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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Hamilton Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

See Boundary Description

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Hamilton

VICINITY OF

First

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

North Carolina

Martin

117

3 CLASSIFICATION

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

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Multiple Ownership

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Martin County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Main Street

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Williamston

North Carolina

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

"Architectural Survey of Hamilton, North Carolina" by H. McKelden Smith, an unpublished manuscript.

DATE

1977-78

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

Survey and Planning Branch, Archeology and Historic Preservation Section

STATE

Raleigh

North Carolina

7 DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

With a population of less than six hundred, Hamilton is a small North Carolina town which has changed relatively little since its incorporation in 1804. As a river town which derived its wealth from the exchange of produce from nearby farms for finished goods shipped from the larger coastal ports, Hamilton was dependent upon external economic cycles. It is not, therefore, surprising to find evidence of these cyclical swings reflected in Hamilton's architectural fabric and character. However, what is surprising and what makes Hamilton special is that it has managed to retain so much of its rural, small town quality and so many significant structures from its earlier periods of prosperity.

The rural character of Hamilton and its long association with agricultural life are clearly evident in the sharp contrast of open, cultivated fields bordering on neatly tended lawns and in the presence of large kitchen gardens behind and between houses. Large lots, like the nearly 120 original half acre plots sold by the first town commissioners, are still the norm, and most homes are set well back from the street. Rather informal landscaping is a common denominator with crepe myrtles, magnolias, pines, and oaks mixed to suit the taste or needs of the individual landowners. This commonality of landscaping tends to minimize the differences between the newer and older homes as much as the continued use of similar size, scale, and rooflines.

Despite in-fill on empty town lots by new and architecturally unpretentious houses Hamilton's architectural heritage is remarkable for both its quality and quantity. The many nineteenth and early twentieth century structures that line Hamilton's streets are representatives of the era when Hamilton flourished as a commercial and cultural center of agriculturally rich Martin County. The variety of styles and the craftsmanship in their bold, regional interpretations make Hamilton a riverside town of unique architectural character.

Though Hamilton's origins date from the early nineteenth century, architecturally little if anything survives from the town's earliest days. The earliest house in town, incorporated in the Edmondson-Purvis House, probably dated from the first two decades of the century. Though no evidence of it can be seen from the exterior, the interior contains some architectural details suggesting the early date, including raised panel wainscoting, the small semi-enclosed stair, and H&L hinges. Particularly distinctive and unusual eight-panel doors in the Georgian style remain.

Economic growth and development continued slowly during the first three decades of the nineteenth, and as one might expect, the nationally popular Federal style appeared in the period ca. 1820-ca. 1840. In Hamilton traditional vernacular building patterns blended with fashionable pattern book motifs. A simpler, but presumably original Federal style mantel survives in the much altered Upton-Pippen house which appears to be a Federal style house later altered in the Greek Revival style.

During the period 1840-1860 when towns people were benefiting from the profits of the cotton economy, the largest and most important collection of pre-Civil War building in Hamilton took place, all in the fashionable Greek Revival style. The most striking example is the Waldo-Darden Hotel (NR), erected in the temple form, a common model during the Greek Revival era, its portico bold vernacular adaptation of the model of the Greek temple. Few buildings of this form were built in North Carolina and only a handful of these survive.

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(11/78)

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The detail of the Waldo-Darden Hotel is a combination of typical Greek Revival motifs, Federal elements such as the fanlit entrance with its delicate muntins, and vernacular features of the period. The most distinctive aspects of the building are the vigorous fearlessly non-academic Ionic type capitals and porch posts evidently unique to Hamilton.

The craftsman/builder who constructed the hotel is not known, but his work appears throughout Hamilton. The abstract handling of the Ionic capitals, the use of broad strips of molding applied to flat surfaces and porch posts, and the pervasive use of bold oversize detail are characteristic features of his idiom which help to identify his other works. One of these is probably the Conoho Masonic Lodge, another important temple-form building. Wide applied strips on the door, window surrounds, and corner pilasters are the telling features. On the exterior the builder concentrated attention on the gable front, particularly at the heavy molded cornice, pediment, and entrance. The entrance displays wide double leaf doors with flanking windows, a modification of the typical Greek door with sidelights. The second floor meeting hall has the most elaborate treated interior space in the building. Its plaster cornice is probably unique in town.

Domestic building in the Greek style followed two models: the wide, three-bay center-hall format found throughout the state during the period and the less common two or three bay side-hall plan formula. Two houses of the period within the district follow the center hall model--the Weatherbee-Anthony House, a mid-nineteenth century house and the much altered Groves House, which is said to be antebellum. The former contains simplified versions of the symmetrically molded window surrounds with corner-blocks, its most obvious Greek Revival characteristic. The low hipped roof of the Weatherbee-Anthony House is also typical of the period.

Two houses side by side on Front Street are side-hall plan examples, the second variety of Greek Revival style found in Hamilton. Purvis House (Larchmont) contains features suggesting that it, too, may be the work of the unknown Hamilton craftsman. The neighboring and considerably simpler Clements-Sherrod is similar in form and plan but not in detail to the Purvis House.

At least two earlier buildings were evidently altered by the Hamilton builder(s) during the antebellum period. These were Sherrod Grove (located south of town and outside the district) and the Upton-Pippen House, both containing entrance porches with the distinctive "Ionic" posts that have obvious similarity to the Darden Hotel.

The construction of new buildings in the postbellum and late nineteenth century periods reflected the growth that occurred during these years. The continual embellishment and enlargement of houses and the tendency for traditional building forms to continue in popularity long after they fell from fashion in urban centers makes it difficult to pinpoint precisely the dates of construction of most houses without

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extensive documentary research. Unlike early to mid-nineteenth century architecture in Hamilton, which falls into easily definable categories, late nineteenth century architecture in the town cannot be outlined clearly but must be dealt with in a single body.

Generally speaking, domestic building of the late nineteenth century in Hamilton falls into three principal categories: the gable roofed, boxy houses that, except for variations in detail, descend directly from traditional forms; the more obviously fashionable Queen Anne type houses, popular throughout North Carolina during the period and the Gothic cottage, which enjoyed unusual popularity in Hamilton.

Of houses of the first--the traditional--type, the Gladstone-Waldo House is the best example. The building is a three-bay, gable-end structure similar in many respects to the Greek Revival farmhouses built by preceding generations but here treated with an overlay of elaborate late nineteenth century trim. The house has an Italianate character created through the use of paired windows suggestive of casements and brackets at the eaves, both standard Italianate elements. The projecting center bay dominates the facade and to a degree foreshadows the development of the standard "triple-A" plan a widely popular farmhouse type. (The colloquial term describes a commonly found house type with gable ends and a center gable over the entrance bay.)

Older than the Gladstone-Waldo House is the David L. Martin House, thought to have been built about 1879. The principal features of the house--plan, spacing, and number of bays, use of Italianate type brackets, etc.-- are straight forward, traditional, and typical. The sawtooth cornice, however, is a distinctive element conceived or adopted by Martin himself, who was, according to tradition, a carpenter and builder. Two other houses in town follow the format of the Martin and Gladstone-Waldo houses-- the Salisbury-Jones House and the Barnhill-Johnson House, both three-bay houses with bracketed cornices.

Three two-story Queen Anne type houses survive in Hamilton. The largest and most complex is the Baker-Ballard House, with its irregular massing, decorative elements, and dramatic roof shape. The Long-Haislip House is an L-shaped structure with relatively heavy decoration consisting of ornamental detail obtainable from mail order houses or more probably from local sawmills. Postbellum and late nineteenth century technological advances such as the invention of the steam-powered band saw and steam-powered lathe, permitted virtually anyone building a substantial house to decorate in this style. A much simplified version of the Long-Haislip type is the recently rehabilitated L-shaped Cloman House with its ornamented window detail and bay extension.

Perhaps the most distinctive group of houses in Hamilton in this period is the collection of three surviving Gothic cottages. One of these is the Everett-Hitch-Salisbury House, a symmetrical house with a large center gable flanked by dormers on either side. The bargeboards at the gable ends and at the dormers contain simple

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sawn treatment in the Gothic mode. The Everett House (located just west of Hamilton, not in the district) and the Bryant Haislip House are virtually identical and are the work of the same builder whose identity is unknown. These houses differ from the Everett-Hitch-Salsbury House in massing; their multiple gables contain much simpler versions of the Gothic detail seen at the first house. This detail was probably local produced. In varying degrees other houses in Hamilton evidently followed the fashion for using the Gothic style, including the L-shaped Williams- Bellamy-Leggett House, which includes sawnwork Gothic trim at the gable extension.

