

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

LISTED ON:
VLR 06/18/2009
NRHP 10/01/2009

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Eastville Historic District
other names/site number VDHR File Number 214-0040

2. Location

street & number Area includes Lankford Highway (Route 13), Old Town Neck Drive, Courthouse Road, Willow Oak Road, Rockefeller Lane, and Stumptown Drive not for publication N/A
city or town Eastville vicinity X
state Virginia code VA county Northampton code 131 zip code 23347 and 23310

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] Date 7/1/09
Signature of certifying official
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper _____
Date of Action _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- X private
X public-local
public-State
X public-Federal

- building(s)
X district
site
structure
object

Number of Resources within Property

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows include buildings, sites, structures, objects, and Total.

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 20

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC Secondary Structure
See continuation sheet

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC Secondary Structure
See continuation sheet

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

- COLONIAL/Colonial
EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal
LATE VICTORIAN/Gothic/
LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate
LATE VICTORIAN/Second Empire
LATE VICTORIAN/ Queen Anne
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman
OTHER/I-houses
MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK; CONCRETE
roof ASPHALT; STONE: Slate; METAL: Tin
walls WOOD: Weatherboard, Plywood; BRICK; METAL: Aluminum; ASBESTOS; SYNTHETICS: Vinyl
other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- X A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or a grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE ETHNIC HERITAGE: BLACK
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
COMMERCE

Period of Significance ca. 1731-1958

Significant Dates 1731, 1884

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder John Marshall; William Rabyshaw

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
X recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # VA-594, VA-808
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data

- X State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
X Local government
University
X Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia; Northampton County Circuit Court, Eastville, Virginia; Eastern Shore of Virginia Room, Eastern Shore Public Library, Accomac, Virginia

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 478.575

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Table with 8 columns: Zone, Easting, Northing. Rows 1) 18 0417582 4135750, 2) 18 0416352 4135694, 3) 18 0416139 4132186, 4) 18 0417099 4132749

X See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title J. Barnes, L. Trieschmann, C. Hiatt, M. Dayton, S. Pennock, P. Weishar, Architectural Historians
organization EHT Traceries, Inc. date July 2008
street & number 1121 5th Street, NW telephone 202.393.1199
city or town Washington state DC zip code 20001

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Multiple Owners
street & number telephone
city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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FUNCTION

Historic Function

GOVERNMENT	Courthouse
GOVERNMENT	Government Office
GOVERNMENT	Correctional Facility
COMMERCE/TRADE	Professional
COMMERCE/TRADE	Specialty Store
COMMERCE/TRADE	Restaurant
COMMERCE/TRADE	Financial Institution
RELIGION	Religious Facility
FUNERARY	Cemetery
EDUCATION	School
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE	Agricultural Outbuilding
SOCIAL	Meeting Hall

Current Function

GOVERNMENT	Courthouse
GOVERNMENT	Government Office
COMMERCE/TRADE	Professional
RELIGION	Religious Facility
EDUCATION	School
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE	Agricultural Outbuilding
SOCIAL	Meeting Hall
COMMERCE/TRADE	Specialty Store
COMMERCE/TRADE	Restaurant
COMMERCE/TRADE	Financial Institution
FUNERARY	Cemetery

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Located on Virginia’s Eastern Shore, the Eastville Historic District is centered on the courthouse green in the town of Eastville in Northampton County, Virginia, and also includes the small communities of James Crossroads (The Forks), Stumptown, and Eastville Station. Eastville developed gradually over a period of more than 300 years from its establishment in 1690 as Northampton County’s first permanent county seat. The historic district contains a wide variety of residential, commercial, governmental, educational, social, religious, and funerary resources dating from 1731 to the early twenty-first century. Initial development in Eastville centered on the courthouse green with the construction of the courthouse, clerk’s office, and debtor’s prison. In the mid-nineteenth century, development radiated from the courthouse. Late-nineteenth-century development in Eastville was spurred by the arrival of the railroad in 1884, which led to the establishment of Eastville Station. The economic prosperity brought by the railroad resulted in significant diversification of Eastville’s architecture and landscape. Popular architectural styles, building forms, and patterns typical of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries began to appear in Eastville, dramatically changing the largely vernacular landscape that existed prior to the arrival of the railroad. The vernacular worker housing in Stumptown provides a sharp contrast to the high-style buildings being erected contemporaneously throughout the Eastville area. A waning economy in the mid-1920s resulted in limited, but persistent development throughout Eastville in the twentieth century. James Crossroads, initially developed around Bethel AME Church in the late nineteenth century, grew in the twentieth century as a residential, commercial, and social center of the African-American community. Because of the extended development of Eastville over a period of several hundred years, the architecture within the historic district includes a significant collection of high-style and vernacular buildings. In addition to its primary resources, the historic district also contains a number of secondary resources including agricultural and domestic outbuildings. These include sheds, privies, garages, barns, chicken houses, animal pens, smokehouses, kitchens, and one documented slave quarter.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Establishment as the County Seat: 1731-1773

Eastville developed around the courthouse, which is located at the center of the Eastville Historic District, near the intersection of Courthouse Road and Willow Oak Road at 16396 Courthouse Road. Northampton County constructed its first permanent courthouse in Eastville in 1731. Built by John Marshall, the small one-and-a-half-story building is constructed of Flemish-bond brick ornamented with glazed headers. Portions of a chevron pattern in the brickwork are barely visible on the rear (north) elevation. The building is set on a solid brick foundation with a water table. Three bays wide and two bays deep, the courthouse is topped by a very steeply pitched front-gabled roof with a raking wood cornice. Window openings on the façade and side elevations contain 6/4, double-hung, wood-sash windows with lug sills. The rear elevation contains a 9/6, double-hung, wood-sash window. On the west (side) elevation, some openings have been infilled with brick. An exterior-end brick chimney is located on the rear elevation. In 1913, the building was moved to its present location to make way for the construction of a Confederate monument on the courthouse green. The courthouse was subsequently restored by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. Part of the restoration included rebuilding the façade and replacing the main entry. The Federal-style door and surround were taken from a house being demolished on Granby Street in Norfolk.

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Circa 1750, a clerk’s office was constructed adjacent to the courthouse at 16396 Courthouse Road. Similar in design and construction to the courthouse, the one-story clerk’s office is constructed of Flemish-bond brick on a solid foundation with water table. Glazed headers, a common ornamental feature on mid-eighteenth-century buildings, form an irregular pattern on the building. One bay wide and one bay deep, the office has a front-gabled roof and a raking wood cornice on the gable ends that terminates in a drop molding. The side elevations have an ogee-molded wood cornice. Openings appear to be in their original location, holding 9/9, double-hung, wood-sash windows and a single-leaf, paneled wood door. The interior has a barrel-vaulted ceiling, which is a common feature of eighteenth-century buildings on the Eastern Shore.

The earliest extant domestic building in Eastville, Park Hall, was constructed ca. 1750 and is one of several extant Colonial dwellings in Northampton County. Other houses were constructed in the mid-eighteenth century in the Eastville area; the most similar to Park Hall’s style and form is Pleasant Prospect (ca. 1750), which is located several miles southwest of Eastville on Savage’s Neck. Located at 5263 Willow Oak Road, Park Hall was erected by Griffin Stith soon after he purchased the property. Situated approximately a quarter-mile southeast of the courthouse, the house is set back approximately 450 feet from the street. The two-story, five-bay-wide house is constructed of wood frame clad with beaded weatherboard siding. The gambrel roof is covered with fish-scale wood shingles. The front and rear slopes of the gambrel roof are pierced by five shallow shed-roof dormers that each contain a 9/9, double-hung, wood-sash window. The elongated windows on the first story contain 9/9, double-hung, wood-sash with operable louvered wood shutters. The second story slightly overhangs, and is ornamented with modillions on the soffit. The main entry, centrally located on the façade, contains a wide, single-leaf paneled wood door flanked by operable, full-length louvered shutters. Two interior-end brick chimneys pierce the roof and are both flanked by small wood-sash windows on the upper gable ends of the building. A one-story portico constructed in the mid-1940s is centrally located on the façade and shelters the main entry. Four Tuscan columns support the front-gabled roof of the porch, which has an ogee-molded cornice and a raking wood cornice. The same porch is mirrored on the rear elevation, but has been enclosed. An eighteenth-century, one-story wing was constructed on the east (side) elevation and a second story was added ca. 1900. An early-nineteenth-century kitchen is connected to the main dwelling by a long one-story hyphen. Constructed of five-course American-bond brick, the hyphen is three bays wide and one bay deep. The two-story wood-frame kitchen is clad with beaded weatherboard siding and topped by a side-gabled roof with slightly overhanging eaves and a boxed cornice. A large double-shouldered exterior brick chimney on the east elevation has a freestanding stack. The kitchen is fenestrated by 6/6, double-hung, wood-sash windows with louvered wood shutters. A one-story, shed-roof extension was constructed on the rear of the kitchen ca. 1940. The first floor of the kitchen was used for cooking, as noted by the large fireplace on the interior. Slaves or servants likely lived on the second floor of the kitchen. Other notable resources at Park Hall include a mid-nineteenth-century smokehouse and a family cemetery, which dates to 1826. Six marked graves from the nineteenth century are located north of the late-twentieth-century barn. Members of the Parker, Thomas, and Stratton families are buried in the small cemetery.

Growth of the Town: 1773-1860

The first recorded subdivision of Eastville occurred in 1773 when 40 acres of land on the west side of Courthouse Road south of the courthouse were surveyed. John Tazewell divided the parcel into half-acre lots. The courthouse green was located on the northernmost lots numbered one through four.¹ A tavern was located on two lots south of the courthouse.² It is likely that the lots south of the tavern were improved by commercial buildings and dwellings in the late eighteenth century, but these lots now contain late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century residences and the early-twenty-first-

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century courthouse complex. After the subdivision of these lots, Eastville began to grow. An 1822 survey of the town shows 22 buildings in Eastville, including the courthouse and jail.

A tavern was located in Eastville and operated as early as 1724. James Taylor purchased six lots south of the courthouse in 1780 and constructed Eastville's second tavern. This tavern was called the Taylor House and is currently known as the Eastville Inn. The tavern served as the center of Eastville's social life and was conveniently located next door to the courthouse. The two-story Eastville Inn (16422 Courthouse Road) is a long rectangular structure augmented by a three-bay-wide side addition (ca. 1830) and two rear additions (ca. 1900 and 1920). The building was modernized in the 1920s and the interior was renovated in the late twentieth century; therefore many of the materials have been replaced but have maintained the building's historical significance through design and feeling. The main block is eight bays wide and two bays deep, covered by a side-gabled roof finished with a boxed cornice with an ogee profile, returns, and modillions. The structure is set on a solid Flemish-bond brick foundation that has been parged. The wood-frame building is clad in weatherboard siding. An interior-end brick chimney with a corbeled cap rises from the southwest elevation. A one-story porch extends seven bays across the façade, sheltering the original portion of the building. The porch was constructed ca. 1920 and replaces an earlier porch. The shed roof of the porch has Tuscan columns, an ogee-molded cornice, and square balusters. The first story of the façade (east elevation) is fenestrated with large 9/9, double-hung, wood-sash windows and a main entry opening, symmetrically placed under the porch. The single-leaf entry has a wide paneled wood door framed by side lights. The second story of the façade is marked by unequally placed 6/6, double-hung, wood-sash windows. The façade was augmented ca. 1830 by a two-story, three-bay addition on the north elevation. Set on a solid foundation (not visible), the wood-frame addition is clad in weatherboard siding, has a side-gabled roof of asphalt shingles, and a boxed cornice with an ogee profile, returns, and modillions similar to that ornamenting the main block.

Several Federal-style dwellings were constructed in Eastville at the turn of the nineteenth century. The Federal style became popular on the East Coast after the American Revolution and its popularity continued on the Eastern Shore through the first decades of the nineteenth century. Evolved from the Georgian style, Federal-style buildings were influenced by European architectural ideas which were made popular in the United States by Asher Benjamin. A renewed interest in the classical architectural forms of Greece and Rome resulted in an architectural style "characterized by an emphasis on verticality, symmetry, delicate and restrained ornamentation, and carefully controlled proportions." Federal-style buildings often lacked the horizontal divisions of water tables, belt courses, and heavy cornices that were popular with the preceding Georgian style.³ Ingleside (ca. 1810), Hickory Grounds (ca. 1825), and Cessford (ca. 1832) were constructed just outside of the village of Eastville on large parcels of land with deep setbacks. The Maria Robins House (ca. 1799) was constructed on Courthouse Road in the village of Eastville immediately north of the courthouse green. These four examples within the Eastville Historic District share few similarities, but are all good examples of the Federal style. Two of the houses are wood-frame construction, and the other two are brick construction.

Ingleside and Cessford, the two brick houses, are more ornately ornamented than the Maria Robins House and Hickory Grounds. Ingleside was the first Federal-style house constructed of brick in Eastville. Constructed ca. 1810, it is located at 5516 Willow Oak Road, east of Lankford Highway. The interior is noted for the elaborately decorated hall, which is papered with a French-block wallpaper, "Les Francais en Egypte," printed ca. 1814 by Joseph Dufour of Paris.⁴ Although now deteriorated, the wallpaper still remains and is the only house in the Eastville Historic District with such wallpaper. The two-story, three-bay dwelling is symmetrically fenestrated. Constructed of Flemish-bond brick that has been parged, the building is topped by a side-gabled roof with overhanging eaves, and a cornice with ogee molding, modillions, and

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returns, all of which are common to the Federal style. The façade is dominated by a flat-roofed portico supported by Tuscan columns that shelters the centrally located main entry. A balustrade of square posts is located on top of the portico, which provides access to a second-story entry. The main entry is composed of a Federal-style surround that includes side lights and a fanlight. Window openings contain elongated 6/6, double-hung, wood-sash windows topped by a wooden lintel with bull's eye corner blocks.

Like Ingleside, Cessford is constructed of Flemish-bond brick. Cessford, located at 16546 Courthouse Road, was the last Federal-style dwelling to be constructed in Eastville. Built for Doctor John Kerr ca. 1832, Cessford is the only building in the historic district to have a documented slave quarter. The house was enlarged in the mid-nineteenth century by the construction of a two-story wing on the west elevation. The dwelling is oriented with its gable end facing the street. The façade and rear (south and north) elevation of the dwelling are identical, a feature common to Federal-style architecture. The two-and-a-half-story dwelling is five bays wide and two bays deep. The north and south slopes of the side-gabled roof are pierced by five front-gabled dormers with fluted pilasters. The dormers have ogee-molded cornices with returns and each contain an arched 6/6, double-hung, wood-sash window. These dormers are indicative of the Federal-style's emphasis on light and on restrained ornamentation. The roof of the building has an ogee-molded wood cornice, dentil molding, modillions, slight returns, and a raking cornice with dentil molding on the gable ends. The building is symmetrically fenestrated with 9/9, double-hung, wood-sash windows with a wooden sill and a wood cornice with bull's eye corner blocks. The centrally located openings on the second story are tripartite consisting of a 9/9, double-hung, wood-sash window flanked by pilaster mullions and 6-light side lights, which is a hallmark of the Federal style. The centrally located entries on the façade and rear elevation are sheltered by one-story, three-bay porticos. These front-gabled porticos have an ogee-molded cornice with returns and a wide architrave. The roof is supported by Tuscan columns with square-edge balusters. The two-story addition on the west elevation was constructed ca. 1845 and contains a kitchen and sitting room on the first floor and the cook's quarters on the second floor. An 1847 inventory of John Kerr's property notes 2,000 bricks that could have been left over from the construction of the wing. The inventory also describes a number of items labeled "from the kitchen."⁵ The wing addition is three bays wide and one bay deep. Constructed of Flemish-bond brick, the wing is topped by a side-gabled roof. The kitchen is only fenestrated on the façade and rear elevation. The first story is fenestrated by a centrally located, single-leaf door and 9/9 and 6/6, double-hung, wood-sash windows. Like the main block, the windows have a wooden sill, wood lintel with bull's eye corner blocks, and operable louvered wood shutters.

The Cessford plantation originally contained numerous outbuildings, which included two slave quarters, a corncrib, two barns, and a smokehouse.⁶ The only extant outbuildings are the smokehouse, a slave quarter, and an agricultural outbuilding. The slave quarter at Cessford is the only documented extant slave quarter in Eastville and was constructed ca. 1840. The one-and-a-half-story building sits on a solid brick foundation. The wood-frame structure is clad with weatherboard siding and is topped by a side-gabled roof. A full-width, one-story shed roof extension is located on the rear elevation. An exterior-end brick chimney is located on the west elevation. The building is fenestrated by 6/6, double-hung, wood-sash windows and an early replacement, single-leaf, paneled wood door. A 6/6, double-hung, wood-sash window is located in the upper gable end of the east elevation, providing light in the loft.

