

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic E.B. Ficklen House

and/or common Buckingham

2. Location

street & number 508 W. 5th Street not for publication

city, town Greenville vicinity of ~~Congressional district~~

state NC code 037 county Pitt code 147

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<u>n/a</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other:fraternity hous

4. Owner of Property

name Ronald H. Garris

street & number Rt. 3, Box 444 telephone: 919/746-3284

city, town Ayden, NC 28513 vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Pitt County Courthouse

street & number 3rd Street

city, town Greenville state NC 27834

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Greenville Architectural Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1982 federal state county local

depository for survey records Archaeology & Historic Preservation Section
N.C. Division of Archives and History

city, town Raleigh state NC 27611

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Proudly overlooking its terraced grounds and sited amid a mature grove of trees, the E.B. Ficklen House inspires reminiscences of a period in Greenville's history when the pulse of its economic development stemmed from its growing tobacco industry and commerce associated with the recently constructed spur line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. Originally dominating a full city block, the Ficklen House, also called Buckingham, borders to the east the main railroad spur line into Greenville, and it once was one of several impressive late nineteenth and early twentieth century homes lining 5th Street, a fashionable residential neighborhood. Flanked by two giant magnolia trees, this impressive Queen Anne style residence is the most elaborately detailed house of its type remaining in Greenville today.

Characteristic of the Queen Anne style, the two-story frame E.B. Ficklen House is dominated by a corner tower, projecting gable, and complicated porch configuration. As in most North Carolina Queen Anne houses, an exaggerated hip roof is pierced by lower projecting gables protecting an extended bay, side wing, and rear ell as well as the front porch. The most common and easily identifiable feature of the style is the stately circular corner tower. Capped by a conical roof with flared eaves and a tall bold finial, the tower rises from ground level and contains bowed window sash and a decoratively patterned slate roof.

Featuring classically derived details, the front porch dominates the facade with a one-story wraparound configuration which is complemented on the second floor by a central gable front projection and a smaller hip-roof porch area. Elevated on a raised brick foundation, the house has a central entrance which is accented by the first and second floor front gables of the porch. Each gable face is designed differently with the first floor one delineated by graduated vertical panels. On second floor, this front gable rises from a base with a segmentally arched face and semi-circularly arched sides. The gable itself is sheathed with butt shingles and features a recessed paired attic window.

The first floor wraparound porch is supported at the central gable by a cluster of three Ionic columns and elsewhere by groupings of one, two, or three columns. Each rests on a brick pedestal and has stylized fluting. Linking each pedestal is a balustrade highlighted by robust turned balusters and a heavy molded handrail. For the second floor porches, a shingled apron serves as the balustrade in addition to supporting the simpler Tuscan columns located here. Also handsome brackets serve as cushions between the simple one-story porch frieze and the Ionic columns. Another decorative feature is the simply molded brackets skirting not only the porch eaves but also the eaves of the facade's main roof and tower.

A variety of auxiliary features round out the overall character of this impressive Queen Anne house from the plain weatherboard sheathing to simple cornerboards. Most windows contain typical one-over-one sash; however along the front facade there are a number of ornamental windows. Originally containing stained glass, several of these windows have semi-circular transoms and one is oval in configuration. The double leaf entrance has a transom which also once contained stained glass. Each door has three lower panels with the upper area glazed with beveled glass. A classically inspired Palladian window highlights the east wing gable face. Another notable feature is the handsome brick chimneys with decorative corbelled caps and quoin-like corners.

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E.B. Ficklen House

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After entering a small tile floored vestibule, the interior of the E.B. Ficklen House opens into a large entrance hall replete with formal staircase and fireplace. Large double sliding doors provide access to the two front rooms. Behind the formal front hall there is a rear service hall with a back stair also leading to the second floor. Family and service rooms opened off this rear hall area.

Although some interior decorative features were removed by the Ficklen family through the years, the major stylistic elements remain unchanged such as the staircases along with the irregular floor plan. The front and back halls both have handsome flat paneled wainscoting featuring two rows of panels. The formal multi-flight staircase repeats this paneling design along the enclosed string of the main flight and on the side and soffit of the upper two flights. Landings separate each flight of steps. Square-in-section newels with paneled sides, turned balusters, and a heavily molded handrail all compose the balustrade. As the stair rises the exposed base of each newel is ornamented with a drop finial. The door and window surrounds are symmetrically molded and in the formal rooms the bull's-eye cornerblocks are capped with tulip motifs. Beneath each window in the front west room are paneled aprons. Most baseboards throughout the house are deep ones with molded edges.

