

*The Barker House*  
circa 1782

## **The Basics of Guiding a Tour of the Barker House**

The Barker House story should be fact based, but delivered to engage the visitor in a story format. Following is a guideline to work from:

- ❖ Welcome visitors to the Barker House and invite them into the parlor.
- ❖ Hand out the information sheets as you talk directly to the visitors.
- ❖ The home was built by Thomas Barker, for his wife, Penelope Barker, a native of Chowan County, who organized the Edenton Tea Party. (There portraits currently hang above the mantles.)
- ❖ Explain The Tea Party; 51 brave women of Edenton signed the proclamation forming an alliance wholeheartedly supporting the American cause against “taxation without representation”.
- ❖ It is now the home of The Edenton Historical Commission, a non-profit organization, relying solely on donations and sales from the book & gift shop.
- ❖ Introduce the exhibit on display in the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor Barker House Gallery. (Note: Exhibits are community-based and change approximately every three months, so having an overall idea of what is on display is important. If you know of an organization that would be interested in creating an exhibit, please let us know.)
- ❖ Before the visitors leave, invite them to sign the guest register and to browse the shop.

## Helpful Facts About Keeping the Barker House Open

### a. Opening Procedures

- ★ Flags – Make sure that the flags are out in the morning. As you look out the door, The American flag goes on the right, the North Carolina flag on your left. (According to N.C. flag etiquette, the American Flag should always be raised first.)
- ★ Unlock the back door and open completely. Unlatch storm door. Check the back porch to make sure chairs are in place and no trash is on the porch.
- ★ Call visitor center around 10:30 am to see if there is a tour scheduled. If there is set up the tea and cookie tray. Use the Barker House mugs for the tea and set out two cookies per guest. Make sure that there are napkins, spoons and sweetener on the tray. Meet the guide and guests then place the tea tray on table in parlor.
- ★ Keep track of all visitors on the daily work sheet.
- ★ Bake cookies, as needed.

### b. Afternoon Procedures

- ★ Call the Visitors Center at 1:45 pm to check if there is a tour scheduled. If there is set up the tea and cookie tray. Use the Barker House mugs for the tea and set out two cookies per guest. Make sure that there are napkins, spoons and sweetener on the tray. Meet the guide and guests then place the tea tray on table in parlor.
- ★ Keep track of all visitors on the daily work sheet.
- ★ Make sure that the house is clean and tidy.
- ★ Dishes are clean and put away.
- ★ Back door is locked and storm door is latched, and outside lights are turned on in the front and back of house.
- ★ Make sure music and lights are off throughout the Barker House except for one lamp in the parlor.

## **Barker House Staff: Help is Standing With You**

Volunteering at the Barker House is enjoyable, but sometimes situations arise when you may need help. Know that we are standing by to offer any assistance needed. Anne Rowe, Barker House Senior Docent, or Gregg Nathan, Executive Director will be on the premises to answer any questions. Below you can find helpful contact information:

**The Barker House**  
**505 S. Broad Street**  
**Edenton, NC 27932**  
**252.482.7800**  
**252.482.2065 fax**  
**info@ehcnc.org**

**Gregg Nathan –Executive Director, [gregg.nathan@ehcnc.org](mailto:gregg.nathan@ehcnc.org)**  
**252. 482.3804 cell**

**Anne Rowe – Barker House Senior Docent, [anne.rowe@ehcnc.org](mailto:anne.rowe@ehcnc.org)**  
**252.862.6618 cell**

### **Edenton Historical Commission Executive Committee:**

**Jerry Climer, Chairman**  
252.482.6958  
jflclimer@mchsi.com

**Libby Pope, Vice Chairman**  
252.482.7744  
rabbitrack\_2000@yahoo.com

**Frank Palm, Treasurer**  
252.482.1081  
fbpalm@yahoo.com

**Ben Speller, Secretary**  
252.482.4079  
spellerben@embarqmail.com

Visitor Center, Lighthouse, & Courthouse  
108 North Broad Street, Edenton  
**Karen Ipock, Site Manager**  
(252) 482-2637

