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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 Central Leaksville Historic District

and/or common

## 2. Location

portions of Hamilton, Patrick, Henry, Monroe, Moncure, Jay, Washington streets,  
street & number Lindsay Drive and Seymour Court  not for publication

city, town Eden  vicinity of

state North Carolina code 037 county Rockingham code 157

## 3. Classification

| Category                                     | Ownership                                   | Status                                                | Present Use                                           |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district | <input type="checkbox"/> public             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied          | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> building(s)         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied                   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> structure           | <input type="checkbox"/> both               | <input type="checkbox"/> work in progress             | <input type="checkbox"/> educational                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> site                | <b>Public Acquisition</b>                   | <b>Accessible</b>                                     | <input type="checkbox"/> entertainment                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> object              | <input type="checkbox"/> in process         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted   | <input type="checkbox"/> government                   |
|                                              | <input type="checkbox"/> being considered   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted | <input type="checkbox"/> industrial                   |
|                                              | N/A                                         | <input type="checkbox"/> no                           | <input type="checkbox"/> military                     |
|                                              |                                             |                                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> museum                       |
|                                              |                                             |                                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> park                         |
|                                              |                                             |                                                       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence |
|                                              |                                             |                                                       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious         |
|                                              |                                             |                                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> scientific                   |
|                                              |                                             |                                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation               |
|                                              |                                             |                                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> other:                       |

## 4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Owners

street & number

city, town  vicinity of state

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Rockingham County Courthouse

street & number North Carolina Highway 65

city, town Wentworth state North Carolina 27375

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

"Eden--A Tale of Three Cities": inventory report by Claudia Roberts Brown for  
title Eden Historic Properties Commission has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1985 (to be published, 1986)  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Survey and Planning Branch, Division of Archives and History

city, town Raleigh state North Carolina 27611

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## 7. Description

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|                                               |                                                  |                                               |                                                                |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Condition</b>                              |                                                  | <b>Check one</b>                              | <b>Check one</b>                                               |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site              |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good      | <input type="checkbox"/> ruins                   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved date #13, moved 1916 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair      | <input type="checkbox"/> unexposed               |                                               |                                                                |

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**Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

The Central Leaksville Historic District is located in the western portion of Eden, a town which lies in north central Rockingham County in the North Carolina piedmont, about five miles south of the Virginia border. Eden is the county's largest community, population approximately 15,600. The town was created in 1967 when the tri-city area of Leaksville, Spray and Draper were consolidated as a governmental unit. Leaksville is the oldest of the three towns, established in 1795, and the irregularly shaped Central Leaksville Historic District includes the oldest residential area in what is now Eden. The district is almost exclusively residential in character with the exception of one church (#62) and three former residences now in commercial and office use (#s 77, 67, 99).

The approximately sixteen city blocks of the compact district include portions of South Hamilton, Patrick, Henry and Monroe streets which run north/south and portions of Lindsay Drive, Moncure Street, Jay Street, Seymour Court and Washington Street which run east/west. The rolling topography of Rockingham County is reflected in the district's hilly streets--Patrick Street was for many years a favorite spot for winter sledding. The streets are canopied with mature deciduous trees and the residential lots are filled with well-maintained lawns and flower gardens.

The boundaries of the district have been drawn to include the largest concentration of Leaksville's oldest remaining residences and to exclude later residential development to the north and west and commercial development to the south and east. Included in the district are the following resources: sixty-seven contributing buildings, thirty-seven non-contributing buildings; one contributing object; one non-contributing object; and two contributing sites. In scale, the buildings are one, one-and-one-half, or two stories and they are predominantly frame structures. A prominent exception is the (former) Leaksville Hospital (#66), a three-story brick building now in use as apartments. The most common alteration to the district's structures is the application of aluminum siding; three early frame houses (#s 1, 24, and 75) were brick veneered in the course of later renovations.

The predominant historic fabric of the district dates primarily from the 1850s to c. 1935, although there are a few houses that date from the 1810s-1840s. A large variety of architectural styles is represented. These include vernacular two-story I-houses; vernacular one- and two-story L-shaped houses, some with modest Italianate details; Italianate and Queen Anne style residences; some good examples in both frame and brick of the Foursquare style; bungalows; and early twentieth century period revival styles including Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival and Dutch Colonial Revival. New residential construction in Central Leaksville was virtually stopped by the economic hardships of the Depression years and, later, by materials and manpower shortages during World War II. Few architecturally significant residences were constructed in the district during these periods, with the exception of the Kemp House (#80) constructed in 1935.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

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received  
date entered

Continuation sheet      Description      Item number 7      Page 1

The earliest structure in the Central Leaksville District is the c. 1815 Rogers-Martin-Taylor House at 537 Henry Street (#56). The main block of the one-story frame house, with a steeply pitched flush gable-end roof, rests on a rubble-stone foundation, has tall nine-over-six double-hung sash windows, and large exterior brick chimneys with free-standing stacks. The house has a hall and parlor plan; two-panel doors indicate a mid-nineteenth century renovation. The original front porch (of unknown design) was altered at least twice: early in the twentieth century there was a full-facade veranda; about 1940 this was replaced with the present gabled entry hood. Probably the earliest intact building in the district is the one-and-one-half story c. 1820 Federal style brick structure (#67a) located in the rear yard of the Dempsey-Reynolds-Taylor House at 610 Henry Street (#67). This building is probably a rare surviving example of a detached kitchen. It features a steeply pitched gable roof with flush eaves, and a large chimney with single stepped shoulders.

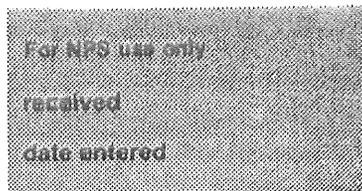
Other antebellum houses of note include the c. 1850 Saunders-Hege House at 523 South Hamilton Street (#7) and the c. 1853 Stephens-Scott House at 535 Patrick Street (#37). On the Saunders-Hege House, the fairly shallow pitch of the roof, low compact massing of the two-story house, and the brick exterior end chimneys suggest a mid-nineteenth century construction date. The front portion of the three-bay single-pile house is said to be of log sheathed at an early date with the present narrow weatherboards. The exterior of the Stephens-Scott House was altered in the 1870s or 1880s with the addition of twin gabled attic dormers with decorative sawn work bracing, but the interior retains simple Greek Revival style mantels, two-panel doors, and door and window surrounds with corner blocks.

The oldest brick dwelling in central Leaksville is the T-shaped two-story Greek Revival style Robinson-Dillard-Martin House at 604 South Hamilton Street (#25), constructed c. 1860. The house features a low hipped roof and entrance framed by sidelights and a multi-pane transom. Early in this century the house was stuccoed and scored to resemble stone; about the same time the Tuscan-columned porches were lengthened and joined with a curved bay. The original detached log kitchen does not survive.

Perhaps the district's best example of the Greek Revival style is the c. 1842 Lawson-Moir-Clayton House at 813 Washington Street (#99). The generously proportioned, handsome two-story frame house exhibits the typical stylistic characteristics of compact symmetrical massing, low hipped roof, deep boxed eaves, paneled corner boards, large six-over-six double-hung windows, and center hall plan. The Greek Revival style is also represented in the Episcopal Church of the Epiphany at 538 Henry Street (#62). The frame church, constructed in 1844 and the oldest church building in continuous use in Eden, presents a pedimented gable-front sheathed in wide, flush horizontal beaded boards. The church initially consisted of a three-bay-long nave with large rectangular windows, but was remodelled in the late 1860s with a small Gothic Revival style chancel. The chancel was replaced and the present round-arched windows installed after a fire in 1942. A small contributing cemetery (#62a) is located on the church grounds.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet      Description      Item number 7      Page 2

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Several good examples of houses dating from the 1870s to the 1890s are represented in the district. They range from the modest vernacular story-and-a-jump frame c. 1870 J. H. Hampton House at 527 Hamilton Street (#8) which retains its original pressed tin roof, to the more elaborate J. M. Hopper House at 505 Patrick Street (#30) constructed in 1885 and one of central Leaksville's most striking houses. The well-preserved Hopper House is notable for its rounded wraparound porch, which follows the projecting front wing's curved elevation, and is ornamented with continuous pierced spandrels and heavy turned posts. The house is typical of a popular late nineteenth century house type characterized by its asymmetrical cross-gable roof form and tall corbelled chimneys.

The Carter-Robertson House at 533 Monroe Street (#68) is a good example of a two-story, one-room deep form commonly known as an I-house. Ornamentation on this conservative mid-nineteenth century house form is characteristically confined to the porch, here carried by turned posts with delicate scalloped spandrels. Another I-house with a similar porch ornamented by turned posts and sawn spandrels is the J. H. Hampton House (II) at 567 Henry Street (#60); pointed arch window surrounds and a diamond-shaped vent in each gable end also characterize this c. 1885 house.

The unaltered c. 1886 Ray-Jamerson House at 527 Patrick Street (#36) is perhaps the district's best example of the popular two-story L-shaped vernacular Queen Anne style, characterized by a cross-gable roof, deep eaves with molded box cornices, returns, plain frieze boards, roof covered with standing seam metal, and a three-sided projecting bay window. The porch has unusual turned posts and sawn spandrels in an elaborate foliate motif; it shelters the original double entrance door with two-pane transom.

An excellent example of the Italianate style is the Dempsey-Reynolds-Taylor House (NR) at 610 Henry Street (#67). The main block of this two-story, single-pile house features elaborate Italianate style trim concentrated at the bay window, a drop pendant cornice bracket, and diamond and octagonal shingles in the gables, including a center gable which gives the house a triple-A type roofline.

The Queen Anne style, popular in the early twentieth century, is well represented in the district. One of the best preserved examples of this ornate style is the c. 1900 Millner House at 551 Monroe Street (#73). It displays the typical asymmetrical composition incorporating gabled wings projecting from a central block beneath a steeply pitched hip roof. The main elevation is dominated by a three-sided bay ornamented with turned and sawn ornamental bracing in the attic gable and drop pendant brackets at the clipped gables. The well-preserved one-and-one-half story Hopper House at 536 Monroe Street (#74), c. 1900, displays similar Queen Anne characteristics of a high hip roof with asymmetrically placed gabled wings, decorative sawn bargeboard trim at the gables and a wraparound porch. One of the most elaborate examples of the Queen Anne style is the c. 1906 Hampton House at 536 Henry Street (#61). The asymmetrical house features a variety of rooflines including a flared gable wing

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

Continuation sheet      Description      Item number 7      Page 3

projecting from the principal, gambrel front block; a variety of ornamental bracing is seen, including a solid type ornamented by foliate sawnwork and decoratively pierced horseshoe truss type. Other well-preserved, highly ornamented Queen Anne style houses in the district include the c. 1900 Henson-Smith House at 541 Monroe Street (#70) which retains its characteristic Victorian door with a pair of narrow round-arched windows; the c. 1915 Osborne House at 613 South Hamilton Street (#12) with two-story gabled wings projecting from a high hip roof, a variety of surface textures created by staggered shingles and weatherboards, and a variety of window types including diamond, lunette and rectangle; the c. 1900 J. W. Ivie House, 521 Patrick Street (#35) with an unusual three-stage entrance bay tower whose symmetrical central placement reveals the influence of the Colonial Revival style; the c. 1909 Darlington House at 547 Patrick Street (#39), an L-shaped simplified version of the Queen Anne style with staggered shingles in the gables, wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and a window transom with decorative muntins.

In contrast to the ornamented and asymmetrical Queen Anne style is the boxy, two-story Foursquare style, popular in North Carolina's urban neighborhoods during the first decades of the twentieth century. Eden has a few good examples of these spacious, simple houses rendered in either frame or brick. They are characterized by a two-story box-like shape, topped by a low hip roof often centered with a hipped roof dormer, and a full-facade porch. The c. 1925 Norman-DeHart House at 505 South Hamilton Street (#4) is central Leaksville's most imposing example of the style. The substantial two-story brick house, set in a large lawn, exhibits a hip roof punctuated by tall chimneys, deep modillioned eaves, and front and side porches with robust brick columns. Another classic example of a Foursquare is the unaltered c. 1920 frame house at 511 Patrick Street (#32) with a hip roof dormer, tall interior chimney, and full-facade porch with plain posts. Spanish and Colonial Revival style elements ornament the Tyner House at 543 Patrick Street (#38). This handsome brick Foursquare house was constructed in the mid-1920s and features green tile covering the hip roof (and originally a curved parapet above the entrance porch, now removed) and a fanlight and sidelights at the main entrance.

The simple, functional bungalow, a nationally popular style in the 1920s, is well represented in central Leaksville with a number of intact examples found throughout the district. They share similarities in their one or one-and-one-half story form with gently pitched broad gables and spacious, engaged porches. A group of three exceptionally well-preserved one-and-one-half story frame bungalows, constructed between 1910 and 1920 and ornamented with a variety of decorative elements, is located at 510, 512 and 514 Patrick Street (#s 46, 47, 48). They differ slightly and represent variations on a theme. The house at 510 Patrick has a gracious wraparound porch and gabled dormer; 512 Patrick has multi-pane casement windows and a bay window; 514 Patrick features an engaged porch carried by tapering box posts on brick plinths and a broad gable roof with a shed-roof dormer. Some other classic examples of the bungalow style constructed during the 1920s include the following: the Martin House, 519 South Hamilton Street (#6), with German siding on the first story, coursed

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

Continuation sheet      Description      Item number      7      Page      4

shingles on the second, exposed rafter ends and an engaged porch supported by box posts on brick piers; the Cox-Sheffield House at 533 South Hamilton (#9) with a spacious engaged porch carried by Tuscan columns; the King-Martin-Dineen House at 621 South Hamilton (#14) with broad eaves supported by triangular brackets; the nearly identical houses at 526 and 528 South Hamilton Street (#s 22, 23) displaying interior chimneys with exposed faces in the gable ends; 500 Patrick Street (#43) with typical shed dormer, shingled gable ends, German siding on the first story, triangular brackets in the eaves and engaged porch with square posts and brick plinths; and the Field House at 829 Jay Street (#91) with decorative, staggered balusters at the porch.

A number of well-executed period revival style houses dating from the 1920s and 1930s are found in the district. These include Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival and Dutch Colonial Revival. The best example of the Tudor Revival style is the J. W. Hopper House located at 819 Washington Street (#98). Around 1920, James W. Hopper (1888-1965) Leaksville's foremost architect, designed this academic rendition of the style for his family. The large two-and-one-half story house features the characteristic elements of applied half-timbering on rough stucco on the second story, brick first story, prominent gabled wings, and bands of multi-pane casement windows. Other more modest examples of the quaint style, all rendered in brick veneer, found in the district include the 1928 Mitchell House, 425 South Hamilton Street (#2) with front door with rounded top, applied half-timbering in the gables and exterior chimney on the main elevation; and the c. 1925 Chandler House at 559 Henry Street (#59) which exhibits characteristics of the Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival styles in its very steep front facing gable, large brick chimney centered on the main elevation, and main entrance with broken pediment and fluted pilaster door surround.

One of central Leaksville's most notable period revival houses is the c. 1928 two-story brick Colonial Revival style Millner-Barker House at 906 Seymour Court (#95). As designed by local architect, J. W. Hopper, the house displays an academic approach to the style. In its compact symmetrical massing, and prominent two-tier portico at a central recessed pavilion, it recalls Georgian architecture; the Federal style is recalled in the slender elements of the portico and the delicately leaded fanlight and sidelights. Other notable examples of the Colonial Revival style include the Dunn House, 818 Jay Street (#97), with symmetrical massing and fenestration, fanlight and sidelights, and neo-classical columns and pilasters; the c. 1925 two-story frame house at 805 Moncure Street (#81) with symmetrical five-bay main elevation, exterior end chimneys, and handsome main entrance with gabled entry portico with returns and Tuscan columns sheltering a paneled main entrance with leaded fanlight and multi-pane sidelights; the c. 1920 two-story brick Casteen House at 537 South Hamilton Street (#10) carefully detailed with a dentilled cornice and delicately leaded fanlights over the tripartite windows flanking the main entrance which is framed by another leaded fanlight and a frontispiece of pilasters surmounted by a gable with returns. The Colonial Revival style has continued to be popular in the district to the present. There are several non-contributing houses rendered in this style in the 1950s, like the house at 514 South Hamilton Street (#19) and a massive example, out of scale with the neighborhood, built within the last decade at 522 South Hamilton Street (#21).

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet    Description    Item number 7    Page 5

Two examples of the charming gambrel-roofed Dutch Colonial Revival style house are found in the district. They are the c. 1930 two-story frame Nooe-Honigsberg-Marshall House at 541 South Hamilton Street (#11) with gambrel roof, large shed-roof dormer and pedimented entry porch carried by trios of slender Tuscan columns; and the 1935 Kemp House at 803 Lindsay Drive (#80) which is a one-and-one-half story L-shaped house with cross-gambrel roof, brick veneer on the first story and weatherboards in the gambrels and an engaged screened-in front porch.

