

**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 (Boundary Increase II)**

Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County, PK1103, Listed 12/22/2021

Nomination by Mary Ruffin Hanbury and Jenny Harper, Hanbury Preservation Consulting

Photographs by Mary Ruffin Hanbury and Jenny Harper, March 2019



A. Parker Midgett Municipal Building, View to NW



Christ Episcopal Rental Buildings, View to NW

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Elizabeth City Historic District (Boundary Increase II)

Other names/site number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

## 2. Location

Street & number: Roughly along Selden Street between West Main and West Church Streets; and roughly bounded by North Elliot, Elizabeth, Poindexter, McMorrine, Church, Pool and Grice Streets; and roughly bounded by Poindexter, Grice, McMorrine and Fearing Streets; and 302 Colonial Avenue

City or town: Elizabeth City State: NC County: Pasquotank

Not For Publication:  N/A Vicinity:  N/A

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national  statewide  local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A  B  C  D

	<u>11/5/21</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.

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**Signature of commenting official:** **Date**

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**Title :** **State or Federal agency/bureau  
or Tribal Government**

**4. 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
- \_\_\_ other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

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

**Category of Property**

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

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>30</u>	<u>19</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>32</u>	<u>19</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: secondary structure
- COMMERCE/TRADE: business
- COMMERCE/TRADE: department store
- COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution
- COMMERCE/TRADE: professional
- COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store
- COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant
- GOVERNMENT: city hall
- RECREATION AND CULTURE: theater
- SOCIAL: clubhouse
- RELIGION: religious facility
- INDUSTRY/PROCESSING /EXTRACTION: waterworks

**Current Functions**

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: secondary structure
- DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
- COMMERCE/TRADE: business
- COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution
- COMMERCE/TRADE: professional
- GOVERNMENT: city hall
- GOVERNMENT: correctional facility
- GOVERNMENT: government office
- SOCIAL: clubhouse
- RELIGION: religious facility
- INDUSTRY/PROCESSING /EXTRACTION: waterworks

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

LATE VICTORIAN

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman

MODERN MOVEMENT

MODERN MOVEMENT: Moderne

OTHER: Water Tower

### Materials:

foundation: BRICK, CONCRETE

walls: WOOD: weatherboard; BRICK; CONCRETE; METAL

roof: SYNTHETICS; ASBESTOS

## Narrative Description

### Summary Paragraph

The proposed Elizabeth City Historic District (Boundary Increase II) adds 45 primary resources to the existing Elizabeth City Historic District in five areas totaling approximately 27.5 acres. First listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1977, the district was expanded in 1994. Modernist and standard 20<sup>th</sup>-century commercial architecture and early twentieth-century residential Foursquares account for the majority of styles and forms within the latest expansion area, although examples of Moderne, Post-Modernist, Colonial Revival, and Spanish Revival are also included in the inventory of resources. Historic uses are predominantly residential or commercial in nature, though some resources are developed for governmental and institutional use. The topography of the boundary increase is the same as the original 1977 district: a flat, densely urban streetscape developed along a planned grid. The boundary increase extends north to E. Elizabeth St. (Hwy 158), south to E. Grice Street, Poindexter Street to the east, and Pool Street to the west, and also includes a two-block stretch of Selden Street. Resources with material integrity that fall within the expansion's Period of Significance are classified as contributing.

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## Narrative Description

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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 190 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 is provided in the original nomination, contributing or non-contributing status is not denoted. In addition, a defined period of significance for the district is 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 nomination, 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. The expansion excludes a stretch of Selden Street that was erroneously believed to have been part of the original district.

This proposed boundary increase expands the original National Register boundary to capture resources omitted from earlier designations. The purpose of the expansion is two-fold: it establishes more consistent, contiguous boundaries, which in turn provide a more cohesive historic district; and it lends context to a period of growth in which Elizabeth City further cemented its role as a hub for finance, trade, commerce, and government not only within Pasquotank County, but across the greater 16-county Albemarle region.

Of the non-residential resources within the boundary expansion, nine resources date from the 1920s, though four have been rendered no longer contributing due to incompatible alterations.

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There are six resources from the 1960s; all but one are contributing. This proposed expansion includes eight resources from the 1970s; all but one (Albemarle Savings & Loan, 306 E. Colonial Avenue) are non-contributing, due to a combination of age and/or physical integrity. Only one building dates to the Depression; altered during the 1950s, the ca. 1935 Elks Club (400 E. Fearing Street) is a vestigial reminder of civic engagement and participation during the mid-century period.

Residential resources in the boundary expansion are clustered along Selden Street between West Main and West Church Streets. One along West Church, the Wiley M. Baxter House built in 1907, has been altered to the extent that it is not contributing. Those along Selden Street range in date from 1910 to 1930. They are mostly two-story, frame, foursquare houses.

The inventory that follows provides the address, name/building type, construction date, contributing or non-contributing status, North Carolina survey site number, and a brief description for each primary resource, as well as a resource count.

## INVENTORY LIST

### CHURCH STREET

#### **207 E. Church Street, Albemarle Production Credit Association, ca. 1960. Contributing Building. PK1113**

This small, one-story Modernist office building replaced a former residence around 1960, built for the Albemarle Production Credit Association. Though the exterior's brick veneer has been painted and the mirrored window glass is replacement, it retains its recessed entrance flanked by pierced brick endwalls, a band of clerestory windows, single-leaf entrance with exaggerated sidelight in brushed metal frames, and an engaged storefront planter box.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

#### **300 E. Church Street, Commercial Building, ca. 1978. Non-Contributing Building. PK1142**

This one-story commercial building is clad in variegated brown brick veneer with replacement vinyl windows and shutters.

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

#### **501 E. Church Street, Colonial Stores, ca. 1951. Contributing Building. PK1140**

This stylish and intact Moderne commercial building was constructed for use as a grocery store. The storefront retains its glass curtain wall in brushed metal frames, a green marble apron, and a metal, flat-roof canopy extending the length of the façade with brushed metal cornice (now painted).

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

#### **505 E. Church Street, Martin-Harris Building, ca. 1920. Contributing Building. PK0139**

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Also known as Morgan and Parker Grocery, the two-story painted brick commercial building was constructed ca. 1920, replacing a dwelling and fish market (1914 SM). Located across from the Municipal Market at the formerly prominent intersection of E. Church, Front, and Market Streets, the building appears in the 1923 City Directory as Morgan and Parker, Grocers. Though the physical address changed from 407 Church to 301 Market, and now 505 E. Church Street, the building is a relic of a period of intense commerce and activity in its vicinity, largely food-related. In addition to the Municipal Market's diverse provisions, Morgan and Parker was adjacent to the Zimmerman and Co. Flour and Feed Mill, a handful of barbers, and the J.T. Weeks Eating House (1923 CD), a restaurant serving African American patrons. Though the first floor has been altered over many decades, it retains its prominent notched corner entrance, as shown on Sanborn Maps. While the storefront is a mixture of replacement glazed and brushed metal with some bays enclosed, changes and original configuration are easily discerned. Likely built for residential use, the second floor is intact, though spare in detail and ornament; existing 1/1 double-hung windows with concrete sills are topped by brick jack arches with concrete keystones.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

**708 W. Church Street, Wiley. M. Baxter House, ca. 1907. Non-Contributing Building. PK0169**

This two-story, frame Queen Anne house, built for Wiley McPherson and Elizabeth Taylor Baxter has been much altered. Though the wraparound porch remains, the exterior is now clad in aluminum siding in a board and batten pattern. The roof, which boasted its polychrome slate shingles in grey, green, and red, now has composite shingles, though the slate does remain in the pediments of the wraparound porch and the second-story porch above it.

