

North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary D. Reid Wilson

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary, Darin J. Waters, Ph.D.

August 4, 2022

Amanda Murphy, Acting FPO
Federal Railroad Administration
1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE
Washington, DC 20590

Amanda.Murphy2@dot.gov

RE: Wilmington Rail Realignment, Final Intensive-Level Historic Architecture Survey Report,
Brunswick and New Hanover Counties, ER 19-2629

Dear Ms. Murphy:

Thank you for your July 12, 2022, letter concerning the above-referenced report and our comments of May 5, 2022. Having reviewed the information provided by the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), we provide the following comments.

We note and appreciate that the Final Intensive Level Historic Architecture Survey Report:

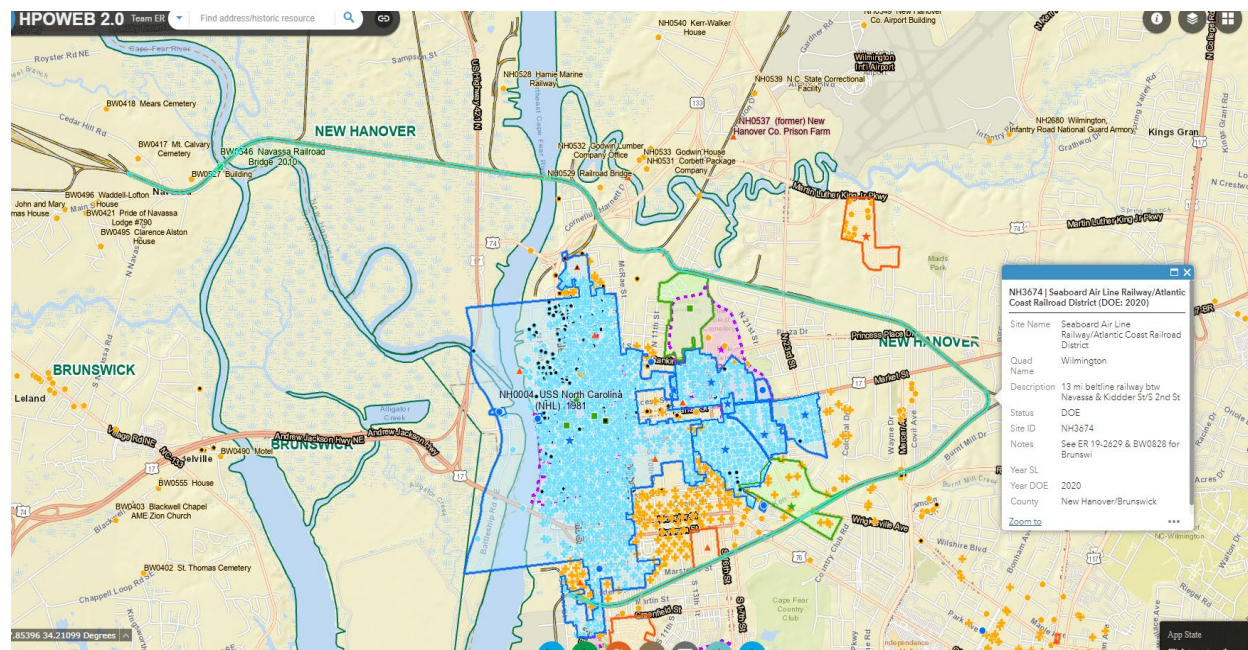
- Added a management summary that includes a listing of the evaluated resources and their National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility determinations.
- Amended the language of the Recommendation Section for the former Holy Church of Jesus Christ to clarify the NRHP-eligibility recommendation.
- Updated the survey numbers for the former Holy Church of Jesus Christ and Wilmington Historic District-Potential Expansion area to reflect the new numbers assigned to them after FRA's submittal of the initial report and updated the name of the Wilmington Historic District Potential Expansion area to match the one associated with its number.

Based on the reassessment of eligibility for the Greenfield Lake and Gardens (NH1381), we concur with FRA's finding that Greenfield is not eligible for listing in the NRHP as it no longer retains sufficient overall integrity to convey historical significance.

In response to your request that we provide additional information about our concurrence with FRA's earlier Determination of Eligibility for the Wilmington Beltline, we provide the following.

The North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office considers the **Seaboard Air Line Railway/Atlantic Coast Railroad Beltline with its connection to Navassa (NH3674)** (as shown on the map below) a linear historic district eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for Transportation, Development, and Industry. The system through various mergers and consolidations provided trade and transportation routes mainly to southern and middle Atlantic seaboard states and early

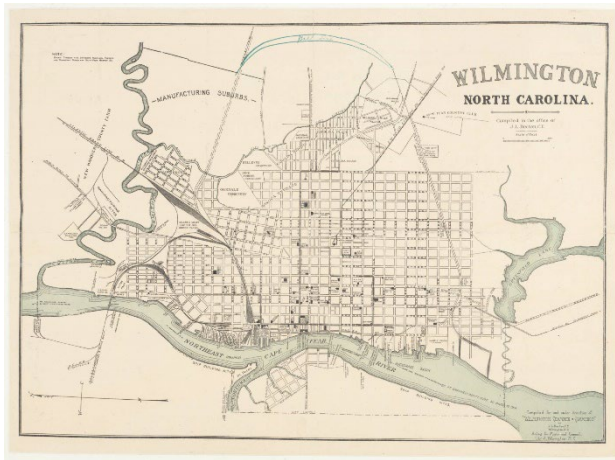
twentieth century cities and towns. These connections boosted regional economies and encouraged Wilmington's shipyards as well as other local and regional industries. The Seaboard Air Line Railway/Atlantic Coast Railroad Beltline contributed to the early 20th-century growth in Wilmington by providing trade links with major cities and stimulating local industrial and commercial enterprises through improved transportation services and passenger railways. Indeed, this historic district continues as a major factor in the economic wellbeing of the city and region.



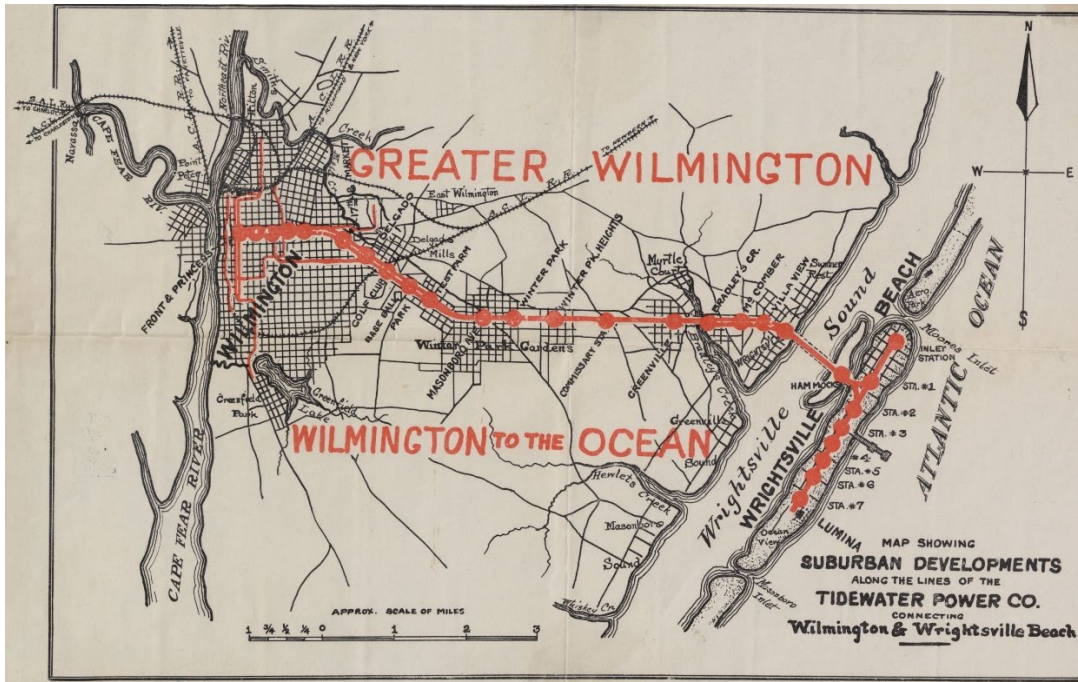
NH3674 | Seaboard Air Line Railway/Atlantic Coast Railroad Historic District (DOE 2020) - in turquoise

As background to our 2020 concurrence with FRA, we provide the following.

1. A November 14, 1906 news item from the *Wilmington Messenger* describes construction of the southern section of the beltline and an issue with the crossing of the beltline with the electric car line at Delgado Mills in southeast Wilmington. The crossing was at what was formerly Colwell Avenue, which may have been the route of the trolley line to the beach. The article states that the beltline being constructed by ACL made use of parts of a previously built line that had been abandoned, and that work had started recently and would be completed once the crossing issue was resolved. It concludes, "The completion of the beltline will be a wonderful help to the wholesale merchants along Water Street" by improving the movement of freight cars around the city.
2. A map of Wilmington from the NC Maps website, undated but believed to be about 1918, shows the configuration of the railroad encircling Wilmington at that time, including the "Belt Line" (drawn and labeled in pencil on the far east side, at the top of the map). It largely follows the Beltline as it is today, with changes on the north side, mostly in removal of some track that extended into the north side of downtown to Water Street, and some realignment. (**Note:** The map is turned so east is at the top.)



3. A circa 1940 streetcar map that shows essentially the same configuration.



We also believe the Seaboard Air Line Railway/Atlantic Coast Railroad Beltline, with its bridges crossing the Cape Fear and Northeast Cape Fear and connecting with the Navassa Yard, retains integrity of setting/location, design, and materials, understanding that while tracks, crossties, signals, etc. are continuously replaced, they are essentially the same as those used in early construction and well into the twentieth century.

We understand and agree that FRA will assess effects to the following historic architectural properties within the Undertaking's Area of Potential Effects (APE).

- Wilmington Historic District,
- USS North Carolina Battleship Memorial State Historic Site
- Seaboard Air Line Railway/Atlantic Coast Railroad District (Beltline)
- former Holy Church of Jesus Christ, and
- Cape Fear Memorial Bridge.

We look forward to receipt of the revised archaeological survey report under separate cover.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-814-6579 or environmental.review@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

Sincerely,



for Ramona Bartos, Deputy
State Historic Preservation Officer

cc: Wright, Kevin. FRA
Aubrey Parsley, Wilmington
Jessica Baldwin, Wilmington HPC
Joanna Rocco, AECOM
Travis Gilbert, HWF

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U.S. Department
of Transportation

**Federal Railroad
Administration**

1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE
Washington, DC 20590

July 12, 2022

Renee Gledhill-Earley
North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27609-4617

RE: Section 106 Consultation: Wilmington Rail Realignment
Final Intensive-Level Historic Architectural Survey Report,
Brunswick and New Hanover Counties, North Carolina (ER 19-2629)

Dear Ms. Gledhill-Earley:

Thank you for your May 5, 2022 letter commenting upon the initial submission of the above-referenced Historic Architectural Survey Report (Report) for the Wilmington Rail Realignment Project (Project). The purpose of this letter is to respond to your comments on the draft Report, provide copies of the final Report, and request concurrence on our final identification of architectural historic properties within the APE.

Comments on Report

- Added a management summary that includes a listing of the evaluated resources and their NRHP eligibility determinations;
- Amended the language of the Recommendation Section for the Church to clarify the NRHP-eligibility recommendation;
- Updated the survey numbers for the Church and WHD-Potential Expansion area to reflect new numbers assigned to them after our submittal of the initial report, and updated the name of the WHD-Potential Expansion area to match the one associated with its number.

Comments on Greenfield Lake and Gardens

You asked that FRA reconsider the Historic Wilmington Foundation's request for an eligibility reevaluation and determination of Greenfield Lake and Gardens (NH1381) (Greenfield). FRA finds Greenfield was determined to not be eligible for NRHP listing due to a loss of integrity. This determination is conveyed in a June 13, 2016 letter from your office to the North Carolina Department of Transportation. The letter was based upon an evaluation of the revised intensive-level 2016 "Historic Architecture Eligibility Evaluation Report for the Cape Fear Crossing, New Hanover and Brunswick County (STIP No. U-4738)." That report identifies the loss of integrity of East Lake Shore Drive and West Lake Shore Drive due to widening, installation of curbs, and construction of parking areas. It further notes the construction of many resources in Greenfield within the past 45 years, outside of its period of significance. These include the amphitheater stage house, band shell and restrooms (2008); bike path (1978); wooden bridges (1978); picnic pavilions (1978); fishing docks (ca. 1978); playgrounds (1998); skate park (2001); and tennis courts (2006). FRA finds all of these resources that affect the resource's integrity are still present today. For this reason, FRA finds that Greenfield is ineligible for NRHP because it does not retain sufficient overall integrity to support significance.

Comments Cape Fear Memorial Bridge (Bridge)

In FRA's April 1, 2022 letter to your office, we noted that "Due to its design, the FRA has determined that the Cape Fear Memorial Bridge is eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C, for embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type of construction." As discussed with you following your May 5th letter, survey and eligibility assessment of this Bridge was not part of the agreed to scope for the Intensive Level Architectural Survey. For this reason, the Bridge is not included in the Report. This letter and our April 1, 2022 letter constitutes FRA's determination that the Bridge is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Seaboard Air Line Railway/Atlantic Coast Line Railroad (Beltline)

In a letter from FRA to your office dated November 17, 2020 for the Proposed Improvements to the CSX Railroad SE Line [the "Beltline"] Railroad and Crossings Project, FRA stated it considered the Beltline to be NRHP-eligible *for the purposes of that project*. In a December 15, 2020 letter to the FRA, your office concurred with the Beltline's eligibility. FRA will continue to treat this property as eligible for the purposes of the Wilmington Rail Relocation Project, however we ask that you please send us any information you have on why this property is eligible that will help inform our assessment of effect.

Historic Property Identification

To confirm, FRA will assess effects to the following architectural historic properties within the Project APE in our upcoming Assessment of Effect Report: Wilmington Historic District, USS North Carolina Battleship Memorial State Historic Site, Seaboard Air Line Railway/Atlantic Coast Railroad District (Beltline), the former Holy Church of Jesus Christ, and the Cape Fear Memorial Bridge. FRA requests SHPO concurrence on the identification of architectural historic properties within 30 calendar days from the date on this letter. Per SHPO request, archaeological survey reports and findings will be presented in a separate submission. Please provide your response to me at: Amanda.Murphy2@dot.gov. If we do not receive a response within calendar 30 days, we will assume concurrence. Thank you for your continued cooperation on this important project.

Sincerely,



Amanda Murphy
Acting Federal Preservation Officer
Federal Railroad Administration

CC: Kevin Wright, Environmental Protection Specialist, FRA
Aubrey Parsley, Director of Rail Realignment, City of Wilmington

Attachments:

One hard copy and one digital copy of Final Intensive-Level Historic Architectural Survey Report, Brunswick and New Hanover Counties, North Carolina



Wilmington Rail Realignment Intensive-Level Historic Architectural Survey

Prepared For:

**Federal Railroad Administration and
the City of Wilmington**

Prepared By:

AECOM

July 2022

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The City of Wilmington proposes the Wilmington Rail Realignment Project (the Project) which is receiving financial assistance from the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA). The Project is a rail route to bypass the existing freight rail route between Navassa (Davis Yard) and the Port of Wilmington (Port). The result would create a new freight rail alignment that would improve public safety, freight rail operations, and regional mobility. The Project Study Area extends approximately one-half mile on either side of the existing CSXT Transportation (CSXT) rail line from east of Navassa in Brunswick County to the Port of Wilmington through downtown Wilmington in New Hanover County (Beltline) and along the proposed alignment west of the Cape Fear River.

This report is prepared in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), which requires that federal agencies consider the effects of their funded, permitted, licensed, or approved projects on historic properties. A historic property—as defined by Section 106—is any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

FRA initiated consultation and defined an Area of Potential Effects (APE) in consultation with the NCHPO. An initial Reconnaissance-Level Historic Architectural Survey report was prepared for the project in July 2021 and submitted to the NCHPO for review and comment. The Reconnaissance-Level report recommended that one individual resource and one group of resources within the APE be further assessed at the intensive level, to determine whether they might be eligible for NRHP listing: (1) the former Holy Church of Jesus Christ (NH3680) at 216 Marstellar Street; and (2) the Wilmington Historic District Potential Expansion (NH3681). In a letter dated August 23, 2021 to the FRA, the NCHPO concurred with the recommendation of additional assessment of these two resources at the intensive level. This Intensive-Level Historic Architectural Survey report addresses these resources. FRA held a consulting parties meeting in November 2021 and confirmed the scope of the Intensive Level Survey would only be for NH3680 and NH3681.

The following table identifies the resources requiring evaluation and summarizes the recommendations regarding their NRHP eligibility based on the findings of this report:

RESOURCE NAME	NCHPO SURVEY SITE #	NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION AND CRITERIA
(Former) Holy Church of Jesus Christ	NH3680	Recommended NRHP Eligible under Criterion C/Criterion Consideration A for its architecture

RESOURCE NAME	NCHPO SURVEY SITE #	NRHP ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION AND CRITERIA
Wilmington Historic District— Potential Expansion	NH3681	Recommended not NRHP Eligible under any Criteria

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) and the City of Wilmington propose a route to bypass the existing freight rail route between Navassa (Davis Yard) and the Port of Wilmington (Port). The result would create a new freight rail alignment that would improve freight rail operations, regional mobility and public safety. The Study Area extends approximately one-half mile on either side of the existing CSXT Transportation (CSXT) rail line from east of Navassa in Brunswick County to the Port of Wilmington through downtown Wilmington in New Hanover County (Beltline) and along the proposed alignment west of the Cape Fear River (Figure 1).

The North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NCHPO) is tracking this project as ER 19-2629. Based on the data collected and analyzed for six (6) Build Alternatives in the recently completed Alternatives Analysis¹, the City and FRA identified Alternative 2 as the Preferred Alternative (Figure 2).