Intrusions in the district are few and primarily consist of c. 1960-1970 one-story brick veneer or frame ranch style houses (#s 15, 18, 27, 96 and 102); a cinder block garage converted to a residence (#87); a round frame house with flat roof (#84); and an irregularly shaped flat-roofed dwelling (#100). Non-contributing elements include c. 1950 Cape Code style houses (#s 16, 55, 57, 83, 93); c. 1950-1960 Colonial Revival style houses (#s 19, 41, 71, 72, 92); post World War II small brick or frame cottages (#s 20, 29, 34, 40, 49, 51, 86, 94); or older houses compromised by unsympathetic alterations (#s 44, 54, 75). The intrusions and non-contributing structures do not severely detract from the overall impression of the district.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Description

Item number 7

Page 6

Inventory List

The following inventory list includes all properties located within the Central Leaksville Historic District, keyed by number to the inventory map.

Dating Dates are based on information available from Sanborn Insurance Maps for and Leaksville (Rockingham County--Leaksville-Spray series) 1908, 1915, 1921, Sources: 1930; inventory files compiled between 1981 and 1984 by members of the Eden Historic Properties Commission and Claudia Roberts Brown, consultant, on file at the Survey and Planning Branch, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh and additional files compiled in 1986 by Patricia S. Dickinson, consultant. Some entries are excerpted or adapted from the inventory report, "Eden--A Tale of Three Cities," by Claudia Roberts Roberts Brown (to be published 1986 by the Eden Historic Properties Commission). Information on history of ownership and architectural history is contained in the file for each property. See also information on file at the Eden Historic Properties Commission, Eden, North Carolina and various published histories cited in the bibliography of the inventory report.

Assessment: All properties are coded by letter as to their relative significance within the district, and these assessments are, in turn, coded on the inventory map. The following is an assessment key:

- P - Pivotal Those properties which, because of their historical, architectural and/or cultural characteristics, play a primary, central or "pivotal" role in establishing the qualities for which the district is significant.
- C - Contributing Those properties which, while not pivotal, are supportive of, and contribute to the historical, architectural and/or cultural characteristics for which the district is significant.
- NC - Non-contributing Those properties which have neither an especially positive nor an especially negative impact on the general characteristics of the district. They may be similar in form, height, and materials to contributing buildings in the district, but cannot be considered contributing because of the date of construction or radical alterations (in the case of buildings which meet the 50 year age criterion.)
- I - Intrusive Those properties which have a definite negative impact on the historical, architectural and/or cultural characteristics for which the district is significant.
- VL - Vacant Lot

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet      Description      Item number      7      Page      7

1.      Ivie-O'Mansky House  
C      421 S. Hamilton Street  
        c. 1890; remodelled c. 1912

The present appearance of this structure displays few clues to its origin as Leaksville's first public school. Constructed as an elementary school in the 1890s, the house was originally a frame structure consisting only of the principal, gable-roofed front block, without the end bay and front porch, and perhaps without the front gable. After Leaksville Graded School opened in the early 1910s, Leaksville banker Elliott Ivie purchased the building and remodelled it as his house with the application of brick veneer and the addition of a polygonal window bay in each gable end, a full-facade front porch, and a long rear wing. Subsequent long-time owner Maurice O'Mansky, owner of a popular women's clothing store on Washington St., had the present entrance with the gable on Tuscan columns constructed.

2.      Mitchell House  
C      425 S. Hamilton Street  
        c. 1928

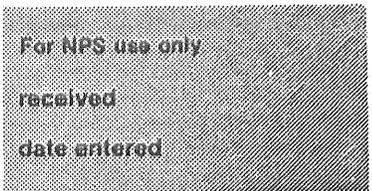
Fred Mitchell, founder of the New System Laundry in Leaksville constructed this eclectic large one-and-one-half story brick veneer Tudoresque period house in the late 1920s. The house has a round-arched front door and front attic window, an exterior chimney on the main elevation, decoratively sawn covering boards in all of the gables, and applied half-timbering in the gables of the south elevation. Neoclassical keystones in the flat-arched windows enliven the main elevation.

3.      Norman House  
C      429 S. Hamilton Street  
        c. 1900

It is believed that this house was constructed as an investment property by the Leaksville School Committee c. 1900. Its earliest known occupants were Mr. and Mrs. Jones W. Norman, who moved into it following their marriage in 1903, purchased it from the School Committee in 1910 and lived there until about 1927 when they moved to 505 S. Hamilton Street (#4). When originally constructed, the one-story house was L-shaped, with a short gable-front wing on the main elevation and a rear ell. The front wing contains a large window with a diamond-paned transom, and the original front porch, at the south end of the main elevation, is supported by slightly tapered box posts. The wing with front and back porches at the north end of the house was added in 1916 for Mrs. Norman's brother, Peter Guerrant Kemp. The interior retains several marble mantelpieces.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet      Description      Item number      7      Page      8

---

4.      Norman-DeHart House  
C      505 S. Hamilton Street  
        c. 1925

This c. 1925 house, constructed for Mr. and Mrs. Jones W. Norman by J. M. Hopper Construction Company according to plans by architect J. W. Hopper, is one of the more imposing examples of the brick Foursquare in central Leaksville. A large blocky form, hip roof pierced by tall chimneys, porches with large brick piers, modillioned deep eaves and granite window sills characterize the house. Mr. Norman's long and distinguished business career in Leaksville included service as City Clerk, president of Leaksville-Spray Insurance and Realty Co. and president of Twin City Building and Loan Association; in the latter capacities he was instrumental in developing commercial property in Leaksville's business district and the residential subdivision of Oakland Heights. Around 1930, the house was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. N. V. DeHart. DeHart, owner and operator of DeHart's 5 & 10 formerly on Washington Street, lived here until his death in 1967; several years later, his widow sold the house to the present owners.

5.      Meador-Kemp-Norman-Stevens House  
C      511 S. Hamilton Street  
        1862-1866

This gracious house was built for Magdalene Dupuy Guerrent Meador sometime between 1862, when she bought the two-acre house lot from Jones W. Burton, and 1866, when her daughter Nancy married Peter Anderson Kemp in the house. Mrs. Meador moved to Leaksville from her Rockingham County farm after the death of her husband, John Robert Meador, in 1843. The Kemps lived in this house with Mrs. Meador and her other daughter, Lucy. Kemp was a carpenter and contractor active in the area between 1870 and 1911. Loula Kemp, one of Kemp's five daughters, married Jones W. Norman, who purchased the Meador House from Kemp heirs in 1916 and used it as rental property. In 1927, the house was sold to Dr. and Mrs. Carlyle Dixon; Dr. Dixon was a surgeon at the Leaksville Hospital. Union Carbide executive John Moir Price bought the house from the Dixons from his sister in 1945. Price sold the house to the present residents.

The story-and-a-jump house resting on a rubble stone foundation was constructed with three rear wings linked across the rear elevation: an ell containing the dining room and kitchen; a taller gabled wing which accommodates the double-run staircase ascending from the center hall of the main block; and a shed containing a bedroom. There is a single-shoulder exterior brick chimney in each gable end and a nearly full facade hip-roofed porch. The house was renovated in the late 1940s by John Moir Price who added gabled dormers across the front and replaced the original porch supports with the present Tuscan columns.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet      Description      Item number      7      Page      9

6.      Martin House  
C      519 S. Hamilton Street  
        c. 1924

Decorative elements of this spacious one-and-one-half story bungalow include exposed rafter ends, simple triangular brackets in the gable eaves, German siding on the first story and coursed shingles on the second, and tapered box posts on brick piers at the porch. The house was constructed c. 1924 by local contractor, John Smith, for furniture dealer, Wallace W. Martin.

7.      Saunders-Hege House  
C      523 S. Hamilton Street  
        c. 1850?

The front portion of this low two-story, one-room-deep house is said to be of log construction, sheathed at an early date in the present narrow weatherboards. The house has exterior brick chimneys in the gable ends, and a porch with turned posts which shelters the main entrance flanked by sidelights. It is likely that the porch originally extended across most of the facade and was altered to its present form when the first floor windows were enlarged, prior to 1921. The earliest known owners of the house were the Robert Saunders family who lived here from the 1870s to the first years of this century and may have had the house built. They were succeeded by their descendants, the Turners, who remained in the house until the late 1910s when they rented it to the T.H. Fulcher family. Tinsmith Fred Hege who moved from Winston-Salem to help install Leaksville's water system, purchased the house in the 1920s. After his death, his widow married a Mr. Schumaker and remained in the house until her death around 1980.

8.      J. H. Hampton House  
C      527 S. Hamilton Street  
        c. 1870?

This modest story-and-a-half house is one of the oldest structures on S. Hamilton Street. The earliest known occupants were the James Harris Hampton family. Hampton, born in Leaksville in 1849, moved to Tennessee in 1867 to learn the carriage and buggy trade from the Klyce family. He married Rebecca Klyce in 1871 and moved into this house when he returned to Leaksville in 1879 to establish the Hampton Buggy Works on Washington Street. The property was part of the land that Hampton inherited from his mother; it is not known, however, if Hampton had the house constructed or if it was already standing when he returned to Leaksville. Hampton sold this house to brothers Thomas Ruffin and Charles Benton Pratt, merchants who moved to Madison around 1900. For much of the twentieth century, the house has been rental property, occupied by several families including the Fallins and G. T. Smiths in the 1910s and 1920s and mechanic Weldon Johnson and his wife from the 1940s to the 1970s. The house is said to be of log construction with an exterior brick chimney in each gable end and one-story shed wing across the rear elevation. It retains a patterned pressed tin roof but its walls have been encased in aluminum siding.

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National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

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received

date entered

Continuation sheet Description Item number 7 Page 10

9. Cox-Sheffield House  
C 533 S. Hamilton Street  
c. 1920

This one-and-one-half story frame bungalow features a spacious engaged porch, carried by Tuscan columns on brick plinths, which extends to form a porte-cochere at the right. A large shed-roof dormer and tall interior brick chimneys punctuate the gable-end roof. The house is named for original owner, Charlie Cox and for L. M. Sheffield, City Treasurer, who lived here in the late 1920s.

10. Casteen House  
C 537 S. Hamilton Street  
c. 1920

This is S. Hamilton Street's most carefully detailed Colonial Revival style house, accented with a dentilled cornice and delicately leaded fanlights over the tripartite windows flanking the main entrance. Another leaded fanlight appears above the front door which is framed by a frontispiece of pilasters surmounted by a gable with returns. The two-story house constructed of brick over tile was built in the 1920s for Dr. Keenan Casteen, one of the doctors who established the Leaksville Hospital. After Dr. Casteen's death in the early 1950s, his widow maintained the house as rental property for several years.

The historical significance of the property predates the house by more than eight decades, having been part of the land deeded by Janet McDonald to John M. Reynolds in 1840 for a private female academy. After the Civil War, the school became a public coeducational institution. At the end of the nineteenth century, it was used for music rooms and a few elementary school classrooms in conjunction with the Leaksville Practical High School that took over the old Baptist Church formerly across the street. The academy was destroyed in the 1920s, probably to make room for the Casteen House.

11. Nooe-Honigsberg-Marshall House  
541 S. Hamilton Street  
c. 1930

This handsome two-story Dutch Colonial Revival style house was constructed in the late 1920s by Colonel Bennett Nooe. The unaltered frame house features a gambrel roof, a large shed-roof dormer, a pedimented entry porch carried by trios of slender Tuscan columns, and a one-story hip-roof sunroom at the west. An early resident was Ben Honigsberg, owner of a local men's clothing store. Samuel H. Marshall, who worked in a local woolen mill, owned the house from the late 1930s until the early 1960s.

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National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet      Description      Item number      7      Page      11

12.    Osborne House  
C      613 S. Hamilton Street  
       1915

The configuration of two-story gabled wings projecting asymmetrically from each plane of a steeply pitched hipped roof core, a variety of surface textures, and classical columns in long wraparound porches were typical of simplified Queen Anne style houses built early in this century. This spacious representative of the type displays sheathing of staggered shingles in the gables and plain weatherboards elsewhere. The small gable windows are in the shape of a diamond, lunette, and rectangle. Peter Franklin Osborne, a civic-minded merchant and businessman, had the house built in 1915 to replace a cottage on the site that had burned. Among his many interests, Osborne owned a hardware store on The Boulevard with Skidmore Harris. Osborne died in 1942; his son, Robert M. Osborne, Sr., purchased the house from the other heirs in 1976.

13.    Dillard-Stone-Stocks House  
C      615 S. Hamilton Street  
       c. 1910; moved 1916

This two-story one-room-deep house with a triple-A roof and rear one-story ell originally stood approximately five blocks southeast on the present site of the Wearwell Bedspreed Mill in the New Leaksville area where it was built in the early 1910s for James Rawley Dillard. When Marshall Field and Company bought the original house lot for the mill around 1916, Dillard sold the house to hardware store owner F. M. Flynn who moved it to its present site and then sold it to Glen Dallas. Later, the Buford Stone family lived here; Stone had a man's clothing store on the first floor of 628 Washington Street and his wife ran a gift shop on the second floor. Subsequent owners were insurance agent Robert Stocks and his wife. Except for aluminum siding, the exterior of the house remains intact, and retains its pressed tin roof, box posts at the hip-roofed porch, and sidelighted front door.

14.    King-Martin-Dineen House  
C      621 S. Hamilton  
       c. 1920

J. Frank King constructed this classic one-and-one-half story bungalow in the early 1920s and lived here about a decade before he sold it to movie theatre owner, Ballard B. Martin. Martin descendents have owned the house to the present. The large house features a spacious engaged porch carried by oversized brick columns, triangular brackets in the deep eaves, a shed-roof dormer with a band of multi-pane windows and a sunroom at the west lighted by large, multi-pane casement windows.

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National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

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received

date entered

Continuation sheet      Description      Item number      7      Page      12

15.    House  
I      426 S. Hamilton Street  
      c. 1960

Typical one-story five-bay wide brick veneer ranch house with gabled entrance porch supported by fluted columns.

16.    House  
NC     428 S. Hamilton Street  
      c. 1950

Well-maintained one-and-one-half story frame Cape Cod cottage with Colonial Revival style detailing including trio of tall gabled dormers, blind fanlight over six-panel door and open pediment entrance porch with Tuscan columns.

17.    House  
C      500 S. Hamilton Street  
      c. 1935

Intact, one-and-one-half story, L-shaped frame cottage sheathed with German siding; one-story projecting front wing with round louvered ventilator and paired six-over-six sash windows; engaged front porch with square balusters and square posts with molded caps; gabled dormers; and tall exterior end and interior brick chimneys.

18.    House  
I      506 S. Hamilton Street  
      c. 1965

Rectangular, one-story ranch style house covered with wood shingles; pedimented entry porch with slender Tuscan columns; and "colonial" cupola with weathervane.

19.    House  
NC     514 S. Hamilton Street  
      c. 1950

Boxy, two-story, three-bay brick veneer Colonial Revival style house with one-story wing at the east, six-over-six sash windows with shutters, exposed rafter ends in shallow-pitched gable roof, and gabled entry porch with square posts.

20.    House  
NC     516 S. Hamilton Street  
      c. 1945

Modest, one-story, three-bay, gable-roof frame cottage enlarged by a garage addition at the east; pedimented entrance porch.

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National Park Service

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received

date entered

Continuation sheet      Description      Item number      7      Page      13

21.    House  
I      522 S. Hamilton Street  
      c. 1975

Large imposing two-story, six-bay, brick veneer Colonial Revival style house with symmetrical one-story wings, modillioned cornice, and recessed panelled main entrance topped by a multi-pane transom and framed by broken pediment and urn door surround. House is set in a large lot defined by a brick retaining wall.

- 22 &    House  
23      526 and 528 S. Hamilton Street  
C      c. 1921

These nearly identical houses are intact, carefully detailed examples of the basic one-and-one-half story bungalow. Both houses have shed dormers, exterior sheathing of weatherboards on the first story and shingles on the second, engaged full-facade porches with slender columns on brick piers, and interior chimneys with exposed faces in each gable end. The house at 526 S. Hamilton Street was built in the early 1920s for R. H. Hundley who worked for the Danville and Western Railroad and later for the Leaksville police department. At about the same time, the house at 528 was built for Hubbard Martin and has been owned and occupied since 1943 by clothing retailer W. T. Amos and his wife. Both houses are believed to have been built by Hopper Construction Company.

