

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Onancock Historic District VDHR File No. 273-1
other names/site number

2. Location area including Market, King, North, Kerr, College, Holly, Justis, Marshall.
street & number Lee, Onancock, Lake, Parker, Parks, Chandler, & Riley not for publication N/A
city, town Onancock streets vicinity N/A
state Virginia code VA county Accomack code 001 zip code 23417

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: private, public-local, public-State, public-Federal
Category of Property: building(s), district, site, structure, object
Number of Resources within Property: Contributing (269), Noncontributing (42) buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total (46)
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 2

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.
Signature of certifying official: Hugh C. Miller
Date: 14 Aug 1992
Director, Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official
Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
determined not eligible for the National Register.
removed from the National Register.
other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

RELIGION: religious facility

EDUCATION: school

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

RELIGION: religious facility

EDUCATION: school

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

FEDERAL

GREEK REVIVAL

ITALIANATE

see continuation sheet 46

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls BRICK

WOOD: weatherboard

roof METAL

other WOOD

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Onancock Historic District contains most of the historic residential, commercial, and ecclesiastical buildings in the town of Onancock. Situated on Onancock Creek, approximately four miles east of Chesapeake Bay, the small town was the original county seat of Accomack County (1680 to 1693), and served as an important port on Virginia's Eastern Shore from the late seventeenth to the twentieth centuries. With a current population of about 1,700 residents, Onancock continues to serve as a commercial center for the central region of Accomack County. Created by act of the colonial House of Burgesses in 1680, the town was laid out in an irregular grid pattern on fifty acres of land and continued to expand until incorporation in 1882. The historic district contains buildings that represent various periods and architectural styles from the late eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries. Such styles as the Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Victorian Gothic, Second Empire, Craftsman/Bungalow, Colonial Revival, and several vernacular house types provide a cohesive variety of streetscapes that adds to the aesthetic appeal of this picturesque port town.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Following the 1680 act of the House of Burgesses that established the town of Onancock, fifty acres of land located at the confluence of the central and northern branches of Onancock Creek were purchased by trustees of the Accomack County Court from Charles Scarborough for the creation of a port town. The next year Colonel Daniel Jenifer was instructed by the court to lay out the new town. Originally called Onancock Towne or Port Scarborough, the latter name of the town soon fell out of favor. Colonel Jenifer probably laid out an irregular grid pattern of streets and half-acre lots on the town's original fifty-acre tract of land that extended from the waterfront to present North Street on the east; however, no copy of the original map survives. It is believed that the town's present physical plan is closely related to the original late-seventeenth-century plan. Such typical colonial street names as Market, Queen,

See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
ARCHITECTURE
MARITIME HISTORY
COMMERCE
TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance

1680 to 1942

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Cassell, Charles E.; Carneal & Johnston;
Owens, Benjamin B.; Wilson, John A. and
William T.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Onancock Historic District includes most of the historic dwellings, commercial buildings, churches, and schools that are tangible reminders of much of the town of Onancock's three-hundred-year history. Founded in 1680 by act of the colonial House of Burgesses, Onancock thrived as an important port for Virginia's Eastern Shore, serving as the leading port and commercial center for Accomack County throughout the eighteenth, nineteenth, and early twentieth centuries. Once the bustling port for trading schooners and other traditional sailing craft, steamboats beginning in the 1840s greatly increased commercial activity and created strong economic and cultural ties to Baltimore. Steamboats and a nearby railroad also contributed to Onancock's role as a popular transportation center for many Eastern Shore residents. Known for its picturesque quality, the town contains a cohesive and architecturally significant collection of buildings that represents various styles and vernacular forms from the late eighteenth through the twentieth centuries.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

NOTE: The following is based on the well-documented research of Anne B. Nock whose unpublished manuscript entitled, *Onancock, Virginia: Bridging the Centuries in a Chesapeake Bay Town* was used extensively in producing this nomination.

In 1680 the colonial House of Burgesses passed the Act of Cohabitation which called for the establishment of port towns throughout eastern Virginia. These towns would enable the colonial government to collect import-export taxes, inspect tobacco and other commodities, and generally encourage centralization of settlement in each Virginia county. As a result of the act, the

9. Major Bibliographical References

Architectural Survey Files 273-2 through 273-12. Department of Historic Resources. Richmond, Va.

Nock, Anne B. unpublished manuscript entitled "Onancock, Virginia: Bridging the Centuries in a Chesapeake Bay Town" in possession of author. Accomac, Va. 1992.

Peninsula Enterprise. Onancock, Va. 21 October 1882; 25 October 1883; 21 December 1907.

Ross, Samuel T., "Recollections of Onancock", Peninsula Enterprise. 13 February 1942.

Sanborn Insurance Company. Maps. Onancock. 1912; 1925; 1937. Archives Branch, Virginia State Library and Archives, Richmond, Va.

Whitelaw, Ralph T. Virginia's Eastern Shore. Vol. I and II. Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va. 1951.

See continuation sheet

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
221 Governor St., Richmond, Va. 23219

10. Geographical Data

Acres of property approximately 225 acres

UTM References

A 18 433340 4173900
 Zone Easting Northing

C 18 435020 4173900

B 18 434320 4174420
 Zone Easting Northing

D 18 434030 4173300

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Onancock Historic District are shown as a heavy solid line on the accompanying map entitled "Onancock Historic District" adopted from Town of Onancock parcel maps that are drawn to a scale of 1"= 200'.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Onancock Historic District encompass the town's largest concentration of historic resources. Coinciding with property lines and shorelines when possible, the district boundaries exclude large collections of noncontributing buildings and vacant land wherever possible.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David A. Edwards, Architectural Historian

organization Virginia Department of Historic Resources date January 30, 1992

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King, and Water streets are indicated (Market and King streets are still in use today) and many of the original lot sizes have been retained.

County records indicate that a courthouse, clerk's office, and church were erected in the town soon after lots were laid out; however, none of these buildings have survived and their locations are not known. Lot 20, bounded by Market, King, Water, and an unnamed street, was designated as the market place for the town and was a possible location for the courthouse and church. Sometime in the nineteenth century a town hall and a school stood on the lot. Today the same lot, a small park containing a gazebo and civic monuments, still serves as a public gathering place for town residents (photo 3).

Given Virginia's moist climate and the practice by her early colonists of erecting impermanent structures, it is not surprising that there are no surviving seventeenth- or early-eighteenth-century buildings located in the town; indeed, very few have survived in eastern Virginia. The town's oldest surviving buildings appear to be a few scattered late-eighteenth- and early-nineteenth-century dwellings.

The oldest surviving building in Onancock appears to be a gambrel-roofed, frame and weatherboard dwelling located near the creek and behind the house at 12 Market Street (photo 12). Locally known as Scott Hall, the house at least dates to 1778 when it was referred to as "the dwelling house lately taken up" in the will of James Scott, the likely builder. Scott Hall was later the home of local Civil War hero Edmund R. Bagwell. The house fell in disrepair before being moved to its present site and renovated by William Wessells in 1921. Since then, the house has undergone many recent alterations, but the original house form is easily identified. A cemetery near the house contains graves dating from 1774 to 1888.

One of the oldest and finest dwellings in Onancock is Kerr Place (photo 13), a two-story, Flemish-bond brick, Federal-style dwelling with a central projecting pedimented pavilion, bracketed cornice, and rubbed brick jack arches over all windows. The house also features round attic windows with fine tracery in each gable and its main entrance is framed by a broken-pedimented frontispiece with a semicircular fanlight. In addition, the interior woodwork of the house is some of the most elaborate and formal of any found on the Eastern Shore. Originally built as a country house by Onancock merchant John Shepherd Ker between 1799 and 1806, Kerr

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Place (as it is spelled today) is situated on a large lot on Market Street that is surrounded by later nineteenth-century residential development. In 1960 Kerr Place was acquired by the Eastern Shore of Virginia Historical Society, which operates it as a house museum, and in 1970 the house was individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Another Federal-style house occupies a commanding site atop a rise of land on the north side of Market Street overlooking Onancock Creek. Built in 1830 according to a date found on a protected roof shingle, the Alicia Hopkins House (photo 14) is a two-story, frame and weatherboard dwelling with interior end brick chimneys and three front gable dormers. The rear ell is composed of several sections that may predate the main block.

Originally built for William D. Seymour, the house was purchased by Captain Stephen B. Hopkins, a local merchant who in 1842 established a commercial and maritime trading store at the waterfront. His daughter-in-law Alicia Hopkins inherited the house and lived out her life there.

Moved a short distance from its original location, Hopkins & Bro. Store (photo 15) is a two-story, frame and weatherboarded, gable-fronted building with an attached 1 1/2-story ell that probably dates to 1842. The larger addition features corner pilasters, a bracketed cornice, and a Gothic attic window situated in its front gable. A well-preserved example of Victorian commercial architecture with most of its nineteenth-century fittings intact, the store remained in operation by the Hopkins family until 1965. Now owned by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, the store has been leased and reopened since 1983.

The Harmon House on Ames Street (photo 16) is another early Onancock house that is situated on Onancock Creek. The house was built in two major sections; the earlier section (ca. 1825) is the 1 1/2-story gambrel-roofed wing and the later section (mid-19th century) is the 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, Greek Revival-style main block. On the creek behind the house was once a thriving shipbuilding operation and marine railway that operated during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. East of the house is an old graveyard with gravestones dating from 1811 to 1885.

At least four additional dwellings in town date from the early to mid-nineteenth century. They include: the John Major Fosque House (11 Market St.) built around 1839; the John Hopkins House (8 Market

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St.) built in 1860; the Fitzgerald House (photo 17) at 25 King St. with its typical Eastern Shore house form, sections of which may date to the late eighteenth century; and the small house at 25 North Street (seen in photo 8). All of these dwellings are 1 1/2- or two-story, side-passage-plan, frame structures with interior end brick chimneys. Later additions have provided these houses with a variety of rooflines, building heights, and architectural treatments.

Perhaps the town's finest mid-nineteenth-century dwelling is Holly House (photo 18) located at 7 Holly Street. Also known at various times as The Poplars and The Maples, this stately, two-story, hip-roofed, central passage/double pile-plan, frame and weatherboard house was constructed for Tully Joynes in 1860. It features Greek Revival-style details such as paneled corner pilasters, wide architrave window and door trim, a central entrance with refined transom and sidelights, and wide six-over-six-sash windows. An incongruous Italianate-style bracketed cornice nevertheless adds visual interest to the symmetrical and otherwise austere facade.

Another fine mid-nineteenth-century dwelling is located at 85 Market Street. Originally built on a three-acre lot in 1860 for successful Accomack County attorney Upshur B. Quinby, the Quinby House is similar in size and detail to Holly House and was probably built by the same craftsman.

Many houses in Onancock appear to have rear ells that may predate later and larger front additions. For example, Ingleside, an 1880s fashionable Victorian L-shaped dwelling located near the waterfront at 4 Market Street, features a rear frame ell that probably dates to the 1840s. Also, Sans Souci, an 1880s Victorian vernacular I house located at 82 Market Street has a rear ell that may date to the 1850s.

The majority of historic architectural resources in Onancock are dwellings and commercial structures that were constructed during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Most of the houses from these two periods are simple vernacular frame and weatherboard structures with a front porch (usually screened at a later date) and little exterior decoration.

Onancock's Victorian-period vernacular house types can be divided into three main types: the L- or T-shaped dwelling with a projecting front gabled ell; the I house, which is a two-story, central passage/single pile-plan dwelling that usually features a

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central front gable; and the foursquare, which is a four-room-plan square dwelling (sometimes with a central passage) with a prominent hipped roof that usually features a central front gable or a single dormer.

The L- or T-shaped dwelling usually consists of a two-story, rectangular, gable-roofed, frame section with a perpendicular gabled ell that projects to the front or rear. A three- or four-bay porch with decorative sawnwork usually extends the length of the main ell. The best preserved examples of this vernacular house type include the late-nineteenth-century dwellings at 4 Market Street (Ingleside built in the 1880s), 12 Joynes Street, 9 Kerr Street (photo 19), 96 Market Street (Ralston House built in 1883), 6 Marshall Street, 8 Parker Street, 22 North Street, and a row of three examples at 27, 29, and 31 North Street.

