

*AN ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
IN
LANCASTER COUNTY, VIRGINIA*

Final Report
Prepared by Tracerics
with
Historic Research & Planning Associates
for
The Virginia Department of Historic Resources
and
Lancaster County, Virginia

1997

**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORT
OF
LANCASTER COUNTY, VIRGINIA**

FINAL REPORT

**Prepared by
Traceries
with
Historic Research & Planning Associates**

for

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources

and

**Lancaster County, Virginia
Historic Resources Commission**

1997

(Contact: John M. Hill, Zoning Officer 804/462-5220)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	Page iii
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	Page v
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS	Page vi
INTRODUCTION	Page ix
HISTORIC CONTEXTS	
A. Historic Overview of Lancaster County	Page 1
B. Historic Themes Identified	Page 55
1. Theme: Domestic	Page 56
2. Theme: Education	Page 91
3. Theme: Religion	Page 99
4. Theme: Commerce/Trade	Page 103
5. Theme: Industry/Processing/Extraction	Page 108
6. Theme: Subsistence/Agriculture	Page 111
7. Theme: Ethnicity/Immigration	Page 121
8. Theme: Funerary	Page 123
9. Theme: Government/Law/Political	Page 127
10. Theme: Health Care/Medicine	Page 131
11. Theme: Military/Defense	Page 133
12. Theme: Recreation/Arts	Page 135
13. Theme: Settlement Patterns	Page 142
14. Theme: Social	Page 143
15. Theme: Technology/Engineering	Page 147
16. Theme: Transportation/Communication	Page 150
17. Theme: Architecture/Community Planning	Page 153
RESEARCH DESIGN	
Objectives	Page 185
Methodology	Page 185
Expected Results	Page 194
SURVEY FINDINGS	Page 195
Lancaster County Database Holdings	Page 198
ANALYSIS OF SURVEY FINDINGS	Page 200
RECOMMENDATIONS	Page 215
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Page 231

ABSTRACT

The Historic Architectural Survey of Lancaster County was conducted between October 1996 and December 1997 by the architectural and historic preservation firm of Tracerics with the subcontracting firm of Historic Research & Planning Associates, under the direction of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) and the Lancaster County Historic Resources Commission. The project encompassed the survey and/or documentation of 270 historic properties representing the areas and periods of significance of Lancaster County as defined by the historic context. The on-site survey anticipated the identification, documentation and assessment of 193 properties at the reconnaissance-level and 15 properties as the intensive-level. One of the major aspects of the study was the development of a historic context that addressed the eighteen VDHR historic themes. The final component was recommendations regarding the listing of any of the resources, either individually or as districts, to the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. The determination of the potential historic district was reached by the completion of a Preliminary Information Form (PIF), while potentially eligible individual resources were identified during the intensive-level survey.

Formed in January 1651, Lancaster County was created by the division of Northumberland and York counties. The county was settled in the early 1640s by the English moving up from the lower Virginia settlements along the James and York rivers, and by settlers coming south from Maryland. In its earliest days, Lancaster County's economy was agrarian based, and like the rest of the Northern Neck and Tidewater region, was driven by the tobacco trade. With the decline of this trade and the planter class, and the impoverishment that followed the Civil War, a water-based industry emerged as the leading commercial enterprise in the county with local waters yielding bountiful quantities of fish, crabs and oysters. The county's way of life is still based on its proximity to tidal rivers that lead to the Chesapeake Bay, although the economy is now equally maintained by both recreation and commerce.

The study, covering 81,120 acres, resulted in the completion of Virginia Department of Historic Resources Field Forms for 193 properties at the reconnaissance level by Historic Research & Planning Associates and Tracerics, and 15 properties at the intensive level by Tracerics. Each resource was architecturally defined, physically assessed, photographed with black and white film, and documented for its contribution to the historic context of Lancaster County. Following the reconnaissance survey, thirty-three properties were recommended for further investigation at the intensive-level. Twelve properties were found to be individually eligible for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. The recommended properties were presented to the VDHR Evaluation Team for assessment. Nine of the properties were determined eligible and, therefore require

further documentation in the form of a PIF or National Register Nomination Form. The village-proper of Irvington was researched and documented as a potential historic district, which is defined by the National Register of Historic Places as possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, or structures united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

Supplementary to the above mentioned recommendations for future on-site surveys at both the intensive and reconnaissance levels, a comprehensive on-site survey of standing resources, particularly those dating from the late 19th and early 20th century should be conducted. Additionally, it is recommended that archaeological investigations be conducted on the previously identified properties that have been demolished, deteriorated, or hold potential for yielding important historic information. It has been determined based on the reconnaissance survey that the towns of Kilmarnock and Weems should be comprehensively surveyed, researched and documented, and assessed in a Preliminary Information Form (PIF) for their potential as a historic district.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Tracerics, together with HR&PA, wishes to thank John M. Hill at the Zoning Department of Lancaster County and Louise Jesse of the Historic Resources Commission for their assistance and patience. Mary Ruffin Viles of VDHR also deserves recognition and praise for assisting Tracerics and HR&PA in meeting the needs of the County and the State. Tracerics and HR&PA would also like to thank Chris Townley and the remarkable staff of the Mary Ball Washington Museum and Library; Dixie McCaig and the Foundation for Historic Christ Church; the Lancaster County Historic Resources Commission; the Library of Virginia; VDHR Archives, and the Lancaster County Historical Society for their unyielding assistance.

A special acknowledgment goes to the informative and inspiring property owners and residents of Lancaster County, who allowed unlimited access to their homes and family histories. Tracerics wishes to also thank the owners and occupants of the fifteen properties documented at the intensive level. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen C. Voorhees of Merry Point Farm and Mr. and Mrs. James McCaig at the Sanders House deserve a special word of appreciation for opening their homes to the surveyors overnight.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1:	Map of Chesapeake Bay	Page 3
Figure 2:	Native groups and villages on the lower Patuxent, Potomac, and Rappahannock rivers, ca. 1608	Page 5
Figure 3:	Distribution of Colonial Population in Tidewater, 1625	Page 6
Figure 4:	Farrerr 1651 Map of Virginia	Page 8
Figure 5:	Counties of Virginia, 1648-1651	Page 10
Figure 6:	Northern Neck Proprietary, 1734-1745	Page 12
Figure 7:	Northern Neck Proprietary after 1745	Page 12
Figure 8:	Distribution of Colonial Population in Tidewater, 1650	Page 13
Figure 9:	Counties of Virginia, 1651-1656	Page 15
Figure 10:	Counties of Virginia, 1669-1720	Page 15
Figure 11:	Distribution of Colonial Population in Tidewater, 1675	Page 17
Figure 12:	Distribution of Colonial Population in Tidewater, 1700	Page 17
Figure 13:	Circa 1737 Map of Corotoman River and Second Courthouse Site	Page 24
Figure 14:	Second County Courthouse	Page 25
Figure 15:	Third County Courthouse, September 16, 1704	Page 27
Figure 16:	Detail of 1784 Map of the Corotoman River Showing Colonel Gordon's Property	Page 30
Figure 17:	Fourth County Courthouse, circa 1880	Page 36
Figure 18:	Lancaster County and the Chesapeake Bay	Page 37
Figure 19:	Current Map of Dyer Creek	Page 42
Figure 20:	White Stone Beach Hotel, circa 1909	Page 45
Figure 21:	<i>Commodore Maury</i> leaving Irvington, circa 1908	Page 46
Figure 22:	Kilmarnock, early 1900	Page 50
Figure 23:	Hall/Parlor and Central-Passage Plans	Page 59
Figure 24:	Wilder's Grant (051-0186)	Page 60
Figure 25:	Level Green (051-0113)	Page 60
Figure 26:	Post and Beam Framing	Page 61
Figure 27:	Crescent Cove (051-0040)	Page 63
Figure 28:	Holyoak (051-0046)	Page 64
Figure 29:	Epping Forest (051-0008)	Page 65
Figure 30:	Windsor Farm (051-0060)	Page 66
Figure 31:	Coppedge House (051-0134)	Page 67
Figure 32:	Melrose (051-0051)	Page 69
Figure 33:	Melrose Main Stair (051-0051)	Page 70
Figure 34:	Public View (051-0139)	Page 71
Figure 35:	House, Route 626 (051-0095)	Page 72
Figure 36:	The James Brent House (249-5012)	Page 73

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS, continued

Figure 37:	Bellows-Christopher House (051-0175)	Page 75
Figure 38:	William Lorenzo Bellows House (051-0172)	Page 76
Figure 39:	Bellows-Humphreys House (051-0171)	Page 76
Figure 40:	Brewington (051-0184)	Page 77
Figure 41:	House, 6400 Block of Morattico Road (051-0164)	Page 78
Figure 42:	House, 392 Riverside Drive (051-0162)	Page 79
Figure 43:	Dobyn House (051-0100)	Page 80
Figure 44:	White Stone Beach Hotel (051-0130)	Page 83
Figure 45:	Leach and Sawdy Log Cabins (051-0116)	Page 84
Figure 46:	Lee Cove Cottage (051-0118)	Page 86
Figure 47:	Summer Kitchen at Holyoak (051-0046)	Page 87
Figure 48:	Summer Kitchen Remains at Melrose (051-0051)	Page 88
Figure 49:	Smokehouse at Riverside (051-0057)	Page 89
Figure 50:	Chesapeake Academy, 1908	Page 91
Figure 51:	Chesapeake Academy (051-0195)	Page 92
Figure 52:	Weems School (051-0141)	Page 94
Figure 53:	White Stone High School (051-0131)	Page 94
Figure 54:	White Stone High Stone, ca. 1925 (051-0131)	Page 95
Figure 55:	New Mollusk School (051-0105)	Page 96
Figure 56:	Lively Hunt Club (051-0234)	Page 97
Figure 57:	Lancaster House (051-0081-007)	Page 98
Figure 58:	Historic Christ Church (051-0004)	Page 100
Figure 59:	Grace Chapel (249-5007)	Page 101
Figure 60:	Conjectural Drawing of Queenstown (051-0030) in 1690s	Page 103
Figure 61:	Farmer and Merchants Bank and Trust (249-5004)	Page 105
Figure 62:	Hubbard Store (051-0121)	Page 106
Figure 63:	Morattico Store (051-0166)	Page 107
Figure 64:	RCV Seafood (051-0215)	Page 109
Figure 65:	Interior of the Lancaster Roller Mill (051-0052)	Page 110
Figure 66:	Cornerrib at Crescent Cove (051-0040)	Page 112
Figure 67:	Barn at Midway (051-0015)	Page 114
Figure 68:	Barn at Ring Farm (051-0169)	Page 115
Figure 69:	Barn and Silo at Holly Farm (051-0136)	Page 116
Figure 70:	Outbuildings at Epping Forest (051-0008)	Page 117
Figure 71:	Drawing of a Virginia Wash House, constructed in 1840	Page 118
Figure 72:	Wash House at Ocran Farm (051-0176)	Page 118
Figure 73:	Laundry House at Melrose (051-0051)	Page 119
Figure 74:	Reverend Levi Ball House (051-0149)	Page 121
Figure 75:	Norwood Baptist Church and Cemetery (051-0093)	Page 124
Figure 76:	Edgely Cemetery (051-0235)	Page 125
Figure 77:	Flowering Fields Cemetery (051-0200)	Page 126
Figure 78:	Lancaster County Courthouse (051-0081-002)	Page 127
Figure 79:	Lancaster County Jail (051-0081-012)	Page 128
Figure 80:	Lancaster County Clerk's Office (051-0081-001)	Page 129

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS, continued

Figure 81:	U.S. Post Office, Irvington (051-0205)	Page 130
Figure 82:	First of Dr. Hubbard's Medical Offices (051-0122)	Page 131
Figure 83:	Second of Dr. Hubbard's Medical Offices (051-0122)	Page 132
Figure 84:	Greenfield (051-0083)	Page 134
Figure 85:	Civil War Memorial (051-0081-004)	Page 135
Figure 86:	Tides Inn (051-0190)	Page 137
Figure 87:	Fairfax Theater, 1928	Page 140
Figure 88:	Fairfax Theater, 1997 (249-5026)	Page 141
Figure 89:	Odd Fellows Hall in Irvington (051-0194)	Page 144
Figure 90:	Wharton Grove Camping Ground (051-0087)	Page 145
Figure 91:	Lancaster Union Masonic Lodge No. 88 (249-5027)	Page 146
Figure 92:	Bellwood Run Bridge (051-0088)	Page 148
Figure 93:	Hurst House (051-0133)	Page 154
Figure 94:	Apple Grove at Chase's Cove (051-0177)	Page 155
Figure 95:	Pleasant Banks (051-0160)	Page 156
Figure 96:	Bondfield (051-0135)	Page 158
Figure 97:	Main Stair at Bondfield (051-0135)	Page 159
Figure 98:	Monaskon (051-0017)	Page 161
Figure 99:	Midway (051-0015)	Page 162
Figure 100:	House at 12 Mad Calf Lane (051-0189)	Page 163
Figure 101:	Summer Hall at Levelfields (051-0048)	Page 164
Figure 102:	Stair at Greenfield (051-0083)	Page 165
Figure 103:	Lantern and Spire of New St. John's Baptist Church	Page 167
Figure 104:	Brent House (249-5012)	Page 168
Figure 105:	Levi Ball House (051-0149)	Page 169
Figure 106:	Eubanks Hotel (249-5006)	Page 170
Figure 107:	Kilmarnock Fire Station (249-5005)	Page 171
Figure 108:	Methodist Parsonage (051-0191)	Page 172
Figure 109:	Captain Bussells House (051-0202)	Page 174
Figure 110:	Woodbine (051-0094)	Page 175
Figure 111:	Covehaven (051-0209)	Page 175
Figure 112:	Lancaster National Bank (051-0179)	Page 176
Figure 113:	Lancaster County Courthouse (051-0081-002)	Page 177
Figure 114:	Guesthouse at Kendall Hall (051-0201)	Page 178
Figure 115:	Store on Weems Road (051-0143)	Page 179
Figure 116:	Kendall Hall (051-0201)	Page 181
Figure 117:	Marks and Sullivan Department Store (249-5002)	Page 183

INTRODUCTION

Project Purpose and Goals

The Historic Architectural Survey of Lancaster County, Virginia is a survey project funded in October 1996 under the terms of the Historic Preservation Fund Matching Grant Program (RFP Number 96-97-6). The Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) in conjunction with Lancaster County contracted Traceries, which subcontracted Historic Research & Planning Associates (HR&PA), to conduct a reconnaissance and intensive-level survey of Lancaster County, Virginia that would include approximately 205 properties. Additional components of the project encompassed the preparation of a detailed survey report that included a historic context establishing significance, overview of development, and survey findings; research and compilation of one Preliminary Information Form for a potential historic district; two scripted slide shows on the purpose and findings of the project; and recommendations regarding further study of any, or all, of the resources or DHR themes retaining significance and integrity within the historic context.

Scope of Work

The project anticipated the survey of previously identified properties as well as those resources not previously identified that met the fifty-year-age requirement and were located within the boundaries of Lancaster County. Each resource was assessed, surveyed, documented, and photographed at the reconnaissance or intensive-level on Virginia Department of Historic Resources Field Forms. This process allowed for a thorough study of each resource, its date of construction, building materials, architectural style and use. All of the properties were entered into the Integrated Preservation Software Database (IPS), which allowed for recordation, comparison and contrast of each of the resources identified. Additionally, those previously identified properties archived at VDHR that were not included in the survey, as well as the resources listed on the National Register of Historic Places prior to the field work, were entered into IPS. This step allowed those properties to be compared and contrasted with the newly identified resources of this study. Within the established significance of Lancaster County, each resource was assessed for its contribution with recommendations for further study as a potential individual landmark or historic district.

Staffing

Funded by VDHR in conjunction with Lancaster County, the Historic Architectural Survey of Lancaster County was contracted to Tracerics, an architectural history firm specializing in historic preservation, which subcontracted to Historic Research & Planning Associates. Laura V. Trieschmann served as Project Manager/Architectural Historian, responsible for overseeing the completion of the project, writing the historic context and the final survey report, as well as the final assessment of all of the resources. Architectural historian Kathryn A. Gettings of Tracerics, in conjunction with Ms. Trieschmann, conducted the intensive-level surveys. Together with Sheryl F. Jaslow, Ms. Gettings was responsible for conducting the reconnaissance survey for forty properties, focusing on specific VDHR historic context themes. Ms. Gettings was also responsible for the archival research and documentation conducted at local, state and federal repositories, as well as IPS data entry.

The on-site reconnaissance survey, field work, IPS data entry, and initial assessment of 150 properties was conducted by Janet G. Murphy and Kimberly M. Chen of Historic Research & Planning Associates. The Preliminary Information Form for Irvington was researched and completed by Historic Research & Planning Associates.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Historic Periods referenced in this text are based on significant time frames established by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. These periods are:

- European Settlement to Society Period (1600-1750)
- Colony to Nation Period (1750-1789)
- Early National Period (1789-1830)
- Antebellum Period (1830-1860)
- Civil War Period (1861-1865)
- Reconstruction and Growth Period (1865-1917)
- World War I to World War II Period (1917-1945)
- The New Dominion Period (1945-present)

HISTORIC OVERVIEW OF LANCASTER COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Lancaster County is located on the southeastern end of the Northern Neck, bounded by Northumberland and Richmond counties to the north, and by the Rappahannock River and the Chesapeake Bay on the south. The Northern Neck originally embraced the country lying between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers from their headwaters to the Chesapeake Bay. With the gradual settlement of the country, the establishment of more definite geographical lines, and a more exact nomenclature, the Northern Neck became limited to the lower half of the peninsula, including the six counties of Stafford, King George, Westmoreland, Richmond, Northumberland and Lancaster. The northernmost of Virginia's three peninsulas, the Northern Neck is approximately 140 miles in length and an average width of scarcely 20 miles. Along its entire length on either side, numerous bold inlets from the great rivers indent the shores, affording a pleasing diversity to the scenery and supplying the inhabitants an easy means of commerce and transportation.

Formed in January 1651, Lancaster County was created by the division of Northumberland and York counties. The county was settled in the early 1640s by the English moving up from the lower Virginia settlements along the James and York rivers, and by settlers coming south from Maryland. In its earliest days, Lancaster County's economy was agrarian based, and like the rest of the Northern Neck and Tidewater region, was driven by the tobacco trade. With the decline of this trade and the planter class, and the impoverishment that followed the Civil War, a water-based industry emerged as the leading commercial enterprise in the county with local waters yielding bountiful quantities of fish, crabs and oysters. The county's way of life is still based on its proximity to tidal rivers that lead to the Chesapeake Bay, although the economy is now equally maintained by both recreation and commerce.

The vast county, originally consisting of 458,240 acres, today comprises 81,120 acres (153 square miles) of low rolling hills that never exceed one hundred feet above sea level. The terrain is broken by numerous tidal inlets and creeks that provide natural routes for water transportation. The land near the streams generally descends into wide, low plains of rich alluvial soil. Above the plains, usually a mile or two from the rivers, the hills rise abruptly in considerable elevations that command extensive views of land and water. Most of the land within modern Tidewater Virginia is still covered with forests.

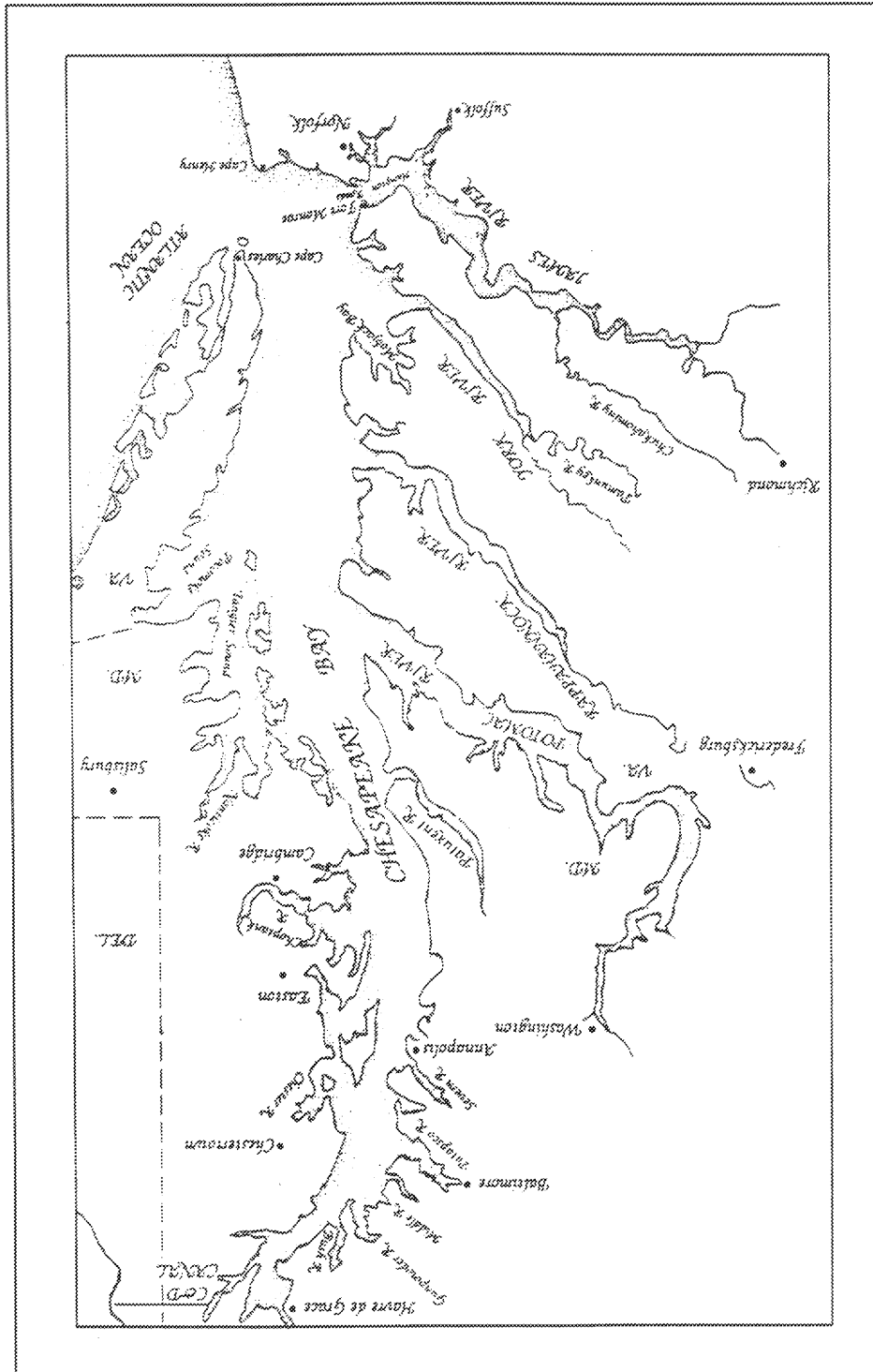


Figure 1: Chesapeake Bay. (Mills, frontispiece)

PREHISTORIC NATIVE AMERICAN SETTLEMENT (10,000 BC - 1,600 AD)

Archeological findings support that Lancaster County and the Northern Neck were first populated by Native Americans. These hunting and gathering groups occupied this region approximately 12,000 years before the exploration of America by the first adventurers from Western Europe. Although European sailors scouted the eastern edge of the Americas, colonization of North America did not occur until the 1500s. In 1584, English settlers began to colonize a portion of the middle Atlantic region, which they named "Virginia." The English were unaware, however, that they had settled in the midst of one of the most politically complex Indian groups along the Atlantic coast, the Algonquian-speaking Powhatans.¹

Named for the chief who governed the majority of the Virginia Algonquians, the Powhatan chiefdom was the largest and most centralized of the southern Algonquian polities, incorporating more than thirty smaller chiefdoms or districts. The seat of this chiefdom was located at Werowomaco on the York River, where King Powhatan principally resided. At the time of the establishment of Jamestown in May 1607, many of the Algonquian settlements stood on the banks of the Rappahannock River, from the mouth of the stream far inland to the vicinity of the falls or rapids near the present city of Fredericksburg. The principal districts, comprised of nine small assemblies, were scattered along the Northern Neck in the area now encompassed by Lancaster, Northumberland, Richmond, Westmoreland, King George, and Stafford counties. The nine assemblies were known as Wicocomocos, Lower Cuttatawomens, Cekakawons (Chicacoans), Moraughtacunds, Rappahannocks, Onawmanients (Matchotics), Pissasecks, Upper Cuttatawomens, and Patawomekes.² Two of the districts were located in the area now designated as Lancaster County: the Moraughtacund assembled near Morattico Creek and the Cuttatawomens on the west bank of the Corotoman River.

The Native Americans, who sustained themselves as fishermen and farmers, had organized the entire Northern Neck peninsula into a loose patchwork of fields and woodlands surrounding dispersed permanent villages and smaller hamlets, as well as seasonal hunting and fishing camps.³

¹ Stephen R. Potter, *Commoners, Tribute, and Chiefs: The Development of Algonquian Culture in the Potomac Valley*, (Charlottesville, VA; University Press of Virginia, 1994), p. 1.

² Potter, pp. 10-11; Camille Wells, "Social and Economic Aspects of Eighteenth-Century Housing on the Northern Neck of Virginia," (Ph.D. diss., College of William and Mary, 1994), pp. 16-17.

³ Wells, p. 17.

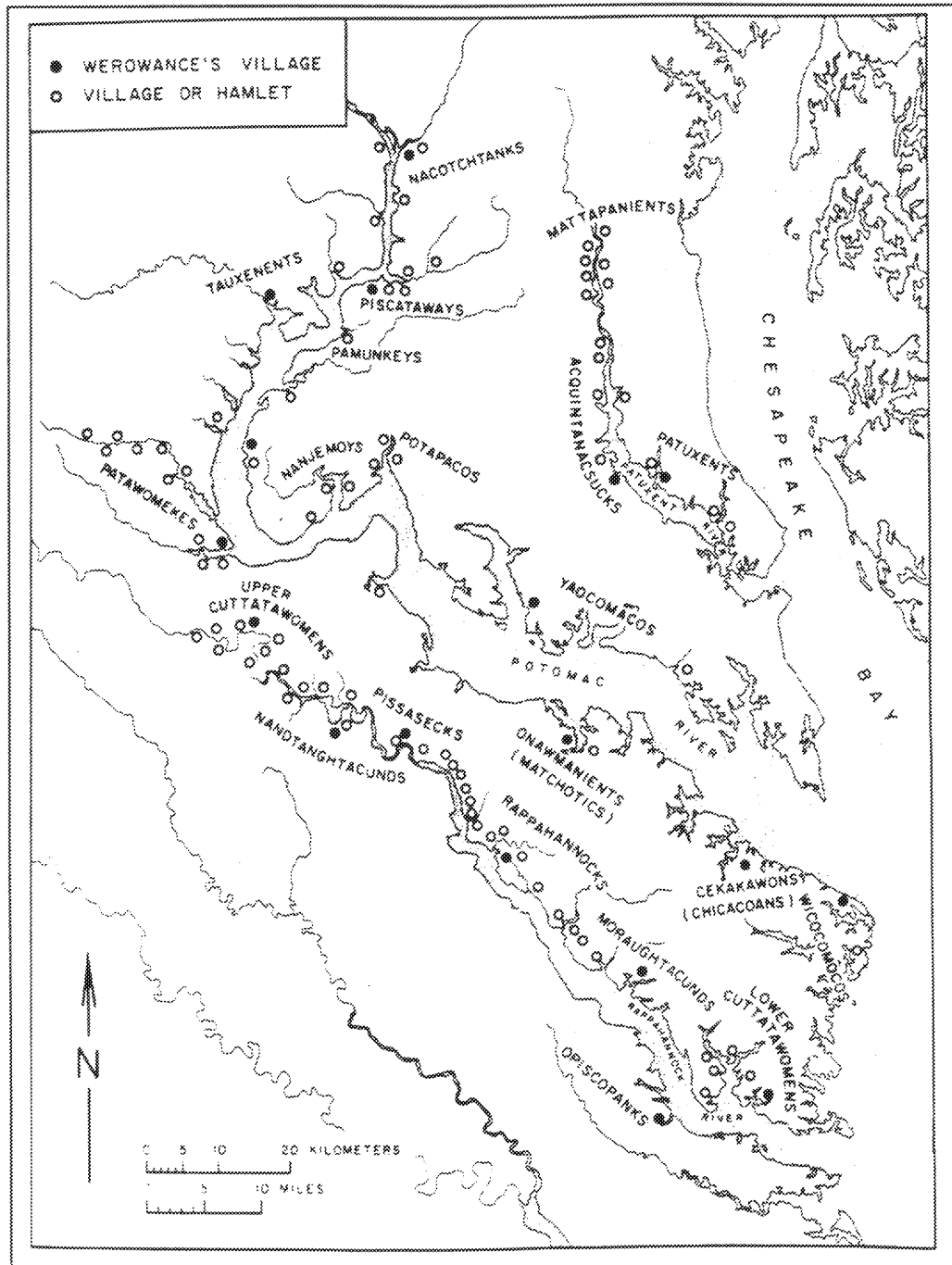


Figure 2: Native groups and villages on the lower Patuxent, Potomac, and Rappahannock rivers, ca. 1608. (Potter, p. 10)

SETTLEMENT TO SOCIETY (1600-1750)

For several years after the settlement of Jamestown in 1607, English inhabitation primarily focused on the land along the James, Elizabeth, and York rivers, while the only excursions into the Northern Neck were for discovery and provisions. As a result of Indian conflicts, the exposed settlements were frequently abandoned, paralyzing English habitation north of the Rappahannock River for many years.

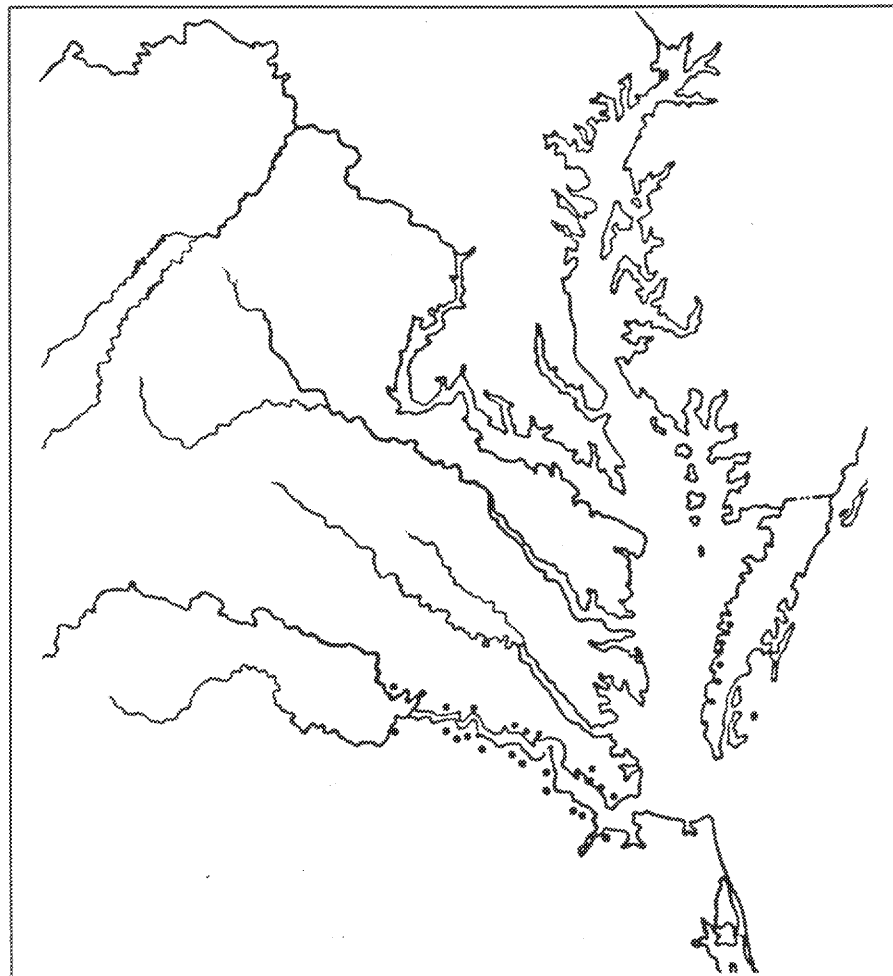


Figure 3: Distribution of Colonial Population in Tidewater, 1625. (Gouger, p. 43)

The earliest detailed account of the Indians of the Potomac River, and the as-of-yet-unexplored Virginia terrain, records the observations of Captain John Smith and other members of the Jamestown colony who accompanied Smith on his explorations of the Chesapeake Bay in June 1608. Aboard a two-ton open barge in search of "a glistering mettall, the Salvages told us they had from Patawomeck," Smith and his fourteen man crew were ambushed by three or four hundred Indians "so strangely painted, grimed, and disguised."⁴ When Smith ordered his men to fire low, toward the Indians, "the grazing of the bullets upon the river, with the ecco of the woods so amazed them, as down went their

⁴ Potter, pp. 8-9.

bows and arrowes.”⁵ They exchanged hostages as a pledge of good faith and a means of preserving the peace and, thus, sustained Indian-European contact on the Northern Neck began through trade, particularly for corn.

Other adventurers, traders, and interpreters soon followed Smith, exploring the Northern Neck and the rest of Virginia’s waterfront frontier. Prominent names include Henry Spelman, Captain Samuel Argall, Nathaniel Pope, Leonard Calvert, and Captain Henry Fleete.⁶

Henry Spelman, said to be the best linguist of the Indian tongue, began his education in Algonquian when Captain John Smith left the fourteen-year-old boy with the Powhatans in August 1609 as a sign of trust. Tired of being a pawn in intercultural diplomacy, Spelman escaped the following March. He returned to England, recounting his experiences with the Powhatans and Patowomekes in a manuscript entitled “Relation of Virginia.” In 1619, Spelman returned to Virginia as an interpreter and trader, restricting himself to dealing with the Indians of Tidewater Virginia and Maryland. Unfortunately, Spelman’s familiarity with the Indians proved to be his undoing. In March 1623, Henry Spelman and nineteen other Englishmen were killed by the Nacotchtanks while on a trading expedition to the Potomac River.⁷

Miraculously, one member of Spelman’s trading party survived. Taken prisoner and detained five years by the Nacotchtanks, Henry Fleete, like Spelman before him, emerged from captivity “better proficient in the Indian language than mine own.”⁸ In the spring of 1634, Leonard Calvert, a representative for Lord Baltimore, entered the Potomac River with a colony of two hundred Roman Catholics. Captain Henry Fleete accompanied Calvert as a guide and interpreter, having become familiar with the localities on the Potomac River. Shortly after the Catholic colony became seated on St. Clement’s Bay, Calvert and Fleete proceeded to explore the remaining shores of the Potomac River. Among the numerous groups they visited were the Patowmacks on the creek of the same name in the present county of Stafford. Accompanying the explorers was Father Altham, who preached to the Indians with Captain Fleete acting as interpreter. This is believed to have been the first sermon by a European within the limits of the Northern Neck to Indians.⁹

Despite the numerous explorations and Indian relations, European settlements were not established in the Northern Neck area until the second quarter of the 17th century. By the early 1640s, the first colonists had patented land along the Rappahannock River, obtained

⁵ Potter, p. 9.

⁶ Three generations of Henry Fleetes (father, son, and grandson) have been historically associated with Lancaster County, all of which held the rank of Captain. The spelling of Fleete was changed by the second Henry Fleete to Fleet.

⁷ Potter, p. 13.

⁸ Potter, p. 13.

⁹ George William Beale, “Annals of the Northern Neck of Virginia,” *Northern Neck Historical Magazine* 17 (1967), p. 1645.

through the “headright” system that allowed each person who paid for his own passage to Virginia to patent fifty acres of land anywhere in the colony. Colonists were also entitled to an additional fifty acres for each person whose passage to the colony he paid.

One of the first such grants in the area that became Lancaster County was patented by John Carter in August 1642. Active in Upper Norfolk County, Carter did not settle the 1,300-acre tract, now known as Carter’s Creek, until 1652. Another early inhabitant was Epaphroditus Lawson, who settled in the area in the early 1650s, patenting over 3,000 acres elsewhere in Virginia between 1635 and 1643.¹⁰ The many explorations of the first Captain Henry Fleete exposed him to much of the uninhabited colony. Recognizing its potential, Fleete patented grants totalling over 13,000 acres in the Lancaster County area alone between 1650 and 1655.¹¹

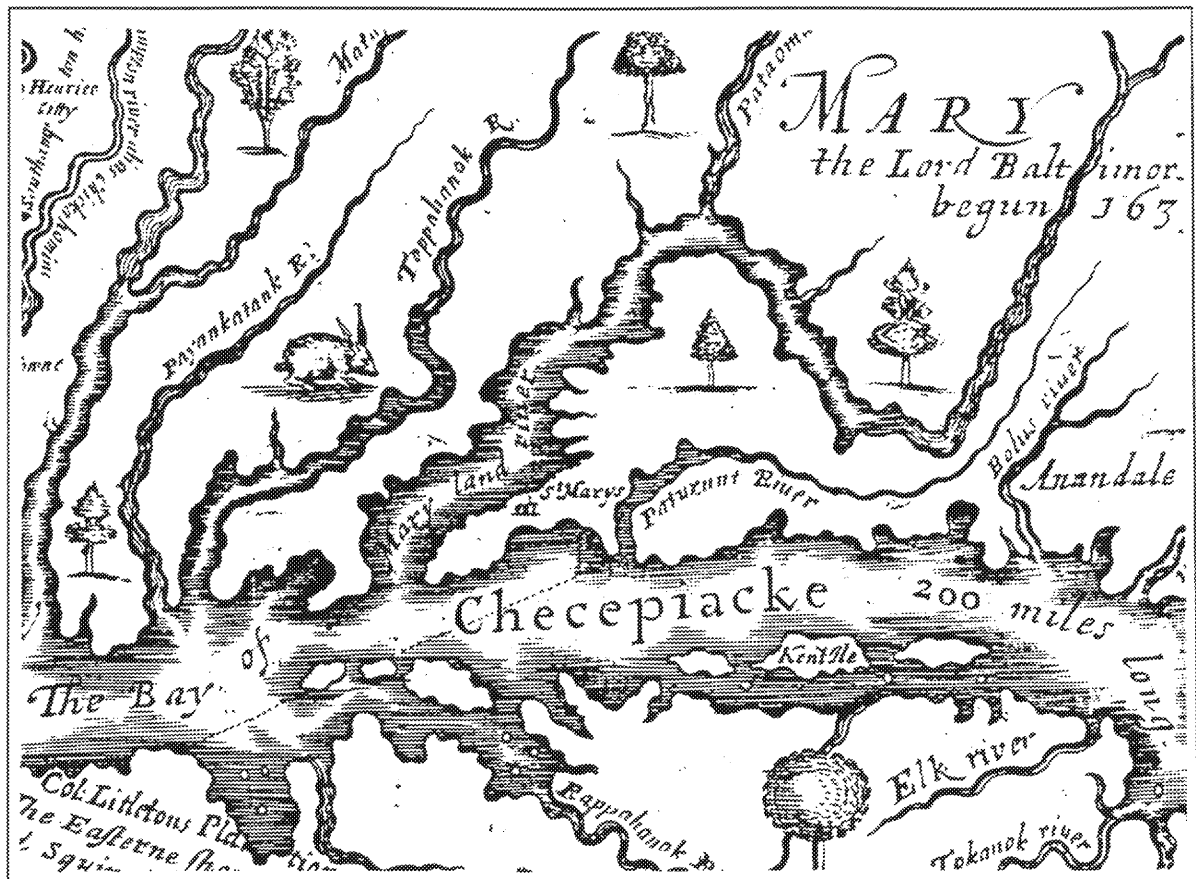


Figure 4: Farrer 1651 Map of Virginia

¹⁰ Robert A. Wheeler, “Lancaster County County, Virginia, 1650-1750: Evolution of a Southern Tidewater Community,” (Ph.D. diss., Brown University, 1972), pp. 12-13.

¹¹ *Lancaster County Patent Book 2*, p. 226 and *Lancaster County Patent Book 3*, pp. 97-100.

Although the land was being patented, actual settlement along the lower Potomac River was slow, prevented by the isolated and exposed nature of the country. With continued English/Indian hostilities, the General Assembly of Virginia adopted an act forbidding colonists to locate beyond the Rappahannock River to the area east of the fall line between the James and York rivers. The Restrictive Act of 1646 stemmed from a peace treaty between Necotowance, then leader of the Powhatan chiefdom, and the officials of the colony. Necotowance ceded all rights to the neck of land between the James and York rivers in exchange for both peninsulas north of the York River. Although the treaty seemed to permanently prevent all whites from settling on the land north of the York River, it merely established a temporary buffer zone between the Indians and the English.¹² Colonists who had already patented land in the restricted area were forbidden to "seat or inhabit" for three years. No restrictions, however, had been placed on the patenting of the lands. Issued in Jamestown and signed by the Governor and Secretary of the Colony, the grants contained the same conditions as lands patented in other parts of the Commonwealth.

Claim to the land by the Virginia Assembly was simultaneously sealed by the restrictive act of 1646. Government officials asserted that "the inhabitants of Chicawane, alias Northumberland [are] members of this colony," thus sealing Virginia's claim to the Northern Neck. The creation of Northumberland County was partially the result of a jurisdictional dispute that arose after the Indian War when area settlers, believing they were located outside the colony, did not respond to the Virginia Assembly's request for funds. Consequently, the Assembly was forced to declare its authority by stipulating that the residents were liable for all taxes, including the payment of "the public levys with the rest of the inhabitants of the colony."¹³ Two years later, in 1648, the colonial government officially decreed that the land between the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers "be hereafter called and knowne by the name of the county of Northumberland," and authorized the election of burgesses, the patenting of land, and the levying of taxes.¹⁴

The colonial Assembly acknowledged the "great and clamorous necessities of" uninhabited land by allowing surveys and patents along the shores of the Rappahannock River.¹⁵ Yet, in order to preserve the 1646 treaty with the Indians that created the "District of Chicacoan," the prospective settlers of Virginia were prohibited from settling in the area until after September 1649; thus, the first settlements made by Europeans in what is now the Northern Neck were made in the early 1640s by Protestant colonists from Catholic Maryland, not Virginia.

¹² Wheeler, p. 14.

¹³ Wheeler, p. 16.

¹⁴ Wheeler, p. 16.

¹⁵ Wheeler, p. 16.

After the expiration of the ban, settlement and land claims in the Northern Neck increased rapidly, indeed more rapidly than in any other part of Virginia.¹⁶ Owing to overworked lands in the lower counties, many of the planters of the period desired to emigrate to the area, considered to be a less populous and more remunerative portion of the colony. After the 1622 conflict, there were approximately 1,250 residents in the Northern Neck area. By 1649, the number of residents in Northumberland County had swelled to between 15,000 and 16,000. By the end of 1650, over seventy patents had been issued for the river basin, covering 55,000 acres with an average size of 786 acres per patent.¹⁷

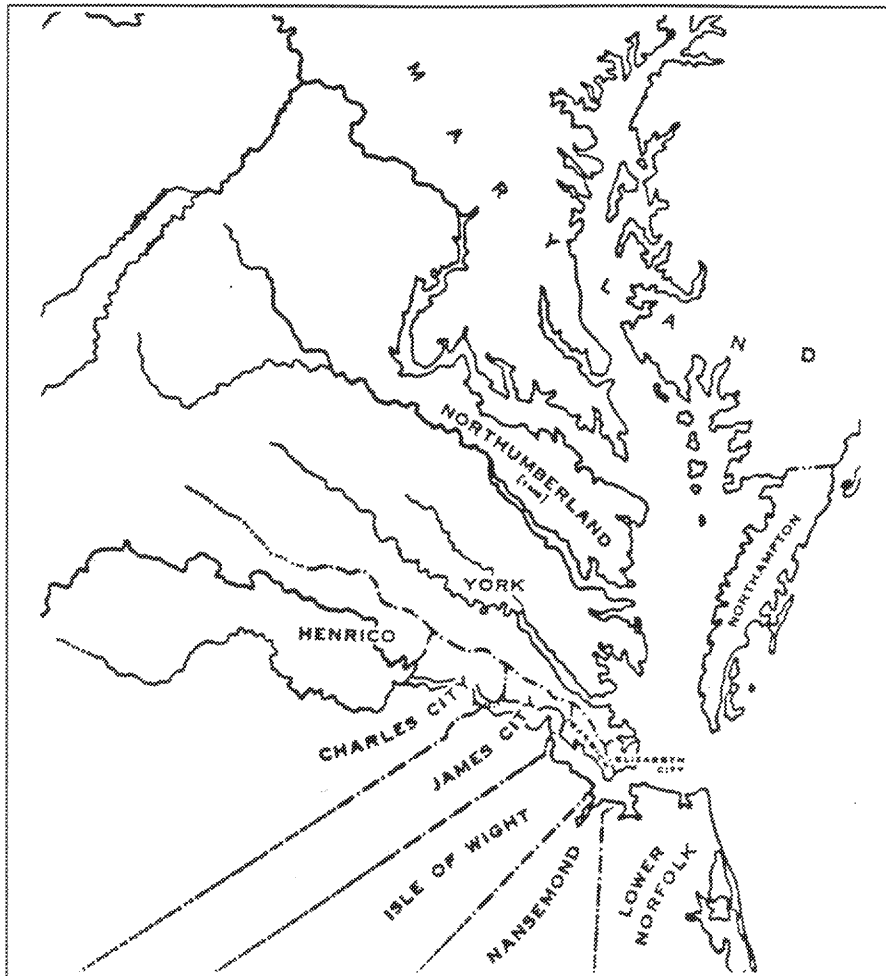


Figure 5: Counties of Virginia, 1648-1651. (Gouger, p. 48)

In 1649, the whole region of the Northern Neck was conferred by royal charter to Lord Hopton, Lord Jermyn, Lord Culpeper and a few others. This act of capricious favor to a few friends of the King imposed upon the future settlers an extra taxation, and an insecure tenure to their lands, creating bitter conflicts.¹⁸ In March 1652, when Virginia surrendered to

¹⁶ Wells, p. 19.

¹⁷ Wheeler, p. 16.

¹⁸ Beale, p. 1646.

Parliamentary Commissioners, the proprietary land conveyances were suspended. The grant "...remained a paper and a promise, no more, through the period of Oliver Cromwell's rule in England."¹⁹ However, when the proprietary grants were enrolled in 1661, it was feared that the 576 land grants made previously in the Northern Neck by the colonial government were invalid. A period of conflict ensued, not being resolved for more than eighty years.

In 1669, the Proprietors agreed to a modification of the royal grant "for the relief of early residents of the Northern Neck, the patentees agreed to recognize all land titles issued in their domain prior to Michaelmas 1661," provided that the holders were in "actual possession" on the date of the King's re-grant.²⁰ Consolidation of the grant had begun by the second half of the 17th century when Thomas, Lord Culpeper, second Baron of Thoresway, inherited his father's interest. By 1681, Culpeper had acquired all shares in the Proprietary, except those held by his cousin, Alexander Culpeper. Then governor of Virginia, Thomas Culpeper had also acquired a patent to all unoccupied land in Virginia south of the Rappahannock River, making him "...in all except title, the King of Virginia..."²¹

Having displeased the King of England, Culpeper was removed as governor in 1683 and forced to sell his patent for all of Virginia back to the Crown, while retaining claim to the southern areas within the Northern Neck. Through a minor change in the wording of the retained patent that initially went unnoticed, Lord Culpeper succeeded in establishing claim to a far greater area than had been included in the original grants for the land known as the Northern Neck.

The original 1649 patent and the 1669 renewal granted the boundaries of the Northern Neck as "All that entire Tract, Territory, or porcon of Land situate, lying and beeing in America, and bounded by and *within the heads* of the Rivers of Tappahanocke als Rappahanock and Quiriough or Patawomecke rivers..." while the 1688 grant was worded to include "all that entire tract, territory or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Virginia, in America, and bounded by and *within the first heads or springs* of the Rivers of Tappahanocke alias Rappahannocke and Quiriough alias Patawomacke Rivers."²² Thus, the exact boundaries of the Northern Neck proprietorship had to be officially established by the courts in 1745 as being located on the "first springs" of the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers.

¹⁹ James Blaine Gouger, III, "Agricultural Change in the Northern Neck of Virginia, 1700-1860: A Historical Geography," (Ph.D. diss., University of Florida, 1976), p. 55.

²⁰ Gouger, pp. 55-56.

²¹ Gouger, p. 56.

²² Gouger, p. 57.

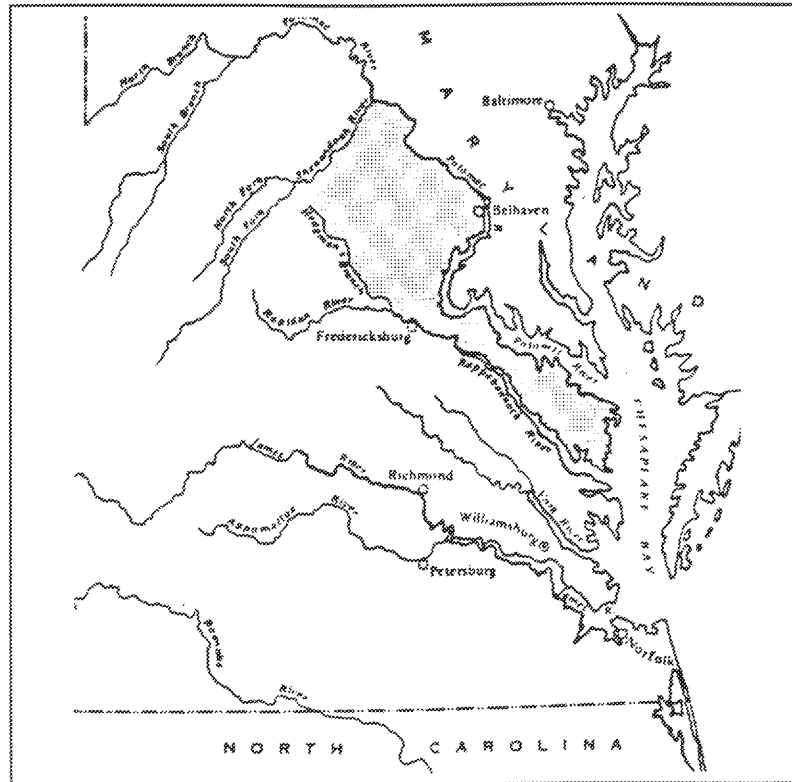


Figure 6: Northern Neck Proprietary, 1734-1745. (Gouger, p. 76)

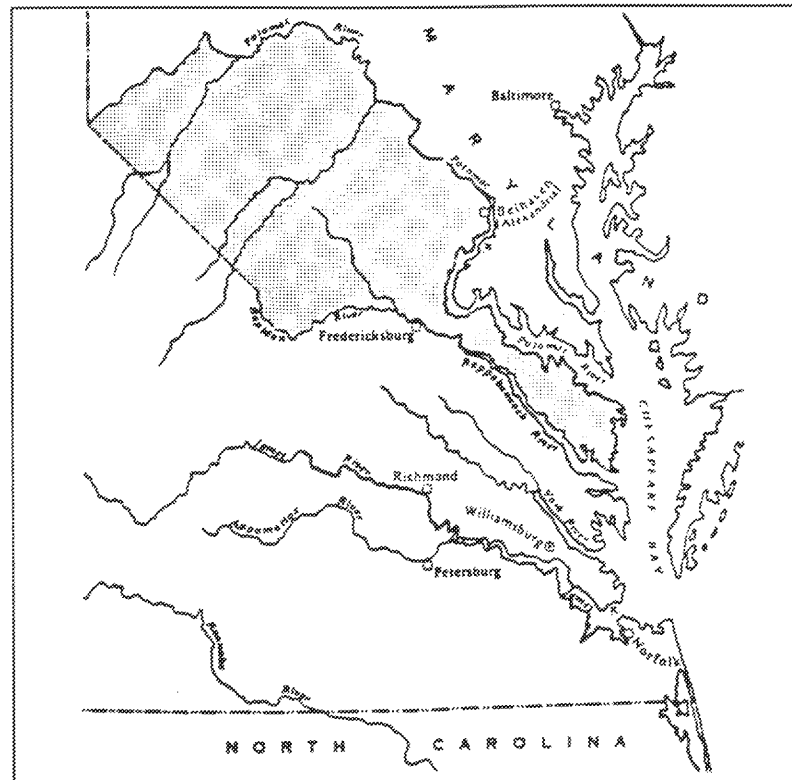


Figure 7: Northern Neck Proprietary after 1745. (Gouger, p. 77)

By 1651, grants totaling 123,000 acres had been patented in the Northern Neck region. Most patents were grouped in clusters at various points along both shores of the Rappahannock River, often on the sites of former Indian villages or camps as the land had been previously cleared and was believed to be fertile. The typical grant was located on the main river or on one of the larger tributaries, usually containing another creek as one of its boundaries. Tracts did not usually conform to any geometrical form, generally running a shorter distance along the main waterways than they extended into the interior of the peninsula.

In spite of the numerous land patents, few of the grants were settled quickly; thus, the Rappahannock area was established in theory but not in fact, remaining a wilderness broken only by occasional clearings for many years.²³ It is estimated that the population of Virginia grew from 15,000 in 1649 to 21,600 in just five years. A rapid increase in population in the Northern Neck after 1649 indicated that the empty lands attracted a considerable share of immigrants during the English Civil War (1642-1648).

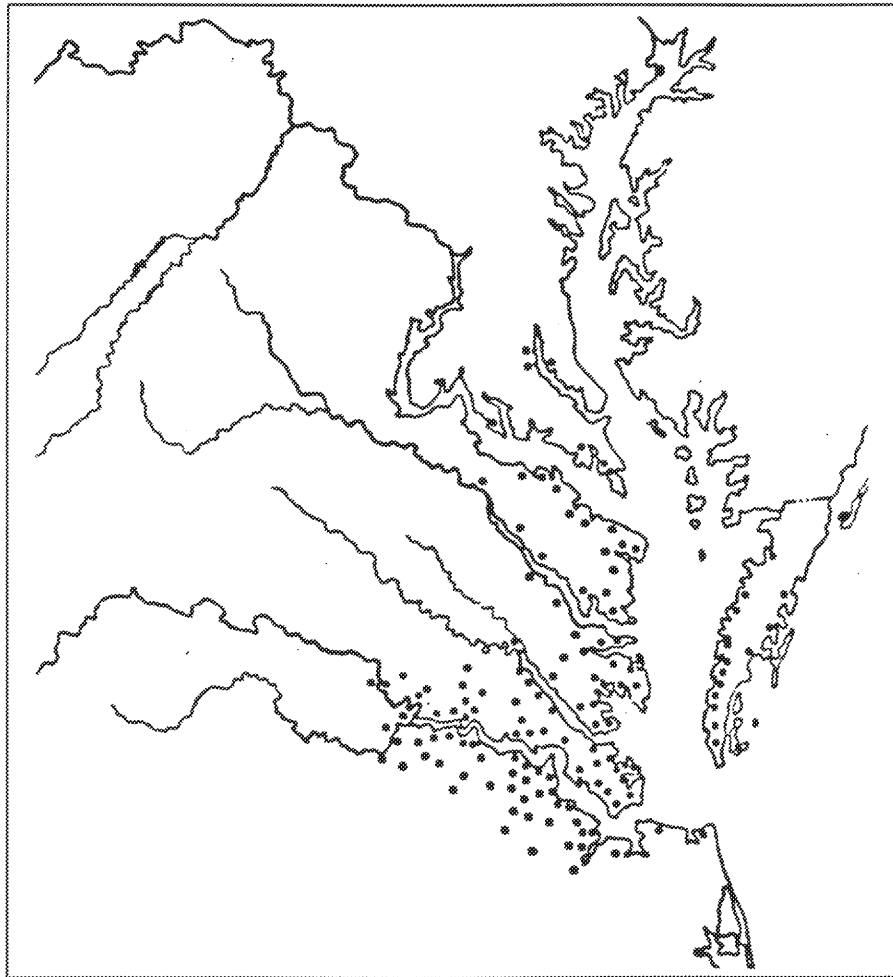


Figure 8: Distribution of Colonial Population in Tidewater, 1650. (Gouger, p. 44)

²³ Wheeler, p. 17.

Creation and Subsequent Division of Lancaster County

Gradually, those who had patented the land along the Rappahannock River began to relocate to and inhabit the area, forcing the Assembly to simplify administrative matters by carving two new counties, Lancaster and Gloucester, from the territory originally granted to Northumberland. "At first, in laying off a new county, the chief consideration was to bring all its extremities as near as possible to one common centre. On the other hand, the chief consideration at the later period seems to have been to restrict the area of the proposed county to the valley of one great river, which would furnish to all the new county's citizens convenient means of shipping...."²⁴ The policy of restricting each county to a single river valley emphasized the importance of the rivers in colonial America, as settlement did not spread onto the uplands between river valleys or westward onto the Piedmont until after the bottom lands along the Tidewater rivers had been fully inhabited.²⁵ Actually, it was not until after Robert Carter of Corotoman took over the Northern Neck Proprietary Agency in the spring of 1702 that an inland movement began, having been prompted by Carter himself.

Lancaster County was created in January 1651 from the southern portion of Northumberland County on the northern bank of the Rappahannock River and the northern portion of York County between the Rappahannock River and Pianketank River, ten miles to the south. The new county originally totaled 458,240 acres. Gloucester County, also created in 1651, was located to the south of the Rappahannock River, at the southern tip of York County. By 1653, the northern portion of Northumberland County had again been divided to create Westmoreland County.

The widespread growth of the Northern Neck prompted the subdivision of Lancaster County in 1656. The General Assembly, acting on a petition presented by the inhabitants of the lower part of Lancaster County, ordered that "...the upper part of Mr. Bennett's land known by the name of Naemhock on the south side of the easternmost branch of Morattico Creek on the north side of the river be the lowermost bounds of the upper county; the lower county to retain the name of Lancaster and the upper county to be named Rappahannock County."²⁶ About 1669, the southwestern portion of Lancaster County, across the Rappahannock River, was named Middlesex County. Thus, Lancaster County was now pared down to its present 81,120 acres.

²⁴ Gouger, p. 54.

²⁵ Gouger, p. 54.

²⁶ Rappahannock County was later divided in 1691 to form Richmond and Essex counties; Marth W. Hiden, *How Justice Grew: Virginia Counties. An Abstract of Their Formation*, (Charlottesville, VA: The University Press of Virginia, 1957), p. 14.

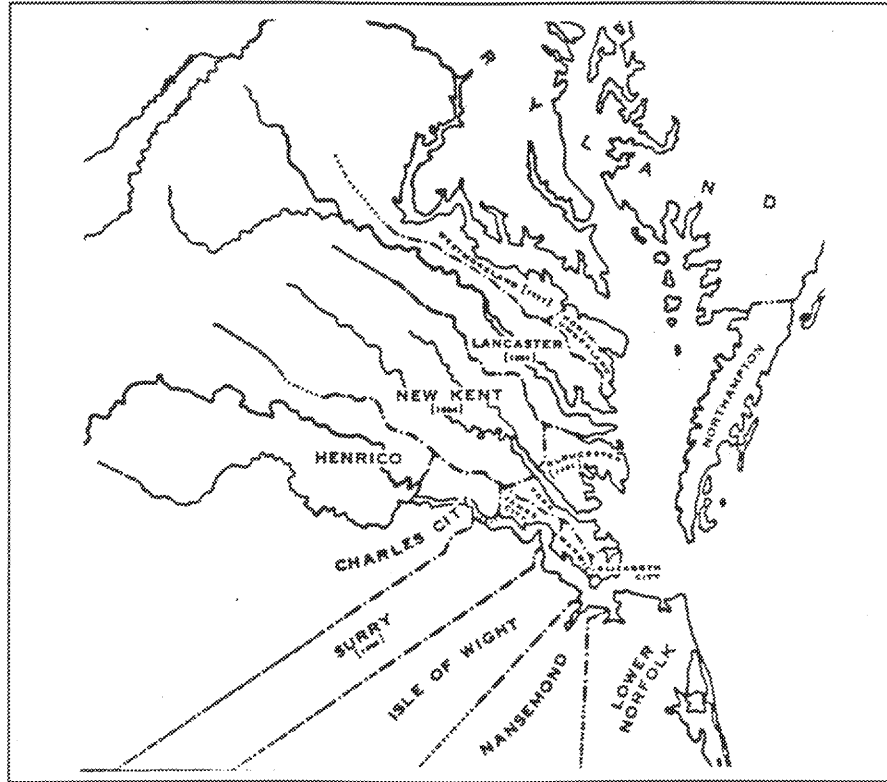


Figure 9: Counties of Virginia, 1651-1656. (Gouger, p. 49)

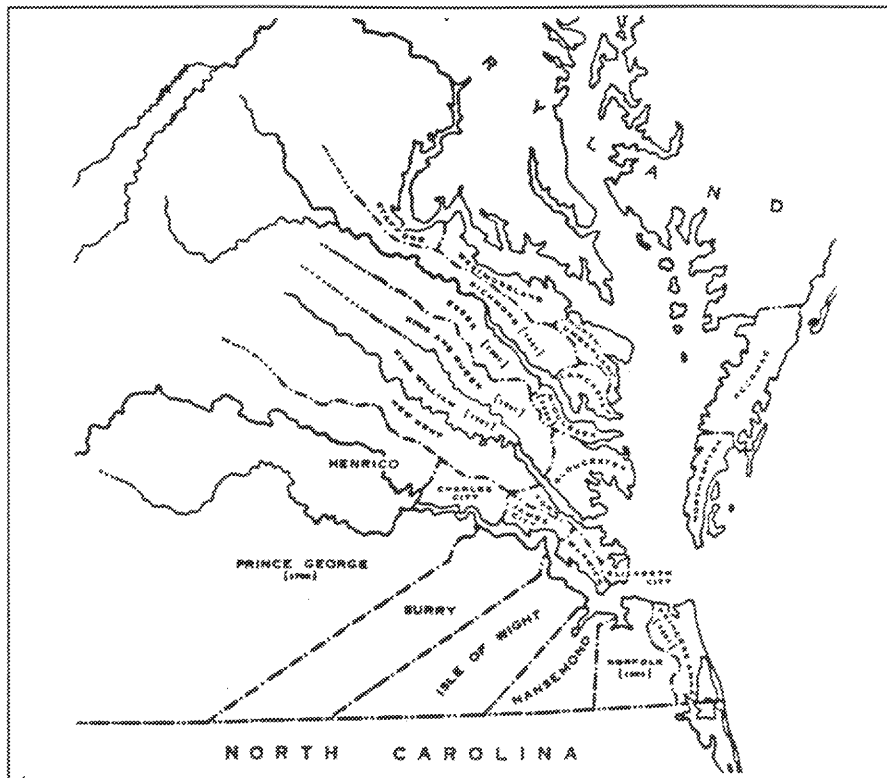


Figure 10: Counties of Virginia, 1669-1720. (Gouger, p. 51)

Settlement and Development of Lancaster County

Although Lancaster County was formed in January 1651, the order for its division from Northumberland County was not officially recorded until January 1st of the following year.²⁷ At this first session after the order for division, Lancaster County was represented in the House of Burgesses at Williamsburg by William Underwood and Captain Henry Fleete. The first court session within the county was held simultaneously in the home of Colonel Moore Fauntleroy. Participants at the court session included seven justices, the county clerk and sheriff. Despite the year-long delay in officially recording the newly created county, the first mention of Lancaster County is believed to have appeared in a land patent issued to Abraham Moone and Thomas Griffin on September 16, 1651 for land on the south side of the Rappahannock River.²⁸ This patent is located in what is now Middlesex County.

Based on the "tithables" records that documented taxable laborers, the households of the early inhabitants of the Lancaster County area were relatively small, consisting of three to seven tithables.²⁹ Before 1657, only eleven percent of the householders paid for themselves alone; thus, it can be inferred that many colonists relocated to the Northern Neck with laborers or with the means to acquire laborers.³⁰ Almost seventy-five percent of the planters who were instrumental in the formation of Lancaster County were neither very poor nor very wealthy, having some form of resources that allowed at least one to six laborers.³¹ This lack of class distinction was a result of the period -- the county being settled and new inhabitants continuously arriving.

Capitalizing on the availability and fertility of the soil, the large influx of settlers between 1653 and 1656 is indicated by the increase from 93 to 165 households and from 444 to 715 tithables.³² The increase in laborers was not simply the result of new households being established, but the expansion of labor forces; thus, the economy of the newly formed county of Lancaster began to prosper by the middle part of the 17th century.

²⁷ Elizabeth Combs Peirce, "Courthouses of Lancaster County, 1656-1950," *Northern Neck Historical Magazine* 1, (1951), p. 27.

²⁸ *Patent Book* II, p. 341.

²⁹ Commonly referred to as a head tax, tithes were taxes or levies paid on one-tenth of one's income for the support of a religious establishment. The tithable included males of all races over 16 years of age and "negro, mulatto, and Indian women" over 16 years of age, while all children under 16 and all white women were exempt.

³⁰ Wheeler, pp. 19-20.

³¹ Wheeler, pp. 17-21.

³² Wheeler, p. 20.

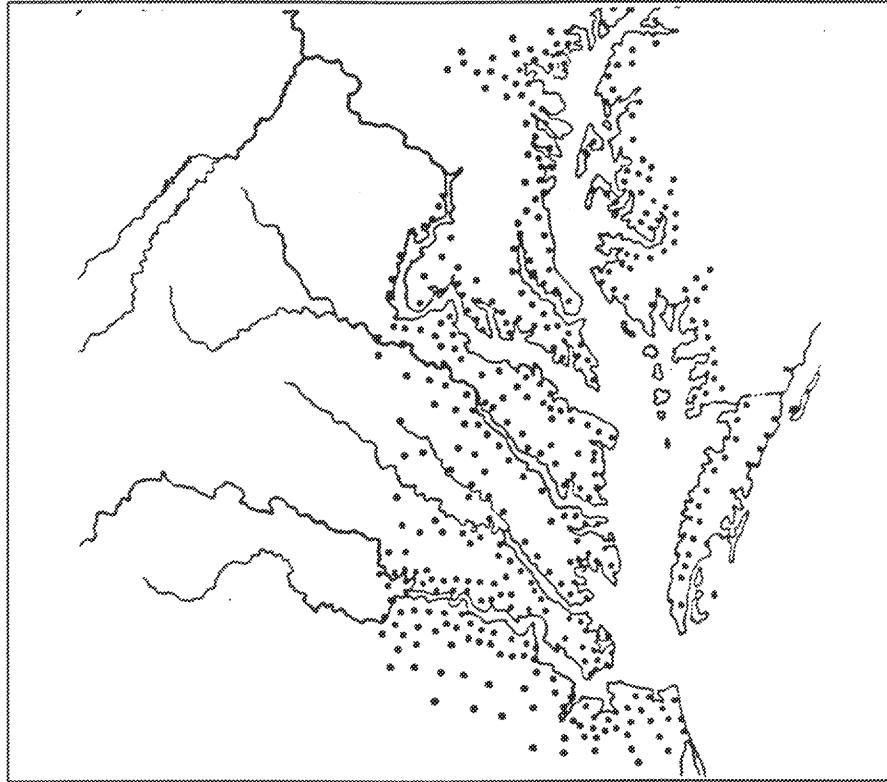


Figure 11: Distribution of Colonial Population in Tidewater, 1675. (Gouger, p. 45)

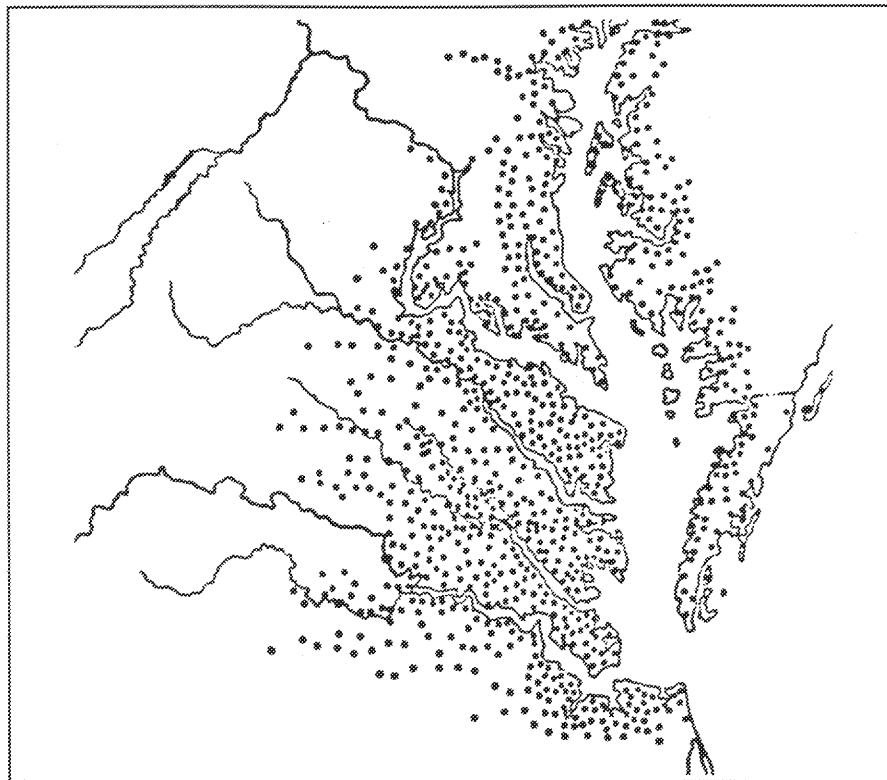


Figure 12: Distribution of Colonial Population in Tidewater, 1700. (Gouger, p. 46)

As indentures expired, a class of small farmers, merchants and artisans began to form, together with an indigent class. The Indian population, which had become tributary before the county was founded, began to decline or blend into the "mulatto" class by mingling with the slaves. Thus, after 1700, there were two dominant classes in Lancaster County: the Christian free or indentured subjects of the crown, and the chattel slave population.³³

The prosperity of these classes in Lancaster County during the Settlement to Society Period directly depended on the successful production of tobacco. Two main types of tobacco grown in Virginia were oronoko and sweet-scented. The rich, heavy soils of the stream and river bottoms produced oronoko, while the more valuable sweet-scented tobacco grew in sandy loams. Although the production proportions are not known, both oronoko and sweet-scented tobacco grew in Lancaster County. However, in the 1660s, a depression in the tobacco market occurred, largely due to the overproduction and poor quality of tobacco. In addition, the Navigation Act of 1660 greatly restricted the markets for Virginia and Maryland tobacco, often forcing the price to fall below a penny a pound. At the same time, the cost of production went up, especially as the demand for land increased. Farsighted planters began acquiring vast tracts of land and, by the 1670s, had claimed most of the best land in the Tidewater area, cut by rivers and bays along which ocean-going ships could collect tobacco. Although tobacco was the main crop of the economy, it was not the only exported product. Large numbers of cattle and hogs provided hides and meat, which were shipped to the West Indies. The harvest also included corn and wheat, with an increasing emphasis on grain mirrored in the rising number of mills constructed in the county.