24.    A. B. J. Martin House  
NC      532 S. Hamilton Street  
      c. 1900; remodelled c. 1940

When it was originally constructed c. 1900 for tobacconist Anthony B. J. Martin, this two-story, three-bay, double-pile hip roof house was stuccoed and scored to look like stone. In the early 1940s, local contractor/designer J. W. Hopper, remodelled the house for druggist, Jim Chandler in a carefully detailed symmetrical Colonial Revival style. Brick veneer was applied to the elevations and one-story wings, topped with a Chippendale balustrade, now flank the main block. The eaves are ornamented with dentils. Eight-over-eight sash windows are topped by flat arches. The main entrance is slightly recessed, flanked by sidelights, set in a handsome pier-and-lintel surround and further defined by a dentilled cornice.

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National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

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received  
date entered

Continuation sheet      Description      Item number      7      Page      14

25.      Robinson-Dillard-Martin House  
C      604 S. Hamilton Street  
        c. 1860

The Robinson-Dillard-Martin House is the oldest brick dwelling in the Leaksville section of Eden. It was constructed for Dr. and Mrs. Robert Robinson shortly after they purchased two adjoining lots at this corner of Jay and S. Hamilton streets in 1860. Dr. Robinson had moved to the area in 1855 and married Leaksville native Agnes Dillard. By 1866, the Robinsons had sold the house to Mrs. Robinson's brother, James P. Dillard who ran a tobacco factory and later operated a general store with his long-time associate, Alexander Moir; Dillard also was Leaksville's first mayor upon incorporation in 1874. At Dillard's death in 1899, his nephew, Dr. S. L. Martin, bought all of Dillard's town property, including the house. Dr. and Mrs. Martin moved into the house and Mrs. Martin, who outlived her husband, remained there until her death in the 1960s.

Principal characteristics of the two-story T-shaped house include its masonry construction and the low pitch of the roof, which is gabled at the wing facing S. Hamilton Street and containing the main entrance, and hipped at the longer wing which parallels Jay Street. The entrance is framed by sidelights and a multi-paned transom. The most striking feature is the one-story veranda with Tuscan columns and turned balusters that runs along the north and west elevations and wraps around the northwest corner in a projecting rounded bay. Originally, the north and west facades had separate porches. About 1900, Mrs. Martin had the porches lengthened and joined with the curved bay and had the brick elevations stuccoed and scored to give the appearance of blocks. Tall corbelled chimneys appear in the center of the hip-roofed wing and at the end of the gabled wing. The west end of the hipped wing contains a rectangular bay paneled with beaded boards beneath a large window. Three one- and two-story additions have been made to the south and east elevations. A log kitchen that stood in the rear yard has been removed. James Dillard is believed to have planted the large boxwoods lining the front walk.

26.      House  
NC      608 S. Hamilton Street  
        c. 1960

Rectangular one-story four-bay ranch house with engaged porch carried by decorative iron posts. Generous lawn with large oak trees.

27.      House  
I      616 S. Hamilton Street  
        c. 1960

One-story brick veneer Colonial Revival style cottage with one-and-one-half story addition at the right (east). The full-facade engaged porch is supported by square posts with molded caps. The house is set far back from the street in a large, well-landscaped lot.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

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received

date entered

Continuation sheet      Description      Item number      7      Page      15

28.    House  
C      618 S. Hamilton Street  
      c. 1910

Little altered, compact, one-story three-bay wide, three-bay deep frame house with low hip roof which extends to engage the generous wraparound porch with square posts with molded caps and bases. House rests on a low brick foundation and has a tall interior chimney with corbelled cap. Retains glass and paneled main entrance and two-over-two widows.

29.    House  
NC     622 S. Hamilton Street  
      c. 1960

Modest one-story brick cottage with a suggestion of Tudor Revival styling in the placement of a twin flue exterior chimney on the main elevation. A front facing gable is flush with the main gable-side block.

30.    J. M. Hopper House  
C      505 Patrick Street  
      1885

The well-preserved J. M. Hopper House is one of central Leaksville's most striking structures due to the rounded north end of the wraparound porch which follows the contour of the front wing's curved first-story elevation. Continuous pierced spandrels supported by the heavy turned, almost columnar, posts enhance the convex shape of the porch. Aside from the porch, the house is a handsome yet typical late nineteenth century popular house type characterized by its asymmetrical cross-gable-roofed form, tall corbelled interior chimneys, molded box cornices with returns, and plain frieze boards. Contractor James Monroe Hopper built the two-story frame house for his family shortly after he purchased the property in 1885. As the builder of scores of houses, schools, and other institutional and commercial structures, Hopper was one of the best known contractors in Leaksville-Spray and the surrounding area. He began his business in the early 1880s in a frame building (destroyed) at 630 Washington Street, adjoined by his lumber yard next to the railroad tracks and his brick yard just across the Dan River; early in this century he moved his headquarters building to the 600 block of Bridge Street. After Hopper's death in 1943, his son, architect J. W. Hopper, and other family members continued the contracting business until around 1960. Hopper's house is still owned by his descendants and is currently divided into two apartments.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet      Description      Item number      7      Page      16

31. House  
C 507 Patrick Street  
c. 1920

One-and-one-half story frame, gable-roof bungalow with hip-roof dormer lighted by paired twelve-pane windows. The shed-roof porch is supported by (probably replacement) large brick piers connected by square balusters. The exterior end chimneys with simple corbelled caps are deteriorated and the south chimney is tilting precariously over the original pressed tin shingle roof.

32. House  
C 511 Patrick Street  
c. 1920

A good example of the Foursquare style, this frame house exhibits the typical characteristics of a two-story, box-like shape, topped with a low hipped roof and wide overhanging eaves. A hip-roof dormer projects from the roof as does a tall partially rebuilt interior chimney. A hip-roof nearly full facade porch is carried by plain square posts.

33. House  
NC 513 Patrick Street  
c. 1920; remodelled c. 1960?

One-and-one-half story frame house, considerably altered by the enclosure of the full-facade front porch as a sizeable gable-front wing. A shed roof porch topped by a wooden balustrade shelters a replacement main entrance and replacement windows.

34. House  
NC 519 Patrick Street  
c. 1950

L-shaped one-story three-bay painted brick cottage expanded by a three-bay wing at the right (north). The front facing gable end has a steeply pitched roof, is lit by a large eight-over-eight windows and has a tall louvered ventilator. The house is set somewhat back from the street, is shaded by huge evergreen trees and surrounded by sizeable shrubs.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

Continuation sheet      Description      Item number      7      Page      17

35.    J. W. Ivie House  
C      521 Patrick Street  
       1900

An unusual entrance bay evocative of a three-stage tower reflects the roots of the design of this house in the Queen Anne style; the polygonal bay's symmetrical central placement also reveals the strong influence of the Colonial Revival style. In contrast to the regular, blocky massing of the imposing two-story frame house, somewhat whimsical details characterize the entrance bay: a small window marks each of the three sides of the bay at the second story, and at the attic level a polygonal roof, repeating the shape of the bay just below, surmounts a dormer and a short, open recess resembling a balcony. On the first floor of the carefully preserved interior, large rooms with high ceilings open off of a wide center hall with a curving staircase. Mrs. Theresa Hopper, proprietress of the Hopper Hotel in downtown Leaksville, had the house constructed for her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Ivie, at the turn of the century. J. W. Ivie operated a general merchandise store and livery stable on Washington Street with his brother, R. H. Ivie. The Ivies remained in the house until 1929, after which it was rental property until it was sold to Mrs. John Benton Field in 1935. She sold it in 1943 to furniture store owner Philip Wall and his wife who remained in the house until Mr. Wall's death in 1975.

36.    Ray-Jamerson House  
C      527 Patrick Street  
       c. 1886

One of central Leaksville's best examples of the vernacular Queen Anne style, the Ray-Jamerson House also is important as the only remaining structure associated with the director of the Leaksville Practical High School, a popular private school of the late nineteenth century. Shortly after moving to Leaksville in 1886 to serve as headmaster of the newly organized school, B. W. Ray married Helen Betts, a teacher in the school, and purchased this property from Mrs. George Winston. (Mrs. Winston had inherited a house (destroyed) and five acres on Patrick Street from her grandfather, George Washington Jones, who had invested heavily in Leaksville real estate between 1820 and 1835.) Prior to 1890, the Rays had this handsome L-shaped cross-gable-roofed house constructed. The two-story frame dwelling, recently refurbished by its present owners, remains unaltered on the exterior. Deep eaves with molded box cornices, returns, and plain frieze boards mark the roof covered in raised seam tin. A three-sided bay window with paneled apron and a quatrefoil attic vent mark the offset front wing. A porch with unusual turned posts and sawn spandrels in an elaborate foliate motif shelters the main entrance containing double doors and a two-paned transom. After the Leaksville Practical High School failed as a commercial venture late in the nineteenth century, the Rays established a private school in a small one-room building (destroyed) connected to the rear of their house by a covered walkway. The school remained in operation for several years until enrollment slackened as public schools received better facilities and more teachers. After Mrs. Ray's death in the mid-1910s, Mr. Ray moved to New York and maintained this house as rental property. S. H. Jamerson bought the house from Mr. Ray's son in 1945 after living in it as a tenant for almost twenty years; their estate sold it to the present owners in the early 1980s.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet      Description      Item number      7      Page      18

37.    Stephens-Scott House  
C      535 Patrick Street  
      c. 1853

Although its exact building date is unknown, this house is one of the oldest dwellings in central Leaksville. A letter written by Mrs. Absalom Stephens in 1853, refers to a house under construction here for her and her sons; Absalom Stephens, a tailor who died in the early 1850s, owned this property as early as 1844. Architectural details of the short two-story frame house include simple Greek Revival mantels, two-panel doors, and door and window surrounds with corner blocks, all indicative of an 1850s construction date. Originally, the house consisted of the front two-story block with a one-story wing across much of the rear elevation; the two gabled attic dormers with decorative sawnwork bracing probably were added in the 1870s or 1880s. One of the Stephens sons, James R. Stephens, lived in the house until his death in 1892. The younger Stephens was a Civil War veteran, cabinet shop owner, constable, and postmaster. His estate sold the property to Mrs. Laura A. Scott who remained here until her death in 1927. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Wilson purchased the house in 1934 and built the one story side and rear additions.

38.    Tyner House  
C      543 Patrick Street  
      c. 1925

This handsome Foursquare house of brick and tile construction was built in the mid-1920s for surgeon Carl Van Tyner, one of the founders of the Leaksville Hospital. As originally constructed, the house consisted of the larger two-story block and a one-story wing containing a sun room on the south elevation; a second story was added to the wing in the 1930s. Elements of the Spanish and Colonial Revival styles appear in the green tile covering the hipped roof and fixed awning above the second story, and in the fanlight and sidelights at the main entrance. The estate of Dr. Tyner's second wife sold the house to the present owners whose renovations have included removal of a curved parapet above the entrance porch.

The half-acre lot also accommodates a contributing brick garage, a non-contributing frame shed, and tennis court (#s 38 a, b, c).

39.    Darlington House  
C      547 Patrick Street  
      1909

This two-story L-shaped cross-gable-roofed frame house exemplifies the simplified Queen Anne style popular throughout Eden during the first years of this century. It is characterized by staggered shingles in the gables, a transom with decorative muntins, and a wraparound porch carried by Tuscan columns. Emma Eanes and C. J.

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

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received

date entered

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Continuation sheet    Description    Item number    7    Page    19

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"Buck" Darlington, children respectively of Spray Sheriff Hardin Eanes and Leaksville Gazette publisher John T. Darlington, had the house built in 1909, shortly after their marriage. A printer for Marshall Field and Company, Mr. Darlington is remembered for driving his horse and buggy well into the automobile age. His wife survived him and remained in this house until her death in 1984.

40.    House  
NC    607 Patrick Street  
      c. 1950

One-story L-shaped brick veneer house with gable roof and front facing gable with round window ventilator; originally had weatherboards in the gable ends, now aluminum siding. House has an entry stoop, and a carport.

41.    House  
NC    611 Patrick Street  
      c. 1950

One-story brick veneer Colonial Revival style cottage with gable roof, pedimented entry porch supported by square posts with molded caps and bases and paired six-over-six windows with flat arches.

42.    J. Fletcher Kemp House  
C    436 Patrick Street  
      1918

This two-story frame house with one-story wings on the side and rear elevations was built in 1918 by woodworker J. Fletcher Kemp for his family. Kemp worked for Hampton Buggy Company and later was employed by J. M. Hopper Construction Company for many years. He also was well known as a local historian. After his death in 1939, Kemp's wife, and then his daughter, remained in the house until the 1950s when it became a rental property. The house displays an irregularity reminiscent of the Queen Anne style, evident in the clipped corners at the first story of the front wing and in the angled bay marked by a gable at the corner of the wraparound porch. In contrast, the lack of applied ornament and the incorporation of molded box cornices and box porch posts reflect the Colonial Revival style which was becoming increasingly pervasive during the late 1910s.

43.    House  
C    500 Patrick Street  
      c. 1915

Unaltered, typical one-and-one-half story frame bungalow with shed dormer, shingled gable ends, German siding, triangular brackets at the eaves, full-facade engaged porch supported by paired square posts set on brick plinths connected by square balusters, paired three-over-one windows and an exterior end brick chimney.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet      Description      Item number      7      Page      20

44.    House  
NC    502 Patrick Street  
      c. 1900

Two-story L-shaped simple Queen Anne style house with low hip roof and front-facing pedimented gable with irregular shingles. House considerably altered and compromised by application of brick veneer to first story and aluminum siding on the second, the addition of a one-story brick veneer ell at the rear, and replacement of wraparound porch posts with brick columns.

45.    House  
C    506 Patrick Street  
      c. 1900

Interesting one-story frame house (aluminum siding) with very high hip roof from which two tall corbelled chimneys rise and front and side gables project. Wraparound porch partially enclosed to form a small sun room. House retains original two-over-two windows.

46,    Houses  
47,    510, 512, and 514 Patrick Street  
48    c. 1910-1920  
C

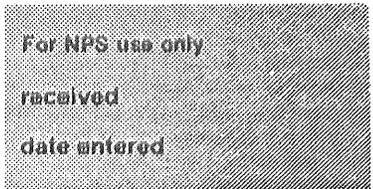
Group of exceptionally well-preserved, intact one-and-one-half story frame bungalows with a variety of decorative elements. 510 has a gracious wraparound porch and a gabled dormer; 512 has multi-pane casement windows and a bay window at the east (right); 514 has a large expanse of gable roof punctuated by two interior brick chimneys and a shed dormer, and an engaged porch carried by pairs and trios of tapering box posts set on brick plinths.

49.    House  
NC    518 Patrick Street  
      c. 1950

Small, L-shaped brick veneer English Tudor Revival style house with steeply pitched cross-gable roof and a tall chimney, ornamented with a panel of basketweave brickwork, located on the main elevation. Paired six-over-six sash windows with flat arches. Entry porch with replacement decorative iron posts.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet      Description      Item number      7      Page      21

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50.    Ivie-Jones House  
C      524 Patrick Street  
      c. 1894

In 1894 Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ivie purchased this lot from James M. Price and constructed this two-story L-shaped frame house. Mr. Ivie was a partner in the Ivie Brothers Merchants and Livery. After his death in 1924, daughter Mrs. Thomas Jones and her husband bought the property and lived there for many years. At an undetermined point, they replaced the original one-story porch with the present two-story monumental portico supported by large square columns. The application of aluminum siding has obscured the details of this plain late nineteenth century house somewhat, but the house retains its general form and appearance as well as its pressed tin roof.

51.    House  
NC     534 Patrick Street  
      1958

One-story, three-bay gable-roofed brick veneer cottage with eight-over-eight windows, a single shoulder exterior end chimney and an entry porch with square posts.

52.    House  
NC     536 Patrick Street  
      c. 1910

One-story frame cottage with rear ell, gabled roof with returns and a diamond-shaped ventilator in the gable ends. The attached shed-roofed porch has been enclosed with unsympathetic jalousie windows and brick veneer to create a sunroom. Early owners include George Woods (who may have built it), Lester Fortune, and C. P. Smith.

53.    House  
C      538 Patrick Street  
      c. 1925

Well-preserved, simply detailed two-story brick Foursquare with low hip roof, wide overhangs, tall exterior end chimney, paired four vertical panes over one windows and multi-pane main entrance with sidelights. The most decorative features are the full width hip-roof porch which extends to the east (right) to form a porte cochere with tapered wooden posts set on brick plinths, and the narrow bands of basketweave brickwork at the eaves and near the top of the chimney.

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National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

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received  
date entered

Continuation sheet      Description      Item number      7      Page      22

54.    House  
NC    542 Patrick Street  
      c. 1925

One-story frame cottage with low hipped roof and hip-roofed dormer, much altered by the extension and enclosure of the front porch with unsympathetic jalousie windows.

