

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
Office of Archives and History
Department of Cultural Resources

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Cullen and Elizabeth Jones House

Edenton vicinity, Chowan County, C00258, Listed 5/3/2006
Nomination by Nancy Van Dolsen
Photographs by Nancy Van Dolsen, February 2006



Front and side view



Side and rear view

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-0018

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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

1. Name of Property

historic name **Jones, Cullen and Elizabeth, House**
other names/site number **Ferry Road Farm**

2. Location

street & number **2732 Rocky Hock Road** not for publication **N/A** city or town **Edenton** vicinity **X** state **North Carolina** code **NC** county **Chowan** code **041** zip code **27932**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this **X** nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property **X** meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide **X** locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official

Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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4. National Park Service Certification
=====

I, hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register _____

___ See continuation sheet.

___ determined eligible for the _____
National Register

___ See continuation sheet.

___ determined not eligible for the _____
National Register

___ removed from the National Register _____

___ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

=====
5. Classification
=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register **N/A**

Name of related multiple property listing **N/A**

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: **Domestic** Sub: **Single Dwelling**
 Government **Post Office**
 Agriculture **Storage**
 Funerary **Cemetery**

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: **Domestic** Sub: **Single Dwelling**
 Agriculture **Storage**

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Vernacular Coastal Cottage

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation **BRICK**
roof **ASPHALT**
walls **WOOD/weatherboard**
other

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance **ca. 1810, ca. 1830-1840, 1894-1906**
Significant Dates **N/A**
Significant Person **N/A**
Cultural Affiliation **N/A**
Architect/Builder **Unknown**

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property **approx. 20 acres**

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing
1	<u>18 348020</u>	<u>4005600</u>	3	<u>18 347920 4005010</u>
2	<u>18 348220 4005520</u>		4	<u>18 347780 4005150</u>

See continuation sheet.

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title **Nancy Van Dolsen** date **5 December 2005**
street & number **1601 Highland Drive**
city or town **Wilson** state **NC** zip code **27893**

=====
Additional Documentation
=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

=====
Property Owner
=====

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

name **William Vogedes III and Virginia B. Vogedes**

street & number **104 Blount Street** city or town **Edenton** state **NC** zip code **27932**
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Narrative Description

Located in a rural, agricultural setting, the Cullen and Elizabeth Jones House sits at the southeast corner of the intersection of Rocky Hock Road (S.R. 1222) and Rocky Hock Landing Road (S.R. 1224) in northwest Chowan County, North Carolina, approximately ten miles northwest of Edenton. The property is one mile east of the Chowan River and the former location of the Rocky Hock wharf. The house faces south toward Rocky Hock Road, on a very slight rise above the surrounding mowed lawn on all sides of the house. Adjoining the lawn to the north, west, and east, and across the road, are plowed fields. Approximately ten yards south of the house, about halfway between the house and the road, is a small family cemetery with seven marked graves. Sandy lanes run to the east and west of the house, separating the lawn from the plowed fields. A small, frame, ca. 1900 agricultural outbuilding stands northwest of the house. A small barn stood to the west of the house until it was destroyed by Hurricane Isabel in 2004.

The Cullen and Elizabeth Jones House represents three major periods of construction. The initial phase was a ca. 1810, one-room, log dwelling roughly measuring fifteen feet square.¹ The logs were hewn only on the interior face. About twenty to thirty years later, one log wall was demolished and the remaining three log walls were incorporated into a one-and-a-half story hall-and-parlor plan house with engaged porch and rear shed rooms. About 1900, a partition wall was added to create a central stair passage, the main block was connected to the original separate kitchen building to link the two and to create a dining room, and a one-room addition was constructed at the rear of the original kitchen to create a new kitchen. These three phases illustrate three vernacular building traditions in eastern North Carolina: the one-room log house, the one-and-a-half story, single-pile dwelling with engaged porch and rear shed rooms (known regionally as a “coastal cottage”), and the incorporation of the cooking functions into a rear ell.