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

**800 W. Church Street, N.R. Griffin House, ca. 1900. Contributing Building. PK0170**

Malachi Russell Griffin had this Queen Anne-style house built ca. 1900. The cross-gabled roof has wood shingling in the gable ends. At the southwest corner of the house is an octagonal, three-stage tower with one stage of wood shingling and a conical roof. Attic sash windows retain wooden fanlights, and a wraparound porch, its battered piers on posts. Though the decorative shingling remains exposed in the gable ends, the weatherboarded sections of the house have been clad in vinyl siding. Most windows appear to have been replaced with vinyl sash.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed ca. 1990 A frame, side-gabled shed stands in the rear yard. Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

**COLONIAL AVENUE**

**302 E. Colonial Avenue, A. Parker Midgett Municipal Building, ca. 1964. Contributing Building. PK0207**

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Local architect Edward St. Clair Pugh (1942-2014) designed this stylish two-story Modernist building for municipal use. Primary features include recessed entrance with original brushed metal storefront and entrance; a cantilevered second floor supported by modest steel posts; precast pebbledash concrete panels on the second floor façade and north elevation; and a decorative metal screen on the east and west elevations that conceal ribbons of single-light windows encased between decorative orange panels.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

**306 E. Colonial Avenue, Albemarle Savings & Loan, ca. 1970. Contributing Building. PK1374**

This distinguished two-story New Formalist building was constructed for use by a regional bank, Albemarle Savings & Loan. It features an exterior clad in precast pebbledash concrete panels; a flat roof with a wide, concave metal cornice; wide overhanging eaves supported by heavy, bracketed columns and pilasters; and a glass curtain wall that wraps the façade, east, and rear elevations. In 1996, the City of Elizabeth City acquired the building as an extension to its municipal complex.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

**400 E. Colonial Avenue, Culpepper Motor Company Building, ca. 1925. Contributing Building. PK0208**

Located at the corner of E. Colonial and N. Martin Luther King, Jr. Streets, this two-story commercial building served as a showroom and service building for the Culpepper Motor Company. Though the first floor has been altered, removing much of its original showroom elements, the N. Martin Luther King, Jr. Street elevation retains its band of striking stained glass transoms and operable ground floor windows. On the same elevation, a pair of vehicular bays are presently enclosed with plywood. All second-story steel hopper windows are in good condition; the exterior is clad in painted brick veneer with recessed decorative brick panels situated below the cornice.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

**408 E. Colonial Avenue, Commercial Building, ca. 1925. Non-Contributing Building. PK1111**

At an indeterminate time, the exterior of this two-story commercial building was altered in its entirety, leaving no trace of original fabric visible. The ground floor has been reconfigured and covered in light brown brick veneer. Punctuated by undersized vinyl windows, the second floor has been covered in vinyl siding.

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

**412 E. Colonial Avenue, Kramer Electric Company, ca. 1907. Non-Contributing Building. PK0209**

Though the first floor of this commercial building has been altered with the addition of vinyl siding, windows, shutters and doors, the second story's sophisticated unpainted brick façade is

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intact. Decorative, recessed brick panels are topped by a dentiled brick cornice; five 2/2 arched windows with concrete sills and jack arches are well composed.

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

**416 E. Colonial Avenue, Commercial Building, ca. 1920. Non-Contributing Building. PK1148**

This small, one-story brick commercial building was likely constructed by the early 1920s. While the stepped parapet with recessed panels below provides visual interest, the storefront has been so significantly altered by plate glass windows, brick veneer, standing-seam metal overhang, and wood pilasters that it bears no resemblance to its original form.

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

**418 E. Colonial Avenue, Colonial Restaurant, 1961. Contributing Building. PK1141**

Though modest in detail, this stylish one-story Modernist building was constructed in 1961 by the Poulos family to house their successful restaurant operation, having previously outgrown several spaces across downtown Elizabeth City. In 1924, Greek immigrant Nicholas Lykiardopoulos arrived in Elizabeth City, opening the Whitehouse Café soon thereafter. He married German immigrant Margaret Koch (with whom he had six children), and became an American citizen in 1939, changing his name to Poulos. In 1961, Poulos built the Colonial Restaurant on the corner of E. Colonial and N. McMorrine with two of his sons; other children worked at the family business as well, serving comfort food to generations of patrons. Though the Poulos family sold the business and building at an indeterminate time, the Colonial Restaurant remained in operation until closing in 2017, citing changing demographics and traffic patterns as primary causes. The intact building is clad in unpainted red brick veneer laid in a Roman bond. Though covered by fabric awnings, the storefront features plate glass windows set in brushed metal frames; like the engaged brick planter box, the west corner of the storefront is set at an eye-catching angle. A double-leaf glazed and brushed metal entrance topped by a wide transom completes this mid-century Elizabeth City cultural institution.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

**500-502 E. Colonial Avenue. Colonial Theater. Contributing Building. ca. 1948. PK0210**

This modestly-detailed, two-story, brick theater has a prominent cantilevered marquee. Second story windows are 2/2 horizontal-light, wooden sash; the Colonial Avenue elevation includes two storefronts with plate glass display windows. Previously documented neon signage has been removed; otherwise, it has good integrity.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

**ELIZABETH STREET**

**501 E. Elizabeth Street, Perry Tire Store, ca. 1947. Non-Contributing Building. PK1375**

This one-story commercial building was established as an ancillary business to the Perry Motor Company, in which specifically to sell Goodyear tires as required per the B.F. Goodyear Co. It was enlarged at a later date to include a brick two-story utilitarian addition (now painted). As

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evidenced by a documentary photograph, its original form was more Moderne in character with pronounced curved endwalls and an articulated brick cornice. The exterior has been altered with the removal of a recessed two-bay garage to the east; a reconfiguration of the storefront removed a curved endwall, also on the east; concealment of the cornice band by contemporary replacement; and a now-painted brick exterior.

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

### **FEARING STREET**

#### **304 E. Fearing Street, Commercial Building, ca. 1973. Non-Contributing Building. PK1146**

While this diminutive one-story commercial building is non-contributing due to age, it is a well-executed example of commercial Modernist architecture in Elizabeth City.

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

#### **400 E. Fearing Street, Elks Club, ca. 1935. Contributing Building. PK 1145**

Though the exterior has been altered (likely in the 1950s), this structure was likely built between 1922 and 1936, as per city directories. It has been home to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 856, since at least 1936, and is important for its civic contribution to the development of Elizabeth City during the mid-century period. Though severe in execution, its façade is clad in an unadorned, unpainted tan brick veneer, with 1950s plate glass windows resting on soldier course brick lintels that flank a recessed, single-leaf, multi-light wood-paneled door. A neon sign above the entrance likely dates to the 1950s as well.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

### **GRICE STREET**

#### **204 E. Grice Street, Quonset hut, ca. 1943. Contributing Building. PK1112**

Though information on this resource is limited, the corrugated steel Quonset hut is a relic of Elizabeth City's growth and changing demographics during World War II; in particular, the significance of the U.S. Coast Guard Air Base and Naval Air Station, established nearby in 1939 and 1940 respectively. It is not presently known if this structure is original to the site, or if it was relocated at an indeterminate time. Intact, it is of typical Quonset hut design and materials.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

### **McMORRINE STREET**

#### **109 N. McMorrine Street, Retail Shops, ca. 1955. Contributing Building. PK1110**

This strip of four retail shops serves as an effective representation of Elizabeth City's continued growth during the mid-century period. Executed with a modernist flair, stores are divided by a series of projecting buff brick columns with concrete caps. Set at an angle, intact display windows are flanked by single-leaf glazed doors set in brushed metal frames and topped with

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large vertical transoms and with tiled entries. Original sign bands have been covered more recently with sheet metal.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

**204 N. McMorrine Street, Commercial Building, ca. 1925. Non-Contributing Building. PK1138**

Now divided into apartments, the original appearance and use of this two-story commercial building is thought to have been a theater rehearsal space given a large interior space with raked floors. Clad in painted brick veneer, the façade has been extensively modified with all original fabric removed. A vehicular bay on the south corner of the façade indicates an automotive use, much like many neighboring buildings.

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

**MAIN STREET**

**301 E. Main Street, Official Building, ca. 1973. Non-Contributing Building. PK1136**

This Colonial Revival office building dates to the early 1970s. It is clad in unpainted red brick veneer and features a mansard roof, though its cornice is less wide than the adjacent building. A wood paneled central entrance is recessed, and 6/9 double-hung windows are set upon rounded concrete sills and topped with jack arches. It is similar to its neighbor, 100-112 Pool Street.