Enlarged to include newly freed servants and sons of householders, the planter class began to settle inland, often cut off from river transportation, or far up one of the rivers, where Indians remained a threat. The outward effects of the tobacco depression on the community were complicated by the general decline in population growth and immigration, which the entire colony experienced after 1665. As a result, Virginia and Maryland acquired a growing class of indigent freedmen, wandering from county to county.

The change in population directly affected the number and acreage of patents and deeds. Only twenty-six patents, renewals, assigns, escheats, or desertions were recorded from 1669 to 1679. The total amount of land granted was only 13,362 acres, of which only 2,000 acres seem to have been new patents.³⁴ By the 1680s, all of the patented lands had been granted, after which land could be acquired only by deed.

Having developed from a frontier region into an established community between its founding and the 1680s, Lancaster County became more compact with the number of immigrants declining and the early settlers creating a more stable society. A few families accumulated great wealth, often holding political offices, while more freedmen planters and indigents emerged. All of these factors resulted in a reduction in the overall amount of

³³ C. Jackson Simmons, *Irvington: An Album Of Its First Generation*. (Pictorial Heritage Publishing Company, 1992), p. 3882.

³⁴ Wheeler, p. 62.

unowned land, as well as a decline in the size of the tracts being conveyed. Compared to the areas beyond the Tidewater, Lancaster County was largely developed; therefore, the land was more valuable by the latter part of the 17th century.

As the population of the colony increased from 70,000 to 100,000 in the period from 1680 to 1720, the number of households in Lancaster County increased seventy percent and the tithables doubled.³⁵ Although the number of larger households declined from 1680 to the end of the 17th century, the wealth of these upper-class planters and merchants increased gradually. Dissimilarly, the smaller households steadily increased in number, often transformed into the ranks of middle-class planters. These changes were the direct result of the influx of laborers, many of whom were African-American slaves. The Virginia Code of 1705 provided that "all servants imported...into this country, by sea or land, who were not Christian in their native country...shall be accounted and be slaves, and as such be here bought and sold."³⁶ The increase in slave labor and tobacco production saturated the market, prompting another depression that stymied the county until the 1720s.

The continuing change in demographic growth was reflected in the land use and political office holding, resulting in a more defined local society. Attention was shifted from the water to the land-locked interior that had, prior to the 1720s, been largely unimproved and uncultivated. This development lessened the impact of the fluctuation between growth and depression within the county.³⁷ The single most important change that occurred in Lancaster County between 1720 and 1750 was the proportional change in households and the composition of the society. Unable to compete with the financial resources of the upper-class planter and merchants, the smaller planters were forced to support their households as overseers or hired laborers. This created more middle-class planters.

Despite the growing gap between classes, the population had stabilized and the volume of land conveyed actually was reduced, thereby creating a solid sense of community by the middle part of the 18th century. This sense of community was further spurred by the church, dominant in the lives of Virginians in the 17th and 18th centuries. With the introduction of the parish system, the Church of England divided Virginia into distinct parochial districts, each governed by a vestry of twelve men. Despite the gradual toleration of religious sects including Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Baptists, and Methodists, it was required by law that residents attend church and pay tithes. In addition, all residents were ordered to pay parish levies to the Church of England.

The parishes were created to serve as missionaries as well as political units. First utilized at Jamestown in the early 17th century, plantation-parishes existed prior to the formation of the counties, generally setting the boundaries for the district. Often, the parishes and the counties of Virginia were simultaneously created.

³⁵ Wheeler, p. 80.

³⁶ Morris Talpalar, *The Sociology of Colonial Virginia*, (New York: 1960), p. 333.

³⁷ Wheeler, p. 125.

There is a great deficiency of evidence concerning the establishment of the early parishes in Lancaster County. As it was customary for a single parish to serve one county, when first established, Lancaster County undoubtedly formed one parish. Nevertheless, there is no recorded evidence establishing this unnamed parish. By 1654, however, an order of the county court divided the Lancaster parish into two, thereby documenting the prior formation of the single unnamed parish.³⁸ Originally designated by their locale, the Upper Parish became known as the Farnham Parish, while the area to the south continued to be known as the Lower Parish. In 1656, when Rappahannock County was created from the northern section of Lancaster County, the dividing lines followed those of the Upper and Lower Parishes; thus, the Lower Parish was assigned to Lancaster County.

Due to its vast acreage and bisection by the Rappahannock River, Lancaster County was divided again in 1657 to form two separate parishes -- Lancaster Parish, serving the area to the north of the river, and Piankatank Parish on the southern side. At a court session held on September 30, 1657, the following order was entered:

...for the future establishment thereof it is hereby ordered that the said southside be divided into two parishes and the bounds of the said two parishes to be as followeth to begin at the plantation of Captain Brocas into the upper parish and from thence to run upon a direct line to the plantation of Thomas Harwood upon the Pianketancke River including the said Thomas Harwood's plantation into the lower parish and that the name of the said parish be called and known by the name of Lancaster Parish and the lower by the name of the Pianketancke Parish.³⁹

By 1666, the General Assembly ordered that the two parishes recombine as one under the name of Christ Church Parish:

Whereas the parishes of Lancaster and Payankatank having formerly been united and since divided into two Parishes by that division became more Sensible of the Inconveniency and Change have petitioned to be reunited. It is accordingly ordered that their petition be granted and the parishes reunited and to be called by the name of Christ Church Parish.⁴⁰

With the creation of Middlesex County in 1669 from that part of Lancaster County to the south of the Rappahannock River, Christ Church Parish was referred to thereafter as Christ Church Parish in Middlesex County. The loss of Christ Church Parish to Middlesex County left Lancaster County again with two separate parishes -- Upper Parish on the North Side and Lower Parish on the South Side -- both having been created from the original 1657

³⁸ Charles Francis Cocke, *Parish Lines: Diocese of Virginia*, (Richmond, VA: Virginia State Library, 1967), p. 142.

³⁹ Edward Lewis Goodwin, "A Report Upon the Parish Lines of the Parishes in the Diocese of Virginia" (paper at Virginia State Library, 1960), p. 214.

⁴⁰ Goodwin, pp. 214-215.

Lower Parish. The Upper Parish became known as St. Mary's White Chapel, while the Lower Parish became Christ Church Parish.

Although frequently referred to in county court records, question arose regarding the legal creation of St. Mary's White Chapel Parish by the middle of the 18th century. On March 17, 1752, the Council reported to the House of Burgesses that it had received several petitions from Lancaster County residents and officials "for a legal Union" of the Christ Church and White Chapel parishes. A bill for uniting the two parishes was prepared and had passed a first and second reading when a committee was appointed "to inspect the Rolls and other Records of the Office of the House of Burgess, to find if there ever was any Act, or Order of Assembly For Establishing the Parish of White-Chapel, in the County of Lancaster."⁴¹ It was reported on April 8, 1752 that "...all of Lancaster County was included in one entire Parish, and called Christ Church Parish, but it did not appear to the said committee that there ever was any Act, Order of Assembly, Order of Government, or so much as an Order of any Court to constitute or give Bounds for any such parish as White Chapel in Lancaster County, either by the Name of White Chapel, or any other Name whatsoever; and that they were of the opinion, that Christ Church Parish in Lancaster County was never legally divided."⁴² Accepting the committee's report, no further action was taken by the House of Burgesses on the Act for uniting the two parishes. The vestries, however, united to make White Chapel the upper precinct of Christ Church Parish.

Erected by 1735, Christ Church (51-4) has been referred to by architectural historians as "the most perfect example of Colonial Church architecture now remaining in Virginia."⁴³ With the exception of some minor details, the building remains as originally designed in the 1730s. Funding for the project was provided by Robert "King" Carter, whose family had historically been associated with the construction of the first Christ Church building in circa 1668. The present building was constructed near the site of a 1668 church that was considered outdated by the 1730s. With the expense of the construction paid for by Carter, the cruciform building was constructed with Flemish bond brick walls detailed with glazed headers. The imposing cross hip roof has a flare terminating over the elegantly ornamented cornice. With the American Revolution came the disestablishment of the Church of England in Virginia. Some ministers returned to England, others fled to Canada, and many remained loyal to their new homeland. Some church buildings were severely pillaged, burned or sold; church silver was also sold and all glebe farms confiscated. The courts, however, determined that Christ Church belonged to the Carter family, rather than the Crown, and was therefore, not subject to confiscation and sale. Yet, the congregation was disorganized and the building soon deteriorated. Major restoration efforts began in 1958 with the organization of the Foundation for Historic Christ Church. The restored church has been referred to as

⁴¹ Cocks, p. 154.

⁴² Cocks, p. 154.

⁴³ Louise Delote Dawe, *Christ Church: Lancaster County, Virginia 1732 and the Life Around It* (Irvington, VA: Foundation for Historic Christ Church, Inc., 1970), p. 5.

"...one of the nation's great monuments of religion and architecture."⁴⁴ The building has been recognized as a National Historic Landmark.

St. Mary's Whitechapel (51-22) stands one mile east of the Rappahannock River. The rectangular building, constructed in 1740-1741, is constructed of bricks laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers on an English bond foundation. Like Christ Church, rubbed bricks accentuate the main entry openings and the quoins. A portion of the original circa 1669 chapel is believed to be within the present structure, although interior investigations have not substantiated this. The building stands as a historically and architecturally significant resources associated with the prominent Ball family and the Virginia parish system. Within the property is the oldest extant cemetery in Lancaster County, documented by the December 8m 1698 gravemarker of parishoner John Stretchley. Recognized for its historical and architectural significance, the property was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1969.

Early Courthouses and Port Towns of Lancaster County

Since the founding of the Lancaster County to the present, there have been four courthouse buildings in four separate locations throughout the county. While the exact location of the first courthouse remains a mystery, it has been suggested the building was possibly sited somewhere in the Towles Point or Millenbeck area.⁴⁵ This has been substantiated by a court order, dated April 1, 1657, that ordered "...the land whereon the Courthouse for this County standeth bee surveyed by Anthony Stephens..." with John Merryman, William Neesham and Dominic Therriott in attendance and "that the Land belonging to the children of Widd. Dudley, joining the Lands belonging to the courthouse, may be laid out."⁴⁶

In 1662, the crown required that a series of port towns be established around the Chesapeake Bay. The law anticipated that all imports and exports would have to pass through the port towns and therefore could be inspected by the customs agents who were based in the ports, thus, assuring the crown of its percentage of colonial profits. Such towns were not actually built according to the 1662 law, and a new act was passed in 1680 that provided for the building of a port town in each county where ships could deliver imports and receive tobacco and other exports for shipping from local warehouses. Some of the towns were laid out, each one covering a fifty-acre tract of half-acre lots. Only a few were actually improved, as colonists resisted having to transport tobacco to these port warehouses and pay storage rather than load at their own wharves.

Consequently, a third act was passed in 1692. Penalties imposed for refusing to improve the port towns and store the goods in the warehouses included the forfeiting of ships, gear and cargo. Feoffees were to appointed by the court to grant half-acre lots on a pro-rata first-cost

⁴⁴ Foundation for Historic Christ Church, "Historic Christ Church," brochure, 1992.

⁴⁵ Peirce, p. 25; Simmons, p. 3878.

⁴⁶ Lancaster County Order Book 3, p. 9. April 1, 1657; Peirce, p. 24.

basis. Grantees "shall within the space of four month next ensuing such grant begin and without delay proceed to build and finish on each half-acre one good house to contain at least twenty foot square. If he fails to perform this, such grant to be void in law and the lands there granted lyable to the charges and purchase of any other person."⁴⁷ By 1705, another Act of Ports was established, altering the four-month clause for beginning house construction to a twelve-month period.

Within Lancaster County, Queenstown (51-30) was conceived as one of these port towns. The land that became known as Queenstown was a portion of a three hundred-acre tract of land known as Narrow Neck on the Corotoman River. Originally owned by William and Hannah Ball, the area is now referred to as Ball Point. Dated May 1, 1692, the original deed from William Ball conveyed fifty acres to Lancaster County specifically for the laying out of the port town of Queenstown, named in honor of England's Queen. The fifty acres were subdivided into half-acre lots by surveyor Harry Beverly, allowing space for a church, streets, courthouse, jail, and market place. Robert Carter, Esq. and Captain David Fox were appointed feoffees by the Court to administer the sale of the lots.

⁴⁷ Charles H. Braun. "Preliminary Information Form: Queenstown." April 22, 1993, p. 1.

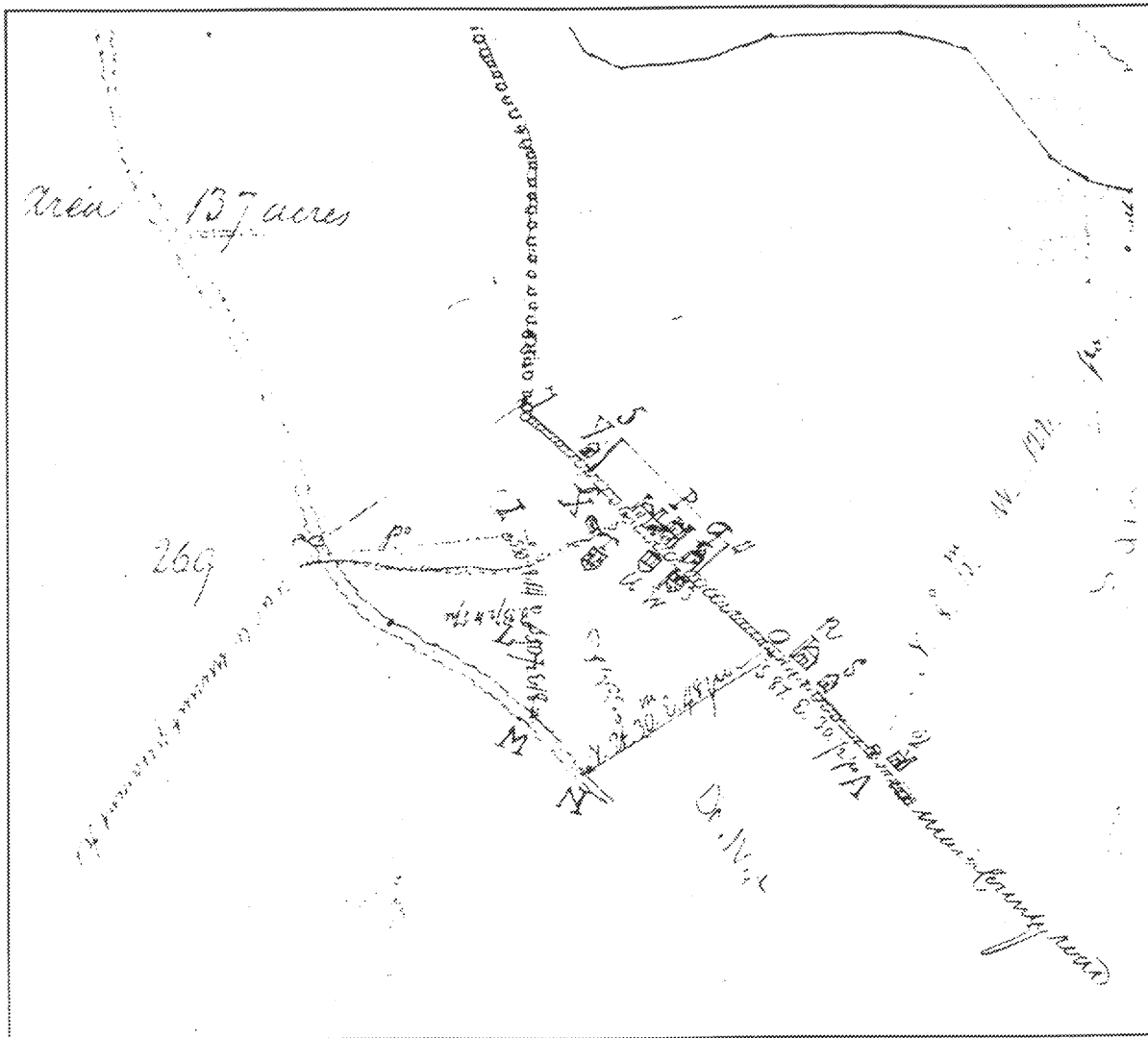


Figure 13: Circa 1737 Map of Corotoman River and Second Courthouse Site. (Warner Map)

By November 1698, county court records document that the justices were considering "...itt to be convenient to remove ye Courthouse of this county to the Townland bought of Captain William Ball dec'd, therefore ord' that a new Courthouse be there built..."⁴⁸ This official court record not only confirmed the existence of the first courthouse, utilized by the county from circa 1657 to 1698, but described the second courthouse building as:

...built with good brick of thirty foot long, twenty foot broad, ten foot Pitch. The roof to be covered with feather edge poplar plank clear of Sapp and ye gable ends to be carried up with good brick, to have four large square windows below and one small window in each gable end; above ye Jyce. A paire of Longe folding dores att ye entrance into ye courthouse, ye frames and windows to be Sawed, the rails and Banisters and Seats to be left to ye descretion of ye undertakers, ye walls within to be plastered, ye upper floors

⁴⁸ Lancaster County Order Book 7, p. 105. November 24, 1698.

to be laid with plank and a pair of good Stairs raised. It is likewise ordered by this Court that a Prison be built in some convenient place adjacent to the Courthouse of good brick, 16 foot long, 12 foot broad, 8 foot Pitch. Gabell ends to be carried up with good brick, an inside chimney with iron bars three foot down the Funnell, a hewed frame double raftered, covered with fether edge poplar plank clear of Sapp, a good strong plank Dore, a window with iron grates, ye wall of prison to be two bricks thick, ye foundation to be laid 2 foot and a half in ye ground and ye Gyce to be sett no more than 5 inches Apart.⁴⁹

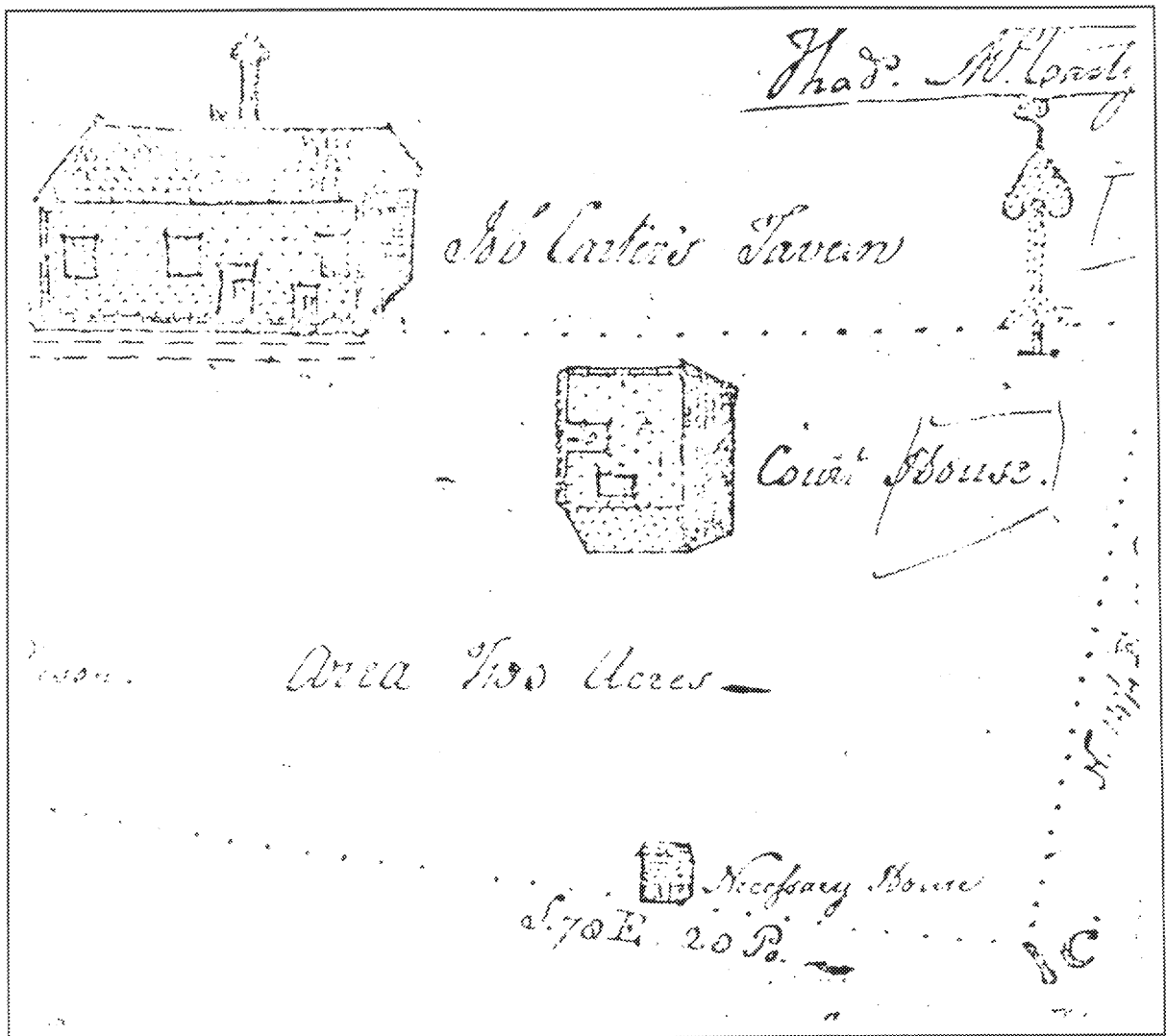


Figure 14: Second County courthouse (1801 Galle Survey, Estate Book 24, p. 303)

⁴⁹ Lancaster County Order Book 7, p. 105. November 24, 1698.

This second courthouse and prison for Lancaster County, located at the mouth of the Corotoman River in Queenstown before the end of the 17th century, was one of the earliest uses of brick for a courthouse building. It was erected for a cost of "five and forth thousand pounds of tobacco," in two years by Robert Carter.⁵⁰ County officials also provided Carter with an additional 10,000 pounds of tobacco for "...shingling the Courthouse porch and Prison...."⁵¹ The government complex was updated in 1737, when William Ball was ordered to "...Erect and build a new pair of Stocks, Pillory and Whipping Post at the Courthouse of this County...."⁵²

Robert "King" Carter

By the early 1700s, Robert Carter was as important to the Northern Neck as the cultivation of tobacco, which was both a major export and legal tender for the colony. Robert "King" Carter (1663-1732) of Corotoman was the son of the immigrant John Carter, who acquired property previously settled only by Indians along the Corotoman River. Robert Carter, educated in England after the death of his father in 1669, returned to the Corotoman area by 1686, inheriting the tract after 1690. By then, Carter had plantation management experience, owned large tracts of land, and was an educated man of considerable social position in the colonies. Carter's holdings had increased to some 300,000 acres at the time of his death in 1732, and a thousand slaves were working his various plantations. Over time, his social responsibilities included service as Treasurer of the Colony, speaker of the House of Burgesses, Councillor, Justice, President of the Council, Acting Governor of the Colony, naval officer, and Commander in Chief for the Northern Neck militia. He also served as Agent for Lord Fairfax for the Northern Neck Proprietary, and it was through that office, and the accumulation of quit rents, that many of his land holdings were gained. Married twice, Carter had fifteen children, five dying in infancy and another at an early age. The remaining children were all well provided for, and they became established at Nomini, Sabine Hall, Cleve, Shirley, and other plantations, while Corotoman slipped into the category of a lesser plantation (51-34). Among King Carter's descendants were eight governors of Virginia, three signers of the Declaration of Independence, two presidents, General Robert E. Lee, Bishop William Meade of the Episcopal Church, and Supreme Court Justice Edward D. White. Carter and his two wives, Judith Armistead and Betty Landon, are buried at Christ Church, the church Carter paid to have built a few miles from his Corotoman estate. Christ Church, completed by 1734, has been described as the most perfect example of colonial church architecture in Virginia.⁵³

⁵⁰ Simmons, p. 3879.

⁵¹ Peirce, p. 26.

⁵² Peirce, p. 26.

⁵³ John C. Wilson, *Virginia's Northern Neck: A Pictorial History*, (Norfolk, VA: The Donning Company Publishers, 1984), p. 19.

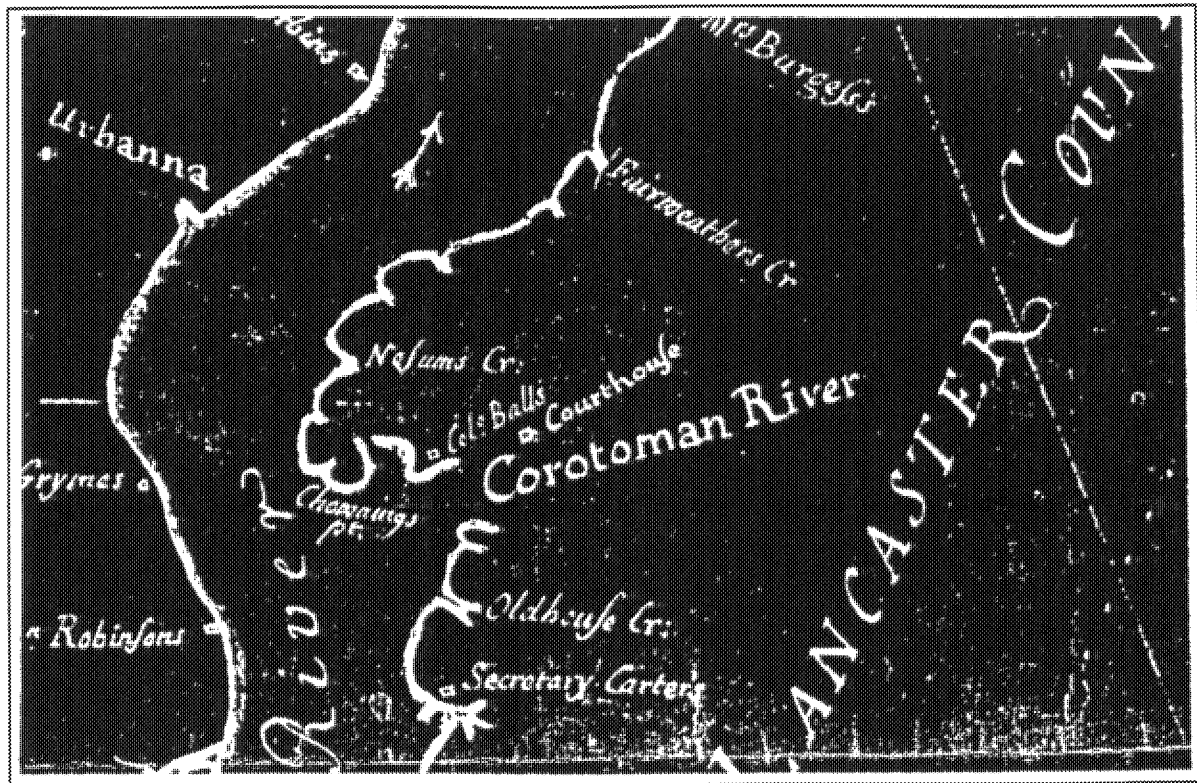


Figure 15: Third County Courthouse, September 16, 1704. (Deed Book 21)

By 1738, citizens of the county stated that the Queenstown courthouse location was inconvenient, and accordingly, in 1741, a third courthouse was ordered to be constructed near the site of the present courthouse. The order of council described the location as "...in the Field near the Head of Corotoman River where the General Musterers of the Militia of the said County are usually Convened."⁵⁴ The courts ordered that five acres of land be purchased on November 14, 1741, with the construction of the building to be completed by December 26, 1741. The land was purchased from William Ball, Edwin and Peter Conway, William Tayloe and Jesse Ball. Built by James Jones for sum of 49,600 pounds of tobacco, the courthouse served the county courts until 1861. Court records document the physical features of the third courthouse and prison:

...Dementions of the said Courthouse -- Thirty eight foot in length and 25 foot bredth from out to out, fourteen foot pitch within the house from floor to floor, one compas End. The walls to be three bricks from foundation to the surface of the Earth from thence to the Base two bricks and a halfe, from Base to the Plate two bricks. The bricks to be well brunt and laid with mortar at least three fourths lime. Jambs and returns to be rubbed brick. Four sash windows in the body, two at the ends of the house and two dorment windows in the Roof Proportionable to the building. The windows to hoist with

⁵⁴ Simmons, p. 3880.

springs and Pullys and to be glazed with Crown Glass, a folding door for entrance proportionable to the building with a substantial Lock and hinges. The floor to be flagged to the outer barr and planked within. The justices' bench, to be neatly railed and ballastered and raised from the floor three foot and to be divided Wainscot fashion above and below into twelve seats besides the Chair. A seat for the jury under the justices on the lower floor, a Clerk's Table and Chair also a Chair for the King's Attorney. A seat for the Sheriff and another for his deputy, two barrs; at least four benches to each of the them and one gate nearly railed. A flat Ceiling and a paire of Stairs to go into it handsomely made and nearly railed, floored with plank above stairs and a Table for the use of the Jury men.

The house to be well lathed, plastered and whitewashed above and below. The plastering to be with very lime and hair. The roof to be substantial sawed stuff covered with Inch plank and good Dragon swamp shingles Eighteen inches long with three quarters of an Inch thick. Clear of Sapp. Strongly framed with summers and girders, principals and All to be well tarred, a neat Modillion Cornice Around. The whole to be handsomely primed and painted. The windows, doors wainscot, Seals, barrs etc. to be nearly primed and painted within the building and without.⁵⁵

⁵⁵ Lancaster County Order Book 8, p. 87. August 8, 1740; Deed Book 18, p. 35.

COLONY TO NATION PERIOD (1750-1789)

Aggravated by drought and poor tobacco crops, the whole Commonwealth of Virginia suffered a severe economic depression throughout the Colony to Nation Period. Thus, the price of the small tobacco crops began to increase as credit from English merchants ceased and money virtually disappeared from the county. The population of Lancaster County began to shift dramatically with an increasing number of local white non-householders. The tithable list suggests that nearly two-fifths or 37 percent were sons or relatives of prominent householders with the same surname. The increasing number of orphans of local families who became servants also added to the proportion of local residents in the labor force. Thus, the local community seems to have supplied an increasing proportion of the white labor force.⁵⁶ This was augmented by the ever increasing African-American slave labor population.

In January 1754, the abandoned Queenstown Courthouse, the second building to serve the courts, was sold to Solomon Ewell for 550 pounds of tobacco. The prison was purchased by William Ball for 211 pounds of tobacco from the sheriff.⁵⁷ The removal of the courthouse was one of the many explanations for the decline of Queenstown after the 1740s. Unsuitable as a government center and port, Queenstown vanished like many of the port towns founded under the 1662 Act of Assembly that had established Ports & Towns.⁵⁸ Within Lancaster County, the early development of larger towns was curtailed by the region's self-sufficient plantations in an effort to control access to the deep creeks along the Northern Neck. Nearly every farm had its own port and could dispense its products and purchase supplies from private wharves along the creeks. Thus, the early Tidewater landscape remained rural, dotted with communities that came to life only when court was in session and the local government conducted business.

In 1784, a year after the Revolutionary War ended, landowners in Lancaster, Northumberland, and Middlesex counties presented a petition to the Virginia legislature requesting permission to erect a port town on the western branch of the Corotoman River, a major tributary of the Rappahannock River. The petition was the result of a law that had been passed by the legislature earlier that same year, requiring foreign vessels to unload cargo at one port on each river in Virginia to facilitate the collection of customs duties. Alexandria, for example, was the port of entry for ships on the Potomac River, West Point served the York River, and Hobbs Hole (now Tappahannock) was the designated port on the Rappahannock River. Like the early 18th century port at Queenstown, the selection of Hobbs Hole proved to be inconvenient for property owners who lived many miles from the town and were accustomed to having ships dock at their waterfront plantations. The county residents' 1784 petition noted that the Rappahannock River had a deep channel with several

⁵⁶ Wheeler, p. 145.

⁵⁷ Lancaster County Order Book 15, p. 168. January 19, 1754.

⁵⁸ Maurice Duke, "Queenstown: The Vanished Village," *Chesapeake Bay Magazine*, December 1988, pp. 51 and 54.

excellent places for a harbor, all of which were easily defensible. Legislative permission to erect the port town, to be known as Gordonville, was immediately granted. It was to be located along the Rappahannock River on a portion of the 2500-acre plantation owned by James Gordon, now the site of Verville (51-26). Under the regulations of the act, trustees of Gordonville would be required to lay out the streets and lots, each a half-acre. Potential residents were enjoined to build dwelling houses at least sixteen feet square with a brick or stone chimney within three years of purchasing the lots. Yet, not a single building was ever erected.⁵⁹

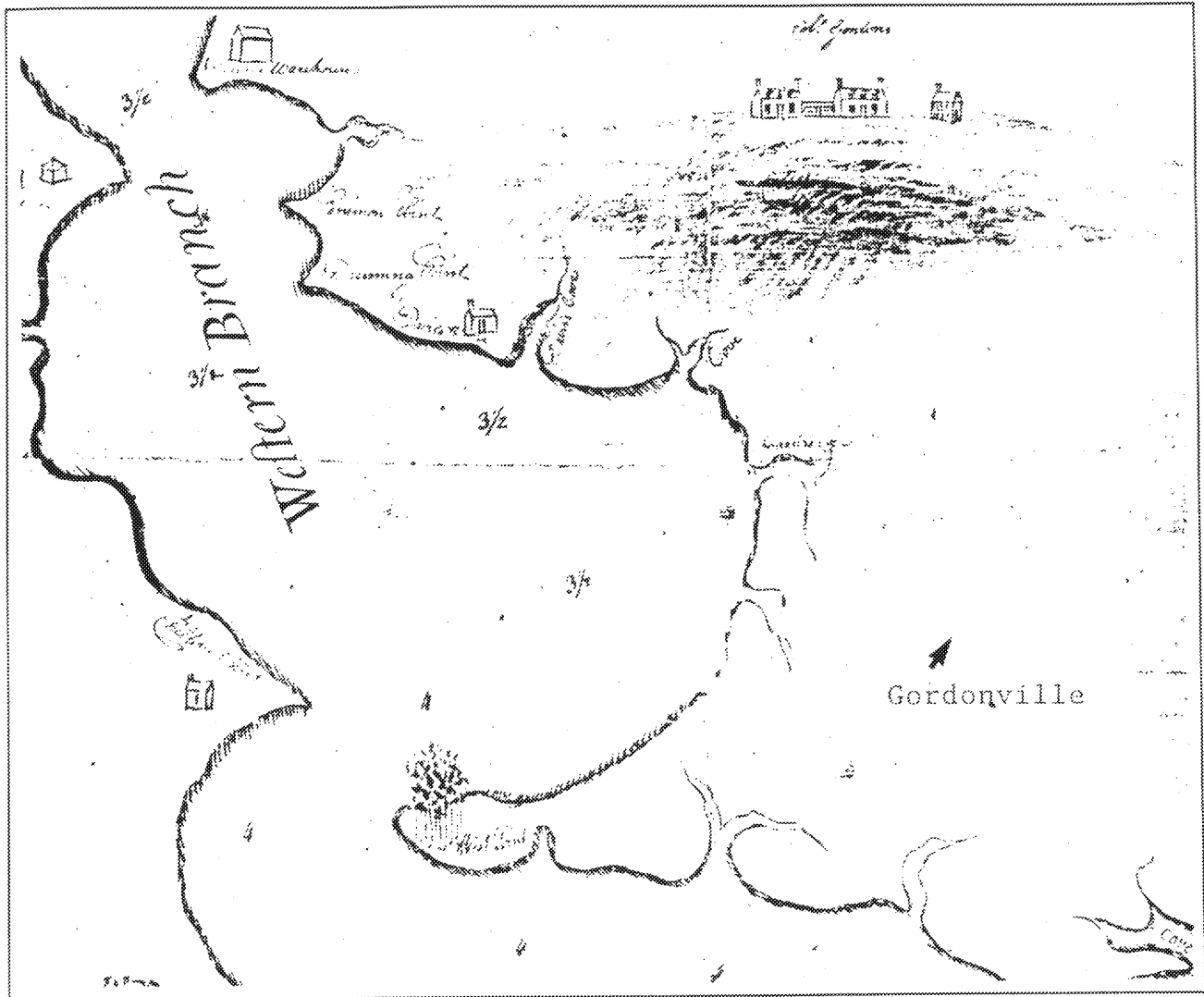


Figure 16: Detail of 1784 Map of the Corotoman River Showing Colonel Gordon's Property.

⁵⁹ Ammon G. Dunton, Jr., "Verville...A Town?" *Northern Neck of Virginia Historical Magazine*, Volume XXIV, No. 1, December 1974, pp. 2674-2676.

EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789-1830)

Lancaster County, and the entire Northern Neck for that matter, remained relatively free of the battles involved in gaining the independence of the colonies. Yet, the American Revolution directly impacted the region, proving to be a period of disruption for the already deteriorating agricultural system. With the interruption of international trade, the principal emphasis of agriculture during the war was food production, particularly grains. Once the war ended, agriculture in the Northern Neck was returned to its dismal pre-war state as the local economy gradually deteriorated. As life in Lancaster County returned to normal after the war, many changes began to occur in the county, and the entire Commonwealth of Virginia for that matter, as the money crop waned. The tobacco industry was shifting from the Northern Neck into the Virginia Piedmont and North Carolina. This was largely due to the fact that the crop had exhausted the topsoil, which was washing into the rivers with a lack of virgin trees to restrain it. This prompted the farmers of the Northern Neck to turn their efforts towards the production of grains, especially wheat and eventually corn. The agricultural revival of Lancaster County was further enhanced by water shipment, which enabled farmers to produce grains and corn for both the northeastern states and the plantation regions of the lower South that were unable to easily transport the crops to market.

As the plantation systems ceased to expand and became less profitable, the population of Lancaster County declined from 5,638 in 1790 (3,236 of which were African-American slaves) to 5,375 by 1800. Temporarily, the Church of England was abandoned and many of the prominent churches fell into disuse or misuse. In 1802, by an act of the General Assembly, the glebe lands were confiscated and sold in order to benefit the populace. But while the established church was heading into hard times, other religions were gaining a foothold in the territory: Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians developed churches throughout the county as freedom of religion came into practice.⁶⁰ The growing religious congregations prompted a slight increase in the county population by 1810, reaching 5,592.

America's declaration of war on Great Britain in 1812 greatly affected Lancaster County financially and physically, as the local economy deteriorated and the population began to shift inland. According to various letters and reports, British troops had docked at King Carter's Corotoman Plantation, plundering and looting goods, stores, and slaves. Martin Shearman's low riverside plantation, now the site of the present dwelling known as Pop Castle (51-75), with its steamboat landing was vulnerable to British attack. Days later, the troops landed at Windmill Point in Lancaster County, but had been successfully driven back. Forseeing British attacks, Spencer George of the Lancaster County Militia requested assistance:

The Enemy is here upon us, landing and doing mischief every day. Our Militia had an engagement at Chewning's Point yesterday and the balance that

⁶⁰ Wilson, p. 48.

are stationed at Martin Shearman's, where I had a little scuffle this morning without any injury.⁶¹

In 1814, British naval forces in the Chesapeake Bay were reinforced and ordered up the Potomac River. En route to Washington, D.C., the ships under Admiral George Cockburn fired on, burned, or pillaged a number of the Northern Neck's stately mansions and churches. One report noted that the British had sailed into the mouth of Lancaster County's Indian Creek, landing in crossroads community now known as Kilmarnock with devastating physical effects. Four British barges sailed up the Rappahannock River into Carter's Creek, where they captured two small schooners and a quantity of provisions, including "some sheep belonging to the Estate of Martin Shearman, Esq., lately deceased."⁶²

Despite the physical destruction brought on by the War of 1812, Lancaster County and the Northern Neck began to prosper from the establishment and rapid expansion of regional trade routes between Baltimore and Norfolk. Replacing the international trade of the 18th century, regional trade allowed grain and other crops, cordwood, lumber, and oysters to be hauled by small sloops and schooners throughout the Chesapeake Bay region. General store owners and operators often owned the vessels, transporting local products to market and returning with supplies of kerosene, molasses, clothing, and other items not readily available to the region. Steamboats also began to appear by 1815 and, by the time the Civil War began, steamers were responsible for providing not only freight, but passenger service from Baltimore to the many river ports in Lancaster County.⁶³

The depression that swept the United States in 1819 abruptly terminated this period of prosperity for Lancaster County. Wheat prices fell sharply and remained generally low for the next three decades. Furthermore, the Northern Neck lost its unique transportation advantage when, during the era of canal-building which reached its peak in the United States after 1825, inland grain-producing regions began to gain easy and relatively cheap access to the principal markets. With the era of railroad-building, which immediately followed, the markets were forever readily accessible.

In despair, many small farmers moved out of the Northern Neck, following the population shift to the west. The larger estates, already the dominant feature of the Tidewater landscape of the Northern Neck, became even larger as the lands of the emigrant small farmers were purchased. While the prominent landholders were rather immune to the hardship, the remaining small farmers turned to non-agricultural pursuits, such as the wood business. The agricultural census for 1820 states that of the 5,517 persons living in Lancaster County, an overwhelming number of 1,567 were engaged in agriculture. A minimal 163 persons were employed in the manufacturing industry and 77 worked in commerce and trade. This indicates a tremendous loss in the number of small farmers working independently by 1820.

⁶¹ Camille Wells, "National Register of Historic Places, Registration Form: Pop Castle," November 15, 1988, Section 8, p. 2.

⁶² Wells, "Pop Castle," Section 8, p. 2.

⁶³ Wilson, p. 49.

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830-1860)

At the onset of the Antebellum Period, the population of Lancaster County had declined drastically to 4,801 persons. One element associated with the population decline was the selling of African-American slaves, a vestige of the tobacco-planting days in the Northern Neck. As the slaves moved from the old tobacco regions to the new cotton-producing states, the slave population in Lancaster County reached levels more appropriate for grain cultivation, which were less labor-intensive crops. The Census Bureau reports that 2,631 of the population of Lancaster County in 1830 were African American slaves.

By the 1840s, although the general population of the county continued to drop, the economy of Lancaster County was becoming stable and a building boom began with the construction and enlargement of many of the county's grandest dwellings. The number of dwelling houses had reached 426 for the 427 families residing in the county by 1850. The economy of the Commonwealth of Virginia as a whole also heightened, an increase directly related to the zenith of the plantation system and African-American slave labor. For Lancaster County, this led to a renewed emphasis on the use of fertilizers, particularly Peruvian guano which is the manure of sea birds. Unlike other fertilizers, guano proved especially beneficial to the soil throughout the county. Guano transformed the economy of the Northern Neck from a state of mediocrity into a major grain-producing region, as can be seen in the 1853 address by Willoughby Newton to the Rappahannock Agricultural and Mechanical Society:

...in no part of the world has [agricultural] improvement been more rapid, or its results more profitable, than in the favored region which we inhabit. Wheat, which was formerly considered so precarious a crop that its culture was almost abandoned, has now, by improved husbandry, the use of lime, marl, clover, plaster, and the best of all fertilizers, *guano*, become our greatest staple, in the production of which we can defy the competition of the world. So rapid has been the improvement, and so great the increased profits of agriculture, that it may be safely affirmed, that in the short space of seven years, the value of the landed property of Eastern Virginia has been fully doubled; whilst of many neighborhoods, it has been quadrupled, and some particular farms increased more than ten fold.⁶⁴

By 1850, the population of Lancaster County had decreased to 4,708. The acres of improved land totaled 30,037, equally balanced by the 31,436 acres of unimproved land county-wide. The agricultural census documents that the cash value of the farmland had reached \$656,513 with only ten individuals owning real estate valued above \$10,000. Ellyson A. Currie, age 33, and James Kelley, age 67, held the most valuable real estate, each assessed at \$23,500. Of these ten property owners, only wood dealer William Henderson, age 34, was not listed as a farmer. The 1850 agricultural census lists Indian corn (120,530 bushels) as the primary crop, followed by rye (61,000 bushels) and wheat (24,424 bushels).

⁶⁴ Gouger, p. 127.

Other crops noted in the census include oats, wool, peas and beans, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, beeswax and honey, butter, and orchard produce.⁶⁵

The industrial census for Lancaster County in 1850 noted the four most successful merchants in the region. Working as a tanner and shoemaker, Samuel Downing had an invested capital of \$1,500 in 1850 with five employees and a production value of \$1,400. The two coach making companies had invested about \$500, each employing five workers. The varying quality and quantity of the products between the two companies can be inferred by the range in the production values, being \$1,500 for J.D. & Jasper Eubank, and \$900 for Norris & Dobyns. Wheelwright Thomas Forester and his single male employee had invested \$250 with a minimal production value of \$550.⁶⁶

The economic prosperity prompted by agriculture continued throughout the Northern Neck during the years prior to the Civil War. The production of wheat in five of the adjacent counties almost doubled between 1850 and 1860, while increasing an overwhelming 231 percent in Lancaster County. This directly affected the population of Lancaster County, which had grown by 1860 to 5,151 persons. Of those, 1,047 persons were engaged in agriculture.

By 1860, the acreage of unimproved land had increased to 39,444 despite agricultural fertility of the previous years. On the improved acres of farmland, corn, rye, and wheat continued to be the dominant crops with the minimal production of tobacco, wool, peas and beans, and potatoes. The growing production of grains and mills within Lancaster County was clearly documented in the industrial census, which notes twelve such properties in 1860. The most prominent of the mills was Ridgeway and Armitage, a steam saw mill valued at \$28,000. Tanner Samuel Downing is the only industrial merchant noted in the 1850 census who also appeared on the 1860 industrial census.⁶⁷

Although no formal public education system had yet been established in Lancaster County, the 1840 census noted that seven primary and common schools existed at the private level. The number of scholars listed was 140 with just forty being the financial responsibility of the public. The census also documented that in Lancaster County only fifty-seven white persons over the age of twenty could not read or write, a very impressive statistic for this period in a rural community. By 1850, this number had dramatically increased to 156, although the number of scholars attending private schools had reached 335.

Traditionally, education had been provided in the home by private tutors. Yet, preacher Addison Hall believed that private institutions should be established to provide formal education for larger groups of scholars. Hall founded the Kilmarnock Seminary with the assistance of educator Lewson Chase in the early 1850s. Chase, perhaps the area's first

⁶⁵ National Archives I, RG 29, Agricultural Census: Lancaster County, 1850. T1132, Rolls 1-3.

⁶⁶ National Archives I, RG 29 Industrial Census: Lancaster County, 1850. T1132, Roll 4.

⁶⁷ National Archives I, RG 29 Industrial Census: Lancaster County, 1860. T1132, Roll 8.

school teacher, was recruited by Hall from Massachusetts specifically for the establishment of the seminary. In 1855, Hall brought Julia Gordon from New England in order to establish the Female Seminary nearby. Located at the corner of Church and Main streets in Kilmarnock, the tuition for the Female Seminary yearly totaled about \$180, which included general educational sessions. An additional fee was charged for music, higher English, and French classes. Both seminaries discontinued their educational tutoring during the Civil War, after which only the co-educational Kilmarnock Seminary resumed its sessions.⁶⁸

In an effort to establish public education statewide in 1846, the Commonwealth of Virginia required by law that the courts appoint a school superintendent and commissioners. By 1860, the state required that each county create no fewer than three public schools. Lancaster County, however, did not act on either law immediately. Moreover, the growth of the educational system throughout the entire Union during the middle part of the 19th century was drastically affected by the pressures of the impending Civil War.

The third courthouse building was being repaired and the interior "...painted a light brown, the roof painted with oil and Red Ocher and Tarred, the outer side of the doors and windows white..." by 1839.⁶⁹ Despite on-going renovations, the 117-year old building was poorly outdated, and stylistically was not considered fashionable enough to reflect the newly established prosperity of the county. Thus, by 1858, the acting Justices of the Peace were summoned to attend the county court "...to take into consideration the propriety of building a new courthouse."⁷⁰

⁶⁸ Wilson, pp. 49-50.

⁶⁹ Lancaster County Order Book 28, p. 344. September 10, 1839.

⁷⁰ Lancaster County Order Book 31, p. 212. May 17, 1858.

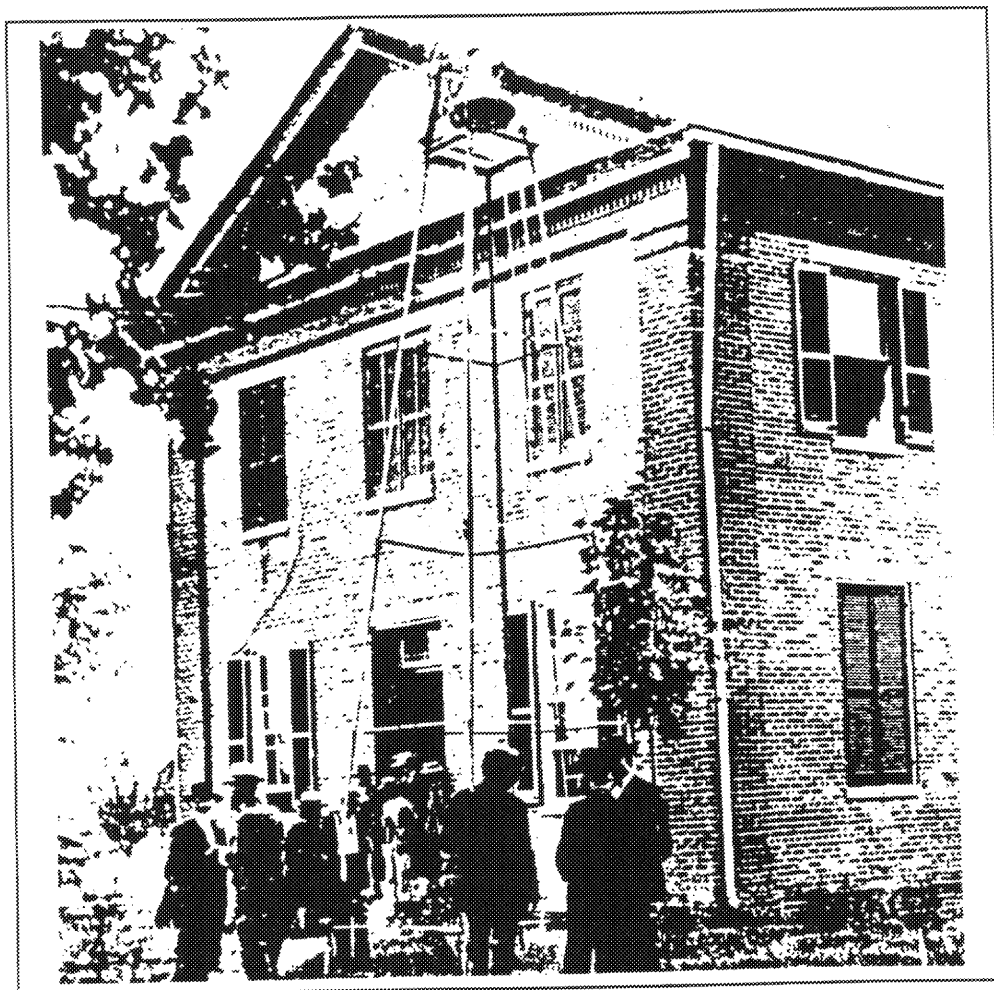


Figure 17: Fourth County Courthouse, circa 1880. (Wilson, p. 96)

The last courthouse built in the Commonwealth of Virginia before the devastation of the Civil War was the fourth and final courthouse building for Lancaster County.⁷¹ The courthouse was built by Edward O. Robinson in 1860-1861 for the sum of \$5,400. The building committee had been instructed to consider not only the lowest bid but also the use of "quality materials and good workmanship." At its completion in April 1861, just as the war broke out, the committee reported that it was a "handsome and substantial building."⁷² Common additions to courthouses in Virginia, the pedimented portico was added to the Lancaster County Courthouse in 1937, when the office and jail wings were attached in the course of extensive renovations.⁷³

⁷¹ John and Margaret Peters, *Virginia's Historic Courthouses*, (Charlottesville, VA: University Press of Virginia, 1995), p. 104.

⁷² John and Margaret Peters, p. 104.

⁷³ John and Margaret Peters, p. 180.

CIVIL WAR PERIOD (1861-1865)

Expecting aggression, President Lincoln played on the patriotism of northern militia groups to protect the capital. Almost immediately cut off to the north by the destruction of the railroad into Baltimore, Washington, D.C. appeared to be only accessible via the Chesapeake Bay. The upper Chesapeake route landed in Annapolis, traveling to Washington by railroad. However, the lower Chesapeake route, a longer, roundabout course through the capes, provided direct access to the Potomac River, the Chesapeake's second largest tributary. Once federal troops had made it to Washington, D.C., focus turned to the protection of the Chesapeake Bay with its tributaries and flanking peninsulas, as many believed that whoever controlled the Bay would determine the course of the war.

Virginia's ordinance of secession was passed on April 17, 1861, announcing its intention to adopt the constitution of the provisional government of the new Confederate States of America, thus, turning the Chesapeake area into a war zone.

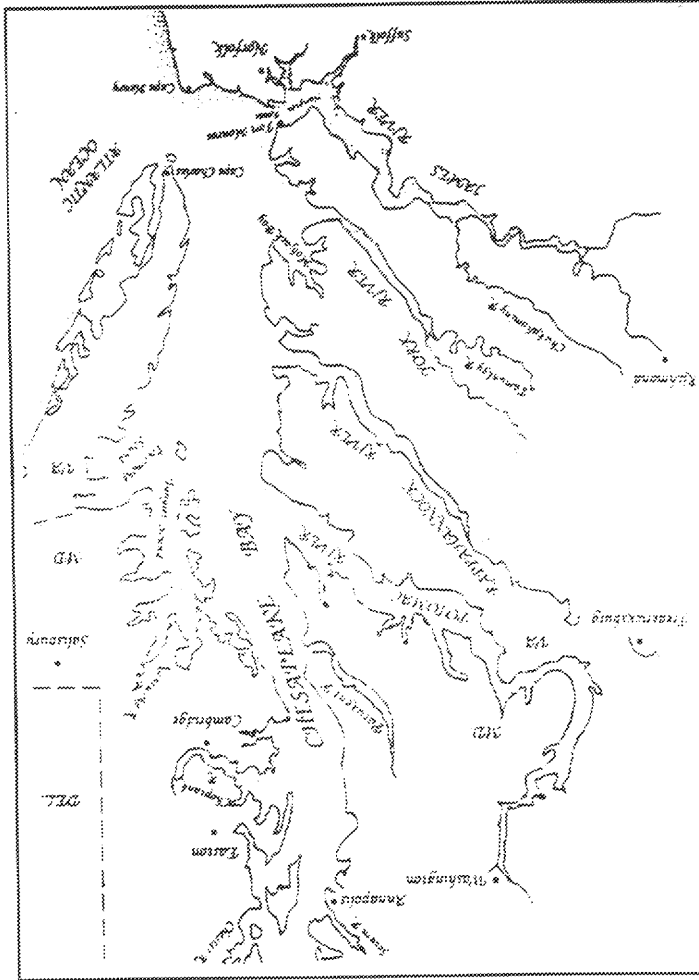


Figure 18: Lancaster County and the Chesapeake Bay. (Mills, frontispiece)

The most successful federal attempt to protect the Bay and its water access to the nation's capital was conceived by Commander James H. Ward. The "Potomac Flotilla" consisted of more than twenty steamers and gunboats that patrolled the Bay "...with a view to service in the Chesapeake and its tributaries; to interrupt the enemy's communications; assuredly keep open our own; drive from those waters every hostile bottom; threaten all the points of a shore line accessible to such a force exceeding 1,000 miles in extent; protect loyal citizens; convoy, tow, transport troops or intelligence with dispatch; be generally useful; threaten at all points, and to attack at any desired or important one."⁷⁴

The Advisory Council of the State of Virginia, on May 9, 1861, urged that "prompt steps be taken to encourage the formation of home guards in all the counties bordering on the Chesapeake Bay and its navigable tributaries...establishing convenient places of rendezvous; selecting, along the banks of the rivers, bays, and creeks, suitable posts for rifle-pits; erecting signal stations along the rivers, and establishing a system for giving warning of the enemy's approach...."⁷⁵

Throughout the war, the Bay was a marshy danger zone crawling with privateers, smugglers, and spies. Virginia secessionists, often licensed as Maryland merchants and planters, purchased ammunition and arms, food, and all form of supplies in Baltimore and Philadelphia on the pretense of personal use. The supplies, together with hidden recruits, were then transported "zig-zag" across the Chesapeake Bay into unguarded inlets, eventually moving up the James River, the third largest of the Chesapeake's tributaries, to the Confederate capital in Richmond.

Because of its geographical position, the Northern Neck was in a vital position, bordered to the north by the Potomac River; within close proximity to both Washington and Richmond; accessible by the Chesapeake Bay; and bounded by the officially neutral state of Maryland. Consequently, Lancaster County was frequently raided and ravaged by Union troops attempting to control and stop the secessionists. Along the Rappahannock and other rivers of the region, battles were fought that largely transforming naval warfare forever.⁷⁶

Confederates often came down to the shore and raised a flag of truce to bring the Yankees within range of gunshot. False and signal lights were also sources of worry to the Yankee boats.

Inside Windmill Point, Rappahannock River, May 16, 1861, -- Discovering a pole at the end of the point, went on shore in an armed boat; found halyards attached to it; considered it erected to show a false light, cut it down and sent word to the people living in the neighborhood the reason for my doing so. Learned that during the night it had been guarded by a part of eighteen armed

⁷⁴ Eric Mills, *Chesapeake Bay in the Civil War*, (Centreville, MD: Tidewater Publishers, 1996), pp. 39-40.

⁷⁵ Mills, p. 43.

⁷⁶ Mills, *passim*.

men, and that it was the first of a system of poles used for telegraphic purposes between the point and Fredericksburg, lights being hoisted at night and flags by day. Afterwards noticed similar poles farther up the river, time of communication with Fredericksburg being from one to two hours."⁷⁷

In the spring of 1861, Confederate reports stated "much agitation prevails along the Potomac coast from apprehension that the enemy will land in large and small numbers to devastate and plunder."⁷⁸ The Union troops did land and devastate the residents of Lancaster County and the Northern Neck:

About 4 p.m. on June 24, 1861, a war steamer, the *Star of New York*, of one thousand tons burden came to opposite the house of Mr. James W. Gresham, of Lancaster County. She dispatched to the shore three barges, one a very large one, with a swivel in the bow, and two smaller ones, all filled with armed troops. The large barge grounded on the flats. The other two came ashore with a number of armed men, variously estimated at between thirty and sixty. After reaching the shore some six or eight proceeded up to Mr. Gresham's house. One of the party accosted Mr. Gresham, and introduced another of the party. The first named, it seems, was the pilot, who was a captain of a wood vessel, acquainted with Gresham. He inquired if he had chickens or lambs for sale. Mr. Gresham replied that --"He had a plenty, but not a d--d one for that party." He then took the pilot aside and told him they had better be getting away, as there were troops in the neighborhood, and that he did not wish his premises to be the scene of a battle, as his mother was very ill in the house. While they were talking a small company of Lancaster troops, about thirty in number, were seen coming down the road in double-quick time. The alarm was given, and the enemy fled precipitately to their boats, our men firing into them as they shoved off. In their flight they left one of the barges, the men, in great confusion, crowded into the other, and others wading out to the large barge on the flats. In their flight they left, besides the barge, two breech-loading rifles, a revolver, and several swords, with coats, hats, and shoes, thrown away in their hasty retreat. It is confidently asserted that four of the enemy were killed in the boat. Nobody hurt on our side. As soon as our men fired on the enemy the ship opened her guns on Mr. Gresham's house. She fired fifty-three shot and shell, seventeen of which took effect, damaging the house to the amount of at least \$1,000. As

⁷⁷ *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion*, Series I, Volume 4, (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office), pp. 467-468.

⁷⁸ *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion*, Series I, Volume 4, p. 496.

in all of our engagements, the preservation of life was most remarkable. One of the balls struck the bed on which Mrs. Gresham was lying ill. She was removed to an outhouse, and a bombshell came in and exploded in the room without injury to anyone.⁷⁹

By 1863, the Federal Army reported the devastation of the Northern Neck after three years of war:

Expedition down the Neck -- destroyed fifty boats; destroyed \$30,000 worth of goods in transit, escorted back 800 contrabands; innumerable mules, horses, ect., captured; forty or fifty prisoners, including one captain and one lieutenant; think that damage done the enemy -- by destruction of supplied -- nearly \$1,000,000.

On May 26th, the expedition returned to camp [King George County] having marched in five and a half days a distance of 130 miles. Although the country was full of reports of the presence of a rebel force on the Peninsula. I have now no reason to believe that any considerable force was at any one place on this side of the Rappahannock. These reports are no doubt put in circulation by the enemy, most likely to deter us from sending our cavalry down the Neck into the wealthy and flourishing district of country embraced in the counties of Westmoreland, Richmond, Northumberland, and Lancaster, which is abundantly supplied with corn and wheat. Everywhere I found a majority of the people bitterly opposed to the government, which they charged with sending among them cavalry to rob and plunder them. In several instances I was assured by intelligent men and women that the wholesale plunder and pillage of our cavalry had done more to weaken the affection of the people for the Government than all other causes combined, and in fact, the cavalry have left the inhabitants very little cause to respect them as men and soldiers. They have robbed and plundered all that came in their way. These men...have stripped helpless women and children of their last horse, and in many instances of their last article of food, and have grossly insulted them for complaining. I do not believe the general commanding the Army of the Potomac is aware of the utter want of every principle of true soldiers which characterizes the intercourse between the cavalry and the inhabitants of the Northern Neck....⁸⁰

⁷⁹ Miriam Haynie, *The Stronghold: A Story of Historic Northern Neck of Virginia and Its People*, (Richmond, VA the Dietz Press, Incorporated, 1959), pp. 988-989.

⁸⁰ Haynie, pp. 991-992.

A number of salt works in Lancaster County were destroyed by the Potomac Flotilla:

In Chilton's Creek near the Corotoman we discovered the salt works, built in an excavation which completely hid them from view. There were several large evaporators and tanks, and the negroes there stated that the works would make 75 bushels of salt per day; that they had ben in operation about three weeks, and were at work for the Confederate Government. In connection with the works was a large stable, a granary containing about 200 bushels of corn, a number of wagons and carts, about 100 cords of wood, and several flatboats, used to carry salt across the river; that there were also a few barrels of salt. The evaporators and tanks were broken up, and all buildings, grains, carts, wood, etc. burned. The boats were destroyed. The horses, 12 in number, the negroes said had been taken away when they saw our boats approaching.⁸¹

By the close of the war, the Flotilla had grown to include thirty-two vessels, yet still there were cavalry bands, shore batteries, and blockade runners threatening the Chesapeake water routes. One of the last piratical acts on the Chesapeake Bay during the Civil War took place on April 5, 1865, despite President Lincoln's arrival in Richmond the previous day. The raiding party of Thaddeus Fitzhugh boarded and captured the Federal steamer *Harriet De Ford* in the Bay, about thirty miles south of Annapolis. The twenty-seven guerrillas released the steamer's captain, mate, and white passengers, and then took off in the commandeered vessel in pursuit of two government barges being towed down the Bay.

When the district commander at Annapolis found out, he telegraphed the commanding officers at Fort Monroe, Point Lookout, and Baltimore. Commander Foxhall Parker sent ten Potomac Flotilla vessels in pursuit, with orders to "be prepared to sink the *De Ford* should you fall in with her." On April 6th, Lieutenant Edward Hooker telegraphed Parker: "We have holed the rat but can't get at him...."⁸² Federal troops had located their ship by April 6, 1865, although there appear to be no viable plan to recapture the *Harriet De Ford*.

Hooker had been cruising off the mouths of the Rappahannock and Piankatank rivers in *Commodore Read*, overhauling everything that passed in the Bay. At daylight on the sixth, the flotilla's *Jacob Bell* came out of the Rappahannock River with a pair of informative passengers, Simon Brown and James Hudson, captured Union crewmen of the *Harriet De Ford*. They said the steamer had been taken into Indian Creek, on the Bay shore above the Rappahannock River, by the Confederate troops. Accompanied by *Heloptrope* and *Coeur de Lion*, Hooker pursued. After about five miles, *Commodore Read* could go no farther, forcing the crew to continue in the light drafts, while shelling the woods. Contrabands from the *Harriet De Ford* emerged from the wood. From the men, Hooker learned that the captured steamer was actually at Dymer Creek to the south, not Indian Creek.

⁸¹ Haynie, pp. 993-994.

⁸² Mills, p. 274.

Hooker rushed to Dymer Creek, and found the wreck of the burning Federal steamer, which had become a final sacrifice to wartime depredation. Before lighting the blaze, the rebels had unloaded the steamer's cargo with the help of neighborhood farmers.⁸³ In retaliation for their lost steamer and cargo, the federal troops fired upon several of the grand plantation dwellings lining Dymer Creek. One such dwelling was Greenfield (51-83), originally erected in circa 1840 by Thomas Spriggs, and subsequently enlarged in 1857 by then-owner William H. George. Physical damage caused by the retaliation remains visible on the interior of the dwelling.

"Our gunboats are keeping a bright outlook for the enemy on the bay," Foxhall Parker informed the navy secretary on April 9, the day the rebellion ended.⁸⁴ For four years, men along the rebel shore of Lancaster County and the Northern Neck had harassed Federal boats, had smuggled, sabotaged, and fought. Now they disappeared into their marshy land, elusive and uncaught to the end.

Despite the lack of significant land skirmishes and battles, Lancaster County suffered the loss of many residents who had gone to fight on behalf of the Confederacy. In honor of those soldiers, the local Ladies Memorial Association erected a monument in 1872. It is believed that the memorial marker was the first of its kind to be erected in Virginia. Most of these monuments were placed on or near the courthouse greens early in the 20th century, some forty years after the Civil War when the Lost Cause had taken on near-religious overtones.⁸⁵

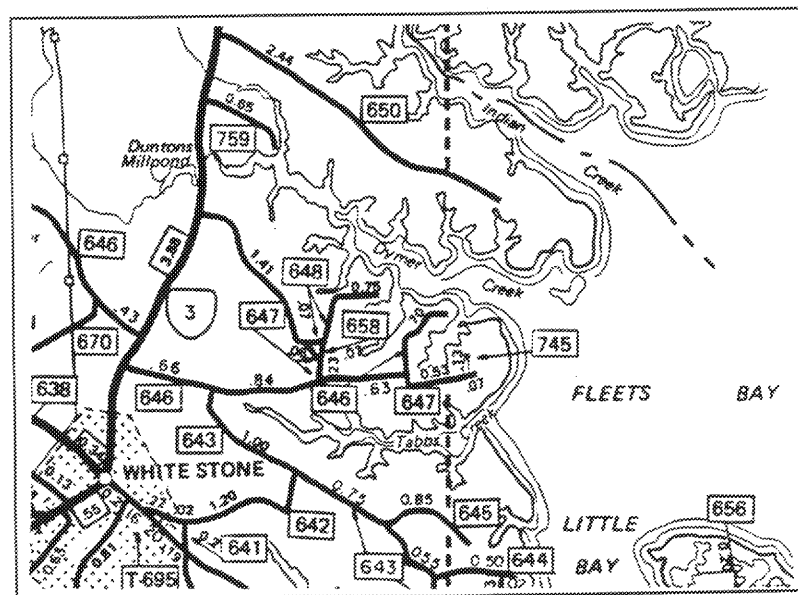


Figure 19: Current Map of Dymer Creek

⁸³ Mills, p. 275.

⁸⁴ Mills, p. 275.

⁸⁵ John and Margaret Peters, p. 106.

RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH PERIOD (1865-1917)

After the Civil War, the economy of Lancaster County began to steadily increase with substantial profits generated by improved transportation routes and agricultural production. In due course, Lancaster County experienced an influx of residents in search of a diverse livelihood, raising the population to 6,160 by 1880. With the rise of the merchant and planter classes, the need for additional wharfs and commercial trade increased. This demand prompted the construction of numerous commercial stores, banks, offices, and hotels, with contemporary residential development occurring at a slower pace.

