

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

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Elizabeth City Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County, PK0003AD, Listed 6/25/2021
Nomination by Mary Ruffin Hanbury and Jenny Harper, Hanbury Preservation Consulting
Photographs by Mary Ruffin Hanbury and Jenny Harper, 2019



Commercial Buildings, corner of East Main Street and North Poindexter Street, facing northwest



Residential Buildings, 600-700 Block West Main Street, facing northeast

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State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this additional documentation move removal
 name change (additional documentation) other
meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic
Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

 , Deputy SHPO

6/7/2021

Signature of Certifying Official/Title:

Date of Action

National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register
 determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 additional documentation accepted
 other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Located in Pasquotank County, North Carolina, the Elizabeth City Historic District (PK0003) was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1977 with areas of significance in Architecture, Art, Industry, Politics/Government, and Transportation and a period of significance was broadly defined as 1700-1799, 1800-1899, and 1900-. The purpose of this additional documentation is to update the Elizabeth City Historic District nomination to provide more current information about the district's physical condition and history. Additional documentation provided herein is in the following sections from the current NRHP nomination form: Section 5, Classification (with a number of contributing and non-contributing resources); Section 6, Function or Use of resources; Section 7, Description (including a complete inventory); Section 8, Statement of Significance; Section 9, Major Bibliographical References (based on new research); Section 11, information regarding authors; and Section 12, new Additional

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Documentation, including an updated Sketch Map (showing contributing and non-contributing primary resources) and photographs showing current general streetscapes, with an accompanying photo key. The historic boundaries of the district have not changed as a result of this update.

Section 7 of this update includes a complete inventory of previously and newly surveyed resources organized by street name and number. In 2019, a reconnaissance-level survey of the Elizabeth City Historic District was conducted, during which surveyors verified the conditions of all previously documented resources within the district, as well as documented resources not previously surveyed and all secondary resources. The original nomination, prepared in 1976 and listed in 1977, included an inventory of 190 primary resources, but did not include secondary resources nor any indication of contributing or non-contributing status. The 2019 survey update resulted in the identification of 168 primary resources, containing 213 buildings, three sites, two structures, and three objects. The Elizabeth City Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1977, covering a sprawling geographic area that includes a well-distributed mixture of residential, commercial, and institutional development. Its easternmost boundary terminates at the Pasquotank River, and stretches 30 blocks west to capture early 20th century suburbs. It is bounded by Water Street to the east, E. Elizabeth Street to the north, E. Church Street to the south, and S. Main Street (at Holly Street) to the west. The district’s inventory includes 170 primary resources, the majority of which date from the antebellum period through the mid-1920s. When nominated, its notable collection of commercial buildings, spanning more than a century and executed in a variety of architectural styles, were noted as its most distinctive feature. In the central business district, between Road and Water Streets, district boundaries are non-contiguous and irregular, jumping over blocks of Martin Luther King, Jr. Street, E. Main Street, Colonial Avenue, and E. Elizabeth Street (Hwy 158) in particular. Resources in these areas are primarily from the recent past, ineligible for listing when the district was first surveyed more than four decades ago. While an inventory of resources was provided in the original nomination, contributing/non-contributing status was not denoted. In addition, a defined period of significance for the district was not established.

In 1994, the district was expanded, adding 425 resources, residential in near entirety. This boundary increase is focused exclusively on the W. Main St. spine and a grid of streets in its environs. Its boundaries include W. Church Street, W. Ehringhaus Street, Elliott Street, Cedar Street, and Ashe Street. A period of significance for the expansion area is established in two phases: ca. 1840 – ca. 1883, and ca. 1891 – ca. 1943, corresponding to growth patterns in the city. The earlier period relates to those early city development resources that were omitted from the 1977 designation, while the latter focuses on a development period in which former agricultural lands adjacent to W. Main Street were repurposed for residential use. This extends through the early 1940s, a cutoff that corresponds to the 50-year eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Based on this survey, Section 8 expands upon the original Statement of Significance. The district’s period of significance, originally, broadly defined as 1700-1799, 1800-1899 and 1900-, is herein refined to begin ca. 1798, the date of the oldest extant resource in the district, and ends in 1971.

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All new information presented herein is organized by section headings as listed in the current NRHP nomination form, with parenthetical reference to the original nomination headings where applicable.

Section 5 (Section 3)

Classification

Ownership of Property

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>160</u>	<u>53</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	structures
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	objects
<u>163</u>	<u>58</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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Section 6 (this section was not part of the original nomination).

Function or Use

Historic Functions

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling, Secondary Structure, Hotel

COMMERCE/TRADE: Business, Professional, Financial Institution, Specialty Store, Department Store, Restaurant, Warehouse

SOCIAL: Meeting Hall

GOVERNMENT: Post Office, Courthouse

EDUCATION: Library

RELIGION: Religious Facility

FUNERARY: Cemetery

RECREATION AND CULTURE: Theater, Monument/Marker

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Processing

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: Communications Facility

HEALTH CARE: Medical Business/Office

LANDSCAPE: Park

TRANSPORTATION: Road-Related

Current Functions

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling, Single Dwelling, Secondary Structure, Hotel

COMMERCE/TRADE: Business, Professional, Financial Institution, Specialty Store, Department Store, Restaurant

SOCIAL: Meeting Hall

GOVERNMENT: Post Office, Courthouse

RELIGION: Religious Facility

FUNERARY: Cemetery

RECREATION AND CULTURE: Theater, Monument/Marker

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: Communications Facility

HEALTH CARE: Medical Business/Office

LANDSCAPE: Park

TRANSPORTATION: Road-Related

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Section 7. Description

Architectural Classification

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival, Gothic Revival

LATE VICTORIAN/Gothic, Italianate, Queen Anne, Stick/Eastlake, Second Empire

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Neo-Classical Revival, Tudor Revival

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Commercial Style, Bungalow/Craftsman

MODERN MOVEMENT/Moderne, International Style, Art Deco

Materials

Principal exterior materials of the property:

WOOD: Weatherboard, Shingle

BRICK

STONE: Granite, Sandstone, Limestone, Marble, Slate

METAL: Tin, Iron

STUCCO

TERRACOTTA

ASPHALT

ASBESTOS

CONCRETE

STONE: Slate, Marble

SYNTHETICS: Vinyl

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

Located in Pasquotank County, Elizabeth City lies along the west bank of the Pasquotank River, opposite Camden County, in northeastern North Carolina. The Elizabeth City Historic District comprises the urban core of the city and the residential areas immediately to the west along the West Main Street corridor. The downtown area includes commercial and industrial buildings from the antebellum period to the present, the majority of which date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The residential area consists primarily of single-family dwellings arranged in an orderly fashion with near uniform setbacks and lot coverage, dating largely from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The district reflects the city's role as a significant port, located on that part of the Pasquotank River just

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south of its intersection with the Dismal Swamp Canal. The district also includes portions of Road Street, part of the larger connection between the cities of Edenton to the south and Norfolk, Virginia to the north. The district's road network is set in a rough grid, nestled between two large arterial roads, Elizabeth Street to the north and Ehringhaus Street to the south. The landscape is generally level and flat, with a moderate tree canopy in the residential areas.

Narrative Description & Statement of Integrity

Elizabeth City owes its origins to the confluence of transportation routes conducive to commerce. It was established in 1793 near a ferry crossing of the Pasquotank River. In 1800 it was designated the county seat, and the role of government has influenced some of the growth and prosperity of the city. The completion of the Dismal Swamp Canal in 1805 reinforced Elizabeth City's role as a commercial hub. A customs house was established here in 1827. Shipbuilding, fueled by the easy availability of naval stores, was a large part of the antebellum local economy. The arrival of the railroad in the late nineteenth century spurred new growth in Elizabeth City in the post-war era and led to an expansion of the commercial and residential areas that lasted through the first quarter of the twentieth century.

The district retains a high degree of integrity overall. Of the 221 overall resources, 58 are non-contributing and the vast majority of these are secondary buildings such as garages and sheds, as noted in the inventory below.

The following inventory identifies all properties located within the original Elizabeth City Historic District and is organized by street and address number. The inventory consists of 168 primary resources, containing 213 buildings, three sites, two structures, and three objects.

Contributing or Non-Contributing status is determined by an analysis of each resource's association with the areas and period of significance for the district, and of its integrity. Form, massing, scale, and size were initial determining factors of integrity, understanding that some changes within the period of significance would not necessarily classify a resource as non-contributing.

E. Church Street

200 E. Church Street. Henriette & Marvin B. Creecy House. Contributing. ca. 1880.

Now located on the corner of E. Church and S. Elliott Streets, this large, front-gable, two-story, ca. 1880 house was moved a short distance west ca. 1910, when the adjacent property at 202 E. Church Street was constructed. Though relatively modest, this three-bay Victorian-era house features 2/2 sash windows, chamfered porch posts divided by simple spandrels, and a double-leaf, arch-molded door with full transom; the porch's turned balustrade is a contemporary replacement for an elaborately sawn

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original.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

202 E. Church Street. Creecy Rental House. Contributing. ca. 1910.

Built ca. 1910 for rental purposes by Henrietta P. Creecy, daughter of *The Economist* editor and publisher Richard Benbury Creecy. This two-story frame house features a metal hipped roof with subtly projecting front-gable and 2/2 sash windows. The single-leaf door with two-light transom is sheltered beneath a small portico supported by a pair of slender Doric columns, replacement for a once full-width porch.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

204 E. Church Street. Greene-Overman-Williams House. Contributing. ca. 1891.

Erected ca. 1872 for Constans and Hannah Greene, this two-story house was remodeled ca. 1891 for furniture proprietor C.W. Overman. At an indeterminate time, the house was recovered in redwood shingles; remaining decorative flourishes including lacy bargeboard in the front gable, decorative-shingled side gables, and bracketed hoods over 2/2 sash windows provide a glimpse of what was once a graciously embellished exterior. A large portico and ell enlarge the east elevation; the roof retains a pair of interior-end chimneys. Flanked and topped by multi-light sidelights and transom, the central, single-leaf paneled door is a replacement.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

This is a one-story, side-gabled, two-car, concrete block garage.

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) Contributing Total: 1

206 E. Church Street. Hattie M. Rutter House. Contributing. ca. 1905.

Modest two-story house, built ca. 1905 for Hattie M. Rutter; features a steeply pitched hipped roof, 2/2 sash windows surmounted by decorative hoods, and projecting gable on the east elevation. Previously clad in asbestos siding, the exterior has been covered in vinyl; absent a balustrade and railing system, the slender Tuscan columns are replacements. The building has a one-story rear ell with a picture window on its east elevation.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

301 E. Church Street. Methodist Church Parsonage (former). Contributing. ca. 1880.

Constructed on the site of the Methodist Church's first sanctuary, this large, two-story Italianate house was built ca. 1880 to serve as a parsonage for the church's adjacent location. Though an application of

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vinyl siding and soffits conceal original fabric, the exterior nonetheless retains a number of its original embellishments. The porch is supported by slender chamfered posts with substantial lateral scrolled brackets and a decorative frieze band; the latter two elements are replicated on the second-story cornice. The house retains narrow pairs of 1/1 sash windows with bracketed hoods; a Queen Anne window with bracketed hood in the front gable; a double-leaf paneled and glazed entrance with transom and flanking pilasters; and an inset first floor entrance on the east corner of the porch with single-leaf door, transom, and associated decorative trim. Despite the church's ca. 1919 relocation to 205 S. Road Street, the house continued as the church's parsonage until 1955.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

305 E. Church Street. Methodist Church (former). Non-Contributing. ca. 1857, ca. 1930.

Constructed ca. 1857 as the second home of Elizabeth City's Methodist congregation, the original configuration was a Greek Revival edifice with pedimented façade, recessed portico, pilastered walls, and turreted steeple. In the early 1930s, the building was transformed by L.B. Perry as a three-story stuccoed brick apartment building to accommodate 12 units. Though lacking historic significance when the historic district was designated in the late 1970s, the apartment building had acquired its own import with the passage of time and additional context. In recent years, the three-story porch wrapping the building was removed in its entirety; even more recently, 120 windows were removed and openings covered in plywood, as were most entrances. Today, only a handful of vestiges, including the double-leaf wood entrance, remain from the Perry Apartments.

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

307 E. Church Street. Neal-Dixon House. Contributing. ca. 1896.

Erected by successful milliner Alethea Neal ca. 1896, this asymmetrical, cross-gabled, two-story, Queen Anne style house features stylish Eastlake finishes. Though generally deteriorated, the house retains elliptical windows and decorative shingling in the gables, decorative brackets in the east and west elevation gables, and window hoods over 1/1 windows. The façade's gable ornamentation has been removed, as has a second-floor balustrade. The pedimented porch is mostly Colonial Revival replacement, installed ca. 1920; this includes Tuscan columns set atop simple paneled piers, a molded handrail, and a square balustrade.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

400 E. Church Street. Bradford-Whitehurst House. Contributing. ca. 1891.

What was once an elaborately decorated Eastlake Queen Anne style house has been restrained with the removal of significant architectural features. All of its existing windows have been replaced with 1/1 vinyl sash, ornamental gable bargeboards are no longer, the trabeated entrance has been reworked, and

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the elaborate door replaced with a more modest glazed and paneled door. Built ca. 1891 for the prominent Bradford family, who owned most of the block during the period of construction, the substantial two-story house retains fine sawnwork medallions; decorative shingling, and oculus windows in the gables; and projecting two-story bay windows enhanced by woodshingling, molded window hoods, and exposed, carved rafter tails. Two-story porches on the façade and east elevation, added in the 1920s when the house was enlarged and divided into apartment units, are supported by simple, full-height square columns, with molded handrails and a square balustrade.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

A frame, gable-roofed garage or shed stands at the northeast corner of the parcel.

Secondary Resource: Garage (Building) Non-Contributing Total: 1

404 E. Church Street. McMorrine-Bradford-Griggs House. Contributing. ca. 1840.

Built ca. 1840 as a side-hall, Greek Revival residence for John and Martha McMorrine, this rambling two-and-a-half-story house has been enlarged and remodeled many times over, and bears elements of Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Bungalow styles. The only visible remnants of the earliest incarnation are 9/6 sash windows and boxed cornice with returns on the east elevation. Now divided into multiple apartment units, the façade features a long, projecting second-story dormer with a ribbon of Queen Anne windows; an interior-end brick chimney on the west elevation; and an exterior-end brick chimney on the east.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

405 E. Church Street. Dr. Martin House. Contributing. ca. 1815.

Built ca. 1815 for Dr. William Martin, one of Elizabeth City's earliest physicians, this large, two-story transitional Federal and Greek Revival-style house was altered significantly upon its conversion to a mortuary ca. 1941. At that time, an immense Colonial Revival two-story portico was installed, replacing a smaller porch. To the east, a one-story chapel with square columns, paneled, single-leaf door, and multi-light transom and sidelights was added ca. 1960, as was an addition to the rear. Though the house has been covered in vinyl siding and trim, and the sash windows replaced with simulated 6/6 vinyl, the house retains a pair of brick interior-end chimneys; pedimented gable ends with exaggerated lunette vents in molded surrounds; and a handsome, recessed panel, single-leaf entrance with multi-light transom and molded surrounds with paneled cornerblocks. Around 2010, two intact side-gabled outbuildings and a sprawling carriage house at the rear of the parcel were removed from the site.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

A secondary building is found west of the main buildings. It is a one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled building with projecting porches on the north and south elevations.

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Secondary Resource: Outbuilding Non-Contributing Total: 1

W. Church Street

400 W. Church Street. Tillett-Nixon House. Contributing. ca. 1860.

Two-story Greek Revival house, built ca. 1860 for schoolmaster Isaac Tillett. The house has been altered in recent years, imparting an austere appearance. Sheltered beneath a low, hipped roof, the exterior's main block retains 9/9 sash windows with molded lintels, and a molded, single-leaf door dating to the 1880s with leaded-glass transom. A full-width porch was removed in the late 19th century, upon the installation of pronounced, full-height, wooden quoins. A recessed ell on the west elevation retains 2/2 sash windows; an incompatible landing has been installed here in recent years. On the rear elevation, a double-tier porch carried by chamfered posts with molded capitals and square balusters remains.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

A side-gabled, prefabricated shed stands in the rear yard.

Secondary Resource: Shed Non-Contributing Total: 1

E. Colonial Avenue

101 E. Colonial Avenue. Commercial Building. Contributing. ca. 1930.

The core of this building is a one-story, gable-roofed garage with a stepped brick parapet on its north elevation. There is a single storefront to the east of the garage with an entrance on the north elevation, and several to the west with entrances on the north and west elevations. The storefronts have been altered with modern metal and glass windows and doors (ca. 1980s). Above the storefronts are brick panels framed with slightly projecting rowlock courses. The garage has a central vehicular entrance flanked by metal composite industrial windows. The garage façade has two brick panels framed with slightly projecting rowlock courses. The north and west elevations are laid in common bond, the east elevation in 6-course American bond. The east elevation has arched masonry openings with canted rowlock sills and double rowlock arches. Windows are single light fixed metal replacement. An arched door opening on this elevation has been bricked in. There is an exterior end chimney at the southeast corner of the building.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

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200 E. Colonial Avenue. Pasquotank Public Safety Building. Non-Contributing. 2006.

Housing the county sheriff and district attorney's office, the building has a monumental, stone-clad entrance pavilion with a distyle-in-antis portico screening a glazed wall and central, double-leaf doors. Masonry openings house first- and second-floor windows with panels between them, and a cast stone beltcourse wraps the building while serving as window headers.

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

501-509 E. Colonial Avenue. Commercial Building. Non-Contributing. ca. 1925.

This one-story building has storefronts on both Colonial Avenue and McMorrine Street, though it appears that the entrance at its clipped northwest corner may be a primary entrance. A faux mansard roof with wooden shingles wraps the street-facing elevations. Two storefronts on the west elevation have central entrances flanked by storefront display windows with glass transoms above. The north elevation has three similar storefronts on its east side. This elevation also has three, three-light windows, which may be pivoting, under the eaves toward its west side.

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

506-508 E. Colonial Avenue. Overton-Gordon Building. Non-Contributing. ca. 1899.

Substantially altered two-story, double-storefront brick commercial building, erected ca. 1899 for Elisha Overton. While the storefront was modernized with black structural glass during the 1940s, the second story remained intact. In recent years, incongruous changes have resulted in an application of stucco over the brick exterior and signage band, as well as the removal of 2/2 sash windows and replacement with 1/1 vinyl. The storefront has been reconfigured to smaller windows, and the replacement of existing doors with contemporary ones.

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

604 E. Colonial Avenue. Sharber & White Rental Building. Contributing. ca. 1894.

Erected ca. 1894 for J.W. Sharber and B.F. White as a warehouse for their successful hardware business, this two-story brick commercial building is unusually intact. Second story features 2/2 sash windows and a heavy, dentiled brick cornice. The first floor retains paneled aprons, storefront windows, and a pair of double-leaf glazed and molded doors.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

606 E. Colonial Avenue. Commercial Building. Contributing. ca. 1919.

Delightful one-story stuccoed commercial building with stepped parapet, most likely built for the Auto and Gas Engine Works, Inc. Exterior retains an intact storefront with multi-light sliding transoms and paneled aprons; the present wood and glazed single-leaf entrance is a replacement for a former double-leaf configuration. Adjacent to a now-pedestrian alley, the west elevation includes a large multi-light

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window with arched header in the front bay.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

704 E. Colonial Avenue. Commercial Building. Non Contributing. ca. 1926

This commercial building was constructed ca. 1926 by N.G. Grandy and Company to replace their earlier building on this site. The stucco façade remains. The Water Street elevation has a two-story, two-level metal porch with exterior stairs to a second-floor exterior door. The north elevation, previously obscured by an adjacent building that has been demolished, is now exposed; its arched masonry openings are filled with vinyl windows. The fenestration pattern on the east elevation remains consistent with earlier surveys, but the windows themselves have been replaced. (Formerly 200 Water St.)

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

W. Colonial Avenue

315 W. Colonial Avenue. Bell Family House. Contributing. ca. 1872.

Though modest, what was once a handsome, intact, ca. 1872 Greek Revival house for proprietor George W. Bell, with later sawnwork porch, has been significantly altered in more recent years. Relocated to its present site in 1901, it is one of a small group of houses built in Elizabeth City during the 1870s to survive. Clad in weatherboards with a standing seam pyramidal upper and porch roofs with plain window surrounds, the house's 2/2 sash windows have been replaced with simulated 4/4 and 6/6 vinyl. The porch's Victorian-era brackets have been removed, as has a low picket fence that previously encircled the property, now largely replaced by an overly tall privacy fence. The façade and east elevation's six-light paneled doors remain.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

A frame, gable-roofed garage stands east of the house.

Secondary Resource: Garage Contributing Total: 1

Baptist Cemetery W. Colonial Avenue. Contributing. ca. 1810.

Across the street from First Baptist Church but divided from it by West Colonial Avenue is an associated graveyard. Previous surveys note graves from ca. 1810. A few markers remain, and this site may include graves that are no longer marked.