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

**303 E. Main Street, Office Building, ca. 1973. Non-Contributing Building. PK1152**

This one-story building has limited frontage along East Main Street, but extends south the entire depth of the block to Fearing Street and then west to Pool Street Park. The façade on Main is clad in brick veneer. It has a recessed entrance and two 6/6 windows. The south and west elevations are stuccoed and have a shingled, faux mansard roof. The east elevation has no masonry openings and it appears it was intended not to be exposed, but to be hidden by another building.

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

**305 E. Main Street, Commercial Building, ca. 1963. Non-Contributing Building. PK1147**

Located on the corner of E. Main and S. Martin Luther King, Jr. Streets, the façade of this commercial building has been significantly altered since it was constructed, complicating a determination of prior use and design. Its first-floor storefront has been removed in its entirety, replaced with brown brick veneer, vinyl windows with vinyl shutters, and a centrally recessed entrance with contemporary glazed and metal doors with sidelights. Though the second floor has a mid-century flair with banks of narrow windows (replacement vinyl) separated by rounded concrete pilasters, the rhythm is broken by the reconfiguration of the westernmost bank of windows to accommodate a vertical concrete sign band projecting above the cornice.

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

**400 E. Main Street, Wachovia Bank, ca. 1968. Contributing Building. PK1137**

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Standing in stark juxtaposition to the adjacent, stately Neo-Classical Post Office and Courthouse, the massive Wachovia Bank building appears like an ocean liner on the corner of E. Main and N. Martin Luther King Jr. Streets. Situated among a concentration of two other Modernist banking institutions, this New Formalist building appears cantilevered above substantial, rectangular brick columns, its second-floor brick façade and rear elevations unbroken by windows. Ornamentation is limited to a wide dentiled concrete cornice, and a curved dentiled storefront cornice with reticulated concrete fascia.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

**405 E. Main Street, First Union Bank, ca. 1972. Non-Contributing Building. PK1143**

The First Union Bank building stands among a trio of Modernist banking institutions in the central business district's core. The parcel was previously the site of the three-story Belk-Tyler Department Store; First Union purchased it when the store relocated to Southgate Mall in 1969. Around 1972, a rectangular two-story building clad in white precast concrete panels was constructed in place of the previous building. Wrapped in curtain walls, the flat-roofed commercial building features a thick-shingled, projecting cornice that provides a strong and imposing lid. This building was constructed after the end period of significance and is non-contributing to the district due to age.

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

**410 E. Main Street, Bank Building, ca. 1968. Contributing Building. PK1139**

Due to the various mergers of financial institutions across intervening years, it is challenging to ascertain the original occupant for this prominent Modernist building. According to deed research, the parcel was purchased by the Wachovia Banking and Trust Company in 1967; the building likely dates to shortly thereafter. Like its neighbors, it is an imposing edifice, and is located on the prominent corner of E. Main and N. McMorrine streets. As with the First Union Bank Building across the street, it is rectangular and features a flat roof with a wide overhang that lends an appearance of a lidded box. Wrapped in tinted glazed curtain wall, its most prominent feature is an exposed steel skeleton, which supports the heavy cornice.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

**MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. DRIVE**

**210 N. Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, Culpepper Rental Building, ca. 1925. Non-Contributing Building. PK0405**

Though the second floor's 4/1 fenestration is intact, the exterior of this two-story commercial building is devoid of any distinguishing architectural detail, save slight recessed brick panels below the cornice. Topped by a shingled overhang, its storefront has been altered in its entirety, replaced with vinyl siding interrupted by plate glass windows and a trio of recessed single-leaf doors.

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

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**214 N. Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, Davis Building, ca. 1925. Non-Contributing Building. PK0406**

This small, two-story mixed-use building was constructed for retail use on the ground floor, and residential on the second. During the 1980s, the exterior was significantly altered, primarily with the enclosure of the façade's second story porch, the installation of incompatible French doors for both retail and residential access, and a shingled overhang over a bank of 1/1 windows that replaced the original storefront. Between 2014 and 2018, the second-floor's porch was restored; salvaged wood-paneled and glazed doors replace contemporary French doors for both entrances, and are topped by square transoms. A handsome decorative band of glazed brick and polychrome tiles is situated just below the cornice, and is an unusual embellishment among other similarly dated commercial buildings in Elizabeth City.

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

**223 N. Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, Commercial Building, ca. 1973. Non-Contributing Building.**

This small, one-story, utilitarian building is set back on the lot. It has a flat roof. The facade has a central, glazed metal door, accessed by brick steps and flanked by sidelights. On either side of the entrance are single pane windows with rowlock sills. Small masonry openings on the rear elevation which likely held windows are now infilled. There is no fenestration on the south elevation and single pane window with a rowlock sill on the north. The primary decorative motif is a soldier course of brick work at the eave.

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

**POINDEXTER STREET**

**207 S. Poindexter Street, Retail Strip, ca. 1928. Contributing Building. PK0478**

Previously the site of C.W. Overman's stables (1923 CD), this low-rise, one-story Spanish Revival retail strip on the corner of S. Poindexter and E. Church Streets was likely constructed around 1928. A 1936 City Directory lists its occupants as Sedberry's Drug Store, G.M. Williams (women's wear), and Sawyer & Harris Department Store. By 1942, Jacocks Pharmacy was the primary tenant, continuing here until it was sold to Todd's Pharmacy, which currently operates in the space. According to a company website, Todd's Pharmacy was established across the street in 1956, relocating to the Jaycocks store upon its merger. Though the storefronts have been altered over varying periods, they retain their original form, unpainted brick veneer, and modest Spanish Revival detailing; this includes a rhythm of small, undulating, concrete-capped cornice arches with modest raised brick panels below. While the storefront system is a 1970s replacement, the northernmost bay retains its central entrance, full-width transom, and existing arrangement. Accented by black, glazed, square tiles, the recessed center bay's central entrance is a mid-century replacement, with full-height display windows set within brushed metal frames and a double-leaf entrance. Though it retains its notched, recessed corner entrance supported by a substantial square brick column, the southernmost bay is the most altered. While it retains its

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original brick pilasters, the storefront has been removed and replaced with contemporary windows set within a stucco exterior. It was designed by the firm of Benton and Benton and built by Forbes Construction Company of Norfolk, Virginia.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

## **POOL STREET**

### **100-112 Pool Street, Commercial building ca. 1973 Non-Contributing Building. PK1144**

This rambling and undistinguished one-story Colonial Revival office building was likely constructed in the early 1970s, thus rendering it ineligible for contributing designation. It is clad in unpainted red brick veneer, with 6/6 double-hung windows flanked by vinyl shutters; it also features a mansard roof covered with shingles and a substantial cornice. It is similar to its neighbor at 301 East Main Street.

Primary Resource: Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

### **264-298 Pool Street, Pool Street Water Tower, ca. 1925. Contributing Structure. PK1373**

A tangible reminder of early 20<sup>th</sup> century civic infrastructure, the Pool Street Water Tower is an iconic landmark in Elizabeth City's downtown viewshed, most notable when viewed while traveling over the causeway bridge from Camden County or via the Elizabeth Street approach to downtown. According to a local travel publication, the water tower is 135 feet tall, 150 feet in diameter, and can hold 500,000 gallons of drinking water. Colorfully painted in the city's "Harbor of Hospitality" motto and logo, notable features include its detailed spiral staircase and imposing spired crest.