Edenton-Chowan County Tourism Development Authority  
**Nancy Nicholls, Director**  
(252) 482-3400

For those of you who are history buffs or simply would like to polish up on your knowledge of Edenton, the following information may be helpful:

- ★ **The Roanoke River Lighthouse** is believed to be the last extant example in the United States of a rectangular frame building built for a screw pile base. The lighthouse was in commission from 1887 until 1941. Originally located at the mouth of the Roanoke River the lighthouse was moved to Edenton Bay and will soon be open for visitors to tour. The outside renovations have been completed. The Edenton Historical Commission is raising funds to furnish the lighthouse as it would have been furnished during its commission as a navigational aid.
- ★ **The Daughters of the American Revolution Quilt and Case are located on the second floor.** The theme of the quilt was chosen to be “The Edenton Tea Party” in honor of Penelope Barker and the 50 ladies who signed that famous document. After a year of Celebration the quilt toured the State of North Carolina for almost two years. After much debate the State Board voted to send the quilt to Penelope Barker’s home to hang in the upstairs hall. The North Carolina Daughters are proud to honor those brave ladies who had the courage to take a stand for liberty in 1774 and are also very appreciative that the Barker House has given the quilt a home. Mrs. William Nixon donated the Quilt case.
- ★ The furniture in the Barker House is not original to house but is from the correct time period. The only original piece of furniture to the Barker House is the buffet in the upstairs board room.
- ★ The Barker House originally consisted of the parlor wing and half of the hall; at one time, the two rooms had pocket doors separating the double parlor.
- ★ The house was added onto 3 times by 1840 to its present state.
- ★ Portraits of Thomas and Penelope Barker hang in the parlor on the wall over the fireplaces. (The two portraits on the back wall of the parlor facing Edenton Bay are of Elizabeth Louisa Blount Littlejohn and Ann Collins Blount. They are both notable young women of Edenton originally from families living on Water Street.
- ★ Woodwork in street front parlor is Georgian, Federal in sound front parlor, and Greek Revival in the dining room.
- ★ Originally located 2 blocks north, the owner of The Barker House wanted to put commercial property on the site and offered the house to anyone who would move and restore it. In 1952, the Business Professional Women, Jaycees and Edenton Woman’s Club took title. House was rolled to present site and restored for use as Edenton’s Visitor Center
- ★ Placed on the National Registry of Historic Sites, March 24, 1972, by NC Archives & History, Cultural Resource Dept.

### **Thomas Barker (1713 – 1787)**



- ★ Thomas Barker was born 1713 in Mass.
- ★ Moved to Bertie County in 1734 to read law. Traveled the “circuit” and spent much time in Edenton and Chowan County.
- ★ Married Ferebee Savage Pugh in 1738. One child, Betsy.
- ★ Married Penelope Pagette Hodgson in 1756. They had 3 children, all of whom died at an early age.
- ★ Left for England in 1761. Stayed for 17 years, the last few as colonial agent for the colony.

### **Penelope Pagette Hodgson Craven Barker (1728 – 1796)**

- ★ Born in Chowan County in 1728 to Dr. Samuel Pagette & Elizabeth Blount Pagette. Childhood home was Blenheim Manor.
- ★ Married John Hodgson at young age. She was 19 and expecting 2<sup>nd</sup> child when Hodgson died. Inherited substantial property from Hodgson.
- ★ Married James Craven in 1752. Before marrying, he purchased Penelope’s property from her. Craven died in 1754, leaving all his property, including what he had originally bought from her.
- ★ Married Thomas Barker at age 28. He was 44. They had 3 children.
- ★ Thomas died in 1787, leaving Penelope all his property which included: town lots, 2 plantations, 33 mahogany chairs, 53 slaves, watches, horses, and 400 books. Penelope died in 1796.
- ★ Penelope and Thomas are buried at Hayes Plantation.



