Name of Property

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

(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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

ENGINEERING

Period of Significance

1899 to 1940

Significant Dates

1899

1900

ca. 1906

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Bureau of Fisheries, Commerce Department  
Public Works Administration

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 Station, United States  
Fish and Fisheries Commission  
Name of Property

Chowan County, North Carolina  
County and State

### 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 15.119 acres

#### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18	353240	3991290
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	18	353320	3991330

3	18	3535100	39912510
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	18	3536100	399111210

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 April 1, 2002  
street & number 401 West Fearing Street telephone (252) 335-7916  
city or town Elizabeth City state NC zip code 27909-4707

#### 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.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Edenton Station, United States  
Fish and Fisheries Commission  
Chowan County, North Carolina

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## 7. Description

### Materials

walls IRON

other STEEL  
CONCRETE

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Fish and Fisheries Commission  
Chowan County, North Carolina**7. Description**

The Edenton Station, United States Fish and Fisheries Commission consists of an approximately fifteen-acre complex situated on the southwest bank of Pembroke Creek, just west of the historic Chowan County seat of Edenton in northeastern North Carolina. Settled by the 1680s and founded as a town in 1712, Edenton grew as a thriving commercial, transportation, and governmental center of the emerging colony, serving as the first seat of colonial government in North Carolina from 1712 until 1743. Arising as Pollock Swamp along the Chowan County-Perquimans County border about ten miles north of the hatchery, Pembroke Creek is the major tributary of Edenton Bay, a pronounced funnel-shaped indentation in the northern shore of Albemarle Sound, the largest freshwater sound in northeastern North Carolina. The sound is formed by the confluence of the Chowan and Roanoke rivers, two major rivers that drain much of the area along the North Carolina and Virginia border as far west as Winston-Salem, North Carolina and Roanoke, Virginia. The abundance of water in the sound, rivers, and numerous creeks provided a fertile area for a commercial fishing industry that became increasingly important and prosperous during the eighteenth, nineteenth, and early twentieth centuries.

The (former) United States Fish Hatchery occupies most of a small, relatively high and dry peninsula of land at the mouth of Pembroke Creek, bordered on the south by vast swampland. This advantageous site was occupied by British settlers by 1700, and a successful plantation and later a commercial fishery operated here during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Pembroke Creek is approximately 300 yards wide at the Hatchery site and isolated the future hatchery site from land access to Edenton, thus limiting development. Prior to 1927, when the the first bridge across the creek was built immediately north of the hatchery property, land transportation was a circuitous trek of about seven miles, crossing Pembroke Creek at the often-substandard Boulton's Bridge (now Mexico Road) and entering Edenton via West Albemarle Street. Most transportation, especially for the Hatchery, was by vessel, and contributing resources such as the Bulkheads (entry 17), the Boat Landing (entry 19), and the Wharf (entry 30), reflect this dependence on maritime travel. The Edenton Station, United States Fish and Fisheries Commission is bounded on the north by West Queen Street Extended (US 17-Business), the main entrance to the town from the west, and the eighteen-unit Pembroke Creek Townhouses Association that occupies the site of one of the fish ponds built in 1938-1939; on the east by Pembroke Creek, with the Edenton

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Marina complex being located on the eastern shore of the creek; on the south by extensive swamp forests on unbuildable wetlands; and on the west by the Westover subdivision, containing houses erected in the 1940s and 1950s.

The topography of the property is generally flat, rising from the creek edge to about ten feet above sea level at the bend of the Driveway (entry 21). Almost all of the elevation change occurs in the Terrace (entry 1-a), an approximately eight- to ten-foot-tall earthwork berm that runs north to south at the eastern edge of the property near the creek. It not only provides a prominent, level, and dry site for the Superintendent's House (entry 1) and other non-maritime resources (primarily entries 4, 5, and 6), but a visual and physical separation from those maritime resources (entries 3, 17, 19, and 31) that needed to be adjacent to or near Pembroke Creek. The station's ten extant Fish Ponds (entries 7 to 16) provide topographical variations throughout the western three-fourths of the property by levees that are approximately four to ten feet tall, four to eight feet across at the top, and eight to fifteen feet at the base; "levee" is the term used by station superintendents in annual reports. Since the natural terrain of the property is flat, these ponds are the result of considerable excavation by animal teams (most likely mules) and humans as reported by the annual reports regarding pond construction and enlargement. The changes these ponds affected on the natural land is especially evident at the remarkably tall levee on the southern side of ponds D and E (entries 10 and 11), where the truck path atop the levee is about twelve to fifteen feet above the level of the adjacent swamp.

The nominated property has a varied but generally extensive tree cover. While the lower level nearest the creek is mostly treeless, the northern and southern sections of this area--north of the Boat House (entry 18) and south of the Boat Landing (entry 19)--are swampy forests of white cedars, bald cypresses, and other species which tolerate standing water. Included in this swamp is the site of one of the original ca. 1906 fish ponds and approximately seven acres of swamp on the southern side of the nominated property. The ca. 1906 fish pond was reworked during the WPA pond-building project of 1938-1939 but was the least usable of the ponds and was allowed to revert to natural swamp after the station's abandonment in 1954. Both swamp areas were sold by the current owners in 2000 to Chowan County, which placed conservation easements on the property that are administered by the North Carolina Clean Water Management Trust Fund. With the exceptions of Fish Ponds A, B, and C (entries 7, 8, and 9), all the Fish Ponds are covered by an extensive canopy of pines and deciduous trees and

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brush that have been allowed to grow since the ponds were drained and abandoned in 1954. Fish Ponds A, B, and C (entries 7, 8, and 9) are maintained as generally cleared open space: A as a formal garden, B as a horse paddock, and C as grassy open space. The rest of the hatchery property is shaded by a variety of ornamental shade trees, including mature pecans on the Terrace (entry 1-a) in front of the Superintendent's House, two large water oaks on the low area in front of the Superintendent's House, a row of alternating pecans and flowering dogwoods along the Driveway (entry 21) beside Fish Pond B (entry 5), and crape myrtles in several locations throughout the property. Most impressive is the Line of Trees (entry 23) that lines much of the Driveway (21) that is largely comprised of white cedars transplanted by station personnel from the surrounding woods during and after 1935-1936.

**Topographical Resources**

The Terrace (entry 1-a) is an approximately ten-foot-tall earthwork berm that runs north to south at the eastern edge of the property near the creek. It provides a higher, drier, and healthier building location for the station's dwellings (entries 1, 4, and 5) and buildings not needing to be in close proximity to Pembroke Creek. While there was some attempt to fill low areas or terrain modification to the property during the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries, as evidence by the discovery of "foundation timbers" of an old sea wall during construction in 1931-1932 of the Bulkhead (entry 17), the Terrace is clearly a manmade earthwork requiring considerable labor of animal teams and men. It is most dramatic around the Superintendent's House (entry 1) where it provides a rectangular platform for the dwelling to rise above the adjacent low areas, and at its southern leg beside the Apprentice Fish Culturist's House (entry 4). There it enables oversight of resources along the creek, a look into the vast swampland forest to the south and southeast, and a panoramic view of the creek from the Pembroke Creek bridge (West Queen Street Extended) to the north, the Edenton Marina complex across the creek to the east, and the mouth of the creek to the south. At both locations the Terrace is eight to ten feet tall with a fairly steep slope of approximately forty-five degrees, navigable by foot with care. Three flights of poured concrete steps (entries 1-b, 1-c, 1-d, and 1-e) provide comfortable pedestrian access to the front and north porches of the Superintendent's House. A fourth, single step (entry 1-e) provides a firm footing for pedestrians to reach the lower level originally occupied by the Hatchery Building.

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The other topographic resources on the property are the manmade levees that enclose each of the Fish Ponds (entries 7-16). These levees range in height from three or four feet in Fish Pond A and B (entries 7 and 8) to approximately eight feet in the other ponds. As best seen in Fish Pond C (entry 9) which was cleared of its tangle of undergrowth during the 1990s and sown with grass seed, the levees are generally eight to ten feet wide at the base and taper to a crown about three to four feet wide. Later levees such as those enclosing ponds D and E are as much as eight feet across so that the ponds could be serviced from a small truck. The outer slopes of the levees on the southern side of pond D and E are approximately fifteen feet tall with the embankments sloping into the swamp forest below. Coexistent with the levees are the enclosed Fish Ponds which vary greatly in size but are mostly quadrilateral in shape. All but three of the ponds (entries 7, 8, and 9) are now overgrown with trees and thickets of undergrowth, making venturing into the floor of each pond difficult. The ponds generally have a level bottom. Each has a "standpipe" and "kettle" of varying sizes and configuration for the regulation of the pond's water level. The standpipe in Fish Pond C (entry 9) is composed of a blunt concrete wedge approximately eight feet tall and six feet wide that is inset into the levee with battered walls. It rises from the bottom of the "kettle," a trough-like drainage basin approximately twelve feet long and six feet wide that is recessed one foot deep into the floor of the pond. At the recessed point of the standpipe is a rectangular concrete shaft which contained slats--wooden on earlier models but cast concrete on later ones--which were raised or lowered to adjust water height accordingly. The entire structure is made of concrete poured on site, with shape and dimensions varying according to the size and height of the levee and the technological advancements. The standpipes and kettles at pond A and C are the most intact and visible, while the others, such as in Pond G (entry 13) are visible only during the winter when deciduous vines and shrubs are bare.

**Domestic Resources**

There are three primary domestic resources on the property: the Superintendent's House (entry 1), the Apprentice Fish Culturist's House (entry 4), and the Fish Culturist's House (entry 5). The Superintendent's House, the largest and oldest building on the property, is a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling built in 1900. Five bays wide and two rooms deep, the house is covered by a pedimented gable roof and has spacious front, north, and rear porches carried by robust square posts with chamfered edges that impart a subtle Victorian appeal; the screened front and north

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porches wrap together. The interior plan is highly unusual in the Albemarle region, consisting of a side entrance hall with parlors arranged two deep on the north (right). Its impressive Colonial Revival stair is also most atypical of the area, making a quarter turn in mid hall and continuing to the upper story. Below the stair is a single-column hall screen and a barrel-vaulted oblique passage leading to the dining room. The woodwork includes stylish Victorian and Neoclassical Revival woodwork that is typical of the area, including a columned mantel with overmantel in the living room.

The other two dwellings are much smaller and more modest. The one-story frame Apprentice Fish Culturist's House (1915) follows a vernacular North Carolina house type with pyramidal roof and simple front porch. It is finished with traditional six-over-one sash windows and its rear wrap-around porch of screening above an apron wall is exactly as built in 1927-1928. The one-and-a-half-story Fish Culturist's House (1938-1939) is a traditional gable-front dwelling with subtle Craftsman influence typical of modest houses erected during the Depression. Its porch is supported by simple chamfered posts.

**Fish Culture and Station Resources**

Other than the ten Fish Ponds discussed under Topographic Resources, the only extant resource directly involved in fish culture are the two adjacent Daphnia Pools (entries 27 and 28) that were erected in 1939. Constructed of poured concrete, each uncovered rectangular pool consists of a pair of troughs thirty feet long, seven-and-a-half feet wide, and thirty inches deep placed side by side; water levels were regulated by a now-missing mechanism in a small, nine-inch-square recess at the south end. They are immediately recognizable as being associated with aquaculture.

Several other buildings, structures, and objects remain that were vital to the station's operation. Chief among them are Pump Houses No. 1 and 2 (entries 2 and 3). The former, built ca. 1900, is a small gable-roofed frame building inset into the Terrace northwest of the Superintendent's House and is best distinguished by its lower wall of poured concrete. The larger Pump House No. 2 was erected in 1924 as the reconstruction of an addition made a few years earlier to the Boiler House, which was razed in 1924. Pump House No. 2 stands prominently as the only extant building on the lower level of the property near the creek, its gable-front roof accentuated with the pronounced returns of its boxed cornice. Two frame garages are situated beside each other along the Driveway. The gable-front form of the 1928 Double Garage (entry 25) is

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similar in form to many other garages built in the region in the 1910s and 1920s, except here it retains its original galvanized iron sheathing--an infrequent sheathing material locally that was perhaps chosen for its fireproof character--and two frame double-leaf doors. Immediately to the west is the 1938 Triple Garage (entry 26), a large, one-and-a-half-story gable-roofed building with drop siding and bays for three trucks; it also incorporated public restrooms for men and women in the southeast corner. Conversion into a rental house in the 1970s or 1980s resulted in the compatible closure of the garage bays, the removal of the exterior doors to the public restrooms, and the addition of a pleasant and inconspicuous portico on the rear as a porch. Also of note is the the Water Tank (entry 6), standing approximately twenty-seven feet tall that consists of a 5,000-gallon cylinder raised upon twelve-foot iron legs. It was built in 1929 by C. D. Cale Manufacturing Company of Newnan, Georgia. Nearby is the historic 1922-1923 Flag Pole (entry 20), composed of three sections of pipe and totaling fifty-one feet in height. It is crowned by a brass ball and halyard from the N. O. Nelson Company of St. Louis.

**Maritime Resources**

Two contributing maritime-related resources survive to illustrate the critical importance of the creek to the operation of the Edenton fish hatchery. About one-third of the property's shoreline is protected by wooden Bulkheads (entry 17), with about sixty-percent of that, or approximately 300 feet, having been built between 1931 and ca. 1939. These structures consists of round pilings driven into the creek bottom that hold a wooden retaining wall backfilled with earth. While sections immediate south of the Wharf are deteriorated due to greater wave action, a more protected section north of the Boat House (entry 18) is remarkably intact. The bulkheads immediately north of the Wharf (entry 30) were rebuilt in 2001, with the older bulkheads remaining behind and within new infilled earth. At the southern end of the property's shore is the Boat Landing (entry 19), an approximately fifty-foot by thirty-foot shallow indentation in the shoreline that is the probable location of the marine "railway," an inclined slope with a mechanism of some sort for removing vessels from water so that they could inspected, maintained, and repaired. There is no visible evidence of the rails or windlass for confirmation. Although the Wharf (entry 30) was begun in 1899 and largely rebuilt in 1933, it was rebuilt after a hurricane in 1953 and again due to old age in 1996-1997. Thus, though it is the most prominent maritime resource on the hatchery property, it is noncontributing due to alterations.

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## 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; the various "Annual Reports" submitted by the superintendent of the Edenton Station to the federal Commissioner, Bureau of Fisheries or the Fish and Wildlife Service, all of which are on file at Edenton National Fish Hatchery office; and Chowan County deeds. The property is included in Butchko, Edenton: An Architectural Portrait (1992).

## Methodology

Every resource is assigned a number, with secondary resources indicated by #-a, #-b, etc. Resources that no longer stand are designated as site A, site B, etc., but are not included in the resource count. The accompanying site map (Exhibit A) includes all inventory numbers and letters.

## Status

The letter "C" indicates a contributing resource. A building determined to be noncontributing because it was built after 1940, the end of the period of significance, is identified by "NC-age." Structures are indicated by "str," Sites by "si," and Objects by "obj" with a "C" or "NC" as appropriate.

## Date

Building dates are primarily derived from "Annual Reports" and other records at the Edenton National Fish Hatchery.