The I house is the most common vernacular house type in Onancock. The form was especially popular on the Eastern Shore during the late nineteenth century. The dwellings at 10 Market Street, 16 Market Street (George B. Fosque House built in 1882), 13 and 15 Kerr Street, 29 and 31 King Street (photo 20), 76 Market Street, and 8 Riley Street (photo 21) are some of the town's best preserved examples of this house form. All of these examples have symmetrical three-bay facades with central entrances and original three- or five-bay front porches. Most of the houses have a central front gable with a small attic window, a pair of central interior brick chimneys, and decorative sawnwork adorning the front porch. A few examples have bracketed cornices or fanciful bargeboards.

The foursquare was another late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century house form that was popular for larger houses in Onancock and elsewhere on the Eastern Shore. Late-nineteenth-century examples are usually two-story, frame and weatherboard, central-passage-plan dwellings with a central front gable and a three- or five-bay front porch. Because they were large, square, double-pile structures, they were most often topped by a hipped roof or a modified mansard roof. Examples include the houses at 6 Holly Street, 12 and 23 Kerr Street, 16 King Street, 4 Lee Street, 72 Market Street, 101 Market Street (Carmin house built in 1887), and 2 and 9 Parker Street.

Later examples of the foursquare tended to be frame or brick, pyramidal hip-roofed buildings with asymmetrical facades and a central front gable or a single hip-roofed dormer at the front.

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Primarily dating from the first decades of the twentieth century, examples include those houses at 3, 5, 7, 21, and 77 Market Street, 9 Onancock Street, 10 Parker Street, 12, 38, and 66 Kerr Street, and a few unusual rusticated concrete block houses at 5 and 7 College Avenue and 7 Parker Street.

The prosperity of several of the town's residents at the turn of the century is reflected in the large Queen Anne-style dwellings that are mostly located on Market Street. Characterized by irregular massing, projecting bay windows and gables, and wraparound porches with decorative sawnwork, these houses are similar to many regional examples of the style. One particular feature, however, appears to have been popular with Onancock builders of such houses; twin symmetrically positioned gables over front bay projections seems to have been a local builder's trademark. The best preserved examples of dwellings representing the Queen Anne style are located at 30 North Street, 39 Kerr Street, 27 King Street, 1 Turner Street (photo 22), 74 Market Street (photo 23)--the Dr. Lewis Harmanson House built in 1899, 79 Market Street (A. W. Lilliston House built in 1908), 87 Market Street (Dr. Oscar L. Powell House built in 1907), and 98 Market Street (William B. Pitts House built in 1906).

A few Victorian-period houses in Onancock are unusual for their rare architectural style (in Virginia) or building treatment. The Second Empire-style house (photo 24) at 68 Market Street features a mansard roof, round-arched dormer windows, and bracketed cornice that are characteristic of the style. Built in 1890 for prominent businessman Frank A. Slocomb, the house was acquired in 1909 by Holy Trinity Episcopal Church for use as its rectory.

The house at 58 Market Street, built in 1887 for Dr. Charles L. Harmanson, possesses a Stick-style projecting wall dormer with strapwork and multi-pane windows. The 1883 Hallette-Rogers House at 102 Market Street features an unusual Italianate bracketed cornice and frieze band consisting of tongue-in-groove vertical boards with scalloped bottom edges and small round frieze windows. In addition, a central front gable is topped by a tall wooden finial.

One of the most unusual houses in town, however, is the large, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard dwelling at 8 Joynes Street. Known as Harbor Breeze (photo 25) and built in 1912 as a summer home for the Frank Walter family of Washington, D. C., the building is reminiscent of antebellum plantation houses of the Deep South

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with its two-story columned verandah encircling the entire structure.

Typical of many towns on the Eastern Shore and elsewhere, Onancock has many Craftsman/bungalow dwellings that were primarily constructed during the 1910s and 1920s. Scattered throughout the town, but most often seen on Kerr Street, these dwellings are 1 1/2-story, frame or brick, hip- or gable-roofed structures with a single front gable or hipped dormer and a three-bay front porch with tapered square wooden columns on brick piers. Large or small, these houses perhaps best represent the architectural trends and tastes of Onancock residents during the early twentieth century. A variety of such houses are found at 26, 35 (photo 26), and 60 Kerr Street, 6 and 16 Lake Street, 105 Market Street, 38 North Street, and 3 Onancock Street.

The Colonial Revival also made an impact on the architectural fabric of the town's streetscapes. Houses representing this style are mostly two- or 2 1/2-story, frame or brick, gable-roofed structures with gable dormers and symmetrical facades. Central entrances are usually flanked by sidelights and topped by an elliptical fanlight. Primarily built during the 1920s, four good examples of the style are located at 7 and 10 Kerr Street, 95 Market Street (John West House built in 1920), and 7 Joynes Street.

One additional dwelling should be mentioned. The house at 5 Marshall Street is unusual for its interpretation of the Spanish Colonial Revival style. Rarely seen in Virginia, this style is depicted in the house's low height, stuccoed walls, and tile roof with exposed rafter ends.

Onancock's commercial area, extending along Market and North streets, contains mostly early-twentieth-century, two-story, flat-roofed, brick buildings (photo 27) with modernized first-floor storefront windows and segmental-arched, two-over-two-sash, second-floor windows. Corbeled brick cornices are often the only exterior decoration that these buildings possess. According to the 1912 and 1925 Sanborn Insurance Company maps of the commercial area, the present brick buildings replaced earlier nineteenth-century frame commercial buildings that were destroyed in the town fire of 1899.

The two-story, gable-fronted, frame and weatherboard, commercial building at 23 Market Street appears to date from about the turn of the century. Although the building does not retain its original storefront, a small bracketed cornice survives above the first-

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floor plate-glass windows and recessed entrance. Two-over-two-sash windows on the second floor indicate living quarters perhaps for the original store owner and family.

Another turn-of-the-century, frame and weatherboard, commercial structure located at the intersection of North and King streets, is unusual for its shape. It is a trapezium-shaped building that conforms to its irregular lot size, and because of its curious shape, the building is topped by an irregular gable roof that must have been a challenge to a master carpenter.

At least five small, one-story, free-standing, frame commercial buildings dating from the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries are located either near the waterfront or the central commercial area. Two of these buildings, 29 and 81 Market Street, were a cement work shop and an auto house/undertaker (photo 28), respectively, according to the 1912 and 1925 Sanborn Insurance Company maps of the town. Two others, 97 Market Street and 19 North Street, were doctors' offices. The doctors lived in residences located behind their offices. The fifth building is an unusual surviving ticket office for the Eastern Shore Steamship Company located beside Hopkins & Brother Store at the waterfront. Built in 1906, it is a rectangular, frame with board-and-batten structure with overhanging eaves supported by brackets. It currently serves as a real estate office.

The most distinguished commercial building in Onancock is the small First National Bank (now First Virginia Bank) located on Market Street (photo 29). A one-story, flat-roofed, brick building with Colonial Revival details, the original bank was a Romanesque Revival-style building designed by Baltimore architects S. S. and William T. Wilson in 1894. The bank was enlarged and remodeled in 1899 and 1921.

Another important commercial building is the Roseland Theatre (photo 29) which is adjacent to the bank. It is a large blond brick structure featuring raised brick panels, carrara glass panels, streamlined metal bands, and a neon marquee. Built around 1940, such a well-preserved theatre is rarely seen on the Eastern Shore.

Some of the most prominent buildings in town are the five churches that are all located on Market Street near the commercial area. The oldest church building appears to be Cokesbury Methodist Church at 15 Market Street. A simple, rectangular, gable-fronted, frame

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and weatherboard building constructed in 1854, the church was remodeled in 1894 and a central front entrance tower with spire (later replaced with a louvered belfry and pyramidal hipped roof) was added. The building is situated on a raised masonry basement and features tall rectangular stained-glass windows with symmetrically molded trim and bull's-eye corner blocks. A small cemetery is located west of the church.

In 1882 the Market Street Methodist Church (photo 30) was constructed at 75 Market Street. Originally a Carpenter Gothic-style structure with corner buttresses topped by pinnacles, and a louvered belfry with a truncated roof, the church was heavily remodeled in the Victorian Gothic style in 1898. Based on the designs of Baltimore architect Benjamin B. Owens, the church's exterior appearance was greatly altered with the addition of large and small pointed-arched stained-glass windows, a tall square entrance tower at the western corner, a small unusual octagonal tower at the eastern corner, and gabled entrance porches adorned with trefoil cutouts. In addition, the exterior walls were completely clad in wood shingles, giving the church a Shingle-style appearance.

Naomi Makemie Presbyterian Church at 89 Market Street is a simple Gothic Revival-style structure that was built in 1895. It features pointed-arched stained-glass windows and a corner entrance tower with a tall octagonal spire.

Onancock Baptist Church (photo 31), located at 60 Market Street, is a wooden-shingle-clad, gable-fronted building with a small, projecting, gabled entrance vestibule, a square corner bell tower with louvered belfry, and trefoil-arched stained-glass windows. Designed by Baltimore architects John A. and William T. Wilson in 1891, the church incorporates an earlier 1855 church that was moved to the rear of the lot when the new church was built.

Holy Trinity Episcopal Church (photo 32) is a gable-fronted, frame and weatherboard, English Gothic Revival-style church located at 66 Market Street. It exhibits a steeply pitched gable roof with flared eaves, a projecting gabled entrance porch with simple clustered wooden posts with curved brackets, and tripartite stained-glass side windows with transoms. Small transepts emerge from the sides of the church near the rear and all gables are clad in scallop-edged wooden shingles. The church, as originally designed by Baltimore architect Charles Cassell, was erected in 1882 and featured a central front square entrance tower topped by

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a tall spire. The entrance tower and spire were removed in the early 1900s and replaced with the small entrance porch and gable cross.

Onancock has a few public buildings that are noteworthy. The Onancock Town Hall was originally built as the municipal fire department around 1930. Located at 17 North Street, it is a two-story, flat-roofed, brick building with Colonial Revival details.

Also designed in the Colonial Revival style is the Onancock Post Office (photo 33) located at 35 Market Street. Built in 1936, it is a one-story, flat-roofed, brick building with stone embellishments including a carved frieze, parapet coping, carved relief panels, entrance surround, and water table.

Onancock High School (now Accomack County Learning Center), located on College Avenue (photo 34), was designed by Richmond architects Carneal and Johnston and built in 1921. A one-story, brick, hip-roofed structure with a central auditorium with clerestory lighting, the school has a shallow-pedimented entrance porch and is typical of its period.

An unusual surviving utilitarian building is the small, rectangular, gable-fronted, brick pump house located on Parker Street. Indicated on the 1912 Sanborn Insurance Company map as the town pump house and fire department, the simple building with a front shed-roofed porch and segmental-arched windows is positioned in front of a circular 40,000-gallon reservoir topped by a polygonal standing-seam metal roof with a square louvered cupola.

Altogether, the historic architectural resources of the Onancock Historic District are an interesting and cohesive collection of buildings that provides a tangible reminder of the town's rich history. Few Eastern Shore towns have as wide a range of building styles and types as does Onancock.

David A. Edwards

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Note: All resources are contributing unless marked (NC) for noncontributing

AMES STREET

--Ames Street ca. 1850, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed, side-passage-plan dwelling known as the Harmon House with an early-19th-century, 1 1/2-story, gambrel-roofed section to the west

CHANDLER STREET

1 Chandler St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular dwelling

3 Chandler St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular dwelling

4 Chandler St. 1940s, 1 1/2-story, frame and asbestos shingle, Colonial Revival-style dwelling (NC)

COLLEGE AVENUE

1 College Ave. 1940s, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, Colonial Revival-style dwelling (NC)

2 College Ave. 1950s, one-story, brick, Ranch-style dwelling (NC)

3 College Ave. 1950s, two-story, brick, Colonial Revival-style dwelling (NC)

3 1/2 College Ave. 1960s, one-story, brick, Ranch-style dwelling (NC)

5 College Ave. ca. 1910, two-story, rusticated concrete block, American Foursquare dwelling

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6 College Ave. 1921, one-story, brick, Onancock High School (currently Accomack County Learning Center) with a central auditorium with clerestory lighting, tripled casement windows, and a tetrastyle Tuscan pedimented portico; designed by Richmond architects Carneal and Johnston and erected in 1921

two frame one-story education-related buildings south of school building.