## Edenton Tea Party

Extract of a letter from North Carolina, Oct. 27.

"The Provincial Deputies of North Carolina having resolved not to drink any more tea, nor wear any more British cloth, &c. many ladies of this Province have determined to give a memorable proof of their patriotism, and have accordingly entered into the following honorable and spirited association. I send it to you, to shew your fair countrywomen, how zealously and faithfully American ladies follow the laudable example of their husbands, and what opposition your Ministers may expect to receive from a people thus firmly united against them." Edenton, North Carolina, Oct. 25, 1774.

(From the Morning Chronicle and London Advertiser, January 16, 1775, came this contemporary account of the Edenton Tea Party)



- Organized by Mrs. Penelope Barker at the home of Mrs. Elizabeth King, Edenton, NC on **October 25th, 1774**.
- One of the earliest organized women's political actions in United States History.
- 51 women signed the proclamation forming an alliance wholeheartedly supporting the American cause against "taxation without representation".

The Edenton women were satirized in a political cartoon published in London in March, 1775 as news of the Edenton Tea Party quickly reached Britain. During the 1770s, political resistance was common but an organized women's movement was not so the Edenton Tea Party shocked the Western world.

From England, in January 1775, Arthur Iredell wrote his brother, James Iredell, describing England's reaction to the Edenton Tea Party. According to Arthur Iredell, the incident was not taken seriously because it was led by women. He sarcastically remarked, "The only security on our side ... is the probability that there are but few places in America which possess so much female artillery as Edenton."

## Edenton Bell Battery

The Edenton Bell Battery was initially organized as the Albemarle Artillery in March 1862 by Edenton lawyer Captain William Badham, Jr. and his brother-in-law Lieutenant John M. Jones. Lieutenant Nelson McClees and his men from Tyrrell County joined the battery, as did men from Washington County. A few from Bertie and Perquimans Counties joined as well. The unit was officially incorporated into Confederate service as Company B, 3rd Battalion, North Carolina Light Artillery. After drilling in Edenton, Raleigh, and Richmond without cannon and after a threat to be disbanded and incorporated into the infantry, Captain Badham dispatched Lieutenant Jones back to Edenton in April 1862, to solicit metal to cast cannon for the unit. Jones was successful in convincing the major institutions and residents of the town to donate their bells. Upon Jones' return to Richmond, Tredegar Foundry cast four bronze cannon on April 28, 1862, using the metal obtained from the melted bells of Edenton. The unit's name then became the Edenton Bell Battery.

### St. Paul Cannon:

- Named after the St. Paul Episcopal Church bell that was used to cast it.
- Twelve-pounder.
- The *St. Paul* and its gun crew were captured on February 20, 1865 by Federal forces at the Battle of Town Creek near Orton Plantation.
- In 1999 the cannon was discovered stored at Old Fort Niagara in Youngstown, New York. transfer to Old Fort Niagara in 1930, the *St. Paul* stored at the Department's Arsenal in New York.
- At a June 13<sup>th</sup>, ceremony, the Niagara transferred the loan to the Historical



Prior to Fort Niagara in *Paul* had been U.S. War Watervliet York State. 2001 Old Fort Association *St. Paul* by Edenton Commission.

### Edenton Cannon:

- Named because the Chowan County Courthouse bell was used to cast it.
- Six-pounder.
- Surrendered with the surviving men of the battery and Army of Tennessee under General Joseph E. Johnson on April 26, 1865. In 1990 a Civil War reactor from Edenton discovers the six-pounder *Edenton* at Shiloh National Military Park in Shiloh, Tennessee. It is currently on display there by the National Park Service.

## **Barker House Lawn**

- ★ Formerly the site of Edenton's Waterfront, two warehouses stood for a variety of uses. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century there was a ferry landing constructed next to the water. The ferry traveled back and forth to Mackey's Ferry across the Albemarle Sound to Roper, North Carolina.
- ★ Open to the public from 8 a.m. until 10 p.m.
- ★ Now available to rent for weddings and parties. Contact: Gregg Nathan 252.482.7800
- ★ Site of the Edenton Historical Commission's annual *Taste of Edenton*.