## 1. Superintendent's House

1900

C

The two-and-a-half-story Superintendent's House is the largest and most imposing building on the property, standing on a small bluff (entry 1-a) overlooking Pembroke Creek. It was built in early 1900 by Theo Ralph (1857-1903), the leading contractor in Edenton from the late 1880s until his death. In announcing the planned construction on January 4, 1900, the Edenton Courier noted that the plans and specifications had been "sufficiently modified to permit the construction with the amount allowed by the Government." What these modifications entailed is not known.

As built, the house is covered by a pedimented gable roof, the front of which is broken by a pair of hip-roofed dormers added ca. 1924, each containing double one-over-one sash windows. The house is pierced by a pair of interior chimneys with corbeled brick caps, with an exterior end chimney being added to the southern

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(left) end late in 1923 to reduce the "fire menace" of the basement furnace which had caused a fire in the southern chimney in December 1922. The broad east-facing facade contains a side-lighted entrance at the southern (left) corner, with five, two-over-two sash windows extending to the north; the second-story facade has five asymmetrically-arranged bays containing similar sash. The end elevations have two or three two-over-two sash windows per story. A pair of smaller sash are in the attic level at each gable, with one of the southern windows being removed in 1923 for the construction of the furnace chimney. A louvered vent with peaked lintel punctuates the top of the south elevation.

The front and north (right) elevations are sheltered by a deep shed-roofed wrap-around porch carried by robust square posts detailed with chamfered edges. The porch was largely screened in 1918-1919, the screened area extended to enclose the entrance area in 1927. During the summer of 2001 the western one-third of the north porch was enclosed to allow expansion of the utility rooms inside. An unscreened shed-roof porch shelters the southern two-thirds of the first story of the five-bay rear elevation, with the northern third occupied by an ell. This ell consists of a gable-roofed breezeway about fifteen feet long that was widened and enclosed during the 1960s/1970s, that connects to a two-room transverse kitchen wing which has a pedimented gable roof with peaked attic vents like the main south elevation. The house was covered with vinyl siding in the 1980s.

Entrance into the spacious double-pile side-hall-plan dwelling is through a wide five-panel door composed of three elongated vertical panels above two horizontal panels; it is framed by sidelights and a three-part transom. The open-stringer stair rises from the front, with a turned balustrade anchored by a square-in-section newel with chamfered corners and is crowned by a chunky turned urn-shaped finial about eight inches tall with base. The stair makes a quarter-turn with landing in mid flight from where it continues to the second story; the exposed bottoms of the intermediate and upper newels are embellished by turned acorn-like pendants. To heighten this resultant division into front and rear halls, a barrel-vaulted ceiling emerges from the front hall beneath the stair's upper flight and carries at a forty-five-degree angle a short distance to the obliquely-set door to the rear dining room. A single austere-detailed Tuscan column further defines the division between front and rear halls and supports an architrave that is distinctively angled when viewed from the rear hall. The rear door is similar to the front but with only four panels (two vertical above two horizontal) and has a one-pane transom.

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The plan of the Superintendent's House is unusual in that the rooms flanking the hall to the north (right) are two abreast. Across the front, two pairs of glazed French doors linearly connect the hall with north and south parlors of nearly equal size, yielding a public area approximately forty feet wide; these two rooms are referred to in annual reports as the "parlor or living room" and "sitting room," respectively. A third set of French doors leads onto the northern side of the enclosed porch and, with seven windows in the two parlors, affords these rooms an incredible sense of proximity to the nearby creek. The French doors between the hall and living room were added in Fiscal Year 1931 to replace a single door; the installation dates of the other doors is not recorded in the annual reports. On the rear, a spacious dining room extends across most of the rear. To facilitate communication between rooms and floors, a secondary stair is located in the room at the corner northwest (rear right) of the house between the front north parlor and the enlarged passage leading to the ell. This service stair rises with winders from the rear along the dining room wall and has turned balusters identical to those at the main stair. The northern (exterior) portion of this corner room was divided by a "cross partition" during Fiscal Year 1925 into a lavatory and toilet. The two small rooms now contain a half-bath and laundry, the latter being expanded into the enclosed section of the north porch during the summer of 2001, at which time it was provided an exterior door.

The upstairs plan consists of bedrooms above the two front parlors with a small, L-shaped room above the front hall in front of the stair landing. The rear of the house is occupied by a long bedroom in the southwest corner that extends to cover over half of the dining room below, it being the result of moving a partition in Fiscal Year 1926 from the "large back hall" so as to create a "convenient bed-room." The northwest section of the second story is occupied by a sizable rear hall above the rest of the dining room, and two new (1999) bath rooms above the downstairs rear hall and half-bath/laundry and the lower portion of the service stair below. The stair to the spacious attic rises with a quarter-turn landing from the rear hall running along, but not directly above, the stair from the lower story. Partially partitioned but not finished until 1999, the attic was then divided into a central hall with a large bedroom at each end and a bathroom at the rear opposite the stair. Closets and the heating-air conditioning unit are situated in the knee-wall space at the house's rear.

The two-room transverse ell consists of a modern kitchen in the north room and a secondary room--perhaps a summer dining room--at the southern end; the interior mantel in the latter room was

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added in Fiscal Year 1923. The approximately fifteen-foot-long breezeway connecting the main house to the kitchen ell was "practically enclosed" in March 1927 by "substituting a three-frame window" for the screend on the south side, "adding to the winter time comfort" of residents; the north side was similarly enclosed the next year. Sometime between 1963 and 1988 this passage was widened to about fifteen feet, fully enclosed, and remodeled with knotty pine paneling and false ceiling beams; only the pine paneling continues into the kitchen. Accessed from both the rear porch and the screened north porch, it now functions as a family room adjoining the kitchen.

Simple late Victorian and Neoclassical Revival woodwork is found throughout the Superintendent's House. The plaster walls are finished with molded baseboards and crown moldings. Wainscots composed of vertical beaded boards topped by a molded chair rail are found only in the dining room and in the secondary dining room in the ell. Symmetrical molded surrounds which stand on robust molded plinths and are crowned by cleanly-articulated medallion cornerblocks enframe windows and doors throughout the house, with the interior doors being similar to the rear hall door. A variety of mantels adorn the main rooms. The most impressive is a foliate-encrusted Neoclassical Revival mantel in the front north living room that has a mirrored overmantel framed by attenuated full-height unfluted columns with Ionic capitals. Its companion in the south parlor is a stylishly plain brick Craftsman mantel installed in the autumn of 1931 that incorporates ornamental metal grates in the frieze that connect to furnace ducts; it was declared by the superintendent to be a "decided improvement over the old one." To its rear, the mantel in the dining room has robust square pilasters supporting a dentiled shelf, with the molded cornice of the shelf's "backsplash" serving as a decorative plate rail. It was added in early 1923 during repairs to the room necessitated by a chimney fire in December 1922. In 1928 oak floors were installed throughout the downstairs to cover the original "rough and unsightly pine flooring which was a very inferior grade of material." Upstairs, the two surviving mantels in the front bedrooms are identical, having broad pilasters and friezes, the latter accented by simple applied Neoclassical Revival foliate ornament and a shelf supported by austere sawn corbels; a third (removed) mantel in the rear southwest bedroom was most likely the same. In fall 1931 rift-sawn pine floors were laid over the floors of the "most ordinary material" upstairs. The mantel in the ell dining room is simpler still, having pilasters with central reeding and chamfered edges and a plain frieze with modest reeded corbels supporting a shallow shelf.

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- |     |         |           |       |
|-----|---------|-----------|-------|
| 1-a | Terrace | 1899-1900 | C-str |
|-----|---------|-----------|-------|
- The artificial raised earthwork on which the Superintendent's House (entry 1) and the other dwellings (entries 4 and 5) stands was necessary because of the low elevation and swampy nature of the surrounding land. The site has levees approximately eight feet tall on the east (front) and north sides, a graduated berm on the south side where it parallels the Driveway (entry 21) before it turns south and continues alongside the Apprentice Fish Culturist's House (entry 4) before gradually decreasing into swampland on the south. The term "terrace" was used in the 1923 Annual Report to describe the location of the newly-installed Flag Pole (entry 20).
- Three flights of cast concrete steps ascend the Terrace (entry 1-a) on which the Superintendent's House (entry 1) stands, those on the front and north consisting of twelve steps and that on the south having eight steps. They are handsomely formed with the molded rims of the treads extending beyond the plane of the riser. Because of the gradually increasing height of the southern levee, only the south steps are flanked by cast concrete cheek walls; the front and north steps are built at grade and flanked by low plantings. As a continuation of the south steps beyond (south) of the unpaved lane leading to the wharf, a lower flight consists of a single cast concrete step anchored on each end by a low cast concrete pylon. Each pylon is topped by a large metal ball about twelve inches in diameter; the balls are said to have been shells from a Civil War mortar, but this is undocumented. The lower step permits safe passage for pedestrians from the unpaved portion of the Driveway (entry 21) to the lower level of the station where the Hatchery Building (removed from property in 1961) was located.
- Some filling of swamps on the property most likely occurred as early as the 1750s, and the 1769 Sauthier Map indicates that the manor house of the Pembroke Plantation of Thomas Bodley, a wealthy Edenton planter and land agent, was situated not far from where the Superintendent's House now stands. However, the sites for the hatchery dwellings were reworked if not completely rebuilt prior to 1900. This is suggested by the Edenton Courier on January 4, 1900 when, in reporting plans for construction of the Superintendent's House, it noted the "work of preparation having already been commenced." The Terrace also serves to separate the early fish hatching operations in the Hatchery Building and all the maritime activities on the low land along the creek from the station's domestic quarters (entries 1, 4, and 5) and the latter fish pods.

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**1-b Trash Enclosure** ca. 1997 NC-str  
This rectangular enclosure approximately ten feet-by-four feet is constructed of vertical board fence panels and screens the property's trash cans from view.

**1-c Modern Garage** ca. 1970 NC-age  
This modern gable-front building contains two automobile bays, each with overhead door. It is covered with vinyl siding.

**2. Pump House No. 1** 1900 C  
remodeled 1939

Located immediately northwest of the Superintendent's Residence, Pump House No. 1 is an approximately ten-foot by twelve-foot, gable-roofed frame building facing east (toward the creek) with a two-foot-tall lower wall of poured concrete. Its southern (left) wall is inset the height of the concrete lower wall into the earthen levee that defines the northern edge of the Superintendent's House's site, yielding a shorter profile. The building originally contained a double-leaf four-panel door and two-over-two sash window on the two-bay eastern facade, with additional two-over-two sash windows on the rear and north elevations and short four-panel doors in each gable. Adapted since 1999 for use as a horse stable, the rear and north windows have been replaced with hinged plank doors. It was covered with vinyl siding in the 1980s. The building was built and utilized as a pump house to supply water to the Water Tank (entry 6), the three dwellings (entries 1, 4, and 5), and the 1899 Hatchery Building (removed from property 1961). It was remodeled into its present form in 1939 during a WPA project.

**3. Pump House No. 2** 1924 C  
remodeled 1939

Situated near the creek, Pump House No. 2 is a sixteen-foot by twenty-foot, one-and-a-half-story frame building. The gable-front roof has boxed cornice with deep returns, a not uncommon embellishment for domestic and utilitarian buildings in northeastern North Carolina at the turn of the century. Three of the four elevations are punctuated by a door and a small, square, four-pane window, with the north elevation having two windows. The historically-erroneous "BOATHOUSE" sign on the west facade is recent and indicates its current use. The interior consists of one large space with poured concrete floor, all the equipment having been removed when the Edenton hatchery complex closed in 1954.

Pump House No. 2 was built from the eastern portion of the 1899 frame Boiler House, the surviving section having been added to

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the Boiler House in the late 1910s to house an electric motor and pump and a small carpenter room. The addition was a rather tall building, as its 1924 reconstruction involved propping the roof, cutting three-and-a-half feet from the support posts, and lowering the roof into place. The west facade, where it joined the now-gone Boiler House, was then rebuilt with the boxed cornice and returns that now distinguish the building. This enlarged pump house was necessary to house the larger pumps needed to manage the volume of water required to fill and maintain the increasing size and number of the station's ponds. In 1939 the building was remodeled using WPA funds and labor to accommodate even larger and more modern pumping equipment. The building also housed the station's electric meters and the main line switch, with underground electric cables being installed from the power line poles which crossed Pembroke Creek by poles strung on the bridge.

4. **Apprentice Fish Culturist's House** 1915 C  
renovated 1923-1924  
remodeled 1927-1928

This one-story frame dwelling displays a vernacular pyramidal-roof form not uncommon in North Carolina but one which is not particularly prevalent in the Albemarle region. Its definitive and tall roof is pierced by a single interior chimney and has deep boxed eaves distinguished by nonstructural horizontal rafters applied so as to mimic modillions. The metal tubular vent at the apex was added in the 1970s or 1980s. The three-bay by three-bay house has a shed-roofed front (north) porch that is carried by simple chamfered posts and enclosed by an equally plain square-in-section balustrade. It is covered by German siding. Six-over-one sash windows and a wide bottom board impart subtle Colonial Revival flourishes to the house. The rear has a shed-roofed bathroom addition and a porch which wraps along a portion of the east (left) elevation. This porch is screened above a solid frame apron wall.

This house was apparently built in 1915 as the Mess Hall, and served as such until Fiscal Year 1923 when the front portion was partitioned into a living room and bedroom as a dwelling for the Fish Culturist and his family. When the house was remodeled further in Fiscal Year 1927 by the addition of a "commodious" porch across the rear and east with frame apron wall and screening exactly as it is today, it was specified as being for the "apprentice fish culturist," and is referred to as such in subsequent documents. At the same time electric lights were extended to the building although a "fully-equipped" bathroom was not added until Fiscal Year 1930; the bathtub was transferred from the federal hatchery at Havre de Grace, Maryland. The house was

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occupied by station personnel until the hatchery closed in 1954. Since then it has been maintained as a rental dwelling.

**5. Fish Culturist's House 1938-1939 C**

This one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling follows a vernacular gable-front form that is largely devoid of stylistic elements. While the exposed rafter ends of the roof indicate some Craftsman influence, the three-bay facade (north) has a hip-roofed porch supported by plain chamfered posts and enclosed by a square-in-section balustrade. It is sheathed with German siding. The exterior-end placement for the stepped-shoulder chimney is atypical for a gable-front roof. Two-over-two sash windows complete the house. Across the rear is a large fifteen-foot by fifteen-foot screened porch which was built in the 1990s to replace a small three-bay porch.

The dwelling was built in 1938-1939 with the assistance of the Works Progress Administration as home for the family of the Fish Culturist. The plans were furnished by the Washington office of either the WPA or the Fish Commission and erected at an approximate cost of \$3,000. It was maintained as housing for station personnel until the hatchery closed in 1954 and since has been maintained as rental property.