The dwelling, as it appears at present, is an asymmetrical, three-bay, single pile, one-and-a-half story building with a one-story rear, gable-roof ell. The house stands on brick piers with brick infill. The exterior of all elevations is sheathed with plain, approximately six-inch wide, weatherboards with simple, plain cornerboards. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The engaged porch across the façade is supported by five, massive, eight-sided, chamfered posts with lambs tongue stops. Originally the porch was supported by seven posts; the other two posts will be replicated. The façade features an off-center, six-panel door topped by a three-light transom. Nine-over-nine light sash windows flank the door.

Two exterior brick chimneys run up the gable-end walls. The chimney on the north side was rebuilt with a single shoulder, but the south chimney is laid in Flemish bond and features double

¹ Local, family, and oral history has always stated that the house was constructed of round logs. In 2005, a section of plaster was removed in the southeast front room, revealing that the house was constructed of log. In addition, a portion of the roof over the rebuilt shed room is propped up with a section of an approximately six-inch round log that may have been part of the original log house.

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shoulders. The chimney on the north elevation is flanked with nine-over-nine light sash on the first floor and six-over-six light sash on the second floor. The south side chimney is flanked by nine-over-nine sash windows on the first floor and two-over-two windows on the second floor.

A nine-over-nine light window is located on the south elevation in the original shed room section. The first room in the ell on the south elevation features paired one-over-one sash. A door on the north elevation enters the kitchen and is sheltered by a shed-roof porch that incorporates a small pantry lit with a four-over-four light sash window. The rear of the ell has a single shoulder brick chimney flanked by four-over-four light sash window. A one-story, shed-roof porch runs the length of the south ell elevation and is enclosed on the west end for a small pantry lit with a four-over-four light sash window. A four-panel door provides entrance into each of the rooms in the ell from the south porch.

Three log walls survive from the first period construction, and form the exterior walls of the north end of the original building. The interior of the log building² was whitewashed, as evidenced by the surviving whitewashed joists seen in the attic.²

The second period of construction with heavy timber frame in the second quarter of the nineteenth century—the expansion of the one-room log house with loft into a hall-parlor, one-and-a-half story house with rear shed rooms—is clearly evident not just in the existing form but also in some of the interior finishes, including the straight-run stair in the passage rising from the rear with simple square newel and balusters, and closed risers with raised apron. The two second-floor rooms each featured a fireplace. The heavy timber frame detached kitchen, which was incorporated into the main block ca. 1900, most likely also dates to the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The kitchen roughly measures thirteen by fifteen feet. The beaded weatherboard siding sheathing its original east gable end can still be seen in the attic.

The majority of the interior finishes date to ca. 1900, when the detached kitchen was attached to the rear shed rooms and converted to a dining room; a partition added to create a center passage in the main block, and a new kitchen (with small pantries) added to the rear of the ell. The fireplace mantels were changed during this period, and the porches on the ell constructed. The interior walls are plaster, with split lath being used in the main block and original kitchen. Other rooms have sawn lath. The horizontal board wainscot in the original kitchen is the only wainscot in the dwelling. The floors are five-to-seven inch pine boards throughout. Ceilings on the first floor are plaster, and on the second-floor are sheathed with narrow boards.

All of the mantels are simple, with minimal details. The two mantels in the first-floor main block have no decorative details, very narrow mantel shelves and are comprised of plain boards. The mantel in the original kitchen (later dining room) has a bracketed shelf but does not surround a firebox, and served as decoration for the location of a stove; it appears to date to ca. 1900. No mantel survives in the second floor south room, but cuts in the baseboard mark the size of the original mantel. The mantel in the second-floor north room appears to be the earliest one, and

² The size of the log building was also determined by the surviving joists, which are hewn, and pinned to the plate.

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may date to the mid-nineteenth century. This mantel is also very simple and linear, but does feature a central panel in the frieze and decorative molding under the narrow mantel shelf.

Minor changes were made to the building during the second half of the twentieth century: the rear shed rooms (a part of which may have been open porches) on the north side were converted to bathrooms and the exterior covered in aluminum siding, which as now been removed.