The abundance of seafood in the Chesapeake Bay provided the needed economy as fishing, oystering, crabbing, and related processing industries became dominant in the area, with Carter's Creek (now known as Irvington) serving as a leader in the fish and oyster trade. Additionally, the steamboats traveling along the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers brought about immeasurable commercial ventures for the county. According to John C. Wilson, author of *Virginia's Northern Neck: A Pictorial History*:

The steamers and their landings were the area's link to the rest of the world....People and all kinds of produce would take these routes, frequently hooking up at other landings with trains that would carry them to their destinations.⁸⁶

Despite the population growth, the Northern Neck continued to be a veritable island, almost surrounded by the Chesapeake Bay, the Potomac and the Rappahannock rivers. Yet, below the fall-line, no bridges had been erected and the existing roadways were largely primitive. The easiest and most direct access was by steamboats, which were making stops at approximately thirty wharves in the Northern Neck region by the latter part of the 19th century. Not all wharves were visited routinely, yet several of the villages and crossroads of Lancaster County were regularly scheduled stops, tides and weather permitting.⁸⁷ Many of the steamboat landings in Lancaster County, such as Westland, Millenbeck, Monaskon, Ocran, Merry Point, Morattico, and Weems, had wharves consisting predominantly of a general store, a canning factory, and various other seafood-related businesses. Irvington, Kilmarnock, and White Stone had these establishments as well as hotels, churches, schools, doctors' and lawyers' offices, theaters, social organizations, and various ancillary businesses that enabled them to become viable villages or towns rather than just small hamlets or crossroads communities. Isolated because of poor roads and the lack of bridges to other inland communities, like most of the Northern Neck region, Lancaster County looked to Baltimore for manufactured goods. Baltimore reciprocated by purchasing or transshipping seafood and produce processed in local fish factories and canneries. There was also considerable mail-order business between Lancaster County and Baltimore, which greatly influenced the architectural development of the county.

⁸⁶ Wilson, p. 69.

⁸⁷ Dawe, p. 34.

Development of King Carter's Corotoman Plantation was a sign of the economic changes and population growth in Lancaster County at the end of the 19th century. In 1886, John Palmer was largely responsible for the renaming of the property "Weems," honoring the steamboat *Mason L. Weems* which was scheduled to make regular stops at the wharf. Respecting its excellent location along the Corotoman River and Carter's original landscaping plan, the wharf was constructed on the site of an 18th century sloop landing. The steamboat, used well before the Civil War, was converted for military use during the war and returned to its original use by the late 1860s. Yet, by 1890, despite having a village named after it, the steamer ceased to operate. The disruption in service greatly affected residents of Weems and Lancaster County, as the steamboats continued to be the major source of transportation and communication by providing trade, commerce, information, and travel.

By the 1890s, both the Rappahannock Steamboat Line and the Weems Steamboat Line from Baltimore made regular stops at the many county wharves. In addition to providing an important means of trade and personal travel for residents, this regular traffic brought out-of-town visitors. Tourism prompted the establishment of the several resort hotels and campgrounds, including the Yerby Hotel (51-150), the White Stone Beach Hotel (51-130), and Wharton Grove (51-87). One of the best examples was the now-raised Irvington Beach Hotel, which was originally constructed as a single-family dwelling prior to the Civil War. As the new village hotel, it became the center of entertainment with year-round visitors. By the turn of the 20th century, the hotel property underwent substantial changes with the construction of a dancing pavilion, barn, enlarged servants quarters and carriage shed, a skating rink, and additional resort cottages. The hotel and its adjacent cottages could then accommodate about fifty-seven guests. August proved to be its liveliest month, with "dancing in the pavilion, singing, "tacky" parties when the guests "bedecked themselves in the most ludicrous paraphernalia and joined in the fun, cake walks, progressive euchre, masquerades replete with Japanese lanterns, and costume parties in which the villagers joined." When the summer was over, the guests heading for the steamboats were typically treated to a farewell display of "fire crackers, bomb and pistols."⁸⁸

⁸⁸ Simmons, pp. 30-34.

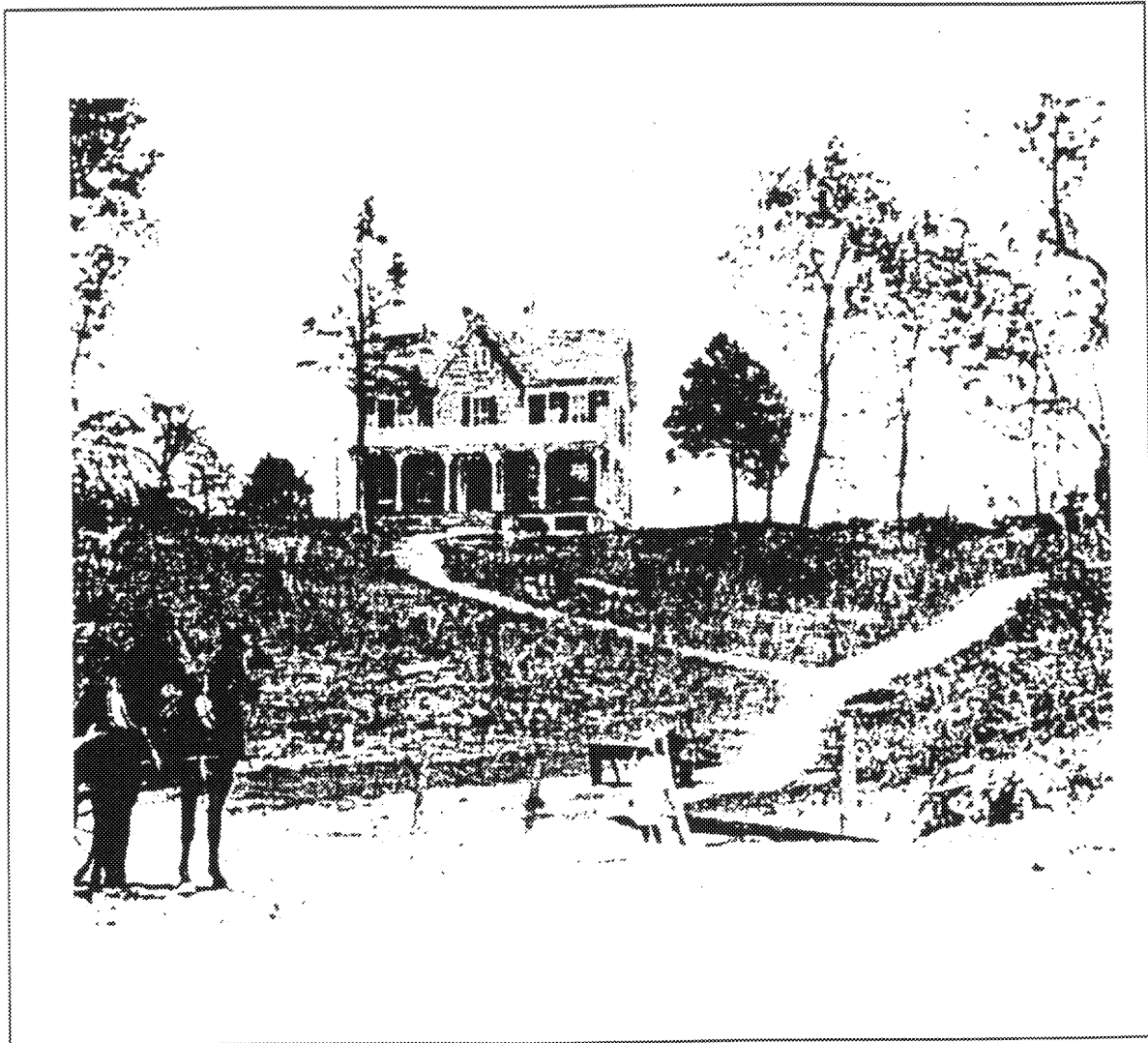


Figure 20: White Stone Beach Hotel, circa 1909 (Wilson, p. 112)

Wharton Grove Campground was established in 1893 at the height of religious meeting camp revivals and steamboat tourism in the Northern Neck. John Palmer, a Roman Catholic real estate agent responsible for the sale of a portion of Carter's Corotoman estate, convinced Reverend F.W. Claybrook to establish a religious meeting camp at the site. Claybrook, in turn, interested evangelist Dr. H.M. Wharton in the project. The results were ten-day meetings each summer from 1893 to 1927. Thousands of participants arrived each year, camping in the many wood frame cottages. Before automobiles and the construction of connecting bridges, most of the attendees used the water as their means of transportation, arriving at the eight-foot wide wharf that stretched 1/4 mile into the Corotoman River. At the center of the religious experience was the massive wood frame Tabernacle, set to the east of the cottages.

Despite the slow but steady decline of the steamboat wharfs throughout the Northern Neck by the turn of the 20th century, Lancaster County remained dependent on Carter's Creek and

the Rappahannock River for its livelihood. Fishing and oystering became lucrative with approximately two hundred Poquoson log canoes sailing daily to the oyster rocks of the Rappahannock River. Initially, the arrival of gasoline boat engines in 1884 was believed to be a threat to the seafood industry and the overall economy of the county. Though sailboats and steam engines remained dominant, gasoline-powered boats began to have considerable impact, turning the many rivers and creeks into crowded water highways. While altering the future of the steamboat wharfs, the gasoline-powered boats provided mobility for the fishermen in addition to increasing local transportation and tourism. In fact, the oyster industry continued to report record years with approximately 400,000 bushels shucked in 1913 on Carter's Creek alone.⁸⁹ Unfortunately, depletion of the public oyster beds from overuse and dredging by pirates had begun to threaten the area's oyster industry. With the prosperity of the county now so dependent on fish and oysters, the citizens and local officials pushed for the enactment of oyster laws. Consequently, the General Assembly made the Board of Fisheries a department of the Commonwealth known as the Commission of Fisheries. The Commission thus began drastic measures to ensure against such piracy and the future depletion of local seafood resources.

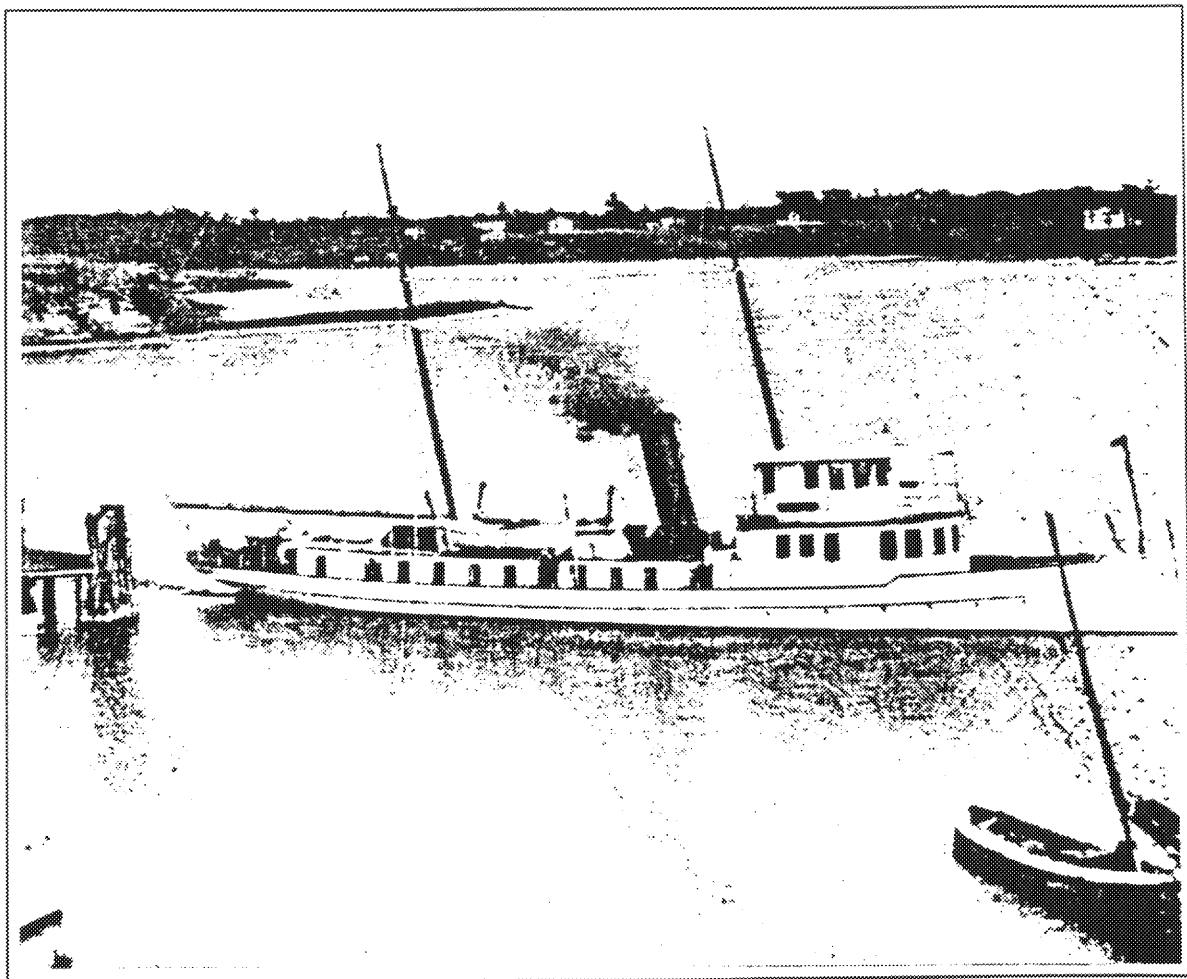


Figure 21: *Commodore Maury* leaving Irvington, circa 1908. (Wilson, p. 141)

⁸⁹ Simmons, p. 74.

Expanding its resources, the fishing industry turned to menhaden fish factories, which had been established as early as 1891 in West Irvington. Two such menhaden fish factories were operated by Captain Josephus F. Bussells and Captain William L. Messick, the sons-in-law of Levin H. Irving. J.F. Bussells and Company offered "pure manipulated fertilizers,...fine dried fish, assiculated fish and decomposed fish."⁹⁰ Following a dissolution of a partnership with William E. Woodall, the Bussells and Company factory was leased to Captain E. "Wash" Milligan from Cape Charles. Bussells continued to fish the region, however, using steamers provided by Milligan until 1896. The factory was eventually closed, being demolished in 1897 by Milligan. Simultaneous to Bussells attempts to run a menhaden fish factory, William L. Messick was establishing, and subsequently expanding, the second fish factory in Irvington, known as the Carter's Creek Fish Guano Company. Yet, due to poor health, Messick lost his fish factory in 1910. The property became a lime grinding plant until the mid-1920s, when it was replaced by an ice plant and generating plant of the Virginia East Coast Utilities. In the 1950s, the property was again altered, becoming a marina.

Invariably, wherever a steamboat landed, a cannery could be found close by. The industry was dependent on shipping, both for empty cans coming in and produce going out. Many of the canneries began operation soon after the close of the Civil War, assisting in the economic reconstruction of the county. The factory near Weems Wharf was operated by Sam Thomas, who assisted in the development of the machinery used to crimp the tops of the cans. At Merry Point, the Chilton and Derickson Canning Factory and Wharf employed seventy-five to a hundred workers in the early 1900s. Nearby was the ferry, which ran from Merry Point to Ferry Point on the Ottoman side of the river. Other prominent factories and associated industrial businesses in Lancaster County included the Irvington Menhaden Fish Factory, Messick's Fish Factory, the Taft Fish Company, Standard Products, and Headley's Railway.

The county grew with the construction of grand Late Victorian-era dwellings, churches, and private schools. Although many private academic institutions had been established throughout the county since its founding, the public school system was not formed until the latter part of the 19th century. Prompted by Commonwealth law in 1870, the county named A.T. Cralle as the first superintendent of schools for Lancaster County. One- and two-room school houses, under the limited jurisdiction of the county school board, dotted the rural landscape of Lancaster County at the end of the 19th century. Yet, one of the most influential education institutions of the region during this period was the private, co-educational Chesapeake Academy (51-195) in Irvington. Opened in May 1890, the Chesapeake Academy proved to be a thriving private school, actively teaching many local students until 1907 when the public high school system commenced. According to a 1896 school catalog, all students who could meet the fees were welcome, being accepted on talent and diligence rather than on wealth or family background.⁹¹ About half of the students were

⁹⁰ Simmons, pp. 128-135.

⁹¹ *Catalogue of the Chesapeake Male & Female Academy, Irvington, Lancaster County, VA: 7th Annual Session, 1895-96* (Virginia Citizen Print, 1896).

boarders, originally living at private homes and later in the girls' and boys' dormitories, erected 1892 and 1903, respectively.⁹² During its peak years, the private academy boasted fifty to eighty students per session with high academic standards. Its demise, however, stemmed from the establishment of public high schools.⁹³

According to the State Board of Education records, the first public high school in Lancaster County was not operational until 1906. The school, held at the Lancaster Court House, initially consisted of only fourteen students. The first graduating class in 1911 included four students, while the class of 1912 had just two students. The facility consisted of Principal Frank P. Brent and two teachers. In the growing town of Irvington, the defunct Chesapeake Academy building was utilized as the Irvington High School from 1907 to the close of the 1915 school year while funding for a new public school building was raised. Full scale construction of school buildings and the establishment of the County Board of Education were not to occur until the late 1920s and 1930s.

WORLD WAR I TO WORLD WAR II PERIOD (1917-1945)

World War I directly affected Lancaster County, just as the preceding wars had done. Many of the fishing boats were commandeered for coastal patrol, never returning to their original industrial service. Consequently, fish factories dwindled in number, though not in size. Additionally, steamboats suffering from the rapid development of land transportation began to suspend some of their services. Cars became more and more commonplace; roads were being laid and continuously improved. Trucks began to transport goods and produce that traditionally had been shipped by water.

As the county struggled with the Great Depression, the size and scope of the federal and state government programs began to expand and sponsor public works programs that improved highways and constructed parks. While encouraging growth, it directly affected the landscape of Virginia and its historic resources. This metamorphosis is clearly visible in Lancaster County with the construction of the Downing Bridge in 1927, which provided a direct connection from the Northern Neck to mainland Virginia and created commerce and trade with Richmond. The erection of the bridge and improvement of roads and highways further stimulated the development of the commercial enterprises such as stores, hotels, and gas stations. Additionally, tourism by automobile increased ten-fold, thus creating jobs and attracting new residents. In 1920, the United States Census Bureau reported the population of Lancaster County was 9,757, the highest since the formation of the county in the mid-17th century. However, the unconstrained transportation routes, as well as the loss of industrial economic stability, caused the population of Lancaster County to substantially decrease to 8,896 persons in a span of just ten years. Yet, by 1940, the Census Bureau recorded that the population had increased, returning to the statistical averages registered in 1920.

⁹² Wilson, p. 101.

⁹³ Simmons, p. 87-97.

Lancaster County examples of federally funded improvements that were occurring nationwide during the Depression years are clearly demonstrated in the stylistic form and number of school buildings constructed. These early school buildings were very similar in form, massing, style, and material to many of the schools, libraries, and recreational facilities erected across America between 1933 and 1939 by the Public Works Administration (PWA). Each of the buildings, predominately constructed of brick, followed standardized plans that allowed for quick and inexpensive construction while providing adequate classroom and administrative space. The utilization of a standardized plan, although not necessarily one of the PWA, is particularly apparent when viewing the number of one-story brick school buildings dating from the 1920s through the 1940s that mark the landscape of Lancaster County.

Supplementing the federally funded educational facilities for the African-American students was Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears, Roebuck and Company. In 1913, Rosenwald had initiated the largest single program benefitting public schools for African-Americans in the South. His private contributions and the subsequent Julius Rosenwald Fund Rural School Building Program galvanized rural communities desiring better schools. By 1928, one in every five rural schools for African-Americans in the South was a Rosenwald school, housing one-third of the region's rural black population. At the program's conclusion in 1932, Rosenwald's financial aid had produced 4,977 new schools, 217 teachers' homes and 163 shop buildings in 883 counties of 15 states, representing a total investment of over \$28 million in contributions and tax revenues.⁹⁴ In Lancaster County, the Rosenwald Fund was responsible for the construction of two school buildings by the late 1920s in Nuttsville and Merry Point.

The improving transportation and tourism during this period brought new residents and commercial businesses to the town of Kilmarnock, the oldest and presently the largest of the county's incorporated towns. Located on the Lancaster-Northumberland County line, Kilmarnock is about five miles north of White Stone at the convergence of State highways 3 and 200. The town is located on land patented to Gervase Dodson and George Wale prior to 1664. At the time, the site was known as the Crossroads. In 1676, part of the original patent was transferred to Anthony Steptoe, who operated a tavern and storehouse at the crossing, giving it the name Steptoe's Ordinary. In 1764, Steptoe sold the parcel, which included the store, to Robert Gilmour, an agent for and interest holder in a mercantile firm in Glasgow, Scotland. Apparently, Gilmour owned land in Kilmarnock, Scotland, and applied the name to his small holding in Lancaster County. During the Reconstruction period, Kilmarnock was enhanced by the growth of commercial establishments and grand Late Victorian dwellings and churches. Many of these dwellings were constructed with labelled materials transported by steamboat from Baltimore and exhibited similar architectural features fashionable to the period.

⁹⁴ "Rosenwald School Conference: Resource Guide," Conference sponsored by the Middle Tennessee State University Colleges of Education and Liberal Arts, and the Center for Historic Preservation in Murfreesboro, TN, October 21, 1995, p. 3.

Kilmarnock's original town layout at the crossroads remains evident, despite the damage and subsequent alterations that followed three major fires early in the 20th century. The first of the fires occurred in 1909, claiming a portion of the town north of Wharf Road and Church Street. The second fire, in 1915, destroyed shops and offices on Main Street north of Church Street. The last major fire occurred in 1952, after which the present character of the commercial core was established. By 1955, when the village of Irvington was incorporated, Kilmarnock had become the largest town in Lancaster County.⁹⁵ The first chartered village in Lancaster County, Kilmarnock was incorporated in 1933.

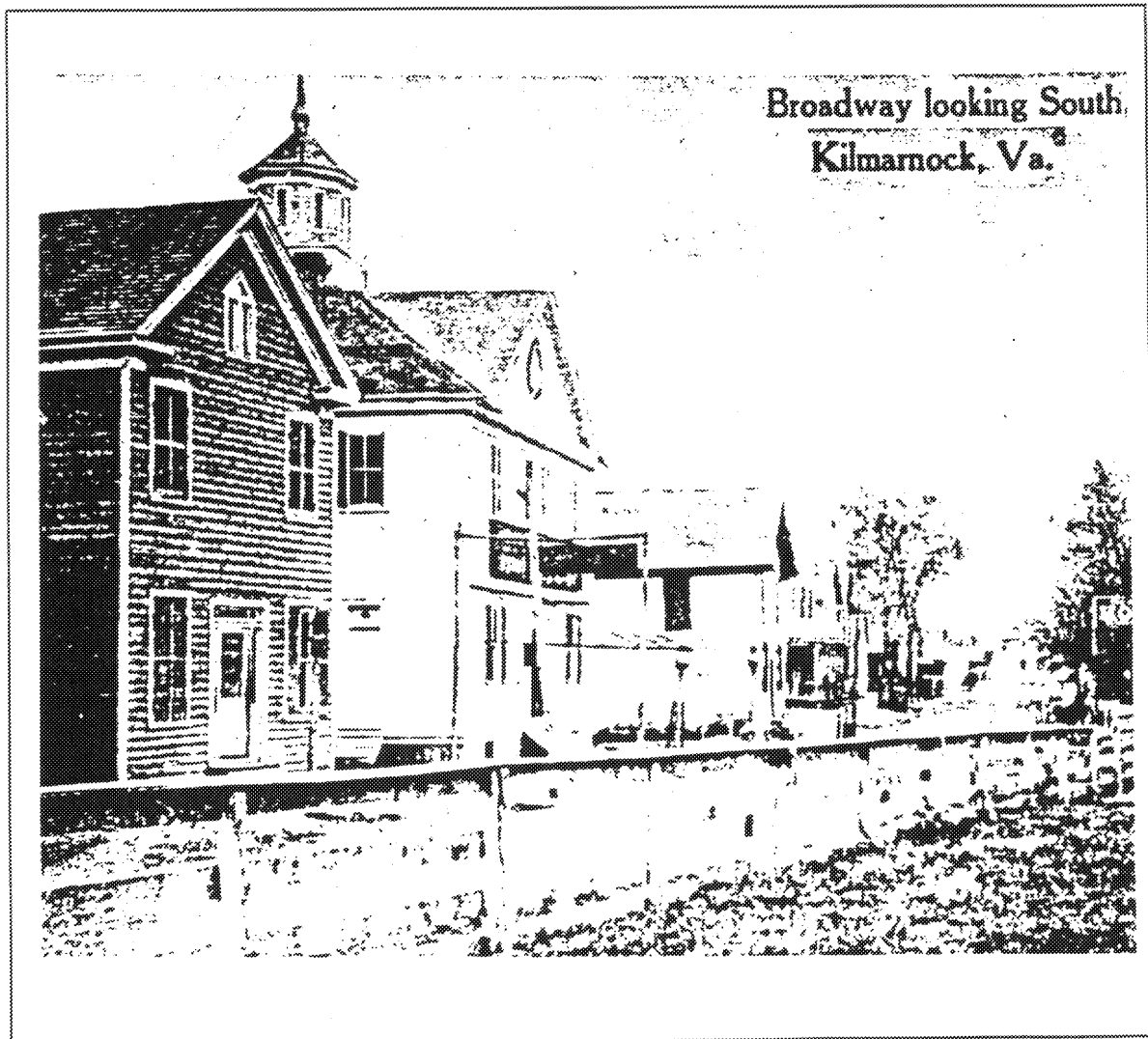


Figure 22: Kilmarnock, early 1900. (Wilson, p. 123)

⁹⁵ Virginia Electric & Power Company, Area Development Department. *Industrial Site Survey: Lancaster-Northumberland County Area* (1958), p. 8.

The oyster beds were gradually depleted, and by the mid-to late-20th century, the oyster industry no longer provided the major source of income for the citizens of Lancaster County. Consequently, interest in the menhaden industry increased. Joseph W. Gunther further revolutionized the industry by reviving the aerial spotting of the fish, a tactic that had been introduced at the turn of the 20th century. By 1947, two-way radios were also added between the plane and the boats, allowing the pilot to contact the fishing boats nearest the school of fish. This procedure increased the catching of menhaden fish by fifty percent.⁹⁶ Meanwhile on land, corn, wheat, tomatoes, timber, mills, and canneries continued to support the agricultural economy. For a period of time, watermelons were also an exported item, and soybeans became one of the major agricultural crops.

On August 23, 1933, Lancaster County and the entire Northern Neck were physically and financially devastated by the worst storm ever recorded in the region. For two days, gales and the highest tides ever known in the county destroyed crops, buildings, boats; caused hundreds of thousands of dollars in damage to factories, resorts, power and ferry service; and generated fears of epidemics from the high-water contamination of water supplies. Additionally, the storm destroyed many of the unprotected wharves and landings for the boats from Baltimore. Although service continued at a reduced rate for a short time after the storm, the steamboat's position as a major transportation and communication enterprise was forever altered, as most steamboat lines chose not to rebuild the wharves and eventually ended their regular service.⁹⁷

NEW DOMINION PERIOD (1945-Present)

After the Second World War, the population of the Commonwealth of Virginia began to experience tremendous growth. By 1955, the state had more urban than rural dwellers, ranking fourteenth in population in the United States. The population of Lancaster County, however, was declining, recorded at just 8,640 in 1950.

The economic state of the county, however, was constant. In the late 1940s and early 1950s, agriculture (734 persons) continued to be the leading industrial employer in Lancaster County, followed by forestry and fishery (461 persons) and manufacturing (321 persons).⁹⁸ Following Northumberland County, Lancaster County was one of the leading counties in the Commonwealth of Virginia per pound in catching fish. Menhaden, alewives, crabs, croakers, and oysters were the most important economically for the county. Seafood packing and the manufacturing of fish oil, scrap, and meal became industries of considerable proportions. The greatest land use was devoted to farming with about one-fourth utilized for crops such as corn, wheat, oats, and soybeans. The chief farm products included milk, chickens, and eggs.

⁹⁶ Wilson, p. 179.

⁹⁷ Wilson, p. 70.

⁹⁸ Virginia Division of Planning and Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development. "Economic Inventory of the Northern Neck of Virginia, Region 13." September 1949, p. 17.

Lancaster County's scenic location on the Chesapeake Bay marked it as a logical site for recreation, tourism, and retirement, forcing a slow evolution in the industrial foundation of the county. By 1959, the trend was apparent as the manufacturing of food and lumber became the number one industry, followed by commercial trade, forestry and fishing, construction, and finally agriculture. The Census Bureau reported that the population was rising, reaching 9,174 in 1960. The majority of the new residents were relocating from various part of Virginia, rather than from out of state.

The change in industry prompted the improvement of commercial villages and crossroads like White Stone, the smallest of Lancaster County's incorporated towns. The village is transversed by State Highway 3, moving south to eventually crossing of the Rappahannock River. Much of the present town of White Stone can be accurately dated to the period following 1870, with the basic formation of the village occurring during the Reconstruction Period. Development continued into the 20th century as the White Stone Wharf became a stopping point on the Rappahannock River for steamboats from Baltimore and Norfolk. Like many of the wharves in the Northern Neck, the White Stone Wharf was destroyed by the August 1933 storm and never reconstructed. The physical and economic stability of White Stone during the early part of the 20th century was augmented by the efforts of local resident Dr. B.H.B. Hubbard (051-0122). Hubbard was responsible for the construction of two doctor's offices, a complex of cement block commercial stores, an automobile repair garage, a post office, and his own prominent dwelling house in the center of White Stone. Of Hubbard's many enterprises, the Taft Fish Company had a great economic impact on Lancaster County, and White Stone in particular. Despite the 1933 storm, the fish company remained in operation until 1942, with the buildings were eventually destroyed by fire in 1973.

Irvington, the county's second largest community, was incorporated in 1955, one year after the incorporation of White Stone. Located in southern Lancaster County, the village of Irvington is situated on two points of land that extend into Carter's Creek and the Eastern Branch at their confluence with the Rappahannock River. The village-proper of Irvington is located at the eastern prong or peninsula, while West Irvington is sited at the western prong or peninsula. Historically known as Carter's Creek, Irvington is a significant Northern Neck town that first flourished in the Antebellum period as a successful steamboat wharf. Like much of lower Lancaster County, the steamboats provided a primary means of transportation, while simultaneously creating vast trade and supply opportunities for local residents. Briefly closed during the Civil War, the wharves were largely responsible for the reconstruction of Lancaster County, Irvington in particular. Consequently, Irvington grew to become the largest village in the county with the establishment of commercial businesses, governmental facilities, and educational institutions. By the latter part of the 19th century, Irvington developed residential neighborhoods consisting of imposing wood frame single-family dwellings displaying the fashionable architectural styles of the period. Despite the slow, but steady decline of the steamboats, the seafood industry and tourism industry

flourished. Since the great fire of 1917 and the storm of 1933, few contemporary intrusion have been constructed in the village-proper of Irvington stretching from the original site of the wharf to the present location of the Tides Inn on King Carter Drive. Today, the village remains historically and architecturally significant as one of the only extant Lancaster County villages that flourished as a steamboat wharf and major seafood production center.

Today, Lancaster County is the second most populous county in the Northern Neck with 10,896 persons and is the most densely populated with a population per square mile of 81.9 in 1990. With the median age of county residents over 45 years, Lancaster County has become a retirement community, thus, only 53.5 percent of the population participates in the labor force. The dominant industries, such as fishing, farming, and transportation, have been drastically reduced. They are replaced by services like education and health care, retail trade, manufacturing, and tourism.

Lancaster County continues to prosper with its growing tourist industry and stable businesses. The Tides Inn (51-910) opened in 1947, attracting people from around the world to the modest resort village of Irvington. King Carter's Historic Christ Church (51-4) at the intersection of Route 222 and State Route 3, was restored in the 1950s-1960s. This architecturally significant church has become an important tourist destination, attracting tourist and scholars alike. Numerous inns and specialty shops opened to take advantage of increased tourism and many extant residential buildings were purchased as weekend and summer houses. In 1957, the Robert O. Norris Bridge opened, connecting lower Lancaster County with the Middle Peninsula. The construction of the bridge, costing approximately \$15,000,000, replaced ferry service and provided direct access from the south and east.

One of the greatest assets to the historical and architectural heritage of Lancaster County is the Mary Ball Washington Memorial Museum and Library, named in honor of the mother of George Washington. Mary Ball Washington was born in Lancaster County in 1708 on a vast estate known as Forest Plantation (know now as Epping Forest), owned by her father Joseph Ball I. Established in the 1930s, the Mary Ball Washington Memorial Museum and Library was originally housed in the Lancaster County Jail (51-81-3), which was constructed in 1821. Vacated in 1938, the historically significant building was given to the Woman's Club of Lancaster County about 1940 for restoration. After being stymied by World War II, funding efforts for the restoration project were prompted by the building's future use as a repository for historic county documents and artifacts of the Museum. The restoration was completed and the building dedicated in May 1953. The organization was incorporated in 1958 to include a museum, library and genealogy departments, later adding archaeology.

Today, the Mary Ball Washington Memorial Museum and Library maintains numerous buildings located in the Lancaster Court House National Register Historic District (51-87). In addition to the jail, which serves as an archives, the Museum and Library maintains the 1798 Lancaster House (51-81-7), the circa 1850 Old Post Office (51-81-8), the circa 1745 Old Clerk's Office (51-81-1), and the circa 1960 Annex Building (51-81-16).

Tracing its history back to 1651, Lancaster County has contributed to the historical and architectural assets of the Commonwealth of Virginia. As one of the oldest counties, Lancaster County's population has continued to grow, reaching its highest citizenry of 10,896 in 1990. Old and new rural villages and subdivisions have developed, while simultaneously preserving thousands of acres of farm and forest land between them. Additionally, Virginia's Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act, a partnership established between the state and local governments, protects the nation's largest estuary and one of Lancaster County's greatest historical and environmental assets.

HISTORIC CONTEXT THEMES

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) has developed eighteen historic themes that capture the context of Virginia's heritage from the earliest times. These themes are defined in the Survey Findings section at the end of this report. Under the scope of this survey project, only properties relating to six of the eighteen themes were included in the on-site survey. Yet, the vast number of resources associated with an additional eleven themes prompted a second survey phase. Both phases are encompassed by this report; thus, seventeen themes are discussed here as they pertain to the extant historic resources within Lancaster County. The most prevalent theme was the Architecture/Community Planning Theme, followed by the Domestic Theme, Subsistence/Agriculture Theme, and the Commerce/Trade Theme. Resources relating to the remaining themes were identified, although only minimally. The Landscape Theme as defined by VDHR was not adequately noted during the survey and, therefore, is not included in the following discussions. Whenever possible, the resources were placed within the historic context themes established by VDHR to allow for a better understanding of the development impacts affecting the survey area.

*Intended to be a sampling of building types and styles, this project was restricted in the number of on-site surveys; thus, not all properties and related resources that apply to each and every VDHR theme were documented.

THEME: DOMESTIC

RESOURCE TYPES: Single-Family Dwellings, Secondary Domestic Outbuildings, Hotels/Inns, and Camps

During the architectural survey of Lancaster County, 187 resources out of a total of 270 properties were documented as being associated with the Domestic Theme. The resource types identified in the survey area include 177 single-family dwellings, fourteen guest houses, four hotels, three camp cabins, and 266 associated outbuildings, such as sheds, well houses, greenhouses, and garages. Intense development of domestic buildings in this area began in the Reconstruction and Growth Period (1866-1914) with seventy-two of the 177 primary resources dating from this period. The greatest domestic growth during this period occurred between 1870-1879, with twelve percent of the domestic resources dating from this nine-year span. This increase in domestic development was largely sparked by the reconstruction that was taking place throughout the Union after the devastation of the Civil War. Although not many of the domestic resources in Lancaster County had been destroyed by the war, the destruction throughout the region prompted an influx of residents to the Northern Neck, thus prompting an increase in housing.

Lancaster County, like much of the Northern Neck, was dependent on the water for its economic livelihood. With the introduction of steamboats to the region in the late 1820s, the population of the county increased tenfold as commercial and industrial activities developed. This prompted the renovation of many extant late 18th and early 19th century buildings, as well as the construction of new Federal, Greek Revival, and Early Classical-style dwellings. These more imposing dwellings tended to be associated with the plantation system, which was at its zenith during the period between 1830 and 1860. Thus, it is not surprising that sixty-four of the domestic resources identified in the survey were originally constructed in the Early National Period (1789-1830) and the Antebellum Period (1831-1860). The greatest domestic growth occurred between 1840 and 1849, with thirteen per cent of the sixty-four domestic buildings erected during this nine-year span. In fact, between 1840 and 1849, Lancaster County experienced the most tremendous increase in domestic resources with the erection of twenty-one of the 177 resources included in the survey.

The domestic resources in the survey area, both single-family and multi-family dwellings, are typically two-stories to two-and-a-half-stories in height, constructed of wood frame on slightly raised brick foundations. The roofs are primarily side gable, and typically clad in standing seam metal. The chimneys, predominately constructed of brick, are equally both interior and exterior end. The dwellings tended to be five-bays wide with a central-passage plan; however, a significant number of side-passage plans were documented. In total, 122 of the single-family dwellings have one-story porches on the facade. The wood frame porches were typically three-bays wide with Tuscan columns. The architectural styles ranged from the Colonial-style of the 18th century to the Tudor Revival-style of the early 20th century. The dominant domestic style is the Queen Anne-style from the latter part of the 19th century, comprising forty-seven out of the 177 (or eight-four percent) of the domestic properties surveyed. The Colonial and Greek Revival styles were the second and third most popular

styles identified in the survey, respectively.

Since most of the county developed in the 19th century as farmland, many of the properties surveyed included historic sheds, ice houses, summer kitchens, and corncribs to name a few. The extant outbuildings associated with the agricultural context of Lancaster County were typically of a historic nature. Of the 311 identified, a total of 153 outbuildings were documented as historic. Most notable were the six carriage houses, five corncribs, fourteen guesthouses, seven summer kitchens, twelve well houses, six privies, and fourteen smokehouses. The utilitarian function of the buildings dictated the predominantly wood frame, one- to two-story, front gable forms. The most prevalent outbuilding identified was the shed, which tended to be a catch-all term for generic outbuildings. A total of 117 sheds were documented, only fifty-three of which were deemed historic.

Like the more suburban areas, rural communities throughout the nation during the 20th century were predicated on the use of the automobiles, making garages an essential feature. A total of fifty-seven garages were identified during the survey, twenty-one of which were determined to be historically associated with the primary dwelling.

While the styles and forms of the domestic resources will be discussed within the Domestic Theme, a more in-depth description and comparison will be examined in the Architecture/Community Planning Theme.

SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLINGS

European Settlement to Society (1600-1750)

Although the process of patenting and settling the land did not generally begin until well into the 17th century, it is known that Virginia colonists constructed houses in four basic forms during the late 17th and early 18th centuries. Hugh Morrison, in his authoritative study, *Early American Architecture*, defines four basic plans for these early dwellings: the one-room plan with an end chimney; the two-room plan with hall and parlor; the central-hall plan with end chimneys; and the most sophisticated, and most likely the last of these to be developed, the cross plan with a two-story front projection and a projecting stair tower to the rear.⁹⁹ Typically, these dwellings were crudely constructed of local materials without stylistic embellishments.

The central passage, which is the dominant domestic plan in Lancaster County, made its appearance in Virginia during the first quarter of the 18th century. Prior to that time, many wealthy Virginians lived in two major ground floor rooms. The larger of these -- the hall -- was a communal, multi-purpose living space that opened onto a smaller room variously called the parlor, chamber, or inward room.¹⁰⁰ The modest plan was subsequently enlarged to include a central passage and dining room. The latter was generally a front room and provided an intermediate space between the planter's threshold and the old chamber, which had been pushed deeper into the house. The promiscuous mix of persons and activities once accommodated in the hall was taken over by this new dining room. The old hall, in turn, became a formal "entertaining room" where those possessions expressive of one's station in society were assembled and placed on display. More than any other room, this richly appointed hall symbolized the social authority of the planter.¹⁰¹ The new hall was quickly appreciated for its practical advantages as a refuge from the heat of the summer. As early as 1724, houses in Williamsburg were provided with "a passage generally through the middle of the house for an air-draft in summer."¹⁰² The space was often referred to as the summer hall, documenting the growing importance of the passage as a living space and emphasizing its seasonality. Although commonly utilized in the early settlement period, the summer hall reached its zenith in form and design during the Antebellum Period in the Northern Neck.

⁹⁹ Hugh Morrison, *Early American Architecture: From the First Colonial Settlements to the National Period* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1952), pp. 140-141.

¹⁰⁰ Mark R. Wenger, "The Central Passage in Virginia: Evolution of an Eighteenth-Century Living Space," *Perpectives in Vernacular Architecture, II*, ed. Camille Wells. (Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 1986), p. 137.

¹⁰¹ Wenger, p. 138.

¹⁰² Wenger, p. 138; Hugh Jones, *The Present State of Virginia*, ed. Richard L. Morton, (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1956), p. 71.

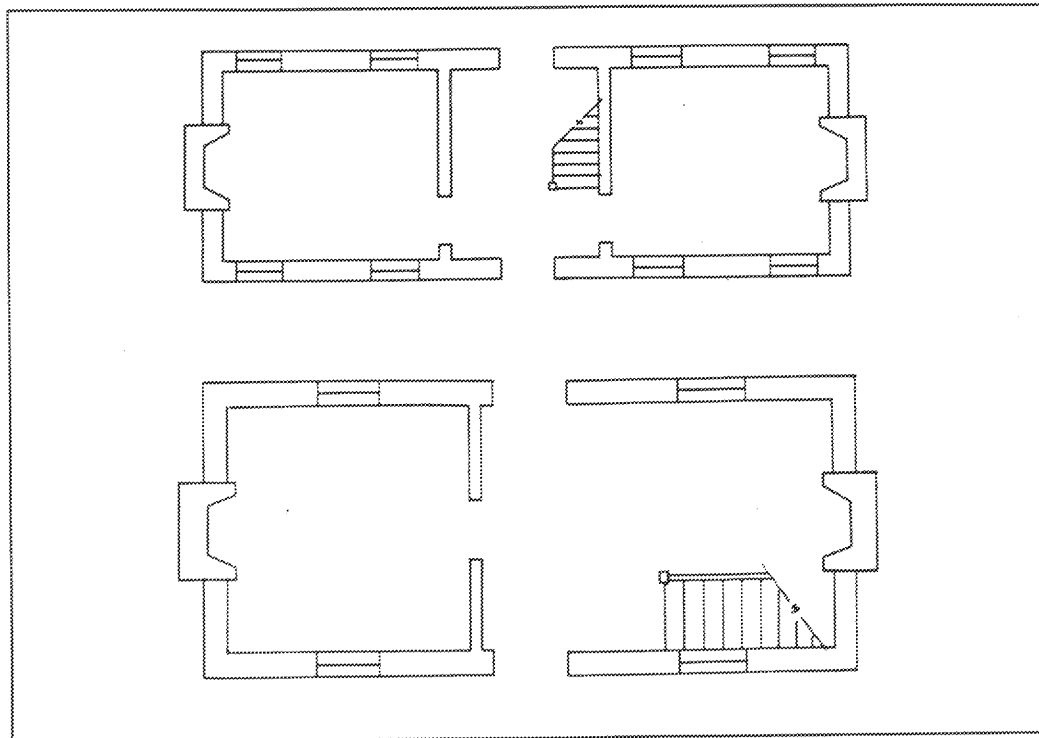


Figure 23: Hall/Parlor and Central-Passage Plans (Ware, pp 11 and 15)

In Lancaster County during the Settlement to Society Period, the one-room and hall-parlor plans remained dominant over the central-passage plan. In fact, the more modest two-room dwellings continued to be constructed until the second and third decades of the 19th century when they were commonly enlarged to exhibit the fashionable central-passage plan. Of the fourteen domestic buildings constructed during this phase, four resources have been documented to have originally had a hall-parlor plan and four had a central-passage form.¹⁰³

¹⁰³ The plan of the remaining six dwellings from this period were not included in the on-site survey, thus, the plans are not known.



Figure 24: Wilder's Grant (051-0186) Hall/Parlor Plan



Figure 25: Level Green (051-0113) Central-Passage Plan

Before the railroads, the only means of efficiently transporting bulky goods of relatively low value such as cut lumber, brick and quarried stone, was by water; thus, coastal towns and villages had access to a variety of domestic or imported construction materials, as did those inland farmers and villages located near canals or dependable navigable rivers. Elsewhere, the costs and difficulties of horse-and-wagon transportation greatly restricted all but the most affluent from utilizing materials other than those found on or near the construction site. The eastern half of the country was covered with a seemingly endless supply of virgin forests, encouraging and enabling timber construction principles familiar to the English and French colonists. The buildings were constructed with massive framework of hand-hewn timber (post-and-beam construction) which, in the New World, were generally covered by thinner strips of wood to make a watertight exterior.

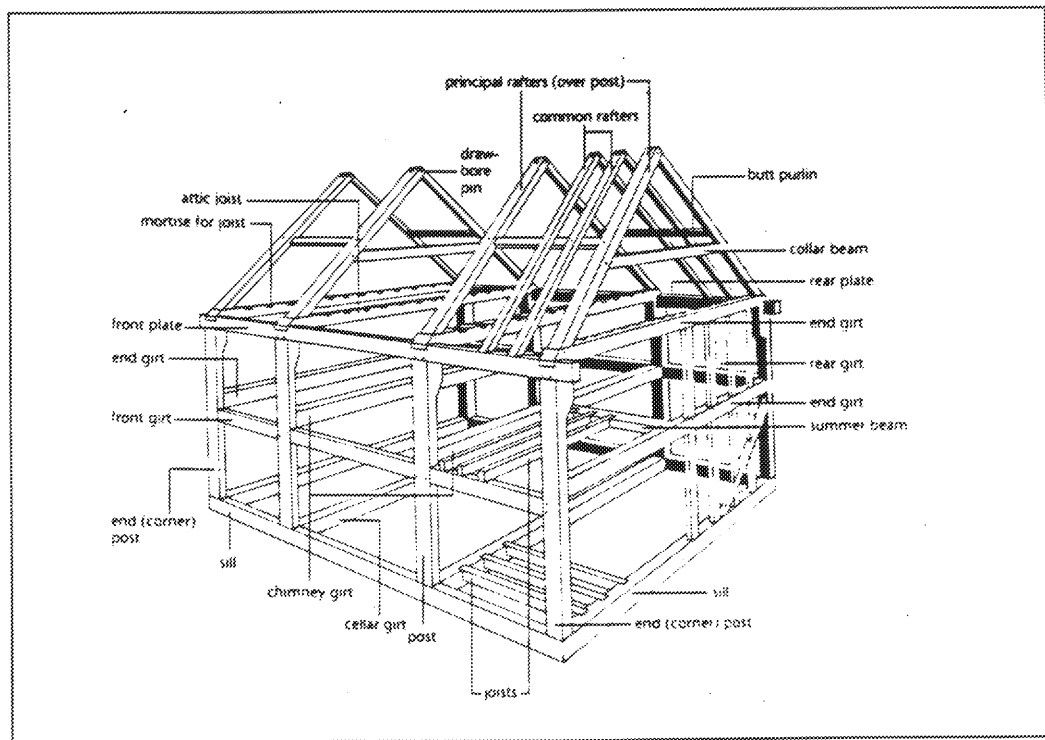


Figure 26: Post and Beam Framing (Carley, p. 67.)

These traditions dominated early folk building in both New England, where frame, massed-plan (more than one room deep) houses became the norm, and the early settlements of the Tidewater South, where frame houses with a linear plan (one room deep) dominated. As settlement expanded, more distinctive traditions of wooden building techniques evolved, blending the linear plans of the Tidewater South with the use of horizontal log walls. This tradition of log building dominated in Lancaster County during Virginia's European Settlement to Society Period. Undoubtedly some of the better houses in the county were constructed of brick, as this material was a common symbol of wealth in the 18th and early 19th centuries. Verville (051-0026) is the only extant domestic resources constructed of

brick during the early 18th century in Lancaster County.¹⁰⁴ Now razed, Morattico (051-0018) and Edge Hill (051-0007) were imposing brick dwellings constructed during the settlement to society phase.¹⁰⁵

Enon Hall (051-0214) and Wilder's Grant (051-0186) were erected in the 1730s and are both largely intact as originally designed despite additions. The wood frame Enon Hall exhibits the rarely seen gambrel roof with one interior end brick chimney. In contrast, Wilder's Grant has a side gable roof with two exterior end brick chimneys laid in Flemish bond.

Level Green (051-0113) and Riverside (051-0057) were originally constructed in the 1750s. Having experienced alterations, Level Green is predominately intact in form and massing, displaying a Flemish bond exterior end chimney with excellently detailed shoulders. Riverside is historically significant, serving as the main residence for seven generations of the Stoneham family. The original portion of the dwelling, associated with the Maidley plantation, was erected as slaves' quarters with a hall/parlor plan. Eventually relocated, the modest wood frame structure was substantially enlarged and altered.

Colony to Nation (1751-1789)

The gradual increase in the number of larger households and the wealth of the planters and merchants during the Colony to Nation Period (1750-1789) caused a saturation of the agricultural market, particularly in tobacco production. Consequently, an economic depression stymied the county and created a change in the demographic growth of residential development. Despite the growing gap between classes, the population had stabilized and the volume of land conveyed actually was reduced, thereby creating a solid sense of community by the middle part of the 18th century.

In general, the dwellings erected during this period continued to be modest in size and ornamentation. Typically Georgian in style, the dwellings of the Middle Colonies were usually constructed of stone or brick with variations of the northern and southern architectural trends. The most common form of dwelling in Virginia during this period was the side-gable with a pent roof separating the first and second stories, a hooded main entry, and interior end chimneys. With the end of the Revolution, the country as a whole began to develop new building styles, such as the Federal and Early Classical styles, based on the changing European fashions.

A total of eight domestic resources dating from 1759 to 1780 were identified in this survey. The oldest domestic dwelling from this period is Belle Isle (051-0001), constructed in 1759 for William Bertrand. The plantation house is a rare example of Flemish bond brick

¹⁰⁴ Verville was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1987.

¹⁰⁵ Not to be confused with Edgehill (051-0007), Edge Hill was a two-story Flemish bond brick manor house located near Ball's Mill Pond at Route 3 and Route 354.

construction with rigid symmetry, balanced proportions, and Classical detailing typical of the period.¹⁰⁶

In the late 1760s and 1770s, Merry Point Ferry Farm (051-0014), Crescent Cove (051-0040), Edgehill (051-0007), Holyoak (051-0046), and Spring Hill Farm (051-0024) were all constructed as three bay wide, hall/parlor plan dwellings that stood one-and-a-half- to two-stories in height. Interestingly, all five of these dwellings were substantially enlarged and stylistically embellished in the second and third decades of the 19th century. The cause of this physical transformation from the hall/parlor plan to the central-passage plan appears to be directly tied to the economic growth of the county spurred by the steamboat wharves. The decision to alter rather than replace the existing manor houses associated with the properties can only be speculated at this point.



Figure 27: Crescent Cove (051-0040)

The evolution of the modest hall/parlor plan to the more fashionable central-passage plan is clearly evident in the construction materials and methods in many of the building. It should be noted that the physical evidence is frequently visible only from the interior of the buildings, particular in the raised English basements where the original sill, brick foundation walls, and joists are predominately exposed. The four-course American bond brick foundation of Crescent Cove is marked by a seam, which is the only exterior indication of an addition. The alteration to the main block of the building was done within decades of its

¹⁰⁶ Belle Isle was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1971.

original construction, thus the "newer" foundation wall was laid in the identical bonding pattern. Fortunately, this is the only major alteration and addition to the Colonial-style dwelling. More visibly displaying its evolution is Spring Hill Farm where the original portion was set upon a slightly raised English bond foundation and the addition was differentiated by the three-course American bond foundation.

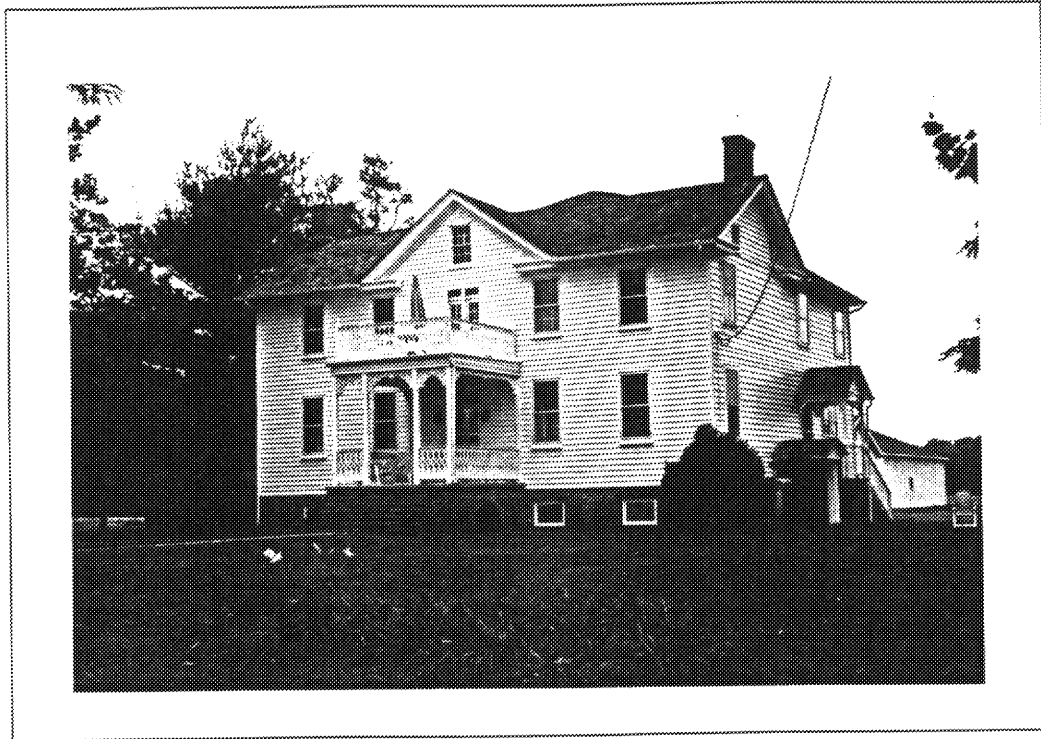


Figure 28: Holyoak (051-0046)

In 1842, County Clerk Richard Toler Dunaway not only transformed Holyoak from a hall/parlor plan dwelling into a central-passage plan building, but he also raised the side gable roof a full half-story. This required that a secondary sill be created and the original foundation walls reconstructed approximately five feet on either side of the exterior end brick chimney to support the new two-story roof. The physical evidence of this alteration is located in the basement, where portions of the original sill and brick foundation are present, and in the attic, where the ghosting of the one-and-a-half-story side gable roof is seen on the shaft of the western chimney.

Although enlarged in the early 19th century, the evolution of both Merry Point Ferry Farm and Edgehill are not clearly visible on the interior or exterior. Unfortunately, the imposing 1840s addition to Merry Point Ferry Farm was destroyed by fire in the 1940s. The addition was in due course reconstructed in form, detail, and massing with replicated Colonial embellishments. Similarly, by the 1930s, Edgehill was severely deteriorated and partially collapsed; hence, in 1939 Maryland builder Ralph C. Talbott reconstructed the structure utilizing much of the original 18th and 19th century materials.

Another significant example of the evolution of the hall/parlor plan can be seen at Epping Forest on Morattico Road (051-0008). Built of hand-hewn logs, the oldest portion of the structure has been documented to have been erected before 1780. This portion of the building, set upon the Flemish bond brick foundation, was largely encompassed by turn of the 19th century additions and interior alterations, making the original hall/parlor plan difficult to observe. By the 1840s, the building was further enlarged with fashionable Federal style detailing. The farm presently consists of eight associated outbuildings, including historic barns and carriage houses, sheds, smokehouse, and ice house. The property's historical significance extends to the early part of the 18th century as the birthplace and childhood home of Mary Ball Washington, the mother of George Washington.

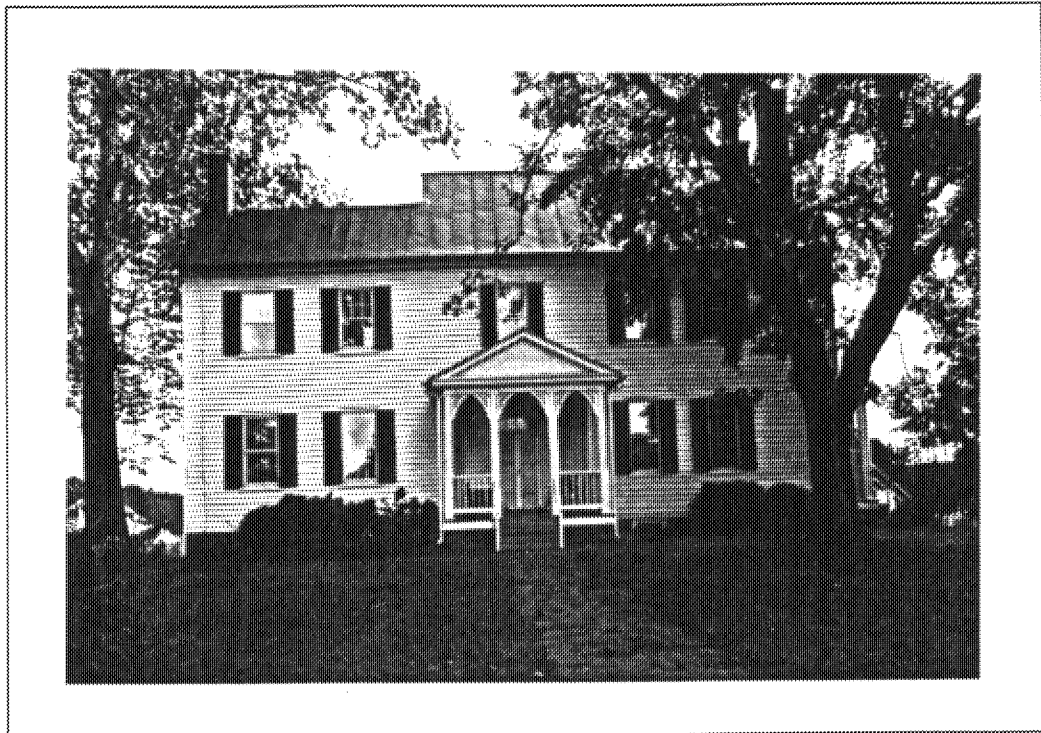


Figure 29: Epping Forest (051-0008)

Early National Period (1790-1830)

The many economic depressions of the Colony to Nation period caused a steady decline in the population of Lancaster County in the early part of Early National Period. Although the population did fluctuate during the period, by 1830 it had decreased substantially. Yet, this decline did not directly affected the development of domestic resources. The survey identified a total of thirty domestic buildings in Lancaster County that had been originally constructed between 1790 and 1830. Embracing the various fashionable architectural styles of the early 19th century, the dwellings are predominately constructed of wood frame with weatherboard cladding. Of the thirty buildings identified, four were constructed of brick. These include Farmville (051-0009), Dunaway Place (051-0077), Windsor Farm (051-0060), and the now demolished Ridgefield (051-0056). Farmville, also known as Fox Hill Plantation, was constructed between 1800 and 1825.¹⁰⁷

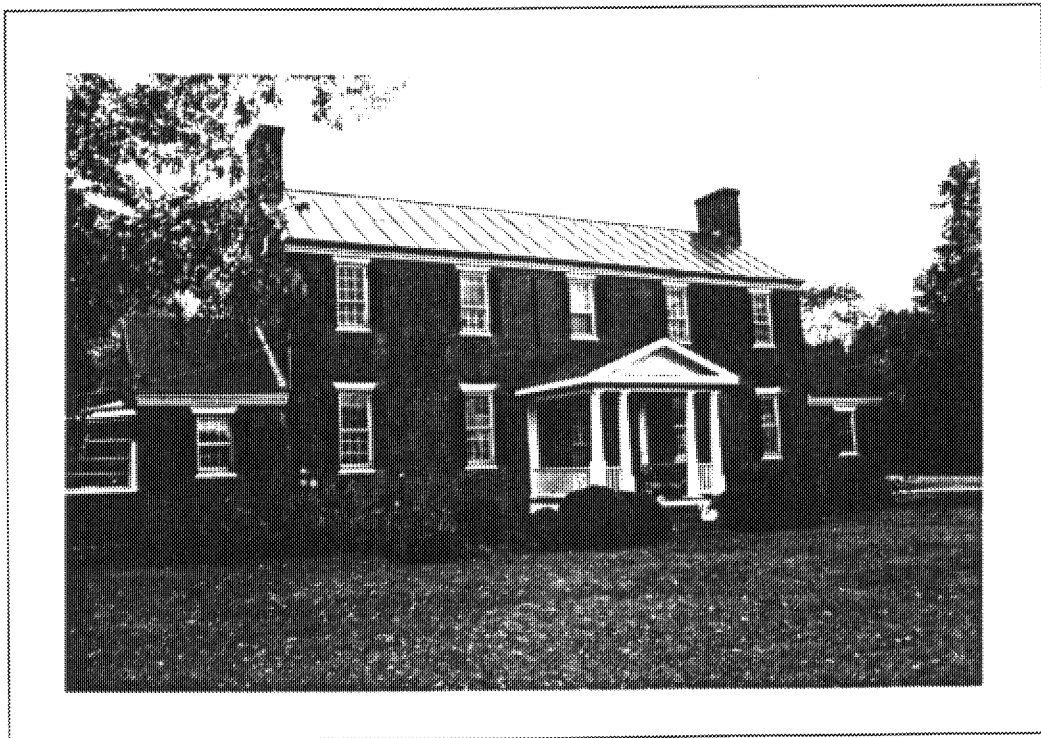


Figure 30: Windsor Farm (051-0060)

Windsor Farm was constructed between 1820 and 1830 by cabinetmaker Hilkiah Ball. Although Federal in style with splayed lintels, boxed ogee cornice, and a diamond-paned transom. Windsor Farm is traditionally Georgian in plan with the five bay wide main block and one-story flanking dependencies. The masonry structure is constructed of brick laid in three-course American bond with interior end brick chimneys. The central-passage, single-pile plan that was the hallmark of the period is accentuated by the one-story entry porch with its paired Tuscan columns. Boxleigh (051-0119) and Lawson Bay Farm (051-0047) exhibit

¹⁰⁷ Farmville was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978.

the same Georgian form seen at Windsor Farm, although both dwellings display the Greek Revival influences from the latter part of the period.

All of the domestic resources from the Early National Period are set upon slightly raised brick foundations, the majority having side gable roofs and exterior end brick chimneys. Now razed, Oak Hill (051-0019) was the only building identified from this period with a gambrel roof, a very fashionable form in the Colonial and Georgian dwellings. Farmville and Flowering Fields House (051-0200) both exhibit the hipped roof which proved popular with the Federal style. The very deteriorated Coppedge House has one of the most finely detailed double-shouldered brick chimneys, laid with an English bond base and Flemish bond shaft. Despite its current condition, the house is significantly intact as constructed at the turn of the 19th century with its traditional hall/parlor plan.



Figure 31: Coppedge House (051-0134)

Distinct examples of Early National Period domestic dwellings include Apple Grove (051-0037), Chowning Ferry Farm (051-0003), Hampton Gardens (051-0098), and Ring Farm (051-0169) to name just a few.

Antebellum Period (1831-1860)

During the Antebellum period of growth throughout the Union, Lancaster County continued to emerge slowly despite the increase in population and profits generated by tobacco production and the steamboat wharves. According to the United States Census Bureau, the population of Lancaster County in 1840 had fallen to 4,628 people. The early decades of the Antebellum Period, which was the zenith of the plantation system, saw a marked increase in the production and sale of tobacco, as well as increased trade and supply opportunities related to the steamboat wharves.

The survey identified thirty-three Antebellum Period domestic resources, all of which were constructed of wood frame on brick foundations. The buildings, predominately two- to two-and-a-half-stories, have side gable roofs with either exterior end or interior end brick chimneys. The buildings typically have an I-house plan, being central-passage, single-pile with Greek Revival proportions and applied elements. This same I-house plan was also often detailed with Early Classical Revival motifs. Chase Manor (249-5011), which is the oldest extant building in Kilmarnock, is an excellent example of the Early Classical Revival style.

The economic changes enabled prominent residents of the community to renovate and substantially enlarge existing manor houses. Of the fourteen domestic properties included in the intensive-level survey which enabled interior access, nine of the main dwellings were enlarged from a hall/parlor plan to a central-passage plan during the Antebellum Period. Examples include Merry Point Ferry Farm (051-0014), Spring Hill Farm (051-0024), Greenfields (051-0083), Melrose (051-0051), Riverside (051-0057), Crescent Cove (051-0040), Epping Forest (051-0008), Holyoak (051-0046), and Edgehill (051-0007). While the majority of those listed were originally constructed in at the turn of the 19th century, Melrose is the only dwelling to have been constructed and enlarged during the Antebellum Period.



Figure 32: Melrose (051-0051)

The original portion of Melrose, based on the physical evidence, dates from the 1840s. It consisted of what is presently the western parlor and the expansive entry hall. Substantiated by tax assessment records, the central-passage plan with its Greek Revival-style detailing was completed in 1857 by Thomas H. Pinkard. The main block of the building was derived from the Georgian manor house plan with flanking one-and-a-half-story dependencies. The grand hollow-newel stair was designed in 1857 by prominent local cabinetmaker William Pierce. The stair boasts an elegantly paneled stringer, a heavy turned Greek Revival-style newel post, thin turned balusters, and a round rail accentuated with easement and gooseneck curves.

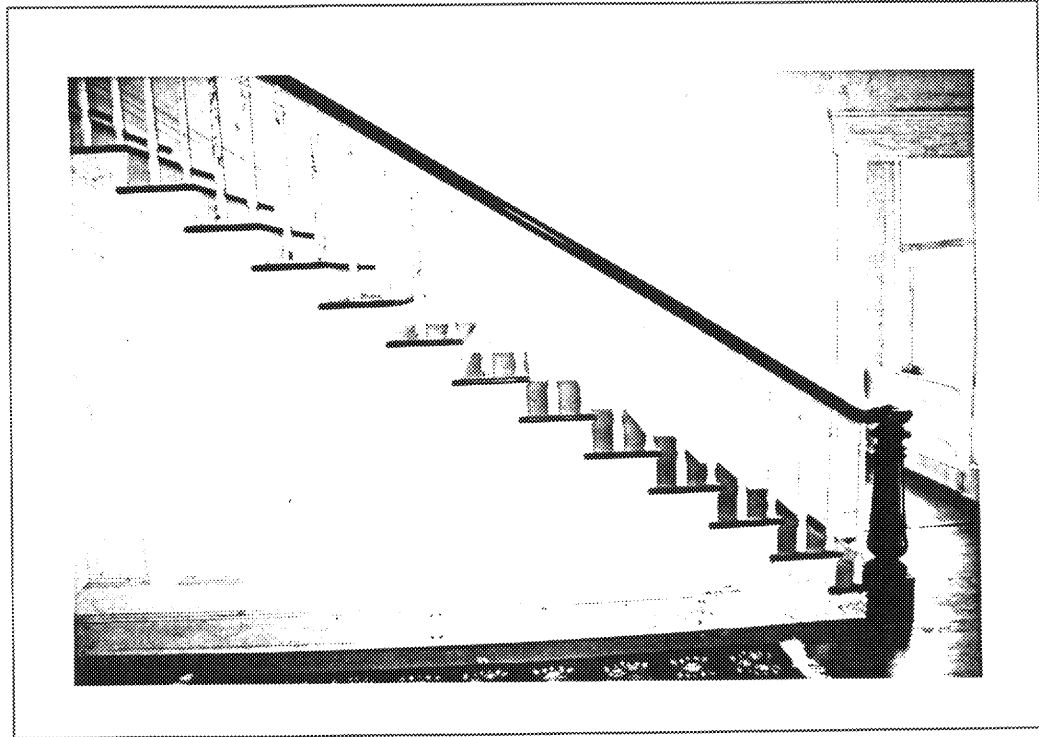


Figure 33: Melrose Main Stair (051-0051)

Two of the most impressive domestic dwellings dating from the Antebellum Period are Midway (051-0015) and Levelfields (051-0048). Midway was constructed in 1842 with a central-passage, double-pile plan on a raised English foundation laid in five-course American bond. The Greek Revival style building is remarkably symmetrical on all elevations, requiring a blind window opening with louvered shutters to be created on the first story of the west elevation. The stylistic ornamentation is largely derived from the form and massing of the dwelling with its paired interior end brick chimneys, elongated window openings, and pedimented entry porches. Applied detailing is restricted to the bead-and-reel motif and the dentil molding on the cornices. The interior of the building is significantly intact as originally designed featuring an inset medallion in the expansive summer hall and landing hall, paneled pocket doors, and narrow transverse hall. The English basement includes the unfinished winter kitchen and the formal dining room.

Levelfields was constructed in 1857-1858 by Thomas Sanford Dunaway. Similar in style to Midway, Levelfields is Greek Revival with a central-passage, double-pile plan on a raised English basement. Although the plans of the buildings are identical, Levelfields is an additional two bays deeper, measuring five bays wide and four bays deep. Other distinct differences are the hipped roof, paneled interior end chimneys, and side entry porches. On the interior, the similarities are more clearly visible in the summer hall and landing hall, double parlors, and transverse hall. The additional two bays in depth allowed for the

construction of an elegant hollow-newel stair that mimics the stair at Melrose in form and detail.

Another significant example of the domestic buildings dating from this period is Public View (051-0139), which was constructed in 1848. The building has a traditional two-story wood frame entry porch that was a popular trademark of the Federal and Early Classical styles. The building clearly displays the plantation owner's wealth and planter-class status with its expansive central-passage plan and partially exposed brick chimney laid in five-course American bond.