**6. Water Tank 1929 C-str**

The Water Tank consists of a steel cylinder approximately fifteen-foot-tall standing on four iron legs twelve feet in height. The 6,000-gallon cylinder is covered by a shallow conical roof with extending eaves and accented with a bulbous finial at the apex. Each leg is bolted to a poured concrete footing--one of which is stamped with the date "1929"--and cross-braced for stability. While the tank has not been used in almost fifty years, much of the intake piping at the top of the tank and the outflow piping beneath is intact, heightening the visual appeal and mechanical understanding of the structure, especially when studied with the underground piping system that remains intact (entry 22).

The Water Tank was furnished and erected on contract by the R. D. Cale Manufacturing Company of Newnan, Georgia, with connections to the station's water system made by the station force; total cost was slightly over \$2,000. It replaced the original but "unsightly" and "very leaky" wooden tank that stood at the southeast corner of the Terrace (entry 1-a). This new tank permitted the station's pump to operate at full capacity either to the tank or to the ponds, or both, without the necessity of a by-pass as was needed at the old tank. A provision was included for future fire hydrants in the six inch supply line so that direct

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pressure could be obtained from the pump; this was not done until 1943-1944.

## 7-16 Fish Ponds

Ten of the eleven Fish Ponds associated with the Edenton fish hatchery are included in the nominated property; the eleventh, located at the northern edge of the property adjoining both West Queen Street and Pembroke Creek, was developed for condominiums in the 1980s. All the ponds are now dry land with the three ponds nearest the dwellings, ponds A, B, and C (entries 7, 8, and 9), being clear of trees and undergrowth while the others, located on the western portion of the property, were allowed to grow back into pine forest after being abandoned in 1954. The ponds are of various sizes as indicated on the Site Map (exhibit A) and are defined by earthen levees approximately six feet across at the top and of varying heights as determined by the topography of each location. Each also has a poured concrete culvert known as a "stand pipe" containing mechanisms--comprised of a "drain box" and "kettle"--for draining the pond by letting the water flow into adjacent the swamp or, in the case of ponds F, G, H, I, and J, into the pond which was developed for condominiums. A twelfth fish pond was planned for the swampy area immediately north of Fish Ponds A and B. It was labeled as such on the 1942 plan of the Edenton station drawn for the United States Department of Interior Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Fish Culture that serves as the basis for the site map.

The first ponds (entries 7, 8, 9, and 10) were constructed about 1906 using a mule-drawn drag pan. Whereas early shad and herring propagation work occurred in the Hatchery Building, the expansion into raising species such as largemouth bass and blue gill--fish more associated with sport rather than commercial fishing--necessitated separate outdoor holding ponds. Each of these ponds has been enlarged at least once as noted. Additional ponds were built in 1919 and during a Works Progress Administration (WPA) program in 1938-1939.

### 7. Fish Pond A

ca. 1906 C-str  
enlarged 1938-1939

One of the older fish ponds, Fish Pond A is located immediately adjacent to Pump House No. 1 (entry 2). Although the levees are essentially unaltered, the pond was developed into a formal sunken garden between 1990 and 1999, making it and adjoining Fish Pond B (entry 8) the only of the ten former ponds included in the nomination that are currently utilized for uses other than abandoned land. This garden development, sedimentation through the

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years, and a proximity to the Superintendent's House that made this pond especially desirable for gardening and other uses have resulted in the depth of Fish Pond A being the shallowest of the remaining ponds. It has a pond floor that is no more than six feet below the tops of its enclosing levees, and along the western border it is in some places no more than one foot lower. WPA funds were used in Fiscal Year 1938 to enlarge the pond, adding approximately one-third to its size. Whether this was the same project reported in Fiscal Year 1939 as enlarging pond A by "taking in the space formerly occupied by the old concrete pools" is unclear.

The V-shaped standpipe/kettle in Fish Pond A is a poured concrete structure in the pond's northeast corner and is one of the largest of the corner-located culverts. For reasons unknown, its form is almost completely exposed, with sides approximately nine feet long and its corner excavated to a depth of nearly seven feet. A square recess at the corner has vertical channels in its side walls to accommodate three pairs of vertical sluice gates so as to regulate the water level. The middle channel contains a cast concrete gate raised or lowered by a long screw shaft operated by a handle that is twisted by hand. In form and concept, this standpipe/kettle is similar to that at Fish Pond C (entry 9) and was most likely built ca. 1928, a year or two after that in Fish Pond C.

**7-a Garden** **1990s** **NC-si**

This formal sunken garden focuses on a circular brick plaza containing a square raised planting bed with cast concrete statue. Brick walks extend from each side of the garden in axis with the statue, with a larger circular walkway of pea gravel enclosing the brick plaza. Brick steps on axis with the walks ascend the levee on east and south, while a wooden picket gate marks the grade level entry into Pond B (entry 9).

**7-b Gazebo** **1990s** **NC-str**

This rectangular frame structure has an open, pergola-type roof and simplified Chippendale-style railing. Reached by brick steps, it is situated atop the levee on the north side of pond and affords views not only of the garden but the flora and fauna in the swamp to the north.

**8. Fish Pond B** **ca. 1906** **C-str**  
**enlarged 1927**

Like Fish Pond A (entry 7), Fish Pond B has an active current use, that of a paddock for a horse kept by the current owners; it

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is stabled in Pump House No. 1 (entry 2). It has a shallow depth, being in most places no more than four feet below its levee. Its standpipe/kettle is located in the northeast corner of the pond and appears to have been similar in form to that in Pond A. It was most likely installed when the pond was enlarged ca. 1927. However its walls have been cracked and partially removed and its depth filled in to within two feet of the top of the levee. A salvaged enamel bathtub and water spigot is located here and utilized as a water trough for the horse. A simple board-and-rail fence was instaleled in 1999 around the outside of the pond's levee, enclosing an area larger than the original fish pond for the paddock.

9. Fish Pond C 1919 C-str  
enlarged 1926

The L-shaped Fish Pond C was until the mid 1990s overgrown with sapling pines and undergrowth trees like all the ponds except A and B. Now cleared of all but the largest trees and seeded with grass, it provides the best indication of the size and depth of the ponds, being approximately 250 feet long on the east and south with each leg of the L being approximately 125 feet wide.

Fish Bond C was built in 1919, with construction beginning June 2. An enlargement of pond C began in February 1926 but was not completed until January 1927.

The most visible and intact of the standpipes and kettles in each of the fish ponds, the drainage apparatus in Pond C consists of a large, blunt-tipped cast-concrete wedge inserted into the inside slope of the levee. The side cheek walls shadow the forty-five-degree angle of the levee and connect to the large rectangular drainage kettle recessed into the floor of the pond. With its concrete drainage board in the recessed control box intact (but raised to prohibit the collection of stagnant water), the apparatus is representative of standpipes and kettles in the seven fish ponds (entries 10-16) which have been allowed to revert to forest and brush.

This standpipe/kettle is also the most identifiable as to age. It, as well as less visible standpipes/kettles in ponds D and E, were built in conjunction with expansions undertaken in 1925-1926. In the Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1926, Superintendent Vincent notes in regard to the "new" kettles and standpipes that "the work is a great improvement over the old method, and with a three inch concrete wall within the old stand pipe to take the place of wooden dam boards formerly used and which could scarcely be kept from leaking more or less, much less water is necessary to maintain the pond level than formerly was used."

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10. Fish Pond D by 1921 C-str  
enlarged 1925-1926  
enlarged 1932-1933

The pond's first enlargement begun December 9, 1925 and was completed in February 1926, nearly doubling its size to about one acre. Additional earth was removed from the old pond to allow construction of a kettle of the "latest type" and its banks were regraded and raised about two feet to provide added depth. When completed, it varied in depth from "feather edge at the intake end" to about five feet at the opposite end. During Fiscal Year 1932 an additional 1,000 square feet was added to the pond.

11. Fish Pond E by 1921 C-str  
enlarged 1924

In the summer of 1924 the pond was "extended to the west," adding "nearly one third to its area." The drain box was remodeled, and a "modern kettle" constructed, and its banks regraded and raised about two feet to provide added depth.

12. Fish Pond F ca. 1922 C-str

Although construction on Fish Pond F began in 1919, it was not listed with the other five ponds in use in 1921. Its completion date is uncertain.

13. Fish Pond G 1938-1939 C-str  
14. Fish Pond H 1938-1939 C-str  
15. Fish Pond I 1938-1939 C-str  
16. Fish Pond J 1938-1939 C-str

These four ponds remain of the six ponds built in 1938-1939 using funds and labor supplied through the WPA. The other two are the "Future" Fish Pond located immediately north of the Superintendent's House (entry 1), which though built as a fish pond it later had its levees breached and has reverted to swamp, and the plot of land northeast of Old Fish Hatchery Road upon which condominiums and boat slips were constructed in the early 1980s. These six new ponds increased the size of the Edenton station's ponds more than threefold, from 3.25 acres to approximately 10.75 acres. While each of the four remaining ponds retains its pond apparatus--standpipe, drain box, and kettle--in varying degrees of intactness, most are partially buried by silt and largely obscured by the pine forest and scrub growth that was allowed to overtake each pond after they were abandoned in 1954. The levees are remarkably intact, being readily identified as holding ponds that have been abandoned for many years.

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Located in low swampy areas adjacent to Pembroke Creek, one of the ponds (apparently the one in the "lower swamp area" now occupied by condominiums) was originally intended for shad rearing and the others were for striped bass fry raised from eggs obtained from the Weldon Station. The ponds were never water tight and this inadequacy led to their never being fully utilized and the eventual closing of the United States Fish Hatchery at Edenton in 1954 due to limited pond size. The excessive seepage of the ponds was first noted in the Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1939 and was attributed to the "unseasoned" condition of the ponds. While the levees became "saturated and soft" when the ponds were flooded--one having to be drained so its banks could be repaired--the ponds were put into use for fish cultivation operations in spring 1939. In the report for Fiscal Year 1940 it was noted that these "newer" ponds could not be flooded to cover their entire area for fear that the levees would "soften and give way," leading the Superintendent to recommend them being made deeper or treated with Bentonite to seal seepage. It was not until the Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1946 was a specific reason given for the shortcomings of these ponds. It was reported that the ponds "lie in a strata of water-bearing sand" which was believed to extend nearly to the hatchery building, where if the land were flooded above a certain level, the land around the hatchery becomes "saturated to the state of a quagmire." Thus, despite constant pumping, only a "small portion" of the ponds were ever able to be used.

17. Bulkheads

1931 to  
ca. 1939 C-Str

The bulkheads extend in a noncontinuous line along Pembroke Creek, being concentrated to the areas nearest the Wharf (entry 30) and along the northern shore. They consist of round pilings driven into the creek floor with heavy planks secured to the inside plane to hold fill earth. In places near the Wharf where the bulkhead was completely eroded or washed away, the bulkheads were rebuilt in 2001, with the new line of bulkheads being approximately one foot in front of the old bulkheads so as to encase the old structures within new fill dirt.

When construction of the present bulkheads began during the fall and winter of 1931-1932, it was discovered that "foundation timbers" remained from an earlier "sea wall" that had been laid "many years ago," perhaps dating to the early or mid nineteenth century when the Pembroke fishery was at its height. Early in 1931 cypress trees were felled on the station property, hauled to the front of the hatchery, and hewed and squared. The following fall and winter, when the creek was at its lowest yearly level, they

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were placed on the older foundation, with additional twelve-foot cypress timbers fastened by 3/4" drift bolts and braced in the back with six-inch squared cypress timbers to bring the area up to grade. This framework was then filled with dirt removed from the expansion of Pond D (entry 10), amounting to 150 truck loads of 1.5 cubic yards each. All of the work was carried out by station personnel except the laying of the final timbers of the sea wall when a "carpenter was employed for a few days, in order that they might be properly leveled and the braces framed in." In July 1932 it was noted that the creek's edge had previously been "an eyesore," the grade being so low that nothing but "rushes and water plants would grow and a decent appearance could not be maintained." The ongoing work had raised the grade as much as three feet, and when completed a "fine lawn will be made available and the general appearance at this point greatly improved." Additional dirt was hauled to the site during slow periods in the fish culture calendar, but even this "continued filling of the low areas in front of the hatchery" had to cease in 1935-1936 because of cutbacks in gasoline and oil for the truck during the Depression. Annual reports after 1935 do not mention this project again, but the employment of an average of thirty-five men in Fiscal Years 1938 and 1939 by the WPA to build new fish ponds and rebuild old levees along Pembroke Creek suggests that such labor would have been available to continue, if not complete, the filling in of the low ground near the creek.

**18. Boat House** **ca. 1995** **NC-str**

Located along Pembroke Creek northeast of the superintendent's House, this gable-roofed structure is raised on eight pilings driven into the creek bottom. Sheltered within the roof is the mechanism for lifting a small motor boat out of the water and under the roof for protection. To the east is a sixteen-foot by twenty-four-foot uncovered deck with handrail. Both boat house and deck are accessed by a six-foot-wide, fifteen-foot-long walkway from the shore.

**19. Boat Landing** **ca. 1900** **C-si**

Although the function of this rectangular manmade cove into the shallow side of Pembroke Creek is uncertain, its approximate size of fifty-feet by thirty-feet indicates an activity requiring a considerable area along the creek. Perhaps it is the location of the marine "railway" mentioned in many Annual Reports. Such railways were inclined slopes with mechanisms--often in the form of metal rails extending into the water for thirty feet or more with a windlass of some sort--for removing vessels from water so that they

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could be inspected, maintained, and repaired. This indentation is the only such site on the property where such a function could be fulfilled. The outline is readily observable (especially on the aerial photographic tax maps). The marshy land surrounding it is filled with small bald cypress knees.

**20. Flag Pole** 1922-1923 C-obj

This fifty-one-foot-tall flag pole stands at the southeastern corner of the earthen Terrace (entry 1-a). It was described in the Annual Report of 1923: made of galvanized steel pipe, one 5" section, one 4" section, and one 3" section, topped with a bronze ball and halyard carrier made by N. O. Nelson Co of St. Louis. Situated on the "terrace" some ten to fifteen feet east of the [old wooden] water-tank, its site was some five to seven feet higher than old pole, and so "is practically as tall as the old flag pole." Though painted white before erected and repainted several times before 1954, the pole is not now painted. The earlier wooden flag pole had stood for some twenty years just north of the hatchery building but had become decayed.

**21. Driveway** 1920s C-str  
paved 1928  
repairs 1939

Access into the Edenton Station, United States Fish and Fisheries Commission is by a paved road eighteen-and-a-half-feet wide with curbs. Known officially as "Old Fish Hatchery Road," it leaves West Queen Street Extended (US 17-Business) and comes straight south into the property, passing through the WPA-built gates (entry 24) before turning to the east. This road is paved until it reaches the Superintendent's House, and then travels through grass as it descends the Terrace (entry 1-a) before terminating at the Wharf (entry 30).