7 College Ave. ca. 1910, 2 1/2-story, rusticated concrete block, American Foursquare dwelling

9 College Ave. ca. 1910, two-story, frame and weatherboard, American Foursquare dwelling with an enclosed porch

11 College Ave. frame and weatherboard, T-plan vernacular dwelling consisting of a 1902 one-story section that served as a medical office for Dr. Oscar Powell on the grounds of Kerr Place; building was moved to present site in 1932 and two-story section was added

CROCKETT AVENUE

2 Crockett Ave. ca. 1915, one-story, frame and aluminum siding, vernacular dwelling

4 Crockett Ave. ca. 1915, two-story, frame and weatherboard, vernacular I-house dwelling

-- Crockett Av. 1980s, one-story, steel frame and aluminum siding, modern gymnasium for Onancock Baptist Church (NC)

HOLLY STREET

1 Holly St. 1960s, one-story, frame and brick veneer, Ranch-style dwelling (NC)

2 Holly St. ca. 1940, one-story, frame and asbestos shingle, vernacular dwelling

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- 3 Holly St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, modified Queen Anne-style dwelling
- 4 Holly St. ca. 1900, 1 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, vernacular dwelling
- 5 Holly St. ca. 1925, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, American Foursquare dwelling
- 6 Holly St. late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, vernacular dwelling
- 7 Holly St. 1860, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Greek Revival/Italianate dwelling with two-story paneled corner pilasters, bracketed cornice, and one-story columned porch with balustraded upper deck; built in 1860 for Tully Joynes; known at various times as The Poplars, The Maples, and Holly House
- 10 Holly St. ca. 1920, 1 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, Bungalow-style dwelling
- 11 Holly St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, double I-house dwelling with twin front gables and a full-length front columned porch
- 12 Holly St. ca. 1940, one-story, frame and aluminum siding, vernacular dwelling
- 13 Holly St. late-19th-century, 1 1/2-story, frame and aluminum siding, vernacular dwelling
- 14 Holly St. ca. 1940, one-story, frame and aluminum siding, vernacular dwelling; one-story frame garage
- 16 Holly St. ca. 1940, 1 1/2-story, frame and asbestos shingle, Cape Cod-style dwelling

JOHNSON STREET

- 1 Johnson St. 1950s, one-story, frame and asbestos shingle, Ranch-style dwelling (NC)

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- 3 Johnson St. ca. 1950, one-story, frame and asbestos shingle, Ranch-style dwelling (NC)
- 5 Johnson St. late-19th-century, one-story, frame and aluminum siding, Victorian vernacular dwelling
- 7 Johnson St. late-19th-century, three-story, frame and aluminum siding, Victorian vernacular dwelling with a two-story frame porch (upper level enclosed) and a two-story frame side wing with one-story frame porch
- 9 Johnson St. late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian I-house dwelling with a central front gable and screened porch

JOYNES STREET

- 1 Joynes St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian I-house dwelling with central front gable and screened front porch
- 4 Joynes St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, modified Queen Anne-style dwelling; original wraparound porch removed
- 5 Joynes St. 1970s, one-story, frame and aluminum siding, modern Colonial Revival-style dwelling with attached carport (NC)
- 6 Joynes St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, Victorian vernacular dwelling with wraparound porch
- 7 Joynes St. ca. 1925, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with one-bay columned front porch and gabled dormers
- 8 Joynes St. 1912, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, vernacular dwelling with a two-story square-columned porch that encircles the building; known as Harbor Breeze, the house was built in 1912 as a summer home for the Frank Walter family of Washington, D. C.

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10 Joynes St. 1940s, one-story, frame and asbestos shingle, vernacular dwelling with a one-bay front porch (NC)

12 Joynes St. late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian T-plan dwelling with a three-bay porch with sawnwork

JUSTIS STREET

2 Justis St. ca. 1930, 1 1/2-story, frame and asbestos shingle, vernacular gable-fronted dwelling with screened front porch

4 Justis St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular I-house dwelling with screened front porch and central front gable

6 Justis St. ca. 1910, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, vernacular dwelling with screened front porch

8 Justis St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, gable-fronted, Victorian vernacular dwelling with screened front porch

10 Justis St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and asbestos shingle, hip-roofed, Victorian vernacular dwelling with screened front porch and central front gable

12 Justis St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and asbestos shingle, Victorian vernacular dwelling with screened front porch and central front gable

14 Justis St. ca. 1910, two-story, frame and asbestos shingle, vernacular I-house dwelling with one-bay screened front porch and central pair of chimneys

KERR STREET

1 Kerr St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular I-house dwelling with three-bay front porch and central front gable

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- 2 Kerr St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-fronted, Victorian vernacular dwelling with wraparound porch featuring sawnwork balustrade
- 3 Kerr St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and bricktex, Victorian vernacular I-house dwelling with screened front porch and central front gable
- 5 Kerr St. 1890s, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular T-plan dwelling with five-bay front porch
- 7 Kerr St. ca. 1940, 1 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, Dutch Colonial Revival-style dwelling with wide shed dormer across front and one-bay pedimented gabled front porch
- 8 Kerr St. ca. 1910, two-story, frame and weatherboard, modified Queen Anne-style dwelling with wraparound porch (partially enclosed) and bay windows
- 9 Kerr St. late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular T-plan dwelling with front porch exhibiting sawnwork
- 10 Kerr St. ca. 1935, two-story, brick, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with one-bay broken-pedimented front porch
- 11 Kerr St. ca. 1940, 1 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, Craftsman-style Scarborough House with one-bay front porch and projecting wall shed dormer
- 12 Kerr St. ca. 1910, two-story, frame and weatherboard, hip-roofed, modified Queen Anne-style dwelling with four-bay columned porch and central front gable
- 13 Kerr St. late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular I-house dwelling with central front gable and front porch exhibiting sawnwork
- 14 Kerr St. late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular T-plan dwelling with square-columned front porch

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- 15 Kerr St. late-19th-century, two-story, frame and asbestos shingle, Victorian vernacular I-house dwelling with five-bay front porch exhibiting elaborate sawnwork
- 16 Kerr St. late-19th-century, two-story, frame and asbestos shingle, Victorian vernacular side-hall-plan dwelling with central front gable and three-bay front porch exhibiting sawnwork
- 18 Kerr St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, hip-roofed, modified Queen Anne-style dwelling with wraparound porch and central front gable
- 19 Kerr St. late-19th-century, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular T-plan dwelling with enclosed front porch and decorative bargeboard
- 20 Kerr St. late-19th-century, frame and weatherboard, gable-fronted Victorian vernacular dwelling with wraparound porch with spindle brackets
- 21 Kerr St. late-19th-century, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular I-house dwelling with two-story, two-level portico
- 22 Kerr St. late-19th-century, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular I-house dwelling with central front gable and three-bay front porch with decorative sawnwork
- 23 Kerr St. late-19th-century, frame and weatherboard, hip-roofed, Victorian vernacular central-passage-plan dwelling with central front gable and screened front porch
- 24 Kerr St. late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-fronted, Victorian vernacular dwelling with wraparound screened porch
- 25 Kerr St. late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular I-house dwelling with asymmetrically positioned front gable and three-bay porch

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- 26 Kerr St. ca. 1925, 1 1/2-story, brick, Bungalow-style dwelling with three-bay front porch with square wooden columns on brick piers; gable front dormer
- 27 Kerr St. ca. 1940, 1 1/2-story, frame and asbestos shingle, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with three gable dormers and screened side porch
- 28 Kerr St. late-19th-century, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, Victorian vernacular T-plan dwelling with two-bay front porch exhibiting sawnwork
- 29 Kerr St. late-19th-century, two-story, frame and asbestos shingle, gable-fronted, Victorian vernacular dwelling with wraparound porch exhibiting sawnwork
- 30 Kerr St. late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, shallow hip-roofed, Victorian vernacular dwelling on a brick pier foundation; probably moved to site as it does not appear on the 1925 Sanborn Insurance Co. map
- 31 Kerr St. late-19th-century, two-story, frame and asbestos shingle, Victorian vernacular I-house dwelling with Craftsman-style porch
- 32 Kerr St. ca. 1925, 1 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, Bungalow-style dwelling with three-bay front porch with typical square wooden columns on brick piers, central gable dormer, and wide eaves with knee brackets
- 35 Kerr St. ca. 1925, 1 1/2-story, brick, Bungalow-style dwelling with three-bay front porch with square wooden columns on brick piers, central gable dormer, and wide eaves with knee brackets
- 37 Kerr St. 1940s, one-story, frame and weatherboard, vernacular dwelling with bracketed gabled hood over front entry and gabled front ell (NC)
- 38 Kerr St. ca. 1915, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, American Foursquare dwelling with wraparound square-columned porch and hipped dormers

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- 39 Kerr St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Queen Anne-style dwelling with two-story front bay window, twin gables with decorative sawnwork, and three-bay front porch with decorative sawnwork
- 42 Kerr St. ca. 1930, 1 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, Bungalow-style dwelling with one-bay, gable-roofed front porch and exposed rafter ends
- 44 Kerr St. ca. 1940, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with bracketed gabled hood over entry
- 46 Kerr St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, modified Queen Anne-style dwelling with wraparound porch (partially enclosed) and central front gable
- 48 Kerr St. 1940s, one-story, frame and asbestos shingle, vernacular dwelling with gabled front ell (NC)
- 50 Kerr St. late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular I-house dwelling with modern front porch and central front gable
- 52 Kerr St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, hip-roofed, Victorian vernacular dwelling with central front gable and three-bay front porch
- 54 Kerr St. ca. 1925, one-story, frame and weatherboard, hip-roofed, Bungalow-style dwelling with wide eaves and exposed rafter ends
- 56 Kerr St. ca. 1925, one-story, frame and weatherboard, hip-roofed, Bungalow-style dwelling with wide eaves
- 58 Kerr St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, modified Queen Anne-style dwelling with two-story bay window projection and removed original porch
- 60 Kerr St. ca. 1925, 1 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, hip-roofed, Bungalow-style dwelling with wide eaves and wraparound porch with square wooden columns on piers

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- 62 Kerr St. ca. 1925, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with one-bay hip-roofed front porch and screened side porch
- 64 Kerr St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and asbestos shingle, hip-roofed, Victorian vernacular dwelling with central front gable and enclosed front porch
- 66 Kerr St. ca. 1915, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, hip-roofed, American Foursquare dwelling with one-bay Tuscan-columned front and side porches
- 68 Kerr St. late-19th-century, two-story, frame and asbestos shingle, Victorian vernacular I-house dwelling with a partially enclosed Tuscan-columned porch
- 70 Kerr St. ca. 1915, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, hip-roofed, American Foursquare dwelling with hipped dormers and wraparound Tuscan-columned porch
- 72 Kerr St. ca. 1930, one-story, frame and aluminum siding, Bungalow-style dwelling with one-bay gabled front porch with square wooden columns on brick piers
- 74 Kerr St. ca. 1930, 1 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, Craftsman-style dwelling with a bracketed gabled hood over the entry, exposed rafter ends, and small eyebrow dormers on roof

KING STREET

- north side two (2) ca. 1940, one-story, frame and wood-sided, gable-roofed warehouses
- north side ca. 1930, one-story, frame with board-and-batten, gable-roofed, commercial seafood distributor warehouse--Delmarva Crab Company
- north side Gulf Oil Corporation complex:
- 1) ca. 1940, one-story, frame and corrugated metal, gable-roofed, commercial warehouse/office

