

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 Cape Charles Historic District DHR File No. 65-166
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

Area defined by Bay Avenue to the west, Mason Avenue to the south, Fig Street to the east, and Washington Avenue to the north
street & number the east, and Washington Avenue to the north N/A not for publication
city, town Cape Charles N/A vicinity
state Virginia code VA county Northampton code 131 zip code 23310

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>526</u>	<u>38</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<u>529</u>	<u>38</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

Date

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
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
COMMERCE: specialty store
COMMERCE: department store

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
COMMERCE: specialty store
RELIGION: religious structure

See Continuation Sheet

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

VICTORIAN ITALIANATE
GOthic REVIVAL
QUEEN ANNE
See Continuation Sheet

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Wood
Brick
roof Metal
other Wood
Stone

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Cape Charles Historic District encompasses nearly all of the town of Cape Charles as it was originally laid out in 1883-1884 as well as the Sea Cottage Addition, an area west of the original limits of town, that was developed after 1909. Located at the terminus of the present Virginia and Maryland Railroad at Chesapeake Bay, the town of Cape Charles is the largest town on Virginia's Eastern Shore and is named after the cape that is situated fourteen miles to the south. The town was originally laid out in an unusual twenty-seven-block grid pattern dominated by a central park with four landscaped streets that radiate from the park and serve as a main cross axis for the town's circulation pattern. No other such town plan is known to exist in Virginia. The town's building fabric, ranging from small vernacular workers' houses of the 1880s to architect-designed commercial, municipal, and residential buildings of the early twentieth century, is remarkably well preserved. Architectural styles represented include the Queen Anne, Victorian Italianate, Gothic Revival, Neoclassical, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, American Foursquare, Spanish Colonial Revival, and Art Deco styles. The town is also noted for its collection of late Victorian and early-twentieth-century vernacular dwellings. The integrity of the town's physical plan and architectural fabric together help to make Cape Charles one of the best preserved towns of the period in Tidewater Virginia.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

In May, 1883, William L. Scott, president of the New York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk Railroad, purchased about 2,650 acres of land situated on the Chesapeake Bay immediately south of Cherrystone Inlet. Anticipating the area eventually becoming the terminus of his railroad, Scott ceded forty acres to the N.Y.P. & N. Railroad and divided 136 acres north of the railroad into 644 town lots measuring 40' X 140' to be designated as the town of Cape Charles.

The town was laid out and surveyed in 1883-1884 by civil engineer William Bauman who was then superintendent of bridges for the town of Pocomoke, Maryland. He was later responsible for directing the dredging of the new town's harbor. Bauman's plan for Cape Charles consisted of a grid pattern of twenty-seven rectangular and square blocks formed by six north-south streets named for fruits and seven east-west streets named

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)

COMMUNITY PLANNING

TRANSPORTATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1880s to 1940

Significant Dates

1883-1884

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder Grimmer, Conrad - builder

Diehl, William Newton - architect

Charles Bolton & Son - architects

Wyatt and Nolting - architects

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

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The town of Cape Charles, which is located in Northampton County on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, was created in the late nineteenth century to serve as the southern rail terminus of the New York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk Railroad. Although many towns of that era owe their existence to railroads, Cape Charles is unique in Virginia for its town plan: a rectangular grid surrounding a central park from which four major streets radiate. Cape Charles also owes its existence to its harbor, which, after dredging, enabled the railroad company to transport its loaded cars by barge across Chesapeake Bay and disembark them directly onto a rail line in Norfolk. The town that grew up around the harbor and railroad yards today retains much of its architectural integrity as an excellent example of a late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century residential and commercial center.

JUSTIFICATION OF CRITERIA

The Cape Charles Historic District is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. It is eligible under Criterion A because of its association with the theme of transportation. The town was created to serve as the southern rail terminus of the New York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk Railroad; a ferry completed the journey from Cape Charles to Norfolk. Under Criterion C the district is eligible because it contains a town plan unique in Virginia and because its structures well represent the popular architectural styles of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The town of Cape Charles is largely the creation of two wealthy Pennsylvanians, William Lawrence Scott and Alexander Johnson Cassatt. In 1883 Scott and Cassatt purchased the newly organized New York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk Railroad Company and planned to route the road

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Department of Historic Resources. Survey File 65-166

Sanborn Insurance Company Maps. Cape Charles. 1898; 1904; 1905; 1910; 1921; 1926.
Archives Branch, Virginia State Library and Archives, Richmond, Va.

Spriggs, Pat. "Cape Charles, Virginia, and the New York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk Railroad." History class paper, Old Dominion University, 7 December 1988.

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:

VA Department of Historic Resources
221 Governor Street, Richmond, VA 23219

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property approximately 152 acres

UTM References

A

1	8	4	1	0	3	6	0	4	1	2	5	3	8	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

C

1	8	4	0	9	1	6	0	4	1	2	4	7	6	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B

1	8	4	1	0	6	2	0	4	1	2	4	8	8	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

D

1	8	4	0	9	3	8	0	4	1	2	5	3	0	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David A. Edwards - Architectural Historian; John S. Salmon - Historian

organization Virginia Department of Historic Resources date August 1, 1989

street & number 221 Governor Street telephone (804) 786-3143

city or town Richmond, state Virginia zip code 23219

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6. HISTORIC FUNCTIONS - continued

RELIGION: religious structure
EDUCATION: school
GOVERNMENT: post office
GOVERNMENT: city hall
INDUSTRY: manufacturing facility
LANDSCAPE: park

CURRENT FUNCTIONS - continued

EDUCATION: school
GOVERNMENT: post office
GOVERNMENT: city hall

7. ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION - continued

NEOCLASSICAL
COLONIAL REVIVAL
BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
SPANISH COLONIAL REVIVAL
OTHER: GABLE-FRONTED ELL
OTHER: I HOUSE

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for Virginia statesmen. The most unusual feature of the town plan was the large central block designated as a park at which four wide streets (sections of Monroe Avenue and Peach Street) terminated precisely at the midpoint of each side of the park to form a modified cross axis for convenient park access and town circulation. No other similar town plan of the period is known to exist in Virginia.

With the arrival of the New York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk Railroad on October 25, 1884, and consequently the arrival of steamers, tugs, and barges to transport freight and passengers across the bay to Norfolk and elsewhere, the town of Cape Charles quickly began to develop. Early photographs show the harbor dredging operation and a few early railroad buildings that no longer survive. By 1887, however, a map of the town shows several buildings located on Mason Avenue, the principal commercial street parallel to the railroad, and presumably a concentration of residences on Tazewell and Washington avenues.

Nine of the ten dwellings indicated on the 1887 map on the north side of Tazewell Avenue between Plum and Nectarine streets (501, 507, 511, 533, 537, 541, 545, 549, and 551 Tazewell Avenue) are probably the oldest surviving buildings in town. Built in 1885 as residences for railroad workers and their families and known as Cassatt Row (photo #7), these small, frame, two-story, L-shaped and rectangular buildings have gable fronts, central chimneys, and multi-paned windows. The best preserved examples retain their original decorative wood shingle cladding, scroll eaves brackets, and simple porches.

According to the earliest Sanborn Insurance Company map of the town in 1898, by that time most of the 200 and 300 blocks of Mason Avenue were lined with one- and two-story frame commercial structures, nearly all of which were either destroyed by a fire in 1917 or were later replaced by more substantial brick buildings. The oldest surviving frame commercial building appears to be the two-story, gable-fronted, weatherboarded structure that currently houses the Seafood Headquarters at the corner of Mason Avenue and Peach Street. Built about 1886, this well preserved building retains part of its original storefront and its entire upper-level facade treatment.

Other early commercial brick buildings dating from the 1890s and early 1900s include the McCrory's Store annex, the Cape Charles Emporium (both located in the 200 block of Mason Avenue), and Savage's Drugstore at the corner of Mason Avenue and Strawberry Street. All of these buildings are two- or three-story brick buildings with Victorian Italianate elements such as corbeled brick cornices and windows with segmental-arched heads.

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The 1898 Sanborn Insurance Company map also shows that nearly all of Randolph Avenue had been developed by that date and concentrations of houses were found in the 200 (222 through 242), the 500, and the 600 blocks of Tazewell Avenue as well as the 400 through 600 blocks of Mason Avenue. Smaller groups of houses that still survive are noted on Fig, Nectarine, and Peach streets. Most of the dwellings dating from this period are two-story frame and weatherboarded buildings that are either single-family residences or duplexes that served as homes for railroad workers and small businessmen of the town. They are mostly simple rectangular structures with either a gable end or long side oriented toward the street. Gable-fronted examples usually feature attic windows, cornice returns, asymmetrical facades, and two- to three-bay porches that have either retained their decorative sawnwork or have been screened in at a later date. A typical block of such examples can be seen in the 500 block of Randolph Avenue (photo #8). Side-oriented examples usually have central front gables with attic windows, symmetrical or asymmetrical three-bay facades, and full-length front porches. A well preserved example, although dating from around 1905, is found at 623 Monroe Avenue (photo #9). Both of these house types have two-over-two sash windows and central brick chimneys and they continued to be popular through the first decade of the twentieth century.

Uncommon examples of houses from the 1890s include: the Mitchell House at 237 Randolph Avenue (photo #10) which is an L-shaped dwelling with steeply pitched gables and eaves defined by a scalloped bargeboard and a porch which features scroll brackets, a spindle frieze, and turned balusters; the large duplex at 322 Randolph Avenue which possesses a mansard roof with dormers; the R. H. Nicholas House (Henrietta's Cottage) at 611 Tazewell Avenue (photo #11), a Queen Anne-style shingled and weatherboarded house built in 1895 for the superintendent of the railroad; and three Queen Anne-style houses at 634, 638, and 646 Tazewell Avenue. Each of these houses features projecting gables and bays, irregular roof lines, and wraparound porches with decorative sawnwork.

Sanborn Insurance Company maps of Cape Charles dating from 1904, 1905, and 1910 show how rapidly the town grew during the first decade of the twentieth century. Houses constructed between 1905 and 1910 were interspersed among the earlier houses of similar vernacular tradition along Randolph and Tazewell avenues, and concentrated on the north side of the 500 and 600 blocks of Monroe Avenue and the north side of the 500 block of Madison Avenue (photo #12). Small groups of three or four houses from the period were also built in the 600 blocks of Madison, Jefferson, and Washington avenues, the east side of the 400 and 600

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blocks of Plum Street, and the west side of the 100 block of Peach Street.

Although many houses from this period are similar to earlier vernacular types of the 1890s, other more fashionable dwellings tend to be modified Queen Anne-style buildings with irregular forms and roof lines, wraparound porches, and a minimum of decorative details (photo #13). Many were also built of brick and more examples of duplexes, usually large square frame buildings with a hipped roof and shared front porch (photo #14), were constructed to house the town's growing population.

In 1909 the town annexed the section of land between Pine Street and the bay which was later known as the Sea Cottage Addition. The following year several ponds in the area were drained and filled with sand, the sand hills facing the beach were leveled, pines trees were cut, and lots and streets were laid out. This section of town, including the 10 and 100 blocks of Mason, Randolph, Tazewell, Monroe, Madison, Jefferson, and Washington avenues, and the 10 through 500 blocks of Bay Avenue and Harbor Avenue, soon became the most fashionable residential area of town.