Primary Resource: Site Contributing Total: 1

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301 Culpepper Street. Richardson-Pool-Glover House. Contributing. ca 1850.

This large Greek Revival style house has double-tier galleries with a monumental portico. Paneled Doric pillars support a heavy entablature. The entrances are targeted with a raised tablet motif. Windows are wooden sash — 6/6 on the façade and 4/4 elsewhere — with molded surrounds, cornerblocks, and original louvered blinds. The rear double-tier porch has Victorian-era millwork. The house was built ca. 1850 for Daniel Richardson. It was sold from his estate to George Decatur Pool, Jr. (1817-1880), a wealthy farmer, who served as a county commissioner and provided scholarship funding to local students. From Pool's estate it passed to William Charles Glover (1859-1923), who was mayor of Elizabeth City from 1888 to 1895. The house is the largest of the city's extant antebellum houses and is thought to be the only one with a central-hall, double-pile plan.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

A frame, two-car garage stands in the southwest corner of the parcel.

Secondary Resource: Garage Contributing Total: 1

E. Elizabeth Street

Elizabeth Street. Elizabeth City Bridge. Non-Contributing. 2015.

This bridge replaces PK0258, which was built in 1931. The replacement involved building new piers and a double-leaf trunnion bascule span. The bridge is 144 feet in length and includes two car lanes and a bike/pedestrian walkway. A hipped-roof control tower on the bridge operates this bridge and its companion span to the north.

Primary Resource: Structure, Non-Contributing Total: 1

601 E. Elizabeth Street. Commercial Building. Non-Contributing. ca. 1980.

This utilitarian building has three slightly recessed bays on its façade, each containing a single-leaf door to the west and a vinyl sash window to the east with a light fixture above them.

Primary Resource: Building, Non-Contributing Total: 1

N. Elliott Street

113 N. Elliott Street. Medical Building. Contributing. ca. 1928.

Attractive, intact, two-story office building, erected ca. 1928 for general practitioner Dr. Richard L. Kendrick, and ear, nose, and throat specialist Dr. Walter W. Sawyer. Clad in yellow brick veneer and defined by large brick pilasters, the exterior features an array of embellishments providing visual interest: 6/1 sash windows with soldier course lintels and concrete sills; stepped parapet; and cast concrete accents. A fetching panel of basketweave brickwork topped by a trio of small, rounded, multi-light windows with concrete Roman arches is situated above the double-leaf glazed and wood entrance

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with sidelights.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

S. Elliott Street

200 S. Elliott Street. Creecy Rental House. Contributing. ca. 1910.

Most likely built as one of a number of rental houses for the Creecy family, this ca. 1910 two-story Colonial Revival house is sheltered beneath a hipped roof with front pedimented gable; 2/2 sash windows and a diamond-shaped window in the front gable are original. Now clad in asbestos siding, original weatherboard remains in the gable. The pedimented full-width porch is carried by simple posts and a turned spindle balustrade, replacement for original Tuscan columns and square balustrade. The double-leaf paneled and half-glazed entrance with transom remains, as does a modestly-corbeled interior brick chimney.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

202 S. Elliott Street. Creecy Rental House. Contributing. ca. 1910.

Two-story Colonial Revival house, built ca. 1910 as rental housing for Henrietta P. and Marvin B. Creecy, one of a number of such properties owned by the couple. Façade features a prominent pedimented front gable with 2/2 sash window. The full-width front porch is carried by Tuscan columns, a molded handrail, and a square balustrade; the pediment's tympanum is modestly paneled. Most of the original 1/1 sash windows remain, as do a pair of corbeled interior brick chimneys.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

E. Fearing Street

106 E. Fearing Street. Fraternal Lodge – Blades Barn. Contributing. ca. 1845.

Notable, surviving example of a mid-19th-century fraternal lodge, most likely constructed as an Odd Fellows meeting place, ca. 1845. Originally sited a short distance west near the corner of S. Road and E. Fearing Streets, it was moved ca. 1910 to its present location by Dr. Lemuel S. Blades, who converted it to a storage barn to support his adjacent rental home. A duly austere application of the Greek Revival style, the principal focus of this narrow two-story structure is a bold fanlight in the rear gable. Though

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much of the building was re-sided during the early 20th century, original weatherboards remain along the side elevations. Now largely covered by a series of shed extensions and vegetation, the building retains its double-leaf entrance with Greek Revival surround and cornerblocks, and 6/6 sash windows.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

108 E. Fearing Street. L.S. Blades, Jr. House. Contributing. ca. 1895.

Built ca. 1895 by realtor Mack Sawyer, this two-story building was originally used by the Virgilant Lodge #3993 of the Grand Order of Odd Fellows, one of the first black fraternal lodges in Elizabeth City. In 1910, the property was purchased by Dr. Lemuel S. Blades, and moved a short distance to its present location. Blades remodeled the building in the Italianate style, and converted it to rental residential purposes. The house has been expanded over time; in the 1980s, the exterior was thoroughly re-sided in vinyl and a number of existing sash windows were replaced with vinyl. The exterior retains scrolled brackets and a decorative frieze band, some 2/2 sash windows, a pair of corbeled brick chimneys, and a double-leaf paneled entrance.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

109 E. Fearing Street. Fred L. Fearing House. Non-Contributing. 1950.

Rambling one-story Colonial Revival house, built in 1950 for Fred and Florence Fearing. Fearing's parents, Enoch and Gertrude Fearing, subdivided the rear yard of their Grice-Fearing House at 200 S. Road Street to accommodate a new house for their son and daughter-in-law. The primary living quarters came from the conversion of an existing garage; extended ca. 2009 to include a hipped-roof garage, connected to the main house by way of a recessed hyphen. In more recent years, the house has been resided in vinyl, obscuring its original cladding. The central entrance is a single-leaf paneled door, and windows are simulated 6/6 vinyl replacement. A double-shouldered, exterior-end stone chimney is an unusual local treatment.

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

203 E. Fearing Street. Creecy Rental House. Contributing. ca. 1911.

This narrow, modest, two-story Colonial Revival was constructed ca. 1911 as one of a number of rental houses for the Creecy family. The house has undergone a rehabilitation in recent years; while the half-glazed and paneled single-leaf door is replacement, it is a close approximation to the original. Though the pedimented front porch has lost its spindle balustrade, it retains Tuscan columns, a standing seam metal roof, and two-light transom. Windows are 2/2 sash in simple, molded surrounds, and the prominent front gable showcases a fixed 35-light window.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

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205 E. Fearing Street. Weisel-Grice House. Contributing. ca. 1895.

Handsome one-story Italianate cottage erected ca. 1895 for dry goods merchant Moses Weisel, a German immigrant. Notable for its intact cornice brackets and elaborate bracketed window hoods surmounting 1/1 sash windows. The house was sold to Charles and Mary Alice Grice in 1903, at which time the full-width porch was remodeled with Tuscan columns, molded handrails, and square balustrade in the Colonial Revival style; at this time, the porch's east elevation wraparound porch was enclosed. A single-leaf half-glazed and paneled door with stained glass transom remains.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

207 E. Fearing Street. Wescott-McCabe House. Contributing. 1883.

Elaborate two-story Italianate style house, built in 1883 for tailor Maurice Wescott. While the full-width front porch has lost its railing and balustrade over time, its exterior retains a confection of sophisticated spandrels, miscellaneous millwork, and chamfered posts; a boxed cornice return supported by heavy, intricate brackets and molded surrounds over 2/2 sash windows also remains. A stained glass transom surmounts a replacement fiberglass and simulated leaded-glass, single-leaf door.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

209 E. Fearing Street. Brockett-McMullan House. Contributing. ca. 1884.

Large, two-story house, made more immense by its prominent corner location and close proximity to the street. Built ca. 1884 for saloon owner and wholesale grocer John Brockett, who also owned a hotel in Nags Head. Brockett's residence is among a collection of particularly fine and intact Victorian-era homes to line this block of E. Fearing Street. The exterior features extensive decorative millwork; lacy scrolls and brackets along the sweeping wraparound front porch carried by chamfered posts; and robust sawn molding along the boxed cornices with returns. Original louvered blinds frame 2/2 sash windows, and a pair of interior chimneys serve to bookend the main block. Several decades ago, the house underwent a historic rehabilitation upon its sensitive conversion into apartments.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

401 E. Fearing Street. Bradford-Aydlett-Davis House. Contributing. ca. 1891, c. 1965.

Considerable two-story Victorian-era house with a strong Italianate flair, built ca. 1891 by family members of Clara Bradford Bartlett. With heavy brackets supporting a hipped roof, the exterior features 2/2 sash windows enframed by louvered blinds and elaborately molded hoods. Carried by chamfered posts, the full-width front porch is a lively display of jigsaw brackets and curved end scrolls, as well as a sawn frieze and drop-down pendants executed in a foliate motif; the original balustrade is missing. The

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entrance is an unusual arrangement of twin, single-leaf, paneled doors; the porch floor was lowered to grade after the historic district was designated and the east elevation's interior end brick chimney has been removed. Around 1965, a two-story Tudor Revival extension was constructed adjacent to the house and attached to its east elevation. Sheltered beneath a hipped roof, the exterior is clad in stucco and decorative mock half-timbering; a wide, wood-shingled cornice, supported by modillions, carries across the façade. Entrance is through a replacement single-leaf multi-light door, flanked by replacement display windows. An existing, multi-light, operable window frames the second story, above a belt course of whimsical wood quatrefoils. Over time, this vernacular structure has developed its own significance.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

403 E. Fearing Street. Jerome B. Flora, Jr. House. Contributing. ca. 1910.

Built ca. 1910 by the Bradford-Griggs family, this two-story Colonial Revival was owned by prominent city leader Jerome B. Flora, Jr. from 1923 until his death in 1954. At an indeterminate time, it was re-sided in asbestos shingles, and the original porch was removed and replaced with a present configuration of pedimented stoop supported by a pair of square posts. An incompatibly sited, hipped-roof carport with board-and-batten siding and 6/6 sash window dominates the façade and east elevation, likely constructed when the house was re-sided. The house retains its 2/2 sash windows and louvered vent in the front gable; a brick chimney projects from the upper hipped roof.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

603 E. Fearing Street. Commercial Building. Contributing. ca. 1899

Two-story, L-shaped brick commercial building, built ca. 1899. While narrow, the structure is deep enough to wrap around the adjacent former Citizens Bank Building, extending to provide an additional storefront at 208 S. Poindexter Street. Until 1931, the entire building was in use as an "implements store," then a wholesale grocery through the end of the decade. In 1946, A.L. Cartwright purchased 603 and 605 E. Fearing Street to support his burgeoning bakery operation, installing a matching storefront of black structural glass and transoms, recessed entrances, and large display windows set in aluminum frames across the E. Fearing St. façades. While the second-floor bays with round-arched lintels on E. Fearing were closed at the time of National Register designation, they have subsequently been reopened with 1/1 windows. Though the transom of 603 E. Fearing Street is in need of repair, the storefronts are otherwise unchanged since the late 1940s; the upper floor retains terracotta coping, a corbeled brick cornice, and a paneled brick frieze. The S. Poindexter Street façade features a deep, recessed, single-leaf, glazed and brushed metal entrance with three-light transom and brick soldier course lintel. Large, angled display windows are set in aluminum frames upon brick bulkheads. As at 603 E. Fearing Street, windows are 1/1 replacement with round-arched lintels, corbeled brick cornice, and terracotta coping. The building's truncated roof is most visible from the south elevation, complete with an exterior-end brick chimney, much like its Chateausque neighbor to the north, the former Citizens Bank Building.

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Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

604 E. Fearing Street. Webster Building. Contributing. ca. 1947.

Modest, post-war one-story commercial building, erected ca. 1947 for prominent businessman J. Holland Webster. Features a recessed central bay with wood and glazed door and an angled storefront with large display windows in aluminum frames, set upon brick bulkheads. The upper façade features square panels of an indeterminate material, most likely enameled steel, now painted. The storefront cornice is of now-painted aluminum. The building's first occupant was the RBW Store, a ladies' apparel shop.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

605 E. Fearing Street. Cartwright Baker Building. Contributing. ca. 1898.

Built as a three-story building with stepped-gable parapet ca. 1898, most likely for Dr. Charles W. Sawyer who resided upstairs until his death in 1927. In 1942, it was purchased by Mrs. Christian E. Cartwright; her son, A.L. Cartwright, moved his growing bakery from the Robinson Building on S. Poindexter Street shortly thereafter. Around 1946, a fire greatly damaged the building's upper floors, and the third story was removed during renovations. Owing adjacent 603 E. Fearing Street by this time, Cartwright remodeled both storefronts with black structural glass and large display windows in aluminum frames, topped by three-light transoms. The second-story is clad in red brick veneer and is exceedingly plain, with only a pair of 1/1 windows with brick soldier course sills. The handsome structural glass storefront is intact, and a rare vestige of its kind in Elizabeth City.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

606-608 E. Fearing Street. Flora Rental Building. Contributing. ca. 1885.

Two-story, brick commercial building, built ca. 1885 with early modest 20th-century replacement façades. A corbeled cornice and raised brick panel carry across the upper façade of both buildings, separated only by a full-height brick pilaster; both buildings also feature 1/1 sash windows with brick soldier course sills. The tapered storefront of 606 E. Fearing Street, long-time home to Jackson's Electric Shoe Shop, has been greatly altered to include tinted display windows in brushed metal frames and soldier course sills, with Roman brick apron. The storefront at 608 E. Fearing Street, one-time home to Duff's Piano Store, includes many of the same replacement storefront elements, though it instead features a pair of single-leaf recessed entrances.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

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320 W. Fearing Street. House. Non-Contributing. ca. 1902.

This two-story, frame, gable-fronted dwelling has a one-story rear addition. The house is clad in vinyl siding and windows are 1/1 vinyl sash. An octagonal vent has been added in the peak of the façade gable. It has a hipped-roof porch supported by square posts.

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

A frame, front-gabled garage stands in the northwest corner of the parcel.

Secondary Resource: Garage Contributing Total: 1

323 W. Fearing Street. Swain-Owens House. Contributing. ca. 1891.

This L-plan house was built by W. E. and Addie O. Swain sometime after 1891. Its simple Victorian-era style includes turned and sawn millwork, including porch railings and brackets. It was purchased in 1942 by Louis and Eva Owens.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

A frame, gable-roofed outbuilding stands in the southwest corner of the parcel

Secondary Resource: Garage Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

400 W. Fearing Street. House. Non-Contributing. ca. 1902.

This two-story frame dwelling appears to have originally been "L" shaped in footprint with a later rear addition. A hipped-roof porch spans the façade. It is partially enclosed. Though there are a few turned pilasters, the majority of the porch supports are unpainted square posts. The house is clad in asbestos shingles and has 1/1 windows that appear to be vinyl. The roof is composite shingle.

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

401 W. Fearing Street. Banks-Sawyer-Meads House. Non-Contributing. ca. 1895.

This two-story gable-front house is simple, with a shed-roofed porch supported by turned posts. It was built by Charles A. Banks and later sold to Charles and Myrtle Sawyer, who sold it to Willis and Myrtle Meads. Since a 2008 survey, the house has been incompatibly altered with the removal of the original 2/2 sash windows and replacement with 1/1 vinyl windows. Vinyl siding, an octagonal vinyl vent in the gable, and vinyl soffits have also been installed.

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

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104 Harney Street. Jones Rental House. Contributing. ca. 1902.

Originally built as the stables for the Dennis M. Jones House at 312 West Main Street, this structure was moved forward to the street and converted into a rental house upon the death of Jones in 1913. At this time, a full-width front porch was added with Tuscan columns and square balustrade. Largely obscured behind extensive vegetation at present, this one-and-a-half-story Victorian-era house features a central, single-leaf, glazed and paneled door with transom, and elongated 2/2 sash windows in simple surrounds. The dominant front gable retains a pair of 2/2 sash windows; a corbeled brick interior-end chimney remains on the north elevation.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

105 Harney Street. Harney-Jones House. Non-Contributing. ca. 1900.

Built ca. 1900 as a rental property for the Harney family, this two-story, side-gabled house features handsome decorative window hoods over 2/2 sash windows, scrolled gable ornaments, and curved rafter tails. The full-width replacement front porch with hipped roof is simply finished with square posts and square balustrade. Though the entrance retains a two-light transom, the door is also replacement, as are a pair of exterior-end brick chimneys.

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

107 Harney Street. Gregory-Pool House. Contributing. ca. 1905.

Though in a present state of disrepair, this particularly fine two-story Victorian-era house is dominated by its front gable with turned and sawn gable ornament and nine-light window in simple surround. Built ca. 1905 for Wiley N. Gregory, the façade features a molded belly band above a trio of 2/2 sash windows, as well as boxed cornices with returns, which further emphasize the front gable and the house's verticality. Though the porch's original chamfered posts with sawn brackets have been removed and replaced with square posts and balustrade, the exterior retains its weatherboard siding, 2/2 sash windows overall, and an ell at the rear of the house that significantly enlarges living space.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

East Main Street

102 E. Main Street. Southern Hotel. Contributing. ca. 1872.

Site has been occupied by a hotel since 1829; present façade dates to a ca. 1925 renovation. Commanding four-story building with a common bond brick exterior crowned by a triglyph-metope

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frieze of colorful diamond tiles. Stylized in a modest Art Deco manner, the E. Main Street and S. Road Street elevations feature central, double-door entrances with fanlight transoms and flanking storefronts. The east elevation contains a similar configuration of windows; the north elevation retains remnants of a scored stucco finish. Though cast concrete sills and brick soldier course lintels remain, the façade and west elevation's 6/1 sash windows were removed ca. 2016 for a presently-stalled boutique hotel overhaul; it is unknown whether they have been retained.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

106 E. Main Street. North Carolina Building. Contributing. ca. 1875.

Built between 1871 and 1885, this two-story commercial building executed in the Italianate style was built for Dr. Palemon John, publisher of the *The North Carolinian* newspaper. It has served a variety of uses since its construction, including a piano store, music shop, marriage chapel, law offices, and as a barbershop for more than seven decades. While its previously unpainted brick exterior has been painted, molded window caps, bracketed eaves, and stylish cornices remain intact. The second story features a quartet of 2/2 sash windows with stone sills. The centrally located single-leaf wood paneled door is flanked by fully glazed wood doors, all of which are topped by exaggerated transoms. The storefront is largely intact, save for replacement aprons. With few exceptions, side and rear windows have been closed.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

108 E. Main Street. Farmer's Bank. Contributing. ca. 1854.

A remarkable example of Gothic Revival architecture adapted for commercial use, this diminutive one-story stuccoed edifice is one of Elizabeth City's most distinctive antebellum buildings. Built ca. 1854, the exterior underwent a significant remodeling in the 1910s before being returned to its original form as part of a mid-1980s historic rehabilitation. The façade is dominated by a robust parapet of tripartite Gothic arches flanked by small square finials and topped by a substantial corbeled cap. A centrally placed double-leaf entrance of arched panel doors are flanked by arched multi-light transoms crowning 9/9 sash windows, exaggerating the façade's verticality. Originally built to house Farmer's Bank, the building has served a variety of commercial uses over intervening years, including law offices and a confectionary.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

112 E. Main Street. Shannon-Derrickson House. Contributing. ca. 1849.

A superb example of the popular side-hall plan, this Greek Revival style house was erected for Will Shannon soon after he purchased this lot in 1849. It is one of a handful of surviving residences built in Elizabeth City during this era. Shannon was a prosperous merchant, operating a general merchandise

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concern in the present Cluff-Pool store. The original section of the house is three bay-by-two bay, two-and-a-half story with side-gable roof. The house's original Greek Revival style is displayed by the sturdy proportions of the house, its returning boxed eaves, and the grooved surrounds of the 6/6 sash windows with cornerblocks. The double-leaf entrance with single raised panels is enframed by an especially fine rendition of the Asher Benjamin-inspired raised tablet motif. Of note are the pair of stuccoed exterior-end chimneys on the west elevation, scored to simulate ashlar stone. The original two-story porch with balcony was replaced by 1894 with a handsome Victorian-era porch with turned posts, side brackets, and turned balustrade with decorative webbing. In 1897, W. O. Shannon sold the house to lumberman George Franklin Derrickson and his wife, Elizabeth. Between 1902 and 1909, the Derricksons raised the one-story kitchen wing on the west to two stories in height, and extended the Italianate porch to its present size, uniting the two sections; a wraparound porch was also erected across the rear. A false-front roof gable was also likely added at this time, lending to its present Triple-A appearance. Surveyed separately, but integrated into the house is a ca. 1905, a large addition. This rear transverse two-story wing, attached to the main house by only the width of a door, is a single-pile, center hall plan. Three-bay-by-two-bay, it is covered by a Triple-A roof; 2/2 sash windows are enframed by plain surrounds. The entire rear elevation of the two structures is occupied by a wraparound ca. 1910 screened porch (partially enclosed) that is similar to the front, but with chamfered posts and plain balusters.