55.    House  
NC    544 Patrick Street  
      c. 1930; remodelled c. 1955?

One-and-one-half story frame Cape Cod cottage (now sheathed in aluminum siding) with a trio of gabled dormers, a tall brick exterior end chimney and entry porch with open pediment and returns carried by slender Tuscan columns. Built c. 1930 by Mrs. John B. Ray as rental property. Present appearance refelects mid-20th century remodelling.

56.    Rogers-Martin-Taylor House  
C    537 Henry Street  
      c. 1815; remodelled c. 1920

Many local historians believe that this one-story, gable-roofed frame house may be Eden's oldest surviving structure. The architecture of the original portion of the house, characteristic of early Virginia dwellings in its tall single story with a steeply pitched flush gable-end roof, suggests an early nineteenth century construction date. This front block rests on a full rubble stone basement, contains tall nine-over-six double-hung sash windows throughout and a large exterior brick chimney with free-standing stack in each gable end, and is arranged in a hall and parlor plan with an enclosed corner staircase leading to attic rooms. The south chimney serves three fireplaces, one on each level. The fireplaces on the main level and in the attic have plain mantelpieces and the interior door and window surrounds, as well as the crown molding in the principal rooms, are typical of the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Only the two-panel Greek Revival doors throughout the interior suggest a later date and apparently were installed during the mid-century renovation. The design of the original front porch is not certain; early in this century there was a full facade veranda. The present gabled entrance hood was installed in 1940.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

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received

date entered

Continuation sheet      Description      Item number 7      Page 23

The house is popularly known as the Henry House; according to local tradition, Nathaniel or Patrick M. Henry, III, lived here while teaching at the nearby Leaksville Male Academy. The Henry association is not documented, but there is evidence of a pre-1820 construction date. The house is located on lot no. 76 of James Barnett's mid-1810s development of Leaksville north of Jay Street. A January 20, 1819 deed for the north half of this lot refers to the south half where "Prosper H. Rogers now lives." Little is known of Rogers and the history of this house prior to 1843 when Warren Morten bought the property from Jane McDonnell. In 1850, Walter L. Binford acquired both halves of lot no. 76 and two years later sold the entire parcel to local merchant James C. Martin, who in turn sold it in 1863 to his brother, Dr. William Sydnor Martin, who owned considerable real estate in the immediate area. Major mid-century additions are believed to have been made by the Martins. These consist of a gabled bedroom wing attached to the south end of the rear elevation and a smaller gabled unit containing a parlor that originally was placed perpendicular to the north end of the main facade and connected to it by a breezeway. Both additions were built with chimneys, but the one for the new parlor was removed when that wing was moved to the northwest corner of the house. There also was a rear porch, later enlarged and glassed in for a sleeping porch, and a detached kitchen in the back yard.

The Martin family remained in the house until Mrs. Martin's death in 1913 when their nephew, Dr. S. L. Martin, inherited the house and maintained it as rental property for a few years. Dan and Octola Taylor bought the house in 1916 and soon thereafter relocated the parlor wing and converted it to a kitchen. During the 1920s and 1930s, the Taylors lived elsewhere in Leaksville and rented the Rogers-Martin House to a series of tenants. The Taylors returned to the house in 1940 and converted the rear sun porch to a room and added a bedroom above. They lived here on and off for two more decades; Dan Taylor's heirs sold the house in 1975.

57. House  
NC 555 N. Henry Street  
1948

Remodelled one-story Cape Code cottage now sheathed with vertical grooved plywood panelling; large exterior end chimney; engaged screened porch in the left (west) half of the main elevation; entry stoop with shed-roof porch roof supported by square posts with molded caps.

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination FormFor NPS use only  
received \_\_\_\_\_  
date entered \_\_\_\_\_

Continuation sheet      Description      Item number      7      Page      24

58. Sarah Saunders House  
C      557 Henry Street  
      c. 1888

Displaying a narrow two-bay main elevation, this frame dwelling is one of the very few examples in central Leaksville of the traditional folk type story-and-a-jump house with a single room on each floor and a rear one-story ell. It was built for Sarah Saunders and her four daughters shortly after they moved to Leaksville from a farm in the Piney Fork section of Rockingham County following the death of Sarah's husband, Thomas J. Saunders, in 1888. When Mrs. Saunders died in 1905, her youngest daughter, Lottie James Saunders Hopper, inherited the house and maintained it as rental property for more than sixty years. The only window in the front facade is a tall six-over-six double-hung sash window. The front door is sheltered by a full-facade hip-roofed porch with unusually slender Tuscan columns that are recent replacements of the original posts.

59. Chandler House  
C      559 Henry Street  
      c. 1925

Eclectic, large, two-story brick house exhibiting characteristics of the Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival styles popular in the 1920s. House exhibits a very steep front facing gable from which large shed roof dormers project at the sides; a broken pediment and fluted pilaster door surround frames the paneled main entrance and is set in a projecting gabled bay. A brick chimney is centered in the main elevation.

60. J. H. Hampton House (II)  
C      567 Henry Street  
      c. 1885

This is the second in a series of three houses that James Harris Hampton and his family lived in after he returned to Leaksville in 1879 to begin the J. H. Hampton Buggy Company. Hampton had the two-story, one-room-deep frame house built around 1885 when his family outgrew their first Leaksville residence at 527 S. Hamilton Street (#8). Its identifying features include turned posts and sawn spandrels at the three-quarters front porch, multi-paned transom above the front door, pointed arched window surrounds and a diamond-shaped vent in each gable end. After Hampton moved to the Moir-Hampton House at 1227 Norman Drive in 1910, his son, W. W. Hampton, continued to live here until around 1914. Thereafter, the house was rented successively to the Roy Wariner and Tom Williams families. In 1925, Dr. C. V. Tyner bought the property for use as a dormitory for the nurses working at the Leaksville Hospital (#66) across the street. The adaptive reuse entailed the replacement of an original one-story, L-shaped rear wing with an unsympathetic two-story brick wing across the entire rear elevation of the front block. The building is presently divided into several apartments.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet      Description      Item number      7      Page      25

61. Hampton House  
C      536 Henry Street  
      c. 1906

In its asymmetrical composition, variety of rooflines, and abundance of applied sawnwork, the Hampton House is one of Eden's most exuberant examples of the Queen Anne style. The main facade is particularly striking for its flared gable wing projecting from the principal, gambrel-front block. Both the gable and gambrel are overlaid with unusual ornamental bracing connected to wide raking boards: in the gambrel the bracing is solid and adorned with applied sawnwork in a foliate motif whereas that of the gable is decoratively pierced horseshoe truss type characteristic of the Stick Style. The circa 1906 construction date, relatively late for such full-blown expression of the Queen Anne style, is reflected in the incorporation of neoclassical columns and pediment at the front porch; turned railing balusters and sawtooth shingles in the pediment, however, are more in keeping with the rest of the exterior decor. The house was constructed for Second Madison Hampton by J. M. Hopper Construction Company according to a design in a book of architectural plans. Hampton was instrumental in installing the town's first telephone system. Currently, the house is owned by the Mt. Sinai Baptist Church.

62. Church of the Epiphany  
C      538 Henry Street  
      1844; remodelled 1942

The Church of Epiphany is Eden's oldest church building in continuous use by a single congregation. The building was erected on a lot given by Dr. Edward T. Brodnax in 1844, two years after the Rev. George W. Dame, rector of the Church of the Epiphany in Danville, Va., began exploring the possibility of establishing an Episcopal church in Rockingham County. In 1844, the Rev. John Rankin Lee arrived in Leaksville as the first rector of the new church, which was admitted into union with the Diocese of North Carolina the following year. Approximately one dozen families belonged to the Leaksville parish by the end of 1845, including Patrick M. Henry, grandson of the Revolutionary statesman and an early secretary of the church vestry; many of the early congregation are buried in the contributing cemetery at the east and south sides of the church (#62a). Twenty-five ministers have served the church during its one hundred and forty years, including two who became bishops.

Originally, the Greek Revival style building was quite small, consisting only of the three bays of the nave. The pedimented gable front sheathed in wide, flush horizontal beaded boards is original, as are the twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash windows. Following the Civil War, a narrow Gothic Revival style chancel and the three-stage front tower were added to the original structure. In the course of interior repairs following a fire in 1942, the sanctuary was extended by two bays to accommodate a larger replacement chancel that is in keeping with the original Greek Revival style design. At the same time, the fanlights were added to the windows and front entrance

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet      Description      Item number      7      Page      26

and unusual modillioned crown molding was replaced with the present heavy molding typical of Georgian architecture. The interior also features pale gray plastered walls, solid panel shutters at the windows, and two round arched windows filled with stained glass in the east wall of the chancel. The non-contributing Parish Hall, similar to the church in its pedimented gable front, was added in 1956 (#62b).

63.    House  
C      558 Henry Street  
      c. 1890

This substantial two-story L-shaped frame Queen Anne style house features a high hip roof, very tall corbelled interior chimneys and a gabled three-sided projecting bay on the main elevation. The aluminum siding which sheathes the house obscures some of the decorative details and the porch has been remodelled as a flat roof entrance portico with a wrought iron balustrade. Presently used as parsonage for the 1st Baptist Church.

64.    Lane House  
C      562 Henry Street  
      c. 1900

The irregular configuration, molded box cornices with returns and plain frieze boards, and turned posts at the wraparound porch that characterize this house are typical of early twentieth-century residential design. Additions to the house include a one-story side wing with a very tall chimney. Tobacconist Jospeh Lane had the two-story cross-gable-roofed frame dwelling built shortly after the turn of this century. Later occupants include Lane's granddaughter and her husband, Hampton Price, who served many years in the North Carolina Senate and as chairman of the North Carolina Democratic Committee.

65.    House  
C      566 N. Henry Street  
      c. 1910

Intact one-and-one-half story three-bay frame house with a broad low hip roof, small hip-roofed dormer with paired three-pane windows and shingled sides, two tall interior brick chimneys and a full facade shed-roofed porch carried by square posts connected by slender square balusters.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet    Description    Item number 7    Page 27

66.    (former) Leaksville Hospital  
C      602 Henry Street  
       1924

This three-story brick structure, Rockingham County's first hospital, was built under the direction of Drs. Carl V. Tyner and Kenan Casteen, who operated it from its completion in December, 1924, until 1953. Dr. Hubert Carlyle Dixon joined Drs. Tyner and Casteen in 1928 as part owner; he died in 1934. The building, constructed and equipped at a cost of \$51,000, was financed with donations and loans from Dr. and Mrs. Tyner, stock issued by The Leaksville Hospital, Inc., and loans from the Leaksville Railroad Fund, Spray Cotton Mills, and Marshall Field and Company. In 1925, the hospital purchased the J. H. Hampton House (II, #60) across the street as a Nurses' Home for the School of Nursing which graduated eighty-eight nurses between 1928 and 1946. In 1927, the American College of Surgeons accredited the hospital, which was reincorporated in 1933 as Leaksville General Hospital. The private hospital became an public one in 1953 when its owners sold it to Tri-City Hospital, Inc. After Morehead Hospital on N.C. 14 was completed in 1960, the Leaksville Hospital was converted to apartments.

Local architect J. W. Hopper designed the red brick building marked by a hipped roof with small hip-roofed attic dormers and numerous double-hung sash windows. As originally constructed, the main entrance to the hospital was in the second story, reached via a long staircase of stone steps leading to a Tuscan-columned veranda that occupied the upper level of the small two-story wing on the main facade; later, the veranda was enclosed, the steps removed, and the entrance moved to the lower level where it is marked by a small flat-roofed porch with Tuscan columns recycled from the veranda. Other alterations to the building include a sizable rear addition constructed in 1938.

67.    Dempsey-Reynolds-Taylor House (NR)  
P      610 Henry Street  
       c. 1820; c. 1840, c. 1880

The main two-story block of this carefully restored house (now in use as law offices) is a triple-A roofed, single-pile Italianate style dwelling with elaborate bay window trim. The original one-and-one-half story portion of the house (at the rear) retains most of its extensive Federal style finish on the first floor interior. This hall and parlor wing retains six-panel doors, three-part molded chair rails, a plain wainscot in the larger of the first floor rooms, and a handsome Federal mantel with a series of thin moldings applied to the pilasters and frieze around the fire opening. Probably the earliest intact structure in the district is the one-and-one-half story Federal style brick structure in the rear yard (#67a) which may be a rare surviving example of a detached kitchen. The rectangular common bond brick building has a steeply pitched gable roof, a broad chimney with a single pair of stepped shoulders in the south gable end furnishing a large hearth, and a single room on the first floor.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet      Description      Item number      7      Page      28

68.      Carter-Robertson House  
C      533 Monroe Street  
         c. 1870

The Carter-Robertson House exemplifies popular yet conservative mid nineteenth-century housing in its traditional form and concentration of ornamental features at the front porch. The two-story, one-room-deep frame form, commonly known as an I-house, is augmented by a rear one-story ell and fronted by a nearly full facade porch sheltering a single-door entrance with multi-paned transom. Here, turned posts with delicate scalloped spandrels, paired at each side of the central entrance bay, support a hipped roof porch with box cornices and plain frieze. In the principal gabled roof, the cornices are plain and the eaves contain exposed rafter ends. The house is believed to have been constructed sometime between the Civil War and the 1880s when rubble stone foundations, a distinguishing feature of this building, were generally superseded by brick foundation in new construction. The earliest known occupants were the family of tobacconist Henry Clay Carter, who died in the early 1900s. His widow married Henry Clay Moir around 1909 and continued living here for several more years. In the 1930s, the house was purchased by Leaksville News (now Eden News) publisher John S. Robertson, whose family maintains it as rental property today.

69.      (former) Leaksville Presbyterian Church  
C      537 Monroe Street  
         c. 1880

Now divided into apartments, this one-story frame building originally was the first home of the Leaksville Presbyterian Church. Formally organized in 1842, the Leaksville Presbyterian congregation met in the Leaksville Male Academy until it erected this frame structure around 1880. As originally constructed, the pedimented gable-front building with a wider cross-gable transept incorporated a square belfry in the east end of the main elevation fronting Moncure Street (then named Church Street). The Leaksville and Spray Presbyterian churches merged in 1942 and built a new brick church on Bridge Street in 1948. When this building was adapted as apartments around 1950, the belfry was removed, original pointed arched doors and windows were replaced, and the shed-roofed porch on tall paneled box posts was added to the east elevation.

70.      Henson-Smith House  
C      541 Monroe Street  
         c. 1900

With its narrow two-bay main facade, this two-story frame house exemplifies a simplified variety of the Queen Anne style popular throughout most towns and cities of North Carolina but represented in Eden solely by this example. The asymmetrical composition is marked by staggered shingles in the front gable, a wraparound porch with turned posts and sawn spandrels, and a characteristic Victorian door containing a pair of narrow round-arched windows. Merchant J. W. Henson built the house for his family early in this century. Its long-time owners were the C. P. Smith family. Smith established a grocery on Washington Street around 1915 which he later transformed to the Smith and Lane Appliance Co. Both Henson and Smith were active in the Methodist Church. After suffering from neglect for several years, the house was carefully refurbished in the early 1980s.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet      Description      Item number      7      Page      29

71.    House  
NC    545 Monroe Street  
      c. 1950

Typical two-story three-bay brick veneer Colonial Revival style house with gabled roof, exterior end chimney, six-over-six sash windows, entry stoop with pedimented applied door surround, and one story screened porch with wrought iron balustrade above.

72.    House  
NC    547 Monroe Street  
      c. 1945

One-story gable-roofed brick veneer Colonial Revival style cottage with projecting gabled front wing, wide eight-over-eight sash windows topped by flat arches and projecting pedimented entry bay porch which shelters a paneled door with multi-pane sidelights.

73.    Millner House  
C    551 Monroe Street  
      c. 1900

The spacious largely intact Millner House is a typical popular variation of the Queen Anne style in its asymmetrical configuration incorporating gabled wings projecting from a central block with a steeply pitched hipped roof. The focus of the composition is the three-sided bay on the main elevation ornamented with turned and sawn ornamental bracing in the attic gable and drop pendant brackets above the clipped corners. The wraparound porch featuring turned posts, sawn spandrels, and a match stick railing has been enclosed at one end for a sun room. T. Lee and Kate Hampton Millner had the house constructed in the first years of the century. Mr. Millner operated a dry goods store on the first floor of 640 Washington Street and his wife, a millinery and notions shop on the second.