This report is prepared in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), which requires that federal agencies consider the effects of their funded, permitted, licensed, or approved projects on historic properties. A historic property—as defined by Section 106—is any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The Section 106 implementing regulations in 36 CFR Part 800 define a four-step process for compliance with Section 106. The four steps are:

1. Initiate consultation;
2. Identify historic properties that may be affected by the project and determine if the property or properties are eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP);
3. Determine if the undertaking will have an effect on those historic properties; and
4. Resolve any identified adverse effects on historic properties by developing and evaluating alternatives that could avoid, minimize, or mitigate those effects.

FRA initiated consultation and defined an Area of Potential Effects (APE) in consultation with the NCHPO. An APE is the geographic area within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties. The FRA initially suggested an APE of 0.25 mile centered on the centerline of the Build Alternatives. In consultation with the NCHPO, the FRA expanded the APE to 0.50 mile around the towers for the lift span for the main Cape Fear River crossing, due to their proposed height range of 150 to 200 feet. While the lift span may not be visible from 0.50 miles away, this distance is consistent with the APE established nationwide for telecommunication towers of a similar height. This

¹ AECOM, 2021, Wilmington Rail Realignment Alternatives Analysis Report. November 2021.

report is part of the historic property identification efforts required by the second step of the Section 106 process.

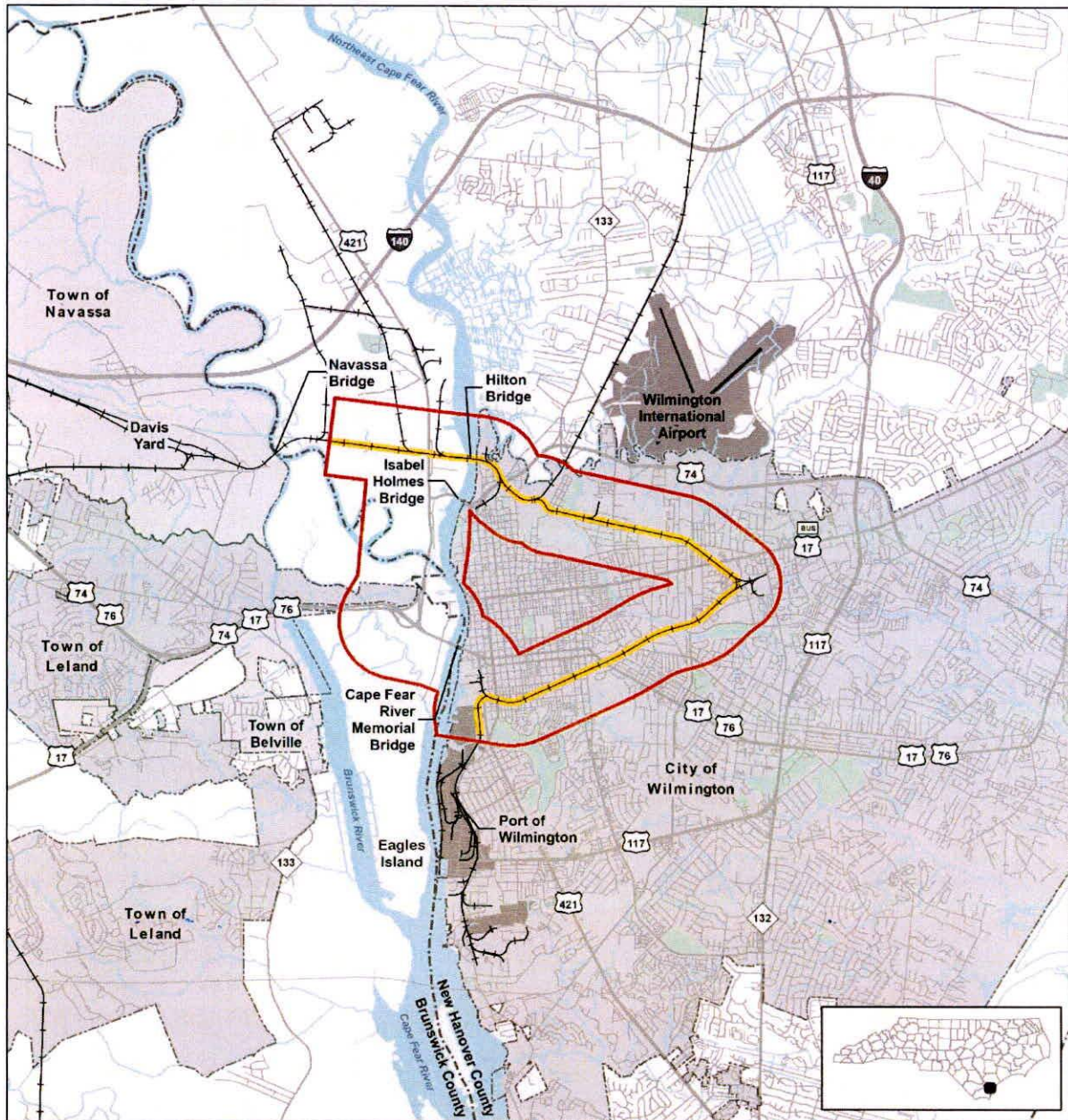
2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 RECONNAISSANCE-LEVEL HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

A reconnaissance-level historic architectural survey was conducted as part of the effort to identify historic properties that may be affected by the project and determine what properties are eligible for or listed in the NRHP. A record search identified two such properties within the project's proposed historic architecture Area of Potential Effects (APE): (1) the Wilmington Historic District (HD), listed in the NRHP in 1974 and expanded in 2003; and (2) the Seaboard Air Line Railway/Atlantic Coast Railroad District, determined eligible for NRHP listing in 2020. On March 24 and 25, 2021, the streets within the edges of the irregularly shaped southernmost portion of the Wilmington HD and the proposed historical architectural APE were walked. Resources within this portion of the APE that appeared to be 50 years old or older, or of exceptional importance, were photographed. The grounds of the Port of Wilmington and the industrial liquid bulk storage facilities of Colonial Terminals, Inc. were not reviewed. The portion of the Port of Wilmington that is within the APE does not have any structures. The age of the Colonial Terminals storage tanks is undetermined, and the lot was inaccessible, therefore, storage tanks on the Colonial property were not assessed.

An initial Reconnaissance-Level Historic Architectural Survey report was prepared for the project in July 2021 and submitted to the NCHPO for review and comment. The Reconnaissance-Level report recommended that one individual resource and one group of resources be further assessed at the intensive level to determine whether they might be eligible for NRHP listing: (1) the former Holy Church of Jesus Christ (NH3680) at 216 Marstellar Street; and (2) the Wilmington Historic District Potential Expansion (NH3681) within the project's APE to the south of Wright Street, east of South Front Street, west of Burnett Boulevard/South 3rd Street, north of Greenfield Street and west of South 4th Street. In a letter dated August 23, 2021 to the FRA, the NCHPO agreed with the recommendation of additional assessment of these two resources at the intensive level.

Figure 1: Project Study Area



Legend

- Study Area
- County Boundary
- Municipal Boundary
- Park
- Railroad
- Existing Rail Line

**Figure 1
Project Study Area**

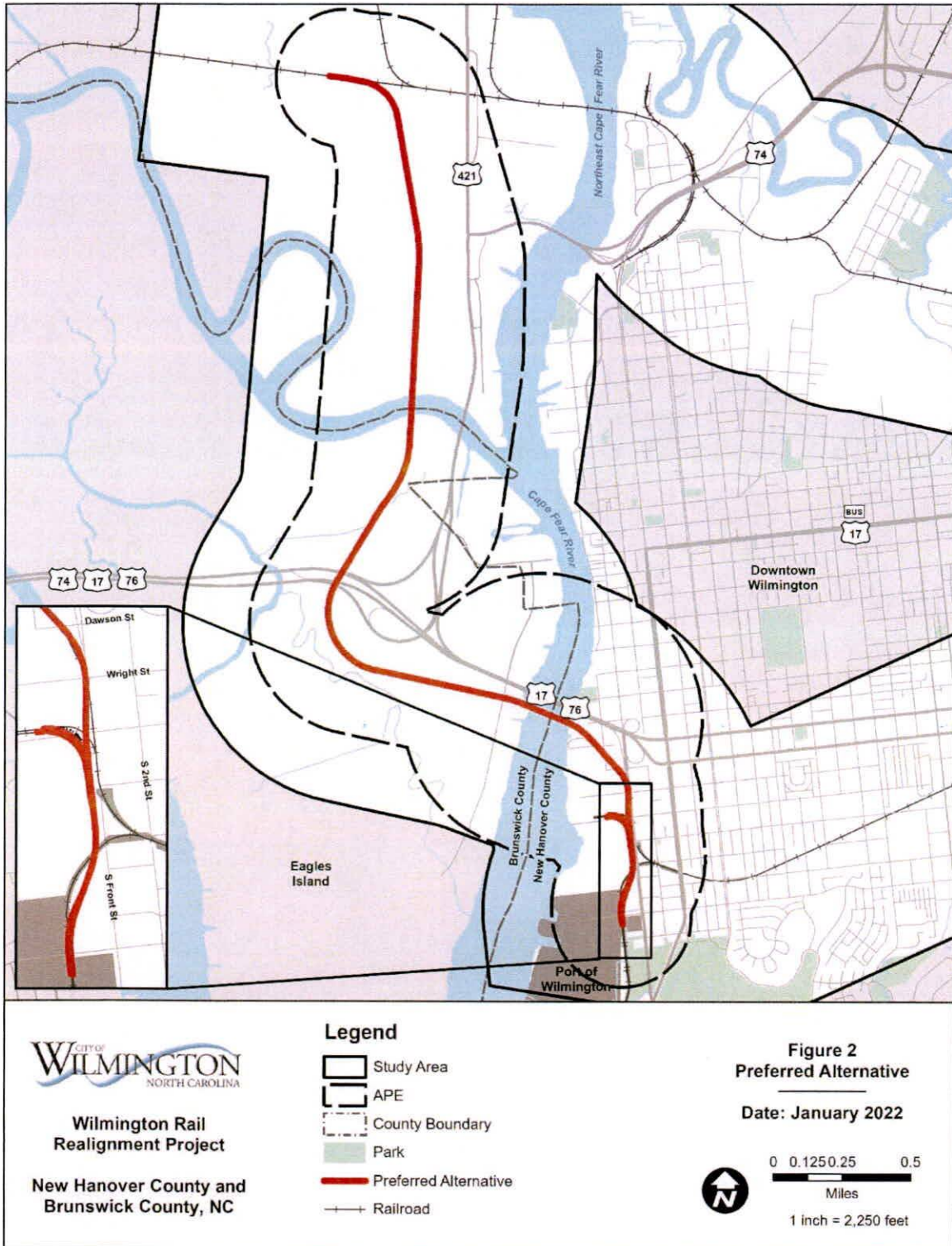
Date: January 2022



0 0.5 1 2
Miles

1 inch = 8,000 feet

Figure 2: Preferred Alternative



2.2 INTENSIVE-LEVEL HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

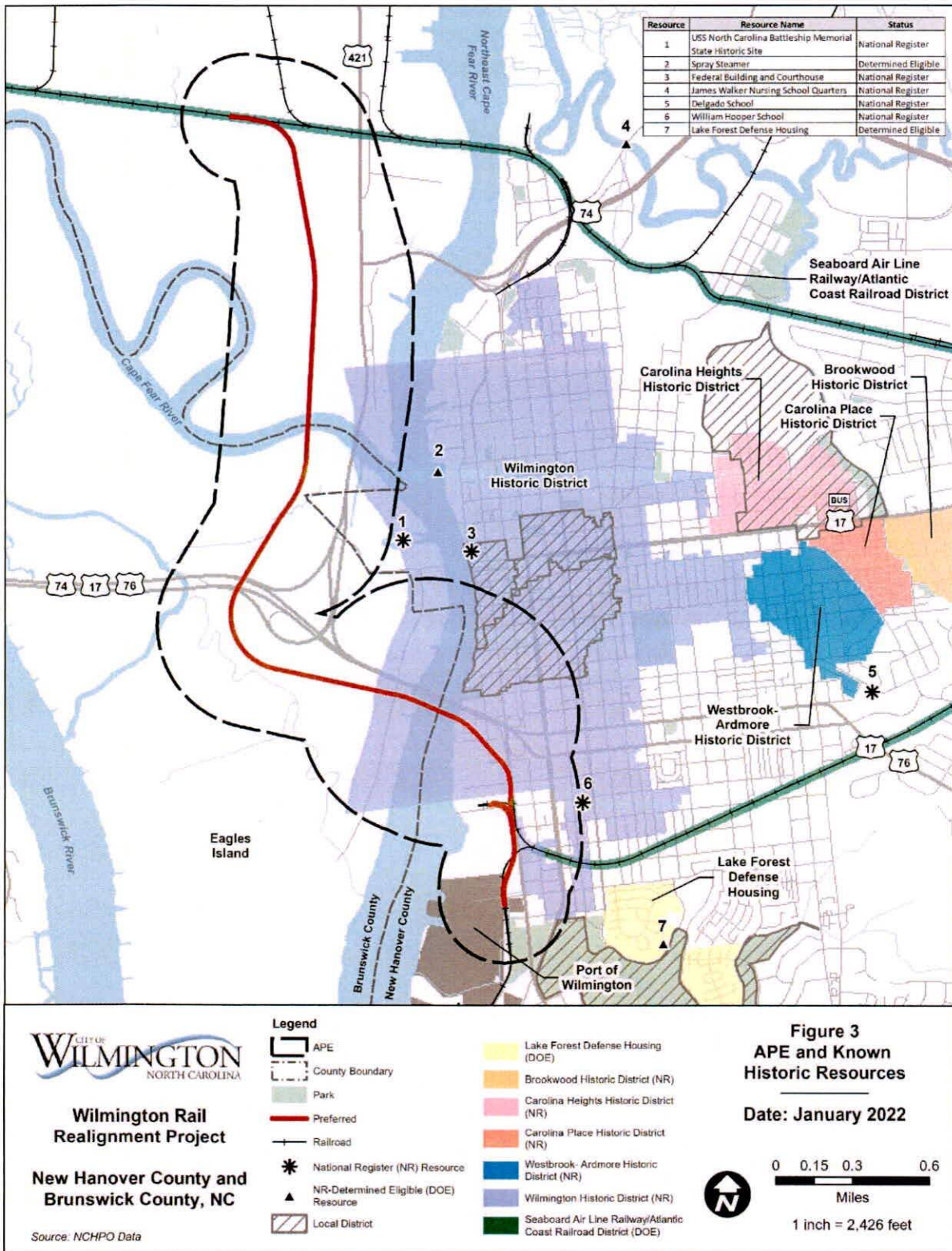
To further evaluate the NRHP eligibility of the church and the potential expansion of the Wilmington HD, AECOM senior architectural historian Marvin A. Brown, who meets the Secretary of Interior's qualifications for architectural history (CFR 36 CFR Part 61), conducted fieldwork and research, analyzed the two resources, and developed this report. (Mr. Brown also completed the Reconnaissance-Level Report.) On September 30 and October 1, 2021, the resources were revisited and additional photographs were taken. On November 7, coordination occurred with members of the former Holy Church of Jesus Christ. During this visit, resources were located using the NCHPO's GIS map and database of New Hanover County, and all late-nineteenth and early twentieth-century churches throughout the Wilmington area were photographed. At the North Carolina Room of the New Hanover County Public Library in Wilmington, newspaper clippings, original copies of City of Wilmington Sanborn fire insurance maps, and twentieth-century city directories were evaluated. Additional Wilmington Sanborn maps were accessed online as well as other relevant newspapers, New Hanover County deeds, GIS data, plat maps, property and tax records, and other similar historical research.

2.3 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The reconnaissance-level effort for historic architectural resources took place within the proposed APE of 0.25 miles buffered on the centerline of the Build Alternatives. In a meeting with the Section 106 consulting parties on November 17, 2021, the NCHPO and the FRA agreed to an increase in the size of the APE, which included the addition of a one-mile buffer around the southerly crossing of the Cape Fear River, to account for visual impacts from the height of the proposed rail bridge. This increase extended into a larger portion of the Wilmington HD, but did not add any additional potentially NRHP-eligible resources (Figure 3).² This report therefore only addresses the NRHP eligibility of the former Holy Church of Jesus and the potential for an expansion of the Wilmington HD.

² The roads within the proposed APE located on the west bank of the Cape Fear River were reviewed in the field during the reconnaissance-level effort. This area included no previously identified historic properties, with the exception of the USS North Carolina, which contributes to the Wilmington HD and will be addressed during a subsequent phase of the Project. The increased portion of the APE on the west bank of the river included no additional potential historic resources not already addressed during the reconnaissance-level field study.

Figure 3: APE and Known Historic Resources



3.0 INTENSIVE-LEVEL INVENTORY, EVALUATIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the resources that were evaluated as part of the intensive-level inventory: Former Holy Church of Jesus Christ and Wilmington HD.

3.2 FORMER HOLY CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST (NH3680)



Resource Name	Former Holy Church of Jesus Christ
HPO Survey Site #	NH3680
Location	216 Marstellar Street
Parcel No.	R05413-033-024-000
Construction Date	Ca. 1926
Recommendation	Eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C/ Criterion Consideration A

3.2.1 Architectural Description

The former Holy Church of Jesus Christ (currently Spirit of Truth Ministries – NH3680) is a little-altered, rectangular, one-story frame building (Exhibit 1 through Exhibit 4). Clad in original German siding, it is edged by wooden cornerboards that rise from a single-board plinth to the eaves. A stuccoed masonry foundation supports the building and an asphalt-shingled, gable-front roof underpinned by exposed rafter tails tops it. The church has a north-facing front elevation and is three bays wide. A pair of doors, each with five stacked flat panels, is centered in the facade. A wooden stoop with a stair climbing from the east and a ramp from the west provides access to the entry. Single wooden, six-over-six, double-hung sash windows are set to either side of the entry. Plain surrounds frame the double doors and these windows.

Four evenly spaced windows, and the boarded-over opening of a fifth cross the east side elevation. At the west elevation, all five windows are exposed. All nine side-elevation windows match those of the façade and are framed by identical surrounds. The south rear elevation has an original surround framing a boarded-over window, a centered single-door entry and a tiny shed-roofed ell at its east end that holds a bathroom. Most of the window glass is transparent, but some panes are textured and opaque. Exterior alterations are few, consisting of the rails, balusters, and ramp at the entry; bars over all but one of the side-elevation windows; the concrete stairs and handrail at the rear entry; and the bathroom ell addition.

