

Elizabeth City
Historic Walking Tour

*Main Street
Residential
District*



Elizabeth City Historic Neighborhood Association



Founded in 1985 by a group of Main Street Historic District homeowners, the Elizabeth City Historic Neighborhood Association (ECHNA) now serves all six of Elizabeth City's historic districts. And, membership is open to all. Fundraising activities throughout the year allow ECHNA to save threatened historic structures, and contribute to local restoration projects.

Past projects include:

- Preservation of the Pendleton and Jackson-Jennings Houses
- Assistance establishing Moth Boat Park
- Contributions to the Episcopal Cemetery restoration, and Antioch Presbyterian Church renovation
- Emergency rescue of the Lowery-Chesson's building, which has been restored as Arts of the Albemarle's The Center
- Intended preservation of the Haycock-Spellman house, which was unfortunately destroyed by arson

ECHNA also runs the Jack Frost-Johnson Architectural Salvage Store (named for a founding ECHNA member and long-time store staffer), and actively spearheads efforts to save materials from structures which cannot be preserved. The store is located at 504 Hughes Boulevard, and is open to the public on Saturdays, from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., or by appointment. Donations of restoration materials are gratefully accepted.

ECHNA's largest fundraiser is their annual Historic Ghost Walk. Visitors are invited into historic structures throughout Elizabeth City to meet "ghosts" connected with our history, and hear their stories. Information is available online, www.historicghostwalk.org.

ECHNA is a 501(c)3 not-for-profit organization. All donations are tax deductible to the extent allowed by law.

PO Box 247 • Elizabeth City, NC 27907
www.echna.org



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ECHNA

ELIZABETH CITY
HISTORIC
NEIGHBORHOOD
ASSOCIATION

Elizabeth City Harbor of Hospitality

An Historic Overview

The influence of water in this area was seen early on. “Pasquotank,” originally the local Indian tribe, and now the name of our county and major river, means “where the currents divide.” In 1585, long before Jamestown and Plymouth Rock, ships brought Europeans here to explore and settle the area. Successful settlement of the area by Europeans began in earnest in the third quarter of the 17th century. The first record of development at “the Narrows,” where the Pasquotank River dramatically narrows and sharply turns, was in 1757 when Daniel Trueblood was granted the authority to build a gristmill along Charles Creek. In 1764 an inspections station for colonial produce was authorized at the Narrows.

Connections to the prosperous West Indies trading routes in the 1700s made local fortunes rise, as did the construction of the Dismal Swamp Canal — our nation’s oldest canal still in operation. The Dismal Swamp Canal was chartered by Virginia in 1790, and by North Carolina in 1793. It connected the Pasquotank River to the Chesapeake Bay, via the Elizabeth River. In 1793 North Carolina chartered a community at the Narrows by the name of Redding, in honor of a local family. The first town commissioners were directed by the General Assembly to acquire the Narrows Plantation from Adam and Elizabeth Tooley, and ownership was transferred on June 10, 1794.

The name of the community changed to Elizabethtown in 1794, and to Elizabeth City in 1801. Local lore says that the new names were in honor of Elizabeth Tooley. Elizabeth City became the county seat in 1799. In 1805 the opening of the Dismal Swamp Canal brought prosperity to the city. The improvements to the canal in the 1820s fueled additional expansion of the city until the Civil War. Beginning in the 1870s, a major lumbering industry developed, with more than a dozen large mills operating along the Pasquotank River and Knobbs, Poindexter, and Charles Creeks. Bolstered by the completion of the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad in 1881 (later the Norfolk Southern Railroad), the area continued to boom. Most of

the large lumber companies that had pioneered the industry nationally ceased during the Great Depression. As the economy ebbed and flowed over the ensuing years, the area maintained strong commitments to agricultural and commercial growth.

Today, Elizabeth City is a distinctive, Main Street waterfront community with six historic districts, and has been named one of the 100 most livable small towns in America. It is home to a university, two colleges, and the largest U.S. Coast Guard command complex in the nation. Day or night, on land or water, there's lots to see and do in our historic community and region.