After the Civil War, modest one-story cottages were probably the typical housing type for the majority of Hamilton residents. Examples of this style are the Moore House and the B. F. Myers House, evidently of late nineteenth century origin. The latter is the most elaborate with exterior tongue-and-groove wainscoting and a sawn balustrade. These houses follow a pattern, repeated around Hamilton, consisting of a three-bay center section of two rooms (or two rooms divided by a center hall) and a rear ell containing dining room, kitchen, an additional chamber, and porch.

Aside from domestic building, three churches within the Hamilton Historic District have survived from the late nineteenth century. The Sycamore Missionary Baptist Church and the Ebenezer A. M. E. Zion Church, are plain gable end buildings with attached vestibules and "spires" following the model for frame country churches employed throughout the state.

Amid the picturesque charm of Hamilton's late nineteenth century churches, St. Martin's Episcopal Church is perhaps the most distinguished. The church, built in the early 1880s, is a major Martin County landmark, an outstanding example of the vernacular Gothic Revival frame church. The building is carefully detailed in the Gothic style and features a three stage spire at the front entrance. The interior is decorated with tongue and groove detail and contains an interesting vaulting system. According to local tradition, P. C. Hull of Norfolk, Virginia, submitted designs that local carpenters, including church members David L. Martin and James H. Martin, used in their own interpretations of the Gothic style. The well-preserved building survives intact.

Relatively few commercial or public buildings from the late nineteenth century have survived in Hamilton, but those that do are important. The Gladstone Building is all that is left from a mercantile establishment of the period. The Hitch Railroad Freight Depot remains but in a greatly altered state. The Livery Stable, basically a barn, stands on Liberty Street. The Hamilton Preparatory Institute Building, a simple cruciform structure with vaguely Gothic style details, has sadly deteriorated but the remains of its multigable bell tower can still be seen.

During the first two decades of the twentieth century the Colonial Revival surpassed all other architectural styles in popularity, and most often was expressed not in new buildings but rather as additions to much older structures.

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A major renovation was made to the Everett-Hitch-Salsbury House on Front Street. The owner, R. W. Salsbury, added to the Gothic dwelling a Doric style trim in the hall. The Bryant-Haislip House across the street was also embellished with a Colonial Revival porch supported by Doric type posts.

The Slade House and the Paul Salsbury House also received Colonial Revival embellishments. Both are said to have been smaller houses enlarged to their present appearance in the early twentieth century following the "triple-A" model. The former has a notable wrap-around porch supported on paired Doric type columns; the latter is simpler but has a projecting center section.

The majority of Hamilton's commercial buildings date from the early twentieth century. The Asa Johnson Store and the Everett Store are plain, one-story commercial structures notable for their good state of preservation and their fixtures and furnishings. The Everett-Matthews Equipment Company building has been much enlarged and altered over time, but it retains a distinctive form: its clerestory monitor roof is the only one of its type in town. One of the most important commercial buildings of its period in Hamilton is the Bank of Hamilton (now housing the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company) which has been recently remodeled. Under the prefabricated panels is Hamilton's only surviving pre-World War I brick building.

The Hamilton Methodist Church, constructed in 1903, is an impressive early twentieth century addition to the townscape. The cruciform building has tripartite "Tudor" type windows in the gable ends and a handsome bell tower placed asymmetrically at the entrance.

In 1929 the Hamilton Baptist Church on Front Street was completed, replacing an earlier structure that burned. Unlike other churches in town, it was built of brick. In harmony with domestic work in the era, the congregation chose the Georgian Revival style and decorated the building with motifs associated with eighteenth century American architecture, including a Palladian window, an octagonal cupola with bell-cast roof and splayed jack arches over the windows.

From the early 1930s to the 1960s, there was very little building in Hamilton, but with the growth of industry in the area the town has experienced a minor building boom which has begun filling some of the empty lots in town with brick and frame ranch-style residences. However, Hamilton still displays the essential characteristics and architectural features of a mid to late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century farm town: mature trees shade the older homes lining the main streets; the tightly knit business area is primarily general merchandise and farm goods stores; and large kitchen gardens border on open crop and woodlands of neighboring farms.

*Above description adapted from "Architectural Survey of Hamilton, North Carolina" an unpublished manuscript by H. McKelden Smith, Archeology and Historic Preservation Section, N. C. Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

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Located on the Roanoke River in northern Martin County, the town of Hamilton was incorporated in 1804. The settlement, known as Milton before its incorporation, was renamed Hamilton, according to local tradition, to avoid confusion with the town of Milton in Caswell County and to honor Alexander Hamilton, former United States Secretary of the Treasury (1789-1795) and one of the founders of the American Federalist Party.¹

Although there is no conclusive evidence, the location of the town of Hamilton relative to the geography of the surrounding area suggests that the site of the community was carefully chosen to take advantage of the Roanoke River for the transportation of local agricultural products. Located on a high spot of land between creeks, the town site was protected from flooding and yet offered a safe landing for river traffic regardless of the depth of the river. Unlike other rivers such as the Tar which often was not navigable during the dry summer months, the Roanoke River was consistently open. According to newspaper accounts of the 1850's, these conditions were responsible for the interest in the construction of the Roanoke and Tar River plank road. The building of a plank road from Tarboro on the Tar River to Hamilton on the Roanoke would have allowed agricultural products from the Tarboro area to be shipped by way of the Hamilton landing when the Tar River was too low for navigation.²

Just as the geographical location of the town appears to have been carefully planned so too were the physical characteristics of street and housing patterns the subject of a great deal of thought and consideration. The earliest record of the Hamilton property is dated August 10, 1802, when David Clark, a wealthy Plymouth merchant sold 140 acres to his brother Kenneth Clark. On the next day, Kenneth Clark sold about 60 acres of this tract to John Taylor, Jesse Jones, John Griffin, John Calland, and William M. Clark who were commissioners for the town of Milton.³ Clark and the town commissioners were apparently the individuals responsible for the planning of the town. Although no known plat map exists the early deed records indicate that the property sold by Clark to the commissioners was divided into about 120 half-acre lots laid out between what are now known as Slade and Wal streets from Front Street to the Roanoke River.⁴ In addition to the lot division, a town square was laid out in an area bounded by Waldo, Main, Union (now Railroad), and Back (now East) streets, although it is not known whether square was included in the original plan.

From the colonial period in North Carolina all significant towns in the Coastal Plain had been situated on watercourses. Although these towns and villages varied in size and importance the one common characteristic they all shared was their reliance on trade with the state's coastal region. Like many other towns in North Carolina in the early nineteenth century, Hamilton owed its existence to its location on the Roanoke River. Its chief commercial activity depended upon exporting the agricultural products from the fertile farms and plantations of Martin County downriver to Albemarle Sound for shipment elsewhere and, in turn, importing supplies to be sold by Hamilton merchants to local farmers and planters.⁵

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In the first two decades of the nineteenth century, various types of shallow draft vessels shuttled supplies and agricultural products up and down the river, between Hamilton and the port of Plymouth on Albemarle Sound. The trade of the small town, however, was not great and the community remained small, having only few houses and businesses.⁶

The chief impediment to commercial prosperity for Hamilton and other towns along the Roanoke was the absence of a deep water port on Albemarle Sound into which the river flowed. Like other North Carolina sounds, the Albemarle was shallow, and sediment from the Roanoke tended to make it even more shallow and less favorable for commerce because it excluded deep-draft ships. The Outer Banks also make it difficult for ocean-going vessels to enter the sound to discharge their cargoes at Plymouth and pick up the produce from the Roanoke River valley. In addition Hamilton lost much trade to the Petersburg Railroad, whose line extended nine miles south of the Virginia border to Blakely, near Halifax. The line was completed in 1833 and "allowed Petersburg to tap the Roanoke River Valley trade."⁷ The population of Hamilton in 1830 was only forty-three including ten slaves and five free persons of color.⁸

Despite geographical and transportation handicaps which hindered trade, commercial activity did improve for Hamilton in the 1820s and 1830s. One reason for the improvement was the arrival of the steamboat which could navigate on shallow waters. Before the advent of steam-powered vessels, traffic going up river from Plymouth moved slowly and with difficulty against the current. But with the birth of the steamboat and its rapid development in the 1820s and 1830s, far less time and effort was required to ascend the river. Not only could the agricultural products of Martin County be sent downstream to the town of Plymouth for export elsewhere, but goods could more easily be brought back upstream for sale by Hamilton merchants to planters and farmers in the hinterland.⁹