The Maria Robins House, located at 16366 Courthouse Road, was constructed ca. 1799 and is more Federal style in its form than in its ornamentation. The two-story, five-bay, wood-frame house is clad in weatherboard siding with narrow corner boards. The steeply pitched, side-gabled roof has an overhanging boxed cornice with an ogee profile, cornice returns, bed molding, and raking cornice. A shouldered brick chimney with a freestanding cap dominates the southwestern

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exterior end. Originally, the building was symmetrically fenestrated with 9/6, double-hung, wood-sash windows. The first story of the façade is not visible because of the enclosure of a one-story porch. The porch has an enclosed balustrade of weatherboard siding, Tuscan pilasters, and large fixed window openings framed by replacement 2/2, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows. An entry to the dwelling is located in the southwestern elevation of the enclosed porch. A single-leaf entry opening pierces the center bay of the second story on the façade (southeast elevation), suggesting a two-story porch was once located on the building. The gable ends have 9/6, double-hung, wood-sash windows on the first and second stories, flanking the chimney. A two-story ell projects from the northernmost bay of the rear elevation. Covered by a front-gabled roof, the ell is constructed of wood frame clad in weatherboard siding. A one-story, one-bay, front-gabled porch shelters an entry opening on the ell.

The main house at Hickory Grounds was constructed ca. 1825 and was enlarged by the construction of a wing addition ca. 1900. Located at 15565 Courthouse Road, the property is notable for having one of the largest collections of mid-nineteenth-century outbuildings in Eastville, including a smokehouse, chicken house, and domestic outbuilding (possibly an office). Hickory Grounds also contains the last water tower/windmill in Eastville, a common structure at the turn of the twentieth century on the Eastern Shore. The main block of the house stands two-and-a-half stories in height, extending three bays wide and four bays deep. It is constructed of wood frame with weatherboard cladding. The side-gabled roof is finished with wide overhanging eaves, boxed cornice with ogee molding, raking cornice, bed molding, and enclosed tympanums. Two tall brick chimneys with corbeled caps project from the interior of the west elevation. The window openings have elongated 6/6, double-hung, wood-sash windows. Those on the first story of the building are crowned by architrave cornices. The main entry, located in the easternmost bay of the façade, holds a single-leaf paneled replacement door with twelve lights. More common in the Greek Revival style, the recessed main entry opening is ornately framed by four-light side lights, eight-light transom, molded pilasters, wide frieze, and architrave cornice. A secondary entry, symmetrical to that on the façade, pierces the rear elevation. The opening has pilaster surrounds, wide frieze, and architrave cornice.

At the same time these plantations were being established, the population of Northampton County was increasing and a growing professional community began to develop in Eastville. Circa 1814, a debtor's prison was constructed, adding to the existing governmental buildings on the courthouse green that included the 1731 courthouse and ca. 1750 clerk's office. Increased activity in Northampton County meant that more people needed attorneys to assist them in court with land transactions, taxes, and other purposes. Beginning ca. 1822, three small offices, now called Lawyer's Row, were constructed along the edge of the courthouse green, just southwest of the courthouse. At the same time, commercial activity began to increase in Eastville.

Circa 1820, the Old Brick Store was built adjacent to the courthouse on the south side. It is one of the oldest extant commercial resources in the historic district. The two-story store at 16410 Courthouse Road is now used as office space. The masonry structure is built of brick laid in Flemish bond. Rectangular in plan, the building is crowned by a front-gabled roof edged by a boxed cornice with ogee molding, narrow frieze with bed molding, and raking cornice. The façade faces westward onto Courthouse Road. The first story of the façade was altered in the early twentieth century when the addition was constructed, but it was restored in the late twentieth century. The first story of the façade is three bays wide, pierced by a central entry opening with flanking elongated window openings that hold 9/9, double-hung, wood-sash. The paneled wood door is recessed within the façade of the masonry structure, framed by a plain reveal and five-light transom. The openings are symmetrically placed on the second story with a central entry opening (merchandise was hoisted up to the

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opening and stored on the second floor) and flanking 9/6, double-hung, wood-sash windows. A semi-circular opening with muntins in a sunburst pattern pierces the upper gable end. All of the openings have jack arches of brick and molded wood surrounds. A one-story addition was constructed on the south elevation ca. 1890. Constructed of brick laid in six-course American bond, the addition has a shed roof of metal that is largely obscured by a brick parapet. The ornate parapet, which is a later replacement, has a corbeled and denticulated cornice of brick. The façade of the building is laid in Flemish-bond brick. The recessed canted entry consists of wood-frame show windows with one-light transoms and a double-leaf entry opening consisting of wood-frame doors with glass inserts.

Mid-Nineteenth-Century Romantic Houses

The buildings constructed in Eastville in the mid-nineteenth century are vernacular interpretations of popular romantic architectural styles, including the Greek Revival, Italianate, and Gothic Revival. Sporadic construction occurred in Eastville in the mid-nineteenth century, manifesting in limited styles and forms. North of the courthouse is 16250 Courthouse Road, a single dwelling that shows elements of the Greek Revival style, popular from 1830 to 1860. In the South, the Greek Revival is characterized by mostly symmetrical facades, low-pitched roofs, pedimented gables, classical proportions, and heavy cornices with unadorned friezes. Gable fronts, raking cornices, elongated windows on the first story, front or corner pilasters, and columned porches were common features on many Greek Revival-style houses. Unlike the previous Federal style with its elaborate surrounds and fanlights, buildings designed in the Greek Revival style often have multi-light transoms and side lights. Although temple-front houses were sometimes found, the expression of this particular element of the style was often limited to an interpretation of a temple-front portico.⁷ The dwelling at 16250 Courthouse Road is the only Greek Revival-style building in Eastville. It exhibits detailing from the style, including a pedimented portico, pilaster corner boards, columned porches, and wide entablature. The two-story house is three bays wide and two bays deep. The façade is symmetrically fenestrated with a side entry holding a single-leaf paneled door flanked by 4-light side lights and topped by a 6-light transom. It is sheltered by a one-story, one-bay pedimented portico with a low-pitched, front-gabled roof. The portico has a raking, ogee-molded cornice and wide frieze. It is supported by tapered Tuscan columns. A one-story, two-bay side porch on the south elevation has a hipped roof supported by tapered Tuscan columns. Like the front portico, the porch has an overhanging ogee-molded wood cornice with bed molding and wide frieze.

The Gothic Revival style is another romantic architectural style popular in the United States in the mid-nineteenth century that had limited expressions in Eastville. The style achieved its height of popularity between 1840 and 1865 and was more imaginative than its predecessors like the Federal and Greek Revival styles, which looked to classical architecture for inspiration. The Gothic Revival mixed secular and sacred motifs to create a new style that was inspired by medieval church architecture. The style typically has asymmetrical massing, is elaborately ornamented, and provides an emphasis on gables, which are usually steep, narrow, and ornamented with vergeboard. The lancet window or pointed arch is a common motif found on Gothic Revival-style buildings, often on window openings, door surrounds, dormers, and porches.⁸ The Gothic Revival style in Eastville was eclectically shown as an influence in late-nineteenth-century I-houses and Queen Anne-style houses. However, there is one high-style expression of the Gothic Revival in Eastville, located at 5232 Willow Oak Road. This single dwelling, constructed ca. 1870, also served as the Abdell Funeral Home in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The small building is reminiscent of Andrew Jackson Downing's designs in the mid-nineteenth-century book, *Cottage Residences*. The one-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling has a rectangular plan, extending one bay deep. The wood-frame building is topped by a steeply pitched, cross-gabled roof that features raking cornices and sawn

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vergeboard typical of the Gothic Revival style. The ridge of the roof is pierced by two interior brick chimneys with ornately corbeled caps. The window openings of the building contain elongated 6/6, double-hung, wood-sash windows with a shallow architrave cornice of wood. A one-story, three-bay porch on the façade shelters the main entry, which has a four-light transom and two-light/one-panel side lights. The hipped roof of the porch is supported by Tuscan posts and has an ogee-molded wood cornice.

Although the Italianate style was popular in the mid-nineteenth century, it had little influence in Eastville. The style became most popular in the United States between 1850 and 1880 as part of the romanticism of the Picturesque Movement introduced in America by Andrew Jackson Downing and others. Hallmarks of the style often include overhanging eaves with bracketed cornices, an emphasis on verticality, low-pitched hipped roofs with wide, overhanging eaves supported by brackets, tall towers, elongated windows with decorative moldings, quoins, rusticated foundations, balustraded balconies, square cupolas, and arcaded porches. Like other romantic styles, the Italianate style ranged from elaborate to simple.⁹ Wind Rush Farm, located 5350 Willow Oak Road, shows a very modest interpretation of the Italianate style in Eastville. The two-story, three-bay-wide building has a square form. Constructed ca. 1850, the wood-frame structure is clad with weatherboard siding. Topped by a side-gabled roof with overhanging boxed eaves, the building has a bracketed wood cornice with drop pendants and returns. The cornice is raking on the gable ends. Two interior-end brick chimneys with corbeled caps pierce the roofline. A one-story, wrap-around porch is located on the façade and is a later Victorian-era addition. The hipped roof of the porch is supported by Tuscan columns. When originally constructed, a one-story, one-bay detached kitchen was located east of the dwelling. Circa 1870, a one-story hyphen was constructed to connect the kitchen to the main block. In the 1890s, a second story was added across both the hyphen and kitchen, resulting in the building reading as a main block with a smaller two-story wing. Connecting the kitchen to the main block by a hyphen was a common alteration that occurred in Eastville in the nineteenth century. Several other houses in Eastville including Park Hall and Selma have attached kitchens. The square form of the house, the low-pitched roof, overhanging eaves, and the ornamentation including the bracketed cornice show the vernacular interpretation of the Italianate style in Eastville.

Commercial Development Prior to the Railroad, 1865-1884

The construction of buildings from the mid-nineteenth century prior to the arrival of the railroad was gradual, but limited. As Eastville grew in the nineteenth century, so did the commercial area of the village. Initial commercial development was typically concentrated around the courthouse green in the center of town. The Eastville Inn (ca. 1780), the Old Brick Store (ca. 1820), and a storehouse known as Sugar Run (ca. 1840) are the earliest extant commercial buildings in Eastville and are located within close proximity to the courthouse. These were followed in the mid-nineteenth century by other commercial businesses located south of the courthouse and include the Eastville Mercantile (ca. 1850, 16429 Courthouse Road), James Brown’s Dry Goods Store (ca. 1880, 16464 Courthouse Road), and the commercial building located at 16437 Courthouse Road (ca. 1870).

The Eastville Mercantile, located at 16429 Courthouse Road, was constructed ca. 1850 and was later used as a drug store. This building, recently restored, was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2005. The nomination calls this building a “traditional Chesapeake store,” which included a large rectangular sales room on the first story and a counting room on the second story that was later divided into a storage room and living quarters. The two-story, front-gabled building is set on the sidewalk. Two bays wide and four bays deep, the building is constructed of wood frame clad with weatherboard siding. The roof is covered with wood shingles and is finished with an overhanging, boxed cornice and a raking cornice on the gable ends. The façade of the building facing the street is fenestrated with a large

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picture window topped by small multi-lights and a recessed main entry that holds a commercial door. Like the Old Brick Store, the second story has a centrally located door (merchandise was hoisted up to the opening and stored on the second floor). A 6/6, double-hung, wood-sash window is located in the upper gable end. The side elevations are fenestrated with 6/6, double-hung, wood-sash windows, single-leaf doors, and a picture window.

The commercial building at 16437 Courthouse Road was originally constructed as a storehouse ca. 1870 and has had several uses over the years. The two-story, six-bay building is constructed of wood frame clad with weatherboard siding. The building is set on the sidewalk and the gable end faces the street. The front-gabled roof is finished with an overhanging, boxed cornice with an ogee profile and returns, and a plain frieze. The building was originally fenestrated on the first story with 9/6, double-hung, wood-sash windows, some of which were replaced in the early twentieth century with 2/2, double-hung, wood-sash. A segmentally arched, fixed light is located in the upper gable end. As a result of the removal of part of the first-story façade in 1936 to accommodate the widening of the road and the laying of sidewalks, the building now has a significant jetty that is often misinterpreted as an original feature. The first story is now fenestrated with 2/2 and 6/6, wood-sash windows and single-leaf entry openings. The building is also significant for its uses over the years. In 1890, the building was purchased by an African-American Odd Fellows lodge. From 1890 to 1936, the building served as an important social center for African-Americans in Eastville, functioning as the Odd Fellows lodge, a Masonic lodge, a barber shop, and Miss Sue's Cook Shop. In 1936, the building was sold and was subsequently used as a law office. Since the mid-twentieth century, the building has been the location of the Northampton Insurance Agency.

The Arrival of the Railroad, Growth and Prosperity: 1884-1925

The arrival of the railroad on Virginia's Eastern Shore in 1884 had a permanent and lasting affect not only on Eastville's economy, but also on the built environment. A community developed east of the courthouse at Eastville Station, which was established in 1884 when the New York, Pennsylvania & Norfolk (NYP&N) Railroad chose Eastville to be a station stop on the new rail line. Residential development initially moved westward from Eastville Station, along Willow Oak Road towards the courthouse in Eastville. As large landowners in Eastville began to subdivide their lots, residential development also spread south of the courthouse. The railroad created a demand for housing and new businesses, and Eastville's greatest period of development occurred between 1884 and 1925, resulting in the construction of over one hundred buildings including houses, commercial buildings, warehouses, churches, schools, gas stations, and railroad-related resources.

The large, imposing size and high level of ornamentation of houses constructed in Eastville at the turn of the twentieth century were indicative of the prosperity brought by the railroad. Houses constructed on Willow Oak Road were typically late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century interpretations of the Queen Anne style and examples of early-twentieth-century American movements, including new building forms such as the American Foursquare and bungalow. New construction south of the courthouse along Courthouse Road included more modest residential illustrations of the Queen Anne style, Colonial Revival-style houses, and examples of the American Foursquare interspersed among a few bungalows.

The architectural influences illustrated in Eastville after the arrival of the railroad can be partially attributed to the 1876 Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, where the Queen Anne style was presented, and Chicago's 1893 Columbian Exposition, which highlighted the Colonial Revival style.¹⁰ The Queen Anne style began to appear in the United States

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more commonly after 1880. Queen Anne buildings are typified by their large size, irregular massing, variety of surface textures and cladding, and multiple gables. Windows appeared in a variety of forms, including bay windows, oriels, beveled and leaded glass, and stained glass. Decorative ornamentation included stone and brick accents, carved panels, and turned and carved wooden decorations. Queen Anne-style houses often have towers, wrap-around porches, conical roofs, projecting bays, turrets, and irregular roof lines, often mixing hipped roofs with gables.¹¹ In Eastville, many of the Victorian-era houses are eclectic, mixing elements from the Queen Anne, Georgian, Italianate, Second Empire, and Gothic Revival styles. Houses from this period in Eastville usually mixed the Gothic Revival or Colonial Revival with the Queen Anne style. The majority of Queen Anne-style houses are located along Willow Oak Road, and the majority of Colonial Revival-style houses are located on Courthouse Road, south of the courthouse green.

The most notable Queen Anne-style house in the Eastville area is the Edward Holland House, located on Willow Oak Road in Eastville Station. The house appears to have been originally constructed ca. 1870 as an I-house and was altered and significantly enlarged ca. 1900. The original I-house now reads as a wing on the west (side) elevation. The two-and-a-half-story dwelling is eclectic, showing elements from the Queen Anne and the Gothic Revival styles. The very large, imposing dwelling was constructed of wood frame clad with weatherboard siding. The house has a complex roof line with three projecting cross gables and a hexagonal tower. The roof is covered with slate shingles and is topped by cresting at the ridge. The roof is pierced by four chimneys, all of which have corbelled caps. The house has several two-story projecting bays with overhanging eaves, and ogee-molded, bracketed cornices. The gable ends of the building all have sawn vergeboard and lancet windows. A one-story porch supported by Tuscan columns wraps around the entire façade. Several two-story porches are located on the rear elevation. The Holland House in Eastville Station is the largest, most dramatic, and high-style example of the Queen Anne and Gothic Revival influences in the Eastville Historic District. Although the building is currently in a state of deterioration and beginning to collapse, the Holland House still remains a visual reminder of the wealth of Eastville residents and the prosperity the railroad brought to the community.

Responsive to the number of new residents attracted to Eastville because of the railroad, several Eastville inhabitants began to act as early merchant builders, constructing several identical houses and offering them for sale. In Eastville Station, farmer Thomas M. Scott began to divide his land surrounding the NYP&N railroad station and in the late 1890s, had eight identical I-houses (17059-17023 Rockefeller Lane) erected on small lots that faced the newly laid railroad tracks. Circa 1898, three very similar houses were constructed at 5324-5325-5327 Willow Oak Road. Near the turn of the twentieth century, Waddy Taylor constructed three virtually identical houses south of the courthouse at 17001-17013-17025 Courthouse Road.