Continuing the classical inspiration found on the exterior, each interior mantel is composed of detached columns resting on pedestals and supporting a mantel shelf. The face and hearth of each fireplace is protected by tile, and in the case of the hall mantel its raised surfaces depict elaborate floral motifs with griffins and urns. The most elaborate mantel is located in the hall with plainer variations throughout the house.

There are two outbuildings to the rear of the house. The garage, a one-story hip roof brick structure, was built between 1923 and 1929 and is now used for storage purposes. The other, built before 1929, is a one-story frame smokehouse covered with a high hip roof. Later, the smokehouse was converted to servants' quarters and it was again remodelled in 1953 for a children's playhouse. It was further remodelled into a rental unit after 1975 when the present owner purchased the property.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1902 **Builder/Architect** unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The most sophisticated and elaborate Queen Anne-style dwelling in Greenville, Buckingham, located at 508 West Fifth Street was built in 1902 by Edward Bancroft Ficklen. Distinguished by expansive porches, a tall corner tower, and projecting gables, it stands as a reflection of Greenville's importance as a tobacco marketing and processing center before and after the turn of the century.

Spurred by the arrival in 1889 of a branch of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad and the increasing demand for Pitt County's tobacco, Greenville during the 1890s and early 1900s became the site of numerous tobacco warehouses and processing facilities. Ficklen moved to Greenville in the 1890s from Danville, Virginia, where he had been involved in the tobacco business. He quickly emerged as one of Greenville's principal tobacconists. E. B. Ficklen Tobacco Company, established in 1902, grew throughout the twentieth century and merged with three other companies in 1963.

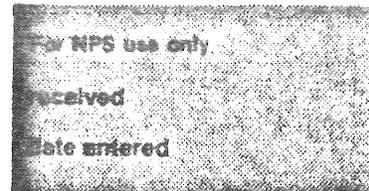
Ficklen purchased three lots in the Skinnerville section in 1899 and 1901. His home, completed by about November, 1902, sheltered Ficklen, his wife, and three sons. One of the sons, Louis Stuart, purchased the property in 1953. Ronald H. Garris bought the Ficklen property in 1975. Since that time Buckingham has been used for rental purposes.

Criteria Assessment:

- A. Associated with the significant rise and development of the tobacco industry in Greenville and Pitt County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.
- B. Associated with Edward Bancroft Ficklen, a prominent local tobacconist, who established E.B. Ficklen Tobacco Company in 1902.
- C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Queen Anne-style with its elaborately detailed porches, tower and complementary roof form. Although no architect has been linked with the house's construction, an unidentified one was surely associated with its design. Known as Buckingham, it survives as the most outstanding Queen Anne-style residence in Greenville.

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Edward Bancroft Ficklen's ornate Queen Anne-style mansion is a significant reflection of Greenville's rapid economic development during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The city's growth, manifested in part by the construction of many handsome residences, resulted from several factors. Beginning in the late 1880s, railroad construction, work of proponents of commercial investment, and tobacco's increasing importance as a cash crop fostered Greenville's expansive development. Ficklen's successful involvement in the local tobacco industry enabled him to erect one of the city's largest, most elegant homes.

Pivotal changes in the local economy occurred during and after the 1880s. The economy of Greenville and Pitt County had been largely based on the cultivation and marketing of cotton, the price of which declined during the decade. Farmers had depended heavily on steamboats plying the Tar River to take their cotton to markets in Greenville and elsewhere.¹ Greenville's development had lagged behind that of such neighboring towns as Wilson, Tarboro, and New Bern, primarily because it lacked adequate transportation facilities.² The county's citizens in 1885 had rejected an opportunity to participate in a proposed Goldsboro, Snow Hill, and Greenville Railroad.³ Four years later, however, a branch of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad spurred dramatic changes in the area's soporific economy.