The site's notable collection of outbuildings, which once included a two-room structure of unknown use as well as a former kitchen, are perhaps no longer extant as the rear of the property is wholly obscured by vegetation. Though partially hidden, the diminutive playhouse is retained.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

A small, frame, side-gabled playhouse with a one-bay portico stands in the rear yard.

Two gable-roofed out-buildings sit at the north side of the parcel

Secondary Resources: Playhouse and Outbuilding Contributing Total: 3

201 E. Main Street. Charles D. Robinson House. Contributing. 1914.

Considered to be one of Elizabeth City's most exuberant private residences, this monumental Neo-Classical Revival was built in 1914 as a wedding present from William Benjamin Blades, a wealthy New Bern lumberman, for his daughter Ivy and her new husband, Charles Oakley Robinson. Designed by New Bern architect Herbert W. Simpson and built by prolific Elizabeth City contractor Joseph P. Kramer, this two-story, three-bay-by-two-bay, triple-pile residence occupies a generous, well-landscaped lot directly across from the Pasquotank County Courthouse. The house features a truncated roof enlivened by a variety of pedimented gables. A colossal portico dominates the façade, supported by pairs of massive Corinthian columns on raised brick pedestals that extend across the front, which bow slightly in the center and continue along each side elevation. Turned balustrades enclose the porch; boxed cornices supported by scrolled foliate modillion brackets and a balustraded widow's walk add further stylish elements. Windows are 1/1 sash with simple surrounds and retain their original shutters.

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Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

South of the house is a fame, hipped roof garage with six-over-one wooden sash windows and broad eaves with carved brackets

Secondary Resource: Garage Contributing Total: 1

203-205 E. Main Street. Pasquotank-Camden Library (former). Non-Contributing. 1975.

Located on the former site of Charles Hall Robinson’s grand Italianate home, razed in the early 1970s, the former Pasquotank-Camden Library was constructed in 1975 as a sprawling one-story complex executed in the Colonial Revival style, sided in unpainted red brick veneer. Windows are simulated, multi-light, replacement vinyl surmounted by brick jack arches and flanked by shutters. Entrance is through a central, double-leaf, wood-paneled door with exaggerated vinyl transom. In 2007, the library was relocated to a new facility on E. Colonial Avenue; the building is now used for other County-related purposes.

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

206 E. Main Street. Pasquotank County Courthouse. Contributing. 1882.

Erected in 1882 to replace the previous courthouse, which burned in 1862, the central portion of the Pasquotank County Courthouse is a handsome example of the Italianate and Colonial Revival styles. This design of Richmond architect A. L. West, executed by local contractor Daniel S. Kramer, features an impressive two-stage cupola bearing a clock tower surmounted by a polygonal bell tower with dome. The façade features a splendid Corinthian portico supported by rock-faced stone piers; arched entrances on the lower level are repeated on the small second-story porch. An impressive modillioned and dentiled metal cornice crowns the building, enframing pedimented gables on the side elevations. In 1979-1980 large wings were added to provide critically needed office space. These wings, designed to complement the original design, unfortunately overwhelm the original block. At the same time, the courtroom’s period fabric was removed and replaced in near entirety. At the rear of the building is a two-story Colonial Revival brick annex, erected by the Works Progress Administration in 1938. The property also includes a confederate monument, a monument to WWI veteran S. E. Perry, and a bicentennial monument.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

A ca. 1910 Confederate Monument consisting of a soldier atop a tall plinth on a graduated base, stands east of the courthouse. West of the courthouse is a monument to World War I veteran S. E. Perry, consisting of a low stone tablet style marker. East of the courthouse is a third, contemporary monument consisting of a stone plinth supporting a metal torch.

Secondary Resources: Objects Contributing Total: 2, Object Non-Contributing Total: 1

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306 E. Main Street. United States Post Office and Courthouse. Contributing. 1906.

Constructed in 1906, this elegant three-story brick and stone Renaissance Revival federal building features a first story of rusticated limestone set upon a substantial stone foundation. The double-height tan brick upper floor, featuring a molded stone cornice and projecting eaves supported by heavy molded brackets, is sheltered beneath a hipped slate roof with a trio of projecting circular dormer windows. Both the double-leaf entrance and the first-story windows are segmentally arched. The upper floor's exaggerated 2/2 sash windows feature Palladian-inspired surrounds with crossettes; paneled aprons with scrolled corbels supporting the sills; and pedimented window hoods. The smaller upper windows are 1/1 sash in molded surrounds with keystone hoods and square corbel blocks supporting the frieze; a running label mold continues between these windows, wrapping the side and rear elevations.

Two utilitarian brick wings have been added at the northeast and northwest corners of the building. They are constructed of a grey brick that vaguely matches the courthouse stone. They have flat roofs, and stone base and stringcourse. An exterior metal stair is located on the east elevation of the western wing.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

500-512 E. Main Street. Kramer Building. Contributing. ca. 1909.

Erected by the Kramer family in 1909 as a rental property, the Kramer Building is the largest commercial building in downtown Elizabeth City, and remains a remarkably intact jewel in the Classical Revival style along E. Main Street. While the six storefronts are replacements, the upper stories are composed of symmetrical arrangements of existing single and double 1/1 sash windows with prominent stone lintels of radiating voussoirs and stone sills; arched third story windows echo those on the adjacent Lowery-Chesson Building. Its red brick façade is broken into three sections by way of blond brick quoins; a large metal cornice with modillions, dentils, a wide frieze band, and a stepped parapet with stone frontispiece inscribed with "KRAMER" crowns the building. With the exception of the robust southwest corner, the unaltered eleven-bay N. McMorrine Street elevation is otherwise modestly finished, featuring a band of raised brick soldier courses above and below three stretcher courses that serve to divide the first and second stories. The Kramer Building has been home to many of the city's leading mercantile establishments, including the F. W. Woolworth Company, which occupied the 500 and 502 E. Main Street stores until the 1960s, and Rucker and Sheely, a dry goods store. For more than four decades, Overman and Stevenson Drug Store was established at 512 E. Main Street.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

501 E. Main Street. White-Hall-Mullen & Brumsey Building. Non-Contributing. ca. 1970.

Built for use as a law office, this contemporary, one-story commercial building was erected ca. 1970 following the demolition of the former two-story Romanesque First National Bank. Clad in a variegated brown brick veneer, its green, standing seam, mock-mansard roof serves to provide a wide lid. Its façade

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features a ribbon of four vertical fixed-sash windows with enameled green panels below, and a recessed double-leaf entrance with picture window.

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

507 E. Main Street. Virginia Dare Arcade. Contributing. 1927.

Though lacking the massing of adjacent commercial buildings, this unassuming gem is one of Elizabeth City's most intact and architecturally significant commercial buildings. Designed by New York architect William Lee Stoddard to complement his nine-story hotel of the same name, the two-story Virginia Dare Arcade is in remarkably well-preserved condition and remains notable as one of the few interior shopping arcades built in North Carolina. With a light-filled central atrium, it is finished with modest Colonial Revival detailing, including a wrought-iron balustrade, simple moldings, and lustrous woodwork finished in a dark stain. Installed by the Boaney Tile Company of Norfolk, its tile floors with a Greek fret motif, mirror those in the hotel. Second floor offices with wood paneled doors, fitted with translucent glass panels, face outwards to the atrium.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

513 E. Main Street. Selig Building. Contributing. 1927.

Designed by the Norfolk firm of Rudolf, Cook, and Van Leeuwen, and constructed by Elizabeth City builder Lord Byron Perry, the Selig Building was built for brothers Frank Selig, a jeweler, and Julian Selig, an optometrist. A colorful and exuberant example of the Colonial Revival style, this remarkably intact two-story commercial building features recessed entrances sheltered by arched ceilings; doors are enframed by paneled pilasters and scrolled bonnet entablatures, and topped by a fanlight window. Though the green marble-paneled apron has been replaced with a more subdued charcoal granite, the storefronts retain their original wood and copper display cases. The building employs a liberal use of glazed white tiles, both on the first and second stories. The predominantly buff brick second story exhibits a sophisticated installation of polychromatic tiles framed by white tile quoins; 1/1 sash windows with white tile surrounds; and a vibrant, molded cornice with rondel medallions. A concrete plate bearing the name "SELIG" is installed above the central window.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

514 E. Main Street. Lowry-Chesson Building. Contributing. 1897.

One of the most prominent commercial landmarks in the district, the Lowery-Chesson Building was built in 1897 for Dr. Freshwater Lowry. Three stories high and twelve bays wide, the building was originally occupied by retail emporium Mitchell's Bee Hive on the first floor, and a mix of uses that included offices, a dance studio, civic meeting space, and the culturally significant Academy of Music (also referred to as "The Opera House") on the upper floors. In the 1930s, the building was purchased by

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Ernest Sinclair Chesson, who relocated his department store (E.S. Chesson's), remaining here for many decades. In 2006, the building underwent a significant historic rehabilitation. Among other improvements, the replacement storefront was replaced once again with tripartite glazed panels and a pair of double-leaf doors in brushed metal frames; the ca. 1960 flat-roof canopy was replaced with a sleek, similarly-styled metal canopy, revealing a ribbon of previously obscured transom windows. With Italianate accents, the unaltered upper stories include a stepped parapet with bracketed metal cornice crowning the façade, and 2/2 sash windows, separated by wood panels between the second and third floors; the central panel's "F.S. Chesson – 1897" frontispiece has been reversibly covered by a contemporary sign. Windows feature rounded brick arches and wood panels; raised brickwork panels flank a pair of round windows with decorative accents.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

515 E. Main Street. Bradford Building. Contributing. 1898.

Built in 1898 as rental property for merchant Daniel Bartlett Bradford, the Bradford Building is one of a cluster of significant, intact commercial buildings to dot an integral stretch of the E. Main Street corridor. Occupied by two of Elizabeth City's most prominent mercantile establishments (McCabe and Grice, and Rucker and Sheely), this two-story brick commercial building has seen a number of welcome improvements in recent years. The mid-century pink metal screen has been removed from the second floor, revealing a handsome array of architectural details left intact through previous renovations. These elements include the façade's parapet roof, featuring pairs of modestly scrolled brackets extending around one bay to the side elevations; banks of 1/1 double-hung windows with granite sills inset within recessed articulated brick panels and divided by dentiled brick pilasters; and stylish window hoods with floral Eastlake motifs on the cast concrete keystones and voussoirs. A dentiled lower cornice that replicates the upper cornice on the east elevation sits above the mid-century storefront; existing 1/1 double-hung windows on the east elevation have also been restored.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

601-603 E. Main Street. Bradshaw's Jewelry. Non-Contributing. ca. 1896-1899.

Erected between 1896 and 1899, this two-story commercial building on the corner of E. Main and Poindexter Streets was seriously damaged in a 1969 fire, requiring significant rebuilding. In more recent years, the upper-floor's slipcover has been removed, exposing a series of five 1/1 sash windows that may or may not be original. All of the first floor's exterior features are replacements, including the notched corner entrance with display windows set in brushed metal frames, fixed windows, and square panels as cladding.

Primary Resource: Building non-Contributing Total: 1

605-607 E. Main Street. Kramer Rental Building. Non-Contributing. ca. 1896

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All that remains of this two-story, double-storefront, brick commercial building is the handsome modillioned metal cornice. The remainder of the façade was remodeled in 1946, at which time the storefronts were replaced and the second story was stuccoed in its entirety. The eastern storefront has been reconfigured since the district was designated, as has the western storefront; sash windows have been cut into the second floor on the west elevation.

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

606 E. Main Street. People's Bank & Trust Company. Non-Contributing. ca. 1914.

Built ca. 1914 as the immeasurably stylish three-story Neo-Classical Revival Lavenstein Building, this now-two-story commercial building has been rendered unrecognizable from its original appearance following a series of remodels. The third floor was removed as a result of a major fire just after World War II. At this time, most of the exterior's vigorous stone and brickwork were removed and walls subsequently stuccoed. Around 1977, the exterior was altered yet again when the Lavenstein and adjacent buildings were combined into a colossal Post-Modern Spanish Revival complex. The corner entrance has been covered entirely; ground floor windows are largely banks of recessed, single-light tripartite panels with an awkward rhythm of vertical two-light windows with subtle arches on the second.

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

609-613 E. Main Street. Sharber Building. Contributing. ca. 1955.

Constructed ca. 1955 as rental property for the locally prominent Sharber family, the exterior of this two-story commercial building has been rehabilitated in recent years. The incongruous false-shingled awning over 611 E. Main Street has been replaced with a fabric awning that extends to 609 E. Main Street. Its subtle Art Deco architectural details are accented by a crisp, contrasting paint palette; the building retains its existing 2/2 double-hung windows enframed by concrete Art Deco details, and vertically-laid brick courses between each of its windows.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

615 E. Main Street. Colonial Oil Filling Station. Contributing. ca. 1935

This important remnant of Elizabeth City's burgeoning automobile culture continues to anchor the intersection of E. Main and S. Water Streets. Constructed ca. 1935 for the Colonial Oil Company, Inc., of Norfolk, VA which was a distributor for Pure Oil. It is presently in the midst of another sympathetic renovation, retaining its distinctive blue-shingled roof and rusticated brick exterior, which has been recently (and mostly) stripped of its paint. New double-hung wood windows to match the previous have been installed; in whole, the building's exterior appears largely unchanged. Following Colonial Oil's occupancy, the site served as the Auto Fountain and the Economy Auto Service Station before a

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conversion to office use.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

700 E. Main Street. Willis S. Wright Auto Company. Contributing, ca. 1919

This commanding complex at E. Main's terminus at the Pasquotank River (which does not appear in the 1977 National Register nomination inventory, but is included in the existing NR district), has undergone significant changes to its exterior since it was last documented. According to the Elizabeth City Historic Walking Tour brochure of the Main Street Commercial District (produced by the Elizabeth City Historic Neighborhood Association), a 1997 renovation converted the ground level for retail use with condominiums above. It's likely that at this time the building's distinctive array of 1/1 and multi-divided light double-hung windows and transoms were removed and replaced in their entirety with vinyl windows and associated trim, significantly diminishing the architectural integrity of the complex. Particularly egregious is the modification of storefront windows to pairs of glazed panels topped by faux multi-light vinyl transoms. Facing the waterfront, a small two-story addition to the rear elevation has also been constructed since the building's last documentation for apparent residential use. As shown in archival documentary photographs, a signage band above the storefront has been removed and replaced with fabric awnings.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

701 E. Main Street. Casa Del Puerto Condominiums. Non-Contributing, ca. 1979

Built after the 1977 nomination, this resource is not included in that associated inventory. Save the application of exterior paint and the installation of operable shutters to every window, the Mediterranean-inspired building appears unchanged since it was last documented in the mid-1980s.

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

W. Main Street

103 W. Main Street. Commercial Building. Non-Contributing, ca. 2000.

This property is within the National Register Historic District boundary and has been built on the site of a previously surveyed resource (PK0334) that has been demolished. This two-story brick building abuts its neighbor on S. Road Street, thus its south elevation is not visible. The west elevation has no fenestration. The primary entrance is at the clipped northeast corner, by a single-leaf door, flanked by two-light sidelights. A Palladian window is centered above the entrance. A secondary entrance is at the west end of the north elevation. Windows are generally two-part with varying proportions. The building boasts exuberant brickwork with projecting stringcourses, a band of stacked soldier courses between the floors, a soldier course above the second floor windows that arches above the Palladian window at the northeast corner, and a projecting brick cornice.

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Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

104 W. Main Street. Burfoot-Toxey House. Contributing. ca. 1901.

A robust Neo-Classical Revival residence, constructed for businessman and industrialist Noah Burfoot and wife Rennie. Sheltered beneath a hipped asphalt roof and clad in molded weatherboards, the house is dominated by two-story, semi-circular bay windows with decorative ribbon-and-tassel garland flourishes crowning second floor windows. Existing 1/1 sash windows and half-glass wood paneled door with decorative accents, Tuscan porch columns, as well as a pair of projecting brick chimneys remain. A projecting hipped dormer has a trio of fixed-light windows. The wraparound porch's wood railing system has been removed in its entirety, and the porch floor is replacement pressure-treated decking. A handsome lattice porch with slender, chamfered posts and modestly-scrolled brackets on the first floor was removed from the rear in recent years, replaced with a wood siding and vinyl window enclosure. At this time, second floor two-light vertical windows were replaced with 1/1 vinyl windows. At present, a section of the decorative pierced brick curtain wall on the west elevation is missing.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

105 W. Main Street. Scott-Dewey House. Contributing. ca. 1905.

This two-story Victorian-era house was built for George M. Scott, most likely as a rental, and later owned by Harry W. Dewey, general manager of the nearby Norfolk and Carolina Telephone and Telegraph Company. Though presently in a state of substantial deterioration, the modestly finished house retains its wood-shingled gables, interior chimneys, and upper slate roof. The porch is carried by turned posts with lateral scrolls and decorative brackets; turned balusters and molded railing are intact, though a section is missing. A short wrought-iron fence is obscured by heavy vegetation.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

East of the house is a one-bay, front-gabled garage.

Secondary Resource: Garage Contributing Total: 1

200 W. Main Street. Dr. Herbert D. Walker House. Non-Contributing. ca. 1918.

This two-story Foursquare, Colonial Revival style house was erected for Dr. Herbert and Augusta Walker. Sheltered beneath a truncated hipped roof with hipped dormer, the house features wide boxed eaves; large paneled brick pillars with dentiled caps and heavy lateral brackets; and a mix of existing multi-light windows. The house's architectural integrity was significantly diminished when the once-expansive wraparound porch was enclosed on the east corner for apartment conversion in the late 1970s, and on the west corner between 2008 and 2014. The trabeated entrance retains its egg-and-dart molding and sidelights flanking the single-leaf door.

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Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

A frame, hipped-roof garage with a hipped dormer with a boarded-up vehicular entrance stands north of the house.

Secondary Resource: Garage Non-Contributing Total: 1

202 W. Main Street. Hinton-Pailin House. Contributing. ca. 1855.

A significant example of antebellum Greek Revival architecture in Elizabeth City, the two-story Hinton-Pailin House features a broad side-pedimented roof with flush-sheathed tympanum, modestly finished with gouged surrounds, plain cornerblocks, and a boxed cornice. The wraparound porch, with pairs of Tuscan columns resting on wood-paneled bases, matchstick balustrade, and fanlight entrance are Colonial Revival renovations undertaken ca. 1920. Built for James W. Hinton ca. 1855 and subsequently sold to prosperous farmer, fisherman, merchant, and businessman William Pailin in 1872, the house retains exaggerated 2/2 full-height windows on the porch, and 6/6 sash windows in all other instances.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

A Craftsman-style, frame, two-car garage with knee brackets and exposed rafter tails stands north of the house. The doors appear to be sliding and feature dual crossbuck panels above each of which are ten-light windows arrayed in two rows of five, the bottom rows having been painted over.

Secondary Resource: Garage Contributing Total: 1

203 W. Main Street. Dr. Ike Fearing House. Contributing. ca. 1905.

This two-story Neo-Classical Revival style house, now employed for commercial use, was designed by the Knoxville, TN firm of Barber & Klutz and constructed by local contractor J.W. Martin for Dr. Ike Fearing, ca. 1905. The exterior features a deck-on-hip roof covered in scalloped slate shingles and interior brick chimneys. A pedimented, double-tier portico is supported by Tuscan columns; the first-floor porch wraps around to the east elevation. Modest architectural details include molded weatherboards, 1/1 sash windows, pedimented dormers on side elevations, and boxed cornices with bellcast eaves. An engaged porch and one-story ell complete the rear elevation. A short cast-iron fence and a tall wooden fence encircle the yard, and an existing car barn with replacement door fronts W. Fearing Street on the southeast corner of the parcel.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

A frame, hipped roof garage fronts West Fearing Street. A hipped roof frame shed stands south of the house along the east side of the parcel.

Secondary Resources: Garage and Shed Contributing Total: 2

300 W. Main Street. First Baptist Church. Contributing. ca. 1889.

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This striking red brick Gothic Revival church, a prominent landmark on W. Main Street, features a bold three-story corner tower with polychromed slate spire. A pointed Gothic arch motif is employed across the exterior, including double-leaf wood-paneled doors and a variety of lancet windows. Distinguished by decorative brickwork, the chapel is well complemented by a 1928 educational building wing designed by notable Wilmington architect Leslie M. Boney and constructed by Tarboro contractor John W. Hudson, Jr. Situated to the north of the chapel, the three-story annex features two well-scaled entrance porticos with segmentally-arched open-bonnet roofs and Corinthian columns.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

A gable-roofed shed stands west of the education building.