A small agricultural outbuilding, also dating to circa 1900, stands northwest of the house facing south, and is considered contributing. The three-bay, side-gable, frame building has an open central section that has an extended shed roof and side walls. The two side bays are recessed and have vertical board doors. The building is covered with a metal roof and sheathed with 5V metal. The interior is one open space. There are no other openings in the building.

A small cemetery sits southeast of the house, on a slight rise in the land. The cemetery has seven marked graves for Sallie M. Brothers (1863-1903); William P. Jones (1838-1911) and his wife Sarah Trotman Jones (1836-1899), who lived in the house during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century; their daughter Aurelia Jones Kernes (1862-1892); and two young children Lillian Trotman Layden (1897-1899) and Sara Elizabeth Layden (1894-189?).

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Summary

The Cullen and Elizabeth Jones House represents three significant vernacular building traditions in rural northeastern North Carolina. Its origin as a one-room log dwelling exemplifies not only the earliest type of buildings that were constructed in the region but also the continuation of log construction technology and the one-room form into the early nineteenth century. The Jones House is the only known antebellum log house standing in Chowan County. The house was then transformed during the second quarter of the nineteenth century from a one-room house to a hall-parlor plan house with rear shed rooms and an engaged porch across the façade. This form, known in North Carolina as a coastal cottage, can be found throughout the coastal plain, and was built in rural areas (and in towns) for middling farmers and artisans throughout the nineteenth century into the early twentieth century. The third major building campaign—the connecting of the kitchen to the main house and the insertion of a partition to create a central passage—illustrates changes that altered numerous farmhouses throughout rural areas in the eastern seaboard during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. These changes reflected an increasing desire for privacy both within the family and from the outside world and a transformation of room use from general purposes to specific functions, such as a room designated solely for dining. The house also served as the post office for the rural community of Rockyhock from 1894 through 1906.

The Jones farm, a holding of one-hundred acres worked by the family (and prior to the Civil War, with the help of a few slaves), exemplifies the middling farm of nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century northeastern North Carolina. The farm house represents changing attitudes regarding appropriate and desirable housing that occurred in the rural areas of the region during those years.

The Cullen and Elizabeth Jones House meets National Register Criteria A and C in the areas of Government and Architecture, for the periods ca. 1810, ca. 1830-1840, and 1894 through 1906.

Historical Background and Post Office Context

According to family history, Hezekiah Jones emigrated from Wales to eastern North Carolina sometime before 1776 and purchased 100 acres of land in Chowan County in 1777. In 1777, Hezekiah married Azenath Halsey, and in 1784, their son, Cullen Jones was born.³ Hezekiah Jones does not appear in the 1790 Federal Population Census, but by 1800 he is listed as a head of a household that includes himself, a son younger than ten years of age, a young woman between the ages of sixteen and twenty, and two slaves.⁴

³ This history has been included in the Ferry Road Farm Historic Resource Survey Form, CO 258, written by Brad Barker; Elizabeth Vann Moore, *Guidebook: Historic Edenton and Chowan County* (Edenton, N.C.: Edenton's Woman's Club, 1989); North Carolina Department of Agriculture, *North Carolina Century Farms: 100 Years of Continuous Agricultural Heritage* (Raleigh, N.C.: 1988).

⁴ Federal Manuscript Population Census, 1790, 1800. Chowan County, North Carolina. Microfilm. East Carolina State University, Greenville, N.C.

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In 1808, Cullen Jones married Elizabeth Hurdle, and by 1810, their household numbered four persons; three more children were born between 1810 and 1820.⁵ By 1840, their household in Rockyhock was comprised of Cullen, Elizabeth, their three unmarried daughters, and four slaves: three female (one under ten) and one male (under ten). One of their daughters (the youngest, Elizabeth) was mentally incapacitated, described as “insane,” and was unable to read or write.⁶