The church interior was viewed on November 7, 2021 and not photographed.³ The church has no vestibule; one enters directly into the sanctuary. Original beaded boards clad the ceiling and walls. The wooden floor, which appears to be original, is laid on the diagonal. Twelve plain wooden pews set in two rows are also likely original. They face a platform at the south that is elevated above the floor level. A door to the east side of the platform leads to the church's rear room and later-added bathroom, neither of which were viewed.



Exhibit 1: Former Holy Church of Jesus Christ, west side elevation, at left; north façade and west elevation, at right



Exhibit 2: Former Holy Church of Jesus Christ, north facade, at left; east side elevation and north facade, at right

³ The church was first visited while fieldwork was conducted on March 24-25. Subsequent visits occurred on September 30 and October 1, 2021. On November 7 the church was visited again, before Sunday services were to start. Member Denise Hewett responded to a request to take photographs by calling Chief Apostle, Vivian B. Whitehead Barrett, for permission. Ms. Barrett asked that no photographs be taken.

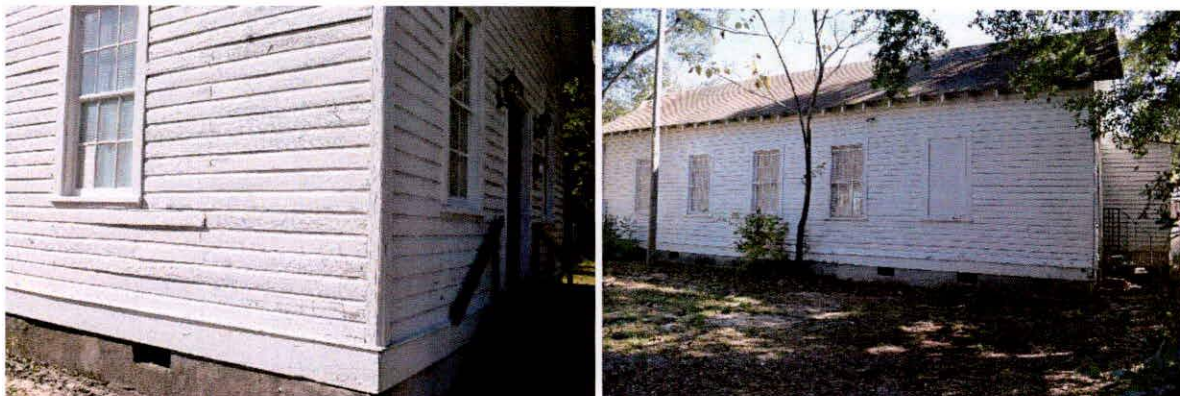


Exhibit 3: Former Holy Church of Jesus Christ, façade and east side elevation, at left; rear and west side elevations, at right

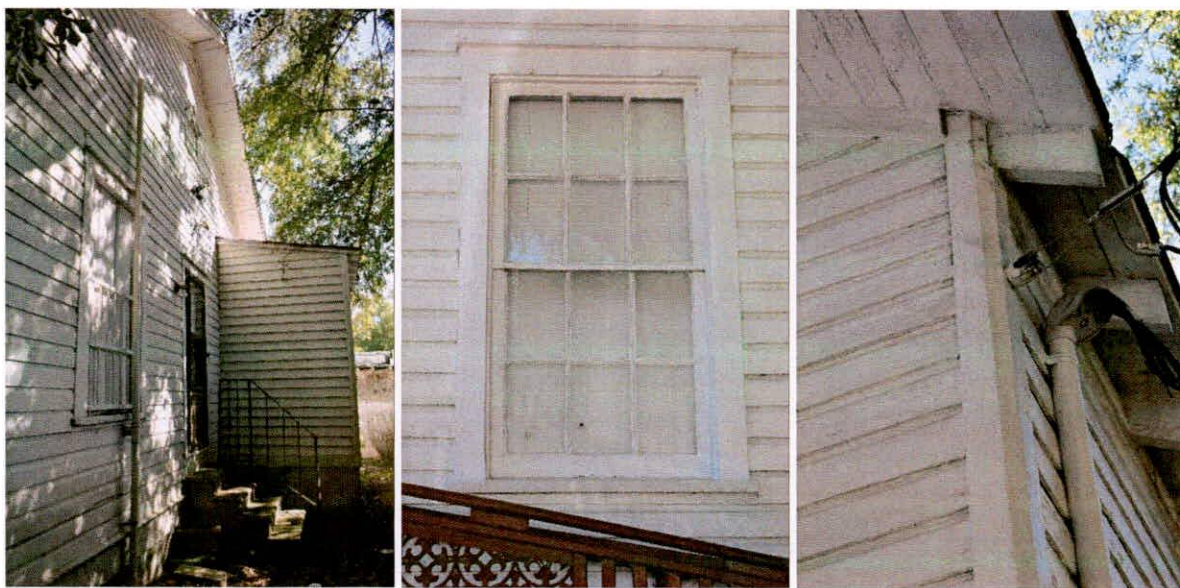


Exhibit 4: Former Holy Church of Jesus Christ, south rear elevation facade, at left; facade window, surround, and ramp railing, at center; German siding and eaves at southwest corner of facade, at right

3.2.2 Historical Background

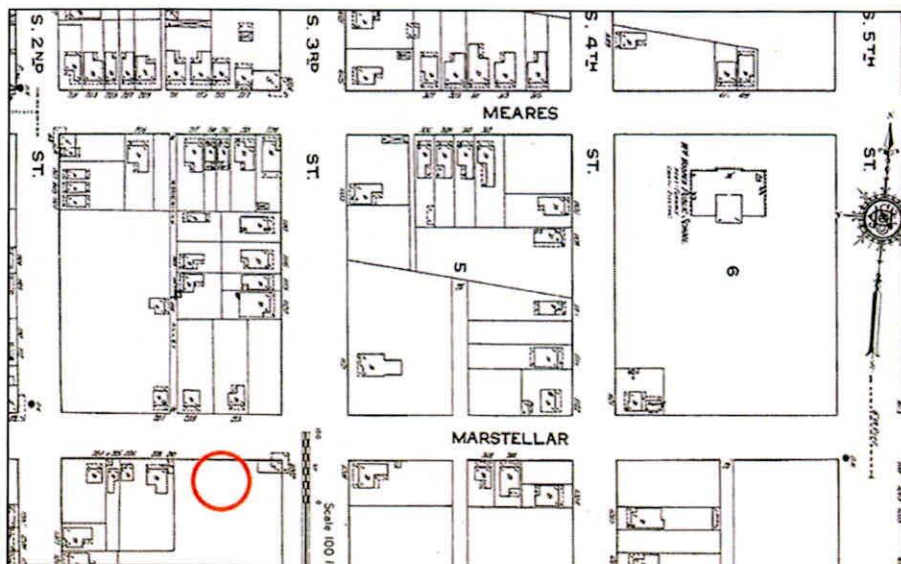
New Hanover County property assessment records assign the church a 1910 construction date.⁴ Its physical appearance suggests that it could date to the early-twentieth century. However, its lot is vacant on the 1915 Wilmington Sanborn map and it first appears on that map's 1951 update (Figure 4 and Figure 5).⁵ The earliest located reference to the church is in

⁴ New Hanover Property Assessment of 216 Marstellar Street, 2021.

⁵ Sanborn Map Company, 1915 *Insurance Maps of Wilmington, North Carolina* and 1951 update of 1915 Maps.

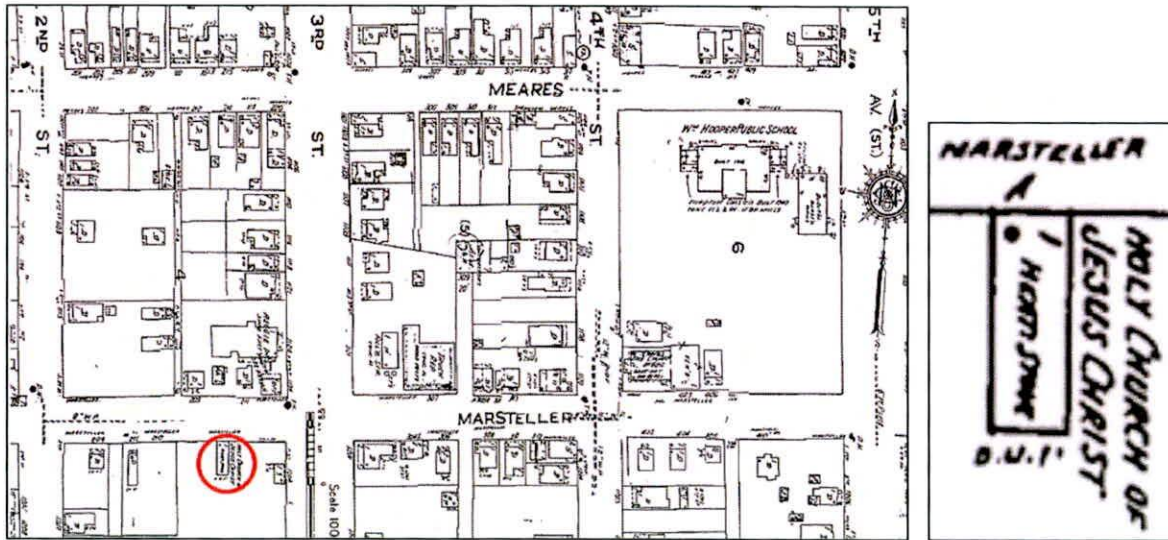
the 1924 Wilmington city directory. It places it on the 200 block of Marstellar Street with Reverend G.L. Pridgen as its pastor.⁶ Listed under the Holiness denomination, its name is given simply as "Holiness," in one place in the directory, and "Holiness Mission," in another. While the church is identified as having a white congregation, the city's other two Holiness churches were African American. The 1926 directory classifies it as one of four Holiness churches in the city, all of which it denotes as African American. It further identifies Reverend Pridgen as white at his home address, but as Black where he is referred to as pastor. It gives the church's name as Holy Church of Jesus Christ. The 1928 directory lists Reverend Pridgen, in all places where he is named, as white. The church's name is the same, but is categorized as an "undenominational" church, along with the Salvation Army Citadel. Both of these are identified as white.

Figure 4: 1915 Wilmington Sanborn Map, Sheet 41, with Vacant Site of Church Circled in Red



⁶ Hill Directory Co., *Wilmington N.C. City Directory*, 1924, 1926, and 1928.

Figure 5: 1951 Update of 1915 Wilmington Sanborn Map, Sheet 41, with Church Circled in Red, at Left, and Blown-Up Section, at Right



Censuses and the various jobs that Pridgen held to make ends meet make it clear that he was white, as was his congregation, which is consistently identified as such in post-1926 directories.⁷ The 1926 directory's confusion may have stemmed from the divisions within the Holiness Church in North Carolina in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, when the denomination transformed from an outgrowth of Methodist to Pentecostalism, including the African-American Pentecostal Holiness Church. The congregation of the Holy Church of Jesus Christ was apparently finding its way in its early years, shifting from Holiness to undenominational.⁸

Garris Lee or G.L. Pridgen was born in Kelly in Bladen County, North Carolina in 1886. A brief biographical account states: "He was called from a denominational church in 1909 at Kelly after a revelation from the Word of God, of the oneness of God. He went to Monroe, La. after much persecution for teaching this doctrine." He returned to Kelly in 1911 and continued "preaching the Apostolic Message" at the Holy Church of Jesus Christ, which he founded. He preached until his death in May 1941.⁹

Deeds suggest the church building was erected in 1925 or 1926. In November 1925 the church trustees purchased the lot upon which the building stands for \$200, to be paid off in weekly 50

⁷ Federal censuses from 1900 through 1940 identify Pridgen as white. The jobs he held with the city in the 1920s and 1930s according to various city directories—including phone man and timekeeper with the city street department, and clerk for the department's superintendent—would not have been held by a Black man in Wilmington during those decades.

⁸ Louis P. Towles, "Holiness Church," 2006; "Karen Lorene Zipf, "Pentecostal Holiness Church," 2006.

⁹ *Wilmington Morning Star*, December 13, 1980.

cent increments. The deed was not filed, however, until April 1926.¹⁰ In 1938, the church acquired an additional lot on its east, at the southwest corner of the intersection of Marsteller and South 3rd Street.¹¹

The first non-directory mention of the church is found in Raleigh's *News and Observer* of December 31, 1926.¹² It notes that the Holy Church of Jesus Christ of Wilmington had been incorporated as a non-stock entity by five Wilmington men, including pastor Garris L. Pridgen. The Raleigh paper mentioned the church again in an announcement of a wedding held there on February 28, 1927.¹³ The first two mentions of the church identified in Wilmington newspapers date from 1935 and 1940. Both call it the Holy Church of Christ, as does the 1951 Sanborn map.¹⁴

The last two individuals carried on the Holy Church of Jesus Christ membership rolls—Wanda Cherry and Terry O'Sullivan—gifted the church building parcel and the adjacent tract to the United Pentecostal Church of Wilmington in 1995.¹⁵ The property was then transferred to private hands, but the building remains a church, currently serving the congregation of the Spirit of Truth Ministries.

3.2.3 NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

Context

To assess the Holy Church of Jesus Christ's NRHP eligibility, a context for local church buildings of similar scale, form, finish, and/or date was created. Two principal means were used to identify similar structures: (1) the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) Geographic Information Systems (GIS) website; and (2) field survey. The HPO GIS website was used to develop a preliminary list of churches including their name, location, status and, where available, description and date. More than three-quarters of the approximately 85 previously inventoried churches were located within various NRHP-listed Wilmington historic districts. As these included little descriptive information, the churches were searched in the nominations. A winnowed-down list of churches was then generated and mapped. Additional churches were located by driving down main thoroughfares in neighborhoods outside of the historic districts

¹⁰ New Hanover County Deed Book 170/Page 266 (1926).

¹¹ Deed Book 273/Page 255 (1938).

¹² Hill Directory Co., *Wilmington N.C. City Directory*, 1926; *News and Observer* [Raleigh], December 31, 1926.

¹³ *News and Observer* [Raleigh], March 1, 1927.

¹⁴ *Union Labor Record and The Carolina Farmer* [Wilmington], September 27, 1935; *Star-News* [Wilmington], June 23, 1940; Sanborn Map Company, 1951 update, *Insurance Maps of Wilmington, North Carolina*. Volume 1.

¹⁵ Deed Book 1857/Page 902 (Cherry affidavit); Deed Book 1857/Page 903 (O'Sullivan affidavit); Deed Book 1857/Page 904 (corner lot deed); Book 1862/Page 925 (church building lot deed). All four deeds were dated and filed in 1995.

that were established at the turn of the nineteenth century and by remaining alert to other churches passed while traveling from point to point. About 30 churches were visited. Photos were taken of most of these.

Many of Wilmington's grand churches were erected in the 1920s. They are contemporary with the former Holy Church of Jesus Christ building, but otherwise not comparable. The four depicted below are representative of these: the Neoclassical Revival-style, brick Trinity United Methodist Church (1921) at 1403 Market Street (NH1372); the double-towered, African American, brick Ebenezer Baptist Church, now Templo Adoración y Alabanza (1927) at 209 South 7th Street (NH2072); the Gothic Revival-style, stone First Presbyterian Church (1927) at 125 South 3rd Street (NH0085); and the Neoclassical Revival-style, brick First Church of Christ, Scientist (1928) at 1620 Chestnut Street (NH1704) (Exhibit 5 and Exhibit 6).¹⁶

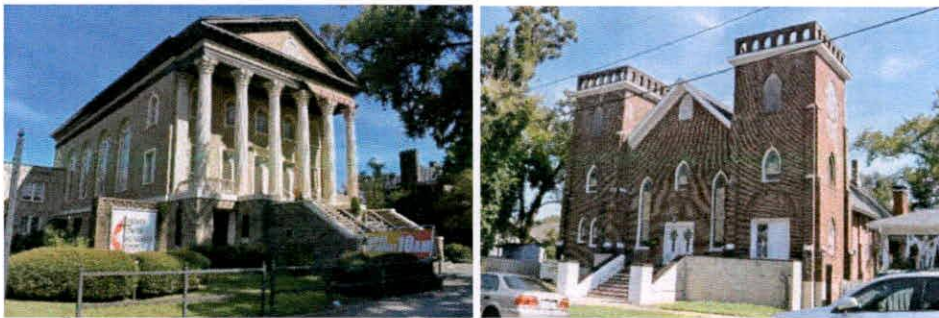


Exhibit 5: Trinity Methodist Church (1921), at left, and Ebenezer Baptist Church (1927), at right



Exhibit 6: First Church of Christ, Scientist (1928), at left, and First Presbyterian Church (1927), at right

Eight other Wilmington churches are more comparable to the former Holy Church of Jesus Christ. They vary in size, orientation, and date, but are relatively modest in form and, generally,

¹⁶ Beth Keane, "Carolina Heights Historic District" NRHP nomination form, 1998 (Trinity Methodist Church and First Church of Christ, Scientist); Sherry Joines Wyatt and L. Robbie King, "Wilmington Historic District Boundary Expansion and Additional Documentation" NRHP nomination form, 2003 (First Presbyterian Church and former Ebenezer Baptist Church).

finish. Their salient characteristics are summarized as follows in the remainder of this subsection

The former Ironside Baptist or Primitive Baptist Church (NH0170) was erected at 507 Castle Street between about 1877 and 1882.¹⁷ In form, materials, and finish, it is more comparable to the Holy Church of Jesus Christ than any other church identified in the city, even though it is almost a half-century older. The frame building is a one-story, gable-front rectangle clad in weatherboards. Its pointed-arch transoms, filled with tracery, are relatively stylish, but its wood floors and beaded-board walls and ceilings are similar to those inside the Holy Church of Jesus Christ (Exhibit 7 and Exhibit 8). It currently houses the Tierra Sol Sanctuary (a yoga studio) and lacks pews, but otherwise appears to be remarkably intact.