About the Historic Walking Tour

The Historic Walking Tour will route you through a major portion of the Historic District listed in the National Register of Historic Places. With the book and map as your guide, you can view and read about sites and structures of historical and architectural significance. Plan on spending a few hours to complete the tour, and be sure to take advantage of public parking, and numerous downtown restaurants and shops. Please keep in mind that the sites are mostly private homes and offices, and the interiors and surrounding grounds are not ordinarily open to the public. However, the people of Elizabeth City are very friendly, so feel free to ask questions and engage in conversation with the folks you meet along the way. Just let them know you are on the Historic Walking Tour.

Keys to Using the Map

As you begin the walking tour, use the map in the booklet to choose your route. You can begin the tour anywhere you choose, but the sites are numbered sequentially for easy reference on the map, and to suggest a recommended order.





 — Historic Main Street Residential District



W Colonial Ave

N Harney St

N Dyer St

N Cobb St

N Road St

12

10

8

5

4

1

15

14

13

11

9

7

W Main St

6

3

2

S Dyer St

W Fearing St

S Road St

52

55

60

62

W Church St

53

56

57

58

59

61

Culpepper St

S Dyer St

54

W Grice St

We will begin our tour of the Main Street Residential Historic District on the corner of Main and Road Streets, travel west on W Main Street, and return east down Church Street.

The area where you are standing was primarily farmland until the 1880s. Only a few houses were built in this area before the Civil War, most often in the Greek Revival style, and built mainly for merchants and farmers. Beginning in 1890, however, the area was intensely developed by some of the city's leading businessmen. These real estate entrepreneurs desired to create developments that reflected fine living. And so, the houses were constructed following the architectural fashions of the day. The late 19th century homes were built in the elaborate Queen Anne and Eastlake styles. The simpler Craftsman design was popular in the 1910s and 1920s. And, houses built after 1920 were most likely to be Colonial Revival. The houses you will see on the tour follow this pattern. Most of the houses were lived in by the owners and their descendants, who contributed greatly to the history of the city.



- 1 Burfoot-Toxey House** 104 W Main St
This house was built in 1901 for Noah Burfoot, the owner of the local yarn mill. The Colonial Revival design was supplied by George F. Barber, who operated a large and very successful mail-order architectural business in Knoxville, Tennessee. Note the ribbon-and-tassel garland on the semi-circular front bay and the rare curved windows. From 1939 to 1964, this house was the Toxey-Berry Funeral Home.

2 **Scott-Dewey House** 105 W Main St

This house was built between 1902 and 1908 for George M. Scott, most likely as a rental property. The Queen Anne style home is sheltered beneath a cross-gable roof that sports wood-shingled gables and interior chimneys. The “webs” which decorate the turned balusters on the porch area were a popular turn of the century element in Elizabeth City. The house was purchased in 1937 by Harry W. Dewey, the general manager of the Norfolk and Carolina Telephone and Telegraph Company.

3 **Dr. Isaiah Fearing House** 203 W Main St

The Dr. Isaiah Fearing House was built in 1906. Fearing was a local physician for 56 years. George Barber also supplied the Colonial Revival design for this house. Notice the pedimented double-tier portico. Also notice the weatherboards with molded edge on the house. This popular design element of the time was manufactured by the local Kramer lumber mill. In 1901, young Dr. Fearing was the examining coroner when the body of the beautiful Nell Cropsey was found, and he also testified during her famous murder trial.



4 **Hinton-Pailin House** 202 W Main St

On the corner of Main and Dyer Streets is the Hinton-Pailin House. Built about 1855, it is typical of the city’s antebellum Greek Revival dwellings. James Hinton, the builder of the house, was a prosperous county planter. The house was later purchased by William Pailin, who owned a fishery, a shipyard, and grist and saw mills. The present porch and fanlight entrance are Colonial Revival additions from between 1914 and 1923.

5 First Baptist Church 300 W Main St

Dedicated in 1891, this is an impressive Gothic Revival structure dominated by a three-story bell tower which is crowned by a soaring octagonal spire. The church bell weighs 1000 pounds, and because the sexton loved it's sound so much, he often rang it for so long the neighbors complained. Baptists first organized in this area in 1786, even before the community was formally organized. In 1805 the congregation moved to this location. The present structure is the third of three successive churches on this site. Behind the building, across Colonial Avenue, is the city's oldest extant cemetery, which contains the church's nine remaining headstones.