Ten years later, the family household included Cullen and Elizabeth and their three unmarried daughters; three slaves were owned by the family, all under the age of eighteen. Josiah Jones, Cullen and Elizabeth’s son, lived nearby, with his wife Mary, and their five children: William, Sarah, Henrietta, Hezekiah, and Harriet.⁷ Cullen (now sixty-six years old), perhaps with the help of his son Josiah and his very young slaves, still farmed his one-hundred-acre property. The property had only twenty-five improved acres, and he used only twenty dollars worth of farm implements to plow and harvest his crops. He owned one horse, two milk cows, six “other cattle,” and thirty-five hogs. He harvested two hundred bushels of corn, thirty bushels of peas and/or beans, ten bushels of potatoes, 125 bushels of sweet potatoes, fifty pounds of flax, eleven tons of hay, and his wife and daughters made twelve pounds of butter from their two dairy cows.⁸

By 1860, Josiah (now age forty-nine) had purchased his own farm of 116 acres valued at \$775, while his father’s one-hundred acres was worth \$480. Perhaps since Josiah now owned his own farm, Cullen and Elizabeth now had one free black male laborer named John Johnston working on the farm, a white young woman domestic servant, as well as three male slaves, ages thirty, twenty-two, and nine (two of the male slaves were in the name of their unmarried daughter, Sophia). A young woman named Sarah Trotman, age twenty-four, also lived with them; she would later marry Josiah’s son, William P. Sarah Trotman owned one slave, a young girl, seven years old. Josiah owned four slaves, one female and her three children.⁹

Cullen and his son, Josiah, followed remarkably similar farming practices: both using \$30 worth of farm equipment; owning one horse, two milk cows, and about forty pigs; and producing 375 bushels of corn, sweet potatoes, peas and beans, and butter. Josiah differed from his father only in raising sheep, having twelve head.¹⁰

In 1863, Cullen Jones died at the age of seventy-nine. He bequeathed to his son Josiah Jones ten acres of land “lying on the east side of the main road, called the Gum pond field, which he now

⁵ Federal Manuscript Population Census, 1810, 1820.

⁶ Federal Manuscript Population Census, 1840.

⁷ Federal Manuscript Population Census, 1850; Federal Manuscript Slave Census, 1850, Chowan County, North Carolina. Microfilm. East Carolina State University, Greenville, N.C.

⁸ Federal Manuscript Agricultural Census, 1850, Chowan County, North Carolina. Microfilm. East Carolina State University, Greenville, N.C.

⁹ Federal Manuscript Population Census, 1860; Federal Manuscript Slave Census, 1860.

¹⁰ Federal Manuscript Agricultural Census, 1860.

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has in his possession.” To his “beloved wife Elizabeth” and daughter Sophia he gave “during their joint lives all the balance of my estate of whatever nature and kind and at the death of either do give to the survivor; at the death of the survivor I give the remainder of my estate of whatever nature to my grandson William P. Jones to his and his heirs forever.”¹¹

By 1870, William P. Jones, his wife Sarah, their four children, and his Aunt Sophia lived in the house with two servants, Marsha, a young African American age sixteen, and William, an African American age fourteen.¹² William farmed much as his grandfather Cullen had: with little farm equipment (his was only valued at \$15), one horse, two milk cows, and some pigs; he raised corn, peas and beans, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and a little bit of butter. He differed from his grandfather only in that he kept bees to sell their honey and wax, and he raised cotton, one 450 pound bale.¹³

Ten years later, Aunt Sophia (who now suffered from dropsy) still lived with William, his wife, and their six children, at the home place. They had one helper, a fourteen-year old African American named Mike Satterfield who “worked on the farm.” Their daughter, Aurelia, taught school, his thirteen and sixteen year old daughters had completed schooling and were “at home.”¹⁴

In 1894, at the age of fifty-four, William’s wife Sarah Trotman Jones, became the postmistress for the Rockyhock community, a small disparate rural community of approximately thirty families.¹⁵ The post office had been established in Rockyhock ten years earlier. Sarah Jones was the third postmaster for the community. Her grandson William P. Jones wrote that

There were 24 pigeon holes in the front hall [of the house]. The mail came to Rocky Hock Wharf by steamboat. The boat line ran from Edenton on the south to Franklin, Virginia on the north. Sarah Trotman Jones, the wife of the first William P., was the post mistress. She placed the mail in the boxes and left the front door open, and the people in the area came by and picked up their mail.¹⁶

After the death of Sarah in 1899, William P. and Sarah’s son Herbert B. Jones, became postmaster. In 1900, Herbert (now twenty-four years old) lived with his father, his orphaned

¹¹ Chowan County Will Book, D:14.