74.    Hopper House  
C    536 Monroe Street  
      c. 1900

A very high hipped roof with short, asymmetrically placed gabled wings and the sawn bargeboard trim at the gables and wraparound porch characterize this well-preserved vernacular interpretation of the Queen Anne style. Mrs. Theresa Jones Hopper, who operated the Hopper Hotel (destroyed) at the north corner of Bridge Street and Boone Road, had the one-and-one-half story frame house built in the first years of this century. Her daughter and son-in-law, J. W. Ivie, lived here before moving to 521 Patrick Street. Later occupants included the families of Sam Irving and Julian Freeman. Recently, the present owners of the picturesque house restored the exterior.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet      Description      Item number      7      Page      30

75.      House  
NC      540 Monroe Street  
         c. 1920; remodelled c. 1950

Sanborn maps indicate that this tall, one-and-one-half story gable-roofed house with a trio of gabled wall dormers was on this lot by 1921. At an undetermined point, the house was "colonialized": the elevations were brick veneered, the first story windows replaced by wide eight-over-eight sashes and the entry porch replaced by an open pediment with returns supported by wrought iron posts.

76.      House  
C      544 Monroe Street  
         c. 1915

This small one-story frame cottage has a triple-A roofline covered with standing seam metal, diamond-shaped ventilator in the gable ends, a pedimented entry porch, a small recessed addition at the left (west) and a small addition at the right for a screened-in porch.

77.      Moir-Fagg House  
C      550 Monroe Street  
         c. 1850; enlarged 1880

The present exterior appearance of this transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style house belies its incorporation of part of a small one-room-deep, story-and-a-jump log dwelling dating from the mid-nineteenth century. Henry Clay Moir, a Civil War veteran, merchant, and justice of the peace, bought the log house from the Morehead family around 1880 and enlarged it to four rooms on the first story and two on the second. The remodelled house remained a simple folk type dwelling with a large stone chimney in each gable end and retained some of the original log structure, evident today in the living room. In 1882, Moir sold the house to George W. Bateman who in turn sold it to merchant and postmaster J. B. Fagg in 1889. Fagg enlarged and remodelled the house again to its present design displaying a symmetrical composition that includes offset two-story, three-sided gabled bays on the side elevations. A one-story veranda supported by slender Tuscan columns extends around both sides as far as the polygonal bays which contain ornate sawn bargeboard in the gables. Identical bargeboard appears in the front attic gable projecting from a high hipped roof. The stone chimneys were replaced with brick chimneys serving eight fireplaces. The front room at the northwest corner of the house has pocket doors and an unusually wide round arched niche on each side of the fireplace. The house is currently in commercial use.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet      Description      Item number      7      Page      31

78.    S. M. Harris House  
C      813 Lindsay Drive  
      c. 1909

Built around 1909, the S. M. Harris House was modeled on the T. W. Field House next door. Except for the steeper pitch of its cross-gable roof and the absence of polygonal window bays, the Harris House is practically identical to its neighbor. Both houses have sawtooth shingles in the front gable and long wraparound porches that have been enclosed at one end for a sun room. The S. M. Harris House also has a large replacement window in its front wing and has lost its match stick railing at the porch. The decorative fence (#78a) delineating the corner lot along Lindsay and S. Hamilton streets is the best preserved of the few iron fences remaining in Eden. The house was built for hardware store owner Skidmore M. Harris.

79.    T. W. Field House  
C      809 Lindsay Drive  
      c. 1895

Men's clothing store owner Thomas W. Field, popularly known as "Mr. Buck," had this two-story frame house built upon his marriage to Maggie Livingston around 1895. The most distinctive elements of the T-shaped house are two-story polygonal bays with flat roofs. The bay projecting from the front gabled wing is original to the house; Sanborn insurance maps indicate that the other bay, level with the flat roof of the rear ell, was added when the original one-story ell was enlarged to two stories sometime between 1921 and 1930. The only other substantial alteration to the exterior was the enclosure of one end of the long wraparound porch as a sun room; the porch is supported by Tuscan columns on brick piers with match stick railings in between.

80.    Kemp House  
C      803 Lindsay Drive  
      1935

This quaint period house is one of Eden's few dwellings evocative of eighteenth-century Dutch Colonial architecture. Built in 1935 by J. F. Kemp, Jr., the one-and-one-half story L-shaped house displays a cross-gambrel roof, brick veneer on the first story and weatherboards in the gambrels, and an engaged screened-in front porch. Kemp, who continues to live in the house today, was Clerk of the Town of Leaksville for many years and upon merger of Leaksville, Spray and Draper served as Director of Finance for Eden until he retired.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet      Description      Item number      7      Page      32

81.    House  
C      805 Moncure Street  
      c. 1925

Substantial two-story, five-bay wide, two-bay deep Colonial Revival style frame house with exterior end chimneys, six-over-six sash windows, a gabled entry portico with returns and Tuscan columns, and a handsome main entrance with paneled door topped by a leaded fanlight and sidelights.

82.    Williams House  
C      810 Moncure Street  
      c. 1895

This two-story frame house, built in the late 1890s, declares the rapidly growing popularity of neoclassical architecture in Eden at the turn of this century. It is typical in its irregular composition with a hipped and gabled roofline, now accented with recently added Tuscan columns at each corner of the second story. Placed between the eaves and the one-story porches and wings that encircle the building, these columns, taken from the portions of the porch that have been enclosed, compliment the dentilled cornices. Dentils normally appear against the wall at the base of the cornice, as seen in the front gable and at the porch; throughout most of the second-story cornices, however, the dentils are incorporated into the box cornices' molding. Two identical columns remain at the main entrance, originally sheltered by a long wraparound porch that has been completely enclosed except for the entrance bay. The house was built by James D. Martin between 1896 and 1899 when his aunt, Mrs. Mary Staite, bought it as investment property. Mrs. Staite sold the house to her tenants, J. E. and Ruth Saunders Williams, in 1908. Later the house was rented to a series of tenants and eventually sold. In spite of the one-story additions by later owners, the interior remains fairly intact.

83.    House  
NC     808 Moncure Street  
      c. 1950

Well-maintained one-story L-shaped frame Cape Cod style cottage with small lunette in projecting gable end, engaged porch with square posts and balusters, and six-over-six sash windows.

84.    House  
I      806 Moncure Street  
      c. 1960

Small, one-story round house with flat roof and vertical grooved plywood sheathing.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

|                  |
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| For NPS use only |
| received         |
| date entered     |

Continuation sheet      Description      Item number      7      Page      33

---

85.    House  
NC    800 Moncure Street  
      c. 1980

Contemporary one-story, three-bay frame house with slightly recessed gable-roofed wings flanking the central gable-roof main block. Classical allusions in the modern bay window on the main elevation and the pedimented entrance porch with round Tuscan-like columns.

86.    House  
NC    721 Moncure Street  
      c. 1945

Simple, one-story four-bay frame cottage with steeply pitched gable roof, interior brick chimney, eight-over-eight windows, pedimented entry porch and open side porch, both with square posts with molded caps.

87.    House  
I     722 Moncure Street  
      c. 1970?

One-story, gable-front cinder block house with grooved plywood surrounding the offset entrance; probably a converted garage.

88.    House  
C     911 Seymour Court  
      c. 1925

One-and-one-half story brick veneer bungalow topped by gable roof with returns and gabled dormer; engaged porch (partially enclosed at the left) with box posts on brick plinths.

89.    House  
C     909 Seymour Court  
      c. 1925

One-and-one-half story brick cottage with steeply pitched gable roof and gabled dormers with molded and decoratively sawn rake boards. Engaged porch with Tuscan columns.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet      Description      Item number      7      Page      34

---

90.    House  
C      907 Seymour Court  
      c. 1920

One-and-one-half story frame bungalow with shed-roof dormer, triangular brackets supporting the overhanging eaves, and engaged porch with roof extending to form a porte cochere at the right (east).

91.    Field House  
C      829 Jay Street  
      c. 1925

Charming, intact one-and-one-half story frame bungalow with triangular brackets at the eaves, two tall interior chimneys, shed-roof dormer, full facade engaged porch with paired square columns on brick plinths and decorative staggered balusters, and twelve-over-one sash windows. Built by Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Fields (#79).

92.    Apartment Building  
NC     823 Jay Street  
      c. 1960

Two-story, seven-bay brick veneer Colonial Revival style apartment building with shallow-pitched gable roof, six-over-six sash windows with flat arches, a simple corbelled string course and classically inspired door surround at the main entrance with pilasters and sidelights.

93.    House  
NC     809 Jay Street  
      c. 1945

One-and-one-half story brick veneer Cape Cod cottage with German siding in the gables and ornamenting the pedimented entry porch. First story windows are paired four-over-one sash topped by flat arches.

94.    House  
NC     805 Jay Street  
      c. 1940

One-and-one-half story frame house with simple Tudor Revival style decorative elements of steeply pitched gables, arched main entrance, and slender arched four-over-one windows flanking the tapering brick chimney located on the main elevation.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

Continuation sheet      Description      Item number      7      Page      35

95. Millner-Barker House  
C      906 Seymour Court  
1928

The Millner-Barker House is one of the most notable period revival houses in the central Leaksville section of Eden. Except for the somewhat whimsical stuccoed lunettes with tile decorations at the first-floor main elevation windows, the design of the house displays an academic approach to the Colonial Revival style. In its compact symmetrical massing and prominent two-tiered portico at a central recessed pavilion, the house recalls Georgian architecture; the overall proportions, the slender elements of the portico, and the delicately leaded fanlight and sidelights at the main entrance evoke the post-Revolutionary Federal style. Local architect J. W. Hopper designed the house for Albert E. Millner, president of Leaksville's First National Bank. Approximately one year after the house was completed in 1928, it was purchased by T. H. Barker, Sr., a principal in the Twin City Grocery and other area businesses. After Barker's death, the house passed to his son, T. H. Barker Jr., whose family continues to reside here today. The surrounding yards, cultivated by Mrs. T. H. Barker, Jr. are as noteworthy as the dwelling. Filled with mature shrubbery and towering hardwoods, the heavily landscaped property is accented with boxwood-lined allees and walls and pathways of salvaged brick.

96. House  
I      824 Jay Street  
c. 1965

Long, low ranch house with brick veneer elevations, shallow pitched gable roof, wide overhanging eaves, large picture windows and flat-roofed entrance portico sheltering the recessed main entrance.

97. Dunn House  
C      818 Jay Street  
1928

The Dunn House is one of the few houses built in Eden prior to World War II that was designed by an out-of-town architect. The fashionable Colonial Revival style house was designed by a Danville, Va., architect by the name of Hurd and built in 1928 by the local contracting firm, John Smith and Sons. The dwelling exhibits characteristics of Colonial architecture such as symmetrical massing and fenestration, fanlight and sidelights at the front door, and neoclassical columns and pilasters at the entrance porch. The revivalist adaptation of the early American style, however, is revealed in the use of tapestry brick, highlighted by a basketweave pattern just beneath the cornice, and the broad proportions of the fanlight and sidelights. Although it was built for William Oscar and Ruby Ivie Jenkins, the house is popularly known for its long-time occupants, Sallie Gray Ivie Dunn (sister of Mrs. Jenkins) and her husband, attorney Adolphus William Dunn, who purchased it shortly after it was completed. The house remains in family ownership; present owner, Mrs. Jean Harrington.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

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received

date entered

Continuation sheet      Description      Item number      7      Page      36

98.    J. W. Hopper House  
P      819 Washington Street  
      c. 1920

Around 1920, James W. Hopper (1888-1965), Leaksville's foremost architect, designed this house, the community's only academic rendition of the Tudor Revival style, for himself and his family. The two-story, two-room-deep dwelling, featuring gable-front wings at each end of the main facade, is of brick construction at the first story and frame sheathed in applied half-timbering at the second. Careful exterior detailing includes soldier courses of brick above the first-story windows and just below the second-story windows and carved raking boards with brackets in all of the gables. This attention to detail continues on the interior where all of the trim, including deep crown molding, and all of the doors, which are the vertical two-panel type, are stained. Except for the tile floor in the solarium at the southeast corner of the house (which has been converted to a library with walnut paneling and shelves lining the walls), all of the floors are white oak. In the living room, tall walnut wainscoting rises to rough plaster walls and exposed beams highlight the ceiling.

99.    Lawson-Moir-Clayton House  
P      813 Washington Street  
      c. 1842

Of the several antebellum houses in Eden, the two-story Lawson-Moir-Clayton House built around 1842 best exemplifies the Greek Revival style. This frame dwelling (built two rooms deep at its south end and later enlarged with a series of one-story rear additions) is simple yet handsome and generously proportioned. It displays the identifying stylistic characteristics of compact massing, very low pitched hipped roof, and symmetrical composition with large six-over-six double-hung sash windows and two interior chimneys. Although altered with a replacement concrete floor, the configuration of the Tuscan columned full-facade porch with a slightly projecting gabled entrance bay appears to be original. Other typical Greek Revival features on the exterior include paneled corner boards and deep boxed eaves. The windows also have very slightly pointed arched lintels. The main entrance was remodelled with a new front door and sidelights containing a decorative muntin pattern around 1930; at the same time, three pairs of French doors and two replacement brick mantelpieces were installed on the first floor.

Arranged around a center hall, the interior retains several original appointments, including raised four-panel doors, and in an upstairs bedroom, a distinctive mantelpiece with a half column at each end and several tiers of molding beneath the mantel shelf; an unusual eight-panel door remains at the rear entrance. In the center hall, the two-run staircase, which makes a 180-degree turn at a wide landing at the top of the long first flight, has match stick balusters and heavy turned newel posts. Two frame Italianate mantelpieces with applied polygonal panels reflect a circa 1880 renovation.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet      Description      Item number      7      Page      37

The house was built for Francis Irving Lawson, who operated a store with his brother John located across the street on the corner of Washington and Patrick streets. In 1845, Francis Lawson predeceased his wife, who died in 1854 leaving four young children. John Lawson's widow purchased the house in order to be close to the Leaksville Female Academy where she taught. The house went through several successive owners until 1883 when it was bought by Alexander Moir, a partner in a tobacco factory and general store with James P. Dillard. Moir is believed to have installed the Italianate mantelpieces. After his death, the house passed in 1899 to his son, Washington Street hardware merchant Robert L. Moir. Since the younger Moir's death, the house has had several owners, including Mrs. Agnes Clayton who owned it two different times and was responsible for the circa 1930 interior remodelling. The second time Mrs. Clayton owned the house she operated a kindergarten here from the time of her retirement as a school teacher at age seventy-five until she was in her nineties.

100. House  
I      809 Washington Street  
      c. 1970?

Peculiar one-story flat-roofed house with an irregular shape, board-and-batten sheathing and a variety of windows (probably salvaged from other houses) including one-over-one, two-over-two and six-over-six.

101. Moir-Hampton House  
C      805 Washington Street  
      c. 1900

A good representative of a large Foursquare house, the Moir-Hampton House actually originated as a vernacular Queen Anne style dwelling. The house was built around 1900 in a "T" configuration for Mr. and Mrs. James Drewry Martin. Martin was postmaster of Leaksville, a position filled by his wife for several years after his death around 1908. As originally constructed, the two-story house had a central front wing with clipped corners surrounded by a wraparound porch. In 1914, Mrs. Martin sold the house to W. W. Hampton, owner of the Hampton Buggy Company on the neighboring corner. In 1922, Hampton thoroughly remodelled the exterior of his house by filling in the recess on each side of the front wing and adding a new hipped roof and full-facade front porch. With the enormous brick corner piers and paired Tuscan columns at the porch and the remodelled symmetrical massing of the main block of the house, the revised design exhibits the influence of the Colonial Revival style that was fashionable during the 1920s. The interior, however, retains many original features, including wide floor boards and the ornate mantelpieces and dark paneled wainscot typical of the Victorian period.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet    Description    Item number 7    Page 38

102. House  
I    531 Henry Street  
      c. 1965

One-story frame house with shallow pitch gable-side asphalt roof. House has a combination of wide horizontal siding and vertical board-and-batten siding concentrated at the main entrance.

103. House  
C    521 Henry Street  
      c. 1920

One-and-one-half story three-bay wide frame house with a trio of steeply pitched wall dormers; screened-in side porch; sash windows composed of three narrow panes over one.

104. Site of Leaksville Male Academy  
C    Behind 521 Henry Street  
      1820

On this site is a small one-story brick building, all that remains of the Leaksville Male Academy, Eden's first educational institution. It was established in approximately 1820 by twenty-seven of Rockingham County's most prominent citizens, among them James Barnett, Edward T. and Robert Brodnax, John Morehead, Nathaniel Scales, and Robert Galloway. A January, 1820, newspaper advertisement in the Raleigh Star announced the opening of the school, which taught "the sciences, the Latin and Greek languages and English grammar at \$30 per annum" and was connected with "an English school, in which are taught reading, writing, arithmetic and the branches usually taught in English schools at \$20 per annum, payable in advance." Board was offered "in the homes of the most genteel of families from \$8 to \$12 per month." The Academy was housed in a two-story building erected on lot no. 82 which Trustee James Barnett sold to the school for \$1.00 in February, 1820. (It is not known if the brick Academy building was already constructed at the time of the sale or if the school was being taught in temporary quarters nearby). One of the Academy's first teachers was Nathaniel Henry, son of Patrick Henry. Later, Nathaniel's son, Patrick M. Henry, III, taught for a few years until volunteering to fight in the Mexican War. Prior to the Civil War, the Academy building also was used for Sunday services by congregations that had not yet constructed their own churches (see #69). In 1852, a Masonic Lodge began using the second floor of the building as its lodge.