Secondary Resource: Shed Non-Contributing Total: 1

301 W. Main Street. William James Woodley House. Contributing. ca. 1897.

This two-story Queen Anne style house was built for wholesale grocer William James Woodley and his wife Camillia, ca. 1897. The removal of an application of aluminum siding in recent years revealed original weatherboards and a variety of architectural embellishments highlighted by an eye-catching polychromatic paint palette. Such newly uncovered elements include an exuberance of decorative modillions, bracketed windows hoods, and rosettes. The tall pyramidal roof features projecting gables of three-sided bay windows, the boldest of which takes full advantage of the house's corner prominence. The wraparound porch is the result of a ca. 1920 remodel and features modest, square columns set atop brick piers, and an unconventional brick balustrade. Manufactured by Stewart Iron Works of Cincinnati, OH, the yard's elaborate wrought-iron fence remains intact.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

A cross-gabled brick garage stands south of the house. It has vehicular entrances on its north and west elevations.

Secondary Resource: Garage Non-Contributing Total: 1

303 W. Main Street. Woodley-Foreman House. Contributing. ca. 1911.

This two-story Queen Anne style house was built ca. 1900 as rental housing by William James Woodley, and gifted ca. 1911 to Woodley's daughter Annie upon her marriage to James Wesley Foreman, president of the prominent Foreman-Blades Lumber Company for their use as a residence. Though dominated by a mid-century application of aluminum siding, the house is notable for its complex arrangement of slate-covered roofs, featuring a bellcast polygonal turret with fish-scale shingles; a pedimented clipped gable on the west; and a small, hipped dormer in the façade's center. The house retains its curved wraparound porch carried by Tuscan columns and a turned balustrade; pedimented lower roof; a variety of window shapes and styles; and a porte-cochère. The rear elevation features a two-story ell added by the Foremans ca. 1911, and a later one-story extension. A low,

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stuccoed brick wall, featuring piers with pyramidal caps, encloses the property, a surviving example of a locally common site treatment.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

A frame, one-bay garage with a hipped standing seam metal roof stands south of the house.

Secondary Resource: Garage Contributing Total: 1

305 W. Main Street. R.E. Daniels House. Contributing. ca. 1955

This handsome two-story Neo-Georgian Revival residence was built ca. 1955 for Royden Eugene Daniels, owner of the Globe Fish Company and his wife Camilla. Designed by architect Ed Pugh and built by contractor Arnold Winslow, both of Elizabeth City. Clad in Flemish bond red brick, the exterior features dentiled modillions, shuttered 6/6 sash windows topped by brick jack arches, and a handsome, recessed, wood-paneled central entrance composed of a broken pediment surround and paneled wood door flanked by sidelights. A double-width interior chimney projects from the east elevation, while a faux-chimney on the west elevation, installed for the purposes of symmetry, rises from the opposite end. The site retains its set of distinctive wrought-iron gas lamps, manufactured by the Sanders Company of Elizabeth City, placed at either end of the paired landing with a curved metal handrail.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

309 W. Main Street. Mary Foreman House. Contributing. ca. 1912.

This stately two-story Colonial Revival house was built ca. 1912 for Mary Blades Foreman, who continued with plans for construction following the sudden death of her husband Clay, president of the Foreman-Blades Lumber Company. Using plans drawn by Mary Foreman's daughter, Gertrude Foreman Sheep, the house was built by notable local contractor Joseph P. Kramer. Known for its uncharacteristically asymmetrical placement of the pedimented Doric portico, enlivened by a dentiled frieze with lunette window in the tympanum, the house features a wraparound porch with substantial, paired, full-height Tuscan columns that extend to support a second-story porch. The exterior is otherwise modestly-finished with 1/1 sash windows in simple surrounds, a continuous boxed cornice, and a central entrance composed of a half-glazed paneled door with flanking multi-light sidelights, topped by an elaborate elliptical fanlight. The house has a porte-cochere at its west elevation.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

A frame garage with a jerkinhead roof stands in the southwest corner of the parcel.

Secondary Resource: Garage Contributing Total: 1

310 W. Main Street. Judge Isaac M. Meekins House. Contributing. ca. 1914.

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This monumental ca. 1914 Neo-Classical Revival style edifice was designed by Raleigh architectural firm Rose and Eken for Judge Isaac Melson Meekins and his wife, Lena. One of Elizabeth City's most prominent citizens of the time, Meekins served a variety of civic positions, including mayor. An extravagant showplace of exceptional design, the two-story house is indicative of Meekins' wealth and prominence. Immense fluted terracotta columns with Ionic capitals dominate the façade, supporting a substantial slate-shingled pediment with central elliptical window in the tympanum. The portico shelters an impressive entrance with elaborate fanlight and multi-paned sidelights, enframed by fluted Corinthian pilasters and surmounted by a classical composition of cornice modillion. An exaggerated Palladian window flanked by smaller 1/1 windows features lacy lancet panes, and is framed by fluted Ionic pilasters and dentiled cornice; a mock-balcony with a robust turned balustrade and foliated brackets secures the arrangement. Windows throughout are various configurations of classical styles, elegantly executed, and include fan and stained glass. A two-story ell and sympathetic ca. 1977 porte-cochère are situated to the rear of the house. A stone wall along the sidewalk continues on the east parcel line where the materials change to brick and the height expands.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

A two-bay brick garage with a side-gambrel roof and shed dormers stands at the north end of the parcel.

Secondary Resource: Garage Contributing Total: 1

311 W. Main Street. Cann Memorial Presbyterian Church. Contributing. 1942.

This pleasant, modest Gothic Revival style church, reminiscent of an English parish church, was designed by Norfolk architect W.V. Cooke of the firm Rudolph, Cooke, and Van Leeuwen, designers of E. Main Street's Selig Building. The front-gabled main block consists of a copper-clad spire; a paneled, double-leaf entrance surmounted by a trefoil wood-paneled stained glass transom; and Gothic-arched brickwork. A rhythm of slate-topped brick buttresses broken by pairs of lancet stained glass windows lines the east and west elevations. Matching one-story wings flank the sanctuary, and a two-story brick building is situated behind.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

312 W. Main Street. Dennis M. Jones House. Contributing. 1902.

This two-story Queen Anne, designed by Norfolk architect Arnold Eberhard and constructed by local contractor J.W. Martin, is notable for its asymmetrical massing and eclectic architectural details. Built for prominent hardware merchant Dennis McClees Jones, the house is sheltered beneath a truncated, slate-shingled, hipped roof punctuated by bellcast gables and interior-end brick chimneys. The façade is dominated by a three-story, flared, conical-roofed, polygonal tower on the southwest corner, which emphasizes the house's prominent corner location. Other significant features include a considerable Palladian window in the front gable, molded weatherboards, a modillioned cornice, a sweeping wraparound porch supported by assemblages of square columns set upon rusticated stone caps and buff

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brick piers, and a molded handrail with turned balustrade. Elaborate, double-leaf, paneled doors with foliated door hardware project from the main block beneath the wraparound porch; existing screen doors are retained. A shallow, deteriorating, double-tier porch with columns and railing system matching the first-floor porch is oriented on the Harney Street elevation. On the façade, the widow’s walk balustrade was removed at an indeterminate time due to deterioration, the only notable exterior alteration. An unusually tall, elaborately detailed wrought-iron fence in three styles including cherubic ornamentation encircles the front and side yards; the gate features a finial labeled “BLEAKLY;” as this was not previously noted, it is possible that this is a contemporary addition to the site.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

313 W. Main Street. John A. Kramer House. Contributing. ca. 1901.

This handsome and well-preserved two-story Queen Anne Free Classic style house was built in 1909 for John A. and Carolyn Kramer. Kramer, son of Elizabeth City scion Daniel S. Kramer, operated the first (and one of the largest) lumber mills and door, sash, and blind factories in Elizabeth City along with his father; his brother, prolific contractor Joseph P. Kramer, built the house. Unlike most of the W. Main Street houses that sit proud to the street, the John A. Kramer house is recessed on the lot, its uncharacteristically deep front yard encircled by a contemporary picket fence and shaded by a substantial tree canopy. The house displays typical, well-composed Queen Anne features: a dominant, wood-shingled front-gable; a pedimented porch roof with cresting and finial; a complex, slate-shingled roofline with decorative finials; a wide veranda with pyramidal-roofed extension featuring Tuscan columns, molded handrail, and turned balustrade; a modest, engaged second-story porch; a variety of wall extensions; and decorative windows interspersed among otherwise modest 1/1 sash windows.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

A frame, flat-roofed garage stands at the south side of the parcel

Secondary Resource: Garage Contributing Total: 1

400 W. Main Street. Charles Harney House. Contributing. ca. 1853

A significant architectural remnant from Elizabeth City’s antebellum period, and the city’s only surviving 19th-century brick residence, the Charles-Harney House is an elegant, two-and-a-half story, side-gabled Greek Revival style house built ca. 1853 for George W. Charles. Located on the corner of W. Main and Harney Streets, the house is simply finished with 6/6 windows in rounded surrounds flanked by louvered shutters. A standing seam metal roof, and a trabeated entrance consisting of double-leaf louvered doors over a wide, single-leaf paneled door, all of which are flanked and surmounted by multi-light sidelights and transom, remains. A full-width replacement porch, carried by slender square pillars, was installed to replace a smaller porch in the early 20th century. A sympathetic ca. 1940 one-story wing enlarges the house to the west.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

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401 W. Main Street. Overman-Sheep House. Contributing. ca. 1859.

This handsome, two-story, side-gabled Greek Revival style house was built ca. 1859 for prominent banker Reuban F. Overman and his wife, and was sold to renowned educator Samuel Lloyd Sheep and his wife Pauline Hinton Sheep in 1891. Set upon a tall foundation, the façade features 6/6 sash windows in simple Greek Revival surrounds. The central, trabeated entrance with cornerblocks is composed of a Victorian-era paneled door with dogwood and foliate embellishments, flanked by three-light sidelights and topped by a two-light transom. Though the porch's balustrade, handrail, and a Triple-A gable with windows are 1980s alterations, with some porch decoration added even more recently, the house retains its impressive two-story portico carried by slender, square pillars. Recent changes have resulted in the removal of a pair of interior end chimneys and a rooftop railing system. A former kitchen, raised and attached to the rear of the house in the 1940s, remains.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

402 W. Main Street. Harney-Hughes-Jennette House. Contributing. ca. 1894.

This two-story, side-gabled Queen Anne style house with Eastlake motifs was built ca. 1894 for Mrs. Harriett M. Harney, as rental property along with 404 W. Main Street. The more intact of the two, the house was significantly altered only once, in the 1920s, when the porch was enlarged and modernized with brick pillars and matchstick balustrade, made popular during the period. The façade retains its 2/2 sash windows with bracketed hoods, full-height bay windows; molded weatherboards, diagonally-laid; and curved, exposed rafter tails. Decorative bargeboards with crossbar motifs and Queen Anne fixed sash windows enliven the gables.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

403 W. Main Street. M. Leigh Sheep House. Contributing. 1905.

This two-story house was built in 1905 by Clay and Mary Foreman as a wedding present for their daughter Gertrude and her new husband, Mathew Leigh Sheep. It was built by the bride's uncle, William B. Blades of New Bern, to repay a debt to his sister, and adjacent to her parents' home. A typical, asymmetrical Queen Anne style house, the go-to of architectural design in Elizabeth City during this period, it is clad in weatherboards and sheltered beneath a tall, asbestos-shingled, hipped roof with interior, corbeled chimney. The house is generally deteriorated and now missing its matchstick porch balustrade; a second-story porch has been removed from the façade in recent years, and a balcony on the west elevation supported by exaggerated Craftsman-style corbels installed. Though some are presently covered, the house retains its two-story bay windows; half-glazed, single-leaf paneled door, transom, and unconventionally spaced sidelights; exaggerated gable vent; 1/1 sash windows, and wraparound porch carried by pairs of raised, square columns set upon decorative buff brick piers.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

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A frame, gable roofed garage with pedimented gables stands in the rear yard.

Secondary Resource: Outbuilding Contributing Total: 1

404 W. Main Street. Harney-Selig Rental House. Contributing. ca. 1894.

Sister house to 402 W. Main Street, built ca. 1894 for Mrs. Harriet M. Harney as rental property. Though covered in asbestos siding at an indeterminate time and now missing its balustrade, the two-story Queen Anne style house with Eastlake ornamentation retains its existing turned porch posts with sawn brackets and frieze; bracketed hoods atop 2/2 sash windows; decorative bargeboard with crossbar motif in the gables; and curved rafter ends. Though its two-light transom remains, the double-leaf, multi-light front door is a replacement. A modestly-corbeled interior chimney pierces the asphalt-shingled roof.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

A side-gabled, frame, pre-fabricated shed stands between the house and the garage.

Secondary Resource: Outbuilding Non-Contributing Total: 1

A frame garage with a metal gable roof stands at the rear of the house, accessible by an alley.

Secondary Resource: Garage Contributing Total: 1

405 W. Main Street. Pritchard-Carter-Spence House. Contributing. ca. 1845.

Built ca. 1845 for an unknown individual, this one-story, side-gabled, cottage lost its original fabric as a result of an early 20th-century remodel, with the exception of its cornice returns and simple window surround beading. Its projecting dormer with a ribbon of six-light casement windows, louvered front door, and 6/1 sash windows date to this time, as does a full-width porch carried by square columns. The house was owned by Joseph and Mary Pritchard in the 1870s, James B. Carter in the 1890s, and by the Register of Deeds, Joseph C. Spence, and his wife Octavia, in the early 1900s.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

406 W. Main Street. Allen K. Kramer House. Contributing. ca. 1902.

This two-story, superlative example of Queen Anne style architecture was erected for Allen Krebs Kramer, of the prominent Kramer family, ca. 1902; brother Joseph P. Kramer served as contractor. The dominant feature is a well-executed, three-sided corner tower topped with metal finial. The façade features an exaggerated, slate-shingled, hipped roof with projecting gables. It is enlivened by a number of architectural features, including scalloped shingles, bargeboard, dentiled board and batten, boxed cornices, and a mixture of 1/1 sash and decorative fixed sash windows in plain surrounds. The generous, wraparound porch is supported by Tuscan columns, raised on scored, stuccoed pedestals; entrance is through double-leaf French doors with wood screens, flanked by leaded, stained glass sidelights with

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recessed wood panels. Divided into apartments during World War II, the house is suffering from general, maintenance-related deterioration.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

407 W. Main Street. Kramer-LeRoy-Morris House. Contributing. ca. 1903.

This intact, two-story Queen Anne style house with dominant front gable is remarkable as part of a collection of four such houses erected as rental and speculative housing. Built for John Allen Kramer ca. 1903 (with brother Joseph P. Kramer most likely serving as contractor), the house features a wraparound porch with turned posts and balustrade on the first floor, and a small, engaged porch on the second. Architectural features include boxed cornices; an interior end chimney; 1/1 sash windows in plain surrounds; a Palladian double-hung window flanked by fixed light windows in the front gable; and a half-glazed, wood-paneled door with etched glass depicting a herd of deer in a forest.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

409 W. Main Street. Kramer-Hollowell-Gaither House. Contributing. ca. 1903.

A meticulously maintained two-story Queen Anne style house, one of a quartet of sister houses built for John Andrew Kramer as rental property, most likely by his prominent contractor brother Joseph P. Kramer, ca. 1903. The only noticeable difference between it and 407 W. Main Street is a smaller first-floor porch, which does not wrap around the east elevation as its neighbor does. In addition, the porch displays a bracketed frieze spanning both the width of the first-floor porch, as well as the small engaged porch on the second story. The Palladian window configuration also differs; while it too features a small double-hung sash window, it is instead flanked by vents rather than fixed windows. Otherwise, it also retains its weatherboard siding, 1/1 windows, turned balustrade, decorative wood shakes, and entrance configuration.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

411 W. Main Street. Gregory-Jackson House. Contributing. ca. 1901.

This is part of a distinctive row of narrow, similarly-styled Queen Anne style houses built as rental or speculative housing during the first years of the 20th century, most likely by prolific contractor Joseph P. Kramer. It was constructed ca. 1901 for Willis N. Gregory, who subsequently sold it to widow Sarah E. Jackson in 1906. Though it maintains a harmonious rhythm with its sister houses, aided by an overhanging front gable with exposed rafter rails and 1/1 windows, it instead features a hipped roof, with projecting chimney; two-story bay windows; a pair of single-leaf, half-glazed, multi-light doors; and a tall shuttered bay on the second story. Scalloped shingles, diagonally-laid tongue-and-groove siding, and shutters flanking a fixed-light window embellish the dominant gable with Eastlake motifs. The full-width front porch is carried by slender, turned posts with arched spandrels and balustrade.

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Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

413 W. Main Street. Kellam-Harris House. Contributing. ca. 1901.

Bookend to a grouping of notable, narrow, two-story Queen Anne style houses constructed for rental or speculative purposes, this frame house was built for Willis M. Gregory, ca. 1901, by contractor Joseph P. Kramer. It was sold to Mrs. E.B. Kellam in 1902 and subsequently in 1906 to Maggie Harris, who owned it until it was lost during the Depression. Lacking the degree of ornamentation of its sisters, the prominent feature of the house is nonetheless its dominant projecting gable with an opening for a now-missing lunette window. Featuring an asphalt-shingled hipped roof with interior corbeled chimney, the wood-shingled, pedimented lower roof retains standing seam. Orientation for both the front gable and entrance is reversed from the adjacent houses; the second floor features an oriel window. The porch is modest, with slender, chamfered, raised panel posts and balustrade; a pair of single-leaf doors are Colonial Revival replacements. At an indeterminate time, an engaged, second-story porch was enclosed with multi-light, double-hung windows; two of the three windows have been subsequently replaced with 1/1 windows to more closely resemble the house's existing sash window configuration.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

500 W. Main Street. Dr. John H. White House. Contributing. ca. 1895.

This two-story Queen Anne style house, with Eastlake motifs and remodeled Neoclassical Revival porch, was built for dentist John Herbert White and his wife Ruth ca. 1895. Sheltered beneath a cross-gable roof and clad in molded weatherboards, the house features a wealth of detailing, including bracketed and molded window hoods; curved rafter tails, diagonally and vertically laid tongue-and-groove aprons between the first and second story bay windows; a corbeled, exterior end, brick chimney; and 2/1 windows, with the first-floor porch's being full-height. Diagonally laid tongue-and-groove boards, scrolled brackets, a two-light window, and a pendant-and-crossbar motif accent the projecting gable. The Neoclassical Revival porch is the result of ca. 1905 alterations that added fluted columns with terracotta Ionic capitals, dentiled frieze, and a single-leaf, wood paneled door; the removal of the porch's slender, turned balustrade is a contemporary alteration.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

A frame, gable-roofed, one-bay garage, clad in metal is in the rear yard, accessed by an alley.

Secondary Resource: Garage Contributing Total: 1

501 W. Main Street. Thomas R. Bland House. Non-Contributing. ca. 1853.

Little historic fabric unfortunately remains on this humble antebellum Greek Revival style house's exterior, having been covered or replaced with vinyl in near totality; these alterations leave little indication of the structure's long history. Vinyl now wraps the house and its associated moldings and

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trim; simulated 6/6 vinyl windows have been installed to replace 6/1 sash. Though the pedimented porch's wood railing and balustrades have been replaced with a metal system, the porch retains its columns, dentiled cornice, paneled single-leaf door, and multi-light transom. It was built for Virginia native Thomas R. Bland, soon after he purchased the lot in 1853.

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

502 W. Main Street. Ward-Randolph House. Contributing. ca. 1898.

This eclectic, two-story Queen Anne style house bears close similarities to mail-order architect George F. Barber's design for the Lillie Grandy House at 504 W. Main Street. Built ca. 1898 for attorney George Warren Ward and his wife Emma Philson Ward, it is a sophisticated confection of Queen Anne motifs: asymmetrical massing; a conical-roofed, polygonal corner tower; exaggerated and boldly finished gable fascias; fancy-butt shingles in the dominant front gable; and a variety of wall extensions and window types. Though not as grand as it once was, the wraparound porch still displays an assortment of architectural ornamentation, including turned posts pierced with lateral scrolls; ribbons of diminutive brackets; porch pediment with Stick Style millwork; and a band of raised lozenges and spandrel above the porch steps. The resplendent Eastlake balustrade, so distinctive for the exaggerated "M" created by positioning wooden balls between square balusters, was removed in recent years and replaced with a simple, square balustrade. In addition, a section of the porch (southeast corner) was enclosed at an indeterminate time.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

A two-bay, gable roofed garage in the rear yard is accessed by an alley. A frame shed with a saltbox roof stands in the rear yard.