## **Celebration Garden**

- ★ Located on the north side of the Barker House the Celebration Garden designed by Mrs. Peggy Anne Vaughan and members of the Garden of Eden Club was donated to the Barker Houser in 2006.
- ★ Judge Chris Bean gave the Obelisk of armillary in the Garden to the Barker House. Originally the armillary was used as a decorative object inside the Barker House then later was transferred to the garden.
- ★ Under the leadership of Mrs. Peggy Anne Vaughan the Garden of Eden Club purchased the white wooden bench to honor Mrs. Susan Creighton's sixtieth birthday.

## **Commemorative Walkway**

- ★ The brick walkway surrounding the Barker House. In 2003 Hurricane Isabel severely damaged the Barker House. As a result in 2005 the Edenton Historical Commission decided to lift the Barker House five feet higher from the ground to ensure its preservation.
- ★ The Commemorative Walkway was initiated in 2005 to help finance the cost of raising the Barker House.
- ★ The three line bricks are sold at the Barker House for a donation of \$100 and eight line bricks are sold at the Barker House for a donation of \$250
- ★ The initial project of raising the house was paid for by brick contributions and now the bricks are used to help with other restoration projects.



## Edenton Bay

- ★ The body of water viewed from the Barker House.
- ★ It flows into the Albemarle Sound which is the largest fresh water area along the Eastern coast of the United States
- ★ The cypress tree is one of the most unusual trees in this area and has captured the interest of many local citizens and visitors.
- ★ Throughout its two hundred year history Edenton Bay has been a thriving seaport and welcomed sailors and fishermen from all over the world. One of the most famous seamen was Blackbeard the Pirate. In later years the Civil War era witnessed a serious submarine battle between the Union and Confederate forces.

### Tour Edenton Historic Buildings



**Edenton State Historic Sites (Visitor Center)**  
**108 North Broad Street**  
**(252) 482-2637**

**Trolley Tour Schedule:**

Tues. – Sat. 10:00, 11:00, 12:00, 2:00, 3:00 & 4:00  
 Adults \$10    Students K-12 \$2    Group rate \$8

**Historic Edenton Overview Walking Tour Schedule:**

Tues. – Sat. 10:30 & 1:30    Sunday and Monday Closed

St. Paul’s Episcopal Church (1736)	Adults	\$10.00
Cupola House (1758)	Family	\$20.00
Barker House (1782)	Students	\$ 3.50
Chowan County Courthouse (1767)	School Group	\$ 2.00
James Iredell House (1773)		

Tues.- Sat. 3:00

	Adults	\$ 4.00
St. Paul’s Episcopal Church (1736)	Family	\$ 8.00
James Iredell House (1773)	Students	\$ 1.50
School Group		\$ 1.00



## **Chowan County Courthouse (1767)**

In November of 1712, the Colonial Assembly passed an act "to promote the building of a courthouse to hold the assembly in, at the fork of Queen Anne's Creek", essentially establishing the town to be the seat of the provincial government. By 1718, the first courthouse was completed, apparently unsatisfactorily, and a second building was constructed in 1724. The location of the 1724 building was on the north side of East King Street, the location of the new courthouse built in 1767.

The 1767 Courthouse, the finest Georgian courthouse in the South, is one of the most important public buildings in colonial America. As the oldest government building in North Carolina, it is a National Historic Landmark. It provided the setting for the roles of Joseph Hewes, Samuel Johnston, James Iredell, and others in their local, state, and national political actions during the 1770's and 1780's.