During the Civil War, the Academy ceased operating and remained defunct throughout the late 1860s. The two-story building became so deteriorated that most of it was demolished around 1869 and rebuilt as the existing one-story, two-room building by incorporating the foundation and lower brick walls of the original school. Constructed of brick in four-to-one common bond, the small structure has a single-shoulder chimney in each gable end. The engaged gabled hood at the main entrance, the fifteen-over-one double-hung sashes in the windows, and the small shed rear wing are later alterations,

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Description

Item number 7

Page 39

probably made after the building was damaged by fire in the middle of the twentieth century. The Academy reopened as a boys' school around 1870 under the direction of Col. John R. Winston. Around 1875, Col. Winston's school was superceded by a new coeducational school founded by Professor Nathaniel W. Smith. By 1890, Smith's school had closed, the property had been sold, and the two-room building was being used as a residence. Since then, the former Academy building has been owned by Ida Trent, J. Frank King, and C. B. and Sarah Price. The Prices built a two-story house on the east side of the lot, facing Henry Street (#103). The Prices' daughter and son-in-law own and occupy the property today.

# 8. Significance

| Period                                        | Areas of Significance—Check and justify below    |                                                 |                                                 |                                          |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric          | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric  | <input type="checkbox"/> community planning     | <input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> religion        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499            | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic     | <input type="checkbox"/> conservation           | <input type="checkbox"/> law                    | <input type="checkbox"/> science         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599            | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture             | <input type="checkbox"/> economics              | <input type="checkbox"/> literature             | <input type="checkbox"/> sculpture       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> education              | <input type="checkbox"/> military               | <input type="checkbox"/> social/         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799            | <input type="checkbox"/> art                     | <input type="checkbox"/> engineering            | <input type="checkbox"/> music                  | <input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899 | <input type="checkbox"/> commerce                | <input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> philosophy             | <input type="checkbox"/> theater         |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–     | <input type="checkbox"/> communications          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry    | <input type="checkbox"/> politics/government    | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation  |
|                                               |                                                  | <input type="checkbox"/> invention              |                                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> other (specify) |

**Specific dates** c. 1815 - c. 1935      **Builder/Architect** various and unknown

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

The Central Leaksville Historic District encompasses 102 residential structures and one church located within a compact, architecturally and historically significant sixteen-block area of Eden, Rockingham County's industrial center and largest community since a 1967 consolidation of the adjoining towns of Leaksville, Draper and Spray. The structures in the district represent the largest and most intact concentration of architecturally significant residences in Leaksville. Many of Leaksville's earliest surviving structures are located in the district, including a few dwellings dating from the 1810s-1820s, as well as a substantial number of antebellum structures, and a wide variety of residences dating from the 1870s to c. 1935. They exhibit a number of locally and nationally popular architectural styles including vernacular folk types, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, English Tudor Revival, and Dutch Colonial Revival. The district's buildings are historically associated with the origins of Leaksville in the early nineteenth century as a small agriculture-based market town, the subsequent expansive period of textile-based development and growth initiated in 1840 by John Motley Morehead's establishment of Rockingham County's first cotton factory, the Morehead family's ambitious mill expansion program during the first decades of the twentieth century, and the Marshall Field Company's development of today's industry giant, Fieldcrest Mills.

**Criteria Assessment:**

- A. The structures in the district are associated with the origins and subsequent growth of Leaksville, now a part of Eden which is the industrial center of Rockingham County, and one of the Southeast's largest manufacturing centers ca. 1900.
- C. The buildings in the Central Leaksville Historic District are representative of the distinct characteristics of various locally and nationally popular building styles and include vernacular folk types, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, English Tudor Revival, and Dutch Colonial Revival.

**Exceptions:**

- A. The Church of the Epiphany (#62) established in 1844, is Eden's oldest church building in continuous use by a single congregation and is a representative example of a frame Greek Revival style church.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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received  
date entered

Continuation sheet      Significance      Item number 8      Page 1

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- B. The Dillard-Stone-Stocks House (#13) was moved in 1916 from its original site approximately five blocks southwest when threatened by demolition for a textile factory established that year. Although the dwelling has been moved, it remains close to its original setting, has a similar set-back to the original, and retains its architectural integrity as a representative example of a typical two-story frame house with a triple-A roofline and rear one-story ell, seen elsewhere in the Central Leaksville Historic District.
  
- D. The cemetery (#62a), established c. 1844 and located on the grounds of the Church of the Epiphany (#62), is closely associated with the church as the burying ground of many of the congregation's earliest members.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

Continuation sheet      Significance      Item number 8      Page 2

Located in the Dan River Valley a few miles south of the Virginia border, Eden is the largest community in Rockingham County. As a governmental unit, the town is new, created in 1967, but the history of its development stretches back almost 200 years ago to the time of its settlement. Eden was formed when the tri-city area of Leaksville, Spray and Draper, and the unincorporated area in between known as "the Meadows," were consolidated. Leaksville was established in 1795; Spray evolved in the mid-nineteenth century around an industrial complex next to Leaksville; and Draper began a few miles east in 1905 as a planned model mill village. Many of Eden's oldest surviving structures, some dating to the 1810s, are located in the residential, Central Leaksville Historic District. In addition to these early buildings, a substantial number of antebellum dwellings and a church are located in the district, as well as a good variety of residences exhibiting popular architectural styles from the 1870s-c. 1935 when the advent of the Great Depression halted neighborhood development until after World War II.

Geography has been an important determinant in the course of Eden's development. The water power of the Dan River, its tributary the Smith River, and the numerous creeks which criss-cross the hilly terrain provided excellent sites for milling operations during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The county's fertile soil supported farms of all sizes that required local markets and transportation centers to larger regional markets. Together agriculture and industry formed the economic base for the area which became Eden.

Among the first documented white explorers in the region was William Byrd II who arrived in 1728 to survey the area in an effort to resolve the disputed boundary between the colonies of North Carolina and Virginia. Byrd, quite taken with the beauty of the Dan River Valley, wrote eloquently of it in his diary, and purchased a 20,000 tract which he dubbed the "Land of Eden."<sup>1</sup> In 1742 he bought an adjacent 6,000 acres. Today, more than two-thirds of the town of Eden occupies the western half of Byrd's 26,000 acre parcel.<sup>2</sup>

Even though Byrd's dream of colonizing the tract with German and Swiss immigrants failed, the land was attractive to settlers who had migrated to North Carolina's north-central piedmont "back country" during the mid-eighteenth century.<sup>3</sup> Many of the settlers established themselves along the waterways lined by fertile bottomlands. Most of the newcomers to the Dan River Valley were small, subsistence farmers of Scotch-Irish descent.<sup>4</sup> The valley's waterways provided power for the only important colonial industry, milling. The earliest documented grist mill in Rockingham County was the 1764 Matrimony Mill on Matrimony Creek, on the western limits of Eden.<sup>5</sup> The nearest major markets, accessible by a primitive system of dirt roads, were Petersburg and Richmond, Virginia.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

|                  |
|------------------|
| For NPS use only |
| received         |
| date entered     |

Continuation sheet      Significance      Item number 8      Page 3

During the last quarter of the eighteenth century, little of note occurred in the area that became Eden. Settlers continued to establish small farms in the valley, but there were few indications of an organized community. Worship services were of an occasional nature; the only children who received formal educations were those whose parents could hire private tutors.<sup>6</sup> Gradually, improved transportation routes included the main Petersburg (Virginia) to Salem (North Carolina) road which crossed the Smith River at Island Ford in the heart of present-day Eden.

One of the valley's most enterprising men of the late eighteenth century was John Leak, who purchased 125 acres north of the Dan River on Matrimony Creek and settled there in 1773.<sup>7</sup> By the early 1790s he had acquired almost 900 additional acres near his original land purchase, including a 204-acre parcel on the north side of the Dan River, received as a grant from the state.<sup>8</sup> Leak served in the Guilford County Militia during the Revolutionary War, was a Guilford County representative in the House of Commons in 1783 and 1784, and later served in the House of Commons as a representative from Rockingham County. (Rockingham County was established in 1785 from a portion of Guilford County).

In 1797 the North Carolina General Assembly chartered the town of Leaksville, named for John Leak who owned the 204-acre parcel on which the town was laid out. This tract was located a short distance west of the junction with the Smith River, on a high bluff overlooking the Dan River and bordered on the north by the Petersburg-Salem Road. County surveyor Abraham Philips platted the new town into forty-two lots, each 132 feet wide by 165 feet deep along six streets laid out in a grid: Water Street near the edge of the bluff, and the streets which become the primary thoroughfares of the Central Leaksville District, Washington and Jay streets, intersected by Patrick, Henry and Hamilton streets.<sup>9</sup> Although Leak sold his first lot shortly after Philips laid out the town, by 1800 Leaksville was little more than a few frame and log buildings clustered near the river. The slow pace of lot sales into the 1810s reflected the lack of navigational improvements to the shoaly Dan River.<sup>10</sup> At the close of the War of 1812, the Roanoke Navigation Company was chartered to build improvements to the Roanoke River basin. The company's goal was to make the Roanoke River and its tributaries, the Dan and the Staunton, navigable by bateaux, long and narrow shallow-draft barges capable of carrying up to six tons of bulk cargo.<sup>11</sup>

Bateau docks were built at the foot of Water Street in the mid 1810s. Although the Dan River would not be open as far as Leaksville until 1826, rumors spread by speculators that Leaksville would be designated "navigation head of the river," caused real estate prices for half-acre lots to more than triple in value during the 1810s.<sup>12</sup> The town grew so rapidly that a branch of the State Bank of North Carolina opened in 1819.<sup>13</sup> Shops and taverns of frame and log construction were steadily being added to the cluster of buildings along Water Street and soon a few commercial buildings were appearing among the houses along Henry and Washington streets.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

|                  |
|------------------|
| For NPS use only |
| received         |
| date entered     |

Continuation sheet

Significance

Item number 8

Page 4

Three structures from the first decades of the nineteenth century survive in the historic district. These are a dwelling, a portion of another dwelling, and what appears to have been a detached kitchen. The c. 1815 Rogers-Martin-Taylor House at 537 Henry Street (#56) is characteristic of early Virginia dwellings in its one story size, tall proportions which accommodate liveable attic space and hall-and-parlor plan. The timber-framed building rests on a full rubble stone basement (which originally contained the kitchen) and exhibits a steeply pitched flush gable-end roof, tall nine-over-six double-hung sash windows, and large exterior end brick chimneys with free-standing stacks. Federal style molded chair rails, three-part door and window surrounds, and sills survive on the interior, but mantelpieces and vertical two-panel doors date from a mid-century renovation. Three blocks away, the original one-and-one-half story rear portion (c. 1820) of the Dempsey-Reynolds-Taylor House at 610 Henry Street (#67, NR) retains most of its more extensive Federal style finish on the first-floor interior despite a substantial c. 1880 remodelling of its exterior. This hall-and-parlor wing retains six-panel doors, three-part molded chair rails, a plain wainscot in the larger of the first-floor rooms, and a handsome Federal mantel. Located in the rear yard is a small one-and-one-half story common bond brick structure with steeply pitched gable roof and broad single shoulder chimney; this building may be a rare surviving example of a detached kitchen and is probably contemporary with the rear portion of the house.

Newcomers continued to settle in Leaksville and the surrounding vicinity throughout the 1820s and into the 1830s. Cargo transport, via bateaux to Weldon (approximately 125 miles east of Leaksville) and thence overland to Petersburg, remained a major business interest of several of Leaksville's most enterprising citizens, including the William J. Barnett family who owned a dam and grist mill (est. c. 1813), thousands of acres in the Leaksville area, and who also operated a bateau line.<sup>14</sup>

A major era in Leaksville's growth began in the 1830s when John Motley Morehead initiated an industrial revolution in the area. Best known for his service as governor of North Carolina from 1841 to 1845 and his sponsorship of the North Carolina Railroad, Morehead established an industrial empire that eventually stretched across every section of Eden and today is considered one of his greatest accomplishments. Born nearby in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, in 1796, Morehead was reared in Rockingham County and educated in Guilford County and at the University of North Carolina.<sup>15</sup> After marrying, Morehead made Greensboro his home but maintained strong business ties with the Leaksville area where his family had considerable investments.

Morehead formed a partnership with William Barnett, Jr. in 1831 and by 1836 they were operating a small industrial complex on Island Creek at the end of a 4,600-foot-long canal running parallel to the west bank of the Smith River which powered Barnett's grist mill; the complex included a saw mill, oil mill, carding mill, cotton gin, blacksmith shop, and general store, in addition to the grist mill.<sup>16</sup> Recognizing

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet    Significance

Item number    8

Page    5

the tremendous untapped potential of the canal, Morehead acquired Barnett's holdings and then constructed a cotton mill next to the grist mill in 1839. Known variously as Leaksville Factory and Morehead's Mill, the plant began operation in 1840 as Rockingham County's only textile factory.<sup>17</sup> For many years its primary output was cotton cloth; a limited amount of cotton yarn was traded in the factory store for produce. The mill prospered and gradually expanded during the 1850s starting with a wool carding and spinning operation. Eventually the wool operation evolved into the weaving of blankets for commercial sale.<sup>18</sup>

In the 1840s, Leaksville (population approximately 300) had three stores, a wagon shop, a blacksmith shop, a tailor shop, and two taverns. About this time, some of the empty commercial buildings were moved from Water Street to Henry Street and Washington Street, the new focus of the central business district.<sup>19</sup> By the 1850s Leaksville was prospering as a major regional trade center for backcountry produce, and by 1860 the number of Leaksville merchants had grown considerably.<sup>20</sup>

Within a five year period beginning in 1837, four religious denominations organized in Leaksville: the Methodist in 1837, the Baptists in 1839, and the Episcopalians and Presbyterians in 1842. The Presbyterians were the only group who did not build a church prior to the Civil War. In 1844 the Episcopalians built the Church of the Epiphany at 538 Henry Street (#62). Today this is the oldest church building in continuous use in Eden and is one of the focal points of the Central Leaksville Historic District. The frame Greek Revival style church, altered somewhat over the years, retains the wide, flush horizontal beaded boards on the main elevation. A small Gothic Revival style chancel was added to the building in the late 1860s. This chancel was replaced and the present round-arched windows installed after a fire in the early 1940s.

The Presbyterians worshipped in the Leaksville Male Academy, located behind the house at 521 Henry Street, at the northern edge of the district. The two-story brick Leaksville Academy, Eden's first educational institution, had been established in 1820 by twenty-seven of Rockingham County's most prominent citizens. A January, 1820 advertisement in the Raleigh Star announced the opening of the school, which taught "the sciences, the Latin and Greek languages and English grammar at \$30 per annum." Board was offered "in the homes of the most genteel of families from \$8 to \$12 per month."<sup>21</sup> The former Academy survives in a much altered state having lost its top story in the late 1860s (see #104). (About 1880 the Presbyterian built a one-story frame church at 537 Monroe Street (#69). As originally constructed, this pedimented gable-front building, with a wider cross-gable transept, incorporated a square belfry in the east end of the main elevation. After they built a new church in 1948, their original church building was adapted as apartments; the belfry was removed, original pointed arch doors and windows were replaced and a shed-roof porch was added to the east elevation.)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Significance

Item number 8

Page 6

Numerous houses were constructed as Leaksville acquired the commercial and institutional trappings of a stable community during the two decades prior to the Civil War. Most of the antebellum residential construction occurred in what is now the Central Leaksville District, located just north of the business district. Some of the more notable dwellings were constructed in handsome yet restrained vernacular renditions of the fashionable Greek Revival style. The 1842 Lawson-Moir-Clayton House at 813 Washington Street (#99) displays the identifying Greek Revival characteristics in its compact massing, very low pitched hip roof, symmetrical composition with large six-over-six windows, paneled corner boards, and deep boxed eaves. Another important Greek Revival style house located in the district is the 1860 Robinson-Dillard-Martin House, 604 South Hamilton Street (#25). It is the oldest brick house in Central Leaksville, and exhibits sidelights and a multi-paned transom framing the entrance and a projecting rectangular bay paneled with beaded boards beneath a large window. Other antebellum houses are located on Hamilton Street (#s 7, 8), Patrick Street (#37), and Monroe Street (#s 77, 79).