Although a road most certainly was laid out on the property by the time the original hatchery buildings were erected in 1899, most early travel was by boat, whether it was gathering fish eggs or delivering fingerlings to the railroad depot. In noting in the 1925 Annual Report that it was "quite possible" the new state highway would bridge the creek near the station's northern boundary, Superintendent Vincent recommended that a "hard surface driveway be provided from the road to the higher ground on the station," as well as "a suitable station auto truck when we have direct access with the outside world." While the highway and bridge over Pembroke Creek was completed the summer of 1926, bringing the anticipated "many visiting automobiles," the driveway was not paved until the fall of 1928 when it was "greatly improved

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under contract, by the application of tarvia after grading, and a coating of 1/4" rock." The superintendent referred to it as an "excellent type of road construction." Concrete curbing was added during a PWA and WPA project in 1939-1940 that also repaired and resurfaced the road. The road continued in its original alignment and has since been paved with asphalt, a mid twentieth century improvement on the tarvia and crushed rock used in 1928.

**22. Underground Water Pipes** **ca. 1906-1930s C-str**

As illustrated on the 1942 Fish and Wildlife Service map that serves as the basis for the Site Map (Exhibit A), a system of subterranean pipes extends throughout the property to supply creek water from Pump House No. 2 (entry 3) to the Fish Ponds (entries 7-16) and the Daphnia Pools (entries 27 and 28), and well water from Pump House No. 1 (entry 2) to the three dwellings (entries 1, 4, and 5), the public restrooms in the Triple Garage (entry 26), and the Hatchery Building (removed from property 1961). Many of these lines connected to the old 1899 water tank or its 1929 replacement (6). These water lines were enlarged or replaced as the new ponds were built and old ones enlarged or modernized: in 1926-1927 to ponds C, D, and E; in 1927-1928 to pond B; and in 1939-1940 to ponds G, H, I, and J, etc. When the new Water Tank (entry 6) was constructed in 1929, a provision was made for future fire hydrants in the six inch supply line that extended to the ponds. This was not accomplished until 1943-1944 when a fire hose attachment was installed on the pond-pumping system. These pipes were left in place in 1954 when the station was abandoned, and except for replacement or addition of new pipes to the four dwellings on the property (entries 1, 4, 5, and 26) and the construction of a line to West Queen Street Extended in the 1960s when the property was connected to the water system of the Town of Edenton, the supply pipes remain intact.

**23. Line of Trees** **1935 C-si**

Lining the Driveway (entry 21) from its southwest curve to the Water Tank (entry 6) are handsome rows of mature cedar trees that were planted during and after Fiscal Year 1935 when severe budget cuts limited improvements to activities such as the "transplanting of shade trees from adjacent woods for the improvement of appearance of the grounds." While a double row of ten cedars comprise the bulk of the avenue of trees, three live oak trees of considerable size add to the verdant grandeur of the line.

While there are no early station record of trees being planted along the driveway, records from Fiscal Year 1940 onward indicate the prevalence of the American Elm, the grandest street

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tree in the country during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Saplings must have been planted soon after the station was established in 1899, for in 1940-1941 it was reported that many of the "old elm trees along the drive way through the hatchery grounds are showing age and many dead and decaying limbs need to be pruned out," these being symptoms of the dreaded Dutch Elm disease which ravaged the nation's American Elms. Declaring that "these trees are a great asset to the appearance of the station," Superintendent Bunch opined that should "expert tree surgery be employed to work them over they may be safe for many years." Such work was accomplished in 1941-1942. While the hurricane of September 1943 did "some" damage to roofs on the station its biggest effect was that it is "broke down a couple of the old elm trees."

**24. Gates** **1938-1939** **C-obj**

These brick piers flanking the entrance of Old Fish Hatchery Road onto the station property are approximately thirty inches square and six feet tall. A pyramidal cast concrete cap with broad ledge tops each pier. They were built during Fiscal Year 1938 using funds and labor provided by the WPA.

**25. Double Garage** **1928** **C**

This twenty-foot by thirty-foot frame garage retains its original galvanized iron sheathing but its gable-front roof has replacement asbestos shingles instead of the original "rubberoir" shingles; an intermediate roof of "green mineral asphalt shingles" was applied during the 1940s. Each of the two vehicle bays has its original double-leaf doors built of bevel-edged one-by-four boards, diagonally laid so that each pair creates a chevron pattern. The garage was erected by the station's work force during the summer of 1928 to house all vehicles and store miscellaneous materials, such as pipe fittings and surplus lumber. Before construction the site was built up using earth excavated in digging a passage in the basement beneath Superintendent's House (entry 1). The concrete lip immediately in front of the garage was built in 1928.

**26. Triple Garage** **1938-1939** **C**

This large, rectangular, twenty-seven-foot by forty-foot, one-and-a-half-story frame building is sided with weatherboard and its gable roof covered by asphalt shingles. Built with three vehicle bays and a pedestrian door on its facade, each bay had overhead sliding doors. As originally built, the building had separate men's and women's public restrooms in the southeast corner, with doors facing east. Sometime during the 1980s the

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garage was converted into a rental dwelling, each vehicle bay being enclosed with four vertical windows that enable the building's original use to remain apparent. The restroom door closer to the corner was replaced by a two-over-two sash window like the others on the ends and rear, and the other door closed. At the same time a gable-front porch was situated in the center of the rear (south) elevation, being pleasantly finished with lattice panels. The garage was built in 1938 with WPA funds and labor, the total cost being \$850. It remains a rental dwelling.

- |     |              |           |       |
|-----|--------------|-----------|-------|
| 27. | Daphnia Pool | 1939-1940 | C-str |
| 28. | Daphnia Pool | 1939-1940 | C-str |

These two pools of poured concrete are perhaps the most readily identifiable structures relating to fish culture. Each uncovered pool consists of a pair of "concrete ponds" thirty feet long, seven-and-a-half feet wide, and thirty inches deep placed side by side; a small, nine-inch-square recess at the south end of each pond held the mechanism, now gone, for regulating the level of each pool individually. Each pool also had individual taps for filling the pool the north end. The ponds are in remarkably good condition, being well maintained so that rain water does not collect and stagnate.

Daphnia magna is a small aquatic organism that was raised as food for fish fry. As reported in July 1939, Daphnia production from eggs was first attempted at the Edenton station in the mid 1930s but was relatively unsuccessful because of the extreme summer heat. Better results were achieved by obtaining a "culture of live" [hatched] daphnia from the federal hatchery at Wytheville, Virginia." In Fiscal Year 1940 a starting culture was obtained from the sub-station of the Wytheville hatchery at Hoffman, North Carolina, and production success was achieved using fertilizer from a nearby dairy. The pools were situated so that daphnia could be emptied directly into Pond C and D, with it being carried in tubes to the other ponds. Daphnia production ceased during during the mid 1940s, for the Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1946 lists these pools as "fish holding facilities" having a capacity of 20,000 fish. The daphnia cultivation that was undertaken in the mid and late 1930s most likely occurred in "concrete ponds" that were located adjacent to a smaller Pond A, the concrete ponds being removed and the space added to enlarge Pond A in Fiscal Year 1939

- |     |            |                         |        |
|-----|------------|-------------------------|--------|
| 29. | Smokehouse | ca. 1860<br>moved 1960s | NC-age |
|-----|------------|-------------------------|--------|

Moved here from Bertie County by new owners in the 1960s, this pyramidal-roofed frame smokehouse is typical of ancillary farm

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buildings erected throughout eastern North Carolina during the antebellum period. Raised in heavy-timber framing and sided with wide weatherboards having a subtly molded exposed lip, the building is ten-foot-four-inches square and is distinguished by a continuous boxed corner; a blunt finial crowns the roof apex. While it most likely originally stood upon a brick foundation, it now has one of concrete blocks. The building is associated with large Capehart family plantations and fisheries in Bertie County at Scotch Hall (ca. 1838, NR 1982) and Avoca (ca. 1850, demolished 1970s) and was moved here from the Avoca farm after William Cullen Capehart bought the hatchery property in 1961. It is noncontributing to the nomination because it falls outside of the period of significance, 1899 to 1940.

**30. Wharf** ca. 1899 NC-str  
rebuilt 1933  
rebuilt 1953

This large wooden wharf is situated in line of the unpaved extension of the Driveway (entry 21). The wharf is fifty feet long and twelve feet wide, with a twelve-foot wide section extending twenty feet north along the water line to form an overall L configuration. An uncovered lift for small pleasure boats was added on the south side in 2001. Because it is roofless, it is much less noticeable than the lift at the Boat House (entry 18) to the north.

The old dock and wharf suffered considerable damage in the hurricane of September 16, 1933, needing extensive repairs including new pilings, sills, beams, and decking, all of cypress timbers. It was again seriously damaged in the August 1953 hurricane during which the high tide lifted the decking off its pilings, in so doing destroying the old 1924-1925 Boat House that was partially built over it. The wharf was then repaired and has seen periodic maintenance and refurbishing since; the last significant work was done in 1996-1997.

**31. Modern Boat Slip** 2001 NC-str  
**32. Modern Boat Slip** 2001 NC-str

Built during spring 2001, these two indentations in rebuilt sections of the Bulkhead (entry 17) were added for mooring small pleasure craft in approximately two feet of water. The northern slip measures ten feet long and nine feet wide to accommodate a jet-ski while the southern slip, at thirty feet long and ten feet wide can hold a small boat.

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**33. New Flag Pole**

1980s

NC-obj

About twenty-five feet tall, this flag pole is shorter and more slender than the historic Flag Pole (entry 20). Anchored in a cube of concrete approximately two feet tall at the top of the Terrace (entry 2) near the Apprentice Fish Culturist's House (entry 4), it was most likely erected when the property was divided between owners, allowing each to have their own flag pole.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Significant Dates

1915  
1926  
1938-1940

### Architect/Builder

#### Architects

U. S. Commission on Fish and Fisheries  
Works Progress Administration

#### Builder

Cale, R. D., Manufacturing Company  
Ralph, Theo

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### 8. Statement of Significance

#### Summary

The Edenton Station, United States Fish and Fisheries Commission is the first federal facility in North Carolina dedicated to improving the state's historically-important fishing industry. Dating from the early settlement period and reaching its zenith with seine hauls of legendary proportions during the antebellum periods and a proliferation in the use of pound nets during the late nineteenth century, the industry was historically centered in the vicinity of Chowan County in the northeastern part of the state. The hatchery is located just west of the town limits of the county seat of Edenton, a town of 5,268 residents and a colonial and antebellum port and trading center that diversified during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries with industrial processing of local lumber, cotton, and peanuts. Chowan County is strategically located where the Chowan and Roanoke Rivers, two important river systems that drain much of the territory along the North Carolina-Virginia border as far west as Roanoke Virginia, merge to form the Albemarle Sound. The sound, because of its size, numerous constituent rivers, and proximity to the Atlantic Ocean, was a rich spawning ground for herring and shad, two of the most important species of fish in the region's long history. The Edenton Station, United States Fish and Fisheries Commission reflects the regional importance of fishing with thirty-six contributing resources on approximately fifteen acres on the west bank of Pembroke Creek. Among these resources are three frame dwellings erected between 1900 and 1939 for station personnel; ten earthen Fish Ponds consisting of levees between four and ten feet tall that enclose ponds as large as 1.2 acres; a wharf, boat landing, and bulkhead along the creek; and ancillary buildings and structures such as pump houses, garages, and a 5,000-gallon water tank.

The Edenton Station, United States Fish and Fisheries Commission is eligible for nomination to the National Register under Criterion A in the area of Agriculture because of its importance in the development of aquaculture for commercial (shad, herring, and striped bass) and pond (largemouth bass and bluegill) fish in North Carolina and Virginia. Furthermore, it was the only federal hatchery along the southern Atlantic coast and one of only four federal hatcheries that raised the commercially-valuable shad during the early twentieth century; it was the sole of these four shad-propagating stations to operate past 1930. It is also eligible for nomination under Criterion C in the areas of Architecture and Engineering because it contains

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notable domestic examples of Colonial Revival and Craftsman architecture and significant engineering resources in the form of earthen levees and terrace that were necessary because of the low swampy land surrounding the complex. The property contains a high degree of architectural integrity, with twenty-eight of its thirty-eight resources (seventy-four percent) being contributing. The property's period of significance begins in 1899 with the establishment of the hatchery and the construction date of its oldest resource, the earthen terrace upon which many of the later buildings was built, and terminates with 1940, the end of a three-year project by the Works Progress Administration and Public Works Administration that built four fish ponds, a dwelling, and several other resources on the hatchery grounds. Subsequent construction activity was limited to maintenance and repairs due to restrictions on the availability of building materials during World War II and the determination after the war that the site no longer allowed for future expansion. The latter reason was cause for the property's abandonment as a federal fish hatchery in 1954 and its sale seven years later to private owners. The Edenton Station, United States Fish and Fisheries Commission is nominated under statewide significance because it served the needs of not only the adjacent nine-county Albemarle Sound region but of the entire coastal area of the state in addition to farm ponds throughout eastern North Carolina and into southeastern Virginia. Furthermore, when it opened in 1900 it was the only federal hatchery on the southern Atlantic coast and remained the largest and primary southern coastal hatchery throughout its fifty-four years of operation.

**Historical Background and Agriculture Context**

Fishing was of vital importance in the Albemarle region of northeastern North Carolina from its settlement in the late seventeenth century until the mid twentieth century. Explorers into the Albemarle Sound area wrote glowing promotions of the region's natural riches, with an anonymous report in 1649 boasting of "all sorts" of fish "in great abundance" (Lefler and Newsome 1973, 15). While there are few records of commercial fishing in the area before the early eighteenth century, fishing had become so important by the 1730s that the General Assembly was increasingly petitioned by fishermen to prohibit mill dams from obstructing the springtime run of herring, the most numerous and popular species in the Albemarle (Saunders 1888, 288, 392, 394, 485-494). The regional fishing season generally extended from late February until mid May when annual runs of migratory herring, rockfish, and shad moved from the ocean and its adjacent briny sounds into freshwater

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spawning sites up the area's numerous rivers and creeks. The principal rivers of the area are the Chowan and Roanoke, major rivers that drain a vast area along the North Carolina-Virginia border as far west as Winston-Salem, North Carolina and Roanoke, Virginia. They merge about five miles west of the Edenton hatchery at the westernmost end of the Albemarle Sound, which is said to be the largest coastal body of freshwater in the world. It is fifty-two miles from east to west, between five and fourteen miles wide, and a maximum twenty-five feet deep. The sound had a direct connection to the Atlantic Ocean until 1795 when a hurricane closed Roanoke Inlet, located in the vicinity of present-day Nags Head. The western basin has minimal tidal action (Powell 1984, 417, repeated in Butchko 1992, 19, 285 n. 110). According to Hugh M. Smith, Deputy U. S. Commissioner of Fishes in 1907, the Chowan River was considered one of the major rivers in the state for shad, alewives (river herring), and other migratory fishes, while black bass, crappie, sun-fishes, yellow perch, and catfish, are among the permanent "inhabitants." Shad and herring were particularly attracted to the discoloration of the water that was distinctive in slow-moving rivers like the Chowan, the dark, tea-colored water resulting from the decay of vegetation in the vast adjoining swamps of cypress and juniper. The Roanoke, however, is a deep and fast-moving river, carrying an "immense" volume of muddy, yellowish water that is preferred by striped bass, sturgeon, and white perch. The river is one of the "chief resorts" of the striped bass, and perhaps its most important spawning ground. While shad and herring also have considerable runs in the Roanoke, area fishermen learned by experience that "the larger run of striped bass is in the Roanoke and the larger run of shad in the Chowan." With these two important river systems merging to form the Albemarle Sound, it is small wonder that Smith proclaimed the sound and its tributaries to be "an exceedingly important spawning ground for shad, alewives, striped bass, and other migratory fishes . . . . Its fishery resources exceed those of any of the other [North Carolina] sounds, and this fact, together with the facility with which all kinds of nets may be set and operated, makes its fisheries of great importance" (Smith 1907, 8-9, 5). Smaller regional rivers include the Yeopim that separates Chowan County from neighboring Perquimans County to the east; the Perquimans in Perquimans County; the Pasquotank that drains the vast Great Dismal Swamp along the North Carolina-Virginia boundary to the northeast; the Cashie in Bertie County to the west; and the Meherrin in Hertford County to the northwest. Larger creeks--such as Pembroke, the site of the Edenton Station, United States Fish and Fisheries Commission, Rocky Hock, and Indian creeks in Chowan County and Salmon Creek in Bertie

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County, along with many smaller creeks--provided additional fishing opportunities for industrious farmers and planters.