In the late 1880s the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad proposed the construction of a branch from Halifax to Kinston via Scotland Neck and Greenville. The Scotland Neck and Greenville Branch reached Greenville in August, 1889, and the railroad was completed to Kinston by May, 1890. The heavy freight and passenger traffic along this railroad had a revolutionary impact on Greenville, which for the first time had an adequate avenue for commerce.⁴

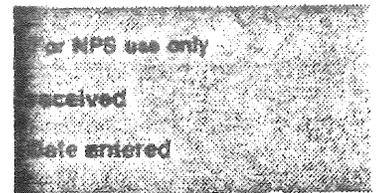
Progressive local leaders led by Daily Reflector editor David Jordan Whichard recognized the potential of the railroad. Editor Whichard clamored for capital investment in the city. He spurred the organization in April, 1889, of the Business Association which was chaired by former Governor Thomas Jordan Jarvis. The association established committees to attract such assets as a new hotel, a clothing factory, a cotton seed oil mill, and increased investment in tobacco.

The ascendancy in Pitt County of tobacco as a cash crop, a response to the growing demand for tobacco stimulated by the development of the American Tobacco Company and the cigarette industry,⁶ dramatically affected Greenville. Several Pitt County farmers experimented with tobacco as early as 1885 and raised significant crops in 1886.⁷ In 1889 farmers grew 39,369 acres of cotton and 71 acres of tobacco. Within ten years, tobacco grew on 12,931 acres; cotton on only 25,497.⁸ One farmer described the trend in 1898: "Go in the old cotton counties of Edgecombe, Greene, Pitt and a number of others, and you will find the old gin houses gone down and tobacco barns erected in every direction; the farmers paying off their old cotton mortgages and moving forward with new life and vigor!"⁹ In 1910 Pitt County's farmers produced 10,973,000 pounds of tobacco, probably the largest quantity of any county in the state.¹⁰

Partly because of the presence of the new railroad, Greenville developed an important tobacco market. The first warehouse, Greenville Tobacco Warehouse, opened in 1891. A buyer for the American Tobacco Company soon located in Greenville. By 1897 the city supported four warehouses, eleven prizehouses, and a hogshead factory. Other concerns, including additional warehouses and the Farmers' Consolidated Tobacco Company (1903) were organized before and after the turn of the century.

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All of these factors stimulated Greenville's growth. By 1903 the city contained forty stores, six warehouses, a knitting mill, a gristmill, and a blind, door, and sash factory. The latter enterprise probably supplied materials for the many commercial buildings and handsome residences being constructed at the time.¹² Some of these houses rose in Skinnerville, a development begun during the 1880s in the western end of town by Harry Skinner, a prominent local attorney.¹³ Greenville's population, which had been 912 in 1880, rose to 2,565 by 1900.¹⁴

Greenville's thriving tobacco market and healthy economy lured E. B. Ficklen from Danville, Virginia, where he had been involved in the tobacco business.¹⁵ He arrived in the 1890s to work as a commission buyer and by 1897 was involved in the firm of Roberts and Ficklen. This company's facilities consisted of a prizehouse and steam dry room, located on Tenth Street at the site formerly occupied by T. E. Roberts & Co.¹⁶ Roberts and Ficklen dissolved their partnership in May, 1902, and the latter established E. B. Ficklen Tobacco Company. A local newspaper reported that the new company would occupy the partnership's former quarters, as well as the building on Pitt Street that previously housed B. E. Parham & Company's prizehouse and stemmery.¹⁷

Ficklen expanded his business during the twentieth century. By 1911 his operation was located on Pitt Street (later Church Street, now Ficklen Street) at the site formerly occupied by B. E. Parham & Company. Subsequently Ficklen built one-story additions to house steam drying and stemming operations. In 1916 the company stored tobacco in a separate warehouse on Pitt Street, between Ninth and Tenth streets. By 1929 the storage facilities had been moved to a site on Evans Street near Fourteenth Street.¹⁸

The prominent tobacconist took an active interest in local business, civic, and religious affairs. Ficklen served several terms as president of the Greenville Tobacco Board of Trade. As a member of the Greenville Board of Aldermen's Street Committee, Ficklen in 1901 was instrumental in planning new streets in the Skinnerville neighborhood. He also participated in the Tar River Knights of Pythias. A member of First Presbyterian Church, Ficklen participated in such religious events as a Sunday school mass meeting held in Greenville on December 28, 1902.¹⁹