During the Civil War, the 13th and 45th Regiments included many Leaksville men; because Union troops did not invade Rockingham County, the chief impact of the war was the economic deprivation experienced by most of the population. Throughout Leaksville and the surrounding area, there were commodities shortages, high taxes and inflation.<sup>22</sup> Minutes from the September 27, 1864 meeting of the Church of the Epiphany vestry reveal that thirteen of the wealthier parishioners donated food, wood, other goods, and relatively modest amounts of cash for the pastor in lieu of his normal salary.<sup>23</sup>

Compared to the rest of North Carolina, economic recovery after the war came relatively swiftly to the Leaksville area, thanks to the uninterrupted vigor of the Leaksville Factory, which ran throughout the war manufacturing cotton and woolen cloth for the Confederacy. John Motley Morehead continued to oversee his industrial complex from his Greensboro home. After his death in 1866, his son Major James Turner Morehead assumed leadership of the family business, including the Leaksville interests, operating as J. Turner Morehead and Company. A former Confederate cavalry officer, Major Morehead was in the forefront of post-war economic recovery as he expanded his family's mills, financed improved river navigation, built railroads, established power plants, and promoted industrial research throughout the rest of the 1860s, 1870s, and 1880s.<sup>24</sup> Described as "an apostle of industrial development," Major Morehead became a leading figure in the New South where "the gospel of salvation through manufacturing" was preached to a receptive populace.<sup>25</sup>

After several attempts (usually led by J. Turner Morehead) to build a rail line to Leaksville failed, finally in 1881 the Danville, Mocksville and Southwestern Railroad obtained a charter in North Carolina and completed a narrow gauge line from Danville, Virginia to Leaksville in December, 1883. The railroad ran two trains daily from Danville to Leaksville; the first locomotive to arrive in Leaksville was named the "Lily C. Morehead" after Major Morehead's daughter.<sup>26</sup> When the railroad filed for bankruptcy in 1885, Morehead was appointed as receiver. The following year the line

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet      Significance      Item number      8      Page      7

was leased by the Dan River and New River Railroad, which merged into the Danville and Western Railroad in 1889. Popularly known as the "Dick and Willie", the Danville and Western became part of the Southern system in 1894 but retained its name and remained a narrow gauge line until 1903. This boon for industrial development also marked the beginning of the end for river transportation, so that bateau traffic gradually dwindled and, although private excursions lasted well into the present century, significant commercial traffic had ended by c. 1890.<sup>27</sup>

The advent of the railroad fueled a renaissance in Leaksville. The town of Leaksville had been incorporated in 1874. The population, which remained fairly stable at about 300 until the 1883 arrival of the railroad, almost tripled during the next decade, reflecting a surge in Leaksville's economy.<sup>28</sup> The textile industry continued important and tobacco manufacturing and warehousing dominated a spate of new businesses. Also during this period, Leaksville's mercantile establishments, artisans and small manufacturing houses also thrived and multiplied. According to Branson's North Carolina Business Directory for 1884, there were a total of eleven general merchandise stores in town. Other small business establishments dealt in groceries, hardware, fertilizer, clothing, furniture and millinery.<sup>29</sup> Downtown Leaksville's 1880s revitalization remains vividly represented today in its handsome brick Queen Anne style commercial architecture that acted as a sort of advertisement meant to equate its bold stylishness with the success of the buildings' occupants.

Residential construction from 1860 to 1875 was scanty. Only one dwelling is known to have survived from the war years: the story-and-a-jump Meador-Kemp-Norman-Stevens House at 511 South Hamilton Street (#5) exhibits such mid-century elements as two-panel Greek Revival doors, a double-run staircase rising from the center hall of the main block, and a few simple pier-and-lintel mantels. The majority of Eden's dwellings dating from the 1840s to the early 1870s were folk type dwellings such as the Saunders-Hege and J. J. Hampton (I) houses on South Hamilton Street (#s 7, 8), low two-story and story-and-a-jump dwellings, respectively, of weatherboarded log construction each with an exterior gable-end brick chimney.

More ambitious and stylish residential architecture appeared in the early 1870s amid a local boom generated by the expanding Morehead textile operations and the tobacco industry. The new houses exhibited the influence of the Italianate, Gothic Revival and Queen Anne styles. These styles were well established in urban centers such as Wilmington and even Greensboro, North Carolina, but were seldom seen in antebellum rural areas of the north central piedmont.

Basic house types such as the two-story, one-room-deep Carter-Robertson House on Monroe Street (#68), with turned porch posts and scalloped spandrels, represent the majority of houses built in Leaksville from the mid-1870s through the 1880s. As construction accelerated throughout this period, most of the new dwellings continued to follow the traditional weatherboarded and gable-roofed one-room-deep configurations but to display the influence of the new styles in applied sawn and turned decoration on front porches, gables, and cornices.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

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Continuation sheet      Significance      Item number      8      Page      8

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At the same time, some fully realized versions of post-bellum styles were also built in the Central Leaksville District. The two-and-one-half story center-hall plan front block of the Dempsey-Reynolds-Taylor House on Henry Street (#67) stands as a well-preserved representative of Italianate and Queen Anne design; it boasts cornice brackets, diamond and octagonal shingles in the gables, richly decorated three-sided window bays flanking the entrance, and a staircase with unusual Moorish-looking cutwork balusters and a molded newel adorned with turned ornament at chamfered corners. Two other noteworthy early examples of the Queen Anne style are also located in the district. The two-story, L-shaped Ray-Jamerson House on Patrick Street (#36) features sawn spandrels in an elaborate foliate motif at the front porch, a paneled three-sided window bay, and a quatrefoil attic vent in the offset front wing. A few doors to the north, the house (#30) built by prolific local contractor J. M. Hopper for his family is striking due to the rounded first-story elevation of the front wing accentuated by a wraparound porch with continuous pierced spandrels. Aside from the rounded facade and porch, however, the house is typical in its asymmetrical cross-gable-roofed form, tall corbelled interior chimneys, and molded box cornices with returns and plain frieze boards.

At the turn of the century, the textile industry in Eden experienced a tremendous period of expansion in which it surpassed tobacco as the primary economic base. The Morehead dynasty spearheading the area's industrial achievement perpetuated itself with yet another generation taking the management helm as J. Turner Morehead turned the business over to B. Frank Mebane, husband of Morehead's daughter Lily, as president and W. R. Walker, son of Morehead's sister Letitia, as secretary-treasurer. By 1892, it became apparent that a single company was insufficient for effective control and management of the Morehead family's multiple and varied interests in Rockingham County. As a result, their vast holdings were organized into two principal companies, Leaksville Cotton and Woolen Mills Company and Spray Water Power and Land Company, both led by Mebane and Walker in their original official capacities.<sup>30</sup>

In 1893 the original Leaksville Cotton Mills factory was struck by lightning and burned. This seeming catastrophe, however, proved to be a catalyst for a vigorous twelve-year expansion campaign. Almost immediately, B. Frank Mebane had the mill reconstructed in brick on the original stone foundation and not long after embarked upon a program of erecting new mills, sometimes at a pace of one a year. His first new mill building venture was the Spray Cotton Mill of 1896, a yarn operation presided over by his brother, Dr. George A. Mebane. In relatively short order, construction of several additional new mills in Spray occurred: the Nantucket Mill in 1898 for production of gingham and outing flannel; the American Warehouse in 1899 for finishing, packing, and shipping all cotton piece goods and blankets made by the other mills; the Lily Mill in 1900 for the manufacture of fine dress gingham; in 1902, the Spray Woolen Mill for production of "North State" woolen blankets, and Morehead Cotton mill for warps and skein yarn; the Rhode Island Mill for making yarn and cotton blankets in 1903; the German-American Mill for production of warp and hosiery yarns and the Indo-Chi-Am Mill for wool finished cotton blankets in 1905.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Significance

Item number 8

Page 9

The first important development in area transportation after the mill expansion began occurred in 1901 when a third rail was laid to accommodate standard-gauge cars. This improvement considerably reduced the time it took to receive and ship goods. Previously, incoming textile machinery had to be transferred from the standard-gauge road to Danville, Virginia to smaller cars on the narrow-gauge Danville and Western line to Spray and Leaksville, a process that often caused delays in delivery and damage to the machinery. In the other direction, the transfer of goods to standard-gauge cars increased the manufacturers' accounts receivable by delaying arrival to the customer.<sup>31</sup> Another advance in area transportation occurred when some of the city roads, including Washington Street, were macadamized in 1907.

An early twentieth-century event of great importance to Eden's development occurred not in the textile mills, tobacco enterprises or mercantile arena, but at King's Mill at the northwest edge of Leaksville. While this ancient grist mill remained in operation well into the twentieth century, a generator on the property began to be used to produce Leaksville's first electricity; by 1909 the Leaksville Light and Power Company had been incorporated and given a franchise to establish an electric lighting system for streets in the town, with a stipulation to observe a "moonlight schedule"--only when the moon was not out.<sup>32</sup> Even earlier than electricity, telephone service had been introduced to the area in 1900 when the International Telephone Company established the first line between Leaksville and Wentworth, the county seat.

As the area's population grew in the late nineteenth century, so did the demand for a good public school system. Leaksville's first public school had been opened in 1881 in the building (now destroyed) at the corner of South Hamilton and Jay streets, at the southwest edge of the Central Leaksville District. Around 1890 it was replaced by a new two-room frame building constructed by the Leaksville School Committee at 421 South Hamilton Street on property donated by Annie S. Glenn. The building remains standing but unrecognizable as a school due to extensive alterations as a fashionable period cottage in the 1920s and 1930s (#1, the Ivie-O-Mansky House).

Residential development of Central Leaksville progressed with the continued infill on lots platted early in the nineteenth century. With only a few exceptions, the fashionable houses dating from the decades flanking the turn of the twentieth century were in keeping with the region's "cautiously restrained" architectural character in their emulation of designs long accepted in the country's trendsetting centers. As in preceding periods, most new dwellings were "builder's houses" of frame construction, culled from pattern or plan books and constructed by area contractors, often with modifications of their own or their client's choosing. None of the residential construction from 1890 to around 1910 is known to be an original design by a professional architect.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet      Significance      Item number      8      Page      10

By the beginning of the 1890s, the Queen Anne style was firmly established in Leaksville as the dominant architectural expression among both new residential construction and remodelling of existing houses. The influence of the Queen Anne style remained strong through the turn of the new century until around 1910, exhibiting various manifestations ranging from "full-blown" expression replete with various asymmetrical forms, rooflines, materials, and rich applications of sawn and turned ornamentation, to more sedate renderings. With the passage of time, the Queen Anne incorporated an increasingly greater number of allusions to the country's colonial and neoclassical architecture of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, beginning with the occasional features of Tuscan porch columns and neoclassical mantelpieces in houses rooted in the Queen Anne.

The typical Queen Anne style house in Leaksville displays the characteristic features of a central hip-roofed block, asymmetrically placed gabled wings often embellished with bargeboard trim at the roofline and shingles in the gables, and wraparound porches usually supported by turned posts with sawn spandrels or by Tuscan columns. In Central Leaksville, this type is exemplified by the one-and-one half story Hopper House at 536 Monroe Street (#74), highlighted by asymmetrically placed wings with ornamental bracing in the gables. With its narrow two-bay main elevation, the two-story Henson-Smith House, also on Monroe Street (#70), stands as Eden's sole example of a simplified variety of the Queen Anne style popular throughout many towns and cities of North Carolina. The Millner House at 551 Monroe Street (#73), remodelled around 1890 from a small folk-type dwelling to an impressive two-story Queen Anne structure, displays an early introduction to classical elements in its slender Tuscan porch columns contrasted to the rich ornamental bargeboard in a variety of gables. Some quite exuberant Queen Anne style dwellings remain in Central Leaksville. Among these is the Hampton House, 536 Henry Street (#61) constructed in 1906 by the local J. M. Hopper Company. It exhibits a robust combination of full-blown Queen Anne style elements and such Colonial Revival features as a gambrel roof and classical columns and pediment at the front porch. The main elevation is particularly striking for its flared gable wing projecting from a gambrel-front block, with both the gable and gambrel overlaid by unusual ornamental bracing connected to wide raking boards. The design of this house is said to have been taken from a book of architectural plans.

Neo-Colonial houses began to appear in Central Leaksville in the mid-1890s with such houses as the two-story T-shaped T. W. Field House at 809 Lindsay Drive (#79). This house retains the typical Queen Anne elements of a three-sided bay with sawtooth shingles in its front gable, but the simplified overall form, cross-gabled roofline and Tuscan porch columns suggest the increasing national interest in Colonial architecture. The endurance of the Neo-Colonial mode is evident in the construction more than ten years later of virtually the same structure, the S. M. Harris House (#78), on the adjoining lot.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Significance

Item number 8

Page 11

B. Frank Mebane's tremendous expansion of Eden's textile industry in the first years of the twentieth century brought prosperity to the area, but the intensity with which he pursued his "mill a year" building campaign also contributed to his company's serious financial difficulties. Mounting financial problems (including large indebtedness) and poor business conditions, including a recession in 1911, brought five of the mills into receivership in 1911 and 1912.

For many years, Marshall Field and Company had invested heavily in Mebane's enterprises. As Mebane's principal creditor, having made large advances on merchandise and loans, the Chicago-based merchandising firm took control of the several mills when they became bankrupt. In the name of the Thread Mills Company, Marshall Field bought the five bankrupt mills--American Warehouse, Lily, Rhode Island, Spray Woolen, and German-American--and purchased all of the outstanding stock of the Nantucket Mill, which remained financially sound. The future of Eden might have been bleak if Marshall Field had not been competent and dedicated to prolonging mill operations. The company moved quickly to establish good managerial teams in each mill and to improve product quality.<sup>33</sup> In 1912, the six Marshall Field mills had more than 1,500 employees, representing a tremendous increase in the area's jobs and people over the previous fifteen years. During the next few years, Marshall Field added still more mills and jobs. The textile industry finally made its way from the neighboring towns of Spray and Draper to Leaksville in 1916 with the construction of the Bedsread Mill and the installation of the Athena underwear knitting plant in the old "Furniture Factory", located a few blocks south of the Central Leaksville District. When the underwear knitting operation proved to be unprofitable, it was moved to Roanoke, Virginia, and in 1922 the Karastan operations, which produced high quality Axminster rugs, was installed in its place. With steady growth, Karastan offered even more jobs, especially after the 1927 to 1930 development of a new weave and the looms to produce it. The profitable operations of the Marshall Field mills "provided an economic stability to Spray, Leaksville and Draper that expansion alone (in terms of the construction of mills and hiring of employees) could not ensure."<sup>34</sup>

In his account of Marshall Field's building campaign, local historian James E. Gardner notes that the continuation of construction and mill operations during World War I, when so much manpower was diverted to military service, was remarkable. In the mills, a severe labor shortage led to increased hiring of women, but even female labor was in short supply as reflected by the transferral of the Athena operation to Roanoke where there were more female workers available.<sup>35</sup>

Throughout the decades since World War I, Marshall Field and Company's mills have remained at the heart of Eden's economy. For many years Marshall Field operated its mills as the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills, part of the company's Wholesale Division. After a 1935 reorganization in which Marshall Field sold many of its mills elsewhere and discontinued the Wholesale Division, the Eden mills and mills in Fieldale, Virginia and Zion, Illinois, the most viable mills of the chain, were retained for concentrated development as the Manufacturing Division of Marshall Field and Company. In 1947, the Manufacturing Division became Fieldcrest Mills in

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet      Significance      Item number 8      Page 12

accordance with a plan to promote and advertise the various mill products under the Fieldcrest brand. In order to return to a concentration on retailing and raise capital for merchandising expansion into suburban shopping centers, Marshall Field sold Fieldcrest Mills to Amoskeag Company, a Boston, Massachusetts, investment firm, in 1953. Today, Fieldcrest Mills is on the Fortune 500 list of the country's largest manufacturers and in the early 1980s posted annual sales of more than \$500 million.<sup>36</sup>

Numerous public services were instituted and expanded between 1920 and 1940. In Leaksville, bond issues for public improvements were defeated during the 1910s, only to be approved in the 1920s, providing funding for a water treatment plant, a sewage disposal system, and street paving.<sup>37</sup> By 1926 approximately 700 telephones had been installed in Leaksville and Spray. Although all factories and most businesses and public buildings had already been wired for electricity throughout the 1920s, the process of wiring houses continued, especially in the mill villages of Spray and Draper. Rockingham County's first hospital (#66) was built in the Central Leaksville District at the corner of Henry and Jay streets under the direction of Drs. Carl V. Tyner and Kenan Casteen, who operated it from its completion in December of 1924 until 1953. Less than one year after it opened, the hospital purchased the J. H. Hampton House (II) across the street (#60) as a Nurses' Home for the School of Nursing, which graduated eighty-eight nurses between 1928 and 1946. In 1927, the American College of Surgeons accredited the hospital, which was reincorporated in 1933 as Leaksville General Hospital.<sup>38</sup>

Although textile mills were forced to reduce wages and schedules and some industrialists suffered bankruptcy, there were no industrial or banking failures in Eden as a result of the Great Depression following the stock market crash of 1929.<sup>39</sup> Many residents "struggled through the depression by cultivating vegetable gardens, helping each other, and relying on extension of credit from merchants. A number also kept livestock; cows were still grazing on the open company land."<sup>40</sup> Even though the area's major industry did not fail, money was scarce and residential development of Central Leaksville was effectively halted by the real onset of the Depression in the early 1930s. No architecturally significant dwellings were erected in the district after 1935.