In 1828 the completion of the Dismal Swamp Canal which connected Virginia's Elizabeth River with the Pasquotank River in North Carolina also brought greater profits to the merchants of Hamilton. The canal tied the Albemarle Sound to Norfolk, Virginia, from whence goods could be shipped directly to and from New York. In an attempt to further improve economic conditions in 1832, some Martin County citizens supported an effort to build a railroad from Hamilton to Tarboro, but the line was never built, primarily because Edgecombe and Martin County residents would not subscribe to the necessary amount of stock. In another effort to improve overland trade in the last decade of the antebellum period, Hamilton residents attempted to establish plank roads leading from their town to Tarboro and to Murfreesboro, but this movement failed for lack of support in the county.¹¹

Even more than the steamboat, booming cotton production boosted antebellum Hamilton prosperity. Around the time of the American Revolution, North Carolina was one of the chief tobacco-producing colonies in British America, but when the United States expanded westward after the war, the state could not compete with richer soils of the Ohio, Wabash, and Kentucky river basins in tobacco production. Consequently, many farmers of the state and Martin County turned to the production of wheat, corn, and especially cotton. The invention

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of the cotton gin and the development of upland cotton also made the growing of that staple a more profitable venture. The growth of the New England cotton industry and the hungry mills of Europe, especially England, created incentives for the planters and farmer of Martin County, like others throughout the South, to engage in cotton production.¹²

In 1850 Martin County reported a production of 291,686 pounds of cotton, 251,463 bushels of corn, 7,374 bushels of oats, 5,158 bushels of wheat, 4,414 pounds of wool, 600 barrels of fish, and 22,601 barrels of turpentine. The rise of cotton and a need for labor led to a growth of salvery, and by 1850 slaves in the county totaled 3,367, compared with 4,615 whites.¹³

As the town's economy blossomed and profits increased in the antebellum period, new businesses sprang up in Hamilton and several new stores were established in the 1830s. Among these was the store of F.P. Redmond on the north corner of Front and Main streets at the L.S. Johnson store west of Front Street. Other businesses were the firm of Waldo and Cloman (1838), Johnston Long and Company (1838), and J.J. Lancaster Store (1840). These buildings are now gone.¹⁴

Perhaps the most active of Hamilton's antebellum entrepreneurs was Joseph Waldo. Born in Connecticut, Waldo evidently came to Hamilton around 1838 when he bought slaves from one Thomas Skiles. A house said to have been his still stands. Waldo went into business with John Colman around 1838-1839 and then formed a partnership with Shepherd Spruill in 1842; the two bought the four corner lots at Front and Main streets and the warehouse on the river landing. In 1843 Waldo bought out Spruill's interest in the Front and Main streets property and subsequently built the structure now known as the Waldo-Darden Hotel. In the decade before the Civil War, Waldo was in the jewelry business with J. N. Bell and the mercantile trade with L. L. Clements, and he was an "authorized agent" for Benton and Brother, commission merchants of New York.¹⁵

Despite the relative prosperity that the cotton economy brought to Hamilton, the Roanoke town did not experience a large surge in growth and prosperity as did some other North Carolina towns during the antebellum years. The 1840 census indicates that Hamilton population had grown little in the past decade and there is no evidence to suggest that either a church or a school existed in the community in 1840.¹⁶ Nevertheless a number of antebellum buildings (which are still standing) reflected a certain growth and refinement that the profits of the cotton economy had made possible, particularly in the period 1840-1860.

Like economic growth, cultural and social life in antebellum Hamilton was limited. The community's first church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, was constructed in 1844-1845 on Main Street but burned in 1861. Sometime in the 1840s J. H. Horner established an academy for young men and women in the town. Mr. Horner, the principal, taught students the classics, and the English department was run by a "competent assistant." Miss E.S. Lovering had charge of the young ladies. Classes began in January, lasted five months,

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and tuition was \$55.00. Shortly after 1850 Mr. Horner moved to Oxford where he ran the Oxford Male Academy.¹⁷ In 1853 Hamilton Male Academy was founded under the supervision of William V. Webster who declared that his "course of instruction will be thorough, requiring the pupil to give the why and wherefore for everything," and it was his design "to build up a Primary Academy of the first grade in the growing village of Hamilton." County deeds indicate that the Webster academy was located on the south side of High Street (now Salisbury Street), west of South Street.¹⁸

In 1859 J. W. DeFord and J. L. Swain opened the Roanoke Collegiate Institute in Hamilton and boasted that "its buildings, groves, and playground (were) ample, commodious, and elegant." Evidently the Collegiate Institute was located on the corner of Front and Main streets near the Methodist Church.¹⁹

An antebellum social event which attracted many Martin County residents to Hamilton was the annual agricultural fair sponsored by the Martin County Agricultural Society. The fourth annual fair was held on November 6 and 7, 1856. Awards were given for livestock and poultry and for the best examples of various agricultural products and for the best yield per acre of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, and potatoes. Food, plows, wagons, furniture, homemade fabrics, and needlework were all displayed and judged. The highest monetary prize of \$5.00 was awarded for the "best and most useful of labor saving machinery." The society also gave awards for experiments and essays, which included recognition of "the best essay on the value of hedges for fences," and "the most effectual plan for renovating worn out land."²⁰

Cockfighting, horse racing, and gambling were popular sports and pastimes in most antebellum towns in North Carolina, and they were probably a part of Hamilton's recreational life. Fourth of July celebrations were also big events in Hamilton. The Masons and the Sons of Temperance were active in the town and there were occasional visits from traveling musical and theatrical groups.²¹

In 1860 there were 200 white people and 44 free blacks living in the town. Among that population were four carpenters, one millwright, two mechanics, two wheelwrights, one coachmaker, one livery stable owner, five merchants, two dressmakers, three seamstresses, one milliner, one harness maker, two clerks, three swampers (or loggers), one painter, one mortis maker, one steam mill operator, two engineers, one jeweler, one leather jeweler, one lawyer, three physicians, and one "speculator." The Hamilton census district in 1860 included few large plantations, and the majority of slave owners owned only one or two slaves.²²

The Civil War had a significant impact on life in Hamilton. At the outbreak of hostilities many of the town's young men formed Company G of the 7th Regiment, North Carolina Volunteers, also called the "Hamilton Guards," and appointed L. L. Clements as captain and Kader Adams as first lieutenant. The unit traveled to Cape Hatteras where most of the regiment was captured in August, 1861.²³

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The war directly touched the lives of the inhabitants of the Roanoke River town in July, 1862, when a unit of Union soldiers and sailors on an expedition up the river shelled Hamilton from their gunboats. The troops then occupied the town which they reported was "nearly deserted by the inhabitants." The Federals struck again in November when another expedition in search of Confederate gunboats under construction on the river arrived at Hamilton. On this occasion a number of infantry, who had rendezvoused with a naval squadron at Williamston and then proceeded to Hamilton, entered town, which was virtually empty of people, and begun foraging and pillaging. The troops, perhaps accidentally, set the town aflame and then bivouacked about three miles away. The extent of the damage caused by the fire is not certain, but some buildings were destroyed. During the remainder of the war Hamilton citizens were witnesses to several other skirmishes in the vicinity. The best-known encounter between Confederate and Federal forces in the area was at nearby Fort Branch, a Confederate garrison on the Roanoke, in December 1864 (Fort Branch is now a historical park.)²⁴

In addition to the direct impact of the Civil War, the citizens of Hamilton suffered the homefront problems and hardships endured by the populace throughout the Confederacy. The wholesale issuance of virtually worthless Confederate script by the Richmond government made inflation rampant, and acquisition of life's necessities difficult. Hamiltonians felt the wartime shortages of food, clothing, and supplies, and speculation by some merchants made many items difficult to obtain. Hardest hit by shortages and inflation were the poor of Hamilton and Martin County, especially the families of Confederate soldiers. A committee, similar to those throughout the county, was appointed in the town to tend to the needs of soldiers' families.²⁵

At the close of the Civil War death and homefront deprivations had taken their toll in Hamilton and the local economy had suffered greatly. The Union blockade had hurt the import trade and the sale of supplies to farmers. Uncertainty lay ahead as Hamilton faced the economic, political, and social problems of Reconstruction.

Following the sectional conflict, the plantation system in the coastal plain gave way to the farm tenancy and share cropping system. The accompanying crop-lien arrangement often found farmers in debt. Cotton prices were low and a scarcity of capital kept the area tied to a staple crop agriculture.²⁶ This lack of capital meant small profits for merchants in Hamilton. Neither farmer nor merchant had capital to spend on new construction in Hamilton during Reconstruction.