Secondary Resources: Shed and Garage Non-Contributing Total: 2

503 W. Main Street. Dr. A.L. Pendleton House. Contributing. ca. 1891.

A remarkable, well-proportioned, two-and-a-half-story house, built in the Victorian style ca. 1891 for Charles Guirkin. It was purchased in 1902 by Dr. Albert Lewis Pendleton and remodeled into its present-day Neo-Classical Revival form in 1915 following his marriage to Hazel Williams as a house "suitable for a lady;" Norfolk architect Rossel Edward Mitchell is credited for the re-design. The exterior is dominated by a deep, slate-shingled, deck-on-hip roof, punctuated by a pair of corbeled brick interior chimneys. Gable dormers project from each elevation, all with 11/6 sash windows flanked by Doric pilasters and supported by pedimented hoods. The second story's central projecting bay includes narrow, multi-light casement windows separated by modest Doric pilasters; wide, 8/1 sash windows in simple surrounds comprise the majority of windows. A generous, full-width porch extends eastwards to enjoin a porte-cochere. Though missing its handrails and balustrade, the porch retains Corinthian columns and exemplary detailing. Its central projecting gable features a tympanum with raised garlands and circular, foliate medallions set within the dentiled frieze. The dramatic trabeated entrance features a

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heavy, modillioned cornice with sunburst detail, flanking leaded glass sidelights and full-width transom.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

A two-story frame garage with a hipped roof stands in the rear yard

Secondary Resource: Outbuilding Contributing Total: 1

504 W. Main Street. Lillie Grandy House. Contributing. 1897.

This grand, two-story Queen Anne was designed by the prolific architectural firm of George F. Barber and Company of Knoxville and built for teacher Lillie Grandy in 1897, likely by her prominent agricultural broker father, Nathan G. Grandy. Clad in molded weatherboards and sheltered beneath a cross-gable roof, the steep gables are enlivened by polychromatic fancy-butt shingles that frame small, 1/1 sash windows. The wraparound porch is supported by raised Tuscan columns with flared impost blocks and matchstick balustrade. The porch's bay window is accentuated by an angled pediment displaying Stick Style embellishments, much like that seen at neighboring 502 W. Main Street. Entrance is through a striking pair of raised panel doors with narrow, vertical lights; the existing double-leaf screen doors also remain. A small, engaged second-story, columned porch adds visual interest to the exterior, as do paneled friezes below each gable and wide fascia boards; 1/1 sash windows in simple surrounds are carried across the exterior. Educated at Hollins College and Cornell University, Grandy was a tireless and much-beloved champion for education, public libraries, and home demonstration work. A later, one-bay, gable-roofed concrete block garage wing extends to the rear alley.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

505 W. Main Street. Cooke-Wiley House. Contributing. ca. 1892.

This stately and commodious Victorian-era house was built ca. 1892 for Annie P. Cooke. It features a large, deck-on-hip roof with railing and square balustrade; the upper roof is replacement embossed metal shingle, and the porch's hipped roof is standing seam. Other features include lacy jigsawn ornamentation and wood shingles in the gable end; a projecting dormer; gable finials; two-story bay windows; and decorative window hoods above 2/2 sash windows across the façade. The porch displays turned posts with a slender balustrade, jigsawn brackets, an elegant molded cornice, a stuccoed pediment panel, and a trabeated entrance with multi-light wood paneled door with flanking sidelights and transom.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

A frame, side gabled garage with a wall dormer stands in the rear yard

Secondary Resource: Garage Non-Contributing Building Total: 1

506 W. Main Street. Gregory-Blades House. Contributing. ca. 1898.

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This two-story Queen Anne style house, built ca. 1898 for James G. Gregory, was sold to prominent lumberman Charles Greensbury Blades in 1924. Though its original ornamentation is all but entirely obscured behind an unfortunate application of aluminum siding, its form mirrors that of its neighbors: a column of two-story bay windows, prominent front-gable with a pair of Queen Anne windows. Completing the exterior is a ca. 1905 pedimented front porch carried by Tuscan columns and square balustrade; a pair of vertical-light, paneled doors and accompanying screen doors; a variety of wall extensions; 1/1 windows; and a pair of interior brick chimneys.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

A frame, one-bay, front-gabled garage stands in the rear yard, off the alley.

Secondary Resource: Garage Contributing Total: 1

507 W. Main Street. McMullan-Willey House. Contributing. ca. 1896.

This distinctive two-story Victorian-era house with subtle Gothic Revival characteristics was built for Dr. Oscar McMullan and his wife Mallie, ca. 1896. Its prominent front gable displays intricate bargeboard, a pendant-and-crossbar motif, and faintly curved exposed rafter ends. Featuring bracketed hoods, windows are large 2/2 sash in simple surrounds, with the exception of a pair of single-light windows in the front gable. The generous wraparound front porch with subtle corner pavilion is carried by slender turned posts accentuated by a spindlework frieze; the porch's balustrade, railing, and all but a couple modest brackets are presently removed.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

508 W. Main Street. White-Weeks House. Contributing. 1893.

Despite a later application of brick-patterned asphalt siding to the exterior, this 1893 two-story late Queen Anne style house, built for widow Cornelia Frances White, retains many stylish flourishes. Those include decorative bargeboard with sunburst detail in the overhanging front gable; two-story bay windows; curved rafter ends; a pair of interior end chimneys; and an assortment of windows, mostly multi-light over single pane. An early 1920s Colonial Revival porch remodel resulted in new features: fluted columns with terracotta Ionic capitals, molded handrails and turned balustrade, and a fluted entrance surround with full multi-light door, framed by sidelights with raised panels and full-width transom.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

509 W. Main Street. McCabe-Wood House. Contributing. ca. 1892.

Though in the midst of an extensive historic rehabilitation following years of deterioration and neglect, this prominent corner house retains much of its exuberant Eastlake Queen Anne character. Clad in

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molded weatherboards, the house was built ca. 1892 for local merchant Joseph McCabe and his wife Loumattie; the house was sold to farmer and buggy manufacturer John Quincy Adams Wood and his wife Julia in 1902. Located at the intersection of W. Main and Persse Streets, its dominant feature is its elaborate front gable; a pair of small fixed-sash windows are surrounded by diagonally laid, tongue-and-groove boards with both sawn and scrolled gable ornament. The majority of windows are 1/1 sash with decorative hoods. The first floor features two multi-light replacement windows, and the second floor has a large 2/2 window in the center of the two-story bay windows. The roof retains its slate shingles and is pierced by a corbeled brick chimney. Around 1918, the original porch was replaced with a trendier wraparound Colonial Revival porch with pediment, Tuscan columns, and turned balustrade; the latter two elements have been removed as part of the rehabilitation process.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

510 W. Main Street. James H. Aydlett House. Contributing. 1898.

Built in 1898 for businessman and farmer James Hufham Aydlett and his wife Cate, this once-handsomely finished two-story Eastlake-inspired house with elaborate ornamentation has been altered significantly from its original design. In the early 1920s, the pedimented porch was expanded and modified to take advantage of Colonial Revival tastes; in 1980, the exterior was egregiously covered with vinyl siding in near-totality. Two 6/1 windows with colored panes and simple surrounds remain in the front gable. Windows are largely 1/1 sash, with the exception of a second-story central bay, which features a six-light casement window topped by a two-light transom, flanked by eight-light fixed-sash windows. The house retains its steeply pitched roof, various wall extensions, and multiple gables; a brick corbeled interior chimney (and smaller brick stack on the rear elevation); simple porch spandrels and square balustrade; and brick-veneered columns with modest detailing. The intact entrance is particularly fine, having a full beveled-glass door with flanking beveled-glass sidelights and transom, suggestive of former architectural glory.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

600 W. Main Street. Flora-Pendleton-Sawyer House. Contributing. ca. 1897.

This modest two-story frame house has both Colonial Revival and Queen Anne characteristics. It was built ca. 1897 for businessman Jerome B. Flora as rental property and sold to H.D. Pendleton in 1907, who subsequently lost the home to foreclosure in 1919. Sheltered beneath a hipped roof with projecting gables and boxed cornices, the exterior is spare of ornamentation. The porch was updated in the 1920s with brick pillars; the railing and turned balustrade have been removed in recent years, and the southeast corner has been reconfigured with screens. What was likely a double-tier porch on the rear of the east elevation when built was enclosed long ago; it too has been altered in recent years with a fenestration rearrangement.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

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A frame, one-bay garage stands in the rear yard off the alley. The front gable roof has cornice returns. It has doors and windows on the side elevations and paired windows in the gable above the vehicular entrance.

Secondary Resource: Garage Contributing Total: 1

601 W. Main Street. W.E. Pappendick House. Contributing. ca. 1891.

This fine, two-story, frame, Queen Anne style house, located on the corner of W. Main and Persse Streets, was built ca. 1891 for William Edward Pappendick, successful downtown butcher and son of German immigrants. Its hipped roof features projecting gables carried across all elevations. Gables are supported by substantial sawn brackets and include diagonally laid tongue-and-groove boards and curved rafter tails. Modest hoods surmount 1/1 sash windows in simple surrounds; its molded double-leaf entrance with transom is particularly noteworthy. Two-story bay windows are situated on the façade, east, and west elevations; a double-tier porch remains on the east side. The wraparound Eastlake style porch was remodeled in the 1920s with Bungalow elements, and was removed in near entirety in the 1950s. Reconfigured and enlarged in recent years, its present incarnation is a standing-seam metal shed roof, supported by square columns with impost blocks, molded handrail, and matchstick balustrade.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

602 W. Main Street. John H. LeRoy House. Contributing. ca. 1896.

Like many of its neighbors erected along W. Main Street during the same period, this two-story Queen Anne features two-story bay windows, an overhanging front gable, and a hipped roof. However, following the porch's replacement in the 1920s and a subsequent thorough application of aluminum siding, virtually no original fabric or ornamentation is visible. Built for John Henry and Ina LeRoy ca. 1896, the entrance retains its arched leaded fanlight transom and leaded sidelights; the paneled wood door is a replacement. The front gable has a pair of small, fixed-light sashes in the front gable, and the partially screened porch is carried by square columns on brick piers, molded handrail, and square balustrade.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

A side-gabled, frame shed with single-leaf doors on the south (yard) elevation under an overhanging eave, stands off the rear yard alley.

Secondary Resource: Shed Contributing Total: 1

603 W. Main Street. Maurice Pappendick House. Contributing. c. 1919.

This pristine Craftsman Foursquare, one of W. Main Street's most architecturally significant houses, was built ca. 1919 for Maurice Pappendick, meat cutter at brother (and neighbor) W.E. Pappendick's

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downtown butcher shop. The exterior displays a masterful juxtaposition of lines, angles, and architectural elements: a hipped roof with exposed rafter tails; prominent gables projecting on three sides; wall extensions; and an uncommon exterior, single-shoulder, brick chimney. Exhibiting strong lines, the wraparound porch, with standing-seam hipped roof, is a particularly handsome feature. Substantial raised brick pillars wrap the porch, united by a molded handrail with square balustrade. Sash windows of 6/1 complete the tableau.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

A frame, one-bay, front-gabled garage stands in the rear yard.

Secondary Resource: Garage Non-Contributing Total: 1

604 W. Main Street. Pritchard-Morrisette House. Contributing. ca. 1902.

Though somewhat altered, this still-handsome two-story Queen Anne retains a number of elements indicative of its former turn-of-the-twentieth-century grandeur. Erected ca. 1902 for B.D. and Jennie Pritchard, its dominating feature is its steeply-pitched hipped roof, broken by pedimented gables and a three-stage polygonal tower with corner porch pavilion below, both topped with decorative finials. The front gable and the tower's third story feature fishscale shingles while the remainder of the exterior is clad in molded weatherboards. A trio of delicate, multi-light, lunette windows are situated in the tower's third floor, and an arched Queen Anne sash window is in the front gable; a mixture of 1/1 and 2/1 sash windows are otherwise found. The porch is carried by modest Tuscan columns; the balustrade and handrails were removed after 2008. While the original wide, double-leaf, paneled and multi-light entrance remains, a former window on the façade's east has been altered to fit a door to accommodate the house's division into apartments. A large, corbeled brick chimney rises from the top of the house; also found are boxed cornices and a banded frieze.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

605 W. Main Street. W.E. Pappendick Rental House. Contributing. ca. 1895.

Continuing the line of Pappendick Family holdings along the 600-block of W. Main Street, this ca. 1895 Queen Anne reflects the dominant architectural style in Elizabeth City at the turn of the twentieth century. Erected as a rental property by William E. Pappendick, this two-story frame house displays asymmetrical massing, cornice returns, and 1/1 sash windows with decorative hoods. The exterior retains a dominant front-gable with a pair of single-light windows with hoods, a molded double-leaf entrance with transom, and paired interior-end corbeled brick chimneys. The original wraparound porch was replaced with a small, pedimented overhang supported by pairs of slender turned posts many years ago.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

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A frame, one-bay, front-gabled garage stands in the rear yard.

Secondary Resource: Garage Non-Contributing Total: 1

606 W. Main Street. Gallop-Newbern-Shannonhouse House. Contributing. ca. 1900.

Most notable for its assemblage of rooflines, this particularly bold Queen Anne style house with Eastlake elements was erected ca. 1900 for D.L. and Mary Gallop. Its dominant feature is a hipped roof with a large, multi-light eyebrow dormer, as well as an off-centered dormer with a pair of colored, leaded glass windows. Other features include two-story bay windows; boxed cornices with heavy, molded fascias; and a particularly grand paneled and corbeled brick chimney. The principal, woodshingled gable features an assortment of Eastlake elements framing a leaded glass window, including asymmetrical panels of vertically and diagonally laid tongue-and-groove boards, and heavy moldings. The wraparound porch is carried by slender, turned posts with pronounced capitals and a replacement turned balustrade.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

A frame, front-gabled garage with double-leaf doors in the west gable end stands in the rear yard off the alley.

Secondary Resource: Garage Non-Contributing Total: 1

608 W. Main Street. W.T. Culpepper House #2. Contributing. 1912.

Well-maintained and remarkably intact, this two-story Queen Anne style house retains many of the style's hallmark architectural features: a slate-shingled roof with a steep hip; 1/1 windows in simple surrounds; a corbeled interior brick chimney; and an overhanging gable with modillion, decorative shingles, and small 1/1 sash window. The generous wraparound porch with decorative-shingled pediment is carried by Tuscan columns, a molded handrail, and a turned balustrade, and is covered by a replacement standing-seam metal roof. The single-leaf, wood-paneled door is a replacement, but the entrance retains its sidelights and transom; an existing half-glazed and wood-paneled door with transom remains on the northeast corner. Built for hardware merchant William Thomas Culpepper and his wife Alice in 1912, the house was the couple's residence until they built a stately Colonial Revival home directly across the street in 1935, now 609 W. Main Street.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

A frame, front-gabled, one-bay garage, with an open, shed-roofed side addition stands in the rear yard

Secondary Resource: Garage Contributing Total: 1

610 W. Main Street. C.E. Kramer Rental. Contributing. ca. 1908.

This is one of two narrow, once-identical frame houses erected as rental housing by Charles Edmund

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Kramer around 1908. Kramer, the oldest of Elizabeth City's most industrious Kramer brothers, operated one of the city's most prominent lumberyards, and its only door, sash, and blind factory. The exterior is plainly finished and lacks any ornamentation. The porch was removed long ago and replaced with a now-deteriorating stoop supported by decorative metal posts; the door is a replacement, multi-light, Colonial Revival-style door. The pedimented front gable with 6/1 fixed-sash window projects from the hipped roof; the house is clad in molded weatherboards and has 2/2 windows in simple surrounds.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

612 W. Main Street. C.E. Kramer Rental. Contributing. ca. 1908.

This second of a pair of modest, narrow, two-story rental houses was built ca. 1908 for prominent Elizabeth City lumberman Charles Edmund Kramer, whose family significantly shaped the city's built environment during this period. While the house retains its original Tuscan-columned front porch, it has been covered in aluminum in its entirety, obscuring molded weatherboards, the pedimented gable's window, and other detailing; it has 2/2 sash windows and a replacement wood-paneled entrance with existing transom.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

A frame, gabled-roofed shed with an open, shed-roofed carport addition stands in the rear yard.

Secondary Resource: Shed Non-Contributing Total: 1

614 W. Main Street. Balfour-Halstead-Porter House. Contributing. ca. 1914.

This pleasant, two-story Foursquare blend of Craftsman and Colonial Revival elements was erected ca. 1914 for C.H. Balfour. The exterior features a hipped roof with vented hipped dormer; exposed rafter tails; and a corbeled interior-end chimney. Windows include well-balanced pairs of 6/1 sash on the second floor and a trio of the same on the first, framed between square columns on brick piers, molded handrail, and square balustrade. Entrance is through a single-leaf, multi-light door.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

A small, gable-roofed shed clad in plywood stands in the rear yard.

Secondary Resource: Shed Non-Contributing Total: 1

616 W. Main Street. Benjamin Banks House. Contributing. ca. 1894.

Dominated by its porches, this particularly fine and intact eclectic two-story Queen Anne style house was built ca. 1894 for Benjamin and Sarah Banks. The first floor's wraparound porch is sheltered beneath an existing standing-seam metal roof, and is carried by turned posts with simple brackets and a slender turned balustrade with molded handrail. The engaged, generously scaled, second-story porch

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exhibits the same treatment, with turned posts and like brackets. Two-story bay windows are a feature of both the west elevation and façade; the latter is crowned by a prominent Queen Anne stained glass window framed by decorative woodshingles. Adding to the list of notable architectural features are gables with matching Queen Anne stained glass windows that extend from the east and west elevations; subtle bellcast eaves; a steeply pitched hipped roof with paired brick chimneys (one of which is replacement); 1/1 sash windows with simple, molded hoods; and double-leaf half-glazed and recessed paneled doors.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

A frame garage with a metal roof stands in the rear yard. It has a vehicular door on its north elevation, yet it may have originally been front gabled.

Secondary Resource: Garage Contributing Total: 1

700 W. Main Street. Wilcox-Greenleaf House. Contributing. ca. 1907.

This large, two-story Queen Anne style house with Colonial Revival elements was built ca. 1907 for J.W. and Annie Wilcox, owners until it was lost during the Depression. Despite an application of vinyl siding, the house retains many elements of its original grandeur. Topped by a steep hipped roof, the façade features a deep, wraparound porch supported by Tuscan columns, connected by a turned balustrade and molded handrails. The porch's pediment is accentuated by simple, decorative millwork. The second story is enlivened by a variety of gables and wall extensions. A substantial corbeled brick chimney projects from the hip's apex, while a smaller interior-end chimney is located on the rear west gable; a more recent exterior-end stack is situated on the east elevation. Windows of 1/1 sash are carried throughout.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

702 W. Main Street. Berry-Winslow House. Contributing. ca. 1894.

This two-story, Queen Anne style, T-plan house, built ca. 1894 for R.W. and Lula Berry, is notable for its front gable ornamentation and preponderance of 2/2 sash windows with molded, bracketed hoods. Clad in molded weatherboards, the principal gable displays handsome millwork that includes diagonally laid tongue-and-groove boards; lacy, decorative bargeboard; and curved rafter tails. Large, sawn brackets frame the second story's bay window; a small, two-light, fixed-sash window is in the gable's center. Though smaller, gables on both the west and east elevation also feature the same decorative treatment. In the early 1920s, the porch was modified and enlarged to its present full-width form, with a subtle turn on the southwest corner. It carries a wide, decorative, central pediment; Tuscan columns with a turned balustrade; and double-leaf, paneled doors. The rear ell has first and second floor porches

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

704 W. Main Street. Edgar M. Stevens House. Contributing. 1898.

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One of W. Main Street's most extravagant and eclectic Queen Anne style houses, this voluminous, two-and-a-half-story, cross-gable house is dominated by an exaggerated, arched, front gable with elaborate, decorative shingling and a pair of leaded glass windows. Though reduced, similar gable treatments surmount two-story bay windows on both the east and west elevations, and a delightful shingled pediment is over the porch; the entrance retains its molded, half-glazed door. The full-width porch is finished with slender, paired posts, a square-member balustrade, and a charming spandrel in an "X" motif; the remainder of the house is unadorned, save 1/1 sash windows, molded weatherboards, and an interior corbeled brick chimney. It was constructed in 1898 for Edgar M. and Emma Taplin Stevens, owners of a wholesale dry goods and notions company on the southeast corner of Water Street and Colonial Avenue.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

A frame, shed with a metal gable roof, which may have been a garage, stands in the rear yard

Secondary Resource: Shed Non-Contributing Total: 1

706 W. Main Street. House. Non-Contributing. ca. 1923.

The original core of the house is a two-story frame dwelling with a slate, pyramidal hipped roof. A central interior chimney with a corbelled cap is at the center of the roof. Centered on the façade is a hipped-roof dormer housing two windows. A wraparound porch with paired columns has been partially enclosed on the west elevation. The house has been clad in vinyl siding and the windows appear to be replacement 1/1 sash. A two-story, hipped roof addition has been added to the rear (north). It has an entrance on its west elevation via a gabled portico on square posts sheltering two single-leaf doors. The rear elevation has an inset portion at the east, suggesting perhaps an enclosed porch.

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

800 W. Main Street. Caleb Stevens House. Contributing. ca. 1895.

This large, two-story, Queen Anne style house at the corner of W. Main and Holly Streets was built for Caleb W. Stevens and his wife, Annie. Stevens, an early real estate developer, also owned a cigar factory and grocery store in Elizabeth City. Taking full advantage of its prominent corner location, the exterior features an extensive wraparound porch, modified in the 1910s with replacement square, paneled, pillars on brick pedestals, divided by a turned balustrade and lateral brackets. Bracketed hoods over 1/1 windows and a decorative-shingled front-gable with a pair of fixed-light windows are remaining elements of the house's Eastlake flair.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

A frame, gable-fronted garage with an open car port extension on its facade stands in the rear yard.