Already completed by 1910, the Jack Moore House at 306 Bay Avenue (photo #15) was one of the first buildings in the area. It is an imposing two-and-one-half-story brick dwelling situated on a large wooded lot facing the bay. Stylistically, the house blends Victorian forms and elements, such as bay windows and a wraparound porch, with Colonial Revival elements such as a hipped roof with dormers, an entrance with sidelights and elliptical fanlight, and a two-tiered Tuscan portico with classical moldings. The house, designed by Norfolk architect William Newton Diehl, set the style for the residences along Bay Avenue that followed.

Most of the houses built in Cape Charles during the 1910s and 1920s tend to be brick and frame American Foursquare types with a minimum of decorative treatment. Examples are primarily found in the northern half of town along Monroe, Madison, and Jefferson avenues and in the 200 block (north side) of Tazewell Avenue (photo #4). These houses are generally square in shape surmounted by a pyramidal hipped roof and feature a central hipped or gable dormer, an asymmetrical facade, and a full-length front porch with Tuscan columns.

Some of the more stylish houses of the period combine Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and American Foursquare elements to produce a transitional style of residential architecture that often features bay window projections, wraparound porches, and a variety of eaves treatments and fenestration patterns. Such dwellings were the homes of citizens

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representing the town's upper middle class population and are mostly found in the first block of Mason Avenue (photo #2) and the 10 and 100 blocks of Randolph, Tazewell, and Monroe avenues (photo #3). An unusual example is located at the opposite end of town at 302 Fig Street (photo #16). It is a large frame and weatherboarded dwelling with a cross gable roof, wide overhanging eaves, and an extensive wraparound porch with Tuscan columns.

Two especially handsome examples of the Colonial Revival style were built in Cape Charles in 1919 and 1924 respectively. The A. L. Detwiler House at 212 Bay Avenue is a Flemish-bond brick structure with an arcaded brick loggia across the front. Designed by the Philadelphia architectural firm of Charles Bolton & Son, the dwelling was originally surmounted by a prominent slate hipped roof with a series of hipped dormers. Unfortunately, a recent fire caused the replacement of the roof and the removal of the dormers. A Chippendale balustrade that topped the loggia was also removed. Directly across town, the Kellogg House at 644 Monroe Avenue (photo #17) is a well preserved example of the Colonial Revival style at its height. A two-and-one-half-story Flemish-bond brick dwelling with parapeted gable ends, the Kellogg House also features an entrance flanked by sidelights and surmounted by an elliptical fanlight, three segmental-arched dormers, flanking sun porches, and single and tripartite multi-paned windows topped by flared jack arches with keystones.

During the 1920s the town experienced a less intensive level of development than was known in the previous two decades; however, a number of dwellings and commercial buildings were constructed in the northern half of town and in the Sea Cottage Addition. Many of these residences are Bungalow-style buildings that are reputedly mail-order houses from Sears, Roebuck and Company. Owners of the bungalow at 221 Monroe Avenue (photo #18) believe their house was constructed from materials and hardware shipped by rail from Sears, Roebuck and Company to the original owners. Other houses are original designs influenced by the popular Craftsman Movement that combine the details and design concepts of the Bungalow, American Foursquare, and Colonial Revival styles. Excellent examples are seen at 201 and 203 Madison Avenue (photo #19).

More duplexes and a few apartment buildings were also constructed in town during the 1920s. Two apartment buildings at 210-212 (photo #20) and 307-309 Harbor Avenue are the town's best examples. Both buildings are either brick or brick and hollow tile block two-story structures with parapeted flat roofs and porches with square wood columns on brick piers.

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By 1930 much of the residential section of Cape Charles had assumed much the same appearance that it has today (photo #21).

The town continues to demonstrate an interest in the preservation of the town plan and the landscape elements that enhance that plan. Most of the residential streets of Cape Charles are lined with concrete sidewalks that were mostly put in place in 1913 by a local concrete manufacturer and builder. Most sidewalks are separated from the streets they border by a generous green space that is planted with a row of various trees and crape myrtles that add color and texture to each streetscape. Dividing the width of Monroe Avenue and the southern portion of Peach Avenue, median strips planted with crape myrtles and other shrubbery are especially notable landscape features. An unusual design element that is seen at several intersections of residential streets is a series of rounded concrete steps that ascend from the street to the sidewalk at each corner of the intersection. Since many churches and other public buildings are located at intersections throughout the town, these steps are important pedestrian access features to these structures.

The commercial corridor along Mason Avenue continued to improve in architectural quality throughout the 1910s and 1920s. Two of the most sophisticated buildings are the Colonial Revival-style L. E. Mumford Bank (photo #22), located at the northwest corner of Mason Avenue and Pine Street, and the Neoclassical-style former Northampton County Trust Bank (photo #23) on the opposite corner. The Mumford Bank, designed by architect W. H. Lambertson, is a gable-fronted tan brick building with a corbeled brick cornice and rusticated brick corner pilasters. Built around 1895, it features tall round-arched windows, a central entrance highlighted by a heavy classical frontispiece, and a bull's-eye window surrounded by gauged brick and keystones. The Trust Bank is Cape Charles's most prominent commercial building. It is a tall, three-story, rectangular building constructed of limestone blocks and features fluted, engaged, colossal Ionic columns, a full classical entablature, and an encircling stone parapet. This imposing structure is believed to have been designed by the Baltimore architectural firm of Wyatt and Nolting around 1921. The same firm designed the 1909 Virginia Bank and Trust Company in Norfolk, which is very similar in design to the Cape Charles bank.

The 200 block of Mason Avenue (photo #1) contains several Neoclassical and Colonial Revival-inspired commercial buildings including the Parsons Building (photo #24), Watson's Hardware, and the buildings at 203-205, 219, and 261-265 Mason Avenue. These buildings are either two- or three-story, red or tan brick buildings displaying various classical elements

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such as molded cornices, parapets topped with urns, pilasters, and fenestration highlighted by brick and stone arches.

Other styles of the early twentieth century have also influenced the commercial and municipal architecture of Cape Charles. Many buildings appear to have been inspired by the Spanish Colonial Revival, such as the Mack Building and Palace Theatre on Strawberry Street and Etz Jewelers at 227 Mason Avenue, with their ramped parapets and decorative brickwork resembling tile and terra cotta. The town's most original example of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture is the Kellogg Building and attached service station (photo #25) located at the corner of Mason Avenue and Fig Street. Built in the 1920s, the brick structure has tall pilasters, prominent curvilinear parapets, and projecting eaves roofed in clay tiles.

The town's only example of the Art Deco style is the Municipal Building at the corner of Mason Avenue and Plum Street (photo #26). It is a two-story brick building with a large stone parapet carved in low relief blocks and moldings. The facade is divided by tall fluted pilasters that add to the building's streamlined appearance. Built in 1930, the structure houses a fire station and town offices.

Two notable early-twentieth-century industrial buildings are located at the eastern end of the district. The Ice Plant at Mason Avenue and Fig Street (photo #27) is a large brick and stucco building consisting of a tall ice storage facility topped by a gable roof and a smaller one-story service wing fronted by a gabled parapet displaying corbeled brickwork. The brick power plant on Randolph Avenue is another well preserved building of the period. It is a tall rectangular structure adorned with tall pilasters capped in stone and large multi-paned casement windows.

Churches abound in the district. The oldest surviving church structure in Cape Charles is St. Stephen's African Methodist Episcopal Church located at 505 Jefferson Avenue. Built in 1885 as Bethany Methodist Church at the corner of Monroe Avenue and Plum Street, the church was moved to its present location to serve the black community of Jersey in 1912. The church is a simple rectangular frame and weatherboarded structure with a corner bell tower, round-arched stained glass windows, and scalloped wood shingles in the front gable.

St. Charles Roman Catholic Church was constructed in 1889 at the corner of Randolph Avenue and Nectarine Street. It is a gable-fronted rectangular brick structure with a small brick belfry atop the front gable, a small projecting entrance vestibule, brick buttresses along the

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sides, pointed-arched windows, and a steeply pitched slate gable roof. The church rectory, located just west of the church, is a gable-fronted, two-story, brick residence that was built in 1893. Another two-story, gable-fronted, brick building was built in 1898 behind the church. It originally served as the Catholic School of the Holy Family.

Gothic Revival churches of various sizes and designs continued to be built well into the twentieth century. Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church (now Trinity United Methodist Church) at the corner of Tazewell Avenue and Plum Street was built in 1893. It is a large L-shaped brick structure with wood-shingled gables, a corner bell tower topped by a tall spire, and large pointed-arched stained glass windows with tracery. A simpler Gothic Revival-style frame church was built for the Episcopalians in 1899 at the corner of Tazewell Avenue and Nectarine Street. Emmanuel Episcopal Church was later brick veneered and embellished with decorative stonework and a bell tower and sacristy were added in 1928. Another L-shaped church with a corner bell tower and shingled gables is First Baptist Church located at the corner of Madison Avenue and Nectarine Street in the black neighborhood of Jersey. Built in 1901, it features triangular-headed stained glass windows and is well maintained.

More small rectangular frame churches with steeply pitched gable roofs and projecting bell towers were built after 1900. They include the town's first Presbyterian church (photo #28), built in 1901 at the corner of Tazewell Avenue and Plum Street, and Cape Charles Baptist Church (photo #29), built in 1902 at the corner of Randolph Avenue and Plum Street. The Presbyterian church is unusual for its Stick-style porch and decorative shingled gable. In 1927 it was dedicated by Senator Harry F. Byrd as the Northampton Memorial Library to honor native sons slain in World War I. The Cape Charles Baptist Church is unusual for its central front projecting bell tower that also serves as an entrance vestibule. It supports an open belfry with unusual Stick-style ornamentation and an octagonal spire that rises from a pyramidal-based lower roof. The church was brick veneered at a later date.

The most architecturally sophisticated church in Cape Charles is First Presbyterian Church located at the corner of Tazewell Avenue and Strawberry Street (photo #30). An English Gothic-inspired church with parapeted gable ends, large pointed-arched stained glass windows with tracery, and a corner entrance vestibule diagonally positioned at the southeast building corner, it was completed in 1926 and the earlier frame church two blocks to the east was sold. The church's rough grey stone walls provide a different texture to the predominant frame streetscapes of the town.

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Cape Charles is fortunate to have survive two early school buildings dating from the 1890s. The oldest surviving school building is a two-story gable-fronted brick structure that was built around 1890 on a lot at 635-637 Monroe Avenue (photo #31). It features recessed brick panels, a corbeled brick raking cornice, and segmentally-arched two-over-two sash windows. A brick wing of similar architectural character was added in 1905. The other early school is the previously described Catholic school that dates from 1898. In addition to these early school buildings, the 1912 Cape Charles High School (photo #32), which is located at the northeast corner of the park, has also survived. It is a two-story brick building with projecting corner pavilions and a central entrance framed by engaged Doric columns. The flat-roofed building is encircled by a ramped parapet.