Figure 34: Public View (051-0139)

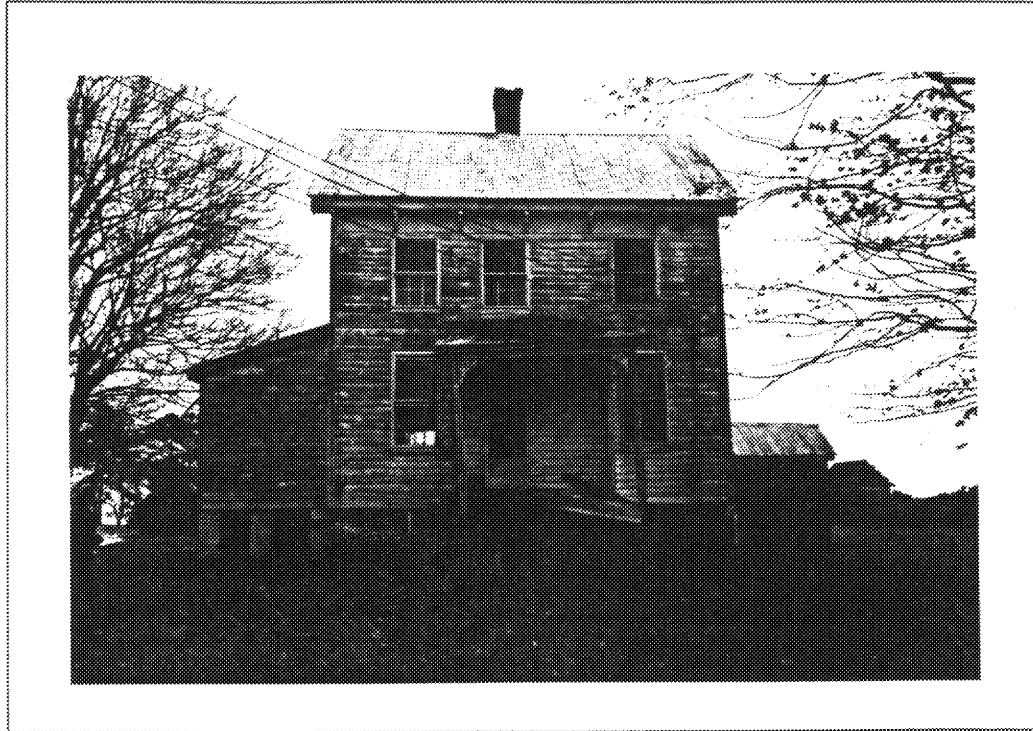


Figure 35: House, Route 626 (051-0095)

The deteriorated two-story wood frame building on Route 626 (051-0095) with its villa-like form is one of the earliest examples of the Italianate house within the county. Square in plan, the dwelling has a boxed cornice with overhanging eaves and brackets, a one bay wide entry porch with brackets, and elongated window openings. Traditional to the county, the building is set upon a slightly raised brick foundation and covered by a side gable roof clad with metal. The dwelling is one of only eight domestic resources identified from the Antebellum period that has a single interior brick chimney.

Civil War Period (1861-1865)

During the Civil War Period (1861-1865), the Northern Neck was protected from Yankee raids by a Home Guard, while most of the able-bodied men and boys left the area to serve in the Virginia cavalry or regiments. Surrounded on three sides by water and cut through with estuaries, the area was extremely vulnerable to shelling from Federal gunboats. The residents of the area, accustomed to traveling along the waterways, were encircled by Federal troops and forced to abandon their traditional way of life. Unfortunately, land and buildings not immediately destroyed by the gun fire were often appropriated for military use, and inevitably suffered from misuse or destruction. The economy of Lancaster County, like the rest of the Confederacy, quickly declined. Consequently, several imposing late 18th and

early 19th century manor houses were destroyed and few domestic improvements were made during this period.

A single domestic resource, dating from 1865, was identified during the survey as dating from this period -- the James Brent House (249-5012). The two-story, wood frame Brent House on Noblett Lane in Kilmarnock is an noteworthy example of a side-passage plan dwelling from this period. Exhibiting the transition of styles at the commencement of the Reconstruction period, the building has the square boxy plan of early Italian Villas with late Victorian ornamentation.



Figure 36: The James Brent House (249-5012)

Reconstruction and Growth Period (1866-1917)

During the Reconstruction and Growth Period, the number of residents profoundly grew from 5,355 in 1870 to 8,949 residents in 1900. The growth and development of the Northern Neck, which paralleled that of the entire nation, began to feverishly expand following the Civil War. Consequently, the last third of the 19th century was marked by a power struggle between architects, plan-book writers, builders, and social reformers, all of whom tried to gain control over the vast new middle-class housing market. At stake were not only millions of new customers and the opportunity to make a fortune, but the ideals of home and family and the chance to once again make single-family housing a standard for the nation.

Expanding on the Late Victorian trends that began in the Civil War Period (1860-1865), the architecture of the Reconstruction and Growth Period in Virginia included more elaborate detailing and intricate floor plans. With little attempt to be historically precise, the stylistic detailing was freely adapted from both Medieval and classical precedents. Typical styles of the period included the Second Empire, Stick, Queen Anne, Shingle, and Richardsonian Romanesque, all of which often incorporated traditional elements from the Gothic Revival and Italianate styles. Many of the domestic structures of the Victorian-era had irregular plans, strong asymmetrical facades, and steeply pitched roofs. The plans provided a diversity not previously experienced with an emphasis on human scale and domestic comfort.

The greatest number of domestic resources identified in the survey -- a total of sixty-nine -- were constructed during the Reconstruction and Growth Period. Followed by a nominal development spurt at the beginning of the 20th century, the majority of the dwellings dating from this period, a total of thirty-five resources, were erected between the years of 1870 and 1889. During this period, the creation of transportation routes, the rise in seafood production, and the development of community services such as water and sewer, caused an influx in the population of Lancaster County during the latter part of the 19th century.

The dominant form and detailing in the survey area followed the Queen Anne style with its intersecting gables, wrap-around porches, and projecting wall planes. Interspersed throughout the area were numerous examples of Italianate-, Gothic Revival-, and Colonial Revival-style dwellings. Traditionally, the domestic buildings were two- to two-and-a-half-stories in height with three bay wide front entry porches. Of the sixty-nine domestic resources, a total of sixty-three have porches. The roof-lines are primarily side gable and cross gable with select examples of the gambrel, hipped, cross hipped, and pyramidal roof forms. The domination of the exterior end and interior end chimney ceased during this period, with a total of five interior brick chimneys being identified.



Figure 37: Bellows-Christopher House (051-0175)

One of the largest and most influential dwellings from this period is the Bellows-Christopher House (051-0175) on Ocran Road. As originally constructed in 1870-1885 by Captain Joseph Foster Bellows, the wood frame building has a steeply pitched side gable roof with intersecting gables marking the two-story canted bays. The Queen Anne-style dwelling is ornately detailed with a wrap-around porch, scrolled bargeboard, fishscale shingles, colored slate tiles laid in patterns, and corbeled interior brick chimneys. The Bellows-Christopher House ultimately served as a model for three smaller, yet highly detailed, Queen Anne dwellings constructed by Captain Bellows for his children. These include the Bellows-Humpherys House (051-0171), the William Lorenzo Bellows House (051-0172), and the Bellows House (051-0174). Virtually identical, the buildings were constructed of prefabricated materials produced in Baltimore and transported by steamboat to Lancaster County. The buildings all have hipped roof with projecting front gables, two-story canted bays, wrap-around porches, and corbeled interior brick chimneys.



Figure 38: William Lorenzo Bellows House (051-0172)



Figure 39: Bellows-Humphreys House (051-0171)

The traditional I-house retained its popularity during the latter part of the 19th century, being stylistically detailed by applied ornament associated with fashionable trends. The cross gable, open pediment at the central bay of the side gable I-house form was one of the most fashionable trends in the county, often requiring property owners to add the component to extant side gable roofs. First appearing in the 1870s, the pediment was typically pierced by a single double-hung window opening. The I-house form was also often enlarged by the construction of one- to two-story ells that gave the building a T- or L-shaped plan. Another popular variation to the form was the enlargement of the front parlor by a two-story canted or square bay.



Figure 40: Brewington (051-0184)

Typically five bays wide and two bays deep, the I-house building form has a central-passage plan. The use of the passage as a summer hall had changed with the introduction of numerous asymmetrically placed window openings and the wrap-around porch. Thus, the hall was reduced in width and served as a connecting hyphen that usually accommodated the main stair. The I-house form continued into the early part of the 20th century, gaining popularity in the suburban communities in the 1920s and 1930s with Craftsman-style detailing rather than Late Victorian.



Figure 41: House, 6400 Block of Morattico Road (051-0164)

A modest domestic form that emerged at the turn of the 20th century was the Bungalow. The form mimics the plan and massing traditionally associated with the Queen Anne-style with its wrapping porches, intersecting gables, and irregular plan; yet, the bungalowoid form is invariably one- to one-and-a-half-stories in height. Two excellent examples of the bungalowoid

form were constructed during the Reconstruction and Growth Period utilizing Late Victorian detailing -- the house at 395 Riverside Drive (051-0162) and the house on Sage Hill Road (051-0104).



Figure 42: House, 392 Riverside Drive (051-0162)

World War I to World War II Period (1917-1945)

During the World War I to World War II Period, the population of Lancaster County as a whole remained constant despite the rapid development of suburban communities throughout the Commonwealth. Federal and state government agencies began to expand and sponsor public works programs that improved highways and constructed bridges that easily tied the Northern Neck to the mainland. Despite development and growth potential, however, the population of the county did not increase at a tremendous rate. Consequently, between 1917 and 1945, the construction of housing declined slightly. Although domestic buildings were being erected in Lancaster County during this period, only nine resources were identified through this survey. It should be noted that four of the nine resources are located in the Lancaster Court House Historic District.

Interestingly, this scarce sampling presents a variation in the structural system of domestic buildings not previously experienced in Lancaster County with four of the nine resources surveyed being constructed of brick. All nine of the buildings have side gable roofs with an equal number of interior and exterior brick chimneys. Over half of the resources have wood

frame porches. It was within this period that the only original porte cochere seen in the survey area was identified -- Kendall Hall (051-0201).

One of the most popular building forms of the early 20th century is the American Four-square, commonly ornamented with Colonial Revival- and Craftsman-style detailing. Carrying on traditional elements of the Late Victorian period, the Four-square Doby House at 75 Blufffield Lane (051-0100) was constructed in 1927 by Raymond Doby. The building is marked by paired double-hung windows and wrap-around porch, a component not usually associated with the Four-square form.



Figure 43: Doby House (051-0100)

The New Dominion Period (1945-present)

While Lancaster County's population had remained relatively unchanged between 1850 and 1930, the Commonwealth of Virginia, and Lancaster County in particular, began to experience a tremendous population growth beginning in 1945. By 1955, the state had more urban than rural dwellers, ranking fourteenth in population in the United States. Lancaster's strategic location along the Rappahannock River and the Chesapeake Bay marked it as a logical site for development as a resort community. However, the rural nature of the county continued despite the limited growth.

Today, much of the county consists of freestanding single-family dwellings historically associated with large agricultural properties. With the subsequent subdivision of portions of the vast farmland in the late 19th and early to mid-20th centuries, enclaves of residential neighborhoods featuring single-family housing developed. Typically, this development remained fairly localized along major transportation routes.

Under the criteria established for this architectural survey, which directly follows the federal and state government guidelines, no resources under the age of fifty years were included in the on-site survey. Thus, no domestic resources were documented in this survey that date from the New Dominion Period.

HOTELS/INNS AND CAMPS

Five significant properties with domestic resources associated with hotels/inn and camps were documented during the survey. By the 1890s, numerous steamboat lines from Baltimore were making regular stops in Lancaster County. In addition to providing an important means of trade and personal travel for residents, this regular water-traffic brought out-of-town visitors. The tourism prompted the establishment of several early hotels, including the Eubanks Hotel (249-5006), the Irvington Beach Hotel and the White Stone Beach Hotel (051-0130).

The Irvington Beach Hotel was established on the property of W. McDonald Lee and E.W. Long in 1892 in the village-proper. Believed to have been constructed on or near the site of the first village hotel, the Old Carter's Creek Wharf Hotel, the Irvington Beach Hotel was originally constructed as a single-family dwelling prior to the Civil War. As the new village hotel, it became the center of entertainment with year-round visitors. By the turn of the 20th century, the hotel property underwent substantial changes with the construction of a dancing pavilion, a barn, enlarged servants quarters and carriage sheds, a skating rink, and additional resort cottages. The hotel and its adjacent cottages could then accommodate about fifty-seven guests. By 1919, the main building at the Irvington Beach Hotel Resort was reduced to function as an annex, as it was replaced by the New Irvington Beach Hotel that stood on the site of two of the original resort cottages. The new hotel contained twenty-six bedrooms, private baths, a large lobby, a dining room with seating capacity of one hundred guests, and extensive verandahs. This wood frame building, however, was destroyed by fire in October 1930. The annex was then restored to its original use as the main hotel building, serving the community until it was razed in 1955.



Figure 44: White Stone Beach Hotel (051-0130)

The White Stone Beach Hotel was constructed at the turn of the 20th century on a hill overlooking the White Stone Wharf, which was reconstructed following its devastation during the Civil War. The large wood frame hotel, designed in the Queen Anne style, accommodated twenty-five guests. Today, the hotel is the only extant resource historically associated with the once-thriving White Stone Wharf, which included a store, a cannery, and numerous warehouses.

The improving road conditions between surrounding wharfs and the predominately commercial village of Kilmarnock brought interested visitors by the second decade of the 20th century. The brick Eubank Hotel (249-5006) was constructed in 1912 in the Second Empire style of architecture by prominent local merchants, Gus and Will Eubank. The imposing rectangular building served the crossroads community until the 1960s.

With the introduction of the automobile came the public's fascination with touring, and convenient accommodations soon began to develop across the country for this touring public. The construction of additional roads and bridges connecting the Northern Neck with the mainland in 1927 and, again in 1955, brought an overwhelming number of tourist and weekend visitors to Lancaster County. The rural nature of the county successfully supported roadside cabin camps or tourist camps. The number of roadside camps and motels along

America's highways increased from six hundred to more than forty thousand between the late 1920s and 1950s.¹⁰⁹ the Leach and Sawdy Log Cottages (051-0116) on Cow Shed Road in Millenbeck were constructed between 1925 and 1930 by Charles Leach and S.W. Sawdy. Constructed of log, the cabins were set in a group along the waterfront. The property was one of the community's most popular dance locations between the 1930s and 1960s.

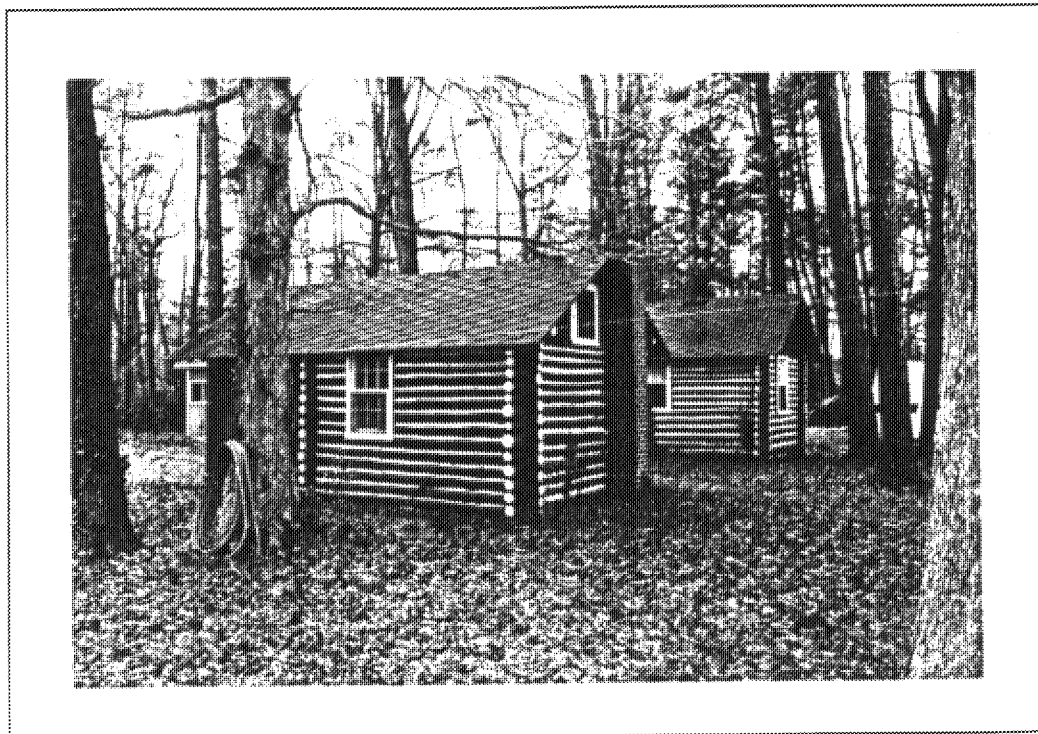


Figure 45: Leach and Sawdy Log Cabins (051-0116)

Foreseeing Lancaster County's tourist and resort opportunities, Ann Lee and A.E. Stephens constructed the Tides Inn in Irvington. Construction began in the spring of 1946, with the opening of forty-six rooms on July 15, 1947. The Inn was constructed on the waterfront property historically associated with the 150-acre Ashburn Farm. Utilizing local craftsmen and indigenous materials, the Tides Inn stands today as one of the finest resorts in the east coast.

¹⁰⁹ Mary Ann Beecher, "The Motel in Builder's Literature and Architectural Publications," *Roadside America: The Automobile in Design and Culture*, edited by Jan Jennings (Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press for the Society for Commercial Archeology, 1990), p. 115

SECONDARY DOMESTIC STRUCTURES

Plantation-related Domestic Structures

Located in the oldest and most prominent plantation area which extended from the Chesapeake Bay to northern Florida, Lancaster County was the site of numerous agricultural estates of all sizes. The design of the plantation was largely an expression of the owner's tastes, the crop being cultivated, and the number of slaves needed to run the estate.¹¹¹ Even though ownership of a lavish plantation estate was beyond the reach of most southerners, planters of more modest means still tried to make their houses and gardens fashionable by incorporating some formal qualities of design. The space surrounding the main dwellings of these modest planters, however, suggested an obvious concern with workaday routine that was relieved only slightly by a few ornamental shrubs.¹⁴

Although once a prevalent building type associated with the Virginia plantation estates, no examples of slave quarters or servants' quarters were identified in the survey. The existence of numerous slave quarters were identified at Midway (051-0015), Holyoak (051-0046) and Melrose (051-0051). Resembling villages, the slave quarters were traditionally in a block pattern with the buildings lined in rows. The dwellings were often located a considerable distance from the main dwelling, thus allowing the slaves to create their own landscape. The buildings were typically wood frame and one- to one-and-a-half-stories in height with wood or brick chimneys.

¹¹¹ John Michael Vlach, *Back of the Big House: The Architecture of Plantation Slavery*, (Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 1993), pp. 1-6.

¹¹² Vlach, p. 9.

¹¹³ Vlach, p. 135.

Although some overseers forged lasting associations with their employers, on the whole they tended to be highly mobile, rarely staying in the same position for more than a year. An overseer's paradoxical position as intermediary between a group of slaves and their owner was often reflected in the layout of the plantation.¹¹⁴ The dwelling provided for the overseer clearly stated his authority over the slaves as it was larger and usually positioned between the main dwelling and the slave quarters. Lee Cove Cottage (051-0118), the only example studied in the survey, is one-and-a-half-stories with a side gable roof. The building has a hall/parlor plan that was subsequently enlarged when the manor house was destroyed during the Civil War and the overseer's cottage served as the main dwelling.

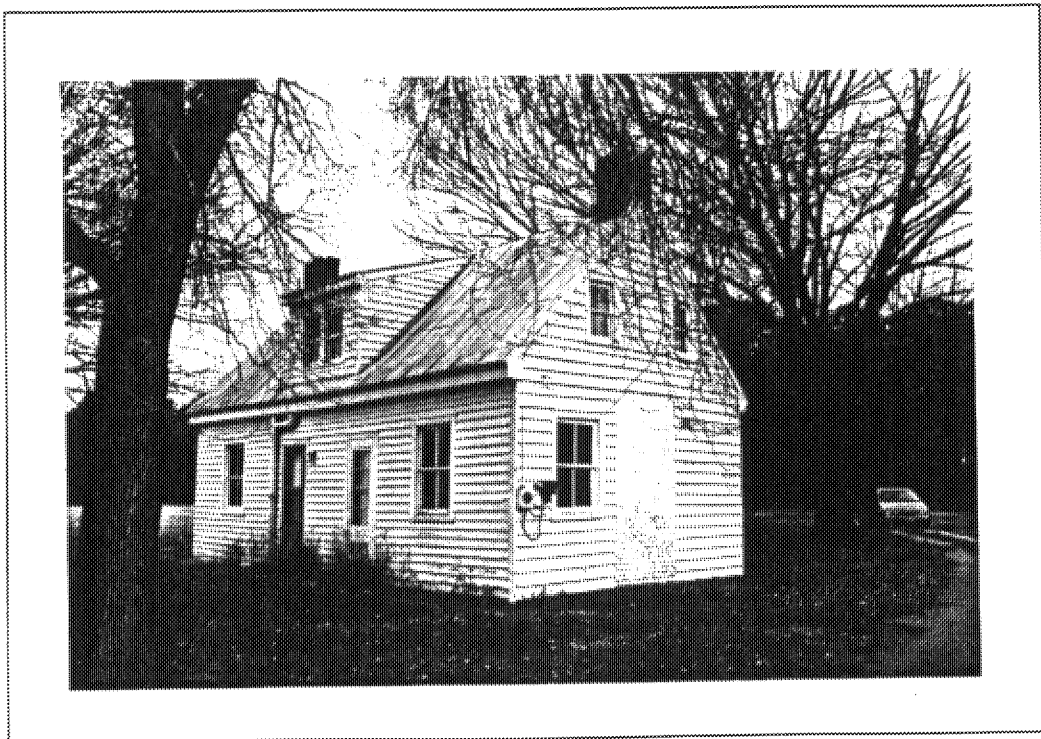


Figure 46: Lee Cove Cottage (051-0118)

¹¹⁴ Vlach, p. 135.

Domestic Outbuildings

Summer Kitchens

Detached summer kitchens are often associated with single-family dwellings as well as the larger plantations and farms. The kitchens are generally one-story structures set away from the house to confine fire danger and to remove heat from the main dwelling. In Lancaster County, the detached kitchens are constructed of both brick and wood frame with end chimneys of brick.

Of the seven detached kitchens identified in the survey, only the kitchen at Farmville (051-0009) is historically associated with a larger plantation that has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The actual on-site survey uncovered modest frame kitchens at Enon Hall (051-0214) and Holyoak (051-0046). Constructed of wood frame, the dependencies are set upon brick foundations, clad with beaded weatherboards, and covered by side gable or gambrel roofs. Only the summer kitchen at Holyoak retains its original brick chimney laid in five-course American bond. This excellent example of the typical one-room kitchen provides sleeping space in the upper half-story with access from the exterior only.

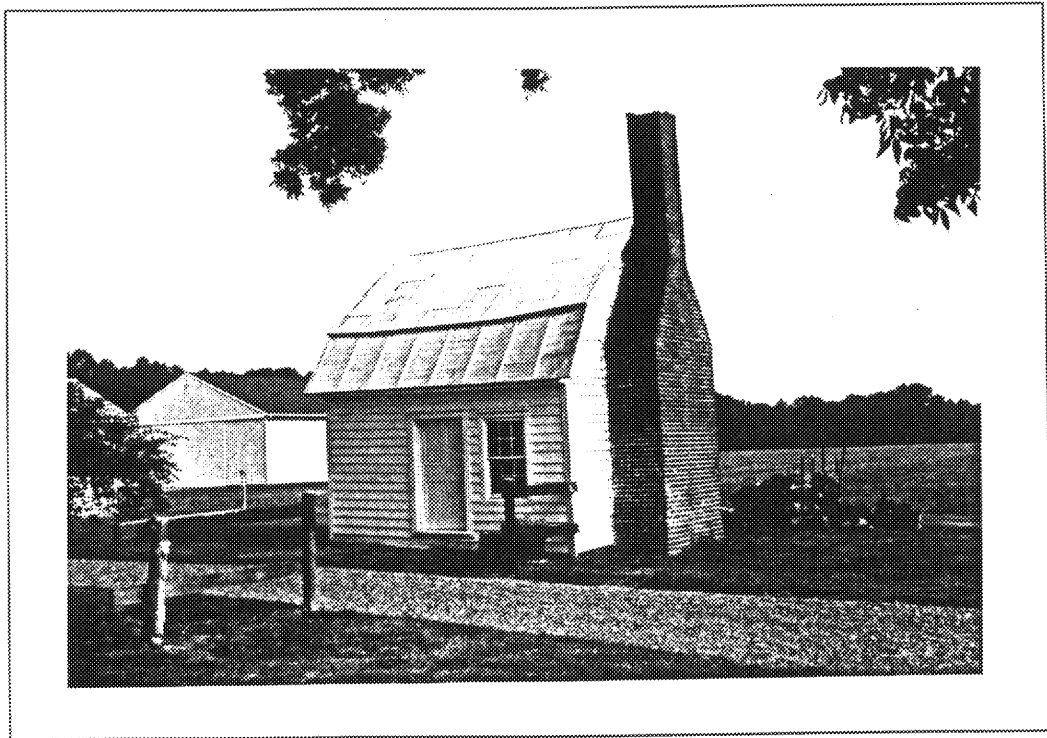


Figure 47: Summer Kitchen at Holyoak (051-0046)

Wood frame summer kitchens have also been identified at Locust Grove (051-0124), Kirk Hall (051-0044), the Bellows-Christopher House (051-0175), and the farm on route 622 (051-0117). Historically a large Antebellum plantation, Melrose (051-0051) has the remains of the only brick summer kitchen identified.



Figure 48: Summer Kitchen Remains at Melrose (051-0051)

Smokehouses

The smokehouse was used for smoking meat, a process that preserved and enhanced the flavor of the meat. The archetypal smokehouse is a small, one-story rectangular masonry structure with a gable roof. With the exception of the door and small air ventilators, there usually are no other openings. The structures were common during the 19th century, but improvements in refrigeration and custom packing of meat during the 20th century eliminated the need for them.

Fourteen examples of the smokehouse were located in Lancaster County during the current survey. Typically these were one-room frame structures with steeply pitched pyramidal roofs. Three excellent examples of smokehouses are located at Riverside (051-0057), Melrose (051-0051), and Midway (051-0015). The smokehouse at Riverside is set upon a random coursed brick foundation. The pyramidal hipped roof, clad in asphalt shingles, has a very steep pitch and is finished with a boxed cornice. In contrast to the typical square form is the rectangular smokehouse at Midway with its side gable roof.

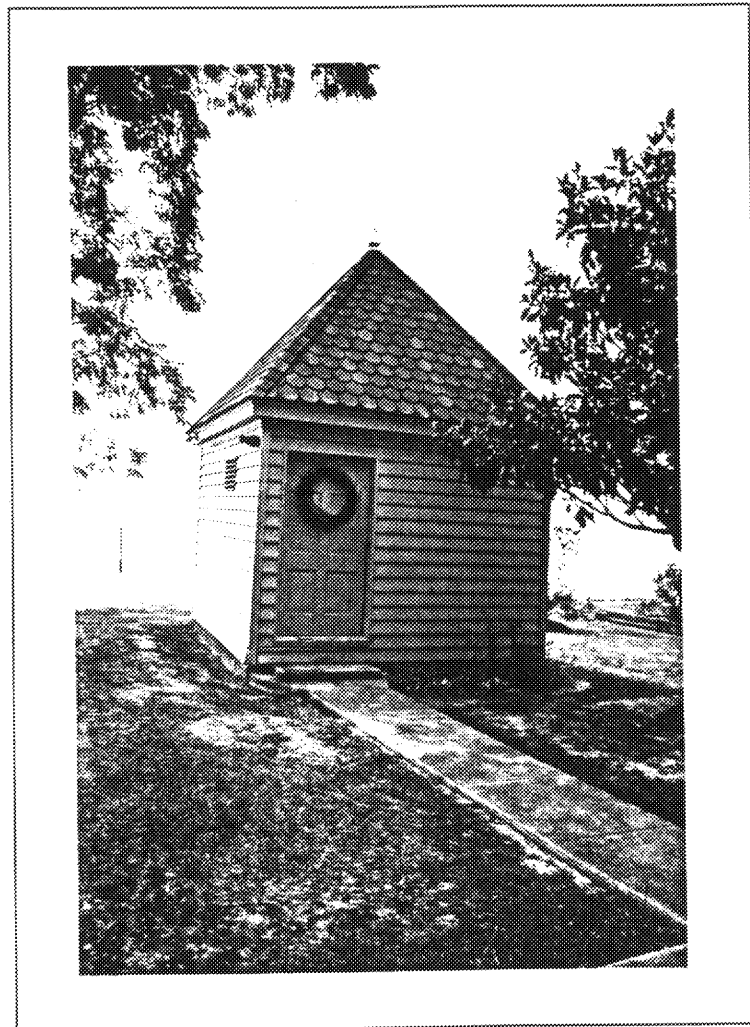


Figure 49: Smokehouse at Riverside (051-0057)

Privy

The privy, or outhouse, was among the smallest 19th century outbuildings. This narrow, single room, rectangular frame structure normally has a gable roof and vertical board wall treatment although occasionally masonry privies were built. Since privies were standard features before indoor plumbing, the structures are still found in both rural and urban settings.

A total of eight privies were documented in the survey, six of which were of a historic nature. Following the common shed roof form, the privy at Crescent Cove (051-0040) is clad with wood weatherboard. More typical for rural settings, the privies associated with the Bishop Doggett House (051-0068), the house at 395 Riverside Drive (051-0162), and the house on Route 354 (051-0107) are crudely constructed. The frame structures are made of vertical wood boards supporting a flat roof.

In addition, the properties surveyed contain numerous other types of domestic and agricultural outbuildings. Other distinct types include greenhouses, guesthouses, kennels, docks, wells, and well houses.¹¹⁵

¹¹⁵ Additional discussions regarding outbuildings have been classified under the Subsistence/Agriculture Theme.

THEME: EDUCATION

RESOURCE TYPES: Schools, Colleges, Libraries

During the architectural survey of Lancaster County, fourteen properties were identified that historically or currently have associations with the Education Theme. Of those documented, three were historically private schools and seven were constructed under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education. Two of the public school buildings were erected with funding provided by the Julius Rosenwald Fund in the 1920s. The remaining four resources, all located within the Lancaster Court House National Register Historic District, are currently serving as repositories for the Mary Ball Washington Memorial Museum and Library.

The oldest extant property that has historical association with education is Windsor Farm (051-0060), the Antebellum homestead of cabinetmaker Hilckiah Ball. The large farm was the site of the first boarding school in the county, although no further research has been discovered to substantiate the building's use. The location of a building believed to have been the school is documented by the remnants of a foundation, sited to the north of the main dwelling.

The most prominent private school in Lancaster County was the Chesapeake Academy (051-0195), established as an elementary school in 1889. Classes were historically held in the Old Chapel, also commonly known as Odd Fellows Hall, in Irvington. It began as a co-educational institution, with Rete Hughlett and Ollie Pinckard as professors. Constructing a



Figure 50: Chesapeake Academy, 1908

new facility on King Carter Drive in 1890, the Chesapeake Academy proved to be a thriving private school, actively teaching students until 1907. According to a 1896 school catalog, all students who could meet the fees were welcome, being accepted on talent and diligence rather than on wealth or family background.¹¹⁶ About half of the students were boarders, originally living at private homes in the village and later in the girls' and boys' dormitories, erected 1892 and 1903, respectively.¹¹⁷ During its peak years, the private academy boasted fifty to eighty students per session who met the high academic standards.

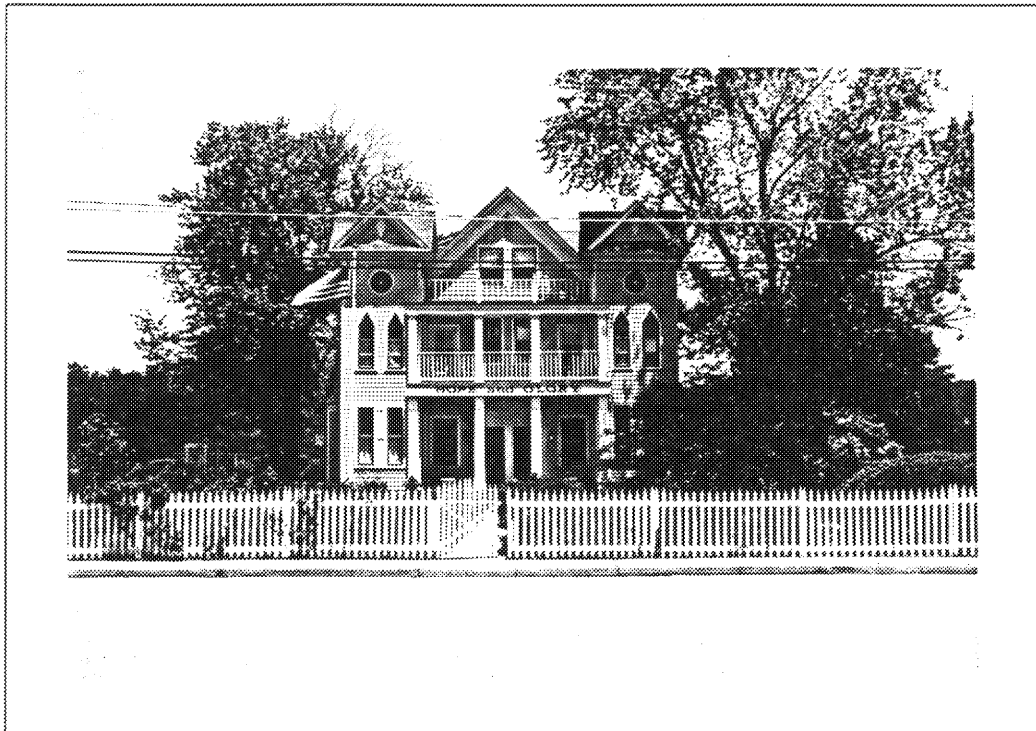


Figure 51: Chesapeake Academy (051-0195)

The main school building of the Chesapeake Academy, like many of its neighbors, originally displayed the influences of the Gothic Revival movement in architecture. Although much altered over the years, the front gable roof with intersecting side gables, the paired pointed arch windows on the second story of the tower, and the circular windows on the third story of the tower remain, conveying the buildings ties to the Gothic Revival style. Early photographs show that the eastern tower is a later addition and alterations to the western tower include the removal of the bell turret and spire. The two-story gallery originally had paired square posts with diagonal cross members and decorative sawn brackets.

¹¹⁶ *Catalogue of the Chesapeake Male & Female Academy, Irvington.*

¹¹⁷ Wilson, 101.

The demise of the academy, however, stemmed from the establishment of public high schools in neighboring communities.¹¹⁸ Between 1907 and the close of the 1915 school year, the academy building was utilized as the Irvington High School, while funding for a new public school building was raised. Having educated over 450 students, the school building was renovated for use as a single-family dwelling. Eventually, the building served as the King Carter Inn, and later as the Hope and Glory Inn. Commemorating the original school, a new private school known as the Chesapeake Academy opened in 1965 at the corner of Steamboat Road and Tidewater Drive in Irvington.

With the start of the public school system in Lancaster County during the 1906-1907 session, the Board of Education was forced to construct appropriate school buildings. Consequently a variety of modest buildings were constructed county-wide to serve the slowly growing population. Identified in the survey were the Ocran School (051-0225), Weems School (051-0141), White Stone High School (051-0131), Lively School (051-0096), and the New Mollusk School (051-0105). Surprisingly, all of these school are closed, being replaced by larger consolidating facilities, and many of the original buildings are vacant.

The early school buildings are very similar in form, massing, style, and material to many of the schools, libraries, and recreational facilities erected between 1933 and 1939 by the Public Works Administration (PWA). Each of the buildings, predominately constructed of brick, followed standardized plans that allowed for quick and inexpensive construction while providing adequate classroom and administrative space. The utilization of a standardized plan, although not necessarily one of the PWA, is particularly apparent when viewing the number of one-story brick school buildings dating from the 1920s through the 1940s that mark the landscape of Lancaster County. In fact, because of the significant number of similarly designed resources from this period, only a select few were surveyed.

One of the most stylistic examples identified was the Weems School, dating from between 1920 and 1935. The building has a cross plan covered by a cross gable roof with jerkinhead clipped ends and overhanging eaves. The horizontal form of the brick building is contrasted by the corbeled brick interior chimneys. Constructed in 1923, the White Stone High School on Chesapeake Drive is similarly horizontal in massing with a cross plan. The effect of the jerkinhead seen at the Weems School is mimicked at the high school by the low-pitched hip roof. Historical images of the building show the roof was capped by a octagonal-shaped ventilator with semi-circular arched louvers. The main entry is marked by a three bay wide projecting portico with semi-circular arched openings. The Lively School on Route 3, supported by three freestanding classroom buildings, has the identical form and plan seen at the high school.

¹¹⁸ Simmons, 87-97.

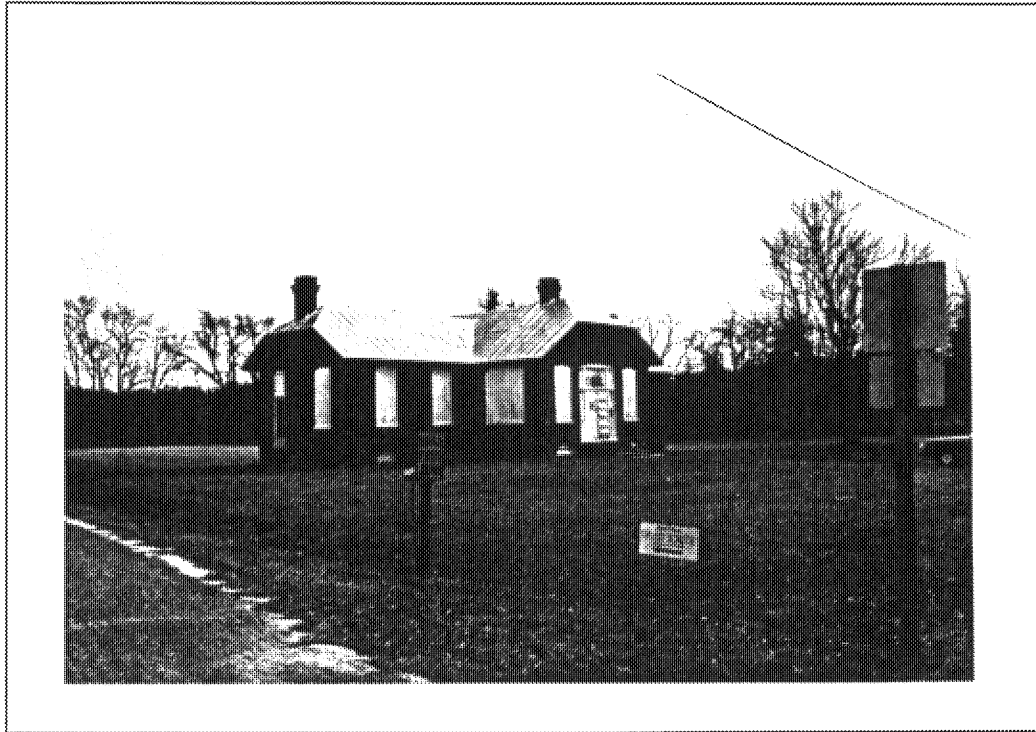


Figure 52: Weems School (051-0141)



Figure 53: White Stone High School (051-0131)

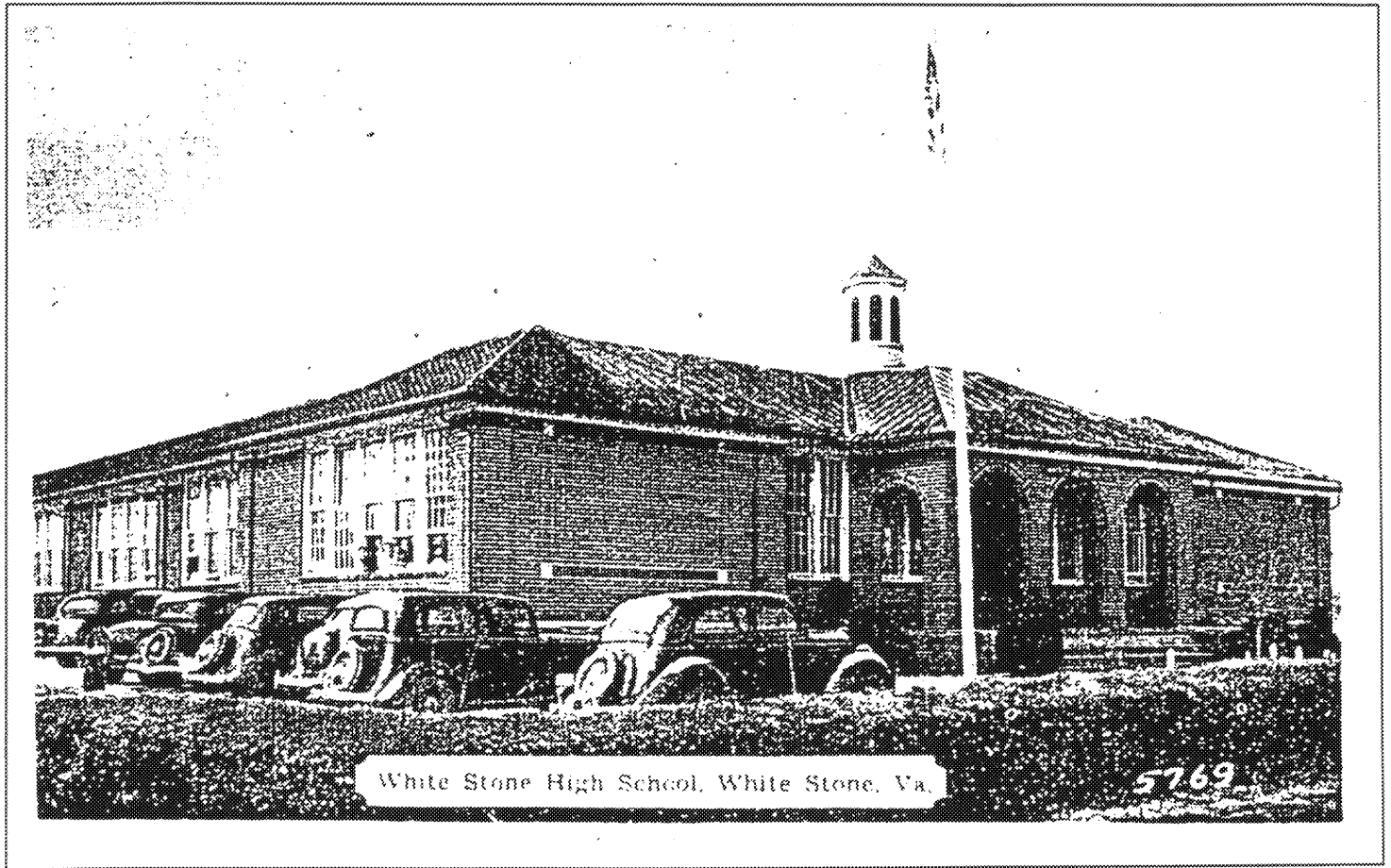


Figure 54: White Stone High School, ca. 1925 (051-0131)

The most popular form seen in Lancaster County is exhibited in the square plan of the New Mollusk School, dating from 1930 to 1945. The horizontal massing is contrasted by the massive hip roof and interior brick chimneys. The brick walls are pierced by ribbons of elongated 6/6 double-hung, wood sash windows with a continuous sill. The double-leaf entry is recessed within a semi-circular arched opening detailed with keystones and splayed brick lintels. This form was also identified, although not surveyed, at the Ottoman School on Payne's Shop Road and the Mount Jean School at the intersection of routes 200 and 222.



Figure 55: New Mollusk School (051-0105)

In 1913, Sears, Roebuck and Company President Julius Rosenwald initiated the largest single program benefiting public schools for African Americans in the South since the Reconstruction years. His private contributions and subsequent Julius Rosenwald Fund Rural School Building Program galvanized rural communities desiring better schools. By 1928, one in every five rural schools for African American students in the South was a Rosenwald School. Rosenwald schools housed one-third of the region's rural African American schoolchildren and teachers. At the program's conclusion in 1932, Rosenwald's financial aid had produced 4,977 new schools, 217 teachers' homes, and 163 shop buildings in 883 counties of 15 states, representing a total investment of over \$28 million in contributions and tax revenues. Within the Commonwealth of Virginia, the Rosenwald Fund was responsible for the construction of 332 schools.

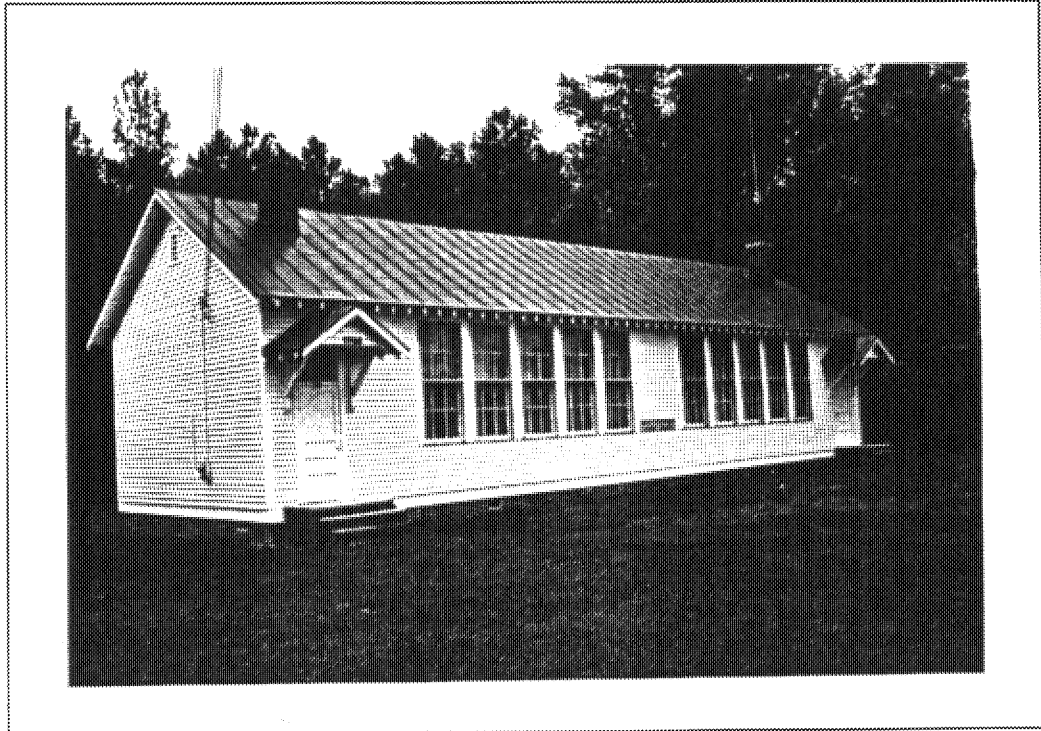


Figure 56: Lively Hunt Club (051-0234)

Two significant examples of school buildings identified in Lancaster County were constructed with funding provided by Julius Rosenwald in the 1920s, the Lively Hunt Club (051-0234) and the Whip Poor Will Hunt Club (051-0132). Identical when completed in the 1920s, the buildings have long rectangular plans with groups of double-hung windows and separate entries for boys and girls. Ironically, both school buildings were relocated to their present locations and are presently utilized as hunt clubs.

The Mary Ball Washington Memorial Museum and Library was originally housed in the Lancaster County Jail (051-0081-003), which was constructed in 1821. Vacated in 1938, the historically significant building was given to the Woman's Club of Lancaster County about 1940 for restoration. After being stymied by World War II, funding efforts for the restoration project were prompted by the building's future use as a repository for historic county documents and artifacts. Named the Mary Ball Memorial Museum and Library in honor of the mother of George Washington, the restoration was completed and the building dedicated in May 1953. The organization was incorporated in 1958 to include a museum, library and genealogy departments, later adding archaeology.



Figure 57: Lancaster House (051-0081-007)

Today, the Mary Ball Washington Memorial Museum and Library maintains numerous buildings located in the Lancaster Court House National Register Historic District. In addition to the jail, which serves as an archives, the Museum and Library maintains Lancaster House (051-0081-007), the Old Post Office (051-0081-008), and the Annex Building (051-0081-016).

Lancaster House, constructed in circa 1798, is one of the few surviving examples of late Federal-style domestic architecture in the county (one of eleven documented). It serves as the main museum, archives, and administration building for the Mary Ball Washington Memorial Museum and Library. The Old Post Office, located adjacent to the Courthouse, was constructed in circa 1850 by Harvey S. Gresham as law offices and post office. It was donated in 1986 to the Museum and currently houses the Steuart-Blakemore Genealogy Library. The wealth of materials purchased and donated to the Museum prompted the construction of the Library Annex in circa 1960. This one-story brick building is located directly across from the Old Clerk's Office (051-0081-001), which was constructed in circa 1745.

THEME: RELIGION

RESOURCE TYPES: Places of Worship and Church-related Residences

The reconnaissance survey of Lancaster County inspiringly revealed twenty-three properties related to the Religion Theme. One of the properties -- the Bishop Cyrus Doggett House (051-0068) -- is a single dwelling which is not associated with a church property, but draws its historical significance and association with the Religious theme through its original owner. The remainder of the properties are church buildings and parsonages, the denominations of which include Baptist, Episcopal, Methodist, and Catholic. The oldest of these congregations are Christ Church (051-0004) and Saint Mary's Whitechapel (051-0022), both of which were listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1966 and 1969, respectively. Trinity Episcopal Church (051-0081-005) was constructed in 1884 and is located in the Lancaster Court House Historic District.

Interestingly, of the twenty-one churches, thirteen were erected during the 19th century. The architectural influences include the Georgian, Greek Revival, Early Classical Revival, and Queen Anne, with Gothic Revival dominating. Of particular note for their historical and/or architectural significance are Grace Church (249-5007), White Stone Baptist Church (051-0128), Norwood Baptist Church (051-0093), Asbury United Methodist Church (051-0157), Corotoman Church (051-0108), and New St. John's Baptist Church (249-0001), to name just a few.

Historic Christ Church has been referred to by architectural historians as "the most perfect example of Colonial Church architecture now remaining in Virginia."¹¹⁹ With the exception of some minor details, the building remains as originally designed in 1735. Funding for the project was provided by Robert "King" Carter, whose family had been historically associated with the first Christ Church, erected in circa 1668. The present building was constructed near the site of 1668 church that was considered outdated by the 1730s. With the expense of the construction paid for by Carter, the cruciform building was constructed with Flemish bond brick walls detailed with glazed headers. The imposing cross hip roof has a flare terminating over the elegantly ornamented cornice.

¹¹⁹ Dawe, p. 5.



Figure 58: Historic Christ Church (051-0004)

With the American Revolution came the disestablishment of the Church of England in Virginia. Some ministers returned to England, others fled to Canada, and many remained loyal to their new homeland. Some church buildings were severely pillaged, burned or sold; church silver was also sold and all glebe farms confiscated. The courts, however, determined that Christ Church belonged to the Carter family, rather than the Crown, and was therefore, not subject to confiscation and sale. Yet, the congregation was disorganized and the building soon deteriorated. Major restoration efforts began in 1958 with the organization of the Foundation for Historic Christ Church. The restored church has been referred to as "...one of the nation's great monuments of religion and architecture."¹²⁰ The building has been recognized as a National Historic Landmark.

Replacing the Sunday services historically held at Christ Church, Grace Chapel (249-5007) was consecrated by Bishop Johns in 1852 and was the first church building erected in Kilmarnock. With the growth of the congregation under its own full-time rector, the original church building was relocated back from Main Street and an arcade was added to connect the parish hall and classrooms to the new sanctuary in 1959. The parish hall, known as

¹²⁰ Foundation of Historic Christ Church.

Grace House, was enlarged in 1988, thus creating an expansive church complex that engulfed the original Grace Chapel building. The relationship between Grace Chapel and Christ Church has continued with the Rector of Grace Church controlling services performed at the historic landmark church.

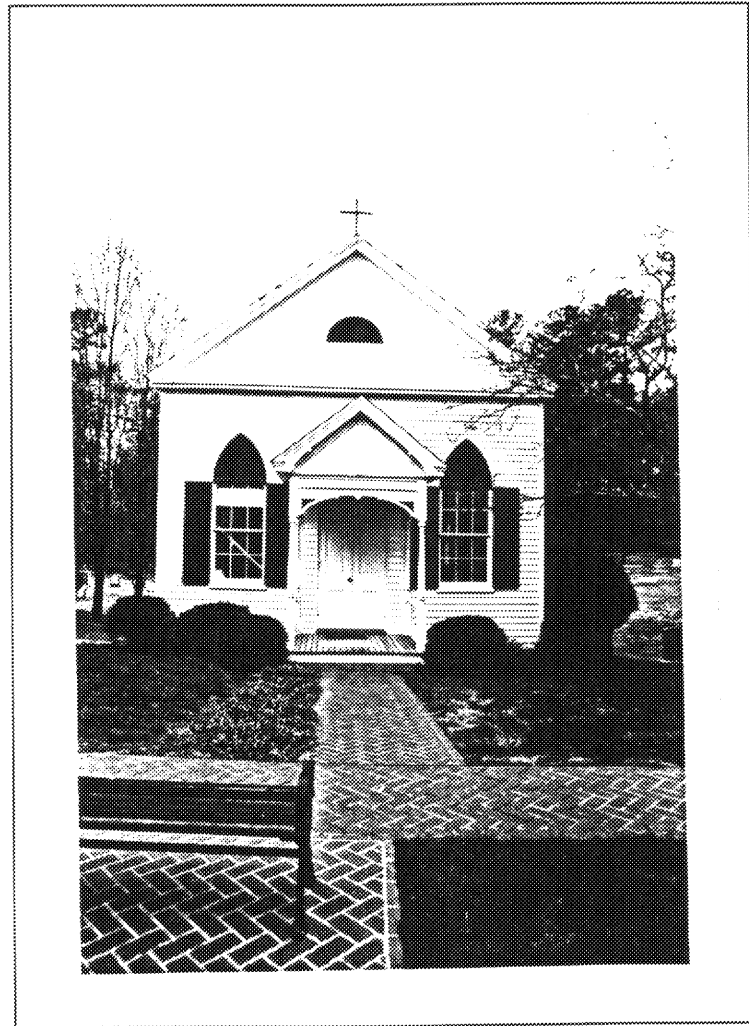


Figure 59: Grace Chapel (249-5007)

As the village of Irvington grew, commercial and institutional buildings were constructed to support the increasing population. In 1870, the Old Chapel was constructed for use by both the Baptists and Methodists. Enlarged shortly after its construction, the wood frame building served as the first home to the village's public school, churches, the Chesapeake Academy, the Independent Order of the Good Templars, the Order of United American Mechanics, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.¹²¹

¹²¹ Simmons, 77-78.

Outgrowing the Old Chapel building, the Irvington United Methodist Church (051-0192) constructed its own building in 1886 on King Carter Road. Similarly, the Irvington Baptist Church (051-0193) was erected on the opposite corner in 1891. Being constructed during the same period, the two churches were stylistically impacted by the Gothic Revival style with its pointed and lancet arches, towering spires, and cruciform plans with projecting entry steeples.

The Colonial Revival style Methodist Parsonage (051-0191) was constructed adjacent to the Irvington United Methodist Church in 1903. This imposing L-shaped dwelling, now functioning as a commercial store, is distinguished by its cross gambrel roof with clipped jerkinhead ends. Designed by local businessman W. McDonald Lee, the parsonage was first occupied by Reverend J.M. Anderson.

Of particular note is the Wharton Grove Campground (051-0087), established in 1893 during the height of religious meeting camp revivals. The complex, located along the banks of the Corotoman River, originally consisted of forty acres improved by forty cottages, two large dining halls, a stable, hotel, various meeting shelters, an eight-foot wide wharf, and three-tiered tabernacle. Based on the remnants of the foundation and historic photographs, the tabernacle stood ninety feet square with a belfry. Significant for several reasons, the campground was founded by Roman Catholic John Palmer for interdenominational meetings. As an agent for the sale of this portion of the King Carter estate, Palmer convinced Reverend F.W. Claybrook to establish a religious meeting camp at the site. Claybrook in turn interested Dr. H.M. Wharton, an evangelist, in the project. The result was a ten-day meeting each summer from 1893 to 1927 with thousands of participants each year. The final Sunday of the revival brought a 10,000 visitors. Currently there are eight Queen Anne-style cottages, a circa 1950s log dwelling and a 300 foot dock.

THEME: COMMERCE/TRADE

RESOURCE TYPES: Professional, Organizational, and Financial Institutions; and Specialty Stores

Although populated by the commercial and trade industry today, Lancaster County area historically was limited in the number of resources associated with the Commerce/Trade theme. In the past, the early businesses in the county were generally associated with the farm and agricultural industry. However, because the need for such industry was not within the boundaries of the rural county, the products were transported to the neighboring port cities. Small temporary commercial enterprises, such as retail stores and taverns, were located along the major transportation routes, at small crossroads, or at the wharves to serve the local residents. Many of these structures, however, did not survive the rapid growth and construction that occurred during the 20th century. The best, and first, example of such a commercial community was Queenstown (051-0030).

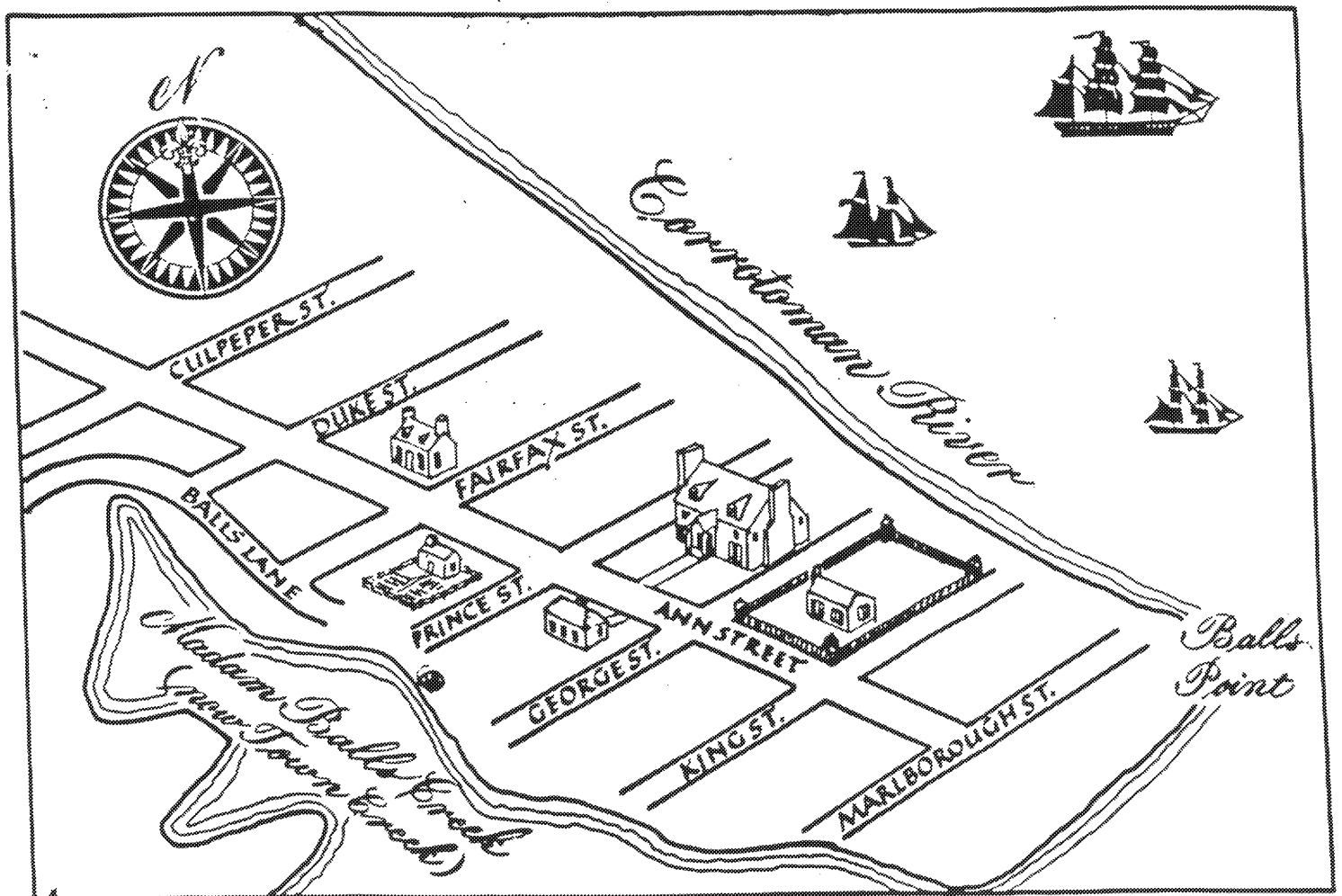


Figure 60: Conjectural Drawing of Queenstown (051-0030) in 1690s.

Queenstown, a port town on the northwest side of the mouth of the Corotoman River and the northeast side of a estuary, afforded excellent water access for shipping via the nearby Rappahannock River and the Chesapeake Bay. The port town was established in compliance with a series of laws passed by the Virginia General Assembly in the late 1600s in order to have control of the collection of duties on shipments in and out of the area. Queenstown's fifty acres were laid out into half-acre lots by Harry Beverly, Surveyor, allowing space for a church, streets, courthouse, jail, market place, storehouses, and other community resources. The port town flourished initially as the first seat of government for Lancaster County, yet with the relocation of the courthouse in 1742, Queenstown began to falter. Today, all that remains of the once thriving community are remnants of the foundations, as the courthouse, jail, and many of the commercial establishments were razed and the brick sold individually.

The on-site survey and historic context of Lancaster County revealed forty-six properties related to the Commerce/Trade Theme. With the exception of Queenstown, these resources fall into three categories -- banks, stores, and service stations.

Banks

Two banks were documented -- the Lancaster National Bank (051-0179) and the Farmer and Merchants Bank and Trust (249-5004). The location of these financial institutions in Irvington and Kilmarnock, respectively, exhibits the size and stability of the communities at the turn of the 20th century. The brick Lancaster National Bank was constructed in 1918, replacing the 1900 wood frame building that had been destroyed by the devastating fire of 1917. The highly ornate Classical Revival-style building pays homage to the original building with the inscription "1900" in the tympanum. Continuing its commercial function, the Lancaster National Bank building now operates as an art gallery.

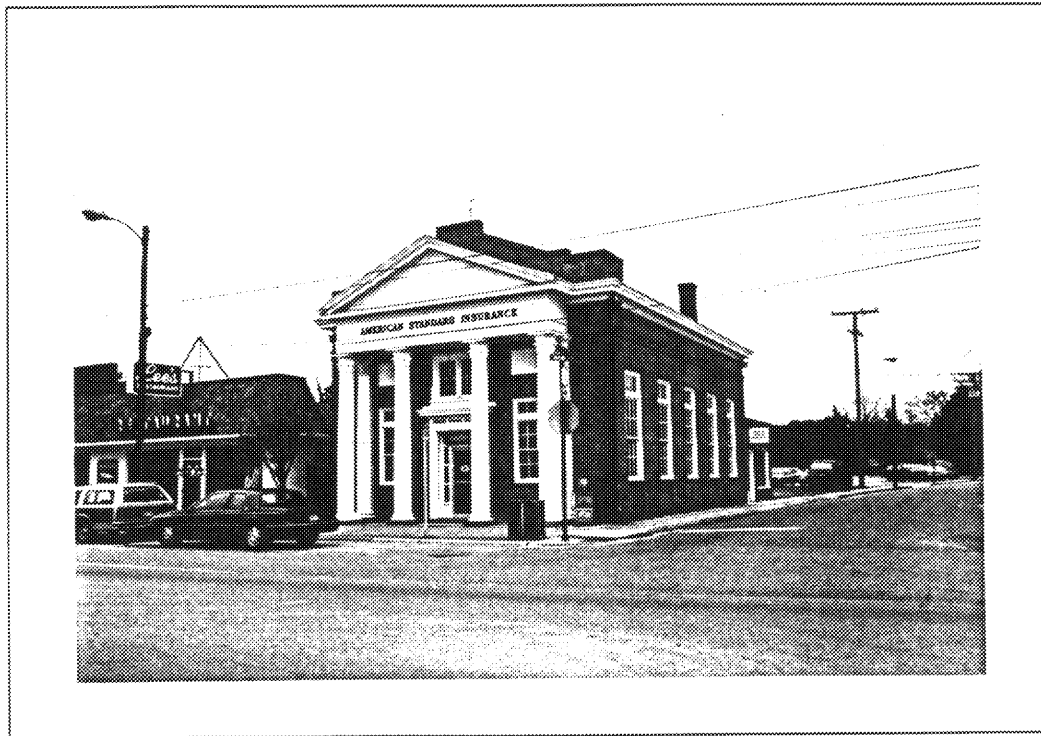


Figure 61: Farmer and Merchants Bank and Trust (249-5004)

Similarly, the Farmer and Merchants Bank and Trust is a brick building designed in the Classical Revival style with a full-height portico supported by Corinthian columns. The building was constructed between 1915 and 1920 for the Farmer and Merchants Bank and Trust. It was eventually occupied by the Bank of Lancaster and the current owners, the American Standard Insurance Company.

Stores

Though many of the original small stores have been replaced, a few examples of this building type remain. Many of these buildings, modest in scale and constructed of readily-available materials, were located along country roads, at the wharves, and at crossroads such as Irvington, Kilmarnock, White Stone, and Lively. Approximately thirty-nine of the forty-six resources associated with Commerce/Trade presently serve as stores. It should be noted that historically eight were single dwellings, one was a fellowship hall (051-0194), one functioned as a theater (249-5026), one served as a hotel (249-5006), and the last was a car showroom (249-5021).

Of the purpose-built commercial facilities, the Hubbard Store (051-0121) in White Stone is one of the most recognized. Prominently sited at the intersection of routes 3 and 698, the masonry building is constructed of rough cut concrete blocks. It is composed of four distinct

storefronts, each marked by a different roof type. The original portion, constructed in 1918, has a shallow stepped parapet which obscures the hip roof. This one-story store is flanked to the south by a one-story 1920s store with a gable roof behind a distinctly different stepped parapet. To the north is the L-shaped, two-story addition dating from the 1920s. Covered with a flat roof, the building turns the corner of the intersection at a 30 degree angle to continue east along Route 3. This complex of commercial stores was constructed by Dr. Hubbard, who erected his dwelling and medical clinic (051-0122) in the 1890s to the west.

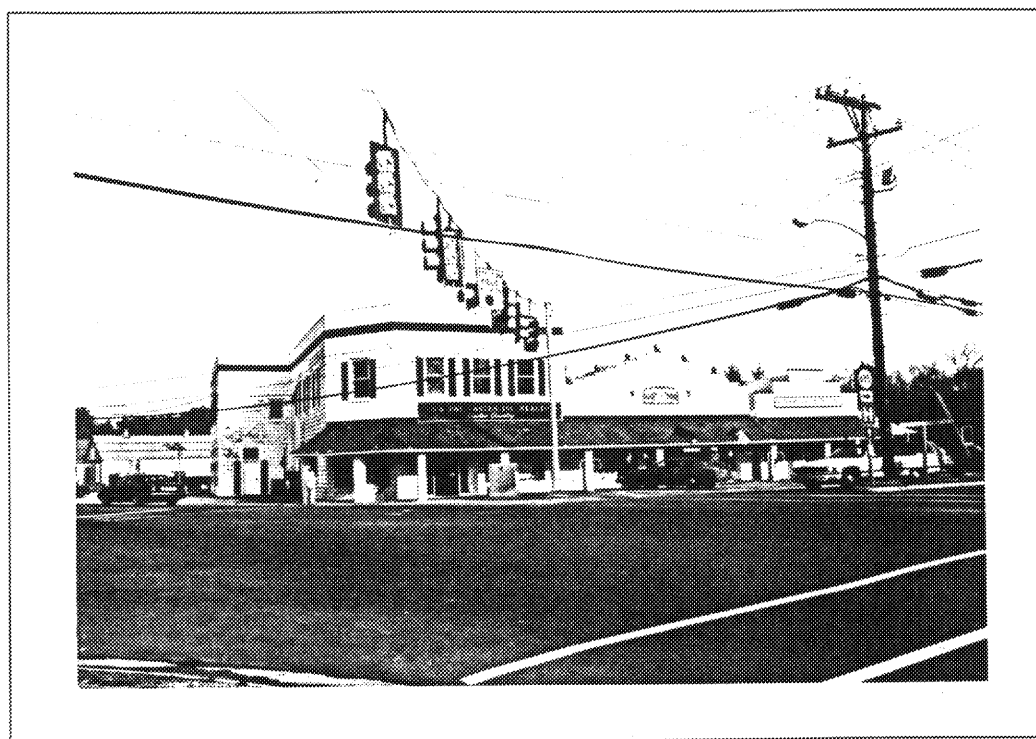


Figure 62: Hubbard Store (051-0121)

Dating from the early to mid-20th century are the two Bernard Willing Stores (051-0204 and 051-0208), the Rappahannock Record Building (249-5020), the Northern Neck Mutual Fire Association Building (051-0206), the Doby Store (051-0101), and the T.J. Haydon and Son Store (051-0199). Collectively, the purpose-built commercial buildings of Lancaster County mark the locations and periods of growth and development, particularly during the late 19th and early 20th century. Although the original occupants and functions of the buildings may have changed, the commercial theme has remained constant.

Service Stations

In 1900, more than 8,000 cars were on the road nationwide; just fifteen years later the number was well over two million. In 1910, gasoline stations for roadside refueling were limited to bulk depots, but an organized system of retail gasoline outlets had not yet been formed. "To maximize quick profit return and realize low initial expenditures, the gasoline-producing oil companies initiated a crash campaign to secure existing businesses as new outlets to sell their gasoline to the public...soon this glut of gasoline could be purchased virtually anywhere along urban taxpayer strips, city streets, or country roadsides."¹²² Even though there were approximately 15,000 gas stations operating nationwide in 1920, most buildings were quite primitive. Serving the needs of the community, the modest buildings typically provided a limited selection of groceries.