- 6 William J. Woodley House** 301 W Main St
[Daughter and Granddaughter houses — James Wesley Foreman House (303 West Main), R. E. Daniels House (305 West Main)] These three adjacent houses were built for wholesale grocer William J. Woodley, his daughter, and granddaughter. The house at 301 West Main was built in 1897. Note the wrap porch, which was added during an early 1900s update, and the original wrought iron fence made by a company in Cincinnati. The houses parquetered floors were shipped from England. The house at 303 West Main represents the Queen Anne form with octagonal roof. Next door, at 305 West Main, is a notable example of the Georgian Revival style.

7 Mary Blades Foreman House 309 W Main St

This Neocolonial Revival style house, then known as “Southern Colonial Revival,” was built in 1912 for Mary Blades Foreman, a member of the city’s prominent Blades family. Her husband, Clay (Foreman-Blades Lumber Co.), died prior to the house being built. The construction of the house has an interesting history — the building specifications required that three nails were to be used where one would normally suffice.



8 Judge Isaac M. Meekins House

310 W Main St

At 310 West Main is the impressive Judge Isaac M. Meekins house, built in 1903. Judge Meekins is probably best known for making the first serious effort at enforcing prohibition laws in New York City while he was serving as a visiting federal judge there. Being a judge of national stature, Meekins welcomed former President Taft to his home here in 1914. The house, a large Neoclassical Revival design drawn by architects from Raleigh, is lavished with robust ornamentation. Note the false balconies on the second story. And, according to the house’s still existing original plans, the terra terra-cotta Ionic capitals came from Boston, and the stained glass windows are from Chicago and Atlanta.

9 Cann Memorial Presbyterian Church

311 W Main St

This brick Gothic Revival style church is of English parish church design, and was dedicated in 1942. Built during World War II, the furnace and the fine pipe organ were delivered just before the deadlines for these manufacturers to be restricted to government military production. Note the beautiful stained glass windows.

In the next four blocks look for numerous examples of Queen Anne style homes. The Queen Anne style features an asymmetrical design with a mix of towers, gables, wrap-around porches, dormers, windows, and varied surface textures.

10 Dennis M. Jones House 312 W Main St

The Dennis M. Jones House is perhaps the finest example of a Queen Anne house in Elizabeth City. The house was built in 1902 for the owner of a downtown hardware store. Notice the numerous Queen Anne elements of asymmetrical form, corner tower, and grand gables. At the rear of the house is the original stable and carriage house, which matches the decorative scheme of the main house. The dwelling was converted into a rental house in 1913.

11 John A. Kramer House 313 W Main St

Across the street is the John A. Kramer House, a Queen Anne built in 1901. Lacking a corner tower, it relies instead on a medley of ornaments to provide vitality. Note the Queen Anne decorative elements including the small second story porch, rounded porch pavilion, the metal roof crestings, and a variety of windows, especially the elongated one in the bay on the right side of the house.



12 Charles-Harney House 400 W Main St

On the next corner is the city's only surviving 19th century brick house, a Greek Revival built in 1853. Look carefully around the front door and you can see the ghost marks of the original porch. The present full porch was added in 1902. It is said to have one of the finest interiors in the city. In 1867 the house was purchased by Thomas Harney, whose daughter Miss Hattie Harney was a beloved and respected teacher and principal in Elizabeth City. Mr. Harney managed the Elizabeth City Opera House/Academy of Music, on E Main Street.

13 Overman-Sheep House 401 W Main St

Across the street is a large house built in 1859 by Reuban F. Overman, a wealthy local banker. It is one of only three, fully articulated, center-hall Greek Revival style houses in the city. Of particular note is the Italianate entrance door with carved dogwood blossoms. It was later the home of S. L. Sheep, who came to Elizabeth City in 1878 to assume the leadership of the private Elizabeth City Academy. He later oversaw the establishment of the Elizabeth City Public Schools, in 1907. Today, Elizabeth City's Sheep-Harney Elementary School is named for these former neighbors and early educators — S.L. Sheep and Hattie Harney.



14 M. Leigh Sheep House 403 W Main St

A wedding gift to Gertrude Foreman and M. Leigh Sheep, this transitional Queen Anne/Neoclassical Revival style house was completed about 1906. M. L. Sheep was a local merchant, who had a woman's shop in downtown Elizabeth City. His son, Leigh Sheep was a popular photographer and local historian. Note the pedimented gable on the second level which is repeated over the porch entrance, and the walk-out porches on both levels.