Exhibit 7: Former Ironside Baptist or Primitive Baptist Church, west side and south front elevations, at right, and west side and north rear elevations, at left

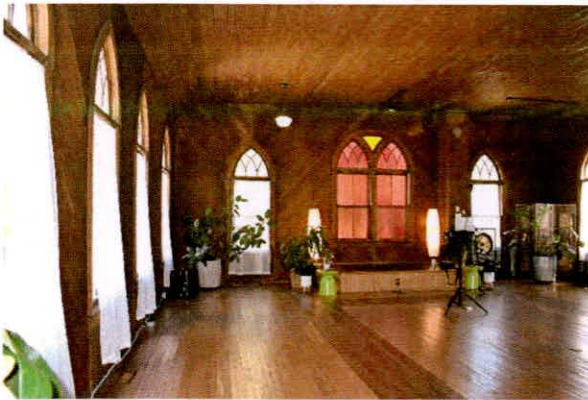


Exhibit 8: Former Ironside Baptist or Primitive Baptist Church, interior

¹⁷ Terra Sol Sanctuary website and a plaque inside the church provide this historic information, which is credited to the Historic Wilmington Foundation. The building appears on the 1904 Sanborn map, the earliest to cover its block. It also referenced, but not depicted, on the 1898 Sanborn-Perris map.

Mt. Ararat AME Zion Church (NH0565) at 7061 Market Street is a frame, one-story, gable-front rectangular church like the Holy Church of Jesus Christ (Exhibit 9 and Exhibit 10). It additionally has pointed-arch transoms and a central projecting entrance tower crowned by a pyramidal-roofed steeple. Its original weatherboards are vinyl-sided and its interior, in 2010, retained original wood trim, original wood floors beneath carpeting and altered paneled walls. A concrete-block wing was extended across its rear in 1973. A cornerstone dates the church to 1878. Some of the graves in its associated cemetery have in the past been decorated with shells and shards of glass which was a common African American practice along the Southeast coast. The church was determined eligible for NRHP-listing in 2010.¹⁸



Exhibit 9: Mt. Ararat AME Zion Church, southwest side and southeast front elevation, at left; southeast front and northeast side elevations, at right



Exhibit 10: Mt. Ararat AME Zion Church, interior in 2010 (photographer: Kate Husband)

¹⁸ Mattson, Alexander and Associates, 2010, "Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Military Cutoff Road and Hampstead Bypass"; Kate Husband, 2010, NCDOT Memorandum re: Mattson, Alexander and Associates, 2010, "Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, Military Cutoff Road and Hampstead Bypass."

New Jerusalem Missionary Baptist Church was built at 540 6th Street in about 1895. Its basic, rectangular, gable-front form and frame construction is like that of the others in the group of eight churches discussed here (Exhibit 11 and Exhibit 12). More finely finished and quite intact on the exterior, it retains a corner tower, weatherboard and scalloped-shingle siding, pointed-arched windows and transoms with tracery and an ornate facade. An undated online image depicts an altered interior with acoustic ceiling tiles, paneled walls and carpeting. The church is a contributing resource to the Wilmington Historic District.¹⁹



Exhibit 11: New Jerusalem Missionary Baptist Church, south side and east front elevations, at left; detail of east-facing façade, at right

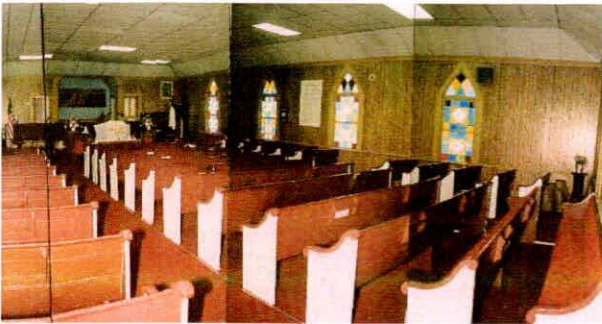


Exhibit 12: New Jerusalem Missionary Baptist Church, undated, composite, interior photograph (source: locationshub.com website)

Beneath its brick-veneered shell, which was added in 1948, St. Matthews AME Church (NH1404) is a basic, gable-front rectangular building (Exhibit 13 and Exhibit 14). The frame church was erected in 1909 at 6809 Wrightsville Avenue. Its pointed-arch windows are original, as are its interior wood trim and beaded-board walls and ceiling. Its projecting front tower appears original as well, although the crenelations may date to 1948. A later-added L-shaped addition or additions on the northwest gives the building a "П"-shaped footprint, but the original

¹⁹ Wyatt and King, 2003, "Wilmington Historic District Boundary Expansion and Additional Documentation" NRHP nomination form.

rectangular church building, along with its more than 70-year-old brick veneer is considerably intact.



Exhibit 13: St. Matthews AME Church, northwest side and southwest front elevations, at left; southwest front and northeast side elevations, at right



Exhibit 14: St. Matthews AME Church, interior

A largely altered example of the type is Federal Point Pentecostal Church (NH3654) at 629 Piner Road (Exhibit 15). Its frame rectangular body has been vinyl sided and its windows replaced; a tall columned portico has been added to its façade along with a large lantern atop its gable-front façade; and a wing larger than its original block wings has been extended across its rear,

giving it a T-shaped footprint. Nonetheless, the church retains its basic, gable-front, rectangular frame form. The building was erected in 1930 according to tax records.



Exhibit 15: Federal Point Pentecostal Church, west side and south front elevations, at left; south front and east side elevations, at right

Mt. Pilgrim Baptist Church at 7500 Carolina Beach Road is also assigned a 1930 construction date by tax records. However, it may date to as early as 1922, the year the parcel was donated to the congregation for a "permanent church site."²⁰ The one-story, frame, gable-front building is vinyl sided, but retains pointed-arch transoms with tracery topping double-hung sash with colored-glass panes (Exhibit 16). The original or early ell across the rear retains matching windows and transoms. A large later addition extends to its rear.

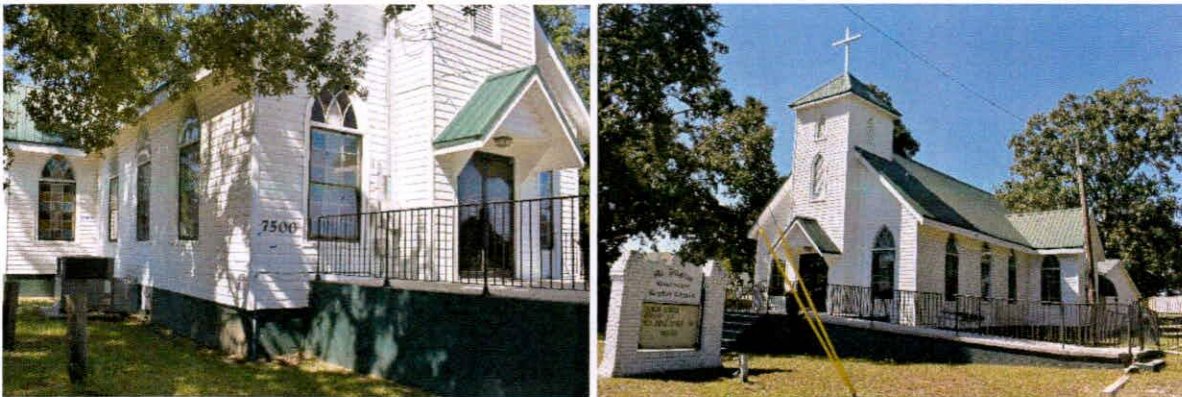


Exhibit 16: Mt. Pilgrim Missionary Baptist Church, south side and east front elevations, at left; south front and west side elevations, at right

Pilgrim Rest Baptist Church (no survey number; not in HPO database) was erected at 6761 Wrightsville Avenue about 1935, across from St. Matthews AME Zion Church. It is constructed of concrete block, rather than frame, but otherwise utilizes the form under consideration. In

²⁰ *Wilmington Morning Star*, March 7, 1922.

addition to its gable-front, rectangular body, it has pointed-arch windows and a projecting front tower topped by a pyramidal roof (Exhibit 17). A mid-twentieth-century photograph indicates changes to windows and the entry as well as the early presence of the northwest addition.²¹

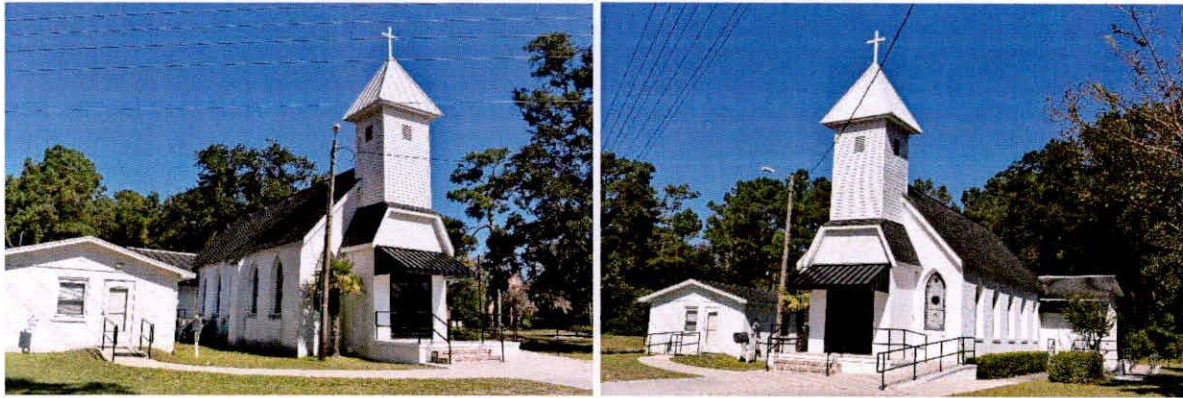


Exhibit 17: Pilgrim Rest Baptist Church: northwest side and southwest front elevations, at left; southwest front and southeast side elevations, at right

The date of construction of the former Castle Heights Methodist (now St. Mark Free Will Baptist) Church (NH1404) at 1801 Castle Street is unclear. A 1913 newspaper story mentions its erection and it appears on the 1915 Sanborn map. However, tax records date it to 1940; the Westbrook-Ardmore Historic District NRHP nomination, to which it contributes, places its construction around 1945 and the 1951 update of the 1915 Sanborn shows the church's footprint altered. The building was likely extended to the rear and elevated in 1940-45, but its gable-front, frame, rectangular form probably dates to 1913 (Exhibit 18). It retains original pointed-arch windows and surrounds and continues to be clad in weatherboards. The portico and squat belfry are later additions.²²

²¹ Wilmington Planning Commission, 2011, "Wrightsville Sound Small Area Plan" presentation.

²² Sanborn Map Company, 1915 *Insurance Maps of Wilmington, North Carolina* and 1951 update of 1915 *Maps*; Janet Seapker and Ed Turberg, "Westbrook-Ardmore Historic District" NRHP nomination, 2009.

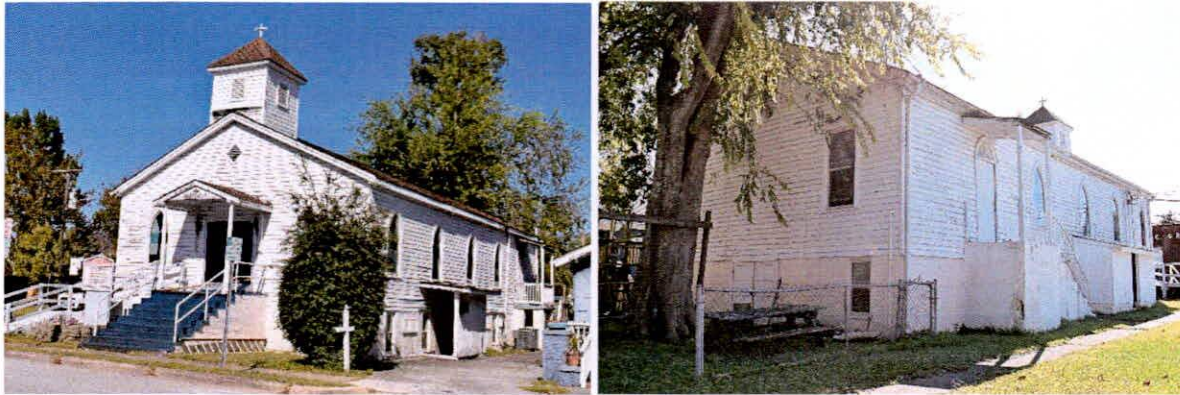


Exhibit 18: Former Castle Heights Methodist Church, south front and east side elevation, at left; north rear and west side elevations, at right

NRHP Eligibility Evaluation of Architectural Significance (Criterion C and Criterion Consideration A)

The former Holy Church of Jesus Christ is a rare surviving example in the Wilmington area of the basic, traditional, rectangular form and frame construction of Protestant meetinghouses of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Of the small number of these churches that survive locally, it is the most straightforward and intact. It retains its rectangular, single-story, gable-front shape; its uncomplicated bays lacking pointed arches, tracery, or even colored glass; its elementary exterior trim and German siding; and its plainly finished interior of beaded boards, wooden floors and a double-row of early (or original) pews. The former Holy Church of Jesus Christ has no wings or additions (other than a rear bathroom) and no tower or steeple.

The former Holy Church of Jesus Christ is recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C for embodying the distinctive characteristics of its type. The property meets the requirement of Criterion Consideration A as a religious property that derives its significance from its architecture. Furthermore, it retains all seven elements of NRHP integrity — location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association — in support of its significance (Table 1).

Table 1: Former Church of Jesus Christ Elements of Integrity

Former Holy Church of Jesus Christ		
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	The church stands on the site where it was built, thereby retaining its integrity of location.
Design	High	The church has a high degree of design integrity, retaining its original single-story, rectangular, gable-front, frame form, bays, and materials, with no additions other than a small bathroom at the rear.

Former Holy Church of Jesus Christ		
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Setting	Medium/High	The church continues to face Marstellar Avenue in a largely residential neighborhood dating from the early through the mid-twentieth century; two commercial buildings to its east were erected in the 1950s. It therefore retains a medium/high degree of integrity of setting.
Materials	High	The church has a high degree of material integrity, retaining its original exterior trim, windows, and German siding, as well as its original wooden floors and beaded-board walls and ceiling.
Workmanship	High	The retention of its integrity of design and workmanship results in the church having high integrity of workmanship.
Feeling	High	High integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship, accompanied by a medium/high degree of setting, result in high integrity of feeling.
Association	High	High integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship, accompanied by a medium/high degree of setting, result in high integrity of association.

NRHP Eligibility Evaluation of Historic, Associational and Information-Potential Significance (Criteria A, B and D)

The church is not recommended as NRHP-eligible under Criterion A as it has no known connection with significant historic events. It is also not recommended as NRHP-eligible under Criterion B for it has no known association with the lives of persons significant in our past. Additionally, it is not recommended as NRHP-eligible under Criterion D as it is unlikely to yield important information based on its appearance or construction.

3.2.4 Proposed NRHP Boundary

The recommended NRHP boundary of the former Holy Church of Jesus Christ encompasses the 0.053-acre parcel (ID# R05413-033-024-000) that the church trustees acquired in 1925 and upon which they erected the church building ca.1926 (Figure 6). Associated with the church since its beginnings, the parcel includes a grassy area framing the church building and no resources other than that building which provides the former Holy Church of Jesus Christ with an appropriate historic setting.


Figure 6: Proposed NRHP Boundary Former Church of Jesus Christ, New Hanover County



ID# R05413-033-024-000

The vacant 0.06-acre lot to the church's east (at the southwest corner of Marstellar and South 2nd Street), which the trustees acquired in 1938, is not included within the proposed NRHP boundary. The church building is not located on this parcel and there is no evidence — from the 1951 and 1955 Sanborn maps, tax records, or the physical site — that the church ever erected anything upon it.

3.3 WILMINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT POTENTIAL EXPANSION (NH3681)

	Resource Name	Wilmington Historic District — Potential Expansion
	HPO Survey Site #	NH3681
	Location of Potential Expansion Area	S of Wright Street, E of S Front St, W of Burnett Blvd/S 3rd St, N of Greenfield St, and W of S 4th St
	Parcel No.	Multiple
	Construction Date	Ca.1900-2020
	Recommendation	Not eligible for NRHP listing under any NRHP Criteria

3.3.1 Architectural Description

Introduction and Inventory

The resources within the APE located to the south of Wright St, east of S Front St, west of Burnett Blvd/S 3rd St, north of Greenfield St, and west of S 4th St are similar to adjacent areas that are part of the Wilmington HD. (This area excluded from, but partially framed by, the district is referred to here as the "southern APE area." It is part of the Dry Pond community.) Like those within the historic district, these southern APE area resources largely date from the early and mid-twentieth centuries and are predominantly frame residences. They are generally similar to the district resources in developmental history, scale and relationship to each other as well as to the street. However, many of these resources were built after 1945, the end date of the district's period of significance.²³ A number of these post-1945 resources are commercial buildings erected within the past 50 years on prominent corners of Front, 2nd, and 3rd streets, the area's principal north-south thoroughfares. Furthermore, there are many vacant lots within the southern APE area that were previously occupied by buildings.

²³ Two additional periods of significance—1953 and 1968 through 1971—are particular to the African American Williston School.

Within the southern APE area, 129 resources were surveyed. These are comprised of individual or small groups of standing resources, vacant lots, parking lots, and parks. The surveyed resources are mapped on Figures 7, 8, and 9, which identify them by parcel boundary, address, and a recommendation of whether a standing resource or group of standing resources would be potentially contributing (shaded in green) or noncontributing (shaded in red) if the historic district were to be expanded. Vacant lots, parks, and parking lots are discretely color-coded. The southern portion of the Wilmington HD is shaded purple; the boundaries of the southern portion of the APE are outlined in blue.

Each resource is also assessed in a table that includes its salient characteristics (Table 2). Address, type and/or name, date and a brief description were obtained and recorded for each through a combination of field appraisal and a study of Sanborn maps, city directories, tax records, and newspapers. In the case of lots and parks, information on what once stood on the land was also identified wherever possible. Each recommendation of status is accompanied by a brief statement supporting that recommendation. Vacant lots, parking lots, and parks are identified as such, rather than given a recommended status. Photographs of the resources are also included (Figure 7 through Figure 9 and Exhibit 19 through Exhibit 135). The photographs follow the order of the resources as listed in the table.