## **Cupola House (1758)**

- Built in 1758 by Francis Corbin, land agent for John Carteret, Earl of Granville.
- Dr. Samuel Dickinson, who was married to Elizabeth Penelope Eelbeck Ormond, one of the women who signed the Edenton Tea Party resolutions, purchased the house in 1768. The Dickinson family and their descendants occupied the house for 141 years.
- In 1918, Miss Tillie Bond, the last of the Dickinson Family descendants, sold the elaborate Georgian woodwork from the downstairs of the Cupola House to the Brooklyn Museum. It remains on display there today.
- In 1918, citizens rallied to form an organization to save the Cupola House. This organization eventually became The Cupola House Association, dedicated to its protection.
- The Colonial Revival Gardens, which surround the Cupola House, were initially designed by Donald Parker, a Colonial Williamsburg landscape architect.. His design was based roughly on the second C.J. Sauthier 1769 Edenton map.
- In 1971, the Cupola House was designated a Registered National Historic Landmark.



### **James Iredell House (1773)**



- Home of James Iredell, Sr. (1751-1799), North Carolina Superior Court Judge and Attorney General during the American Revolution and an Associate Judge on the first U.S. Supreme Court.
- It was built for silversmith Joseph Whedbee soon after he acquired four lots here in 1778 from John Wilkins for 160 pounds.
- In 1970 the James Iredell House was placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

### **St. Paul's Episcopal Church (1736)**

- Construction started in 1736 but was not completed for nearly forty years.
- It has twice undergone extensive repairs: in 1806-1809, when William Nichols installed a wooden floor and the present woodwork (except in the chancel) and added the steeple; and in 1949-1950, after the galleries, roof, and steeple were destroyed by fire. Because the building had been stripped to its bare brick walls with all of the furnishings, even the floors, being removed for renovations prior to the fire, the Nichols pews and woodwork stand today as he left them.
- The oldest material possessions of St Paul's are its book of vestry minutes begun in 1701, and a silver chalice and paten given to the church by Edward Moseley in 1725.
- Many of the Revolutionary leaders in this area were members of St Paul's: Joseph Hewes, soon to be a signee of the Declaration of Independence; Thomas Jones, reputed writer of the constitution of the new state of North Carolina; James Iredell, later a justice of the first Supreme Court of the United States; and Samuel Johnston, first governor of the new state and later its Senator. Even the rector, Daniel Earl, was chairman of the county committee to supply better equipment for our troops.
- The churchyard dates from 1722, when Edenton became the capital of North Carolina.
- The old Rector's Study, a one-room structure, believed to have been erected in the 1850s, is located at the churchyard's western boundary.



## People to Know in Edenton's History

**Joseph Hewes** Although Joseph Hewes was a native of New Jersey, he was one of three North Carolinians to sign the Declaration of Independence. His business experience, education and honorable character enabled the Tar Heel to serve North Carolina vigilantly in public service for thirteen years. After living in New York, Philadelphia, and New Jersey, a thirty-year-old Hewes moved to Edenton, North Carolina. Even though he was practically a stranger in the town, he soon acquired a reputation as a distinguished and honorable man of agreeable demeanor and generous hospitalities. His prosperity as a merchant continued in North Carolina and led to a growing approval from his neighbors, who in turn selected Hewes to represent them at the Colonial Legislature of the province. He held this distinction from 1766-1775, which resulted in his growing popularity among constituents. In 1775 he also served as a Member of the Committee of Correspondence of the new Provincial Assembly.

**Hugh Williamson** Hugh Williamson a Delegate and a Representative from North Carolina; born on Oterara Creek, in West Nottingham Township, Pa., December 5, 1735; attended the common schools; prepared for college at Newark, Del., and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia in 1757; studied theology, and was licensed to preach in 1758; resigned, owing to ill health, in 1760; professor of mathematics in the College of Philadelphia; studied medicine in Edinburgh, Scotland, and Utrecht, Holland; returned to Philadelphia and practiced; engaged in business; member of the American Philosophical Society, and was a member of the commission to observe the transits of Venus and Mercury in 1773; at the time of the "Boston Tea Party" he was examined in England by the privy council regarding it; returned to America in 1776 and settled in Edenton, N.C.; engaged in mercantile pursuits; during the Revolutionary War was surgeon general of the North Carolina troops 1779-1782; Member of the State house of commons in 1782 and 1785; member of the Continental Congress 1782-1785, and 1788; delegate to the Federal Convention in 1787; member of the State ratification convention in 1789; elected as a Federalist to the First and Second Congresses and served from March 19, 1790, until March 3, 1793; moved to New York City in 1793; engaged extensively in literary pursuits until his death in New York City, May 22, 1819; interment in the Athrop tomb in Trinity Churchyard.