The annual runs of fish provided a bonanza of easily obtained meat, especially for subsistence farmers and laborers to whom fresh and smoked herring provided a major source of protein throughout the year. A regional newspaper referred to these springtime fish hauls as the working class's "smokehouse," likening a successful fishing season as "the best insurance available to all classes against hunger during the dull summer months" (Weekly Herald, January 20, 1937). In Chowan County, it was noted that during the 1880s and 1890s herring "constituted the larger portion of the meat element in the diet of a majority of the people. Many a one had herring three times a day for days in succession" (Boyce 1917, 104-105).

The first known commercial fishery in the Albemarle regions was that of Richard Brownrigg, an Irish immigrant in 1755, who operated a successful fishery at Wingfield, his large Chowan County plantation along the Chowan River. In 1765 it was claimed that the Wingfield fishery could pack one hundred barrels of herring, rockfish, and perch an hour in season (Chowan Deeds). As early as 1769 Brownrigg was shipping fish to foreign ports, particularly the West Indies, and in 1774-1775 it was reported that a total of 6,325 barrels of herring were shipped from Chowan County to the West Indies and Europe (Saunders 1890).

The commercial scale and success of fishing in the Albemarle changed dramatically in the early nineteenth century. Prior to the introduction of seines in the 1790s, fishing during the spring season utilized short float nets and weirs, the latter usually on smaller creeks or along the shore. Seine nets changed the entire complexion of commercial fishing in the Albemarle Sound. Lemuel Creecy, the first owner of Greenfield (NR 1976) in extreme southeastern Chowan County, is believed to have established a seine fishery in the early 1790s at the mouth of the Yeopim River just as it enters the Albemarle Sound. About 1814 Joshua S. Creecy, Thomas Benbury, and Duncan McDonald established a fishery at Sandy Point (NR 1985), the first recorded commercial fishery along the sound in Chowan County. It was soon followed by one at Skinner's Point by Charles W. Skinner and Josiah T. Granberry, ambitious planters from Perquimans County (Leary 1915, 181, 175-177). In about 1816-1817, Joseph B. Skinner, Robert T. Paine, and William D. Lowther--all Chowan County planters--established the county's first large, horse-drawn seine fishery on the Albemarle Sound (Leary 1915, 176-178). Perhaps the best early record of a fishery in the Edenton vicinity is that on the very property acquired by the federal government in 1899 for the establishment of a hatchery at Edenton.

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In an advertisement in the Edenton Gazette in 1819 offering for sale the Pembroke plantation of the late Stephen Cabarrus, it declared that "Connected with the Plantation is an excellent FISHERY, believed to be, under all circumstances, amongst the most profitable in the State" (Edenton Gazette, July 27, 1819). Advertisements that year for the sale of four other fisheries in the western Albemarle Sound basin, two in Chowan County and one each in Bertie and Tyrrell counties, indicate that commercial fisheries were well established in the region by 1820 (Edenton Gazette, January 12, November 11, 30, 1819).

The antebellum period brought commercial fishing in the Albemarle Sound to a scale that dwarfed earlier fishing activity. With the increasing use of seines over one thousand yards long that were set out in the sound by row boats and hauled in by horse-drawn windlasses, immense hauls of more than 50,000 herrings and thousands of shad were possible, with four or five hauls in a twenty-four-hour period being possible. The new seine method required much greater capital and larger crews than the old float-net technique, in addition to needing a large, cleared water front tract on which to beach the seine full of fish. A large fishery required an initial investment of \$5,000 to \$7,000, but in good years the potential return could easily be in excess of the invested capital, such as 1840, when the Sandy Point fishery showed a profit of \$7,000 (Leary 1915, 178). Such fisheries soon became the domain of only the wealthiest landed planters and reached its zenith during the 1840s and 1850s. The 1850 Census listed fifteen fisheries in the Chowan County that employed 500 men and 127 women during the season. The production of 13,375 barrels of fish were valued at \$62,000, a healthy return on the invested capital of \$52,000. Fishery owners included Edward Wood of Greenfield (NR 1976), Joshua Skinner of Athol (NR 1980), and Thomas Benbury, Jr. at Sandy Point (NR 1985)(U. S. Census, 1850 Industrial Schedule).

The best description of the fishing industry in Chowan County and the Albemarle region comes from the 1856 report of David Hunter Strother, an essayist and artist known as "Porte Crayon," in Harper's New Monthly Magazine. He described the drama of the large seine hauls at the Belvidere fishery owned by James Capehart Johnston of Hayes (NHL 1974), located on the sound east of Edenton: "The approaching cries of the mule-drivers at the windlasses warn us that the seine is gathering in . . . All hands now leave the oars, and, at a signal from the chief, dash into the water waist deep to man the ropr." When the seine . . . was nearing shore, the enclosed area was "churned to foam by the struggling prey." When finally landed by "fifty black, dripping tritons," the haul, just one of many for that day, comprised "ten or fifteen thousand

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voiceless wretches, whose fluttering sounds like a strong rushing wind among the leaves." Immediately after the haul was beached, an army of women and boys began to work "with such unmerciful celerity . . . , that the unhappy fish has scarcely time to appreciate the new element into which he has been introduced ere he is beheaded, cleaned, and salted away." He reports of a seine at Belvidere that measured 2,700 yards in length and 24 yards in depth, and when attached to guy ropes, the entire length was not less than two-and-a-half miles. Herring and shad were the staple species for packing and shipping, with "refuse" fish---sturgeon, rockfish, catfish, trout, perch, mullet, gar, gizzard shad, flounder, lampreys, and ells--sold on the beach to local citizens or eaten by the fishermen and plantation slaves. Stother concluded that fishing was the "most important item in the wealth of the region," with the potential for enormous, but uncertain profits (Eby 1958, 160-179).

The regional fishing industry underwent significant changes after the Civil War. The reduced capital available for investment in the seine fisheries and the emancipated status of the African American laborers affected a decline in seine fishing. Still, seines were used through the end of the nineteenth century, though in less extensive operations, with seines on the Albemarle Sound generally being two to three times as long as those employed on the Chowan River. By 1880, some of the larger fisheries had converted to steam-powered boats and windlasses, and around 1880 the average annual herring catch per fishery was approximately 1,750,000 for steam-power sound seines, 1,500,000 for horse-power sound seines, and 1,000,000 for horse-power river seines. The largest seine haul made at one beach on the sound between 1879 and 1907 counted out 110,000 herring, 1,200 shad, and 500 pounds of rockfish (Boyce 1915, 98-99).

The introduction of "pound-nets" in 1869 gradually changed the industry entirely. These much-smaller nets were handled entirely by crews in boats which could be landed almost anywhere, thus eliminating the need for large beaches to land hauls and reducing the start-up capital investment required to begin fishing. Many fishermen started out with a capital investment of less than \$300.00 and but one or two nets, increasing the number of nets to twenty or more as one prospered. With pound-net fishermen breaking the near-monopoly previously held by the seine fisheries, many more--albeit smaller--fisheries operated than ever before (Boyce 1915, 92-4). Although not distinguishing between seine and pound-net fisheries, the Branson's North Carolina Business Directory listed an astounding seventy-one fisheries operating in Chowan County in 1890 when it included a category for fisheries for the first time; an additional nineteen fisheries were in neighboring

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Bertie, Perquimans, Tyrrell, and Washington counties (Branson 1890, 194). Six years later a book on the North Carolina's resources reported that while the seine fisheries "engaged much capital and numerous hands," the pound nets are more numerous and "probably catch more fish" than the seines. The principal fish caught were herring and shad, with rockfish, sturgeon, and perch "also caught in abundance" (State Board of Agriculture 1896, 321). It was reported in 1900 that the average annual catch of the individual seines was slightly more than half of that in 1880. From 1902 until 1907 only one seine operated in Chowan County, after which all commercial fishing was with pound-nets, with gill-nets utilized only for shad (Boyce 1915, 102). As herring was the most numerous fish caught, Chowan County dominated the state in the size of its herring hauls. In 1904, five years after establishment of the Edenton Station, United States Fish and Fisheries Commission, the county's yield of 3.99 million fresh river herring was slightly more than the total for the rest of the state and almost five times that of its nearest rival county, while its yield of 9.85 million salted herring was just under half of the statewide total and just over twice that of its near rival (Smith 1907, 410).

It was into this tradition of commercial fishing that the state and federal government began initial forays into fish culture in eastern North Carolina during the 1870s. While the first published account of artificial fish spawning in the country was a paper read to the South Carolina State Agricultural Society in 1804, little fish culture activity took place until private endeavors in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio during the 1850s. By the early 1860s fish commissions had been established in several New England states, and in 1867 experiments were under way in hatching shad eggs on the Connecticut River. In 1871 the U. S. Fish and Fisheries Commission (often shortened to U. S. Fish Commission) was established by Congress to study already-noticed declines in fishery stocks along the northern Atlantic coast (Stickney 1996, 8-11, 15, 2). Between 1877 and 1897 several collections of freshwater fishes from eastern North Carolina were submitted to the U. S. National Museum, including several from 1877 until 1881 by W. R. Capehart from the family-owned Avoca fishery on Salmon Creek in adjoining Bertie County. Thus, by 1881 the bounty of the Albemarle area was well-known to officials in Washington, D. C. (Smith 1907, 15).

The earliest recorded activity in the Albemarle region took place under the direction of the U. S. Commission on Fish and Fisheries in 1873 when shad and striped bass eggs were hatched at New Bern and Weldon, respectively. In 1877 the state began a hatchery operation with shad on the Neuse River near New Bern in

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compliance with legislation requiring the State Board of Agriculture to "provide for stocking all available waters of the state with the most approved breeds of fishes." One of the volunteer assistants was Steven G. Worth, who several years later became the first Superintendent of Fisheries for the state and later still became the first superintendent of the federal hatchery at Edenton (Smith 1907, 414). Shad work began on the Albemarle Sound in 1878 at the mouth of Salmon Creek in Bertie County with a venture conducted jointly by representatives of the U. S. Fish Commission and the states of North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland, and continued the next year with the federal steamer Lookout at the mouth of the Chowan River (Smith 1907, 414). Though the state constructed a shad hatchery in 1880 at Avoca, where Salmon Creek empties into the Albemarle Sound, the state stopped all fish culture work in 1885. Sole responsibility for artificial egg propagation was left to the federal government, which in 1881 had dispatched the Fish Hawk, a 156-foot-long twin-screw steamship especially outfitted for shad spawning, into the sound at Avoca for the first time. The Fish Hawk was in reality a floating hatchery, with its main deck so arranged that it could accommodate a large number of shad eggs in hatching jars. With many millions of shad fry returned to local waters every year which otherwise would have been sent to market as much-desired shad roe, the Fish Hawk was regarded as one of the most beneficial efforts employed in the interest of North Carolina shad fisheries. It returned to North Carolina each spring for shad egg hatching operations until 1900 when the newly-contruction hatchery at Edenton assumed those reponsibilities (Stickney 1996, 20-21; Smith 1907, 417; Atstupenas 1998, 1). In 1880 the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore established the Johns Hopkins Seaside Laboratory in Beaufort, about one hundred miles due south of Edenton near Cape Lookout, as a center for maritime research dealing primarily with salt-water species. The U. S. Commission on Fish and Fisheries established a biological laboratory there in 1899, erecting a large two-story frame building in 1902 (demolished) (Bishir and Southern 1996, 214-215; Smith 1907, frontispiece and 16-17).

On July 7, 1898 the United States Congress established the federal hatchery at Edenton. The next year, on February 18, 1899, the United States Government through George M. Bowers, representative of the U. S. Commission on Fish and Fisheries, the overseeing federal agency, purchased 14.85 acres on the west side of Pembroke Creek from C. W. Rea and Martha Rea for \$925. This amount was within the \$1,000 allowed by Congress for the purchase of land, with a total of \$15,000 "or so much thereof as may be necessary" appropriated for "purchase of site, construction of

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buildings and ponds, and equipment of same." The property, "situate south of the Old Fishery so called," was to be used "for the purpose of a fish cultural station" (Atstupenas 1998, 1; Chowan Deed Book F, 67; Statutes 1899, 662).

As the Edenton facility was intended as a "permanent shad hatchery," its site had the advantage of being located near the principal shad spawning grounds in the state. The emphasis on shad was obvious; while outnumbered by local herring catches, the shad had a considerable market value in the New England and Mid-Atlantic states, and after 1883 the Norfolk and Southern Railroad provided reliable transport from Edenton to Norfolk and other eastern markets. Furthermore, shad spawning had been one of the greatest successes in the country's infant fishery science, a science more recently taken under the broad category of aquaculture. In the ten years since shad spawning began in the Atlantic on a large scale in 1880, the size and value of the catch more than doubled, adding an extra \$1,000,000 annually to the region's economy. Similar goals were no doubt the hope of those connected with the new shad hatchery at Edenton (Smith 1907, 417; Butchko 1992, 40-43; Stickney 1996, 67-68). When opened in 1900, the Edenton hatchery was one of thirty-five hatcheries operated by the U. S. Commission on Fish and Fisheries. It was the only federal hatchery on the southern Atlantic coast, the other three hatcheries in the South being mountain facilities in Wytheville, Virginia and Erwin, Tennessee, and an inland hatchery at San Marcos, Texas; the Wytheville station was among the older federal hatcheries, being one of thirteen founded before 1883 (Stickney 1996, 77, 74).