Primary Resource: Structure Contributing Total: 1

## **SELDEN STREET**

### **105 Selden Street, C. A. Cooke House, ca. 1915. Contributing Building. PK0576**

Built for merchant C. A. Cooke by local builder Joseph Perry Kramer, this two-story, frame, Colonial Revival-style house features a steep hipped roof with pedimented cross gables and a wraparound porch with an enclosed bay supported by colonettes on pedestals. Though clad in vinyl siding, it retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the district.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

### **106 Selden Street, Stevens-Ryan House, ca. 1920. Contributing Building. PK0577**

Built ca. 1920 for C. W. and Annie L. Stevens, this frame American Foursquare has a hipped roof with a hipped dormer centered on the façade, boxed eaves, and a front porch with posts on piers. A broad exterior sill marks the division of the first floor from the second.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

### **107 Selden Street, Barclift-Newbern-Scott House, 1916. Contributing Building. PK0578**

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This two-story, frame, Craftsman-style house has a full-width front porch set beneath a front-gabled second story. It was built by Joe P. Kramer for Mollie J. Barclift. The house has exposed rafter tails and knee brackets on the front gable, the smaller side gables, and the side-gabled porte cochère that has short battered posts on tall brick piers and a sleeping porch above it. Though a few windows have been replaced, many 16-over-1 wooden sash windows remain.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

**108 Selden Street, Bell-Gregson House, 1916. Contributing Building. PK0579**

The house is a typical example of a Colonial Revival-style, American Foursquare with a hipped roof and a hipped dormer, centered on the façade. A one-story, wraparound porch with slender battered post on piers and a matchstick balustrade terminates at a porte cochère, also with slender battered posts on piers. The house was built in 1916 for J. Walter Bell.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

**109 Selden Street, Barrett-Scott House, 1915. Contributing Building. PK0580**

One of several typical examples of a Colonial Revival-style, American Foursquare house on Selden Street, this house has a hipped roof and a hipped dormer, centered on the façade. It has a one-story, wraparound porch with a slender battered post on piers and a matchstick balustrade. Builder Joe P. Kramer constructed the house for Mrs. Clara K. Bartlett.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

**110 Selden Street, Stevens-Harrison House, ca. 1918. Contributing Building. PK0581**

This American Foursquare is built in the Craftsman style. Its hipped roof and central façade dormer have exposed rafter tails, as does a one-story, full-width front porch; the porch has posts on piers that support a slightly arched fascia. The house was built as a rental property for C. W. Stevens.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

**111 Selden Street, Joshua W. Munden House, ca. 1914. Contributing Building. PK0582**

Local builder Joe P. Kramer completed this house for Joshua W. and Elizabeth W. Munde. An American Foursquare in form, it has a hipped roof with a hipped-roof dormer centered on the façade. A one-story wraparound porch has Tuscan columns and a matchstick balustrade. The dormer houses two 8/1 windows flanked by grooved pilasters.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

**112 Selden Street, Harry E. Banks House, ca. 1915. Contributing Building. PK0583**

This American Foursquare appears to be an evolved house. The hipped roof dormer on the façade has two windows: a replacement single-pane window and a pair of six-light wooden casements. The side elevations have triangular eyebrow dormers. Some eight-over-one wooden sash windows remain. The wraparound porch has battered posts on piers and terminate in what may be an addition or an adaptation of a porte cochère/sleeping porch. A one-story, hipped-roof rear wing appears to be an addition. The addition has what appears to have been a small porch, now enclosed.

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Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

**113 Selden Street, Stevens-Bell House, ca. 1917. Contributing Building. PK0584**

This one-and-a-half story, frame, front-gabled bungalow was built by Joe P. Kramer for B. L. Stevens. It has most of its original 16/1 light, double-hung, wooden sash windows. The full-width, shed-roofed porch has battered piers on post supporting an entablature that does not wrap and stretch to the wall plane.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Carport A flat-roofed carport on metal hairpin legs stands south of the house. Structure Contributing Total:1

**115 Selden Street, John L. Wells House, 1914. Contributing Building. PK0585**

Joe Kramer built this house for John Lewis and Minnie Lou Bell Wells. It was later converted into apartments. The frame American Foursquare has a hipped roof and a hipped dormer housing three single pane windows. A wraparound porch has Doric columns and a matchstick balustrade. A two-story rear addition has a hipped roof.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

**200 Selden Street, Joyner-Little House, ca. 1910. Contributing Building PK0586**

This two-story frame house has a pyramidal hipped roof and a hipped dormer on the façade. The one-story front porch may have been a wraparound porch — it currently extends and then dies into a one-story, shed-roofed side addition. The porch itself has notable Victorian-era trim including turned balusters and posts, a spindle frieze, and brackets with pendant drops. Window trim has brackets with a modillioned lintel.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource Shed A prefabricated, frame, gable-roofed shed stands in the rear yard.

Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

**201 Selden Street, H. G. Sawyer House, 1930. Contributing Building. PK0587**

Local lore holds that the original owners, Hersey Gordon and Gertrude Perry Sawyer, admired a design published in a magazine and had Joe Kramer modify it and Benny Meads build it. The side-gabled, one-and-a-half story house is clad in wood shingles. The primary entrance with a wooden fanlight above is sheltered by an arched hood supported by scrolled brackets. To its north is a screened porch with brick piers and scrolled rafters. Above the porch is a shed dormer. The side gables have knee brackets. A rear addition includes a greenhouse at the south end.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resources: Garages One frame, gable-fronted garage clad in wooden shingles stands west of the house, facing Baxter Street. A second frame, gable-fronted garage clad in vertical board siding stands southwest of the house and is accessed from an alley. Buildings

Contributing Total: 2

**202 Selden Street, David R. Scott House, ca. 1920. Contributing Building. PK0588**

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This frame, two-story American Foursquare has a hipped roof and a hipped dormer, both with exposed rafter tails. A full-width front porch with fluted columns and a turned balustrade shelters a single-leaf door and a triple window.

Primary Resource: Building Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource: Shed A prefabricated, gable-roofed shed stands in the rear yard. Building Non-Contributing Total: 1

### **Integrity Statement**

The proposed extension of the Elizabeth City Historic District contains no resources that have been moved, thus retains integrity of location. Though the surrounding area has seen some changes, the adjacent historic district retains a high degree of integrity and new construction in the immediate vicinity is sympathetic; thus it retains a high integrity of setting. The district's contributing buildings' design, materials, and workmanship have nominal changes outside the period of significance. The expansion area thus retains a high degree of feeling as extensions of the commercial and residential areas of the existing district. Its integrity of association is strongly bolstered by continuous use and investment by the community.

### **Statement of Archaeological Potential**

The Elizabeth City Historic District Boundary Increase II expansion areas are closely related to the surrounding environment and landscape. Archaeological deposits and remnant landscape features such as road beds and paths, infrastructural remains related to the management of water, waste, and energy, filled-in privies and wells, debris that accumulated in the district from commercial and domestic activities, and structural remains which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the district.

Structural remains likely present in the Elizabeth City Historic District Boundary Increase II expansion areas include those of late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century enterprises such as the H. Godfrey Saw and Planing Mill, Raper and White Corn Mill, the L. Salomonski Bottling Establishment, White's Boarding and Stables, and the Elizabeth City Buggy Company. The expansion areas may also contain archaeological resources associated with a variety of businesses including an ice cream factory, a fish market, a jeweler, a cinema, restaurants, bakeries, grocers, drug stores, liveries, blacksmiths, laundries, cobblers, and barbers. Also present may be remains of community institutions such as a ca. 1902 - 1914 public school, a YMCA, and an Elks Home. Archaeological remains of a broad socioeconomic spectrum of housing types in portions of the expansion areas later converted to commercial use may also be present, which are classified on Sanborn maps as shanties and dwellings.

Information can be obtained from archaeological investigations to address topics significant in Elizabeth City's history, such as commerce and industry. Information concerning the character of daily life in the district, changes in the relationship between commercial and domestic space over time, worker health, nutrition, and quality of life, environmental transformations during

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industrial development, as well as structural details and landscape use, can be obtained from the archaeological record. At this time no investigation has been done to discover these remains, but it is likely that they exist, and these potential remains should be considered in any future development within the district.

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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

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**Areas of Significance**

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

ca. 1900-1970

**Significant Dates**

N/A

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Benton and Benton

Pugh, Edward St. Clair

James, John

Forbes Construction Company

Kramer, Joseph Perry

Meads, Benny

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph**

The Elizabeth City Historic District (Boundary Increase) expands the Elizabeth City Historic District (NRHP 1977, 1994) in the city of Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County, North Carolina. This nominal boundary increase is the result of a re-survey of original district resources for alterations or changes to status, as well as consideration as to how the existing district might be further expanded to capture recent past resources and those not previously included within the existing boundaries, creating a more cohesive district in the process. The Elizabeth City Historic District (Boundary Increase) is significant at the local level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The period of significance captures the construction dates of the oldest and youngest contributing resources from ca. 1900 to 1970. The boundary increase's earliest contributing resource is a Queen Anne-style residence at 800 West Church Street (ca. 1900) and its latest is a Modernist bank building (1970).

