

**SANDY RELIEF ARCHITECTURAL
RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY,
LANCASTER, NORTHUMBERLAND, AND
WESTMORELAND COUNTIES,
VIRGINIA**

by

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Caitlin Sylvester, and Kristine Chase**

Prepared for

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Prepared by

DOVETAIL
CULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP

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ABSTRACT

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group (Dovetail) conducted a Phase I architectural reconnaissance survey within the Northern Neck of Virginia, specifically in Lancaster, Northumberland, and Westmoreland counties, between November 2015 and January 2016. The project was funded through an appropriation from the National Park Service (NPS) Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) in the wake of damage from Hurricane Sandy (October 2012). The purpose of the Hurricane Sandy Disaster Relief Assistance Program for Historic Properties (Public Law 133-2) is to provide technical assistance and emergency repairs to historic architectural and archaeological resources that were impacted by Hurricane Sandy in October 2012. Survey in the areas eligible for hurricane disaster relief assistance is intended to support disaster planning by furthering an understanding of storm-related damages to known properties and/or historic districts, and archaeological sites, and advance planning to make them more resilient to damages from future storm and/or climate change-related events.

In cooperation with the Northern Neck Planning District Commission (NNPDC), the Northern Neck study was conducted in accordance with relevant guidelines and regulations promulgated by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR). The goals of the survey were to identify above-ground resources constructed prior to 1945 within or in proximity to Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Hazard Areas or near a body of water or tributary that is more likely susceptible to damage from natural disasters, , complete Virginia Cultural Resource Information System (V-CRIS) documentation packets for each identified resource, and make recommendations for each resource's potential for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Located along the East coast of Virginia, the Northern Neck has been determined to be an area eligible for hurricane disaster relief assistance for damages caused by Hurricane Sandy during 2012. There are a number of buildings, landmarks, and communities that are recognized as National Landmarks or are listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) and the NRHP in the study area. However, a majority of DHR's existing survey information is outdated or does not meet current survey standards. The purpose of this documentation effort was to update previously recorded architectural resources, document properties not yet included in DHR's Inventory, and produce a report of the findings to increase awareness about the area and significance of historic properties and support long-term planning, education, and tourism.

In total, 275 resources were recorded in all three counties during this effort. Of those, 109 were surveyed in Lancaster County, 85 in Northumberland County, and 81 resources in Westmoreland County. A total of 88 previously recorded resources was revisited during this survey while approximately 187 resources were newly identified. Thirteen of the previously recorded resources were found to be no longer extant and therefore are recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Eleven resources were previously listed or determined eligible for individual listing in the NRHP and are recommended to retain their status. Fifteen resources,

five in Lancaster, three in Northumberland, and seven in Westmoreland, are recommended to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP and should be further studied for NRHP evaluation. The remaining 236 resources are recommended as not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. A full list of properties surveyed in this investigation is provided in the Appendix A (p. 65), sorted by county.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The project was funded through an appropriation from the disaster recovery grant program funded by the NPS Historic Preservation Fund, Hurricane Sandy Disaster Relief Assistance Program for Historic Properties, in the wake of damage from Hurricane Sandy (Public Law 133-2). A special acknowledgement goes to Jerry W. Davis, Executive Director, and Lisa Hull, Economic Development and Tourism Coordinator, of the NNPDC for their assistance and patience. Carey Jones, Blake McDonald, and Quatro Hubbard of DHR also deserve recognition and praise for assisting Dovetail in meeting the needs of the NNPDC and the HPF.

We are indebted to countless area residents who provided historical information to support this study and to those property owners who gave their time with Dovetail staff, shared historic photographs, and provided access to portions of their properties that would have otherwise been unreachable.

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INTRODUCTION

Beginning in November 2015, Dovetail Cultural Resource Group (Dovetail) conducted an architectural reconnaissance survey of a portion of the Northern Neck of Virginia, specifically within Lancaster, Northumberland, and Westmoreland counties (Figure 1–Figure 4, pp. 2–6). The project was funded through an appropriation from the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) in the wake of damage from Hurricane Sandy. The purpose of the Hurricane Sandy Disaster Relief Assistance Program for Historic Properties is to provide technical assistance and emergency repairs to historic architectural and archaeological resources that were impacted by Hurricane Sandy in October 2012. Survey in the areas eligible for hurricane disaster relief assistance is intended to support disaster planning by furthering an understanding of storm-related damages to known properties and/or historic districts, and archaeological sites, and advance planning to make them more resilient to damages from future storm and/or climate change-related events. In cooperation with the Northern Neck Planning District Commission (NNPDC), the current survey was conducted in accordance with relevant guidelines and regulations promulgated by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR).

The three selected counties of the Northern Neck for the current survey were determined by the National Park Service (NPS) and representatives of the DHR at the project's commencement. Furthermore, the survey area was concentrated specifically to areas denoted as Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Zones as well as particularly portions along rivers and tributaries susceptible to physical damage from storms and natural disasters. Virginia's Northern Neck is a peninsula bounded by the Potomac River to the north and the Rappahannock River to the south, with direct access to the Chesapeake Bay in the northeast that continues to provide a home for generations of watermen. The area has historically been affected by hurricanes, tornados, and storms such as the Great Coastal Hurricane of 1806 as well as devastating storms in the 1930s, and most recently Hurricane Sandy in 2012. The goals of the survey were to identify any above-ground resources constructed prior to 1945 within the project area and to make recommendations on National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility for all identified resources. This methodology was adopted, rather than the typical 50 year or older NRHP-criterion, due to the lack of federal laws or entities dedicated to natural disaster emergency planning and reaction prior to the 1940s (Arnold 1988). A total of 275 above-ground resources were recorded in the survey areas across the three counties during the current documentation effort.

Fieldwork for this project was conducted intermittently over a period of three months, from November 2015 to January 2016. Additional research and production of documentation materials for the identified resources was ongoing from November 2015 to January 2016. This report details the findings of this survey, including a description of the selected study areas, a historic context for each county to aid in the evaluation of historic resources, a summary of the types of properties identified during fieldwork and recommendations on NRHP eligibility of these resources, and recommendations for future survey in the project area.

This reconnaissance survey of Northumberland, Lancaster, and Westmoreland counties was completed by Adriana T. Lesiuk and Caitlin Sylvester. Additional staff who completed work for this project includes Heather D. Staton, Kristine Chase, and Emily Anderson with Dr. Kerri S. Barile serving as Principal Investigator. Dr. Barile meets and exceeds the professional standards established for Archaeologist and Architectural Historian by the Secretary of the Interior (SOI). Ms. Lesiuk, Ms. Staton, and Ms. Chase meet or exceed SOI standards established for Architectural Historian and Historian.

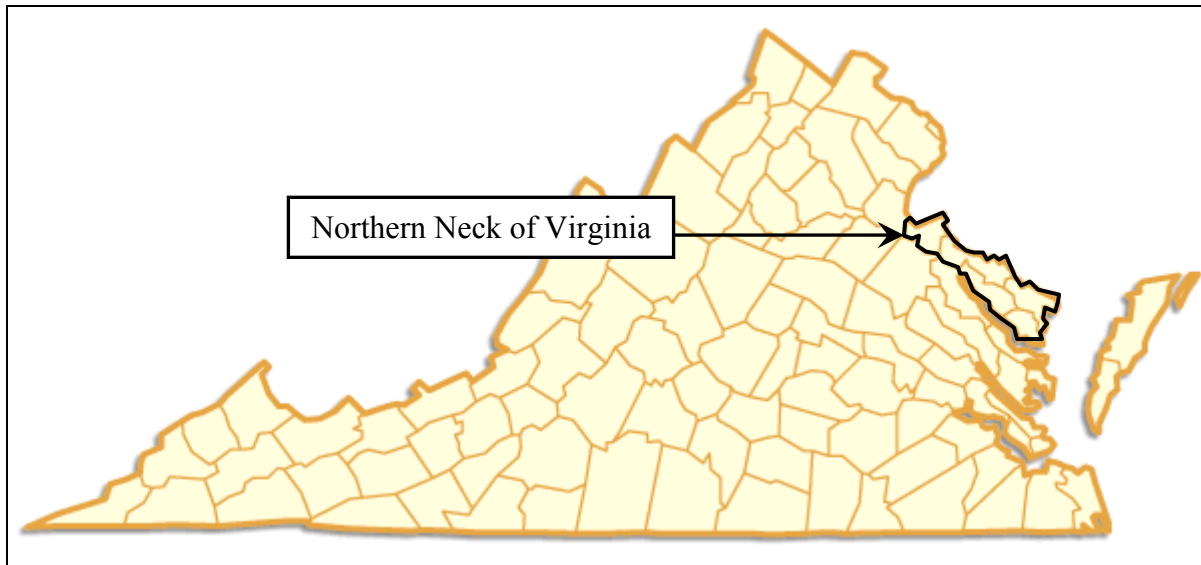


Figure 1: Map of Virginia Highlighting the Northern Neck.

Project Area Description

The Northern Neck is a peninsula in the Tidewater Region of Virginia bounded by the Potomac River in the north and Rappahannock River in the south and the Chesapeake Bay in the east. The region, containing King George, Lancaster, Northumberland, Richmond and Westmoreland counties, features approximately 1,100 miles of shoreline along a low, flat coastal plain. The region is easily accessed by several “gateways” to the peninsula: south on U.S. Route 301 from southern Maryland by way of the Nice Bridge; east by way of State Route 3 from Fredericksburg and running southeast towards the lower neck; and southeast on U.S. Route 17 by way of Essex County across the Norris Bridge (to the west) (Northern Neck Tourism Commission 2016; Wolf 2011). These roads extend from major urban areas such as Fredericksburg and Richmond, Virginia as well as Washington, D.C. This particular study focused on Lancaster, Northumberland, and Westmoreland, comprising approximately 553 square miles of land.

Historically, the region was rural in character, dominated by large agricultural properties throughout much of the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries. Maritime properties and wharfs lined the shores, particularly in the lower neck nearest to the Chesapeake Bay, and out of those grew small, residential and commercial communities. Growth in the last century along the I-95 corridor and in other counties in Virginia has created extensive growth and development (Northumberland County 2006). Due to the development of transportation

with refrigeration and thus increased distribution from further away states, the region’s fishing, crabbing, and oystering industry has diminished. Shorelines exposed directly from the Chesapeake Bay, such as those in Northumberland County, have particularly been affected by erosion (Northumberland County 2006). A current focus has been put on diverse agricultural properties including vineyards and commercial and residential development as well as tourism. The region is currently under review by the NPS for eligibility to become a National Heritage Area (Smith 2010). The Northern Neck is spotted with small towns and retirement or weekender communities of urbanites locally known as “come heres” who mainly travel from the Washington, D.C. area. The area currently contains five state parks and natural areas as well as historic monuments and homes associated with some of our country’s founding fathers.

At the end of this section are maps of each county surveyed during this effort indicating county boundaries as well as FEMA Flood Zones (Figure 2–Figure 4, pp. 4–6). Table 1 defines the flood zone designators, which are assigned to areas according to varying levels of flood risk (FEMA 2016). Each zone reflects the severity or type of flooding in the area.

Table 1: Legend Table of FEMA Flood Zones Corresponding to County Mapping (FEMA 2016).

FEMA Flood Zone	Zone Description
X	Areas of moderate or minimal flood hazard from severe storm activity or local drainage problems, usually the area between the limits of the 100-year and 500-year floods.
VE	Coastal areas with 1% or greater chance of flooding and additional hazard associated due to storm induced velocity wave action.
A	Areas with 1% annual chance of flooding and 26% chance of flooding over the life of a 30-year mortgage.
AE	Areas with 1% annual chance of shallow flooding, usually in the form of a pond, stream, or river, The base floodplain where base flood elevation are provided.
0.2 Pct Annual Flood Hazard	Areas with 0.2% annual chance flood hazard.

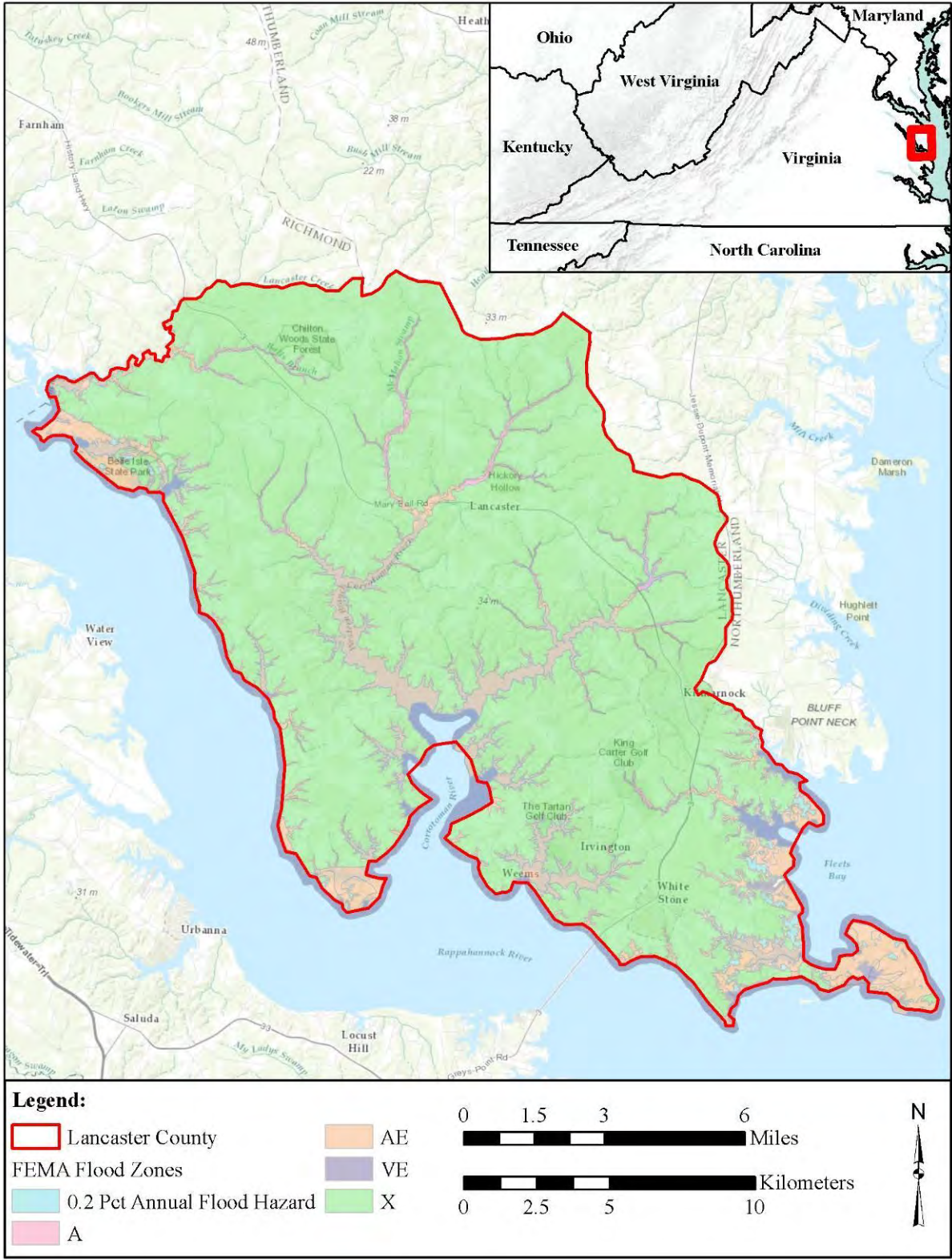


Figure 2: Map of Lancaster County with FEMA Flood Zone Areas (ESRI 2016a).



Figure 3: Map of Northumberland County Indicating FEMA Flood Zone Areas (ESRI 2016a).

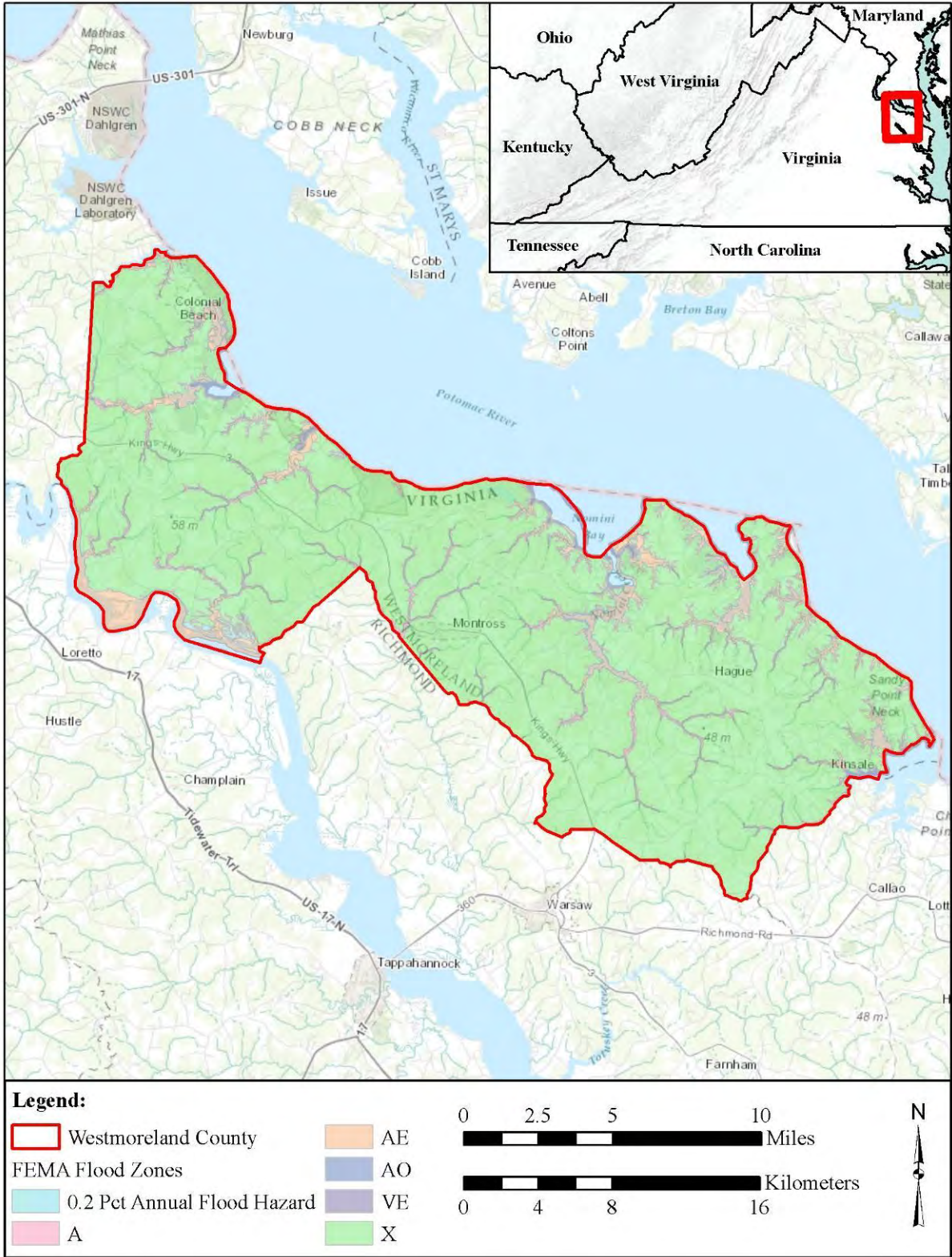


Figure 4: Map of Westmoreland County with FEMA Flood Zone Areas (ESRI 2016a).