By the late 1870s, however, economic conditions were improving for the river community. The change was directly related to improvements in the financial conditions of coastal plain farmers, which resulted from a movement away from the staple crop cotton economy and toward a more diversified agriculture. The demand for bright leaf tobacco, especially for cigarettes, led many coastal plain farmers to produce that crop for better profits.²⁷ Peanuts also became a big money crop in the last decades of the nineteenth century. In Martin County, proclaimed the Raleigh Register in 1884, "the hardy sons of

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toil have at least rebelled against king cotton, and will venture to pay homage to some minor deities. They are making preparations to plant large quantities of peanuts. A few tried peanuts last year with satisfactory results. They say that a half crop of peanuts will pay more than a full crop of cotton."²⁸

Beginning in the 1870s the increase in capital, made possible by the new money crops, led to greater growth in Hamilton. New businesses appeared such as H. Brown and Company, J. W. Howell, Everett and Brother, J. J. Gardner and Brother, Martin and Everett, F. A. Boyle, J. W. Sherrod and Brother, W. H. Gilliken, and the Groves Store on the corner of Front and Main. The number of stores increased from five to twelve in 1880.²⁹ In 1878 the Roanoke Transportation Company, incorporated with headquarters in Hamilton, was established to provide new steamers and barges for transporting passengers, goods, wares, produce, and other merchandise to and from North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland.³⁰

In 1883 the Hamilton Preparatory Institute was incorporated and a building constructed on Union (now Railroad) Street to house the facility. The incorporation charter specified that the institute would be devoted solely to the purpose of educating white youths. In 1884 a newspaper described the school as the "largest school in the First Congressional District." The trustees sold the institute to the Public School Committee of Hamilton District No. 26 in 1891. It operated as a public school until a new brick school on Front Street was completed in 1926. Remnants of the old structure still remain.³²

The Raleigh Register in 1884 reported that Hamilton had 500 inhabitants, seven dry goods stores, four or five groceries, one drug store, two livery stables, and "a most excellent hotel kept by Mrs. Boyle, one of the best women on earth." The journal noted that the town had three churches, Episcopal, Baptist, and Methodist, and that fifty people had immigrated there in just the past winter. "The place is improving," declared the Register, "more than ten thousand dollars have been within the last year invested in new buildings."³³

In 1887 Frank Hitch, a lumberman, came to Hamilton, purchased timber rights, and started a sawmill. He also bought the right of way for a railroad and established a line between Hamilton and Tarboro which transported both lumber and passengers. Hitch built a small depot on Main Street to serve the railway. The establishment of the Hitch outfit was one of the most promising non-agricultural economic ventures in Hamilton's history. While it was there, economic conditions improved, and according to Branson's North Carolina Business Directory for 1890, the town's population had grown to 625.³⁴ The Hitch Railway, however, did not last, and in 1894 its operations ceased.

Coincidental with the close of the Hitch mill and railway was the depression of 1894, bringing with it financial hard times to Martin County and Coastal Plains farmers and capital losses to residents, merchants, and businessmen of Hamilton. The removal of the Hitch lumber business and railroad and the decline of the steamboat trade hurt the town severely. Testifying to the seriousness of the situation was the decline in the

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number of merchants in 1896 from twenty-eight to ten.³⁵

The early twentieth century, despite the slow growth and occasional decline of the local economy, brought new construction to Hamilton. This growth was partly the result of World War I, which stimulated the agricultural and mercantile economy of Martin County and the Coastal Plain. Although the 1920s were relatively difficult times for Martin County farmers, Hamilton's trade remained fairly stable.

Hamilton, like the rest of the state and nation, was hit hard by the Great Depression of the 1930s. The Bank of Hamilton, however, remained solvent. During World War II the town lent its support to the war effort. Everyone endured rationing and shortages and a number of the community's men served in the armed forces. The most famous of these was Lt. General Frank Alton Armstrong, Jr., who was born in Hamilton in 1902 and commanded the first American bombing raids over Nazi-occupied France and Germany which were made famous by the popular movie "Twelve O'clock High."³⁶

World War II brought a surge in the growth of industry in North Carolina, and the state has since grown more urbanized.³⁷ Hamilton, however, did not share in the postwar boom in industrialization, and it remained primarily a small trade center for the surrounding farm area. Not until, 1962, when Beaunit Mills opened a plant nearby, did the textile industry come to the community. Today, as the state's population migrates to cities and suburbs creep outward to claim small communities, small rural towns are disappearing in North Carolina. Nevertheless, a few like the Roanoke River town of Hamilton, remain as reminders of the past when farm and town came together.

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3. Martin County Deed Book DD, p. 25-26.
4. The lots were numbered and the deeds referred to the lot numbers in the descriptions of the properties being bought or sold. For instance, Jesse Jones bought lot number 49 in 1802 from Kenneth Clark, the first lot sale in Milton to be officially recorded. See Martin County Deed Book D, p. 40.
5. Hugh Talmadge Lefler and Albert Ray Newsome, North Carolina: The History of a Southern State (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1973), 103 hereinafter cited as Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina.
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7. Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina, 19, 363.
8. Fifth Census of the United States, 1830, Martin County: Population Schedule, 7.
9. Charles S. Sydnor, The Development of Southern Sectionalism, 1819-1848 (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1948), 17-18, 256-257, hereinafter cited as Sydnor, Southern Sectionalism.
10. The Roanoke Advocate (Halifax), January 26, 1832; Harry L. Watson, "Squire Oldway and His Friends: Opposition to Internal Improvements in Antebellum North Carolina," North Carolina Historical Review, LIV (April, 1977), 113.
11. North State Whig (Washington), March 2, 1853.
12. Guion Griffis Johnson, Antebellum North Carolina: A Social History (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1937), 482; Sydnor, Southern Sectionalism, 13-1
13. Seventh Census of the United States, 1850, Martin County: Agricultural Schedule, 199-227; Slave Schedule, 183-197.
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16. Sixth Census of the United States, 1840: Martin County, Population Schedule, 26-28.
17. Martin County Deed Book N: 197; The North State Whig (Washington), December 19, 1849.
18. The North State Whig (Washington), July 7, 1853.
19. Martin County Deed Book S: 182.
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22. Eighth Census of the United States, 1860: Martin County Population Schedules, 136-141; Agricultural Schedule, 213-257; Slave Schedule, 161-209.
23. J.H. McCallum, Jr., Martin County During the Civil War (Williamston: Enterprise Publishing Company, 1971), 137-138.
24. Topkins, "Waldo-Boyle-Darden Hotel," 3-7.
25. McCallum, Martin County During the Civil War, 12-14.
26. Thomas D. Clark "The Furnishing and Supply System in Southern Agriculture Since 1865," Journal of Southern History, XII (February, 1946), 24-44.
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Boundary justification:

The boundaries of the Hamilton Historic District are based on natural features, long existing political limits, and historic development patterns of the town. Running along the bank of the Roanoke River and then along a deep ravine (which is also the town line), the northeastern portion of the boundary encompasses the wharf area and some open farmland which were the raison d'etre for the town. It then follows a line to the cemetery; along the back lot lines of Front Street properties to include all the significant structures which stand along the town's major street and feeders. Within these limits the settlement and economic development patterns of the town are readily identifiable and can be traced from their origins (river and agricultural trade), to the development of a small commercial and residential area, to the move northward along the main streets by locally prominent families, and finally to the development of those sites associated with the history of the black community in Hamilton.

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KEY TO INVENTORY LIST

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KEY TO INVENTORY LIST:

HAMILTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

P--Pivotal. Buildings or properties that are individually outstanding, historically and/or architecturally, and stand as a visual or historic landmark in the community. This includes the intact antebellum buildings because of their rarity.

C--Contributing. Buildings whose architectural or historical significance is important to the total character and history of Hamilton. These add up to be more important, perhaps, than the single important structures. They range from houses with simple Federal detailing or Hamilton's unique adaptation of the Greek Revival style to early 20th century commercial buildings and simple Depression era cottages. Age and intactness are considered more than condition.

N--Non-contributing. Although these buildings--such as dwellings of the 1950s and 1960s--may harmonize with and not detract from the earlier fabric of the town, they are not what gives it its historic character. In most cases, the scale and landscaping of these sites have duplicated the earlier models and maximized their compatibility.