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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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 products 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. One of these, the Culpepper Motor Company Building (ca. 1925 PK0208) at the corner of East Colonial and North Martin Luther King Streets served as an automobile showroom and service building. Though its service bays are currently infilled, stained glass transoms above them and second-story steel hopper windows remain.

On the south side of the existing district, the Martin-Harris Building (505 E. Church Street, ca. 1920 PK0139) a two-story brick building at the corner of Poindexter and Church Streets, was built as the Morgan and Parker Grocery store. It retains its canted corner entrance, brick pilasters, corbelled stringcourse, and upper windows with jack arches and keystones, giving this commercial building some modest sophistication.

Across Church Street from the Martin-Harris Building the retail buildings at 207 South Poindexter Street, also known as the Christ Church rental buildings (PK0478), were designed with Spanish Revival detailing by the regionally-prominent architecture firm of Benton and Benton, who designed the church's 1925 Tudor-Revival parish house. The storefronts have a series of undulating concrete-capped cornice arches with raised brick panels below.

During this period, residences were built along Selden Street between West Church and West Colonial Streets. A number of these were constructed by local builder Joseph P. Kramer in the American Foursquare form with stylistic variations, including Colonial Revival and Craftsman detailing. Of the thirteen resources along this two-block stretch of Selden, nine are two-story frame houses with hipped roofs, hipped dormers and front porches. A few have porte cochères on side elevations. One notable deviation from the dominant form is a later house, the H. G. Sawyer House, at 201 Selden Street (1930 Contributing Building PK0587). It is thought to have been adapted by builder Joseph Kramer from a catalog house. The side-gabled house, clad in wood shingles, has a primary entrance with a wooden fanlight within arched hood supported by scrolled brackets with a screened porch with brick piers and scrolled rafters to its north. This collection of houses with the addition of two houses flanking Selden, facing West Colonial are a good example of domestic architecture in Elizabeth City from the first half of the twentieth century, many the product of local builder Joseph Kramer.

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In 1925 the city constructed a Water Tower (PK1373) along Pool Street just south of Elizabeth Street. Standing 135 feet tall, the tower is a prominent landmark that creates a visual identity for the city and invokes a sense of pride through municipal infrastructure.

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; in the boundary expansion area, just one resource from this period remains: the Elks Club Building (PK1145), which was altered later, likely in the 1950s. 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 had been 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.

In the 1960s the city consolidated its government presence near the water tower with the construction of the A. Parker Midgett Municipal Building (1964, PK 0207) on the site of an early city hall. Pugh, an Elizabeth City native, graduated from North Carolina State University and taught there until 1950 when he returned to Elizabeth City to establish an architectural practice. The city hired Pugh to design a new building, but construction was delayed as bids were higher than budgeted. Having plans and specifications prepared, however, made Elizabeth City a strong contender for federal funding from a Public Works Bill that provided matching funds for the building's construction.<sup>1</sup> Described in *The News and Observer*, "The new building is modern in design and entirely functional both in accommodations and furnishings . . . the window walls and solar grilles are of aluminum. To lend color, orange porcelain enamel panes are used with buff brick to form the outside walls."<sup>2</sup> The article touts the drive-through window that will "accommodate busy housewives who can't leave children in a parked automobile."<sup>3</sup> The article also notes the efficacy of the exterior grillwork: "Aluminum grilles on each side of the building have brought many questions from those who admire their beauty but doubt their usefulness."<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Eunice Overman, "Elizabeth City Municipal Offices Begin Operation at New City Hall," *The News and Observer*, February 9, 1964.

<sup>2</sup> Overman.

<sup>3</sup> Overman.

<sup>4</sup> Overman.

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The article continues to explain how they were devised to provide shade and assist the air conditioning system.

The city purchased an adjacent bank building that has since been demolished and a second bank building, the former Albemarle Savings and Loan Building (ca. 1970 PK1374) adjacent to the first, to house additional municipal offices. This two-story modernist building has a monumental cast concrete colonnade at its south east corner set forward of a smoked glass curtain wall, the columns structure continues around the perimeter of the building but is obscured by concrete panels that reduce the columns to pilasters but leave exposed the flaring capitals.

The concentration of modernist and post-modern buildings downtown continues with three additional banks—the bank building at 410 East Main Street (ca. 1968, PK1139), the Wachovia Building at 400 East Main Street (ca. 1968 PK1137) and the First Union Building at 405 East Main Street (ca. 1972, PK 1143, non-contributing due to age). Together the three form a tight cluster of buildings representing a concentrated investment in housing financial services in progressive architectural firms to serve a growing local economy.

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. Employing a variety of architectural styles made popular throughout the mid-century period through the early 1970s, the boundary increase provides richer context towards interpreting this important period in Elizabeth City's history.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Bibliography

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.

Butchko, Tom. *Historic and Architectural Resources of Elizabeth City, North Carolina, 1793-1943*. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1992.

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

NCModernist. "Edward St. Clair Pugh, Jr. (1916-1983)." Accessed October 22, 2020.  
<http://www.ncmodernist.org/pugh.htm>

NC SHPO Survey forms

Overman, Eunice. "Elizabeth City Municipal Offices Begin Operation at New City Hall," *The News and Observer*, February 9, 1964: 10.

Patrick, Vanessa. Letter to Peter Sandbeck concerning TIP U-4438, July 11, 2008

Sanborn Insurance Company maps

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

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### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

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**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** PK1154, PK1155, PK1156, PK1157

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 18.25

- Area 1- 11.5 acres
- Area 2 - 1.5 acres
- Area 3 – 1.35 acres
- Area 4 – 3.8 acres
- Area 5 – .1 acres

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

Area 1

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 36.301867° | Longitude: -76.221752° |
| 2. Latitude: 36.301451° | Longitude: -76.219281° |
| 3. Latitude: 36.301015° | Longitude: -76.219371° |
| 4. Latitude: 36.299156° | Longitude: -76.220617° |
| 5. Latitude: 36.298605° | Longitude: -76.221564° |
| 6. Latitude: 36.298713° | Longitude: -76.222375° |

Area 2

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 36.298305° | Longitude: -76.220308° |
|-------------------------|------------------------|

Area 3

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 36.298097° | Longitude: -76.222736° |
|-------------------------|------------------------|

Area 4

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 36.300225° | Longitude: -76.230778° |
|-------------------------|------------------------|

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Area 5

1. Latitude 36.301350° Longitude -76.225644°

### Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary expansion is composed of five discontinuous areas, all of which abut the existing historic district.

**Area 1** starts where the property lines of 110-204 East Colonial Avenue extend east to the centerline of Pool Street. The original district boundary then moves south, but the expansion area extends north along the centerline of Pool Street to the centerline of East Elizabeth Street, thence east to the centerline of North Poindexter Street, thence south to a point at the north property line of 213 N. Poindexter, thence west along that line to the rear property lines of 211-213 N. Poindexter, thence south along that line to the northeast corner of 504-506 East Colonial Avenue, thence west along that line to the west property line of 504-506 East Colonial Avenue, thence south along that line to the centerline of East Colonial Avenue, thence west along said centerline to the centerline of McMorrine Street, thence south along said line to the centerline of East Fearing Street, thence west along said line to the centerline of Martin Street, thence south along said line to the centerline of Church Street, thence west along said line to the centerline of Pool Street, then north along said line to the centerline of East Main Street, then east along said line to the centerline of North Martin Luther King Jr. Street (formerly Martin Street), then north along said line to the centerline of East Colonial Avenue, thence west along that line to the centerline of Pool Street, thence north along that line to the beginning point.

**Area 2** starts where the original boundary follows the rear property lines of 611-603 East Fearing Street to South Poindexter Street. The expansion boundary runs south along the east side of South Poindexter Street to the east property line of 505 East Church Street, thence south along said line to the east parcel line of 307 South Poindexter Street the property boundary along its east and south sides to its intersection with the east property line of 306 South McMorrine Street, following said line south and continuing to follow the property line on its south and west sides to the south parcel line of 501 East Church Street then west to the centerline of South McMorrine Street then north along said line to the centerline of East Church Street, thence east along said line to a point parallel with the west property line of 207 South Poindexter Street, travelling north along such line then turning east along the property's northern parcel line and continuing east to the centerline of South Poindexter Street to the beginning point.