METHODOLOGY

The methodology employed to meet the goals of this architectural survey and report was chosen with regard to the project's scope and in consultation with both DHR and the NNPDC. The architectural survey was designed to identify above-ground resources constructed prior to 1945 located within or in proximity to FEMA Flood Hazard Areas or near a body of water or tributary that are more likely susceptible to damage from natural disasters such as Hurricane Sandy in Lancaster, Northumberland, and Westmoreland counties, and to evaluate their NRHP potential. This methodology of surveying resources constructed prior to 1945 was adopted, rather than the typical 50 year or older NRHP-criterion, due to the lack of federal laws or entities dedicated to natural disaster emergency planning and reaction prior to the 1940s (Arnold 1988). The project comprised three phases of work: field survey, data processing, and report production.

The study area was first subjected to an architectural and historical background literature and records search at the DHR Archives in Richmond, Virginia. This investigation reviewed existing records, cultural resource surveys, maps, and additional information on file at the DHR. Historic maps available online at the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Historic Topographic Map Explorer and Library of Congress were also studied. Additional historical data was obtained in the field during the course of the investigation from area property owners.

The project area was then visually inspected through a vehicular and pedestrian reconnaissance survey to identify buildings, objects, structures, and districts constructed prior to 1945. Previously recorded architectural resources within the study area were selected according to their location within FEMA Flood Zone Areas and vulnerability to the effects of natural disasters, with a particular focus on those without a formal eligibility evaluation, and they were revisited. Once identified, each resource was evaluated for architectural significance and historic and physical integrity. The resources were documented through written notes and digital photographs. The information obtained during the survey was then used to update or generate a new DHR Virginia Cultural Resource Information System (V-CRIS) form, to print archival-quality, black & white photographs, generate sketch site plans, and to make recommendations on each site's NRHP potential.

Each resource was evaluated for potential listing in the NRHP with regards to all applicable criteria, including Criterion A, for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; Criterion B, for its association with people significant in our nation's history; and Criterion C, for its embodiment of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values. Resources were not evaluated under Criterion D, for their potential to yield information important in history, during this investigation.

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HISTORIC CONTEXT

Prior to conducting fieldwork, environmental and historical data was collected from various sources and compiled into a written narrative highlighting important periods and themes in Lancaster, Northumberland, and Westmoreland history. This section of the report focuses on the county's physical development over time to place its historic resources in greater context.

Lancaster County

Settlement to Society (1607–1750)

The first known visitors to the Northern Neck of Virginia, the area between the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers fronting the Chesapeake Bay, were Captain Vincente Gonzalez and Juan Menendez in 1588. These Spaniards were sent by the Governor of Florida in search of Sir Walter Raleigh's colonists (James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc. [JRAI] 1992). In December 1607, Captain John Smith made his first visit to the Rappahannock region, having been captured by Chief Opechacanough. He was taken to several villages on the Pamunky and Mattaponi Rivers (Haynie 1959). By 1610, the struggling colonists were in desperate need of corn and other resources and began trading with the Natives of the Northern Neck region (JRAI 1992).

The Virginia Colony began to change by the late 1630s as immigration increased. Threats of Indian attacks waned, thus making settlement in Virginia's interior possible (Metz 1999). Migration to the Northern Neck was attractive because of its navigable waterways and fertile soils. In 1640, John Mottram established himself in what is now Northumberland County (JRAI 1992).

As a direct result of population increase and a need to simplify local administration in Northumberland County, the Virginia Assembly created Lancaster County in 1651 from the Southern portion of Northumberland and the northern portion of York County. Five years later, Rappahannock County was created from portions of Lancaster County, reducing its northern boundaries. In 1669, Lancaster County was reduced to its present 81,120 acres after the creation of Middlesex County (Metz 1999).

In 1692, 50 acres of land was bought from Colonel William Ball and parceled into lots (Jones 1980). From this land, Queenstown was created and became the first actual urban settlement in what is now Lancaster County. It was located in the most active and important area of the county, where the Corotoman River flows into the Rappahannock River. The County Courthouse was moved to Queenstown in 1698 (Jones 1980).

The economic and social status of the Northern Neck was dominated by family dynasties. These families were well established on large plantations. Sizable plantations were cleared to accommodate the mass production of tobacco that required the use of slave labor (JRAI 1992). The Carters, and most notably Robert "King" Carter, was the most well-known and prominent family in the Northern Neck during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth

centuries. At the time of his death in 1732, King Carter owned 300,000 acres of land, over 900 slaves, and nearly £10,000 in cash and stocks (Metz 1999). Before his death he started construction on a new Christ Church to replace the structure his father John had built (Brown 2001). It was completed in 1735 under the supervision of his sons, and remains today as one of the most perfect examples of Colonial ecclesiastic architecture in the country (Metz 1999).

Colony to Nation (1750–1789)

By the mid-eighteenth century, travelers, ferries, taverns, and stores supported business in the county. As a result of these enterprises, well-developed thoroughfares paralleled major streams and waterways. During this time the precursor of modern Route 3 developed into a major overland route. The Lancaster Courthouse was relocated to the community of Lancaster that had grown at a major inland intersection of roads (Joseph et al. 2004).

Early National Period (1789–1830)

After the Revolutionary War, many prominent families in the Northern Neck resumed their traditional roles as community leaders despite economic suffering (JRAI 1992). As the economy of the new nation began to develop, interest in improving overland transportation increased. Many individuals of the lower and middle economic status left the Northern Neck for virgin soils in the west (Joseph et al. 2004). While area roads improved between 1807 and 1826, the railroad only passed through the western most part of the Northern Neck (JRAI 1992).

Antebellum Period (1830–1861)

The economy of Lancaster County relied heavily on agriculture, while milling and fishing remained local industries. Mills became much more numerous during the eighteenth century and were influenced by the proximity to efficient water transportation routes. The lack of a railroad in Lancaster County directly inhibited urban establishment and industrial growth (Joseph et al. 2004).

Civil War (1861–1865)

There were many troop movements by both the Union and Confederate forces on county roads during the Civil War. However, no major combative activities occurred within the county. The Northern Neck was raided by Union troops, foraging for food and supplies, after General Burnside was defeated in Fredericksburg during the winter of 1862 (Joseph et al. 2004). The area also saw the presence of smugglers operating between Richmond and Washington (JRAI 1992). As a result of these raids, a local volunteer regiment was created consisting of exempts, ministers, civil officers, old men, and boys under military age (Joseph et al. 2004).

Reconstruction and Growth (1865–1914)

Large-scale economic change was seen after the end of the Civil War. The loss of slave labor and the reduction in population of working age men forced large farms to be divided up. Farmers turned to agricultural practices requiring a smaller labor force (McLearen and Egghart 1995). Many farms were run by women, and the farming emphasis transitioned to animal husbandry and sharecropping (Joseph et al. 2004). Primarily freed slaves and poorer whites made up the labor force. In the years to follow until the first decade of the twentieth century, the population of Lancaster County rose considerably and economic growth followed. This could be due to two main factors: the growing influence of ever-improving steamboats in the Chesapeake region and a booming market for vegetables leading to development of the canning industry (Wolf 2011).

Into the Twentieth Century

After World War I, the population of Lancaster County reached approximately 9,000. Although smaller farms still drove the local economy, by the 1920s and 1930s, large scale farm machinery became popular. This change demanded more acreage per farm to justify the expense of owning and operating the equipment. Changes in world economies also forced farmers in Lancaster County to specialize in dairy, grain, beef cattle, and poultry in order to compete. The Northern Neck and Lancaster County remained primarily rural and agrarian through the remainder of the twentieth century (Joseph et al. 2004).

At present, agricultural production and fish exports have drastically declined due to the availability of refrigerated transportation from far away markets, while timber harvesting continues to succeed (Wolf 2011). However, those labors have been replaced by education, healthcare, retail, manufacturing, and tourism (Traceries with Historic Research & Planning Associates [HR&PA] 1997:53). Around the eve of World War II, the development of public beaches, recreation and entertainment centers, and hotels and beach cottages began along the shoreline in the Northern Neck, including White Stone Beach in Lancaster County (Wolf 2011). The construction of bridges and improvement of roads also aided in the growth of the tourism industry of the area, which steadily thrives today. Although the majority of the county is mainly rural and sporadically populated, several crossroads and recreation-based communities took advantage of the influx of travelers to the area, such as Kilmarnock, White Stone, and Irvington, and they continue to develop today.

Northumberland County

Settlement to Society (1607–1750)

At the time of European settlement the land that is now Northumberland County was occupied by the Algonquian-speaking Wicocomico tribe. They were encountered by John Smith on his second expedition along the Virginia shoreline of the Potomac Bay, and historians estimate around five hundred and twenty Indians made up the tribe at the time (as cited in Wicocomico Indian Nation, Inc. 2011). Though the English and Wicocomico crossed paths several times in this early settlement of Virginia, the Indians maintained their land until 1648 at which time the English established the area as Northumberland County. The original county stretched from the Rappahannock River to the Potomac River (as cited in Wicocomico Indian Nation, Inc. 2011).

The addition of Lancaster County in 1651 drew land from Northumberland's southern border. As the English settlers began settling more land in Northumberland and Lancaster Counties, the native peoples were pushed out of their land. In 1653, Westmoreland County was established in the northwestern part of the county, depleting the Indian land once again. Sometime between 1652 and 1655 the Northumberland Assembly called for the merge of the Wicocomico and Cekacawon, the other major Indian tribe in the area, as a single entity as well as their relocation to new land. The newly merged groups, later to simply be known as the Wicocomico, were in nearly constant court battles over their land with the English. Despite initially receiving 4,400 acres of land on which to relocate, by 1719, only 1,700 acres remained. After the death of King William Taptico, the last hereditary Tribal Chief of the Wicocomico, in 1719, no descendent took his place and the Wicocomico began to lose their independence as a political entity (as cited in Wicocomico Indian Nation, Inc. 2011).

Colony to Nation (1750–1789)

Northumberland County grew steadily in population as the English settled and established farms throughout the region. Much of the land, however, was sparsely populated. The county, as well as its neighbors, remained isolated due to the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers, both of which cut off communication and transportation routes to and from the Northern Neck. Heathsville, Northumberland's county seat, was established in 1681, though its growth as a commercial town was quite slow. For the first decades of its existence, Heathsville simply operated as the courthouse, jail, and clerk's office. Beginning in the 1760s, there was an influx in requests to erect commercial buildings as well as residences around the public area (O'Dell 1991).

Early National Period (1789–1830)

A petition was passed by Virginia's General Assembly in 1797 establishing Heathsville as a town. The establishment of Heathsville helped facilitate its population and economic growth. In Joseph Martin's 1836 Gazetteer of Virginia, he describes Heathsville as boasting "sixty dwelling houses, four mercantile stores, an academy, and a large Methodist meeting house"

(as cited in O'Dell 1991). Northumberland County reached a total population of 9,103 in 1790, and though this number fluctuated over the following decades, it remained steady enough to support the slow growing economy of the Northern Neck (Historical Census Browser 2004).

Antebellum Period (1830–1861)

Though other areas in the Commonwealth flourished as rail systems connected economies and populations, Northumberland County and its neighbors on the Northern Neck remained isolated. Industries were hard to maintain without convenient shipping methods to export the goods. Large plantations covered the landscape; however, tobacco farming never truly flourished as it did in other parts of Virginia, and the land was too far north for a successful cotton industry (VLR Commission Staff 1984).

Some improvements to the transportation system were made in the second quarter of the nineteenth century, leading to a building boom around the county seat of Heathsville from 1825 to 1850 (O'Dell 1991). This boom was cut short, however, as the mounting Civil War took hold of the entire country.

Civil War (1861–1865)

Northumberland County remained sparsely populated throughout much of its history. Without a railroad, Richmond remained a three-day journey. Its isolation as well as a lack of railroad spared it from the major destruction of the Civil War that much of the Commonwealth experienced. No major military campaigns took place in Northumberland County (VLR Commission Staff 1984).

Reconstruction and Growth (1865–1914)

To say a lack of military action in Northumberland County during the war made for a quick recovery would be inaccurate. Large quantities of the county's men were either killed or bankrupt by the war. The county's total population had decreased to 6,863 in 1870 from its nearly 8,000 in the early- to mid-nineteenth century (Historical Census Browser 2004). Farmsteads rapidly changed hands as the county also tried to best determine how to incorporate newly-freed blacks into the community. In 1860, just before the start of the Civil War, a total of 1,664 male and 1,775 female slaves existed in Northumberland County; many of these slaves fled to the North once they received their freedom (Historical Census Browser 2004). Those who remained settled farmsteads of their own, became tenant farmers or sharecroppers on former plantations, or began work as mechanics and domestic servants (O'Dell 1991).

The menhaden industry grew the county's economy after an accidental discovery in the 1850s. Menhaden, a type of fish not used for human consumption, were bountiful in the surrounding waters. When it was discovered that the fish could be used as a source for oil, New Englander Elijah Reed established the first successful menhaden industry in Virginia (VLR Commission Staff 1984). This industry greatly helped to boost the Northern Neck's

economy during Reconstruction. Reedville, as the community became known, experienced great economic success as the twentieth century approached.

Into the Twentieth Century

The menhaden and fish guano industry of Reedville continued to be the most important industry to the county in the early twentieth century. A boost in production led to an increase “from \$1,370,419.06 in 1911 to \$2,230,064.70 in 1912” (VLR Commission Staff 1984). Reports at the time maintained that the community had the highest per capita wealth in the United States due to the booming menhaden industry. Reedville’s flourishing economy helped to establish the Northern Neck’s first bank as well as several new hotels and shops. The population of Northumberland County reached its height during this economic boom; a total population of 11,518 people was recorded in 1920 (Historical Census Browser 2004). After a fire in December 1925 destroyed one of Reed’s factories many of the other menhaden factories began to close, and the owners’ deaths brought an end to the heyday of Reedville (VLR Commission Staff 1984). Many businesses were hurt by the slowing economy, and population slowly dropped to the low 10,000s throughout the first half of the twentieth century (Historical Census Browser 2004).

The Northern Neck’s isolation from the rest of the Commonwealth had long contributed to its slow economic growth. As automobiles became more readily available, this isolation began to disappear. The first paved roads came to Heathsville, the county seat, in the 1920s and 1930s as automobile usage grew more widespread (O’Dell 1991).

Today Northumberland County remains a mostly rural, sparsely populated land much like its neighboring counties. Due to technological advances in large cities in the mid-twentieth century, many of the local craft industries such “as grist-milling, distilling, and wagon-making died out as city manufactured goods replaced local ones” (O’Dell 1991). Sawmilling remains an important industry and the remaining menhaden factory in Reedville, one of the largest menhaden operations on the Atlantic Coast, continues to contribute to the county’s economy.

Westmoreland County

Settlement to Society (1607–1750)

Although Anglo settlers conducted numerous explorations into the area that would become Westmoreland County in the early-seventeenth century, few resulted in long-term occupation. Captain John Smith viewed the land from the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers during his expedition in 1608, and other explorers (and some captives) recounted their experiences with local Native American tribes such as the Matchotic, Rappahannock, Cuttatawomen, and Pissasec in the 1620s and 1630s (Waselkov 1983:15–29).

One of the first planters in the region was John Mottrom, who established Coan Hall near present-day Heathsville in 1640 (Waselkov 1983:20). Because the county is situated in the fertile Coastal Plain, it was very attractive to settlers looking to move away from the

Jamestown area to create their own family seats. The first formal patent in the Northern Neck was granted to Samuel Mathews, John Carter, and Moore Fauntleroy in 1642 and 1643 (Norris, Jr. 1983a:4). However, settlement restrictions due to Native American uprisings were in effect during most of the 1640s and the Treaty of 1646 which placed Indians in eastern Virginia under the control of the King of England. When the act was repealed in 1648, settlement within the Northern Neck increased dramatically (Westmoreland County 2005). Northumberland County was founded in the same year, and within five years the population increase was so great that Westmoreland County was created out of Northumberland to accommodate the new inhabitants. When Westmoreland County was officially created in 1653, it had a population of 400 people (Norris, Jr. 1983b:36). As historian Edmund Morgan (1975:219) said about the rapid settlement in the 1650s, “Before the decade was out, a few individuals held title to most of the land on the Virginia side downstream from the present site of Alexandria.”