As in most of Virginia, the I-house was a common building form seen in Northampton County. Many local residents refer to the I-house as an “Eastern Shore house” because of their predominance on the shore. Thomas Scott sold the first of his eight I-houses in 1898 and conveyed the remainder by the following year. The houses show modest influences of the Queen Anne style. These I-houses were set on brick pier foundations and constructed of wood frame. Two stories high and one bay deep, each house was augmented by a two-story rear ell and a one-story rear porch, creating an L-shaped form. The houses were all topped by cross-gabled roofs with a center front gable. Single square lights are located in each of the gable ends. Originally, these openings may have contained a Queen Anne-style light. The houses had boxed, overhanging eaves with ogee-molded cornices and returns. The buildings were fenestrated with elongated 2/2, double-hung, wood-sash windows and a centrally located single-leaf entry, all with an architrave cornice. One of the only variations appears to be the full-width front porch, which had either a shed roof or hipped roof supported by turned wood posts. These eight houses

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create a notable and distinct collection of late-nineteenth-century buildings in Eastville Station, constructed specifically as speculative development.

Circa 1900, Waddy Taylor constructed three very similar Queen Anne-style houses on Courthouse Road, south of the courthouse and the commercial area of Eastville. These two-and-a-half-story, wood-frame houses are two bays wide and have a hipped-roof covered with slate shingles. The L-shape of the houses is formed by a two-story ell on the rear that has a projecting, front-gabled bay on the side (south) elevation. One-story, wrap-around porches extend across the façade to the south elevation. The hipped roofs of the porches are supported by Tuscan columns. The side entry on the façade is topped by a transom. Two of the houses (17001 and 17025 Courthouse Road) have a hipped-roof dormer centrally located on the eastern slope of the roof. The third dwelling, 17013 Courthouse Road, has a front gable instead of the dormer. The size, irregular massing, hipped roofs, wrap-around porches, and simple entry surrounds show limited Queen Anne-style detailing, which also attests to their construction as an investment.

Ailworth Hall, located at 16514 Courthouse Road, shows the transitional nature of domestic architectural styles in Eastville. This dwelling was constructed ca. 1900 and shows influences from both the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles, typical of dwellings erected at the turn of the twentieth century. The two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling is topped by a hipped roof covered with slate shingles. The roof is finished by a widow’s walk with a balustrade of square posts, overhanging eaves, and an ogee-molded cornice with frieze. Two-story, three-sided, projecting bays and hipped-roof dormers are located on the façade and side elevations. Each dormer contains three, small 6/1, double-hung, wood-sash windows. Dog-leg brick decorates the corners of the projecting bays. The façade is dominated by a wide wrap-around porch that is six bays wide. The flared roof of the porch is supported by Tuscan columns with a balustrade of turned posts. The building is fenestrated by 6/1, double-hung, wood-sash windows with lug sills and segmental brick arches. The Colonial Revival-style entry surround includes an elliptical fanlight and side lights. The massing, asymmetrical bays, wrap-around porch, and use of decorative brick are indicators of the Queen Anne style. However, the dormers, use of brick rather than wood frame, and the entry surround are all typical elements of the Colonial Revival style in the early twentieth century.

The Colonial Revival style debuted in 1893 at Chicago’s Columbian Exposition, which highlighted the style and sparked a wave of architectural design in the late nineteenth century that has perpetuated into the twenty-first century. The Colonial Revival style borrows heavily from the Georgian-, Greek Revival-, and Federal-style buildings, particularly porticoes, side lights and fanlights, pedimented details, dormers, and multi-pane windows. The Colonial Revival was an interpretation of original Colonial-era design and thus borrowed intermittently from its antecedents, mixing elements that would never appear on authentic colonial buildings.¹² The Colonial Revival-style dwellings in the Eastville Historic District are most commonly located south of the courthouse on Courthouse Road and east of the courthouse on Willow Oak Road. Ailworth Hall, discussed above with its Colonial Revival-style influences, is located just north of Cessford (ca. 1832) and is one of the last buildings on the south end of Courthouse Road to illustrate elements of the Queen Anne style. The Colonial Revival was a predominate style in Eastville, likely because of the large number of Colonial-era buildings remaining extant in the community. Residents of Eastville did not need to look far to draw inspiration from Colonial buildings. There are numerous examples of the Colonial Revival style in Eastville, including Blue Shutters at 5279 Willow Oak Road, and the single dwellings at 17095 Courthouse Road, 16481 Courthouse Road, and 5376 Willow Oak Road. Several buildings south of the courthouse and located near Cessford are high-style Colonial Revival buildings. They include 16494 Courthouse Road and 17069 Courthouse Road.

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The single dwelling at 17069 Courthouse Road was constructed ca. 1920 and is the best example of the Colonial Revival style in Eastville. The two-story, five-bay dwelling is two bays deep. The brick house is topped by a side-gabled roof that is finished with a denticulated cornice and pedimented gable ends that are broken by the exterior-end chimneys. Quarter-circle lunettes flank the chimneys in the upper gable ends. The building is symmetrically fenestrated with 6/6 and 8/8, double-hung, wood-sash windows with rowlock sills and flat arches. The centrally located main entry has an elaborate Colonial Revival-style surround, including a swan's neck pediment with urn, an architrave cornice, and fluted pilasters. The door is flanked by leaded-glass side lights. Like earlier Federal-style buildings, this dwelling is flanked by one-story, one-bay wings. The west elevation has a screened porch with a flat roof supported by paired Tuscan columns. A brick wing on the east elevation has paired window openings and a flat roof. A Chippendale-style balustrade encloses the second story of the wings. A one-story hyphen was constructed to connect the main block of the house to the garage, which was erected in the third-quarter of the twentieth century to resemble a carriage house. The one-and-half-story, two-car garage has a side-gabled roof covered with slate shingles and is topped by a small, square cupola. The Colonial Revival style extends to the boxed, overhanging eaves and the ogee-molded cornice with returns on the garage. Like Cessford, which is located just across the street, the dwelling at 17069 Courthouse Road is oriented with its gable end facing the street. Mimicking Cessford, the house has a virtually identical façade and rear elevation.

The American Foursquare and the bungalow are early-twentieth-century American Movements that begin to appear in Eastville in the second decade of the twentieth century. The American Foursquare was most popular from 1900 to 1920. The buildings usually exhibit the Colonial Revival or Craftsman styles. Foursquare houses are usually two-story, two-bay houses with a square or cubic shape and topped by a pyramidal or hipped roof. One-story, full-width porches are common and roofs were often pierced by dormers.¹³ In the Eastville Historic District, there are a number of examples of the American Foursquare form that consists of four rooms on each floor and other examples that were influenced by the square form, many of which appear to have been constructed by the same builder. These buildings are square in form, three bays wide, topped by a pyramidal hipped roof, have a columned, wrap-around porch, and have Colonial Revival-style entry surrounds. Examples of the American Foursquare or Foursquare-influenced buildings include 5236 Willow Oak Road, 5240 Willow Oak Road, 5248 Willow Oak Road, 6075 Willow Oak Road, 16448 Courthouse Road, and 16476 Courthouse Road. The single dwelling at 5240 Willow Oak Road is a good example of a Colonial Revival-style American Foursquare, and is one of only two wood-frame Foursquares in the historic district. Two stories high and two bays wide, the building is clad with narrow weatherboard siding. The dwelling is topped by a hipped roof with wide, overhanging eaves and an ogee-molded cornice with bed molding. The roof is pierced on all four slopes by hipped-roof dormers that contain paired 2/2, double-hung, wood-sash windows. The building is fenestrated by 2/2, and 4/4, double-hung, wood-sash windows with architrave cornices. A one-story, full-width porch is located on the façade. The hipped roof of the screened porch is supported by wood posts.

The bungalows that developed in the early twentieth century in Eastville provided a sharp contrast to the high level of ornamentation of the Queen Anne style. The bungalow became common in America by the first decade of the twentieth century and its popularity continued through the 1930s. These buildings are typified by low-pitched, overhanging roofs, large porches, and fine craftsmanship. Bungalows were constructed of brick, stone, concrete block, or wood frame. Wood-frame buildings were commonly clad with wood shingles. Porch posts were often tapered and exposed structural elements like rafter ends were commonly visible.¹⁴ Perhaps because of the prosperity in Eastville or simply the dominance of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles, there are few examples of the bungalow in the Eastville Historic District. The

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three examples include the houses at 16527 Courthouse Road, 17043 Courthouse Road, and 5481 Willow Oak Road. The best example of the bungalow form in Eastville is Selva Bungalow, located at 5481 Willow Oak Road. Constructed in 1913, the building has had no exterior alterations. The one-story, three-bay Craftsman-style bungalow is constructed of wood frame clad with weatherboard siding. It sits on a solid foundation of rock-faced concrete blocks. The front-gabled roof has wide, overhanging eaves supported by knee brackets. A one-story porch on the façade projects beyond the side elevation of the building, creating an L-shaped form. The porch has an overhanging side-gabled roof with exposed rafter ends and paired piers that rest on an enclosed balustrade clad with square-butt wood shingles. Typical of the style, this bungalow has many different windows, all of which are double-hung, wood-sash. Several tripled windows are located on the building, including a 12/1 flanked by 6/1 windows on the façade and tripled 8/1 windows on the side elevations. The upper gable end on the façade has an 8/1 window flanked by rectangular louvered vents. Other window openings contain single 12/1 windows.

The Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles occur throughout the Eastville Historic District, however, they are most concentrated west of Eastville Station, closer to the courthouse. The more modest American Foursquare and bungalow forms are scattered throughout the district. Although the railroad was located in Eastville Station and the passenger depot served as the center of the community there, the larger, more high-style residences constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were located closer to the courthouse, suggesting the continued importance of the courthouse green and the status it conveyed to local residents.

Domestic and Commercial Resources in Eastville Station at the Turn of the Twentieth Century

The buildings constructed in Eastville Station at the turn of the twentieth century tended to be more modest interpretations of popular styles than contemporaneous buildings erected across the highway in Eastville. Thomas Scott's I-houses were joined by at least eight other I-houses constructed across the railroad tracks on Scott Street (now James Street). Several of these are extant today, including 6091, 6113, 6121, and 6129 James Street. Another common building type in Eastville Station was the modest front-gabled Queen Anne-style building, such as the single dwelling at 6081 James Street, which was constructed ca. 1900. Three bays wide and two bays deep, the two-story house is constructed of wood frame. The wide house is topped by a front-gabled roof with a raking, ogee-molded cornice and returns. It is symmetrically fenestrated by 2/2, double-hung, wood-sash windows and a single-leaf door with transom. Paired window openings are located in the gable end. A full-width porch is located on the façade. Tuscan columns support the shed roof of the porch. These buildings are the antithesis of the large and imposing high-style buildings constructed across Willow Oak Road.

In addition to the number of residences built at the turn of the twentieth century, Eastville Station had a large number of commercial resources of varying sizes and forms, which were typically vernacular buildings. Extant commercial buildings in Eastville Station include Holland Barber Shop on Willow Oak Road, R.S. Trower Farm Implements Store on Willow Oak Road, Brown Hotel at 6138 James Street, Kellam Store at 6129 Willow Oak Road, and the commercial building located at 6148 Willow Oak Road.

The Holland Barber Shop, located on the south side of Willow Oak Road in Eastville Station, was constructed ca. 1900. The one-story, two-bay commercial building is constructed of wood frame clad with weatherboard siding. The vernacular structure has a flat roof with parapet. The building is fenestrated by a single-leaf, paneled wood door and 2/2, double-hung, wood-sash windows. This shop was one of two barber shops that served Eastville Station in the early twentieth century. The 1921 *Sanborn Fire Insurance* map documents that the adjacent brick building attached on the west elevation was a

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two-story store that sold domestic goods, boots, and shoes. The adjacent building was demolished in the mid-twentieth century and all that remains is the easternmost brick wall.

The R.S. Trower Farm Implements Store was constructed ca. 1900 on the north side of Willow Oak Road in Eastville Station. The one-story, three-bay building resembles a barn, but has a two-story parapet on the façade that shelters the front-gabled roof of the structure. The wood-frame building is clad with vertical-board siding. The storefront windows on the façade, which appear to be extant, have been boarded with plywood.

The Kellam Store, located at 6129 Willow Oak Road, is the largest extant commercial building in Eastville Station. The two-and-a-half-story building is four bays wide. It is a vernacular interpretation of the Colonial Revival style. Constructed ca. 1900, the wood-frame building is clad with weatherboard siding with pilaster corner boards. A boxed, ogee-molded cornice is located between the first and second stories on the façade. The building is topped by a hipped roof that is pierced on the façade with a pedimented front-gabled dormer. The commercial building is fenestrated by 2/2, double-hung, wood-sash windows.

The extant domestic and commercial resources of Eastville Station document the variety of buildings that once supported the thriving community centered on the railroad station. Although the railroad-related resources were demolished in the late twentieth century, tremendous archaeological potential exists in Eastville Station.

Early-Twentieth-Century Development in James Crossroads

Although the African-American community of James Crossroads, which is also commonly known as The Forks, developed to a greater extent in the mid-twentieth century with residential construction, initial development in this area began in the late nineteenth century. Growth of the community was centered around Bethel AME Church (15676 Courthouse Road), a trend also exhibited around the courthouse green in Eastville and the railroad station in Eastville Station. The imposing church, one of the largest and most identifiable buildings in the historic district, was constructed in 1901 (replacing a previous church in the same location) on a solid brick foundation laid in what appears to be six-course American bond. The wood-frame structure has recently been reclad in vinyl siding, which replaced (possibly covering) narrow weatherboard siding. The structure has a square plan augmented by a projecting entry bay on the southwest elevation (façade) and projecting apse on the northeast elevation. The plan is further expanded by a two-story, five-sided bay on the west side of the projecting entry bay and a three-story tower on the east side of the projecting entry bay. The apse has been enlarged by the addition of a three-sided bay at the center of the northeast elevation. The bay is flanked by two-story, square wings. The cross-gabled roof of the church is covered in asphalt shingles and finished with cornice returns, boxed cornice with bed molding, and raking cornices in the upper gable ends. Tall, narrow brick chimneys with corbeled caps rise from the exterior of the structure at the northeastern end, flanking the projecting apse. The main entry, located in the projecting bay on the southwest elevation, has a double-leaf, four-paneled wood door, set within a semi-circular-arched opening. The ogee-molded surround is finished with engaged Tuscan pilasters and a keystone, which crowns the one-light, stained-glass transom. The centrally placed entry is flanked by paired stained-glass lancet windows with wide mullions. Additional fenestration on the façade includes tripled stained-glass, pointed-arch windows with square-edged surrounds at the center of the second story and a large Gothic Revival-style pointed-arch, tracery window in the upper story of the gable end that contains three stained-glass, pointed-arch windows and square-edge surround with ogee-molded architrave cornice. Similar Gothic Revival-style tracery windows and the smaller fixed windows ornament each of the upper gable

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 ends of the building. The building is also fenestrated with single, paired, and triple window openings with stained glass. These lancet- and pointed-arched openings, which are typically elongated along the sides of the nave, have square-edged wood surrounds. Historic photographs, as well as visible evidence, document that the third story of the tower on the southeastern corner was originally pierced by elongated lancet-arched openings with louvered vents, presumably of wood. The openings have since been covered in vinyl siding. The tower is pierced on the first story by staggered window openings, has bartizans on all four corners, and is edged by a slightly projecting cornice. The church property also includes a cemetery containing approximately 70 headstones and includes flush markers, monolith headstones, tablet markers, and covered vaults. The markers are made predominately of granite and marble and do not appear to be laid in any discernable pattern. The oldest portion of the cemetery, dating from the 1890s, is believed to be located in the overgrown brush and wooded area north of the church.

The Eastville Elementary School on James Circle was constructed circa 1900 to serve the African-American children of James Crossroads and Eastville. The wood-frame structure stands one story in height on a brick pier foundation infilled with brick. The building is currently collapsing, and the roof is no longer extant. A historic photograph in *Landmarks: Black Historic Sites on the Eastern Shore of Virginia* documents the building was covered by a side-gabled roof of asphalt shingles with a slightly overhanging cornice.¹⁵ The central entry, holding a single-leaf wood door, was reached by a concrete deck with steps. The window openings held double-hung sash. A central chimney of concrete block was noted at the time of the survey. The one-room school, enlarged to three rooms, was clad in bricktex over weatherboard siding. It ceased to serve as a school in 1939, when a new school was constructed. Despite its current physical condition, the school is historically significant for its association with the development and stability of James Crossroads and the African-American community of Eastville.

The Odd Fellow Lodge #3233, established in the 1890s, constructed the building at 15498 Church Street in James Crossroads in 1911. This building is significant as an African-American social center dating from the first half of the twentieth century. The building was also used as a school, accommodating the overflow of African-American students from the nearby Eastville Elementary School. Later, the building was converted for commercial use. It was eventually used as the business and dwelling of Clem Bell, who ran Bell's Radio and Television Repair Service from the building. The two-story, wood-frame building is set on a brick pier foundation and clad in weatherboard siding. The building is three bays wide and two bays deep. The prominent front-gabled roof, completed with raking cornice and overhanging eaves, is covered in asphalt shingles. A brick chimney rises from the center of the structure. The main entry opening, located in the center of the façade (southeast elevation), holds a single-leaf, wood door with recessed panels and lights. A metal sign is located over the main entry door. The entry opening is flanked by double-hung, wood-sash windows that have been boarded up with plywood from the interior (sash is not extant). Centrally placed over the entry is a 2/2, double-hung, wood-sash window. The side and rear elevations are symmetrically pierced with 2/2, double-hung, wood-sash windows. A secondary entry leading to the meeting space on the second floor is located on the southwest elevation.