The earliest owner of the Edenton hatchery site has not been determined. By the early 1750s it was the home of Thomas Barker (1713-1789), a prominent lawyer, assemblyman, and colonial agent who named it after his old home in Pembroke, Massachusetts. Later that decade he moved into Edenton where he and wife Penelope resided in the Barker House (NR 1972); she is immortalized in North Carolina history as the supposed leader of the so-called "Edenton Tea Party" on October 25, 1774 (Martin 1979, 95-97; Butchko 1992, 8-9, 120-121, 248). The Pembroke property was then sold to Joshua Bodley (1705-1775), who from 1756 to 1760 was one of two agents for the vast Granville grant. Removed from office for management irregularities, Bodley remained in positions of authority and influence until his death at Pembroke in 1775. When the property was illustrated on the 1769 Sautier Map of Edenton, the tract contained a large dwelling, at least fourteen other buildings, and a formal arrangement of gardens and orchards (Powell 1979, 186-187; Butchko 1992, 5, 248). Bodley's widow, Jeanne, married Stephen

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Cabarrus (1743-1808) in 1777. A recent immigrant from France, the multi-talented Cabarrus represented Edenton in the state legislature for over twenty years, championing education and being named to the first board of trustees of the University of North Carolina in 1789. He, his wife, and their only child were buried at Pembroke plantation, as was Bodley. In 1911 the three Cabarrus graves were moved to the churchyard at St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Edenton (NR 1975); Bodley's grave was unmarked and could not be located (Delp 1979, 297-298; Butchko 1992, 248-249). While the history of the Pembroke plantation between 1820 and 1883 has not been researched, the property continued to be used, at least in part, as a fishery. In 1883 it was sold by William M. Bond to the wife of C. W. Rea, who with his brother, J. K. Rea, operated three area fisheries. The purchase price of \$1,300 for approximately 1,900 acres suggests that whatever buildings were on the tract in 1899 were either modest in size or else in ruins (Butchko 1992, 249; Chowan Deed Book Z, 583; C2-506; Branson 1890,194).

Steven G. Worth, who was superintendent of the Edenton hatchery from 1899 until 1916, oversaw construction of the first buildings at the Edenton hatchery in 1899. Most critical was the Hatchery Building itself, it being the first building built on the station at a cost of approximately \$3,000. Measuring seventy feet long and thirty feet wide, the one-and-a-half-story frame building contained the main hatchery room where tanks and McDonald hatching jars--which had been designed especially for shad hatching by Marshall McDonald, one of the nation's pioneers in fish culture--were set up to hatch shad eggs gathered from fisherman throughout the area (Stickney 1996, 71-73). Unmarried station personnel resided on the upper floor until at least the mid 1920s. In 1961 the Hatchery Building was moved from the property by barge to a site immediately across Pembroke Creek from the hatchery property. Now enlarged and remodeled, it has been used by the Edenton Marina as a clubhouse for boaters, a marina store, and storage. Also during 1899 construction began on the Wharf (entry 30), as travel between the station and Edenton was by boat, and on the Terrace (entry 1-a) upon which the Superintendent's House (entry 1) would stand. Two buildings no longer extant were also erected in 1899: a Flume Storage Building located along Pembroke Creek near the Boat Landing (entry 19) and demolished in the 1940s; and a frame and brick Boiler/Coal House which stood almost in front of the Superintendent's House until it was razed in 1923. Bricks salvaged from the coal room were utilized in building the southern chimney on the Superintendent's House (entry 1) and for the foundation of a Shop Building which was located on the lower level east of the Apprentice Fish Culturist's House (entry 4) and which was

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demolished in the 1960s (Station Guide 1953, 7; Annual Report 1924, 41; Atstupenas 1998, 1).

The next year, the Superintendent's House (entry 1), the largest and most impressive building remaining on the property, was erected by Theo Ralph (1857-1903), the leading contractor in Edenton from the late 1880s until his death. Whether Ralph was involved with the construction of other buildings on the hatchery property is not documented, although it seems likely that he would also have built the Hatchery Building. The original plans for the Superintendent's House apparently came in over budget, for in announcing the pending construction by Ralph, the local newspaper added that the "plans and specification were sufficiently modified to permit the construction within the amount allowed by the Government" (Edenton Courier, January 4, 1900; Butchko 1992, 277). Also in 1900, the frame Pump House No. 1 (entry 2) was built to house not only water pumps but the electric generator, meters, and switches. The station was not connected to commercial electric service from the Town of Edenton until some time later when a cable was run beneath Pembroke Creek. Additional ancillary structures were built by 1900, including a 6,000-gallon wooden water tank (replaced in 1929 by entry 6, the beginning of the network of Undergrown Water Pipes (entry 22) which served the property, and the Boat Landing (entry 19) as the probable location of the marine railway necessary for taking boats in and out of the creek. Buildings no longer extant that were erected in 1900 included a small, twelve-by-fourteen foot frame Oil and Paint House that was situated northeast of the Boat Landing (entry 19) and was demolished in the 1960s, and the first of several small boat houses (replaced in 1924-1925 and destroyed in 1953) that were erected on the creek north and east of the Superintendent's House (entry 1) to shelter several power boats used in collecting eggs and transporting them and personnel into town. The station's early fleet also contained several row boats and a barge (Atstupenas 1998, 2; Station Guide 1953, 15; Annual Report 1929, 2).

The Edenton fish hatchery began fish hatching operations in spring 1900 with the collection of 10,404,000 shad eggs from April 25 through May 10. These eggs were purchased by station personnel aboard power boats from commercial gill netters working in Albemarle Sound. The collected spawn was then incubated in the Hatchery Building, resulting in a hatch of 6,590,000 fry which was then returned to local waters. The next year more than 75 million shad eggs were collected, with over 51 million eggs hatched. The size of shad collections varied greatly over the next twenty years, reflecting the historic peaks and lows in the annual fish runs on the sound and rivers. The largest shad egg collection was in 1913

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when over 115 million were collected and 95 million hatched; the low was in 1918 with figures of 4.2 million and 2.8 million, respectively; and the average was 43.6 million collected and 29.9 million hatched (Atstupenas 1998, 2, 20). The seine fishery operated by the Capehart family at Acoca in Bertie County was a major and reliable source for shad eggs. Indeed, when the Capehart seine did not operate in 1919 for the first time in "something like 99 years," Superintendent Edward M. Hayes declared that "our take of [31 million] eggs would have been more than double" if it had (Annual Report 1919, 4). The station's early years included the renaming in 1904 of the parent U. S. Commission on Fish and Fisheries as the Bureau of Fisheries and its placement in the Commerce Department, where it remained until 1939 (Stickney 1996, 95).

Since the Edenton station had been established to propagate shad, which was considered more valuable commercially than the omnipresent herring, only shad eggs were collected in the Albemarle Sound before 1913. The Edenton station was one of only four federal fisheries which raised shad during the first decades of the twentieth century, along with Battery/Havre de Grace and Bryan Point stations in Maryland and the Delaware River Station in Pennsylvania. In 1905 Edenton and Delaware River raised only shad, while shad was secondary to perch at the Maryland stations. By 1913 the Delaware River Station had closed leaving only Edenton and the two Maryland hatcheries, where shad was still secondary to perch, as the only federal hatcheries undertaking shad culture (Stickney 1996, 98-99, 125-126, 127-128). Starting about 1906, species such as largemouth bass and blue gills were propagated in Edenton on an experimental basis, necessitating the construction of the first fish ponds. These ponds--entries 7, 8, 9, and 10--were built by mule-drawn drag pan and contained 2.77 acres of pond surface approximately two to five feet deep. Two more original ponds were located immediately north of the Superintendent's House (entry 1) and despite rebuilding during 1938-1939, they were so leak-prone and unusable that they reverted to river swampland after the station's abandonment in 1954. As each of these ponds has been rebuilt or modified at least once, it is difficult to determine the size of the earthen "levee" that originally enclosed each one. In 1921 it was reported that four of the five "large ponds" were stocked with adult black bass as brood stock, with the other holding adult blue gill. In 1913 white perch eggs were collected for the first time from commercially caught fish. These yielded 3,270,000 fry which were returned to the open waters of the sound. Although no white fish eggs were collected between 1917 and 1932, white fish work continued on a nearly annual basis until the

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station closed in 1954, joined by yellow perch after 1924 (Atstupenas 1998, 2-; 13-16). By 1921 the Edenton station was also experimenting in raising "pond fishes" such as sun fish, black bass, crappie, and top minnows; some of the 2,475 adult top minnows--a "very important little fish"--distributed from the Edenton hatchery were eventually shipped to Europe (Annual Report 1921, 6, 13-15; 1919, 2-3, 7). Fiscal Year 1921 also saw the station's first propagation of herring eggs, meeting with great success despite difficulty in getting the cooperation of pound-net fishermen, the necessity of the spawntakers having to rise at three o'clock in the morning in order to go out with the fishermen, and the time required when the more-valuable shad work was at its height. The collection of 55.1 million herring eggs resulted in 43.8 fry which were then "planted" in the Albemarle Sound. Herring eggs were collected nearly every year from 1921 until 1940. Collection rates were widely cyclical, reaching its zenith during the mid 1920s when successive years gathered 313 million, 124 million, and 223 million herring eggs, hatching 250 million, 95 million, and 92 million fry, respectively (Annual Report 1921, 16-17; Atstupenas 1998, 3, 4, 14-15).

In 1906 the collection and hatching of the eggs of striped bass, also known as "rockfish," began at a sub-station in Weldon. Located below the falls on the Roanoke River, this sub-station was operated by the Edenton hatchery in cooperation with the state Division of Inland Fisheries which owned the facility. During the first season, which lasted from March through May, 2.2 million striped bass fry were hatched, with the majority being returned to the river. The striped bass work continued at Weldon until 1923, when the work ceased after the state concluded that pollution of the Roanoke River was too high for survival of the striped bass fry. In 1927 the State Department of Conservation and Development built and furnished a new striped bass hatchery at Weldon and spawning resumed in spring 1928 under a cooperative agreement between and state and federal governments. Though striped bass work was halted again in 1932, it resumed in 1937 and continued until the Edenton hatchery closed in 1954. The quantities of striped bass eggs, like shad, varied widely: totals in good years being more than 40 million eggs collected and 35 million hatched, to poor years yielding hatchings of less than two million (Atstupenas 1998, 1-2, 13-16).

Whereas the station's shad and striped bass fry were returned to local waters to stock the region's commercial fishing industry--as in 1923 when 200,000 shad fry were transported to Franklin, Virginia for "planting" in the Nottaway River, a tributary of the Chowan River--freshwater species such as black bass, blue gill, sun

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fish, crappie were distributed to lakes and private ponds throughout a wide region of eastern North Carolina and southeastern Virginia. One of the earliest records of fish distribution is from 1923-1924, when black bass were supplied to eighty-four "applicants," 9,050 sunfish fingerlings to fifty-two applicants, and 120 crappie fingerlings to one applicant. Even though no brood stock of catfish was maintained in Edenton, and no hatching work undertaken, the industrious station crew captured 575 catfish in a slough on the northwest side of the station connecting to Pembroke Creek and delivered them to five appreciative applicants (Annual Report 1923, 9). Prior to 1930 the fish were usually transported using specially equipped railroad cars, a practice which declined as the station's trucks and improved roads in the area made overland transport easier and more economical. A growing duty of the staff was consulting with pond owners who desired fish. In 1919 Superintendent Hayes visited four "artificial lakes" in Wake and Johnston counties, more than 150 miles west of Edenton, "advising those interested as to their needs for stocking their lake, giving all information possible for the betterment of fish life in them." Holt Lake, just southwest of Smithfield, was visited twice with "much attention given as to the vegetation, stocking, etc." It was reported to be "an ideal artificial lake," with the owners spending considerable money on its general improvement, and has the appearance of being resourceful as to its fish life." The owners of the lakes "are enthused in fish cultural operations and fish life in a general way," adding to the public service and approval of the Edenton hatchery (Atstupenas 1998, 3; Annual Report 1919, 2-3). The popularity of private farm ponds increased through 1940, the end of the nomination's period of significance. Accordingly, the Edenton hatchery devoted an increasing amount of time and resources to providing applicants with popular fish species for stocking these ponds. This demand grew dramatically during the late 1940s and early 1950s.

Under the direction of Edward M. Hayes, superintendent from 1916 to 1922, the Edenton Station, United States Fish and Fisheries Commission changed considerably in size, resources, and focus. In 1917 the United States Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Commerce paid P. H. and Alice V. Bell \$2,500 for a 9.3-acre tract of land known as part of the Pembroke land. Located to the west of the original hatchery, the Bell tract contained several buildings, including a dwelling that was repaired and outfitted as a home for the Fish Culturist and his family. This proved very unsatisfactory, and Annual Reports from 1919 until 1923 relate the futility of trying to keep this "dilapidated" house in decent condition. In 1920 the frustrated superintendent, in arguing for a

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new, replacement dwelling declared that, even if the Bell house were to be "extensively repaired," we would at the end still have "an old building . . . [with] architectural features . . . [that] are inferior, not modern, and not convenient." Despite considerable repairs in 1921-1922, the Bell house was so unsatisfactory that in 1923 the Mess Hall, which had been built in 1915, was partitioned as living quarters for the Fish Culturist, with more extensive additions undertaken during 1927-1928. It was then occupied by the Fish Culturist until 1938-1939 when a new Fish Culturist's House (entry 5) was built at which time the old Mess Hall became the Apprentice Fish Culturist's House (entry 4) (Annual Report 1920, 20; 1921, 2, 25; 1923, 2; 127, 3). During this period two new fish ponds were built, C and D (entries 9 and 10) which were much larger than the older, ca. 1906, ponds. Newly-constructed ponds were usually seeded with grass or other vegetation to both solidify the levees and provide feeding material and cover for growing fry and fingerlings. In 1921 the recently built ponds were reported to be "now holding water very well." Furthermore, as was the "usual custom," each pond had its water drawn off, the old nesting areas overhauled, and additional gravel placed so as to get it in the best shape for the upcoming season's work (Annual Report 1921, 6). With the start of the previously-mentioned hatching program for herring in 1921, the station embarked in dealing with the most numerous species in the region and herring egg collection quickly outnumbered all other species combined several times over. In declaring that the herring work was "very important," and Superintendent Hayes pledged that it "shall be developed to the utmost," especially once the full cooperation of the pound-net fishermen is received (Annual Report 1921, 16-17; Atstupenas 1998, 14-15).

Perhaps the most important change during Hayes's tenure as superintendent from 1916 until 1922 was the improved attitude of the area's commercial fishermen to the hatchery and its aims. While Annual Reports prior to 1919 have not been located, that year's report declared that there has been "a complete restoration of a spirit of co-operation on the part of the fishermen, for during the season of 1918 not even one fisherman fished or co-operated with this station in this work, while this season there was a full and enthusiastic spirit of co-operation." While the station's work more than met expectations, Hayes thought that "our greater success is in that of restoring harmony and co-operation, and we believe this station has again come into her own, and shall be a valuable asset to the Bureau." He did, however, strongly caution against reducing the purchase price of striped bass or shad eggs, then twenty dollars per million, offering his judgement that

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any reduction would "absolutely mean the death knell of co-operation and result in the fishermen to cease fishing in their efforts to furnish us eggs" (Atstupenas 1998, 2, 20; Annual Report 1919, 4-5). Two years later Hayes reported continued growth in the "spirit of co-operation on the part of the fisherman" as well as support the station's goals, citing the reception of shad eggs from twenty-one different fishermen the past season, whereas not one fisherman had furnished eggs in 1915-1916." Furthermore, since the Edenton hatchery administered annual fishing permits issued to local fishermen, the superintendent related that "but one complaint" had been relayed by the state Commissioner of Fisheries about "the use, or the abuse" of these permits. Hayes termed this "remarkable" because of the fact of the different classes of fishermen in this locality," referring to pound-net and gill-net fishermen (Annual Report 1921, 39-40). In 1923, new superintendent William S. Vincent commented on this continued disagreement as the "old question of the comparative rights of the pound-net and the gill-net fisherman." The gill-netters seeking shad were "somewhat indifferent towards the Bureau of Fisheries" because no permits were allowed on the spawning grounds during the shad spawning season during the last season. The pound net fishermen, who "are mostly of the opinion that as long as there always have been plenty of herring there always will be," are very cooperative. This spirit "did not prevail when the herring work was first undertaken a few years ago." The general public also seemed "favorably impressed" with the work of the hatchery (Annual Report 1923, 19).