¹² Federal Manuscript Population Census, 1870.

¹³ Federal Manuscript Agricultural Census, 1870.

¹⁴ Federal Manuscript Population Census, 1880.

¹⁵ Vernon S. Stroupe, et al. ed. *Post Offices and Postmasters of North Carolina: Colonial to USPS, Vol. 1* (Charlotte, N.C.: North Carolina Postal History Society, 1996). The official name of the post office was “Rockyhock;” although the road names in the area are “Rocky Hock.”

¹⁶ North Carolina Department of Agriculture, 71.

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niece Flora Kernes, and two African American servants.¹⁷ He married Lillie shortly after 1900; she became the postmistress in 1903 until the post office was discontinued in April 1906.¹⁸

The Rockyhock Post Office, which operated from 1884-1906 and in the Jones House from 1894 through 1906, represents the economic promise and prosperity felt in the agricultural community with the rise in farming profits through the sale of cotton. It also represents the connection the community had to larger markets through the steamboats that docked at the Rockyhock wharf on the Chowan River and which carried the mail to the local post office. The establishment of the post office signaled that the government recognized the promise and significance of this community. In the early twentieth century, steamboats stopped traveling the Chowan River, and this transportation link to coastal cities ceased. The area became dependent on roadways for links to outside markets.

At his death in 1911, William P. Jones bequeathed “my homeplace which was given to me by my grandfather the late Cullen Jones . . . to my son Herbert B. Jones and his wife Lillie Jones.”¹⁹ He wanted his other land, including his “Josiah Jones” tract, to be sold at public sale, and the funds from the sale divided between his surviving three daughters, and the children of his two deceased daughters.

In 1920, Herbert B., Lillie, their three daughters and son, lived in the house, along with two boarders, Helen Gash and Nora Lain.²⁰ In 1938, Herbert and Lillie purchased a house in Edenton, and the home place became a rental property. The farm remains a rental property, and is now owned by Herbert and Lillie’s grandson.²¹

Architecture Context: Vernacular Building Traditions in the Coastal Plain, ca. 1810-1900

The Cullen and Elizabeth Jones House represents three significant vernacular building traditions in rural northeastern North Carolina. The Flemish bond brick chimney, the size of the dwelling, the hewn sides of the logs, and the history of the property, suggest that the log portion dates to ca. 1810. Its origin as a one-room with loft log dwelling exemplifies not only the earliest type of buildings that were constructed in the region but also the continuation of log construction technology and the one-room form into the early nineteenth century. The Jones House is the only known antebellum log house in Chowan County.

Log houses are known to have stood in northeastern North Carolina since the seventeenth century. Catherine Bishir, in her *North Carolina Architecture*, includes a quote from William Byrd, who wrote in his diary in 1728 about the buildings near Edenton (the county seat of Chowan County):

¹⁷ Federal Manuscript Population Census, 1900.

¹⁸ Stroupe.

¹⁹ Chowan County Will Book E:525.

²⁰ Federal Manuscript Population Census, 1920.

²¹ North Carolina Department of Agriculture, 71.

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Most of the Houses . . . are Log-houses, covered with pine or Cypress Shingles, 3 feet long, and one broad. They are hung upon Laths with Peggs, and their doors too turn upon Wooden Hinges and have wooden Locks to Secure them, so that the Building is finisht without Nails or other Iron-work.²²

Bishir further notes that log construction was used in the coastal plain into the early twentieth century but that by about 1800, it had been supplanted by timber frame construction. Some log buildings, especially for secondary agricultural buildings or for temporary housing, continued to be constructed throughout the nineteenth century, but it was no longer the primary method of construction.²³ The comprehensive surveys of nearby Perquimans and Gates counties did not uncover any other late eighteenth or early nineteenth-century log houses.²⁴ The Jones House, with its logs hewn on three sides and left round on the exterior, is an extremely rare survivor. Its one-room form with loft represents the lower and middling end of the built environment for the early nineteenth century.