15 Prichard-Carter House 405 W Main St

A small Greek Revival dwelling, this is a good illustration of a typical house for those of modest means during the 1840s. The present exterior dates to the early 20th century, when the Colonial Revival porch and Craftsman dormer were added.

16 Queen Anne Style Houses 407-413 W Main St

The four similar, yet distinctive, Queen Anne style dwellings at 407, 409, 411, and 413 W Main were built between 1901 and 1903 as rental properties for the many merchants, shopkeepers, and professionals who moved to Elizabeth City during the early 20th century. Note their similar design, including front gables, diminutive second-story porches, and reserved decoration.



17 Bland-Overman House 501 W Main St

This modest two-story dwelling is an antebellum Greek Revival house built in 1853, and illustrates the form and size built for many small business owners of the period. For many years, it was one of the few houses between here and the river, and the last house on the outskirts of town. Unlike many houses on the block, the porch on this house is original. During the 1910s and 1920s, owners, striving to keep in step with current architectural fashion, replaced many of the original porches with Colonial Revival or Craftsman updates.

18 Ward-Randolph House 502 W Main St

This eclectic Queen Anne was built around 1898 for George Ward, an attorney and Superior Court Judge. Notice the conical roofed tower, gable fascias, and wrap-around porch with turned posts, unique East-lake balustrade, and miniature brackets supporting the eaves and the pediment over the steps.



19 Dr. Andrew L. Pendleton House 503 W Main St

This large hip-roofed house was built in 1891 and was later the home of Dr. Pendleton, a local physician who also served as Elizabeth City's postmaster and mayor. The design of the house today is the result of a complete remodeling by Norfolk architects in 1912 at the behest of Dr. Pendleton for his new bride Hazel, who was 30 years younger. One of the most impressive Colonial Revivals in the city, this house features a plethora of classical decoration, including denticulated cornices and Corinthian columns.

20 Lillie Grandy House 504 W Main St

This house, one of the city's most distinctive Queen Anne style houses, was built in 1897 for Miss Lillie Grandy. Notice the decorative wood shingles in the gables, and paneled frieze below each gable. Imagine its exterior painted in four colors — the original specifications for the house. The design for this house was supplied by the mail order architectural business of George F. Barber.



21 Gregory-Blades House 506 W Main St

This Queen Anne style house, completed in 1902, is now missing most of its decorative woodwork. Only the porch of Tuscan columns and the double-leaf doors with ornate door plate survive.



- 22 Cooke-Wiley House** 505 W Main St
Across the street, this large Victorian was built in 1891. Look at the lacy gable ornaments, and pay close attention to the stylized egg-and-dart moldings on the porch. This style molding, consisting of a series of egg-shaped and dart-shaped figures, was very popular in Elizabeth City during the 1890s.
- 23 McMullen-Wiley House** 507 W Main St
This house was built about 1896, and is a pleasant variation of the front gable Victorian residence which was very popular in the city at the turn of the 20th century. The house features an excellent example of pierced and arched decoration in the Gothic gable ornamentation
- 24 White-Weeks House** 508 W Main St
This house was erected in 1893 in the Eastlake style (still illustrated by the gable ornaments), and was updated to the popular Colonial Revival style in the 1920s, as best seen in the enlarged porch with fluted Ionic columns (a feature repeated in the interior).
- 25 McCabe-Wood House** 509 W Main St
26 W. E. Pappendick House 601 W Main St
The houses at 509 and 601 West Main were both built in the early 1890s, and feature some of the best Eastlake style decoration in Elizabeth City. Eastlake was another enormously popular architectural style in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It is characterized by robust decoration featuring elaborate turned, sawn, drilled, and gouged woodwork — sometimes to an excessive degree. The decoration is often prominently displayed in a house's gable and porch (the porch at 509 is a Colonial Revival replacement). The house at 601 West Main is painted in typical Eastlake colors, but is missing its original wrap-around front porch.

27 Maurice Pappendick House 603 W Main St

This house, built about 1914, is a fine example of the American Foursquare style. Notice the integration of the dormers into the hip roof design, and the exposed rafter ends which were characteristic of this style which desired to make evident the structural elements of the building. Maurice was a brother of W. E. Pappendick, and was a meat cutter in his brother's butcher shop.