Twentieth-Century Development in Stumptown

Stumptown provides a stark contrast to the high-style dwellings on Willow Oak Road and Courthouse Road. Located south of the courthouse, the buildings constructed along Stumptown Drive are typically modest vernacular dwellings erected in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Resources in Stumptown include late-twentieth-century modular houses, modest one- and two-room houses, I-houses, a mid-twentieth-century church, and a Verizon building. The most significant

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dwelling in Stumptown are related to the once-thriving lumber industry. The community took its name from the stumps left after the lumber was removed for milling. Oral tradition maintains that a lumber mill was located in Stumptown, on the south side of Stumptown Drive. Although there is no above-ground evidence of a lumber mill, it is possible a mill was located there. Very small, one-story houses are scattered along Stumptown Road, concentrated more heavily on the south side and typically set back more than 60 feet from the road. The size and lack of ornamentation of these small houses, usually containing only one or two rooms, suggest that they were built as impermanent houses erected not for families, but for workers at a nearby mill. Because of the impermanent nature of these houses and lack of above-ground evidence of a mill, it is also possible that Stumptown was a location of a temporary, or portable steam sawmill, which was common in Northampton County in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Equipment would be brought in by wagons or trucks, a temporary camp would be established, and workers would mill the lumber until it was gone, moving on to the next location.

There are four extant examples of this modest worker housing constructed in Eastville, including 5194 Stumptown Drive, 5188 Stumptown Drive, 5236 Stumptown Drive, and a vacant dwelling on the south side of Stumptown Drive. Ruins of other houses are also scattered along both sides of Stumptown Drive. The single dwelling at 5188 Stumptown Drive was constructed ca. 1910. The one-story house is three bays wide. It has a side-gabled roof with overhanging, boxed eaves. An interior brick chimney with a concrete cap rises from the center of the structure. Constructed of wood frame, the building has been reclad in aluminum siding. A shed-roof enclosed porch on the north elevation has a single-leaf entry flanked by 1/1, double-hung, wood-sash windows. The west (side) elevation of the structure has a single-leaf entry flanked by 1/1, double-hung, wood-sash windows. The single dwelling at 5236 Stumptown Drive was constructed ca. 1910. The modest rectangular structure is two bays wide and one bay deep. Clad in vinyl siding, the building has a side-gabled roof of standing-seam metal with overhanging eaves. The one-story building is pierced by 6/6, double-hung, wood-sash windows with square-edged wood surrounds. The single-leaf entry opening has a paneled wood door. A brick chimney with a concrete cap rises from the center of the structure.

The smallest of these buildings is located on the south side of Stumptown Drive, west of 5258 Stumptown Drive. This modest, one-story, vernacular dwelling (now vacant) was constructed ca. 1910 as a single-pen house. The wood-frame building is clad with vertical boards, portions of which are covered with bricktex. A shed roof covered with corrugated metal tops the building and has boxed, overhanging eaves. An exterior-side chimney of brick is located on the east (side) elevation. The building is fenestrated by a single-leaf batten door and small window openings, which have been enclosed from the interior with sheets of metal (sash is not extant). A one-story, one-bay addition constructed on the east elevation is clad with vertical boards and covered with bricktex. It does not appear to have any visible fenestration. The addition is topped by a shed roof covered with corrugated metal.

Similar to Eastville Station, the extant dwellings in Stumptown are important reminders of the community's once active past and role in supplementing Eastville's vibrant economy in the early twentieth century.

Post-War Development: 1925-1958

After World War I (1914-1918) and the economic prosperity of the 1920s, Eastville's economy began to falter, which resulted in a marked decrease of development between 1925 and World War II (1941-1945). The economic hardship faced by many Eastville residents in the late 1920s was only compounded by the Great Depression (1929-1941). Construction

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between the World Wars was limited. However, Eastville saw an increase in commercial construction and a significant number of automobile-related buildings were erected in the historic district, including several auto-repair garages, gas stations, and storage garages. For domestic buildings, the ever-growing popularity of the automobile resulted in the construction of several garages. With the exception of the domestic garages, which are scattered across the historic district, the majority of automobile-related resources were constructed south of the courthouse. Automobile-related resources include 17191 Courthouse Road, 17221 Courthouse Road, 16393 Courthouse Road, 16395 Courthouse Road, 16423 Courthouse Road, 17478 Courthouse Road, and 17490 Courthouse Road. The Napa Auto Parts Store is a representative example of these resources. Located at 17191 Courthouse Road, this commercial building and auto-repair shop was constructed ca. 1940. The masonry building is constructed of concrete blocks and has a flat roof with metal coping and a stepped parapet on the façade. Several vehicular openings with roll-up garage doors are located on the façade and side elevations. Additional fenestration on the façade includes a single-leaf, metal-frame commercial door flanked by two large storefront windows on concrete lug sills. Other openings on the building hold large 12-light and 15-light, metal-sash windows with concrete lug sills.

The only public building erected between the World Wars was the Eastville Volunteer Fire Company. This fire station, built in 1940, was constructed on the site of the YMCA by the Works Progress Administration (WPA). The WPA was originally established in 1930 as part of President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal program. The agency's role was to create jobs for the workers who lost their jobs as a result of the Great Depression. The agency's work resulted in the construction of thousands of buildings and roads, but this is the only WPA building constructed in Eastville. The two-story, three-bay fire station is five bays deep. Its style and form is reminiscent of Eastville's nineteenth-century commercial buildings with its front-gabled roof, slightly overhanging boxed eaves and a raking cornice with returns on the façade, and the semi-circular arched vent in the upper gable end. Set on a solid, concrete-block foundation, the fire station is veneered in five-course, American-bond brick. It is topped by a front-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The first story of the façade contains two roll-up, metal doors with lights and a single-leaf, commercial door topped by a one-light, metal-frame transom. Four symmetrically placed 6/6, double-hung, vinyl-sash windows on rowlock sills are located on the second story of the façade. Stringcourses of header-coursed bricks appear over the first- and second-story fenestration. The building, which continues to serve as a fire station, retains its original sign, set above the stringcourses. Although the economy of Eastville slowed in the mid-twentieth century, limited and scattered residential construction occurred in the historic district from the 1940s through the 1970s. Several subdivisions occurred throughout the Eastville area in the 1940s. Workers at local canning and quick-freeze factories were in need of housing. Subsequently, after World War II, several larger properties in Eastville were subdivided into smaller-sized parcels. The largely African-American community of James Crossroads, located in the northern end of the historic district was subdivided in the late 1930s and again in the early 1940s, although it was not developed as a residential suburb of Eastville until the late 1940s. The community developed over time, with limited construction continuing through the 1970s, resulting in an eclectic collection of architecture unlike that presented elsewhere in the Eastville Historic District. This small, self-sufficient community, which was centered on Bethel AME Church, also contained several houses, a general store, a repair shop, a Masonic lodge, and a school. The architecture in James Crossroads is modest and typically vernacular. Buildings tend to be more eclectic, showing the influences of a variety of popular styles. One of the best examples of this eclecticism is the single dwelling at 5320 Old Town Neck Drive. Originally constructed ca. 1925, this vernacular building was altered to resemble the Cape Cod and ranch houses popular in the mid-twentieth century. The one-story, three-bay, wood-frame building is clad with vinyl German siding. A stretcher-bond brick veneer topped by a stringcourse of headers has been applied to the lower half of the façade, a feature typical of Modern Movement buildings. The side-gabled roof of the building is covered

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with asphalt shingles and has overhanging boxed eaves with enclosed gable ends. Two oversized front-gabled dormers, added to the building ca. 1950, dominate the façade. The main entry is sheltered by a centrally located one-story, one-bay porch. The porch has a shed roof covered with asphalt shingles that is supported by square posts.

Another notable subdivision in Eastville occurred in 1944, when Anna J. Holland subdivided a portion of her property on the south side of Willow Oak Road into 20 lots, each roughly 70 feet wide and 160 feet deep.¹⁶ Modest houses were soon constructed on these lots and limited development occurred through the late 1970s. The majority of houses constructed on Holland Court were erected in the 1950s. The most common building type on Holland Court is the ranch house interspersed with other Modern Movement buildings, including the Minimal Traditional and mid-twentieth-century interpretations of the Cape Cod. The best example of the Minimal Traditional form in Eastville is the single dwelling at 16473 Holland Court. Constructed ca. 1950, this one-story, three-bay building is constructed of wood frame clad with asbestos siding. It has a side-gabled roof with slightly overhanging eaves and a raking wood cornice on the gable ends. The building has a one-story, projecting front-gabled bay in the northern end bay on the façade. The slightly overhanging eaves of the bay are boxed. Typical of the Modern Movement, a large picture window flanked by narrow 2/2, double-hung, wood-sash (horizontal sash) is located in the center of the projecting bay. The side elevation of the bay contains the main entry to the building, which is sheltered by a one-story, one-bay shed roof porch. Indicative of the domestic architecture from the mid-twentieth century, in particular the ranch house, the varied sizes of the window openings, particularly those on the façade, indicate the private and public spaces of the interior floor plan. This is illustrated by the picture window in the projecting bay that illuminates the public living space and the single window openings in the southern bays that light the private spaces.

Development in Eastville after 1958

Although there were a number of lot divisions and subdivisions in the mid-twentieth century, actual construction of new buildings remained limited after 1958, thus preserving the open landscape and wooded areas that aid in recounting Eastville’s agricultural heritage and milling history. This was a trend noted in the early twentieth century when property owners subdivided their land, but never sold or improved the individual lots. Within the town of Eastville’s limits, only eight houses were constructed between 1965 and 2005.¹⁷

One of the last subdivisions occurred in Eastville in 1969, when property owned by Lula L. Tyson north of Willow Oak Road was subdivided. Eleven lots on what would become Tyson Circle were divided and soon improved by modest ranch houses and other domestic examples from the Modern Movement.¹⁸ The ranch houses constructed along Tyson Circle are constructed of concrete blocks faced with brick or wood-frame clad with original materials such as asbestos or aluminum siding. The buildings are one story high and four bays wide. Most have an attached garage, some of which have been enclosed and are now used as living space. The buildings are topped with low-pitched roofs with wide overhanging eaves, typical of the Modern Movement. Commonly, the houses along Tyson Circle have either an inset porch or simply a front stoop. Fenestration includes paired windows or picture windows that define the public and private spaces within the house.

Late-twentieth-century development in Eastville has been limited to sporadic construction scattered across the area. In the 1970s, some new commercial buildings developed along Lankford Highway, including a restaurant, bank, and gas station. Within the residential areas, much of the late-twentieth-century infill has been manufactured housing, which is often reminiscent of the ranch house and Cape Cod forms. In the early twenty-first century, the land associated with Selma,

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north of the courthouse, was divided into a new subdivision called Selma Farm Estates. Although the land around Selma, like many of the larger parcels throughout Eastville, has been subdivided, new construction has been exceptionally limited and thus the open landscape once associated with these properties is preserved.

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INVENTORY

In the following inventory all resources have been considered either contributing or non-contributing based upon the areas of significance as listed under Criteria A and C under the themes of government, commerce, architecture, and African-American history and based upon the period of significance as ca. 1731, the earliest extant building in the historic district, to 1958, which captures one of the last phases of new construction within the last fifty years. All non-contributing resources have therefore been so noted for being either constructed after 1958 or as having no integrity left to represent the period and areas of significance.

Church Street

15456 Church Street 214-0040-0049

<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, ca 1965		
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shelter	Non-Contributing (structure)	<i>Total:</i> 1

15476 Church Street 214-0040-0043

<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1980		
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

15492 Church Street 214-0040-0044

<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1925		
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

15494 Church Street 214-0040-0045

<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1910		
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

15498 Church Street 065-0418

<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Meeting/Fellowship Hall, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, 1911		
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Meeting/Fellowship Hall	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

Other DHR-ID: **214-0040-0046**

Courthouse Road

0 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0009

<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Agricultural Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1925		
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Agricultural Bldg.	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

15400 block (even) Courthouse Road 214-0040-0003

<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1900		
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

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15441 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0002

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1925**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Carport** **Non-Contributing (structure)** *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Contributing *Total:* 1

15500 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0004

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, ca 1940**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

15508 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0005

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, 2008**
Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

15528 Courthouse Road 065-0346

Other DHR-ID: **214-0040-0007**
Primary Resource Information: **Meeting/Fellowship Hall, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1937**
Individual Resource Status: **Meeting/Fellowship Hall** Contributing *Total:* 1

15552 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0008

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1860**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

15565 Courthouse Road 065-0048

Other DHR-ID: **214-0040-0012**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Federal/Adamesque, ca 1810**
Individual Resource Status: **Windmill** Contributing (structure) *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Smoke/Meat House** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Chicken House/Poultry House** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Outbuilding, Domestic** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Cemetery** Contributing (site) *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Pool/Swimming Pool** **Non-Contributing (structure)** *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Pool House** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

15617 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0010

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1925**
Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

15639 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0011

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 2000**
Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Carport** **Non-Contributing (structure)** *Total:* 1

15644 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0013

Primary Resource Information: **Chicken House/Poultry House, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1940**
Individual Resource Status: **Chicken House/Poultry House** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Contributing *Total:* 1

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15658 Courthouse Road 065-0419	<i>Other DHR-ID:</i> 214-0040-0014		
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Parsonage/Glebe, Stories 2.00, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, ca 1922			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Parsonage/Glebe	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
15676 Courthouse Road 065-5002	<i>Other DHR-ID:</i> 214-0040-0015		
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Church/Chapel, Stories 2.00, Style: Gothic Revival, 1901			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Cemetery	Contributing (site)	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Church/Chapel	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
16001 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0047			
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Commercial Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1915			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Commercial Building	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shelter	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed, Vehicular	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
16041 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0050			
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> School, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1954			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> School	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> School	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Stadium	Non-Contributing (site)	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Field	Non-Contributing (site)	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Tennis Court	Non-Contributing (site)	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Other	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Greenhouse/Conservatory	Non-Contributing (structure)	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Classroom Building	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	5
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	4
16237 Courthouse Road 065-0077	<i>Other DHR-ID:</i> 214-0040-0052		
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Mixed (more than 3 styles from different periods), ca 1790			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Cemetery	Contributing (site)	<i>Total:</i>	2
16250 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0051			
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1850			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
16304 Courthouse Road 214-0002	<i>Other DHR-ID:</i> 214-0040-0055		
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Federal/Adamesque, 1828			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Office/Office Building	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Church/Chapel	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Cemetery	Contributing (site)	<i>Total:</i>	1
16311 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0056			
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 2006			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

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16319 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0057			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Parsonage/Glebe, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1909</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Parsonage/Glebe</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
16338 Courthouse Road 214-0016 <i>Other DHR-ID: 214-0040-0058</i>			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Vernacular, ca 1795</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Smoke/Meat House</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Gazebo</i>	Contributing (structure)	<i>Total:</i>	1
16349 Courthouse Road 214-0011 <i>Other DHR-ID: 214-0040-0059</i>			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Vernacular, 1886</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Outbuilding, Domestic</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
16358 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0060			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Italianate, ca 1890</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed, Tool</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
16359 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0061			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1975</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
16366 Courthouse Road 214-0013 <i>Other DHR-ID: 214-0040-0062</i>			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Federal/Adamesque, ca 1799</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Carport</i>	Non-Contributing (structure)	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Outbuilding, Domestic</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Stable</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
16367 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0063			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1940</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
16374 Courthouse Road 214-0042 <i>Other DHR-ID: 214-0040-0064</i>			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1840</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Outbuilding, Domestic</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
16381 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0067			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1910</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
16388 Courthouse Road 214-0041 <i>Other DHR-ID: 214-0040-0066</i>			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1790</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

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16392 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0068			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Commercial Style, ca 1925</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
16393 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0069			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Garage, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1960</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
16395 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0070			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Garage, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1940</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
16396 Courthouse Road 214-0004 (Old Courthouse) Other DHR-ID: 214-0040-0073			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Courthouse, Stories 1.00, Style: Georgian, 1731</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Courthouse</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
16396 Courthouse Road 214-0003 (Clerk's Office) Other DHR-ID: 214-0040-0074			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Office, Stories 1.00, Style: Georgian, ca 1750</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Office/Office Building</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
16396 Courthouse Road 214-0005 (Debtors Prison) Other DHR-ID: 214-0040-0075			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Prison, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1814</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Prison</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
16396 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0076 (Jail)			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Jail, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1913</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Jail</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
16396 Courthouse Road 214-0010-0001 (Confederate Monument) Other DHR-ID: 214-0040-0078			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Monument /Marker, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1913</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Monument/Marker</i>	Contributing (object)	<i>Total:</i>	1
16399-16403-16407 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0071			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Commercial Style, ca 1940</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
16404 Courthouse Road 214-0010 (5th Courthouse) Other DHR-ID: 214-0040-0077			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Courthouse, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1899</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Courthouse</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Mobile Home/Trailer</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
16410 Courthouse Road 214-0012 Other DHR-ID: 214-0040-0079			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1825</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
16412-16418 Courthouse Road 214-0009 Other DHR-ID: 214-0040-0080			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Office/Office Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1820</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Office/Office Building</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	3
<i>Individual Resource Status: Office/Office Building</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
16415 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0072			