The town's other notable public buildings are the U.S. Post Office (photo #33), located at the corner of Randolph Avenue and Strawberry Street, and the Pavilion (photo #34), located on the beach opposite the termination of Randolph Avenue at Bay Avenue. The 1932 post office is a handsome, Colonial Revival-style, Flemish-bond brick building possessing a molded stone water table and cornice, brick parapet with balustraded sections, tripartite front windows with round-arched fanlights above, a fine stone frontispiece entrance, and a mansard roof with pedimented gable dormers. The Pavilion is a simple octagonal frame gazebo situated on a concrete block foundation adjacent to the boardwalk that parallels the beach at Chesapeake Bay. Eight chamfered wood posts support the octagonal roof with flared eaves that rises to a point topped by a simple pinnacle. Built by local building contractor Conrad Grimmer in 1923, it is a popular local landmark that has been adopted as the symbol of the town.

Cape Charles has experienced little growth in the past thirty years since the railroad and ferry passenger service was discontinued; however, the lack of growth has contributed to the preservation of the town's rich late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century architectural fabric. To date only a small number of noncontributing buildings have been constructed within the historic district and they produce only a minor negative impact on the remarkably cohesive historical streetscapes of the town.

David A. Edwards

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CAPE CHARLES HISTORIC DISTRICT

STREET ADDRESS

RESOURCE

STATUS

BAY AVENUE

1 Bay Ave. at Randolph Avenue	1923 Cape Charles Pavilion	contributing
104 Bay Avenue	ca. 1920 Bungalow frame dwelling	contributing
106 Bay Avenue	ca. 1920 American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
108 Bay Avenue	ca. 1915 vernacular frame dwelling	contributing
204 Bay Avenue	ca. 1910 Colonial Revival brick dwelling	contributing
208 Bay Avenue	ca. 1920 Colonial Revival brick dwelling	contributing
212 Bay Avenue	1919 Colonial Revival brick A. L. Detwiler House	contributing
306 Bay Avenue	1909 Colonial Revival brick Jack Moore House	contributing
404 Bay Avenue	ca. 1921 Colonial Revival brick dwelling	contributing
408 Bay Avenue	1930s vernacular frame dwelling	contributing

FIG STREET

Fig St. at Mason Avenue	ca. 1921 brick and stucco Ice Plant	contributing
	1920s frame and bricktex garage	contributing
	1920s frame warehouse	contributing
Fig Street at Mason Avenue	1920s Spanish Colonial Revival Kellogg Building	contributing
Fig St. at Randolph Ave.	1920s brick service station	contributing
114 Fig Street	ca. 1915 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
115 Fig Street	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
116 Fig Street	ca. 1915 American Foursquare brick dwelling	contributing
118 Fig Street	ca. 1915 American Foursquare brick dwelling	contributing
119 Fig Street	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
302 Fig Street	ca. 1915 Craftsman-style Wilson House	contributing
407 Fig Street	ca. 1905 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
409 Fig Street	ca. 1926 American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing

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22609 Fig Street	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
<u>HARBOR STREET</u>		
206 Harbor Street	1920s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
210-212 Harbor St.	1920s hollow tile block duplex	contributing
305-311 Harbor St.	1920s brick apartment building	contributing
315 Harbor Street	1960s brick Ranch-style dwelling	noncontributing
407 Harbor Street	ca. 1910 modified Queen Anne-style frame dwelling	contributing
409 Harbor Street	ca. 1920 American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
505 Harbor Street	1920s American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
506 Harbor Street	1920s American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
507 Harbor Street	1920s American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
508 Harbor Street	1920s Bungalow-style frame dwelling	contributing
509 Harbor Street	1940s Cape Cod frame dwelling	noncontributing
34 511 Harbor Street	1940s Cape Cod frame dwelling	noncontributing
<u>JEFFERSON AVENUE</u>		
304 Jefferson Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
501 Jefferson Ave.	ca. 1910 American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
504 Jefferson Ave.	1920s American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
505 Jefferson Ave.	1885 St. Stephen's A.M.E. Church	contributing
506 Jefferson Ave.	1910s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
510 Jefferson Ave.	1910s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
514 Jefferson Ave.	1933 Gospel Tabernacle (church)	contributing
515 Jefferson Ave.	ca. 1930 Colonial Revival frame dwelling	contributing
517 Jefferson Ave.	1940s concrete block dwelling	noncontributing
518 Jefferson Ave.	1910s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
525 Jefferson Ave.	1910s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
527 Jefferson Ave.	1910s American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
529 Jefferson Ave.	1910s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
530 Jefferson Ave.	1920s stucco former Carver Theatre	contributing
531 Jefferson Ave.	1910s frame hip-roofed duplex	contributing

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532 Jefferson Ave.	1910s gabled ell frame duplex	contributing
533 Jefferson Ave.	1910s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
534 Jefferson Ave.	1910s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
535 Jefferson Ave.	1910s American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
536 Jefferson Ave.	1910s frame hip-roofed duplex	contributing
540 Jefferson Ave.	1910s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
542 Jefferson Ave.	ca. 1905 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
601 Jefferson Ave.	ca. 1920 Colonial Revival frame dwelling	contributing
603 Jefferson Ave.	1910s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
606 Jefferson Ave.	1910s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
610 Jefferson Ave.	1910s hip-roofed frame duplex	contributing
613 Jefferson Ave.	1960s Ranch-style frame dwelling	noncontributing
614 Jefferson Ave.	1950s concrete block Gray's Funeral Home	noncontributing
615 Jefferson Ave.	ca. 1920 Bungalow-style frame dwelling	contributing
620 Jefferson Ave.	1910s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
621 Jefferson Ave.	ca. 1920 Bungalow-style frame dwelling	contributing
623 Jefferson Ave.	ca. 1905 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
624 Jefferson Ave.	ca. 1910 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
625 Jefferson Ave.	ca. 1905 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
627 Jefferson Ave.	ca. 1905 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
628 Jefferson Ave.	ca. 1950 gabled ell dwelling	noncontributing
11 633 Jefferson Ave.	ca. 1905 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing

MADISON AVENUE

1 Madison Avenue	1920s Colonial Revival brick dwelling	contributing
2 Madison Avenue	1960s Ranch-style frame dwelling	noncontributing
3 Madison Avenue	1950s Ranch-style frame dwelling	noncontributing
8 Madison Avenue	1920s Colonial Revival frame dwelling	contributing
10 Madison Ave.	1920s Bungalow-style frame dwelling	contributing
100 Madison Ave.	1920s Colonial Revival frame dwelling	contributing
101 Madison Ave.	ca. 1900 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
102 Madison Ave.	1920s Bungalow-style frame dwelling	contributing
104 Madison Ave.	1920s Bungalow-style brick dwelling	contributing
105 Madison Ave.	ca. 1926 Colonial Revival frame dwelling	contributing
200 Madison Ave.	1920s Bungalow-style frame dwelling	contributing
201 Madison Ave.	1920s Craftsman-style frame dwelling	contributing
202 Madison Ave.	1920s American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing

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203 Madison Ave.	ca. 1930 Colonial Revival frame dwelling	contributing
204 Madison Ave.	1920s American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
205 Madison Ave.	1920s American Foursquare brick dwelling	contributing
206-208 Madison Ave.	ca. 1930 brick duplex	contributing
209 Madison Ave.	1920s American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
210 Madison Ave.	1920s American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
211 Madison Ave.	1920s American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
212 Madison Ave.	1930s Colonial Revival frame dwelling	contributing
213 Madison Ave.	ca. 1930 Bungalow-style concrete block dwelling	contributing
214 Madison Ave.	1920s Colonial Revival frame dwelling	contributing
215 Madison Ave.	1920s Bungalow-style concrete block dwelling	contributing
216 Madison Ave.	1940s gabled ell frame dwelling	noncontributing
217 Madison Ave.	1950s hip-roofed frame dwelling	noncontributing
218 Madison Ave.	1930s Colonial Revival frame dwelling	contributing
220 Madison Ave.	1940s gabled ell frame dwelling	noncontributing
225 Madison Ave.	ca. 1905 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
301 Madison Ave.	1930s brick and concrete block church	contributing
303 Madison Ave.	1930s gabled ell concrete block dwelling	contributing
509 Madison Ave.	1920s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
513 Madison Ave.	ca. 1910 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
517 Madison Ave.	ca. 1910 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
521 Madison Ave.	ca. 1910 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
525 Madison Ave.	ca. 1910 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
529 Madison Ave.	ca. 1910 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
533 Madison Ave.	ca. 1910 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
537 Madison Ave.	ca. 1910 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
541 Madison Ave.	1960s Ranch-style brick dwelling	noncontributing
542 Madison Ave.	1970s gabled ell frame dwelling	noncontributing
545 Madison Ave.	ca. 1905 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
547 Madison Ave.	1901 Gothic Revival First Baptist Church	contributing
548 Madison Ave.	ca. 1910 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
550 Madison Ave.	ca. 1910 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
554 Madison Ave.	ca. 1910 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing

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602 Madison Ave.	1910s modified Queen Anne-style frame dwelling	contributing
606 Madison Ave.	ca. 1920 Colonial Revival frame dwelling	contributing
607-609 Madison Ave.	1910s hip-roofed frame duplex	contributing
610 Madison Ave.	1910s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
613-615 Madison Ave.	1910s hip-roofed frame dwelling	contributing
625 Madison Ave.	ca. 1920 American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
626 Madison Ave.	1960s Ranch-style brick dwelling	noncontributing
627 Madison Ave.	ca. 1930 Colonial Revival frame dwelling	contributing
628-630 Madison Ave.	1910s hip-roofed frame duplex	contributing
632 Madison Ave.	ca. 1910 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
636 Madison Ave.	ca. 1910 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
637 Madison Ave.	ca. 1910 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
639 Madison Ave.	ca. 1910 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
647 Madison Ave.	ca. 1910 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
650 Madison Ave.	1930s stone Wendell's Distributing Co.	contributing
652 Madison Ave.	1920s modified Queen Anne-style frame dwelling	contributing

MASON AVENUE

1 Mason Avenue	ca. 1910 Colonial Revival frame dwelling	contributing
3 Mason Avenue	ca. 1900 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
5 Mason Avenue	ca. 1900 modified Queen Anne-style frame dwelling	contributing
7 Mason Avenue	ca. 1900 modified Queen Anne-style frame dwelling	contributing
105 Mason Ave.	1940s brick ABC store	noncontributing
107 Mason Ave.	1930s brick commercial building	contributing
113 Mason Ave.	ca. 1920 brick commercial building	contributing
115 Mason Ave.	ca. 1920 brick commercial building	contributing
117 Mason Ave.	ca. 1900 brick commercial building	contributing
121 Mason Ave.	1907 Colonial Revival brick L. E. Mumford Bank	contributing
201 Mason Ave.	ca. 1921 Neoclassical former Northampton County Trust Bank	contributing
203-205 Mason Ave.	ca. 1920 brick commercial building	contributing
207 Mason Ave.	ca. 1920 brick commercial building	contributing
209 Mason Ave.	1920s Neoclassical Parsons Building	contributing