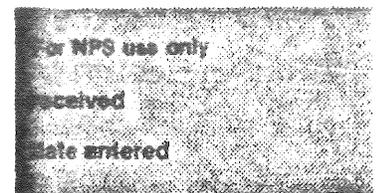
Ficklen supported his family in a manner commensurate with his prominence. He married Elmira Ward Skinner (August 16, 1878 - October 3, 1952) in 1899 and soon acquired property on which a house could be built. On November 20, 1899, the Ficklens purchased at auction lots three and four in the Skinnerville section. A year later they purchased lot five from G. B. King, who had acquired the property in 1899. Thus the Ficklens owned a huge house site bounded by Fourth Street, Elizabeth Street, the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad right-of-way, and the Greenville-Tarboro Road (Fifth Street).²⁰ The family resided in the Macon Hotel until their impressive home, "Buckingham," was completed. By November, 1902, it was nearly ready to be furnished.²¹ There E. B. and Myra Ficklen raised three sons: James Skinner (May 3, 1900 - September 17, 1955); Edward Bancroft Jr. (April 29, 1903 - May 16, 1914); and Louis Stuart (b. December 15, 1918).²²

Buckingham probably manifested an almost rural quality in its early years. The Ficklens built a stable on the back of their property, near Fourth Street. At one time the family owned a few cows, chickens, and other animals. A garden located west of the house provided fresh vegetables.²³

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Gradually, however, the setting changed. By 1916 the Ficklens utilized a small structure on Fourth Street, perhaps as an automobile garage. Within seven years it was torn down and replaced by a smaller structure directly behind the house. In 1925 E. B. and Myra gave their son James and his wife Lucy a lot on the corner of Elizabeth and Fourth streets, where they soon built a home. James and Lucy Ficklen chose to build a new house in 1933, and Myra deeded them a lot fronting Elizabeth Street and adjoining the property given in 1925. Soon their imposing brick residence rose at 409 Elizabeth Street.² Prior to 1929 the Ficklen family built a one-story structure near the rear of Buckingham. Originally a smokehouse, it later served as quarters for servants. The Ficklens built two frame rental houses on Fourth Street between 1923 and 1929.²⁵ Thus, the E. B. Ficklen House no longer stood in undisturbed splendor on the property purchased at the turn of the century.

The family also altered Buckingham itself. About 1933 Myra Ficklen remodeled the house. Among her changes was the removal of some interior trim, including mirrors and shelves located over the fireplace mantels. During the 1950s Louis Ficklen, who acquired the house in 1953, soon after the death of his mother, added two bedrooms upstairs and modernized the kitchen. Louis also added a disappearing stairway to the attic so his three children could use the attic as a playroom.²⁶

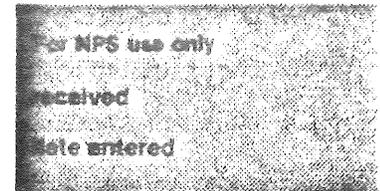
Louis and Marie Ficklen owned the house until 1975, when they sold it and the property not previously deeded to James Ficklen. The new owner, Ronald Garris, has rented Buckingham to a variety of tenants. Presently Sigma Tau Gamma Fraternity of East Carolina University occupies the property.²⁷

Although many old homes in Skinnerville have been torn down or have been allowed to deteriorate, Buckingham stands as a generally well-preserved reminder of E. B. Ficklen's important role in Greenville's thriving turn-of-the century tobacco market.

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NOTES

¹[Mary Hollis Barnes], "A Brief History of Greenville" (unpublished report, [City of Greenville, 1982]), hereinafter cited as Barnes, "History of Greenville"; Historical and Descriptive Review of the State of North Carolina, Including the Manufacturing and Mercantile Industries of the Towns of Denton, Elizabeth City, Goldsboro, Greenville, Kinston, Newbern, Tarboro, Washington and Wilson, and Sketches of Their Leading Men and Business Houses, 2d Volume of N. C. The Eastern Section (Charleston, S.C.: Empire Publishing Company, 1885), 204, hereinafter cited as Historical and Descriptive Review.

²Charles Price, "The Railroad Comes to Greenville," in Thomas A. Williams (ed.), A Greenville Album: The Bicentennial Book (Greenville: ERA Press, 1974), 69, hereinafter cited as Price, "The Railroad Comes to Greenville." Hereinafter, this book will be cited as Williams, A Greenville Album.

³Price, "The Railroad Comes to Greenville," 69.

⁴Price, "The Railroad Comes to Greenville," 70-72.

⁵Price, "The Railroad Comes to Greenville," 72-73.