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Hamilton Historic District
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<u>Site #</u>	<u>Key</u>	<u>Description</u>
0117	N	<u>House:</u> mid 20th c. One-and-a-half-story frame residence.
2	N	<u>House:</u> mid 20th c. One-story brick residence.
3	N	<u>House:</u> mid 20th c. One-story brick residence.
4	C	<u>Slade House:</u> late 19th/early 20th c. Originally a one-story L-plan structure, this house was enlarged to its present form in the early 20th century and is similar to the Salsbury House (see #120) and the Salsbury-Jones House (see #75). A typical Hamilton dwelling of the period it has exterior rear chimneys, bracketed trim, and a notable Doric type wraparound porch. Built by Thomas Begg Slade, Sr., after the Civil War, it was enlarged and remodeled by his son, one of Hamilton's most successful merchants.
5	N	<u>House:</u> mid 20th c. One-story block residence.
6	N	<u>House:</u> mid 20th c. One-story block residence.
7	C/N	<u>House:</u> mid 20th c. One-story brick residence with a one-story, one room outbuilding from the late 19th century whose pyramidal roof is trimmed with the sawtooth pattern seen on the David L. Martin (see #90) and the Best-Ayers (see #20) houses; sometimes referred to as "The Dollhouse."
8	C	<u>Hamilton Preparatory Institute:</u> 1882. One-story, cross gable building capped with an open frame belfry and decorated with Gothic type door and window surrounds. Functioned as the town's school for white children from 1882 until 1926; now in derelict condition.
9	C	<u>Hamilton Baptist Church Parsonage (former):</u> c. 1890. Modest, one-story frame structure with a rear ell. Representative of the late 19th century domestic architecture in Hamilton, this house features a tripartite door frame and molded window cornices. Served as the Hamilton Baptist Church parsonage from its construction until replaced by the brick residence on Front St. (See #11).

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<u>Site #</u>	<u>Key</u>	<u>Description</u>
10	C	<u>Hamilton Baptist Church:</u> 1928-1929. Symmetrical Georgian Revival type church of brick laid in Flemish Bond with an octagonal cupola, Palladian window, and pedimented Doric entrance porch on the front gable end. Organized in 1878 and originally known as the Hamilton Missionary Baptist Church, the present building replaces an earlier frame structure which burned in 1928. Enlarged in 1947-1952 and 1969.
11	N	<u>House:</u> mid 20th c. One-story brick residence; present parsonage for the Hamilton Baptist Church (see #10).
12	N	<u>House:</u> mid 20th c. One-story brick residence.
13	N	<u>House:</u> mid 20th c. One-story frame residence.
14	C	<u>House:</u> late 19th/early 20th c. One-story frame residence three bays wide with a gable end chimney and rear ell.
15	N	<u>House:</u> mid 20th c. One-story brick residence.
16	N	<u>House:</u> mid 20th c. One-story brick residence.
17	N	<u>House:</u> mid 20th c. One-story brick residence.
18	C	<u>Jones-Everett House:</u> late 19th c. Well kept one-story, three bay, gable roof frame residence with a front porch supported by Doric type posts. Interiors extensively remodeled. Home of Mr. and Mrs. Pitt Jones and the late Clara J. Everett.
19	C	<u>Matthews House:</u> late 19th/early 20th c. One-story frame cottage typical of the period in Hamilton. Much simplified over the years, but the entrance door with its heavily molded arched panels and splayed surround has remained. Reputed to have been built by Samuel D. Matthews.
20	C	<u>Best-Ayers House:</u> late 19th c. One-story frame house with a sawtooth patterned skirt set at the eaves similar to that at the David L. Martin House (see #90) and "The Dollhouse" (see #7). Small outbuilding south of the house moved across the street from the Cloman House (see #109).

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<u>Site #</u>	<u>Key</u>	<u>Description</u>
21	C	<u>Bryant-Haislip House</u> : c.1885, One-and-one half-story frame house, decorated in the Gothic Revival style with an assymmetrically placed gable end and steeply pitched gable corners. Later Colonial Revival style wraparound porch. One of the few houses in town with a semi-detached kitchen. Similarity to the Everett-Hitch-Salisbur House (see #112) perhaps due to the fact that Mrs. Bryant and Mrs. Everett were sisters.
22	N	<u>House</u> : mid 20th c. One-story brick residence.
23	N	<u>House</u> : mid 20th c. One-story brick residence.
24	N	<u>North Carolina Baptist Home for the Aged</u> : mid-20th c. One-story brick complex with buildings connected by covered walks. Well landscaped open areas border on cultivated fields.
25	N	<u>House</u> : mid 20th c. One-story brick residence.
26	C	<u>Gladstone Building</u> : late 19th c. Simple, one-story gable end structure with parapeted gable front and molded pediment motifs over the windows and doors; a detail found throughout Hamilton. One of Hamilton's two surviving 19th century commercial buildings (see Hitch Freight Depot #60) constructed by Frank and Robert Gladstone and used for a variety of purposes, including a school for girls. Moved to its present site in 1947 and now used as an outbuilding.
27	N	<u>House</u> : mid 20th c. One-story brick residence.
28	N	<u>House</u> : mid 20th c. One-story brick residence.
29	N	<u>Store</u> : mid 20th c. One-story stuccoed commercial building with crowstepped flanks and shed roof front cover similar to the Asa Johnson Store (see #36) but differing in scale and materials.
30	N	<u>House</u> : mid 20th c. One-story frame residence with asbestos shingles.
31	N	<u>House</u> : mid 20th c. One-story brick residence.
32	C	<u>Moore House</u> : 19th c. Typical, one-story gable roof cottage distinguished by its end chimneys with paved shoulders and corbeled caps. Unaltered rear ell has tongue-and-groove paneling.

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<u>Site #</u>	<u>Key</u>	<u>Description</u>
33	C	<u>Hamilton Town Hall (old)</u> : c. 1920. One-story gable end frame building covered with wood shingles. Originally constructed to house Hamilton's first electric power generating plant, then converted to the Town Hall and used until the new facility was built (see #40).
34	C/N	<u>Bank of Hamilton/Wachovia Bank and Trust</u> : early 20th c./1970. Originally a one-story brick commercial building with decorative corbeled parapet, but drastically remodeled. Organized by R. W. Salisbury in May, 1907, the bank weathered the Depression as part of the Guaranty Bank and Trust of Greenville, merged with Wachovia Bank and Trust in 1960.
35	C	<u>Fire station and Town Offices (former)</u> : early 20th c. Diminutive one-story frame office buildings flanking a one-story garage with paneled pulldown door; converted to leased office and commercial space.
36	C	<u>Asa Johnson Store</u> : early 20th c. One-story frame commercial building with crowstepped flanks and recessed panel across the front. Shielded by a large shed roof, the recessed entrance features plate glass windows with multilight transoms and double leaf raised panel doors. Housed the Asa Johnson grocery store until 1948 when the building passed to James S. Ayers.
37	C	<u>Everett-Matthews Equipment Company</u> : early 20th c. Large, gable end building with distinctive clerestory monitor roof. Built as a garage prior to 1920 and now used for the sale and service of farm implements.
38	C	<u>Everett-Matthews Equipment Company Shed</u> : early 20th c. Large, gable roof covered implement display shed supported by braced posts. Previously the site of the John Boyle House, c. 1900. Mr. Boyle's family was one of the operators of the Waldo-Darden Hotel (see #39)
39	P	<u>Waldo-Darden Hotel (Hamilton House)</u> : between 1843 and 1855. Hamilton's most important landmark, this Greek Revival style building is also of regional significance as one of the few remaining antebellum temple form structures in the state. Its highly vernacular double-tier portico is supported by stylized Doric columns which are the trademark of the unknown builder/craftsmen whose work is seen throughout Hamilton (see #105 and #113). The

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39 (cont'd)		hotel was probably built by Joseph Waldo (see #83) who owned the property from 1843-1855. <u>NR.</u>
40	N	<u>Hamilton Town Hall</u> : mid 20th c. Large, one-story brick office building and fire station with a stepped parapet front crowned by a square, pyramidal roof cupola. Two large entrance bays along the side elevation are for rescue vehicles.
41	N	<u>House</u> : mid 20th c. Small, one-story frame residence.
42	N	<u>Post Office</u> : mid 20th c. One-story brick veneer office building typical of small rural post offices.
43	N	<u>House</u> : mid 20th c. One-story block residence.
44	N	<u>House</u> : mid 20th c. One-story brick residence.
45	N	<u>House</u> : mid 20th c. One-story frame residence.
46	N	<u>House</u> : mid 20th c. One-story brick residence.
47	N	<u>House</u> : mid 20th c. One-story block residence.
48	C	<u>Methodist Cemetery</u> : Established 1861 and laid out adjacent to the Hamilton Methodist Church (see #114), the cemetery, shaded by mature magnolias and crepe myrtles, contains a collection of Victorian era graves. Inactive since 1937, but maintained as a memorial by a local resident.
49	C	<u>House</u> : early 20th c. Small, one-story gable roof frame cottage with sawn-work balustrade on front porch and several rear and side additions.
50	N	<u>House</u> : mid 20th c. One-story frame residence with asbestos shingles.
51	N	<u>House</u> : mid 20th c. One-story frame residence with asbestos shingles.
52	N	<u>House</u> : mid 20th c. One-story brick residence.
53	N	<u>House</u> : mid 20th c. One-story frame residence.