Secondary Resource: Garage Non-Contributing Total: 1

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801 W. Main Street. Charlie C. Pappendick House. Contributing. ca. 1905.

This particularly handsome two-story Colonial Revival style house, sited on a wide, deep lot at the corner of W. Main and Selden Streets, was erected ca. 1905 for farmer Charlie C. Pappendick, whose family owned numerous other parcels along this side of W. Main Street during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The primary focus is the double-tiered central portico with pediment, and a full-width front porch that features a first-floor bay window and clusters of slender Tuscan columns. A high, hipped roof with a pair of corbeled, interior brick chimneys emphasizes the house's verticality. Though in some deterioration, the house retains its molded weatherboards; 1/1 sash windows in simple surrounds; a robust, turned balustrade; a glazed and paneled double-leaf entrance; a porch cornice with modillion; and the front gable's deep soffit with elliptical window. The east and west elevations feature projecting gables with modillion and Palladian window with hood, as well as two-story bay windows.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

805 W. Main Street. Warren Jennette House. Contributing. ca. 1914.

Built ca. 1914 for affluent wholesale merchant Warren Hellen Jennette and his wife Margaret Culpepper Jennette, this substantial two-and-a-half-story Second Empire style house is unusual both as a rare regional architectural style, and for its post-period application. Designed by Mrs. Jennette and built by contractor Joseph P. Kramer, the house's most prominent feature is its complex, slate-shingled, mansard roof with projecting dormers and cupola, all with 1/1 sash windows in simple surrounds. The entrance retains its handsome double-leaf glazed and paneled doors, framed by paneled Doric pilasters and full-length sidelights. The pedimented first-floor porch is carried by square posts and molded handrail with matchstick balustrade; a second-story portico is supported by paired square posts and is accessed by a paneled door flanked by 1/1 sash windows. The weatherboarded exterior is otherwise plainly finished, with paired, corbeled, interior-end brick chimneys. Over intervening years, a succession of additions to the rear greatly expanded the size of the house. During World War II, it was divided into apartments to meet the critical need to provide housing to servicemen stationed at neighboring military installations; presently, it remains as Jennette Apartments.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

A frame, gable-fronted shed with double leaf, half crossbuck doors stands in the rear yard.

Secondary Resource: Shed Non-Contributing Total: 1

N. McMorrine Street

108 N. McMorrine Street. Alkrama Building. Contributing. 1913.

Erected in 1913 by the heirs of John L. Hinton as an investment property, this two-story building was subsequently leased to Kramer Amusement Company, who operated the Alkrama Theatre until 1930.

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The 800-seat venue was named for its first manager, Allen K. Kramer, son of affluent lumberman D.S. Kramer, and it is thought that Allen's brother Joseph, a prominent local contractor during the period, oversaw construction. The building continued to operate as a theater under Carolina Amusement Company, but was significantly altered around 1953 upon its conversion to offices for the Elizabeth City News Company. When built, the façade was dominated by an exaggerated arch and a variety of stone ornamentation. Upon its renovation, the arch and associated details were removed and replaced with its present austere form: curved parapet wall; four undersized 6/6 sash windows in simple surrounds on the upper floor; a series of small display windows with black square tile aprons, broken by recessed single-leaf glass and aluminum doors; and a scored stucco finish.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

S. McMorrine Street

110 S. McMorrine Street. Virginia Dare Hotel. Contributing. 1927.

Designed by New York City architect W.L. Stoddard, the 1927 Virginia Dare Hotel served as a hub for social activities and premier lodgings in the Albemarle region for more than four decades. Elizabeth City's most prominent commercial landmark, it is nine stories in height and remains the city's tallest building. Upon closing, the former hotel was sensitively converted to senior apartments and presently remains as such. Colonial Revival in style, it is clad in buff brick veneer. The façade features a two-story lobby and commercial bays with display windows and recessed entrances that front to the street, topped by a promenade encircled by robust, circular balusters. The cornice retains a substantial dentiled modillion; 1/1 windows with stone sills punctuate the brick exterior. Extending to S. Poindexter Street, a one-story garage wing that once included an interior filling station is largely unaltered. An exceedingly handsome two-story skylighted arcade connects to the north elevation, extending to S. Main Street.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

200 S. McMorrine Street. Christ Episcopal Church and Parish House. Contributing. ca. 1856.

This Gothic Revival church, erected between 1856 and 1857, was designed by J. Crawford Nelson of Baltimore, MD. Elizabeth City's oldest religious structure, it is clad in red brick and brownstone. Its most prominent feature is a three-stage tower with crenellated wooden parapet on the southwest corner of the façade. Featuring a chamfered third stage with lancet louvers and wooden parapet, the façade and tower display arcaded, corbeled brick courses, and resplendent brick and stone ornamentation is carried throughout. Lancet windows and vigorous Gothic-arched entrances with corbeled stone surrounds further embellish the exterior. A small vestry was added to the rear of the sanctuary in 1892, and brick buttresses in 1925. Also added in 1925, a two-story Jacobean Revival Parish House was built on the

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northwest corner of the parcel, replacing a former rectory. Designed by Wilson, NC brothers Charles C. and Frank W. Benton, and built by contractor L.B. Perry of Elizabeth City, it features dominant Flemish gables; steel casement windows with decorative stone surrounds; Gothic-arched entrances with corbeled stone surrounds and decorative brickwork; double-leaf wood and multi-light doors; and a slate roof.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

0 S. McMorrine Street. St Philip's Chapel. Contributing. 1893.

Though not original to the site, this delightful chapel is a rare example of vernacular Carpenter Gothic architecture in Elizabeth City. Previously located at 512 S. Martin Street, the chapel was constructed in 1893 as a mission outreach of Christ Episcopal Church to serve the neighboring African American community. Constructed by John James, an African American contractor, the structure was relocated across the street from Christ Episcopal Church in 2001 and presently serves as a facility for special events and community use. Upon its relocation, a sympathetic addition facing E. Church Street was constructed, connected to the primary resource via a glass hyphen. The chapel retains its board-and-batten siding, 1893 bell and belfry, stained glass tracery windows on the north and south elevations, and decorative bargeboards among other existing architectural features.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

N. Poindexter Street

106 N. Poindexter Street. Brothers-Long Building. Contributing. ca. 1885.

This two-story commercial building with a Victorian-era flair was erected ca. 1885 for B.C. Brothers; a grocer is the earliest known occupant. In 2018, the building underwent an extensive historic rehabilitation process, restoring the altered storefront to its original configuration and appearance. The second floor retains a bank of 2/2 sash segmental-arched windows; both the upper and lower façades feature an exceptional, decorative, brick cornice.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

108 N. Poindexter Street. Commercial Building. Contributing. ca. 1885.

This two-story brick commercial building has three storefronts on the façade, each with a different design. One has a central entrance flanked by display windows beneath a bank of four windows; another has a single-leaf entrance and a small display case; the third has a side entrance and nearly full-height display windows. The second story of the façade has equally spaced, 1/1 replacement windows with rowlock sills and soldier course headers.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

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109-115 N. Poindexter Street. Carolina Theatre & Stores. Contributing. ca. 1945.

This late execution of the Art Moderne style, a rare application in the central business district, was built ca. 1945 for brothers Tom and Milton Love. Known through the 1950s as Love's State Theater, it was purchased by businessman J. Holland Webster in the early 1960s, and subsequently renamed the Carolina Theatre. Though modest, the remarkably intact, well-composed, two-story façade features a liberal application of green granite panels on the first floor, and a blend of cast concrete panels and brick on the second. Topped by a marquee, the beveled central ticket office retains its original aluminum frame and glazing, and is framed by a pair of double-leaf, fully-glazed doors with existing hardware. Terrazzo floors with decorative wavy bands subtly emphasize the theatre's subtle Moderne stylishness. The recessed second floor is dominated by cast concrete fins divided by narrow strips of glass blocks. To the north, a wing of one-story commercial rentals are similarly styled. Pleasant storefronts, with recessed, double-leaf, glazed entrances; decorative terrazzo; green granite aprons; and cast concrete accents are unusually intact.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

116 N. Poindexter Street. Culpepper Hardware Building. Contributing. 1920.

Simply detailed, this three-story brick commercial building, built by contractor Joseph P. Kramer, was erected for William Thomas Culpepper to house his successful hardware business, which remained here for more than half a century. Though spare in ornamentation, the façade is well-proportioned, with a crenellated parapet and frontispiece plaque bearing the date "1920." Sheltered under a fabric awning, the replacement storefront features large display windows in brushed metal frames and a central, double-leaf glazed and brushed metal entrance with large transom. At an indeterminate time, the numerous 1/1 sash windows across the façade and north elevation, with transoms topping second-floor windows, were replaced with vinyl, further diminishing the building's architectural integrity. The façade features numerous groupings of three and four 1/1 vinyl windows with concrete sills and second-floor transoms. The north elevation is punctuated by an abundance of simulated 2/2 windows with mock two-light transoms on the second floor, set below segmental brick arches. In addition to operating a hardware store, Culpepper also owned the Culpepper Motor Company and the Carolina Amusement Company, serving as manager for the Alkrama and Gaiety Theatres. His illustrious resume also includes stints as postmaster, and as a member of both the State House of Representatives and the State Senate.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

200 N. Poindexter Street. Wood-Pritchard Building. Contributing. ca. 1894.

This modest two-story commercial building on the corner of N. Poindexter and S. Colonial Streets was built ca. 1894 for Elizabeth F. Wood. Most likely constructed for rental purposes, it served as a liquor store, saloon, grocery, and as the Eagle Café. In 1943, Rufus D. Pritchard acquired it, operating a meat market here through the 1970s. While simple in detail, the building is largely intact, retaining its sloped

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parapet, subtle brick cornice corbeling, and 2/2 sash windows with segmental arches and stone sills that continue along the south elevation. The storefront features large display windows and an angled recessed entrance with paneled glazed door; the brick exterior has been painted.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

201-203 N. Poindexter Street. Flora-Twiford Building. Non-Contributing. ca. 1914.

Built ca. 1914 for Jerome Bell Flora, Sr., this imposing two-story commercial building served as a furniture store for many decades. It was first occupied as such by the R.E. Quinn Furniture Company, which expanded into the space in the late 1940s, and later by Heilig-Myers, who operated their furniture store through the end of the 1980s. In more recent years, the replacement storefront has been removed in its entirety, wrapping around the corner to the south elevation. Now infilled with brick and a trio of vertical, fixed-sash vinyl windows flanking a pair of recessed, single-leaf glazed entrances under a broad brick column, only the storefront cornice and transom ghost marks remain. Second-story windows with segmental brick arches, previously bricked in, have been reopened with 1/1 vinyl windows; the decorative brick cornice and recessed frieze panels remain. The south elevation on E. Colonial Avenue retains its handsome, exaggerated, cornice modillion and segmental-arched lintels, but it too has 1/1 vinyl replacement windows. A former delivery bay provides vehicular access to a first-floor interior parking garage.

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

202 N. Poindexter Street. Sharber Rental Building. Contributing. ca. 1893.

Erected by Henry and Eldora Sharber ca. 1893, this two-story brick commercial building has undergone some exterior changes over the last couple of decades. The second floor's mid-century metal screen has been removed, revealing a handsome paneled wood cornice with raised brick dentils and segmental-arched 1/1 windows with brick soldier course sills. Like its neighbor to the north, the pleasant ca. 1950 black structural glass storefront has been removed and replaced with square green tiles in a glazed finish. Display windows in aluminum frames from the ca. 1950 remodel remain, as do central, double-leaf, glazed and aluminum doors.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

206-210 N. Poindexter Street. Lamb-Redmen Building. Contributing. ca. 1894.

One of a number of stylish, Victorian-era commercial buildings constructed along this block of N. Poindexter Street in the late 20th century, the ca. 1894 Lamb-Redmen Building has undergone changes to its façade since it was last documented. A 1980s application of vinyl siding has been removed, revealing an unpainted brick exterior with a ribbon of modest 1/1 sash windows featuring concrete sills and embellished cast concrete lintels. While metal window hoods have regrettably been removed, the stylish,

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bracketed metal cornice with decorative pressed metal end blocks and wooden raised-panel frieze remains. The once intact ca. 1950 black structural glass storefront has been replaced with green-glazed square tiles, like the neighboring Sharber Rental Building at 202 N. Poindexter Street; aluminum-framed display windows and full-glass recessed entrances with period hardware from the mid-century remodel are retained. The building was constructed for farmer, lawyer, and newspaper publisher E.F. Lamb, serving as a dry goods store and grocery in its early years. In 1931, the building was purchased by the Pasquotank Tribe of Redmen #8, who continue to both own the building and maintain their lodge quarters on the second floor.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

205-211 N. Poindexter Street. Quinn-Twiford Building. Non-Contributing. ca. 1899.

Another of N. Poindexter Street's prominent commercial buildings to undergo an unfortunate remodel and subsequent loss of architectural integrity, the Quinn-Twiford building was constructed ca. 1899 as rental property for attorney Edwin F. Aydlett, who subsequently sold it to the R.E. Quinn Furniture Company ca. 1909. In the late 1940s, building owner Samuel Twiford purchased the adjacent building at 201-203 N. Poindexter Street to expand his business, later selling to Greg Thornton of Thornton's Furniture Store and then to Heilig-Myers, who operated a furniture store here until the late 1980s. After remaining vacant for some years, this building was drastically and irreparably altered prior to 2008. Though the storefront had undergone previous changes, it has since been removed in its entirety. While the fleur-de-lis storefront cornice remains, more than half of the ground floor has been strategically opened to allow vehicular access, with the interior serving as a parking garage. The remaining area is now a configuration of brick veneer, fixed single-lite windows, and two single-leaf recessed entrances separated by a painted brick pier. While the segmental-arched windows were previously bricked in, a random assortment of bays have been reopened with 1/1 windows. A striking modillioned cornice was also removed at this time.

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

212-216 N. Poindexter Street. Robinson Rental Building. Non-Contributing. ca. 1899.

Built ca. 1899 as rental property by merchant and industrialist Charles Hall Robinson, this two-story brick building has served a variety of commercial purposes over its history. The ground floor has been occupied by businesses such as a dry goods store, clothing shop, and bakery, while the second has served as a succession of hotels, such as The European, The Roanoke, and The Elizabeth. The upper floor is largely unaltered, featuring a pleasant rhythm of 1/1 sash windows with segmental arches and concrete sills, and a modillioned cornice with heavy brackets and pressed metal end blocks. Toward the purpose of creating two independent commercial spaces, the previously altered storefront has been transformed yet again with the removal of the central double-leaf entrance, leaving an area infilled with painted brick and utility meters. Single-leaf, full-glass doors have been installed to either side of the former central entrance, in what were formerly fully-glazed replacement storefront windows. An

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incompatibly severe wall of brick, installed on the south end of the façade at an indeterminate time, has been brightened to some degree in recent years with the installation of a full-height plate glass window in brushed metal frame and brick soldier course sill.

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

218 N. Poindexter Street. Commercial Building. Non-Contributing. ca. 1898.

This altered two-story commercial building was built ca. 1898 and served mostly as either a dry goods store or grocery, with a residence upstairs. During the middle of the 20th century, the exterior was unfortunately altered and all original fabric removed in its entirety. The present façade is a recent storefront replacement, composed of a recessed, double-leaf, brushed aluminum entrance with fixed transom, flanked by display windows with soldier course brick sills which wrap the corner. The austere second floor retains a pair of mid-century four-light horizontal hopper windows with soldier course sills.

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

220-222 N. Poindexter Street. Commercial Building. Non-Contributing. ca. 1898.

Part of a collection of once-fashionable commercial buildings along the 200-block of N. Poindexter Street that have been regrettably remodeled, this two-story building was erected ca. 1898 for a yet unknown owner; its earliest use was as a furniture store. Around 2013, the façade of this already altered commercial building was transformed yet again with a new application of brick veneer. A false gable awning that once screened the transoms was removed and replaced with panels of painted corrugated metal. Divided by a brick pier, the building services two addresses with both storefronts featuring recessed entrances. Details include single-leaf doors with sidelights, transoms, and plate glass windows in black metal frames; storefront soldier course brick sills match those found on the second floor. While the previous upper bays had been bricked in at an indeterminate time, the new configuration includes four pairs of replacement 1/1 double-hung windows; no visible original fabric remains.

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

224 N. Poindexter Street. P. DeLon Bicycle Shop. Non-Contributing. ca. 1902.

This diminutive, one-story commercial building was built ca. 1902 for P. DeLon to house his bicycle shop, remaining here through the 1920s. Originally sided in weatherboards, it was brick veneered by 1908 and is presently covered in vinyl. Now sheltered by a fabric awning, the storefront was remodeled in the 1960s with plate glass windows in now-painted aluminum frames; the aluminum and glazed single-leaf central entrance is recessed. The building's original brick exterior is still visible from the north elevation as well as from the rear, both of which have been painted. The rear elevation retains openings for segmental-arched windows with soldier course brick sills on the second floor; two of the bays still hold 2/2 double-hung windows. A door and window on the ground floor are replacement.

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Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

S. Poindexter Street

200 S. Poindexter Street. Citizen's Bank Building. Contributing. 1899.

One of the historic district's most architecturally significant commercial buildings, the former Citizen's Bank Building is a rare example of the Chateausque style with Romanesque Revival influences, executed in an uncharacteristically small scale. Two stories in height and clad in brick, the façade displays an unusual degree of stylishness and visual interest. Notable architectural features include a steep hipped roof clad in slate shingles, with ornamental wrought-iron roof cresting; a trio of unusually tall corbeled chimney stacks; string courses of deep-red rubbed brick; a heavy metal cornice with integrated gutters; and 1/1 sash windows with segmental, three-rowlock arches and stone sills. Subtle brick quoining surrounds the single-leaf corner entrance, composed of a glazed door in simple surround topped by a transom, stained glass fanlight, and surmounted by a semi-circular, quoined brick arch. Though a tall corner spire was long ago removed, the impressive tourelle with 5/4 vertical-light sash window is supported by a robust, foliated sandstone bracket. Both the E. Fearing and S. Poindexter Street façades feature three-part display windows with transoms, surmounted by a metal pent roof and a three-part stained glass fanlight with semi-circular brick arches. The building operated under First Citizens until the bank dissolved in 1918; from the 1940s through the 1960s, it served as W.E. Pappendick's butcher shop, and as The Style Center apparel shop for a number of years thereafter.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

201 S. Poindexter Street. Norfolk Southern Bus Station. Contributing. 1939.

Built in 1939, this small, one-story commercial building was constructed by the Norfolk Southern Bus Company, remaining as such until a new station was constructed on an alternate site in the late 1970s. Executed in the International Style, it features subtle Art Moderne characteristics, made less so since a distinctive period canopy with overlapping aluminum cornice sheltering the S. Poindexter Street entrance was removed in more recent years. Rounded fabric awnings now shelter both entrances, wholly obscuring handsome glass-block transoms laid in a pleasant alternating pattern. The exterior retains its yellow brick veneer with soldier course brick cornice and corbelled, recessed, brick panels. Arranged in the same manner as the entrance transoms, the E. Fearing Street elevation displays a trio of large glass block windows on soldier course brick sills, separated by brick pilasters. A pair of multi-light fixed-sash bay windows with pent shingled hoods were added in more recent years, likely upon the building's conversion to retail use as display windows. The S. Poindexter Street elevation features a tidy composition of four pairs of 2/2 horizontal-light windows, also divided by brick pilasters.

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Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

Pool Street

Pool Street Park (west side). Non-Contributing. ca. 1975.

This linear park runs between E. Main and E. Fearing Streets on axis with Pool Street and likely was a portion of Pool Street, now closed. The park contains a brick walkway, brick planters with hollies and live oaks, wooden benches, and a concrete, three-tier fountain dedicated to Miles Lyman Clark with a carved marble dedication stone embedded in the fountain's concrete collar. Clark worked for the Texas Oil Company and was a charitable donor in Elizabeth City, providing a great deal of financial support to local causes, particularly the high school band. The district boundary runs through the centerline of what was once Pool Street and the west side of this park is included in the boundary.