Four examples of this form of building type were identified along crossroads and country roads -- the Ottoman Gas Station (051-0114), the Store on Weems Road (051-0143), the Morattico Store (051-0166); and the Bellows and Squires Company Store (051-0178).



Figure 63: Morattico Store (051-0166)

¹²² Michael Karl Witzel, *The American Gas Station* (Osceola, WI: Motorbooks International Publishers & Wholesalers, 1992), pp. 29 and 39.

THEME: INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION
RESOURCE TYPES: Mills; Factories; and Shipyards

Following the devastation of the Civil War and the lack of plantation workers, Lancaster County began to actively pursue alternative methods to achieve economic stability. One of the major mainstays of the Northern Neck during this period was the seafood industry with processing and canning, wharves and boatyards, fishing, and oystering. Of the twelve related properties surveyed, eight seafood-related industrial and processing properties were identified. All of the properties are particularly worthy of mention, as their original seafood-related functions have been terminated and the number of extant resources is quickly diminishing.

Although not extant, a canning and processing facility was located at Spring Hill Farm on Route 604 (051-0024) in the latter part of the 19th century. While the approximate location adjacent to the ferry wharf is known, the form and materials of the buildings are not. Extant examples of canning and processing facilities documented in the survey include the Taft Fish Company (051-0125), RCV Seafood (051-0215), Irvington Packing Company (051-0229), Doggett Brothers' Seafood (051-0230), and the Kilmarnock Fire Station (249-5005). These facilities are typically identifiable by their close proximity to the water, along an inlet or at the tip of a peninsula.

The Taft Fish Company, located on Route 638 in Taft, was founded in 1912 by Dr. B.H.B. Hubbard and W.T. James of White Stone. Once organized, the company consisted of two boats, each named in honor of the founders. Unfortunately, the Taft Fish Company was frequently troubled with disastrous years. Taft's operated until 1927, when Dr. Hubbard formed a partnership with Walter Mercer. This merger, however, did not help the company, which was relatively idle until 1933. Eventually reopened, the plant was purchased in 1939 by J. Howard Smith, Inc., one of the largest menhaden processors in the United States.¹²³ The plant, which today consists of eleven resources, closed in 1945. Many of the original processing buildings were severely destroyed by fire in 1973.

The Dameron Seafood facility was constructed sometime between 1930 and 1960 on Weems Road. Composed today of five historic buildings, the property was owned by W.A. Dameron and Brother, who operated oyster houses along the docks of Weems Wharf in the late 19th century. With the destruction of the wharf in 1933 by a severe storm, the Damerons constructed the present facility for their seafood canning and processing plant. Still owned by the family, the property was leased to the Cornwell Seafood Company and eventually to current occupant, Tides Boat Works.

¹²³ Menhaden is a sea fish of the herring family that is commonly found along the Atlantic coast from New England south. It is often used for bait or in the processing of oils and fertilizers.

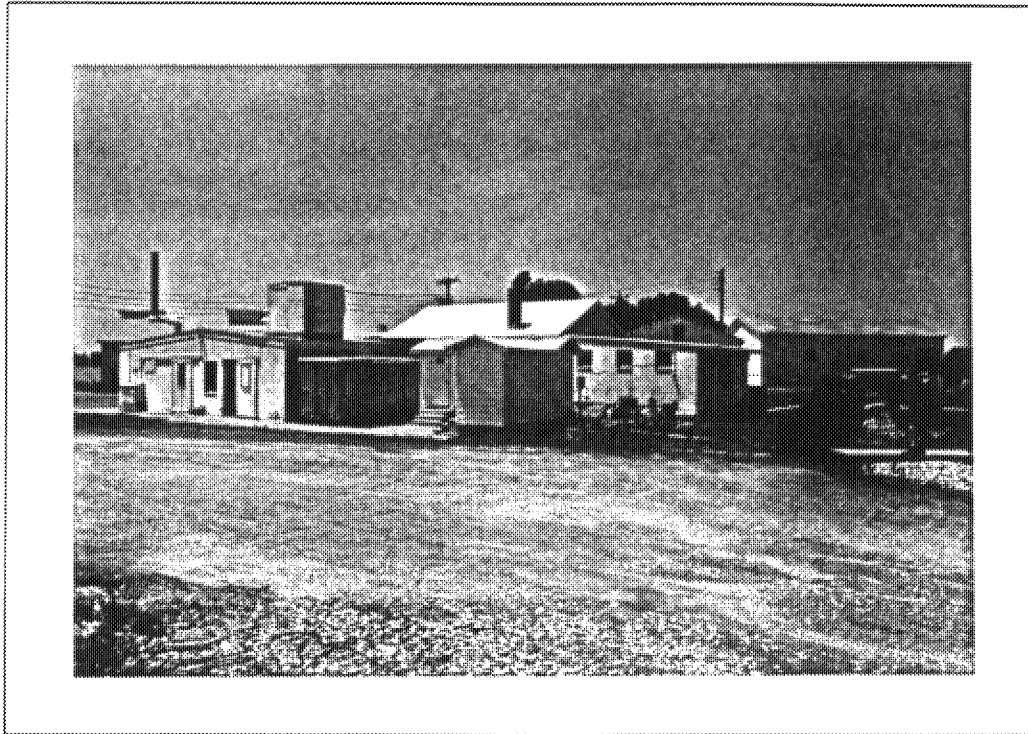


Figure 64: RCV Seafood (051-0215)

Of particular note is the Kilmarnock Fire Station, which historically functioned as a canning factory. Erected in 1936, the rough cut concrete block building was built on the site of a turn of the 20th century factory. The building's location in Kilmarnock, a great distance from the water and other canning and processing plants, seems to have led to the demise of the factory. After its abandonment, the building began to serve as the local fire station and was therefore modified with a brick facade and Colonial Revival-style detailing.

Although not directly associated with seafood and the processing, the Rappahannock Marine Railway was erected in 1890-1910, a period during which the industry was at its apex. Composed of thirteen resources, only four of which are historic, the marine railway complex was instrumental in the production of fishing steamers. The industry was particularly lucrative during the railway's association with the Bellow & Squires Seafood Company in the 1910s and 1920s. The property was later known as Brustar's Railway, Humphrey's Railway, and finally, AMPRO Shipyard Company.

Before the area began to rely heavily on the seafood industry for economic security, the region's primary industrial focus was the processing of agricultural produce and feed. A common necessity for grinding grains, mills were constructed along ponds and rivers throughout Lancaster County in the 18th and 19th centuries. The location of mills had to be approved by the courts, which often condemned land for the purpose of constructing public mills. The Edgehill Roller Mill (051-0232), Ball's Mill (razed 051-0072), and the Lancaster Roller Mill (051-0052) were all documented during the survey.

One of the county's most recognized industry/processing landmarks, the Lancaster County Roller Mill was the oldest mill in operation in Lancaster County at the time of its closure in 1972. The present building is believed to have been constructed by George Kamps and his partner, J. Carter, in 1845, and stands as the oldest extant mill in Lancaster County. The mill was powered by the water from the adjacent Carter's Mill Pond, grinding wheat and corn into flour, meal and animal feed. The mill was originally known as the Kamps and Carter's Mill, being commonly referred to as the Lancaster Roller Mill. Historic letterbooks and inventories document that the pond and mill take their name from the Carter's Great Mill, a mill operating in this location under the direction of "King" Carter.

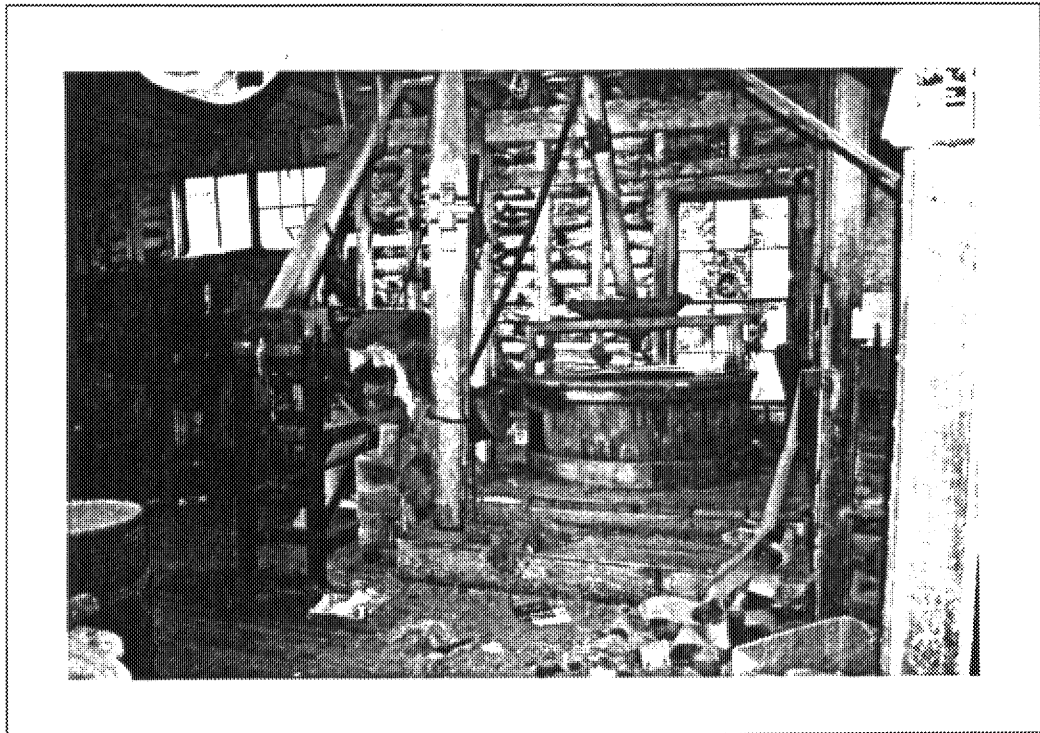


Figure 65: Interior of the Lancaster Roller Mill (051-0052)

THEME: SUBSISTENCE/AGRICULTURE

RESOURCE TYPES: Farmsteads; Agricultural Fields, and Animal Facilities

Historically, farming and agriculture have been one of the most important industries in Lancaster County, second only to the seafood industry. Lancaster County's climatic conditions, as well as the ample rainfall, allowed for a long growing season, extending seven to eight months of the year. The soil varies from a red-clay suitable for raising wheat, to a sand-clay for general farming, to the rich soil along the rivers that proved superb for tobacco cultivation. According to an article published in 1881 on tobacco production in Virginia, the Commonwealth ranked second in the United States in the production, acreage, and total value of tobacco.¹²⁴

The agricultural production in Lancaster County played a significant role in defining its character through a wide variety of agricultural-related buildings. The most common agricultural buildings surveyed in the county included sheds (117 identified) and barns (28 identified). Because of the growth and development within the county, the number of farm buildings is limited, yet, fifty-three properties were documented during the survey that historically and/or currently have an association with the Subsistence/Agriculture Theme. Lancaster County has several excellent examples of Antebellum agricultural structures.

Corncrib

The term corncrib historically referred to a square or rectangular pen formed by interlocking logs within a larger barn structure. Over time, the definition has come to mean any freestanding structure used to store corn, whether log or not. Thus, the corncribs were also constructed of timber frame, lumber, masonry, metal, and steel-wire. As the general design of this freestanding corncrib has not changed substantially over time, assigning dates to the structures proves to be rather difficult. According to Allen G. Noble, the precise origin of the corncrib as a separate structure has not been clearly established. One theory is that the type was derived from a simple shelter built by American Indians.¹²⁵ In the colonial period, corn production was limited, and the corn could be quickly harvested and stored in a corner of the barn. As farm sizes grew, farmers and planters began to gather the cut corn stalks in vertical stacks in the field, leaving them throughout the winter. By the 19th century, the need for corn feed for livestock prompted husking to be done in the fields when harvested. All unhusked corn was then taken to a barn, stripped, and then loaded into freestanding corncribs. Being newly harvested, the corn was moist, and the cribs needed to allow for slow, steady drying in order to reduce mold and mildew. To accomplish this, the crib had to possess certain basic design features which can often be used to classify the structure during surveys. First, the walls must contain a high proportion of open area, usually attained by

¹²⁴ "Tobacco Production in Virginia in 1879," *The Virginias: A Mining, Industrial, and Scientific Journal*, (September 1881), p. 140.

¹²⁵ Allen G. Noble, *Wood, Brick, and Stone. Volume 2: Barns and Farm Structures* (Amherst, MA: The University of Massachusetts Press, 1984), p. 105.

widely spacing narrow wood slats. Second, the structure must be narrow in order to ensure adequate circulation of air. Traditionally, "the narrower the crib, the freer the movement of wind through the corn, and the greater the likelihood of successful natural drying. The proper width of an ordinary crib in a particular locality depends on the date at which corn normally matures and on the prevailing weather conditions during the first eight months of storage. Among the weather factors that should be considered are humidity, temperature, and amount of sunshine and wind."¹²⁶ The walls of some cornercribs were constructed to slant outward toward the top, thus providing maximum protection from the weather and practical for the unloading. The openings usually included a man-sized door located in the gable end, as well as a series of smaller doors located at the base of the walls for unloading. The designs usually included an overhanging skirt or other such device for reducing pillaging by rodents.

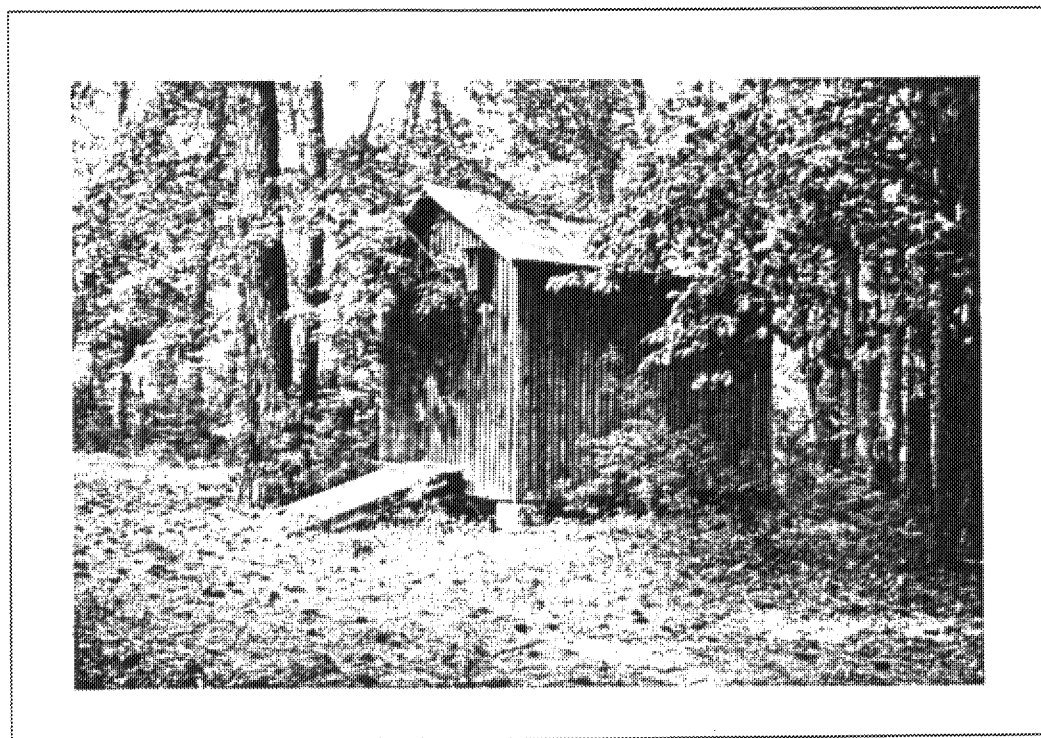


Figure 66: Cornerrib at Crescent Cove (051-0040)

The survey included the identification of five cornercribs, all of which were determined to be historic. These include the front gable wood frame cornercribs at Crescent Cove (051-0040, Bondfield (051-0135), Melrose (051-0051), and the house at 1369 Ottoman Ferry Road (051-0109). The cornercrib at Holyoak (051-0046), is known as a drive-in cornercrib, which originated in the Middle Atlantic states and is found predominately in the Shenandoah valley. The driveway was used to store machinery, and loft space over the driveway served as a granary for small grains.

¹²⁶ Noble, p. 106

Dairy Barns and Hay Barns

Generally identified by their relatively large size and distinctive shapes, early 20th century dairy barns are often long, two-story frame buildings with gambrel roofs and hay hoods. Rows of small window openings providing natural interior lighting can be found at the first story on the long elevations. The interior spaces of the dairy barns are arranged to accommodate rows of livestock on the first floor and hay storage above. The large loft, created by the gambrel roof, provides maximum storage area for hay and feed for the dairy herds. Hay barns are often identical in exterior form, but generally do not provide the interior partitioning for the dairy cattle on the first floor. Variations of the hay barn form are smaller frame buildings constructed with less detail in an inferior fashion.

A total of twenty-nine barns of varying size and shape were documented in the survey, twenty of which were determined to be historic. The only example of a dairy farm complex with notable dairy barns is Bondfield (051-0135). The dairy barn, dating to the mid-19th century, is an impressive example with its one-story, one-bay square plan.

Several examples of barns were surveyed throughout the county. Notable examples include Melrose (051-0051), Oakley (051-0020), Lancaster County House (051-0081-007), Public View (051-0139), Holly Farm (051-0136), and Retirement (051-0148). Typically clad in wood weatherboard, set either vertically or horizontally, the barns documented in the survey have gambrel and gable roofs with a variety of roof extensions. In several instances, the construction materials visible on the interior of the barns were marked with Roman numerals.

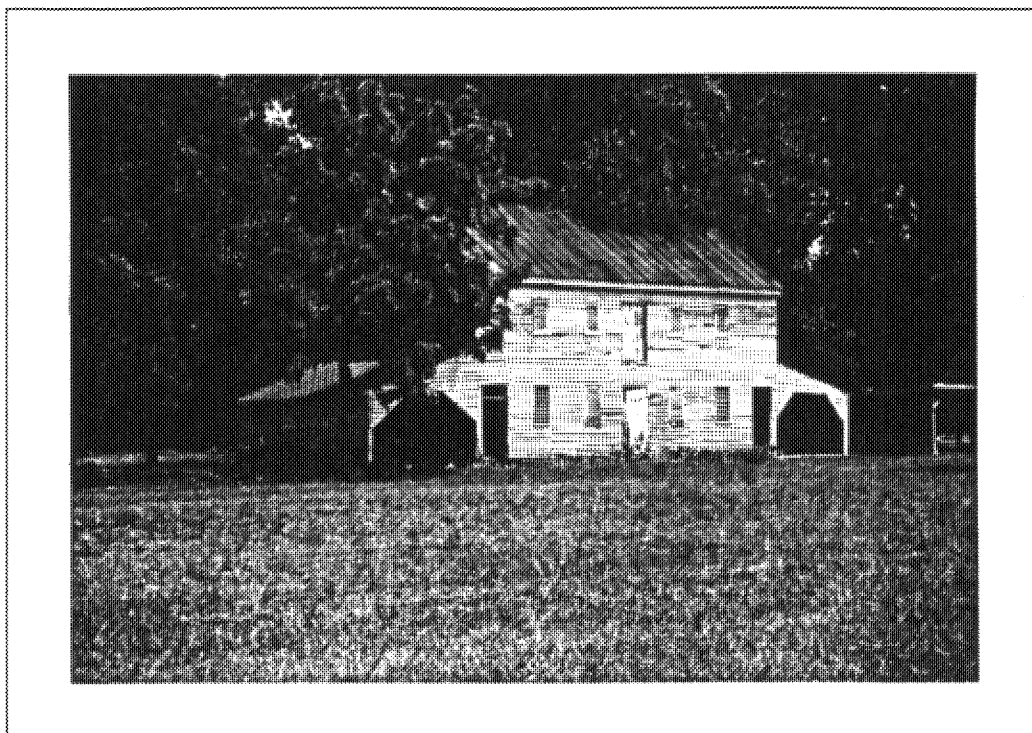


Figure 67: Barn at Midway (051-0015)

Two of the most outstanding examples of barns in Lancaster County are located at Midway (051-0015) and Ring Farm (051-0169). Believed to be a tobacco barn, the wood frame structure at Midway is constructed of hand-hewn logs with pegs and Roman numerals. Divided into three distinct pens on the first story, the building is largely open on the interior with a quarter-turn stair at the center. Dating from the mid- to late 19th century, it is symmetrically marked on all four elevations by narrow single entry openings and window openings with louvers. One-story drive-in cribs with shed roofs have been added to the side elevations. The two-and-a-half-story structure is clad with weatherboard, set upon a rubble stone foundation with a massive log sill. The steep, imposing side gable roof is sheathed with standing seam metal and edged with a boxed cornice.

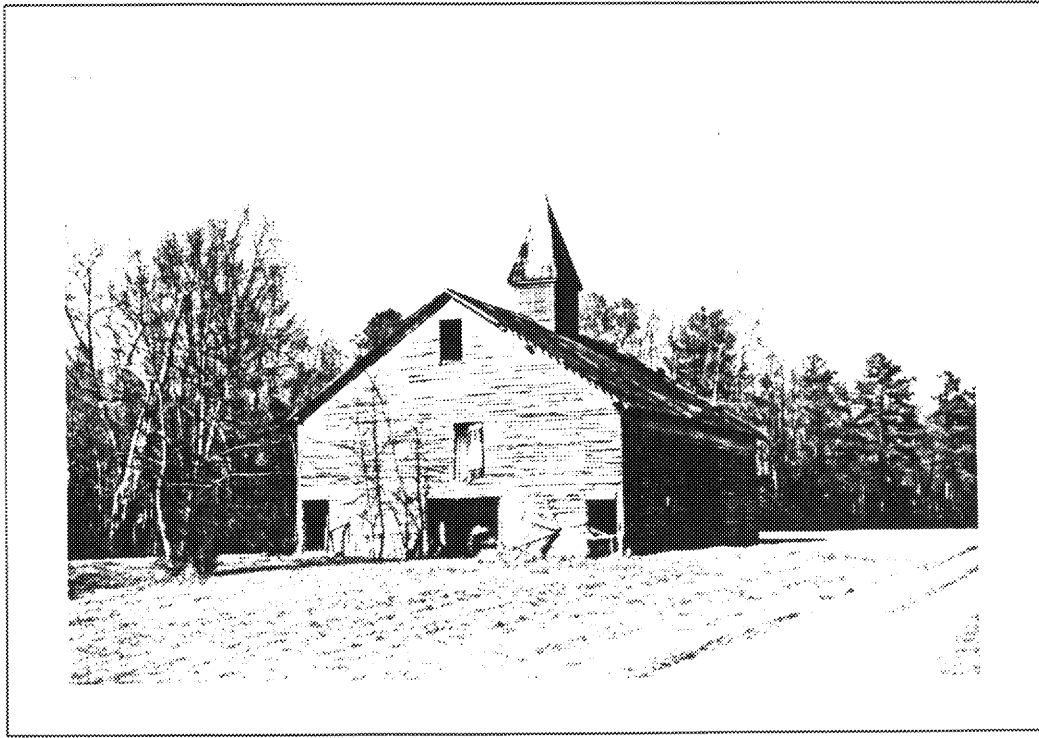


Figure 68: Barn at Ring Farm (051-0169)

Equally as imposing is the two-and-a-half-story wood frame barn at Ring Farm. Dating from the latter half of the 19th century, the structure is clad with crudely set weatherboard with post-and-beam construction. The form of the building suggests a transverse or four-crib barn with drive-in center aisles. Openings are limited to single-leaf and double-wide entries and modest window openings with no sash or coverings. The imposing gable roof is shallow in pitch and sheathed with metal sheets. The structure is limited in ornament, save the ventilating cupola composed of wood frame with louvers. The cupola is capped by a prominent hip roof with a steep pitch and lighting rod.

Animal Shelters and Poultry Shelters

Another type of barn, specifically stables and animal shelters, are common among the active agricultural farms of Lancaster County. Providing open shelter for livestock, animal shelters were documented twice in the survey. With a rectangular form, the shelters were enclosed by wood frame on three sides and covered by shed roofs. Poultry shelters, used to house hens, were identified seven times in the survey, all of which were determined to be historic. The buildings are typically one-story, being constructed of wood frame with horizontal wood boards capped by a shed or gable roof. Examples noted included those associated with the house on Route 354 (051-0107), the house at 1369 Ottoman Ferry Road (051-0109), Waterview Farm (051-0111), the farm on Route 622 (051-0117), Burke's Place (051-

0159), and the house at the 400 block of Riverside Drive (051-0161). Commonly, historic sheds and smaller barns were converted for use as poultry shed. Interestingly, the chicken house at Windsor Farm (051-0060) was rehabilitated for use as a single-dwelling.

Silos

The silo is an agricultural outbuilding for storing green fodder or ensilage (fermented fodder). Typically, the silos are cylindrical wood structures with conical and hipped roofs. Cylindrical silos constructed of vertical wood staves were held together by iron or wooden hoops. Within the survey area, two silos were identified. Following the common form, the historic silo at Holly Farm (051-0136) has a conical roof, yet is constructed of concrete. The eight metal silos at Melrose (051-0051) are constructed of corrugated metal sheets, capped with standing seam metal hip roofs. The silos at Melrose are all painted with the name "BUTLER."

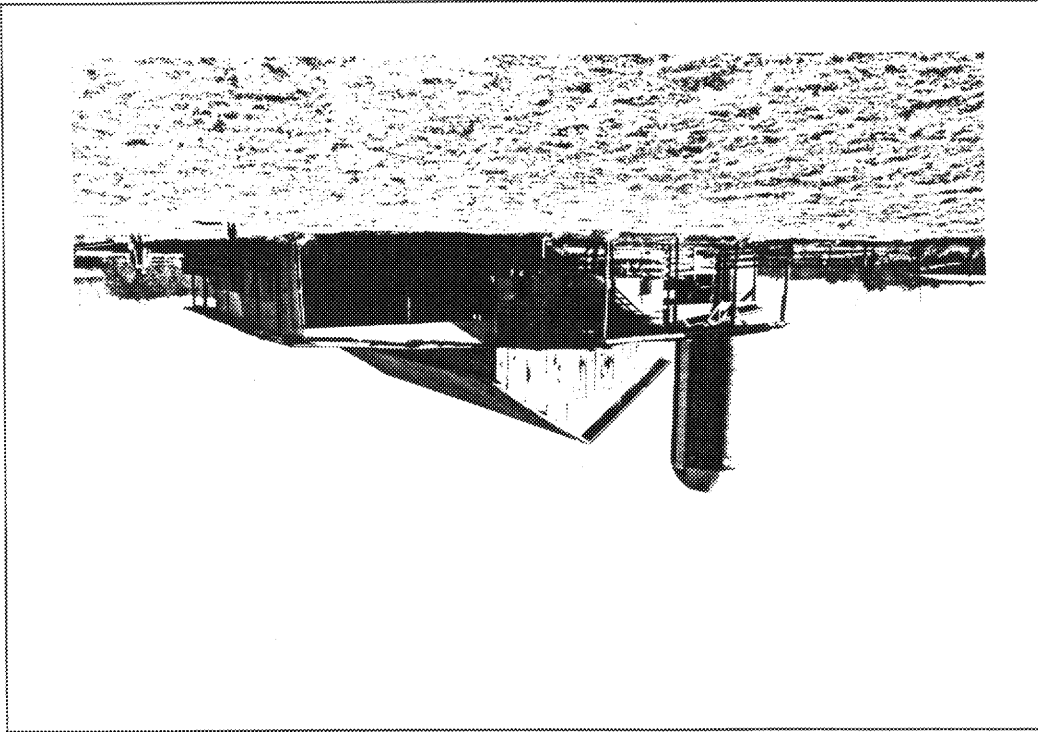


Figure 69: Barn and Silo at Holly Farm (051-0136)



Figure 70: Outbuildings at Epping Forest (051-0008)

Sheds

Many of the properties surveyed included sheds (117 were identified), which served a myriad of uses. They generally are constructed of wood frame covered by gable or shed roofs. The shed is typically one-story with a square or rectangular form set directly on the ground. Of the 117 documented, only fifty-three were determined to be historically associated with the properties.

Wash Houses

As documented in *An Age of Barns* by Eric Sloane, the wash house was a secondary outbuilding used for the purpose of laundering. One-story in height, the typical wash houses of Virginia had rectangular plans with front gable roofs. Although the foundation plan suggested a three bay deep structure, the buildings were just two bays deep with a covered "cut-away" porch.¹²⁷ Three such structures were identified in Lancaster County. Identical in form and materials, the wash houses at Ocran Farm (051-0176), the house on Harpers Creek (051-0158), and the house on Pitmas Cove (051-0120) are one-story in height with weatherboard cladding. The wash houses at Ocran Farm and the house on Harpers Creek are detailed with scrolled brackets, mimicking the Queen Anne-style of the main dwelling houses.

¹²⁷ Eric Sloane, *An Age of Barns* (Washington, DC: Funk and Wagnalls Publishing Company, Inc. For the American Museum of Natural History, 1967), p. 60.

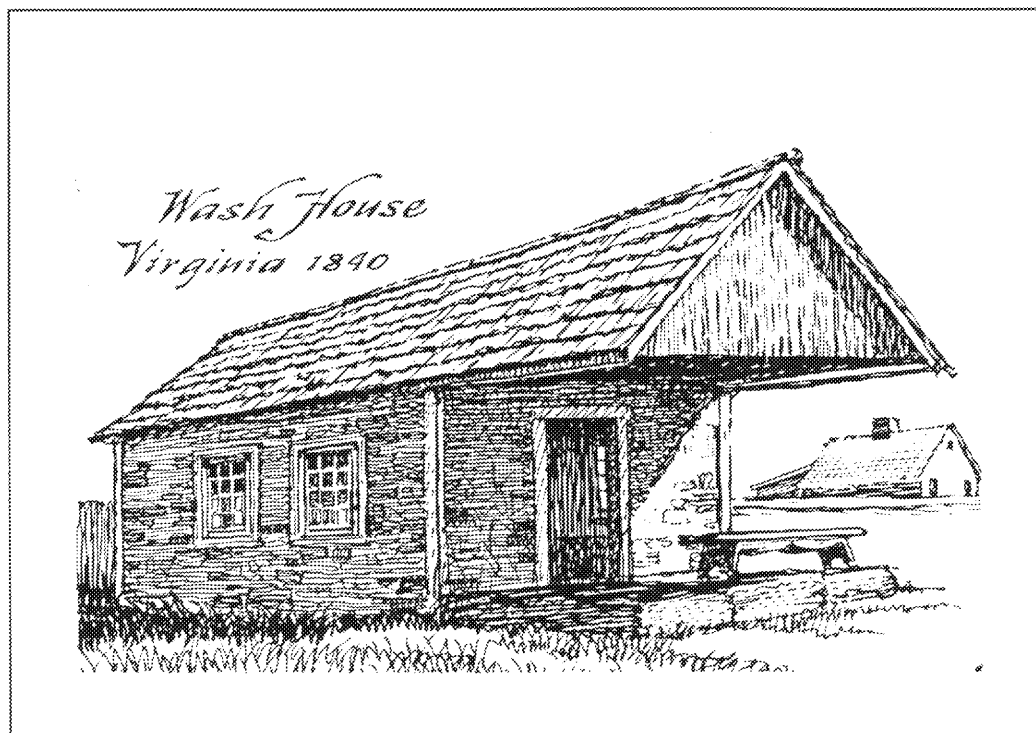


Figure 71: Drawing of a Virginia Wash House, constructed in 1840 (Sloane, p. 60).¹²⁸

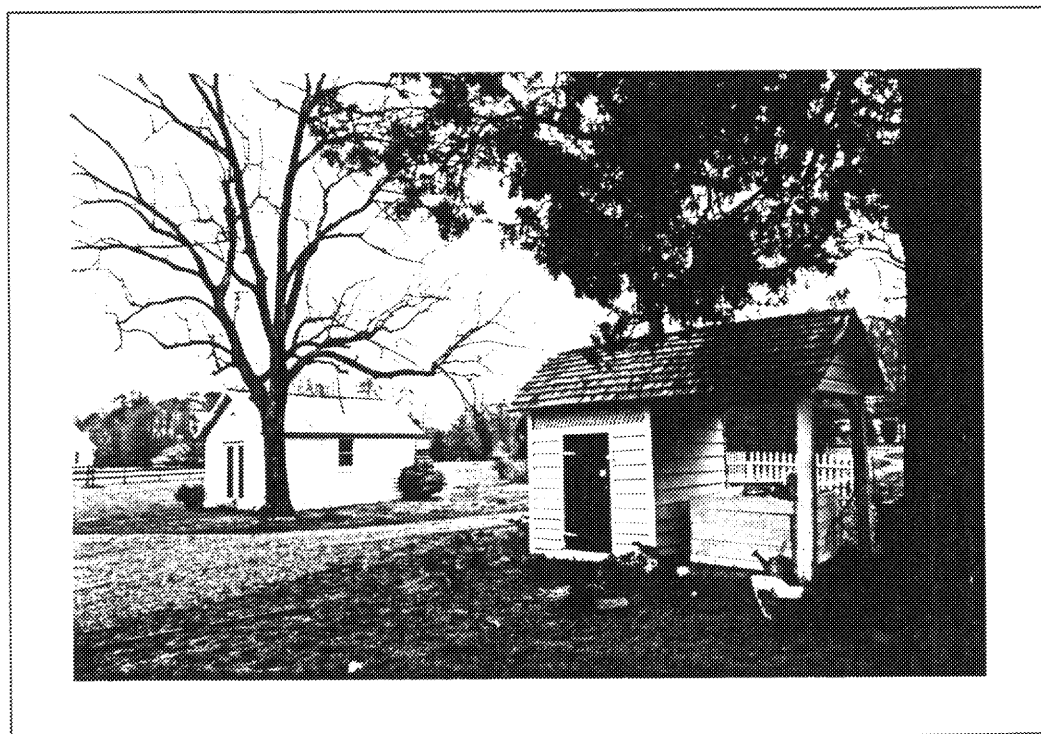


Figure 72: Wash House at Ocran Farm (051-0176)

¹²⁸ Sloane, p. 60.

One of the most notable single examples documented during the survey was brick laundry house at Melrose (051-0051). The detailing, construction material, and size of the laundry house clearly displays the pre-Civil War size and status of the Antebellum plantation. It has a steeply pitched side gable roof, an interior end brick chimney, a corbeled brick cornice, and jack-arched lintels. The siting of the domestic outbuildings mimicked the rigid symmetrical plan established in the Federal-style manor house; thus, the brick laundry was balanced by the identically detailed, although now ruined, summer kitchen.

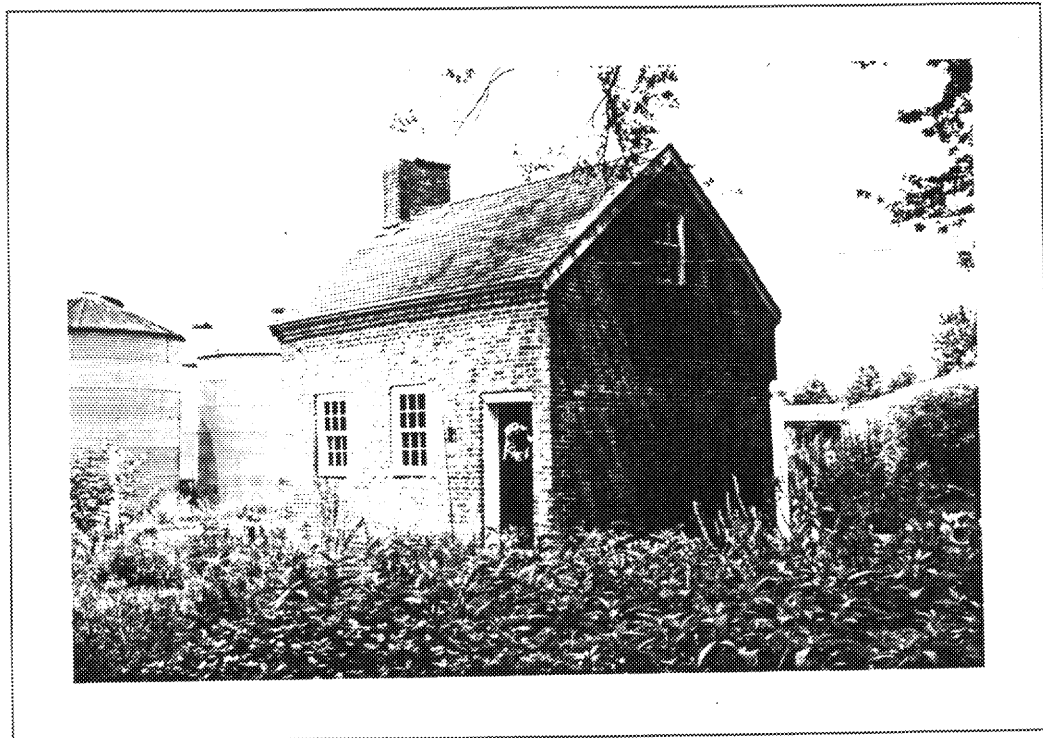


Figure 73: Laundry House at Melrose (051-0051)

Ice House

Unlike many outbuildings, the ice house was not characterized by distinctive or peculiar architecture, thus, the farmer could express himself freely. Consequently, the ice house was often the fanciest building on the property, save the main dwelling. The buildings were typically rectangular and of frame construction simply because this form and method of construction were cheapest and most convenient. Occasionally, the buildings were made of brick or stone, and sometimes a round form was employed. Most were freestanding, and many were partially or wholly excavated pits lined with mortar or stone. Providing insulation to guarantee preservation of the ice, the ice house had thick walls of nonconducting material. Roof ventilators drew off excess warm air, while the roof itself was often covered with hay, straw, or some other insulating material.

The only example of an ice house documented in the survey was found at Epping Forest (051-0008). Dating from the late 19th century, the round ice house is constructed of handmade header bricks surrounded by a wood frame structure that provides additional insulation. The structure measures fifteen diameters with a brick foundation, wood shingle gable roof, and cupola. Architectural detailing lent itself well to the ventilating cupola, ornamented with louvers, Tuscan pilasters, and a hipped roof.

THEME: ETHNICITY/IMMIGRATION

RESOURCE TYPES: Properties that exemplify the ethos of immigrant or ethnic groups

The reconnaissance survey of Lancaster County revealed only three resources related to the Ethnicity/Immigration theme within the survey area. The Levi Ball House and Cemetery (051-0149) is recognized for its direct association with African-American Reverend Ball and his contribution to the religious and educational institutions throughout the Northern Neck. The remaining two resources, the White Stone Odd Fellows Lodge (051-0126) and New St. John's Baptist Church (249-0001), exemplify the vernacular architecture associated with the African-American culture in Lancaster County by the turn of the 20th century.



Figure 74: Reverend Levi Ball House (051-0149)

The Levi Ball House on Good Luck Road was constructed in the last quarter of the 19th century. The original portion of the structure was one story in height with a steeply pitched side gable roof. By the latter part of the century, the modest wood frame dwelling was substantially enlarged by the construction of a two-story addition on the south elevation. The property was the home of African-American Reverend Levi Reese Ball, D.D. (1854-1917). Ball was born to Israel Ball and Roxanna Flint, both slaves, near Burgess Stone, Virginia in 1854. After the Civil War and Emancipation, Ball relocated to Washington, D.C. to study at Howard University, receiving his diploma in 1880. Returning to Lancaster County, Ball presided over the Shiloh Church, becoming the first seminary-trained minister to serve an African-American church in the Northern Neck. In 1892, Ball founded the Calvary Baptist Church near Kilmarnock and served as its pastor for about ten years. For seventeen years,

he was the moderator of the Northern Neck Baptist Association, a position that made Ball a spokesperson for the entire region. Reverend Ball also taught in the public school of Lancaster County and Northumberland County. Recognizing the need for vocational education, Ball was the motivating force behind the Northern Neck Industrial Academy at Ivonsdale. Reverend Ball died in 1917 and was interred in the small family cemetery located to the southeast of his dwelling. In recognition of Ball's service to Lancaster County and its religious and educational institutions, the property was designated as a local landmark in 1982.

Erected at the turn of the 20th century, the White Stone Odd Fellows Lodge is located east of the intersection of James Wharf Lane and Newtown Road. The severely deteriorated wood frame building was erected originally as a church and meeting hall. It is ornately detailed with Gothic Revival style trim and single room plan. Its location in this part of White Stone, directly across from the site of the A.T. Wright School, leads one to believe the lodge historically had African American ties.

New St. John's Baptist Church along Route 3 was erected in 1923 to replace the first (Old) St. Johns Baptist Church, constructed in 1873 on Calvary Road (Route 1036). The site of this building, erected with timber from the original White Stone United Methodist Church, is presently marked by the cemetery. With the loss of the original 1873 church in 1910, the religious institution was relocated to its present site on Route 3. This church building was destroyed by fire in 1922, being replaced by the present Gothic Revival style building the following year. The cemetery, set to the east of the church, was created in 1957.

THEME: FUNERARY

RESOURCE TYPES: Cemeteries and Graves

Twenty-four resources associated with the Funerary Theme were identified during the survey of Lancaster County. Of those documented, sixteen of the cemeteries are directly associated with religious institutions. The remaining eight properties are family cemeteries, a common type of funerary interment in rural communities.

Cemeteries Associated with Religious Institutions

Of the twenty-two historic churches included in the survey of Lancaster County, sixteen have associated cemeteries. One of the most significant properties associated with this theme that has historic ties to religious institutions is Christ Church (051-0004). The first Christ Church was erected in circa 1668, although the vestry books note the formation of the congregation in September, 1665. Burials took place in the modest church yard as early as 1668. By 1730, Robert "King" Carter proposed the construction of a new Christ Church at its present location. Financially responsible for the construction of the church building in 1735. "King" Carter and his family were buried at the site. Christ Church and its cemetery were listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1966.

Religious cemeteries tend to be small in scale and modest in plan. Families are grouped closely together in assigned plots, which commonly have been arranged in rows sited directly behind or adjacent to the church buildings. One of the largest examples of this type of cemetery accentuates the Morattico Baptist Church (051-0066). The cemetery was established in 1848, eight years prior to the construction of the present church building. Currently a functioning cemetery with hundreds of markers, the oldest gravestone was laid in 1848 with the reinterment of Reverend Lewis Lundsford (1753-1793).

The smallest cemeteries in terms of the number of grave markers are both historically associated with the same congregation, St. John's Baptist Church. The congregation relocated from their original site on Calvary Road in 1910 to a new church building on Route 3. The property, no longer occupied by the church building, was utilized as a cemetery by 1929 (051-0228). Although the rural cemetery continues to serve the Baptist Church, a second graveyard was established adjacent to the New St. John's Church (249-0001) in 1957. Both cemeteries presently contain less than fifty markers.

The Norwood Baptist Cemetery (051-0093) is an excellent example of a late 19th century graveyard accentuating an adjacent church. An offspring of the Lebanon Baptist Church (051-0059), the Norwood Baptist Church was established in 1887. The cemetery, dating from 1896, contains over fifty granite markers, ranging in shape and size.

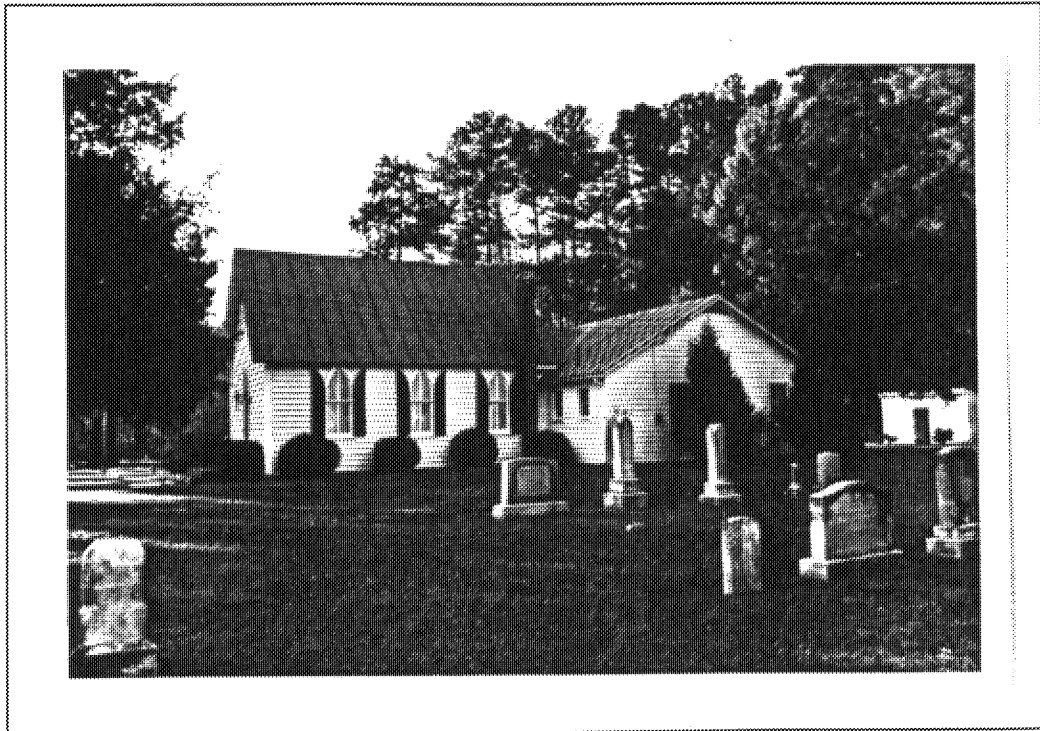


Figure 75: Norwood Baptist Church and Cemetery (051-0093)

Noted for its artistic merit is the large cemetery historically associated with the now ruinous Edgley Methodist Episcopal Church (051-0235). This cemetery serves as the only monument to the church, erected in 1888. The cemetery is marked by Late Victorian-era wrought fencing and small family plots. The oldest marker noted in the currently operating cemetery denotes the burial site of Nellie F. Talley (1873-1895).

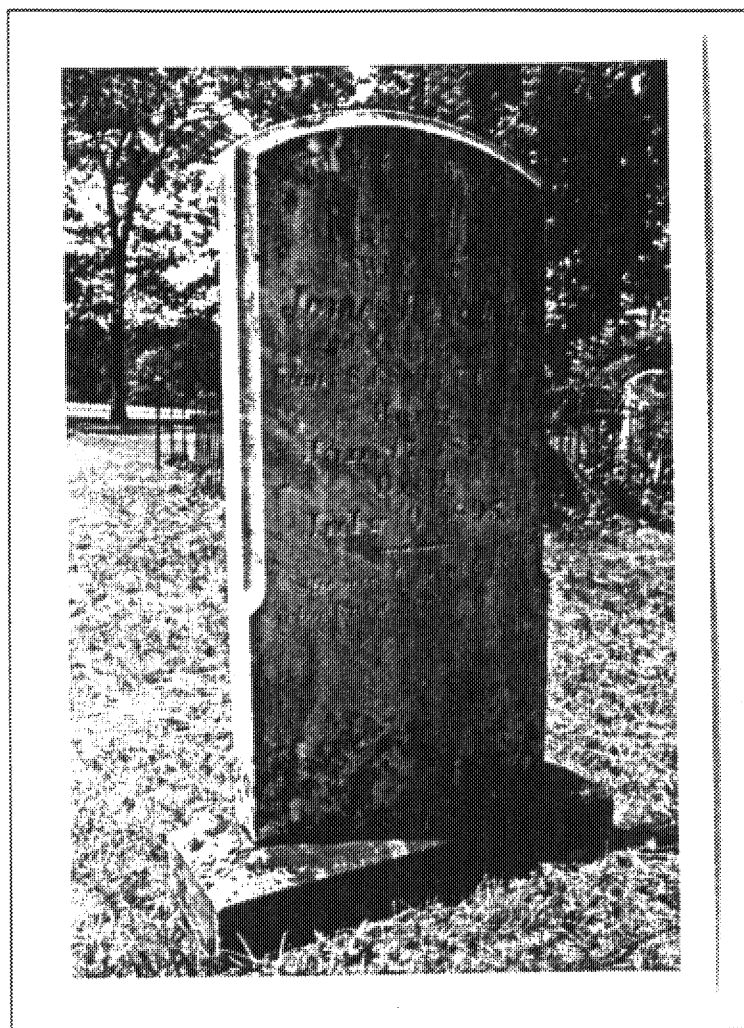


Figure 76: Edgely Cemetery (051-0235)

Family Cemeteries

The dispersed settlement patterns of the Middle Atlantic region and the South often made the custom of churchyard burials impractical for all but those living close to the churches. As extensive plantations were established to facilitate the production of large scale cash crops such as tobacco, several factors often made burial in a churchyard problematical. As towns were located far apart, geographically large parishes were often served by only a single church, and transportation was difficult. The distance of family plantations from

churches necessitated alternative locations for cemeteries, which took the form of family cemeteries on the plantation grounds. Usually established on a high, well-drained point of land, the family plots were often surrounded by a fence or wall. Although initially dictated by settlement patterns, plantation burials became the tradition once the precedent was set. Along with the variety of dependencies, agricultural lands, and other features, family cemeteries help illustrate the degree of self-sufficiency sustained by many of these plantations.¹²⁸

The oldest example of the family cemetery revealed during the survey of Lancaster County was found at Windsor Farm (051-0060), although this has been determined not to be the oldest family cemetery in the county. Although presently obscured by vegetation at the center of an agricultural field, the gravestone of Hilkiah Ball and his family is located to the north of the dwelling house. Likewise, a family cemetery is located in a fenced plot at the edge of the woods behind the house at Flowering Fields (051-0200). This family plot contains less than ten grave markers, the oldest denoting the burial site of William E. Flowers (1818-1882). Other early extant family cemeteries documented in Lancaster County are found at Holyoak (051-0046), Epping Forest (051-0008), and one located within the Lancaster Court House Historic District, behind the post office (051-0081-008).

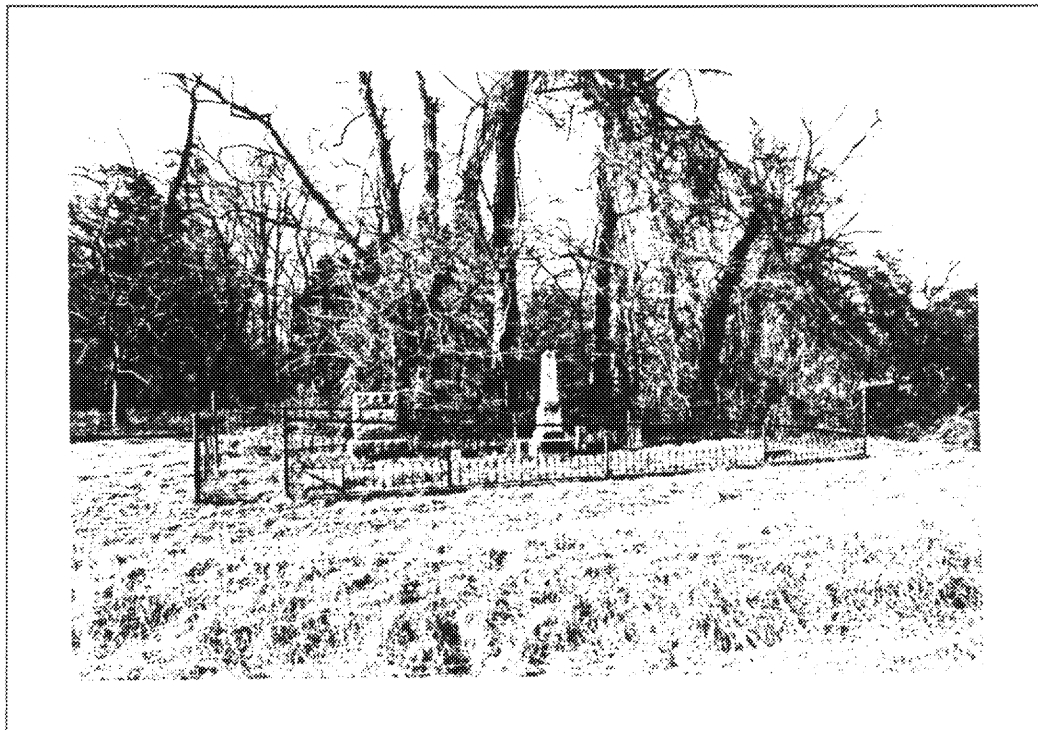


Figure 77: Flowering Fields Cemetery (051-0200)

¹²⁸ Elisabeth Walton Potter and Beth M. Boland, *National Register Bulletin 41: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, 1992), p. 4.

THEME: GOVERNMENT/LAW/POLITICAL

RESOURCE TYPES: Public Administrative and Service Buildings

Although the governmental context of Lancaster County extends back as far as its founding in 1651, only those resources (fourteen were surveyed) associated with the county in the middle part of the 18th through to the early 20th century survive. During the 346 years of the county's existence, the Lancaster County government has erected and occupied four separate courthouse buildings on four different sites. The fourth and final Lancaster County Courthouse building (051-0081-002), located on Mary Ball Road, was constructed in 1860 and stands as the final courthouse to be erected in the Commonwealth of Virginia prior to the Civil War. Originally was modest in detailing, the building was constructed by Edward O. Robinson for the sum of \$5,400. It was significantly altered by the constructed of the two-story pedimented portico and flanking wings in 1937.



Figure 78: Lancaster County Courthouse (051-0081-002)

Also directly associated with the historic government of the county are the County Jail (051-0081-003) and the Clerk's Office (051-0081-001) within the present courthouse green. Dating from the middle part of the 18th century, the buildings are the only extant remnants of the third courthouse complex that served Lancaster County from 1741 until 1861 when the courts were moved to the new courthouse on Mary Ball Road. Erected in three sections beginning in circa 1741, the County Jail is a rare surviving example of this type of civic structure in Tidewater Virginia. Its form reflects the dominant stylistic and formal attributes of colonial jails, a two-story Flemish bond brick building with minimal detailing. The jail continued to serve the county until 1937, when it was first utilized by the Mary Ball Memorial Library and Museum.

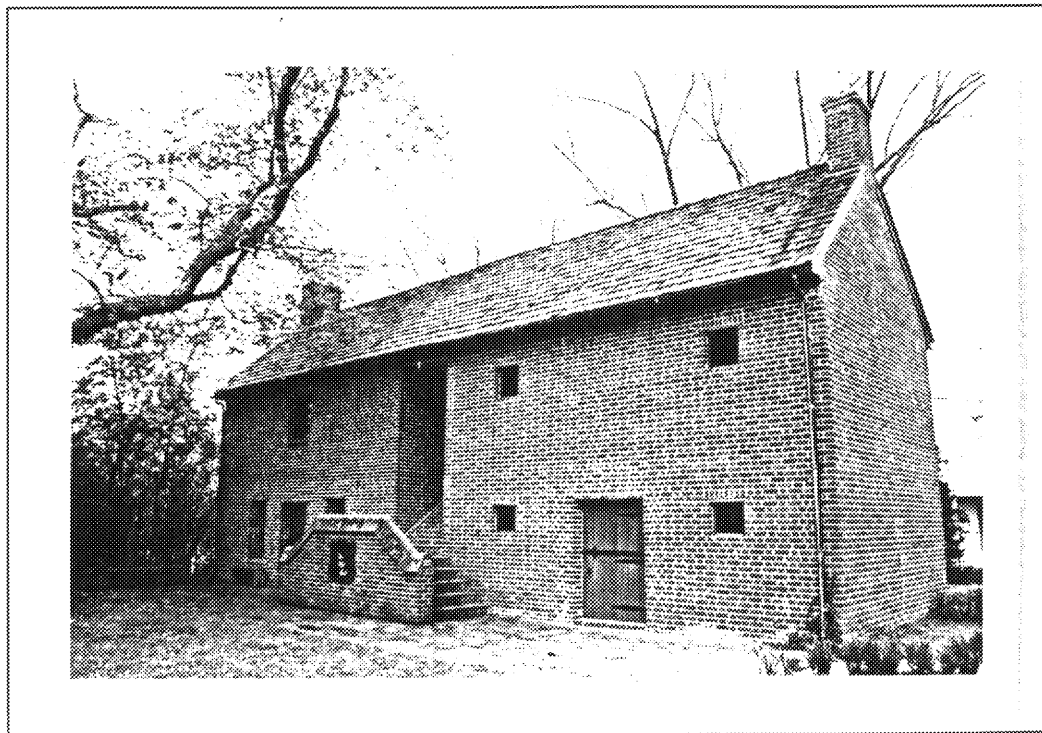


Figure 79: Lancaster County Jail (051-0081-012)

The Clerk's Office, erected circa 1745, is a handsome one-story brick building, laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers. A rare example of this building type, the Clerk's Office is one of the few mid-18th century brick buildings in Virginia to serve in this governmental capacity. Historically, county records were archived in the home of the present clerk. By 1792, the Commonwealth required that the records be stored in fireproof buildings constructed by the local government. However, any existing clerk's offices constructed of wood frame prior to 1792 were excluded from this legislative requirement. Written documentation and physical evidence disputes the circa 1745 date of construction, noting the fireproof building was erected in 1797, after the legislation was enacted.

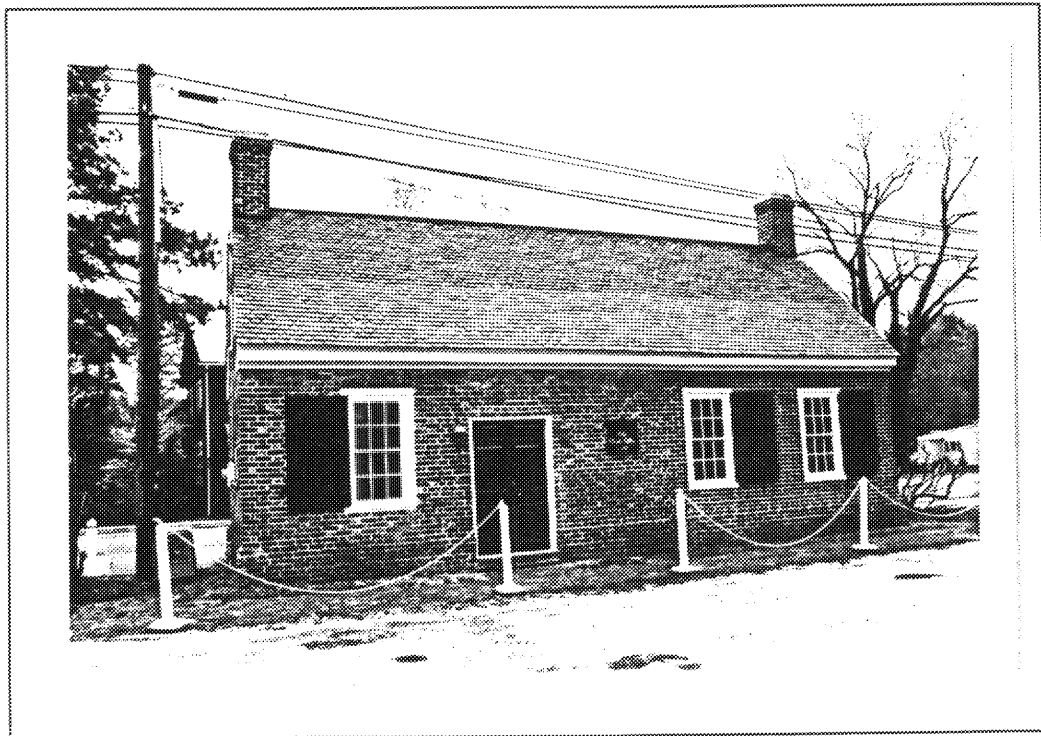


Figure 80: Lancaster County Clerk's Office (051-0081-001)

The Old Post Office (051-0081-008), located within the Lancaster Court House Historic District, is the oldest of six postal facilities identified in the survey. The one-story wood frame post office is one of the oldest extant commercial buildings in the county. The front gable building, constructed in circa 1850, was erected for Harvey S. Gresham as law offices. Gresham, who served as postmaster from July 22, 1897 to March 15, 1936, operated a post office from the building. It continued to serve in this capacity until 1956 despite the retirement of Gresham.

The other buildings identified in the survey that served as post offices include the Regina Post Office (051-0223), the Kilmarnock Post Office along South Main Street (249-5014), the Irvington Post Office on Steamboat Road (051-0205), the Edgehill Roller Mill near Somers (051-0232), and the Weems Post Office (051-0231).



Figure 81: U.S. Post Office, Irvington (051-0205)

Also worthy of mention for their significant contribution to their governmental support of Lancaster County are the Windmill Point Light (051-0071), the Kilmarnock Fire Station (249-5005), and the Irvington Town Hall and Library (051-0170).

THEME: HEALTH CARE/MEDICINE

RESOURCE TYPES: Clinic and Medical Business

Although there have been several well established medical doctors and clinics in Lancaster County over the years, only one property was identified during the survey that had historical association to the Health Care/Medicine Theme -- The Dr. B.H.B. Hubbard House (051-0122). Located at the bustling crossroads intersection of routes 3 and 695 in White Stone, the property consists of four freestanding buildings, two of which served as medical clinics. Dr. Hubbard (1873-1940) was a prominent local resident of the county, graduating from the University of Maryland in 1894 at the age of twenty-one.

The first clinic, or medical office, used by Dr. Hubbard dates from 1895. It is located at the western corner of the property, sited to the rear of the main dwelling. The two-story wood frame building has a front gable roof, not actually a common form in late 19th century Lancaster County. Now used as an office with residential space on the second floor, the building is two bays wide and three bays deep.



Figure 82: First of Dr. Hubbard's Medical Offices (051-0122)



Figure 83: Second of Dr. Hubbard's Medical Offices (051-0122)

To the north of the 1895 medical office is the second building used by Dr. Hubbard as a medical clinic. Appropriately sited along Route 695, the one-story building dates from the turn of the 20th century. It is constructed of an oversized ceramic brick with square brick posts supporting the front gable roof and enclosed pediment. This building was one of the first fireproof structures in the White Stone area. Composed of three rooms, the building contained a waiting room, a general office, and examining room. Oral history tells that the waiting room was little used, as the general office was located at the front of the building affording Dr. Hubbard the opportunity to greet and assist patients first hand.

THEME: MILITARY/DEFENSE

RESOURCE TYPES: Fortifications and Battle Sites

The Military/Defense Theme relates to the system of defending the territory and sovereignty, encompassing all military activities, battles, strategic locations, and events important in military history. Within in this context, only eight properties were identified in the survey of Lancaster County. These include a number of archeological sites that require further documentation, such as the Millenbeck Site (051-0029), the Fort Site (051-0035), Muskettoe Point Farm (051-0053), and Pop Castle (051-0075). Muskettoe Point Farm and Pop Castle were both the site of naval military activity during the War of 1812. Associated with the Civil War are Greenfield (051-0083) and the Confederate Soldiers Monument in the Lancaster Court House National Register Historic District (051-0081-004). The final example, although one of the more interesting defense sites documented in Lancaster County, is the 1940s bomb shelter at Crescent Cove (051-0040).

During the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, Lancaster County saw limited physical destruction. Yet, the geographical location of the county proved to be a vital position during the Civil War, bordered on the north by the Potomac; within close proximity to both Washington, DC and Richmond; accessible by the Chesapeake Bay; and bounded by the officially neutral state of Maryland. Virginia secessionists, often licensed as Maryland merchants and planters, purchased ammunition and arms, food, and all form of supplies in Baltimore and Philadelphia on the pretense of personal use. The supplies, together with hidden recruits, were then transported "zig-zag" across the Chesapeake Bay into unguarded inlets, eventually moving up the James River to the Confederate capital in Richmond. Thus, Lancaster County was frequently raided and ravaged by Federal troops in search of these privateers, smugglers, and spies. While no full-scale battles occurred inland, fierce and tragic conflicts were fought on the Rappahannock River and other waterways of the Lancaster County region. Hence, the war directly effected the economy of the county by closing its wharves, reducing its population, and destroying numerous dwellings and essential commercial and industrial facilities.



Figure 84: Greenfield (051-0083)

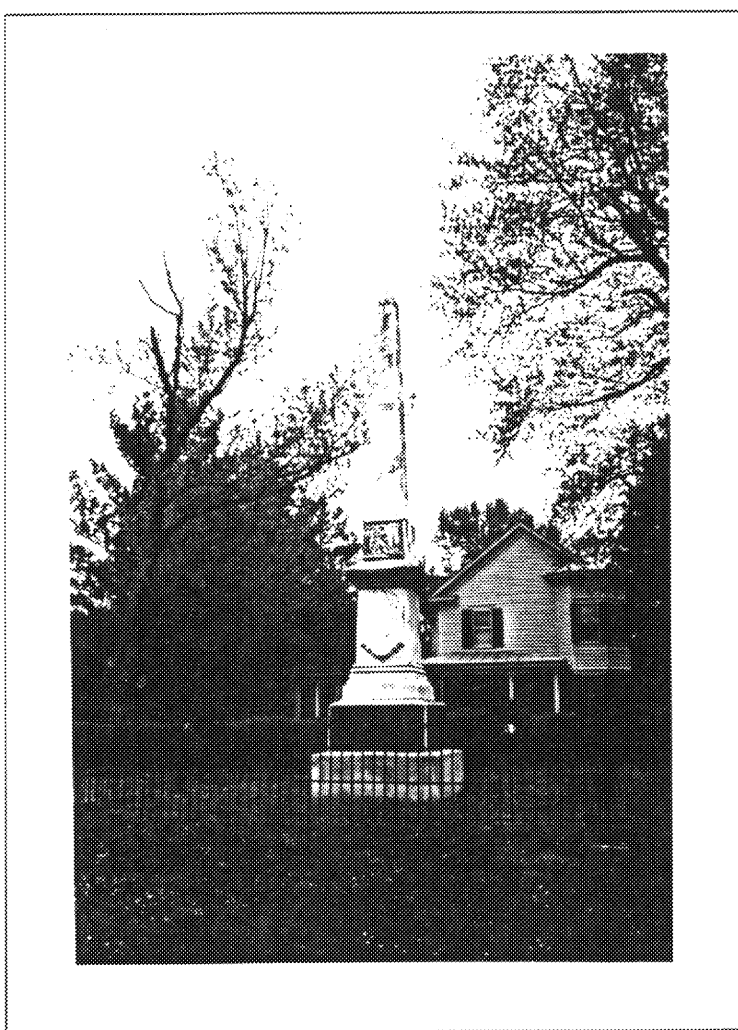
Of exceptional merit with relation to this theme is Greenfield (051-0083). Captured by the Confederate troops, the *Harriet De Ford* was moved into Dymmer Creek, where Lieutenant Edward Hooker found the wreck of the burning steamer. Before lighting the blaze, the rebels had unloaded the steamer's cargo with the help of neighborhood farmers.¹²⁹ In retaliation, the federal troops fired upon several of the grand plantation dwellings lining Dymmer Creek. One such dwelling was Greenfield, originally erected in circa 1840 by Thomas Spriggs, and subsequently enlarged in 1857 by then-owner William H. George. Physical damage caused by the retaliation remains visible on the interior of the dwelling.

¹²⁹ Mills, p. 275.

THEME: RECREATION/ARTS

RESOURCE TYPES: Theaters, Outdoor Recreation Facilities, Monuments, and Markers.

The Recreation/Art Theme relates to the arts and cultural activities and institutions related to leisure time and recreation. It encompasses the activities related to the popular and the academic arts including fine arts and the performing arts; literature; recreational gatherings; entertainment and leisure activity; and broad cultural movements. Although not broad by definition, within the region the theme ranges from Civil War monuments to totem poles, hunt clubs, campgrounds, marinas, movie theaters, and hotels. Fifteen such properties were documented in the survey of Lancaster County, ranging in date from 1872 to 1947.



Despite the lack of significant land skirmishes and battles, Lancaster County suffered the loss of many residents who had gone to fight on behalf of the Confederacy. In honor of those soldiers, the local Ladies Memorial Association erected a monument in 1872. It is believed that the memorial marker was the first of its kind to be erected in Virginia. Traditionally, the erection of many of these monuments did not occur until some forty years after the Civil War, when the Lost Cause had taken on near-religious overtones. Many of the markers were placed on or near the courthouse greens.¹³⁰ The obelisk Civil War Monument in Lancaster County, sited just southeast of the present courthouse, is constructed of granite (051-0081-004).

Figure 85: Civil War Memorial (051-0081-004)

¹³⁰ John and Margaret Peters, p. 106.

In contrast are the totem poles at Kendall Hall (051-0201). Dating from the 1920s, the three wooden totem poles ornament the large water-front property along the Corotoman River.

As mentioned in the historic context, Lancaster County was a popular tourist attraction beginning in the mid-19th century. The height of this industry during the 1880s and 1890s was prompted by the increased number of steamboat routes and recreational facilities. One such facility was the Irvington Beach Hotel, established in 1892 on the property of W. McDonald Lee and E.W. Long. Believed to have been constructed on or near the site of the first village hotel, the Old Carter's Creek Wharf Hotel, the Irvington Beach Hotel was originally constructed as a single-family dwelling prior to the Civil War. As the new village hotel, it became the center of entertainment with year-round visitors. By the turn of the 20th century, the hotel property underwent substantial changes with the construction of a dancing pavilion, barn, enlarged servants quarters and carriage shed, a skating rink, and additional resort cottages. The hotel and its adjacent cottages could then accommodate about fifty-seven guests. August proved to be its liveliest month, with "dancing in the pavilion, singing, "tacky" parties when the guests "bedecked themselves in the most ludicrous paraphernalia and joined in the fun, cake walks, progressive euchre, masquerades replete with Japanese lanterns, and costume parties in which the villagers joined." When the summer was over, the guests heading for the steamboats were typically treated to a farewell display of "fire crackers, bomb and pistols."¹³¹ By 1919, the main building at the Irvington Beach Hotel Resort was reduced to function as an annex, replaced by the New Irvington Beach Hotel that stood on the site of two of the original resort cottages. The new hotel contained twenty-six bedrooms, private baths, a large lobby, a dining room with seating capacity of one hundred guests, and extensive verandahs. This wood frame building, however, was destroyed by fire in October 1930. The annex was then restored to its original use as the main hotel building, serving the community until it was razed in 1955.