Over the next 50 years, population within the county continued to grow. What is now the town of Montross was established as the county seat in the 1670s. It was set on 3 acres of land donated by John Lord and known as Westmoreland Court House until 1852 when the name was changed to “Mont Ross” (Presnall 1983:76). Despite the repeated uprisings by Native American groups, numerous planters moved to the county to establish farmsteads. By 1699, the county population grew to over 2,500 people (Morgan 1975:412–413). Among these settlers was Nathaniel Pope, who purchased just over 2,000 acres on the cliffs above the Potomac in 1651, called the Clifts, and John Washington who started a homestead that would eventually become the birthplace of the nation’s First President (Flemer, Jr., 2008; Neiman 1980, 1986).

Colony to Nation (1750–1789)

By the early-eighteenth century, Lord Thomas Fairfax had accumulated five million acres of land that stretched between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers and included the Northern Neck. This land had originally been a gift to seven supporters of King Charles II during his exile, and Fairfax managed to accumulate all the property through marriage and inheritance. Fairfax came to Virginia in 1735 in order to parcel the land and encourage settlement in the colony. He established the town of Leeds in modern Westmoreland County, named after his British birthplace. Through Fairfax’s efforts in settling his property and the establishment of other successful plantations throughout the region, Leeds became one of the most important ports on the Rappahannock River, as it was essential to the tobacco trade (Flemer, Jr. 2008).

Leeds would also become an important political center by mid-century as many Virginians rejected the English Stamp Act. Led by Richard Henry Lee, the Leeds Town Resolves were drafted in the port town in 1766, being the first resolution against the Crown in Virginia, and would help lead to the American Revolution ten years later (Flemer, Jr. 2008; Sherman 1983).

No battles were fought in Westmoreland County during the American Revolution, however, over 700 men were sent to defend her quest for independence in 1776. Several prominent citizens were involved, and wounded, in the famous Battle of Trenton, including future president and Westmoreland County native James Monroe and George Washington’s

nephew, William A. Washington. The entire Continental Army was also led by a Westmoreland County native, George Washington (Norris, Jr. 1983:339).

Early National Period (1789–1830)

Although no major battles were fought on Westmoreland County soil, nineteenth century wars had lasting effects on the county. During the War of 1812, several ships on the Potomac were attacked by the British, including the USS Asp, struck by British forces near Kinsale in 1813 (Norris, Jr. 1983:354; Westmoreland County 2005). On land shelling by British troops also resulted in destruction of area homes and fields. Evidence currently suggests that Richard Henry Lee and his wife Ann Aylett's home, Chantilly, which was abandoned at the time, was shelled by British artillery in 1814. Although the home did not burn as colloquially believed, the shelling likely made the building inhabitable. Archaeological evidence collected in 1972 suggests that the home collapsed in the mid-nineteenth century (Arnest III and Moore 1983:238). Tobacco continued to be the primary crop grown in the county, particularly by the larger plantations.

Antebellum Period (1830–1861)

During the antebellum period, the county continued in much the same vein as the first 150 years. The vast majority of the population was employed in agriculture, although the crop selection had a reduced focus on tobacco and moved towards grains and other staples. Most farming was done on small family plantations, while a few larger plantations run by slave labor continued to operate. Nomini Hall, built by Robert Carter II around 1730, was one of the largest and most profitable plantations in the county. The Carters had the highest number of slaves in the county into the nineteenth century. The mansion was destroyed by fire in 1850 and a smaller dwelling was built on the site; the land remained in the hands of Carter descendants into the twentieth century (Waterman 1946:420).

Stratford Hall, another eighteenth-century plantation home and the birthplace of Robert E. Lee, was sold from the Lees in 1822. The new owner, William C. Somerville, made several interior changes to the mansion including cutting interior passages within the first floor. However, they soon sold the property to the Storke family, who owned the plantation and farmed the land until after the Civil War (Dill 1983:200). Farming in Westmoreland was so prevalent in the antebellum years that even some once-developed properties were converted back into farmland. Leeds Town, once a thriving port community on the Rappahannock, was gradually purchased by members of the Hungerford family. By the 1830s, almost the entire town was gone and the land was part of the Hungerford farm (Sherman 1983:617). At the eve of the Civil War, the county population comprised 3,400 whites, 3,700 slaves, and 1,200 free blacks (Johnson 1983:547).

Wakefield, a plantation belonging to the Washington family in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, fell into a state of disrepair following the American Revolution and into the nineteenth century. With no inhabitable structure on the land, it was largely ignored until 1815. Martha Washington's grandson visited the site that year and marked it as George

Washington's birthplace with a plain stone slab. This was one of the earliest monuments dedicated to the first president (Dill 1983).

Even with the marker, little was done with the property. In 1856, Lewis Washington offered 60 square feet of the land to Virginia in order to erect a monument to commemorate Washington's birth site. The Commonwealth accepted the gift, but would not act upon it until after the Civil War (Dill 1983; Hudson 1956).

Civil War (1861–1865)

Four Confederate companies were established from Westmoreland County alone, which had a profound impact on the county's small population during the Civil War. No major battles were fought in Westmoreland County, however, Union troops frequently conducted raids on local farms, foraging for food or supplies. Often, they captured Confederate deserters as well. The only skirmish to occur in the county was in 1864, between Col. Draper's 36th US Colored Troops and part of the 9th Virginia Cavalry. Draper led his troops into Westmoreland County and engaged in brief heated fighting near George Washington's birthplace at Pope's Creek (Norris, Jr. 1983:374).

Reconstruction and Growth (1865–1914)

The Civil War did not directly impact the physical landscape of Westmoreland County, but the effects of the four-year war certainly reached the county's population. Like most of Virginia, the economic and social impacts greatly pervaded everyday life. Crop prices fell dramatically, and most families lost several loved ones during the fighting leaving family businesses short-handed. On the rivers, the steamship industry that thrived in the 1850s greatly declined, and port towns such as Kinsale had no source of income. The public school system even shut down, and it did not start again until 1871 (Van Pelt 1983:511).

The post-war years saw emancipated African-Americans fleeing the county to move towards Washington, D.C. and other northern cities. Some families remained, such as the Payne family who stayed on at Stratford as paid employees by the new owners, the Stuart family. All available hands were brought out into the fields to the detriment of the younger population. Of all school-age children in Westmoreland County in the early 1870s, only 30 percent were enrolled in school. Of that number, only an average of one-half actually attended class (Van Pelt 1983:515).

Into the Twentieth Century

While most of the county relied on agribusiness in the last decades of the nineteenth and into the twentieth century, several local businessmen began to see the profits that could be attained from tourism. The Colonial Beach Improvement Company was founded in 1893 to develop a steamship wharf and resort town along the Potomac. Among the prominent citizens to build a residence in the new town of Colonial Beach was Mr. A. Melville Bell, father of Alexander Graham Bell (Westmoreland County 2005).

In the 1920s, the tourism industry moved from a focus on the rivers to concentrating on the area's vast history. Incorporated in 1924, the Wakefield National Memorial Association was founded to protect the birthplace of George Washington. A monument had finally been placed on the property in 1896, but a group of patriotic women felt this was not preservation enough. All the land was donated to the National Park Service in 1930, which still operates the George Washington Birthplace National Monument, with a reconstructed memorial house, today (Dill 1983; Hudson 1956). Similarly, in 1929, the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation (later Association or RELMA) was founded to protect and interpret Stratford.

The county established a recreational park near these two historical properties during the 1930s, as well. The Westmoreland State Park was a part of the New Deal's Civilian Conservation Corps initiative, creating jobs through public works. The 1,300-acre park was completed in 1936, one of the six original state parks in the state. The park had been a part of the Clifts Plantation and Stratford Hall, and currently incorporates the entire project area (Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation 2011). The economic foundation of the county relies on these historic enterprises, as well as ongoing agricultural ventures.

RESULTS OF FIELDWORK

The architectural investigation involved a field survey of architectural resources within the selected area of Lancaster, Northumberland, and Westmoreland counties. In total, the survey identified 275 resources constructed in and prior to 1945 in areas particularly vulnerable to potential destruction from natural disasters. Of those, 88 were previously recorded resources with the DHR and revisited during this effort, while the remaining 187 were newly identified.

Each resource was documented through written notes, photographed, assigned DHR numbers, and recorded in V-CRIS as stipulated by the project scope of work. This chapter provides a summary of the survey's findings and identifies common property types in each area as well as a list of those resources that have been recommended potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP or which will require additional study prior to NRHP evaluation or that retain a previously determined status of eligible or NRHP-listed.

General Survey Findings

Although these three counties comprise a significant portion of the Northern Neck, there are several differences between their overall compositions. Many of these differences stem from variations in topography and natural resources, but others have developed over time, shaped by transportation routes, economic conditions, population trends, and cultural traditions. Important National Park Service-defined themes in the regions' history include Agriculture, Domestic resources, and Religious places. However, themes of Recreation have contributed more to the development of areas in Lancaster and Westmoreland, while Commerce and Industry has contributed more to the development of parts of Lancaster and Northumberland.

In general, historic properties surveyed in the three counties largely date to the early- to mid-twentieth century. As expected, a few eighteenth-century or older architectural resources survive from the European settlement period when they were somewhat isolated by the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers in the Colonial and Early National periods. Westmoreland and Lancaster counties still retain several resources from that period. A moderate amount of nineteenth-century architectural properties remain, most of which date to the latter half of the nineteenth century and are primarily found in Lancaster County.

The most common property type found in all areas surveyed in the three counties was the single-family dwelling. In all counties, a majority of these houses were constructed in the second quarter of the twentieth century with forms like the Bungalow and Cape Cod, and architectural features from the Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and Minimal Traditional styles. Houses from the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century were also noted in the survey areas—all of which are of frame construction. These dwellings were often I-houses with side-gabled roofs or front-gable-and-wing houses with architectural features popular with Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, and Greek Revival styles.

Other built features reflecting domestic themes recorded in these areas include outbuildings like well houses, barns, sheds, and boat houses. Boat houses and wooden docks were one of

the most common secondary resources to the dwellings. Wells or well houses, being the other most common outbuilding type seen throughout the survey, suggest that well water has continued to play an important role in domestic activities throughout the last century.

Farm properties that were mainly concentrated along waterways in Lancaster and Northumberland counties date to the turn-of-the-century, whereas few remnants of the eighteenth-century plantation farming remain in all three counties. As the rest of the early Tidewater region, the main crop was tobacco, and successful farmers owned large tracts of land punctuated with a large, main dwelling, predominantly constructed of brick. Although the tracts have been significantly subdivided since the eighteenth century, some of these “great houses” still exist with a minimal number of associated domestic and agricultural outbuildings. However, barns and other farm buildings associated with complexes from the early-twentieth century are still extant and reflect the growth crop farming as well as portions of the land set aside for timbering. Similarly, it does appear that some farm properties from the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries have also been subdivided and sold to developers.

Commercial buildings were not common throughout the areas surveyed in all three counties, which was not surprising considering a business would want to be more accessible and placed along commonly traveled routes. However, a few commercial buildings related to the ferry and steamboat eras were observed but appear to be no longer in use. Industrial buildings related to the region’s fishing and oystering industries still remain but are far and few in between. These warehouses and processing plants that sit on the shores of the Northern Neck were primarily concentrated in Lancaster and Northumberland counties where the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers flow into the Chesapeake Bay and date primarily to the second quarter of the twentieth century.

A few historic churches also survive in the survey areas—all of which were Christian houses of worship, representing Episcopal, Baptist, and Presbyterian denominations. But similarly to the lack of commercial properties, these resources are mainly located further inland to be accessible to a wider range people. Several cemeteries, mainly family cemeteries, were also noted in the surveyed areas, reflecting the rural tradition of establishing small family cemeteries as being more prevalent.

Although all three counties contained community resources like churches, it appears that community resources were concentrated more inland. Early-twentieth century watermen and fishermen communities were noted in Northumberland and Lancaster counties, while Westmoreland County yielded concentrations of seasonal residences which was not unforeseen given its close proximity to Washington, D.C. and Fredericksburg.

Findings from the Lancaster County Survey Area

A total of 109 architectural resources were surveyed in Lancaster County. Fifty-nine of the total resources were previously recorded with the DHR while 50 were newly identified. Of the 59 previously recorded resources, four were previously listed in the NRHP (051-0001, 051-0034, 051-0075, and 242-0003), three were determined eligible for listing (051-0003, 051-0065, and 051-5092), one resource was determined potentially eligible (051-0087), one

was determined not eligible (051-5220), and the remaining 50 resources were not previously evaluated for NRHP eligibility. During the course of the current survey, seven of the 59 previously recorded resource in the survey areas in the county were found to be no longer extant. This includes one resource that was previously determined eligible, the Francis Point Hotel (051-0065) in Windmill Point. The hotel, the primary resource, was found to be demolished but associated resources were still extant. Because they are demolished and have a loss of historic integrity and architectural significance, these seven resources are **recommended to be not eligible**.

The Belle Isle State Park (051-0001) consists of a circa-1760, two-story, Federal-style, plantation house with associated domestic and agricultural outbuildings as well as a circa-1845 secondary dwelling, known as Bel Air, and a family cemetery (Photo 1). The property, listed in the NRHP in 1971, was acquired by the state and preserved as a state park. The surrounding land of the building contains campground, mixed trails, and boat launches and rentals as well as areas of conservancy for wetlands, forests, and farmland. The architectural resources have retained their architectural significance as well as their historic integrity. Another resource that was listed in the NRHP in 1989 is Pop Castle (051-0075) located in White Stone of Lancaster County (Photo 2, p. 22). This 1855, two-story, frame dwelling embellished with Greek Revival detailing and its associated outbuildings were listed under Criterion A for its involvement in the War of 1812 as well as the Civil War, resulting in an intriguing name, and Criterion C for retaining historic significance as a nineteenth-century, American domestic architecture (Wells 1988). It is **recommended that they both remain listed in the NRHP**.



Photo 1: Northeast Elevation of the Belle Isle Mansion at Belle Isle State Park (051-0001).



Photo 2: Southwest Oblique of Pop Castle (051-0075).

The Irvington/Carter's Creek Historic District (242-0003) located on two peninsulas at the southern tip of Lancaster County and the Northern Neck was listed in the NRHP in 2000 (Photo 3; Figure 5, p. 23). The district contains the concentrations of residential and commercial buildings as well as water- and seafood-related resources constructed during a period of significance of 1740 to 1947 (Trieschmann et al. 2000). The district has previously succumbed to major disasters such as a significant fire in 1917 and devastating storm in August 1933, which resulted in the loss of a substantial number of buildings and steamboat wharves during that time. Except for the modest infill housing and reuse of some commercial buildings, the community retains historic integrity in the remaining buildings and the continued focus on the maritime. It is **recommended that the district remain listed in the NRHP.**



Photo 3: View of the South Side of King Carter Drive in Irvington/Carter's Creek Historic District (242-0003), Looking Southwest.



Figure 5: Map of Irvington/Carter's Creek Historic District (242-0003) (ESRI 2016b).

The Corotoman Archaeological Site, previously recorded as the site of Robert Carter's circa-1725 Georgian mansion (051-0034), and House at 176 King Carter Lane (051-5220-0003) located within the Weems Historic District (051-5220), was revisited during this effort to survey the dwelling located on the property. The archaeological site was listed in the NRHP in 1970 and the dwelling was not mentioned at that time nor was it documented during a windshield survey conducted in 2009 (Loth 2009). The dwelling is a circa-1945, one-story, frame dwelling with Colonial Revival-style attributes. The building (051-5220-0003) is typical for the time and area in which it was constructed and is **recommended not individually eligible but the archaeological site (051-0034), which is roped-off and visibly protected, should retain its status as NRHP listed.**

The previously recorded Chownings Ferry Farm (051-0003), located in Bertrand area of Lancaster County, is a two-story, gambrel-and-wing, Colonial-style dwelling and farm complex constructed around 1750 (Photo 4). The complex is complete with a family cemetery, smokehouse, wash house, slave quarters, barn, and other outbuildings (Photo 5, p. 25). Although the dwelling appears to be in good condition, the outbuildings are threatened by neglect and vegetation overgrowth. It is **recommended that the resource retain its status as eligible for the NRHP** but if the complex continues to be neglected, it may become unqualified. Another resource previously determined eligible for the NRHP is located within the Belle Isle State Park (051-0001) and is now utilized as the park office: the Belle Isle Park Office/House, 1632 Belle Isle Road (051-5092) (Photo 6, p. 25). This resource is a circa-1760, one-and-one-half-story, frame dwelling constructed with a central-hall plan associated with several agricultural outbuildings. It retains historic integrity and although its use has changed from dwelling to park office, it contributes to the understanding of what was the Belle Isle Plantation. The resource is **recommended to remain eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture from the Colonial era.**



Photo 4: North Oblique of the Dwelling at Chownings Ferry Farm (051-0003).



Photo 5: Southwest Oblique of the Barn at Chownings Ferry Farm (051-0003).



Photo 6: Southwest Elevation of the Belle Isle Park Office (051-5092).