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- 2) ca. 1950, one-story, frame and corrugated metal, gable-roofed, commercial warehouse (NC)
- north side Davis Oil Company complex:
- 1) ca. 1940, one-story, frame and corrugated metal, gable-roofed, commercial warehouse/office
- 2) oil storage tank complex (noncontributing structure)
- 2 King St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular dwelling with an enclosed porch
- 9 King St. late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular I-house dwelling with a central front gable and four-bay gabled porch
- 11 King St. late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular T-plan dwelling with a two-story, two-level front porch exhibiting unusual sawnwork
- 12 King St. 1970s, 1 1/2-story, frame and aluminum siding, modern Colonial Revival-style dwelling (NC)
- 14 King St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, Victorian vernacular I-house dwelling with original porch removed
- 16 King St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, hip-roofed, side-hall-plan, Victorian vernacular dwelling with a central front gable and three-bay porch exhibiting sawnwork
- 21 King St. late-19th-century, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, gable-fronted, Victorian vernacular dwelling with a decorative bargeboard and three-bay front porch
- 22 King St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular I-house dwelling with three-bay front porch; not indicated on 1912 Sanborn Insurance Company map, but indicated on the 1925 map--probably moved to site

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- 23 King St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular I-house dwelling with one-bay pedimented-gabled porch and modern exterior end brick chimneys
- 25 King St. early- to mid-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, side-hall-plan dwelling known as the Fitzgerald House; featuring interior end brick chimneys, 6/6 and 9/6 sash windows, and several one- and 1 1/2-story additions to the west
- 26 King St. ca. 1925, 1 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, Bungalow-style dwelling with screened front porch and gable dormer
- 27 King St. late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Queen Anne-style dwelling with gabled eaves and wraparound porch with a spindle frieze
- King St. 1940s, one-story, concrete block, commercial building (Shore Motor Co.) with front parapet (NC)
- 29 King St. late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular I-house dwelling with a central front gable and three-bay front porch
- 31 King St. late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular I-house dwelling with a central front gable with decorative bargeboard and a five-bay front porch with decorative sawnwork
- 35 King St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Queen Anne-style dwelling with wraparound screened porch and two-story bay window projection
- 37 King St. late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, side-hall-plan Victorian vernacular dwelling with central front gable and three-bay front porch with sawnwork

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- 39 King St. late-19th-century, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, side-hall-plan, Victorian vernacular dwelling with central front gable and modern one-bay porch; not indicated on 1912 or 1925 Sanborn Insurance Co. maps; shown on 1937 map--probably moved to site from oil storage site farther west
- King St. ca. 1920, one-story, frame and corrugated metal siding warehouse indicated as "paper warehouse" on 1925 Sanborn Insurance Co. map
- 41 King St. late-19th-century, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, side-hall-plan, Victorian vernacular dwelling with central front gable and removed front porch; not indicated on 1912 or 1925 Sanborn Insurance Co. maps; shown on 1937 map--probably moved to site from oil storage site farther west
- King St. late-19th-century, one-story, brick warehouse with gable roof and stepped front parapet and segmental-arched openings; indicated as "Onancock Light and Power Co." on 1912 Sanborn Insurance Co. map and as "auto repair" on 1925 map
- 43 King St. late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular I-house dwelling with central front gable and removed front porch
- King St. ca. 1915, two-story, brick commercial building (Coffman Fisher Co.) with covered cornice and segmental-arched second-story windows; modernized storefront
- 47 King St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, commercial building--now Corner Bakery and Phillips and Cherricks--with unusual trapezium-shaped massing, modernized storefront, and 2/2 and 6/6 sash windows on second floor
- LAKE STREET**
- 2 Lake St. 1950s, one-story, frame and shingle, Ranch-style dwelling (NC)

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- 3 Lake St. ca. 1920, 1 1/2-story, rusticated concrete block, Bungalow-style dwelling with front shed dormer and screened front porch
- 4 Lake St. ca. 1925, 1 1/2-story, frame and aluminum siding, Bungalow-style dwelling with three-bay columned front porch and gable dormer
- 6 Lake St. ca. 1925, 1 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, Bungalow-style dwelling with three-bay front porch with square wood columns on brick piers
- 7 Lake St. late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular I-house dwelling with central front gable and three-bay front porch
- 8 Lake St. 1960s, one-story, brick, Ranch-style dwelling (NC)
- 9 Lake St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-fronted, Victorian vernacular dwelling with partially enclosed wraparound porch
- 10 Lake St. ca. 1920, 1 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, Bungalow-style dwelling with enclosed front porch
- 11 Lake St. ca. 1915, two-story, frame and weatherboard, vernacular dwelling with screened front porch and central chimney
- 12 Lake St. ca. 1920, 1 1/2-story, frame and asbestos shingle, Bungalow-style dwelling with screened front porch
- 13 Lake St. ca. 1940, 1 1/2-story, frame and asbestos shingle, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with three gable dormers and a side screened porch
- 14 Lake St. ca. 1925, 1 1/2-story, frame and aluminum siding, Bungalow-style dwelling with screened front porch and gable dormer
- 16 Lake St. ca. 1925, 1 1/2-story, frame and aluminum siding, Bungalow-style dwelling with three-bay front porch with square wooden columns on brick piers and a gable dormer

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17 Lake St. 1940s, one-story, frame and asbestos shingle,
vernacular dwelling with one-bay front porch (NC)

LEE STREET

- 1 Lee Street ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard,
Victorian vernacular I-house dwelling with a
central front gable and three-bay front screened
porch
- 2 Lee Street ca. 1900, two-story, frame and asbestos shingle,
Victorian I-house dwelling with a central pair of
chimneys and a screened front porch
- 3 Lee Street ca. 1900, two-story, frame and aluminum siding,
modified Queen Anne-style dwelling with a second-
story bay window and wraparound porch
- 4 Lee Street ca. 1900, two-story, frame and aluminum siding,
Victorian vernacular dwelling with a central front
gable and one-bay front porch
- 5 Lee Street 1960s, one-story, frame and aluminum siding, modern
Ranch-style dwelling (NC)
- 6 Lee Street ca. 1900, two-story, frame and asbestos shingle,
modified Queen Anne-style dwelling with a partially
screened wraparound porch
- 8 Lee Street ca. 1915, two-story, frame and asbestos shingle,
vernacular dwelling with a central pair of chimneys
and a five-bay front porch

LILLISTON STREET

- 1 Lilliston St. ca. 1920, two-story, frame and asbestos shingle,
vernacular dwelling with a one-bay screened front
porch
- 2 Lilliston St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard,
Victorian vernacular L-shaped dwelling with a
two-bay front porch

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- 3 Lilliston St. ca. 1915, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, Victorian vernacular I-house dwelling with a pair of central chimneys; front porch removed
- 5 Lilliston St. ca. 1910, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular dwelling with a recessed screened porch
- 7 Lilliston St. ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular I-house dwelling with a central front gable and screened front porch

MARKET STREET

- at Waterfront:
- 1) late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, commercial building (originally Hopkins and Brother Store; now a museum) with a gable-fronted entrance, bracketed cornice with returns, 6/6 sash windows with an iron grille or batten shutters, Gothic attic window; north 1 1/2-story north frame section probably dates to 1842; building moved from site further north to present site in 1970; individually listed on National Register of Historic Places in 1969
 - 2) 1906, one-story, frame with board-an-batten, gable-roofed commercial building with pent eaves supported by brackets; originally the ticket office for the Eastern Shore Steamship Company; now Shore Properties Real Estate
 - 3) 1990, one-story, frame with vertical siding, gable-roofed harbormaster's office on a pier foundation (NC)
- 1 Market Street 1830, 2 1/2-story, gable-fronted, frame with weatherboard, Federal/Greek Revival-style dwelling known as the Alicia Hopkins House with north one-story sections that may predate main block; main block has interior end brick chimney, gabled dormers, 6/6 sash and tripartite windows, and a Georgian Revival frontispiece entrance

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| 3 Market Street | 1925, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, American Foursquare dwelling with a two-bay front porch and an entrance with sidelights |
| 4 Market Street | 1880s, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular L-shaped dwelling known as Ingleside with gabled dormers, paired 1/1 sash windows, and a wraparound porch with sawn balustrade and brackets; rear frame ell probably dates to the 1840s |
| 5 Market Street | ca. 1925, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, American Foursquare dwelling with a wraparound porch and an entrance flanked by sidelights |
| 6 Market Street | 1925, 2 1/2-story, brick (stretcher bond), gable-roofed, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with gabled dormers, an entrance with fanlight and sidelights, and a one-bay, pedimented gabled porch with Tuscan columns |
| 7 Market Street | ca. 1915, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular dwelling with a central front gable and three-bay front porch |
| 8 Market Street | ca. 1860, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-fronted, Federal/Greek Revival-style dwelling known as the John Hopkins House with gabled dormers, 6/6 sash windows, attic lunette with tracery, and a wraparound porch with decorative sawnwork |
| 9 Market Street | 1880s, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular dwelling known as Holden with a central front gable and a central pair of interior chimneys; westernmost two-story frame addition is believed to have been a ca. 1830 schoolhouse that was moved from the Town Lot to this site after the Civil War |
| -- Market Street | 1942 bronze plaque attached to stone boulder in front of 9 Market Street; text reads: "Hard by this spot is the site of the home of Francis Makemie, the founder of organized Presbyterianism in America, who married Naomi |

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Anderson of Accomack County, Virginia, and established one of his first licensed preaching places here in his Onancock home, October the 5th, 1699." Contributing object

- 10 Market Street late-19th-century, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular I-house dwelling with a central front gable, central paired brick chimneys, and a three-bay porch with decorative sawnwork
- 11 Market Street ca. 1839, two-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed, side-passage-plan, vernacular dwelling known as the John Major Fosque House; two-story frame addition to west appears to date from late 19th century
- 12 Market Street ca. 1920, two-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with 6/1 sash and tripartite windows, wide eaves, and a one-bay porch with Tuscan columns
- rear of 12 Market St. ca. 1778, 1 1/2-story, frame and vinyl (?) siding, gambrel-roofed, vernacular dwelling known as Scott Hall; with gabled dormers, brick chimneys, and several Colonial Revival additions and modifications; originally faced Market St. but moved to present location in 1921 and altered.
- Scott Hall graveyard, containing graves dating from 1774 to 1888, is located behind Scott Hall; contributing site
- 13 Market Street ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian I-house dwelling with a central front gable and wraparound porch with turned posts and sawn brackets
- 14 Market Street two-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed, dwelling known as the Taylor House with 9/1 sash and tripartite windows, gabled dormers with round-arched windows, a central entrance with fanlight and sidelights, and a three-bay porch

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with Tuscan columns; originally built as Onancock's town hall on the Town Lot by 1878, but moved to its present site in 1921 by William B. Wessells; at that time the building was considerably remodeled in the Colonial Revival style

15 Market Street

1854, one-story on a raised basement, frame and weatherboard, gable-fronted, Victorian vernacular Cokesbury Methodist Church; remodeled in 1894 with the addition of a central front entrance tower (originally topped by a spire that was later replaced by a louvered pyramidal-roofed belfry) and stained glass windows with molded trim

adjacent cemetery contains graves dating from 1834 to 1883; contributing site

Town Square:

- 1) stone obelisk in commemoration of local Civil War hero General Edmund R. Bagwell (1839-1876). contributing object
- 2) stone monument honoring the men and women from Onancock who gave their lives during World War I and II; erected in 1949. noncontributing object
- 3) octagonal frame gazebo with wood-shingled roof; erected in 1989. noncontributing structure

16 Market Street

1882, two-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed, Victorian I-house dwelling known as the George Benjamin Fosque House; features a central front gable, paired central brick chimneys, bracketed eaves, and a five-bay porch with decorative sawnwork