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<u>Site #</u>	<u>Key</u>	<u>Description</u>
54	C	<u>Sycamore Missionary Baptist Church:</u> c. 1900. A symmetrical frame country church with a two-stage belfry above the projecting vestibule in the front gable end. Similar to the Ebenezer AME Zion Church (see #87). Established between the early 1880s and 1892, the earliest place of worship for this black congregation was a brush arbor on the site of the present building.
55	C	<u>Wharf area:</u> c. 1920. The present barnlike, board-and-batten structure is all that remains in the wharf area along the Roanoke River to recall the days when Hamilton was dependent upon river commerce. Water-borne commerce finally died out in the 1930s when the boats carrying oil, evidently the last in operation, ceased service.
56	C	<u>Hitch-Johnson House:</u> Late 19th c. Plain, two-story, two bay, gable end residence similar to the Hitch-Hines and Hitch-Stokes houses (see #57 and #58) built by Frank Hitch as workers' quarters. New, one-story wraparound porch with square posts on brick piers.
57	C	<u>Hitch-Hines House:</u> Late 19th c. Plain, two-story gable end residence built about 1887 by lumberman Frank Hitch to house workers from his mill and railroad. Only three of the original four houses remain (see #56 and #58). This example is the least altered.
58	C	<u>Hitch-Stokes House:</u> late 19th c. Plain, two-story, two-bay residence with exterior end chimney and hipped roof porch. One of the four similar houses originally built by Frank Hitch for his mill and railroad workers (see #56 and #57), and later the home of the Frank Stokes family.
59	N	<u>House:</u> mid 20th c. One-story brick residence.
60	C	<u>Hitch Freight Depot:</u> late 19th c. Diminutive frame structure (now covered with asbestos shingles) built by Frank Hitch to serve as a depot for his forty mile long railroad to Tarboro. After the demise of the railroad in 1894, it served a variety of purposes and was finally converted into a house in 1947.
61	N	<u>House:</u> mid 20th c. One-story block residence.
62	N	<u>House:</u> mid 20th c. One-story frame residence.

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<u>Site #</u>	<u>Key</u>	<u>Description</u>
63	C	<u>Rosenwald School</u> : 1914. Simple gable end frame building which was originally located on Main Street near the Sycamore Baptist Church (see #54) and known as Black School #16, this was the first Rosenwald School in Martin County. It is thought to have received approximately \$400 from Julius Rosenwald, the philanthropic president of Sears, Roebuck, and Company. Now used for storage space.
64	N	<u>House</u> : mid 20th c. One-story frame residence.
65	N	<u>House</u> : mid 20th c. One-story frame residence.
66	N	<u>House</u> : mid 20th c. One-story frame residence.
67	N	<u>House</u> : mid 20th c. One-story frame residence.
68	C	<u>Edmondson-Purvis House</u> : late 18th/early 19th c. The two-story core of this house contains raised panel wainscoting, a semi-enclosed stair, six panel door, and original hardware which suggest that it may be the oldest surviving house in Hamilton. Enlarged in the late 19th century and decorated with bracketed gougework on the windows and porch. Thought to have been built by the Clark family, founders of Hamilton. Owned by numerous families in the 19th century, including Mallie Edmondson and Whit Coffield Purvis, after whom the house is named.
69	N	<u>House</u> : mid 20th c. One-story frame residence.
70	N	<u>House</u> : mid 20th c. One-story frame residence.
71	N	<u>House</u> : mid 20th c. One-story brick residence.
72	N	<u>House</u> : mid 20th c. One-story frame residence.
73	N	<u>House</u> : mid 20th c. One-story brick residence.
74	C	<u>Peel House</u> : late 19th c. One-story center hall plan cottage featuring decorative gougework detailing along the porch cornice and window surrounds which is similar to that at St. Martin's Church (see #82). A hipped roof porch is supported by tapered posts with stylized capitals.

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<u>Site #</u>	<u>Key</u>	<u>Description</u>
75	C	<u>Salsbury-Jones House</u> : c. 1880. Traditional two-story frame house with notable late 19th century decorative trim, including window openings carried on consoles, a bracketed cornice, and a porch with sawnwork balustrade. Although built for Robert Hammond Salsbury, David C. Jones, T. B. Slades's first business partner (see #4), and his family ran a popular boarding house here and are the best remembered owners.
76	C	<u>Gladstone-Waldo House</u> : early 20th c. Symmetrical two-story frame house featuring a shallow central pavilion with ornamental barge-boards in the center gable. Well detailed porch decorated with sawn trim and balusters. Purchased by Mrs. Harry Waldo from William Edward Gladstone in 1910 and remodeled.
77	N	<u>House</u> : mid 20th c. One-story frame residence.
78	N	<u>House</u> : mid 20th c. One-story frame residence.
79	C	<u>Council House</u> : late 19th c. One-story frame house, typical of vernacular residences of the period. Picket fence defining the rear yard is one of the few remaining fences which characterized Hamilton at the turn-of-the-century.
80	C	<u>Close-Thomas House</u> : early 20th c. One-story frame cottage with a wide front porch. Built by the Whit Close family, prominent black family in Hamilton.
81	C	<u>Ewell House</u> : early mid-19th c. Small one-story frame residence, three bays wide with flush eaves at the gable ends and nine-over-nine sash. Rear ell and asbestos siding have been added. Home of two succeeding Hamilton postmistresses, Sallie Watts Ewell (served 1907-1937) and her daughter-in-law, Annie Ruth Bassett Ewell (served 1937-1964).
82	P	<u>St. Martin's Episcopal Church</u> : 1880. This Gothic Revival Style frame church is one of Hamilton's preeminent architectural landmarks and one of the state's better examples of unaltered late 19th century rural churches. P. C. Hull of Norfolk, Virginia, is said to have contributed the design which was executed by local carpenters, including David L. Martin (see #90). A three-stage tower on the main gable end facade features decorative "buttresses," lancet windows, sawn and molded trim, and a shingled, hexagonal cap. The interior with its elaborate truss and vault system,

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<u>Site #</u>	<u>Key</u>	<u>Description</u>
82 (cont'd)		contains a rich assortment of decorative millwork and some fine stained glass windows. The episcopal community in Hamilton was established as a missionary station in 1868 and held services in a vacant store and the Conoho Masonic Lodge (see #105) before the present building was completed.
83	C	<u>Joseph Waldo House</u> : Mid/late 19th c. Small frame cottage of uncertain date set on a large corner lot and distinguished by its late 19th century porch with turned posts. Built by Joseph Waldo (1816-1860) (see #39) with decorative shingles in the porch gable and is thought to be the birthplace of his son Joseph T. Waldo, builder of the Waldo-Darden Hotel.
84	C	<u>House</u> : mid 20th c. One-story frame residence typical of Hamilton domestic architecture in the 1920s and 1930s.
85	C	<u>Ward House</u> : 1925. A simple one-story L-shaped frame cottage typical of Hamilton's domestic architecture during the 1920s and 1930s.
86	N	<u>Hamilton Church of Christ</u> : mid 20th c. One-story gable roof brick church with a projecting vestibule on the front gable end.
87	C	<u>Ebenezer AME Zion Church</u> : late 19th c. Simple frame country church typical of small rural churches throughout North Carolina. Based on Gothic models and distinguished by a weathered octagonal spire covered in shingles and capped by a tall spiked finial. Little is known of the early history of this black congregation because the church's records burned in 1944.
88	N	<u>House</u> : mid 20th c. One-story frame residence.
89	C	<u>House</u> : early 20th c. One-story frame residence with sawnwork details and exterior gable end chimney.
90	C	<u>David L. Martin House</u> : c. 1878. Conservative two-story frame residence in the persistently popular Greek Revival style. Low hipped roof and boxed eaves decorated with a scalloped skirt and present on other Hamilton buildings substantiate the tradition that Martin (1843-1880) was a carpenter and responsible for several Hamilton houses and St. Martin's Church (See #7, #20, and #82).