**Area 3** starts where the original boundary comes to a point where the extension of the rear property line of 301 East Church Street meets the centerline of South Pool Street. It travels south down said centerline to the south property line of 0 Pool Street, at the northwest corner of the intersection of East Grice and South Pool Streets, then west along the southern lines of 0 Poll

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Street, 204 East Grice Street, and 0 Elliot and Grice Street at the northeast corner of East Grice and South Elliot Streets, then following the property line north to the south property line of 201 East Church Street and travels east along said property line and the south property line of 203 East Church Street to its juncture with the western property line of 207 South Church Street, then north along said line to the centerline of East Church Street and continuing east to the centerline of South Pool Street.

**Area 4** begins at the northeast corner of the parcel of 609 West Main Street and continues west along the northern property lines of 609 and 701 East Main Street and follows the 701 East Main Street's west parcel line and extends east along its southern parcel line and a portion of the southern parcel line of 609 W. Main Street to the west property line of 106 Selden Street. It then runs south along the rear property lines of 106-202 South Selden Street, crossing Baxter Street; the line then crosses an alley to the northeast corner of the parcel of 708 West Church Street and south along the eastern parcel line of said property. It proceeds west along its southern parcel line and crosses Selden Street to the southeast corner of the property at 800 West Church Street, travels west along the property's southern border, and then travels north along the western parcel line of 800 West Church Street. It crosses an alley to the southern parcel line of 201 Selden Street, travels west along that line to the east property line of 804 Baxter Street and continues north along that line to the eastern parcel line of 805 West Main Street to the southwestern corner of 801 West Main Street a to the centerline of Selden Street, then north along said line to the southern parcel line of 702 West Main Street and continues along the southern parcel lines of 700-606 West Main street and continues along a portion of the southern boundary of 602 West Main Street to a point north of northeast corner of the boundary of 609 West Main Street and then south to the beginning point.

**Area 5** begins at the northeast corner of the parcel at 300 West Colonial Avenue, and continues east along the south parcel line of 204 Harney Street until it meets the west parcel line of 205 N Dyer Street, thence south along that parcel line until it meets the rear (north) parcel line of 302 Colonial Avenue, thence travels east along that parcel line, thence south along the east parcel line of 302 Colonial Avenue until a point at the center line of Colonial Avenue, thence along the centerline of West Colonial Avenue until it reaches the east parcel line of 300 West Colonial Avenue, thence turns north to follow that parcel line to the beginning point.

The areas are delineated in five maps entitled "Elizabeth City National Register Historic District (Boundary Increase II)."

### **Boundary Justification**

The boundaries include all properties adjacent to the existing district and its subsequent expansion that contribute to its significance in architecture at the local level within the stated period of significance. They include the full extent of significant resources and are marked by

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property boundary lines, centerlines of streets, and the pre-existing registered district and previous expansion. Elizabeth Street serves as a visual barrier to the north of Area 1 that breaks the continuity of the district. Boundaries of Areas 2 and 3 are located where there are visual changes in the character of the area due to the decline in the concentration of contributing resources. And the boundary of Area 4 is defined by the boundary of the original district and its subsequent expansion. Area 5 encompasses a small area with a single vacant lot that was mistakenly omitted from the boundary after the first boundary expansion. It is surrounded by the original boundary and Boundary Increase I and serves to correct the earlier error.

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### 11. Form Prepared By

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date: June 9, 2020

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### Additional Documentation

Location maps (4)  
Boundary maps (3)  
Overall map with existing district (1)

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Elizabeth City Historic District Boundary Increase II  
City or Vicinity: Elizabeth City  
County: Pasquotank State: North Carolina  
Photographer: Jenny Parker  
Date Photographed: 3/15/2019  
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: A. Parker Midgett Municipal Building, View to NW  
1 of 9

Name of Property: Elizabeth City Historic District Boundary Increase II  
City or Vicinity: Elizabeth City  
County: Pasquotank State: North Carolina

Elizabeth City Historic District (Boundary Increase II)  
Name of Property

Pasquotank County, NC  
County and State

Photographer: Mary Ruffin Hanbury

Date Photographed: 3/14/2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Christ Episcopal Rental Buildings, View to NW  
2 of 9

Name of Property: Elizabeth City Historic District Boundary Increase II

City or Vicinity: Elizabeth City

County: Pasquotank

State: North Carolina

Photographer: Mary Ruffin Hanbury

Date Photographed: 6/6/2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Barclift-Newbern-Scott House, View to NW  
3 of 9

Name of Property: Elizabeth City Historic District Boundary Increase II

City or Vicinity: Elizabeth City

County: Pasquotank

State: North Carolina

Photographer: Mary Ruffin Hanbury

Date Photographed: 6/6/2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Barrett-Scott House, View to NW  
4 of 9

Name of Property: Elizabeth City Historic District Boundary Increase II

City or Vicinity: Elizabeth City

County: Pasquotank

State: North Carolina

Photographer: Mary Ruffin Hanbury

Date Photographed: 6/6/2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Joshua K. Munden House, View to West  
5 of 9

Name of Property: Elizabeth City Historic District Boundary Increase II

City or Vicinity: Elizabeth City

County: Pasquotank

State: North Carolina

Photographer: Mary Ruffin Hanbury

Date Photographed: 3/14/2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Gordon Sheet Metal Building, View to NE  
6 of 9

Elizabeth City Historic District (Boundary Increase II)  
Name of Property

Pasquotank County, NC  
County and State

Name of Property: Elizabeth City Historic District Boundary Increase II

City or Vicinity: Elizabeth City

County: Pasquotank

State: North Carolina

Photographer: Mary Ruffin Hanbury

Date Photographed: 9/19/2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Commercial Building at 410 East Main Street, View to NW

7 of 9

Name of Property: Elizabeth City Historic District Boundary Increase II

City or Vicinity: Elizabeth City

County: Pasquotank

State: North Carolina

Photographer: Jenny Harper

Date Photographed: 8/10/2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Elizabeth City Water Tower, View to W

8 of 9

Name of Property: Elizabeth City Historic District Boundary Increase II

City or Vicinity: Elizabeth City

County: Pasquotank

State: North Carolina

Photographer: Jenny Harper

Date Photographed: 3/15/2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: Albemarle Savings And Loan Building, View to NW

9 of 9

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

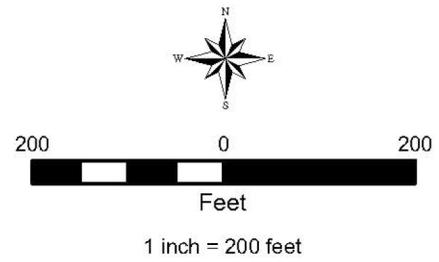
The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.