Extant examples of tourist hotels and campgrounds documented in the survey include the White Stone Beach Hotel (051-0130), the Wharton Grove Campground (051-0087), the Francis Point Hotel (051-0065), the Yerby Hotel (051-0150), Eubank Hotel (249-5006), the Leach and Sawdy Log Cottages (051-0116), and the Tides Inn (051-0190).

The White Stone Beach Hotel was erected between 1890 and 1905, and directly aided in the economic reconstruction of the White Stone area after the Civil War. The wharf, constructed in 1902, was equipped with rails and a flat wagon that carried baggage and freight ashore. At the top of the hill, overlooking the wharf, was the White Stone Beach Hotel, which accommodated twenty-five guests. Under the proprietorship of G.H. Smith, the hotel served as one of the major tourist and recreational attractions in the county for many years, providing cottages, dining rooms, pavilions, and boating. With the subsequent destruction of the wharf and abandonment of the property, the Queen Anne-style hotel survives as one of the few remnants of this once thriving area.

¹³¹ Simmons, pp. 30-34.

The Wharton Grove Campground was established in 1893 at the height of religious meeting camp revivals and steamboat tourism to the Northern Neck. John Palmer, a Roman Catholic real estate agent responsible for the sale of a portion of Carter's Corotoman estate, convinced Reverend F.W. Claybrook to establish a religious meeting camp at the site. Claybrook, in turn, interested evangelist Dr. H.M. Wharton in the project. The results were ten-day meetings each summer from 1893 to 1927. Thousands of participants arrived each year, camping in the many wood frame cottages. Before automobiles and the construction of connecting bridges, most of the attendees used the water as their means of transportation, arriving at the eight-foot wide wharf that stretched 1/4 mile into the Corotoman River. At the center of the religious experience was the massive wood frame Tabernacle, set to the east of the cottages.



Figure 86: Tides Inn (051-0190)

The Tides Inn, built in 1946-1947 by Ann Lee and A.E. Stephens, stands today as one of the finest resorts in the country, continuing to bring significant recognition and tourism to Lancaster County. Construction began in the spring of 1946, and the forty-six room Inn opened on July 15, 1947. Constructed on the site of the Ashburn Farm, the Inn was primarily built with local materials often obtained through trade. For example, the View Room and Dining Room are ornamented with cypress obtained from a swamp approximately twenty miles from the Inn, and the walnut paneling in the Chesapeake Room came from a walnut tree originally associated with the site. The roof tiles were purchased from the U.S. Army when they tore down a large building at Langley Field, and the copper tubing was obtained from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which was selling war surplus. Local workmen, including carpenters, plumbers, and electricians, were hired to

construct the Inn. Many of the interior furnishings were purchased by the Stephens during a holiday in Europe. The property was extensively renovated in 1997 and presently includes the Inn, restaurants, swimming pool, five guest houses, sheds, and docks. The Tides Inn also serves as the home of the *Miss Ann*, a historic 127-foot yacht.

Two of the more contemporary resources associated with the Recreation/Arts Theme are the 1928 Fairfax Theater in Kilmarnock (249-5026) and the 1930s movie theater in Irvington (051-0223).

The booming motion picture industry required a building type of its own by the turn of the 20th century. In contrast to traditional theater design, whose lineage could be traced to antiquity, motion picture theater architecture in the United States drew on commercial building designs to accommodate melodramas, traveling shows, operas, and concert halls. Deriving from the traditional 19th century forms, which included storefronts, churches, hotels, royal palaces, and period revival styles, the modern motion picture theater conceptually had its source in the passion for the exotic and the desire for novelty. Selectively merging the old conventions with new requirements and symbols, familiar architectural remnants were used in motion picture theaters.

Once established, the motion picture theater evolved in both type and style, drawing from popular as well as elitist traditions. The appearance of feature-length films, which told an artistically edited story, coincided with the development of feature motion picture theaters. Movies in the 1910s and 1920s were silent adventures and romances supplemented with live entertainment. These movies were seldom very realistic and often set in an imaginary, exotic locale. Movie palaces were equally exotic and romantic in mood, seeking not to break the spell until the patron left the building. Amenities, such as lounges, ushers, and elaborate gathering spots, reinforced this ambiance. Architects of this period employed then-popular historical styles, stretching these styles to their limits in unheard of romantic fantasies. Necessary features such as the box office and marquee combined elements associated with both popular and serious entertainment. Marketing and advertising techniques were borrowed from commercial traditions, as well as from the circus. Rich materials and fabrics, plush seats, draperies, chandeliers, lounges, and smoking rooms echoed grand hotels, government institutions, and private clubs. For the first time, builders and managers gave serious consideration to safety, sight lines, maximum capacity, heating, lighting, and ventilation. The impact of the expanded film format prompted higher ticket prices, reserved seats, scheduled showings, and longer runs.

By the mid-1920s, the motion picture palace, with all its trappings, was an accepted and cherished part of American life. Theater openings and movie premieres drew crowds far in excess of the number who could actually attend each show. The largest concentrations of grand-scale movie theaters were in the major metropolitan areas - Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York. Yet theater patrons in less populous cities such as Minneapolis, Seattle, Denver, and Washington, DC could take their pick from among ten or more palaces. Even small towns generally could boast one or two fancy movie houses, clustered along Main Street or around the town square. Traditionally, the nickelodeon owners had to purchase the

two- or three-reel films, paying for the films by the foot. By the second decade of the 20th century, with the formation of the Hollywood studios and theater chains, leasing a motion picture to several theaters simultaneously became common practice. The early exhibitors quickly expanded their operations to meet the increasing demand for and availability of films.



Figure 87: Fairfax Theater, 1928 (Wilson, p. 158)

With the introduction of the talkies in 1927, the movie palace no longer needed to supplement the mechanical equipment with live entertainment. Whereas the traditional theater and early movie palaces had been designed around the stage and live performances, the new movie theater was planned around the projection booth and speakers. Sound required the renovation of existing theaters to accommodate the speakers, while in new buildings, it often eliminated the need for a stage or orchestra pit. Theater owners responded quickly to these changes because of the popularity of the talkies and the money to be saved.

The heavy rush to build ever-more elaborate theaters in the late 1920s and early 1930s resulted in an overabundance of picture palaces with too many seats to fill. The economic hardships of the Depression eventually fostered some commercial creativity on the part of the theater owners. Extravagant promotional stunts were concocted in attempts to boost box office totals. Some theaters arranged for movie-stars to appear at grand premiers, while others could only offer contests sponsored by area businesses or charities. For the duration of World War II, promotional displays in the lobbies were replaced by booths selling war stamps and savings bonds.

Despite adversity, movie attendance peaked in the 1940s as the public embraced messages of patriotism and romance, and theater chains responded to the demand. Neighborhood movie houses reflected America's new emphasis on family and their love of the automobile, by their appearance in suburban locations. As movies became films with a more serious attitude, the seemingly anachronistic ornate architecture and design disappeared from the buildings. Both product and process were stripped of their artificial decoration in favor of a more honest examination of life. In the late 1940s and 1950s, with the disbanding of studio-owned theater chains, the introduction of the television, and the emphasis on suburbanization, movie attendance declined. Eventually, customer amenities were reduced to nothing more than the refreshment stand. The vestiges of lighted signs were the only indications of a motion picture theater as the buildings evolved back into storefront spaces.

Built in profusion on valuable downtown city blocks, theaters incurred heavy losses and rising expenses. Thus, the over building of the 1930s led directly to the theatrical demolition derby of the 1960s.¹³² Theater owners responded with creative, although somewhat destructive, solutions to their problems. Some subdivided their auditoriums, occasionally piggybacking or twinning a screening room. More than a few owners chose to revive their long dormant stage apparatus to put on rock concerts, supplementing dwindling movie revenues. By the 1970s and 1980s, the era of preservation brought restoration of downtown picture palaces, while the construction of suburban multi-cinemas commenced.

¹³² David Naylor, *American Picture Palaces: The Architecture of Fantasy*. (New York: Prentice Hall Editions, 1981), p. 26.



Figure 88: Fairfax Theater, 1997 (249-5026)

The Fairfax Theater, built in 1928 by R.D. Carter, had a definite architectural motif, which was respectfully copied throughout Kilmarnock. From 1928 to 1932, the Fairfax Theater showed silent films, with the accompanying music of James Wharton playing from the pit. In 1989, the theater ceased to function as such, eventually being extensively renovated to operate as a specialty store.

THEME: SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

RESOURCE TYPES: House Types, Villages, and Town Plans

Lancaster County, containing 153 square miles, is located at the tip of the Northern Neck on the Rappahannock River and Chesapeake Bay. Founded in 1651, the county was initially settled by the establishment of port towns and vast plantations. These properties were widely scattered across the county along navigable waterways, like the Rappahannock and Corotoman rivers. While it was necessary to be able to reach the port towns and plantations by land, which was a second means of transport, a nearby river was desirable. The now lost port town of Queenstown (051-0030) and Robert Carter's Corotoman Plantation on the Corotoman River are excellent examples of these two types of settlements.

The county's dependency on its navigable waterways continued to directly effect the location of new development in the 20th century. Three such examples were identified in the community of Morratico on property historically owned, subdivided, improved, and subsequently sold individually by John Whealton. Amassing his wealth from the seafood industry, Whealton followed the example of the 17th and 18th century port towns and plantations in developing Morratico on the shores of the Rappahannock River in the latter part of the 19th century. The Queen Anne style dwellings along Riverside Drive, virtually identical, are a sampling of the buildings Whealton was responsible for constructing (051-0216; 051-0217; and 051-0218).

Today, a new settlement pattern is being developed. With its current role as a summer home and retirement community, a different style of planning has reached the county. Subdivisions, like those commonly found in the suburbs, are being introduced, usually constructed on what used to be farmland. These houses are constructed on small, uniform lots on curving streets. The dwellings, variations on a limited number of models, are erected to conform to a standard building line. With this great increase in housing stock, supporting infrastructure is also being generated. This development reflects the growing number of families flocking to a county with a good school system, affordable real estate, and natural beauty.

THEME: SOCIAL

RESOURCE TYPES: Meeting Halls, Community Centers, and Clubhouses

The overall rural nature of Lancaster County during the 19th and early 20th centuries greatly impeded the establishment of social centers, however, social activities flourished within crossroads communities and turn-of-the-20th-century towns. The buildings typically served as the central focus of the community, providing meeting space for churches, schools, and various lodges and temperance groups. During the survey of Lancaster County, six resources associated with the Social Theme were identified in the towns of Lancaster Court House, Irvington, White Stone, and Kilmarnock. Ranging in date from the late 18th century to the 1920s, the extant buildings have all played significant roles in the development of the county and establishment of a strong sense of community.

The Lancaster Court House National Register Historic District (051-0081) served as a major crossroads and social center prior to the construction of the present courthouse in 1861. County courthouses with their landscaped greens traditionally provided residents with a centralized meeting place and social entertainment in the form of hearings and trials. Job Carter's Ordinary (051-0081-006) was erected in 1790 as an ordinary and tavern to serve those traveling to the government center. The building continues to serve the crossroads community, functioning as the Lancaster Tavern. The courthouse, erected in 1861, often furnished meeting space for county boards, schools, Masonic lodges, and community groups. Additionally, the Woman's Club of Lancaster County (051-0081-010), constructed in 1900-1915, and the Mary Ball Washington Memorial Museum and Library (051-0081-007) presently serve as the social and meeting centers for the modest town.

In 1870, the growing community of Irvington saw the construction of the Old Chapel for use by both the Baptists and Methodists. Enlarged shortly after its construction, the wood frame building was the first home to the village's public school, churches, the Chesapeake Academy, the Independent Order of the Good Templars, the Order of United American Mechanics, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.¹³³ Because of its varied uses, the building was often referred to as Good Templars Hall, Lodge Hall, or Odd Fellows Hall. Many of the institutions and organizations that were founded in the Old Chapel flourished, eventually constructing buildings of their own during the latter part of the 19th century. The second Odd Fellows Hall (051-0194), located directly east of the Irvington Baptist Church, was built in 1913 on the site of the Old Chapel.

¹³³ Simmons, pp. 77-78.

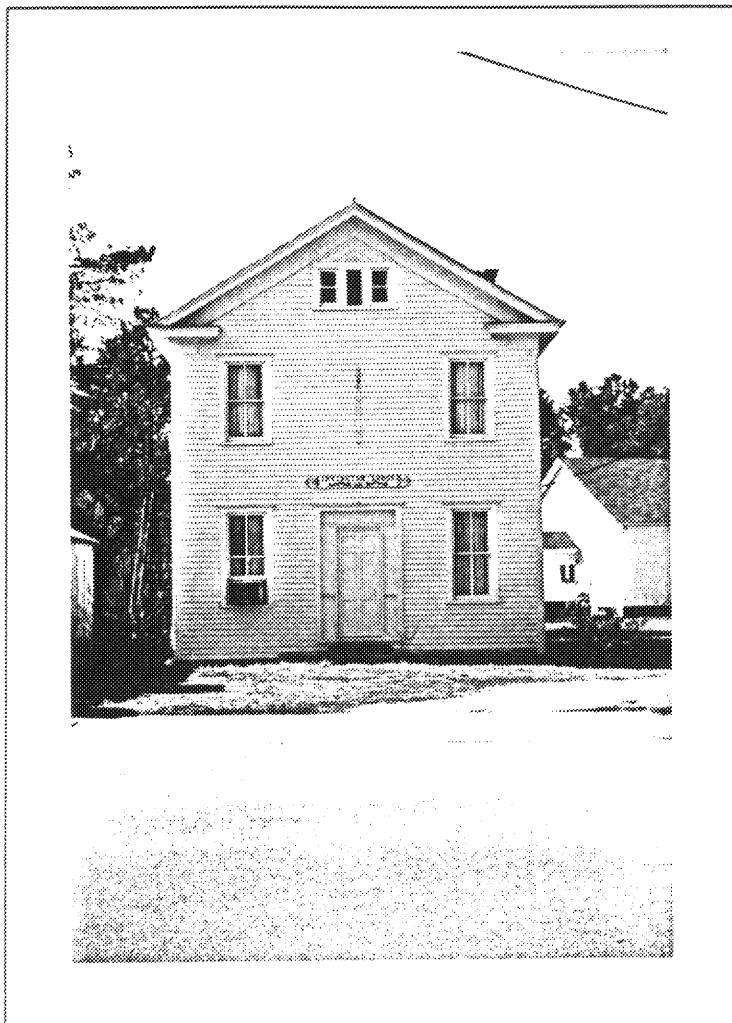


Figure 89: Odd Fellows Hall in Irvington (051-0194)

The Odd Fellows Hall is a modest frame building that makes a cursory nod to Italianate style architecture in its front-gable form with a heavy raking cornice and returns, cornerboards, and tripartite gable end window with a molded triangular lintel. Odd Fellows Hall so closely resembled the Old Chapel that the two buildings were often mistaken for each other.

Dating from the 1890s, Odd Fellows Hall (051-0126) provided religious, educational, and social meeting space for the White Stone community. The wood frame building was originally erected as a church, a building type that commonly served a dual purpose, also functioning as a meeting hall. The building's rectangular form, Gothic Revival-style detailing, and siting along James Wharf Lane and Newtown Road document its historical contribution to the African-American community of White Stone at the turn of the 20th

century. Secondary sources record that the building originally served the community as a one-room school for African-Americans known as the White Stone Colored School.¹³⁴

One of the more infamous social centers in Lancaster County was the Wharton Grove Campground, constructed during the height of religious meeting camp revivals in 1893. Originally part of the ancestral estate of the Carter family, the property was for sale by then-owner Mrs. George Kern through agent John Palmer. Roman Catholic Palmer believed the waterfront property was the perfect site for a Protestant camp-meeting ground. He convinced Reverend F.W. Claybrook, the pastor of the Morattico Baptist Church, to establish the religious camp at the unimproved, wooded site. Claybrook in turn interested a group of influential citizens and Dr. H.M. Wharton in the project. Wharton, a leading evangelists in the South, agreed to lend his name to the camp. The results were ten-day meetings held each summer from 1893 to 1927. Thousands of participants arrived each year -- up to 10,000 on the final Sunday of the revival. The property was originally sited on forty acres of land fronting on the Rappahannock River. Resembling a village, it was improved by the construction of forty wood frame cottages, two large dining halls, a stable, hotel, various meeting shelters, a wharf, and a three-tiered tabernacle that stood ninety feet square with a bell tower. Prior to the fashionable use of automobiles for long distance travel, many of the thousands who attended the meetings used the water as their primary means of transportation, landing at the eight-foot wide wharf that stretched 1/4-mile into the Rappahannock River and accommodated up to 700-1000 people at a time. Wharton Grove's social and religious revivals ended in 1927 with the death of H.M. Wharton.



Figure 90: Wharton Grove Camping Ground (051-0087)

¹³⁴ Elizabeth B. McKenney. *History of the Town of White Stone, Lancaster County, Virginia*, pp. 8-9.

Of the original forty cottages, only eight survive, presently used as single-family dwellings. The buildings are Queen Anne in style, generally two-stories in height with porches facing the river. The wharf was destroyed during the April 1933 storm that abruptly ended the future of water-related transportation throughout the Northern Neck. Additionally, the hotel, tabernacle, lodges, meeting rooms, and stables have been razed, although the landscaping plan of the camp with its groves of trees is clearly visible.

The history of the Masonry in Lancaster County can be traced back to January 6, 1847, when the county's first lodge held a meeting at Job Carter's Ordinary (051-0081-006). The first record books for the lodge, known as Warren Lodge, A.F. & A. M., were written by Thomas Norris, the first secretary for the brotherhood. By March 1848, the name of the lodge had been changed to Lancaster County Union No. 88, and regular meetings were held every Thursday at the ordinary. The Masons remained in Lancaster Court House, eventually meeting at the county courthouse. At the turn of the 20th century, the lodge relocated to Kilmarnock. The group met in rented spaces subsequently destroyed by the many devastating fires that ravished much of Kilmarnock in the early part of the 20th century. In 1924, the present brick building at 48 North Main Street (249-5027) was constructed specifically for the Masons. Constructed of fire-proof brick, the two-story Craftsman-style building is ornamented with several of the symbols traditionally affiliated with the lodge.



Figure 91: Lancaster Union Masonic Lodge No. 88 (249-5027)

THEME: TECHNOLOGY/ENGINEERING
RESOURCE TYPES: Bridges

While the technological aspects of a culture form the primary basis for the interpretation of all themes, the Technology/Engineering Theme relates primarily to the utilization of and evolutionary changes in material culture as a society adapts to the physical, biological, and cultural environment. This, however, is far beyond the limits of the architectural survey being conducted. Yet, this theme also involves the practical application of scientific principals to design, construct, and operate equipment, machinery, and structures to serve human needs. In this context, a single resource was identified as related to the Technology/Engineering Theme: the Bellwood Run Bridge (051-0088).¹³⁵

The Bellwood Run Bridge crosses Belwood Swamp on Route 3 between Lancaster Court House and Lively. The structural concrete T-beam bridge, erected in 1939, has a forty foot clear span and twenty-four foot roadway. The Bellwood Run Bridge is one of only four concrete bridges constructed in Lancaster County prior to 1942. Architecturally significant, the bridge is one of only two bridges in the county erected with T-beam construction.

Concrete bridges constitute the greatest number of Virginia's and Maryland's known historic bridges. Technologically, the development of concrete bridges is an important chapter in the history of bridge building since the application of this rediscovered material to both traditional and new forms largely supplanted the metal truss bridge in the spanning of short and medium distances. Aesthetically, concrete bridge design introduced a greater level of decorative treatment, for the plastic nature of concrete allowed variety and ease of incorporation of these decorative details.

Although concrete was employed by the ancient Romans, the modern rediscovery of concrete as a common building material was a 19th century phenomenon, with reinforced concrete developing in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In bridges, concrete was first used as a construction material in plain or unreinforced concrete structures. The first applications of the material were to the arch bridge, a design developed by the Romans and used, in its masonry form, in a great number of arch bridges. By the turn of the 20th century, the understanding of material behavior quickly had progressed to the composite use of concrete and steel, often termed ferro-concrete.¹³⁶

The versatility of reinforced concrete permitted development of a variety of economical bridges for use on roads crossing small streams and rivers. As the nation's automotive traffic increased in the early 20th century, local road networks were consolidated, and state highway departments were formed to supervise the construction and improvement of state

¹³⁵ According to *Place Names of the Northern Neck of Virginia*, Bellwood should be spelled Belwood for the nearby Belwood tract. The documentation for this property was supplied by VDHR, hence the spelling of Bellwood was retained.

¹³⁶ P.A.C. Spero & Company and Louis Berger & Associates, "Historic Highway Bridges in Maryland: 1631-1960: Historic Context Report." (Revised October 1995), p. 165.

roads. Many state highway departments were formed on the model of New York State, which in 1910 followed the recommendations of a board of consulting engineers and divided the state into districts under the watchful eye of a resident engineer. Without a stock of standard designs to rely upon when site conditions permitted, such decentralization could easily have led to chaos as the need for inexpensive, easily built and maintained small road bridges became more and more pressing.¹³⁷

Next to the slab bridge, the beam bridge is perhaps the simplest possible way to span an opening. Like the slab bridge, the beam bridge has the distinction of being a very ancient bridge design. Roman bridges are best known for their graceful masonry arches, but it appears that historically the beam bridges were built especially for military uses. Julius Caesar described a temporary bridge constructed during his campaign in Gaul that is clearly a multiple-spanned beam bridge of wood.¹³⁸

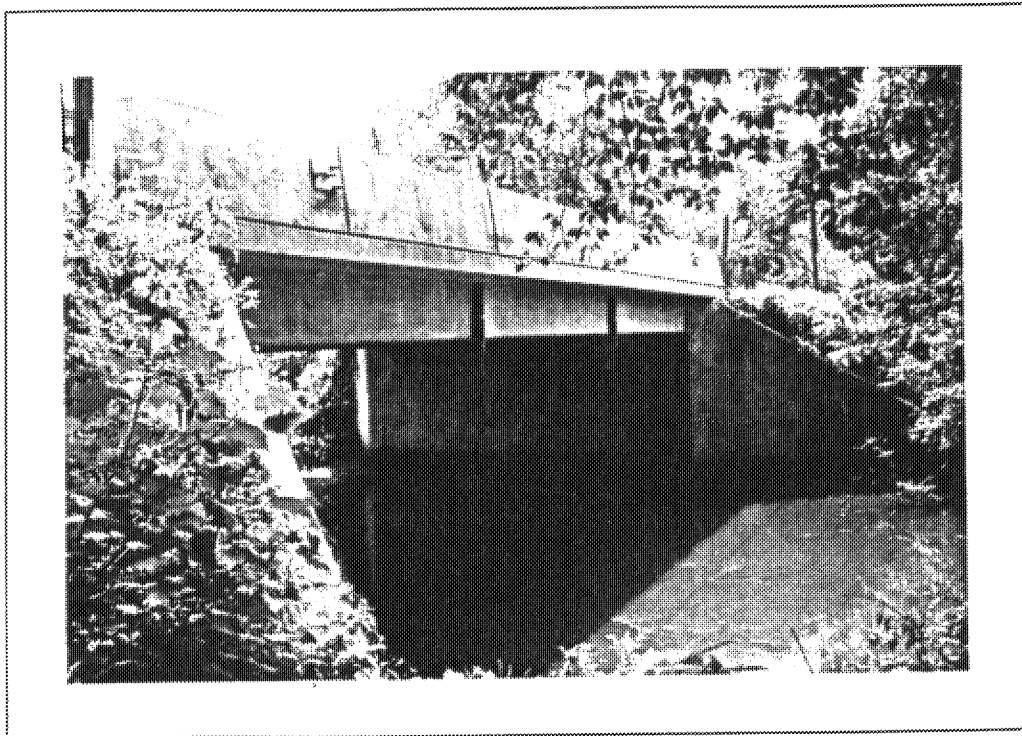


Figure 92: Bellwood Run Bridge (051-0088)

¹³⁷ P.A.C. Spero & Company, p. 165.

¹³⁸ P.A.C. Spero & Company, p. 165.

A variation of the girder design that was developed in the first decades of the 20th century was the continuous girder bridge, in which a single set of girders extends over several spans. By 1939, numerous structures with spans up to 348 feet had been constructed. The design offered several advantages: it required a smaller amount of steel and concrete, fewer bearings, and fewer expansion joints; and it reduced deflection and vibration. Disadvantages included a more complicated design and increased sensitivity to uneven settlement of foundations.¹³⁹

Although visually similar to deck girder bridges, the T-beam span features a series of reinforced concrete beams that are integrated into the concrete slab, forming a monolithic mass appearing in cross section like a series of upper-case "T"s connected at the top. Thaddeus Hyatt is believed to have been the first to come upon the idea of the T-beam when he was studying reinforced concrete in the 1850s, but the first useful T-beam was developed by the prominent Belgian engineer Francois Hennebique, at the turn of the 20th century. The earliest references to T-beam bridges refer to the type as concrete slab and beam construction, a description that does not distinguish the T-beam design from the concrete deck girder. Henry G. Tyrrell was perhaps the first American bridge engineer to use the now standard term "T-beam" in his treatise *Concrete Bridges and Claverts*, published in 1909. Tyrrell commented that "it is permissible and good practice in designing small concrete beams which are united by slabs, to consider the effect of a portion of the floor slab and to proportion the beams as T-beams."¹⁴⁰

By 1920, reinforced concrete, T-beam construction had found broad application in standardized bridge design across the United States. In his text, *The Design of Highway Bridges of Steel, Timber and Concrete*, Milo S. Kechum included drawings of standard T-beam spans recommended by the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads as well as drawings of T-beam bridges built by state highway departments in Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and Massachusetts. By the 1930s, the T-beam bridge as seen in the Bellwood Run Bridge was widely used in Maryland and Virginia.¹⁴¹

¹³⁹ P.A.C. Spero & Company, p. 165.

¹⁴⁰ P.A.C. Spero & Company, p. 166.

¹⁴¹ P.A.C. Spero & Company, p. 166.

THEME: TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION
RESOURCE TYPES: Rail-related, Water-related, and Road-related

The Transportation/Communication Theme relates to the process and technology of conveying passengers, materials, and information. As discussed in the historic context, Lancaster County has been dependent on water-related resources for transportation and communication since its founding in 1651. Many of the associated resources are no longer extant, although properties have been noted for archaeological investigations. These include Merry Point Ferry (051-0086) and Spring Hill Farm (051-0024), both the site of 18th century steamboat wharves. Similarly dependent on the water, as well as the rail, are the Rappahannock Marine Railway (051-0212), the Yankee Point Marina (051-0112), and the Windmill Point Light (051-0071). The Bellwood Run Bridge (051-0088), discussed at length under the Technology/Engineering Theme, is the one resource identified in the survey related to road transportation.

According to the United States Census Records from the first decades of the 19th century, the population of Lancaster County had been steadily declining, largely in part to inadequate transportation routes. But by the 1840s, the population began to increase. This growth, which was occurring throughout the Commonwealth of Virginia, was prompted by the construction of a transportation network of canals, turnpikes, and railroads, as well as navigable rivers, connecting Baltimore, Washington, DC, and Norfolk. Steamboats had begun to run from Baltimore up the Rappahannock River to Fredericksburg in the late 1820s, and by the 1830s-1840s, numerous steamboat wharves were established at crossroads communities, hamlets, and even privately owned plantations as far south as Norfolk. For Lancaster County, the steamboats provided a primary means of transportation, while simultaneously creating vast trade and supply opportunities. Consequently, this had an immediate impact on the economic growth and stability of the county.

Briefly closed during the Civil War, the wharves were largely responsible for the reconstruction of the Northern Neck, and Lancaster County in particular. Consequently, many of the county's largest incorporated towns and villages grew with the establishment of commercial businesses, governmental facilities, and educational institutions. In due course, Lancaster County experienced an influx of residents in search of a diverse livelihood. The abundance of seafood in the Chesapeake Bay provided the needed economy as fishing, oystering, crabbing, and related processing industries became dominant in the area, with Irvington serving as a leader in the fish and oyster trade. Additionally, the steamboats traveling along the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers brought about immeasurable commercial ventures for the village.

According to John C. Wilson, author of *Virginia's Northern Neck: A Pictorial History*:

The steamers and their landings were the area's link to the rest of the world...People and all kinds of produce would take these routes, frequently hooking up at other landings with trains that would carry them to their destinations.¹⁴²

Despite the population growth, the Northern Neck continued to be a veritable island, almost surrounded by the Potomac, the Chesapeake, and the Rappahannock rivers. Yet, below the fall-line, no bridges had been erected and the existing roadways were largely primitive. The easiest and most direct access was by steamboats, which were making stops at approximately thirty wharves in the Northern Neck region by the latter part of the 19th century. Not all wharves were visited routinely, yet several of the villages and crossroads of Lancaster County were regularly scheduled stops, tides and weather permitting.¹⁴³ Many of the steamboat landings in Lancaster County, such as Westland, Millenbeck, Monaskon, Ocran, Merry Point, Morattico, and Weems, had wharves consisting predominantly of a general store, a canning factory, and various other seafood-related businesses. Irvington, Kilmarnock and White Stone had these establishments as well as hotels, churches, schools, doctors' and lawyers' offices, theaters, social organizations, and various ancillary businesses that enabled them to become viable villages or towns rather than just small hamlets or crossroads communities.

Lancaster County, however, remained isolated because of poor roads and the lack of bridges to other inland communities. Thus, like most of the Northern Neck region, the county looked to Baltimore for manufactured goods. Baltimore reciprocated by purchasing or transshipping seafood and produce that were being processed in local fish factories and canneries. There was also considerable mail-order business between Lancaster County and Baltimore, which greatly influenced the architectural development of the county.

Other major developments in Lancaster County included the establishment of the post office. Mail was delivered about one to two times per week by steamer. Between 1896 and 1909, the *Owen Dillard* provided daily mail and passenger service for White Stone, Irvington, Weems, Millenbeck, Merry Point, and Urbanna. This service gave "...friends the opportunity for a day of visiting" and was a "...lifesaver to the *Virginia Citizen* which depended on 'dailies'...[as] the only source of outside news."¹⁴⁴ Founded in 1891, *The Virginia Citizen of Irvington* was the "Democratic Weekly" paper with the motto: Conservative in all things, neutral in nothing.¹⁴⁵ By 1889, the establishment of a telephone service under the charter of the Northern Neck Telephone and Telegraph Company gave local residents another source of outside news and communication.¹⁴⁶

¹⁴² Wilson, p. 69.

¹⁴³ Dawe, p. 34.

¹⁴⁴ Dawe, p. 35; Simmons, p. 122.

¹⁴⁵ Simmons, pp. 67-70.

¹⁴⁶ Simmons, p. 47.

Despite the slow but steady decline of the steamboat wharves throughout the Northern Neck by the turn of the 20th century, Lancaster County remained dependent on Carter's Creek and the Rappahannock River for its livelihood. Fishing and oystering became prosperous with approximately two hundred Poquoson log canoes sailing daily to the oyster rocks of the Rappahannock River. Initially, the arrival of gasoline boat engines in 1884 was believed to be a threat to the economy of the county and seafood industry. Though sailboats and steam engines remained dominant, gasoline-powered boats began to have considerable impact, turning the many rivers and creeks into crowded water highways. While altering the future of the steamboat wharves, the gasoline-powered boats provided mobility for the fishermen in addition to increasing local transportation and tourism.

Disaster struck Lancaster County on August 23, 1933, when a devastating storm descended on the Northern Neck, destroying 18 of the 30 existing steamboat wharves. The wharf at Irvington was severely damaged but not destroyed, and continued with much-reduced service until 1937. Many of the facilities chose not to reconstruct the wharves, but rather converted the properties for different water-related industries. Turn of the 20th century marinas, such as Yankee Point Marina and Rappahannock Marine Railway, became shipyards and continued the region's dependency on the water.

In addition to the severe damage caused by the 1933 storm, water-related transportation suffered from the rapid development of land transportation. Cars became more and more commonplace; roads were being laid and continuously improved. Trucks began to transport goods and produce traditionally shipped by water. As the county struggled with the Great Depression, the size and scope of the federal and state government programs began to expand and sponsor public works programs that improved highways and establish parks. While encouraging growth, these programs directly affected the landscape of Virginia and its historic resources. This metamorphosis is clearly visible in Lancaster County with the construction of the Downing Bridge in 1927, which provided a direct connection from the Northern Neck to mainland Virginia and created commerce and trade with Richmond. The erection of bridges, such as the 1939 Bellwood Run Bridge along Route 3, and improvement of roads and highways further stimulated the development of local commercial enterprises such as stores, hotels, and gas stations.

THEME: ARCHITECTURE/COMMUNITY PLANNING

The majority of properties identified in the survey of Lancaster County, typically domestic resources, were constructed for a particular function and often were influenced by the shapes, materials, detailing, or other features associated with the architectural styles that were currently in vogue. Not surprisingly, this rural area exhibits architectural trends drawn from high-style examples commonly associated with cities, which often served as laboratories for new architectural styles. As these new fashions were spread from the cities to the suburbs and to the rural communities, the styles were transformed to accommodate smaller resources and varied materials.

Characteristically, early buildings in a rural context did not consciously attempt to mimic current fashions, but instead provided shelter using the technology of the period. Often referred to as vernacular or folk housing, the rural buildings did, however, incorporate stylistic detailing and popular ornamentation, if only in a diluted state. The ornament was often merely a distinguishing characteristic, and did not necessarily reveal a relationship to the building's function. Frequently, the actual construction technique itself provided the only ornamentation. Similarly, the 20th century dwellings of suburban residential neighborhoods were often mass produced, providing densely populated residential housing that was economically affordable. Typically, form took precedent over style and fashion, which often employed the actual structural materials to serve as architectural ornamentation. This is the case with the Bungalow/Craftsman style dwellings, detailed with exposed rafters, brick and wood supporting posts, and concrete block foundations.

The survey of Lancaster County, which experienced two distinct periods of development and growth, contains eighteen different styles and forms of buildings. Largely domestic, the buildings' styles range from Colonial to Art Deco, with the Queen Anne, Colonial, and Greek Revival styles dominating.

Colonial Style

During the 17th century, Lancaster County was largely inhabited by settlers from England, Scotland, and Ireland, who brought their own building traditions. Typically, the buildings were simple in form with linear plans like the hall/parlor, or side-passage, single-pile house. Whereas in New England, the Colonial-style houses were primarily heavy timber frame buildings, in the Northern Neck Region of Virginia, where clay and woodlands were abundant, these houses could be either brick or wood frame. The Colonial style is characterized by steeply pitched side gable roofs with little or no overhang, massive end or central chimneys of brick and/or stone, and small window openings.

The Colonial style, extending from 1600 to the 1830s, was commonly employed in Lancaster County in the 18th century. Astoundingly, forty examples of the Colonial style

were identified during the survey.¹⁴⁶ Two of the properties, Belle Isle (051-0001) and Verville (051-0026), were listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973 and 1987, respectively, for their architectural significance.

Following the form of the style, the buildings identified in the survey are overwhelmingly one-and-a-half-stories with a side gable roof. The steep pitch is emphasized by the front gable dormers, shallow boxed cornice, and massive exterior end brick chimneys, the most of which are laid in Flemish or five-course American bond. Notably, the majority of the chimneys have elegantly detailed double-shoulders and corbeled caps.

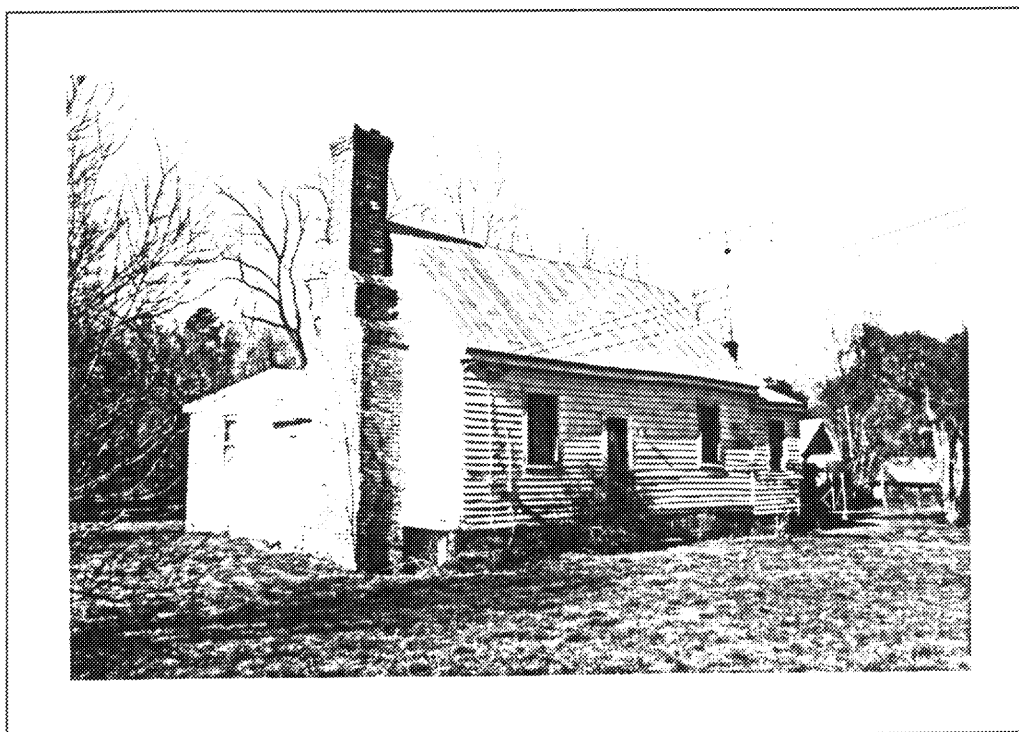


Figure 93: Hurst House (051-0133)

Adopted as the National form, the hall/parlor plan of the Colonial style was predominately three bays wide and two bays deep. The form was often enlarged by a shed roof addition that extended the full-width of the rear elevation. Numerous Lancaster County examples of the Colonial style dwelling with a hall/parlor plan were incorporated within two- and two-and-a-half-story additions in from the early to mid-19th century. Although these major additions compromised the integrity of the Colonial-era dwellings, it overwhelmingly ensured the preservation of the rectangular form, steeply pitched gable roofs, and artistic exterior end chimneys.

¹⁴⁶ Several of the properties identified as being Colonial in style have been razed or lost to deterioration.



Figure 94: Apple Grove at Chase's Cove (051-0177)

Striking wood frame examples of the style identified in the survey include: Oakley (051-0020), Crescent Cove (051-0040), Level Green (051-0113), Spring Hill Farm (051-0024), Coppedge House (051-0134), and Payne's Shop (051-0033), to name just a few. A total of five brick Colonial style buildings, two which have been demolished, were documented in the survey. These consist of Morattico (051-0018, razed), Beulah (051-0073, razed), the Lancaster County Jail (051-0081-003), the Lancaster County Clerk's Office (051-0081-001), and Verville (051-0026). While the Clerk's Office and Jail are constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond, Verville is artistically set upon an English bond foundation with Flemish bond walls.

Georgian Style

The Georgian style (1700-1830), rooted in the principles of Classicism, was brought to the colonies through British pattern books and the immigration of English masons, carpenters, and joiners. The rigid symmetry, balanced proportion, and Classical detailing used in Georgian buildings reinforce the formality of the style. Typical features include a central paneled front entry door with an ornate crown, a decorative cornice, and symmetrically placed double-hung sash windows. This style was employed throughout the colonies and was likewise wholeheartedly adopted by plantation owners throughout Lancaster County.

Four Georgian style buildings, including the National Register-listed Christ Church (051-0004) and St. Mary's Whitechapel (051-0022), were identified in the survey area. Although significantly altered since their construction in the early part of the 19th century, Pleasant Banks (051-0160) and the house on Corner View Drive (051-0154) are examples of Georgian-style architecture in the rural community of Lancaster County. Remnants of the grand Georgian-style at the house on Corner View Drive include the striking thin exterior end brick chimney laid in Flemish bond. Similarly, Pleasant Banks retains one of its original exterior end brick chimneys with rounded shoulders and delicate corbeling. The form of the building and its central-passage plan are indicative of the style, as are the shallow boxed cornice and wide window openings that appear vast enough to have held 12/12 sashes.

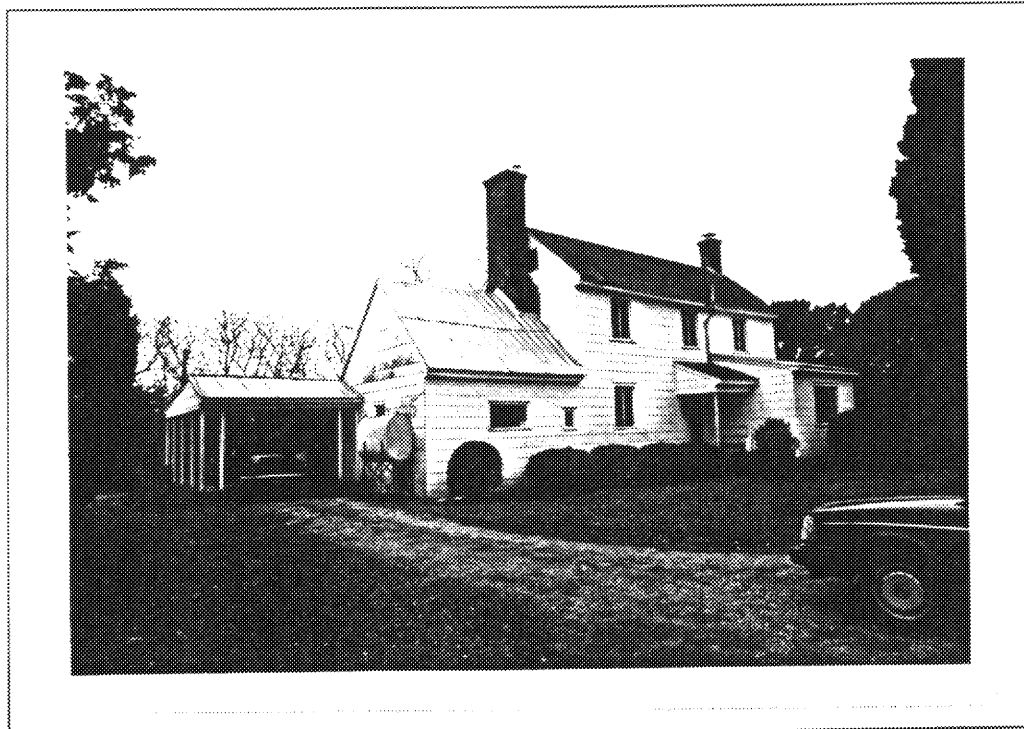


Figure 95: Pleasant Banks (051-0160)

Federal Style

Thoroughly British in origin, Federal architecture began as the signature style of America's wealthy mercantile class, primarily members of the Federalist aristocracy whose international business trade kept them closely linked to England despite independence. Chaste, conservative, and gracefully elegant, the style first appeared primarily in important coastal cities, but eventually was adapted everywhere in simpler vernacular forms. Brick was the material of choice for simplified Federal-style facades, marked by refined decorations and elongated proportions.¹⁴⁷ Features commonly associated with this style are low pitched roofs, smooth symmetrical facades, elliptical fanlights and slender sidelights. During the Federal period (1780-1840), ornamental details, particular interior elements, echo the work of the Adam brothers.

Ten examples of Federal style architecture were located in the Lancaster County survey. One of the properties was a tavern, Job Carter's Ordinary (051-0081-006), while the remaining nine were historically domestic. Two of these domestic examples are National Register Properties -- Lancaster County House (051-0081-007) and Farmville (051-0009). Of the remaining seven domestic properties, four have been razed, including Norwood House (051-0036), Ridgefield (051-0056), Beulah (051-0073), and the Dunaway Place (051-0077). The extant examples are Epping Forest (051-0008), Windsor Farm (051-0060), and Bondfield (051-0135). Although brick was the material of choice during the Federal-era, only three of the documented resources were constructed of brick -- Windsor Farm, Dunaway Place, and Farmville.

¹⁴⁷ Rachel Carley, *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture* (New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1994), p. 91.



Figure 96: Bondfield (051-0135)

Constructed in the 1820-1830s, Windsor Farm and Bondfield provide excellent examples of Federal-style architecture. Constructed of brick and wood frame, respectively, Windsor Farm and Bondfield are five-bay wide houses covered with a low-pitched side gable roofs, the most common form of the period, and the county. As typically seen with Federal-era dwellings, rather than the Georgian predecessor, the box-like plan of the dwellings are modified by attached dependencies. Elaborate ornamentation is largely limited to the form of the buildings themselves with the main entry accentuated by the transoms and projecting entry porches. At Windsor Farm, the one-story entry porch has a front gable roof with an enclosed pediment supported by paired Tuscan columns, while Bondfield has a similar entry porch with paired chamfered posts supporting the balustraded flat roof. The flanking openings are elongated with double-hung wood sash windows.

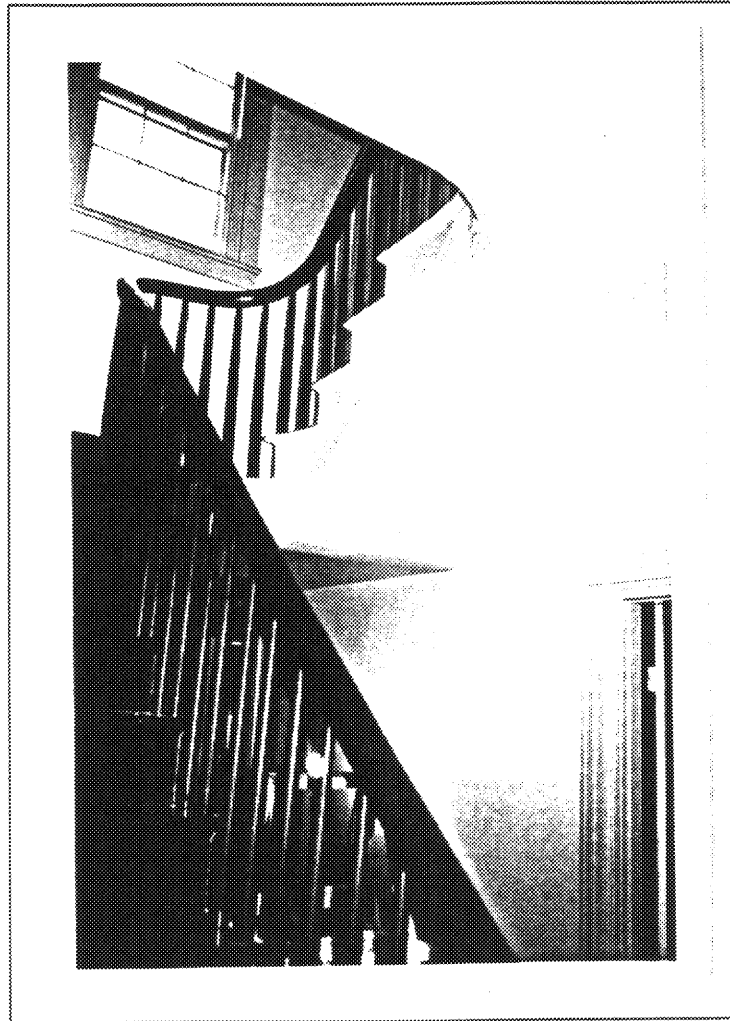


Figure 97: Main Stair at Bondfield (051-0135)

The interior of Bondfield exhibits the interior detailing commonly associated with the Federal period. Of note are the slightly projecting casings with cornerblocks, elegant crown molding, and finely detailed plaster medallion. Original to the building is the dog-leg stair with a paneled wall stringer, bracketed carriage stringer, and tapered round balusters that support the half-cylinder crook of the rail.

With portions of the original dwelling dating from the early part of the 18th century, Epping Forest as enlarged and altered in the first half of the 19th century exhibits the form and detailing of the Federal style. Of particular mention are the tall elegantly detailed mantels and the relocated fanlight in the gable end of the east elevation. *Note: the interior survey of Epping Forest has not been completed and additional features will be noted in the text of this document following the survey.

Early Classical Revival Style

The Early Classical Revival style, popularized in 1770 by Thomas Jefferson, looked to Roman Classicism for inspiration. With this style, the newly formed United States of America had discovered an appropriate architecture of a new democracy. Like the popular Georgian and Federal styles, these buildings are symmetrical, usually three, five, or seven bays wide. Drawing on the temple form, the Early Classical Revival style typically features a one-story temple front with variations on the Roman orders, often taking the form of a front gable portico with four supporting columns. Typically, a raised first story reflects the stereobate and stylobate of the temple. Classical moldings are unornamented and generally painted white.

Eight properties associated with the Early Classical Revival style were identified, four having the traditional two-tiered entry porch with Tuscan columns. As commonly seen in Lancaster County, the porches are three bays wide on raised brick foundations with paired supports and pedimented front gable roofs. Virtually identical in plan, the examples include Monaskon (051-0017), Hampton Gardens (051-0098), Chase Manor (249-5011), Edgley (051-0041), and Public View (051-0139). Several of the remaining examples, Haydon Hall (051-0181) and Locust Grove (051-0124), have full-height front gable porticoes with no upper story porch. Of significance is the Early Classical form and detailing of the Morattico Baptist Church (051-0066), the only non-domestic resource displaying this particular style.



Figure 98: Monaskon (051-0017)

Unaltered in form since their original construction, the buildings are all five bays wide and two bays deep with a central-passage plan. The bays are marked by the elongated window openings with a variety of lights. The side gable roofs have a shallow cornice and are terminated with massive exterior end brick chimneys. The most elegantly detailed chimneys are those seen on Monaskon (051-0017), constructed between 1780 and 1800. The double-shouldered chimneys are structurally supported by the Flemish bond brick side elevations, which stand in contrast to the wood frame facade and rear elevation of the building. The rest of the dwellings are constructed of wood frame on slightly raised brick foundations.

Greek Revival Style

Whereas the Federal style derived from the Palladian ideal of ancient Roman design, the Greek Revival adhered strictly to the Greek orders and systems of proportion and ornament. Modeled on English precedents, the Greek Revival-style was imported to America and spread rapidly along the coast and into the frontier. Linked by an educated elite to the ideals of ancient Greek democracy, it became associated with the young democratic government and was considered a natural choice for civic monuments. As a stylistic influence, the Greek Revival filtered down to even the most modest of rural farmhouses. Grander houses generally featured a columned portico supporting a triangular pediment -- as on a Greek temple. Country builders accomplished the same effect simply by turning the gable end of a

house to the street, boxing in the gable with a triangular raking cornice, adding pilasters to the corners, and painting the building a pristine white.¹⁴⁸

The Greek Revival style, extending from 1825 to 1860, was extremely popular in Lancaster County. Thirty-three domestic properties and two churches, were identified as exhibiting the Greek Revival style. The churches include Lebanon Baptist Church (051-0059) and White Marsh United Methodist Church (051-0027). Surprisingly, of the many excellent examples, only the well-documented Pop Castle (051-0075) is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Possibly because of the abundance of the Greek Revival style dwellings, and their usual lack of contemporary amenities, an unfortunate number of the better stylistic examples are severely deteriorated, in poor condition, or abandoned.



Figure 99: Midway (051-0015)

Some of the Greek Revival-style archetypes are Somerset (051-0151), Schillinberg House (051-0155), the Glebe (051-0198), and Levelfields (051-0048). Several of the examples were constructed during an earlier period, but were substantially enlarged to their present Greek Revival form and detailing. Four enlarged resources, all of which have been documented through physical evidence, include Greenfield (051-0083), Melrose (051-0051), Sanders House (051-0185), Epping Forest (051-0008), and Holyoak (051-0046).

¹⁴⁸ Carley, p. 100.

Midway (051-0015) and Melrose are two of the most excellent Greek Revival-style properties, with the main dwelling and the supporting outbuildings rigidly symmetrical not only in massing, but also in siting. This is abundantly clear at Melrose, where the brick summer kitchen to the east of the main dwelling is balanced by the brick laundry to the west. The smokehouse and corncribs balance the plan to the northwest and northeast. The dwelling at Midway, which has been virtually unaltered since its construction, is so symmetrically proportioned and detailed that the facade and rear elevations are identical. This uniformity is so perfect that a blind window opening with louvered shutters was placed on the west elevation to mirror an opening on the east elevation.

The house at 12 Mad Calf Lane (051-0189), although altered, exhibits many of the traditional high style embellishments of the style. While the universal sign of the Greek Revival style -- the wide frieze -- appears on the majority of the buildings in Lancaster County, only the house on Mad Calf Lane has dentil moldings to accentuate the ogee molded cornice and returns. Its style is further marked by the corner Tuscan pilasters with recessed panels, dentils, and beading.



Figure 100: House at 12 Mad Calf Lane (051-0189)

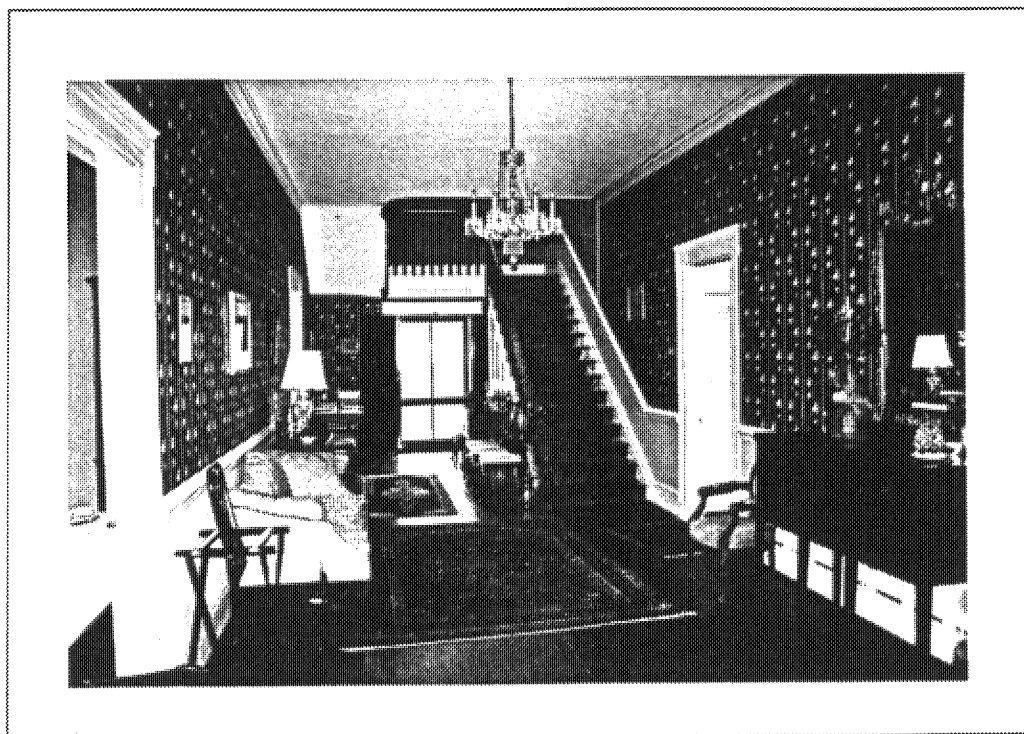


Figure 101: Summer Hall at Levelfields (051-0048)

The interiors of many of these Greek Revival-style dwellings are remarkably intact as originally designed, displaying details that are similar in form and ornament. With the frequent use of the summer hall in the central-passage plan during this period, many of the resources have ornate, high style interior embellishments. Typically, within the interiors viewed, the summer halls were extremely spacious, containing two double-leaf main entry openings and a grand hollow-newel stair. The stairs are all similarly trimmed with molded wall stringers, paneled and bracketed carriage stringers, thin square or tapered round balusters, and ornately turned newels. One of the most outstanding features on the stairs are the round rails with landing newels, easements, and gooseneck crooks.

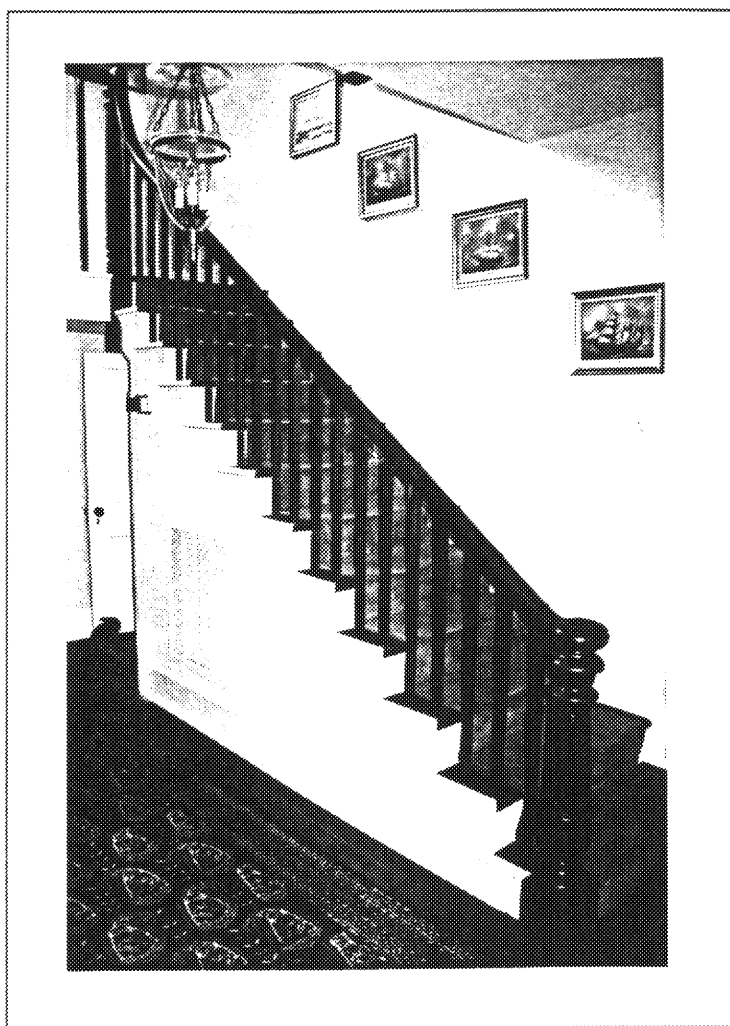


Figure 102: Stair at Greenfield (051-0083)

Striking similarities were noted at Melrose, Levelfields, Greenfield, the Glebe, Sanders House, and Pop Castle. It can be inferred from the resemblances that local construction trends and/or the same carpenters were responsible for the form and detailing of the summer halls and stairs. Yet, to date, only the elegant stair of Melrose has been documented as the work of prominent local cabinetmaker William Pierce.

One feature that consistently appeared in many of the Greek Revival-style Antebellum period dwellings was the square-edged casing with recessed center panel and crossetted lintel. Often, the lintels had a slight pitch, being segmental- or lancet-arched in form. The crosset form and arched lintel were commonly mimicked in the back shelf of the mantels.

Gothic Revival Style

The Gothic Revival was the first of the Victorian-era styles to challenge the symmetry and ordered reason of Classicism. Brooding and romantic, it was a Picturesque mode with vaulted ceilings, battlements, lancet-arched windows, and tracery, all suggesting the mysterious architectural vocabulary of a distant past. Popular in the 1830s and 1840s, the Gothic Revival was well suited to the dark brownstone increasingly used for the urban row house, but it was most commonly applied to the large country "villa" and to the small cottage, the first house type in America designed specifically for the middle class. The domestic structures constructed during this period were drawing from architectural styles published in house plan books, such as Alexander Jackson Davis' *Rural Residences* published in 1832 and Andrew Jackson Downing's *Cottage Residences* of 1842. The Gothic Revival style (1840-1880) dominated rural communities as it was compatible with the natural landscape. The style was identified by its steeply pitched roof, decorative bargeboard, and one-story porches with flattened Gothic arches.

Within the survey area, nineteen resources were found to exhibit the Gothic Revival style. Remarkably, twelve of those identified were churches, one was a fellowship hall, and the remaining five were dwellings.

Predominately modest in detail when compared with high-style Gothic Revival archetypes, the resources displayed the traditional steeply pitched open pediment and ornately arched openings. Classic illustrations included Trinity Episcopal Church (051-0081-005), Norwood Baptist Church (051-0093), White Stone Methodist Church (051-0084), Hartswell Baptist Church (051-0106), and Corotoman Church (051-0108). Often utilized during its history as a church, the White Stone Odd Fellow Lodge on James Wharf Land and Newtown Road exhibits detailing from this style with its lancet-arched lintels and belfry. The domestic examples embellished with Gothic Revival detailing include the house on Route 646 (051-0140), Long Lane Farm (051-0146), the house on Seagull Point Road (051-0236), and the house on Moratico Road (051-0165).

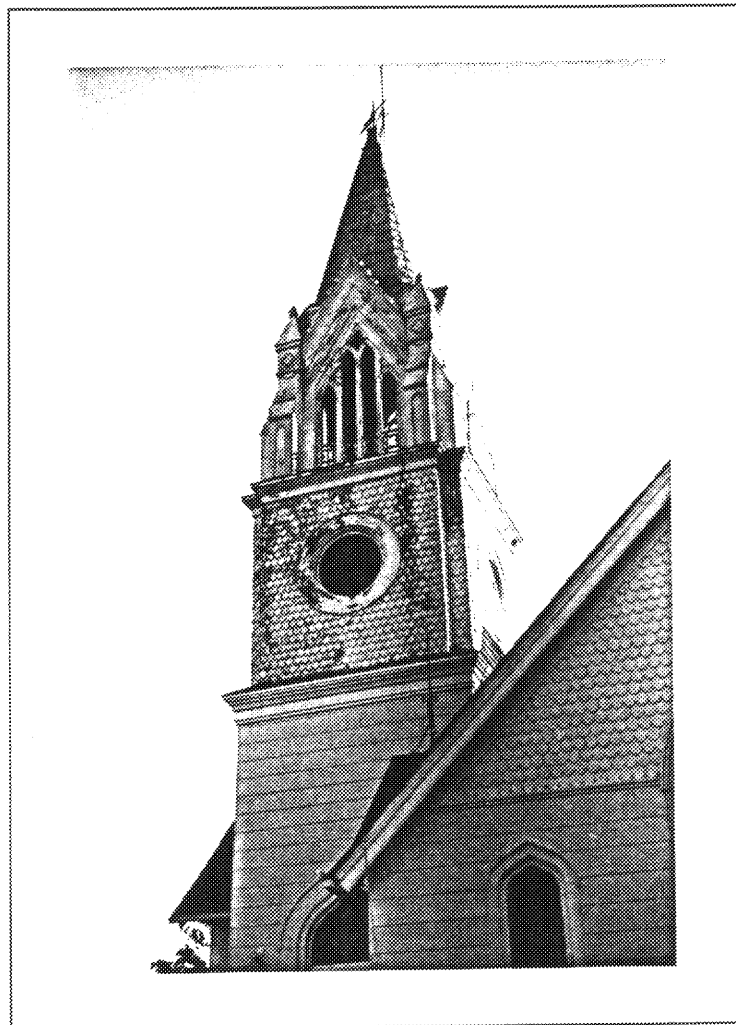


Figure 103: Lantern and Spire of New St. John's Baptist Church (249-0001)

The latest, yet most high-style, example of the Gothic Revival style located in Lancaster County was the New St. John's Baptist Church on Route 3 (249-0001). Reconstructed in 1923 following a fire, this building historically had an open nave plan accentuated by an entry steeple. The stained glass windows have ornate tracery set within lancet-arched openings. The greatest concentration of stylistic ornamentation is found on the lantern and spire of the steeple.

Italianate Style

Well represented in pattern books, the Italianate style emerged in the 1830s along with the Gothic Revival and eventually proved to be even more popular, lasting well into the 1870s. With square towers, asymmetrical plans, broad roofs, and generous verandahs, the rambling Italianate houses that began to appear in both the suburbs and the countryside were rather free and highly romanticized interpretations of the villas of Tuscany, Umbria, and Lombardy. During the mid-1800s, the Italianate style was enthusiastically adapted for urban rowhouse architecture and reached its zenith in the brownstone-fronted rowhouses of New York City, characterized by ornate door and window designs, weighty bracketed cornices, and high stoops with robust cast-iron stair rails.¹⁴⁹

The survey documented ten Italianate style buildings, nine of which are domestic: the house on VA Route 3 (051-0081-015), 8471 VA Route 3 (051-0081-022), High Bank (051-0123), the Levi Ball House (051-0149), and the Winegar House (051-0227). The now abandoned Stoneham General Store (051-0102) on River Road also displays the form and detailing of the Italianate style.



Figure 104: Brent House (249-5012)

¹⁴⁹ Carley, p. 143.

Despite being constructed in a rural area, the Brent House mirrors the urban Italianate form and detailing with its raised foundation, box-like form with cross gable roof, bracketed overhanging eaves, and canted two-story bay. Commonly in rural communities, the Italianate style became diluted, being expressed merely in form with wide overhanging eaves that were sometimes embellished with brackets. The Levi Ball House provides a good example of the vernacular interpretation of the Italianate style with a low-pitched hipped roof, L-shaped plan, and wide cornice. Due to its rural context, however, the house lacks additional stylistic ornamentation.



Figure 105: Levi Ball House (051-0149)

Second Empire Style

The Second Empire style was another revival style introduced in the second half of the 19th century and lasted until the mid-1880s. These buildings, whether rigidly symmetrical or picturesque in their asymmetry, are characterized by a steeply pitched mansard roof, often with multicolored slates or imbricated metal, arched and pedimented windows, and Classical details and moldings.

A single Second Empire-style building was located during the survey, not a surprising statistic within such a rural community. Although altered, the Eubanks Hotel (249-5006) provides an excellent example of a picturesque Second Empire building. Square in plan, the two-and-a-half-story resource is covered with a recessed hipped roof of imbricated metal and

crowned with a belfry. Segmentally arched windows, often employed in Second Empire style architecture, pierce the plane of the brick walls. The roof is marked by low-pitched hipped dormers, an ogee-molded cornice, and brick corbelling.



Figure 106: Eubanks Hotel (249-5006)

Colonial Revival Style

Following on the heels of America's Centennial celebrations in 1876, the Colonial Revival style emerged in the early 1880s. The style, which borrowed heavily from early American architecture -- particularly Georgian and Federal buildings -- was largely an outgrowth of a new nationwide pride in the past and a rapidly growing interest in historic preservation. In the early phase, the Colonial Revival style remained the exclusive domain of fashionable architectural firms and was favored for the large residences of wealthy clients. Designs incorporated characteristic features of Colonial buildings, including Palladian windows, gambrel roofs, pedimented porticoes, columns, and Classical detailing such as swags and urns, and crisp white trim. This new building type was larger, however, than its historic counterparts, with details also enlarged and plans laid out on a grandiose scale. As the style spread to more rural areas, it was more conservative in design and scale, and was often applied to modest residences.

Within the survey area, twenty-six buildings are associated with the Colonial Revival style. Identifying features of the style commonly found include accentuated main entry doors, symmetrically balanced facades, single and paired double-hung sash windows, and side

gable or gambrel roofs. Dictated by the number of properties to be included in the survey, only eleven of the twenty-nine Colonial Revival style properties were domestic. Despite its frequent use for domestic buildings, the style also lent itself well to commercial and institutional buildings such as banks, hotels, and post offices. In fact, three post offices, one bank, one fire station, and four schools were identified stylistically as Colonial Revival. Other significant commercial archetypes of the style are the Leland-Jones Store (051-0196), the Northern Neck Mutual Fire Association of Virginia Building (051-0206), the Rappahannock Record Building (249-5020), and the McGuiness Chevrolet Auto Showroom (249-5021).



Figure 107: Kilmarnock Fire Station (249-5005)

Similarly, the 1936 Kilmarnock Fire Station (249-5005) has an ornate cornice with dentil molding and returns, a Palladian window with semi-circular arched lintel, round window with keystones, and heavily molded casings with pedimented lintels. While the facade of the fire station is laid in Flemish bond brick, the structural system of the building is primarily constructed of formed concrete blocks, a construction material that was extremely popular in the 1920-1930s. Interestingly, this building was originally erected as a fish canning factory.

Notable residential examples include the house at 8300 VA Route 3 (051-0081-013), the Doby House (051-0100), Irving's Hill (051-0203), and Yerby Hotel (051-0150). The resources are typically detailed with corbeled brick chimneys, classically inspired door surrounds, and symmetrical facades marked with a central entry and double-hung windows.

The central-passage entry is commonly flanked with sidelights and covered by a front gabled portico supported by Tuscan columns.

The Dutch Colonial Revival style was employed in Lancaster County at the Methodist Parsonage (051-0191). The L-shaped building has a central-passage plan augmented by a wrap-around porch and rear additions. The dominating cross gambrel roof has a boxed cornice, jerkinhead clipped ends, and ogee-molded cornice returns. Constructed in 1903, the imposing dwelling was erected by the Irvington United Methodist Church (051-0192).



Figure 108: Methodist Parsonage (051-0191)

Queen Anne Style

Among the attractions generating considerable interest at the 1876 Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia were several English buildings designed in the Queen Anne style, which would prove to be widely influential in America from the 1870s until the turn of the 20th century. The style was identified with the Scottish-born architect Richard Norman Shaw and his followers, whose domestic work in England was a tremendously free and eclectic hybrid of forms drawn from a range of sources, including Classical, Tudor, and Flemish architecture. Queen Anne style dismissed the impractical Gothic by emphasizing human scale and domestic comforts. Its facades showed a great variety, featuring projecting oriels, bay windows, and odd rooflines. It was also rich in texture, with cut and molded brick, terracotta, and ornamental plaster. The open, asymmetrical plan centered around a "great hall" with an enormous fireplace and cozy built-in inglenooks.