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211 Mason Ave.	1930s brick commercial building	contributing
213 Mason Ave.	1930s brick commercial building	contributing
215-217 Mason Ave.	1930s brick commercial building	contributing
219-221 Mason Ave.	ca. 1920 Neoclassical brick commercial building	contributing
225 Mason Ave.	ca. 1920 Colonial Revival brick Watson's Hardware	contributing
227 Mason Ave.	1920s Spanish Colonial Revival brick Etz Jeweler	contributing
231 Mason Ave.	1920s brick commercial building	contributing
261-265 Mason Ave.	1920s brick commercial building	contributing
267 Mason Ave.	ca. 1900 Victorian Italianate brick commercial building	contributing
-157-269 Mason Ave. (240)	ca. 1940 brick commercial building	contributing
271 Mason Ave.	ca. 1900 brick commercial building	contributing
-159-273 Mason Ave. (245)	ca. 1910 Victorian Italianate brick commercial building	contributing
301 Mason Ave.	1890s Victorian Italianate brick commercial building	contributing
303 Mason Ave.	ca. 1940 brick Palace Theatre	contributing
305-309 Mason Ave.	ca. 1900 brick and permastone commercial building	contributing
311 Mason Ave.	ca. 1910 brick and permastone commercial building	contributing
323 Mason Ave.	1920s brick commercial building	contributing
325 Mason Ave.	1890s brick commercial building	contributing
329 Mason Ave.	ca. 1910 frame and permastone commercial building	contributing
331 Mason Ave.	ca. 1940 brick commercial building	contributing
333 Mason Ave.	ca. 1930 brick commercial building	contributing
335 Mason Ave.	1886 frame commercial building	contributing
401 Mason Ave.	1920s English Vernacular Revival former Pure Oil station	contributing
415 Mason Ave.	1970s brick Cape Charles Rescue Service, Inc.	noncontributing
433 Mason Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
439 Mason Ave.	1970s Ranch-style frame dwelling	noncontributing
515 Mason Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
519 Mason Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
521 Mason Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
525 Mason Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
529 Mason Ave.	ca. 1910 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
533 Mason Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing

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537 Mason Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
541 Mason Ave.	ca. 1900 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
543 Mason Ave.	ca. 1900 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
547 Mason Ave.	ca. 1900 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
551 Mason Ave.	ca. 1900 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
555 Mason Ave.	ca. 1930 brick and stucco Peninsula Motors	contributing
601 Mason Ave.	1950s concrete block garage	noncontributing
619 Mason Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
635 Mason Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
189 645 Mason Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing

MONROE AVENUE

1 Monroe Avenue	1970s Ranch-style brick dwelling	noncontributing
2 Monroe Avenue	1960s Ranch-style frame dwelling	noncontributing
5 Monroe Avenue	1910s American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
8 Monroe Avenue	1930s Colonial Revival frame dwelling	contributing
9 Monroe Avenue	1910s frame duplex	contributing
101 Monroe Ave.	ca. 1920 American Foursquare brick dwelling	contributing
102 Monroe Ave.	ca. 1920 American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
104 Monroe Ave.	1920s American Foursquare brick dwelling	contributing
106 Monroe Ave.	1930s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
108 Monroe Ave.	1920s American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
109 Monroe Ave.	ca. 1930 Bungalow-style brick dwelling	contributing
110 Monroe Ave.	1920s Bungalow-style frame dwelling	contributing
111 Monroe Ave.	1910s American Foursquare brick dwelling	contributing
200 Monroe Ave.	1960s brick telephone relay structure	noncontributing
201 Monroe Ave.	1910s American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
203 Monroe Ave.	1910s American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
204 Monroe Ave.	1920s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
205 Monroe Ave.	1920s American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
206 Monroe Ave.	ca. 1930 Bungalow-style rusticated	contributing

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	concrete block dwelling	
207 Monroe Ave.	1920s American Foursquare frame and stucco dwelling	contributing
209 Monroe Ave.	1920s American Foursquare frame and permastone dwelling	contributing
211 Monroe Ave.	1910s hip-roofed frame dwelling	contributing
212 Monroe Ave.	1920s Colonial Revival frame dwelling	contributing
213 Monroe Ave.	1920s American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
215 Monroe Ave.	1920s Colonial Revival frame dwelling	contributing
216 Monroe Ave.	1920s American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
218 Monroe Ave.	1920s Bungalow-style brick and stone dwelling	contributing
220 Monroe Ave.	1920s Bungalow-style brick dwelling	contributing
221 Monroe Ave.	1920s Bungalow-style brick dwelling	contributing
222 Monroe Ave.	ca. 1930 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
223 Monroe Ave.	1940s gabled ell frame dwelling	noncontributing
224 Monroe Ave.	1950s hip-roofed frame dwelling	noncontributing
237 Monroe Ave.	ca. 1930 American Foursquare brick dwelling	contributing
238 Monroe Ave.	ca. 1930 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
239 Monroe Ave.	ca. 1930 American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
227 240 Monroe Ave.	1920s gabled ell frame and shingle dwelling	contributing
500 Monroe Ave.	1910s modified Queen Anne-style brick dwelling	contributing
501 Monroe Ave.	ca. 1910 modified Queen Anne-style frame dwelling	contributing
504 Monroe Ave.	1910s American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
505 Monroe Ave.	ca. 1910 American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
506 Monroe Ave.	1910s American Foursquare brick dwelling	contributing
509 Monroe Ave.	ca. 1910 American Foursquare brick and rusticated concrete block dwelling	contributing
510 Monroe Ave.	1910s American Foursquare brick dwelling	contributing
512 Monroe Ave.	ca. 1926 Colonial Revival frame dwelling	contributing
514 Monroe Ave.	ca. 1926 American Foursquare frame	contributing

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	dwelling	
515 Monroe Ave.	ca. 1910 gabled ell brick dwelling	contributing
517-519 Monroe Ave.	ca. 1910 gabled ell frame duplex	contributing
520 Monroe Ave.	1930s Cottage-style frame dwelling	contributing
521-523 Monroe Ave.	ca. 1910 gabled ell frame duplex	contributing
522 Monroe Ave.	1920s American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
525 Monroe Ave.	1910s American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
527 Monroe Ave.	1910s American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
535 Monroe Ave.	ca. 1910 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
538 Monroe Ave.	ca. 1910 modified Queen Anne-style frame dwelling	contributing
539 Monroe Ave.	ca. 1910 modified Queen Anne-style frame dwelling	contributing
542 Monroe Ave.	1910s modified Queen Anne-style frame dwelling	contributing
543-545 Monroe Ave.	1910s modified Queen Anne-style brick duplex	contributing
548 Monroe Ave.	ca. 1910 modified Queen Anne-style frame dwelling	contributing
549-551 Monroe Ave.	ca. 1910 gabled ell frame duplex	contributing
552 Monroe Ave.	1910s modified Queen Anne-style brick dwelling	contributing
600 Monroe Ave.	1910s American Foursquare brick dwelling	contributing
603 Monroe Ave.	1910s modified Queen Anne-style frame dwelling	contributing
606 Monroe Ave.	ca. 1910 American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
609 Monroe Ave.	ca. 1910 modified Queen Anne-style frame dwelling	contributing
615 Monroe Ave.	ca. 1910 rusticated concrete block dwelling	contributing
616 Monroe Ave.	ca. 1910 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
618 Monroe Ave.	1970s Ranch-style brick dwelling	noncontributing
619 Monroe Ave.	ca. 1910 rusticated concrete block dwelling	contributing
622 Monroe Ave.	1960s Ranch-style brick dwelling	noncontributing
623 Monroe Ave.	ca. 1910 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
627 Monroe Ave.	ca. 1910 gabled ell rusticated concrete block and brick dwelling	contributing

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631 Monroe Ave.	ca. 1910 gabled ell rusticated concrete block and brick dwelling	contributing
635-637 Monroe Ave.	ca. 1890 gabled ell brick school	contributing
639 Monroe Ave.	1920s American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
643 Monroe Ave.	ca. 1910 American Foursquare concrete block dwelling	contributing
644 Monroe Ave.	ca. 1924 Colonial Revival brick Kellogg House	contributing
648 Monroe Ave.	1910s American Foursquare brick dwelling	contributing
649 Monroe Ave.	1910s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
653 Monroe Ave.	1910s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
17) 654 Monroe Ave.	ca. 1910 gabled ell brick dwelling	contributing

NECTARINE STREET

7-9 Nectarine St.	1910s American Foursquare brick duplex	contributing
407 Nectarine St.	1970s Ranch-style frame dwelling	noncontributing
408 Nectarine St.	1940s gabled ell frame dwelling	noncontributing
409 Nectarine St.	1910s American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
504-506 Nectarine St.	1910s American Foursquare frame duplex	contributing
510 Nectarine St.	1910s American Foursquare frame duplex	contributing
511 Nectarine St.	1910s gabled ell frame meeting hall	contributing
608 Nectarine St.	ca. 1930 gabled ell frame garage/apartment	contributing
610 Nectarine St.	1910s Bungalow-style frame dwelling	contributing
612 Nectarine St.	ca. 1900 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
614 Nectarine St.	ca. 1900 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
616 Nectarine St.	ca. 1900 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing

PARK ROW

1 Park Row	ca. 1921 Bungalow-style frame dwelling	contributing
3 Park Row	1920s Bungalow-style frame dwelling	contributing
5 Park Row	ca. 1930 Bungalow-style frame dwelling	contributing
7 Park Row	1910s American Foursquare brick dwelling	contributing

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9 Park Row	1910s American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
189 11 Park Row	1910s hip-roofed frame Parkview Apartments	contributing

PEACH STREET

6 Peach Street	ca. 1920 brick commercial building	contributing
11 Peach Street	1910s hip-roofed frame dwelling	contributing
16 Peach Street	ca. 1920 brick commercial building	contributing
17 Peach Street	1920s shed-roofed frame commercial building	contributing
294 18-20 Peach Street	1910s brick commercial building	contributing
22 Peach Street	1910s Spanish Colonial Revival brick commercial building	contributing
110 Peach Street	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
111-113 Peach St.	ca. 1910 frame duplex	contributing
112 Peach Street	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
115 Peach Street	ca. 1904 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
118 Peach Street	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
119 Peach Street	ca. 1904 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
120 Peach Street	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
123 Peach Street	ca. 1904 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
124 Peach Street	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
127 Peach Street	ca. 1904 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
128 Peach Street	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
205 Peach Street	ca. 1900 Queen Anne-style frame dwelling	contributing
217 Peach Street	ca. 1910 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing

PINE STREET

20 Pine Street	1910s brick commercial building	contributing
112 Pine Street	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
116 Pine Street	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
118 Pine Street	1910s shed-roofed brick dwelling	contributing
47 119 Pine Street	1920s flat-roofed brick funeral home	contributing

PLUM STREET

Plum St. at Mason Ave.	1930 Art Deco brick Municipal Building	contributing
7-9 Plum Street	1910s brick duplex	contributing