Primary Resource: Site Non-Contributing Total: 1

S. Road Street

100 S. Road Street. Cluff-Pool Store. Contributing. ca. 1820.

Built ca. 1820 on a lot purchased by Mary Cluff the previous year, the Cluff-Pool Store is Elizabeth City's oldest surviving commercial building. By 1827, Matthew Pool's general mercantile store was established here; his relationship to Mary Cluff is not presently known. In 1858, druggists W.G. and William Pool oversaw a remodel of the exterior in the popular Italianate style, with an application of scored stucco over brick; elongated pairs of 1/1 round-arched sash windows with stone sills and simulated window hoods; a molded frame storefront cornice supported by long, decorative corbels; and a molded cornice of pressed tin. Over time, the storefront has been remodeled to its present form: large, plate glass windows with now-observed transoms and green marble aprons. The double-leaf, glazed corner entrance with transom dates to the early 20th century. On the rear elevation, a particularly stylish and intact double-tier porch remains featuring delicate turned posts and balustrade, decorative spandrels, and a woodshingled pediment with jigsaw ornament.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

103 S. Road Street. Norfolk & Carolina Telephone-Telegraph Building. Contributing. ca. 1924.

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This imposing two-story, buff brick-veneered commercial building was built for the Norfolk & Carolina Telephone & Telegraph Company as an expansion to their previous plant at 609 E. Fearing Street. Its utilitarian and austere design is made more severe by large, bricked-in bays with soldier course lintels on the ground floor; the former bay to the north has a steel security door cut-in. While a large concrete plaque marked "TELEPHONE BUILDING" and a concrete keystone and voussoirs surmount the entrance, access is now through a replacement steel security door. The façade is framed by full-height pilasters; an edging of header bricks provides contrast. The cornice and frieze feature decorative brickwork; the second-floor retains multi-light steel windows with concrete sills, and a concrete stringcourse with keystone accents over windows.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

104 S. Road Street. George W. Bell Gun Shop. Contributing. ca. 1858.

This two-story, brick commercial building, modest in style and scale, was constructed ca. 1859 for George W. Bell to house his gun shop, which remained here until approximately 1908. The previously unaltered storefront, one of a handful of such through the 1990s, has been reworked in more recent years. While the original double-leaf, fully-glazed, paneled door remains, the two-light transom has been replaced with a single painted panel. Similarly, a trio of large 1/1 storefront windows have been replaced with 1/1 square windows in wood frames, topped by a painted three-panel transom supported by large, rounded end brackets. The second floor retains 6/6 sash windows with soldier course lintels and wood sills; the parapet with raking cornice displays a subtle pitch. At present, noticeable deterioration and potential structural issues are evident above the storefront cornice.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

110 S. Road Street. Wood Building. Non-Contributing. ca. 1871.

Built for liquor merchant John L. Wood's business, this large, three-story, now-painted brick building was erected ca. 1871. Since then, it has served a variety of commercial uses, including as a grocery store, confectionary, florist, furniture sales and repair, and as a temporary Odd Fellows meeting space. In the 1980s, it was converted to apartments; though already altered, it is likely that the majority of changes to the exterior occurred at this time. While it retains a stepped parapet, corbeled brick cornice, numerous star-shaped ends for tie-bars, and 4/4 sash windows with brick, soldier course lintels, the first story of the façade and south elevation has been greatly altered. Brick walls have been stuccoed, and the storefront removed and replaced with a trio of reduced, rectangular, fixed-sash windows; the south elevation's ground floor is now blind. While the ground floor retains a two-light, double-leaf, raised panel entrance, the building is primarily accessed through a large, Mediterranean-style paneled door, flanked by a column of quatrefoil breeze blocks.

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

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111 S. Road Street. Cobb Store & House. Non-Contributing. ca. 1845.

Once considered to be the most significant and best-preserved antebellum commercial building in the National Register District, the Cobb Store & House suffered an unsympathetic remodel in the mid-1980s that removed its original louvered shutters, transoms, side windows, storefront, and the late 19th-century cast-iron fence that encircled the front yard. Subsequent changes to the now-painted brick exterior include yet another replacement storefront of simulated divided-light vinyl windows; the installation of fixed shutters; replacement doors to both the store and residence, and the installation of a small portico above the residence's entrance. Collectively, these changes further diminish the resource's architectural integrity. Unusual for its dual-use as a generously-sized residence and store, the two-story Greek Revival structure features distinctive stepped parapets with pairs of broad interior-end chimneys of painted brick. It was built for merchant Thomas Relfe Cobb, Jr., ca. 1845, perhaps earlier; a continuous line of Cobb descendants occupied the property through the early 1980s.

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

112 S. Road Street. James E. Blades House. Contributing. ca. 1909.

Erected ca. 1909, this two-story house was built for Dr. L.S. Blades, Sr., as rental property to complement his adjacent property at 114 S. Road Street. It was subsequently gifted to his son James E. Blades, secretary-treasurer of the Norfolk & Carolina Telephone & Telegraph Company. The northwest corner of the wraparound porch was enclosed many years ago, and the exterior and soffits have been re-sided in vinyl. The house retains 2/2 sash windows in simple surrounds; a dominant front gable with vertical two-light window and cornice return; a vertical three-light, single-leaf door; a Tuscan-columned porch with spindle balustrade; and an asbestos-shingled roof.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

114 S. Road Street. L.S. Blades, Sr. Rental House. Contributing. ca. 1909.

Like its neighbor to the north, this two-story frame house is one of a pair of pleasant, modestly-detailed houses built ca. 1909 as rental property for Dr. L.S. Blades, Sr. Of the two houses, it is the more intact, and carries many of the same architectural features as the adjacent property without the diminishment of vinyl siding and related exterior components. It retains its wraparound front porch, supported by Tuscan columns and turned spindle balusters; a horizontal, 3-light, paneled door; molded fascia and cornice return; 2/2 sash windows with simple surrounds; and an asbestos-shingled roof.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

116 S. Road Street. Achoree Lodge #14 I. O. O. F Building. Contributing. ca. 1896.

Now painted, this two-story brick commercial building was erected for Elizabeth City's Independent

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Order of Odd Fellows Achoree Lodge #14, relocating from the Wood Building directly north. Located on the corner of S. Road and E. Fearing Streets, the façade is dominated by a robust, bracketed, metal cornice with decorative pressed tin end blocks and elaborately detailed frieze, emphasizing verticality. The current storefront is a replacement of a previously altered one, now with large, simulated, 6/6 vinyl windows; entrance is through a replacement single-leaf glazed and wood door. A set of four undersized simulated 6/6 vinyl windows with concrete sills on the second floor replace more appropriately-scaled segmentally-arched sash windows removed many years ago. The building was enlarged to the rear ca. 1905; the E. Fearing Street elevation has the same replacement window configuration on the second floor, but does retain a mixture of glazed and paneled doors dating to the period of construction. The ground-floor store served as a grocery for J.W. Shannonhouse & Son from ca. 1930 through the 1950s; it was succeeded by Dr. Walter M. Spaeth's medical practice, which lasted at this location until the early 1980s. The Odd Fellows lodge occupied the second-floor space until the 1950s, after which the space was converted to apartment use.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

200 S. Road Street. Grice-Fearing House. Contributing. ca. 1798.

Built ca. 1798 as a two-story, single-pile, Federal-style house for merchant Francis Grice, the Grice-Fearing House is Elizabeth City's oldest surviving residence. The current side-gabled structure is an amalgamation that combines additions undertaken during the 1840s and 1880s, including the incorporation of a small, side-gabled, late 18th-century wing on the south end, rolled to the site from a neighboring property around 1840. The 1840 Greek Revival addition further doubles the house's footprint; 6/6 sash windows flanked by narrow 2/2 sash with fluted surrounds and corner blocks were likely added to the gable ends at this time. Also dating to this period is the impressive double-tiered front porch, with full-height Doric columns. The original main block retains 9/9 sash windows enframed by Federal-style surrounds and rounded sills. Utilized as a doctor's office and apartment suite, an 1880s wing was constructed on the north end, displaying lavish Queen Anne sawnwork decoration. In 2004, the house was rehabilitated and expanded yet again for use as a bed and breakfast, adding a sunroom to the south wing, and a bathroom on the rear of the second floor.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

A small, frame, gable-fronted shed with cornice returns stands in the rear yard.

Secondary Resource: Tool Shed Non-Contributing Total: 1

204 S. Road Street. Pool-Kennedy-Lumsden-Peters House. Contributing. 1840.

Considered to be Elizabeth City's most intact antebellum residence, this well-composed, two-and-a-half-story frame house executed in the Greek Revival style was built in 1840 for Mrs. Lovey Pool. Widow of wealthy merchant and planter Thomas Pool, Pool relocated from her Pool Town home five miles southeast of town upon the death of her husband, taking up the management of his prosperous business

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of shipping timber and staves to the West Indies with her son-in-law Rev. William W. Kennedy. Though elegant, the house is simply finished; original first-story windows and the porch were replaced in the late 1800s with more decorative, trendier, Victorian elements. These changes were removed again when Greek Revival elements were rebuilt during the late 1930s. Sheltered under a pedimented porch with dentiled cornice and Tuscan columns, a holdover from the previous porch remodel, entrance is through a pair of raised-panel doors with full-height louvered shutters, surmounted by a multi-light transom and unusual entablature with decorative panel and cornerblocks. Windows are 6/6 sash with molded surrounds and corner blocks; 6/6 sash windows, flanked by two-part sidelights, are situated in the side gables. The rear elevation features a two-story porch with partial first-floor enclosure, one-story ell, and an original two-story wing. An interior-end brick chimney remains on the north elevation; louvered window shutters were removed after 2009, adding to the exterior's austere appearance. Of particular significance to both the house and the greater site, a delightful one-and-a-half story brick doctor's office was constructed in 1895 on the southwest corner of the parcel for Dr. William J. Lumsden. Like the house, the front-gabled office is in well-preserved condition, retaining 6/6 sash windows with flat arches and stone sills; narrow transoms over front and rear wood-paneled doors, surmounted by flat arches; a corbeled brick stringcourse; an exterior end brick chimney; and molded rafter tails with handsomely sawn eave brackets. Erected in the 1960s, two frame garages remain at the lot's rear, along S. Elliott Street. A sophisticated cast-iron fence from Stewart Iron Works of Cincinnati, OH continues to encircle the property.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

The office stands at the corner of South Road and East Church Streets. It is a one-story brick building with a front-gabled slate roof. The facade has brick pilasters at the corners supporting corbelled courses at the attic level. A six-panel door at the north end of the facade has a transom and jack arch above. South of the door are two nine-over-nine windows with jack arches. The attic level has paired six-over-six windows with a jack arch above and the windows cut down through the brick corbelling. The rafter tails are partial exposed and carved and the east and west elevations have jigsaw brackets at the roof corners. The north elevation has an exterior brick chimney, the south elevation two nine-over-nine windows, and the east elevation a rear door and a window on the first level and a second centered in the attic gable.

One garage is a frame, hipped-roof, two-car garage clad in weatherboard located at the northeast corner of the parcel

A second garage is a smaller frame, hipped-roof, one-car garage clad in weatherboard located at the southeast corner of the parcel

Secondary Resources: Office, Garage, Garage Contributing Total: 3

205 S. Road Street. First United Methodist Church. Contributing. ca. 1919.

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This monumental cross-gabled Neoclassical Revival edifice was erected ca. 1919 for First Methodist Church after the congregation outgrew their 1857 E. Church Street sanctuary. Church member and renowned builder Joseph P. Kramer oversaw construction of a design by prominent architect J.M. McMichael of Charlotte. Set upon a tall brick basement, the commanding façade is dominated by elaborate Ionic columns and pilasters. These elements serve to carry a pediment with central concrete tablet and robustly-dentiled cornice that runs the span of the building. With a sweeping flight of stairs, primary entrance is accessed through a configuration of central, double-leaf, recessed-panel doors, flanked by single-leaf doors of the same; elaborately molded cast concrete surrounds with decorative Colonial Revival motifs enframe the doors. Side elevations feature pedimented cross-gables with Ionic pilasters; stone sills, soldier course lintels, and multicentered arches enliven bays. Recessed brick panels, inset with cast concrete decorative accents, embellish walls. A broad, shallow dome with central oculus of art glass is situated in the center of the sanctuary.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

The walled enclosure is two bays by one bay, with bays marked by brick piers with pierced brick panels between them. The entrance bay houses paired wooden doors.

Secondary Resource: Equipment Screen Wall Non-Contributing Structure Total: 1

N. Water Street

Veteran's Park. Non-Contributing Site. ca. 2017.

Immediately south of the new southern span of the Elizabeth City bridge is a park bounded by the bridge, S. Water Street, and the Pasquotank River. Media reports describe the park as including, "...a boardwalk, the flags of all the military branches and the flag for prisoners of war, and, in its center, a stone monument containing the words 'May Freedom Fly' and a thanks to all area veterans for their service beneath the U.S. and North Carolina state flags." (*Daily Advance* 4.7.17) Reports continue, "Even once the city decided to locate the park next to the bridge, it had to wait until the N.C. Department of Transportation finished the Camden Causeway bridge replacement, Peel explained. City staff explained in interviews Friday that contractor Archer Western used the space as a staging area during construction. That delayed the park's development but also meant DOT paid the city for use of the space. With almost \$50,000 from DOT, plus the city tapping tourism-related funds, the park was completed for about \$70,000, City Manager Rich Olson and Assistant City Manager Angela Cole estimated. Olson also noted the city handled the project entirely in-house. The boardwalk follows the river and a paved path from the Water Street side runs perpendicular to the road and intersects the boardwalk. In the center of the sidewalk, the path expands and splits on either side of the monument—a stone plinth with a bronze eagle. In a grassy area north of the monument stands a stone peace pole,

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inscribed with messages of peace in both English and Tuscaroran. The motto "Service Above Self" on the base suggests it may have been funded by a Rotary Club.

Primary Resource: Site Non-Contributing Total: 1

112 N. Water Street. R.S. Jordan Building. Contributing. 1944.

This two-story brick commercial building, locally known as the Hurdle Hardware Building, was erected in 1944 by contractor R.S. Jordan to house his appliance and contracting business. Though simply detailed when built, the structure was significantly and incongruously altered in recent years as part of a residential conversion. The handsome brushed metal and black structural glass storefront has been removed in its entirety. A mock-Mansard standing-seam metal roof with copper finish is recently installed, replacing the previous parapet roof. All windows have been replaced with pairs of simulated 6/6 vinyl windows, undersized within larger, jerry-rigged bays that likely once held steel casement windows. Recent rehabilitations have brought the resource back to contributing status.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

113-115 N. Water Street. New Fowler Store. Contributing. ca. 1900.

Built ca. 1900 to replace an earlier commercial/residential structure, the two-story New Fowler Store has, until recently, been obscured and overwhelmed by a ca. 1980 application of vinyl siding, fiberglass, shutters, and windows with simulated 6/6 lights. Now in the midst of a multi-year historic rehabilitation, the now-visible brick exterior displays 2/2 sash windows on the second floor of 113 N. Water Street store, and 1/1 sash windows on 115 N. Water Street. All upper floor windows have concrete sills, and are topped with corbeled, segmental arches with two rowlock courses. Deteriorated storefronts, angled and recessed, were rebuilt to match the existing, and entrances were modestly altered to accommodate accessibility needs. While the cornice is presently missing, the façade of 113 N. Water Street features a decorative, recessed panel brick frieze; a wooden storefront cornice with raised decoration to match the brick frieze; large display windows with transoms; a salvaged wood and glazed single-leaf door; and an embellished wooden apron. Next door, the façade of 115 N. Water Street is much the same, displaying a handsome wood cornice with decorative end brackets and modillions divided by a frieze with raised panels; these features are replicated on the storefront cornice. Like its partner, the storefront and entrance configuration is much the same, with a different, yet compatible, decorative wood apron. Built for businessman S. S. Fowler, who moved to Elizabeth City from the North following the Civil War, the Fowler Store relocated to this site from their original home nearby at 105-107 S. Water Street.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

117 N. Water Street. McMullen Building. Contributing. ca. 1887.

Elizabeth City's most intact and exuberant commercial building, the McMullen Building was

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constructed by druggist and physician Dr. Oscar McMullen, originally of Virginia. The structure was erected in phases: around 1887, McMullen built a two-story building on the corner of N. Water Street and E. Colonial Avenue; by 1896, the façade had acquired a front of cast iron and pressed tin, manufactured by Mesker Brothers of St. Louis, MO, purveyor of cast-iron storefront components. At this time, the footprint was greatly expanded to the rear. About 1905, a third floor was added to accommodate The Lupton Hotel, later The Carolina Hotel, and subsequently The New Carolina Hotel. A flamboyant execution of the Italianate style, the unusually intact façade features a recessed, double-leaf entrance with glazed and molded door and transom, flanked by large display windows with transoms and wood-paneled aprons. Second and third-floor windows are 1/1 sash, divided by a decorative arrangement that includes engaged pressed tin Corinthian colonnettes on classically-inspired bases. Seen here, double-rosette embellishments were a hallmark of the Mesker Brother’s designs. Framed by vigorously embellished endblocks and supported by heavy scrolled brackets, the modillioned cornice features ribbons of repetitive designs including fans and bullseyes; lacking the same ornamentation, the façade also includes lower and storefront cornices. In 2015, the building underwent a substantial and sensitive historic rehabilitation, restoring deteriorated architectural elements, making significant structural repairs, and painting the façade in a striking, polychromatic palette. A much-beloved and often photographed Coca-Cola mural on the north elevation has been refreshed, complementing this well-preserved and noteworthy commercial building.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

201-207 N. Water Street. Commercial Building. Non-Contributing. ca. 1919.

Built ca. 1919, this stuccoed two-story commercial building long served a variety of automotive-related interests. Its earliest tenant was the Auto and Gas Engine Works Company. It was subsequently occupied by the McDowell Motor Company, and Perry Paints and Glass, Motor Bearing and Parts Company. With an already restrained design, the façade has been significantly altered over time. The exterior retains some corbeling above windows; both raised and recessed paneling; full-height tapered pilasters; and a sloping parapet roof. The second-floor windows and the storefront are thoroughly replacement; the once-corbeled cornice has also since been removed.

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

211-217 N. Water Street. Commercial Building. Contributing. ca. 1919.

Built as rental property for Charles Edmund Kramer of the locally prominent Kramer family, this two-story brick commercial building is in the midst of an extensive rehabilitation toward a multi-family residential conversion. A post-1976 mock-Colonial storefront has been removed, revealing a central vehicular bay with transom, flanked by banks of multi-light windows, all of which are divided by full-height brick pilasters. Though deteriorated, the second floor, previously obscured behind an application of vinyl siding, retains 12/1 sash windows, decorative soldier course lintels, concrete sills, and corbeled brickwork.

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Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

225 N. Water Street. W. H. Weatherly Candy Company Factory. Contributing. ca. 1922.

This commanding, two-story brick commercial building was erected ca. 1922 for W.H. Weatherly's candy company, which manufactured here until the early 1980s. Though largely utilitarian and thusly sparse in design, the façade is notable for its full-height banks of multi-paned steel casement windows, with soldier course lintels and header-brick surrounds, and a stepped parapet. While the first floor has been altered over time and the roof is presently removed in order to make structural repairs, the building is in the midst of a multi-million dollar historic rehabilitation for apartment conversion.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

S. Water Street

100 S. Water Street. Rochelle's Cleaners. Contributing. ca. 1954.

A stylish and well-preserved expression of the International Style, Rochelle's Cleaners is the result of a ca. 1954 remodel of a 1930s filling station by Kinston native Zee Rochelle. Located on the edge of the Pasquotank River at the well-traveled confluence of S. Water and E. Main Streets, it is a delightful surprise amidst a streetscape of largely late 19th and early 20th-century design. Though small, its well-executed façade retains a bank of large display windows in aluminum frames, with a double-leaf entrance and transom of the same. A paneled apron in robin's egg blue provides colorful visual contrast. A shallow overhang with overlapping aluminum cornice shelters a brightly painted frieze, displaying exaggerated brushed aluminum lettering in a period font. Substantial unpainted Roman bond brick endwalls frame the exterior, emphasizing the façade's horizontal lines; a triangular brick planting bed stands at the northwest corner of the parcel. Though deemed an "intrusion" when the district was first surveyed in 1976, it has subsequently gained its own architectural significance over time, and is a rare example of such architecture in the commercial district.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

105 S. Water Street. Aydlett Building. Contributing. 1959.

Occupying the site of a late 19th century three-story brick commercial building, the Aydlett Building is a two-story painted brick building erected in 1959 by Haskett Construction Company for realtor Cyrus C. Aydlett, who designed it. A plain and somewhat unsophisticated interpretation of the mid-century aesthetic, it features an angled storefront enframed by a full-height brick endwall. Finished in header bricks projecting above the parapet on the northeast corner, a one-story endwall clad in flagstone is

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situated on the southeast end. The storefront retains its glazed display windows in brushed metal frames, and a pair of single-leaf doors of the same. Sparse in detail, the second floor features a bank of four-light horizontal hopper windows with soldier course sills, divided by columns of header bricks; a storefront stringcourse of reduced three-course stack bond bricks provides subtle visual interest.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

106 S. Water Street. Commercial Building. Non-Contributing. ca. 1884.

Built ca. 1885 as a one-story brick commercial building, it was raised to two stories by 1896 and given a large metal cornice. During the middle of the 20th century, it was altered yet again and returned to one story. At an indeterminate time, all historic fabric was removed in its entirety and the exterior given a contemporary application of stucco and light brown brick veneer with a deeply-recessed single-leaf entrance and narrow ribbon of fixed-sash windows.