Residential construction from c. 1915-c.1935 contributed significantly to Eden's present-day ambience. Numerous contractors erected hundreds of dwellings, both as private commissions and as speculative ventures. This surge of building reflective of Eden's economic health generally, and the success of the textile industry specifically, yielded a melange of styles and types. The majority of designs from this period were taken from catalogs and house and garden magazines; yet some notable new dwellings were designed by local and regional architects. Also for the first

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet      Significance      Item number 8      Page 13

time in the area's architectural history, brick came into its own as a popular residential material. Eden, like other North Carolina population centers, joined the mainstream of residential design as the various period revival and other styles executed in both wood and brick came to represent fashionable, gracious homes. Houses in the Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Foursquare, and Bungalow styles are well represented in Central Leaksville.

The Colonial Revival style was marked by the symmetry, proportion, and restraint seen in the eighteenth century American prototypes, the Georgian and Federal styles. Probably the best, and certainly the most academic, version of this style in the district is the two-story brick Millner-Barker House on Seymour Court (#95). In its compact symmetrical massing and prominent two-tiered portico at a central recessed pavilion, the house recalls Georgian architecture; the slender elements of the portico and the delicate leaded fanlight and sidelights evoke the Federal style. This house was designed by local architect, J. W. Hopper and built in 1928 for Albert E. Millner, president of Leaksville's First National Bank. Another example of this style is located around the corner at 818 Jay Street (#97). The Dunn House was constructed in 1928 and designed by an out-of-town architect named Hurd from Danville, Virginia. The two-story brick residence exhibits typical characteristics of Colonial architecture such as symmetrical massing and fenestration, fanlight and sidelights at the front door and neoclassical columns and pilasters at the entrance porch.

The picturesque Tudor Revival style house is readily identified by its half-timbering, often applied on rough stucco; other identifying characteristics include a large chimney on the main elevation, irregular rooflines with numerous prominent gables and expansive windows, often casement types. Several small, modest Tudoresque houses are found throughout the district (#s 29 and 59, for example), but the best and most academic representative of the style is the J. W. Hopper House at 819 Washington Street (#98), constructed by the local architect for his family in 1920. The two-story brick house is carefully detailed with large, gable-front wings, half-timbering on stucco on the second story and bands of casement windows; the interior is notable for its tall walnut wainscot, rough plaster walls and exposed beams. Another interesting example of the style is the c. 1928 Mitchell House on South Hamilton Street (#2) which features a round-arched front door and front attic window, an exterior chimney on the main facade and applied half-timbering in the gables.

The Foursquare style combined simplicity, economy and versatility. The style is characterized by two-story box-like shape and a low hipped roof. Usually a dormer is located in the front portion of the roof and a porch extends across the entire main elevation. These houses were very popular through the 1920s and several, good unaltered examples of the style are found in the district, rendered in both wood and brick. The most notable brick examples are the brick Tyner House at 543 Patrick Street (#38) and the Norman-DeHart House at 505 South Hamilton Street (#4).

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet      Significance      Item number      8      Page      14

A number of fine, unaltered examples of the ubiquitous bungalow style house are located throughout central Leaksville. The typical bungalow is a one-and-one-half story house with gently pitched broad gables, often with a full-facade engaged porch. Exposed rafter ends or triangular brackets support the wide overhanging eaves. They are generally frame structures covered with a variety of materials including German siding, plain weatherboards and often with shingles covering the various types of dormers. Two typical examples of the style are neighbors at 526 and 528 South Hamilton Street (#s 22, 23). Both houses have shed dormers, exterior sheathing of weatherboards on the first story and shingles on the second, engaged full-facade porches with slender columns on brick piers, and interior chimneys with exposed faces in each gable end. Another good cluster of exceptionally well-preserved bungalows is located at 510, 512, and 514 Patrick Street (#s 46, 47, and 48). Each of these frame dwellings exhibits a variety of decorative elements and porch variations.

The Dutch Colonial Revival style, instantly recognizable by the characteristic gambrel roof, is represented by the Kemp House constructed in 1935 at 803 Lindsay Drive (#80) and the c. 1930 Honingsberg-Marshall House at 541 S. Hamilton Street (#11). The Kemp House is an L-shaped one-and-one-half story house with a cross-gambrel roof, brick veneer on the first story and weatherboards on the gambrels. The Honingsberg-Marshall House is a larger two-story house with a gambrel roof, large shed-roof dormer and pedimented entry porch.

Post World War II architecture in Central Leaksville is dominated by brick and frame one-story, rectangular ranch style houses and one-and-one-half story Cape Cod style cottages. There are virtually no unutilized building lots remaining in the Central Leaksville District.

Steady growth in Leaksville Township since the turn of the century eventually resulted in three municipal incorporations. Two of the incorporations were of the mill communities of Spray and Draper--Draper first, in 1949, with Archie S. Daniels as its first mayor, followed two years later by Spray, where Thomas A. Hall was the first mayor. In both cases, the decision to incorporate was prompted by an increasing need for improved public amenities such as sewer and water facilities in the face of the mills' disinvestment in the villages they had built.

The need for improved yet affordable public services also sparked the movement for consolidation of the Tri-Cities area. At the time of Draper and Spray's incorporations, merger also came under serious consideration, but when the first referendum on consolidation was held in 1951, only Spray approved the proposal. Subsequent merger efforts during the next fifteen years were unsuccessful. By the mid-1960s, however, the unincorporated area separating Draper from Leaksville and Spray had been developed with new residential neighborhoods, Fieldcrest Mills' modern office buildings, a shopping center, Morehead Hospital, and the Tri-Cities (now Morehead) High School so that it physically linked the newest mill village to the older communities. Following intense promotion of the merger proposal by the local Chamber of Commerce and Jaycees, all three towns approved a merger referendum on September 12, 1967. The consolidation of the Tri-Cities and the central area, the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

Continuation sheet

Significance

Item number 8

Page 15

only instance of so many North Carolina governmental units merging into one municipality, yielded Rockingham County's largest city.<sup>41</sup> As part of the same referendum, the electorate also chose "Eden," from William Byrd's "Land of Eden," as the name for North Carolina's newest city. An acting mayor and a temporary governing board were appointed to serve until the following year when a mayor and city council were elected.

Today, Eden remains Rockingham County's largest city. In spite of continued growth during the decades since consolidation, the three original towns of Leaksville, Spray, and Draper have retained their visual, and to a certain degree political, identity. All of the textile mills built between the 1880s and World War II by the Moreheads and Marshall Field and Company remain standing and in operation as the basis of Eden's economy. Surrounding the mills, neighborhoods of mill houses retain much of their original character despite modernization of many of the dwellings. While landmarks such as the Spray Graded School have been destroyed in the name of progress, adaptive new uses have been found for other historic buildings. In Leaksville, preserved nineteenth century houses and institutional and commercial buildings have acquired new significance as symbols of the community's entrepreneurial and cultural heritage. Scattered throughout Eden, early nineteenth century farmhouses continue to remind new generations of citizens of the area's rural pioneering origins. Perhaps the strongest evocations of Eden's past and threads to its future are the Dan and Smith rivers. These waterways, with their potential as effective transportation routes and generators of power, attracted some of the most enterprising settlers. Today, the rivers remain mighty forces in Eden's development as power sources for Spray Cotton Mills and Duke Power Company's Dan River steam station and as picturesque recreation sites that offer pastoral retreats from the industries they helped to create.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Significance

Item number 8

Page 16

FOOTNOTES

Note: The information contained in Item 8 of this nomination was excerpted and adapted from Claudia Roberts Brown, "Eden--A Tale of Three Cities", an inventory report prepared in 1985 for the Eden Historic Properties Commission (to be published in 1986).

<sup>1</sup>Charles D. Rodenbaugh, editor The Heritage of Rockingham County, North Carolina (Winston-Salem: Rockingham Historical Society, Inc. in cooperation with Hunter Publishing Co., 1983), p. 7. Quoting from William Byrd's manuscript A Journey to the Land of Eden in the Year 1733.

<sup>2</sup>Lindley S. Butler, Rockingham County: A Brief History (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1982), p. 8.

<sup>3</sup>Rodenbaugh, p. 7.

<sup>4</sup>Lindley, S. Butler, Our Proud Heritage: A Pictorial History of Rockingham County, N. C. (Bassett, Va.: Bassett Printing Co., 1971), p. 7 and Butler, Rockingham County, p. 9.

<sup>5</sup>Butler, Rockingham County, p. 11.

<sup>6</sup>Butler, Our Proud Heritage, p. 57.

<sup>7</sup>Rodenbaugh, p. 117.

<sup>8</sup>Ibid.

<sup>9</sup>Rodenbaugh, p. 117; and "Old Map of Leaksville, N.C." copied by James W. Hopper 1916, reproduced on p. 4 of Butler, Our Proud Heritage.

<sup>10</sup>Rodenbaugh, p. 41; and Butler, Our Proud Heritage, p. 11.

<sup>11</sup>Butler, Our Proud Heritage, p. 13; and Butler, Rockingham County, p. 30.

<sup>12</sup>Butler, Rockingham County, p. 31.

<sup>13</sup>Ibid.

<sup>14</sup>Butler, Rockingham County, p. 30.

<sup>15</sup>Samuel A. Ashe, editor, A Biographical History of North Carolina From Colonial Times to the Present, (Greensboro, 1905) vol. II, p. 250.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet      Significance      Item number      8      Page      17

---

<sup>16</sup>Daniel E. Field, "Leaksville of 'Ye Olden Times,'" with notes by Robert W. Carter, Jr., The Journal of Rockingham County History and Genealogy, vol. VIII, no. 1, June 1983, p. 7.

<sup>17</sup>Countywide, tobacco manufacturing, centered in Madison, was the leading industry in 1840. By that time, however, Leaksville's early nineteenth century tobacco factories were extinct. Tobacco remained in the forefront because it became the main industry in Reidsville, through which the county's first railroad line passed during the Civil War; Rodenbaugh, p. 75.

<sup>18</sup>Rodenbaugh, p. 20.

<sup>19</sup>Field, p. 5.

<sup>20</sup>Butler, Rockingham County, p. 43.

<sup>21</sup>The Star, January 28, 1820.

<sup>22</sup>Butler, Rockingham County, p. 54.

<sup>23</sup>Vestry minutes, Church of the Epiphany, Leaksville, North Carolina, September 26, 1864.

<sup>24</sup>Butler, Rockingham County, p. 62; and Rodenbaugh, p. 20.

<sup>25</sup>Hugh T. Lefler and Albert R. Newsome, The History of a Southern State: North Carolina (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1954), p. 467; Butler, Rockingham County, p. 62 Rodenbaugh, p. 20.

<sup>26</sup>Butler, Rockingham County, p. 61; and Rodenbaugh, p. 41.

<sup>27</sup>Rodenbaugh, p. 40.

<sup>28</sup>Butler, Rockingham County, p. 58.

<sup>29</sup>Field, "Leaksville of 'Ye Olden Times,'" p. 3; and Rodenbaugh, p. 118.

<sup>30</sup>Butler, Our Proud Heritage, p. 70.

<sup>31</sup>James E. Gardner, Eden, Past and Present, 1880-1980 (Eden: Friends of the Eden Public Library, 1982), p. 18.

<sup>32</sup>Gardner, p. 23.

<sup>33</sup>Gardner, p. 10.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Significance

Item number 8

Page 18

<sup>34</sup>Ibid., pp. 8-10, 14.

<sup>35</sup>Ibid., pp. 12-13.

<sup>36</sup>Ibid., pp. 69, 85-86, and 89.

<sup>37</sup>Rodenbaugh, p. 135.

<sup>38</sup>The private hospital became a public institution in 1953 when its owners sold it to Tri-City Hospital, Inc. After Morehead Hospital on N.C. 14 was completed in 1960, the Leaksville Hospital was converted to apartments; Gardner, pp. 174-75.

<sup>39</sup>Butler, Rockingham County, p. 83.

<sup>40</sup>Gardner, p. 83.

<sup>41</sup>Butler, Our Proud Heritage, p. 22.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approx. 54.5 acres

Quadrangle name Southwest Eden

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

### UTM References

|   |      |             |               |
|---|------|-------------|---------------|
| A | 1 7  | 6 0 9 9 1 2 | 4 0 3 9 1 2 0 |
|   | Zone | Easting     | Northing      |

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| B | 1 7  | 6 1 0 3 9 2 | 4 0 3 9 4 3 0 |
|   | Zone | Easting     | Northing      |

|   |     |             |               |
|---|-----|-------------|---------------|
| C | 1 7 | 6 1 0 7 6 2 | 4 0 3 8 9 0 0 |
|---|-----|-------------|---------------|

|   |     |             |               |
|---|-----|-------------|---------------|
| D | 1 7 | 6 1 0 2 8 0 | 4 0 3 8 6 3 4 |
|---|-----|-------------|---------------|

|   |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| E |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|

|   |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| F |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|

|   |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| G |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|

|   |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| H |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|

### Verbal boundary description and justification

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

| state | N/A | code | county | code |
|-------|-----|------|--------|------|
| state |     | code | county | code |

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Patricia S. Dickinson, Consultant

organization \_\_\_\_\_

date August 1, 1986

street & number Rt. 2, Box 1034

telephone (919) 732-5439

city or town Hillsborough

state North Carolina 27278

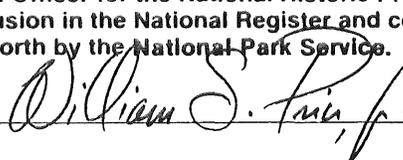
# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

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 October 20, 1986

### For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date \_\_\_\_\_

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date \_\_\_\_\_

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

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received

date entered

Continuation sheet Bibliographical References Item number 9

Page

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**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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Continuation sheet Geographical Data

Item number 10

Page

The boundaries of the Central Leaksville Historic District have been drawn to include all those properties and sites which contribute historically and/or architecturally to the almost exclusively residential district. The structures in the district include the largest concentration of Eden's oldest residences and date primarily from the 1810s to c. 1935. The boundaries have been drawn to exclude later residential development to the north and west and commercial and industrial development to the south and east. The district includes portions of the 400, 500 and 600 blocks of Hamilton and Patrick streets; portions of the 500 and 600 block of Henry Street; a portion of the 500 block of Monroe Street; the 800 block of Lindsay Drive; the 700 and 800 blocks of Moncure Street; a portion of the 900 block of Seymour Court; a portion of the 800 block of Jay Street; and a portion of the 800 block of Washington Street.

Commencing at the north the boundary extends along the side property line of 421 South Hamilton Street to include that property, then turns south to run along the rear property lines of those houses which front on the west side of Hamilton Street; the line makes a short turn west to include those properties at 906, 907, 909 and 911 Seymour Court and then continues south and then east to include the property at 621 South Hamilton Street. The line then extends a short distance south along the east side of Hamilton Street to its intersection with Washington Street where the line turns east and runs along the north side of Washington Street to its intersection with the west side of Patrick Street. The boundary line then runs north to Jay Street where the line turns and runs east along the north side of Jay Street, making a short turn south along the east side of Henry Street to include the properties at 602 and 610 Henry Street, and thence north along their rear property lines to Jay Street where the boundary line resumes running east along the side property lines of 551 and 550 Monroe Street to include those properties. The boundary line then runs generally north along the rear property lines of those houses which line the east side of Monroe Street to include 533 and 536 Monroe Street at the north. The boundary line then runs west along the side property line of 536 Henry Street and then north along the west side of Henry Street to include the house and site at 521 Henry Street. The boundary line then turns north and runs along the rear property lines of those houses fronting Patrick Street to include at the north, 436 Patrick Street. The boundary line then runs west along the rear property lines of and includes those houses which front on the north side of Lindsay Drive and thence to the point of origin.