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Primary Resource Information: **Bank, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1905**
Individual Resource Status: **Bank** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building** Contributing *Total:* 1

16422 Courthouse Road 214-0020 *Other DHR-ID:* **214-0040-0081**
Primary Resource Information: **Tavern/Ordinary, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1780**
Individual Resource Status: **Tavern/Ordinary** Contributing *Total:* 1

16423 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0082
Primary Resource Information: **Service Station, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1950**
Individual Resource Status: **Service Station** Contributing *Total:* 1

16429 Courthouse Road 214-5001 *Other DHR-ID:* **214-0040-0083**
Primary Resource Information: **Store, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1850**
Individual Resource Status: **Store** Contributing *Total:* 1

16437-16435 Courthouse Road 214-0014 *Other DHR-ID:* **214-0040-0084**
Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1870**
Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Office/Office Building** Contributing *Total:* 1

16447 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0086
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1900**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Contributing *Total:* 1

16448 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0085
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1910**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Privy** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Contributing *Total:* 1

16453 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0087
Primary Resource Information: **Fire Station, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, 1940**
Individual Resource Status: **Fire Station** Contributing *Total:* 1

16454 Courthouse Road 214-0007-0009 *Other DHR-ID:* **214-0040-0088**
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, pre 1870**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

16463 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0089
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1890**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Contributing *Total:* 1

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16464 Courthouse Road 214-0039	<i>Other DHR-ID:</i> 214-0040-0090		
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Commercial Building, Stories 2.50, Style: Italianate, ca 1880			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Commercial Building	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
16475 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0091			
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, ca 1890			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
16476 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0092			
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1910			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pool/Swimming Pool	Non-Contributing (structure)	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pool House	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
16481 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0093			
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1925			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
16493 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0094			
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, ca 1900			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
16494 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0095			
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1925			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
16507 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0096			
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Vernacular, ca 1910			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
16514 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0097			
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, ca 1900			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed, Vehicle/Equipment	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2

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16523 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0098

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, ca 1890**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Office/Office Building** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Mobile Home/Trailer** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Contributing *Total:* 1

16527 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0099

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1925**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

16546 Courthouse Road 214-0001

Other DHR-ID: **214-0040-0100**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Federal/Adamesque, ca 1832**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Smoke/Meat House** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Slave/Servant Quarters** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Chicken House/Poultry House** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Garden** Contributing (site) *Total:* 1

17000 block (odd) Courthouse Road 214-0040-0106

Primary Resource Information: **Garage, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1995**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

17001 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0101

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, ca 1900**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 3

17013 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0102

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, ca 1900**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

17025 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0103

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, ca 1900**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

17031 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0104

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1975**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Contributing *Total:* 1

17043 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0105

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Craftsman, ca 1920**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

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17069 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0107			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1920</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
17095 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0108			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1975</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
17155 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0109			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1960</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
17177 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0276			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1970</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
17180 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0111			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1950</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
17185 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0113			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Mobile Home/Trailer, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1970</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Mobile Home/Trailer</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
17191 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0114			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1940</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
17194 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0115			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Quonset Hut, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1985</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Quonset Hut</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
17202 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0116			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1965</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
17221 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0118			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 1.50, Style: Other, ca 1915</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Quonset Hut</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	3
17239 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0119			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, ca 1940</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

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17242 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0120			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Multiple Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1985</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Multiple Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
17258 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0121			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1975</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
17368 Courthouse Road 065-0073		<i>Other DHR-ID: 214-0040-0122</i>	
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1824</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pool/Swimming Pool</i>	Non-Contributing (structure)	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Carport</i>	Non-Contributing (structure)	<i>Total:</i>	1
17400 block (even) Courthouse Road 214-0040-0125			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1970</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Mobile Home/Trailer</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
17400 block (odd) Courthouse Road 214-0040-0133			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1880</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
17454 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0123			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1970</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
17470 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0124			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1980</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Mobile Home/Trailer</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
17478 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0126			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1940</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building</i>	Non-Contributing (altered)	<i>Total:</i>	1
17490 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0127			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1940</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	4
18002 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0128			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1970</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
18008 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0129			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, ca 1940</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing (altered)	<i>Total:</i>	1

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18014 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0130

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, ca 1950**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Carport** **Non-Contributing (structure)** *Total:* 1

18020 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0131

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1960**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

18030 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0132

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1925**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Contributing *Total:* 3

Fox Court

5380-5420 Fox Court, 16013-16019 Courthouse Road 214-0040-0048

Primary Resource Information: **Mobile Home/Trailer, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1970**
Individual Resource Status: **Mobile Home/Trailer** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 17
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

Holland Court

16434 Holland Court 214-0040-0185

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, ca 1975**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Carport** **Non-Contributing (structure)** *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

16453 Holland Court 214-0040-0203

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1960**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 2

16462 Holland Court 214-0040-0187

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1975**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

16463 Holland Court 214-0040-0202

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, ca 1970**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 2

16473 Holland Court 214-0040-0201

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Minimal Traditional, ca 1955**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Contributing *Total:* 1

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16474 Holland Court 214-0040-0188

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Craftsman, ca 1925**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Contributing *Total:* 1

Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Contributing *Total:* 1

Individual Resource Status: **Chicken House/Poultry House** Contributing *Total:* 1

16482 Holland Court 214-0040-0189

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, ca 1970**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 2

16483 Holland Court 214-0040-0200

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1910**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Contributing *Total:* 1

16488 Holland Court 214-0040-0190

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, ca 1940**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Contributing *Total:* 1

Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

16496 Holland Court 214-0040-0191

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, ca 1960**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

16497 Holland Court 214-0040-0199

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1960**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 2

16503 Holland Court 214-0040-0198

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1950**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 2

16504 Holland Court 214-0040-0192

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1925**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

16508 Holland Court 214-0040-0193

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1950**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Contributing *Total:* 1

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16514 Holland Court 214-0040-0194

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1955**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Contributing *Total:* 1

16515 Holland Court 214-0040-0197

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, ca 1965**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

17002 Holland Court 214-0040-0195

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1975**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

17009 Holland Court 214-0040-0196

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1960**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

Indiantown Drive

6193 Indiantown Drive 214-0040-0267

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1920**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

6200 block (odd) Indiantown Drive 214-0040-0156

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1900**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

6207 Indiantown Drive 214-0040-0268

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1895**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

6223 Indiantown Drive 214-0040-0269

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, ca 1970**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

6231 Indiantown Drive 214-0040-0270

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1925**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Contributing *Total:* 1

Individual Resource Status: **Privy** Contributing *Total:* 1

6255 Indiantown Drive 214-0040-0271

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, ca 1950**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Contributing *Total:* 1

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James Circle

15500 block (even) James Circle 214-0040-0040

Primary Resource Information: **School, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1900**

Individual Resource Status: **School Non-Contributing (deteriorated) Total: 1**

15400 block (odd) James Circle 214-0040-0032

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1945**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling Contributing Total: 1**

15423 James Circle 214-0040-0028

Primary Resource Information: **Mobile Home/Trailer, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1980**

Individual Resource Status: **Mobile Home/Trailer Non-Contributing Total: 1**

Individual Resource Status: **Shed Non-Contributing Total: 1**

15426 James Circle 214-0040-0027

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1920**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling Contributing Total: 1**

15431 James Circle 214-0040-0030

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1935**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling Contributing Total: 1**

Individual Resource Status: **Garage Contributing Total: 1**

15432 James Circle 214-0040-0186

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, ca 1940**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling Contributing Total: 1**

15436 James Circle 214-0040-0029

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1965**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling Non-Contributing Total: 1**

15442 James Circle 214-0040-0247

Primary Resource Information: **Mobile Home/Trailer, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1965**

Individual Resource Status: **Mobile Home/Trailer Non-Contributing Total: 2**

Individual Resource Status: **Shed Non-Contributing Total: 3**

15443 James Circle 214-0040-0031

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, ca 1940**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling Contributing Total: 1**

Individual Resource Status: **Shed Contributing Total: 1**

15457 James Circle 214-0040-0033

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Other, ca 1940**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling Contributing Total: 1**

Individual Resource Status: **Shed Non-Contributing Total: 1**

15466 James Circle 214-0040-0034

Primary Resource Information: **Mobile Home/Trailer, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1965**

Individual Resource Status: **Mobile Home/Trailer Non-Contributing Total: 1**

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15467 James Circle 214-0040-0036
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, ca 1935**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Privy** Contributing *Total:* 1

15472 James Circle 214-0040-0035
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1920**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Privy** Contributing *Total:* 1

15479 James Circle 214-0040-0037
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Other, ca 1940**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

15493 James Circle 214-0040-0038
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1940**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Privy** Contributing *Total:* 1

15494 James Circle 214-0040-0039
Primary Resource Information: **Mobile Home/Trailer, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1965**
Individual Resource Status: **Mobile Home/Trailer** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

15566 James Circle 214-0040-0041
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: No Discernable Style, ca 1910**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing (ruinous)** *Total:* 1

15595 James Circle 214-0040-0042
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1940**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

James Street

6081 James Street 214-0026 *Other DHR-ID: 214-0040-0239*
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, ca 1900**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Contributing *Total:* 2

6091 James Street 214-0040-0240
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1885**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Contributing *Total:* 1

6103 James Street 214-0040-0241
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, ca 1900**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

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6109 James Street 214-0040-0222			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1895</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
6113 James Street 214-0027		<i>Other DHR-ID: 214-0040-0242</i>	
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1895</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
6121 James Street 214-0040-0243			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1900</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
6129 James Street 214-0040-0244			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1895</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
6137 James Street 214-0040-0245			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1900</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
6138 James Street 214-0038		<i>Other DHR-ID: 214-0040-0246</i>	
<i>Primary Resource Information: Hotel/Inn, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1905</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Hotel/Inn</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

Jan Hall Road

5400 block (odd) Jan Hall Road 214-0040-0053			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, 2007</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
Well House, Jan Hall Road 214-0040-0223			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Well/Well House, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1940</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Well/Well House</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Water Tower</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
5477 Jan Hall Road 214-0040-0054			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Other, 2007</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

Lankford Highway

15516 Lankford Highway 214-0040-0001			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Commercial Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1970</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

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16476 Lankford Highway 214-0040-0225			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Service Station, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1975</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Commercial Building</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
16485 Lankford Highway 214-0040-0226			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Bank, Stories 1.50, Style: Other, ca 1980</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Bank</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
17366 Lankford Highway 214-0040-0150			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Office/Office Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1960</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Office/Office Building</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

Old Town Neck Drive

5296 Old Town Neck Drive 214-0040-0026			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, ca 1940</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Privy</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
5304 Old Town Neck Drive 214-0040-0025			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1920</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
5308 Old Town Neck Drive 214-0040-0140			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1950</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status: Office/Office Building</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Pen</i>	Contributing (structure)	<i>Total:</i>	1
5314 Old Town Neck Drive 214-0040-0065			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1920</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
5320 Old Town Neck Drive 214-0040-0024			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, ca 1940</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Animal Shelter/Kennel</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
5324 Old Town Neck Drive 214-0040-0023			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Other, ca 1940</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing (deteriorated)	<i>Total:</i>	1
5338 Old Town Neck Drive 214-0040-0022			
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, ca 1965</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

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5346 Old Town Neck Drive 214-0040-0021		
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Mobile Home/Trailer, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1975		
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Mobile Home/Trailer	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 2
5354 Old Town Neck Drive 214-0040-0020		
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, ca 1955		
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
5373 Old Town Neck Drive 214-0040-0018		
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1910		
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed,Vehicle/Equipment	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
5374 Old Town Neck Drive 214-0040-0019		
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1980		
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
5390 Old Town Neck Drive 214-0040-0017		
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1985		
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
5429 Old Town Neck Drive 214-0040-0016		
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Barn, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1925		
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Foundation	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

Park Hall Lane

5248 Park Hall Lane 214-0040-0181		
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1900		
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
5258 Park Hall Lane 214-0040-0180		
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, ca 1940		
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 3
5272 Park Hall Lane 214-0040-0179		
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1875		
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

Robbins Circle

5198-5253 Robbins Circle, 5201-5225 Addison Lane 214-0040-0110		
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Mobile Home/Trailer, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1975		
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Mobile Home/Trailer	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 10
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 9

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Rockefellow Lane

16495 Rockefellow Lane	214-0040-0266		
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 2000</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
17009 Rockefellow Lane	214-0040-0265		
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, ca 1985</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Garage	Non-Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
17023 Rockefellow Lane	214-0040-0264		
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1897</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Shed	Contributing	<i>Total: 3</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Shed, Vehicle/Equipment	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
17027 Rockefellow Lane	214-0040-0263		
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1897</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Shed	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
17033 Rockefellow Lane	065-5016	<i>Other DHR-ID: 214-0040-0262</i>	
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1897</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Shed	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
17039 Rockefellow Lane	214-0040-0261		
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1897</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total: 3</i>
17043 Rockefellow Lane	214-0040-0260		
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1897</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Garage	Non-Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total: 2</i>
17049 Rockefellow Lane	214-0040-0259		
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1897</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Garage	Non-Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
17053 Rockefellow Lane	214-0040-0258		
<i>Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1897</i>			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Garage	Contributing	<i>Total: 1</i>

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17059 Rockefeller Lane 214-0040-0257

<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1897		
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Carport	Non-Contributing (structure)	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

Savage Neck Drive

5112 Savage Neck Drive 214-0040-0112

<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Agricultural Bldg., Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1925		
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Agricultural Bldg.	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Foundation	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

Station Lane

17003 Station Lane 214-0040-0275

<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1980		
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Carport	Non-Contributing (structure)	<i>Total:</i> 1

17043 Station Lane 214-0040-0274

<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1900		
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

17063 Station Lane 214-0040-0273

<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1940		
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 2

17071 Station Lane 214-0040-0272

<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1900		
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

Stumptown Drive

5181 Stumptown Drive 214-0040-0134

<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Communications Facility, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1965		
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Communications Facility	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

5184 Stumptown Drive 214-0040-0135

<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, ca 1925		
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

5188 Stumptown Drive 214-0040-0136

<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1910		
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Privy	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

5194 Stumptown Drive 214-0040-0137

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Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1900**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 2
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

5200 block (even) Stumptown Drive 214-0040-0146
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1910**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

5200 block (odd) Stumptown Drive 214-0040-0139
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1870**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1

5200 block (odd) Stumptown Drive 214-0040-0143
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 0.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1910**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing (ruinous)** *Total:* 1

5200 block (odd) Stumptown Drive 214-0040-0149
Primary Resource Information: **Outbuilding, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1920**
Individual Resource Status: **Outbuilding** **Non-Contributing (deteriorated)** *Total:* 1

5205 Stumptown Drive 214-0040-0138
Primary Resource Information: **Church/Chapel, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1950**
Individual Resource Status: **Church/Chapel** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Office/Office Building** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** Contributing *Total:* 1

5209 Stumptown Drive 214-0040-0141
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Other, ca 1900**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Chicken House/Poultry House** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Outbuilding, Domestic** Contributing *Total:* 1

5215 Stumptown Drive 214-0040-0142
Primary Resource Information: **Mobile Home/Trailer, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1970**
Individual Resource Status: **Mobile Home/Trailer** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

5236 Stumptown Drive 214-0040-0144
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1915**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** Contributing *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Privy** Contributing *Total:* 1

5245 Stumptown Drive 214-0040-0145
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1960**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

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5257 Stumptown Drive 214-0040-0147
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1990**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Carpport** **Non-Contributing (structure)** *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Mobile Home/Trailer** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

5258 Stumptown Drive 214-0040-0148
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1900**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

5329 Stumptown Drive 214-0040-0152
Primary Resource Information: **Mobile Home/Trailer, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1970**
Individual Resource Status: **Mobile Home/Trailer** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 2

5403 Stumptown Drive 214-0040-0153
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1880**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

5425 Stumptown Drive 214-0040-0154
Primary Resource Information: **Mobile Home/Trailer, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1980**
Individual Resource Status: **Mobile Home/Trailer** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

5437 Stumptown Drive 214-0040-0155
Primary Resource Information: **Mobile Home/Trailer, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 2000**
Individual Resource Status: **Mobile Home/Trailer** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

5449 Stumptown Drive 214-0040-0157
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1890**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Garage** **Contributing** *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Secondary Dwelling** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

5455 Stumptown Drive 214-0040-0158
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, ca 1870**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

Tyson Circle

5200 block (odd) Tyson Circle 214-0040-0151
Primary Resource Information: **Cemetery, Stories 0.00, Style: Other, 1890**
Individual Resource Status: **Cemetery** **Contributing (site)** *Total:* 1