**James Iredell** James Iredell, Jr. was born in Edenton, North Carolina on November 2, 1788, to his parents James and Hannah Iredell. His father, James Iredell, Sr., the namesake of Iredell County, was a prominent Federalist leader during the ratification debates and then later became one of the first justices on the U.S. Supreme Court. James Iredell, Jr. was ten years old when his father died and consequently spent the majority of his adolescent years with his uncle, North Carolina Governor Samuel Johnston. Iredell attended Edenton Academy and then graduated from the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University) in 1806. Iredell returned to North Carolina, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1809. He married Frances Tredwell of Edenton and together they had seven children. Before becoming governor, Iredell served in the militia and held prior political office. He commanded a company of volunteers during the War of 1812 and served as a Brigadier General in the North Carolina militia. Following the war, Iredell was elected to represent Edenton in the N.C. House of Commons. He served in the House from 1816 to 1820 and again from 1823 to 1827. For the majority of his terms, the Edenton native was either Speaker or the Speaker pro tempore. In 1827, Iredell became the twenty-third governor of North Carolina but resigned a year later to fill the North Carolina Senate seat vacated by Nathaniel Macon. Due to his short gubernatorial term, Iredell's influence was limited. Although Iredell relayed the importance of improved roads and waterways during his administration, he led North Carolina when the state's finances were meager and insufficient for one with visions of implementing internal improvement plans. In 1828, Iredell served only one term in the U.S. Senate and then returned to Raleigh to practice law. During this time Iredell reported cases to the North Carolina Supreme Court, taught in a law school, and published an extensive digest of court cases that covered 1778 to 1845. On April 13, 1853, James Iredell, Jr. died in Edenton and was buried in the Johnston family cemetery at the Hayes Plantation.

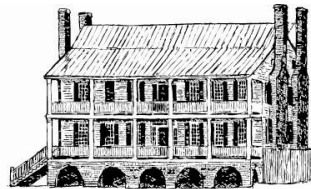
**Elizabeth Vann Moore** Elizabeth Vann Moore was born Feb. 3, 1912, in Henderson, N.C. and became an Edenton resident in 1933. Miss Moore served as a member of the Edenton Historical Commission, from which she received the Lifetime Service Award; the Cupola House Association, from which she received a Lifetime Service Award; Historic Edenton Incorporated.; the Chowan County Courthouse Research Committee; the North Carolina Literary & Historical Association; the North Carolina Federation of Historical Societies; the Carolina Tercentenary Committee; and America's 400th Anniversary Committee. In 1978 she was awarded the Cannon Cup by the Historic Preservation Society of North Carolina (now the Preservation Foundation of North Carolina) for excellence in promoting the cause of historic preservation. She was a charter member of the North Carolinian Society and received its annual North Carolinian Society Award in 2004. She received a Certificate of Award from the Daughters of the American Revolution, Edenton Tea Party Chapter, for her research on the Edenton Tea Party. A major focus of her life was St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Edenton, She wrote the Guide Book to Historic Edenton and Chowan County, served as consultant to and editor of "A Celebration of Faith: 300 Years in the Life of St. Paul's." She was instrumental in the development of other published works, including "Edenton, An Architectural Portrait." She also was the author of unpublished manuscripts on the Edenton Tea Party, the

colonial gardens of Edenton, and the graveyard of St. Paul's parish. Miss Moore is responsible for the discovery and documentation that led to the rescue and restoration of the Penelope Barker House in Edenton, and she made possible the establishment of the park at Queen Anne's Creek and the preservation of the waterfront from development. Miss Moore prepared the research for all nominations to the National Register of Historic Places for the Town of Edenton and for Chowan County. In 1998 her family and friends created in her honor the Elizabeth Vann Moore Biennial Series for Preservation Studies.