⁶For a brief discussion of the importance of bright leaf tobacco and the development of the tobacco industry in North Carolina during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, see Nannie May Tilley, "Agitation Against the American Tobacco Company in North Carolina, 1890-1911" North Carolina Historical Review, XXIV (April, 1947), 207-223, hereinafter cited as Tilley, "Agitation Against the American Tobacco Company."

⁷Williams, A Greenville Album, 14; King's Weekly (Greenville), July 30, 1897, hereinafter cited as King's Weekly.

⁸Barnes, "History of Greenville," 12-13.

⁹Tilley, "Agitation Against the American Tobacco Company," 218 n.

¹⁰S. O. Worthington (ed.-in-chief), Pitt County Economic and Social: A Laboratory Study at the University of North Carolina, Department of Rural Science of the Pitt County Club (Greenville: Greenville Publishing Company, 1921), 16.

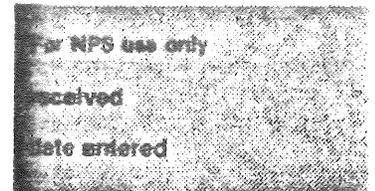
¹¹Williams, A Greenville Album, 14; King's Weekly, July 30, 1897. Previously, Pitt County's tobacco had been sold in such established tobacco cities as Henderson, Oxford, and Durham. Henry T. King, Sketches of Pitt County: A Brief History of the County, 1704-1910 (Raleigh: Edwards & Broughton Printing Company, 1911), 190, hereinafter cited as King, Sketches of Pitt County.

¹²Daily Reflector (Greenville), April 14, 27, 1903; September 1, 1903; November 2, 9, 11, 1903, hereinafter cited as Daily Reflector.

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¹³Historical and Descriptive Review, 211-212; Kate Ohno, "Architectural Survey of the City of Greenville" (unpublished report, City of Greenville, 1982), Skinnerville component.

¹⁴King, Sketches of Pitt County, 183, 196.

¹⁵Ficklen (May 22, 1868 - May 11, 1925), a son of James B. and Frances Ficklen, was born in Buckingham County, Virginia. As a young man he moved to Danville, an important center of tobacco trade. Daily Reflector, May 11, 1925; Elizabeth H. Copeland (ed.), Chronicles of Pitt County, North Carolina (Greenville: Pitt County Historical Society, 1982), hereinafter cited as Copeland, Chronicles of Pitt County.

¹⁶Copeland, Chronicles of Pitt County, 299; Sanborn-Perris Map Company, Greenville, Pitt Co., N.C. (New York: Sanborn-Perris Map Company, 1896), 4, microfilm, Archives Division of Archives and History, Raleigh. Hereinafter, all maps published by this company will be cited as Sanborn Map of Greenville, with appropriate date and page number. Sanborn Map of Greenville, 1898, p. 5.

¹⁷Daily Reflector, May 31, 1902; Sanborn Map of Greenville, 1898, p. 5. It is interesting to note that a map published in 1905 does not label any building in the tobacco district as being owned by E. B. Ficklen. The Sanborn map of 1911 shows E. B. Ficklen Tobacco Company as the occupant of the property on Pitt Street previously owned by B. E. Parham & Company. According to Louis S. Ficklen, E. B. Fricklen replaced a frame structure with the three-story brick building that stands today. Sanborn Map of Greenville, 1905, p. 7; Sanborn Map of Greenville, 1911, p. 8. Interview of Maurice C. York with Louis S. Ficklen, Greenville, April 24, 1984 (notes on interview in files of Survey and Planning Branch, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh), hereinafter cited as York interview with Ficklen.

¹⁸Sanborn Map of Greenville, 1911, p. 8; Sanborn Map of Greenville, 1916, p. 8; Sanborn Map of Greenville, 1923, p. 8; Sanborn Map of Greenville, 1929, pp. 7, 26. After his death in 1925, Ficklen's sons, James and Louis, managed the company. About 1946 they extended the factory to Eighth Street. In 1963 E. B. Ficklen Tobacco Company merged with three other firms to form Carolina Leaf Tobacco Company. Copeland, Chronicles of Pitt County, 299; York interview with Ficklen.

¹⁹King's Weekly, December 16, 1902; Daily Reflector, May 11, 1925; Minutes, September 5, -10, 1901; October 3, 1901; November 7, 1901, Greenville Board of Aldermen, Office of the City Clerk, Greenville Municipal Building, Greenville, hereinafter cited as Aldermen Minutes.