The Cullen and Elizabeth Jones House was transformed during the second quarter of the nineteenth century from a one-room house to a hall-parlor plan house with rear shed rooms and an engaged porch across the façade. The nine-over-nine window sash, the massive hewn posts on the porch and the interior finishes, including the square newel and straight balusters, all suggest that the changes occurred ca. 1825-1840, a period of relative economic prosperity for the Jones family. They were farming a one-hundred acre farm and held four slaves. Their holdings clearly made them among the middle to upper middle farm families, but far below the extremely prosperous plantation families who owned more than twenty slaves and more than five-hundred acres.

The form of the Jones house with its engaged porch and one-and-a-half story height, known in North Carolina as a coastal cottage, can be found throughout the coastal plain, and was built in rural areas (and in towns) for middling farmers and artisans throughout the nineteenth century into the early twentieth century.²⁵ The house type is common in nearby Perquimans County, and according to architectural historian Dru Haley York, the form became “the popular architectural form utilized by the smaller farmers throughout the county [Perquimans] during the early nineteenth century.”²⁶

A few comparable coastal cottages survive in Chowan County, including Bennett’s Inn, 129 East Gale Street, in Edenton, which was also a one room house later expanded into the coastal cottage form in the mid-nineteenth century, and Deerfield (S.R. 1108), a late eighteenth-century house also

²² Catherine Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1990) 3-4.

²³ Bishir, 4.

²⁴ Dru Gatewood Haley and Raymond A. Winslow, Jr., *The Historic Architecture of Perquimans County, North Carolina* (Elizabeth City, N.C.: Town of Hertford, N.C., 1982); Thomas R. Butchko, *Forgotten Gates: The Historical Architecture of a Rural North Carolina County* (Gatesville, N.C.: The Gates County Historical Society, 1991).

²⁵ Bishir, 115.

²⁶ Haley, 42.

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remodeled in the nineteenth century with an engaged porch. Chowan County was a region of exceptional wealth during the antebellum period, and the two-story form with engaged porches across the façade was popular among wealthy farmers. Outstanding examples of the two-story form in the county, most constructed in the mid-nineteenth century, include Greenfield Plantation (NR 1976), the Susan J. Armistead Moore House (NR 2005), Oak Grove, and Beech Grove.

The third major building campaign—the connecting of the kitchen to the main house and the insertion of a partition to change a hall-parlor plan house to a central passage plan house—illustrates changes that transformed numerous farmhouses throughout rural areas in the eastern seaboard during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Although central plan houses had been constructed in colonial America as early as the first half of the eighteenth century, the renovation of a house into a central-passage plan dwelling by families happened as early as 1750 and as late as the 1910s. By making a central passage, greater privacy was assured, perhaps an even more important concern to the Jones family living in the Cullen and Elizabeth Jones House when the house became a post office in 1894. The creation of a separate (but attached) dining space and cooking area in the ell was also part of a trend throughout rural areas, and most of the remodeling that occurred in houses during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century concerned the kitchen areas. Having an integral kitchen was seen as necessary, as was a separate dining room. As noted by architectural historian Sally McMurry, “Special dining rooms suggest a deeply felt desire to separate the social, refined process of eating—and the dinner guests themselves—from the work of preparing the meal.”²⁷ An eastern North Carolina example is the Charles McLawhorn House (Windy Oaks) (NR 2004) in Pitt County that was a hall-parlor house remodeled with a three room ell (including a kitchen and a dining room) in 1903.

²⁷ Sally McMurry, *From Sugar Camps to Star Barns, Rural Life and Landscape in a Western Pennsylvania Community*. (University Park, Pa.: The Pennsylvania State University Press, 2002) 140.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The historic boundary is shown on the accompanying tax parcel map, at the scale 1" = 200', for Chowan County, Map 6889.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the house, the outbuilding, the cemetery, the lane to the house, and the yard immediately surrounding the residence and provides an historically intact setting for the resource. The boundary includes approximately twenty acres of land, and is part of a larger 87.19-acre parcel (Chowan County parcel 6889-3542).