28 W. E. Pappendick Rental House

605 W Main St

Erected by W. E. Pappendick of 601 West Main, this house is very representative of the asymmetrical Queen Anne style popular during the late 1800s. The house originally had a full porch across the front, but it was removed many years ago.

29 Pritchard-Morrisette House 604 W Main St

Located across the street is another example of the Queen Anne style. On this house, notice the three stage octagonal tower and the large porch pavilion that reflects the tower's roof design. This Queen Anne, built after the turn of the century, also demonstrates some emerging Colonial Revival elements in its more restrained ornamentation and Tuscan porch pillars.

30 Gallop-Newbern House 606 W Main St

Built at the turn of the century, this house displays one of the more complex roof lines in the city with its stick-style gable and unusual dormers. One is a hipped dormer, and the other a unique eyebrow dormer; both contain superb colored glasswork. Notice the elaborate chimney with corbeled cap.

31 William T. Culpepper House 609 W Main St

This impressive brick house with a wide front lawn that sets it back from the street, was built about 1935. Culpepper, the original owner, was a successful merchant and industrialist, postmaster, and politician. This house is Elizabeth City's finest example of Georgian Revival architecture, featuring a semi-circular front porch, and Palladian windows and dormers.

32 Benjamin Banks House 616 W Main St

This eclectic Victorian design features turned porch posts (rarely seen in Elizabeth City architecture) on both the first and second level parade porches. The house was built in the 1890s.

33 Edgar M. Stevens House 704 W Main St

This house was built in 1898 for a dry goods and notions merchant. Notice the flamboyant wood-shingled arch within the large front gable. This decorative element gives the house an almost Moorish feeling. In 1924, Mrs. Stevens had all the heart pine floors replaced with oak floors, which were considered more elegant in the 1920s.



34 Caleb Stevens House 800 W Main St

Stevens came from Camden County in 1888. During his life, he operated a cigar factory and a grocery store, and later became a real estate developer. The house was built in the highly decorated Eastlake style, but was updated when this elaborate architectural form gave way to the more conservative Colonial Revival style. This is particularly evident in the replacement of the original front porch.

35 Warren Jennette House 805 W Main St

Across the street and two houses from the corner of Selden and W Main, this house was built in 1914 for a prosperous wholesale merchant. It is notable for its Second Empire style concave mansard roof, which is a rarity for Elizabeth City. Note also the small monitor roof sitting atop the mansard.



36 Charlie Pappendick House 801 W Main St

Back towards Selden, this corner house was built in 1905 for farmer Charlie Pappendick, another brother of W.E. It is a center hall Colonial Revival house featuring an impressive, second story, pedimented portico supported by Tuscan columns. It sits astride two one-story porches. Mr. Pappendick's daughter Carrie, a beloved Elizabeth City teacher, helped prevent the paving over of Selden Street.

37 Selden Street Brick Surface and Architecture

Turn onto Selden, and take a look at the street's original brick surface. It was laid in the first or second decade of the 20th century, and is typical of the streets at that time. Architecturally, numerous houses on the street are of Craftsman design, a popular style during the 1910s and 1920s. You'll notice that the similarity of these primarily boxy, foursquare houses provides a pleasing rhythm to the street. In fact, the same local contractor, Joe P. Kramer, built many of these houses.

38 Bell-Gregson House 108 Selden St

The house at 108 Selden Street was built in 1916, and is an excellent example of the straight-forward Craftsman foursquare. It features typical Craftsman details, including the hipped roof, front dormer, and porch. This was the home of John L. Gregson, secretary of the Elizabeth City Cotton Mills.

39 Joyner-Little House 200 Selden St

40 H. G. Sawyer House 201 Selden St

The two houses on this corner highlight the differences between the Eastlake and the Craftsman styles. The house at 200 Selden Street features an exuberant Eastlake porch and spindle work frieze, characteristic of the Eastlake style. Built in 1900, the house originally faced Baxter Street, but was later turned to face Selden. The house across the street, at 201 Selden, is a typical Craftsman bungalow. Look at the exaggerated rolled ends of the rafters, and the barrel-vaulted hood over the front door. The bungalow design for this house was selected from a magazine, and modified by its builder.