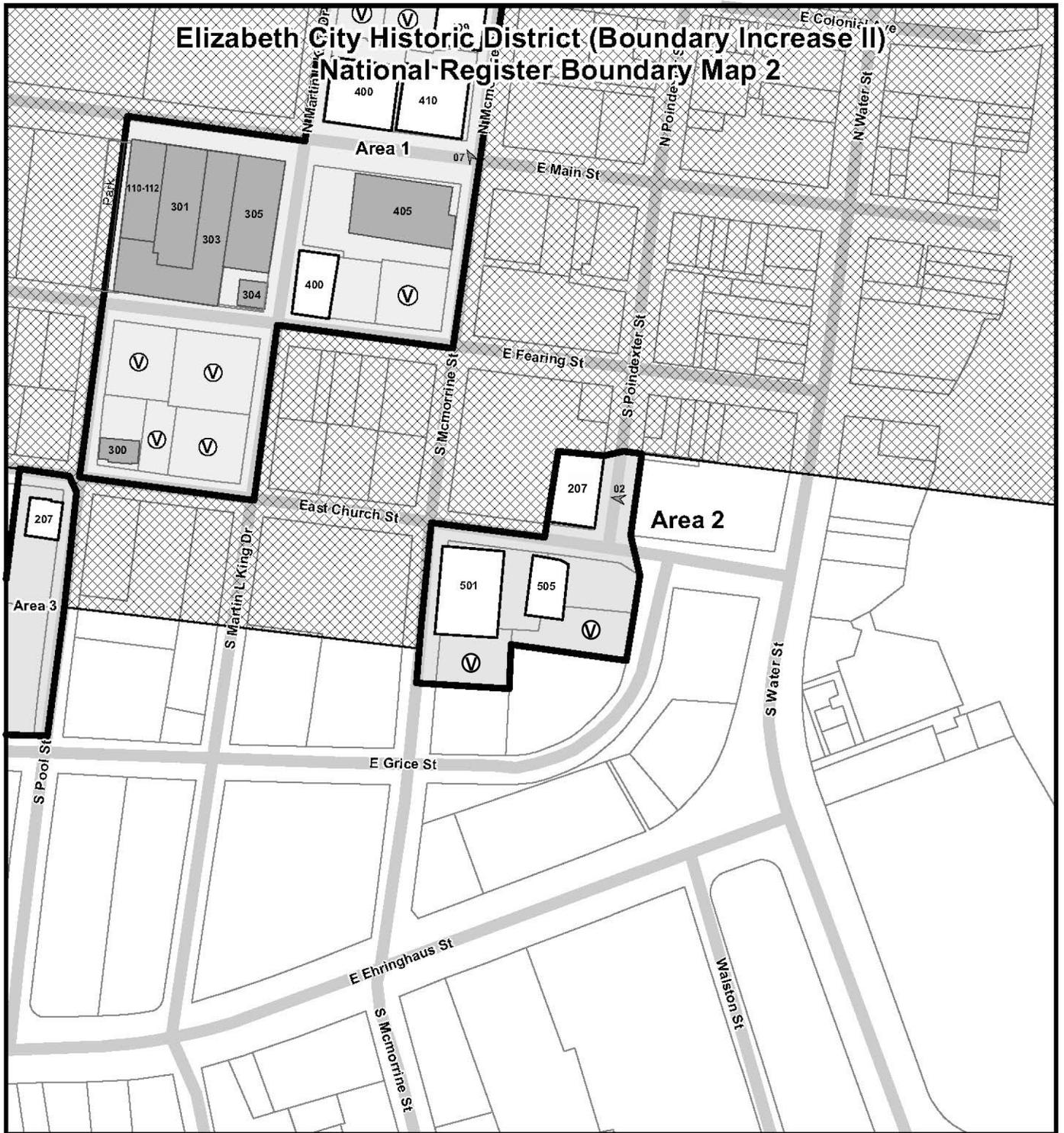
# Elizabeth City Historic District (Boundary Increase II) National Register Boundary Map 1



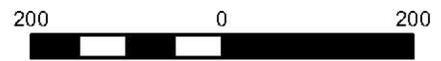
-  Elizabeth City Historic District Expansion (Boundary Increase II)
-  Elizabeth City Historic District, Including Boundary Increase I
-  Contributing Primary Resource
-  Non-Contributing Primary Resource
-  Photo Location/Direction
-  Vacant Lot



# Elizabeth City Historic District (Boundary Increase II) National-Register Boundary Map 2



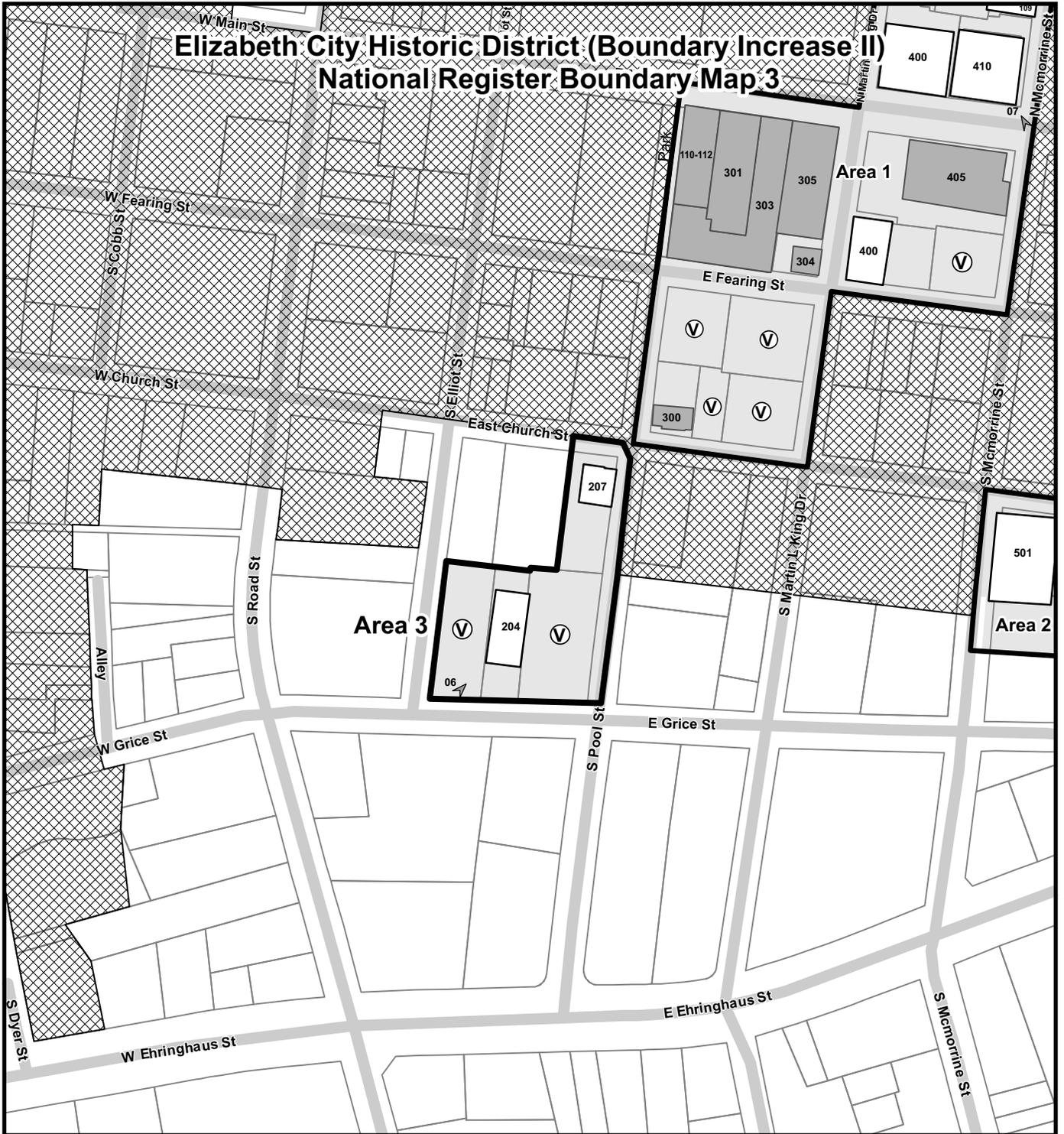
-  Elizabeth City Historic District Expansion (Boundary Increase II)
-  Elizabeth City Historic District, Including Boundary Increase I
-  Contributing Primary Resource
-  Non-Contributing Primary Resource
-  Photo Location/Direction
-  Vacant Lot