The Edenton hatchery expanded and changed even further between 1922 and 1938 under the careful management of Superintendent William S. Vincent. In 1925, early in his tenure, Vincent noted a far-reaching change in the work of the station. In relating that the Edenton station had been "primarily established" for the propagation of shad, he reported that "this work is now of minor importance . . . principally owing to the scarcity of spawning fish" (Annual Report 1925, 7). While the hatching of shad and herring eggs remained important to the regional commercial fishing industry, the growing importance of freshwater pond fishes could not be overlooked.

The most important and far-reaching physical change came as the result of the construction during the summer and fall of 1926 of a new state highway (now U. S. 17 or West Queen Street Extended) immediately to the north of the station property. This necessitated building the first bridge across Pembroke Creek, providing a direct land route from the hatchery into town. Vincent mentioned the probability of this in his report for Fiscal Year 1925 by recommending that a "hard surface driveway" and a "suitable

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station auto truck" be provided "when we have direct access with the outside world" [underlining is Vincent's] (Annual Report 1925, 11). While the hard surface Driveway (entry 21) was not completed until 1928, an immediate impact of the road and bridge was the "many visiting automobiles" that ventured to the hatchery (Annual Report 1929, 2; 1926, 9). Soon after the completion of the road, Vincent noted that

Locally the public are right proud of the station, and especially so since it is now of easy access by public road. A small pamphlet has been prepared by Edenton interests for distribution to tourists and others, in which fourteen points of interest in and about Edenton are featured; the last one of these points is the "Edenton Fish Hatchery," and people have visited the station since the opening of the road, who have always lived almost within sight, but who have never visited before (Annual Report 1927, 5).

As a service to these visitors, beginning in 1930 "display fishes" were kept in tanks in the Hatchery Building so that "the public may be entertained and instructed in the Bureau's work and methods . . . especially during such times as fish cultural activities are in progress" (Annual Report 1930, 3). While "entertaining," these displays were apparently less than ideal for in 1936 it was reported that the recent use of a small pump permitted the fish display to be maintained in "perfectly clear" water . . . . This improvement can be appreciated only by those who had at some former time viewed the attempt at such a display when it was maintained in the creek water supply, which is never clear, and often is so cloudy that the fish could not be seen except when viewed with the light from an opposite window or artificial light for a back ground" (Annual Report 1936, 1).

The highway and bridge had a direct impact on the operation and business of the the hatchery by making land transportation easier and more economical than maritime transportation. The station's first truck, a "very ordinary looking" second-hand Ford runabout with bed had been purchased in 1924 from a local grocery store; it was used solely on the station grounds. It was replaced in 1927 with a "Ford Roadster with steel pick up body" capable of light hauling (Annual Report 1924, 5; Annual Report 1927, 5). The usefulness of this new truck and the highway and bridge was proven early in taking a shipment of fish to the Edenton train depot in two trips, being a "wonderful improvement over the former method of hauling to the county dock by boat and thence to the depot by hired truck." That same year Launches 15 and 31, two of the station's small fleet of vessels, were deemed "no longer necessary" because

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of the new highway and bridge, (Annual Report 1927, 4). By 1939, truck service was deemed "much safer, quicker, and more economical than boat service as used heretofore," and was used in collecting eggs from Scotch Hall/Avoca in Bertie County; Skinner's Point, Montpelier, and Sandy Point in Chowan County; and the Mackeys and Pea Ridge sections of Washington County. The latter two sources had been recently added to the station's collection points because a new highway bridge (now NC 37) over the Albemarle Sound gave "access to a wider range of territory in which egg collecting is possible" (Annual Report 1939, 33). The 1939 Annual Report also noted that the launch Sora, one of the stalwarts of the station's fleet which had been built by a local ship carpenter, was of "no further service to the station," and that Launch No. 7, which was built of juniper and "reputed" to have built about 1882, was used in occasional egg collecting trips because contact for collecting eggs from shad fishermen was more easily while they were at their gill-nets (Annual Report 1939, 3; 1923, 5).

A number of physical improvements were added to the Edenton Station, United States Fish and Fisheries Commission during Vincent's tenure. Pump House No. 2 (entry 3) was built in 1924 utilizing a section of the old 1899 Boiler House (Annual Report 1924, 2-3). While no new fish ponds were constructed, ponds B, C, D, and E (entries 8, 9, 10, and 11, respectively) were each enlarged significantly between 1925 and 1927; pond D was nearly doubled in size. Each enlarged pond was outfitted with a "modern" standpipe/kettle, a cast-concrete structure situated in a corner of the pond so as to regulate water depth and facilitate pond emptying (Annual Report 1925, 1; 1926, 1; 1927, 1). As ponds were enlarged, new and larger water Underground Water Pipes (entry 22) were necessary to supply water to the ponds. The increased water demands of the enlarged ponds necessitated a much-needed new Water Tank (entry 6) which was installed in 1929 by its manufacturer, the R. D. Cale Manufacturing Company of Newnan, Georgia; this 6,000-gallon steel cylinder stands approximately twenty-seven-feet tall near the front of the Terrace (entry 1-a) and originally overlooked the location of the original Hatchery Building (Annual Report 1930, 2). With the increased reliance on motor vehicles for transporting fish and personnel, the two-vehicle Double Garage (entry 25) was erected in 1928. Its location along the Driveway approximately 300 feet west from the crest of the Terrace and 500 feet from the creek--and the demolition of the "old dilapidated boat house" along the creek north of the Superintendent's House--underscored the importance of trucks and decline of boats in the station's operation (Annual Report 1929, 2). The end of the 1920s--a decade of change and expansion for the hatchery--saw the unreliable and

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frequently malfunctioning electric cables running under Pembroke Creek from Edenton relocated to wooden poles along the new highway bridge (Annual Report 1929, 2).

The early and middle years of the 1930s saw the Edenton hatchery struggling along with the rest of the nation to cope with economic deprivations caused by the Great Depression. While work continued during the early 1930s in enlarging fish ponds, such as Pond D (entry 10), the reconstruction of the Bulkhead (entry 17), and various improvements undertaken to the Superintendent's House (entry 1) such as new pine floors upstairs, a new roof of "Johns-Manville mineral surface four-tab strip shingles," and a Craftsman style brick mantel to the parlor, by 1934 limited appropriations severely affected the operation of the Edenton hatchery (Annual Report 1931, 1; 1932, 1-2). In his Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1934, Vincent, pointed out that the station's allotment for propagation was "but \$1,000," an amount that was not only the lowest in the station's history but one-third of that would be required for pumping purposes; consequently, "the fish cultural work" was "considerably handicapped." Were it not for \$3,000 received from the Public Works Administration (PWA), a federal assistance program, not even repairs required on the Wharf (entry 30) after a hurricane on September 16, 1933 inflicted "considerable" damage to it could have been made. Major repairs were also undertaken to the Hatchery Building (Annual Report 1934, 1-2; Lefler and Newsome 1973, 615-616). With deep cuts in electrical use, the wintering of all the brood stock in one pond to lessen pumping costs, and using temporary labor such as seasonal spawntakers only when "absolutely necessary," the station was actually able to have \$75 "unexpended" at the end of the budget year (Annual Report 1934, 3). Another cut back, that of requiring applicants to come to the Edenton hatchery to receive their allotments of fish instead of delivering the fish to them, actually proved beneficial by forcing the public to visit the hatchery. As related by the Superintendent: "Many [applicants] have never before realized the importance of this phase of the Government's work, nor how it is conducted, nor why they can not call at any season of the year and receive fish, just as they might walk into a store for a package of prunes or a yard of cloth, and all have been highly appreciative of the courtesies shown. This has made it possible also to discuss with them personally, their fish cultural problems, which it is hoped will prove beneficial" (Annual Report 1934, 8). Budgets were no better during the next two years, with improvements limited to essential repairs and the transplanting of shade trees from the adjacent woods "for the improvement of appearance of the grounds." Even the continued filling of the low areas along the

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creek had to cease for lack of gasoline and oil for the truck. One bright spot was the receipt of two, one-and-a-half-ton Ford pickups transferred from the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey; both were expected to be "serviceable" for a number of years (Annual Report 1935, 1; 1936, 1).

During the Depression years black bass and bream fingerlings were distributed to applicants from North Carolina and Virginia, while yellow bass, yarmouth bass, and crappie fingerlings went to North Carolinians, and over five million shad fry were released in regional waters. Fiscal Year 1935 is the first year that records show fish from the Edenton hatchery--namely one million white perch fry--were sent to Georgia. These were an experiment by C. J. Callaway of LaGrange to see if white perch could be propagated in landlocked waters, with Callaway bearing all transportation costs. During this period Callaway was the founder and developer of Callaway Gardens, a regionally-important nursery and wildlife refuge southeast of LaGrange. It is likely that the fish from Edenton were part of his efforts to improve the economy of western Georgia (Annual Report 1935, 2, 15; 1936, 15). Four years later, Gambesia, or top minnows, were sent to the New York World's Fair in 1939 (Atstupenas 1998, 4)

The largest Depression-era building program at the Edenton hatchery took place in 1938-1939 when the Works Progress Administration (WPA), another large federal assistance program, funded numerous construction projects. Two of these projects--the building of a new Fish Culturist's House (entry 5) and the construction of six new fish ponds (entries 13-16)--were the largest items on a list of eleven "recommendations for improvements" submitted by Superintendent Vincent at Bureau request in 1935; the cost for all eleven projects was \$19,600 (Annual Report 1935, 6; Lefler and Newsome 1973, 615-616). The WPA and PWA provided "additional allotments for improvements," including \$8,500 for the six fish ponds (Annual Report 1938, 1). In 1938 it was reported that the WPA was giving employment to an average of thirty-five men, and the next year it was noted that the Model B Ford truck used to transport many of the WPA workers from their homes in Bertie County was in need of repairs. Animal teams were hired--no doubt from local farmers who appreciated the cash--for excavating the ponds and the station's trucks--of which there were four by 1939--were used for hauling dirt for rebuilding the levees in the old ca. 1906 fish pond directly north of the Superintendent's House (entry 1) along Pembroke Creek, an area that was allowed to revert to swamp after the station's abandonment in 1954 (Annual Report 1938, 1; 1939, 3). Other new construction funded at least in part by the WPA and PWA were the station's first

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Garage (entry 25) which included restrooms for the visiting public, a remodeling of both pump houses (entries 2 and 3) to accommodate the larger pumps required by the additional fish ponds, brick Gates (entry 24) to mark the entrance to the hatchery grounds, two new Daphnia Pools (entries 27 and 28) for raising those small organisms as food for the fry, and for the installation of underground electric cables from the pump houses to all the station's buildings. It was reported that the skilled labor was hired with PWA funds while the unskilled labor was hired using WPA funds. In addition, the three remaining vessels benefited from needed repairs (Annual Report 1938, 1-2; 1939, 1-3;). This very active year took place under the pall of the sudden death of Superintendent William S. Vincent on January 31, 1938. William C. Bunch, who had come to the station in November, 1921 as the fish culturist, was elevated to the superintendent position, holding it until 1954 when the station was closed (Station Report 1938, 3, 7; Atstupenas 1998, 3).

The end of the WPA and PWA projects in 1939-1940 marks the end of the nomination's period of significance as subsequent changes to the hatchery property were minor because of restrictions caused by World War II and the physical limitations of the facility which were becoming increasingly evident during the late 1940s and early 1950s. The year 1939 also coincides with the reorganization of the hatchery's governmental agency, the Bureau of Fisheries in the Department of Commerce, to the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife in the Department of Interior. At the same time the Edenton hatchery was given the formal name of Edenton National Fish Hatchery (Atstupenas 1998, 4).

The decade of the 1940s started with continued good public sentiment, with Superintendent Bunch relating that "It is pleasing to note that favorable comment is made by the visiting public on the display aquaria and the well kept grounds. Many visitors are merely sight-seers and can not recognize the different species of fish, while others get enthusiastic and declare their desire for a fish pond" (Annual Report 1940, 11). By 1946, the station had a register for visitors to sign, and visitors from "most of the states of the union are recorded" (Annual Report 1946, 2). These visitors perhaps became too many or bothersome, for in 1950 Bunch noted that most visitors are "on tour, and stop by to see what ever there is to see, in other words they are only interested in taking up time" (Annual Report 1950, 1). In 1953 the station was host to the "everyday run of local residents," groups of school classes, and "some" tourists (Annual Report 1953, 1).

The work of the Edenton National Fish Hatchery was met with high approval from "Applicants who are anxious to obtain fish for stocking their ponds," giving "praise [to] the recently-reorganized

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Fish and Wildlife Service for the efforts put forth in their progress (Annual Report 1940, 11). Bunch reported the next year that the "The greatly increasing demand by sport fishing would indicate the popularity of fish hatcheries in keeping streams stocked" (Annual Report 1941, 8). Bunch expanded this thought two years later by suggesting that the "ever growing demand for game fish and for stocking public and private waters" indicates that propagating sport fish is "favored by more people and with more enthusiasm" than commercial species" Indeed, interest in propagating herring had fallen so low that herring eggs were no longer collected after 1940, when a mere 717,000 eggs yielded a paltry 170,000 fry, amounts far below levels of previous years (Annual Report 1943, 6). Similarly small collections of shad eggs--miniscule in comparison to the tens of millions of eggs collected annually during the first decade of the century--led to discontinuing after 1947 the propagation of shad, the main species for which the Edenton station was established in 1898. Edenton was the last federal hatchery to raise shad fry as the Bryan Point and Battery/Havre de Grace stations in Maryland had closed by 1930. The closing of the latter benefited Edenton materially, if marginally, with the transfer of a tub that was installed in 1930-1931 in the new bathroom in the Apprentice Fish Culturist's House (entry 4) (Atstupenas 1998, 5, 16; Stickney 1996, 126; Annual Report 1930, 1). Yellow perch and crappie propagation efforts at Edenton were discontinued in 1945, and white perch work ended in 1947. After 1947 only largemouth bass and blue gill were reared and distributed from the Edenton station, with striped bass still propagated at the Weldon sub-station (Atstupenas 1998, 5; Annual Report 1948, 2).

The number and popularity of farm ponds increased greatly until the end of the station's operation in 1954. The 1948 report declared that "farm pond fever seems to have hit harder in the more hilly sections, but is gradually spreading to flatter country and nearer the hatchery" (Annual Report 1948, 1). In 1952 it was reported that, according to area Soil Conservation Service agents, the region's land owners and farmers "are still very much farm pond minded. New ponds are constantly under construction, especially in the tobacco growing sections where irrigation is badly needed" (Annual Report 1952, 1).

