

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street & number Lee, Onancock, Lake, Parker, Parks, Chandler, & Riley not for publication N/A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

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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





















































