41 Corner of Selden Street and W Church Street

Until the 1880s this area was largely farmland, with just a few scattered homes of merchants and farmers. But, as Elizabeth City thrived in the late 19th and early 20th century, the city's residential areas expanded out from central downtown. Two developments were laid out in this area. One of these was the West End Development along this portion of W Church Street.



42 M. R. Griffin House 800 W. Church St

This late Queen Anne house features a three stage octagonal corner tower topped by a conical roof. Note the attic windows, which are topped with wooden fanlights. The house was built by M.R. Griffin who was a cashier at Citizen's Bank at the turn of the century.



- 43 Walter L. Cohoon House** 801 W. Church St
Designed by a Baltimore architect, and built for W. L. Cohoon around 1916, this house is an impressively detailed Colonial Revival style. The design centers around the impressive front porch and complementary side porches. Also notable are the pediments over the first floor windows, and the Palladian window styled dormer on the roof. Cohoon, an attorney for the State Highway Commission, was instrumental in the building of the road through the Great Dismal Swamp, which is now U.S. 158.
- 44 Wiley M. Baxter House** 708 W. Church St
To your left is the home built about 1900 for Wiley M. Baxter, the founder of the West Development Company. Baxter built this impressive Queen Anne house to convey the neighborhood's prosperity and respectability to prospective home builders. Take a look at the front of the house — it was once lavished with Eastlake mill work, but now only one section on the porch remains.
- 45 Wineke-Penn Jo Apartments** 704 W. Church St
Next door to the Baxter House are the Wineke-Penn Jo Apartments. Built in 1921, this is the city's only large apartment building erected before World War II. Take a look at the modest but intriguing brickwork, including the stylized daggers.
- 46 Dr. Samuel W. Gregory House** 701 W. Church St
Across the street is a skillful rendering of the Queen Anne design, built in 1902 for a local dentist. Some of the design elements include the bellcast eaves of the gables, the sunburst motif in the pediment over the side porch, and the corner towers.

47 Mack N. Sawyer Real Estate Office 603 W Church St
A bit further down the street, at 603 West Church Street, is a charming little one room Victorian structure built in 1898 for Mac Sawyer, as his real estate office. Sawyer was one of Elizabeth City's first, and most successful, real estate developers. To this day, the area he developed is referred to as "Sawyer Town." This is not the original location for the building, as it was moved here in 1973.

48 George A. Twiddy House 504 W Church St
This house is a good example of a Craftsman four-square. Notice the bold truss detail in the gable dormer, and squat pillars on the porch. It also features one of the best house-garage combinations in the city. The house was built in 1923 for George A. Twiddy, a co-owner of Twiddy and White, a downtown Elizabeth City department store.

49 Turner-Nixon House 500 W Church St
At 500 W Church Street is a Colonial Revival four-square with asymmetrical gable and porte cochere, which covers the porch off to the side. This house, built about 1926, is among one of the first on the block to have a garage.



50 D. G. Brockett House 410 W Church St
In the 1870s, this structure was built as a private boy's school operated by Isaac Tillet. The current appearance of this house, with the wood shingles and Colonial Revival style porch, dates to 1925 when it was converted into a residence.

51 Tillet Rental Houses 406-408 W Church St
These houses were built as rental property for M. H. Tillet, by Joe P. Kramer. Kramer constructed a number of well built middle class rental houses throughout the city, primarily during the first quarter of the 20th century.



52 Isaac Tillet House

400 W Church St

This was the home of Isaac Tillet, the gentleman who operated the boy's school up the block. Mr. Tillet was an officer in the Confederate Army's North Carolina Calvary. Since he and his wife Adelaide were childless, he devoted his life to teaching. Built about 1860, this house is one of several antebellum Greek Revival houses along Church Street. The original house had a double-tier porch, which was removed in the early 20th century. The wooden quoins were added at the sides to give the house an older, Federal style appearance.



53 Richardson-Pool-Glover House

301 Culpepper St

Looking across Church Street to Culpepper Street, you will see the Richardson-Pool-Glover House. This is the largest antebellum, Greek Revival house in the city. It features a two-story porch, balcony, and four tall interior end chimneys. It was built in 1850 for merchant Daniel Richardson, then purchased by George Pool, a wealthy farmer. It was later sold to businessman William Glover, who served as mayor from 1888 to 1895.