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<u>Site #</u>	<u>Key</u>	<u>Description</u>
91	C	<u>Williams-Bellamy-Leggett House:</u> late 19th c. One-story frame, L-shape house typical of late 19th century domestic buildings in Hamilton which feature Gothic Revival style ornament, steeply pitched roofs, and corbeled chimney stacks (see #21 and #112). Built for James R. Williams, a Hamilton merchant, on a lot purchased from David L. Martin. Some of the stylistic similarities between this structure and the Martin House (see #90) suggest that the same builder may have been involved.
92	C	<u>Edmondson-Clark House:</u> c. 1882. One-story L-shape frame cottage with exterior chimneys and a central gable, a familiar Hamilton house type. Notable front porch and door frame with sidelights are later additions. In 1893 the house became the property of Dr. H.I. Clark, son of North Carolina governor Henry T. Clark (1861-1862).
93	C	<u>Bunting Office:</u> 1926-1927. One-story terra cotta block office building, stuccoed on three sides with a segmental arched motif on the front elevation, enclosing signage.
94	C	<u>Barnhill-Johnson House:</u> 1879. Two-story frame house with molded cornice, turned brackets, and notable decorative brick chimneys. Built by J. L. Barnhill, Hamilton postmaster between 1875-1878.
95	N	<u>Office Building:</u> mid 20th c. One-story brick office building with crowstepped flanks and a flat awning across the front.
96	N	<u>Office Building:</u> mid 20th c. One story brick office building with aluminum awning across the front elevation which shades the two, two bay, back-to-back offices.
97	N	<u>Store:</u> mid 20th c. One-story stuccoed commercial building with parapetted false front.
98	C	<u>Clements-Sherrod House:</u> c. 1840. Two-story, Greek Revival style frame dwelling similar to the neighboring Purvis House (see #99), but more restrained with plain applied molding and exterior chimneys. The interior is a sidehall plan with a mixture of original Greek Revival and Colonial Revival style ornament. Thought to have been built by Dr. Peregrine P. Clements; home of Dr. John W. Sherrod, son of planter John J. Sherrod and a doctor during the Civil War. Due to the success of his farming and farm related

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<u>Site #</u>	<u>Key</u>	<u>Description</u>
98 (cont'd)		businesses with his brother, William L., Dr. Sherrod earned the reputation as one of the wealthiest men in eastern North Carolina.
99	P	<u>Purvis House (Larchmont)</u> : c. 1840. An important and virtually unaltered Greek Revival style residence possibly by the same builder as the Clements-Sherrod House (see #98). Exterior decorative details include symmetrical door and window surrounds and corner pilasters with stylized capitals, as well as a notable porch and bay windowed addition from the late 19th century. The interior is a sidehall plan with simple, yet boldly executed, Greek Revival style details in the original portion and Colonial Revival style finish in the addition. The house is said to have been built for Theophilus Hyman and was sold to the Purvis family in 1884.
100	N	<u>Store</u> : mid 20th c. One-story gable end commercial building of stuccoed cinder block.
101	C	<u>Everett Store</u> : early 20th c. Unaltered commercial structure with a large shed roof porch and representative of the small grocery and dry goods stores of the period. Herringbone patterned tongue-and-groove panels frame wide plate glass windows. Early interior finish survives, including the original shelves with molded crowns
102	C	<u>Gas station</u> : early-mid 20th c. One-story brick service station with a large drive through service area and diagonally sited facade, six bays wide, sheltered beneath a single hipped roof. Traditionally, a town gathering and gabbing point.
103	C	<u>B . F. Myers House</u> : late 19th c. Recently rehabilitated frame cottage similar to the Moore House (see #32), but distinguished by its exterior decoration which includes tongue-and-groove wainscot with a molded chairrail beneath the hipped roof front porch. The earliest known resident was B. F. Myers, a local blacksmith who also sold coffins and served as an undertaker.
104	C	<u>Livery Stable</u> : late 19th c. Large gable end frame building constructed to serve as a livery stable and later used as a warehouse and buying station for farm products.
105	P	<u>Conoho Masonic Lodge</u> : 1850s. Two-story Greek Revival style meeting hall which is significant as one of the few temple form buildings surviving from antebellum North Carolina and remarkable

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<u>Site #</u>	<u>Key</u>	<u>Description</u>
105 (cont'd)		in that Hamilton has two such buildings (see #39). Exterior decoration of this frame building includes a heavily molded pediment, "molded" door and window surrounds fashioned with applied strips of wood and cornerblocks while the interior retains its notable second floor plaster cornice and original paint. The building was the home of the local Masonic Lodge (inc. 1850) and provided meeting space at times for the Sons of Temperance, the Hamilton Female Institute, and the local Episcopal congregation before St. Martin's Church was completed (see #82). Moved in 1951 and used for storage, the lodge was again moved in 1978 in order to preserve and restore it as a Hamilton landmark.
106	N	<u>Clover Farm Store</u> : mid 20th c. Large, one-story brick grocery/drygoods store with the main facade set on a diagonal with the intersection of Front and Liberty streets and flanking bays wrapped around the corners to parallel the streets.
107	N	<u>House</u> : mid 20th c. Two-story brick townhouse type residence, two bays wide with crowstepped flanks.
108	N	<u>House</u> : mid 20th c. One-story brick residence.
109	C	<u>Cloman House</u> : 1850s /1880s. Two-story frame residence which features a projecting two-story bay, a shallow blind arcade, and is elaborately detailed with Doric type pilasters and dentil and bracketed cornices. Portions of the structure are thought to have housed J. H. Horner's Hamilton Male Academy, which operated in Hamilton from 1846-1850 before moving to Oxford, North Carolina.
110	N	<u>House</u> : mid 20th c. One-story frame residence.
111	C	<u>Grimes-Davis House</u> : late 19th c. Representative, one-story frame house dominated by a broad center gable and distinguished by Gothic Revival type label molds over the doors and windows. Purchased by W.T. Grimes in 1889 from R.H. Salsbury and the W. E. Davis family home from 1914 to 1951.
112	C	<u>Everett-Hitch-Salsbury House</u> : c. 1882. One-and-one-half-story Gothic Revival style residence dominated by a tall central gable with a bracketed cornice and bullseye panel. Front and rear dormer windows with their original sawnwork and crockets pierce the steeply pitched roof. Unusual Doric type bow front porch is

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112 (cont'd)		Colonial Revival in style, as are several interior embellishments. Decorative iron fence by Stewart Iron Works of Cincinnati similar to the one at the Baker-Ballard House (see #119) encloses the front yard. Built by Hamilton merchant Justus Everett, the house was sold to lumberman Frank Hitch (see #56, #57, #58, and #60) in 1892, and then to R. W. Salsbury in 1904.	
113	C	<u>Upton-Pippen House</u> : early/mid 19th c. Though Greek Revival in style this one-story frame house has Federal details, which suggest that the core is older. A vernacular Greek Revival pedimented porch with post and capitals similar to those of the Waldo-Darden Hotel (see #39) carries across the front elevation. In 1904 the house was the home of B. L. Upton, the town lamplighter.	
114	C	<u>Hamilton Methodist Church</u> : 1903. Large Gothic Revival style cruciform plan church with a cross gable roof and "Tudor" type windows in each gable end. A vestibule/tower with molded, sawn, and turned details rises above the asymmetrically placed entrance. The interior contains a patterned ceiling, tongue-and-groove wainscot, and reeded window surrounds. Some structural materials for the building were salvaged from the earlier church on Railroad Street. (see #48). Third structure to serve the congregation since it was organized in 1847.	
115	N	<u>House</u> : mid 20th c. One-story brick residence.	
116	C	<u>Long-Haislip House</u> : c. 1885. Large, two-story Queen Anne type dwelling, virtually unchanged since its construction. The wrap-around porch with its sawn and turned details is the most elaborate in Hamilton. Significant and intact interiors are essentially 19th century and feature painted and grained woodwork, original wallpaper, and ceiling ornaments. Built for Dr. B. L. Long.	
117	C	<u>Arch Sherrod House</u> : early 20th c. Small, plainly detailed cottage that is typical of a number in Hamilton. The house has had a number of occupants, including Arch Sherrod (see #1) and Edgar Miller Long (1889-1943) son of Dr. B.L. Long (see #116).	
118	N	<u>House</u> : mid 20th c. One-story brick residence.	
119	C	<u>Baker-Ballard House</u> : Rambling, asymmetrically massed two-story house which is among the finest Queen Anne style structures in Hamilton (see #116) with first quality sawn and turned details.	

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<u>Site #</u>	<u>Key</u>	<u>Description</u>
119 (cont'd)		Notable iron fence and gateposts are also from the Stewart Iron Works (see #112).
120	C	<u>Paul Salsbury House</u> : late 19th/early 20th c. Representative two-story gable roof frame residence enlarged from an existing one-story structure in 1906. Central projecting gable of the Doric type porch reflects the design of the roof with its false central gable. The interior is a typical center hall plan with Colonial Revival style decoration.
121	C	<u>Weathersbee-Anthony House</u> : mid 19th c. Late and conservative example of the Greek Revival style, this two-story frame house features symmetrically "molded" door and window surrounds with cornerblocks and similarly treated cornerposts. Doric type wraparound porch was added in the 20th century when the center hall plan interiors were extensively remodeled by the J. B. Anthony family.
122	N	<u>House</u> : mid 20th c. One-story brick residence.
123	C	<u>Hamilton Cemetery</u> : late 19th c. Charming, casually landscaped rural burial ground designed in the late 19th century picturesque tradition. The centerpiece of the cemetery is a lattice-sided octagonal gazebo by a collection of Victorian era gravestones and handsome wrought iron fences.