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20 Plum Street	ca. 1905 frame commercial building	contributing
416 Plum Street	ca. 1910 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
420 Plum Street	ca. 1910 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
424 Plum Street	ca. 1910 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
428 Plum Street	ca. 1910 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
Plum St. at Madison Ave.	1912 brick Cape Charles School	contributing
502 Plum Street	1910s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
504 Plum Street	1910s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
505 Plum Street	1940s concrete block dwelling	noncontributing
506 Plum Street	1910s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
508 Plum Street	1910s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
510 Plum Street	1920s hip-roofed brick commercial building	contributing
512 Plum Street	1910s gabled ell frame commercial building	contributing
515 Plum Street	1930s gabled ell concrete block dwelling	contributing
525 Plum Street	1910s hip-roofed frame duplex	contributing
535 Plum Street	1910s hip-roofed frame dwelling	contributing
537 Plum Street	1910s hip-roofed frame dwelling	contributing
609-611 Plum St.	1910s gabled ell frame duplex	contributing
615-617 Plum St.	1910s gabled ell frame duplex	contributing
620 Plum Street	ca. 1910 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
621 Plum Street	1910s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
622 Plum Street	ca. 1910 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
623 Plum Street	1910s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
624-626 Plum St.	ca. 1910 gabled ell frame duplex	contributing
340 628-630 Plum St.	ca. 1910 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing

RANDOLPH AVENUE

1 Randolph Ave.	ca. 1920 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
2 Randolph Ave.	ca. 1900 modified Queen Anne-style frame dwelling	contributing
3 Randolph Ave.	1920s Bungalow-style frame dwelling	contributing
4 Randolph Ave.	ca. 1900 modified Queen Anne-style brick dwelling	contributing
6 Randolph Ave.	ca. 1920 American Foursquare brick dwelling	contributing
7 Randolph Ave.	1920s Craftsman-style brick and stucco dwelling	contributing
8 Randolph Ave.	ca. 1920 American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing

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9 Randolph Ave.	ca. 1920 Bungalow-style frame dwelling	contributing
11 Randolph Ave.	1920s Bungalow-style frame dwelling	contributing
101 Randolph Ave.	ca. 1930 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
102 Randolph Ave.	ca. 1910 modified Queen Anne-style frame dwelling	contributing
105 Randolph Ave.	1930s Colonial Revival frame dwelling	contributing
106 Randolph Ave.	ca. 1910 modified Queen Anne-style brick dwelling	contributing
109 Randolph Ave.	1920s Bungalow-style brick dwelling	contributing
110 Randolph Ave.	1920s Bungalow-style brick dwelling	contributing
112 Randolph Ave.	1940s Colonial Revival frame dwelling	noncontributing
115 Randolph Ave.	1920s Bungalow-style frame dwelling	contributing
117 Randolph Ave.	ca. 1900 modified Queen Anne-style frame dwelling	contributing
205 Randolph Ave.	1960s Ranch-style frame dwelling	noncontributing
209 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
210 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
214 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
215 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
217 Randolph Ave.	1890s shed-roofed frame dwelling	contributing
218 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
219 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
222 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
223 Randolph Ave.	1890s shed-roofed frame dwelling	contributing
225-227 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame duplex	contributing
226 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
230 Randolph Ave.	ca. 1900 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
231 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
234 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
237 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame Mitchell House	contributing
238 Randolph Ave.	ca. 1900 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
240 Randolph Ave.	ca. 1910 American Foursquare brick dwelling	contributing
245 Randolph Ave.	1932 Colonial Revival brick Cape Charles Post Office	contributing
309-311 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame duplex	contributing
317 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
321 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
322 Randolph Ave.	1890s Second Empire frame dwelling	contributing
327 Randolph Ave.	ca. 1900 modified Queen Anne-style frame dwelling	contributing
328 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame duplex	contributing

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334 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
339 Randolph Ave.	ca. 1900 modified Queen Anne-style frame dwelling	contributing
340 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
400 Randolph Ave.	ca. 1900 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
404 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
405 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
408 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
409 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
412 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
416 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
417 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
421 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
424 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
425 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
428 Randolph Ave.	1890s hip-roofed frame duplex	contributing
503 Randolph Ave.	1902 Gothic Revival frame and brick Cape Charles Baptist Church	contributing
504 Randolph Ave.	ca. 1900 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
505 Randolph Ave.	ca. 1910 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
509 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
510-512 Randolph Ave.	ca. 1910 hip-roofed frame duplex	contributing
515 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
516 Randolph Ave.	ca. 1910 modified Queen Anne-style frame dwelling	contributing
517-519 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
520 Randolph Ave.	ca. 1910 modified Queen Anne-style frame dwelling	contributing
523 Randolph Ave.	ca. 1900 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
527 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
531 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
532 Randolph Ave.	ca. 1910 modified Queen Anne-style frame Fox and Scott Funeral Home	contributing
535 Randolph Ave.	ca. 1910 modified Queen Anne-style brick The Concourse (apartments)	contributing
536 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
538 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
540 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
541 Randolph Ave.	1970s Ranch-style frame dwelling	noncontributing
543 Randolph Ave.	1970s Ranch-style frame dwelling	noncontributing
544 Randolph Ave.	ca. 1900 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
545 Randolph Ave.	1893 gabled ell brick St. Charles Catholic Church rectory	contributing

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546 Randolph Ave.	ca. 1900 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
549 Randolph Ave.	1889 Gothic Revival brick St. Charles Catholic Church	contributing
550 Randolph Ave.	ca. 1910 modified Queen Anne-style frame dwelling	contributing
606 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
607 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
610 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
611 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
614 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
615 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
618 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
619 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
622 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
623 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
627 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
626-628 Randolph Ave.	ca. 1910 hip-roofed frame duplex	contributing
629 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
630 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
631 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
633 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
634 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
637 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
641 Randolph Ave.	ca. 1915 American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
642 Randolph Ave.	ca. 1910 modified Queen Anne-style frame dwelling	contributing
645 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
649 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
652 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
654 Randolph Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
700 block Randolph Ave.	two early-20th-century metal water towers	contributing structures
712 Randolph Ave.	ca. 1921 brick Fitzhugh Auto Co.	contributing
718 Randolph Ave.	1920s rusticated concrete block commercial building	contributing
720 Randolph Ave.	1920s brick commercial building with concrete block additions	contributing
722 Randolph Ave.	1920s brick commercial building	contributing
724 Randolph Ave.	1970s modern frame office building	noncontributing
454 Randolph Ave.	1920s brick power plant	contributing structure

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STRAWBERRY STREET

453 - 10 block Strawberry St. 1920s brick Palace Theatre contributing
 10 block Strawberry St. 1920s brick Mack Building contributing
 116 Strawberry St. ca. 1920 Colonial Revival brick dwelling contributing
 117 Strawberry St. ca. 1900 gabled ell frame dwelling contributing
 121 Strawberry St. ca. 1900 gabled ell frame dwelling contributing
 125 Strawberry St. ca. 1900 gabled ell frame dwelling contributing
 206-208 Strawberry St. ca. 1910 hip-roofed frame duplex contributing
 210-212 Strawberry St. ca. 1910 hip-roofed frame duplex contributing
 214-216 Strawberry St. ca. 1910 hip-roofed frame duplex contributing
 300 Strawberry St. 1950s Colonial Revival brick dwelling noncontributing
 303-305 Strawberry St. ca. 1920 American Foursquare frame duplex contributing
 309 Strawberry St. 1920s gabled ell frame dwelling contributing
 513-515 Strawberry St. ca. 1920 American Foursquare frame store/dwelling contributing
 526 Strawberry St. 1890s gabled ell frame dwelling contributing
 528 Strawberry St. 1890s gabled ell frame dwelling contributing

TAZEWELL AVENUE

1-3 Tazewell Ave. ca. 1915 gabled ell brick duplex contributing
 2 Tazewell Ave. 1970s Ranch-style brick dwelling noncontributing
 4 Tazewell Ave. 1910s modified Queen Anne-style brick dwelling contributing
 5-7 Tazewell Ave. ca. 1915 gabled ell brick duplex contributing
 6 Tazewell Ave. 1910s modified Queen Anne-style frame dwelling contributing
 9 Tazewell Ave. ca. 1915 modified Queen Anne-style frame dwelling contributing
 10 Tazewell Ave. 1920s Bungalow-style brick dwelling contributing
 101 Tazewell Ave. ca. 1915 modified Queen Anne-style frame dwelling contributing
 102 Tazewell Ave. ca. 1910 modified Queen Anne-style frame dwelling contributing
 105 Tazewell Ave. ca. 1920 American Foursquare brick dwelling contributing
 106 Tazewell Ave. 1910s American Foursquare frame dwelling contributing
 107-109 Tazewell Ave. ca. 1915 American Foursquare contributing

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Continuation Sheet

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	frame duplex	
110 Tazewell Ave.	1910s American Foursquare brick dwelling	contributing
111 Tazewell Ave.	ca. 1915 American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
113 Tazewell Ave.	ca. 1915 American Foursquare brick dwelling	contributing
114 Tazewell Ave.	1910s American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
116 Tazewell Ave.	1910s American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
206 Tazewell Ave.	1910s American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
207 Tazewell Ave.	1910s American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
209 Tazewell Ave.	1910s American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
210 Tazewell Ave.	1910s American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
211 Tazewell Ave.	1910s American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
214 Tazewell Ave.	1910s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
215 Tazewell Ave.	1910s American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
218 Tazewell Ave.	1910s American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
219 Tazewell Ave.	1910s American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
221 Tazewell Ave.	ca. 1910 American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
222 Tazewell Ave.	ca. 1900 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
223-225 Tazewell Ave.	1910s American Foursquare frame duplex	contributing
226 Tazewell Ave.	ca. 1900 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
227 Tazewell Ave.	1910s American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
229 Tazewell Ave.	1910s American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
230 Tazewell Ave.	ca. 1900 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
231 Tazewell Ave.	1910s American Foursquare brick dwelling	contributing
233 Tazewell Ave.	1960s Ranch-style frame dwelling	noncontributing
234 Tazewell Ave.	ca. 1900 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing

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235 Tazewell Ave.	1926 English Gothic stone First Presbyterian Church	contributing
238 Tazewell Ave.	ca. 1900 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
240 Tazewell Ave.	ca. 1900 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
242 Tazewell Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
500 244 Tazewell Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
304 Tazewell Ave.	ca. 1910 gabled ell brick dwelling	contributing
309 Tazewell Ave.	ca. 1910 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
314 Tazewell Ave.	1910s modified Queen Anne-style brick dwelling	contributing
318 Tazewell Ave.	ca. 1910 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
403 Tazewell Ave.	1910s Colonial Revival frame dwelling	contributing
408 Tazewell Ave.	1910s American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
409 Tazewell Ave.	ca. 1910 modified Queen Anne-style brick dwelling	contributing
400 block Tazewell Ave. at Plum Street	1940s brick church social hall 1893 Gothic Revival brick Trinity Methodist Church	noncontributing contributing
415-417 Tazewell Ave.	ca. 1910 hip-roofed frame duplex	contributing
419-421 Tazewell Ave.	ca. 1910 hip-roofed frame duplex	contributing
423-425 Tazewell Ave.	ca. 1910 hip-roofed frame duplex	contributing
500 Tazewell Ave.	1901 Gothic Revival frame former church (now Northampton Memorial Library)	contributing
505 Tazewell Ave.	1885 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
506 Tazewell Ave.	ca. 1900 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
507 Tazewell Ave.	1885 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
511 Tazewell Ave.	1885 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
512 Tazewell Ave.	ca. 1910 American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
515 Tazewell Ave.	ca. 1910 American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
518 Tazewell Ave.	ca. 1900 modified Queen Anne-style frame dwelling	contributing
522 Tazewell Ave.	ca. 1900 modified Queen Anne-style frame dwelling	contributing
526 Tazewell Ave.	ca. 1910 American Foursquare frame dwelling	contributing
529 Tazewell Ave.	ca. 1900 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
530 Tazewell Ave.	ca. 1900 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
533 Tazewell Ave.	1885 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
534 Tazewell Ave.	ca. 1900 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing

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537 Tazewell Ave.	1885 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
538 Tazewell Ave.	ca. 1900 modified Queen Anne-style frame dwelling	contributing
541 Tazewell Ave.	1885 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
542 Tazewell Ave.	ca. 1900 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
545 Tazewell Ave.	1885 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
549 Tazewell Ave.	1885 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
550 Tazewell Ave.	1898 brick Catholic school	contributing
544 551 Tazewell Ave.	1885 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
607 Tazewell Ave.	1899 Gothic Revival brick Emmanuel Episcopal Church	contributing
608-610 Tazewell Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
611 Tazewell Ave.	1895 Queen Anne-style frame R. H. Nicholas House	contributing
612 Tazewell Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
614 Tazewell Ave.	ca. 1910 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
615 Tazewell Ave.	ca. 1910 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
616 Tazewell Ave.	ca. 1910 modified Queen Anne-style brick dwelling	contributing
629 Tazewell Ave.	ca. 1900 modified Queen Anne-style frame dwelling	contributing
630 Tazewell Ave.	1890s gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
634 Tazewell Ave.	1890s modified Queen Anne-style frame dwelling	contributing
638 Tazewell Ave.	1890s modified Queen Anne-style frame dwelling	contributing
645 Tazewell Ave.	ca. 1910 Colonial Revival frame dwelling	contributing
646 Tazewell Ave.	1890s modified Queen Anne-style frame dwelling	contributing
649 Tazewell Ave.	ca. 1920 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
652-654 Tazewell Ave.	ca. 1910 modified Queen Anne- style frame dwelling	contributing
653 Tazewell Ave.	ca. 1905 Queen Anne-style frame dwelling	contributing

WASHINGTON AVENUE

502 Washington Ave.	ca. 1910 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
608 Washington Ave.	ca. 1910 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
610 Washington Ave.	ca. 1910 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
614 Washington Ave.	ca. 1910 gabled ell frame dwelling	contributing
618 Washington Ave.	ca. 1926 American Foursquare frame	contributing

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626 Washington Ave.	dwelling		
566 628 Washington Ave.	ca. 1905 gabled ell frame dwelling		contributing
	ca. 1905 gabled ell frame dwelling		contributing

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down the Eastern Shore of Virginia. They faced a seemingly insuperable problem, however: to find an economical way to get their goods across the Chesapeake Bay to Norfolk. Because the problem had not been solved earlier, the N.Y.P. & N. was the first railroad to be constructed the length of the Eastern Shore.

Unloading freight cars, reloading their contents onto boats, sailing across the bay, unloading the boats, reloading the goods onto another land transportation system, and finally conveying them to the distribution points, was prohibitively expensive. Scott was convinced, however, that it was possible to transport the loaded cars by barge across the bay and disembark them directly onto a rail line, thereby making the enterprise profitable.

In 1883 Scott purchased about 2,650 acres of land in Northampton County about fourteen miles north of the promontory known as Cape Charles (at the southern tip of the Eastern Shore peninsula). He deeded 40 acres to the railroad company and reserved 136 acres for a town, which he named Cape Charles.

William Bauman, a civil engineer who was the superintendent of bridges for Pocomoke City, Maryland, surveyed and laid out the town of Cape Charles in 1883-1884. The town plan called for a centrally located park with four landscaped streets radiating from it at right angles to each other and serving as the main cross axes in the town's circulation pattern. The street pattern was a grid that defined twenty-seven blocks of lots. The plan of this town appears to be unique in Virginia during this period.

In April 1884 the company began laying track from Pocomoke City to Cape Charles. The track was completed in October and terminated in railroad yards adjacent to the harbor. The yards contained freight and passenger stations, a round house, repair shops, and other essential structures. The harbor at Cape Charles was dredged, and steel barges and tugboats stood by to carry the railroad cars across the bay. A side-wheel steamboat, the Cape Charles, carried both passengers and Pullman cars to Norfolk; it was found to be unprofitable and was discontinued. Another steamer, the New York, replaced the earlier ship in 1889 and transported passengers and freight.

Cape Charles, as designed, was bounded by Washington Avenue on the north, Fig Street on the east, Mason Avenue on the south, and Pine Street on the west. The railroad yards were located to the south of Mason Avenue, which was the principal commercial district and contained, at first, frame storefronts; later, brick buildings were constructed. The streets north of Mason Avenue were largely residential and contained houses in a variety of popular architectural styles: Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow, and American Foursquare, as well as Victorian and early-

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National Park Service

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Section number 8 Page 3

twentieth-century vernacular dwellings. In addition to the houses several churches, are scattered through the older part of the town.

To the west of Pine Street was a swampy area that bordered the harbor. This area, which was known as the Sea Cottage Addition, was filled and subdivided into lots that were offered for sale beginning in 1911. The styles of residences that were constructed there were largely American Foursquare, Bungalow, and Colonial Revival. Because the lots, many of which faced the bay, were considered highly desirable, some of the largest and most expensive houses in Cape Charles were constructed in the Sea Cottage Addition between 1911 and 1921.

Cape Charles owes its existence to the railroad and to the role it played in the history of the NYP&N. Other towns grew up along the route of the line, but because of its unique position as the Eastern Shore terminus of the railroad, Cape Charles prospered and became the largest town on the Shore--a rank it still holds.

Ironically, Cape Charles now is a railroad town without a railroad. Although the Virginia and Maryland Railroad continues its freight service to the town, passenger service was discontinued in 1958. Ferries and steamers no longer make the passage to Norfolk. Almost all of the buildings that once filled the railroad yards have been demolished. What remains is a residential and commercial core that well illustrates the architectural history of a town that was created by the railroad.

John S. Salmon/Pat Spriggs

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 10 Page 2VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point (A) on the shoreline of Chesapeake Bay directly west of the southwest corner of the intersection of Mason and Bay avenues, thence approx. 4900' east along the south side of Mason Avenue to a point (B), thence approx. 240' north to a point (C) on the north side of Randolph Avenue, thence following the north side of said street approx. 960' west to a point (D) at the northeast corner of the intersection of Randolph Avenue and Fig Street, thence approx. 160' north along the east side of Fig Street to a point (E) at the southwest corner of the lot at 114 Fig Street, thence approx. 300' east to a point (F), thence approx. 345' north to a point (G) at the northeast corner of the lot at 302 Fig Street, thence approx. 300' west to a point (H) on the east side of Fig Street, thence approx. 560' north along the east side of Fig Street to a point (I), thence approx. 160' west to a point (J) at the southeast corner of the lot at 647 Madison Avenue, thence approx. 320' north to a point (K) on the south side of Jefferson Avenue, thence approx. 160' east along the south side of said street to a point (L) on the east side of Fig Street, thence approx. 210' north to a point (M) opposite the northeast corner of the lot at 609 Fig Street, thence approx. 200' west to a point (N) at the southeast corner of the lot at 628 Washington Avenue, thence approx. 160' north to a point (O) on the north side of Washington Avenue, thence approx. 470' west along the north side of said street to a point (P) opposite the northwest corner of Washington Avenue and Nectarine Street, thence approx. 220' south along the west side of Nectarine Street to a point (Q) at the northeast corner of the lot at 535 Jefferson Avenue, thence approx. 500' west along the rear property lines of the lots on the north side of the 500 block of Jefferson Avenue to a point (R), thence approx. 220' north along the rear property lines of the lots at 620, 622, 624 Plum Street and the east property line of the lot at 502 Washington Avenue to a point (S) on the north side of Washington Avenue, thence approx. 220' west along said side of street to a point (T) opposite the northwest corner of the lot at 623 Plum Street, thence approx. 730' south along the rear property lines of the lots on the west side of the 500 and 600 blocks of Plum Street to a point (U) on the south side of Madison Avenue, thence approx. 520' west along the south side of said street to a point (V) opposite the southeast corner of the lot at 303 Madison Avenue, thence approx. 350' north to a point (W) on the south side of Jefferson Avenue, thence approx. 100' west to a point (X) at the southwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Strawberry Street, thence approx. 160' south along the west side of Strawberry Street to a point (Y) at the northeast corner of the lot at 513-515 Strawberry Street, thence approx. 630' west along the rear property lines of the lots on the north side of the 200 block of Madison Avenue to a point (Z) on the east

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side of Pine Street, thence approx. 150' north along the east side of said street to a point (AA) at the southeast corner of Jefferson Avenue and Pine Street, thence approx. 580' west along the south side of Jefferson Avenue, crossing Bay Avenue and the boardwalk to a point (BB) on the shoreline of Chesapeake Bay, thence approx. 1900' south along the shoreline to the point of origin.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The Cape Charles Historic District encompasses the largest concentration of historic resources in the town of Cape Charles. The district includes nearly the entire original town as it was laid out in 1883-1884 as well as most of the Sea Cottage Addition, the residential area west of Pine Street to the beach, which was annexed by the town in 1909. The 200 through 300 blocks of Jefferson Avenue and the 500 through 600 blocks of Peach Street were excluded from the district because of a large number of noncontributing buildings and a general loss of architectural integrity characteristic of this area. A modern golf course and a number of modern buildings are located east of Fig Street and north of the 700 block of Randolph Street; therefore, this area was not included in the district. The railroad property south of the district was excluded from the district due to the large number of modern buildings, parking lots, and open space in the area. Unfortunately, only one historic railroad-related building still survives in the railroad complex south of Mason Avenue; however, it has been considerably altered and is surrounded by modern buildings. A modern supermarket also is located between the historic commercial buildings on the north side of Mason Avenue and the railroad to the south.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, VA