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- 18 Market Street ca. 1900-1922 (?), 2 1/2-story, frame and aluminum siding, vernacular dwelling known as the Finney House; features wide eaves, gabled dormers, 6/6 sash windows, central paired brick chimneys, and a three-bay porch with chamfered posts; locally believed to have been built in sections from the 18th century to 1922.
- 19 Market Street ca. 1950, 1 1/2-story, brick, Colonial Revival-style dwelling (NC)
- 20 Market Street ca. 1920, two-story, brick (stretcher bond), flat-roofed with parapet, commercial building--House of Deals/Masonic Lodge--with heavy box cornice with raised central elliptical section and stylized brackets, second-floor paired 9/1 sash windows with brick flat arches flanked by concrete impost, and a central bank of six windows topped by an elliptical brick arch with concrete impost and keystone
- 21 Market Street ca. 1925, 2 1/2-story, brick, American Foursquare dwelling with an unusual arch-roofed front porch and an entrance flanked by sidelights
- 23 Market Street ca. 1900, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-fronted, commercial building with apartment above; bracketed storefront cornice above plate-glass storefront windows; millinery/dwelling indicated on 1912 Sanborn Insurance Co. map of town
- 27 Market Street ca. 1960, one-story, brick, flat-roofed, commercial building--V.A. Chandler and Sons Insurance Company (NC)
- 29 Market Street ca. 1910, one-story, hip-roofed, frame and aluminum siding, commercial building; cement work shop indicated on 1912 Sanborn Insurance Co. map
- 33 Market St. ca. 1960, one-story, flat-roofed, brick commercial building--Bagwell Oil Company--remodeled in 1990 (NC)

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- 34 Market Street one-story, brick, flat-roofed Dollar General Store featuring large plate-glass windows and doors and a false mansard roof; originally built in 1914 as a silent movie theatre known as the Auditorium and later the New; considerably enlarged and altered at a later date; however, theatre's upper false facade still survives on present building (NC)
- 35 Market Street 1936, one-story, flat-roofed, brick, Colonial Revival Onancock Post Office with a double-door entrance with stone Neoclassical surround and multi-pane-sash windows with recessed stuccoed square panels above
- 36 Market Street ca. 1900, one-story, frame and aluminum siding, shed-roofed commercial building--Bonnie's Boutique--featuring a molded cornice, brick veneer front skirt, and storefront windows with transoms and false muntins
- 37 Market Street 1907, two-story, rusticated concrete block, commercial building--originally known as the Sturgis Building--featuring 6/6 sash upper-story windows and plate-glass storefront windows and entrance sheltered by an awning; 1925 Sanborn Insurance Co. map indicates printing establishment on first floor and armory on second floor
- 39 Market Street ca. 1925, two-story, brick, commercial building with original storefront treatment intact; upper-story casement windows
- 41-43 Market St. ca. 1910, one-story, flat-roofed, brick commercial building with decorative brickwork and some original storefront details intact; 1912 Sanborn Insurance Co. map indicates jeweler and post office in building at that date

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- 45 Market Street ca. 1910, one-story, flat-roofed, brick, commercial building--C. D. Marsh Jeweler; decorative brickwork above storefront; entrance and storefront windows sheltered by awning; 1912 Sanborn Insurance Co. map indicates building was occupied by a jeweler at that date
- 47 Market Street ca. 1910, one-story, flat-roofed, brick, commercial building--Market Street Inn; heavily remodeled such that building has lost its architectural integrity (NC)
- 49 Market Street ca. 1900, two-story, flat-roofed, brick, commercial building--Eastern Shore Area Agency on Aging/Eastern Shore Community Action Agency--with remodeled modern storefronts and segmental-arched 2/2 sash windows above; department store indicated on 1912 Sanborn Insurance Co. map
- 50 Market Street ca. 1960, one-story, concrete block with brick veneer facade, Onancock Counseling Center (NC)
- 51 Market Street ca. 1900, two-story, flat-roofed, brick, commercial building with a remodeled storefront and segmental-arched two-over-two-sash windows on second floor; drugstore indicated on 1912 Sanborn Insurance Co. map
- Market Street 1931, two-story, flat-roofed, brick commercial building--Lilliston Building--with decorative brickwork, remodeled storefront, and one-over-one-sash upper-story windows
- Market Street ca. 1950, two-story, flat-roofed, brick, Social Services Administration Office (NC)
- Market Street 1905, two-story, flat-roofed, brick, commercial building--Eastern Shore Office Supply--with decorative brickwork, remodeled storefront, and segmental-arched upper-story windows; built in 1905 as R. L. Shields Department Store

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- Market Street one-story, flat-roofed, brick, Colonial Revival-style bank--First Virginia Bank--with stone cornice, pilaster caps, window jack arches, and door surround; round-arched fanlight over entrance; originally the Romanesque Revival-style Onancock National Bank designed in 1894 by Baltimore architects S. S. and William T. Wilson, the building was later named the First National Bank and was remodeled and enlarged in 1899 and 1921
- Market Street ca. 1930, one-story, flat-roofed, brick Rose-land Theatre with a paneled brick facade above a neon marquee and recessed entrance
- 54 Market Street 1960s(?), one-story, flat-roofed with false mansard roof, commercial building (NC)
- 57 Market Street 1915, two-story, flat-roofed, brick, commercial building--Blue Crab Bay Co.--with decorative brickwork, remodeled storefront, and segmental-arched upper-story windows; built in 1915 as Rogers Hardware Store
- 58 Market Street 1887, 2 1/2-story, frame and asbestos shingle, Queen Anne-style dwelling--Dr. Charles L. Harmanson House with wood-paneled projecting wall dormer and wraparound porch
- 60 Market Street 1891, one-story, frame and wood shingle, gable-fronted, Victorian Gothic Onancock Baptist Church featuring a corner entrance tower with louvered and pyramidal-roofed belfry, bracketed eaves, gabled projecting entrance pavilion, and trefoil-arched stained-glass windows; original 1855 church with 1882 improvements moved to rear of lot when 1891 section, designed by Baltimore architects John A. and William T. Wilson, was built
- 62 Market Street 1959, one-story, brick Crestar Bank (NC)

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- 66 Market Street 1884-86, one-story, frame and wood shingle, Gothic Revival-style Holy Trinity Episcopal Church with steeply-pitched gable roof, projecting gabled entrance porch, and tripartite stained-glass windows; originally featured a central front entrance tower topped by a tall spire (removed 1920-21); designed by noted Baltimore architect Charles Cassell
- 67 Market Street 1960s, one-story, brick, commercial building--Zenith T.V./ Home Beneficial Life Insurance Co./ Gulf Life Insurance Co. (NC)
- 68 Market Street 1890, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, Second Empire-style dwelling--Frank A. Slocomb House (later the Episcopal Church Rectory) with a bracketed cornice, wraparound porch with sawnwork, and gabled dormers with round-arched windows; originally built in 1890 by prominent businessman Frank A. Slocomb; acquired in 1909 by Holy Trinity Episcopal Church for use as its rectory
- 69 Market Street ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian I-house dwelling with a central front gable and one-bay front porch
- 70 Market Street 1960s, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, Colonial Revival-style apartment building (NC)
- Market Street ca. 1800, two-story, Flemish-bond brick, Federal-style dwelling--Kerr Place--with a central pedimented pavilion, rubbed brick jack arches over 9/6 and 6/6 sash windows, a Federal-style bracketed cornice, and an entrance with fanlight and classical frontispiece; owned and operated as a house museum by the Eastern Shore of Virginia Historical Society
- 71-73 Market St. ca. 1935, 1 1/2-story, brick, vernacular commercial building--Ames and Ames Attorneys/ Dr. Joseph Westcott-optomologist-- with gabled entrance pavilion and round-arched entrances

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- 72 Market Street ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular dwelling with a central front gable, bracketed eaves, and three-bay front porch
- 74 Market Street 1899, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular dwelling with twin front shingled gables with sawnwork, 2/2 sash windows, and a three-bay porch with sawnwork; built in 1899 for Spencer R. Nelson; acquired by Dr. Lewis Harmanson in 1904
- 75 Market Street one-story, frame and wood shingle, Victorian Gothic-style Market Street Methodist Church with corner entrance tower with louvered belfry and tall pyramidal roof, gabled entrance porches, and pointed-arched stained-glass windows; originally built in Carpenter Gothic style in 1882; remodeled in 1898 under the direction of Baltimore architect Benjamin B. Owens; stained-glass windows designed by Washington, D.C. craftsman William A. Heffernan
- 76 Market Street ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular I-house dwelling with a central front gable and five-bay front porch
- 77 Market Street ca. 1930, 2 1/2-story, brick, American Foursquare dwelling with wide eaves, hipped dormer, and brick battered-columned porch
- 78 Market Street 1960s, one-story, brick, Ranch-style dwelling (NC)
- 79 Market Street 1908, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, modified Queen Anne-style dwelling with twin front gables and wraparound porch; built in 1908 for Alexander Washington Lilliston who operated Lilliston Carriage Works and an undertaking business next door.
- 81 Market Street ca. 1925, 1 1/2-story, frame and vertical siding, commercial vernacular building with original storefront and porch with sawnwork

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- 82 Market Street early 1880s, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular I-house dwelling with a central front gable with carved bargeboard, a central pair of chimneys, and a three-bay front porch; rear section may date to 1850s; main block built in early 1880s for John Thomas Powell; now called Sans Souci.
- 20th-century frame guest house east of main house (NC)
- modern frame octagonal gazebo (NC structure)
- 83 Market Street ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular dwelling with triple front gables, projecting gabled entrance pavilion, and wraparound porch
- 84 Market Street 1880s, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian I-house dwelling with a central front gable and enclosed front porch between end pavilions; built for George Kelly in 1880s by builder G. Wellington Coard of Accomack; since 1939 known as the Colonial Manor Inn
- 85 Market Street ca. 1860, two-story, frame and weatherboard, vernacular dwelling--Quinby House--with a hipped roof, bracketed eaves, and a three-bay front porch; home of attorney Upshur B. Quinby until 1898 and later owned by local newspaper owner/editor L. D. Teackle Quinby
- 86 Market Street ca. 1935, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with a rounded columned porch with balustrade and enclosed side porch
- 87 Market Street 1907, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, Queen Anne-style dwelling with twin front gables over bay window projections and a four-bay front porch; built in 1907 for Dr. Oscar L. Powell

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| 88 Market Street | ca. 1900, two-story, frame and asbestos shingle, Victorian vernacular dwelling with central front gable and paired 1/1 sash windows |
| 89 Market Street | 1895, one-story, frame and aluminum siding, Victorian Gothic-style Naomi Makemie Presbyterian Church with a corner entrance and bell tower capped by an octagonal spire, pointed-arched windows, and round windows; Sunday School addition built in 1956 |
| 90 Market Street | ca. 1910, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, vernacular I-house dwelling with a pedimented gable-roofed, one-bay porch |
| 91 Market Street | 1960s, two-story, brick, Colonial Revival-style dwelling (NC) |
| 93 Market Street | ca. 1950, two-story, brick, Colonial Revival-style dwelling (NC) |
| 94 Market Street | ca. 1900, 2 1/2-story, frame and aluminum siding, Queen Anne-style dwelling--now Williams Funeral Home--with projecting gables, bay windows, and a wraparound porch |
| 95 Market Street | 1920, 2 1/2-story, brick, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with segmental-roofed porch over entrance with sidelights, wide eaves, and three pedimented dormers across front; built in 1920 for John West |
| 96 Market Street | 1883, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular T-plan dwelling--Ralston House--with a two-story bay window projection, a decorative wood frieze, and a partially screened wraparound porch with sawnwork |
| 97 Market Street | ca. 1900, one-story, frame and aluminum siding, gable-fronted, Victorian vernacular office--now Lawrence C. Lees, Financial Planner--with a shallow gable roof, entrance with transom, and paired slender 2/2 sash windows at the front |