Feet

1 inch = 200 feet

# Elizabeth City Historic District (Boundary Increase II) National Register Boundary Map 3



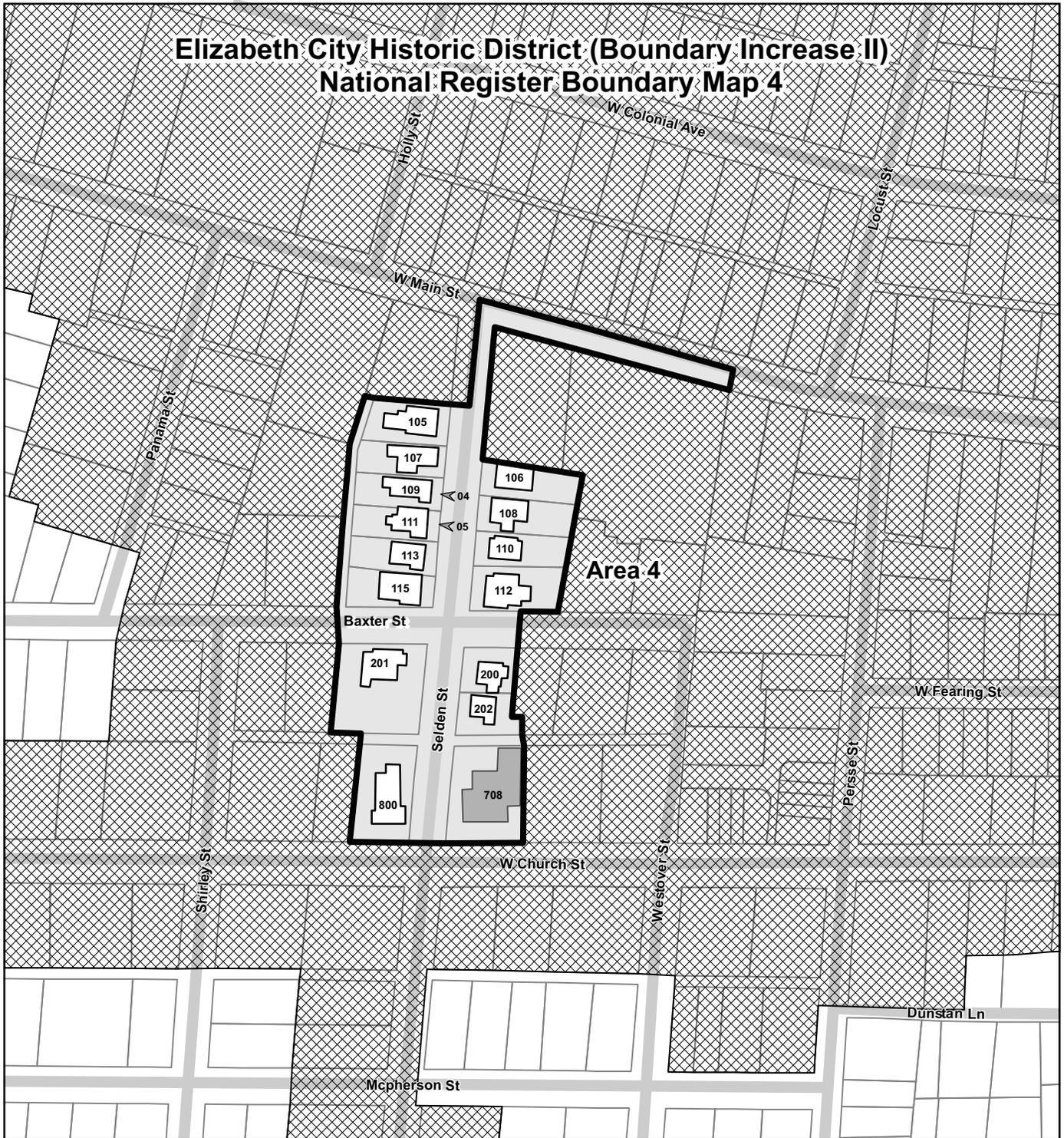
-  Elizabeth City Historic District Expansion (Boundary Increase II)
-  Elizabeth City Historic District, Including Boundary Increase I
-  Contributing Primary Resource
-  Non-Contributing Primary Resource
-  Photo Location/Direction
-  Vacant Lot



Feet

1 inch = 200 feet

# Elizabeth City Historic District (Boundary Increase II) National Register Boundary Map 4



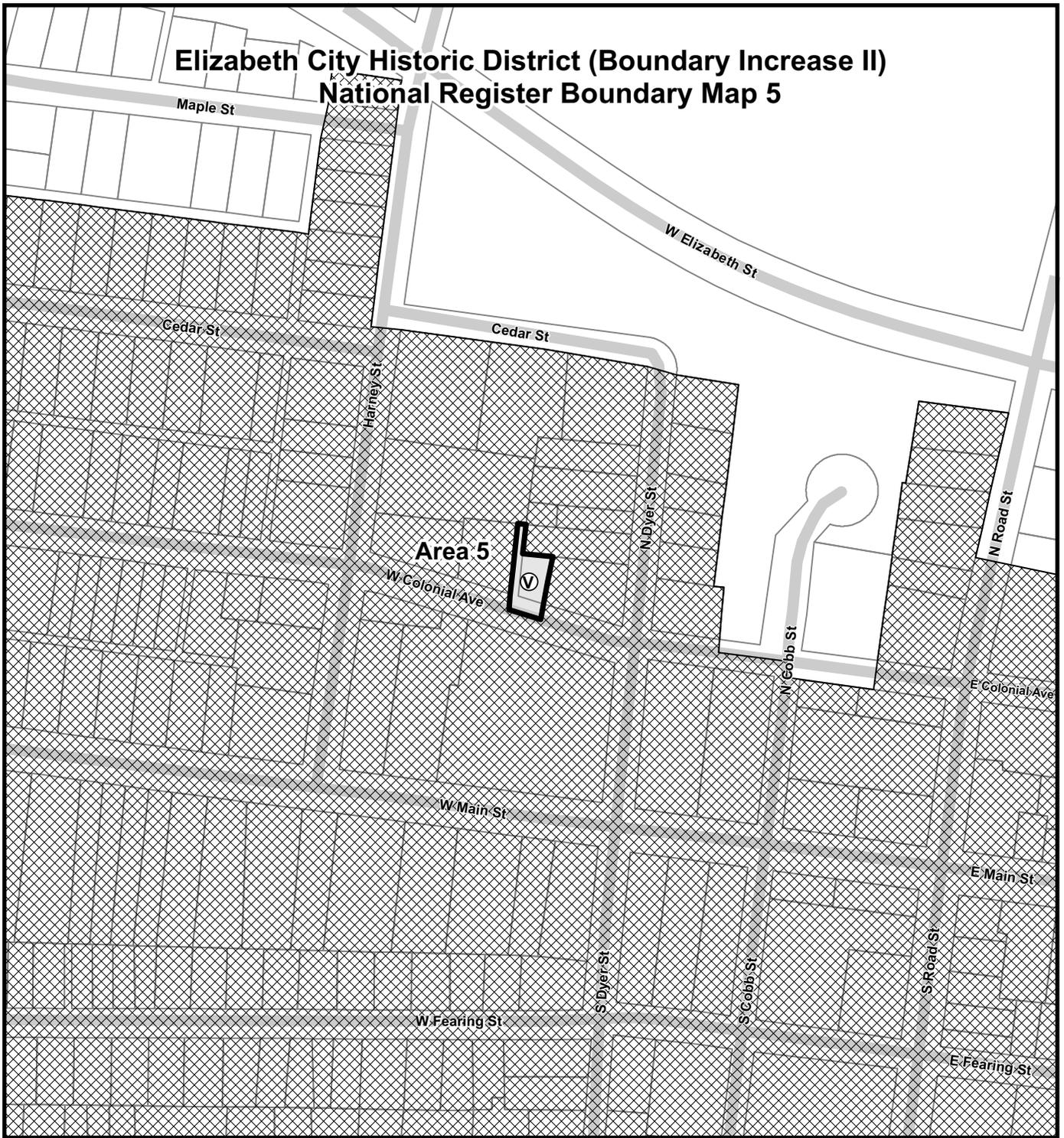
-  Elizabeth City Historic District Expansion (Boundary Increase II)
-  Elizabeth City Historic District, Including Boundary Increase I
-  Contributing Primary Resource
-  Non-Contributing Primary Resource
-  Photo Location/Direction



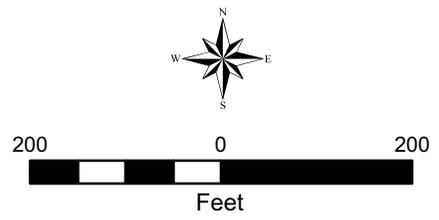
Feet

1 inch = 200 feet

# Elizabeth City Historic District (Boundary Increase II) National Register Boundary Map 5



-  Elizabeth City Historic District Expansion (Boundary Increase II)
-  Elizabeth City Historic District, Including Boundary Increase I
-  Vacant Lot



1 inch = 200 feet