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Property owners in the
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Note: This is a list of property owners in the Hamilton Historic District which is keyed to the inventory list. Unless otherwise noted, the address for all property owners is Hamilton, North Carolina 27840

1. ~~W. H. and J. B. Everett~~
2. ~~Donald G. Matthews, Jr. estate~~
3. ~~Mrs. Paul Green~~
4. Edgar Davis
5. ~~Grace Cowey~~
6. ~~V. E., Jr. & L. M. Fountain~~
7. ~~Askew & Clayton Brown~~
8. Everett Matthews Equipment Company, Inc.
9. Mrs. D. L. Harrell
10. Hamilton Baptist Church Trustees
11. Hamilton Baptist Church Trustees
12. Alton M. & Anne Harrell
13. Heber Carr
14. Willie & Mary Lee Little
15. ~~Ora Staton, Jr.~~
16. ~~Ora Staton, Sr.~~
17. Elizabeth M. & Ronnie J. Craft
18. Edna B. Everett
19. D. G. Matthews, Jr. estate
20. Willie Knox
21. Allene Mills
22. ~~William E. Thomas~~
23. ~~Herbert N. & Ellen Jackson~~
24. ~~NC Baptist Home for the Aging, Inc.~~
25. ~~Michael & Irene P. Johnston~~
26. Franklin A. & Delia E. Scarce
27. Franklin A. & Delia E. Scarce
28. H. S. Johnson, Jr.
29. Johnson Mercantile Company
30. Roland B. Everett
31. ~~Harold R. & Uldean Edmondson~~
32. Frances M. Gates & Nona M. Hoffman
Post Office Box 43
Evans City, Penn. 16033
33. Town of Hamilton
34. Wachovia Bank & Trust Company, N.A.
35. Town of Hamilton
36. Mrs. J.H. Harrell
37. Everett-Matthews Equipment Company, Inc.
38. Everett-Matthews Equipment Company, Inc.

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39. William P. Jr. and Lesso C. Riley
40. Town of Hamilton
41. ~~Johnnie & Clara Scott~~
42. ~~Joseph A. Cherry~~
43. ~~Bella Brady~~
44. ~~Mrs. R. E. Rackley~~
45. ~~James G. & Fannie Williams~~
46. ~~Ruth Moore~~
47. ~~Mary E. Moore~~
48. Trustees of the Hamilton Methodist Church
49. Emma Wilson
50. ~~George T. Ward~~
51. ~~D. G. Matthews, III~~
52. ~~A. B. Bullock, Jr.~~
53. ~~A.B. Bullock, heirs~~
54. Trustees of the Sycamore Missionary Baptist Church
55. D.G. Matthews, Jr. estate
56. Alton M. Harrell
57. Evelyn H. Roebuck
58. L. F. Stokes
59. ~~James W. Lee, Sr.~~
60. James W. Lee, Sr.
61. James W. Lee, Sr.
62. ~~R. Warren Ward~~
63. Johnson Mercantile Company
64. ~~Roxie Hooker~~
65. ~~Lula & Neal Hooker~~
66. ~~Hattie Boyles Heirs~~
67. ~~Robert Neal~~
68. Mrs. Blyn H. Purvis
69. ~~Helen Rawls~~
70. ~~Lynn Taylor~~
71. ~~Joseph A. Cherry~~
72. ~~Joseph A. Cherry~~
73. ~~Joseph A. Cherry~~
74. Robert E. & Linda A. Scott
75. Merlin & Anna Palmer
76. W. C. & Mary W. House
8 Freda Court
Hampton, Va. 23360
77. ~~Phillip E. Powell~~
78. ~~George Gilliam or Pilgram Gilmore heirs~~
79. Martha Council
80. W. F. Thomas
81. Ruth Ewell heirs

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82. Trustees, Diocese of Eastern North Carolina
83. Mrs. Era Haislip
84. Jimmie & Marie Baker
85. Alton Ward
86. Trustees of the Hamilton Church of Christ
87. Trustees of the Ebenezer AME Zion Church
88. Alvin O. & Edna S. Everett
89. Della Hyman
90. R. Hilton Everett
91. Mrs. Ernest Leggett
92. P. H. Davenport, Jr.
93. Wynn & Sue Hott
94. Wynn & Sue H. Hott
95. D.G. Matthews, Jr. estate
96. W. F. Thomas
97. Alton M. Harrell
98. Ann R. Moore
99. Dan Jones
100. Dan Jones
101. W. N. (Norman) Everett
102. L. F. Stokes
103. Steven & Joyce Kruger
104. W. C. & Mary House
105. Historic Hamilton Commission, Inc.
106. R. Hilton Everett
107. Michael H. & Samuel W. Johnson
108. W. N. Everett
109. R. Hilton Everett
110. Mrs. J. D. Suits
111. Dallas Roebuck
112. Herman T. & Annie Faye Etheridge
113. Ernest F. Pippin
114. Trustees of Hamilton Methodist Church
115. James D. & Mary J. Hollis
116. Ruth P. Haislip
117. J. O. Stokes
118. Abner Bland
119. Mrs. J.H. Harrell
120. Mary Alice Reason
121. Forest & Virginia Gray
122. ~~Stella Roebuck Whitfield~~
123. Town of Hamilton

B SIGNIFICANCE

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

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Like many other towns in North Carolina in the early nineteenth century, Hamilton in northeastern Martin County, owed its existence and development to its location on the Roanoke River--the commercial highway down which agricultural products were shipped and up which supplies and manufactured goods were delivered. Dependent on trade with the state's coastal region, Hamilton remained agricultural throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries; even today with increased industrialization in the area it retains its small-town, rural atmosphere and character.

Architecturally, the Hamilton Historic District is remarkable for both the quality and quantity of significant structures which date from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Representatives of the era when Hamilton flourished as a commercial and cultural center of agriculturally rich Martin County, the houses, stores, and churches which line Hamilton's streets present a rich variety of styles and craftsmanship. Of particular note are the Greek Revival, Carpenter Gothic, and Queen Anne style buildings which were naively interpreted and boldly executed by a group of as yet unknown local builders and which contribute to the unique architectural character of the small riverside town of Hamilton.

Criteria Assessment:

- A. The Hamilton Historic District is associated with the history and development of the agriculturally rich northeastern region of North Carolina. The area, characterized by small farms and farm towns dependent upon river transportation of goods to and from the region, was therefore limited by economic conditions outside the area during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.
- C. The architectural fabric of the Hamilton Historic District embodies distinctive characteristics of mid to late nineteenth and early twentieth century building styles and craftsmanship, particularly the Greek Revival, Carpenter Gothic, and Queen Anne styles, which were naively interpreted and boldly executed by a group of as yet unknown local builders.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Brazeal, Celia. "Hamilton, North Carolina, the First One Hundred Years." An unpublished manuscript.

Branson, Levi (ed.). Branson's Business Directory. Raleigh: Levi Branson Office Publisher, 1890-1896.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

3/10/80 BJE

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY <u>approximately 225</u>			Latitude	Longitude
UTM REFERENCES			NE 35° 57' 01"	77° 12' 00"
			SE 35° 56' 19"	77° 12' 15"
			SW 35° 56' 20"	77° 12' 54"
			NW 35° 57' 00"	77° 12' 55"
A	ZONE EASTING	NORTHING	B	ZONE EASTING NORTHING
C	ZONE EASTING	NORTHING	D	ZONE EASTING NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the Hamilton Historic District begins at the west corner of the intersection of Front and Glasgow streets and runs northwest along the front property lines on the west side of Front Street to the west corner of the intersection of Front and Pugh streets; thence along the property lines on the northwest side of Pugh Street and continuing in a straight line to the east bank of the Roanoke River; thence northwest along the east river bank to a point opposite the northwest corner of the town limits;

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Description by--Renee Gledhill-Early and H. McKelden Smith- Survey Specialist
Historical statement--Joe Mobley, Researcher

ORGANIZATION	DATE
Archives and History (Survey and Planning Branch)	10/30/79
STREET & NUMBER	TELEPHONE
109 East Jones Street	733-6545
CITY OR TOWN	STATE
Raleigh, (N.C.)	North Carolina

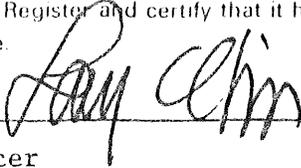
12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE



TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE 10/30/79

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