CAPE CHARLES, VIRGINIA

AERIAL SURVEY OF OCTOBER 1979

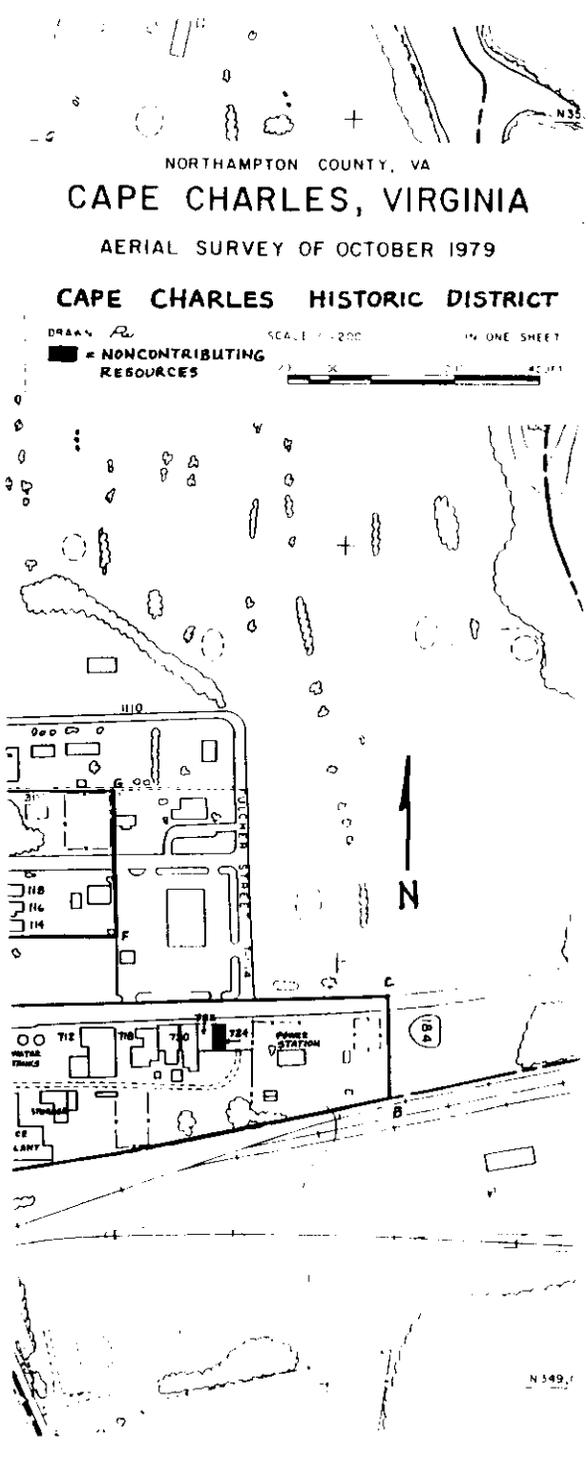
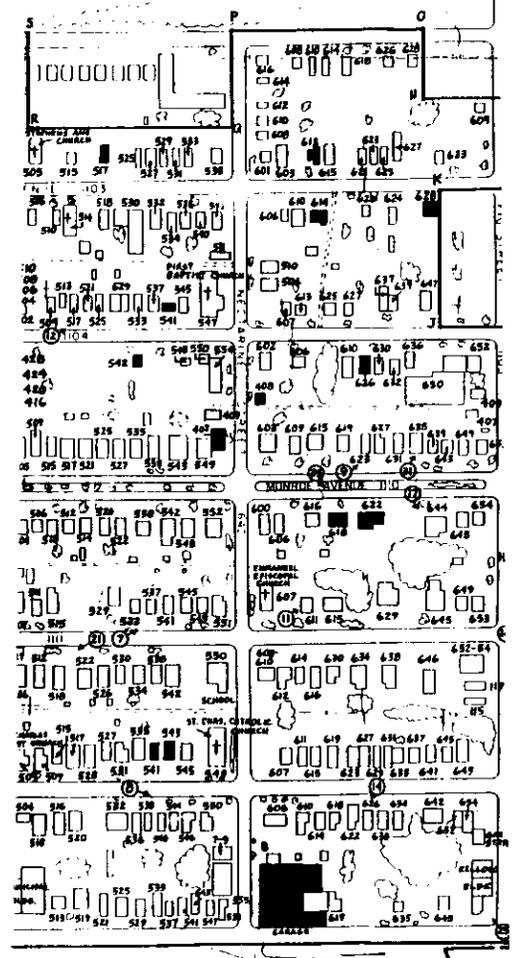
CAPE CHARLES HISTORIC DISTRICT

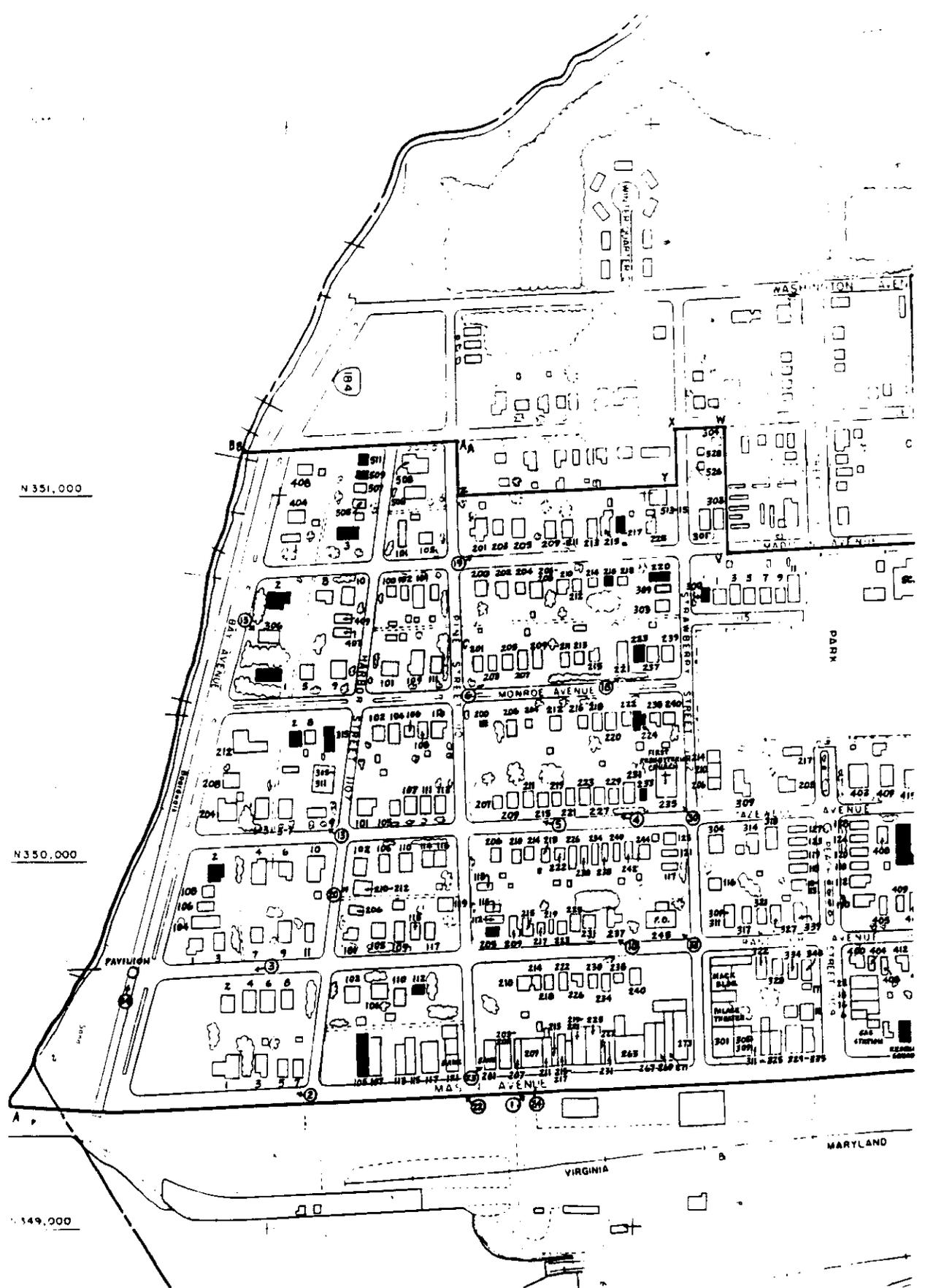
DRAWN *R* SCALE 1" = 200' IN ONE SHEET

■ = NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES



N 549.1





N 351,000

N 350,000

N 349,000

WASHINGTON AVE

MONROE AVE

PARK

PAVILION

VIRGINIA

MARYLAND

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, VA
CAPE CHARLES, VIRGINIA

AERIAL SURVEY OF OCTOBER 1979

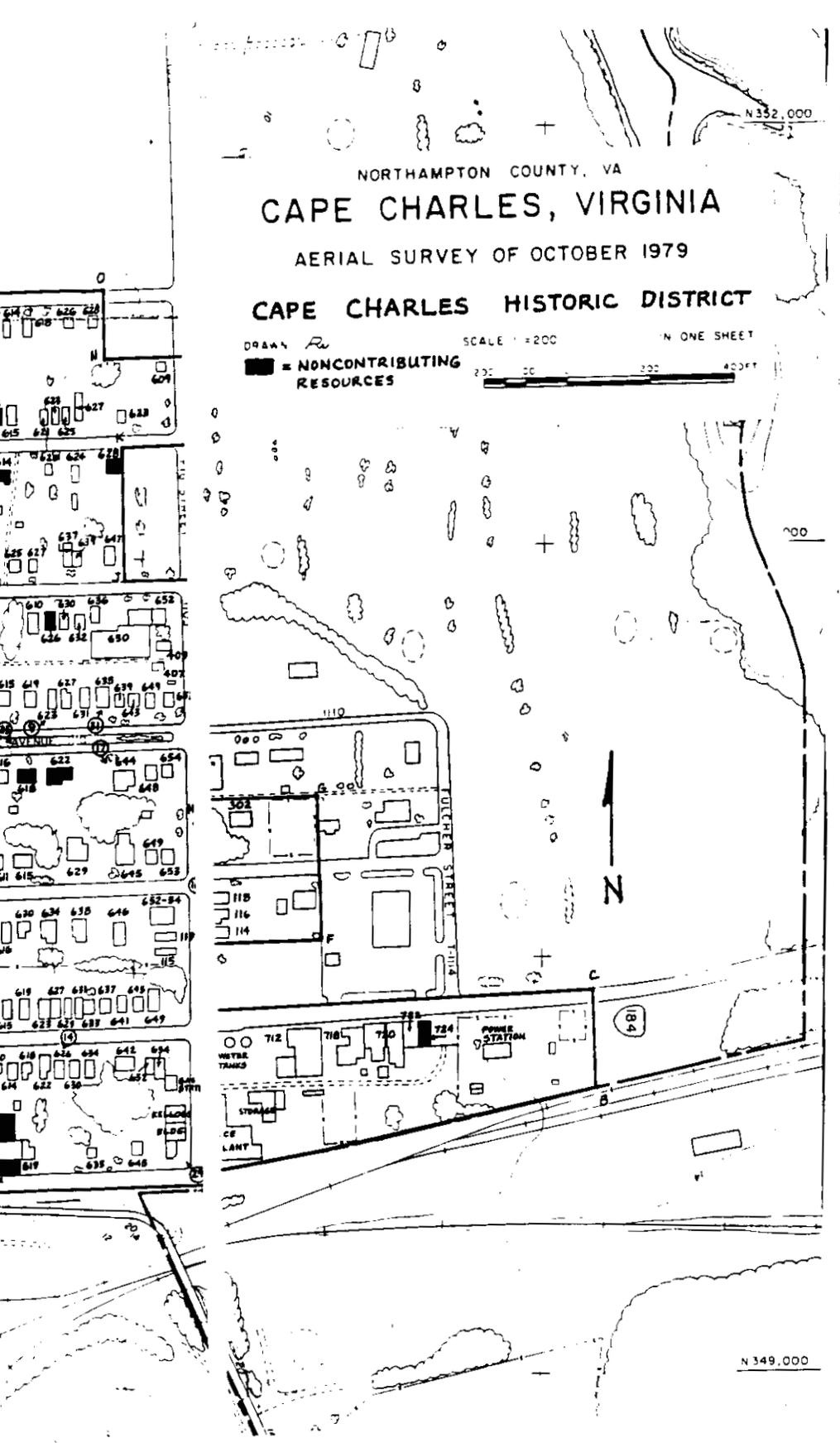
CAPE CHARLES HISTORIC DISTRICT

DRAWN *Ru*

SCALE 1" = 200'