By 1947 the travel restrictions imposed by gasoline and oil shortages during World War II had been lifted and station personnel were distributing largemouth bass and blue gills to 180 applicants in a 140-mile radius from the station; all but eight were to North Carolina residents (Annual Report 1947, 1) This increased so that by 1951 the station's distribution territory covered twenty-nine

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counties in eastern North Carolina and four in southeastern Virginia, with applicants picking up their fish, generally fingerling in size, at a central point, usually the county seat (Annual Report 1951, 1). Thirteen distribution trips were undertaken in 1952 in addition to ten deliveries to the Lake Mattamuskeet Refuge managed by the Fish and Wildlife Service in Hyde County, about seventy miles south of the hatchery by truck (Lake Mattamuskeet Pump Station, NR 1980). Distribution stops in North Carolina included Ahoskie, Bethel, Elizabeth City, Camden, Corapeake, Farmville, Goldsboro, Greenville, Halifax, Hamilton, Henderson, Jackson, Kinston, Louisburg, Moyock, Nashville, New Bern, Oxford, Rich Square, Roanoke Rapids, Tarboro, Warrenton, Washington, Weldon, Williamston, Wilson, and the U. S. Marine Corps Station at Camp Lejeune. Virginia destinations included Smithfield, Suffolk, Fentress (in present Chesapeake), London Bridge and the Virginia Truck Experiment Station (both in present Virginia Beach), and the U. S. Naval Base in Norfolk. Distributions were made in many of the same towns in 1953 as well (Annual Report 1952, 3, supplemental pages; 1953, 11, supplemental pages).

Continued leakage problems with the ponds erected by the WPA in 1938-1939 hampered the viability of the hatchery in the early 1950s, and pond improvements that were "badly needed" in 1945 never materialized (Annual Report 1945, 16). In 1953 an optimistic Superintendent Bunch, in noting that these ponds still would not hold water and that only a small portion of them could be used, expressed his opinion that "With renovation the productive area of these ponds can be increased fivefold" (Station Guide 1953, 1). With increased focus on raising pond fish, the need was expressed that same year for more "holding facilities (concrete pools) . . . Pools similar to the ones now in use, but longer, some deeper and with screens to provide sections for different sizes of fish." This recommendation also went unmet (Annual Report 1953, 2). This and the lack of available land for expansion--the property to the west having been developed as the Westover residential neighborhood after World War II--forced the Edenton hatchery to cease operations and close in 1954.

The Edenton Station, United States Fish and Fisheries Commission remained in federal ownership until July 10, 1961 when the 24.15-acre tract was sold to William Cullen Capehart for \$29,000 (Chowan Deed Book 16, 233). A descendent of the prominent Capehart family of Bertie County who owned the commercial fishery at Avoca--from where he moved the antebellum smokehouse (entry 29)--Capehart sold the Superintendent's House (entry 1) and that area north and east of the driveway in 1963 to David O. and Angelene E.

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Wright. While Capehart and his wife occupied one of the two fish culturist cottages for a period of time before moving to South Carolina, the Wrights undertook renovations to the Superintendent's House, including expanding the rear breezeway, modernizing the kitchen and baths, and cladding the house with vinyl siding. In 1988-1989 the separate tracts were united under the ownership of Stuart M. and Elizabeth M. Hunt, who undertook sympathetic renovations to all the dwellings, installed the garden (entries 7-a and 7-c) in Fish Pond A, and cleared the undergrowth from Fish Pond C (entry 9). They occupied the Superintendent's House until June 1997 when it and its immediate area was sold to was sold to Peter F. and Mary T. Boehling, who acquired the rest of the nominated property in 1997 and 1999 (Chowan Deed Book 220, 370; 233, 264; Chowan Plat Cabinet 1, 191-A). In 1999, the Boehlings conveyed to the Historic Preservation Foundation of North Carolina, Inc. covenants on the grounds of the Superintendent's House (entry 1), including the two Pump Houses (entries 2 and 3), and Fish Ponds A, B, and C (entries 8 and 9), being that area shown on Exhibit B, "Survey and Plat for Peter F. Boehling" (Chowan Plat Cabinet 1, 191-A). In 2000 they conveyed to Mr. and Mrs. W. Hackney High, Jr. Parcel 2 on the same plat map, a tract that includes the Apprentice Fish Culturist's House (entry 4), the Fish Culturist's House (entry 5), and the Water Tank (entry 6) (Chowan Plat Cabinet 1, 191-A). To conserve and protect the unique physical character and sensitive wetlands of the property, in October 2000 the Boehlings sold all of Parcels 3 and 4 on the same plat map to Chowan County as a protected wetland with the requirement that they always remain in their natural state with no development; the property sold to the county was 10.762 acres of the total 15.119 acres being nominated. These conservation easements are held by the State of North Carolina and administered by the North Carolina Clean Water Management Trust Fund in the Department of Environmental and Natural Resources. Funds for the purchase were received through the federal Clean Water Fund program (Chowan Deed Book 267, 57; Chowan Plat Cabinet 1, 191-A).

Through the efforts of interested citizens, local fishermen, and Congressman Herbert C. Bonner of Washington, North Carolina, an influential member of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, in 1958 a site was purchased about one mile west of the old hatchery for a modern Edenton National Fish Hatchery. Its 63.6 acres is more than double the 24.15 acres at the old hatchery. William C. Bunch, superintendent of the old Edenton station from 1938 until 1954, returned to the new Edenton facility from the Mammoth Spring (Arkansas) National Fish Hatchery to oversee construction and managed the hatchery until his retirement in 1964.

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The station's thirty-six modern concrete pools cover 24.5 acres, more than triple the size of the eleven earthen ponds and 7.7 acres at the old site. The primary water source was also Pembroke Creek, same as the old hatchery. Fish production began with a farm pond program in 1960, raising largemouth bass, channel catfish, bluegill, and red ear sunfish, along with a continuation of the station's historic role in striped bass production. By 1971 striped bass fingerlings had been or were distributed throughout the southeast--North Carolina, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, and Alabama--in addition to Oklahoma, New York, and Michigan. In 1972, 1973, and 1974 striped bass fingerlings were also shipped to the Soviet Union. Since ending the pond fish program in 1974, the station has concentrated on raising striped bass. It has supplied the coveted gamefish to a wide area of the central Atlantic Seaboard, including restoration of the species to the immense Chesapeake Bay system in Virginia and Maryland between 1985 until 1994, to the Hudson River in New York in 1974 and 1975, and to the Navestink River in New Jersey in 1987 and 1988. In 1989 the station raised short-nosed sturgeon for the Savannah River between Georgia and South Carolina. The Edenton National Fish Hatchery remains today as the only federal hatchery along the southern Atlantic coast and is the principal supplier of striped bass to the Albemarle Sound and the Cape Fear, Tar-Pamlico, and Neuse river systems in North Carolina in addition to being partial supplier to the Chesapeake Bay and coastal South Carolina. In 1994 the hatchery hatched shad eggs for the first time in almost fifty years, with 3.3 million eggs spawned (Atstupenas 1998, 5-10; Parker 1979, 192; Butchko 1992, 248).

**Architecture and Engineering Contexts**

The buildings of the Edenton Station, United States Fish and Fisheries Commission display characteristics typical of national architectural styles of their day. The largest and most impressive of the three dwellings is the Superintendent's House (entry 1), a two-and-a-half-story building erected in 1900 along conservative Colonial Revival lines. While the interior follows a plan that is unusual among large dwellings in Chowan County, the finish woodwork displays Eastlake, Queen Anne, and Neoclassical Revival elements that were popular in or near small towns throughout eastern North Carolina at the turn of the century. The one-story Apprentice Fish Culturist's House (entry 4) is covered by a pyramidal roof, a form that, while not uncommon in North Carolina, is not prevalent in the Albemarle region. It was built in 1915 as a Mess Hall, was converted into a dwelling in 1923-1924, and received a simply-detailed-shed-roofed porch during 1927-1928 that reflects the local

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preference for reserved decoration. The 1938-1939 Fish Culturist's House (entry 5) exhibits simple lines and features associated with the Bungalow/Craftsman style with a minimum of overt stylistic elements. The 1929 Water Tank (entry 6) is perhaps the most architecturally interesting building/structure on the nominated property. Typical of relatively small metal reservoirs, the structure consists of a 5,000-gallon cylinder topped by a conical roof, all of which is elevated on four braced iron legs; the total height is approximately twenty-seven feet tall. In all likelihood it is similar to several hundreds of tanks erected throughout the South during the 1920s, although few seventy-two-year-old tanks are in as good condition as this one.

The only known contractor who worked at the Edenton Station, United States Fish and Fisheries Commission is Theo Ralph (1857-1903), the leading contractor in Edenton from the late 1880s until his death and the owner of a door, sash, and blind factory after 1896. His body of attributed work within the Edenton Historic District (NR 1973) numbers at least fifteen houses and commercial buildings, and includes most of the town's important Eastlake and Queen Anne houses in addition to two important Neoclassical Revival-Victorian metal-storefront commercial buildings (Butchko 1992, 277, 54, 55-57, 87-88, 91-92 118-120, 190-191, 253-254, 265, 266-267). He was most likely the constructor for other buildings on the hatchery property, including the large 1899 Hatchery Building that was moved from the property in 1961 and now stands on the opposite side of Pembroke Creek within sight of the old hatchery. The only other resource for which the contractor is known is the Water Tank (entry 6), which was erected in 1929 by its manufacturer, the R. D. Cale Manufacturing Company of Newnan, Georgia (Annual Report 1930, 2).

Plans for hatchery buildings apparently came from government sources, although no documentation has been found. The plans for the earliest buildings, mainly the Superintendent's House (entry 1), Pump House No. 1 (entry 2), and the Hatchery Building, most likely came from the U. S. Commission on Fishes and Fisheries, which in 1904 was renamed the Bureau of Fisheries and placed within the Department of Commerce (Stickney 1995, 95). In 1938-1939 plans for the Fish Culturist's House (entry 5) were provided by a Washington government office, although it is unclear whether this was the Bureau of Fisheries, the Works Progress Administration, or the Public Works Administration, the last two being Depression relief agencies which supplied plans and funds for thousands of construction projects throughout the country. The Triple Garage (entry 26) was erected in 1938-1939 with WPA assistance, while the two Daphnia Pools (entries 27 and 28) were built a year later

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following Bureau plans and specifications (Annual Report 1939, 2). The plans and specifications for the fish ponds (entries 7-16), the earliest ca. 1906 and the last in 1938-1939, no doubt came from the Bureau of Fisheries and were based on engineering studies undertaken for such structures.

The Edenton Station, United States Fish and Fisheries Commission is significant in the Engineering context because of the extraordinary engineering feats necessary to build the levees that enclose the ten Fish Ponds and the impressive the eight-foot tall Terrace (entry 1-a) upon which the all dwellings (entries 1, 4, and 5) and several other important early resources (entries 2, 6, and 20) stand. Furthermore, much of the lower land along Pembroke Creek was created with infill of earth removed from various expansions of the ponds which was hauled to the riverfront. In a region where low, swampy land adjoins most rivers, the creation of these terraces and levees on land that is abuted on each side by swampland was a major engineering feat, especially so since it was undertaken in 1899-1900. Although the means of construction are not recorded, labor was most likely supplied solely by mule teams. Nothing of this magnitude of land building has been undertaken within the western Albemarle regions. The only comparison being the construction between 1793 and 1805 of the Dismal Swamp Canal (NR 1988) connecting the Pasquotank River about thirty miles east of Edenton to a branch of the Elizabeth River flowing northward to Norfolk, Virginia.

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**10. Geographical Data**

**UTM References**

	Zone	Easting	Northing
5.	18	353579	3991050
6.	18	353260	3991000

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundaries of Edenton Station, United States Fish and Fisheries Commission are delineated by the heavy black line on the accompanying 1 inch = 100 feet-scale map labeled Exhibit A. This map was copied from "Map showing property of William C. Capehart located near Edenton, North Carolina" that is dated 17 April 1962. It includes this "NOTE: This map is a tracing of a U. S. Dept. of Interior Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Fish Culture Drawing titled 'Station Layout of Edenton, N. C.' and dated 5-18-42. With such revisions as to show existing conditions."

**Boundary Justification**

The boundaries of Edenton Station, United States Fish and Fisheries Commission were drawn to include all of the property of the former hatchery that retains integrity of site, setting, feeling, and association.

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**Photograph Identification**

Information applies to all photographs.

Photographer: Thomas R. Butchko, January 2001

Original negative at: State Historic Preservation Office  
Survey and Planning Branch

1. Looking northwest from creek bank towards Superintendent's House (entry 1) atop Terrace (entry 1-a) with end of eastern end of Line of Trees (entry 23) at left and unpaved section of Driveway (entry 21) and Pump House No. 2 (entry 3) on right. Flag Pole (entry 20) is visible at front corner of house.
2. Looking west from across Pembroke Creek showing complex's relationship to creek. Visible resources from left are Wharf (entry 30), Apprentice Fish Culturist's House (entry 4), Pump House No. 2 (entry 3), Fish Culturist's House (entry 5), Terrace (entry 1-a), Superintendent's House (entry 1), Bulkhead (entry 17), and Boat House (entry 18).
3. Interior of Superintendent's House (entry 1), looking south from north living room (right) through south sitting room (center) into stair hall (rear).
4. Looking southeast from edge of Pembroke Creek, with Bulkhead (entry 17) and Boat House (entry 18) in foreground and Terrace (entry 1-a) and Pump House No. 2 (entry 3) in background.
5. Looking east from southeast base of Terrace (entry 1-a) at Pump House No. 2 (entry 3). At the rear is the east bank of Pembroke Creek, showing width of the creek at the hatchery site.
6. Standing on edge of Terrace (entry 1-a) looking south showing, from left to right, New Flag Pole (entry 33), Apprentice Fish Culturist's House (entry 4), and Fish Culturist's House (entry 5).
7. Looking southwest at edge of Terrace (entry 1-a) at Water Tank (entry 6) and Fish Culturist's House (entry 5).

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8. Standing on southern levee enclosing Fish Pond A (entry 7) looking northeast into Garden (entry 7-a) showing on the Terrace (entry 1-a) in the background, from left to right, Pump House No. 1 (entry 2), Modern Garage (entry 1-c), and the rear of the Superintendent's House (entry 1), particularly the kitchen ell.
  9. Standing in Fish Pond C (entry 9) looking southeast at standpipe/kettle in southeast corner of pond.
  10. Standing in Driveway (entry 21) looking southwest at Double Garage (entry 25) on left and Triple Garage (entry 26) on right.
  11. Looking southwest at Daphnia Pools (entries 27 and 28) with corner of Smokehouse (entry 29) at right.
  12. Standing on northern levee of Fish Pond B (entry 8) looking east, with fence to horse paddock on right and river swampland to left.
  13. Standing on levee between Fish Ponds F and G (entries 12 and 13) looking southwest through pond area overgrown with trees and brush.