An additional two previously recorded but unevaluated resources and three newly identified resources are being recommended potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP in Lancaster County. The Locust Grove House and Cemetery (051-0124) consists of a two-story, side-passage plan, frame dwelling with a cemetery and several other outbuildings constructed around 1810 (Photo 7, p. 26). The dwelling features nineteenth- and twentieth-century additions indicating changes in domestic architectural trends and needs over time. A circa-1895, two-and-one-half-story, frame, maritime commercial building—a part of the current AMPRO Shipyard Company (051-0212)—is located in North Weems (Photo 8, p. 26). The complex, which was a ship railway complex known as the Rappahannock Marine Railway, was where a number of fishing steamers were constructed. Although the complex features several relatively newer buildings, the complex is a unique example of an early-twentieth century, ship railway complex still extant in the Northern Neck. A house located at 232 Oyster Creek Drive (051-5228-0003) within the Windmill Point/Foxwells area is a one-and-

one-half-story, gable-and-wing, frame dwelling located in Windmill Point constructed in 1875 according to the current owner (Photo 9, p. 27). A two-story, octagonal tower with a widow's walk was added to the dwelling shortly thereafter. This blend of domestic and maritime architectural features makes this dwelling unique in the area. Each of these resources exhibit a high level of historic integrity of materials, workmanship, and design; and therefore, it is **recommended that these three resources are potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C for Architecture.**



Photo 7: Northeast Elevation of the Locust Grove House (051-0124).



Photo 8: Northwest Oblique of Office Building at AMPRO Shipyard Company (051-0212).



Photo 9: Southeast Elevation of the House at 232 Oyster Creek Drive (051-5228-0003).

The Wharton Grove Campground (051-0087) is located on the west side of the Weems Historic District (051-5220) along the banks of the Corrotoman River (Photo 10). The campground, which sprung out of the religious meeting camp revival period of the late-nineteenth century, consists of two-story, wood-frame, Queen Anne-style cottages constructed around 1893 situated in a heavily wood area situated on the waterfront. A large dock once extended west into the river but has since been removed. Some of the cottages that remain have been moved to face the waterfront, rather than each other where they originally sat in two distinct rows. In spite of this, the buildings retain integrity of materials, workmanship, feelings, and setting. DHR staff determined this resource as potentially eligible in 1984. It is **recommended that the Wharton Grove Campground continues to be considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C.**



Photo 10: Southwest Oblique of the Cottage at 109 Tabernacle Lane (left); Southwest Oblique of the Cottage at 500 Wharton Grove Lane (right) both in Wharton Grove Campground (051-0087).

The community along Windmill Point (051-5228), labeled as Foxwells on topographic maps, is located at the southeastern tip on Lancaster County, and is bounded by Little Bay to the northwest and Little Oyster Creek to the southeast (USGS 1916, 1978) (Figure 6–Figure 8, pp. 28–29). The area connects the inland portion of Lancaster County to Fleets Island. A two-lane road known as Windmill Point Road (Route 695) travels from southwest to northeast through the narrow peninsula and it is primarily lined with residential, vernacular dwellings constructed at the turn-of-the-century. The area is also recognized as being the location of the final raid in Lancaster County of the War of 1812. During this encounter on April 23, 1814, the British landed near Windmill Point and “plundered a poor man... of a boat” and the 92nd Regiment of Lancaster Militia was in vicinity and drove off the enemy from across the creek (DHR 2014). Not only is this area significant for its involvement in military history, but it also gives a glimpse into a time where travel was limited throughout the county, particularly to the lower neck, due to lack of bridges and maintained roads. Due to the proximity to the Chesapeake Bay, the communities’ economic focus was on maritime activities. The Windmill Point/Foxwells Historic District is **recommended potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for Military and Settlement Patterns and Criterion C for Architecture.**

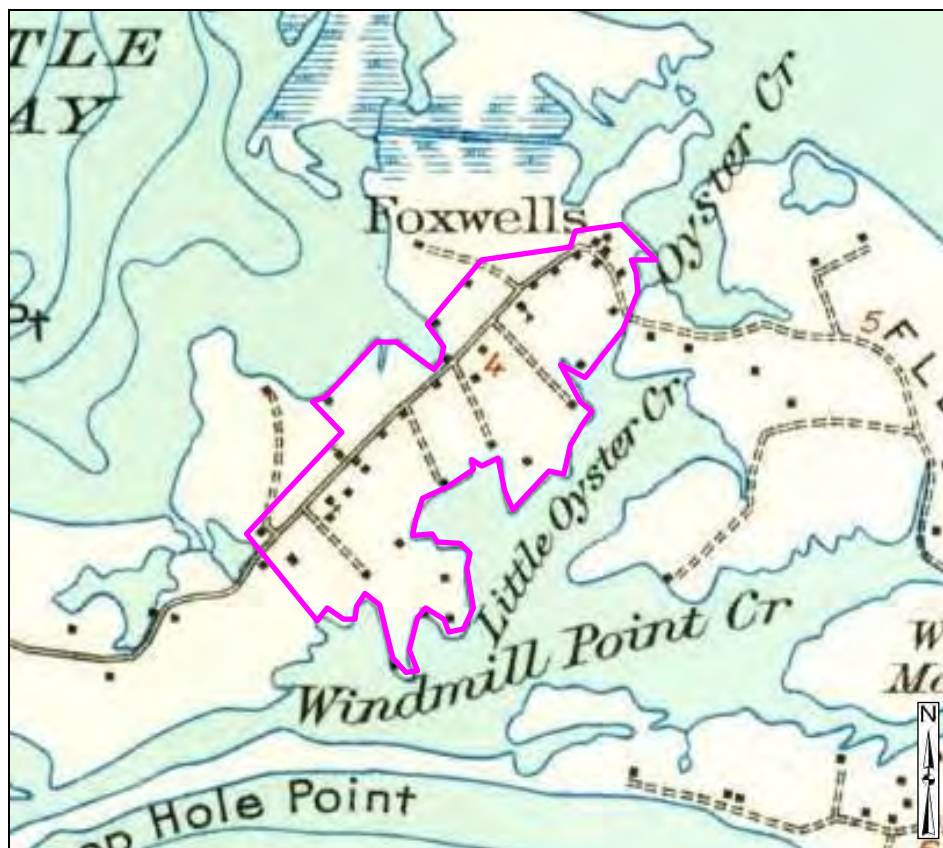


Figure 6: 1916 Topographic Map of the Approximated Proposed Boundaries of the Windmill Point/Foxwells Historic District (051-5228) Denoted in Pink (USGS 1916). *Note: Map Not to Scale.*



Figure 7: Location of Windmill Point/Foxwells Historic District (051-5228) (ESRI 2016b).

The Weems Historic District (051-5220) is a village located at the southern end of a small peninsula that extends south into the Rappahannock River. The district is filled with a substantial amount of Queen Anne-style, single-family dwellings and several commercial fishing buildings. DHR determined that this resource did not contain a continuity of sites, buildings or structures and therefore, determined this resource as not eligible for listing in the NRHP in 1999. The resource was revisited due to being surrounded by water on the west, south, and east boundaries. No significant changes have occurred and it is **recommended that the previous determination of not eligible still stand.**

The remaining 90 resources surveyed throughout the county are composed of a variety of resource types dating from the mid-eighteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries. Two of these resources are dwellings from the eighteenth century that are of frame construction clad in weatherboard siding. A majority (n=68) of the 90 resources are single-family dwellings, two of which were built in the eighteenth century in a vernacular, one-story form with dormers of frame construction. The dwellings constructed during the nineteenth century and first quarter of the twentieth century were primarily of frame construction built in an I-house or gable-and-wing plan with architectural elements from the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Gothic Revival, and Greek Revival styles. It was not unusual to encounter several additions attached to the dwellings, both modern and historic, as well as replacement materials such as siding, windows, and foundation (Photo 11). Secondary resources associated with the houses typically were mainly domestic in type and included wells, well houses, boathouses, docks, and sheds. Dwellings constructed in the in the second quarter of the twentieth century were of either frame or concrete block construction built in a Bungalow or Cape Cod form with characteristics of the Minimal Traditional and Craftsman styles (Photo 12, p. 31). Wells, sheds, garages, and docks were the typical secondary resources associated with resources during that were constructed during that time.



Photo 11: Southeast Oblique of House on Windmill Point (051-5006) Indicating Typical Alterations Seen on Nineteenth- and Early-Twentieth-Century Dwellings.



Photo 12: Common Style Type Seen in Twentieth Century Housing in Lancaster County; Northwest Elevation of the House at 125 Naumann Lane (051-5249).

A number (n=10) of the 90 remaining resources were composed of farm complexes or agricultural outbuildings. These properties partially date to the latter half of the nineteenth century and the second quarter of the twentieth century and consist of a single family dwelling built in a vernacular form with not many influences from a particular architectural style situated on a property filled with crop fields, fenced grazing fields, or thick patches of trees for timbering. Outbuildings located on these properties included frame barns, corn cribs, storage sheds, boat houses, and well or pump houses (Photo 13). In two cases it was noted that an older dwelling that may have been associated with an outbuilding but was demolished and replaced by a modern house.



Photo 13: Repurposed Agricultural Outbuildings at the Farm at 1615 Bewdley Road (051-5251), Looking East.

Eight commercial or industrial properties are included in the 90 remaining resources surveyed in the county. One of those is the Merry Point Ferry Historic District (051-0086), which marks the location of the Merry Point Ferry that began in 1847, running between the Western Branch of the Corrotoman River connecting Merry Point Road in the northeast and Ottoman Ferry Road in the southwest. The original docks and associated structures appear to have been replaced but the ferry continues to run presently. A country store, known as the Dobyn Store (051-0101) related to a previous ferry dock location on the Rappahannock River, is located at the end of Monaskon Road (Route 681) on the western side of the county. The remaining resources date to the first half of the twentieth century. One of those, the Yankee Point Marina (051-0112) features a Queen Anne-style dwelling now used as an office for the marina and is surrounded by mainly modern boathouses and warehouses. The remaining five resources are fishing or oystering processing complexes from the early-twentieth century (Photo 14). The buildings are of mainly concrete-block construction and are in fair condition.



Photo 14: Northeast Elevation of Fish or Oyster Processing Warehouse at 497 Doggett Lane (051-5250).

Of the remaining 90 resources, two churches and two family cemeteries were observed and date to the turn of the century. Both churches, the Maple Gove Baptist Church (051-0156) and the Asbury United Methodist Church (051-0157), were constructed in a front-gable plan and with a tower in wood-frame construction (Photo 15, p. 33). Both feature additions and replacement fenestration. The cemeteries, both small family cemeteries with one to two interments, were not enclosed in any way and were marked simply by marble headstones.

The 90 remaining resources of the total 109 resources surveyed in Lancaster County are constructed in forms and styles that are common to the areas and eras in which they were constructed. Most have seen common modifications such as replacement materials and multiple additions. They do not contain any outstanding architectural elements and are not the known work of a master. Therefore, these resources are recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. They have no known association with a significant event or person from history and are not associated with any broad patterns in history; consequently, they are

recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B. As architectural resources, they the resources were not evaluated under Criterion D. In sum, these 90 resources are **recommended as not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.**



Photo 15: Northwest Elevation of the Maple Grove Baptist Church (051-0156).

Findings from the Northumberland County Survey Area

A total of 85 architectural resources were surveyed in Northumberland County. Seventeen of the total resources were previously recorded with the DHR while 68 were newly identified as part of the current survey. Of the 17 previously recorded resources, three were listed in the NRHP (066-0003, 0666-0004, and 066-0083), one was previously determined as not eligible (066-0150), and the remaining 13 resources were not evaluated for NRHP eligibility. During the course of the current survey, four of the 14 previously recorded resources in the survey areas in the county were found to be no longer extant. Because they are demolished and have a loss of historic integrity and architectural significance, these four resources are **recommended to be not eligible.**

Cobbs Hall (066-0003) is a two-story, Federal-style, single-family dwelling constructed in 1853, identical to, and on the foundation of, a previous house that was built around 1720 and burned down. The home is situated on the banks of Dividing Creek in the southeastern portion of Northumberland County (Photo 16, p. 34). The resource is one of the earliest properties in the Northern Neck associated with the Lee family of Virginia. The resource was listed in the NRHP in 2001 under Criterion C for Architecture. It was revisited during the survey found to be in good condition and it is **recommended to retain its status as listed in the NRHP.**

Ditchley Plantation (066-0004), located south of Cobbs Hall on Ditchley Road, is a two-story, Georgian-style, plantation dwelling with two one-story, wing additions located on a peninsula protruding east into Dividing Creek (Photo 17, p. 34). Although the original colonial plantation contained much more acreage than remains today, the property still

retains a significant amount of contributing domestic and agricultural outbuildings. The resource was NRHP-listed in 1992 under Criterion C. It was revisited during the survey found to be in good condition and it is **recommended to retain its status as listed**.



Photo 16: West Elevation of Cobbs Hall (066-0003).



Photo 17: East Elevation of the House at Ditchley Plantation (066-0004).

The Reedville Historic District (066-0083) is a residential and commercial village based around the menhaden fishing industry of the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries in Reedville which protrudes into Cockrell Creek (Figure 8, p. 35; Photo 18, p. 36). The community is filled with a single-family dwellings, varying in style from modest, one- and two-story residences to large mansions constructed in the Greek Revival, Neoclassical, and Gothic Revival styles. At the southwest end of the peninsula is a concentration of commercial and industrial buildings. It is **recommended that the resource retain its status as listed in the NRHP**.



Figure 8: Location of Reedville Historic District (066-0083) (ESRI 2016b).



Photo 18: Northwest Side of Main Street in Reedville Historic District (066-0083).

Gascony (066-5054), one of the many medium-sized plantations of late-colonial Virginia, was located on the right bank of Mill Creek, one of the many streams that cut through the flat, Tidewater lowlands of Northumberland County (Photo 19, p. 37) (Wolf 2011). The large agricultural estate, which features an 1848, two-story, Federal-style dwelling, slopes east toward Mill Creek. The current house was most likely constructed as a replica of the original 1728 house owned by the Gaskins family, which was destroyed by British privateers shortly after it was erected in the latter half of the eighteenth century (Wolf 2011). Due to the association of the resource and property to the Gaskins family, a prominent eighteenth-century family amongst tobacco planters of Northumberland and the Tidewater, the resource is **recommended potentially eligible under Criterion B.**

The Morris-Fisher Stack (066-5058) located at the end of Morris-Fisher Stock Lane is a 130-foot-tall, fish factory chimney belonging to the larger Morris-Fisher menhaden complex constructed around 1902 (Photo 20, p. 37). Although the stack has been partially reconstructed over the last several years, this stack is a rare example of the menhaden fishing industry that was so prominent in Northumberland and the Northern Neck at the turn of the century and during the twentieth century. Therefore, it is recommended potentially eligible under Criterion C and Criteria Consideration E. The stack is part of a larger menhaden processing plant established and owned by Albert Morris and Captain James C. Fisher, two prominent figures in the Reedville community who assisted in making Reedville a top competitor in the fishing industry in the Chesapeake (Savethestack 2012). Because of this association with two locally significant figures of Reedville's history, it is recommended potentially eligible under Criterion B. In sum, the Morris-Fisher Stack is **recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion C and Criteria Consideration E for a Reconstructed Property and Criterion B for association with two locally significant historical figures.**



Photo 19: West Elevation of Gascony (066-5054).



Photo 20: South Elevation of the Morris-Fisher Stack (066-5058).

The Roseland Cemetery (066-5064) is a planned, municipal cemetery established in 1903 located on the south side of Northumberland Highway/Route 360 (Photo 21, p. 38). The cemetery features over 150 burials with a variety of headstones and obelisks made of marble and stone reflecting changing trends from its establishment. They are facing east and situated in rows from north to south. Several paved, asphalt streets split up the cemetery into a grid-like pattern, a cemetery plan that was gaining popularity at the turn of the century. It appears

to be one of the only planned cemeteries not associated with a particular church or a dwelling in Northumberland County and in the Northern Neck. A life-sized statue of Albert Morris, the primary benefactor of the cemetery and a leader in the fishing industry in the Reedville community, is situated on the east side of the easternmost driveway (Wolf 2011). This resource is **recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C and Criteria Consideration D for a Cemetery and Criterion B for association with a locally significant historical figure, Albert Morris.**



Photo 21: Southern View of the Main Entrance of Roseland Cemetery (066-5064).

Of the remaining 75 resources recorded in Northumberland County during this effort, 55 are single-family dwellings. A minimal number of these dwellings (n=9) surveyed during this effort were constructed in the nineteenth century. Mainly constructed in the second half of the nineteenth century, these houses were typically found to be of frame construction with an I-house or gable-and-wing plan and architectural details from the Greek Revival or other Victorian-era styles. Secondary resources associated with these nineteenth-century houses include wells, sheds, and garages.

A large amount of the houses (n=20) surveyed in Northumberland County were constructed in the first quarter of the twentieth century. These frame buildings were predominately two stories constructed in an I-house or gable-and-wing-form with very little architectural decoration from a particular style (Photo 22, p. 39). Typically wells, well houses, boathouses, and sheds were found to be associated with them. Almost half of the dwellings (n=26) were constructed in the second quarter of the twentieth century, most of which were constructed as one-story or one-and-one-half story houses and cottages with influences from the Minimal Traditional, Craftsman, and Colonial Revival styles (Photo 23, p. 39). The dwellings built in a two-story form featured elements from the Colonial Revival and Queen Anne styles with various domestic outbuildings. The dwellings overall were typically set on modestly sized, manicured parcels on the banks of tributaries spotted with a variety of trees, shrubbery, and plantings.



Photo 22: Common Style Type Seen in Nineteenth-Century Housing; Southwest Elevation of the House at 708 Addies Point Road (066-5117).



Photo 23: Common Style Type Seen in Early-Twentieth-Century Housing; West Oblique of the House at 300 Timbs Road (066-5104).