²⁰Daily Reflector, June 7, 1899; Thomas J. Jarvis and Harry Skinner (commissioners) to E. B. and E. S. Ficklen, December 27, 1899, Pitt County Deeds, Office of the Register of Deeds, Pitt County Courthouse, Book U-6, p. 68, hereinafter cited as Pitt County Deeds; Thomas J. Jarvis and Harry Skinner to G. B. King, December 22, 1899, Pitt County Deeds, Book U-6, p. 178; G. B. and N. A. King to E. B. and E. S. Ficklen, December 28, 1901, Pitt County Deeds, Book I-7, p. 363. King probably sold his lot after streets in the area were changed in 1901. The town apparently removed the section of Ward Street between Elizabeth Street and the railroad track and made a new connection between

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²⁰(continued) Elizabeth and Fifth streets. Aldermen Minutes, September 5, 10, 1901; October 3, 1901; November 7, 1901.

²¹Interview of Elizabeth Byrd with Louis S. Ficklen, Greenville, March 22, 1984, (notes on interview in files of Survey and Planning Branch, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh), hereinafter cited as Byrd interview with Ficklen; Daily Reflector, November 7, 1902.

²²Copeland, Chronicles of Pitt County, 299.

²³Byrd interview with Ficklen.

²⁴Over the years the street number for the James Ficklen House was changed from 405 Elizabeth Street to 409 Elizabeth Street.

²⁵Byrd interview with Ficklen; York interview with Ficklen; Sanborn Map of Greenville, 1923, p. 15; Sanborn Map of Greenville, 1929, p. 13; E.B. and Elmira S. Ficklen to James S. and Lucy M. Ficklen, March 27, 1925, Pitt County Deeds, Book W-15, p. 30; Elmira S. Ficklen to James S. and Lucy M. Ficklen, May 25, 1933, Pitt County Deeds, Book M-19, p. 386.

²⁶E.B. Ficklen willed Buckingham to his wife, who lived there until her death in 1952. In 1953 Louis S. Ficklen purchased the property from his brother and sister-in-law. Byrd interview with Ficklen; Will of Edward Bancroft Ficklen, July 5, 1921, Pitt County Wills, Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh; James Skinner and Lucy M. Ficklen to Louis Stuart Ficklen, February 19, 1953, Pitt County Deeds, Book Y-26, p. 260.

²⁷L.S. and Marie D. Ficklen to Ronald H. Garris, June 30, 1975, Pitt County Deeds, Book R-43, p. 262; Copeland, Chronicles of Pitt County, 74.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approximately 1.2 acres

Quadrangle name Greenville SW, NC (1981)

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A

1	8	2	8	4	4	6	0	3	9	4	3	3	7	5
Zone	Easting				Northing									

B

Zone	Easting				Northing									

C

Zone	Easting				Northing									

D

Zone	Easting				Northing									

E

Zone	Easting				Northing									

F

Zone	Easting				Northing									

G

Zone	Easting				Northing									

H

Zone	Easting				Northing									

Verbal boundary description and justification

See attached Greenville, NC tax map #12. Property outlined in red.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state n/a code county N/A code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

Maurice C. York, Historical Researcher

name/title Drucilla G. Haley, Architectural Historian

Eastern Office

organization NC Division of Archives & History

date October 11, 1984

street & number 117 W. 5th St.

telephone 919/752-7778

city or town Greenville

state NC 27834

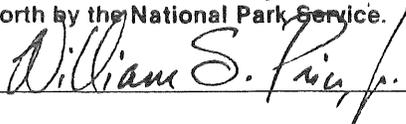
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



title State Historic Preservation Officer

date October 31, 1984

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

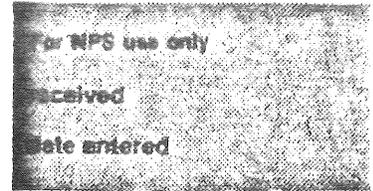
date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