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- 98 Market Street 1906, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Queen Anne-style dwelling with a bay window projection, gabled ell projections, and a wrap-around porch with spindle frieze and brackets
- 100 Market Street 1890s, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, Victorian vernacular dwelling with a decorative bargeboard, 2/2 sash windows, and a removed front porch
- 101 Market Street 1887, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular I-house dwelling--Carmine House--with a central front gable, tall gable roof, and a five-bay screened porch with sawnwork; main block built in 1887 as Baptist Church parsonage; rear section may predate main block
- 102 Market Street 1883, two-story, brick first story and frame and weatherboard second story, Victorian vernacular dwelling--Hallette-Rodgers House--with a central front gable, decorative wood frieze, 1/1 sash windows, and a one-bay front porch with decorative sawnwork; first-story modern brick veneer added

modern, one-story, brick Ranch-style guest house/tenant house (NC)
- 103 Market Street ca. 1940, 1 1/2-story, frame and asbestos shingle, Bungalow-style dwelling with exposed rafter ends, exterior brick chimney, and a screened front porch
- 104 Market Street 1890s, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular dwelling with twin front gables, 2/2 sash windows, and a wraparound porch with decorative sawnwork
- 105 Market Street ca. 1930, 1 1/2-story, frame and aluminum siding, Bungalow-style dwelling with a front gable dormer and porch with battered wooden columns on rusticated concrete block piers

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- 107 Market Street ca. 1900, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, Victorian vernacular dwelling with a central front gable and partially screened front porch
- 109 Market Street ca. 1900, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, Victorian vernacular dwelling with twin front gables, 1/1 sash windows, and a screened three-bay porch with turned posts and spindle brackets.
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- MARSHALL STREET**
- 2 Marshall Street ca. 1900, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, modified Queen Anne-style dwelling with an upper-story bay window projection and a wrap-around porch with modern metal supports
- 3 Marshall Street ca. 1940, one-story, frame and asbestos shingle, vernacular dwelling with paired 1/1 sash windows and a one-bay front porch
- 5 Marshall Street ca. 1935, one-story, frame and stucco, Spanish Colonial Revival dwelling with exposed rafter ends and a tile roof
- 6 Marshall Street ca. 1900, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, Victorian vernacular L-shaped dwelling with 2/2 sash windows and a three-bay porch with decorative sawnwork
- 8 Marshall Street ca. 1910, 2 1/2-story, frame and asbestos shingle, American Foursquare dwelling with a two-story bay window projection and three-bay front porch with Tuscan columns
- 10 Marshall Street ca. 1910, two-story, frame and weatherboard, American Foursquare dwelling with a central front gable, side two-story bay window projection, and two-bay front porch
- 12 Marshall Street ca. 1915, two-story, frame and asbestos shingle, American Foursquare dwelling with a central front gable and screened three-bay front porch

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- 1 North Street ca. 1900, two-story, brick, Victorian vernacular commercial building--now Hearne-Ballard Insurance Agency, Inc.--with a modernized storefront and segmental-arched 1/2 sash upper-story windows; B. and S. Furnishings on 1912 Sanborn Insurance Co. map; telephone exchange on second floor on 1925 map
- 2-4 North Street ca. 1900, two-story, brick, Victorian vernacular commercial building--now Blue Crab Bay Company--originally divided into two units with 1/1 sash second-floor windows and decorative brickwork in parapet
- 3 North Street ca. 1900, two-story, brick, Victorian vernacular commercial building--now Rock Church--originally divided into two units with reasonably preserved original storefronts and 2/2 sash windows; grocery indicated on 1912 Sanborn Insurance Co. map
- 5 North Street ca. 1925, three-story, brick, commercial building with modern storefront and 1/1 sash windows
- 6 North Street ca. 1950?, one-story, brick, commercial building--Falcon Cable TV--with false mansard roof and plate-glass windows (NC)
- 8 North Street ca. 1950?, one-story, frame and vinyl siding, commercial building--Eastern Shore Rural Health--that has been heavily remodeled (NC)
- 9 North Street ca. 1950, one-story, brick, commercial building (NC)
- 10 North Street 1940, one-story, brick commercial building--Armando's Restaurant--with recessed entrance, plate-glass windows, and curvilinear brick parapet; datestone over entrance indicates building was erected in 1940 as Lofland & Boggs (grocery)

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- 11 North Street ca. 1920, one-story, rusticated concrete block, commercial building--now Freddie Pruitt Barber--with plate-glass window and entrance with transom; barbershop indicated on 1925 Sanborn Insurance Co. map
- 17 North Street ca. 1935, two-story, brick, Colonial Revival-style Onancock Town Hall with corbeled brick cornice, corner brick quoins, 9/6 and 6/6 sash windows, and frontispiece entrances; originally built with fire station on first floor and town office on second floor; now remodeled for town office below and meeting rooms above.
- 19A North Street ca. 1900, one-story, hip-roofed, frame and aluminum siding, vernacular office--now Rock Church Mission--with one-bay Tuscan columned portico and 2/2 sash windows; doctor's office indicated on 1912 Sanborn Insurance Co. map associated with house on lot
- 19 North Street 1885, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, Victorian vernacular dwelling with central front gable, 2/2 sash windows, and screened three-bay front porch
- 20 North Street 1970s, one-story, concrete block, commercial building--Division of Motor Vehicles (NC)
- 21 North Street ca. 1898, 2 1/2-story, frame and aluminum siding, Victorian vernacular dwelling--Bundick House--with 1/1 and 6/6 sash windows, gable dormer, and three-bay porch with turned posts; acquired by Bundick from S. R. Nelson in 1898
- 22 North Street 1890s, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular T-plan dwelling with single and paired 1/1 sash windows, decorative sawnwork at eaves, front porch with paired slender columns on a brick parapet
- 23 North Street ca. 1900, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, Victorian vernacular dwelling with twin front gables, 1/1 sash windows, and enclosed front porch

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| 24 North Street | 1890s, two-story, frame and asbestos shingle, Victorian vernacular dwelling with a central front gable, 1/1 and 2/2 sash windows, and a front porch with chamfered columns and decorative sawnwork |
| 25 North Street | early- to mid-19th-century, 1 1/2-story, frame and wood shingle, vernacular dwelling, one section of which is on a raised basement; interior end brick chimney between sections and 6/6 and 6/3 sash windows |
| 26 North Street | 1890s, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, hip-roofed, Victorian vernacular dwelling with 2/2 sash windows, a central entrance with sidelights, and a front porch with chamfered columns and decorative sawnwork |
| 27 North Street | 1890s, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, Victorian vernacular dwelling with a projecting front gabled ell and screened front porch |
| 28 North Street | 1890s, two-story, frame and asbestos shingle, Victorian vernacular T-plan dwelling with 2/2 sash windows and a screened front porch with square columns |
| 29 North Street | 1890s, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, Victorian vernacular dwelling with a projecting front gabled ell, a porch with decorative sawnwork, and 2/2 sash windows |
| 30 North Street | 1890s, 2 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, Queen Anne-style dwelling with gable dormers, decorative sawnwork in gables, and a wraparound porch with spindle frieze, spindle brackets, and chamfered columns |
| 31 North Street | 1890s, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular dwelling with a front projecting gabled ell, two-bay front porch with sawn brackets, and 2/2 sash windows |

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| 32 North Street | 1890s, two-story, frame and weatherboard, hip-roofed, Victorian vernacular dwelling with paired brick chimneys, wood-shingled central front gable, and porch with turned columns |
| 33 North Street | 1890s, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, Victorian vernacular dwelling with a central front gable and three-bay front porch with sawn brackets |
| 34 North Street | 1890s, two-story, frame and weatherboard, hip-roofed, Victorian vernacular dwelling with central front gable with decorative sawnwork and a wraparound porch with turned posts and decorative sawnwork |
| 35 North Street | ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular I-house dwelling with a central front gable, pair of central brick chimneys, and a three-bay front porch |
| 36 North Street | ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular dwelling with 1/1 sash windows, central front gable, hipped roof, and porch with turned posts and sawn brackets |
| 37 North Street | ca. 1900, two-story, gable-fronted, frame and asbestos shingle, Victorian vernacular dwelling with 2/2 sash windows and a screened front porch |
| 38 North Street | ca. 1930, 1 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, Bungalow-style dwelling with wide eaves with knee brackets, exposed rafter ends, and a three-bay porch with square wooden columns |
| 39 North Street | ca. 1900, two-story, frame and asbestos shingle, Victorian vernacular dwelling with a central front gable and enclosed front porch |
| 41 North Street | ca. 1900, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, Victorian vernacular dwelling with a central front gable and screened front porch |

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| 43 North Street | ca. 1900, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, gable-fronted, Victorian vernacular dwelling with 2/1 sash windows and a two-bay front porch |
| 45 North Street | ca. 1900, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, Victorian vernacular L-shaped dwelling with 1/1 sash windows and an enclosed front porch |
| ONANCOCK STREET | |
| 0 Onancock St. | 1970s, one-story, frame and aluminum siding, Ranch-style dwelling (NC) |
| 1 Onancock St. | 1890s, two-story, frame and asbestos shingle, Victorian vernacular I-house dwelling with a heavy bracketed cornice, 6/6 sash windows, and a one-bay front porch; originally faced Market Street, moved to face Onancock St. by 1925 |
| 3 Onancock St. | ca. 1925, 1 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, Bungalow-style dwelling with wide eaves with knee brackets, central gable dormer, and screened porch with exposed rafter ends |
| 4 Onancock St. | ca. 1940, 1 1/2-story, frame and aluminum siding, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with three gable dormers, 6/6 sash windows, and a dentil cornice |
| 5 Onancock St. | ca. 1900, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, modified Queen Anne-style dwelling with a wraparound porch and 2/2 sash windows |
| 7 Onancock St. | ca. 1940, two-story, frame and weatherboard, vernacular dwelling with 6/6 sash windows, central brick chimney, and side wing addition |
| 8 Onancock St. | 1940s, 1 1/2-story, frame and aluminum siding, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with two gable dormers (NC) |
| 9 Onancock St. | ca. 1910, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, American Foursquare dwelling with a central front gable, 2/2 sash windows, and a three-bay porch with turned posts |

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- 1 Parker Street ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular I-house dwelling with a pair of central brick chimneys, 6/6 sash windows, and a partially enclosed three-bay porch; apparently moved to site since it is not indicated on the 1912, 1925, or 1937 Sanborn Insurance Co. maps
- 2 Parker Street 1890s, two-story, frame and asbestos shingle, Victorian vernacular I-house dwelling with a central front gable, 2/2 sash windows, and a three-bay front porch with early screen framing
- 3 Parker Street ca. 1900, one-story, brick, gable-fronted, pump house with a shed-roofed porch and a covered reservoir at rear capped by a louvered square cupola; indicated as pump house and fire station on 1912 Sanborn Insurance Co. map
- 4 Parker Street ca. 1915, two-story, frame and asbestos shingle, American Foursquare dwelling with a central front gable, 1/1 sash windows, and a four-bay front porch with columns
- 5 Parker Street ca. 1910, 1 1/2-story, frame and weatherboard, vernacular dwelling with a steep gable roof and gable projections
- 6 Parker Street ca. 1915, two-story, frame and weatherboard, American Foursquare dwelling with a central front gable and wraparound porch with columns
- 7 Parker Street ca. 1910, two-story, rusticated concrete block, American Foursquare dwelling with a central front gable, 1/1 sash windows, a two-bay front porch with rusticated concrete block columns, and an attached porte cochere
- 8 Parker Street 1890s, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular L-shaped dwelling with 4/4 sash windows, projecting front gabled ell, and a three-bay porch with turned posts

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- 9 Parker Street ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular dwelling with a central front gable, 2/2 sash windows, and an entrance with sidelights and transom
- 10 Parker Street ca. 1915, two-story, frame and weatherboard, American Foursquare dwelling with a central front gable, 1/1 sash windows, and a three-bay front porch with columns
- 12 Parker Street ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular dwelling with 2/2 sash windows, an asymmetrical front gable, and a screened front porch

PARKS STREET

- Parks Street ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular L-shaped dwelling with 2/2 sash windows, a projecting front gabled ell, and a screened front porch

RILEY STREET

- 2 Riley Street ca. 1900, two-story, frame and aluminum siding, Victorian vernacular dwelling with 6/6 sash windows and an asymmetrical front gable; original porch removed
- 3 Riley Street ca. 1900, two-story, frame and asbestos shingle, Victorian vernacular dwelling with an asymmetrical front gable, 6/6 sash windows, and a screened front porch
- 4 Riley Street ca. 1900, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular dwelling with an asymmetrical front gable, 6/6 sash windows, and a three-bay front porch with turned posts
- 5 Riley Street ca. 1940, 1 1/2-story, frame and asbestos shingle, vernacular dwelling with a side shed dormer, 6/6 sash windows, and a gabled hood over the entrance

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- 6 Riley Street ca. 1900, two-story, frame and asbestos shingle, Victorian vernacular dwelling with 6/6 sash windows, an asymmetrical front gable, and an enclosed front porch
- 8 Riley Street 1890s, two-story, frame and weatherboard, Victorian vernacular I-house dwelling with a central front gable, 2/2 sash windows, and a three-bay porch with a spindle frieze and brackets

TURNER STREET

- 1 Turner Street 1905-6, two-story, frame and asbestos shingle, modified Queen Anne-style Luther Hurst House with a two-story bay window projection, 2/2 and 1/1 sash windows, and a wraparound porch with turned posts

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION - continued

SECOND EMPIRE
QUEEN ANNE
GOTHIC
COLONIAL REVIVAL
BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN

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Accomack County Court appointed John West and William Custis to act as trustees in acquiring land for the establishment of a new town to be known as Onancock. The trustees purchased fifty acres of land situated at the confluence of the north and central branches of Onancock Creek from Charles Scarborough, who a year earlier had purchased a 200-acre tract from which the westernmost fifty acres were carved.