In America, the style found an exuberant expression in wood, and frequently incorporated Classical columns and decorative motifs borrowed from our own colonial architecture. The Queen Anne style was favored for everything from row houses to sprawling seaside retreats, whose designs frequently came from pattern books. All were resplendent in patterned shingles, spindles, brackets, and curlicue cutouts; many boasted ample verandahs, turrets, and sleeping porches.¹⁵⁰

Fifty-two Queen Anne style resources were identified in the Lancaster County survey, making it the most popular style documented. Excellent examples of the style are the Francis Point House (051-0065), Stevens House (051-0129), Morattico Hall (051-0163), the four Bellows houses (051-0171, 051-0172, 051-0174, and 051-0175), and the two Bussells houses (051-0188 and 051-0202). The dominant style traditionally lent itself well to a variety of building forms and uses, including the Chesapeake Academy (051-0195), the Leonard Grocery (051-0170), the White Stone Beach Hotel (051-0130), and the cabins of Wharton Grove (051-0087).

¹⁵⁰ Carley, pp. 154-155.



Figure 109: Captain Bussells House (051-0202)

Extremely asymmetrical in form and massing, the Captain Josephus F. Bussells House on Creekview Drive (051-0202) was constructed in 1896. This two-and-a-half-story wood frame dwelling provides an excellent example of the picturesque Queen Anne style, characterized by irregular forms, decorative shingles, and lacy, decorative woodwork. Typical Queen Anne features include thin turned posts with elaborately carved brackets and spindles, interior brick chimneys with decorative caps, scroll sawn bargeboard in the front gables, and a steeply pitched cross gable roof. Likewise, the Bellows-Christopher House on Ocran Road (051-0175) with its cross gable roof employs a number of Queen Anne characteristics including the spindlework porch, Queen Anne chimneys, patterned shingles, and scroll sawn bargeboard.

The Queen Anne style was immensely popular in Lancaster County, as well as in rest of the United States. However, many of the Queen Anne buildings of Lancaster are more restrained than the Queen Anne-style houses in more urban locations. In their attempts to mimic the style, often the irregular forms and asymmetrical massing were lost, but many of the techniques and details associated with the style remained. For example, Woodbine (051-0094) is a more restrained Queen Anne style house. The form is symmetrical -- a L-shaped wood frame house with a porch. The detailing of the house, however, is pure Queen Anne with canted projecting bays, sawn balusters, cornice returns with dentil molding, and chamfered posts with brackets. Covehaven (051-0209) similarly has the I-house plan commonly associated with rural communities with limited Queen Anne influences such as

the wrap-around porch, corbeled interior chimneys, and 2/2 double-hung wood sash windows.



Figure 110: Woodbine (051-0094)



Figure 111: Covehaven (051-0209)

Classical Revival Style

The Classical Revival was based on the Neoclassical architecture of 18th century France and England. Popular in America between the 1890s and 1950s, the fashion favored the French Neoclassical, which provided a striking alternative to the ostentatious sculptural ornament associated with the Beaux Arts style. By contrast, the style was subdued and dignified, although often equally monumental in scale. Facades were markedly symmetrical and punctuated by rhythmic rows of columns, windows and entry doors. A grand two-story portico often emphasized the centrality of the design.

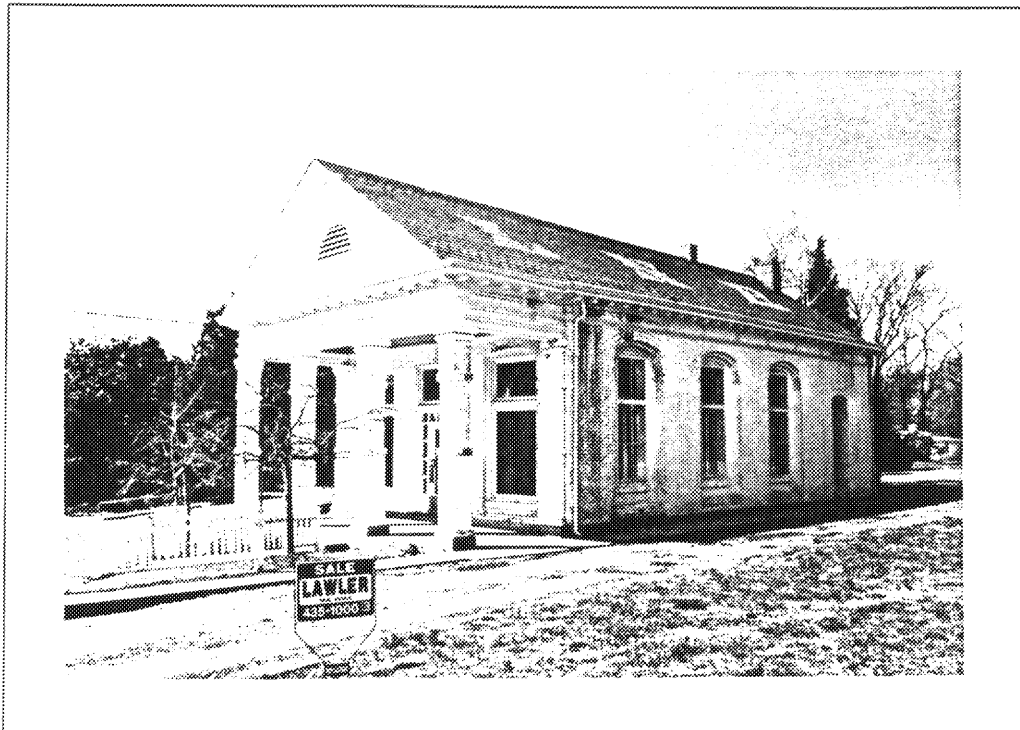


Figure 112: Lancaster National Bank (051-0179)

Eight such examples were identified in the survey of Lancaster County, none of which were domestic. These turn of the 20th century buildings include the US Post Office (051-0205), the Bernard Willing Brick Store (051-0204), the new Odd Fellows Hall (051-0194), the White Stone Baptist Church (051-0128), and the Fridenstine Store (051-0110).

The most recognized example of the style is the Lancaster National Bank (051-0179) on Steamboat Road in Irvington. This historically significant building was constructed in 1917, following a devastating fire that destroyed the majority of 19th century resources in Irvington. It stands one-and-a-half-stories in height with a pedimented gable roof that is supported at the facade by banded Tuscan posts. Additional detailing includes the wide entablature, enclosed pediment with modillions, segmentally arched elongated window openings, and semi-circular arched vent in the tympanum. The roof is marked by colored shingles depicting the letters "LNB."

The Lancaster County Courthouse, originally constructed in 1860-1861 as the fourth and final courthouse for the county, historically did not have Classical Revival-style detailing. The highly significant building was embellished with the full-height pediment and belfry in 1937, a period when such stylistic detailings were commonly added to county courthouse facilities as a pledge of allegiance to the past. The imposing alterations dictate the architectural style of the building today with the four equally spaced Tuscan columns, wide entablature, dentil molding, semi-circular arched fanlight in the tympanum, and ornate lintel with modillions on the main entry.

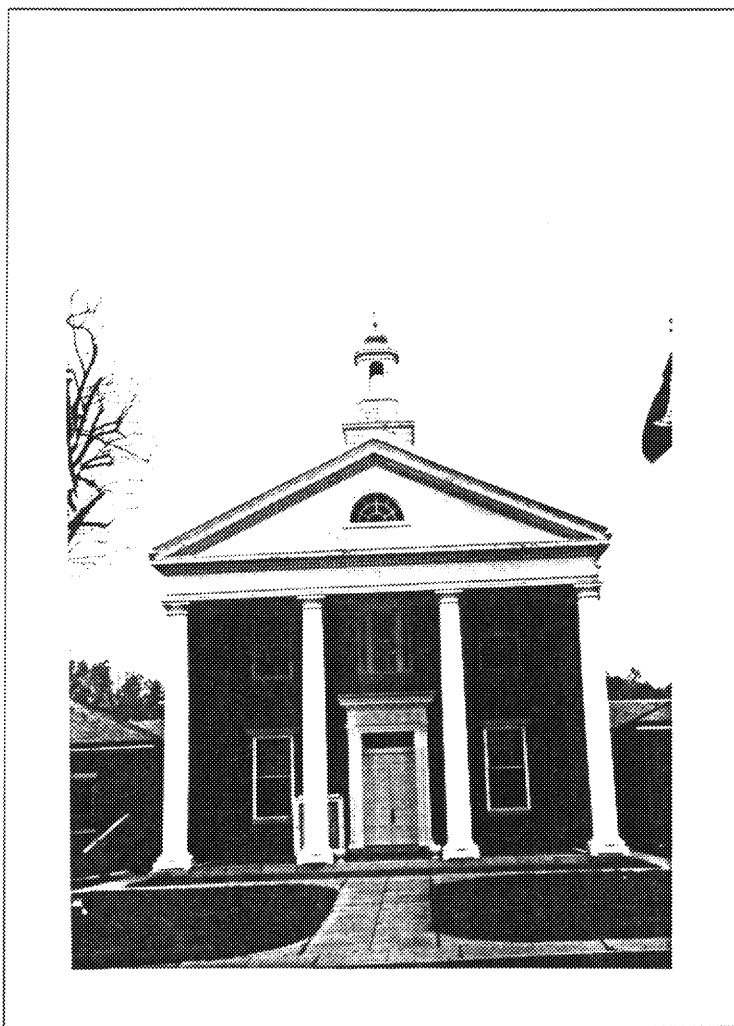


Figure 113: Lancaster County Courthouse (051-0081-002)

Another of the excellent examples is the Farmer and Merchant's Bank and Trust (249-5004) in Kilmarnock. Constructed between 1915 and 1920, the bank is prominently sited on the corner of Main Street and Waverly Avenue. It is virtually unaltered, displaying a full-story portico with Corinthian columns, wide entablature, enclosed pediment with unadorned tympanum, and ogee-molded boxed cornice.

Bungalow/Craftsman Style

The Craftsman/Bungalow style (1905-1930) was derived from the 19th century English Arts and Crafts movement, where truth in materials, the decorative use of structural elements, and the beauty of craftsmanship were the popular aesthetic. These principles were spread throughout America with Gustav Stickley's *Craftsman* magazine. The *Craftsman* was responsible for the widespread popularity of the Craftsman bungalow, a typically snug one-an-a-half-story house with a wide overhanging roof, a deep, wide porch, and simple interiors with built-in amenities such as cupboards and cozy inglenooks. Modest in scale and constructed of readily available materials, the bungalow could be quickly and easily built. After years of popular revival styles, the Craftsman/Bungalow style provided America with a domestic architecture style it could call its own.

Magazines led the way in introducing affordable housing to the new mobile consumers. Among the most influential was *Ladies Home Journal*, which around 1900 published designs for small model homes -- often in chalet and period styles -- complete with a plan for prefabricated frames, specifications for fireproofing, and such novel conveniences as electricity, plumbing, and gas ranges.



Figure 114: Guesthouse at Kendall Hall (051-0201)

Twelve of the properties identified in the Lancaster County survey are Bungalow/Craftsman style buildings. The four domestic examples include the house at 8389 VA Route 3 (051-0081-017), the house on Sage Hill Road (051-0104), the house at 395 Riverside Drive (051-0162), and the modest guesthouse at Kendall Hall (051-0201). Buildings of this style

typically have low-pitched gable roofs, wide unenclosed overhanging eaves, exposed roof rafters, decorative false beams under the eaves, and full-width front porches with roofs supported by tapered square columns set upon brick posts or turned posts with square balusters.

With the advent of the automobile, a type of architecture appropriate for the service station emerged. With its deep porch that projected far in front of the main block of the building, the bungalow was a natural choice for the service station. This form allowed for vehicular circulation on both sides of the porch piers, as well as for a supporting building. Three examples of Bungalow/Craftsman-style service stations/commercial stores with this form were surveyed: the Ottoman Gas Station on Route 604 (051-0114), the Store on Weems Road (051-0143), and the Bellows and Squires Company Store (051-0178).

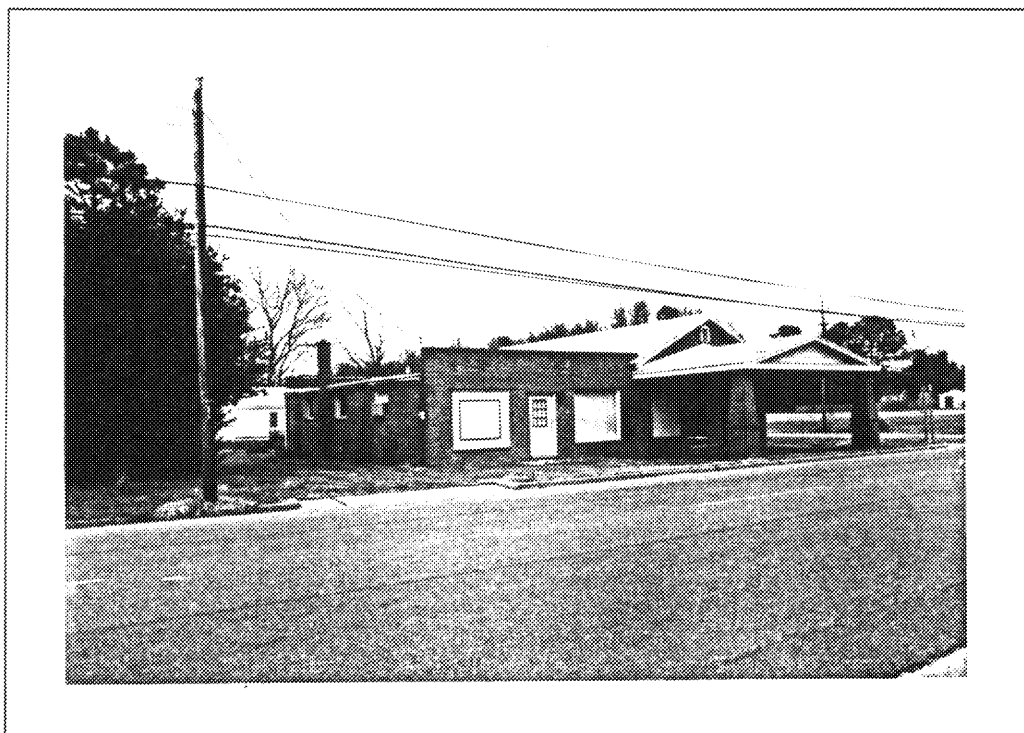


Figure 115: Store on Weems Road (051-0143)

Additional Bungalow/Craftsman-style resources include the Whip Poor Will Hunt Club (051-0132) on Route 615, the Doggett Brothers Building (051-0230), the Lively Hunt Club (051-0234), and the Lancaster Union Masonic Lodge Number 88 (249-5027) in Kilmarnock.

Spanish Colonial Revival

Spanish-inspired houses began appearing at the turn of the 20th century in the form of the Mission style, which reflected a loose adaptation of features often found on Spanish Colonial mission buildings, including the shaped parapet and quatrefoil windows. In 1915, the California-Pacific-Exposition opened in San Diego to inaugurate the Panama Canal. One of the great stars of the fair was the California pavilion, a romantic, slightly exotic building designed in a freely interpreted Spanish colonial style by the fashionable architect Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue (1869-1924). Both the exposition and Goodhue did much to promote this more academic and sophisticated interpretation, which borrowed from a broad vocabulary of Moorish, Byzantine, and Renaissance detailing, often based on actual prototypes in Spain. In vogue into the 1930s, the Spanish Revival was found primarily in southwest California -- where it was a style of choice for Hollywood stars -- and fashionable Florida resorts.

The style is characterized by the low-pitched roof, usually with little or no eave overhang, and red tile roof coverings. Typically there are one or more prominent arches placed above the main entry or principal window openings on the facade. Wall surfaces are traditionally stucco with asymmetrical arrangements, particularly on the facade.

A single property -- Kendall Hall (051-0201) -- was documented during the survey stylistically as Spanish Colonial Revival. The large estate is located on Route 200, west of the bridge at the Eastern Branch of Carter's Creek. The main dwelling is distinguished by the four-story bell tower, covered by a low-pitched hipped roof. The upper stories of the tower are pierced by semi-circular arched and square openings without window sashes. Typical features of the style detailing the dwelling are the loggia, ornate lintel over the main entry door, porte cochere, and regularly laid straight barrel mission tiles.

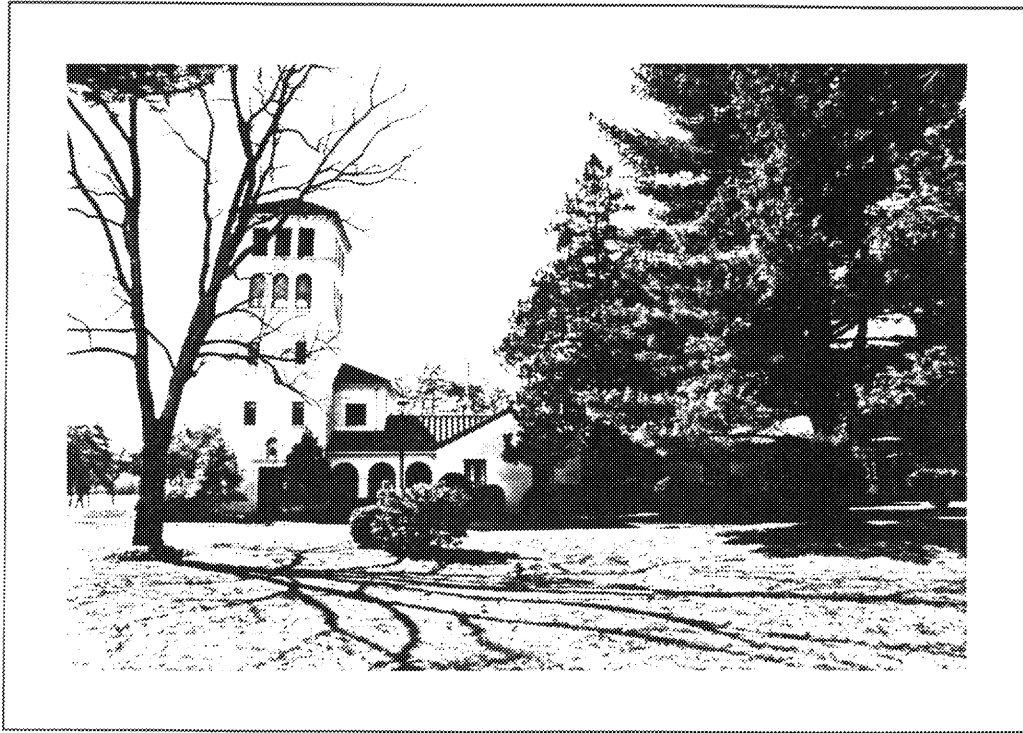


Figure 116: Kendall Hall (051-0201)

The property consists of a freestanding bell tower and guesthouse, both in the Spanish Colonial Revival style, a Craftsman style guesthouse, boathouse, and numerous docks. Amongst the landscaped gardens with cascading steps and mature foliage are three painted totem poles constructed of wood.

Tudor Revival

The high-style Tudor Revival style of the late 19th and early 20th centuries was derived primarily from English Renaissance buildings of the 16th and 17th centuries, including those of the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods. These rambling, asymmetrically-massed mansions typically featured steeply pitched gables, decorative -- rather than structural -- half-timbering, and long rows of casement windows. By the early 20th century, the Tudor Revival style was adapted to the middle-class suburban house and eventually became especially popular for the affordable small houses of the 1920s and 1930s.

Only one Tudor Revival-style resource was documented during the survey of Lancaster County. This dwelling -- the house on Route 3 (051-0081-014) in the Lancaster Court House Historic District -- exhibits a steeply pitched multi-gabled roof and prominent brick chimney on the facade.

Art Deco

The term "Art Deco" derives from the title of a 1925 Paris design fair, called the *Exposition Internationale des Arts Decoratifs et Industriels Modernes*, where numerous rooms in the style were on display. Art Deco had begun to appear in Europe before World War I. It was a curious blend of Modernism, history, and fantasy, influenced by the speed-infused aesthetic of the Italian Futurists and the mystical images of Italian Futurists and the mystical images of Mayan, Assyrian, and Moorish cultures. These, in turn, were expressed by the richest of materials: marble, colored terrazzo, chrome, and ebony.

Adopted in America primarily in the 1930s, the Art Deco style was seldom used for single-family houses, but reached its apogee in New York, Los Angeles, and Miami, primarily in apartment buildings and city skyscrapers, which seemed best suited to this style of applied, concentrated decorations. The style is noted for its smooth wall surfaces, usually clad with stucco, zigzags, chevrons, and other stylized and geometric motifs.¹⁵¹

¹⁵¹ Carley, p. 228.



Figure 117: Marks and Sullivan Department Store (249-5002)

Only two resources in Lancaster County were found to stylistically be associated with the Art Deco style, the Marks and Sullivan Department Store (249-5002) and the Movie Theater at 390 Irvington Road (051-0223).

The Marks and Sullivan Department Store, dating from the early 1940s, is a two-story commercial building on the corner of Irvington Road and Main Street in Kilmarnock. The brick building has a stepped parapet, paired window openings, and canted double-wide entry. The soft-front first story is made up of ribbons of show windows capped by fronted glass transoms. The bases and lintels of the window openings are edged with applied black "vitrolite."

Other Styles

The building types that did not conform to a particular style were designated as "Other." This occurred twenty-three times in the survey area and largely included commercial and industrial vernacular buildings, such as the Irvington Packing Company (051-0229), the Winegar's Marine Railway (051-0226), Mill's County Store (051-0097), and Ball's Mill (051-0072). Most of the domestic examples, and several of the commercial buildings like the Fairfax Theater (249-5026), did not conform to any style because the original structure had been severely altered, losing or obscuring the original forms and details. A few of the houses, including the houses on Route 688 (051-0091) and Route 3 (051-0081-019 and 051-0081-018), were modest dwellings constructed for the working class. In these instances, the lack of detailing and grand form, allowed for quick inexpensive construction using readily-available materials.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Objectives

The goal of the survey project was to gather and evaluate information about the historic properties and their resources in an effort to more fully comprehend and support their contribution to Lancaster County's heritage. The project was intended to: 1) synthesize and complete documentation of previously identified historic properties into a computerized database format; 2) collect additional information on and survey previously unidentified or unevaluated historic properties and potential historic districts; and 3) heighten public awareness about historic resources in Lancaster County to encourage citizens' appreciation of their history.

Scope of Work

The project was organized into basic tasks:

- 1) the survey and documentation approximately 208 historic resources -- 193 to the reconnaissance-level and fifteen to the intensive-level; and
- 2) the identification of potential historic districts and individual eligible properties for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. Individual properties were determined to be eligible following an intensive-level survey, while potential historic districts were evaluated by the completion of a Preliminary Information Form (PIF).
- 3) the research and documentation of the historic context of the county, indicating the periods and areas of significance based on the eighteen themes established by DHR. The Survey Report includes the historic context, overview of development, survey findings, and recommendations regarding further study of any, or all, of the resources or DHR themes retaining significance and integrity within the historic context.

Methodology

Approach

Tracerics approached this project as a coordinated effort of experienced professional architectural historians working with the Department of Community Planning, Housing and Development and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) in an effort to produce a cost effective survey that would meet VDHR's high standards, as well as provide information needed to Lancaster County. This was accomplished by working closely with Lancaster County and its representatives to identify important architectural resources; by taking full advantage of the

Integrated Preservation Software Database (IPS) to document and analyze historic properties; by understanding the history and geography to ensure that selected cultural resources accurately illustrate the County's historic context through the best-preserved and least-altered examples as subsumed under VDHR's eighteen historic context themes; by utilizing years of sound survey experience to ensure an efficient effort; by employing a management methodology that is designed to result in an on-time performance; and by maximizing the potential of an experienced staff.

To achieve the desired products, Tracerics organized a team with the credentials, skills, and successful experience to do the work. The team was composed of four members: a Project Manager/Senior Architectural Historian and three Architectural Historian/Surveyors. The Project Manager/Senior Architectural Historian, working at Tracerics, managed the administration of the survey project, directed the tasks and was responsible for preparing the historic context and survey report. She also functioned as the primary architectural historian, working with the team to evaluate the resources based on the historic context and preparing the recommendations for further work or listing on the National Register. The Architectural Historian of Tracerics was responsible for conducting the intensive-level surveys in conjunction with the Project Manager, and the forty additional reconnaissance-level surveys. Additionally, she was required to conduct the primary and secondary research for the historic context and survey findings, and manage the information on previously recorded resources -- synthesizing and consolidating information, undertaking data entry, locating the properties and resources, and updating records as appropriate.

The firm of Historic Research & Planning Associates, composed of two Architectural Historians/Surveyors, was subcontracted by Tracerics to conduct the 150 reconnaissance-level surveys: research and documentation of the Preliminary Information Form (PIF) for the potential historic district; conduct the initial assessment of the properties; and participate in the final scripted slide presentation.

Basic to the methodology was the determination of a criteria for selecting properties to be surveyed using VDHR standards, historic themes and requirements, while meeting the needs of Lancaster County. This was a team effort that allowed on-site decision-making. A system was established to select properties for survey by synthesizing the VDHR standards, the eighteen VDHR historic context themes, the basic historic context outline, and VDHR contractual requirements. Next, a plan was developed for managing the information on the previously recorded properties, for updating records as necessary, and for identifying and surveying 208 resources for survey at the Reconnaissance and Intensive Levels.

The recordation of the properties to VDHR standards ensured the successful completion of the contract. Implementing the Survey Design, 193 resources were surveyed to a Reconnaissance Level with fifteen properties documented at the Intensive Level. All previously recorded properties were located and information brought up to a standard equal to that employed for the newly identified resources. Previously identified properties, including sites, objects, structures

and buildings that retain significance outside the scope of this survey project were entered into IPS at a preliminary level.

Each Reconnaissance Level Survey Form recorded a single property, including its primary and secondary resources. Each completed form for resources that contained a contributing primary resource included a detailed physical description of that primary resource as well as a brief description of the secondary resources on the property. It also included a brief evaluation of the property as an entity, placing it in its local historical and architectural context. All forms were accompanied by labeled, black-and-white photographs that document the resource. The photographic documentation included a range of two to five views, with an average of four views of the primary resource and a minimum of one photograph per contributing secondary resource or group of secondary resources if located close together. The photographs sufficiently illustrate the architectural character of the primary resource: at least one photograph was taken at close range. A simple site plan sketch of the property indicating the relationship between primary and secondary resources was completed for each surveyed property. The site plans were prepared neatly in pencil on graph paper. The site plan sketch included the main road and any significant natural features. A copy of the relevant section of the USGS Quadrangle map was submitted with each form.

The Intensive Level Survey Form used for this level of survey requires complete and comprehensive coverage of individual resources. The survey process included a physical examination on the interior and exterior of the primary resource and its related secondary resources, producing a detailed description and evaluation of the property. All forms were accompanied by labeled, black-and-white photographs that document the resource. The photographic documentation included a range of ten or more views that adequately document the primary resource, any secondary resources, and the property's immediate and general setting or context. Interior inspection, interior photos, and a main floor plan of the property's primary resource were also included. A simple site plan sketch of the property indicating the relationship between primary and secondary resources was completed for each surveyed property. The site plans were prepared neatly in pencil on graph paper. The site plan sketch included the main road and any significant natural features. A copy of the relevant section of the USGS map was submitted with each form.

Representative examples of cultural resources over fifty years were selected for recordation using our understanding of the history of Lancaster County and related architecture. With assistance from the VDHR staff and the Historic Resources Commission of Lancaster County, survey priorities were established. Efforts were made to identify the best-preserved and least-altered examples of various resource types subsumed under the eighteen VDHR historic themes. Special attention was paid to early outbuildings and structures, significant buildings in poor condition or threatened by imminent destruction, resources related to ethnic minority cultures, pre-1860 resources, including outbuildings and farm structures, previously surveyed properties that warranted updated or additional information, and significant buildings that may be affected by transportation network improvements (i.e. road or railroad construction). All properties with

primary resources more than fifty years of age were surveyed or noted on the USGS maps for future documentation.

To summarize, Tracerics and Historic Research & Planning Associates approached this project with a commitment to understanding the historic context and development of modern Lancaster County before we began the survey, with a sound background in IPS, with a thorough understanding of VDHR's survey requirements, with knowledge of Virginia architecture and its related resources, and with a commitment to preparing a survey that would take advantage of the talents and experience of our staff.

Work Plan

Implementation of the proposed work was based on an incremental process as outlined in the following ten task descriptions.

- TASK 1: PROJECT ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT
- TASK 2: SURVEY DESIGN
- TASK 3: INITIAL PUBLIC PRESENTATION
- TASK 4: SURVEY
- TASK 5: IPS
- TASK 6: EVALUATION OF PROPERTIES
- TASK 7: ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORT
- TASK 8: PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM
- TASK 9: PRODUCTS SUBMISSION
- TASK 10: FINAL PUBLIC PRESENTATION

TASK 1: PROJECT ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

Project organization consisted of establishing a work schedule, coordinating the team members and the County staff, establishing work assignments, arranging for the necessary materials to undertake the work tasks, and maintaining the project schedule. The project manager functioned as liaison between the County, the Department of Historic Resources (DHR), and the project team. Activities included regular monitoring of the project's progress, preparation of the monthly progress reports, and attendance at required progress meetings with the County and DHR representatives.

The project was managed through a system of task-oriented hierarchy. Incremental monitoring was combined with milestone review indicated as "Results" for each task listed in the Work plan. The Monthly Progress Reports recorded milestone completion for DHR review.

TASK 2: SURVEY DESIGN

Prior to determining the appropriate survey design, all existing materials relevant to Lancaster County contained within the DHR archives were reviewed. Approximately eighty-seven (87) files existed for County properties. Other information reviewed included indices, topographic maps, and unpublished survey reports. New materials archived at repositories at the county, state and federal level were also studied.

The County's planning staff was consulted regarding future development projects that affected historic resources. Documents, including the local comprehensive plan, Virginia Department of Transportation Six-Year Plan, and public utility plans, were reviewed.

The survey design began through consultation with the County and DHR staff to review the previously gathered information regarding the eighty-seven existing property records archived at DHR. Based on this review, a preliminary list of properties containing buildings within the defined period of significance for this survey was prepared. These properties, located on USGS maps, were considered priorities for re-survey. Additionally, those properties identified at a county level that had not been surveyed to VDHR standards were added to the list for inclusion in the survey.

The actual on-site survey focused on those properties known to contain the best-preserved and least-altered examples (over fifty years of age) of various resources types subsumed only under the following eighteen DHR historic themes:

- 1) Domestic;
- 2) Subsistence/Agriculture;
- 3) Education;
- 4) Religion;
- 5) Commerce/Trade;
- 6) Industry/Processing/Extraction;
- 7) Ethnicity/Immigration;
- 8) Funerary;
- 9) Government/Law/Political;
- 10) Health Care/Medicine;
- 11) Landscape;
- 12) Military/Defense;
- 13) Recreation/Arts;
- 14) Settlement Patterns;
- 15) Social;
- 16) Technology/Engineering;
- 17) Transportation/Communication; and
- 18) Architecture/Community Planning.

Those properties containing resources over fifty years of age and/or having significant association to the eighteen historic context themes were noted on USGS maps, thus allowing for future survey documentation.

By consulting with the County's planning staff, the survey team was able to fully document the properties potentially affected by future development projects. Documents, including the local comprehensive plan, Virginia Department of Transportation Six-Year Plan, and public utility plans, were reviewed.

TASK 3: INITIAL PUBLIC PRESENTATION

During the initial phase of the project, a public meeting was held to introduce the survey efforts to interested Lancaster County officials, the Historic Resources Commission, members of the local historical association, residents and property owners. This general presentation introduced the survey team, explained the survey effort and its history, addressed County and DHR preservation goals and presented the survey design. The presentation included slides that illustrated the DHR survey process, historic context themes, and the potential for protecting the County's historic architectural resources.

TASK 4: SURVEY

Implementation of the survey design was initiated with organization and scheduling based on routing, grouping of properties, weather conditions, and staffing availability. This work was revised and updated throughout the survey effort.

Upon completion of a survey schedule, the surveyors began the on-site survey work. The surveyors followed the assigned routes (selecting specific properties when necessary or locating pre-selected properties) and initiated the reconnaissance-level survey. All work followed DHR standards, and properties selected during the on-site survey met the published Survey Criteria. Selected properties were documented to the reconnaissance or intensive level on the appropriate VDHR survey form. Each property and its contributing resources were photographed on the exterior and interior where appropriate (and possible). The photographs taken on-site were developed as the survey progressed. Each photograph was properly labeled and placed within labeled negative envelopes. Color slides were taken and labeled as appropriate throughout the survey effort. All information collected during this task was filed into individual property file folders.

Surveyed areas that appeared to have potential as historic districts were identified for additional research, photographed to the standards of the Preliminary Information Forms, and documented with sketch maps. For those properties which were fifty years or older, but not selected to be surveyed, map coding was conducted.

Concurrent with the on-site survey, archival primary and secondary sources were researched at local, state and federal repositories. A comprehensive bibliography was developed. As information from the archival sources was gathered, it was synthesized with individual property survey files, as well as collected for use in the development of the historic context statement.

TASK 5: IPS

Information collected during the on-site survey and recorded on the field forms was entered into the VDHR-IPS database. An IPS Property record was also prepared for each property previously surveyed and on file at DHR archives, regardless of its association with the current survey.

As on-site and archival work was completed, the photographs and archival data were reviewed. Each IPS property record were edited and expanded by the surveyor responsible for the on-site survey of the property. Each record were completed, reviewed and revised as appropriate.

At appropriate intervals throughout the project, each IPS property record was reviewed for accuracy and consistency. Upon review of the database and following corrections, frequency reports and tabular reports were generated. These reports provided organized data for analysis and incorporation into the Architectural Survey Report. All required reports were generated for inclusion in the Architectural Survey Report.

TASK 6: EVALUATION OF PROPERTIES

Reports generated by IPS were analyzed and properties that were considered potentially eligible for listing on the Virginia Landmark Register and the National Register were evaluated within the context of the entirety of the survey database, historic themes and historic context.

TASK 7: ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORT

This step consisted of assembling and synthesizing the archival and on-site findings in preparation for drafting the final report and to meet submission requirements. One set of DHR survey file envelopes was labeled by hand in ink and the appropriate documentation filed within each envelope for submission to VDHR. The labeled photographs and negatives were placed in the appropriate envelopes. The site and USGS maps, indicating the surveyed properties, were prepared. Additional materials collected during the archival research and on-site survey process were filed within associated property files. One set of manila file folders was labeled and filled with the appropriate documentation for submission to the county. Documentation included labeled photographs, location and site maps, IPS generated survey reports, and any other relevant research.

A final report was prepared to conform with the DHR Guidelines for survey reports. The major focus of this report was the historic context, which documented the history of the county from its founding in 1651 to the present. The survey findings related all of the surveyed properties associated with the relevant historic themes to the historic context discussion. Illustrations, including photographs, drawings, maps, tables, charts or other graphics were prepared. The **draft** document was prepared for distribution to the County and DHR staff on April 1, 1997 and then revised in accordance with their comments.

TASK 8: PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM

The potential historic district of Irvington identified and photographed as part of the on-site survey was researched and analyzed. Boundaries for the potential district were analyzed and proposed based on the historic context of the community and justified by a Statement of Significance. The draft was submitted to DHR for review.

TASK 9: PRODUCTS SUBMISSION

The survey data and reports were exported for import into DHR's master database. Two diskettes containing Lancaster County's survey data were prepared for submission -- one for VDHR and one for Lancaster County. A diskette holding a copy of the text of the Architectural Survey Report in WordPerfect for Windows 6.1 was prepared. Two originals and ten bound copies of the Architectural Survey Report were prepared -- one for VDHR and one for Lancaster County. One sets of hard-copy survey forms, photographs, maps and other materials were prepared for submission to DHR in survey file envelopes. The second hard-copy set of survey forms, photographs, maps, and other materials were prepared for submission to the county in manila file folders. One set of negatives was prepared for DHR..

TASK 10: FINAL PUBLIC PRESENTATION

At the completion of the survey, a final presentation was made to a selected official body in the County. This presentation summarized the findings and responded to questions and issues. In addition, a presentation was made to the DHR National Register Evaluation Team focusing on those intensive-level properties deemed potentially eligible for the National Register.

Expected Results of the Survey

As presented in VDHR's Request for Proposal (RFP-96-97-6) and defined in the contract, it was expected that 190 resources would be surveyed to the Reconnaissance-Level and 15 properties surveyed at the Intensive-Level. In addition to the survey, documentation was conducted for a potential historic district, and appropriate recommendations were made to VDHR and Lancaster County.

Through the implementation of the Survey Design, it was anticipated that the survey would provide a comprehensive sampling of architecture and other resources related to the eighteen VDHR historic themes assigned by VDHR. Given the heavy concentration of residential buildings in Lancaster County, it was anticipated that the Domestic theme would be the best represented; in addition, it was anticipated that the freestanding single-family dwelling would be the most prevalent type to be surveyed.

SURVEY FINDINGS

LANCASTER COUNTY DATABASE HOLDINGS

The survey and documentation of properties in Lancaster County was completed to the approved standards of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR). The results of the project survey are as follows:

One Hundred and Ninety-three (193) Properties Were Recorded to the Reconnaissance Level. Each Reconnaissance Level Survey Form recorded a single property, including primary and secondary resources.

- One Hundred and Ninety-three (193) properties were evaluated as Historic and fully surveyed to the Reconnaissance Level. Each form provided a detailed physical description of the primary resource as well as a brief description of the secondary resources on the property. It included a brief evaluation of the property, placing it in its local historical and architectural context. Each form was accompanied by labeled, black-and-white photographs that adequately document the property's resources. Adequate photographic documentation included several views of the primary resource and a minimum of one photograph per historic secondary resource or group of secondary resources if they were located close together. Photographs illustrated the architectural character of the resource, with at least one photograph taken at close range. A simple site plan sketch of the property indicating the relationship between primary and secondary resources was included for each surveyed property. The site plan sketch indicated the main road and any significant natural features such as creeks and rivers. A copy of the relevant section of the county base map was filed with each form.

An Additional Fifteen (15) Properties Were Recorded to the Intensive Level.

- Fifteen (15) additional properties were evaluated as Historic and fully surveyed to the Intensive Level. The Intensive Level Survey Form used for this level of survey required complete and comprehensive coverage of individual resources. The survey process included a physical examination of the exterior of the primary resource and its related secondary resources, producing a detailed description and evaluation of the property. In all instances, a physical examination on the interior of the primary resource was also included. All forms were accompanied by labeled, black-and-white photographs that document the resource. The photographic documentation included a range of ten or more views that adequately document the primary resource, any secondary resources, and the property's immediate and general setting or context. For interior inspections, interior photos and a main floor plan of the property's primary resource were also included. A simple site plan sketch of the property indicating the relationship between primary and secondary resources was completed for each surveyed property. The site plans were prepared neatly in pencil on graph paper. The site plan sketch included the main road and any significant natural features. A copy of the relevant section of the USGS map was submitted with each form.

SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF SURVEY FINDINGS

Summary

The VDHR-Integrated Preservation Software System (VDHR-IPS) is a computer system developed by the National Park Service and customized to meet VDHR's computer needs and desires. VDHR-IPS contains an individual database for Lancaster County, created as part of this survey project. This database contains a total of 270 records, only one of which was determined to be non-historic.

Various computer-generated IPS reports have been produced for this project, including:

- 1) Inventory of All Properties by VDHR ID Number
- 2) Inventory of All Properties Alphabetically

**LANCASTER COUNTY SURVEY:
INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY VDHR ID NUMBER**

LANCASTER COUNTY SURVEY: INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY ID#

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEARBUILT
051-0001	Belle Isle	SW side western end of Route 683	1759
051-0002	Belmont Site		1750 ca
051-0003	Chownings Ferry Farm		1804
051-0004	Christ Church	Rte. 222 and State Rte. 3	1735
051-0005	Christ Episcopal Church		
051-0007	Lancaster County Clerk's Office	VA Rte.3	1741 ca
051-0007	Edgehill	Route 354 (River Road)	1770-1800
051-0008	Epping Forest	677 Morattico Road	1780-1800
	Forest Quarter	677 Route 622	
	Up In the Forest		
	Forest Plantation		
051-0009	Farmville	SW of Lively off VA	1800-1825
	Fox Hill Plantation	Rte.201	
051-0012	Lancaster County Jail	VA Rte. 3	1741 ca
051-0013	Lancaster County Courthouse	VA Rte. 3 near junction with Rte. 600	1860-1861
051-0014	Merry Point Ferry Farm	4553 Merry Point Ferry Road	1767
051-0015	Midway	836 River Road (Route 354)	1842
051-0016	Mitchell House, John		1675-1700
051-0017	Monaskon	Route 774	1780-1800
	Fox Plantation, David		
	Ball Plantation, Jesse		
	Smithfield		
051-0018	Morattico Site		1700-1725
051-0019	Oak Hill Site		1805
051-0020	Oakley	Route 622	1730-1750
	Towles House		
051-0021	Overseer's House		1700-1725
051-0022	St. Mary's Whitechapel	NW of intersection of VA Rtes.354 & 201.	1740-1741
051-0023	Spinster's House Site		1700-1725
	Spinner's House Site		
051-0024	Spring Hill Farm	Route 604	1770-1790
051-0025	Towles Point Site		1675-1700
	Towle's House		
051-0026	Verville	VA Rte.611, SE of VA Rte.604	1745
051-0027	White Marsh United Methodist Church and Cemetery	Mary Ball Washington Highway (Route 3)	1848
051-0028	Bewdley		1750-1775
051-0029	Millenbeck	.4 mile SE of Rt.625 & Rt.682	1690 ca
051-0030	Queenstown	Route 655	
051-0031	Marston House	Route 354	1830-1845
	Litwalton House		
051-0033	Payne's Shop	Payne's Shop Road off Route 354	1804
051-0034	Corrotoman Archaeological Site	Near the southern terminus of VA Rte.222	1720-1729
051-0035	Fort Site		
051-0036	Norwood House	Route 690	1820-1840
051-0037	Apple Grove	Route 614 (Devil's Bottom Road)	1800-1820

LANCASTER COUNTY SURVEY: INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY ID#

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEARBUILT
051-0038	Biscoe-Kenner House	Route 625 near Route 354	1800-1815
051-0039	Brown House		
051-0040	Crescent Cove Callahan House	Routes 604 and 731	1770-1790
051-0041	Edgley and Cemetery Downing House, Judge Samuel McKenna House, Susan and Dickson	Route 201	1844
051-0042	Greenvale Farm	Route 354, 2 miles south of Rte 201	1840
051-0043	House, Route 604		
051-0044	Kirk Hall	Windmill Point Road	1871 ca
051-0046	Holyoak	694 Morattico Road	1770-1790
051-0047	Lawson Bay Farm	Lawson Bay Farm Road	1830-1845
051-0048	Levelfields The Inn at Levelfields	State Route 3	1857-1858
051-0049	Lively Oaks	Route 3	1820-1835
051-0050	Locustville	E. side SR 625, E. of jct. w/SR 354	1855
051-0051	Melrose	854 Pinckardsville Road	1840-1850
051-0052	Lancaster Roller Mill Kamps and Carters Mill	Route 790 (Kamps Mill Road)	1845
051-0053	Muskettoe Point Farm	Mosquito Point Road	1770-1800
051-0054	Oliver House	Mary Ball Washington Highway (Route 3)	1848
051-0055	Plain View Site		
051-0056	Ridgefield Site		1817
051-0057	Riverside Waterman's Cottage Riveredge	1268 Old Airport Road	1750 ca
051-0059	Lebanon Baptist Church and Cemetery	Intersection of Routes 617 and 600	1842
051-0060	Windsor Farm	Route 3	1820-1830
051-0062	Confederate Soldiers Monument	VA Rte. 3	1872
051-0063	Job Carter's Ordinary Lancaster Tavern	VA Rte.3	1790
051-0064	Trinity Episcopal Church	VA Rte. 3 VA Rte. 3	1894
051-0065	Francis Point Hotel Crab Point	Crab Point Road (Rt. 659)	1894-1895
051-0066	Morattico Baptist Church and Cemetery	Morattico Church Road	1856
051-0067	Myers Creek Farm		
051-0068	Doggett House, Bishop Cyrus	Mary Ball Washington Highway (Route 3)	1820-1840
051-0071	Windmill Point Light		1834 ca
051-0072	Ball's Mill		1900 ca
051-0073	Beulah		1716 ca
051-0074	Blakemore	Route 627 (Chownings Ferry Road)	1887
051-0075	Pop Castle	End of S.R. 659 SW of White Stone	1855
051-0077	Dunaway Place		1810 ca
051-0078	Ingleside	Rt. 618 Southwest of Nuttsville	1840-1855

LANCASTER COUNTY SURVEY: INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY ID#

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEARBUILT
051-0079	Mitchell Place	SW side of Route 3	1850-1875
051-0080	Tenant House	Route 771	1840 ca
051-0081	Lancaster Court House Historic District	VA Rte. 3 at Lancaster	
051-0081-006	Woman's Club of Lancaster County Christian Science Services	VA Rte. 3	1900-1915
051-0081-007	Lancaster House Mary Ball Washington Museum and Library	VA Rte.3	1798 ca
051-0081-008	Old Post Office Law Offices Steuart-Blakemore Genealogy Library Building	VA Rte. 3 VA Rte.3	1850 ca
051-0081-009	Giese Store and Residence Courthouse Office Building	8343 VA Rte. 3	1900 ca
051-0081-011	House, 8394 VA Route 3	8394 VA Rte. 3	1890
051-0081-012	House, 8424 VA Route 3	8424 VA Rte. 3	1880-1900
051-0081-013	House, 8300 VA Route 3	8300 VA Rte. 3	1940-1950
051-0081-014	House, VA Route 3	VA Rte. 3	1940-1950
051-0081-015	House, VA Route 3	VA Rte. 3	1875-1890
051-0081-016	Mary Ball Washington Museum and Library Annex Building	VA Rte. 3	1960 ca
051-0081-017	House, 8389 VA Route 3	8389 VA Rte. 3	1920-1935
051-0081-018	House, VA Route 3	VA Rte. 3	1920-1930
051-0081-019	House, VA Route 3	VA Rte. 3	1910 ca
051-0081-020	House, 8425 VA Route 3	8425 VA Rte. 3	1850-1860
051-0081-021	House, 8433 VA Route 3	8433 VA Rte. 3	1900-1920
051-0081-022	House, 8471 VA Route 3	8471 VA Rte. 3	1875-1890
051-0082	Shackleford House Site	NW side of Route 3 at Brook Vale	1865-1885
051-0083	Greenfield	Greenfield Road/Route 650	1840 ca
051-0084	White Stone Methodist Church & Cemetery	Methodist Church Road	1873
051-0085	Mitchell House, W.B. Deep Creek House	Meadowbrook Lane	1800-1815
051-0086	Merry Point Ferry		
051-0087	Wharton Grove Campground Neale Cottage	Wharton Grove Road	1893
051-0088	Bellwood Run Bridge	Route 3	1939
051-0089	House, Route 688	Route 688	
051-0090	House, Route 688	Route 688	
051-0091	House, Route 688	Route 688	1890-1910
051-0092	House, Route 617	Route 617	1870-1885
051-0093	Norwood Baptist Church and Cemetery	Morattico (Rte 622) & Norwood Church rds	1887
051-0094	Woodbine and Cemetery	Route 354	1890
051-0095	House, Route 626	Near Route 626, on Rappahannock River	1840-1860
051-0096	Lively School	Route 3	1928
051-0097	Mill's Country Store	Ridgefield Farm Road	1905-1920
051-0098	Hampton Gardens	Route 354	1800-1820
051-0099	House, Blufffield Lane	Blufffield Lane	1920-1935
051-0100	Dobyn House	75 Blufffield Lane	1927

LANCASTER COUNTY SURVEY: INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY ID#

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEARBUILT
051-0101	Dobyn Store	Route 681, just beyond Blufffield Lane	1925-1935
051-0102	Stoneham General Store	Route 354 (River Road)	1880-1895
051-0103	Jacksonville Hunt Club Boys' School (Original Name Unknown)	Route 354 (River Road)	1880-1895
051-0104	House, Sage Hill Road	Sage Hill Road, off Route 354	1910-1920
051-0105	New Mollusk School*	Route 354	1930-1945
051-0106	Hartswell Baptist Church	Intersection of Route 354 and Route 625	1895
051-0107	House, Route 354	Route 354	1875-1890
051-0108	Corrotoman Church	Route 354 and Ottoman Ferry Road	1905
051-0109	House, 1369 Ottoman Ferry Road	1369 Ottoman Ferry Road	1890-1905
051-0110	Fridenstine Store	Ottoman Ferry Road	1890-1905
051-0111	Waterview Farm Palmer House	627 Palmer Lane Route 604	1815-1830
051-0112	Yankee Point Marina	Oak Hill Road	1900-1915
051-0113	Level Green McCarty House Old Chilton House	Intersection of Routes 604 and 609	1750-1770
051-0114	Gas Station, Route 604	Route 604 (Ottoman Ferry Road)	1925-1940
051-0115	Queenstown Farm	Queenstown Road	1880-1900
051-0116	Leach and Sawdy Log Cottages Cow Shed Cottages	Cow Shed Road	1925-1930
051-0117	Farm, Route 622	Route 622	1870-1885
051-0118	Lee's Cove Cottage	Fleet's Bay Road (Route 650)	1845-1860
051-0119	Boxleigh	Fleets Bay Road (Route 650)	1830-1850
051-0120	House, Pitmans Cove	Fleets Bay Road (Route 650)	1845-1860
051-0121	Hubbard Store Dunton-Lawson Store Carter, Inc. Realtors, Jim and Pat Rappahannock Rentals, Inc. Olde Virginia Gift Company	Intersection of Route 3 and Route 698	1918-1920
051-0122	Hubbard House, Dr. B.H.B. Hubbard and James Surety Bonds Office	Route 695 at Route 3	1890-1924
051-0123	High Bank	High Bank Road	1875-1890
051-0124	Locust Grove House and Cemetery Mercer-Spriggs Cemetery	Cherry Point Drive (Rt. 638)	1810-1830
051-0125	Taft Fish Company	Route 638	1912
051-0126	White Stone Odd Fellows Lodge White Stone Church	James Wharf Lane & Newtown Road	1890-1905
051-0127	House, Yopps Cove	Yopps Cove Road	1835-1850
051-0128	White Stone Baptist Church & Cemetery	517 Chesapeake Drive (Route 695)	1879
051-0129	Stevens House	530 Chesapeake Drive (Rt. 695)	1905-1920
051-0130	White Stone Beach Hotel	Beach Road (Rt. 639)	1890-1905

LANCASTER COUNTY SURVEY: INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY ID#

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEARBUILT
051-0131	White Stone High School	Route 659 (Chesapeake Drive)	1923
051-0132	Whip Poor Will Hunt Club	Beanes Road Route 615	1920-1935
051-0133	Hurst House	Route 615	1780-1800
051-0134	Coppedge House	Rehobeth Road	1790-1810
051-0135	Bondfield	Route 200	1820-1835
051-0136	Holly Farm	10296 Jessie Dupont Memorial Highway	1901
051-0137	House, Route 622	Route 622	1845-1860
051-0138	House, Tomlin Trace	Tomlin Trace	1880-1895
051-0139	Public View	Route 3 (Mary Ball Washington Highway)	1848
051-0140	House, Route 646	Route 646 (Christ Church Road)	1870-1885
051-0141	Weems School	Route 222 and Old School Road	1920-1935
051-0142	House, 3940 Weems Road	3940 Weems Road	1885-1900
051-0143	Store, Weems Road	Weems Road	1925-1940
051-0144	House, 3800 Weems Road	3800 Weems Road	1885-1900
051-0145	House, 3778 Weems Road	3778 Weems Road	1890-1910
051-0146	Long Lane Farm Pedler's Lane	327 Long Lane Farm Road	1870-1890
051-0147	Townley Townley Farm	Townley Farm Road	1885-1895
051-0148	Retirement	Route 643 (Little Bay Road)	1857
051-0149	Ball House and Cemetery, Levi	Route 607 (Good Luck Road)	1875-1885
051-0150	Yerby Hotel	3015 Little Bay Road	1900-1905
051-0151	Somerset	2390 Little Bay Road (Route 643)	1840-1850
051-0152	Edgewater Farm	Edgewater Farm Drive	1840-1855
051-0153	House, Tabbs Creek	Bayport Lane	1840-1860
051-0154	House, Corner View Road	Corner View Road	1810-1830
051-0155	Schillinberg House	3256 Windmill Point Road (Rt. 695)	1840-1850
051-0156	Maple Grove Baptist Church	Windmill Point Road (Rt. 695)	1898-1910
051-0157	Asbury United Methodist Church	Windmill Point Road (Rt. 695)	1895-1915
051-0158	House, Harpers Creek	Windmill Point Road (Route 695)	1870-1885
051-0159	Burke's Place	Burke's Lane off Rt. 695	1810-1830
051-0160	Pleasant Banks	259 River Bluff Road	1800-1815
051-0161	House, 400 Block Riverside Drive	400 Riverside Drive	1900-1910
051-0162	House, 395 Riverside Drive	395 Riverside Drive	1910-1920
051-0163	Morattico Hall	Riverside Drive	1900-1910
051-0164	House, 6400 Block Morattico Road	6400 Morattico Road (Rt. 622)	1900-1910
051-0165	House, Morattico Road	Morattico Road (Rt. 622)	1870-1885
051-0166	Morattico Store	Morattico Road (Rt. 622)	1901
051-0167	Eubank House Hopedale Hopevale	Beane's Rd. (Rt. 615), east of Rt. 201	1840-1855

LANCASTER COUNTY SURVEY: INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY ID#

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEARBUILT
051-0168	Liberty Square House and Cemetery	Beane's Rd 3/4m. east Rt.201	1840-1855
051-0169	Ring Farm	Route 646 west of Route 3	1800-1815
051-0170	Leonard Grocery, A.H. Newbill's Law Office, Frank G. Irvington Town Hall and Library	235 Steamboat Road	1912
051-0171	Bellows-Humphreys House	Ocran Road (Rt. 646)	1904
051-0172	Bellows House, William Lorenzo	Ocran Road at Bald Eagle Road	1890-1905
051-0173	Wooten House	Route 646 (Ocran Road)	1810-1830
051-0174	Bellows House	Ocran Road at Poplar Neck Cove Road	1890-1905
051-0175	Bellows-Christopher House Bellows "Big" House	Ocran Road east of Route 658	1880-1885
051-0176	Ocran Farm	Cardinal Lane	1870-1875
051-0177	Apple Grove at Chase's Cove	Apple Grove Boulevard	1800-1820
051-0178	Bellows and Squires Company Store	Ocran Road (Route 646) at Scott Road	1915-1925
051-0179	Lancaster National Bank	NW corner Steamboat Road and Lee Circle	1918
051-0180	Rilee House, J.T. Captains Choice	391 Steamboat Road	1880-1890
051-0181	Haydon Hall	64 Haydon Hall Lane	1845-1855
051-0182	Bussells-Oliver House	19 Cedardale Lane	1880-1895
051-0183	Cedardale Turner House, Captain John W.	74 Cedardale Lane	1870-1885
051-0184	Brewington	257 The Lane	1870-1880
051-0185	Sanders House Saunders House McCaig House	6090 Windmill Point Road	1854
051-0186	Wilder's Grant	Steamboat Road	1730-1745
051-0187	Bussells House, Captain	104 Steamboat Road	1890-1910
051-0188	House, 411 King Carter Road	411 King Carter Road	1905-1915
051-0189	House, 12 Mad Calf Lane	12 Mad Calf Lane	1845-1960
051-0190	The Tides Inn	King Carter Drive	1947
051-0191	Methodist Parsonage The Dandelion Shop	Route 200	1903
051-0192	Irvington United Methodist Church and Cemetery	King Carter Road (Route 634)	1889
051-0193	Irvington Baptist Church and Cemetery	King Carter Road (Route 634)	1881
051-0194	Odd Fellows Hall Irvington Lodge	Irvington Road at King Carter Road	1913-1914
051-0195	Chesapeake Academy Academy Hall Irvington High School King Carter Inn Hope and Glory Inn	King Carter Road at Tavern Road	1890
051-0196	Leland-Jones Store The Calico House	King Carter Road	1893
051-0197	Hoffman House Treetops	816 King Carter Road	1890-1895
051-0198	The Glebe	Route 200	1845-1860

LANCASTER COUNTY SURVEY: INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY ID#

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEARBUILT
051-0199	T.J. Haydon and Son Store Irvington Haberdashery Company	245 Steamboat Road	1905
051-0200	Flowering Fields House and Cemetery	Flowering Fields Lane	1790 ca
051-0201	Kendall Hall	Rt. 200 west of bridge at Eastern Branch Creekview Drive	1925-1929
051-0202	Bussells House, Captain Josephus F. Messick House Irving House Rust Victorian		1896
051-0203	Irving's Hill Enon Hall I	Rappahannock Road	1875-1890
051-0204	Willing Store, Bernard L. (Brick) Braun, Dehnert, Clarke & Company, P.C.	309 Steamboat Road	1917
051-0205	U.S. Post Office Old Post Office Art Gallery	Steamboat Road	1917-1920
051-0206	Northern Neck Mutual Fire Association of Va. Hubbard, Breeden and Terry Law Offices	293 Steamboat Road	1918-1919
051-0207	Willing House, Thomas J.	277 Steamboat Road	1870-1880
051-0208	Willing Store, Bernard L. (Frame)	265 Steamboat Road	1909
051-0209	Covehaven	The Lane	1884
051-0210	Messick House and Cemetery, George W.	King Carter Road	1840-1850
051-0211	Totten House Dameron Seafood Cornwell Seafood Company Tides Boat Works	4165 Weems Road	1930-1960
051-0212	Rappahannock Marine Railway Brustar's Railway Humphreys Railway AMPRO Shipyard Company	25 Shipyard Lane	1895-1915
051-0213	Waterview Farm I Bay Hall		
051-0214	Enon Hall	Enon Hall Road	1750-1775
051-0215	Colburne Oyster Plant RCV Seafood	556 Riverside Drive	1895
051-0216	House, 371 Riverside Drive	371 Riverside Drive	1880-1900
051-0217	House, 453 Riverside Drive	453 Riverside Drive	1880-1900
051-0218	House, 471 Riverside Drive	471 Riverside Drive	1880-1900
051-0219	Methodist Parsonage	305 Riverside Drive	1898
051-0220	House, 52 Riverside Drive	52 Riverside Drive	1880-1900
051-0221	Queen Esther Baptist Church Cemetery	Western Branch Road (Rt. 624)	1924
051-0222	Corrotoman Cemetery	River Road (Route 354)	1893
051-0223	Movie Theatre House of Music	390 Irvington Road (Rt. 200)	1930-1945
051-0224	Bellows & Squires Store	Ocran Road	1905-1920
051-0225	Ocran School Poplar Neck School	1459 Ocran Road	1916
051-0226	Winegar's Marine Railway	1005 Poplar Neck Road	1911
051-0227	Winegar House	918 Poplar Neck Road	1880-1895
051-0228	Old St. John's Cemetery	Calvery Road	1929

LANCASTER COUNTY SURVEY: INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY ID#

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEARBUILT
051-0229	Irvington Packing Company, Inc.	Beach Road	1900-1915
051-0230	Doggett Brothers Seafood Warwick & Ashburn Seafood Morgan's Seafood	John's Neck Road	1920-1927
051-0231	U.S. Post Office, Weems	3960 Weems Road	1920-1930
051-0232	Edgehill Roller Mill	3087 River Road	1920
051-0233	U.S. Post Office and Store, Regina	20 Regina Road	1909
051-0234	Lively Hunt Club	10800 Courthouse Road	1920-1925
051-0235	Edgely Cemetery	10800 Route 600	
051-0236	House, Seagull Point Road	Route 201	1895
249-0001	New St. John's Baptist Church and Cemetery	Seagull Point Road Route 3	1870-1880 1923
249-5001	Brent House, A.E.	125 South Main Street (Route 3)	1890-1915
249-5002	Marks & Sullivan Department Store	75 S. Main Street (Route 3 at Route 200)	1940-1945
249-5003	Eubank & Brothers Store	NE corner of S. Main and E. Church sts	1912
249-5004	Kilmarnock Drug Company Inc. Store Farmer and Merchants Bank and Trust Bank of Lancaster	36 South Main Street (Route 3)	1915-1920
249-5005	American Standard Insurance Kilmarnock Fire Station	Route 200 (East Church Street)	1936
249-5006	Eubank Hotel Standard Products Company	Route 200 (East Church Street)	1912
249-5007	Grace Church Chapel and Cemetery	303 South Main Street	1852
249-5008	Chilton House	37 East Church Street	1890-1910
249-5009	Kilmarnock Baptist Church	65 East Church Street	1909
249-5010	Cralle House	76 North Main Street (Route 3)	1874-1884
249-5011	Chase Manor	Waverly Avenue (Route 608)	1842-1848
249-5012	Brent House, James	Noblett Lane, SE intersection w/Rt.200	1865
249-5013	Candy Store Bonner Florist	25 Church Street	1910-1925
249-5014	U.S. Post Office The Pedestal	18 S. Main Street	1910-1920
249-5015	Dr. W.H. Lowe's Drug Store and Office Advest Inc.	46 S. Main Street	1925 ca
249-5016	Store, 76-84 Main Street, South Hospitality Carpets Cablevision Kilmarnock Museum	76- S. Main Street	1925-1940
249-5017	Store, 49-51 Main Street, South Northern Neck TV Barber Shop	49 S. Main Street	1925-1940
249-5018	Ford Car Dealership Kids Closet Inc. Main Street Gift Company	43 S. Main Street	1925-1935
249-5019	Barbershop All Seasons Travel	31 S. Main Street	1915-1930

LANCASTER COUNTY SURVEY: INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY ID#

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEARBUILT
249-5020	Rappahannock Record Building	27 N. Main Street	1916
249-5021	T.D. McGuinness Chevrolet Noblett Furniture Store	35 Main Street, South	1928
249-5022	House, Church Street	Church Street	1884
249-5023	House, 58 Church Street	58 Church Street	1905-1915
249-5024	Nehi Bottling Plant W.R. Keyser Ltd Shoe Repair Shop	40 Church Street	1920-1935
249-5025	House, 240 Main Street, South M.D. Nickerson Dental Office	240 S. Main Street	1905
249-5026	Fairfax Theatre Sports Centre	60 Main Street	1928
249-5027	Lancaster Union Masonic Lodge No. 88	48 N. Main Street	1924

270 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

**LANCASTER COUNTY SURVEY:
INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES ALPHABETICALLY**

LANCASTER COUNTY SURVEY: INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY NAME

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEARBUILT
051-0037	Apple Grove	Route 614 (Devil's Bottom Road)	1800-1820
051-0177	Apple Grove at Chase's Cove	Apple Grove Boulevard	1800-1820
051-0157	Asbury United Methodist Church	Windmill Point Road (Rt. 695)	1895-1915
051-0149	Ball House and Cemetery, Levi	Route 607 (Good Luck Road)	1875-1885
051-0072	Ball's Mill		1900 ca
249-5019	Barbershop	31 S. Main Street	1915-1930
	All Seasons Travel		
051-0001	Belle Isle	SW side western end of Route 683	1759
051-0224	Bellows & Squires Store	Ocran Road	1905-1920
051-0178	Bellows and Squires Company Store	Ocran Road (Route 646) at Scott Road	1915-1925
051-0174	Bellows House	Ocran Road at Poplar Neck Cove Road	1890-1905
051-0172	Bellows House, William Lorenzo	Ocran Road at Bald Eagle Road	1890-1905
051-0175	Bellows-Christopher House	Ocran Road east of Route 658	1880-1885
	Bellows "Big" House		
051-0171	Bellows-Humphreys House	Ocran Road (Rt. 646)	1904
051-0088	Bellwood Run Bridge	Route 3	1939
051-0002	Belmont Site		1750 ca
051-0073	Beulah		1716 ca
051-0028	Bewdley		1750-1775
051-0038	Biscoe-Kenner House	Route 625 near Route 354	1800-1815
051-0074	Blakemore	Route 627 (Chownings Ferry Road)	1887
051-0135	Bondfield	Route 200	1820-1835
051-0119	Boxleigh	Fleets Bay Road (Route 650)	1830-1850
249-5001	Brent House, A.E.	125 South Main Street (Route 3)	1890-1915
249-5012	Brent House, James	Noblett Lane, SE intersection w/Rt.200	1865
051-0184	Brewington	257 The Lane	1870-1880
051-0039	Brown House		
051-0159	Burke's Place	Burke's Lane off Rt. 695	1810-1830
051-0187	Bussells House, Captain	104 Steamboat Road	1890-1910
051-0202	Bussells House, Captain Josephus F.	Creekview Drive	1896
	Messick House		
	Irving House		
	Rust Victorian		
051-0182	Bussells-Oliver House	19 Cedardale Lane	1880-1895
249-5013	Candy Store	25 Church Street	1910-1925
	Bonner Florist		
051-0183	Cedardale	74 Cedardale Lane	1870-1885
	Turner House, Captain John W.		
249-5011	Chase Manor	Waverly Avenue (Route 608)	1842-1848
051-0195	Chesapeake Academy	King Carter Road at Tavern Road	1890
	Academy Hall		
	Irvington High School		

LANCASTER COUNTY SURVEY: INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY NAME

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEARBUILT
	King Carter Inn		
	Hope and Glory Inn		
249-5008	Chilton House	37 East Church Street	1890-1910
051-0003	Chownings Ferry Farm		1804
051-0004	Christ Church	Rte. 222 and State Rte.	1735
	Christ Episcopal Church	3	
051-0215	Colburne Oyster Plant	556 Riverside Drive	1895
	RCV Seafood		
051-0062	Confederate Soldiers Monument	VA Rte. 3	1872
051-0134	Coppedge House	Rehobeth Road	1790-1810
051-0034	Corrotoman Archaeological Site	Near the southern terminus of VA Rte.222	1720-1729
051-0222	Corrotoman Cemetery	River Road (Route 354)	1893
051-0108	Corrotoman Church	Route 354 and Ottoman Ferry Road	1905
051-0209	Covehaven	The Lane	1884
249-5010	Cralle House	76 North Main Street (Route 3)	1874-1884
051-0040	Crescent Cove	Routes 604 and 731	1770-1790
	Callahan House		
051-0211	Dameron Seafood	4165 Weems Road	1930-1960
	Cornwell Seafood Company		
	Tides Boat Works		
051-0100	Dobyn House	75 Blufffield Lane	1927
051-0101	Dobyn Store	Route 681, just beyond Blufffield Lane	1925-1935
051-0230	Doggett Brothers Seafood	John's Neck Road	1920-1927
	Warwick & Ashburn Seafood		
	Morgan's Seafood		
051-0068	Doggett House, Bishop Cyrus	Mary Ball Washington Highway (Route 3)	1820-1840
249-5015	Dr. W.H. Lowe's Drug Store and Office	46 S. Main Street	1925 ca
	Advest Inc.		
051-0077	Dunaway Place		1810 ca
051-0007	Edgehill	Route 354 (River Road)	1770-1800
051-0232	Edgehill Roller Mill	3087 River Road	1920
051-0235	Egely Cemetery	Route 201	1895
051-0152	Edgewater Farm	Edgewater Farm Drive	1840-1855
051-0041	Edgley and Cemetery	Route 201	1844
	Downing House, Judge Samuel		
	McKenna House, Susan and Dickson		
051-0214	Enon Hall	Enon Hall Road	1750-1775
051-0008	Epping Forest	677 Morattico Road	1780-1800
	Forest Quarter	677 Route 622	
	Up In the Forest		
	Forest Plantation		
249-5003	Eubank & Brothers Store	NE corner of S. Main and E. Church sts	1912
249-5006	Kilmarnock Drug Company Inc. Store	Route 200 (East Church Street)	1912
	Eubank Hotel		
	Standard Products Company		
051-0167	Eubank House	Beane's Rd. (Rt.615), east of Rt. 201	1840-1855
	Hopedale		
	Hopevale		

LANCASTER COUNTY SURVEY: INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY NAME