Farm complexes were not commonly seen along the waterways throughout Northumberland County. Nine agricultural properties or single outbuildings were observed and date mainly to the turn-of-the-twentieth century. They typically included a frame dwelling built in a two-story, I-house form with minimal architectural detailing (Photo 24, p. 40). Outbuildings were also of frame construction and included barns, well houses, boat houses, and sheds. Some of

the barns have either been repurposed or their use has been discontinued, which was signified by the conditions of the buildings (Photo 25). The agricultural properties were not characteristically large properties but rather modest in size and perhaps contained more land during the early-twentieth century.



Photo 24: Example of a Farmhouse at 420 Logan Lodge Road (066-5138), Northwest Oblique.



Photo 25: West Oblique of Abandoned Barn on Wicomico Point Road (066-5097).

Commercial or industrial buildings (n=9) made up an small portion of the remaining 75 resources surveyed in Northumberland County. These resources mainly consisted of fishing or oystering complexes featuring concrete-block or frame buildings with little decoration and

date to the first half of the twentieth century (Photo 26). One menhaden processing plant constructed on brick piers and located just west of the Morris-Fisher Stack (066-5058) is constructed of brick and dates to the turn-of-the-century; however, all that remains of these building are mainly foundations and outbuildings. A select few industrial buildings that date to the first quarter of the twentieth century are of frame construction. One of these resources, the Lillian Lumber Company (066-5114), has been in operation since the 1920s and features numerous outbuildings and old machinery associated with timbering. However, the poor condition of the machinery and the warehouses affects the resource's historic integrity. Another type of commercial building is a bed and breakfast (066-5116). This building, previously a single-family dwelling, is of frame construction built in a T-shaped plan.



Photo 26: Northwest Oblique of an Oyster Processing Warehouse on Mila Road (066-5112).

Two newly identified waterman communities were identified during the course of this survey in Northumberland County. The rural, watermen's village of Lewisetta (066-5086) is located in the end of a peninsula that extends out into the Potomac River on the eastern side of Cherry Point Neck (Figure 9, p. 42). The district is composed of Lewisetta Road, the main thoroughfare into the village, with several streets extending to the south in a small, grid-like pattern. During the limited archival research completed as part of this survey, little information was found on this community and its settlement; however, the village is denoted on a USGS topographic map from 1917 and reflects other waterman's villages that were established at the turn of the twentieth century in the Northern Neck (USGS 1917). Although many of the residential buildings fall within the period of significance (1900–1950), the extant buildings are common to the area and era in which they were constructed and they have had common alterations. The district is also not known to be associated with any known historic person or event from history.

The rural village of Fleeton (066-5150) is located at the end of a Bull Neck and is surrounded by Cockrell's Creek and Little Fleets Pond in the southern tip of Northumberland (Figure 10). The district is composed of Fleeton Road, the main road into the village, with several streets extending to the west to form a grid-like pattern. The land was originally purchased in 1903 by the Fleet's Point Development Company to section off residential and commercial lots for watermen (Lewis 2007:6). Shortly after the construction of a large commercial wharf,

which is no longer extant, business boomed for the area and drew in industrial and commercial business (Lewis 2007:7). Similar to Lewisetta, many of the residential buildings fall within the period of significance (1903–1950), the extant buildings are common to the area and era in which they were constructed and they have had some common modifications such as additions and replacements materials. The district is also not known to be associated with any known historic person or event from history.



Figure 9: Location of the Lewisetta Historic District (066-5086) (ESRI 2016b).



Figure 10: Location of Fleeton Point Historic District (066-5150) (ESRI 2016b).

The 75 remaining resources of the total 85 resources surveyed in Northumberland County are all constructed in forms and styles that are common to the areas and eras in which they were constructed. Most have seen modifications such as replacement materials and multiple additions. They do not contain any outstanding architectural elements and are not the known work of a master. Therefore, these resources are recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. They have no known association with a significant event or person from history and are not associated with any broad patterns in history; consequently, they are recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B. As architectural resources, these resources were not evaluated under Criterion D. In sum, these 75 resources are **recommended as not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.**

Findings from the Westmoreland County Survey Area

A total of 81 architectural resources were surveyed in Westmoreland County. Twelve of the total resources were previously recorded with the DHR while 69 were newly identified. Of the 12 previously recorded resources, one is listed in the NRHP (096-0090), one was previously determined as eligible (096-0009), and the remaining 10 resources were not evaluated for NRHP eligibility. During the course of the current survey, two of the previously recorded resources in the survey areas in the county were found to be no longer extant. Because they are demolished and have a loss of historic integrity and architectural significance, these two resources are **recommended to be not eligible.**

The Kinsale Historic District (096-0090) is a small rural community composed of approximately 82 resources that were constructed between 1784 and 1954 located in northeastern Westmoreland County at the confluence of Bailey's Mill Creek, Kinsale Branch, West Yeocomico River, and Hampton Hall Branch (Photo 27; Figure 11, p. 45). The district is composed of residential and commercial dwellings built in a variety of architectural styles such as Federal, Queen Anne, and Craftsman. The district has not undergone any significant modifications since it was NRHP-listed in 2005; therefore, it is **recommended that it retain its status as NRHP-listed.**



Photo 27: South Side of Great House Road in Kinsale Historic District (096-0090).

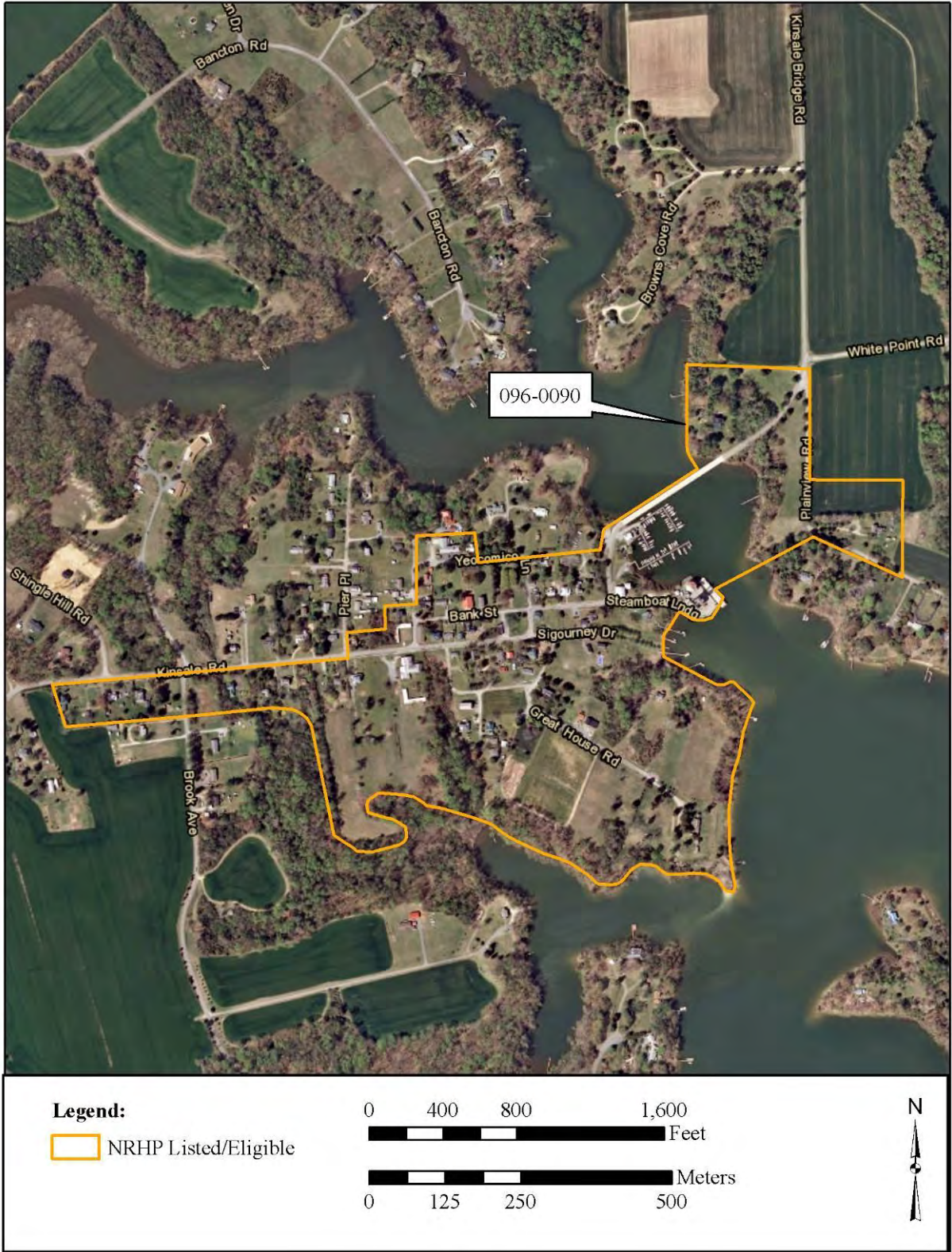


Figure 11: Location of Kinsale Historic District (096-0090) (ESRI 2016b).

The dwelling known as the Great House (096-0009) is located at the end of Great House Road in the southeast corner of the Kinsale Historic District (Photo 28). The house is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame single-family dwelling constructed in 1827 in a central-hall plan with Federal-style influences. The resource features multiple domestic and agricultural outbuildings from that period such as a smokehouse, kitchen, and a possible granary among others. The resource was determined eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for Architecture in 1998 by DHR staff. No significant changes were observed during the time of survey and it is **recommended that the resource retain its status as eligible for the NRHP.**



Photo 28: West Elevation of the Great House at 136 Great House Road (096-0009).

The Glebe (096-0008), a previously surveyed dwelling but unevaluated for NRHP eligibility, is located in an area called Glebe Harbor on the banks of the Weatherall Creek, a tributary of the Machodoc Creek into the Potomac River (Photo 29, p. 47). It consists of a large, two-and-one-half-story, brick single-family dwelling constructed around 1674 with influences from the Georgian and Federal styles. The property also features an English garden enclosed by a brick wall and two outbuildings. The original part of the house is said to have been built to house the rector of the Cople Parish, and Glebe was the name the English crown gave to the properties used to support its clergy (Ficklin 1990). The Glebe was constructed during a time in American history where the Colonies were still under control by Great Britain, even the name of the mansion is a reflection of this. Therefore, it is recommended potentially eligible under Criterion A. Although the house has been renovated several times since its construction, the building still exudes elements of Colonial architecture still extant such as the structural system and particular landscape architecture. Therefore, the resource is recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. In sum, it is **recommended that the resource is potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C.**

The Grove (096-0010) consists of a single-family dwelling constructed in 1832 in a central-hall plan and the Federal style (Photo 30, p. 47). The house is situated on a manicured parcel

spotted with matured trees and shrubbery located on the west side of Kinsale Bridge Road (Route 607) in Kinsale. To the northeast of the property are vineyards and the Yeocomico River is situated southeast of the resource. This resource is a prime example of Federal style architecture and has not undergone any substantial exterior alterations or modifications since its construction. Therefore, the resource is **recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C**.



Photo 29: Southeast Elevation of the Glebe (096-0008).



Photo 30: East Elevation of the House at the Grove (096-0010).

The Nomini Church (096-0019), located along Cople Highway (Route 202) directly east of the Nomini Creek south of Palmer's Cove, is a one-story, two-bay, front-gabled church originally constructed around 1704 (Photo 31). It was rebuilt around 1812 after it was destroyed during the War of 1812 and the current building was constructed around 1852. The resource was previously surveyed by DHR staff but never formally evaluated for NRHP eligibility. The exterior appears to be largely intact from the 1852 reconstruction and is an noteworthy example of a rural church form of the mid-nineteenth century. Recently, the church was affected by a severe storm that occurred post survey in February 2016 that devastated areas of the Northern Neck. Therefore, at the time of survey, the resource is **recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.**



Photo 31: Southeast Oblique of the Nomini Church (096-0019).

A house, called Wilton (096-0028), located on the banks of a tributary of the Potomac River known as Jackson Creek, is a two-story, brick single-family dwelling constructed in the late-seventeenth to early-eighteenth centuries in a central-hall plan in the Georgian style (Photo 32, p. 49). The house was not accessible during the time of survey but was visible from the north side of Jackson Creek. The previous survey conducted in 1970 stated that the Wilton house is “one of the oldest houses in Westmoreland County reportedly built by John Gerrard, grandson of Dr. Thomas Gerrard of Maryland” (Sherman 1970). DHR has never made a formal determination on eligibility for this resource. Due to the projected age and estimated good condition of the resource, it is **recommended that the resource is potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.**

The previously recorded but unevaluated Hungerford Cemetery and Archaeological Site (096-0080) is located on the southwest side of Resolutions Road near Leedstown on the western shores of Westmoreland County (Photo 33, p. 49). The cemetery, with at least 10 known interments, is enclosed by a parged, concrete wall that is about four feet in height and rectangular in shape with pyramidal posts in the corners and periodically along the wall. The previous survey conducted in 1972 indicates that the oldest marked grave in the cemetery

dates to 1691. Grave markers include marble and stone headstones and footstones as well as two raised graves constructed of brick with a thick slab of stone on top, noted as being the oldest in the cemetery during the previous survey. One intriguing headstone features three logs on top of the headstone, common for members of the “Woodsmen of the World” community. Another grave marker appears to be military related. The cemetery was not fully accessible during the time of survey due to no trespassing signs being posted around the cemetery. Due to the variety of styles of grave markers featuring unique symbolism and proposed age of the eldest interments, it is **recommended that a more intensive level of study may be required for an eligibility determination.**



Photo 32: South Oblique of Wilton (096-0028) from around 1930 (Johnston 1930).



Photo 33: West Oblique of the Hungerford Cemetery (096-0080).

A previously recorded dwelling is located at 1927 Federal Farm Road (096-5086) on a peninsula in the Chesapeake Bay watershed surrounded by Booths Bend, Barnes Point, and Barnes Creek (Photo 34). The two-and-a-half-story, two-bay, frame single-family dwelling was constructed around 1900 in the Queen Anne style. The dwelling is one of few Queen Anne dwellings in this part of Westmoreland County. While the resource is not known to be the work of a master, it retains much of its original building fabric and its character-defining complex roof-line, pronounced gabled projection, and overall detail including fish scale shingles, and decorative brackets found in the Queen Anne architectural style. For these reasons, is **recommended potentially eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criterion C.**



Photo 34: Northwest Oblique of the House at 1927 Federal Farm Road (096-5086).

A newly identified house (096-5186) is located at the located on the north side of Narrows Beach Road on the banks of Lower Machodoc Creek in Hague of Westmoreland County (Photo 35, p. 51). The two-story, L-shaped, frame, single-family dwelling constructed around 1910 in the Folk Victorian style features decorative wood work lines the eaves of the cross-gabled roof as well as returns and the weatherboard cladding is in good condition. Because the building retains many of its original character-defining features and is a good surviving example of Folk Victorian architecture constructed along the water in Westmoreland County, Dovetail **recommends that this resource is potentially eligible under Criterion C.**

The remaining 70 resources surveyed during this effort comprise mainly single-family dwellings with a minimal amount of commercial or industrial resources. Only three of these houses date to the second half of the nineteenth century. They were found to be two-story, frame dwellings with a sparse amount of architectural decoration and featured a minimal number of outbuildings. Seven of the remaining 70 resources surveyed were constructed in the first quarter of the twentieth century. These dwellings were all frame and two stories in

height constructed in an I-house or gable-and-wing form with stylistic influences from the Craftsman, Gothic Revival, and Greek Revival styles (Photo 36). The houses are typically situated on modest parcels spotted with trees and shrubbery that feature secondary resources such as wells, well houses, and boathouses.



Photo 35: Northwest Oblique of the House on Narrows Beach Road (096-5186).



Photo 36: Common Style Type of Early-Twentieth Century Housing in Westmoreland County; North Oblique of Retreat at 3194 Skipjack Road (096-5194).

A majority (n=54) of the 70 remaining resources were houses constructed in the second quarter of the twentieth century concentrated in the east side of the county. Many of these dwellings are one and one-and-one-half-story cottages of frame or concrete-block buildings

constructed in a Bungalow or Cape Cod form with influences from the Minimal Traditional style (Photo 37–Photo 38). These houses are mainly set on small, manicured waterfront parcels heavily mottled with trees and shrubbery. They tend to include other additional resources such as sheds, wells, docks, and garages.



Photo 37: Example of a Circa-1935 Bungalow Form in Westmoreland; House on Salisbury Park Road (096-5165), Northeast Oblique.



Photo 38: Example of a Circa-1920 Waterfront Cottage, Hartshore Cottage (096-5204), North Oblique.

Only one farm was observed among the 70 remaining resources and it was located in Leedstown, an agricultural area in the western portion of the county along the Rappahannock River. The farm contained a two-story, Craftsman-style, frame dwelling and a number of

frame outbuildings including three granaries, a chicken house, and a summer kitchen, some of which are in poor condition. The property is surrounded by agricultural fields to the east and the banks of the Rappahannock River to the west. Three of the remaining 70 resources are commercial or industrial-related (Photo 39). One of these resources, the Daigers Store (096-5158), is a one-and-one-half-story, frame country store constructed around 1890 currently used for storage. The additional two are concrete-block factory buildings for oystering and processing constructed around 1940. One bed and breakfast, Skipjack Inn (096-5199), is a previous single-family, frame dwelling constructed in 1912 with Gothic Revival-style influences. A church was observed along the waterways in Westmoreland County, the St. James Episcopal Church (096-5156) (Photo 40). It is a one-story, front-gabled church building dating to 1890. The church property also features a church hall and a community cemetery that crosses over St. James Lane, on the banks of Lower Machodoc Creek.