Because of the creek's deep-water channel, the location of the new town appeared promising. Consequently, surveyor Daniel Jenifer laid out a grid plan with some irregular lot sizes due to the meandering shorelines of the creeks. King Street and Market Street extended east-west parallel to the creeks, while Water Street extended north-south, intersecting both streets and later defining the western edge of a central square known as the Town Lot. Queen Street extended east from Water Street and parallel to Market Street; however, the street was abandoned during the nineteenth century. The eastern boundary of the fifty-acre town plat later became North Street once the town began to develop in an eastern direction.¹

After the town plan was laid out, a few lots were sold almost immediately and a few houses and a courthouse were erected. The town grew slowly throughout the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and despite the transfer of the county seat to Drummondtown (Accomac) in 1693, Onancock continued to thrive as an important port for the entire Eastern Shore.

For Onancock's first 150 years, large sailing vessels operated out of Onancock trading miscellaneous supplies--food, clothing, household items, farming equipment, etc.--for tobacco, grain, farm produce, lumber, and livestock. The wharves at the end of Market Street were privately owned and merchants built their stores nearby and their residences farther east on King and Market streets. Hopkins and Brother Store was a commercial and maritime trading center that was established in 1842 at the waterfront. The present building mostly dates to the late nineteenth century; however, the original 1842 store is believed to have survived as the smaller northern section of the building.

One of the town's most notable residents owned a shipping business in Onancock; however, he is best known for his accomplishments in the organization of the Presbyterian Church in America. Francis Makemie, known today as the Father of American Presbyterianism, was one of the first religious dissidents in Virginia to

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successfully obtain a license to preach at his home in Onancock in 1699, and later he helped establish the first presbytery south of Philadelphia. He and his wife Naomi resided in a house on Market Street until his death in 1706. Although the house does not survive, a 1942 bronze commemorative plaque to honor Onancock's most famous resident is located on a lot (now 9 Market St.) that is believed to have been the site of his home. Also the present Naomi Makemie Presbyterian Church is named in honor of Makemie's wife who was an Onancock native and daughter of William Anderson, the first purchaser of a lot in the town.

The prosperity of some of Onancock's residents during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries is evident in several fine dwellings of the period that have survived. One of the finest examples of a Federal-style dwelling on the Eastern Shore is situated on a large tree-shaded lot on Market Street. Kerr Place, the home of local merchant John Shepherd Ker (later Kerr), was begun in 1799 and completed before 1806.

Captain Stephen B. Hopkins, the co-owner of Hopkins and Brother Store, purchased a house situated on a prominent site near his store. Known today as the Alicia Hopkins House, the site commands an excellent view of the harbor.

Other Hopkins family members built their homes on Market and King streets. Located across the street from the Alicia Hopkins House is Ingleside, the residence of Captain Hopkins's oldest son William whose family was living there in 1860 (probably in what is now the rear ell of the present dwelling). William added the fashionable Victorian front section in the late 1880s. In 1860 Captain Hopkins's middle son John built his large rambling residence at 8 Market Street and John P. L. Hopkins owned the house at 25 King Street (later known as the Fitzgerald House). Both dwellings are well preserved examples of early-nineteenth-century, side-passage-plan houses that are commonly found on the Eastern Shore.

Other early dwellings in Onancock include Scott Hall, a gambrel-roofed house that was built in 1778 for James Scott, the John Major Fosque House (ca. 1839) at 11 Market Street, and the Harmon House which once faced Queen Street and contains a section dating to around 1825. On the creek behind the Harmon House a once-thriving shipbuilding operation and marine railway operated during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

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Onancock continued to prosper as a small port town throughout the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries; however, it remained confined to the small land area that comprised the original town plan. The town's commercial activity focused on the waterfront and its social and political activities concentrated around the Town Lot near which was a church, a schoolhouse, and later a town hall. Two residents described Onancock as it appeared in the 1850s:

the whole shore was at that time strewn with grain houses from the foot of (King) street as far north as vessels could load and there was a wharf at each grain house.² From the creek, could be seen the village of Onancock, with its steeples, and sandy streets, and red-topped houses, and wharves swarming with boats of all sizes from the schooner to the skiff.³

Onancock's schooner trade was supplemented by occasional steamboat runs beginning in the 1840s, but not until 1867 was regularly scheduled steamship service provided by the Eastern Shore Steamboat Company. Steamer service for passengers, mail, and cargo was the key to Onancock's continuing prosperity and soon the town became the principal center in Accomack County for the shipment of produce by water to Baltimore and other cities on the Chesapeake Bay.

Steamers exported such commodities as potatoes, onions, tomatoes, strawberries, and oysters while importing marine supplies, fertilizer, coal, hardware, farming supplies, and general merchandise. Residents arranged for the purchase of fine furniture, china, and fashionable clothing through steamboat captains and wharf storekeepers who operated the trade lanes between Onancock and Baltimore. The greatest increase in steamship business occurred during the last decade of the nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth century when trade between Onancock and Baltimore increased ninety percent between 1892 and 1907.⁴

Convenient access to Baltimore by water, and later by rail with the coming of the railroad to nearby Tasley in 1884, was especially significant to the residents of Onancock. Not only were commercial trade opportunities and passenger service provided by steamboats and trains, these transportation systems brought hundreds of visitors from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Norfolk who spent summer vacations at the town's two hotels and several boarding houses.

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The two transportation systems also forged cultural links between the small town and big city. The latest fashions, entertainment, cultural ideas, and services from Baltimore greatly affected the lives of Onancock residents. Baltimore architects, for example, were employed to design three of the town's churches (Holy Trinity Episcopal, Market Street Methodist, and Onancock Baptist) as well as Onancock National Bank on Market Street between 1881 and 1898.

The transport of building materials by water and rail stimulated a building fever in Onancock as reported by the local newspaper in 1882:

We give point in this issue to the building boom reported some weeks ago...Mr. B. Fosque has just completed a very handsome dwelling, and the dwelling of Mr. A .G. Kelly now in course of erection there, promises to be a model of beauty and comfort. Messrs. R. H. Miles and and Robert Bell have purchased lots on Ker street, and propose at once to build on them handsome residences.⁵

Again in 1883, the newspaper reported, "The building fever still prevails among our citizens, and will continue to rage during the fall and winter. Onancock has now some of the finest looking dwellings in the state."⁶

During the early 1880s the town was incorporated and expanded in size for the first time since its founding in the seventeenth century. Boundaries were extended beyond North Street to include Kerr and Lake streets to the northeast and College Avenue, Joynes, Holly, and Johnson streets to the southeast. The streets were paved with crushed oyster shells. Soon thereafter, a number of business establishments sprang up on Market and North streets and fashionable residences began to appear all over town.

The Town Square or Town Lot continued to be the center of Onancock's social and political activities during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In 1878 a town hall was built on the square that was large enough to house political rallies, religious revivals, concerts, theatrical productions, and traveling shows. In 1920 William Wessells purchased the Town Hall, moved it across the street, and made it into a stylish Colonial Revival-style home. Despite the removal of the Town Hall, the square continued to be a gathering place for outdoor town events.

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Another area of bustling activity was the town's main commercial district along Market and North streets. The town's center of commerce was the Onancock National Bank (later First National Bank and now First Virginia Bank) which was established in 1893. Although remodeled in 1899 and 1921, it is the only commercial building in Onancock to predate the disastrous town fire of 1899 in which nearly the entire town's commercial district was destroyed. The fire caused the town to specify that all buildings in the main business district were thereafter to be built in stone or brick.

By about 1920, the town's commercial area had assumed the character that it still possesses today. Two-story brick buildings with segmental-arched, upper-story windows and one-story brick buildings with corbeled brickwork were typical of early-twentieth-century stores, many of which still survive along Market and North streets.

The commercial vitality and convenient transportation links that the town of Onancock enjoyed also lead to the establishment of several educational institutions within its borders. The Atlantic Female College operated from 1859 to the late 1860s on the site of the former Onancock High School on College Avenue; Onancock Academy, which operated from 1877 to 1893, was situated in a large building erected by 1886 at a location south of Kerr Street; the Margaret Academy operated on a College Avenue site from 1893 to 1901; and the Onancock Normal School, designed to provide teacher training for high school graduates, operated on the upper floor of the old Onancock Academy building on Kerr Street from 1908 to 1915.

Public education in Onancock began in 1878 with the establishment of a public school in the chapel of the abandoned Atlantic Female College. The school later moved to a site on the north side of Kerr Street at which time it was recognized as Onancock Public High School. In 1905 it moved across the street to the old Onancock Academy building and by 1921 a modern high school building was erected on College Avenue.

Beginning in the mid-1880s with the introduction of nearby rail transportation, a gradual decline in water export-import businesses led to a shift in the town's economy. By the 1920s, steamers still called at the town wharves, but much of the area's farm produce was shipped by rail from Tasley because rail transportation was faster and more efficient. Later truck transport also contributed to the decline in business at the waterfront. Despite these changes and the effects of the Great Depression of the 1930s, the stability of the town was maintained by its main commercial area, which

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continued to serve as Accomack County's chief commercial center, and by the establishment of depots for leading oil and gasoline companies. Several of these depots are still in use today.

Recently some of the older stores in Onancock have become local, state, and federal office buildings and several service organizations maintain their headquarters in the commercial area. Today several stores, specialty shops, restaurants, insurance companies, and oil companies line Market and North streets and the wharf area features recently improved docking facilities that are primarily used by owners of pleasure craft.

Contributing significantly to the picturesque charm of the town, many handsome and well preserved residences and churches are within walking distance of the waterfront. The quiet nature and ambiance of this small maritime community of about 1,700 residents has recently attracted many visitors to Onancock by boat as well as automobile, making tourism a welcome addition to the town's economy.

David A. Edwards

1. Whitelaw, Ralph T. *Virginia's Eastern Shore, Vol. II*. Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va. 1951. p. 904.
2. Wise, John Sergeant. *End of an Era*. Houghton, Mifflin and Company, Boston and New York, 1899. p. 28.
3. Ross, Samuel T., "Recollections of Onancock", *The Peninsula Enterprise*. February 13, 1942.
4. *Peninsula Enterprise*. December 21, 1907.
5. *Peninsula Enterprise*. October 21, 1882.
6. *Peninsula Enterprise*. October 25, 1883.