Following the figures, table, and photographs, the report addresses the characteristics of resources that could potentially contribute, or do not contribute, if the Wilmington HD were to be expanded. It considers integrity, age, and alterations, as well as vacant lots and the locations of noncontributing resources. It also summarizes the history of the southern APE area and Dry Pond, and the assessment of Dry Pond in the Wilmington HD's NRHP nomination. It concludes with an NRHP evaluation and recommendation.

Figure 7: Sheet 1 of 3, Map of Potential Wilmington Historic District Boundary Increase Resources with their Recommended Potentially Contributing/Noncontributing Status



Figure 8: Sheet 2 of 3, Map of Potential Wilmington Historic District Boundary Increase Resources with their Recommended Potentially Contributing/Noncontributing Status



Figure 9: Sheet 3 of 3, Map of Potential Wilmington Historic District Boundary Increase Resources with their Recommended Potentially Contributing/Noncontributing Status

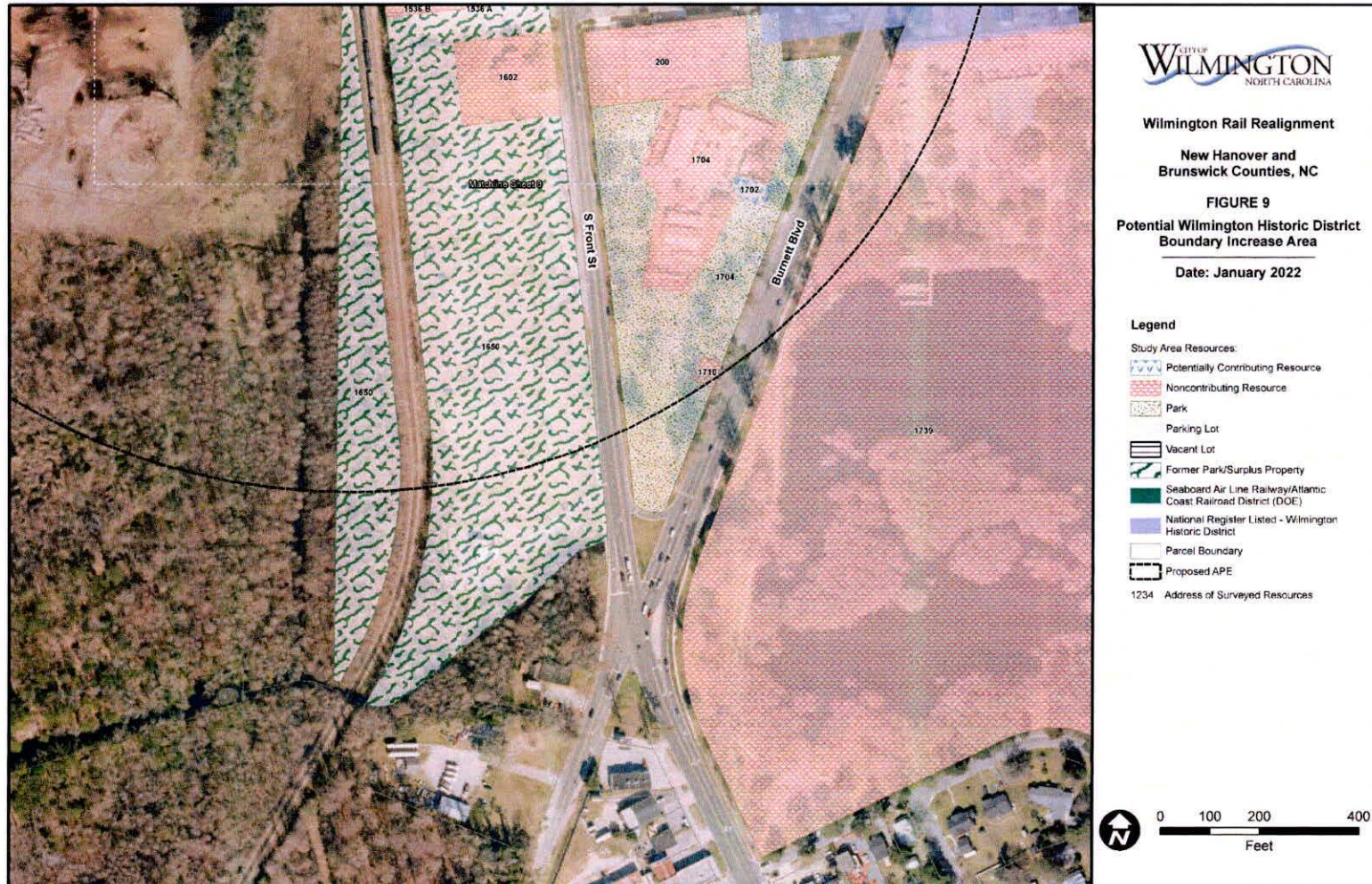


Table 2: Inventory of Resources Within Potential Wilmington HD Boundary Increase Area

ADDRESS (FIGURE NUMBER/EXHIBIT NUMBER)	TYPE AND/OR NAME (DATE)	DESCRIPTION	RECOMMENDED STATUS [PC=POTENTIALLY CONTRIBUTING; NC=NON-CONTRIBUTING; V=VACANT LOT]
South Front Street (W side)			
1202 S Front St (Fig #7/Exh #19)	Former oil warehouse (1946 tax date)	1 story, steel-and-concrete industrial building with front parapet	NC – altered front elevation, bays, and parapet front
1402 S Front St (Fig #7/Exh #20)	Watson's Portable Welding (1962-tax date)	1-story, masonry-and-brick veneer industrial building	NC – age, outside HD's period of significance
1404 S Front St (Fig #7/Exh #21)	Vacant lot (vacant on 1955 Sanborn)	Vacant industrial lot	V
1530 S Front St (Fig #7/Exh #22)	Vacant lot (vacant on 1955 Sanborn)	Vacant industrial lot	V
1536A S Front St (Fig #7/Exh #23)	Former auto repair shop (1954 tax date)	1-story, concrete block-and-brick veneer industrial building	NC – age, outside HD's period of significance; has further lost integrity
1536B S Front St (Fig #7/Exh #24)	Former auto repair shop (1957 tax date)	1-story, concrete block-and-brick veneer industrial building	NC – age, outside HD's period of significance; has further lost integrity
1602 S Front St (Fig #8/Exh #25)	Former Optimist Club (1963 tax date)	1-story, frame-and-stucco, gable-end clubhouse	NC – age, outside HD's period of significance
1650 S Front St (Fig #9/Exh #26)	Former Optimist Park (ca. 1960s)	Unmaintained former city park declared surplus property in 2020	NC – age, outside HD's period of significance; has further lost integrity
South Front Street (E side)			
NE corner of S Front & Meares St/102 Wright St (Fig #7/Exh #27)	Vacant house lots	Vacant lots that held six houses on 1955 Sanborn	V
SE corner of S Front & Meares St (Fig #7/Exh #28)	Vacant house lot	Vacant house lot	V
1105 S Front St (Fig #7/Exh #29)	House (1910 tax date)	1-story, frame, asbestos-sided house with seam-metal gable-front roof	PC – intact sash, surrounds, front door, corner post, boxed eaves, and form
1107 S Front St (Fig #7/Exh #30)	Vacant house lot	Vacant lot that held one house on 1955 Sanborn	V
1109 S Front St (Fig #7/Exh #30)	Vacant house lot	Vacant lot that held one house on 1955 Sanborn	V
NE corner of S Front & Kidder St/ 1212 S Front St (Fig #7/Exh #31)	Vacant lot (vacant on 1955 Sanborn)	Vacant industrial lot	V
1525 S Front St (Fig #8/Exh #32)	Self-storage building (1967 tax date)	Repurposed, long, rectangular, brick-veneered, masonry building	NC – age, outside HD's period of significance; has further lost integrity
South 2nd Street (W side)			
1014 S 2nd St (Fig #7/Exh #33)	House (1910 tax date)	1-story, gable-front, frame house	NC – altered sash, surrounds, porch, vinyl siding

ADDRESS (FIGURE NUMBER/EXHIBIT NUMBER)	TYPE AND/OR NAME (DATE)	DESCRIPTION	RECOMMENDED STATUS [PC=POTENTIALLY CONTRIBUTING; NC=NON-CONTRIBUTING; V=VACANT LOT]
1016 S 2nd St (Fig #7/Exh #34)	House (1959 tax date)	1-story, concrete-block, gable-end building used as house with frame garage	NC – age, outside HD's period of significance; additionally, siding and sash altered
1104 S 2nd St (Fig #7/Exh #35)	House (1945 tax date)	2-story, gable-front, masonry-and-asbestos sided house	NC – altered sash, surrounds, stoop, entry, asbestos siding
1106 S 2nd St (Fig #7/Exh #36)	Commercial garage (post-1955 Sanborn)	1-story, metal sided garage with brick-veneered parapet front	NC – age, outside HD's period of significance
1112 S 2nd St (Fig #7/Exh #37)	Commercial garage (1986 tax date)	1-story, gable-end, brick garage	NC – age, outside HD's period of significance
1206 S 2nd St (Fig #7/Exh #38)	House (1910 tax date)	1-story, hip-roofed, frame house	PC – intact weatherboards, surrounds, cornerboards and friezeboards, front gable with imbricated shingles and ventilator
1208 S 2nd St (Fig #7/Exh #39)	House (on 1915 Sanborn)	1-story, hip-roofed, frame house	PC – intact weatherboards, surrounds, cornerboards and friezeboards, front gable with imbricated shingles and ventilator
1210 S 2nd St (Fig #7/Exh #40)	Vacant house lot	Vacant lot with house on 1955 Sanborn	V
1216 S 2nd St (Fig #7/Exh #41)	House (on 1915 Sanborn)	1-story, frame, gable-front house with engaged full-façade porch	PC – intact weatherboards, brick foundation piers, engaged porch overhang with ventilator
1218 S 2nd St (Fig #7/Exh #42)	House (on 1915 Sanborn)	1-story, frame, gable-front house with engaged full-façade porch	NC – altered metal porch, asbestos and asphalt siding
1220 S 2nd St (Fig #7/Exh #43)	House (1947 tax date)	2-story, frame, gable-end house built with full-façade front porch	NC – altered sash, bays, metal porch posts, aluminum siding
1540 S 2nd St (Fig #7/Exh #44)	Retail building (2018 tax date)	2-story, metal, flat-roofed building with shipping containers incorporated	NC – age, outside HD's period of significance
South 2nd Street (W side)			
1013 S 2nd St (Fig #7/Exh #45)	House (1901 tax date)	2-story, frame, gable-front house	NC – altered porch, aluminum siding, surrounds, sash, bays
1015 S 2nd St (Fig #7/Exh #46)	House (1917 tax date)	1-story, gable-end frame house with façade gable	NC – altered full-façade porch, vinyl siding, surrounds, sash
1017 S 2nd St (Fig #7/Exh #47)	House (1912 tax date)	1-story, cross-gable, vinyl-sided, frame house	PC – intact triangular kneebraces, porch columns and brick piers, surrounds, most of sash
1103 S 2nd St (Fig #7/Exh #48)	House (1915 tax date)	1-story, frame, gable front house with replaced sash	PC – intact weatherboards, bays, door, surrounds, overhanging roof with gable window at altered full-façade porch
1105 S 2nd St (Fig #7/Exh #49)	House (1915 tax date)	1-story, frame, gable-front house	NC – altered vinyl siding, sash, porch

ADDRESS (FIGURE NUMBER/EXHIBIT NUMBER)	TYPE AND/OR NAME (DATE)	DESCRIPTION	RECOMMENDED STATUS [PC=POTENTIALLY CONTRIBUTING; NC=NON-CONTRIBUTING; V=VACANT LOT]
1107 S 2nd St (Fig #7/Exh #50)	House (1915 tax date)	1-story, frame, gable-front house	NC – altered vinyl siding and modern front shingles, sash, surrounds, porch
1109 S 2nd St (Fig #7/Exh #51)	House (1942 tax date)	1-story, frame, gable-end house	NC - altered asbestos siding, sash, enclosed porch
1111 S 2nd St (Fig #7/Exh #52)	House (1936 tax date)	1-story, frame, gable-front house	NC - altered Masonite siding, sash, enclosed porch
1125 S 2nd St (Fig #7/Exh #53)	New Kelly's Chapel AME Church (1999 date stone)	1-story, gable-front, stuccoed masonry, rebuilt church	NC – age, outside HD's period of significance
1207 S 2nd St (Fig #7/Exh #54)	House (2002 tax date)	1-story, frame, vinyl-sided, Habitat for Humanity house	NC – age, outside HD's period of significance
1209 S 2nd St (Fig #7/Exh #55)	House (2003 tax date)	1-story, frame, vinyl-sided, Habitat for Humanity house	NC – age, outside HD's period of significance
1211 S 2nd St (Fig #7/Exh #56)	Vacant house lot	Vacant lot that held one house on 1955 Sanborn	V
1215 S 2nd St (Fig #7/Exh #56)	Vacant house lot	Vacant lot that held one house on 1955 Sanborn	V
1219 S 2nd St (Fig #7/Exh #56)	House (2006 tax date)	1-story, frame, vinyl-sided, Habitat for Humanity house	NC – age, outside HD's period of significance
South 3rd Street (W side)			
1014 S 3rd St (Fig #7/Exh #57)	Car sales office (1920 tax date)	1-story, frame, gable-front, former house	NC - altered vinyl siding, sash, porch, and bays
1016 S 3rd St (Fig #7/Exh #57)	Vacant house lot	Vacant lot that held one house on 1955 Sanborn	V
1024 S 3rd St (Fig #7/Exh #58)	Auto repair (1955 tax date)	1-story, concrete-block, former service station	NC – altered garage bays, plate glass windows; northern three bays later added
1102 S 3rd St (Fig #7/Exh #59)	Vacant restaurant (1983 tax date)	1-story, gable-end, concrete-block former restaurant	NC – age, outside HD's period of significance
1110 S 3rd St (Fig #7/Exh #60)	Vacant house lot	Vacant lot that held one house on 1955 Sanborn	V
1116 S 3rd St (Fig #7/Exh #61)	House (1897 tax date)	1-story, gable-front, frame house with altered sash and porch	PC – retains beaded-board siding, cornerboards and surrounds, front door and transom flanked by paired window bays
1118 S 3rd St (Fig #7/Exh #62)	House (1901 tax date)	1-story, gable-front, frame house with altered sash and porch balustrade, HardiPlank siding and shingles	PC – retains cornerboards and surrounds, full-façade porch with wooden posts on brick piers, paired front window bays
1120 S 3rd St (Fig #7/Exh #63)	House (1912 tax date)	1-story, gable-front, frame house with altered sash and porch balustrade, HardiPlank siding and shingles	PC – retains wraparound porch with wooden posts, entry with transom and sidelights, cornerboards and surrounds, front bay window
1122 S 3rd St (Fig #7/Exh #64)	Axe-throwing bar (1987 tax date)	1-story, gable-front, frame commercial building	NC - age, outside HD's period of significance

ADDRESS (FIGURE NUMBER/EXHIBIT NUMBER)	TYPE AND/OR NAME (DATE)	DESCRIPTION	RECOMMENDED STATUS [PC=POTENTIALLY CONTRIBUTING; NC=NON-CONTRIBUTING; V=VACANT LOT]
1126 S 3rd St (Fig #7/Exh #64)	Parking lot	Site of neon sign shop and office on 1955 Sanborn map	Paved lot
120_ S 3rd St (Fig #7/Exh #65)	Vacant lot	Open lot on 1955 Sanborn map	V
1206 S 3rd St (Fig #7/Exh #65)	Commercial building (1952 tax date)	1-story, concrete-block, flat-roofed building with front brick parapet	NC – age; also altered bays, store fronts, sash and doors
1208 S 3rd St (Fig #7/Exh #66)	Former A&P market (1952 tax date)	1-story, brick and steel, parapet-front thrift store with paved parking lot	NC – age; also altered and filled-in bays and entries
1302 S 3rd St (Fig #7/Exh #67, 68)	Former McKee Ice and Coal Company (1945 tax date)	L-shaped, 1-story, concrete-block warehouse	NC – bays altered and former north wing that gave building an H-shaped footprint removed
1400 S 3rd St (Fig #7/Exh #69)	Parking lot for Nesbitt Court Apartments (ca. 1940)	Altered paved and landscaping parking lot	Parking lot; note—2003 boundary expansion of the Wilmington HD includes ca. 1940 Nesbitt Court (ca.1940), but excludes this lot
South 3rd Street (E side)			
1103 S 3rd St (Fig #7/Exh #70)	Office (1978 tax map)	1-story, gable-front, frame, T-111 sided office and paved lot	NC - age, outside HD's period of significance
1107 S 3rd St (Fig #7/Exh #71)	House (1918 tax date, but on 1915 Sanborn map)	1-story, hip-roofed, frame house with original bay window and surrounds	NC – altered asbestos siding, porch, front door
1109 S 3rd St (Fig #7/Exh #72)	House (1901 tax date, but not on 1915 Sanborn map)	1-story, frame, gable-end bungalow with altered sash and later-enclosed porch	PC – retains weatherboard siding, projecting front gable, wooden cornerboards and surrounds, decorative rafter ends
1111 S 3rd St (Fig #7/Exh #73)	House (1901 tax date, but not on 1915 Sanborn map)	1-story, frame, gable-front house with aluminum siding, partly enclosed porch	PC – retains 9/1 sash, Craftsman-style tapered posts on brick piers at porch, corbelled chimney stack, decorative rafter ends
1115 S 3rd St (Fig #7/Exh #74)	Commercial building (1997 tax date)	Long, 1-story, flat-roofed, metal-sided building	NC - age, outside HD's period of significance
1203 S 3rd St (Fig #7/Exh #75)	House (2015 tax date)	1-story, frame, gable-front Habitat for Humanity house	NC - age, outside HD's period of significance
1207 S 3rd St (Fig #7/Exh #76)	House (1940 tax date)	1-story, gable-end, frame house	NC – altered porch, sash, asbestos siding
1209 S 3rd St (Fig #7/Exh #77)	House (1940 tax date, but may be on 1915 Sanborn map)	1-story, gable-front, frame house	NC – altered porch, entry, sash, vinyl siding, enclosed side porch
120_ S 3rd St (Fig #7/Exh #78)	Vacant lot	Open lot on 1955 Sanborn map	V
1215 S 3rd St (Fig #7/Exh #78)	Former Bordeaux Grocery Store (1959 tax date)	1-story, gable-front, concrete-block building with cinder-block additions to north side and rear	NC - age, outside HD's period of significance; additionally has large filled bays and concrete-block alterations/additions