5289 Tyson Circle 214-0040-0167
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Other, ca 1980**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

5301 Tyson Circle 214-0040-0168

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Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1985**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling Non-Contributing Total: 1**

5317 Tyson Circle 214-0040-0169
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1975**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling Non-Contributing Total: 1**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed Non-Contributing Total: 2**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage Non-Contributing Total: 1**

5343 Tyson Circle 214-0040-0170
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1975**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling Non-Contributing Total: 1**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed Non-Contributing Total: 2**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage Non-Contributing Total: 1**

5363 Tyson Circle 214-0040-0171
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1972**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling Non-Contributing Total: 1**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed Non-Contributing Total: 1**

5372 Tyson Circle 214-0040-0172
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1985**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling Non-Contributing Total: 1**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed Non-Contributing Total: 1**

5377 Tyson Circle 214-0040-0173
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1975**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling Non-Contributing Total: 1**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage Non-Contributing Total: 2**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed Non-Contributing Total: 1**

5385 Tyson Circle 214-0040-0174
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, ca 1975**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling Non-Contributing Total: 1**

5387 Tyson Circle 214-0040-0175
Primary Resource Information: **Mobile Home/Trailer, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1997**
Individual Resource Status: **Mobile Home/Trailer Non-Contributing Total: 1**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed Non-Contributing Total: 1**

5389 Tyson Circle 214-0040-0176
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, ca 1885**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling Contributing Total: 1**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed Non-Contributing Total: 1**

5397 Tyson Circle 214-0040-0177
Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Other, 1997**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling Non-Contributing Total: 1**

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5425 Tyson Circle 214-0040-0217

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1975**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

5433 Tyson Circle 214-0040-0006

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 2005**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

Willow Oak Road

5200 block (odd) Willow Oak Road 214-0040-0165

Primary Resource Information: **Monument/Marker, Style: Other, 1997**

Individual Resource Status: **Monument/Marker** **Non-Contributing (object)** *Total:* 1

Individual Resource Status: **Gazebo** **Non-Contributing (structure)** *Total:* 1

5222 Willow Oak Road 214-0040-0159

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1880**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

5224 Willow Oak Road 214-0040-0160

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1910**

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

5232 Willow Oak Road 214-0040-0161

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Vernacular, ca 1870**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

5236 Willow Oak Road 214-0040-0162

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1925**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

5240 Willow Oak Road 214-0040-0163

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1915**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

5248 Willow Oak Road 214-0040-0164

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1950**

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building** **Contributing** *Total:* 1

5253 Willow Oak Road 214-0040-0166

Primary Resource Information: **Post Office, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1965**

Individual Resource Status: **Post Office** **Non-Contributing** *Total:* 1

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5264 Willow Oak Road 214-0008	<i>Other DHR-ID:</i> 214-0040-0178	
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial, ca 1750		
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Smoke/Meat House	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Cemetery	Contributing (site)	<i>Total:</i> 1
5271 Willow Oak Road 214-0036	<i>Other DHR-ID:</i> 214-0040-0182	
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Second Empire, ca 1895		
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
5279 Willow Oak Road 214-0040-0183		
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, 1929		
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Rail-Related	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
5286 Willow Oak Road 214-0040-0184		
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1990		
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 2
5310 Willow Oak Road 214-0040-0204		
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, ca 1890		
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Outbuilding, Domestic	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
5313 Willow Oak Road 214-0040-0205		
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1938		
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Boathouse	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
5324 Willow Oak Road 214-0040-0206		
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, 1898		
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
5325 Willow Oak Road 214-0040-0207		
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, ca 1920		
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Outbuilding, Domestic	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barbecue Pit	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

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5334 Willow Oak Road	214-0035	<i>Other DHR-ID:</i> 214-0040-0208	
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, ca 1908			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling		Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Smoke/Meat House		Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed		Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage		Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
5337 Willow Oak Road	214-0040-0209		
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1860			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling		Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed		Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
5349 Willow Oak Road	214-0034	<i>Other DHR-ID:</i> 214-0040-0210	
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1915			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling		Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
5350 Willow Oak Road	214-0040-0211		
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1850			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling		Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn		Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed		Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Greenhouse/Conservatory		Non-Contributing (structure)	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Animal Shelter/Kennel		Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
5361 Willow Oak Road	214-0033	<i>Other DHR-ID:</i> 214-0040-0212	
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, ca 1910			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling		Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed		Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn		Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
5369 Willow Oak Road	214-0031	<i>Other DHR-ID:</i> 214-0040-0213	
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, ca 1895			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling		Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
5376 Willow Oak Road	214-0040-0214		
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1930			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling		Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn		Non-Contributing (ruinous)	<i>Total:</i> 1
5377 Willow Oak Road	214-0040-0215		
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1915			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling		Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed		Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
5386 Willow Oak Road	214-0032	<i>Other DHR-ID:</i> 214-0040-0216	
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, ca 1900			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling		Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Gazebo		Contributing (structure)	<i>Total:</i> 1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage		Contributing	<i>Total:</i> 1

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5402 Willow Oak Road 214-0030	<i>Other DHR-ID:</i> 214-0040-0218		
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1850			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Outbuilding, Domestic	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
5413 Willow Oak Road 214-0029	<i>Other DHR-ID:</i> 214-0040-0219		
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Church/Chapel, Stories 2.00, Style: Gothic Revival, 1878			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Church/Chapel	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Cemetery	Contributing (site)	<i>Total:</i>	1
5422 Willow Oak Road 214-0040-0220			
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, ca 1900			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Privy	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
5439 Willow Oak Road 214-5002	<i>Other DHR-ID:</i> 214-0040-0221		
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> School, Stories 2.00, Style: Classical Revival, 1914			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> School	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	3
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Dining Hall/Cafeteria	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Auditorium	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
5481 Willow Oak Road 214-0040-0227			
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Craftsman, 1913			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
5483 Willow Oak Road 214-0040-0228			
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1915			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
5509 Willow Oak Road 214-0040-0229			
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1915			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
5516 Willow Oak Road 214-0006	<i>Other DHR-ID:</i> 214-0040-0230		
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Federal/Adamesque, ca 1810			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Cemetery	Contributing (site)	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Outbuilding, Domestic	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
5521 Willow Oak Road 214-0040-0231			
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 1935			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

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6001 Willow Oak Road 214-0040-0232			
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1940			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing (deteriorated)	<i>Total:</i>	1
6029 Willow Oak Road 214-0040-0233			
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1920			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
6033 Willow Oak Road 214-0040-0234			
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 1.50, Style: Craftsman, ca 1930			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
6038 Willow Oak Road 214-0040-0235			
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1850			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Animal Shelter/Kennel	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
6053 Willow Oak Road 214-0040-0117			
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, ca 1980			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
6058 Willow Oak Road 214-0028	<i>Other DHR-ID: 214-0040-0236</i>		
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, ca 1886			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Animal Shelter/Kennel	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
6061 Willow Oak Road 214-0040-0237			
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 2005			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pool House	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Pool/Swimming Pool	Non-Contributing (structure)	<i>Total:</i>	1
6075 Willow Oak Road 214-0025	<i>Other DHR-ID: 214-0040-0238</i>		
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1918			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
6100 block (even) Willow Oak Road 214-0022	<i>Other DHR-ID: 214-0040-0251</i>		
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Commercial Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1910			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Commercial Building	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
6100 block (even) Willow Oak Road 214-0019	<i>Other DHR-ID: 214-0040-0224</i>		
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, ca 1870			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing (ruinous)	<i>Total:</i>	1

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6100 block (odd) Willow Oak Road 214-0024		<i>Other DHR-ID:</i> 214-0040-0250	
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Commercial Building, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1900			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Commercial Building	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
6103 Willow Oak Road 214-0040-0248			
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Ranch, ca 1975			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
6111 Willow Oak Road 214-0040-0249			
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.50, Style: Victorian, Queen Anne, ca 1900			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
6129 Willow Oak Road 214-0023		<i>Other DHR-ID:</i> 214-0040-0252	
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Commercial Building, Stories 2.50, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1915			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Commercial Building	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
6133 Willow Oak Road 214-0040-0255			
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Multiple Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Other, 2003			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Multiple Dwelling	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
6136 Willow Oak Road 214-0040-0253			
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 1.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1910			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
6141 Willow Oak Road 214-0040-0254			
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Single Dwelling, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1890			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	2
6148 Willow Oak Road 214-0040-0256			
<i>Primary Resource Information:</i> Commercial Building, Stories 2.00, Style: Vernacular, ca 1890			
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Commercial Building	Contributing	<i>Total:</i>	1

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY STATEMENT

The Eastville Historic District includes the communities of Eastville, Eastville Station, James Crossroads (The Forks), and Stumptown. Established more than three hundred years ago as the first permanent county seat of Northampton County, Eastville is home to the oldest continuous court records in the United States. From the construction of the first permanent courthouse in 1690, Eastville has served as a residential, commercial, social, and governmental center in Northampton County. The geographic and physical isolation of Eastville from its settlement in the late seventeenth century through the late nineteenth century resulted in a vernacular landscape with few recurring patterns. The establishment of the railroad in Eastville in 1884 opened the community not only to easier transportation and communication with the mainland, but to a new wave of residents. The sudden accessibility between the Shore and the mainland combined with increasing demands for housing resulted in a diversification of Eastville’s architecture seen in the influx of popular architectural styles, building forms, and patterns typical of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, common throughout Virginia and the United States. African-Americans have played an important role in the history and growth of Eastville from the early nineteenth century as slaves through the mid-twentieth century as freedmen with the construction of churches, fraternal lodges, residences, and commercial buildings. The extant buildings and archaeological sites of the four distinct communities now comprising Eastville document the area’s important political history and current role in the county’s government, its role as a social and commercial center in Northampton County, the prosperity brought by the railroad, and the industries that have sustained the local economy from 1690 to the late twentieth century.

The Eastville Historic District meets National Register criteria A and C, and is significant under the themes of government, commerce, architecture, and African-American history with the period of significance extending from ca. 1731, the earliest extant building in the historic district, to 1958, which captures one of the last phases of new construction within the last fifty years. The community contains historic properties that feature significant domestic, commercial, religious, educational, social, funerary, and government resources. The Northampton County Courthouse Historic District, located at the center of the Eastville Historic District, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972. The James Brown Dry Goods Store, Cessford, the Eastville Mercantile, and Selma are all individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Eastville Historic District includes the town of Eastville and the communities of James Crossroads (The Forks), Stumptown, and Eastville Station. The town of Eastville is located in Northampton County, which was once a part of Accomack County. Since its founding, Eastville has been known by several names, including The Hornes, Peachburg Town, and finally at the turn of the nineteenth century, Eastville. The origins of the name are not known, but it is believed to be contemporaneous with Westville, the name given to the courthouse town in Mathews County. Westville was located almost directly west of Eastville, across the Chesapeake Bay.¹⁹

Initial Settlement and Establishment of Eastville: 1608-1773

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Eastville is located in Northampton County on the Delmarva Peninsula. This 35-mile long county on Virginia’s Eastern Shore is bounded by Accomack County to the north, the Chesapeake Bay to the west, and the Atlantic Ocean to the east. The Eastern Shore was originally inhabited by small tribes of Native Americans who lived in towns scattered across the peninsula. The southern portion of the Eastern Shore, where Eastville is located, was inhabited by the Accomacks, who paid tribute to the Powhatans on the mainland.²⁰ A number of smaller tribes were scattered along the shore and included the Occohannocks, Magotha, Mattawoman, Nandua, Nassawadox, Machipongo, and Whacapreague tribes. Native Americans called this area Accawmacke or Accomack, meaning “on-the-other-side-of-the-water place.” When Captain John Smith explored the Chesapeake in 1608, he noted that approximately 2,000 Native Americans lived on the Eastern Shore and were ruled by Debedeavon, “The Laughing King.”²¹ White settlement of the Eastern Shore began in 1620 with exploration by the Virginia Company. When these company settlements failed, they were replaced by individuals such as Thomas Savage and Virginia governor George Yardley, who were given large tracts of land by Debedeavon. Settlers on the Eastern Shore had friendly relations with the Native Americans who often traded with the colonists.²²

Thomas Savage, an early settler, played an important role in the development of what would become Eastville. He is known as the first permanent English settler on Virginia’s Eastern Shore. It is believed that as a young man, Savage sailed in 1608 to Virginia, where he lived with the Powhatan Indians. During his three-year tenure with the Powhatans, Savage learned their language and became an interpreter between the Native Americans and the colonists. Savage arrived on the Eastern Shore as an interpreter ca. 1619 and became friendly with Debedeavon. Subsequently, Debedeavon granted large tracts of land to Savage and Yardley as a token of their friendship. The amount of land granted to Savage is unknown, but is believed to be approximately 12,000 acres. A portion of this land later became the site of Northampton County’s courthouse and eventually the town of Eastville.²³

In 1624, a census of the colonists notes that 76 men, women, and children lived on the Eastern Shore. Small patents were soon given to English colonists who were encouraged to live near existing settlements because of the isolation on the Shore.²⁴ The earliest recorded court meeting on the Eastern Shore was held in 1632 and records continue uninterrupted ever since.²⁵ The first court meetings were held south of present-day Eastville at “The Towne” (near present-day Cheriton). In 1634, Accomack was named as one of eight shires or counties in the Virginia colony. By that year, 396 residents lived on the Shore, with a growing number settling in the southern portion of the county near what would become Eastville. In response to the increasing population, the court was moved several times between 1638 and 1642 to be located near the settlers who were scattered across the area.²⁶ In 1642, Accomack County was renamed Northampton, in honor of the English birthplace of several prominent citizens.²⁷

In 1663, the county was divided into two portions; the southern portion retaining the name Northampton, and the northern portion reverting back to Accomack. After much protest between the two counties over their boundaries, Northampton County was expanded northward in 1676, encompassing the “Extent of Hungars Parish,” which is roughly the current boundaries of the county.²⁸ As the county continued to grow, residents complained about the distance they had to travel to reach the courthouse. As a result, in 1677, a new site was selected near “The Hornes,” which later became Eastville. Named because of its location near the prong-like branches of a creek, The Hornes was centrally located within the new county boundaries. The area was also the site of a tavern, whose owner, Henry Matthews, offered his tavern as a meeting place for the justices.²⁹ Just ten years later, in 1687, two proposals were made to build a new courthouse at The Hornes. William Kendall offered 50 acres of land for the construction of “a Courthouse of Twenty-Five foot long, with an outside

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Chimney, a convenient prison, and all other things necessary for a Court.” Knowing the potential value of having a courthouse located next door to his tavern, local tavern keeper Joseph Godwin offered to build the courthouse and associated buildings at his own expense and give the justices the associated 40 acres of land. Electing to relieve the burden on their taxpayers, the court accepted the tavern keeper’s proposal and Northampton County’s first permanent courthouse was constructed in 1690 on what is now the courthouse green. This small courthouse was replaced in 1715 by a two-story, wood-frame building built by William Rabyshaw. By 1730, the second courthouse was falling into disrepair, and the court noted that “The Courthouse of this County being much out of repair and not in a Condition for the Justices to do the County business in, which the Court having taken into Consideration came A Resolution to build one of Brick.” In 1731, the first brick courthouse, which still stands today, was constructed in Northampton County. The contract was awarded to John Marshall, who was paid 50,000 pounds of tobacco in return for erecting the courthouse.³⁰ Circa 1750, a one-story, one-room brick clerk’s office was constructed adjacent to the courthouse.

Growth of the Town: 1773-1884

The first recorded subdivision of Eastville occurred in 1773 when 40 half-acre lots on the west side of Courthouse Road south of the courthouse were divided by John Tazewell. The courthouse green was located on the northernmost lots numbered one through four.³¹ The location of the courthouse in the middle of Northampton County meant that travelers needed a place to sleep, eat, and drink when they traveled to complete their business at court. A tavern, in existence from as early as 1724, was located on two lots south of the courthouse.³² James Taylor purchased six lots south of the courthouse in 1780 and constructed Eastville’s second tavern called the Taylor House, currently known as the Eastville Inn (16422 Courthouse Road). It is likely that the other lots south of the taverns were improved by commercial buildings and dwellings in the late eighteenth century; these lots now contain late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century residences and the early-twenty-first-century courthouse complex. Although there were certainly houses constructed near the courthouse in the eighteenth century, only one survives as a reminder of Eastville’s colonial past. The earliest extant dwelling in Eastville is Park Hall (5264 Willow Oak Road), which was constructed ca. 1750 by Griffin Stith. Located approximately a quarter-mile southeast of the courthouse, the house is set back from Bay Side Road, as Willow Oak Road was then known. Only three extant resources predate the 1773 subdivision; the courthouse, the clerk’s office, and Park Hall.