Photo 39: Example of Oyster Processing Warehouse; B & B Oysters Co. (096-5183).



Photo 40: Southeast Oblique of St. James Episcopal Church (096-5156).

The 70 remaining resources of the total 81 resources surveyed in Westmoreland County are all constructed in forms and styles that are common to the areas and eras in which they were constructed. Most have seen modifications such as replacement materials and multiple additions. They do not contain any outstanding architectural elements and are not the known work of a master. Therefore, these resources are recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. They have no known association with a significant event or person from history and are not associated with any broad patterns in history; consequently, they are recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and B. As architectural resources, these resources were not evaluated under Criterion D. In sum, these 70 resources are **recommended as not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.**

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In late 2015 and early 2016, Dovetail conducted a reconnaissance survey of the Northern Neck of Virginia, specifically in Lancaster, Northumberland, and Westmoreland counties. The project was funded through an appropriation from the HPF in the wake of damage from Hurricane Sandy. The purpose of the Hurricane Sandy Disaster Relief Assistance Program for Historic Properties (Public Law 133-2) is to provide technical assistance and emergency repairs to historic architectural and archaeological resources that were impacted by Hurricane Sandy in October 2012. Survey in the areas eligible for hurricane disaster relief assistance is intended to support disaster planning by furthering an understanding of storm-related damages to known properties and/or historic districts, and archaeological sites, and advance planning to make them more resilient to damages from future storm and/or climate change-related events. The architectural survey was designed to identify above-ground resources constructed prior to 1945 located within or in proximity to FEMA Flood Hazard Areas or a body of water or tributary that are more likely susceptible to damage from natural disasters such as Hurricane Sandy in Lancaster, Northumberland, and Westmoreland counties, and to evaluate their NRHP potential.

The survey was conducted between November 2015 and January 2016 and resulted in the recordation of 275 architectural resources. Of those, 109 were surveyed in Lancaster County, 85 in Northumberland County, and 81 resources in Westmoreland County. A total of 88 previously recorded resources were revisited during this survey while approximately 187 resources were newly identified. Thirteen of the previously recorded resources were found to be no longer extant and therefore are recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Eleven resources were previously listed or determined eligible for individual listing in the NRHP and are recommended to retain their status. Fifteen resources, five in Lancaster, three in Northumberland, and seven in Westmoreland, are recommended to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP and should be further studied prior to NRHP evaluation. The remaining 236 resources are recommended as not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. A full list of properties surveyed in this investigation is provided in the Appendix A (p. 65), sorted by county.

Table 2: Resources Recommended as Listed, Eligible, or Potentially Eligible or Requiring Further Survey as a Result of this Survey Effort.

DHR ID	Property Name(s)	County	Date of Construction	Description	Dovetail Recommendation
051-0001	Belle Isle, Belle Isle Road/Route 683	Lancaster	ca. 1760	Two-story, three-bay, Federal-style, central hall-plan, brick dwelling with multiple agricultural outbuildings and a cemetery	Remains Listed
051-0003	Chownings Ferry Farm, Chownings Ferry Road	Lancaster	ca. 1750	Two-story, multi-bay, Federal-style dwelling with wood shingles and multiple agricultural outbuildings	Remains Eligible

DHR ID	Property Name(s)	County	Date of Construction	Description	Dovetail Recommendation
051-0034	Corrotoman Archaeological Site/House, 176 King Carter Lane	Lancaster	ca. 1725/ca. 1945	Archaeological site and one-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with wood siding	Remains Listed
051-0075	Pop Castle, 239 Pop Castle Road	Lancaster	1855	Two-story, five-bay, Federal-style, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding with multiple additions and moved outbuildings	Remains Listed
051-0087/ 051-5220-0004	Neale Cottage, Wharton Grove Campground, Wharton Grove Campground, Dameron Cottage	Lancaster	1893	Revival religious meeting camp	Remains Potentially Eligible
051-0124	Locust Grove House and Cemetery/Mercer-Spriggs Cemetery, Cherry Point Drive	Lancaster	ca. 1810	Two-story, side-gabled, side passage-plan, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding and cemetery	Potentially Eligible under Criterion C
051-0212	AMPRO Shipyard Company/Brustar's Railway/Humphreys Railway/Rappahannock Marine Railway, 25 Shipyard Lane	Lancaster	ca. 1895	Two-and one-half-story, three-bay, frame maritime commercial building with weatherboard siding	Potentially Eligible under Criterion C
051-5092	Belle Isle Park Office/House, 1632 Belle Isle Road	Lancaster	ca. 1760	One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, side-gabled, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	Remains Eligible
051-5228	Windmill Point/Foxwells Historic District, Windmill Point Road	Lancaster	1870–1940	Residential watermen community	Potentially Eligible under Criteria A and C
051-5228-0003	House, 232 Oyster Creek Drive	Lancaster	1875	One-and-one-half-story, gable-and-wing, frame dwelling with tower and widow's walk	Potentially Eligible under Criterion C/Contributing to the Windmill Point/Foxwells HD
066-0003	Cobbs Hall, 582 Cobbs Hall Ln	Northumberland	1853	Two-story, five-bay, Federal-style, brick dwelling and cemetery	Remains Listed
066-0004	Ditchley, Ditchley Rd	Northumberland	1762	Two-story, five-bay, Georgian-style, brick dwelling with domestic and agricultural outbuildings	Remains Listed
066-0083	Reedville Historic District, Main St	Northumberland	1870–1950	Waterman residential and commercial community	Remains Listed
066-5054	Gascony/Gaskins House, Gascony Ln	Northumberland	1848	Two-story, five-bay, Federal-style, brick dwelling	Potentially Eligible under Criterion B

DHR ID	Property Name(s)	County	Date of Construction	Description	Dovetail Recommendation
066-5058	Morris-Fisher Stack, Morris-Fisher Stock Ln	Northumberland	ca. 1902	130-feet tall, fish factory, brick chimney	Potentially Eligible under Criterion C and Criteria Consideration E and Criterion B
066-5064	Roseland Cemetery, Northumberland Highway	Northumberland	1903	Cemetery with over 150 burials	Potentially Eligible under Criterion C and Criteria Consideration D
096-0008	The Glebe, 1203 Glebe Harbor Drive	Westmoreland	ca. 1674	Two-and-one-half-story, six-bay, brick dwelling with Georgian-style characteristics	Potentially Eligible under Criterion C
096-0009/ 096-0090- 0035	Great House, 136 Great House Road	Westmoreland	1827	One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, Federal-style, central hall-plan, brick dwelling and domestic and agricultural outbuildings	Remains Eligible/Contributing to the Kinsale HD
096-0010	The Grove, 751 Kinsale Bridge Road	Westmoreland	1832	Two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, Federal-style, central hall-plan, frame dwelling	Potentially Eligible under Criterion C
096-0019	Nomini Church, Cople Highway/Route 202	Westmoreland	ca. 1852	One-story, two-bay, front-gable, brick church	Potentially Eligible under Criterion C
096-0028	Wilton, 820 Wilton Road	Westmoreland	ca. 1670	Two-story, Georgian-style, central hall-plan, brick dwelling	Potentially Eligible under Criterion C
096-0080	Hungerford Site/Cemetery, South Side of Resolutions Road	Westmoreland	1691	Cemetery surrounded by parged, concrete wall with at least 10 internments	Further Survey Recommended
096-0090	Kinsale Historic District, Route 203	Westmoreland	1784–1950	Watermen's residential and commercial community	Remains Listed
096-5086	Federal Farm, 1927 Federal Farm Road	Westmoreland	ca. 1900	Two-and-one-half-story, two-bay, Queen Anne-style, frame dwelling	Potentially Eligible under Criterion C
096-5186	House, Narrow Beach Road	Westmoreland	ca. 1910	Two-story, Folk Victorian-style, L-shaped, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	Potentially Eligible under Criterion C
242-0003	Irvington/Carter's Creek Historic District, King Carter Drive & Irvington Road	Lancaster	1740–1947	Watermen's residential and commercial community	Remains Listed

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**APPENDIX A:
LIST OF ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEYED FOR
THE SANDY RELIEF ARCHITECTURAL
RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY**

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Table 3: Architectural Resources Surveyed During the Sandy Relief Architectural Reconnaissance Survey. *Note: Resources NRHP-Listed or Eligible are **bolded**. Resources Recommended as Potentially Eligible for the NRHP are highlighted in **blue**.*

DHR ID	Property Name/Address	County	Description	Date of Construction	Previous Determination	Dovetail Recommendation
051-0001	Belle Isle, Belle Isle Road/Route 683	Lancaster	Two-story, three-bay, Federal-style, central hall-plan, brick dwelling with multiple agricultural outbuildings and a cemetery	ca. 1760	NRHP Listed/ VLR Listed	Remains Listed
051-0003	Chownings Ferry Farm, Chownings Ferry Road	Lancaster	Two-story, multi-bay, Federal-style dwelling with wood shingles and multiple agricultural outbuildings	ca. 1750	DHR Staff: Eligible	Remains Eligible
051-0028	Bewdley, 1429 Bewdley Road	Lancaster	Two-and-one-half-story, five-bay, side-gabled, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	ca. 1790	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
051-0034	Corrotoman Archaeological Site/House, 176 King Carter Lane	Lancaster	Archaeological site and one-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with wood siding	ca. 1725/ ca. 1945	NRHP Listed/ VLR Listed	Remains Listed
051-0047	Lawson Bay Farm, 326 Lawson Bay Road	Lancaster	Two-story, single-pile, Greek Revival-style dwelling with weatherboard siding and wing additions	ca. 1830	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
051-0065	Crab Point/Francis Point Hotel, Crab Point Road	Lancaster	Primary resource no longer extant, secondary resources remain	1894	DHR Staff: Eligible	Not Eligible, No Longer Extant
051-0075	Pop Castle, 239 Pop Castle Road	Lancaster	Two-story, five-bay, Federal-style, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding with multiple additions and moved outbuildings	1855	NRHP Listed/ VLR Listed	Remains Listed
051-0086	Merry Point Ferry Historic District, Merry Point Road	Lancaster	Ferry still extant but ramps have been replaced	1847	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible

DHR ID	Property Name/Address	County	Description	Date of Construction	Previous Determination	Dovetail Recommendation
051-0087/051-5220-0004	Neale Cottage, Wharton Grove Campground, Wharton Grove Campground, Dameron Cottage	Lancaster	Revival religious meeting camp	1893	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible	Remains Potentially Eligible
051-0099	Belvedere, 227 Blufffield Lane	Lancaster	Two-story, three-bay, Colonial Revival-style, central passage-plan, brick dwelling	1921	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
051-0100	Dobyn House, 75 Blufffield Lane	Lancaster	Two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, American Foursquare, brick dwelling	1927	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
051-0101	Dobyn Store, 1134 Monaskon Road	Lancaster	One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, front-gabled, frame country store with weatherboard siding	ca. 1925	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
051-0111	Palmer House/Waterview Farm, 627 Palmer Lane	Lancaster	One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, hall-parlor plan dwelling with asbestos siding	ca. 1815	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
051-0112	Yankee Point Marina, 1303 Oak Hill Road	Lancaster	Two-story, two-bay, Queen Anne-style, L-shaped frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	ca. 1900	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
051-0115	Queenstown Farm, 624 Queenstown Road	Lancaster	Two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, Queen Anne-style dwelling with asbestos siding	ca. 1880	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
051-0123	High Bank, High Bank Road	Lancaster	No longer extant	ca. 1875	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible, No Longer Extant
051-0124	Locust Grove House and Cemetery/Mercer-Spriggs Cemetery, Cherry Point Drive	Lancaster	Two-story, side-gabled, side passage-plan, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding and cemetery	ca. 1810	Not Evaluated	Potentially Eligible under Criterion C
051-0125	Taft Fish Company, 1256 Cherry Point Road	Lancaster	Two-story, three-bay, central passage-plan, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	1912	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
051-0150	Yerby Hotel/House, 3015 Little Bay Road	Lancaster	Two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, hipped, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1900	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible

DHR ID	Property Name/Address	County	Description	Date of Construction	Previous Determination	Dovetail Recommendation
051-0155	Schillinberg House, 3256 Windmill Point Road	Lancaster	Two-story, three-bay, I-house frame dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1840	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
051-0156	Maple Grove Baptist Church, Windmill Point Road	Lancaster	One-and-one-half-story, two-bay, front-gabled, frame church with a tower and aluminum siding	1898	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible/ Contributing to the Windmill Point/Foxwells HD
051-0157	Asbury United Methodist Church, 4425 Windmill Point Road	Lancaster	One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, front-gabled, frame dwelling with an entry tower	ca. 1895	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible/ Contributing to the Windmill Point/Foxwells HD
051-0159	Burke's Place, Burke's Lane	Lancaster	One-and-one-half-story, three-day, side-gabled, frame dwelling with wood shingles and outbuildings	ca. 1810	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
051-0185	McCaig House/Sanders House/Saunders House, 6090 Windmill Point Road	Lancaster	Two-story, three-bay, side-gabled, side passage-plan frame dwelling with wood siding	1854	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
051-0211/051-5220-0010	Cornwell Seafood Company/Dameron Seafood/Tides Boat Works, 4165 Weems Road	Lancaster	No longer extant	ca. 1930	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible, No Longer Extant
051-0212	AMPRO Shipyard Company/Brustar's Railway/Humphreys Railway/Rappahannock Marine Railway, 25 Shipyard Lane	Lancaster	Two-and one-half-story, three-bay, frame maritime commercial building with weatherboard siding	ca. 1895	Not Evaluated	Potentially Eligible under Criterion C
051-0229	Irvington Packing Company, Inc., Beach Road/James Wharf Road	Lancaster	Two-story, one-bay, front-gabled, concrete-block warehouse	ca. 1900	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
051-0230	Doggett Brothers Seafood/Morgan's Seafood/Warwick & Ashburn Seafood, John's Neck Road	Lancaster	Commercial seafood complex composed of frame and concrete-block warehouses and workshops	ca. 1920	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible

DHR ID	Property Name/Address	County	Description	Date of Construction	Previous Determination	Dovetail Recommendation
051-0236	House, Seagull Point Road	Lancaster	One-and-one-half-story, multi-bay, Gothic Revival-style, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1870	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
051-5004	House, 71 Brightwaters Drive	Lancaster	Two-story, multi-bay, T-shaped, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	1880	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
051-5005	House, 6691 Windmill Point Road	Lancaster	Two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, gable-and-wing, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	1900	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
051-5006	House, Windmill Point Road	Lancaster	Two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, I-house, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding and raised foundation	1880	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
051-5007	House, 4940 Windmill Point Road (Route 695)	Lancaster	No longer extant	1890	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible, No Longer Extant/Non-Contributing to the Windmill Point/Foxwells HD
051-5008	House, 4568 Windmill Point Road (Route 695)	Lancaster	Two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, gable-and-wing, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	1918	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible/Contributing to the Windmill Point/Foxwells HD
051-5009	House, 4581 Windmill Point Road (Route 695)	Lancaster	One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, front-gabled, frame dwelling with vinyl siding and raised foundation	1915	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible/Contributing to the Windmill Point/Foxwells HD
051-5010	House, 4229 Windmill Point Road (Route 695)	Lancaster	Two-and-one-half-story, two-bay, side passage-plan, Queen Anne-style, frame dwelling with aluminum siding	1900	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible/Contributing to the Windmill Point/Foxwells HD
051-5011	House, 4186 Windmill Point Road (Route 695)	Lancaster	Two-story, five-bay, hipped, Colonial Revival-style, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	1870	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible/Contributing to the Windmill Point/Foxwells HD

DHR ID	Property Name/Address	County	Description	Date of Construction	Previous Determination	Dovetail Recommendation
051-5015	House, 161 Oyster Creek Drive	Lancaster	Two-and-one-half-story, five-bay, I-house, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	1890	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible/ Contributing to the Windmill Point/Foxwells HD
051-5071	House, Anchor Road	Lancaster	Two-and-one-half-story, two-bay, front-gabled dwelling with asbestos siding and agricultural outbuildings	1900	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
051-5072	Chilton/Holly Point, 113 Hale Road	Lancaster	Two-story, one-bay, I-house, side-gabled dwelling with weatherboard siding	1890	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
051-5082	House, 4442 Windmill Point Road (Route 695)	Lancaster	Two-story, three-bay, I-house, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	1890	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible/ Contributing to the Windmill Point/Foxwells HD
051-5083	House, 4242 Windmill Point Road (Route 695)	Lancaster	Two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, central passage-plan, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	1900	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible/ Contributing to the Windmill Point/Foxwells HD
051-5084	House, 3972 Windmill Point Road	Lancaster	Two-and-one-half-story, five-bay, central passage-plan, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	1890	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
051-5085	House, 370 Close Quarters Lane	Lancaster	Two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, gable-and-wing, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	1890	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
051-5092	Belle Isle Park Office/House, 1632 Belle Isle Road	Lancaster	One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, side-gabled, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	ca. 1760	DHR Staff: Eligible	Remains Eligible
051-5140	House, Foster Lane/River Road	Lancaster	Two-story, three-bay, L-shaped frame dwelling with weatherboard siding and agricultural outbuildings	1885	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible