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

107 S. Water Street. Fowler and Company Building. Contributing. ca. 1870.

Built for prominent merchant Samuel S. Fowler, this altered two-story commercial building is thought to have been constructed around or just before 1870. Displaying a stuccoed exterior, original 6/6 sash windows have been removed and replaced with single-light, fixed-sash windows; arched recessed panels with keystones surmounting windows remain. The angled storefront is an intact mid-century replacement, with large display windows in brushed aluminum frames, and a central, single-leaf door of the same; it is presently unknown whether the storefront transom is obscured or removed.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

111-113 S. Water Street. P. W. Melich Building. Contributing. ca. 1891.

Erected as a three-story commercial building ca. 1891 for Phillip Weller Melich of Pennsylvania for his mercantile establishment, the structure was lowered to two stories around 1931. At this time, it was given a facelift of buff brick and a pair of raised decorative brick panels and subtly-stepped parapet. Replacement second-floor windows at 111 S. Water Street are three-light horizontal hopper windows installed in the middle of the 20th century, while 113 S. Water Street has contemporary 1/1 vinyl replacement. Storefronts with recessed single-leaf entrances and full-height display windows are similarly configured, but display different materials. The storefront at 113 S. Water Street is a mid-century glazed and brushed metal system, while 113 S. Water Street's is of wood, with wood-paneled aprons.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

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115 S. Water Street. Denwood's-Comstock's Confectionary. Contributing. ca. 1882.

Built ca. 1882 as one of Jerome B. Flora's many rental properties, the exterior of this two-story building once featured segmentally-arched windows with corbeled hoods and metal cornice, removed during a ca. 1930 renovation. The yellow-brick façade is modestly detailed, with a bank of replacement 1/1 vinyl windows with header-brick sill surmounted by a simple raised brick panel. The subtly notched storefront has a recessed central entrance with single-leaf glazed and wood replacement door with narrow transom, flanked by full-height display windows in wood frames, set upon a replacement brick bulkhead. The building was occupied by the Denwood Confectionary during the 1940s and 1950s, and Comstock's Confectionary, a downtown mainstay, from 1953 until 2003.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

117 S. Water Street. The Daily Advance Building (former). Non-Contributing. ca. 1885.

Though the exterior of this three-story corner commercial building has been significantly altered, at least some significant architectural features remain, obscured behind an unfortunate application of vinyl siding, 3/1 jalousie windows on the upper floors, and an awkward assortment of vinyl windows on the south elevation. In addition to serving to bookend a significant commercial block in Elizabeth City's central business district, the building has the distinction as the home of *The Daily Advance* (originally *The Advance*) from 1911 through the 1950s, a newspaper of great import to Elizabeth City and the greater Albemarle region. The building was erected ca. 1885 as part of businessman Jerome B. Flora's extensive rental real estate portfolio. Its earliest occupant was a grocery store, later serving as printing office for *The Tar Heel*, published ca. 1902 – ca. 1910. Obscured behind its present covering is a brick exterior with segmental windows on the second story, modest raised brickwork, and decorative metal cornice likely retained. Framed between brick endwalls, the storefront is a mid-1960s replacement with a single, flush, central entrance of glass and brushed aluminum, flanked by pairs of large display windows in brushed aluminum surrounds; the apron carries enameled panels.

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE
ART
INDUSTRY

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POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance

ca. 1798-1971

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Barber and Kluttz

Barber, George F.

Beamon, John

Blades, William B.

Boney, Leslie N.

Coltrane, Noel

Cooke, W. V.

Eberhard, Arnold

Griffin, William W.

Haskett, Charles

Hudson, John W., Jr.

James, John

Jennette, Sallie Carter

Jordan, R.S.

Kramer, D.S.

Kramer, Joseph P.

Martin, John W.

McMichael, James M.

Meads, Benny

Modjeski and Masters

Neilson, J. Crawford

Paul D. Woodward Associates

Perry, L.B.

Pugh, Ed

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Rose and EkenRossel, Edward MitchellRudolf, Cook, and Van LlewlenSavins, Milton C. (attributed)Scott, David RobertsSheep, Gertrude ForemanSimpson, Herbert W.Stewart, Cooper, NewellStoddard, William LeeWest, A.L.Winslow, Arnold

Summary

When originally listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1977, the Elizabeth City Historic District's areas of significance were stated as Industry, Politics/Government and Transportation under Criterion A, and Art and Architecture under Criterion C. The level of significance was not noted. Though most industrial uses have left the area, buildings such as the Weatherly Candy Company Factory (PK0049) remain. The district continues to house centers of federal and county government with the Pasquotank County Courthouse (PK0018) and the United States Post Office and Courthouse (PK0023), as well as the recent addition of the non-contributing Pasquotank County Public Safety Building (PK1104). Although this facility does not fall within the district's Period of Significance, it does reinforce the district's continued role as a hub of government activity. In the area of Transportation, the district includes a principal arterial road for the region, though its original bridge has been replaced. The former Norfolk Southern Bus Station (PK0465) remains, though re-purposed. One historic gas station (PK0331) remains, though also re-purposed. While water-related industry is not as predominant, the district's waterfront location and development pattern speaks to the influence of commerce and transportation connected to its port and proximity to the Dismal Swamp Canal.

This nomination update affirms the district's significance under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The district continues to encompass a broad array of building types and styles ranging from the late-eighteenth century to the present. Predominant types are single-family housing and commercial buildings with examples of Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Stick/Eastlake, Second Empire, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Neo-Classical Revival, Tudor Revival, Craftsman, Moderne, International, Art Deco, Chateausque, and commercial styles. The district also contains hotels, two courthouses, theaters, churches, meeting halls, and a cemetery.

The period of significance for the district, originally broadly defined as 1700-1799, 1800-1899, and 1900-, is herein refined to begin ca. 1798, the date of the oldest extant resource in the district, and to end in 1971. The initial period of significance is supported by the original nomination. The end date is justified with an expanded statement of significance below.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: NARRATIVE

From the 1860s through the 1920s Elizabeth City thrived, mostly as a result of explosive growth in lumbering, the town’s leading industry. By the early 1900s, output at just one of Elizabeth City’s lumber mills (William Blades and Brother) was more than 60 million feet of lumber. Newly arrived railroad lines and the resurgence of the Great Dismal Swamp Canal systems, the nation’s oldest artificial waterway, meant that product could travel both far and wide with relative ease. By the 1910s-1920s, a variety of manufacturing plants were established, most often in close proximity to the town’s many water sources, and a variety of auto-related concerns popped up along the northern edge of the central business district.

By the 1930s, the Depression halted economic growth and development in Elizabeth City, one of countless such communities across the country. Construction during this period was limited. At the close of the 1930s, two events occurred in close proximity, fundamentally reshaping the city’s economic and physical growth, as well as its demographics. According to Tom Butchko’s 1989 book *On the Shores of the Pasquotank*, city and county voters overwhelmingly approved a bond referendum in July of 1938 toward the purchase of land upon which to establish a Coast Guard Air Base. Funded through a Works Progress Administration (WPA) grant, construction was completed in 1939. One year later, the U.S. Navy designated a site on nearby Newbegun Creek for the construction of a substantial Naval Air Station. It was here that airships, more commonly known as “blimps,” were housed in massive hangars when they were not patrolling the Outer Banks coastline in search of German U-boats, a constant threat to North Carolina’s shipping lanes and shores.

Following World War II, an influx of servicemen and their young families relocated to Elizabeth City for employment opportunities. Moving into newly developed neighborhoods in what were primarily agricultural and forested lands, these new residents facilitated a period of growth and economic stability, continuing through the 1970s in the commercial core of the city. Though perhaps less distinguished than their more metropolitan counterparts, architecture during Elizabeth City’s mid-century period reflects the city’s continued role as a tastemaker.

Architecture

The expanded period of significance under the area of Architecture is supported by several buildings, all of which were included in the original district boundary, but were not considered contributing due to their age at the time of designation. Their inclusion as contributing resources adds depth to the district's significance in architecture.

Among these resources is the H. G. Sawyer House (PK0587). The house was adapted from a design published in a magazine. The distinctive Craftsman, side-gabled form with knee brackets is augmented on the façade with a shed dormer and porch with scrolled rafters to the north, and a hooded entrance

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with a fan-light to the south. A former Colonial Oil Station using a stock Pure Oil Company design (PK0331) is a Tudor Revival remnant of Elizabeth City’s burgeoning automobile culture. It continues to anchor the intersection of E. Main and S. Water Streets. Presently in the midst of another sympathetic renovation, it retains its distinctive blue-tiled roof and rusticated brick exterior, recently (and mostly) stripped of its paint.

The Gothic Revival style is represented by Cann Memorial Presbyterian Church (PK0342). It was designed by W. V. Cooke of the architectural firm of Rudolph, Cooke, and Van Leeuwen in nearby Norfolk, Virginia. Spare in detailing, the church has a projecting gabled entrance vestibule, brick buttressing, and a copper spire. The Carolina Theater (PK0442) adds diversity of both form and style. Originally Love's State Theater (built by brothers W. Tom and D. Milton Love), it was re-christened the Carolina Theatre in the 1960s. Though the architect is yet unknown, the façade and primary entrance are rendered in a sophisticated Moderne style with alternating concrete and glass block bands above a projecting marquee, sheltering the green granite ticket kiosk and decorative terrazzo flooring. The 1954 renovation of a filling station to Rochelle Cleaners (PK0611) features mid-century construction and design with an uncluttered façade with generous glazing and large, metal, sans-serif letters spelling "Rochelle Cleaners." Architect Ed Pugh designed the R.E. Daniels House, a handsome two-story Neo-Georgian Revival residence with a recessed entrance in a surround with a broken pediment with an urn, modillioned cornice and impressive exterior end chimneys.

Archaeological Potential

No archeological investigations were conducted within the Elizabeth City Historic District as part of the survey work for this nomination update.

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Section 9. Major Bibliographical References

Butchko, Tom. *On the Shores of the Pasquotank: The architectural heritage of Elizabeth City and Pasquotank County, North Carolina*. Elizabeth City: Museum of the Albemarle, 1989.

Little-Stokes, Ruth. *Elizabeth City Historic District* National Register nomination, 1977.

NCModernist. "Edward St. Clair Pugh, Jr. (1916-1983)." Accessed October 20, 2020.
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NC SHPO Survey forms

Wells, John E. and Robert E. Dalton. *The Virginia Architects 1835-1955*. Richmond: New South Architectural Press, 1997.

Section 11. Update Prepared By

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Section 12. Additional Documentation

Photographs Name of Property: Elizabeth City Historic District
City or Vicinity: Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County, North Carolina Virginia
Photographer: Mary Ruffin Hanbury and Jenny Harper
Date Photographed: 2019

01 of 16 Commercial Buildings, corner of East Colonial Avenue and North Poindexter Street, Camera facing northeast

02 of 16 Carolina Theatre, North Poindexter Street, Camera facing southwest

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03 of 16 Commercial Buildings, corner of East Main Street and North Poindexter Street, Camera facing southwest

04 of 16 Commercial Buildings, corner of East Main Street and North Poindexter Street, Camera facing northwest

05 of 16 Commercial Buildings, 500-600 Blocks East Main Street, Camera facing northwest

06 of 16 Commercial Buildings, 100 Block North Water Street, Camera facing northwest

07 of 16 Commercial Buildings, corner of East Fearing and South Poindexter Streets, Camera facing southeast

08 of 16 Virginia Dare Hotel, Camera facing northeast

09 of 16 Christ Episcopal Church, Camera facing southeast

10 of 16 Commercial Buildings, 100 Block East Main Street, Camera facing northwest

11 of 16 Residential Buildings, 300 Block West Main Street, Camera facing north

12 of 16 Residential Buildings, 400 Block West Main Street, Camera facing southwest

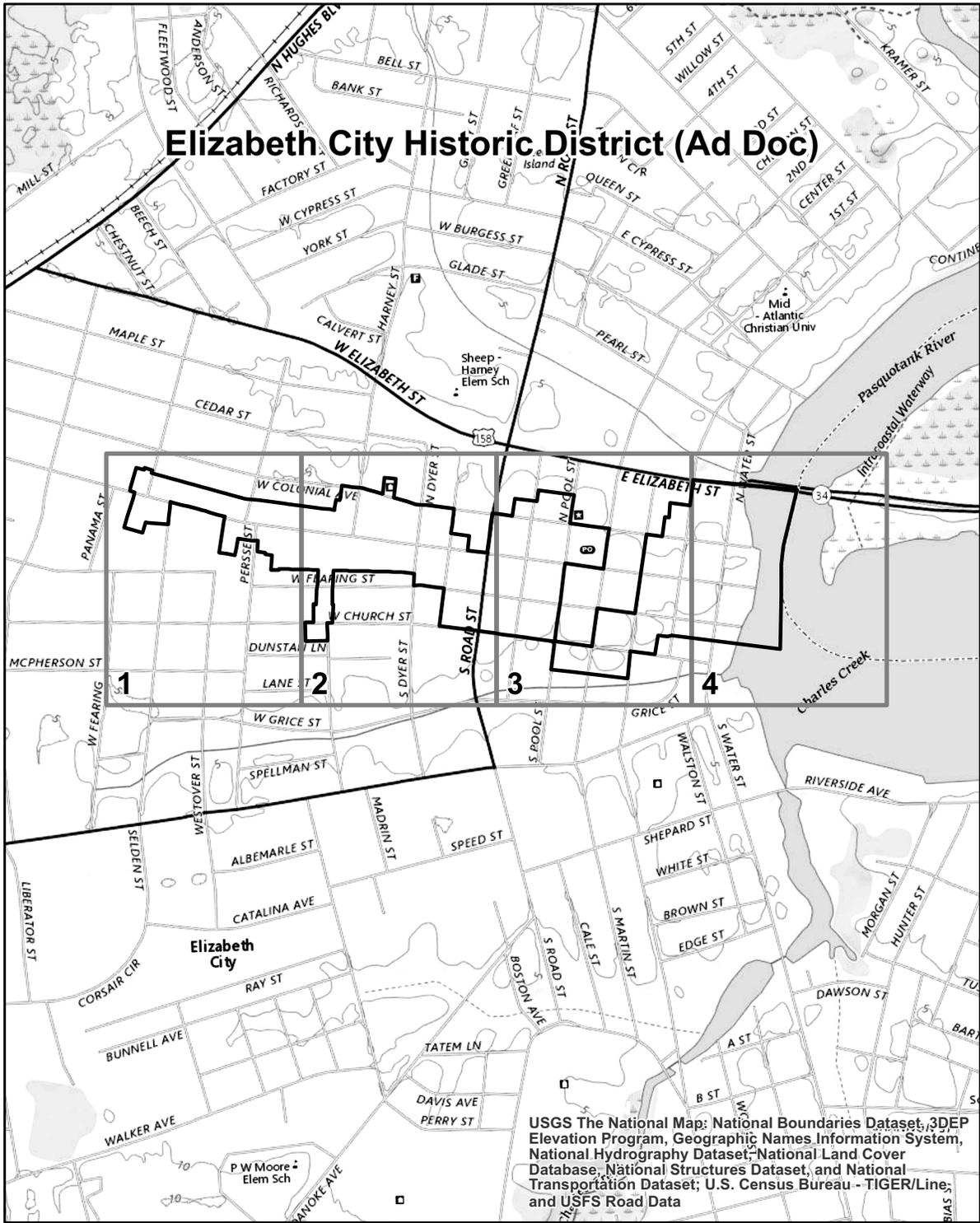
13 of 16 Residential Buildings, 400 Block West Main Street, Camera facing southeast

14 of 16 Residential Buildings, 400 Block West Main Street, Camera facing southwest

15 of 16 Residential Buildings, 600-700 Block West Main Street, Camera facing northeast

16 of 16 Residential Buildings, 500 Block West Main Street, Camera facing south

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USGS The National Map: National Boundaries Dataset, 3DEP Elevation Program, Geographic Names Information System, National Hydrography Dataset, National Land Cover Database, National Structures Dataset, and National Transportation Dataset; U.S. Census Bureau - TIGER/Line; and USFS Road Data

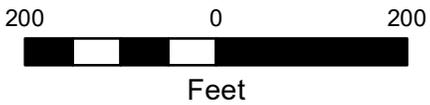
-  ELIZABETH CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT
-  MAP INDEX

1 inch = 1,000 feet





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- Contributing Primary Resource
- Non-Contributing Primary Resource
- Parcels
- Photo Location/Direction
- V Vacant Lot
- Roads

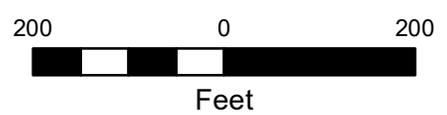


1 inch = 200 feet





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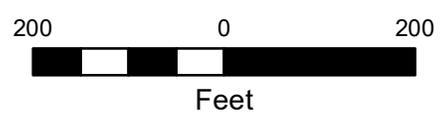


1 inch = 200 feet



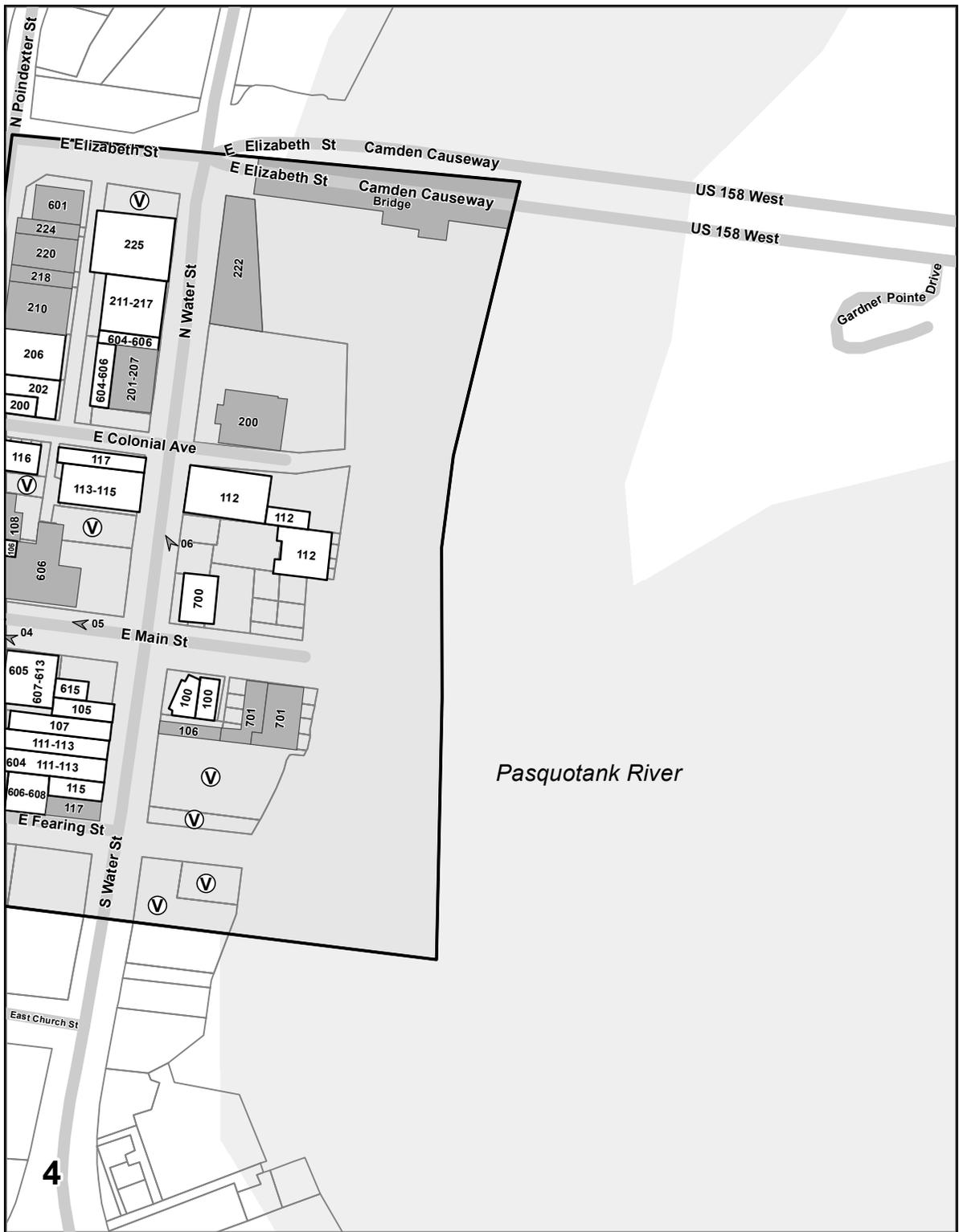


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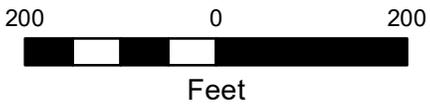


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