Historian Ralph Whitelaw argues that after the Revolutionary War, “the Shore probably enjoyed its greatest period of prosperity until the universal depression began in 1819. The smuggling of rum and sugar became a most profitable industry and immense fortunes were accumulated. During those two decades most of the handsome dwellings still standing were erected.”³³ As early as 1800, crops from the Shore were shipped to the eastern shore of Maryland, the western shore of Virginia, the Carolinas, Philadelphia, New York, Bermuda, and even the West Indies. The majority of ships most frequently traded with Philadelphia and the northern colonies.³⁴ Tobacco served as the “official medium of exchange” in the Virginia colony, but its production on the Eastern Shore was minimal. The exportation of tobacco was discouraged because of the limited number of deep water creeks and harbors. Thus, because of the sandy soil and the rapid depletion of nutrients due to tobacco cultivation, corn became the primary crop grown in Northampton County until the American Revolution.³⁵ Many farmers began to plant other crops including barley, oats, wheat, and corn, and began to raise livestock including cows, pigs, goats, and sheep. A grain shortage in Europe in the third-quarter of the eighteenth century solidified grain as the main cash crop on the Eastern Shore.

As Eastville and Northampton County continued to grow, so did the need for a larger courthouse. Consequently, the fourth

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courthouse was constructed in 1795, the cost of which was not to exceed £400. The one-story, brick courthouse was used for over a hundred years.³⁶ When it was replaced, the third courthouse (1731) was leased to Coventon Simkins, who used the building as a storehouse.³⁷ Simkins and other newcomers to the Eastern Shore were attracted to Eastville because it was the county seat and the center of political, social, and commercial life of Northampton County. Circa 1795, Simkins constructed his house Coventon (16338 Courthouse Road) at the northern end of the town. Because the courthouse was the center of life in Eastville, Simkins oriented his house to face the courthouse green, rather than the road.

Although there were a number of social activities available to Eastville residents, there was little religious activity in the town. From its establishment in the late seventeenth century, Eastville remained resistant to organized religion. The community was largely unaffected by the early-nineteenth-century religious revivals that swept across Virginia and the United States as a result of the Enlightenment. Eastville residents remained “unimpressed” by the revivals.³⁸ Because other Episcopalian churches in Northampton County were in disrepair, local Episcopalians were meeting in Eastville’s courthouse and sought a more permanent home for the congregation. Eastville was selected because it was centrally located in the county and to its members. This small Episcopalian congregation was responsible for the erection of the first church in Eastville.³⁹ Built in 1828 on land belonging to Severn Parker, Christ Episcopal Church (16304 Courthouse Road) was erected at a cost of \$2,960.⁴⁰ Following the establishment of Christ Church, the Methodists began to explore the possibility of erecting a church in Eastville. A Methodist Mission was established in 1839 called the Indiantown Mission. Two lots in Eastville were purchased for the purpose of erecting a church, but the congregation split and the attempt to establish a Methodist church in Eastville failed.⁴¹ For those who did not have a permanent church or congregation, pastors of many religions traveled the circuit around Northampton County in the nineteenth century, ministering to their faiths in small groups.⁴²

In the second-quarter of the nineteenth century, Eastville remained a small, but active village. According to an 1835 Gazetteer, Eastville was home to “the usual county buildings, 21 dwelling houses, 4 mercantile stores, 2 taverns, 1 new and handsome brick Episcopal church, 1 common school, and 1 bible society.” Local industry was noted to include a coach manufactory, “1 coach and harness maker, 1 cabinet maker, 2 blacksmiths, 2 boot and shoe manufactories, 3 tailors, 1 house and sign painter, and 1 hatter. There are in this village, 3 castor oil manufactories.” The majority of trade took place with Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. Residents of Eastville were described as “not to be surpassed for their morality, and hospitality to strangers.” The 217 Eastville residents included two attorneys and three physicians.⁴³ Of the buildings noted in 1835, several remain today, including the government buildings, the Maria Robins House (ca. 1799), the Old Brick Store (ca. 1820), Lawyer’s Row (ca. 1822-1910), and Christ Church (1828). All of these buildings were located in close proximity to the courthouse green.

Outside of the bustling village and the courthouse green were great expanses of land devoted to agriculture. The land was partitioned into several large plantations. Park Hall (ca. 1750), Selma (ca. 1790), Ingleside (ca. 1810), Stockley (ca. 1824), Hickory Grounds (ca. 1825), and Cessford (ca. 1832) were all located around the outskirts of the village center and are included in the historic district. These plantations were worked by a number of slaves. The 1850 Slave Schedules for Northampton County lists the following: Hickory Grounds, 8 slaves; Stockley, 13 slaves; Cessford, 14 slaves; Selma, 18 slaves; Ingleside, 20 slaves; Park Hall, 23 slaves. Even houses on smaller parcels located closer to the courthouse had slaves. Eight slaves lived at the Maria Robins House and five slaves lived at Coventon.⁴⁴ Cessford (16546 Courthouse Road) has the only documented extant slave quarters (ca. 1840) in Eastville. Although the number of slaves in Eastville seems small in comparison to the large numbers of slaves on mainland Chesapeake plantations, the numbers of slaves are

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significant in comparison to the population. Further, farms in Eastville were smaller and were primarily growing grain, not tobacco or cotton like their mainland counterparts. In Northampton County, the slave population surpassed the white population from at least 1790 through the Civil War (1861-1865). Of the 7,498 residents of Northampton County in 1850, 3,648 (48.7%) were slaves. A growing number of free blacks also made the Eastern Shore their home in the early nineteenth century, typically living on small farms a distance from villages like Eastville. Prior to the Civil War, the free black population in Northampton County ranged from 6% to 15%. From 1790 through the early twentieth century, the total black population ranged between 53 and 62 percent of Northampton County’s overall population.⁴⁵

During the Civil War, Northampton County followed the majority of Virginia and favored secession, while Accomack County to the north favored remaining in the Union.⁴⁶ From early on in the War, the Eastern Shore was a center of smuggling and supply-running. The many inlets and bays of the Eastern Shore allowed easy, unobserved access to get supplies through to both Union and Confederate supporters. Historian Eric Mills called the Eastern Shore “an isolated, remote piece of the Confederacy....important in the potential threat it held by virtue of its location....It offered back-door ingress to Maryland’s eastern portion, as well as Delaware and posed all sorts of potential for troublemaking in those quarters.” Rumors quickly circulated that Confederate supporters were smuggling supplies, ammunition, and provisions throughout Accomack and Northampton Counties. Union troops were warned that there were “800 men drilling daily at Eastville” and it was feared that there would be an uprising starting in Eastville and moving its way north towards Maryland.⁴⁷

In November 1861, news reached Northampton County that Union troops were advancing south through the Delmarva Peninsula towards Virginia on their way to Eastville to quell any local uprising. The Union troops expected to encounter between 1,500 and 3,000 Confederates under the command of Colonel Charles Smith, a Northampton County justice.⁴⁸ The local militias under Smith’s command marched near the Maryland-Virginia line to face Brigadier General Henry H. Lockwood and his troops. However, because of the large number of Federal troops anticipated to arrive, Colonel Smith disbanded the local militias on November 15 and Lockwood and his troops crossed into Virginia without incident.⁴⁹ Colonel Smith, his officers, and a number of his supporters escaped capture by fleeing across the Chesapeake Bay to Norfolk.⁵⁰ Lockwood established his first headquarters in the St. James’ Rectory in Drummondtown, north of Eastville. In the summer of 1862, Lockwood moved his headquarters to Eastville where he occupied Cessford. Lockwood and his staff lived in the house and desired not to “interrupt or interfere with the farm or crops thereon.”⁵¹ Coventon was also occupied by Federal troops during the Civil War, thus securing both the southern and northern boundaries of the village.⁵² Because Accomack and Northampton Counties were controlled and occupied by Union troops, they were exempt from the Emancipation Proclamation issued by Abraham Lincoln in 1863. Thus slaves in Northampton County were not freed until the ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution in December 1865.⁵³

Newly freed slaves in Northampton County sought a sense of community that was often found in religious or social organizations. Bethel AME Church was established in January 1866 when James H.A. Johnson organized the congregation. Bethel’s first church was erected in 1868 near its present-day location north of the courthouse. The small wood-frame building was called Wayman’s Chapel, after Bishop A.W. Wayman of the AME Church. The chapel was located between the present-day church and parsonage (15676 and 15658 Courthouse Road). A second church was constructed in 1879 and was replaced by the current church, which was erected in 1901 under George Jimmerson. Membership in the church was large, reaching 700 members in 1907.⁵⁴ Several African-American fraternal organizations were started in the late nineteenth century in Eastville, including the Grand Army of the Republic Post #18, the Grand

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Order of the Odd Fellows #2774 and #3233, and the Pride of Virginia Masonic Lodge No. 18.⁵⁵ The fraternal organizations of Eastville met in several locations throughout the town, but made their permanent home northeast of Bethel AME church. In the early twentieth century, a lodge was constructed (15528 Courthouse Road) for use by the Grand Order of the Odd Fellows #2774 and the Pride of Virginia Masonic Lodge #18. The building is still used today as the Masonic lodge of the Pride of Virginia.

Eastville’s economy remained agriculturally based from the late eighteenth century through the early twentieth century. After the Civil War, most freed slaves continued to farm the land, the majority working on someone else’s property. African-American Bishop Alexander Payne traveled through Eastville and the Eastern Shore in the late 1860s and early 1870s. He noted that the “chief employment of the colored laborers there was farming, which at that time consisted of the cultivation of both Irish and sweet potatoes, and corn. Large quantities of fish were shipped to the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia.” Payne noted that the living conditions of most freed slaves had not dramatically improved.⁵⁶ In 1879, Virginia’s Commissioner of Agriculture noted that there was “no county in the State cheaper to live in than this.” Combined with “luxurious living” and the “large revenue” of the county’s inhabitants, Eastville and the larger Northampton County were attractive and affordable places to live. Crop cultivation was determined to be “exceedingly cheap,” requiring typically a one-horse plow. The horses required no shoes and vehicles and farm equipment were determined to last twice as long as mountainous regions. Farmers rotated their crops with corn one year, oats the next. Crops were typically transported by water. The Commissioner found Northampton County’s society to be “excellent, and the people exceedingly hospitable and willing to extend to immigrants a cordial welcome.” He also stated that transportation was cheap and the land was productive.⁵⁷

Because of its location on the Delmarva Peninsula, Eastville was geographically isolated from Virginia’s mainland. Travel to and from the mainland was limited and irregular and was typically provided by steamboats that operated from 1838 through the Civil War. These steamboats ferried not only passengers, but crops to market. From the 1840s until the 1880s, a steamboat wharf located at Cherrystone Creek (approximately 5 miles south of Eastville) was the primary port in Northampton County. The earliest steamboats made triangular trips between Cherrystone, Norfolk, Baltimore, and Washington, D.C. Several other steamboats began running in the mid-nineteenth century, providing more regular transportation between Cherrystone, Norfolk, and Hampton.⁵⁸ Even with regular steamboat service, farmers in Eastville were limited by the lack of dependable, convenient transportation. Farmers who desired to sell their produce loaded their goods onto a wagon and had to travel over poor roads to the nearest creek that provided ferry service to the mainland. Because of this, Eastville farmers were limited in the variety and quantity of produce he could grow for market.

Prosperity and the Arrival of the Railroad: 1884-1925

The arrival of the railroad in 1884 resulted in significant changes for residents of Eastville and the Eastern Shore. The first railroad on the Eastern Shore was incorporated in 1836 as the Eastern Shore Railroad Company. The proposed route was surveyed in 1855 from Snow Hill, Maryland, to Eastville, but the railroad was never built.⁵⁹ Other charters for railroads were issued, but none materialized until the 1880s when millionaire William L. Scott from Erie, Pennsylvania, proposed to build a railroad down Virginia’s Eastern Shore and ferry the railroad cars across the Chesapeake Bay to Norfolk. Scott and Alexander J. Cassatt were determined to have their railroad cross the Chesapeake Bay, which would eliminate the need for transferring freight between the rail cars and ferries on both sides of the Bay, making transportation of crops faster and more convenient. This would result in increased profit for both the farmer and the railroad. In 1882, Cassatt determined the

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best route for the railroad through Accomack and Northampton Counties was virtually a straight line down the center of the peninsula, running parallel to Eastville.⁶⁰ The new railroad stretched from the southern terminus at Cape Charles (located approximately 7 miles southwest of Eastville) to Pocomoke, Maryland, where it would meet with previously existing railroad lines. The railroad was originally called the Eastern Shore Railroad Company, and in 1884, was merged into the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad Company (NYP&N).⁶¹ Right-of-ways for the rail lines were obtained from landowners along the specified route. Eastville was one of nine original railroad stations constructed in 1884. From April to October 1884, the rail line was laid from Pocomoke City, Maryland, to Cape Charles, spanning 96 miles. The NYP&N began service in November 1884, launching a new era in Eastville's history.⁶²

The railroad was imperative to Eastville's economic success in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Eastville and other towns adjacent to the NYP&N's rail lines benefited significantly from the construction of the railroad. The railroad enabled farmers to reduce their shipping time, sell their products to larger markets, and ship perishable crops, resulting in a marked increase in farm prosperity. Markets in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston could now be reached overnight. Norfolk was already linked by rail to Southern farms and as a result, the majority of produce from the Eastern Shore went north. More fragile crops (and more profitable crops) such as strawberries, cabbage, onions, snap beans, tomatoes, fruits, and early vegetables could now be shipped by refrigerated car. Other products including fish, clams, crabs, lumber, cotton, and pig iron were also shipped by rail car.⁶³ As new technologies, better farm equipment, and advances in pesticides and fertilizers increased production and lessened the labor necessary to farm, tenancy rates began to drop. Farms run by tenants in Northampton County steadily decreased from 61% of farms in 1880 to 45.6% of farms in 1925.⁶⁴ As the number of farms and production were increasing, the average farm acreage decreased. In 1890, the average farm size in Northampton County was 120.3 acres. By 1925, that number dropped to 55.3 acres per farm.⁶⁵ This data suggests that more farmers were leaving tenancy and sharecropping behind and moving to their own farms. Because more people were moving to the area, Eastville farmers divided their land into smaller-sized parcels, thus allowing for higher production on a smaller scale. Farmers usually had minimal equipment, which typically consisted of one or two horse-drawn plows and one-row cultivators, while some larger farms used tractors. The use of hired laborers, both black and white, was a common practice on Eastville-area farms.⁶⁶

The railroad and subsequent increase in farming and production on the Eastern Shore meant that new residents began to flock to towns like Eastville, seeking a prosperous life that was most typically marked by the purchase of a farm or house. Largely due to benefits brought by the railroad, Eastville continued to be a thriving area in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Northampton County's population more than doubled between 1870 and 1920, increasing from 8,046 to 17,852.⁶⁷ In 1920, the population of Eastville numbered 332.⁶⁸ The construction of the freight house and passenger station east of the courthouse green in 1884 resulted in the development of a new community in Eastville known as Eastville Station. Prior to the railroad, scattered houses were located in the area that would become Eastville Station.

In tandem with the construction of the freight house, passenger depot, cooper shops, and warehouses, the residential development of Eastville Station began. A row of eight identical I-houses were constructed along Railroad Avenue (now Rockefeller Lane) ca. 1897. Similar I-houses and front-gabled Queen Anne-style dwellings were constructed across the railroad tracks on Scott Street (now James Street). Commercial development was located on East Avenue (now Willow Oak Road). In 1921, Eastville Station supported three grocery stores, three general stores, two farm implement stores, two blacksmith shops, a wheelwright's shop, two barber shops, two large cooper shops, a potato warehouse, gas station, several offices, a post office, and the freight house and passenger depot of the NYP&N Railroad.⁶⁹ In the mid-1920s,

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Brown Hotel was constructed to serve passengers and visitors to the Eastville area. Because of the prosperity the railroad brought, similar development occurred in Eastville around the courthouse. Eastville’s commercial area included several offices, the Eastville Inn, a watch repair shop, barber shop, clothing store, blacksmith, four grocery stores, a printing shop, a painting shop, several garages, a pool room, two general stores, a drug store, bank, post office, and a restaurant.⁷⁰ The commercial businesses supported not only Eastville residents, but Northampton County residents who traveled to Eastville for court-related business.

The establishment of the NYP&N railroad through the Eastville area brought increased residential construction in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. During this time, significant amounts of land around Eastville were controlled by large landholders, many of whom could trace their holding back to original patents. A 1927 report on Eastville notes that “owners of the adjacent lands were for the most part people of means, preferring to hold them in status quo during their lives, and to pass them on intact to their descendants. Within the past three decades, however, building lots have become available, and the population has about doubled that of thirty years ago, it now being about 350, with probably 100 more living just with-out [*sic*] the town’s corporate limits.”⁷¹ Residential development initially moved westward from Eastville Station, along Willow Oak Road towards the courthouse in Eastville. Because there was little available land in the center of Eastville, the subdivision of these large lots meant that residential development also began to move south of the courthouse. The very late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century dwellings constructed along Willow Oak Road were typically Queen Anne-style houses, including one high-style Second Empire dwelling. The large, imposing size of the houses and high level of ornamentation were indicative of the prosperity of Eastville residents brought by the railroad. Eastville residents had a supply of local lumber and builders at their disposal, including H.W. Roberts, “Contractor and Builder,” who provided “a supply of Shingles, Bricks, Lime and Building Material” to Eastville residents.⁷² Despite the prosperity these imposing high-style buildings signified, long-time residents of Eastville still commonly refer to them as “infill housing.”