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEARBUILT
249-5026	Fairfax Theatre Sports Centre	60 Main Street	1928
051-0117	Farm, Route 622	Route 622	1870-1885
249-5004	Farmer and Merchants Bank and Trust Bank of Lancaster American Standard Insurance	36 South Main Street (Route 3)	1915-1920
051-0009	Farmville Fox Hill Plantation	SW of Lively off VA Rte.201	1800-1825
051-0200	Flowering Fields House and Cemetery	Flowering Fields Lane	1790 ca
249-5018	Ford Car Dealership Kids Closet Inc. Main Street Gift Company	43 S. Main Street	1925-1935
051-0035	Fort Site		
051-0065	Francis Point Hotel Crab Point	Crab Point Road (Rt. 659)	1894-1895
051-0110	Fridenstine Store	Ottoman Ferry Road	1890-1905
051-0114	Gas Station, Route 604	Route 604 (Ottoman Ferry Road)	1925-1940
051-0081-009	Giесе Store and Residence Courthouse Office Building	8343 VA Rte. 3	1900 ca
249-5007	Grace Church Chapel and Cemetery	303 South Main Street	1852
051-0083	Greenfield	Greenfield Road/Route 650	1840 ca
051-0042	Greenvale Farm	Route 354, 2 miles south of Rte 201	1840
051-0098	Hampton Gardens	Route 354	1800-1820
051-0106	Hartswell Baptist Church	Intersection of Route 354 and Route 625	1895
051-0181	Haydon Hall	64 Haydon Hall Lane	1845-1855
051-0123	High Bank	High Bank Road	1875-1890
051-0197	Hoffman House Treetops	816 King Carter Road	1890-1895
051-0136	Holly Farm	10296 Jessie Dupont Memorial Highway	1901
051-0046	Holyoak	694 Morattico Road	1770-1790
051-0189	House, 12 Mad Calf Lane	12 Mad Calf Lane	1845-1960
051-0109	House, 1369 Ottoman Ferry Road	1369 Ottoman Ferry Road	1890-1905
249-5025	House, 240 Main Street, South M.D. Nickerson Dental Office	240 S. Main Street	1905
051-0216	House, 371 Riverside Drive	371 Riverside Drive	1880-1900
051-0145	House, 3778 Weems Road	3778 Weems Road	1890-1910
051-0144	House, 3800 Weems Road	3800 Weems Road	1885-1900
051-0142	House, 3940 Weems Road	3940 Weems Road	1885-1900
051-0162	House, 395 Riverside Drive	395 Riverside Drive	1910-1920
051-0161	House, 400 Block Riverside Drive	400 Riverside Drive	1900-1910
051-0188	House, 411 King Carter Road	411 King Carter Road	1905-1915
051-0217	House, 453 Riverside Drive	453 Riverside Drive	1880-1900
051-0218	House, 471 Riverside Drive	471 Riverside Drive	1880-1900
051-0220	House, 52 Riverside Drive	52 Riverside Drive	1880-1900
249-5023	House, 58 Church Street	58 Church Street	1905-1915
051-0164	House, 6400 Block Morattico Road	6400 Morattico Road (Rt. 622)	1900-1910
051-0081-013	House, 8300 VA Route 3	8300 VA Rte. 3	1940-1950
051-0081-017	House, 8389 VA Route 3	8389 VA Rte. 3	1920-1935
051-0081-011	House, 8394 VA Route 3	8394 VA Rte. 3	1890

LANCASTER COUNTY SURVEY: INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY NAME

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEARBUILT
051-0081-012	House, 8424 VA Route 3	8424 VA Rte. 3	1880-1900
051-0081-020	House, 8425 VA Route 3	8425 VA Rte. 3	1850-1860
051-0081-021	House, 8433 VA Route 3	8433 VA Rte. 3	1900-1920
051-0081-022	House, 8471 VA Route 3	8471 VA Rte. 3	1875-1890
051-0099	House, Blufffield Lane	Blufffield Lane	1920-1935
249-5022	House, Church Street	Church Street	1884
051-0154	House, Corner View Road	Corner View Road	1810-1830
051-0158	House, Harpers Creek	Windmill Point Road (Route 695)	1870-1885
051-0165	House, Morattico Road	Morattico Road (Rt. 622)	1870-1885
051-0120	House, Pitmans Cove	Fleets Bay Road (Route 650)	1845-1860
051-0107	House, Route 354	Route 354	1875-1890
051-0043	House, Route 604		
051-0092	House, Route 617	Route 617	1870-1885
051-0137	House, Route 622	Route 622	1845-1860
051-0095	House, Route 626	Near Route 626, on Rappahannock River	1840-1860
051-0140	House, Route 646	Route 646 (Christ Church Road)	1870-1885
051-0089	House, Route 688	Route 688	
051-0091	House, Route 688	Route 688	1890-1910
051-0090	House, Route 688	Route 688	
051-0104	House, Sage Hill Road	Sage Hill Road, off Route 354	1910-1920
051-0236	House, Seagull Point Road	Seagull Point Road	1870-1880
051-0153	House, Tabbs Creek	Bayport Lane	1840-1860
051-0138	House, Tomlin Trace	Tomlin Trace	1880-1895
051-0081-014	House, VA Route 3	VA Rte. 3	1940-1950
051-0081-015	House, VA Route 3	VA Rte. 3	1875-1890
051-0081-018	House, VA Route 3	VA Rte. 3	1920-1930
051-0081-019	House, VA Route 3	VA Rte. 3	1910 ca
051-0127	House, Yopps Cove	Yopps Cove Road	1835-1850
051-0122	Hubbard House, Dr. B.H.B. Hubbard and James Surety Bonds Office	Route 695 at Route 3	1890-1924
051-0121	Hubbard Store Dunton-Lawson Store Carter, Inc. Realtors, Jim and Pat Rappahannock Rentals, Inc. Olde Virginia Gift Company	Intersection of Route 3 and Route 698	1918-1920
051-0133	Hurst House	Route 615	1780-1800
051-0078	Ingleside	Rt. 618 Southwest of Nuttsville	1840-1855
051-0203	Irving's Hill Enon Hall I	Rappahannock Road	1875-1890
051-0193	Irvington Baptist Church and Cemetery	King Carter Road (Route 634)	1881
051-0229	Irvington Packing Company, Inc.	Beach Road	1900-1915
051-0192	Irvington United Methodist Church and Cemetery	King Carter Road (Route 634)	1889
051-0103	Jacksonville Hunt Club Boys' School (Original Name Unknown)	Route 354 (River Road)	1880-1895

LANCASTER COUNTY SURVEY: INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY NAME

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEARBUILT
051-0063	Job Carter's Ordinary Lancaster Tavern	VA Rte.3	1790
051-0201	Kendall Hall	Rt. 200 west of bridge at Eastern Branch	1925-1929
249-5009	Kilmarnock Baptist Church	65 East Church Street	1909
249-5005	Kilmarnock Fire Station	Route 200 (East Church Street)	1936
051-0044	Kirk Hall	Windmill Point Road	1871 ca
051-0005	Lancaster County Clerk's Office	VA Rte.3	1741 ca
051-0013	Lancaster County Courthouse	VA Rte. 3 near junction with Rte. 600	1860-1861
051-0012	Lancaster County Jail	VA Rte. 3	1741 ca
051-0081	Lancaster Court House Historic District	VA Rte. 3 at Lancaster	
051-0081-007	Lancaster House Mary Ball Washington Museum and Library	VA Rte.3	1798 ca
051-0179	Lancaster National Bank	NW corner Steamboat Road and Lee Circle	1918
051-0052	Lancaster Roller Mill Kamps and Carters Mill	Route 790 (Kamps Mill Road)	1845
249-5027	Lancaster Union Masonic Lodge No. 88	48 N. Main Street	1924
051-0047	Lawson Bay Farm	Lawson Bay Farm Road	1830-1845
051-0116	Leach and Sawdy Log Cottages Cow Shed Cottages	Cow Shed Road	1925-1930
051-0059	Lebanon Baptist Church and Cemetery	Intersection of Routes 617 and 600	1842
051-0118	Lee's Cove Cottage	Fleet's Bay Road (Route 650)	1845-1860
051-0196	Leland-Jones Store The Calico House	King Carter Road	1893
051-0170	Leonard Grocery, A.H. Newbill's Law Office, Frank G. Irvington Town Hall and Library	235 Steamboat Road	1912
051-0113	Level Green McCarty House Old Chilton House	Intersection of Routes 604 and 609	1750-1770
051-0048	Levelfields The Inn at Levelfields	State Route 3	1857-1858
051-0168	Liberty Square House and Cemetery	Beane's Rd 3/4m. east Rt.201	1840-1855
051-0234	Lively Hunt Club	10800 Courthouse Road 10800 Route 600	1920-1925
051-0049	Lively Oaks	Route 3	1820-1835
051-0096	Lively School	Route 3	1928
051-0124	Locust Grove House and Cemetery Mercer-Spriggs Cemetery	Cherry Point Drive (Rt. 638)	1810-1830
051-0050	Locustville	E. side SR 625, E. of jct. w/SR 354	1855
051-0146	Long Lane Farm Pedler's Lane	327 Long Lane Farm Road	1870-1890
051-0156	Maple Grove Baptist Church	Windmill Point Road (Rt. 695)	1898-1910

LANCASTER COUNTY SURVEY: INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY NAME

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEARBUILT
249-5002	Marks & Sullivan Department Store	75 S. Main Street (Route 3 at Route 200)	1940-1945
051-0031	Marston House Litwalton House	Route 354	1830-1845
051-0081-016	Mary Ball Washington Museum and Library Annex Building	VA Rte. 3	1960 ca
051-0051	Melrose	854 Pinckardsville Road	1840-1850
051-0086	Merry Point Ferry		
051-0014	Merry Point Ferry Farm	4553 Merry Point Ferry Road	1767
051-0210	Messick House and Cemetery, George W. Totten House	King Carter Road	1840-1850
051-0191	Methodist Parsonage The Dandelion Shop	Route 200	1903
051-0219	Methodist Parsonage	305 Riverside Drive	1898
051-0015	Midway	836 River Road (Route 354)	1842
051-0097	Mill's Country Store	Ridgefield Farm Road	1905-1920
051-0029	Millenbeck	.4 mile SE of Rt.625 & Rt.682	1690 ca
051-0016	Mitchell House, John		1675-1700
051-0085	Mitchell House, W.B. Deep Creek House	Meadowbrook Lane	1800-1815
051-0079	Mitchell Place *	SW side of Route 3	1850-1875
051-0017	Monaskon Fox Plantation, David Ball Plantation, Jesse Smithfield	Route 774	1780-1800
051-0066	Morattico Baptist Church and Cemetery	Morattico Church Road	1855
051-0163	Morattico Hall	Riverside Drive	1900-1910
051-0018	Morattico Site		1700-1725
051-0166	Morattico Store	Morattico Road (Rt. 622)	1901
051-0223	Movie Theatre House of Music	390 Irvington Road (Rt. 200)	1930-1945
051-0053	Muskettoe Point Farm	Mosquito Point Road	1770-1800
051-0067	Myers Creek Farm		
249-5024	Nehi Bottling Plant W.R. Keyser Ltd Shoe Repair Shop	40 Church Street	1920-1935
051-0105	New Mollusk School	Route 354	1930-1945
249-0001	New St. John's Baptist Church and Cemetery	Route 3	1923
051-0206	Northern Neck Mutual Fire Association of Va. Hubbard, Breeden and Terry Law Offices *	293 Steamboat Road	1918-1919
051-0093	Norwood Baptist Church and Cemetery	Morattico (Rte 622) & Norwood Church rds	1887
051-0036	Norwood House	Route 690	1820-1840
051-0019	Oak Hill Site		1805
051-0020	Oakley Towles House	Route 622	1730-1750
051-0176	Ocran Farm	Cardinal Lane	1870-1875
051-0225	Ocran School	1459 Ocran Road	1916

LANCASTER COUNTY SURVEY: INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY NAME

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEARBUILT
051-0194	Poplar Neck School Odd Fellows Hall Irvington Lodge	Irvington Road at King Carter Road	1913-1914
051-0081-008	Old Post Office Law Offices Steuart-Blakemore Genealogy Library Building	VA Rte. 3 VA Rte.3	1850 ca
051-0228	Old St. John's Cemetery	Calvery Road	1929
051-0054	Oliver House	Mary Ball Washington Highway (Route 3)	1848
051-0021	Overseer's House		1700-1725
051-0033	Payne's Shop	Payne's Shop Road off Route 354	1804
051-0055	Plain View Site		
051-0160	Pleasant Banks	259 River Bluff Road	1800-1815
051-0075	Pop Castle	End of S.R. 659 SW of White Stone	1855
051-0139	Public View	Route 3 (Mary Ball Washington Highway)	1848
051-0221	Queen Esther Baptist Church Cemetery	Western Branch Road (Rt. 624)	1924
051-0030	Queenstown	Route 655	
051-0115	Queenstown Farm	Queenstown Road	1880-1900
051-0212	Rappahannock Marine Railway Brustar's Railway Humphreys Railway AMPRO Shipyard Company	25 Shipyard Lane	1895-1915
249-5020	Rappahannock Record Building	27 N. Main Street	1916
051-0148	Retirement	Route 643 (Little Bay Road)	1857
051-0056	Ridgefield Site		1817
051-0180	Rilee House, J.T. Captains Choice	391 Steamboat Road	1880-1890
051-0169	Ring Farm	Route 646 west of Route 3	1800-1815
051-0057	Riverside Waterman's Cottage Riveredge	1268 Old Airport Road	1750 ca
051-0185	Sanders House Saunders House McCaig House	6090 Windmill Point Road	1854
051-0155	Schillinberg House	3256 Windmill Point Road (Rt. 695)	1840-1850
051-0082	Shackleford House Site	NW side of Route 3 at Brook Vale	1865-1885
051-0151	Somerset	2390 Little Bay Road (Route 643)	1840-1850
051-0023	Spinster's House Site Spinner's House Site		1700-1725
051-0024	Spring Hill Farm	Route 604	1770-1790
051-0022	St. Mary's Whitechapel	NW of intersection of VA Rtes.354 & 201.	1740-1741
051-0129	Stevens House	530 Chesapeake Drive (Rt. 695)	1905-1920

LANCASTER COUNTY SURVEY: INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY NAME

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEARBUILT
051-0102	Stoneham General Store	Route 354 (River Road)	1880-1895
249-5017	Store, 49-51 Main Street, South Northern Neck TV Barber Shop	49 S. Main Street	1925-1940
249-5016	Store, 76-84 Main Street, South Hospitality Carpets Cablevision Kilmarnock Museum	76- S. Main Street	1925-1940
051-0143	Store, Weems Road	Weems Road	1925-1940
249-5021	T.D. McGuiness Chevrolet Noblett Furniture Store	35 Main Street, South	1928
051-0199	T.J. Haydon and Son Store Irvington Haberdashery Company	245 Steamboat Road	1905
051-0125	Taft Fish Company	Route 638	1912
051-0080	Tenant House	Route 771	1840 ca
051-0198	The Glebe	Route 200	1845-1860
051-0190	The Tides Inn	King Carter Drive	1947
051-0025	Towles Point Site Towle's House		1675-1700
051-0147	Townley Townley Farm	Townley Farm Road	1885-1895
051-0064	Trinity Episcopal Church	VA Rte. 3 VA Rte. 3	1884
051-0205	U.S. Post Office Old Post Office Art Gallery	Steamboat Road	1917-1920
249-5014	U.S. Post Office The Pedestal	18 S. Main Street	1910-1920
051-0233	U.S. Post Office and Store, Regina	20 Regina Road	1909
051-0231	U.S. Post Office, Weems	3960 Weems Road	1920-1930
051-0026	Verville	VA Rte. 611, SE of VA Rte. 604	1745
051-0111	Waterview Farm Palmer House	627 Palmer Lane Route 604	1815-1830
051-0213	Waterview Farm I Bay Hall		
051-0141	Weems School	Route 222 and Old School Road	1920-1935
051-0087	Wharton Grove Campground Neale Cottage	Wharton Grove Road	1893
051-0132	Whip Poor Will Hunt Club	Beanes Road Route 615	1920-1935
051-0027	White Marsh United Methodist Church and Cemetery	Mary Ball Washington Highway (Route 3)	1848
051-0128	White Stone Baptist Church & Cemetery	517 Chesapeake Drive (Route 695)	1879
051-0130	White Stone Beach Hotel	Beach Road (Rt. 639)	1890-1905
051-0131	White Stone High School	Route 659 (Chesapeake Drive)	1923
051-0084	White Stone Methodist Church & Cemetery	Methodist Church Road	1873
051-0126	White Stone Odd Fellows Lodge White Stone Church.	James Wharf Lane & Newtown Road	1890-1905
051-0186	Wilder's Grant	Steamboat Road	1730-1745
051-0207	Willing House, Thomas J.	277 Steamboat Road	1870-1880

LANCASTER COUNTY SURVEY: INVENTORY OF ALL PROPERTIES BY NAME

VDHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS	YEARBUILT
051-0204	Willing Store, Bernard L. (Brick) Braun, Dehnert, Clarke & Company, P.C.	309 Steamboat Road	1917
051-0208	Willing Store, Bernard L. (Frame)	265 Steamboat Road	1909
051-0071	Windmill Point Light		1834 ca
051-0060	Windsor Farm	Route 3	1820-1830
051-0227	Winegar House	918 Poplar Neck Road	1880-1895
051-0226	Winegar's Marine Railway	1005 Poplar Neck Road	1911
051-0081-006	Woman's Club of Lancaster County Christian Science Services	VA Rte. 3	1900-1915
051-0094	Woodbine and Cemetery	Route 354	1890
051-0173	Wooten House	Route 646 (Ocran Road)	1810-1830
051-0112	Yankee Point Marina	Oak Hill Road	1900-1915
051-0150	Yerby Hotel	3015 Little Bay Road	1900-1905

270 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

Analysis of Survey Findings

Statistical information was derived from the survey findings by producing computer-generated reports. These reports are designed to yield specific kinds of information for the appropriate analysis of survey findings. Some of the information entered into the database is factual, being based upon quantitative analysis; other information is valuative, and is based upon Tracerics' understanding and evaluation of architectural and historical data collected during the survey. The computer-generated reports represent both factual and valuative assessments, and provide statistics on important trends and aspects of the built environment of Lancaster County.

The following analysis was prepared by architectural historians at Tracerics and is based upon a professional understanding of the historic properties and resources surveyed, taking into consideration the needs and requirements of Lancaster County and VDHR.

- Identification of Properties

Each record in the database represents a property, that is a location defined by a perimeter measurement, such as a lot or parcel of land or a determined environmental setting.¹⁵² Two hundred and eight properties were identified and surveyed during the course of this project. These properties were identified in two ways: first, by using the property archives located at the county level and at VDHR; second, through visual identification of primary resources that were not indicated on the historic maps but appeared to hold architectural significance associated with the recent past.

¹⁵² See *National Register Bulletin Number 16A: How To Complete National Register Registration Forms* for a discussion on determining property boundaries.

- Categorization of Properties

Each property record was initiated with the determination of a property category for the property as an entity. This categorization reflected the type of resource that was considered to be the primary resource and the source of the property's historicity. The five property categories are as follows: building, structure, site, district and object. The definitions used are included in *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* as follows:

Building: A building, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar construction, is created to shelter any form of human activity. "Building" may also refer to an historically, functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.

District: A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

Site: A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, when the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.

Structure: The term "structure" is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter.

Object: The term "object" is used to distinguish between buildings and structures those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be, by nature and design, movable, it is associated with a specific setting or environment, such as statuary in a designed landscape.

In Virginia, it is anticipated that a property will include at least one resource, usually considered its primary resource. The historic character of that resource is usually the basis upon which the determination of the property's overall historic or non-historic status is made.

The proper categorization of a property is dependent on the proper identification of the primary resource. For example, a property that includes a large residence built in the 1870s and several outbuildings from the same period would be categorized as a "BUILDING." Another property that includes a large residence built in 1995 near the foundation of an 18th century farmhouse would gain its historic status from the archeological potential of the site that is composed of the foundation and its environs, not from the no longer extant original building nor from the new house, therefore this property would be categorized a "SITE."

LANCASTER COUNTY SURVEY: PROPERTY CATEGORIZATION	TOTAL
Buildings	239
Sites	25
Structures	2
Objects	1
Districts	3
TOTAL CATEGORIZED PROPERTIES	270

- Determination of Historic Status

The identification of properties and their categorization was followed by the determination of a historic status for the property. For this survey, historic was defined as possessing the capacity to convey reliable historic information about the physical and cultural development of Lancaster County. It was not interpreted as a measure of the level of significance of that information.

Properties were considered HISTORIC if:

- the primary resource was fifty years of age or more; and
- the resource possessed the capacity to convey reliable historic information about the physical and cultural development of Lancaster County.

Properties were determined to be NON-HISTORIC if:

- the primary resource was less than fifty years of age;
- no primary resource was visually evident; and
- the primary resource was altered to a level that any historic integrity it might hold was significantly obscured.

LANCASTER COUNTY SURVEY: PROPERTY CATEGORIES	TOTAL	HISTORIC
Buildings	239 total	238 historic
Sites	25 total	25 historic
Structures	2 total	2 historic
Objects	1 total	1 historic
Districts	3 total	3 historic
TOTAL CATEGORIZED PROPERTIES	270 total	269 historic

• Identification and Count of Resource Sub-Types [WUZITS]

For each property surveyed in Lancaster County, a complete list of the resources associated with the property was compiled. In each case, the primary resource was surveyed and documented; the other historic resources were counted and recorded in a counter field and then described in a secondary resources notes field. Each property count not only included a count of the resources by general type, but a determination and count of the specific resource sub-type. These resource sub-types, classified as "wuzits" in the database, refer to the *original* purpose for which the resource was constructed and range from single-family dwellings to corn cribs to cemeteries. For the 270 properties documented in the database, 699 "wuzits" were identified (eighty-eight different types). A complete list in alphabetical order of the type of "WUZITS" identified and the number of each wuzit counted in the course of this survey was compiled.

LANCASTER COUNTY SURVEY: RESOURCE SUB-TYPE	NUMBER FOUND ON ALL PROPERTIES	NUMBER FOUND TO BE HISTORIC
Agricultural Field	1	0
Air Field	1	1
Animal Shelter	1	1
Archaeological Site	12	12
Bank	2	2
Barn	28	19
Bell Tower/Carrilon	1	1
Boathouse	5	2
Boiler House	1	1
Bomb Shelter	1	1
Bridge	1	1
Camp Cabin	3	2
Car Showroom	1	1
Carport	1	0
Carriage House	6	4
Cemetery	27	25
Church	20	19

LANCASTER COUNTY SURVEY: RESOURCE SUB-TYPE	NUMBER FOUND ON ALL PROPERTIES	NUMBER FOUND TO BE HISTORIC
Classroom Building	4	2
Clubhouse	3	2
Commercial Building	31	29
Corncrib	5	5
Courthouse	2	2
Dairy	1	1
Dairy Barn	1	1
Dock	6	2
Dog House	1	0
Factory	1	1
Fellowship Hall	4	4
Fence	1	0
Fire Station	1	1
Foundation	2	1
Fountain	1	0
Garage	57	21
Gate/Entry	1	1
Gazebo	3	0
Granary	1	1
Greenhouse	2	0
Guest House	14	5
Hotel/Inn	3	3
Ice House	1	1
Jail	2	2
Kennel	1	0
Kitchen	7	7
Lighthouse	1	1
Mill	3	3

LANCASTER COUNTY SURVEY: RESOURCE SUB-TYPE	NUMBER FOUND ON ALL PROPERTIES	NUMBER FOUND TO BE HISTORIC
Mobile Home	1	0
Monument/Marker	2	2
Observatory	1	1
Office/Office Bldg..	6	6
Other	8	4
Pier	2	1
Playing Field	1	0
Pond	1	1
Pool House	2	1
Pool/Swimming Pool	11	0
Post Office	4	4
Potato House	1	1
Poultry Shelter	6	6
Privy	6	6
Processing Plant	4	3
Pump	3	1
Pump House	1	1
Restaurant	1	0
Restroom Facility	2	0
Ruins	3	3
School	6	6
Sculpture	1	1
Service Building	1	0
Service Station	1	1
Shed	117	53
Shelter	1	0
Silo	2	1
Single Dwelling	177	173

LANCASTER COUNTY SURVEY: RESOURCE SUB-TYPE	NUMBER FOUND ON ALL PROPERTIES	NUMBER FOUND TO BE HISTORIC
Smoke/Meat House	14	12
Stable	1	0
Studio	1	0
Sunday School Building	1	0
Tavern/Ordinary	2	2
Tenant House	4	4
Tennis Court	1	0
Theatre	2	2
Warehouse	1	0
Wash House	4	4
Water Tower	1	1
Well	5	3
Well House	12	5
Windmill	1	1
Workshop	5	2
TOTAL	699	500

These lists reveal that eighty-eight different resource sub-types were identified for the 270 properties recorded in the database. It also reveals, however, that despite the variety of resource sub-types, the most heavily represented resource sub-type, by far, was the single-family dwelling. Twenty-five percent of the total number of primary resources surveyed were single-family residences. This statistic is not surprising given that Lancaster County emerged in the early to mid-19th century, and continues today as an important residential community in the Northern Neck of Virginia.

• Primary Resources

For the 270 properties included in the database, only twenty-eight different primary resource types were identified throughout the survey area. The following report identifies the number of each identified resource type of the property's primary resource:

LANCASTER COUNTY SURVEY: PRIMARY RESOURCE TYPE CONTAINED BY CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES	NUMBER IDENTIFIED DURING SURVEY
Archaeological Site	5
Bank	2
Bridge	1
Camp Cabin	2
Car Showroom	1
Cemetery	25
Church	18
Clubhouse	2
Commercial Building	27
Courthouse	1
Fellowship Hall	4
Fire Station	1
Guest House	2
Hotel/Inn	3
Jail	1
Lighthouse	1
Mill	3
Monument/Marker	1
Office/Office Building	4
Pier	1
Post Office	5
Processing Plant	2
School	6

LANCASTER COUNTY SURVEY: PRIMARY RESOURCE TYPE CONTAINED BY CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES	NUMBER IDENTIFIED DURING SURVEY
Service Station	1
Shed	1
Single Dwelling	170
Tavern/Ordinary	1
Theatre	2
TOTAL HISTORIC PRIMARY RESOURCES	293

- Condition of Primary Resource

Condition of the primary resource for the 270 historic properties was recorded as part of this study:

CONDITION	NUMBER
EXCELLENT	1
GOOD-EXCELLENT	9
GOOD	105
GOOD-FAIR	11
FAIR	30
POOR	18
DETERIORATED	7
DEMOLISHED	21
REMODELED	4
UNKNOWN	60
NOT APPLICABLE	4

- VDHR Historic Themes and Period Contexts

VDHR has defined eighteen cultural themes for Virginia's material culture history from prehistoric times to the present. Although a surveyed property may relate to one or more of the defined themes, only the most relevant themes are indicated in the database. The following list shows the number of historic properties within the current boundaries of Lancaster County that are primarily associated with seventeen of the eighteen historic context themes.

LANCASTER COUNTY SURVEY: EIGHTEEN THEMES	Number of Associated Properties
Architecture/Community Planning	267
Commerce/Trade	48
Domestic	187
Education	14
Ethnicity/Immigration	3
Funerary	24
Government/Law/Political	14
Health Care/Medicine	1
Industry/Processing/Extraction	12
Military/Defense	8
Recreation/Arts	15
Religion	23
Settlement Patterns	8
Social	6
Subsistence/Agriculture	53
Technology/Engineering	1
Transportation/Communication	6

- Architectural Style

Lancaster County is host to a variety of architectural building styles. Below is a computer-generated report listing the style and the number of properties of that style found as a part of this survey.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	NUMBER OF RESOURCES
ART DECO	2
BUNGALOW/ CRAFTSMAN	12
CLASSICAL REVIVAL	8
COLONIAL	40
COLONIAL REVIVAL	26
COMMERCIAL	6
EARLY CLASSICAL REVIVAL	8
FEDERAL	10
GEORGIAN	4
GOTHIC REVIVAL	19
GREEK REVIVAL	35
ITALIANATE	10
NO STYLE LISTED	34
OTHER	23
QUEEN ANNE	52
SECOND EMPIRE	1
SPANISH COLONIAL	2
TUDOR REVIVAL	1

- Source of Date

Because Lancaster County was largely improved by early to late 19th century dwelling houses, dating the resources was based on a variety of sources. Below is a computer-generated report listing the source of the date and the number of times that source was utilized throughout the survey.

SOURCE OF DATE	NUMBER OF RESOURCES
DATE STONE/BRICK	6
DEEDS	2
INSCRIPTION	17
LOCAL RECORDS	3
MAPS	3
ORAL HISTORY	6
ORAL/SITE VISIT	4
OWNER	6
OWNER/SITE VISIT	19
PHOTOGRAPH, HISTORIC	1
SIGN/PLAQUE	3
SITE VISIT	124
SITE VISIT/SIGN	6
SITE VISIT/WRITTEN	71
TAX RECORDS	2
VDHR SURVEY FILE	28
WRITTEN DATE	45

Conclusion

The information gleaned from computer-generated reports and presented here is only a small sampling of the type of analysis that can be done using VDHR-IPS. At this stage, all of the survey information has been entered into the database and is available for retrieval and analysis as necessary. The findings listed in this report are generally summary findings; the information can be further analyzed by looking at the actual computer-generated reports and customizing them to meet specific needs and requests.

SURVEY RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Recommendations for Further Study

- Phase II Architectural Survey at the Reconnaissance Level

The 1996-1997 survey phase completely surveyed properties previously identified by the Lancaster County Historical Resource Commission and VDHR that were associated with the eighteen historic context themes. The survey initially focused on six of the themes -- Domestic, Religion, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Subsistence/Agriculture, Education, and Commerce/Trade. The vast number of properties associated with the remaining themes prompted the survey of forty more properties supported by additional funding. The forty reconnaissance surveys focused on the other themes; yet, as this additional survey work was also restricted in number, many significant properties in Lancaster County remain unsurveyed. It is therefore recommended that a second reconnaissance-level survey be conducted, focusing on late 19th and early 20th century resources.

Due to the scope and funding of the project, only a sampling of those properties constructed between 1870 and 1947 were included in the on-site survey. Each of the unsurveyed resources was documented on USGS maps, recording date range, use and style. This method of recordation will allow for a more thorough survey of late 19th and early 20th century resources that contribute to the historic context of Lancaster County. It is recommended, therefore, that additional survey phases more fully document those resources noted on the USGS maps but not surveyed in 1996-1997.

Additionally, several of the assigned resources of the 1996-1997 survey were difficult to locate and sometimes not extant. The second survey phase should focus on locating and gaining permission to survey of these properties:

<u>VDHR #</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Survey Status</u>
	Collinbrook	Not located
	J. Gill Farmhouse	Not located
	John Doggett House	Not located
	Marchants House	Not located
	Merit Foster House	Not located
	Poor House Tract	Not located
	Willow Oaks	Not located
	Saratoga	Overlooked
051-0003	Chownings Ferry Farm	Denied
051-0020	Oakley	Denied
051-0213	Waterview Farm	Denied
051-0067	Myer Creek Farm	Denied

• Properties to be Surveyed at the Intensive-Level

The following properties were included in this survey at a reconnaissance level; however, the architectural and/or historical significance of the primary resource warrants intensive level survey as these properties may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

<u>VDHR #</u>	<u>Property Name</u>
051-0017	Monaskon
051-0027	White Marsh United Methodist Church
051-0065	Francis Point
051-0066	Morattico Baptist Church and Cemetery
051-0087	Wharton Grove Campground
051-0095	House, Route 626
051-0098	Hampton Gardens
051-0113	Level Green
051-0122	Hubbard House
051-0130	White Stone Beach Hotel
051-0133	Hurst House
051-0134	Coppedge House
051-0135	Bondfield
051-0138	House, Tomlin Trace
051-0139	Public View
051-0142	House, 3940 Weems Road
051-0144	House 3800 Weems Road
051-0145	House, 3778 Weems Road
051-0148	Retirement
051-0149	Levi Ball House and Cemetery
051-0169	Ring Farm
051-0171	Bellows-Humphreys House
051-0172	William Lorenzo Bellows House
051-0173	Wooten House
051-0174	Bellows House
051-0175	Bellows-Christopher House
051-0177	Apple Grove at Chase Cove
051-0179	Lancaster National Bank
051-0186	Wilder's Grant
051-0202	Captain Josephus F. Bussells House
051-0214	Enon Hall
249-0001	New St. John's Baptist Church and Cemetery
249-5007	Grace Chapel
249-5012	James Brent House
249-5025	House, 240 South Main Street

• Phase I Archaeological Survey

The vast number of previously documented, but demolished, properties in Lancaster County may require a Phase I Archaeological Survey. The potential properties are listed as follows:

<u>VDHR #</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Quadrangle</u>
051-0002	Belmont Site	Urbanna
051-0006	Clifton	Fleets Bay
051-0016	John Mitchell House Site	Lively
051-0018	Morattico	Morattico
051-0019	Oak Hill	Irvington
051-0021	Overseers House	Irvington
051-0023	Spinsters House	Irvington
051-0025	Towles Point	Urbanna
051-0030	Queenstown	Irvington
051-0035	Fort Site	Irvington
051-0036	Norwood	Lively
051-0039	Brown House	Lancaster
051-0043	House (WPA)	Lancaster
051-0055	Plain View	Lancaster
051-0056	Ridgefield	Lively
051-0071	Windmill Point Light	Deltaville
051-0072	Ball's Mill	Lively
051-0073	Beulah	Lively
051-0077	Dunaway Place	Lively
051-0079	Mitchell Site	Lancaster
051-0082	Shackleford House	Lancaster
051-0086	Merry Point Ferry	Irvington
051-0089	VDOT Route 688	Irvington
	A.T. Wright School	
	Belle Island Indian Sites	
	Devil's Bottom Road Dam	
	Mohon's Run Dam	
	Morgan Norris Office	
	Mount Knoddy	
	Old Presbyterian Meeting House	
	Peter Montaque/Richard Ball Burial Sites	
	Sullivan House	

Properties documented in this survey phase that warrant archaeological investigations include:

<u>VDHR #</u>	<u>Property Name</u>
051-0008	Epping Forest
051-0015	Midway
051-0024	Spring Hill Farm
051-0044	Kirk Hall
051-0051	Melrose
051-0057	Riverside
051-0125	Taft Fishing Company Dymer Creek: Possible Wreckage of <i>Harriet De Ford</i>

- Additional Preliminary Information Form (PIF) Documentation

In an attempt to identify the potential historic district to the documented in the Preliminary Information Form (PIF), several towns and significant groupings of properties were reviewed. Kilmarnock, the largest town in Lancaster County, and Weems were identified as potential historic districts with an intact number of significant 19th and early 20th century buildings. This initial assessment, coupled with the on-site reconnaissance surveys of numerous resources in the town and the historic context report established for the entire county, suggests that both of these communities are potentially eligible for listing as historic districts on the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, it is recommended that further surveys, research and documentation, and assessments be conducted for Kilmarnock and Weems, and PIFs be prepared for the evaluation of eligibility.

B. Evaluation/Recommendations for Designation

Standards for Evaluation

The properties identified in the intensive-level survey of Lancaster County have been evaluated on a preliminary basis for their historic significance at the local, state and national levels. As stated in the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Evaluation*, evaluation is the process of determining whether identified properties meet defined criteria of significance and whether they should, therefore, be included in an inventory of historic properties determined to meet the established criteria.

In association with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Evaluation* is the Secretary of the Interior's *Guidelines for Evaluation*. These guidelines describe the principles and process for evaluating the significance of the identified historic properties. In evaluating the historic resources of Lancaster County, both the *Standards* and *Guidelines for Evaluation* were consulted. As a first step, the guidelines suggest that criteria used to develop an inventory of historic properties should be coordinated with the National Register of Historic Places. In the case of Lancaster County, the evaluation process was conducted using the National Register of Historic Places criteria and the Virginia Landmarks Register criteria. The National Register of Historic Places is the official national list of recognized properties, which is maintained and expanded by the National Park Service on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior. The Virginia Landmarks Register criteria, established in 1966, are coordinated with those established for the National Register.

The National Register of Historic Places Criteria states:

The quality of *significance* in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Similarly, the Virginia Landmarks Register criteria are set forth in the legislation as follows:

No structure or site shall be deemed a historic one unless it has been prominently identified with, or best represents, some major aspect of the cultural, political, economic, military, or social history of the State or nation, or has had a relationship with the life of an historic personage or event representing some major aspect of, or ideals related to, the history of the State or nation. In the case of structures which are to be so designated, they shall embody the principal or unique features of an architectural style or demonstrate the style of a period of our history or method of construction, or serve as an illustration of the work of a master builder, designer or architect whose genius influenced the period in which he worked or has significance in current times. In order for a site to qualify as an archaeological site, it shall be an area from which it is reasonable to expect that artifacts, materials, and other specimens may be found which give insight to an understanding of aboriginal man or the Colonial and early history and architecture of the State or nation.

Presently, ten properties in Lancaster County have been listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register, nine of which have been listed on the National Register of Historic Place (those listed below in bold have been listed on the National Register):

051-0001	Belle Isle
051-0004	Christ Church
051-0034	Corotoman Site (44LA13)
051-0009	Farmville/Fox Hill Plantation
051-0081	Lancaster Court House Historic District
051-0050	Locustville
051-0075	Pop Castle
051-0022	Saint Mary's Whitechapel
051-0026	Verville
051-0029	Millenbeck Sites

A second consideration cited by the guidelines suggests that the established criteria should be applied within particular historic contexts. In the case of Lancaster County, the criteria were examined to determine how it might apply to properties within the given context. The historic contexts are synonymous with the eighteen historic themes developed by the VDHR and listed as follows:

Domestic Theme: This theme relates broadly to the human need for shelter, a home place, and community dwellings.

Subsistence/Agriculture Theme: This theme most broadly seeks explanations of the different strategies that cultures develop to procure, process and store food.

Government/Law/Political Theme: This theme relates primarily to the enactment and administration of laws by which a nation, state, or other political jurisdiction is governed; and activities related to politics and government.

Health Care/Medicine Theme: This theme refers to the care of the sick, elderly and disabled, and the promotion of health and hygiene.

Education Theme: This theme relates to the process of conveying or acquiring knowledge or skills through systematic instruction, training, or study, whether through public or private efforts.

Military/Defense Theme: This theme relates to the system of defending the territory and sovereignty of a people and encompasses all military activities, battles, strategic locations, and events important in military history.

Religion Theme: This theme concerns the organized system of beliefs, practices, and traditions regarding the world view of various cultures and the material manifestation of spiritual beliefs.

Social Theme: This theme relates to social activities and institutions, the activities of charitable, fraternal, or other community organizations and places associated with broad social movements.

Recreation and the Arts Theme: This theme relates to the arts and cultural activities and institutions related to leisure time and recreation.

Transportation/Communication Theme: This theme relates to the process and technology of conveying passengers, materials, and information.

Commerce/Trade Theme: This theme relates to the process of trading goods, services and commodities.

Industry/Processing/Extraction Theme: This theme explores the technology and process of managing materials, labor and equipment to produce goods and services.

Landscape Theme: This theme explores the historic, cultural, scenic, visual and design qualities of cultural landscapes, emphasizing the reciprocal relationships affecting the natural and the human-built environment.

Funerary Theme: This theme concerns the investigation of grave sites for demographic data to study population, composition, health and mortality within prehistoric and historic societies.

Ethnicity/Immigration Theme: This theme explores the material manifestations of ethnic diversity and the movement and interaction of people of different ethnic heritages through time and space in Virginia.

Settlement Patterns Theme: Studies related to this theme involve the analysis of different strategies available for the utilization of an area in response to subsistence, demographic, socio-political, and religious aspects of a cultural system.

Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning Theme: This theme explores the design values and practical arts of planning, designing, arranging, constructing and developing buildings, structures, landscapes, towns and cities for human use and enjoyment.

Technology/Engineering Theme: While the technological aspects of a culture form the primary basis of interpretation of all themes, this theme relates primarily to the utilization of and evolutionary changes in material culture as a society adapts to the physical, biological, and cultural environment.

After determining how the criteria apply, the Secretary of Interior's *Guidelines for Evaluation* suggests that the integrity of a property should be assessed. In evaluating the integrity, factors such as structural problems, deterioration, and abandonment should be considered if they have affected the significance of the property. In surveying the properties of Lancaster County, the integrity of the resource was evaluated using the seven aspects as defined in *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. The aspects include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The seventh aspect, association, was not always evaluated while conducting on-site survey work, and often requires further archival research.

Based upon the state and national guidelines and criteria, all of the properties in Lancaster County were evaluated for potential nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and Virginia Landmarks Register.

Recommendations for Designation to the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places:

Lancaster County currently contains nine properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places and ten listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register. The research conducted for the historic context report indicated that at least thirteen other properties in Lancaster County are potentially eligible for individual listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. Additionally, a potential historic district was selected which includes approximately ninety properties in the Irvington Historic District. The Preliminary Information Form (PIF) for this district can be found in the appendix of this report.

A total of fifteen individual properties were identified through the intensive-level survey, the PIF, and the research and documentation phase of the project. Each property was presented to the VDHR Evaluation Team at the conclusion of the survey. Those properties found to be potentially eligible by the Evaluation Team have a rating score of 30 points or more. It should be noted that the scoring of a property below 30 points does not preclude it from listing, but suggests further documentation be compiled regarding the historical and/or architectural merit of the resource. Two properties, Merry Point Ferry Farm (051-0014) and Edgehill (051-0007), were found to lack sufficient architectural and historical significance based on the preliminary research conducted as part of the intensive-level survey. It is recommended that further investigations, on-site and archival, should be conducted on these two properties.

EPPING FOREST (051-0008)

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture/Engineering Person
- Criterion B: Mary Ball Washington, the mother of George Washington, was born on property, which is the ancestral home of the Ball family.
- Criterion C: Constructed in circa 1780-1800, Epping Forest originally had a hall/parlor plan with a side entry. This original portion is structurally intact, having been encompassed in the 1800-1820 addition to the north elevation. This enlargement created the main block of the present building, being a central-passage, double-pile plan. A second addition, finely detailed with Federal-style ornament including fanlights, mantels, and casings, was constructed on the east elevation in circa 1840. The property contains numerous 19th century outbuildings, including an ice house, brick carriage barn, barn, and smokehouse.

MIDWAY (051-0015)

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture/Engineering
- Criterion C: Constructed in 1842, Midway is one of the most intact examples of Antebellum plantation architecture in Lancaster County. The building is virtually unaltered on the exterior and interior, having almost the identical central-passage, double-pile plan with a transverse hall as that seen at Levelfields (051-0048), constructed 1857-1858. Stylistically Greek Revival, Midway is remarkable symmetrical, including a blind window on the first story of the west elevation. The property also contains a significant mid-19th century wood frame barn.
- **EVALUATION TEAM RATING SCORE** 34

SPRING HILL FARM (051-0024)

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
Commerce
Industry
Transportation
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture/Engineering
Event
- Criterion A: Historically, the property at Spring Hill Farm was one of several wharf and ferry ports active during the late 19th and early 20th century. The property maintained a seafood canning factory and store until the 1930s.
- Criterion C: Spring Hill Farm was originally erected in circa 1770, and subsequently enlarged in the early part of the 19th century. Typically at the turn of the 19th century, early residents of Lancaster County were erecting modest two bay square dwellings that were enlarged within the next few decades to the central-passage, single- or double-pile plan. Spring Hill Farm is one of the oldest examples of the common evolution, maintaining its Colonial form and detailing.
- **EVALUATION TEAM RATING SCORE** 25

CRESCENT COVE (051-0040)

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
Landscape Architecture
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture/Engineering
- Criterion C: Largely erected in the late 18th century as a hall/parlor plan dwelling, Crescent Cove was enlarged by the early part of the 19th century. The enlargement of extant dwellings was actually a very common trend in Lancaster County in the early to mid-19th century. Significantly, the dwelling has been virtually unaltered since that time. The property was improved substantially during the 20th century to include numerous single dwellings, significant agricultural outbuildings, and most notably a bomb shelter complete with two cots and adequate ventilation.
- **EVALUATION TEAM RATING SCORE 31**

HOLYOAK (051-0046)

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
Agriculture
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture/Engineering
- Criterion C: Holyoak is architecturally significant as a late 18th century dwelling that was enlarged in 1842 by prominent local resident Robert Toler Dunaway, who inherited the property from his father in 1830. Evidence in the foundation of the building indicates the original late 18th century form had a hall/parlor plan, consisting of what is now the eastern first floor parlor. Despite the alterations and additions of the 20th century, the evolution of the building is clearly evident. The site of a principle trading road during the 17th and 18th centuries, the property contains a number of significant domestic outbuildings.
- **EVALUATION TEAM RATING SCORE 28**
Further intensive-level survey and documentation recommended

LEVELFIELDS (051-0048)

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture/Engineering
- Criterion C: Levelfields is one of the most intact examples of Antebellum plantation architecture in Lancaster County. The building is virtually unaltered on the exterior and interior, having almost the identical central-passage, double-pile plan with transverse hall as Midway (051-0015). Levelfields, the second dwelling constructed on the 1,200 acre plantation of Thomas Danford Dunaway, has an elegant hollow-newel stair.
- **EVALUATION TEAM RATING SCORE** **31**

MELROSE (051-0051)

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
 Agriculture
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture/Engineering
- Criterion C: Melrose is one of several extant wood frame dwellings dating from the Antebellum period in Lancaster County. This is one of the most intact high-style examples of the Greek Revival-style dwellings commonly associated with the plantation systems. The imposing dwelling was erected in the 1840s and was enlarged in 1857 by Thomas H. Pinckard. Secondary sources state that the highly ornate hollow-newel stair was rather complicated to construct, requiring cabinetmaker, William Pierce, to complete the job after removing the majority of the previously constructed elements.
- **EVALUATION TEAM RATING SCORE** **33**

LANCASTER ROLLER MILL (051-0052)

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
Agriculture
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture/Engineering
- Criterion C: One of the county's most recognized agricultural landmarks, the Lancaster Roller Mill was the oldest mill in operation at the time of its closure in 1972. The present building is believed to have been constructed by George Kamps and his partner J. Carter in 1845, and stands as the oldest extant mill in Lancaster County. The mill was powered by water from the adjacent Carter's Mill Pond, grinding wheat and corn into flour, meal and animal feed. The interior of the building still contains all of the apparatus used in the grinding process.
- **EVALUATION TEAM RATING SCORE 35**

MUSKETTOE POINT FARM (051-0053)

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture/Engineering
- Criterion C: Constructed in circa 1780-1800 by the Lawson family, Muskettoe Point Farm is a one-and-a-half-story Colonial-style dwelling. Although enlarged and renovated, portions of the main house remains intact on the exterior and interior, including the original flooring, winder stair, hardware, and casings. The property has been in the Lawson family from 1685 to 1962.
- **EVALUATION TEAM RATING SCORE Not Rated**
The architectural significance of this resource has been altered by 1960s additions and alterations. The Evaluation Team strongly suggested the property be re-evaluated on these valuable features, when the entire resource as it stands presently is over fifty years of age.

RIVERSIDE (051-0057)

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
Landscape Architecture
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture/Engineering

- Criterion C: The dwelling known as Riverside was in part historically associated with the manor house Medley, which consisted of the 389-acres plantation in the early part of the 18th century. The modest building that makes up the oldest portion of Riverside was constructed in circa 1750 as a slave quarters for the plantation. By 1830, the slave quarters was relocated on rolling logs to its approximate current location, and in 1843, was enlarged by a modest side-passage addition with Federal detailing on the interior. Upon the death of property owner James Condiff by the 1850s, Medley was devised to Condiff's nephew, while Riverside was devised to grandniece Ann Stoneham Sullivan. Since that time, Riverside has been retained and occupied by the Stoneham family. Medley was destroy by lighting in 1947, leaving Riverside and its adjacent smokehouse as the only extant remnants of the grand plantation. The building was substantially enlarged using historic materials in the Colonial style by Williamsburg architect J. Everett Fauber in 1970. Simultaneously, the main dwelling was relocated fifty feet from its original riverside location due to the severe erosion of the Rappahannock River coastline. The landscaping, dating from the mid-19th century, that ornamented the main dwelling remains to mark the building's original location.

- **EVALUATION TEAM RATING SCORE** **Not Rated**

The architectural significance of this resource has been altered by 1970s additions and alterations. The Evaluation Team strongly suggested the property be re-evaluated on these valuable features, when the entire resource as it stands presently is over fifty years of age.

WINDSOR FARM (051-0060)

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture/Engineering
- Criterion C: Windsor Farm is one of only a few extant brick dwellings found in Lancaster County, particularly from the Early National and Antebellum periods. The main dwelling is largely intact as originally designed on the exterior, and displays an excellent array of late Victorian detailing on the interior. The two-and-a-half-story building and its one-story dependencies were constructed between 1820-1830 by cabinetmaker Hilkiah Ball, who is buried on the property with his family.
- EVALUATION TEAM RATING SCORE 31

GREENFIELD (051-0083)

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
Military
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture/Engineering
Event
- Criterion A: Historically, Greenfield is one of the only extant Antebellum dwellings in the county to experience direct attack during the Civil War. Lancaster County was actually not the site of land battles, but did experience water conflicts with privateers, spies, and sympathizers. As a result of the April 1865 capture and subsequent destruction of the *Harriet De Ford*, Greenfield was directly fired upon by commander Edward Hooker. Physical evidence of the destruction is visible on the interior of the building. Adjacent Antebellum plantation manor houses were fired upon as well, although only Greenfield survives.

- Criterion C: Greenfield was originally erected in circa 1840 by Thomas Spriggs, and subsequently enlarged in 1857 by William H. George with Henry Tappscott as contractor. The original construction has been documented by tax assessments and the date and extent of the alterations in 1857 is documented by bills of sale for supplies and labor. Typically in the 1830-1840s, residents of Lancaster County were erecting modest two bay square dwellings that were enlarged within the next decade to a central-passage, single- or double-parlor plan. Greenfield is one of the most intact, and well documented, examples of this evolution and is particularly significant architecturally as the most easily readable example.
- **EVALUATION TEAM RATING SCORE** **30**

LEE'S COVE COTTAGE (051-0118)

- National Register Area(s) of Significance: Architecture
Agriculture
- VDHR Criteria for Potential Eligibility: Architecture/Engineering
Event
- Criterion A: Immediately following the destruction of the *Harriet De Ford* by the Confederate army, Commander Edward Hooker in turn attacked surrounding manor houses. Lee Castle was destroyed by the attack, forcing the Lee family to relocate to the large summer kitchen/cottage. Although not stylistically significant, the cottage is historically significant for its association with the plantation, and its rare longevity, which is largely based on its substantial construction methods and materials. Since before the Civil War, the Lee family has retained ownership of the property.
- Criterion C: The Lee's Cove Cottage is a vernacular Greek Revival-style dwelling that was historically associated with the large Antebellum plantation know as Lee Castle. The cottage house was constructed by William Kendall Lee prior to the Civil War, serving the large plantation as an outbuilding. Based on the interior survey and the building's close proximity to the original manor house, the cottage is believed to have served as the summer kitchen and providing housing for slaves. It retains is hall/parlor plan with large interior end brick chimneys.
- **EVALUATION TEAM RATING SCORE** **21**

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books and Other Published Materials

- Beecher, Mary Ann. "The Motel in Builder's Literature and Architectural Publications." In *Roadside America: The Automobile in Design and Culture*, ed. Jan Jennings. Ames, IO: Iowa State University Press for the Society for Commercial Archaeology, 1990.
- Berry, Brian Joe Lobley. *Northern Neck Families: The Ancestors of Susan Frances Chapman: Alexander, Chapman, and Pearson*. B.J.L. Berry, 1990.
- Board of Immigration for the Counties of Richmond, Westmoreland, Lancaster & Northumberland, Virginia. *The Northern Neck of Virginia as a Home For Immigrants*. New York: Schmidt & Curtius, Stationers, 1872.
- Bushnell, David Ives. *Indian Sites Below the Falls of the Rappahannock, Virginia*. Washington, D.C.: The Smithsonian Institution, 1937.
- Carley, Rachel. *The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture*. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1994.
- Casco Communications. *The Rappahannock River: History, Nature, Recreation*. Alexandria, VA: Casco Communications, 1994.
- Catalogue of the Chesapeake Male & Female Academy, Irvington, Lancaster County, VA: 7th Annual Session, 1895-96*. Virginia Citizen Print, 1896.
- Christian, Frances Archer and Sussanne Williams Massie, eds. *Homes and Gardens in Old Virginia*. Richmond, VA: Garrett and Massie, Inc., 1953.
- Clark, Kenneth. *Architectural Inspiration From Northern Virginia*. New York: R.F. Whitehead, c.1931.
- Cocke, Charles Francis. *Parish Lines Diocese of Virginia*. Richmond, VA: Virginia State Library, 1967.
- Conway, Moncure Daniel. *Barons of the Potomack and the Rappahannock*. New York: The Grolier Club, 1892.
- Davis, Vernon Perdue and James Scott Rawlings. *The Colonial Churches of Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina: Their Interiors and Worship*. Richmond, VA: The Dietz Press, 1985.

- Dawe, Louise Belote. *Christ Church: Lancaster County, Virginia 1732 and the Life Around It*. Irvington, VA: Foundation For Historic Christ Church, Inc., 1970.
- Earle, Swepson. *The Chesapeake Country*. New York, NY: Weathervane Books, 1923 (Reissue).
- Edmonds, B. Brainard. *The Crossroads: Steptoe's Ordinary: Kilmarnock: A Virginia Town and its People*. Kilmarnock, VA: Little Pebble Press, 1976.
- Eubank, H. Ragland. *Touring Historyland: The Authentic Guide Book of Historic Northern Neck of Virginia*. Colonial Beach, VA: The Northern Neck Association, 1934.
- Eubank, Lulu Katherine. *Excerpts From the History of the Northern Neck of Virginia*. Richmond, VA, 1932.
- Faulconer, Anne M. *The Virginia House: A Home For Three Hundred Years*. Exton, PA: Schiffer Publishing, Ltd., 1984.
- Haynie, Miriam. *The Stronghold: A Story of Historic Northern Neck of Virginia and Its People*. Richmond, VA: The Dietz Press, Incorporated, 1959.
- Hiden, Martha W. *How Justice Grew: Virginia Counties, An Abstract of Their Formation*. Charlottesville, VA: The University Press of Virginia, 1957.
- Historic Christ Church, Inc., Research Staff. *Robert "King" Carter Builder of Christ Church*. Irvington, VA: Foundation for Historic Christ Church, Inc., 1986.
- Hudgins, Carter L. *The "King's" Realm: An Archaeological & Historical Study of Plantation Life at Robert Carter's Corotoman*. MA Thesis. Wake Forest University, 1981.
- Jett, Dora Chinn. *In Tidewater Virginia*. Richmond, VA: Whittet & Shepperson, c.1924.
- Jones, Christine Adams. *John Carter II of "Corotoman" Lancaster County, Virginia*. Irvington, VA: Foundation for Historic Christ Church, Inc., 1978.
- Jones, Christine Adams. *Queenstown, Early Port Town of Lancaster County, Virginia, 1692*. Lancaster, VA: Mary Ball Washington Museum & Library, 1980.
- Jones, Christine Adams. *The Early Thomas Carters of Lancaster County, Virginia*. Lancaster, VA: Mary Ball Washington Museum and Library, 1982.

Jones, Christine Adams. *Col. James Gordon, Merchant of Lancaster County, Virginia*. Lancaster, VA: Mary Ball Washington Museum and Library, Inc., 1983.

Jones, Christine Adams. *Colonel James Gordon, Merchant of Lancaster County, Virginia*. Lancaster, VA: Mary Ball Washington Museum & Library, c.1983.

Jones, Hugh. *The Present State of Virginia*. ed. Richard L. Morton. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1956.

Joyner, Peggy Shomo. *Abstracts of Virginia's Northern Neck Warrants & Surveys, Vol. 4: Hampshire, Berkeley, Loudoun, Fairfax, King George, Westmoreland, Richmond, Northumberland & Lancaster Counties*. Portsmouth, VA: P.S. Joyner, 1987.

Knapp, John L., et al. *Northern Neck Target Industry Study*. Charlottesville, VA: Center for Public Service, University of Virginia, Business and Economics Section, c.1989.

Lancaster County Woman's Club. *Lancaster County Bicentennial Guide*, 1975.

Martin, Oliver. *The Chesapeake and Potomac Country*. Washington, D.C.: The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, 1928.

Miller, Mary R. *Place-names of the Northern Neck of Virginia: From John Smith's 1606 Map to the Present*. Richmond, VA: Virginia State Library, 1983.

Mills, Eric. *Chesapeake Bay in the Civil War*. Centreville, MD: Tidewater Publishers, 1996.

Morrison, Hugh. *Early American Architecture: From the First Colonial Settlements to the National Period*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1952.

National Register Bulletin Number 16A: Guidelines For Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms. Part A: How To Complete National Register Registration Form. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, 1991.

Nesbitt, Mark. *Rebel Rivers: A Guide to Civil War Sites on the Potomac, Rappahannock, York, and James*. Mechanicsburg, PA: Stackpole Books, 1993.

Noble, Allen G. *Wood, Brick, and Stone, The North American Landscape: Volume 2: Barns and Farm Structures*. Amherst, MA: The University of Massachusetts Press, 1984.

Nottingham, Stratton. *Virginia Land Causes: Lancaster County, 1795-1848, Northhampton County, 1731-1868*. Bowie, MD: Heritage Books, 1991.

- Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion*. Series I. Volume 4. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.
- Peters, John O. and Margaret T. Peters. *Virginia's Historic Courthouses*. Charlottesville, VA: University Press of Virginia, 1995.
- Potter, Elizabeth Walton and Beth M. Boland. *National Register Bulletin 41: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places*. Washington, DC: National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, 1992.
- Potter, Stephen R. *Commoners, Tribute, and Chiefs: The Development of Algonquin Culture in the Potomac Valley*. Charlottesville, VA: University Press of Virginia, 1994.
- Robinson, W. Stitt, Jr. *Mother Earth: Land Grants in Virginia, 1607-1699*. Charlottesville, VA: The University Press of Virginia, 1957.
- Rouse, Parke, Jr. *Planters and Pioneers: Life in Colonial Virginia*. New York, NY: Hastings House Publishers, 1968.
- Rutman, Darrett B. and Anita H. *A Place In Time: Middlesex County, Virginia, 1650-1750*. New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 1984.
- Simmons, C. Jackson. *Irvington: An Album Of Its First Generation*. Pictorial Heritage Publishing Company, 1992.
- Sloane, Eric. *An Age of Barns*. Washington, DC: Funk and Wagnalls Publishing Company, Inc. For the American Museum of Natural History, 1967.
- Swann, Harry Kirk. *Swann Comprehensive Index to Northern Neck of Virginia Historical Society Magazine Vols. 1 & 2*. Richmond, VA: The Dietz Press, Inc., 1977.
- Talpalar, Morris. *The Sociology of Colonial Virginia*. New York, 1960.
- Virginia Department of Transportation, Planning Division. *Route 3 Corridor Study: Northern Neck and Middle Peninsula*. July 1988.
- Virginia Division of Planning & Economic Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Development. "Economic Inventory of the "Northern Neck" of Virginia, Region 13." Richmond, VA, September 1949.
- Virginia. Division of State Planning and Community Affairs. *Economic Data Summary, Lancaster County*. Richmond, VA, November 1968.

- Virginia Electric & Power Company. Area Development Department. *Industrial Site Survey: Lancaster-Northumberland County Area*. 1958.
- Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission & Historic American Buildings Survey. *Virginia Catalog: A List of Measured Drawings, Photographs, and Written Documentation in the Survey*. Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia Press, 1976.
- Vlach, John Michael. *Back of the Big House: The Architecture of Plantation Slavery*. Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 1993.
- Ware, Donna. *Anne Arundel's Legacy: The Historic Properties of Anne Arundel County*. Annapolis, MD: Environmental and Special Projects Division, Office of Planning and Zoning, Anne Arundel County, 1990.
- Wharton, James. *Where'd the Name Come From? In Lancaster County, Virginia*. Weems, VA: The Occasional Press, 1983.
- Wilson, John C. *Virginia's Northern Neck: A Pictorial History*. Norfolk, VA: The Donning Company Publishers, 1984.
- Wilstach, Paul. *Tidewater Virginia*. Indianapolis, IN: The Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1929.
- Witzel, Michael Kael. *The American Gas Station*. Osceola, WI: Motorbooks International Publishers & Wholesalers, 1992.
- Yonkin, Pamela C. *An Economic Profile of the Northern Neck Planning District: Planning District No. 17*. Charlottesville, VA: Center for Public Service, University of Virginia, January 1994.

Journal Articles

- Beale, George William, D.D. "Annals of the Northern Neck of Virginia." *Northern Neck Historical Magazine* 17 (1967): 1620-1657.
- Berekley, Edmund Jr. "Robert Carter--Colonial 'King.'" *Northern Neck Historical Magazine* 12 (1962): 1116-1135.
- Dobyns, Louise Towles. "Early Public Education in Lancaster County." *Northern Neck Historical Magazine* 24 (1974): 2669-2671.
- Dowdey, Clifford. "The Age of 'King' Carter." *The Iron Worker* 32 (Spring 1968).

Duke, Maurice. "Queenstown: The Vanished Village." *Chesapeake Bay Magazine* (December 1988): 50-54.

Dunton, Ammon G., Jr. "Verville...A Town?" *Northern Neck Historical Magazine* 24 (1974): 2674-2676.

Earle, Edward Chase, Jr. and Mildred Towles Wooding. "Verville, Once Called 'Gordonsville.'" *Northern Neck Historical Magazine* 7 (1957): 597-614.

Gordon, Armistead C. *Gordons in Virginia*. Hackensack, NJ, 1918.

Haydon, Lucy. "The History of Irvington Baptist Church." Clipping, n.p., n.d..

Haynie, Miriam. "The Northern Neck of Virginia, 1861-1865." *Northern Neck Historical Magazine* 11 (1961): 985-995.

Kemper, Charles Edmond. "Documents Relating to the Boundaries of the Northern Neck." *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 28 (October 1920): 296-318.

Lancaster Heritage, nos. 6 through 23 (July 1971 through September 1976).

Mann, Nina Tracy. "William Ball, Merchant." *Northern Neck Historical Magazine* 23 (1973): 2523-2529.

Mann, Nina Tracy. "William Ball of Lancaster." *Northern Neck Historical Magazine* 24 (1974): 2646-2650.

Mann, Nina Tracy. "William Ball of Millenbeck." *Northern Neck Historical Magazine* 25 (1975): 2773-2779.

"Marriage Bonds in Lancaster County." *William and Mary Quarterly* Series 1, 12 (1903-1904): 180.

McCaig, Dixie. "Who Was Captain Fleete?" Clipping, n.p., 1996.

Norris, Robert O., Jr. "Some Unusual Happenings in the Colonial Life of Lancaster County." *Northern Neck Historical Magazine* 8 (1958): 718-722.

Norris, Robert O., Jr. "History of Lebanon Baptist Church, Lancaster County, Virginia." *Northern Neck Historical Magazine* 9 (1959): 817-825.

Peirce, Elizabeth Combs. "Courthouses of Lancaster County, 1656-1950." *Northern Neck Historical Magazine* 1 (1951): 23-25.

Peirce, Elizabeth Combs. "Saint Marys White Chappell, Parish Church of Saint Marys White Chappell Parish, Lancaster County." *Northern Neck Historical Magazine* 5 (1955): 384-388.

Rawley, Heath J. "Glebe Lands on Carter's Creek, Lancaster County, Virginia." *Northern Neck Historical Magazine* 15 (1965): 1358-1362.

"Rosenwald School Conference: Resource Guide." Conference sponsored by Middle Tennessee State University Colleges of Education and Liberal Arts and the center for Historic Preservation in Murfreesboro, TN, October 21, 1995.

Street, Elwood. "Wellsprings of Democracy in Virginia, No. 35: Old Lancaster Looks to Future." *Richmond Times-Dispatch* 26 (April 1942): 5.

"Tobacco Production in Virginia in 1879," *The Virginians: A Mining, Industrial, and Scientific Journal* (September 1881).

Warner, Charles W.H. "The Early Carters of Corotoman." *Northern Neck News*. 28 July 1977.

Wenger, Mark R. "The Central Passage in Virginia: Evolution of an Eighteenth-Century Living Space." *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture, II*, ed. Camille Wells. Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 1986, 137-149.

Wharton, James. "The Famous Wharton Grove Camp Meeting." Clipping, n.p., n.d.

Wharton, James. "The Lost Settlement of Queenstown: Plow Turns Up Trace of Early Port." *Northern Neck Historical Magazine* 10 (1960): 875-879.

Unpublished Materials

Braun, Charles H. "Preliminary Information Form: Queenstown." April 22, 1993.

Foundation for Historic Christ Church. "Historic Christ Church." Brochure, 1992.

Goodwin, Edward Lewis. "A Report Upon the Parish Lines of the Parishes in the Diocese of Virginia." Unpublished paper at the Virginia State Library, 1960.

Gouger, James Blaine III. "Agricultural Change in the Northern Neck of Virginia, 1700-1860: A Historical Geography." Ph.D. diss., University of Florida, 1976.

Historic Christ Church Foundation. Vertical Files.

Hudgins, Carter L. "Patrician Culture, Public Ritual and Political Authority in Virginia, 1680-1740." Ph.D. diss., College of William and Mary, 1984.

Lancaster County Order Books, 1657-1858.

Lancaster County Patent Books, Nos. 2 and 3.

Mary Ball Washington Museum and Library. Vertical Files.

National Archives I. RG 29. Records of the Census Bureau. Agricultural Census: Lancaster County, 1850.

National Archives I. RG 29. Records of the Census Bureau. Industrial Census: Lancaster County, 1850, 1860.

Wells, Camille. "The National Register of Historic Places, Registration Form: Pop Castle." November 15, 1988.

Wells, Camille. "Social and Economic Aspects of Eighteenth-Century Housing on the Northern Neck of Virginia. P.h.D diss., College of William and Mary. 1994.

Wheeler, Robert A. "Lancaster County, Virginia, 1650-1750: Evolution of a Southern Tidewater Community." Ph.D. diss., Brown University, 1972.

Maps

Bachmann, John. *Panorama of the Seat of War: Birds eye view of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia*, c.1861. Reproduced in Richard W. Stephenson. The Cartography of Northern Virginia, Fairfax County, VA: History and Archaeology Section, Office of Comprehensive Planning, 1981. Plate 38.

Boye, Herman. *A Map of the State of Virginia: Constructed in conformity to Law, from the late Surveys authorized by the Legislature, and other original and authentic Documents...*, 1826. Reproduced in Richard W. Stephenson. The Cartography of Northern Virginia, Fairfax County, VA: History and Archaeology Section, Office of Comprehensive Planning, 1981, Plate 25.

- Burr, David H. "Map of Virginia, Maryland and Delaware Exhibiting Post Offices, Post Roads, Canals, Rail Roads, etc...," 1839. Reproduced in Richard W. Stephenson. *The Cartography of Northern Virginia*, Fairfax County, VA: History and Archaeology Section, Office of Comprehensive Planning, 1981, Plate 27.
- Fry, Joshua and Peter Jefferson, *A Map of the most Inhabited part of Virginia containing the whole Province of Maryland with Part of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and North Carolina, Drawn by Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson in 1751*. Reproduced in Richard W. Stephenson. *The Cartography of Northern Virginia*, Fairfax County, VA: History and Archaeology Section, Office of Comprehensive Planning, 1981, Plate 11.
- Henry, John. *A New and Accurate Map of Virginia; Wherein most of the Counties are laid down from Actual Surveys*, 1770. Reproduced in Richard W. Stephenson. *The Cartography of Northern Virginia*, Fairfax County, VA: History and Archaeology Section, Office of Comprehensive Planning, 1981, Plate 15.
- Herrman, Augustine. *Virginia and Maryland As it is Planted and Inhabited this present Year 1670. Surveyed and Exactly Drawne by the Only Labour and Endeavor of Augustin[e] Herrman, Bohemiensis...*, 1670. Reproduced in Richard W. Stephenson. *The Cartography of Northern Virginia*. Fairfax County, VA: History and Archaeology Section, Office of Comprehensive Planning, 1981, Plate 4.
- Jefferson, Thomas. "A Map of the country between Albemarle Sound. and Lake Erie. comprehending the whole of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania...." 1787. Reproduced in Richard W. Stephenson. *The Cartography of Northern Virginia*, Fairfax County, VA: History and Archaeology Section, Office of Comprehensive Planning, 1981, Plate 17.
- Lamb, F., sculptor. "A Map of Virginia and Maryland," from John Speed, *The Theatre of the Empire of Great-Britain*. Reproduced in Richard W. Stephenson. *The Cartography of Northern Virginia*. Fairfax County, VA: History and Archaeology Section, Office of Comprehensive Planning, 1981, Plate 5.
- Mayo, William. *A Map of the Northern Neck in Virginia; The Territory of the Right Honorable Thomas Lord Fairfax...*, 1737.
- Sammon Associates. *Historyland Highways Through Tidewater Virginia Where America Was Born; Tour Maps and Drive-Through History of Over 300 Years of Americana*. Montross, VA, c.1974.
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Kilmarnock, Lancaster and Northumberland Counties, Virginia: December 1952.

Senex, John. "A New Map of Virginia, Mary-land and the Improved Parts of Penn-sylvania and New-Jersey," 1719. From John Senex, *A New General Atlas*, 1721. Reproduced in Richard W. Stephenson. *The Cartography of Northern Virginia*, Fairfax County, VA: History and Archaeology Section, Office of Comprehensive Planning, 1981, Plate 6.

United States Geological Survey. *USGS Quadrangle Map, Morattico, Virginia Quadrangle*, 1918; Reprint, 1926.

United States Geological Survey. *USGS Quadrangle Map, Kilmarnock, Virginia Quadrangle*, 1917; Reprint, 1929.

United States Geological Survey. *USGS Quadrangle Map, Heathsville, Virginia Quadrangle*, 1917; Reprint, 1944.

United States Geological Survey. *USGS Quadrangle Map, Urbanna, Virginia Quadrangle*, 1917; Reprint, 1934; Reprint, 1944; Revised 1968; 1978.

United States Geological Survey. *USGS Quadrangle Map, Fleets Bay, Virginia Quadrangle*, 1968; Revised 1986.

United States Geological Survey. *USGS Quadrangle Map, Lively, Virginia Quadrangle*, 1968; Minor Revision, 1992.

United States Geological Survey. *USGS Quadrangle Map, Lancaster, Virginia Quadrangle*, 1968; Revised 1986.

United States Geological Survey. *USGS Quadrangle Map, Irvington, Virginia Quadrangle*, 1968; Revised, 1979, 1981, 1986.

Virginia Department of Highways. County Maps of the Primary and Secondary Highway System, "Lancaster County, Virginia," 1950.

Warner, John. "A True and Accurate Survey of the Rivers Rappahannock and Potowmack to Their First Heads or Springs..." 1737.