E. B. Ficklen House



Continuation sheet

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Item number 9

Page 1

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PLACE

FOURTH

ELIZABETH

STREET

FIFTH

RAILROAD

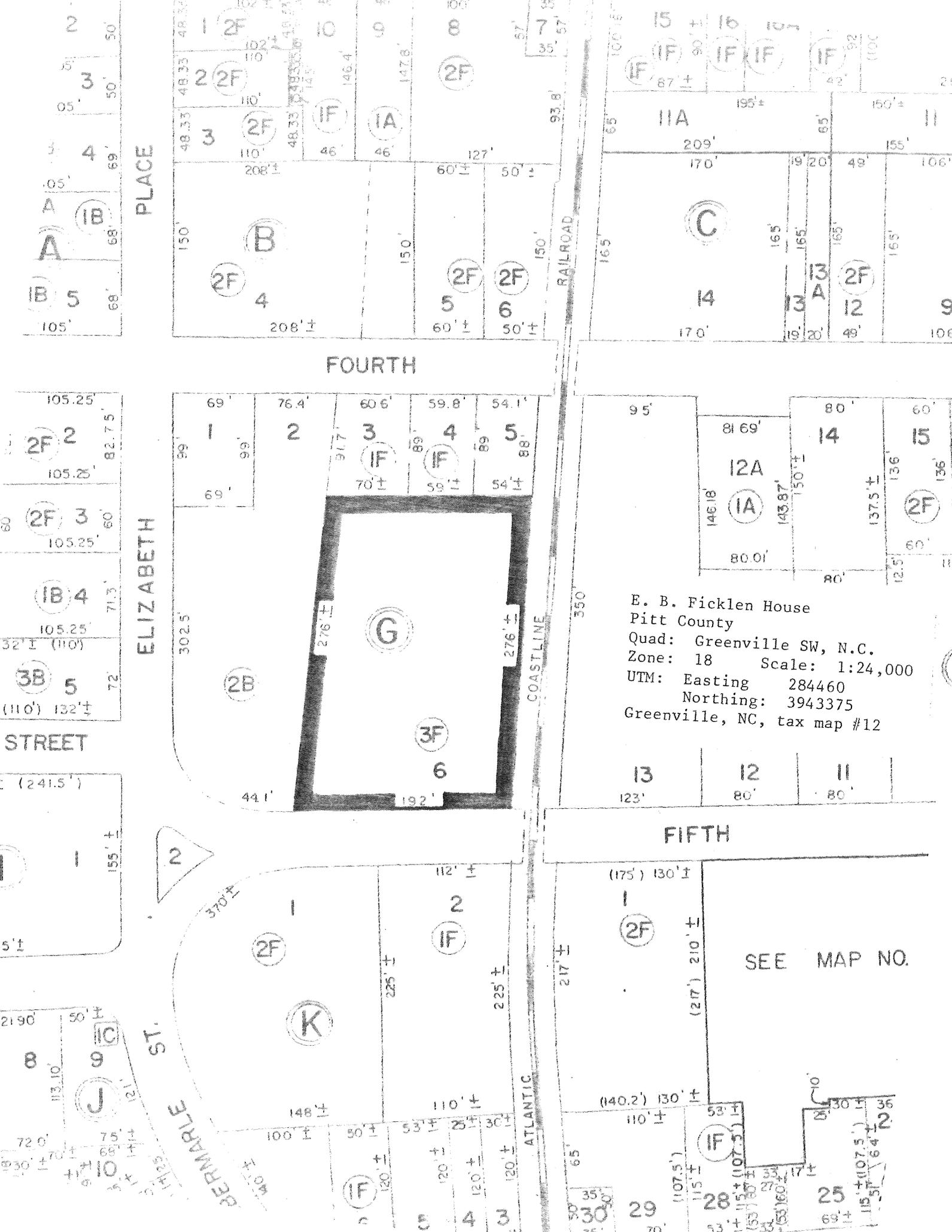
COASTLINE

BERNARD ST.

ATLANTIC

E. B. Ficklen House
 Pitt County
 Quad: Greenville SW, N.C.
 Zone: 18 Scale: 1:24,000
 UTM: Easting 284460
 Northing: 3943375
 Greenville, NC, tax map #12

SEE MAP NO.