N ONE SHEET

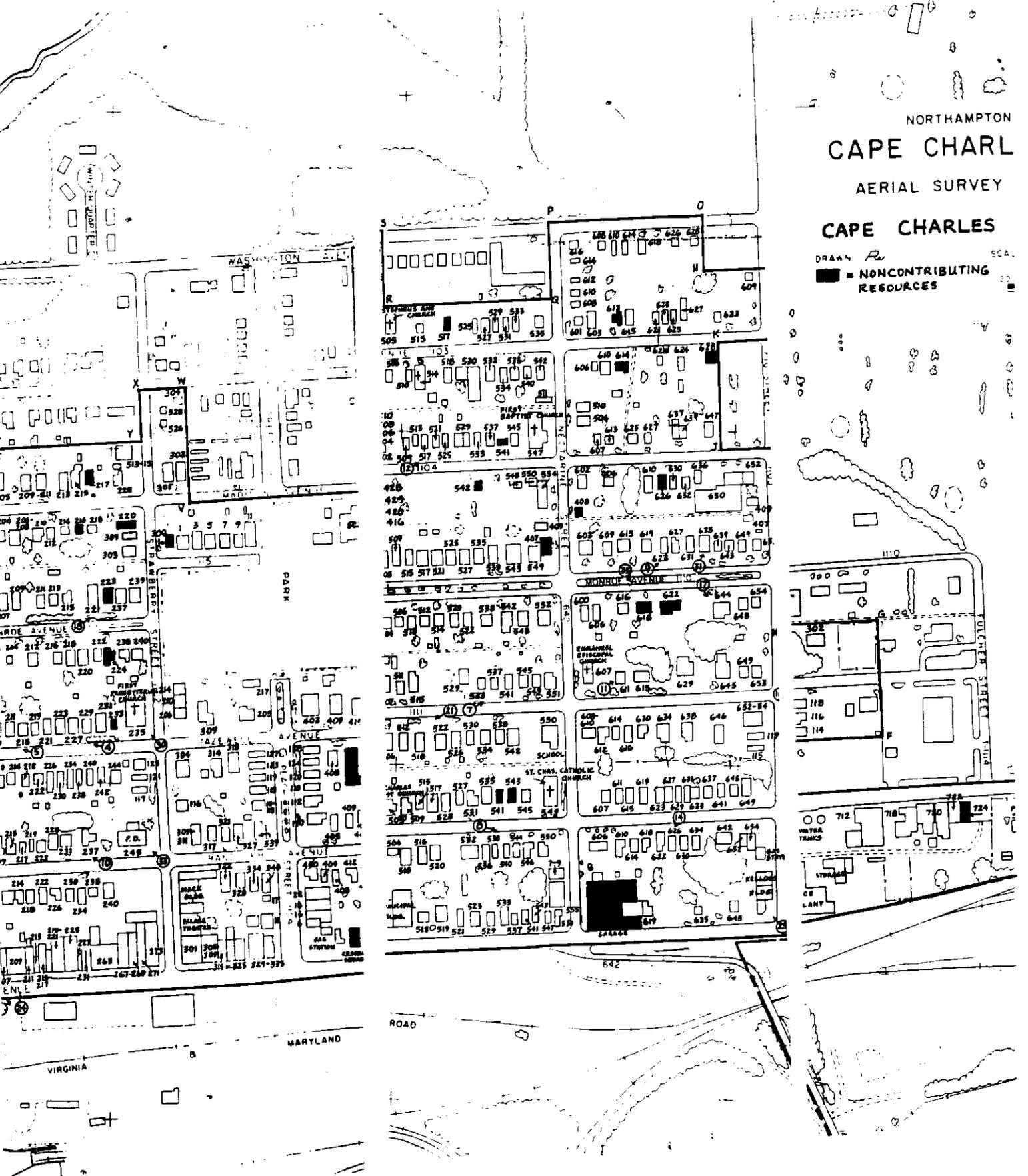
■ = NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES



NORTHAMPTON
CAPE CHARL
AERIAL SURVEY

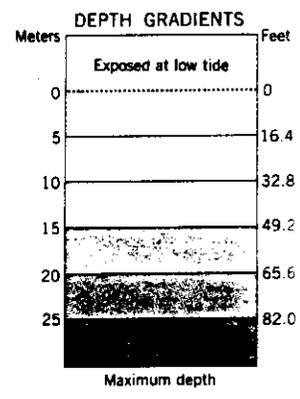
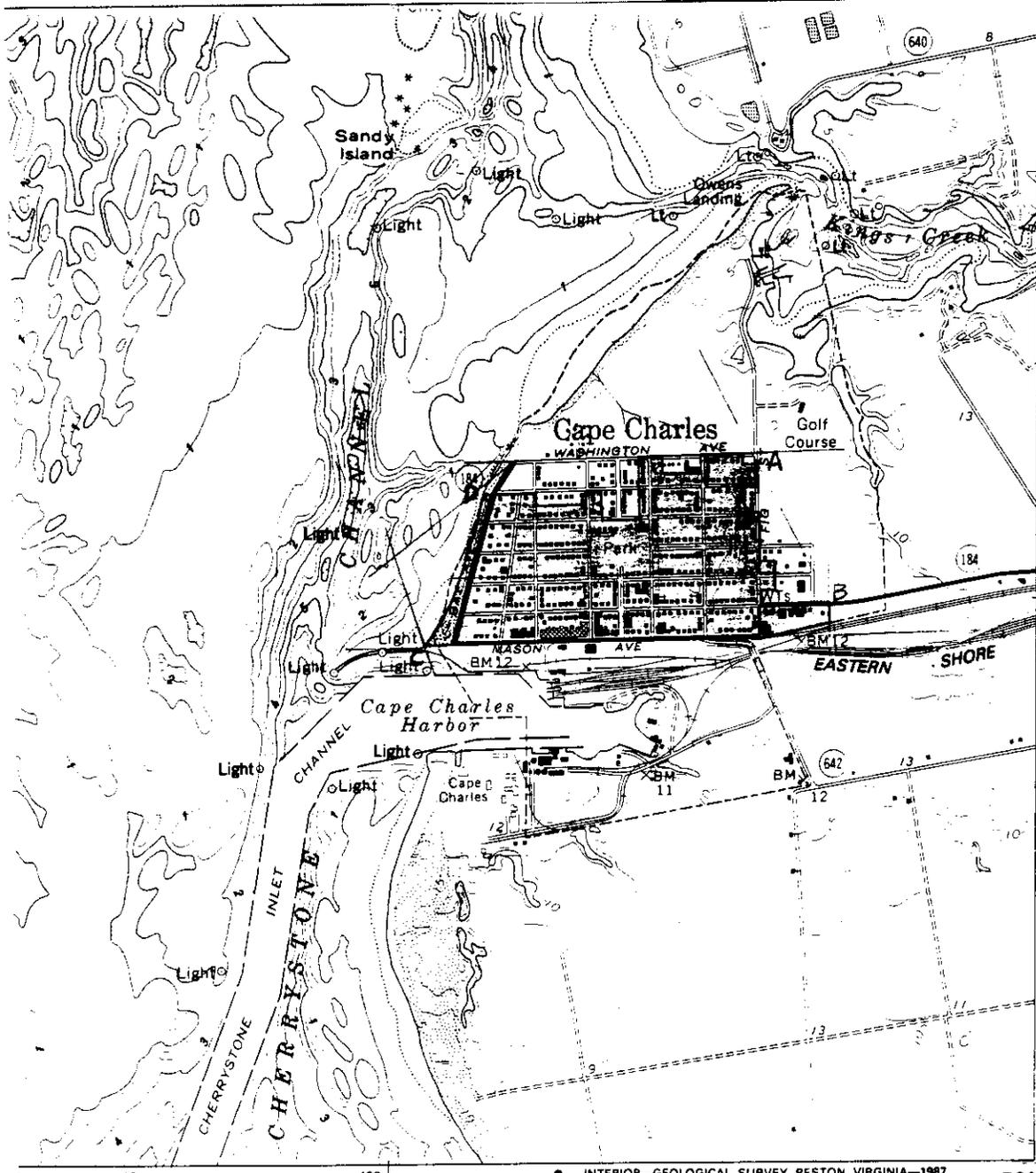
CAPE CHARLES

DRAWN *R* SCALE
■ = NONCONTRIBUTING
RESOURCES



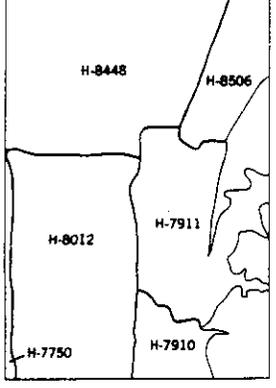
CAPE CHARLES HISTORIC DISTRICT, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, VA

A 18 410360 41253
 B 18 410620 41248
 C 18 409160 41247
 D 18 409380 4125



4127
 4126
 4125
 4124
 4123000m.N
 37°15'

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY INDEX



HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY INFORMATION

SURVEY NUMBER	SURVEY DATE	SURVEY SCALE	SURVEY LINE SPACING (NAUT. MILES)
H-7750	1950	1:40,000	.05-.25
H-7910	1950	1:10,000	.02-.06
H-7911	1950	1:10,000	.02-.08
H-8012	1952	1:20,000	.04-.22
H-8448	1958	1:20,000	.04-.14
H-8506	1959	1:10,000	.02-.10

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, all weather, hard surface —————
 Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface —————
 Unimproved road, fair or dry weather —————
 State Route —————

CAPE CHARLES, VA.
 37076-C1-TB-024

1968
 PHOTOREVISED 1986
 BATHYMETRY ADDED 1986
 DMA 5758 I SE-SERIES V834

(TOWNSEND)
 5858 III NW

● INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1987
 410 411000m.E 76°00'