ADDRESS (FIGURE NUMBER/EXHIBIT NUMBER)	TYPE AND/OR NAME (DATE)	DESCRIPTION	RECOMMENDED STATUS [PC=POTENTIALLY CONTRIBUTING; NC=NON-CONTRIBUTING; V=VACANT LOT]
1227 S 3rd St (Fig #7/Exh #79)	Heating and air conditioning office (1982 tax date)	1-story building with walls and mansard-like roof sided with metal	NC - age, outside HD's period of significance
1303 S 3rd St (Fig #7/Exh #80)	House (1920 tax date, but on 1915 Sanborn map and outside coverage of earlier maps)	2-story, frame, gable-front, aluminum- and asbestos-sided house with altered sash, added rear stair leading to upper apartment	PC - retains wraparound Colonial Revival/Victorian porch, wood surrounds (upper front sash with spandrels), projecting side bay, diamond ventilator, rear ell
1305 S 3rd St (Fig #7/Exh #81)	House (2006 tax date, perhaps earlier but thoroughly renovated then)	1-story, gable-front, frame, vinyl-sided house	NC - age, outside HD's period of significance
1307 S 3rd St (Fig #7/Exh #82)	House (2006 tax date, perhaps earlier but thoroughly renovated then))	1-story, gable-front, frame, vinyl-sided house	NC - age, outside HD's period of significance
1309 S 3rd St (Fig #7/Exh #83)	House (1920 tax date)	1-story, hip-roofed, frame house with full façade porch with thick wooden posts	NC - altered sash, added picture window, vinyl siding
1371-1381 S 3rd St (Fig #7/Exh #84)	Townhouses (2019 tax date)	Five 2-story, frame and metal, gable-front townhouses	NC - age, outside HD's period of significance
1401 S 3rd St (Fig #8/Exh #85)	Church (1973 tax date) (Greenfield Baptist Church)	1-story, gable-front, metal-sided church	NC - age, outside HD's period of significance
1403 S 3rd St (Fig #8/Exh #86)	Vacant lot	Vacant lot with concrete-block stairs and partial wall from demolished house	V
1415 S 3rd St (Fig #8/Exh #87)	House (1922 tax date)	1-story, gable-end, frame house with paired front windows and entry with sidelights	NC - altered sash, porch, vinyl siding
1423 S 3rd St (Fig #8/Exh #88)	Restaurant (1973) (The Harp)	1-story, concrete-block restaurant with mansard-like roof and plate-glass windows at front block	NC - age, outside HD's period of significance
Burnett Boulevard (W and E sides)			
1702 Burnett Blvd (Fig #9/Exh #89)	Former house now offices of City Parks Maintenance Division (1923 tax date)	1-story, gable-end, frame, vinyl-sided bungalow	PC - retains paired 2/2 windows, corner porch with wooden posts on brick piers, front dormer, and vinyl-clad triangular knee braces
1704 Burnett Blvd - Maintenance (Fig #9/Exh #90, 91)	City Parks Maintenance buildings (largely ca.1951-1955, per Sanborn maps, and later)	Eight functional, 1-story, concrete-block, steel, sheet metal, brick, plexiglass, and frame storage buildings, equipment sheds, cold frames and greenhouses	NC - age, outside HD's period of significance

ADDRESS (FIGURE NUMBER/EXHIBIT NUMBER)	TYPE AND/OR NAME (DATE)	DESCRIPTION	RECOMMENDED STATUS [PC=POTENTIALLY CONTRIBUTING; NC=NON-CONTRIBUTING; V=VACANT LOT]
1704 Burnett Blvd – Park (Fig #9/Exh #92)	Park land	Undeveloped park land containing City Parks maintenance, offices, and forestry offices	Park land
1710 Burnett Blvd (Fig #9/Exh #93)	City Urban Forestry Division offices (ca. 1950s)	1-story, functional, gable-end, concrete-block building	NC - age, outside HD's period of significance
1739 Burnett Blvd (Fig #9/Exh #94)	Greenfield Lake Park (ca. 1925-1965)	195-acre city park with lake, gardens, fountains, cultural, and recreational resources	NC – not within HD's areas of significance (local landmark but found not individually NR-eligible)
Simon Street (W and E sides)			
1310 Simon St (Fig #7/Exh #95)	House (1910 tax date, but not on 1951 or 1955 Sanborns, so likely moved here)	1-story, frame, gable-end house with weatherboards, 2/2 sash, wooden surrounds	NC – altered by multiple additions including shed-roofed wing at north side and two-story addition at rear; altered front porch
1305 Simon St (Fig #7/Exh #96)	House (1930 tax date, but on 1915 Sanborn map)	1-story, gable-front, frame house with altered sash	PC – retains weatherboards, gable ventilator, wooden surrounds and cornerboards, (altered) full-façade porch, and small rear ell
South 4th Street (W sides)			
Northwest corner of junction of S 4th St and Martin St (Fig #8/Exh #97, 68)	Seaboard Air Line Railway/ Atlantic Coast Railroad District (NH3674)	100-foot-wide railroad right-of-way and tracks	PC - portion of 13-mile-long resource (determined eligible for NR listing in 2020) already included within Wilmington HD
Meares Street (N side)			
105 Meares St (Fig #7/Exh #98)	House (1907 tax date)	1-story, frame, gable-front house with intact triangular knee braces and transom over entry	NC – altered sash, aluminum siding, replaced posts and balusters at full-façade porch
111 Meares St (Fig #7/Exh #99)	House (1907 tax date)	1-story, frame, gable-front house with intact ventilator, surrounds, and returns	NC – altered asbestos siding, full façade porch posts, sash
113 Meares St (Fig #7/Exh #100)	House (1907 tax date)	1-story, gable-front, frame house with intact ventilator	NC – altered asbestos and Masonite siding, sash; half of porch enclosed, other half with later members
115 Meares St (Fig #7/Exh #101)	House (1917 tax date, but on 1915 Sanborn)	1-story, frame, gable-end house with vinyl over weatherboards and cornerboards	PC – intact 6/6 sash, wooden surrounds, porch posts; weatherboards visibly in place beneath vinyl siding
117 Meares St (Fig #7/Exh #102)	House (1937 tax date)	1-story, frame, multi-gabled, Craftsman bungalow	PC – intact weatherboards, 4/1 sash, wood surrounds and cornerboards, Craftsman porch with tapered posts on brick piers, decorative purlins and exposed rafter ends at wide roof overhang

ADDRESS (FIGURE NUMBER/EXHIBIT NUMBER)	TYPE AND/OR NAME (DATE)	DESCRIPTION	RECOMMENDED STATUS [PC=POTENTIALLY CONTRIBUTING; NC=NON-CONTRIBUTING; V=VACANT LOT]
119 Meares St (Fig #7/Exh #103)	Former corner store and, later, church (1937 tax date)	1-story, gable-front, weatherboarded, former store	NC – converted to church after 1955, store front windows replaced by T-111 siding, doors changed, steeple added
201 Meares St (Fig #7/Exh #104)	House (1925 tax date, but on 1915 Sanborn)	1-story, gable-roofed, L-plan, frame house	NC – altered sash, doors, porch, vinyl siding
205 Meares St (Fig #7/Exh #105)	House (1925 tax date, but on 1915 Sanborn)	1-story, gable-front, frame house with later-added brick veneer	NC – altered sash, porch, brick-veneered after 1955
209 Meares St (Fig #7/Exh #106)	House (1917 tax date, but on 1915 Sanborn)	1-story, gable-front, frame house with wooden cornerboards	NC – altered sash, entry, porch posts, Masonite siding
211 Meares St (Fig #7/Exh #107)	Vacant lot	House lot on 1955 Sanborn map	V
213 Meares St (Fig #7/Exh #107)	Vacant lot	Part of 1024 S 3rd St lot on 1955 Sanborn map	V
Meares Street (S side)			
106 Meares St (Fig #7/Exh #108)	House (1920 tax date, but on 1910 Sanborn)	1-story, gable-end, frame house partially Masonite sided	PC – retains German siding at rear ell and central portion of front façade, which also retains some weatherboards, intact wood surrounds, most 6/1 sash intact
108 Meares St (Fig #7/Exh #108)	Vacant lot	House lot on 1955 Sanborn map	V
110 Meares St (Fig #7/Exh #109)	House (1902 tax date)	1-story, gable-front, frame house	NC – windows, Masonite siding, porch, surrounds date from 2018 renovation
114 Meares St (Fig #7/Exh #110)	House (1902 tax date)	1-story, frame, hipped-roof-with-façade-gable house	NC – modern windows, vinyl siding, porch, surrounds
118 Meares St (Fig #7/Exh #111)	House (1910 tax date)	1-story, gable-end, frame house	NC – altered sash, surrounds, bays, siding, porch
120 Meares St (Fig #7/Exh #112)	House (1945 tax date)	1-story, gable-end, frame house	NC – aluminum-siding, replaced sash, altered porch
202 Meares St (Fig #7/Exh #113)	House (1950 tax date)	1-story, frame, gable-end house	NC – replaced windows, Masonite siding, porch, room extended off of east side
208 Meares St (Fig #7/Exh #114)	House (1901 tax date)	1-story, frame, gable-end house with intact porch posts and cornice returns	NC – altered aluminum siding and surrounds, porch balustrade, snap-in 1/1 sash
210 Meares St (Fig #7/Exh #115)	House (2000 tax date)	1-story, frame, vinyl-sided, gable-front house	NC – modern Habitat for Humanity house
212 Meares St (Fig #7/Exh #116)	House (1901 tax date)	1-story, front-gabled, aluminum-sided house	NC – altered porch, sash, surrounds, porch
214 Meares St (Fig #7/Exh #117)	House (1901 tax date)	1-story, frame, gable-front house with full-façade porch with triangular knee braces in gable	NC – replaced sash, surrounds, vinyl siding, porch members

ADDRESS (FIGURE NUMBER/EXHIBIT NUMBER)	TYPE AND/OR NAME (DATE)	DESCRIPTION	RECOMMENDED STATUS [PC=POTENTIALLY CONTRIBUTING; NC=NON-CONTRIBUTING; V=VACANT LOT]
Marsteller Street (N side)			
Vacant lots between 101 and 115 Marsteller St (Fig #7/Exh #118)	Vacant lots	Grassy lot held house and gravel lot held auto repair shop on 1955 Sanborn	V
115 Marsteller St (Fig #7/Exh #119)	House (1910 tax date)	1-story, gable-front, frame house with intact transom and pointed-arch front-gable window	NC – replaced siding, sash, porch members;
209 Marsteller St (Fig #7/Exh #120)	House (1927 tax date)	1-story, gable-end, frame house with original surrounds and 6/6 sash	NC – replaced asbestos siding, porch members; long east-facing porch on 1995 Sanborn removed
211 Marsteller St (Fig #7/Exh #121)	House (1927 tax date)	1-story, gable-end, frame house with altered two-bay porch, some modern sash	PC – intact German siding, wooden surrounds, triangular knee braces, and most 6/6 sash
Marsteller Street (S side)			
108 Marsteller St (Fig #7/Exh #122)	Vacant lot	Vacant lot on 1955 Sanborn	V
112 Marsteller St (Fig #7/Exh #122)	Vacant lot	Vacant lot on 1955 Sanborn	V
114 Marsteller St (Fig #7/Exh #122)	Vacant house lot	Vacant lot that held one house on 1955 Sanborn	V
116 Marsteller St (Fig #7/Exh #122)	Vacant house lot	Vacant lot that held one house on 1955 Sanborn	V
202 Marsteller St (Fig #7/Exh #123)	Pocket park	Pocket park on former house lot at southeast corner of junction of Marsteller St and S 2nd St	N – modern park on site of house on 1955 Sanborn map
208 Marsteller St (Fig #7/Exh #124)	House (2017 tax date)	Modern 1-story, gable-front, frame house with side dormers, full-façade porch	NC - age, outside HD's period of significance
210 Marsteller St (Fig #7/Exh #124)	Vacant lot	Vacant lot on 1955 Sanborn	V
214 Marsteller St (Fig #7/Exh #125)	Vacant lot	Vacant lot on 1955 Sanborn	V
216 Marsteller St (Fig #7/Exh #125)	Former Holy Church of Jesus Christ (1910 tax date, but newspapers indicate built ca. 1926)	1-story, frame, gable-front church with few alterations	PC – retains original German siding, 6/6 sash, surrounds, exposed rafter ends; interior retains original wood floor and beaded-board walls and ceiling
Kidder Street (N side)			
309 Kidder St (Fig #7/Exh #126)	Vacant house lot	Vacant lot that held one house on 1955 Sanborn	V
311 Kidder St (Fig #7/Exh #127)	House (1943 tax date)	1-story, frame, gable-front house	NC – altered siding, sash, fully enclosed front porch

ADDRESS (FIGURE NUMBER/EXHIBIT NUMBER)	TYPE AND/OR NAME (DATE)	DESCRIPTION	RECOMMENDED STATUS [PC=POTENTIALLY CONTRIBUTING; NC=NON-CONTRIBUTING; V=VACANT LOT]
Kidder Street (S side)			
304 Kidder St (Fig #7/Exh #128)	A house on 1955 Sanborn gone by early 2021, then a house moved to lot late 2021	1-story, frame, gable-front house up on blocks on lot in late 2021	NC – not on original site
306 Kidder St (Fig #7/Exh #129)	House (1945 tax date)	1-story, concrete-block, gable-front house	PC – intact stuccoed concrete-block house with two-bay front porch, original 6/6 sash
308 Kidder St (Fig #7/Exh #130)	House (1930 tax date)	1-story, gable-end, frame house	NC – altered sash, aluminum siding, porch
Martin Street (N and S sides)			
301-305 Martin St (Fig #8/Exh #131)	Townhouses (2019 tax date)	Three 2-story, frame and metal, gable-front townhouses	NC - age, outside HD's period of significance
307 Martin St (Fig #8/Exh #132)	Professional office (1948 tax date)	1-story, concrete-block, former warehouse or shop with bowstring truss roof	NC – front elevation and bays altered; shipping containers affixed to rear elevation
310 Martin St (Fig #8/Exh #133)	House (1955 tax date; 2019 tax date for remodeling)	1-story, gable-end, frame house with modern porch, vinyl siding, sash	NC - age, outside HD's period of significance
Greenfield Street (S side)			
110 Greenfield St (Fig #8/Exh #134)	New Anthem Brewery (1986 tax date)	Large, modern, steel brewery/warehouse/ restaurant	NC - age, outside HD's period of significance
Willard Street (S side)			
200 Willard St (Fig #8/Exh #135)	Former Block Shirt/ Southland Manufacturing Co (1957 tax date)	Surviving 1-story, flat-roofed, brick-veneered, masonry portion of once much-larger factory, which extended further east to Burnett Blvd, south, and north to site of New Anthem building complex (see 1955 Sanborn map, which does not include this building)	NC - age, outside HD's period of significance; also altered through changes to bays, entries, and windows

South Front Street (from south of Wright St to south of Willard St—west side)



Exhibit 19: 1202 S Front St, facing southwest



Exhibit 20: 1402 S Front St, facing northwest



Exhibit 21: vacant lot at northwest corner of junction of S Front St and Greenfield St (1404 S Front St), facing south



Exhibit 22: vacant lot at southwest corner of junction of S Front St and Greenfield St (1530 S Front St), facing southwest



Exhibit 23: 1536A S Front St, facing southwest



Exhibit 24: 1536B S Front St, facing northwest



Exhibit 25: 1602 S Front St, facing northwest



Exhibit 26: former Optimist Park between Willard St and junction of S Front and Burnett Blvd (1650 S Front St), facing south

South Front Street (from south of Wright St to south of Willard St—east side)



Exhibit 27: six vacant former house lots (102 Wright St) at northeast corner of junction of S Front St and Meares St, facing north



Exhibit 28: vacant lot at top center (no address) at southeast corner of junction of S Front St and Meares St, facing northeast



Exhibit 29: 1105 S Front St, facing southeast



Exhibit 30: two vacant former house lots between 1105 S Front St and 101 Marstellar St, facing northeast (source: Google Maps)



Exhibit 31: vacant lot at northeast corner of junction of S Front St and Kidder St, facing southeast



Exhibit 32: 1525 S Front St, facing southeast

South 2nd Street (from south of Wright St to north of Kidder St—west side)



Exhibit 33: 1014 S 2nd St (NH2062), facing northwest



Exhibit 34: 1016 S 2nd St (NH2062), facing northwest



Exhibit 35: 1104 S 2nd St (NH2603), facing northwest



Exhibit 36: 1106 S 2nd St (NH2603), facing southwest



Exhibit 37: 1112 S 2nd St (NH2603), facing southwest



Exhibit 38: 1206 S 2nd St (NH2604), facing southwest



Exhibit 39: 1208 S 2nd St (NH2604), facing northwest



Exhibit 40: vacant house lot between 1208 and 1216 S 2nd St (1210 S 2nd St) (NH2604), facing southwest



Exhibit 41: 1216 S 2nd St (NH2604), facing northwest



Exhibit 42: 1218 S 2nd St (NH2604), facing southwest



Exhibit 43: 1220 S 2nd St (NH2604), facing northwest



Exhibit 44: 1540 S 2nd St, facing southwest

South 2nd Street (from south of Wright St to north of Kidder St—east side)