54 **Mount Lebanon A.M.E. Zion Church**

320 Culpepper St

From this vantage point, look to the end of Culpepper Street for the spire of the Mount Lebanon A.M.E. Zion Church, built in 1905. The congregation dates from 1850 when white Methodists formed the church for local slaves and free blacks. At that time, it was the only church for African-Americans within several neighboring counties. Subsequently, the Culpepper Street area quickly became a center of the area's black community.



55 **J. E. Weatherly House**

318 W Church St

Back on Church Street, 318 is a pleasant Craftsman bungalow, built in 1927, which is entirely wood shingled. Observe the rafter ends and triangular eaves brackets, which are standard Craftsman elements. The owner of this house, J. E. Weatherly, was involved with a local, family-owned candy manufacturing company.

56 **Old-Scott House**

315 W Church St

Across the street, on the corner of Culpepper and Church, you will see one of the few, fully-elaborated Eastlake houses along West Church Street. Built in 1891, it features a plethora of mill work and fluted Doric columns. The present porch is a later Colonial Revival addition.

57 **William G. Foreman House**

311 W Church St

This house, is an unusually formal and symmetrical Colonial Revival dwelling. Originally built in 1899 in a Queen Anne style, it was modified in the Colonial Revival style in 1930s. Look at the twin pediments flanking the porch, the Corinthian columns, and the leaded glass entrance. The complementary two-story wing on the right was added in 1964. The spacious interior displays especially fine craftsmanship.



- 58 Catherine S. Albertson House** 309 W Church St
Don't miss this charming house next door. This eclectic, two-and-a-half story frame house is considered one of the Albemarle region's most distinctive Bungalow style residences due to its tall gable roof with dormers, and paired two story wings on the sides. It was built about 1908 for Catherine Albertson, a local schoolteacher.
- 59 Old-Chesson-Gard House** 307 W Church St
Built for L. E. Old in 1903, this two-story hipped roof house, with double entry vestibule and asymmetrical pedimented gables, was sold to E. S. Chesson in 1911. The upper porch was called the "parade porch." Mr. Chesson added the expansive wrap-around Colonial Revival style porch. Mr. Chesson was the owner of Chesson's Department Store, which followed Mitchell's Bee Hive Department Store at 514 E Main Street, in downtown Elizabeth City. That building is now The Center, home of Arts of the Albemarle.
- 60 Dr. Francis G. Jacocks House** 302 W Church St
Built in 1912 for Dr. Francis G. Jacock, this home is a pleasant example of asymmetrical Queen Anne style with Colonial Revival style finish. Dr. Jacocks, a pharmacist, and owned Jacocks Pharmacy, which was located next to the Southern Hotel on East Main Street. Note how the pediment at the steps echoes the pedimented gable of the house.

61 William H. Zoeller House 303 W Church St

This simple antebellum dwelling was built just before the Civil War. Originally situated a few doors up Church Street, it was relocated here in 1900, and remodeled into the present Colonial Revival structure through the addition of dormers and Tuscan columned porch. It was owned by William Zoeller, Elizabeth City's premier photographer during the early 20th century.



62 Kight-Ward House 300 W Church St

This large Colonial Revival house was built in 1906, and features some uncommon details. Note the triple-A gables punctuating the hip roof, which is crowned by a large ball finial. Also note the two interior chimneys on the west side of the house.

You have now completed the walking tour of the Main Street Residential District. We hope you have found this tour to be both enjoyable and informative. Should you have time, and if your feet are still up to it, please consider doing a walking tour of one of the five other Historic Districts in Elizabeth City (see map opposite). Thank you for taking the tour, and come back to visit again.

Information on history and styles for this walking tour guide is based on the previous edition developed by the Elizabeth City Convention and Visitor's Bureau and the Elizabeth City Area Chamber of Commerce. Additional information for this edition was gathered from On the Shores of the Pasquotank by Thomas Butchko; Bonnie Hanbury Calliotte; and members of the Elizabeth City Historic Neighborhood Association (ECHNA). The current edition was edited by Vidal Falcon and Jim Calliotte of ECHNA, and is sponsored by that organization.



Elizabeth City Historic Districts

- Northside National Register Historic District
- Elizabeth City National Register Historic District
- Main Street Commercial District
- Main Street Residential District
- Shepard Street-South Road Street National Register Historic District
- Riverside National Register Historic District
- Elizabeth City State Teachers College National Register Historic District



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