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The following information is common to each of the accompanying photographs:

DISTRICT NAME: Onancock Historic District
LOCATION: Town of Onancock, Accomack County, Virginia
PHOTOGRAPHER: David A. Edwards
DATE OF PHOTO: June 1990
NEGATIVE LOCATION: Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia

Onancock Harbor from south side of Onancock Creek
View looking north
Neg. No. 11367
Photo 1 of 35

Rear of houses on the south side of Market Street
View looking north
Neg. No. 11367
Photo 2 of 35

Town Lot
View looking north
Neg. No. 11367
Photo 3 of 35

Main commercial area along Market Street
View looking east
Neg. No. 11791
Photo 4 of 35

Commercial area along North Street
View looking northeast
Neg. No. 11792
Photo 5 of 35

North side of Market Street
View looking northeast
Neg. No. 11791
Photo 6 of 35

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College Avenue towards Market Street Methodist Church
View looking north
Neg. No. 11367
Photo 7 of 35

West side of North Street
View looking northeast
Neg. No. 11363
Photo 8 of 35

West side of North Street
View looking northeast
Neg. No. 11367
Photo 9 of 35

North side of Kerr Street
View looking northwest
Neg. No. 11363
Photo 10 of 35

East side of Lee Street
View looking southeast
Neg. No. 11365
Photo 11 of 35

Scott Hall, behind Market Street
View looking northwest
Neg. No. 11791
Photo 12 of 35

Kerr Place, Market Street
View looking north
Neg. No. 10200
Photo 13 of 35

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Alicia Hopkins House, 1 Market Street
View looking northwest
Neg. No. 11791
Photo 14 of 35

Hopkins and Brother Store
View looking northwest
Neg. No. 11791
Photo 15 of 35

Harmon House, Ames Street
View looking southeast
Neg. No. 11367
Photo 16 of 35

Fitzgerald House, 25 King Street
View looking north
Neg. No. 10196
Photo 17 of 35

Holly House, 7 Holly Street
View looking east
Neg. No. 11364
Photo 18 of 35

Vernacular L-shaped dwelling, 9 Kerr Street
View looking northeast
Neg. No. 11363
Photo 19 of 35

Vernacular I house, 29 King Street
View looking north
Neg. No. 10196
Photo 20 of 35

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Vernacular I house, 8 Riley Street
View looking east
Neg. No. 11363
Photo 21 of 35

Queen Anne-style house, 1 Turner Street
View looking northwest
Neg. No. 11362
Photo 22 of 35

Dr. Lewis Harmanson House, 74 Market Street
View looking southwest
Neg. No. 10196
Photo 23 of 35

Frank A. Slocomb House, 68 Market Street
View looking south
Neg. No. 10196
Photo 24 of 35

Harbor Breeze, 8 Joynes Street
View looking southeast
Neg. No. 11367
Photo 25 of 35

Typical Bungalow, 35 Kerr Street
View looking northeast
Neg. No. 11363
Photo 26 of 35

Typical commercial building, 57 Market Street
View looking northeast
Neg. No. 10200
Photo 27 of 35

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79 and 81 Market Street
View looking northwest
Neg. No. 11792
Photo 28 of 35

Roseland Theatre and First National Bank, Market Street
View looking southeast
Neg. No. 11792
Photo 29 of 35

Market Street Methodist Church, 75 Market Street
View looking north
Neg. No. 10200
Photo 30 of 35

Onancock Baptist Church, 60 Market Street
View looking north
Neg. No. 11792
Photo 31 of 35

Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, 66 Market Street
View looking southwest
Neg. No. 10196
Photo 32 of 35

Onancock Post Office, Market Street
View looking northwest
Neg. No. 11367
Photo 33 of 35

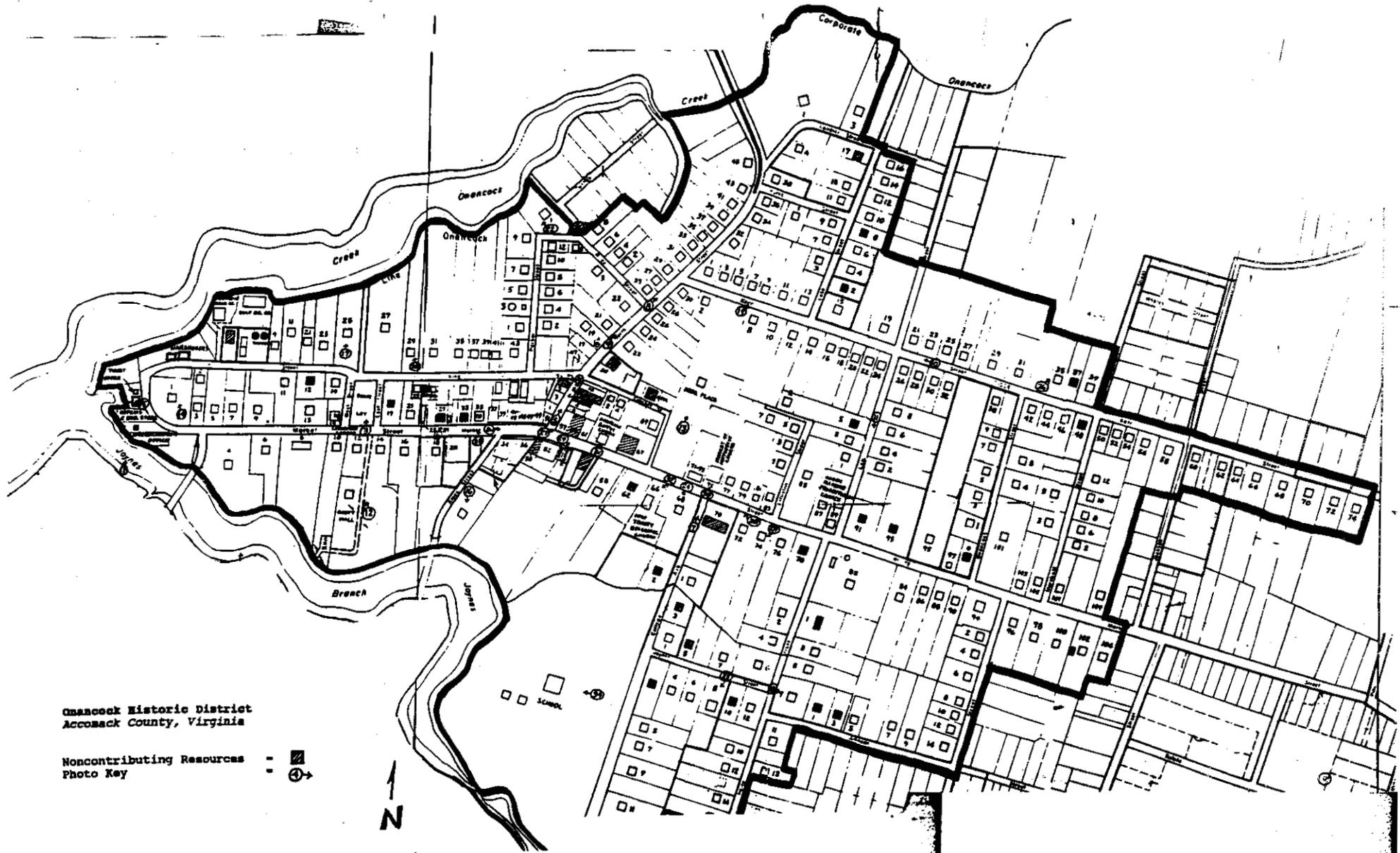
Onancock High School (former), College Avenue
View looking west
Neg. No. 11367
Photo 34 of 35

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

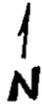
Section number Photo Page 58 Onancock Historic District, Accomack Co., VA

8 North Street, Noncontributing building
View looking southeast
Neg. No. 11792
Photo 35 of 35

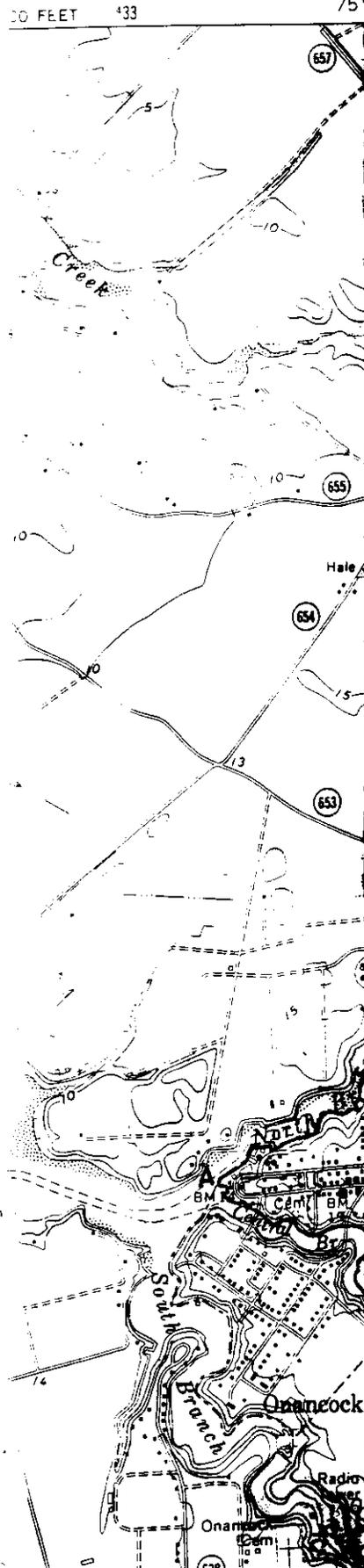


**Onancock Historic District
Accomack County, Virginia**

Noncontributing Resources
Photo Key



PUNGOTEAGUE QUADRANGLE
 VIRGINIA—ACCOMACK CO.
 QUOTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



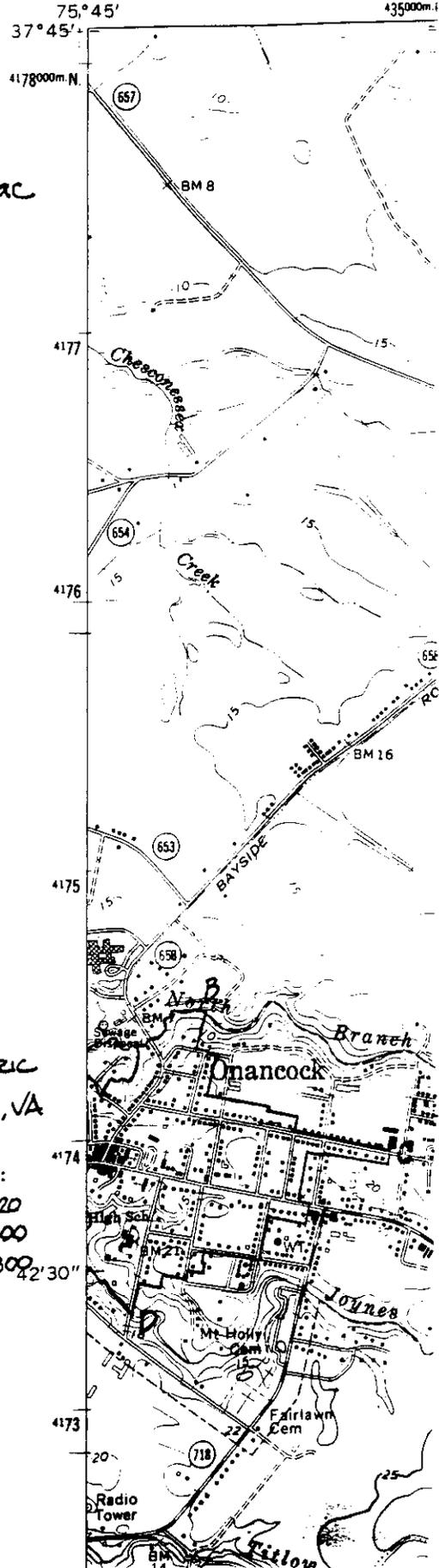
5859 1 SW
 (PARKSLEY)

Pungoteague
 Quad

ONANCOCK HISTORIC
 DISTRICT
 Accomack County, VA
 A: 18 | 433340 | 4173900

5859 IV SE
 (CHESCONESSEX)

UNITED STATES
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



Accomac
 Quad

ONANCOCK HISTORIC
 DISTRICT
 Accomack County, VA

UTM REFERENCES:
 B: 18 | 434320 | 4174420
 C: 18 | 435020 | 4173900
 D: 18 | 434030 | 4173300