Exhibit 45: 1013 S 2nd St (NH2062), facing northeast



Exhibit 46: 1015 S 2nd St (NH2062), facing southeast



Exhibit 47: 1017 S 2nd St (NH2062), facing northeast



Exhibit 48: 1103 S 2nd St (NH2603), facing southeast



Exhibit 49: 1105 S 2nd St (NH2603), facing northeast

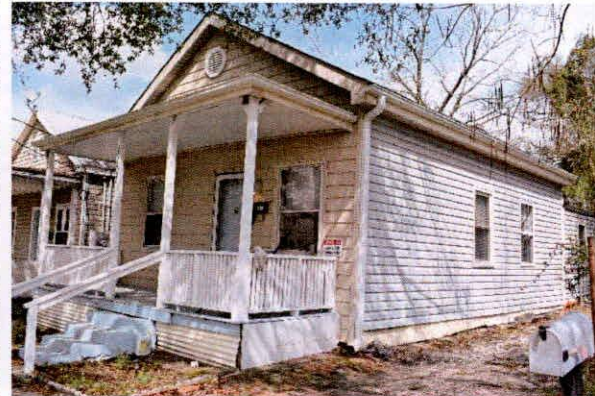


Exhibit 50: 1107 S 2nd St (NH2603), facing northeast



Exhibit 51: 1109 S 2nd St (NH2603), facing northeast



Exhibit 52: 1111 S 2nd St (NH2603), facing southeast



**Exhibit 53: 1125 S 2nd St (NH2603), facing northeast
(New Kelly's Chapel AME Church)**



Exhibit 54: 1207 S 2nd St, facing southeast



Exhibit 55: 1209 S 2nd St, facing northeast



Exhibit 56: 1219 S 2nd St, facing northeast; note vacant lots to left (north) and rear of house

South 3rd Street (from south of Wright St to north of Willard St—west side)



Exhibit 57: 1014 S 3rd St (NH2605), partly within HD, and vacant house lot (1016 S Front St) to left (south), facing southwest (source: Google Maps)



Exhibit 58: 1024 S 3rd St (NH2606), facing southwest



Exhibit 59: 1102 S 3rd St (NH2605), facing northwest



Exhibit 60: Vacant house lot at 1110 S 3rd St (NH2606), facing southwest (source: Google Maps)



Exhibit 61: 1116 S 3rd St (NH2606), facing southwest



Exhibit 62: 1118 S 3rd St (NH2606) , facing southwest



Exhibit 63: 1120 S 3rd St (NH2606), facing northwest



Exhibit 64: 1122 S 3rd St (NH2606) and corner parking lot, facing northwest



Exhibit 65: 1206 S 3rd St (NH2607) with vacant corner lot to right (north), facing southwest



Exhibit 66: 1208 S 3rd St (NH2607), facing northwest



Exhibit 67: 1302 S 3rd St, facing southwest

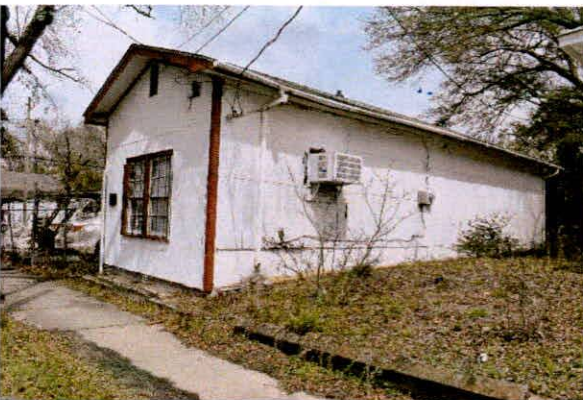


**Exhibit 68: NRHP-listed Seaboard Air Line Railway/
Atlantic Coast Railroad District (NH3674) crossing
1300 block of S 3rd St, facing northwest**



**Exhibit 69: 1400 S 3rd St, north at top (source:
Google Earth)**

South 3rd Street (from south of Wright St to north of Willard St—east side)



**Exhibit 70: 1103 S 3rd St (NH2606) and paved lot to
left (north), facing northeast**



Exhibit 71: 1107 S 3rd St (NH2606), facing southeast



Exhibit 72: 1109 S 3rd St (NH2606), facing southeast



Exhibit 73: 1111 S 3rd St (NH2606), facing northeast



Exhibit 74: 1115 S 3rd St (NH2606), facing northeast



Exhibit 75: 1203 S 3rd St (NH2607), facing southeast



Exhibit 76: 1207 S 3rd St (NH2607), facing southeast



Exhibit 77: 1209 S 3rd St (NH2607), facing southeast



Exhibit 78: 1215 S 3rd St (NH2607) and adjacent vacant lot, facing southeast



Exhibit 79: 1227 S 3rd St (NH2607), facing northeast



Exhibit 80: 1303 S 3rd St (NH2608), facing southeast



Exhibit 81: 1305 S 3rd St (NH2608), facing southeast



Exhibit 82: 1307 S 3rd St (NH2608), facing northeast



Exhibit 83: 1309 S 3rd St (NH2608), facing southeast



Exhibit 84: 1371-1381 S 3rd St, facing southeast



**Exhibit 85: 1401 S 3rd St (NH2609), facing southeast
(Greenfield Baptist Church)**



**Exhibit 86: vacant house lot south of 1401 S 3rd St
(NH2609), facing southeast**



Exhibit 87: 1415 S 3rd St (NH2609), facing northeast



Exhibit 88: 1423 S 3rd St (NH2609), facing southeast

Burnett Boulevard (north of Carolina Beach Boulevard—west and east sides)



**Exhibit 89: 1702 Burnett Blvd, facing northwest
(City of Wilmington Parks, Trees & Athletics
Maintenance Divisions—offices)**



**Exhibit 90: 1704 Burnett Blvd, facing north (City of
Wilmington Parks, Trees & Athletics Maintenance
Divisions—maintenance buildings)**



**Exhibit 91: 1704 Burnett Blvd, facing north (City of
Wilmington Parks, Trees & Athletics Maintenance
Divisions—maintenance buildings)**



**Exhibit 92: 1704 Burnett Blvd, facing south
(undeveloped city park property containing
maintenance facility north of juncture of Burnett
Blvd and S Front St)**



**Exhibit 93: 1710 Burnett Blvd, facing northwest (City
of Wilmington Urban Forestry Division—offices)**



**Exhibit 94: 1735 Burnett Blvd, facing east
(Greenfield Lake Park and Gardens (NH1381),
east of juncture of Burnett Blvd and S Front St)**

Simon Street (from south of Wright St to north of Greenfield St—west and east sides)



Exhibit 95: 1310 Simon St (NH2696), facing northwest



Exhibit 96: 1305 Simon St (NH2696), facing northeast

South 4th Street (at Martin St—west side)



**Exhibit 97: NR-eligible Seaboard Air Line Railway/
Atlantic Coast Railroad District (NH3674) facing
northwest from corner of S 4th St and Martin St**

Meares Street (from S Front St to S 3rd St—north side)



Exhibit 98: 105 Meares St (NH2581), facing northeast



Exhibit 99: 111 Meares St (NH2581), facing northeast



Exhibit 100: 113 Meares St (NH2581), facing northwest



Exhibit 101: 115 Meares St (NH2581), facing northeast



Exhibit 102: 117 Meares St (NH2581), facing northeast

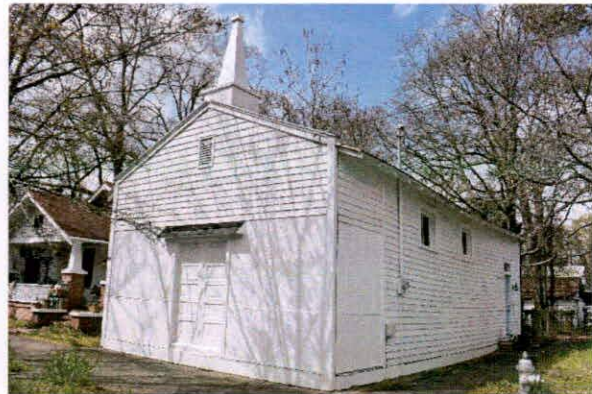


Exhibit 103: 119 Meares St (NH2581), facing northwest (former Southside Church)



Exhibit 104: 201 Meares St (NH2582), facing northeast

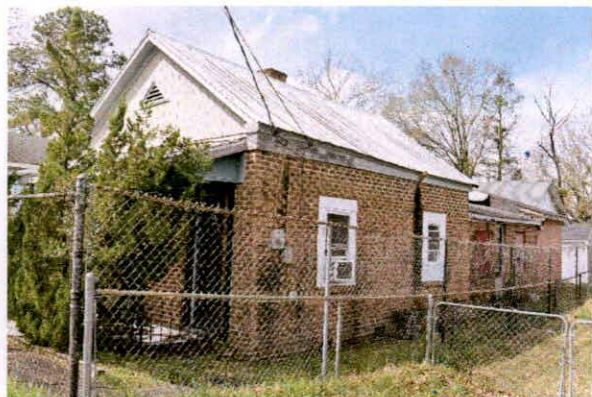


Exhibit 105: 205 Meares St (NH2582), facing northwest



Exhibit 106: 209 Meares St (NH2582), facing northwest



Exhibit 107: two vacant lots to left (west) of 1024 S 3rd St, facing northeast

Meares Street (from S Front St to S 3rd St—south side)



Exhibit 108: 106 Meares St (NH2581) and adjacent vacant house lot, facing southwest



Exhibit 109: 110 Meares St (NH2581), facing southeast



Exhibit 110: 114 Meares St (NH2581), facing southeast



Exhibit 111: 118 Meares St (NH2581), facing southeast



Exhibit 112: 120 Meares St (NH2581), facing southeast



Exhibit 113: 202 Meares St (NH2582), facing southeast



Exhibit 114: 208 Meares St (NH2582), facing southwest



Exhibit 115: 210 Meares St (NH2582), facing southeast



Exhibit 116: 212 Meares St (NH2582), facing southwest



Exhibit 117: 214 Meares St (NH2582), facing southwest

Marstellar Street (from east of S Front St to west of S 3rd St—north side)



Exhibit 118: Vacant lots between 101 and 115 Marstellar St (NH2590), facing north (Google Maps)



Exhibit 119: 115 Marstellar St (NH2590), facing northwest



Exhibit 120: 209 Marstellar St (NH3680), facing northeast



Exhibit 121: 211 Marstellar St (NH3680), facing northeast

Marstellar Street (from east of S Front St to west of S 3rd St—south side)



Exhibit 122: Three vacant house lots at 108 through 116 Marstellar St (NH2590), facing southwest (source: Google Maps)



Exhibit 123: Park on former house lot at southeast corner of junction of Marstellar St and S 2nd St (NH3680), facing southeast (source: Google Maps)



Exhibit 124: 208 Marsteller St (NH3680) and adjacent vacant house lot, facing southwest



Exhibit 125: 216 Marsteller St (NH3680) and adjacent vacant house lot, facing southeast (former Holy Church of Jesus Christ)

Kidder Street (from east of S 3rd St to east of Simon St—north side)



Exhibit 126: Vacant house lot at 309 Kidder St, facing northeast



Exhibit 127: 311 Kidder St (NH2597), facing northeast

Kidder Street (from east of S 3rd St to east of Simon St—south side)



Exhibit 128: House moved in late 2021 onto empty lot at 306 Kidder St (NH 2597), facing southeast



Exhibit 129: 306 Kidder St in mid-2021 with adjacent formerly vacant lot, facing southeast



Exhibit 130: 308 Kidder St, facing southwest

Martin Street (from east of S 3rd St to east of S 4th St—north and south sides)



Exhibit 131: 301-305 Martin St, facing northeast



Exhibit 132: 307 Martin St, facing northeast



Exhibit 133: 310 Martin St (NH2296), facing south

Greenfield Street (from east of S Front St to west of S 2nd St—south side)



Exhibit 134: 110 Greenfield St, facing southwest

Willard Street (from S Front St to east of S 2nd St—south side)



Exhibit 135: 200 Willard St, facing northeast

Potentially Contributing Resources

Of the 129 southern APE area resources, 98 are standing resources: 21 of these are recommended as potentially contributing, 77 as noncontributing. All are altered but retain multiple early elements that overbalance those changes. The key elements considered in addressing integrity were siding, windows and bays, surrounds and porches. The following eight resources at 1206 S 2nd St, 1103 S 2nd St, 1120 S 3rd St, 1303 S 3rd St, 115 Meares St, 1305 Simon St, 306 Kidder St, and 117 Meares Street are representative.

In spite of alterations to its porch and some sash, the house at 1206 S 2nd St (ca.1910) would contribute to the historic district, as it retains early weatherboards, surrounds, cornerboards, and friezeboards (Exhibit 136, at left). The house at 1103 S 2nd St (ca.1915) has modern sash and an altered engaged porch, but also early weatherboards, surrounds and a front gable window (Exhibit 136, at right).



Exhibit 136: 1206 S 2nd St, south side and east front elevations, left; 1103 S 2nd St, west front and south side elevations, right

The ca.1912 frame house at 1120 S 3rd St contributes despite its modern sash, balustrade, and HardiPlank siding due to its early wraparound porch, cornerboards and surrounds, bay window and entryway (Exhibit 137, at left). The contributing two-story house at 1303 S 3rd St (pre-1915) retains an early wraparound porch, surrounds, spandrels, and projecting side bay and rear ell alongside of aluminum and asbestos siding and altered sash (Exhibit 137, at right).



Exhibit 137: 1120 S 3rd St, east front elevation, left; 1303 S 3rd St, west front and south side elevations, right

The pre-1915 gable-end dwelling at 115 Meares St is recommended as contributing despite having vinyl siding due to its retention of early weatherboards visible beneath the vinyl, porch posts and double-hung sash in original surrounds (Exhibit 138, at left). The gable-front house at 1305 Simon St (pre-1915) has weatherboards, wooden surrounds and cornerboards, and a gable ventilator in place. It is recommended as contributing even though its sash and porch are altered (Exhibit 138, at right).



Exhibit 138: 115 Meares St, south front and east side elevations, at left; 1305 Simon St, west front and south side elevations, at right

The two most intact, and therefore most clearly contributing resources, are the gable-front concrete-block house at 306 Kidder St (ca.1945) (Exhibit 139, at left) and the multi-gabled bungalow at 117 Meares St (ca. 1937), which retains its siding, sash, and Craftsman-style porch and woodwork (Exhibit 139, at right). These are the exception within the southern APE area, however.



Exhibit 139: 306 Kidder St, east side and north front elevations, at left; 117 Meares St, south front and east side elevations, at right

The above resources are all residences. Although 29 of the 98 individual/groups of standing resources are non-residential, only one is believed to fall within the historic district's period of significance and to retain sufficient integrity to merit a contributing recommendation—the Holy Church of Jesus Christ which was individually assessed above.

Noncontributing Resources – alterations

Seventy-seven of the 98 standing resources are noncontributing: 42 due to lost integrity, 34 to build date, and one moved in 2021. The noncontributing resources have intact forms, locations, and at least a few early features. Their multiple alterations are so notable, though, they have

lost their overall integrity. Representative houses with lost integrity are addressed first, below. Following them are nonresidential resources. It should be noted that due to modern siding and windows that mimic original wood cladding and glazing many (from a distance) appear intact.

The noncontributing ca.1915 houses at 1105 and 1107 S 2nd St retain their gable-front frame forms, but have modern vinyl siding, windows, surrounds, and much-altered porches (Exhibit 140, at left). The two-story house at 1015 S 2nd St (ca.1917) and its one-story neighbor to the south at 1017 S 2nd (ca.1912) are altered in similar fashion (Exhibit 140, at right).



Exhibit 140: 1105 and portion of 1107 S 2nd St, north side and west front elevations, left; portion of 1015 and 1017 S 2nd St, south side and west front elevations, right

The houses at 1310 Simon St (Exhibit 141, left) and 1309 S 3rd St (Exhibit 141, right) retain more early features than those above. The Simon St house (ca.1910 or moved post-1955) has some 2/2 sash, weatherboards, and wooden surrounds; a full-façade porch with heavy posts is an early prominent feature at the 3rd St house (ca.1920). But 1310 Simon has multiple later extensions, including a two-story rear addition, and a modern portico, while 1309 S 3rd has vinyl siding, altered sash, and two later doubled window bays at its façade. Both are therefore believed to have lost their integrity and would not contribute to an expanded historic district.



Exhibit 141: 1310 Simon St, east front and north side elevations, left; 1309 S 3rd St, west front and south side elevations, right

The intact appearance of houses opposite each other on Meares St is less evident when they are viewed up close. Frame cornerboards continue to edge 209 Meares (pre-1915), but it is

sided with Masonite rather than weatherboards, its porch is not original, and its 6/6 windows are modern (Exhibit 142, at left). In similar fashion, the house at 208 Meares (ca.1901) retains early cornice returns and porch posts, but has snap-in muntins to create the illusion of early 6/6 sash, a modern porch balustrade, and aluminum siding (Exhibit 142, at right). As their most prominent features are modern, they are recommended as noncontributing.



Exhibit 142: 209 Meares St, east side and south front elevations, left; 208 Meares St, north front and west side elevations, right

Two additional representatives of houses recommended as noncontributing due to the prominence of their later features are those at 115 Marstellar St (ca.1910) and 214 Meares St (ca.1901). The Marstellar St house has an intact transom at its entry and what may be an original pointed-arch window with tracery in its front gable. However, its sash and porch posts have been replaced and its siding is artificial (Exhibit 143, at left). The Meares St house retains an engaged full-façade porch and triangular knee-braces, but has modern porch posts, vinyl siding, windows, and surrounds (Exhibit 143, at right).



Exhibit 143: 115 Marstellar St, west side and south front elevations, right; 214 Meares St, east front and north side elevation, right

Noncontributing Resources – age

Thirty-four of the noncontributing standing resources were built after 1945, the end of the historic district's period of significance. Some are new and clearly would not contribute to an expanded district. These include South Front, a mixed-use commercial development at 1540 S 2nd St (2018) (Exhibit 144, at left), and the condominium development at 1371-1381 S 3rd St/301-305 Martin St, built in 2019 (Exhibit 144, at right). Others were built within the past 25 years, such as New Kelly's Chapel AME Church at 1125 S 2nd St (1999) (Exhibit 145, at left) and four Habitat for Humanity houses, including one at 1207 S 2nd St (2002) (Exhibit 145, at right).