**Harriet Jacobs** Harriet Ann Jacobs was born a slave in Edenton, North Carolina in 1813. After both her mother, Delilah, and father, Elijah, died during Jacobs's youth, she and her younger brother, John, were raised by their maternal grandmother, Molly Horniblow. Jacobs learned to read, write, and sew under her first mistress, Margaret Horniblow, and hoped to be freed by her. Unfortunately her mistress died when Harriet was seven years old and she was willed to Dr. James Norcom which led to a lifetime of suffering and hardship. Dr. Norcom, represented later as Dr. Flint in Jacobs's narrative, sexually harassed and physically abused the teenaged Jacobs as long as she was a servant in his household. Jacobs warded off his advances by entering into an affair with a prominent white lawyer named Samuel Treadwell Sawyer and bearing him two children: Joseph (b. 1829) and Louisa Matilda (c. 1833-1913), who legally belonged to Norcom. Fearing Norcom's persistent sexual threats and hoping that he might relinquish his hold on her children, Jacobs hid herself in the storeroom crawlspace at her grandmother's house from 1835 until 1842. During those seven years Jacobs could do little more than sit up in the cramped space. She read, sewed, and watched over her children from a chink in the roof, waiting for an opportunity to escape to the North. Jacobs was finally able to make her way to New York City by boat in 1842 and was eventually reunited with her children there. Even in New York, however, Jacobs was at the mercy of the Fugitive Slave Law, which meant that wherever Jacobs lived in the United States, she could be reclaimed by the Norcoms and returned to slavery at any time. Around 1852, her employer, Cornelia Grinnell Willis, purchased her freedom from the Norcoms

## Volunteers Helping the Organization

- ★ Gift Shop – Explain that all the proceeds from the gift shop help support the Barker House –Check to see what new products are available when starting your shift each day. Learn about merchandise pricing and the procedure for using our new machine! The instructions for using both are listed about the cash register. Friends and volunteers receive a 10% discount on regular priced items. If you want to purchase any items from the gift shop make sure that another person cashes out your sales.
- ★ There are envelopes on the table next to the cash register that are used for visitors to donate funds to become Friends of the Commission. If anyone asked about these envelopes be sure to encourage them to donate while they are visiting or they can take them home and return by mail.
- ★ Point out to visitors that we have Commemorative Bricks for sale. You might point out the brick that sits on the side table in the hall.
- ★ You may have to sell tickets to events that are sponsored by the Barker House such as the Speakers Forum series, *Taste of Edenton*, *Preservation in Progress* and the Christmas Candlelight Tour.



*The Barker House*  
circa 1782

## Edenton Historical Commission New Volunteer Information Survey

Welcome to the Barker House Volunteer Program. To make your volunteer experience the best that it can be, please update this informational survey if necessary. We very much appreciate your willingness to assist at the Barker House and value your interest and ideas. If you have any questions, please contact us at 252.482.7800 or email Gregg Nathan at [gregg.nathan@ehcnc.org](mailto:gregg.nathan@ehcnc.org).

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Comments:  
\_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Home Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Cell Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Mail Preference:  
 I will help save resources; please send information by email.  
 I would prefer to receive information by regular mail.

Volunteer Time:  
 I would like to volunteer once a month.  
 I would like to volunteer weekly.  
 I would rather substitute (instead of being regularly scheduled).  
 I prefer to work only during special events/projects.

Projects:  
 Mailings  Floral Committee

Events:  
 Set-up  Break-down  Food  Bar

Days available:  Mon  Tues  Weds  Thurs  Fri  Sat  Sun

Preferred Shift:  10:00 am – 1:00 pm  1:00 pm – 4:00 pm