GREENVILLE SW QUADRANGLE
 NORTH CAROLINA-PITT CO.
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

5555 IN NE
 16 GREENVILLE, N.C. 1

SW/4 WINTERVILLE 15' QUADRANGLE

BETHEL 21 KM
 HOUSE 21 KM

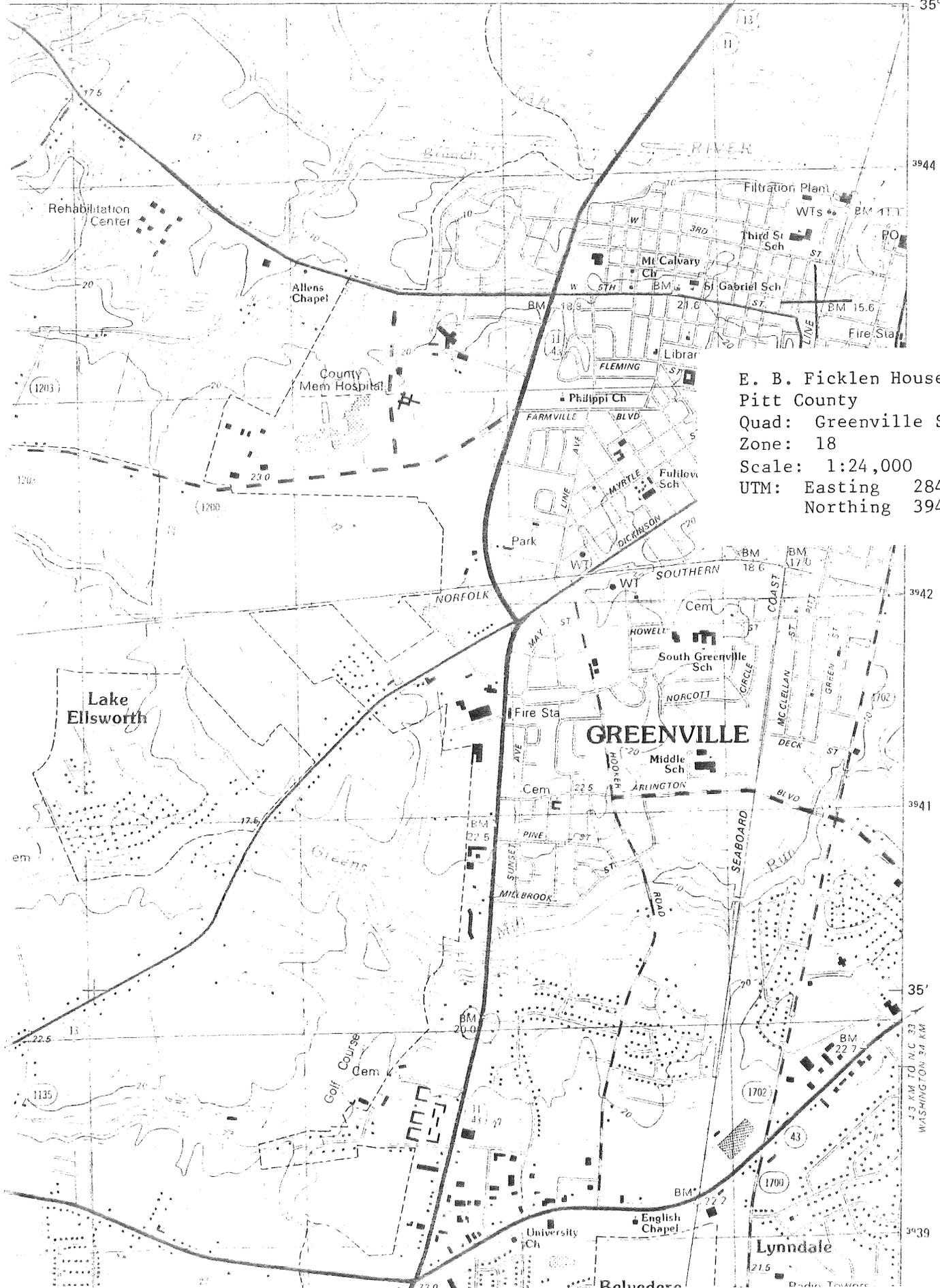
77°22'30"
 35°37'30"

2 460 000 FEET

25'

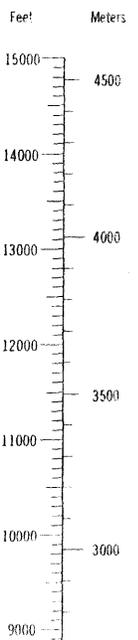
282

283



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 Scale: 1:24,000
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CONVERSION SCALES



23 KM TO N.C. 33
 WASHINGTON 34 KM