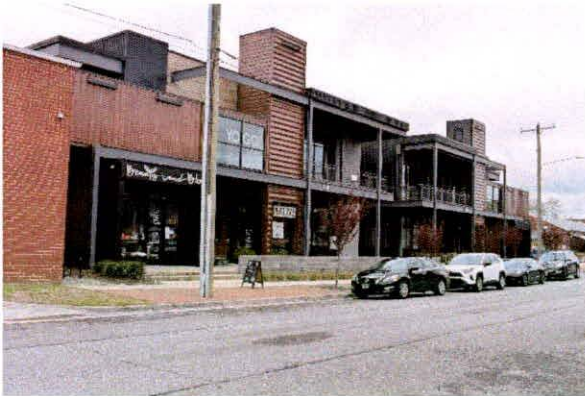


Exhibit 144: 1540 S 2nd St, south side and east front elevations, at left; 1371-1381 S 3rd St (left) and 301-305 Martin St (right), at right

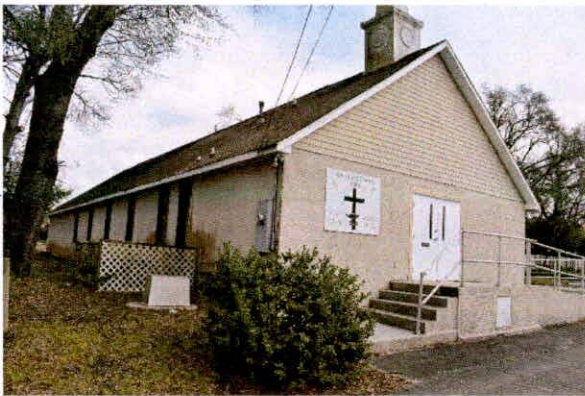


Exhibit 145: 1125 S 2nd St, north side and west front elevations, at left; 1207 S 2nd St, west front and south side elevations, at right

Many of the resources found to be noncontributing due to age were built after 1945, but before 1972, so they are 50 years old or older. Even if the Wilmington HD had a period of significance that extended to 1972, these would not contribute, as they have lost their integrity. The former A & P Market at 1208 3rd St, for example, dates to 1952, but has had its original storefront windows and entries sealed over and altered, greatly diminishing its integrity (Exhibit 146, at left). Since its erection at 1215 S 3rd St in 1959, the former Bordeaux Grocery across the street

has been expanded by concrete-block additions to its north side and rear, and had its storefronts closed in, thereby also losing its integrity (Exhibit 146, at right). Former auto repair shops at 1536A and 1536B S Front St were built in 1954 and 1957, respectively (Exhibit 147, at left). Vacant and heavily deteriorated, they have lost garage doors, windows, entries, and swaths of brick veneer. A late addition to the Block Shirt/Southland Manufacturing Co. was erected in 1957 at 200 Willard St (Exhibit 147, at right). The once expansive factory complex closed in the 1990s and was later demolished, but for this and one other building.²⁴ The building has seen its windows, entries, and bays altered or closed in, diminishing its integrity.

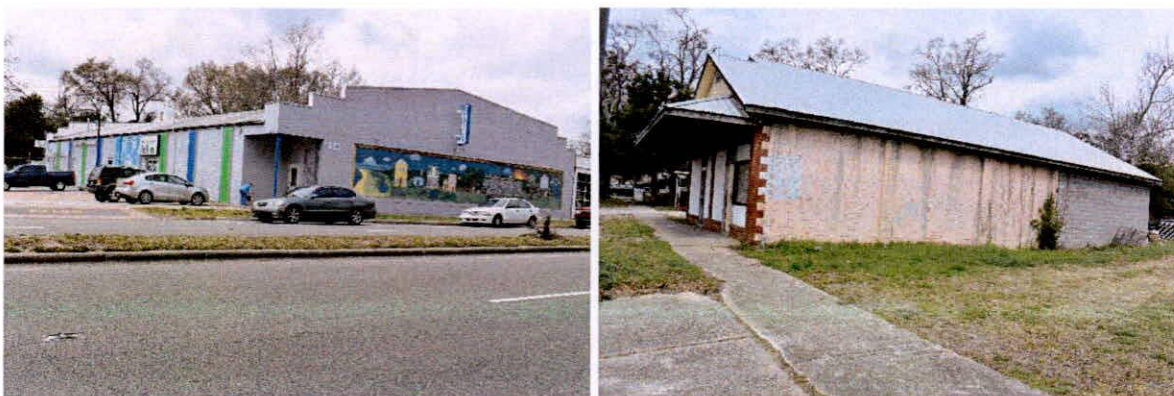


Exhibit 146: 1208 3rd St, south side and east front elevations; 1215 3rd St, west front and south side elevations

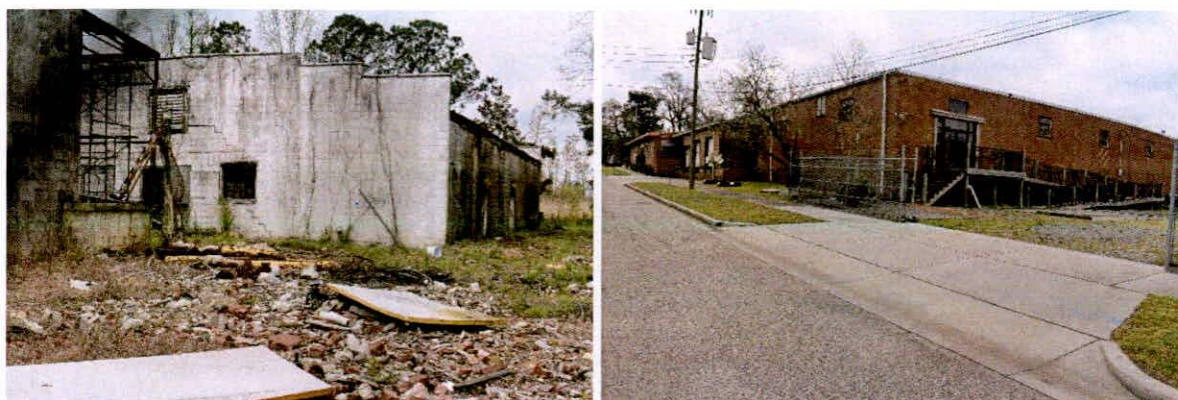


Exhibit 147: 1536A (far left) and 1536B (center) S Front St, north and east elevations, at left; 200 Willard St, north elevation facing Willard (left) and west elevation facing S Front St (right), at right

²⁴ Frederick L. Block and Susan Taylor Block, 2005, *Tales of a Shirtmaker: A Jewish Upbringing in North Carolina*.

Vacant Lots and Prominently Located Noncontributing Resources

Further reducing the southern APE area's integrity are its 24 vacant lots and the noncontributing resources prominently located on corners. The 1955 Sanborn map places buildings on most of the vacant lots. Four stood at 1209, 1215, 1219-1221, and 1223 S 3rd St in 1955, all now gone. Two sites are vacant, the 1959 former Bordeaux Grocery stands at 1215 S 3rd, and a 1982 mansard-roofed office occupies the corner lot, now numbered 1227 S 3rd St (Exhibit 148). At 1401 S 3rd St, the 1973 Greenfield Baptist Church stands on a house site; only the stairs of a former residence to its south at 1403 S 3rd St survive (Exhibit 149). Empty lots occupy the sites at 106, 114, and 116 Marstellar St where three houses stood in 1955 (Exhibit 150).

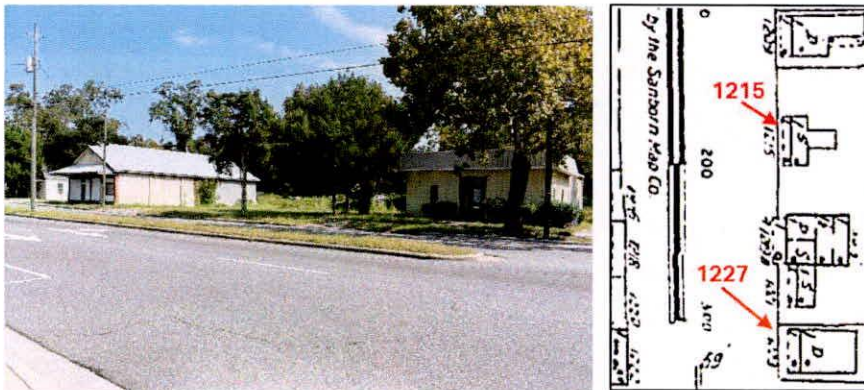


Exhibit 148: 1215 (left) and 1227 (right) S 3rd St, west front and south side elevations, left; 1955 Sanborn, right



Exhibit 149: South elevation of 1401 S 3rd St social hall and site of 1403 S 3rd St, left; 1955 Sanborn map, right

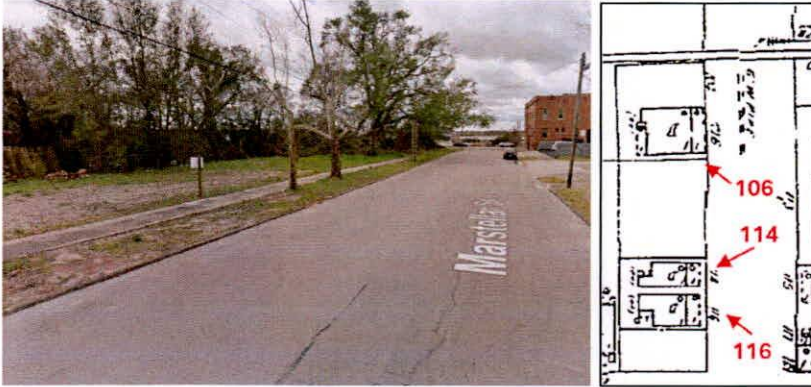


Exhibit 150: Multiple vacant house lots on south side of 100 block of Marsteller St, looking west toward Front St, at left; 1955 Sanborn map, at right

Nonresidential buildings erected within the past 50 on prominent corner sites with the southern APE area include the New Anthem Brewery (1986), 110 Greenfield St at S Front St (Exhibit 151, at left); the adjacent self-storage building, 1525 S Front St at Willard St, erected in 1967 by Block Shirt/Southland Manufacturing Co (Exhibit 151, at right); the mixed-use strip building (1997), 1115 S 3rd St at Marsteller St (Exhibit 152, at left); and the 1973 restaurant building at 1423 S 3rd at the corner of Greenfield St (Exhibit 152, at right).



Exhibit 151: 110 Greenfield St at corner of S Front St, left; 1525 S Front St at corner of Willard St, right



Exhibit 152: 1115 S 3rd St at corner of Marstellar St, left; 1423 S 3rd at corner of Greenfield St, right

3.3.2 Historical Background

The Wilmington HD was listed in the NRHP in 1974.²⁵ It encompassed 2,222 numbered resources, 1,751 of which were contributing. In 2003 the historic district was expanded to bring in 779 contributing and 255 noncontributing resources.²⁶ The expansion included an extension of the district's period of significance to 1945, with a few later dates specified for particular resources. The expanded district brought in or expanded upon four areas of the city—Brooklyn, Hemenway, the Bottom, and Dry Pond—and a discrete area referred to as South Eighth Street. The extension to the south of the original boundary included additional portions of Dry Pond, within which the southern APE area is located; the oldest sections of Dry Pond had already been included in the 1974 district.

The 2003 expansion and documentation covers the general history, development, and architecture of Dry Pond. It notes:

Dry Pond's topography is in keeping with the generally flat elevation of other portions of the expansion area and that of the existing historic district, with only a gentle watershed slope westward toward the river and southward toward Greenfield Lake... The continuation of the city's grid pattern is interrupted only by an at-grade rail line spur. This rail spur curves into the area from the east, cutting a diagonal swath through portions of Marstellar and Kidder streets east of the expansion area, before cresting along the 500 block of Martin Street and then running diagonally northwest through the expansion area at South Fourth and Kidder streets to South Front Street, where the spur branches north to the

²⁵ Survey and Planning Unit, 1974, "Wilmington Historic District" NRHP nomination form.

²⁶ Wyatt and King, 2003, "Wilmington Historic District Boundary Expansion and Additional Documentation" NRHP nomination form.

Bear-Sol Winery and south to industrial concerns along the river and outside of the area's western boundary.²⁷

It continues:

Dry Pond was the last of the area's neighborhoods to develop, with the majority of the houses dating from 1925-1935 and offering the greatest collection of Craftsman-style structures. The construction of rail lines in the area to serve industries such as the c.1910 Bear-Sol Winery (#168), did not take place until the turn of the century. Their later construction may have slowed development of the area, as may have the concentration on the development of the Hemenway and Brooklyn areas to the north of the city.²⁸

Dry Pond's residents were predominantly white during its initial development. Its buildings, at least within the district expansion area, "illustrate the history of Wilmington's middle- and lower-income citizens." During the second quarter of the twentieth century, however, Dry Pond "gradually shifted from being predominantly white to being predominantly black." The residents of Dry Pond and the rest of the expansion area, both Black and white, "played a notable role in the city's economy during the early twentieth century."²⁹

3.3.3 NRHP Evaluation and Recommendation

The 2003 district expansion explains why certain portions of Dry Pond were and were not included within historic district:

The Dry Pond neighborhood is the largest section of the expansion area and extends from the southern boundary of the existing historic district starting at Wright Street. The boundary is more irregular, owing [sic] to the *loss of integrity along South Second and Third streets, the presence of modern residential and commercial buildings*, and the inclusion of the impressive Bear-Sol Winery, 1100 block South Front Street (# 168); the Nesbitt Court Housing Project, 1400 block of South Third Street, (# 450); and, the South Fourth Street residential corridor. *The properties within these boundaries are the intact components of the residential, industrial, institutional, and commercial developments important to the history of Wilmington's working class.* In all, the expansion area is roughly bounded on the north by Wright and Meares streets via South Eighth Street; on the south by Willard and Kidder streets via Hooper Street; on the west by South Front Street; and on the east by South Fifth and Tenth streets via Kidder Street. The area extends south from Wright Street, between South Third and Eighth

²⁷Ibid: section 7/page 6.

²⁸Ibid: section 7/page 7.

²⁹Ibid: section 8/page 3.

streets, for approximately three blocks before following a narrow course along both sides of South Fourth Street to its southern boundary along Willard Street. On the west, the boundary extends west along Greenfield Street to South Front Street to allow for the inclusion of the Southland Manufacturing Company, 1510 South Third Street (# 451), Nesbitt Court, and the Bear-Sol Winery. The area also extends east from its northeastern corner at South Eighth Street to include an approximately two-block area of residential development comprising the south side of Meares Street and the 1100 block of South Ninth Street [*emphasis added*].³⁰

In the 20 years since the Wilmington HD's expansion, loss of integrity has continued along South Second and Third streets, and elsewhere within the southern APE area. Additional modern commercial and residential buildings have risen on those streets and more lots stand empty. The photographs of each resource (Exhibit 19 through Exhibit 135) and their associated inventory demonstrates (Table 2) these losses and intrusions. Exhibit 136 through Exhibit 152 and their associated narrative highlight the nature of the alterations and the intrusion of modern resources. Well over half of the resources within the southern APE area would not contribute to the Wilmington HD if they were included within its historic boundaries. Therefore the boundaries of the historic district should not be expanded to include them. The southern APE area resources, unlike those within the historic district, do not represent the "intact components of the residential, industrial, institutional, and commercial developments important to the history of Wilmington's working class."

NRHP Eligibility Evaluation of Historic Significance (Criterion A)

The inventoried southern APE area resources do not retain sufficient integrity to support any significance from association "with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history." It is therefore recommended that they do not merit addition, and would not contribute to the Wilmington HD under the requirements of NRHP Criterion A.

NRHP Eligibility Evaluation of Associational Significance (Criterion B)

The inventoried southern APE area resources have insufficient integrity to support significance "associated with the lives of persons significant in our past" and have no known association with such persons. It is therefore recommended that they do not merit addition, and would not contribute to the Wilmington HD under the requirements of NRHP Criterion B.

NRHP Eligibility Evaluation of Architectural Significance (Criterion C)

The inventoried southern APE area resources do not have insufficient integrity to "represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction." It is

³⁰ibid: section 7/pages 7-8.

therefore recommended that they not merit addition, and would not contribute to the Wilmington HD under the requirements of NRHP Criterion C.

NRHP Eligibility Evaluation of Information-Potential Significance (Criterion D)

The inventoried southern APE area resources are unlikely to yield "information important in prehistory or history" based upon their appearance or construction. It is therefore recommended that they do not merit addition, and would not contribute to the Wilmington HD under the requirements of NRHP Criterion D.

Table 3: Wilmington Historic District Potential Expansion Elements of Integrity

Wilmington Historic District—Potential Expansion Area		
Element of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	High	The southern APE area resources stand on the sites where they were built, thereby retaining their integrity of location.
Design	Low	The southern APE area resources have an overall low degree of design integrity due to the many alterations to, or losses of, their original design features, including cladding, windows, entries, surrounds, woodwork, and porches.
Setting	Low	Due to the large number of vacant lots and resources erected after the end of the historic district's period of significance, a number of which stand on prominent corner lots, the southern APE area resources have an overall low degree of setting.
Materials	Low	The southern APE area resources have an overall low degree of integrity of materials due to the many alterations to, or losses of, their original materials, including cladding, windows, entries, surrounds, woodwork, and porches.
Workmanship	Low	The southern APE area resources have an overall low degree of integrity of workmanship due to the many alterations to, or losses of, their original features, including cladding, windows, entries, surrounds, woodwork, and porches.
Feeling	Low	High integrity of location and low integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship result in low integrity of feeling.
Association	Low	High integrity of location and low integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship result in low integrity of association.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The former Holy Church of Jesus Christ is recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C as a rare surviving example in the Wilmington area of the basic, traditional, rectangular form and frame construction of Protestant meetinghouses in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Church retains all seven elements of NRHP integrity in support of its significance under Criterion C. Further, the Church also meets the requirements of Criteria Consideration (Exception A) as a religious resource that derives its primary significance from its architectural importance.

The resources within the Wilmington Historic District-Potential Expansion area, or southern APE area, do not retain sufficient overall integrity to support significance, or merit NRHP-listing, under any of the four NRHP Criteria. It is recommended that these resources should not be added to the Wilmington Historic District.

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