DHR ID	Property Name/Address	County	Description	Date of Construction	Previous Determination	Dovetail Recommendation
051-5141	House, Foster Lane	Lancaster	No longer extant	1885	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible, No Longer Extant
051-5142	House, 187 Ratcliff Lane	Lancaster	Two-story, three-bay, Queen Anne-style, L-shaped frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	1885	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
051-5146	House, 5234 Windmill Point Road	Lancaster	Two-story, multi-bay, I-house, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding with domestic outbuildings	1890	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
051-5147	House, 5165 Windmill Point Road (Route 695)	Lancaster	No longer extant	1890	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible, No Longer Extant/Non-Contributing to the Windmill Point/Foxwells HD
051-5148	House, 8655 Oyster Creek Drive	Lancaster	Two-story, multi-bay, gable-and-wing, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	1890	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible/Contributing to the Windmill Point/Foxwells HD
051-5149	House, 5013 Oyster Creek Road	Lancaster	Two-story, three-bay, side-gabled, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	1890	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible/Contributing to the Windmill Point/Foxwells HD
051-5150	House, Windmill Point Road (Route 695)	Lancaster	No longer extant	1890	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible, No Longer Extant/Non-contributing to the Windmill Point/Foxwells HD
051-5151	House, 21 Summers Lane	Lancaster	One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, cross-gabled, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	1890	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible/Contributing to the Windmill Point/Foxwells HD
051-5218	Morattico House/House, 198 Mulberry Creek Road	Lancaster	Two-story, three-bay, I-house, frame dwelling with asbestos siding	ca. 1930	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible/Contributing to Morattico HD

DHR ID	Property Name/Address	County	Description	Date of Construction	Previous Determination	Dovetail Recommendation
051-5220	Weems Historic District, Weems Road	Lancaster	Small waterman and agricultural community	1886	DHR Staff: Not Eligible	Not Eligible
051-5225	House, 339 Sunset Drive	Lancaster	One-story, three-bay, side-gabled, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	1936	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
051-5226	House, 4087 Weems Road	Lancaster	Two-story, side-gabled, frame dwelling with aluminum siding	ca. 1910	N/A	Not Eligible
051-5227	House, 67 Spencer Lane	Lancaster	Two-story, Two-bay, I-house, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1920	N/A	Not Eligible
051-5228	Windmill Point/Foxwells Historic District, Windmill Point Road	Lancaster	Residential watermen community	1870 - 1940	N/A	Potentially Eligible under Criteria A and C
051-5228-0001	House, 2001 Summers Lane	Lancaster	Two-story, multi-bay, gable-and-wing, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding and raised foundation	ca. 1915	N/A	Not Eligible/ Contributing to the Windmill Point/Foxwells HD
051-5228-0002	House, 4324 Windmill Point Road	Lancaster	One-and-one-half-story, two-bay, front-gabled, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1930	N/A	Not Eligible/ Contributing to the Windmill Point/Foxwells HD
051-5228-0003	House, 232 Oyster Creek Drive	Lancaster	One-and-one-half-story, gable-and-wing, frame dwelling with tower and widow's walk	1875	N/A	Potentially Eligible under Criterion C/ Contributing to the Windmill Point/Foxwells HD
051-5228-0004	House, 5168 Windmill Point Road	Lancaster	Two-story, three-bay, side-gabled, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	ca. 1880	N/A	Not Eligible/ Contributing to the Windmill Point/Foxwells HD
051-5228-0005	Boathouse, End of Homeport Lane	Lancaster	One-story, one-bay, front-gabled, frame boathouse with wood broad siding	ca. 1935	N/A	Not Eligible/ Contributing to the Windmill Point/Foxwells HD

DHR ID	Property Name/Address	County	Description	Date of Construction	Previous Determination	Dovetail Recommendation
051-5228-0006	Outbuilding, Homeport Lane	Lancaster	One-story, five-bay, side-gabled, frame agricultural outbuilding for processing	ca. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible/ Contributing to the Windmill Point/Foxwells HD
051-5228-0007	Cottage, Currie Lane	Lancaster	One-story, three-bay, side-gabled, frame cottage with asbestos siding	ca. 1930	N/A	Not Eligible/ Contributing to the Windmill Point/Foxwells HD
051-5229	House, 512 Lawson Bay Road	Lancaster	Two-story, two-bay, I-house, frame dwelling with asbestos and vinyl siding	ca. 1930	N/A	Not Eligible
051-5230	House, 387 Taft Beach Road	Lancaster	Two-story, three-bay, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	ca. 1930	N/A	Not Eligible
051-5231	River View, 81 Pop Castle Road	Lancaster	Two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, Colonial Revival-style, frame dwelling with a brick veneer	1932	N/A	Not Eligible
051-5232	Willowfield, 1887 Weems Road	Lancaster	Two-story, three-bay, side passage-plan, frame dwelling with replacement siding	1887	N/A	Not Eligible
051-5233	House, 1410 W. Point Road (Route 611)	Lancaster	Two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, I-house, central-passage, frame dwelling with asbestos siding	ca. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
051-5234	House, 143 Green Road	Lancaster	Two-story, two-bay, I-house, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1910	N/A	Not Eligible
051-5235	Bean Family Cemetery, Preserve Drive	Lancaster	Family cemetery with two known interments	1907	N/A	Not Eligible
051-5236	Barn, 156 Chiltons Point Road	Lancaster	One-and-one-half-story, gambrel, frame barn with vertical wood board	ca. 1930	N/A	Not Eligible

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051-5237	House, 4 Youcomico Drive	Lancaster	One-and-one-half-story, four-bay, side-gabled, frame dwelling with weatherboard and vinyl siding	ca. 1730	N/A	Not Eligible
051-5238	House, 150 Town Creek Lane	Lancaster	One-story, side-gabled, frame dwelling with asbestos siding	ca. 1935	N/A	Not Eligible
051-5239	House, 343 Smith Lane	Lancaster	Two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, central hall-plan, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
051-5240	House, 116 Towles Point Road	Lancaster	Two-story, two-bay, side-gabled dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
051-5241	House and Farm, 95 Hazard Lane	Lancaster	Two-story, three-bay, side-gabled dwelling with vinyl siding and agricultural complex	ca. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
051-5242	House, 157 Hazard Lane	Lancaster	Two-story, side-gabled, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding and agricultural buildings	ca. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
051-5243	Wits End, 389 Meadows Drive	Lancaster	One-story, multi-bay, Craftsman-influenced, frame cottage with wood siding	ca. 1930	N/A	Not Eligible
051-5244	House, 85 West View Lane	Lancaster	Two-and-one-half-story, four-bay, cross-gabled, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	ca. 1910	N/A	Not Eligible
051-5245	Cottage, 328 Cottage Cove Way	Lancaster	One-story, side-gabled, frame cottage with asbestos siding and boathouse and pump house	ca. 1935	N/A	Not Eligible
051-5246	Cottage, 332-334 Cottage Cove Way	Lancaster	One-story, side-gabled, frame cottage with vinyl siding and boathouse	ca. 1935	N/A	Not Eligible

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051-5247	Cottage, 340 Cottage Cove Way	Lancaster	One-story, side-gabled, frame cottage with wood siding	ca. 1935	N/A	Not Eligible
051-5248	Cottage, 326 Cottage Cove Way	Lancaster	One-story, two-bay, frame cottage with weatherboard siding	ca. 1935	N/A	Not Eligible
051-5249	House, 125 Naumann Lane	Lancaster	One-story, one-bay, front-gabled, frame dwelling with vertical wood board	ca. 1935	N/A	Not Eligible
051-5250	Oyster Warehouse, 497 Doggett Lane	Lancaster	One-and-one-half-story, multi-bay, gambrel-roof, concrete-block warehouse	ca. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible
051-5251	House and Farm, 1615 Bewdley Road	Lancaster	Two-story, two-bay, I-house, frame dwelling with asbestos siding and farm complex	ca. 1890	N/A	Not Eligible
051-5252	House, 505 Riverview Road	Lancaster	One-story, three-bay, Minimal Traditional, frame dwelling asbestos siding	ca. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible
051-5253	House, 523 Riverview Road	Lancaster	One-story, multi-bay, Minimal Traditional-style, frame dwelling with wood siding	ca. 1935	N/A	Not Eligible
051-5254	House, 974 Teague Road	Lancaster	Two-story, two-bay, I-house, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	1907	N/A	Not Eligible
051-5255	House, 201 Blufffield Lane	Lancaster	One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, central passage-plan, gambrel-roof, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1920	N/A	Not Eligible
051-5256	House, 171 Pauline Road	Lancaster	Two-and-one-half-story, centered-gabled dwelling with wood siding	ca. 1890	N/A	Not Eligible
051-5257	House, 470 Mulberry Creek Road	Lancaster	Two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, I-house, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	ca. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
051-5258	Cemetery, Mulberry Creek Road	Lancaster	Family cemetery with one known interment	ca. 1885	N/A	Not Eligible

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051-5259	House, 180 Edgewater Lane	Lancaster	Two-story, three-bay, I-house, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding with outbuildings	ca. 1890	N/A	Not Eligible
051-5260	House, 3675 Bald Eagle Road	Lancaster	Two-story, three-bay, gable-and-wing, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1910	N/A	Not Eligible
051-5261	Big Oak, 257 Dyer Beach Drive	Lancaster	Two-story, multi-bay, frame dwelling with multiple additions	ca. 1915	N/A	Not Eligible
051-5262	House, 202 Antirap Drive	Lancaster	Two-story, three-bay, I-house, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	ca. 1925	N/A	Not Eligible
051-5263	Pride of Virginia Bait and Oysters, 312 Little Bay Road	Lancaster	Oyster processing complex composed of multiple concrete-block warehouses	ca. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible
051-5264	House/Horse Farm, 244 Clark Point Drive	Lancaster	Two-story, three-bay, side-gabled, frame dwelling with vinyl siding and multiple additions and horse farm	ca. 1910	N/A	Not Eligible
051-5265	Riley House, 417 Edgewater Farm Drive	Lancaster	Two-story, three-bay, central hall-plan, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	ca. 1910	N/A	Not Eligible
051-5266	House, 629 Brightwaters Drive	Lancaster	Two-story, two-bay, gable-and-wing, frame dwelling with replacement siding	ca. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
051-5267	House, 661 Little Oyster Lane	Lancaster	Two-and-one-half-story, gable-and-wing, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	ca. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
051-5268	House, 5570 Windmill Point Road	Lancaster	Two-and-one-half-story, four-bay, side passage-plan, frame dwelling with wood shingles	ca. 1910	N/A	Not Eligible
051-5269	House, 166 Dream Point Road	Lancaster	Two-story, side-gabled, I-house frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	1900	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible

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066-0003	Cobbs Hall, 582 Cobbs Hall Lane	Northumberland	Two-story, five-bay, Federal-style, brick dwelling and cemetery	1853	NRHP Listed/ VLR Listed	Remains Listed
066-0004	Ditchley, Ditchley Road	Northumberland	Two-story, five-bay, Georgian-style, brick dwelling with domestic and agricultural outbuildings	1762	NRHP Listed/ VLR Listed	Remains Listed
066-0031	Salt Pond/House, 4371 Ball Neck Road	Northumberland	Two-story, five-bay, I-house, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	pre-1860	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
066-0057	Bay View, Washington Drive	Northumberland	No longer extant	N/A	Not Evaluated	No Longer Extant/ Not Eligible
066-0083	Reedville Historic District, Main Street	Northumberland	Waterman residential and commercial community	1870 - 1950	NRHP Listed/ VLR Listed	Remains Listed
066-0083-0041	Reedville Steamboat Wharf, 905 Main Street	Northumberland	One-story, multi-bay, flat-roof, concrete-block warehouse	ca. 1940	Not Evaluated/ Contributing to the Reedville Historic District	Not Eligible
066-0083-0042	Reedville Oyster/Reed and Rice Store, 861 Main Street	Northumberland	Two-story, six-bay, flat-roof, frame commercial building with vinyl siding	1913	Not Evaluated/ Contributing to the Reedville Historic District	Not Eligible/ Contributing to Reedville HD
066-0109	Sunnyside, 2430 Bluff Point Road	Northumberland	No longer extant	ca. 1860	Not Evaluated	No Longer Extant/Not Eligible
066-0150	House, 447 Tuckahoe Drive	Northumberland	No longer extant	ca. 1875	Not Eligible	No Longer Extant/Not Eligible
066-0157	Tiffany Yachts/Earl Cockrell Oyster Bar, 2545 Jessie Dupont Mem Highway	Northumberland	Two-story, shed-roof, frame warehouse with vertical wood broad siding	ca. 1937	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
066-0158	Hudson House, 2544 Jessie Dupont Mem Highway	Northumberland	One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, Craftsman-style, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1910	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
066-0159	Robertson House, 104 Glebe Point Lane	Northumberland	No longer extant	ca. 1920	Not Evaluated	No Longer Extant/ Not Eligible

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066-0161	Booth Tenant House, 82-84 Glebe Point Lane	Northumberland	One-story, four-bay, pyramidal-roof, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	ca. 1910	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
066-5054	Gascony/Gaskins House, Gascony Lane	Northumberland	Two-story, five-bay, Federal-style, brick dwelling	1848	Not Evaluated	Potentially Eligible under Criterion B
066-5058	Morris-Fisher Stack, Morris-Fisher Stock Lane	Northumberland	130-foot tall, fish factory, brick chimney	ca. 1902	Not Evaluated	Potentially Eligible under Criterion C and Criteria Consideration E and Criterion B
066-5064	Roseland Cemetery, Northumberland Highway	Northumberland	Cemetery with over 150 burials	1903	Not Evaluated	Potentially Eligible under Criteria B and C and Criteria Consideration D
066-5065	House, 578 Guarding Point Lane	Northumberland	Two-story, three-bay, Greek Revival-style, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1800	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
066-5086	Lewisetta Historic District, Lewisetta Road	Northumberland	Watermen residential community	1900-1950	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5087	Cottage, 333 Marshall Beach Road	Northumberland	One-story, four-bay, side-gabled, frame cottage with vinyl siding	ca. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5088	Cottage, Marshall Beach Road	Northumberland	One-and-one-half-story, two-bay, front-gabled dwelling with asbestos siding	ca. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5089	House, 623 Marshall Beach Road	Northumberland	One-story, three-bay, front-gabled, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1935	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5090	Cottage, 605 Marshall Beach Road	Northumberland	One-story, three-bay, side-gabled, frame cottage with vinyl siding	ca. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5091	House, 543 Marshall Beach Road	Northumberland	One-story, three-bay, side-gabled, brick dwelling	ca. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible

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066-5092	House, 515 Marshall Beach Road	Northumberland	One-story, three-bay, side-gabled, frame dwelling with a brick veneer	ca. 1935	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5093	House, Marshall Beach Road	Northumberland	One-and one-half-story, three-bay, front-gabled, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	ca. 1920	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5094	House, 969 Greenwood Beach Road	Northumberland	One-and-one-half-story, five-bay, side-gabled, dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5095	House, 949 Greenwood Beach Road	Northumberland	One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, side-gabled, dwelling with aluminum siding	ca. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5096	House, 215 Railway Road	Northumberland	Two-story, two-bay, side-gabled, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	ca. 1910	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5097	Barn, Wicomico Point Rd	Northumberland	Two-and-one-half-story, front-gabled, frame barn with weatherboard siding	ca. 1860	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5098	House, 832 Wicomico Point Road	Northumberland	Two-story, multi-bay, side-gabled, dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1910	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5099	Spring Cove/House, 734 Wicomico Point Rd	Northumberland	One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, Craftsman-style, bungalow-form, frame dwelling with weatherboard	ca. 1930	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5100	House, 1223 Cove Haven Lane	Northumberland	two-and-one-half-story, two-bay, American Foursquare, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1920	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5101	Ferry Landing Building, End of Ferry Road	Northumberland	One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, front-gabled, frame commercial building with weatherboard siding	ca. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible

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066-5102	Sunnyside/House, 386 Chesapeake Beach Road	Northumberland	Two-story, five-bay, hipped, frame dwelling with aluminum siding	1873	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5103	House, 223 Edwards Lane	Northumberland	Two-and-one-half-story, two-bay, front-gabled, frame dwelling with wood shingles	ca.1910	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5104	House, 300 Timbs Road	Northumberland	One-story, two-bay, Minimal Traditional-style, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1930	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5105	Boathouse, Captain Walters Lane	Northumberland	Two-and-one-half-story, one-bay, front-gabled, frame boathouse with weatherboard siding	ca. 1930	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5106	House, 128 Mollys Lane	Northumberland	Two-story, three-bay, front-gabled, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	ca. 1910	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5107	House, 729 Buzzards Point Road	Northumberland	two-story, multi-bay, Queen Anne-style, I-house-form dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1920	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5108	House, 406 Otter Run Lane	Northumberland	Two-story, two-bay, side-gabled, frame dwelling with wood siding	ca. 1910	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5109	Point Valley/House, 337 Crowder Lane	Northumberland	Two-story, three-bay, Folk Victorian-style, I-house-form, frame dwelling with asbestos siding	1877	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5110	House, 448 Wicomico View Lane	Northumberland	Two-story, two-bay, T-shaped, frame dwelling with aluminum siding	ca. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5111	Sisson Seafood, 449 Wicomico View Lane	Northumberland	One-story, multi-bay, front-gabled, concrete-block oyster shucking warehouse	1945	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5112	Oyster Shucking Bldg., Mila Road	Northumberland	One-story, three-bay, front-gabled, concrete-block oyster shucking warehouse	ca. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible

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066-5113	Store/Tomato Canning Bldg., 2485 Mila Road	Northumberland	Two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, side-gabled, frame commercial building with weatherboard siding	ca. 1850	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5114	Lilian Lumber Co., 1807 Brickyard Road	Northumberland	One-story, three-bay frame dwelling now office building and lumber yard complex	ca. 1920	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5115	House, 85 Waterlook Lane	Northumberland	One-story, three-bay, Minimal Traditional-style, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	ca. 1930	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5116	Point Bed and Breakfast, 74 Glebe Point Lane	Northumberland	Two-story, three-bay, T-shaped, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	ca. 1910	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5117	House, 708 Addies Point Road	Northumberland	Two-and-one-half-story, five-bay, side-gabled, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	1890	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5118	House, 614 Gascony Lane	Northumberland	Two-story, three-bay, I-house, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	ca. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5119	House, 145 Harveys Creek Road	Northumberland	Two-story, four-bay, side-gabled, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	ca. 1910	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5120	House, 153 Harveys Creek Road	Northumberland	Two-and-one-half-story, two-bay, front-gabled dwelling with weatherboard siding	ca. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5121	House and Farm, 148 E. Harmony Circle	Northumberland	Two-story, one-bay, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1935	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5122	House, 237 Point Pleasant Road	Northumberland	Two-story, four-bay, side-gabled, I-house-form, frame dwelling with Hardi Plank siding	ca. 1910	N/A	Not Eligible

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066-5123	House, 733 Kent Point Road	Northumberland	Two-and-one-half-story, side-gabled dwelling with weatherboard siding	ca. 1915	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5124	Brentwood/House, 1377 Kent Point Road	Northumberland	Two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, "Flossmoor" Sears kit dwelling with asbestos siding	1919	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5125	House, 328 Point Pleasant Road	Northumberland	Two-and-one-half-story, five-bay, side-gabled, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1810	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5126	Preacher's Point/House, 2172 Ditchley Road	Northumberland	One-and-one-half-story, multi-bay, side-gabled dwelling with weatherboard siding	ca. 1930	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5127	Huffman House, 2084 Ditchley Road	Northumberland	One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with weatherboard siding	ca. 1930	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5128	Farmhouse, 69 Joseph Ball Lane	Northumberland	Two-story, three-bay, I-house, frame dwelling with asbestos siding	ca. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5129	House, 1976 Ditchley Road	Northumberland	Two-story, two-bay, hipped, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	ca. 1890	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5130	House, 1759 Ditchley Road	Northumberland	One-story, multi-bay, side-gabled, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	ca. 1930	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5131	House and Farm, 728 Whittaker Lane	Northumberland	One-story, three-bay, hipped dwelling with weatherboard siding	ca. 1920	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5132	House, 502 Natty Point Lane	Northumberland	One-story, three-bay, front-gabled dwelling with a brick veneer	ca. 1935	N/A	Not Eligible

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066-5133	House, 804 Hardings Wharf Drive	Northumberland	Two-story, five-bay, cross-gabled, L-shaped frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	ca. 1910	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5134	Landon Hall/House , 258 Landon Hall Lane	Northumberland	Two-story, three-bay, hipped, Italianate-style dwelling with vinyl siding	1851	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5135	Higgins House, 335 Kent Cove Road	Northumberland	Two-story, hipped dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5136	House, 84 Henrys View Lane	Northumberland	Two-story, three-bay, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1930	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5137	House, 83 Henrys View Lane	Northumberland	One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, Craftsman-style, bungalow-form dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1920	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5138	Farmhouse, 420 Logan Lodge Road	Northumberland	Two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, front-gabled, frame dwelling with aluminum siding	ca. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5139	Lands End, 427 Logan Lodge Road	Northumberland	Two-and-one-half-story, four-bay, cross-gabled, frame dwelling with aluminum siding	ca. 1910	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5140	Ridgley House, 785 Painter Point Road	Northumberland	Two-and-one-half-story, four-bay, cross-gabled, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	ca. 1890	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5141	House, 623 Painters Point Road	Northumberland	One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, front-gabled, dwelling with vinyl siding	1936	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5142	House, 272 Henry Creek Lane	Northumberland	Two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, side-gabled, I-house-form, frame dwelling with vinyl shingles	ca. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible

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066-5143	House, 315 Painter Point Road	Northumberland	Two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, side-gabled, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5144	Four Daughters Farm, Roland Road	Northumberland	Two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, side-gabled with central peak, I-house frame dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5145	Haylind/House and Farm, 620 Clifton Landing Lane	Northumberland	Two-story, five-bay, side-gabled, I-house dwelling with weatherboard siding	ca. 1890	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5146	Longbranch Farm and Airport, 1064 Bluff Point Road	Northumberland	Two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, hipped dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1910	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5147	House, 1366 Bluff Point Road	Northumberland	One-story, five-bay, Minimal Traditional-style dwelling with a brick veneer	1940	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5148	House, 1758 Bluff Point Road	Northumberland	Two-and-one-half-story, four-bay, gable-front-and-wing-plan, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	ca. 1890	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5149	House, 315 Jarvis Point Lane	Northumberland	two-and-one-half-story, multi-bay, frame, I-house dwelling with weatherboard siding	ca. 1910	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5150	Fleeton Historic District, Fleeton Point Circle	Northumberland	Watermen residential community	1903-1950	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5151	Cottage, 1167 Blackwells Wharf Road	Northumberland	One-story, three-bay, side-gabled, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	ca. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5152	House, 118 Harvey Lane	Northumberland	Two-story, five-bay, Greek Revival-style, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1860	N/A	Not Eligible
066-5153	Menhaden Processing Plant, Timbs Road	Northumberland	Brick remains of a possible menhaden processing plant	1890	N/A	Not Eligible
096-0008	The Glebe, 1203 Glebe Harbor Drive	Westmoreland	Two-and-one-half-story, six-bay, brick dwelling with Georgian-style characteristics	ca. 1674	Not Evaluated	Potentially Eligible under Criterion C

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096-0009/ 096-0090-0035	Great House, 136 Great House Road	Westmoreland	One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, Federal-style, central hall-plan, brick dwelling and domestic and agricultural outbuildings	1827	DHR Staff: Eligible	Remains Eligible/ Contributing to the Kinsale HD
096-0010	The Grove, 751 Kinsale Bridge Road	Westmoreland	Two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, Federal-style, central hall-plan, frame dwelling	1832	Not Evaluated	Potentially Eligible under Criterion C
096-0019	Nomini Church, Cople Highway/Route 202	Westmoreland	One-story, two-bay, front-gable, brick church	ca. 1852	Not Evaluated	Potentially Eligible under Criterion C
096-0028	Wilton, 820 Wilton Road	Westmoreland	Two-story, Georgian-style, central hall-plan, brick dwelling	ca. 1670	Not Evaluated	Potentially Eligible under Criterion C
096-0060	River View/House, 1207 Spences Point Road	Westmoreland	No longer extant	ca. 1900	Not Evaluated	No Longer Extant; Not Eligible
096-0080	Hungerford Site/Cemetery, South Side of Resolutions Road	Westmoreland	Cemetery surrounded by parged, concrete wall with at least 10 internments	ca. 1691	Not Evaluated	Further Survey Recommended
096-0090	Kinsale Historic District, Route 203	Westmoreland	Watermen residential and commercial community	1784 - 1950	NRHP Listed /VLR Listed	Remains Listed
096-5009	House, 441 Wilson Drive	Westmoreland	Two-story, central hall-plan, frame dwelling	ca. 1900	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
096-5055	General Store Leeds Town , 1823 Leedstown Road	Westmoreland	No longer extant	1920	Not Evaluated	No Longer Extant; Not Eligible
096-5086	Federal Farm, 1927 Federal Farm Road	Westmoreland	Two-and-one-half-story, two-bay, Queen Anne-style, frame dwelling	ca. 1900	Not Evaluated	Potentially Eligible under Criterion C
096-5087	House, 5520 Zacata Road	Westmoreland	Two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding and barn	ca.1910	Not Evaluated	Not Eligible
096-5140	House, Currioman Road	Westmoreland	Two-story, two-bay, cross-gabled, frame dwelling with aluminum siding	ca. 1920	N/A	Not Eligible

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096-5141	House, 353 Deep Point Road	Westmoreland	Two-story, three-bay, side-gabled, frame dwelling with aluminum siding	1897	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5142	Mt. Holly House, 3675 Cople Highway	Westmoreland	Two-and-one-half-story, five-bay, cross-gabled, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5143	House, Cople Highway	Westmoreland	One-story, three-bay, pyramidal, frame dwelling with asbestos siding	ca. 1930	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5144	King Copsico Farm, 6120 Mt. Holly Road	Westmoreland	One-and-one-half-story, four-bay, Colonial Revival-style, frame dwelling	ca. 1930	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5145	House, 2 King Copsico Lane	Westmoreland	One-story, multi-bay, hipped, frame dwelling	ca. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5146	House, 124 King Copsico Lane	Westmoreland	One-story, multi-bay, saltbox-roof, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1945	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5147	House, 168 King Copsico Lane	Westmoreland	One-and-one-half-story, multi-bay, side-gabled, frame dwelling with aluminum siding	ca. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5148	House, 204 King Copsico Lane	Westmoreland	One-and-one-half-story, multi-bay, hipped, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	ca. 1930	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5149	House, King Copsico Lane	Westmoreland	One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, side-gabled, bungalow-form, frame dwelling	ca. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5150	House, 305 Apple Tree Road	Westmoreland	One-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5151	House, Chatham Village Road	Westmoreland	One-story, side-gabled, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	ca. 1920	N/A	Not Eligible

DHR ID	Property Name/Address	County	Description	Date of Construction	Previous Determination	Dovetail Recommendation
096-5152	Cottage, 219 Route 736	Westmoreland	One-story, three-bay, front-gabled, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	ca. 1935	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5153	House, 1716 S. Tidwells Road	Westmoreland	Two-story, side-gabled, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1920	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5154	Cottage, Cherry Orchard Lane	Westmoreland	One-story, front-gabled, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	ca. 1930	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5155	House, 219 St. James Lane	Westmoreland	Two-story, cross-gabled, L-plan, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1910	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5156	St. James Episcopal Church, 75 St. James Lane	Westmoreland	One-story, one-bay, front-gabled church with cemetery and church hall	ca. 1890	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5157	House, Cardinal Drive	Westmoreland	One-story, side-gabled, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	ca. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5158	Daigers Store, N. Tidwells Road	Westmoreland	One-and-one-half-story, front-gabled, frame, country store	ca. 1890	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5159	Oyster Factory, Oyster House Road	Westmoreland	One-story, multi-bay, flat-roof, concrete-block factory building, silo and machinery	ca. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5160	House, 2186 N. Tidwells Road	Westmoreland	Two-story, two-bay, Colonial Revival-style, frame dwelling with brick veneer	1896	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5161	Big House, 1347 Hull Springs Farm Road	Westmoreland	Two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, Craftsman-style, stuccoed dwelling	ca. 1920	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5162	House, Salisbury Park Road	Westmoreland	One-story, three-bay, Minimal traditional-style, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1935	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5163	House, Salisbury Park Road	Westmoreland	One-story, multi-bay, side-gabled, concrete-block dwelling	ca. 1935	N/A	Not Eligible

DHR ID	Property Name/Address	County	Description	Date of Construction	Previous Determination	Dovetail Recommendation
096-5164	House, 252 Salisbury Park Road	Westmoreland	One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, side-gabled, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1920	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5165	House, Salisbury Park Road	Westmoreland	One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, bungalow-form, frame dwelling	ca. 1935	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5166	House, 450 Salisbury Park Road	Westmoreland	One-and-one-half-story, four-bay, side-gabled, frame dwelling with vinyl siding and log veneer	ca. 1935	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5167	Camp David House, 534 Salisbury Park Road	Westmoreland	One-story, three-bay, side-gabled, frame dwelling with vertical wooden boards	ca. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5168	Family Tides, 622 Salisbury Park Road	Westmoreland	One-story, side-gabled, frame dwelling with vertical wood boards	ca. 1935	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5169	House, Salisbury Park Road	Westmoreland	One-story, side-gabled, frame dwelling with asbestos siding	ca. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5170	House, 754 Salisbury Park Road	Westmoreland	One-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1935	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5171	House, 770 Salisbury Park Road	Westmoreland	One-and-one-half-story, two-bay, side-gabled, frame dwelling with asbestos and vinyl siding	ca. 1935	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5172	House, 1014 Salisbury Park Road	Westmoreland	One-story, front-gabled, frame dwelling with vertical wooden boards	ca. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5173	House, 1074 Salisbury Park Road	Westmoreland	One-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, frame dwelling with vertical weatherboard	ca. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5174	House, 1114 Salisbury Park Road	Westmoreland	One-and-one-half-story, four-bay, side-gabled, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible

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096-5175	House, 1140 Salisbury Park Road	Westmoreland	One-and-one-half-story, four-bay, side-gabled, concrete-block dwelling	ca. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5176	House, 1186 Salisbury Park Road	Westmoreland	One-story, multi-bay, side-gabled, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	1932	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5177	House, 1240 Salisbury Park Road	Westmoreland	One-story, multi-bay, side-gabled, frame dwelling with aluminum siding	ca. 1930	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5178	House, 1270 Salisbury Park Road	Westmoreland	One-and-one-half-story, multi-bay, side-gabled, bungalow-form, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5179	House, 1348 Salisbury Park Road	Westmoreland	One-story, three-bay, side-gabled, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	1939	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5180	House, 1384 Salisbury Park Road	Westmoreland	One-story, three-bay, side-gabled, T-shaped dwelling with stone veneer	ca. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5181	Sunset House, 1476 Salisbury Park Road	Westmoreland	One-story, three-bay, side-gabled, concrete-block dwelling	ca. 1935	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5182	Porch and Paddle, Coles Point Road	Westmoreland	One-and-one-half-story, two-bay, side-gabled, bungalow-form, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5183	B & B Oysters Co./House, Branson Cove Road	Westmoreland	One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, side-gabled, bungalow-form, frame dwelling with aluminum siding	ca. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5184	House, 131 Branson Cove Road	Westmoreland	One-and-one-half-story, multi-bay, side-gabled, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1925	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5185	House, 4847 Coles Point Road	Westmoreland	Two-story, two-bay, Colonial Revival-style, frame dwelling with asbestos siding	ca. 1920	N/A	Not Eligible

DHR ID	Property Name/Address	County	Description	Date of Construction	Previous Determination	Dovetail Recommendation
096-5186	House, Narrow Beach Road	Westmoreland	Two-story, Folk Victorian-style, L-shaped, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	ca. 1910	N/A	Potentially Eligible under Criterion C
096-5187	House, 856 Blackbeard Pond Road	Westmoreland	One-story, two-bay, side-gabled, bungalow-form, frame dwelling with asbestos siding	ca. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5188	House, 906 Jackson Creek Road	Westmoreland	Two-story, two-bay, side-gabled, I-house, frame dwelling, with vinyl siding	ca. 1930	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5189	House, 673 Jackson Creek Road	Westmoreland	Two-story, two-bay, side-gabled, I-house, frame dwelling, with vinyl siding	ca. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5190	House, 2482 Skipjack Road	Westmoreland	One-story, three-bay, side-gabled, frame cottage with weatherboard siding	ca. 1930	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5191	House, 2966 Skipjack Road	Westmoreland	One-and-one-half-story, four-bay, Craftsman-style, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	ca. 1930	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5192	House, 2982 Skipjack Road	Westmoreland	One-and-one-half-story, multi-bay, Craftsman-style, frame dwelling with asbestos siding	ca. 1930	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5193	House, Skipjack Road	Westmoreland	One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, Craftsman-style, Cape Cod-form, frame dwelling with asbestos siding	ca. 1930	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5194	Retreat, 3194 Skipjack Road	Westmoreland	Two-story, three-bay, Craftsman-style, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	ca. 1910	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5195	House, 3178 Skipjack Road	Westmoreland	Two-story, three-bay, side-gabled, frame dwelling with weatherboard and vinyl siding	ca. 1920	N/A	Not Eligible

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096-5196	House, 3254 Skipjack Road	Westmoreland	One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, cross-gabled, frame dwelling with asbestos siding	ca. 1935	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5197	House, 428 Rosa Bran Road	Westmoreland	One-story, two-bay, Minimal Traditional-style, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1930	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5198	House, 266 Rosa Bran Road	Westmoreland	One-story, side-gabled, Minimal Traditional-style, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5199	Skipjack Inn, 347 Allen Point Lane	Westmoreland	Two-and-one-half-story, two-bay, Gothic Revival-style, L-shaped, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	1912	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5200	House, 1981 Leedstown Road	Westmoreland	One-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5201	House and Farm, 1846 Leedstown Road	Westmoreland	Two-story, hipped, Craftsman-style, frame dwelling with vinyl siding with multiple agricultural outbuildings	ca. 1910	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5202	House, Leedstown Road	Westmoreland	Two-story, side-gabled with central peak, frame dwelling with weatherboard siding	ca. 1850	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5203	House, 3436 Skipjack Road	Westmoreland	Two-story, three-bay, cross-gabled, Craftsman-style, frame dwelling with asbestos siding	ca. 1920	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5204	Hartshore Cottage, 3452 Skipjack Road	Westmoreland	One-and-one-half-story, five-bay, side-gabled, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1920	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5205	House, 3530 Skipjack Road	Westmoreland	One-and-one-story, four-bay, Minimal Traditional-style, Cape Cod-form, frame dwelling with asbestos siding	ca. 1945	N/A	Not Eligible

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096-5206	House, 3698 Skipjack Road	Westmoreland	One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, Minimal Traditional-style, Cape Cod-form, frame dwelling with asbestos siding	ca. 1935	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5207	House, 3660 Skipjack Road	Westmoreland	One-and-one-half-story, three-bay, Minimal Traditional-style, Cape Cod-form, frame dwelling with vinyl siding	ca. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible
096-5208	House, 831 Spences Point Road	Westmoreland	Two-story, three-bay, Greek Revival-style, I-house form, frame dwelling with replacement shingles	ca. 1910	N/A	Not Eligible
242-0003	Irvington Historic District, King Carter Drive & Irvington Road	Lancaster	Watermen's residential and commercial community	1740 - 1947	NRHP Listed/VLR Listed	Remains Listed