The railroad not only brought new residents to Eastville, but connected Eastville inhabitants to larger cities, exposing them to new architectural styles and forms appearing across Virginia and the United States. Locals could now easily travel by rail to major cities along the East Coast. This influx of residents and new travel opportunities resulted in a notable diversification of Eastville’s architecture. Prior to the railroad, the buildings of Eastville were predominately vernacular, varied in size and form. After the arrival of the railroad, pattern books, house plans, mail-order catalogs, and suburban developments outside of large cities provided new ideas that began to be replicated in Eastville. Eastville Station itself served as a sort of railroad suburb. Just as the courthouse historically had for Eastville, the railroad station served as the center of a self-sufficient suburb of Eastville Station with its own commercial resources and distinct pattern of development. The residential development spread west towards the courthouse, predominately along Willow Oak Road, which ran between Eastville and Eastville Station. Houses constructed on Willow Oak Road were typically late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century interpretations of the Queen Anne style, and examples of the early-twentieth-century American movements included new building forms such as the American Foursquare and bungalow. New construction south of the courthouse along Courthouse Road included more modest residential illustrations of the Queen Anne style, Colonial Revival-style houses, and examples of the American Foursquare interspersed among a few bungalows. Further, Eastville residents were acting as early merchant builders, constructing several identical houses and offering them for sale. In Eastville Station, farmer Thomas M. Scott began to divide his land surrounding the NYP&N railroad station and in the late 1890s, had eight identical I-houses (17059-17023 Rockefeller Lane) erected on small lots that faced the newly laid railroad tracks. It is common belief in Eastville that these houses were constructed by the railroad

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for railroad workers. However, deed and census research indicates that Scott primarily sold these lots to African-American women, whose husbands supported their families by working as farmers, farm laborers, masons, or watermen.⁷³ Near the turn of the twentieth century, Waddy Taylor constructed three virtually identical houses south of the courthouse at 17001-17013-17025 Courthouse Road.

The importance of the railroad in Northampton County prompted a vote in 1898 to move the courthouse from Eastville to Cape Charles, where the railroad was headquartered. The issue was defeated by Northampton County residents, and the courthouse remained in Eastville.⁷⁴ The following year, the county decided to build a new courthouse that would be a “handsome and commodious structure.”⁷⁵ The fifth Northampton County courthouse in 1899 was designed by Bartholomew F. Smith, president of the B.F. Smith Fireproof Construction Company in Alexandria, Virginia.⁷⁶ Smith was also responsible for the design and construction of courthouses in several other Virginia counties, including Northumberland (1900), Westmoreland (1900), and Accomack (1899).⁷⁷ The 1795 courthouse was demolished when the fifth courthouse was completed.⁷⁸ In 1913, county supervisors elected to demolish the 1731 courthouse, clerk’s office, jail, and debtor’s prison to make way for a Confederate monument as part of a nationwide trend to commemorate the fallen soldiers of the Civil War. With the exception of the jail, these buildings were spared from demolition through the efforts of Northampton County’s branch of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (APVA). A compromise was reached and the 1731 courthouse was moved to the location of the jail (which had already been torn down) and the Confederate monument would be erected in its place. The courthouse, clerk’s office, and debtor’s prison were subsequently turned over to the APVA for preservation. After the 1731 courthouse was moved to its present location in 1913, the façade of the building was replaced and the door surround was taken from a historic house being demolished on Granby Street in Norfolk.⁷⁹

From its settlement in the seventeenth century through the early twentieth century, the predominant occupation for most Eastville area residents was farming. However, the railroad brought diversification to the local economy. The 1900 US Federal Census shows a large number of jobs that were not recorded in previous census information. Increasing numbers of people held retail-related jobs such as merchants, clerks, and store keepers. Expanding commercial businesses were noted by the number of hotel keepers, milliners, printers, bankers, shoemakers, coal dealers, bartenders, waiters, butchers, and telegraphers enumerated in the census. In 1900, Eastville had a druggist, several physicians, and a dentist. Several Eastville residents worked in the lumber industry as wood cutters, lumbermen, millers, and laborers, while other residents worked in the building trades as painters, a house contractor, carpenters, and a brick mason. Still others earned their income as watermen, fishing, crabbing, oystering, clamming, and as captains of ships. As a result of the railroad in nearby Eastville Station, railroad laborers, bosses, and engineers lived in town. Residents who worked at the courthouse were employed as clerk of the court, post master, commissioners, judges, and attorneys.⁸⁰

Although other crops were farmed in the area, the most prosperous and abundant crop in the Eastville area was the potato. Prior to the railroad, most crops were shipped to market by boats and the financial return on potatoes was typically low due to the costs of shipping, freight charges, and commission paid to the sellers. In the early 1890s, farmers began to eliminate the “middle man” by selling directly to a large central market that paid the farmer cash on delivery for his crops. Based on the success of this model, the Eastern Shore of Virginia Produce Exchange was incorporated in 1900.⁸¹ In the early years of the Produce Exchange, the organization adopted a standard-sized barrel, developed grading standards for crops, encouraged farmers to diversify the types of potatoes grown, and created a larger market for distribution. The Eastern Shore of Virginia Produce Exchange handled from 50 to 80 percent of all potatoes grown annually in Accomack and Northampton Counties. The market responded to the changes and Eastville farmers saw quick returns and more

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prosperity. Because of the success of the potato, acreage in Northampton County dedicated to potato growing increased from 4,110 acres in 1889 to 36,008 in 1924.⁸² The price of potatoes rose quickly and in 1919, the price of potatoes for Eastville area farmers peaked at \$12 per barrel, which was \$5 to \$6 higher than they had ever received.⁸³ The number of potatoes grown was so great that in May 1920, potato shipments exceeded the capacity of the NYP&N freight cars, and potatoes awaiting shipment at stations along the rail line prevented the shipment of other crops. The Eastville train station, which was considered a small station on the line, was shipping between 25 and 30 freight cars of potatoes a day.⁸⁴

Lumber was a valuable and abundant natural resource on Virginia's Eastern Shore in the early twentieth century. The wooded land surrounding Eastville contained loblolly pine, sweet gum, black gum, soft maple, tulip poplar, ash, and swamp oak trees. Local lumber was used to make barrels, boxes, crates, shipping containers, framing timbers, as fuel, and as pulp wood. Even pine needles were gathered for the farms to be used in place of straw.⁸⁵ Stumptown, located just south of the courthouse along Stumptown Drive, took its name from the stumps left after the lumber was removed for milling. Oral tradition maintains that a lumber mill was located in Stumptown, on the south side of Stumptown Drive. Although there is no above-ground evidence of a lumber mill, it is possible a mill was located there. Very small, one-story houses are scattered along Stumptown Road, concentrated more heavily on the south side and typically set back more than 60 feet from the road. These small houses, usually containing only one or two rooms, suggest that they were built as impermanent houses erected not for families, but for workers at a nearby mill. Because of the impermanent nature of these houses and lack of above-ground evidence of a mill, it is also possible that Stumptown was a location of a temporary, or portable steam sawmill, which was common in Northampton County in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Equipment would be brought in by wagons or trucks, a temporary camp would be established, and workers would mill the lumber until it was gone, moving on to the next location. Lumber was in great demand at local Eastville businesses such as K. Addison Jarvis, a manufacturer of barrels, crates, and lumber. Organized in 1905, the company employed between 15 and 20 workers. Eastville was also the site of a barrel factory owned by the Farmers Manufacturing Company, based out of Norfolk.⁸⁶ Barrel factories were some of the first industries constructed near the railroad lines. The barrels manufactured by these companies were typically used for the transport of potatoes, kale, and spinach.⁸⁷ By 1917, farmers and watermen on the Eastern Shore needed nearly 4,000,000 barrels to ship their crops and seafood. That same year, the lumber industry on the Shore was valued at nearly \$1,000,000.⁸⁸

The growth of farming and other industries meant that more families were moving to Eastville and the need for a new school was apparent. In Eastville, the majority of children in the nineteenth century were privately taught at home in small groups. African-American children in the Eastville area attended Eastville Elementary School, which was constructed in 1872. Prior to this school, local children were taught at Bethel AME Church. When the school building was outgrown, a new building was built on James Circle. Constructed ca. 1900, the small one-story, three-room schoolhouse was used until it was replaced by a larger building in 1939.⁸⁹ Eastville High School (5439 Courthouse Road) was constructed in 1914 as a white public school by J. L. Walker & Company from Lynchburg, Virginia. As enrollment at the school increased, a cafeteria, auditorium, home economics building, and vocational education building were constructed between ca. 1920 and 1945 to meet the growing needs of the student body. When Eastville High School was finally outgrown in the 1950s, Northampton High School (16041 Courthouse Road) was constructed in 1954, north of the town of Eastville. This building was later enlarged in 1978. The evolution of education in Eastville is documented by the three extant school buildings in the historic district.

Twentieth-Century Eastville: 1925-1958

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After World War I (1914-1918) and the economic prosperity of the 1920s, Eastville’s economy began to falter. At the peak of production in the 1920s, Northampton County was one of the three wealthiest agricultural counties in the United States. Agricultural production and crop prices peaked between 1919 and 1923, but the overproduction of crops, increased competition from other markets, and a decrease in demand meant that prices began to rapidly fall in the mid-1920s. The lumber industry also suffered as shipping switched from wooden crates and barrels to inexpensive burlap bags. The economic hardship faced by many Eastville residents in the late 1920s was only compounded by the Great Depression (1929-1941). Many people felt disillusioned, which resulted in troubled times for Eastville. The economic difficulties for local residents meant a decline in attendance and financial contributions to many churches. In the 1920s, Bethel AME Church incurred nearly \$9,000 in debt as a result of church improvements and the construction of the neighboring parsonage. Unable to pay the debt, the church property including the church building was mortgaged and sold at public auction in 1942.⁹⁰ Land near the church on the east side of James Circle had already been subdivided by Elsie Y. Jarvis in 1939, yet remained largely undeveloped. As a result of the sale of Bethel, property located west of the church adjacent to Jarvis’s subdivision, was subdivided into 25 lots and offered for sale by Benjamin Mears.⁹¹ Like Jarvis’s property, the former church lots did not sell immediately. This allowed the congregation to repurchase the church and some of their property in 1945.⁹² Lots in the Jarvis and Mears subdivisions did not begin to develop until the late 1940s and sporadic construction continued through the 1970s, resulting in a collection of eclectic architecture unlike that presented elsewhere in the Eastville Historic District.

As in other communities, the economic difficulties in Eastville resulted in a decrease of development between 1925 and World War II (1941-1945). A fire in 1928 destroyed several buildings in the commercial area of Eastville, directly across from the courthouse. Five buildings were destroyed by the fire, including a garage, department store, and restaurant. The fire was stopped at the brick bank and drugstore (16415 Courthouse Road). The damaged was estimated to cost \$50,000.⁹³ Yet, because the economy in Eastville was depressed there was little incentive to rebuild these commercial structures. There were no other commercial businesses that needed the space because there was little economy in Eastville to support the businesses. When new buildings were built in the early 1940s, they were largely non-income producing. Two of the buildings were storage garages and the third was an office building used by the county for governmental offices.

In the second quarter of the twentieth century, rail service began to decline on the Eastern Shore. In the 1920 and 1930s, construction of new roads, road improvement programs, increasing numbers of personal automobiles, and new competition from bus and air travel resulted in a decline of passenger rail service for the NYP&N railroad. Compounded by decreasing farm production during the Depression combined with the onset World War II, freight service began to plummet. In the early 1950s, freight service dropped from a high of 1,000 rail cars a day transported to approximately 400. Industrialization after World War II resulted in fewer families interested in farming. Free from rationing, Americans began to drive more and use other forms of transportation less.⁹⁴ Passenger service was slowly phased out and in January 1958, passenger service ended on Virginia’s Eastern Shore.⁹⁵

Although the economy slowed, limited and scattered residential construction occurred in Eastville from the 1940s through the 1960s. As tenant farming and sharecropping continued to decrease from the 1920s through the mid-twentieth century, former tenant farmers needed jobs and places to live. After World War II, canning factories a few miles north of Eastville and new technologies such as quick-freezing continued to support the local economy, which was largely based on the farming of potatoes, corn, and other truck crops. Local processing of the produce resulted in jobs for Eastville residents.⁹⁶

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These workers needed their own houses, and subsequently after World War II, several larger properties were subdivided into smaller-sized parcels. The largely African-American community of James Crossroads was already subdivided in the late 1930s and again in the early 1940s, although it was not developed as a residential suburb of Eastville until the late 1940s. This small, self-sufficient community, which was centered on Bethel AME Church, contained several houses, a general store, a repair shop, a Masonic lodge, and a school. The final subdivision in James Crossroads occurred in 1961 with the creation of five lots, some of which were already improved, on the southwest corner of James Circle and Courthouse Road.⁹⁷

Subdivisions occurred throughout Eastville, but most typically south of the courthouse. Two subdivisions occurred in Stumptown in the 1940s and 1950s, after the loss of the lumber mill. In 1944, ten lots were subdivided by local resident Dunton J. Fatherly on the northwest and northeast corners of Stumptown Drive and Lankford Highway (Route 13). Louise Jarvis Nottingham subdivided her property into 15 lots south of Stumptown Drive and west of Lankford Highway in 1953. The Fatherly subdivision was not improved until the mid-1970s and the Nottingham subdivision remains unimproved today. In 1944, Anna J. Holland subdivided a portion of her property on the south side of Willow Oak Road into 20 lots roughly 70 feet wide and 160 feet deep.⁹⁸ Modest houses were soon constructed on these lots and limited development occurred through the late 1970s. Lots on the southernmost end of Courthouse Road were subdivided by Julian N. Holland in 1946. Holland divided his property into 11 lots, the majority of which were improved soon after their subdivision.⁹⁹ One of the last subdivisions occurred in 1969, when property owned by Lula L. Tyson north of Willow Oak Road was subdivided. Eleven lots on what would become Tyson Circle were divided and soon improved by modest ranch houses and other domestic examples from the Modern Movement.¹⁰⁰ In the early twenty-first century, the land associated with Selma was divided into a new subdivision called Selma Farm Estates. Although there were a number of lot divisions and subdivisions, actual construction of new buildings remained limited after 1958, thus preserving the open landscape and wooded areas that aid in recounting Eastville's agricultural heritage and milling history. Within the town of Eastville's limits, only eight houses were constructed between 1965 and 2005.¹⁰¹

Although Eastville's economy waned in the twentieth century, the impetus of its gradual development is clearly visible within the historic district. Established more than three hundred years ago as the first permanent county seat of Northampton County, Eastville remains today the center of government for the county. Although a new courthouse complex was constructed in the early twenty-first century behind the courthouse green, the historic buildings on the green are a visual testament of Eastville's important political history and current role in the county's government. The architectural and political significance of the buildings around the courthouse green was recognized in 1972 with the creation of the Northampton County Courthouse Historic District. The commercial core that grew around the courthouse green is a reminder of Eastville's role as a vibrant commercial center in Northampton County. The railroad that once played a defining role in Eastville's economy and development is still evident in the residential and commercial architecture in Eastville Station. The styles, large size, and high level of ornamentation of many of the buildings in Eastville are a reminder of the prosperity the railroad brought to this community. The buildings and open space of Stumptown area are evidence of the effects of the lumber industry and the enclave of James Crossroad (The Forks) reflects the strong African-American heritage of Eastville and Northampton County. Likewise, the agriculture that has continued to sustain Eastville's economy from the seventeenth century is apparent in the large farm houses, outbuildings, and fields that dot the landscape of the Eastville Historic District. The large open fields, many of which have been subdivided but not improved, preserves the view of more than 300 years of development in Eastville.

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Integrity

The economic decline of Eastville in the second-quarter of the twentieth century has resulted in a district that has a high level of integrity. Most of the buildings in the Eastville Historic District retain their original materials, with little modern replacements. Occurrences of recladding with vinyl siding or replacement of wood-sash windows with vinyl windows is infrequent in the historic district.

Though some historic buildings have been altered and there has been a degree of recent construction within the boundaries, the relatively high number of non-contributing resources in the district has resulted in large part from the construction of modern secondary sheds or garages. Additions and alterations on primary resources, like the use of replacement materials, are limited in Eastville. In general, the modern secondary resources and these changes do not diminish the overall integrity of the historic district or the integrity of the individual buildings. When the additions substantially altered the original form, scale, and fenestration of the building, it is noted as non-contributing. Typically, the additions and alterations are sensitive to the original design, workmanship, materials, and feeling of contemporaneous buildings in Eastville, while often ensuring the integrity of the main block. In some cases, later additions have achieved significance in their own right as examples of a particular building phase, architectural style, and/or construction technique, and thus have not affected the building's overall integrity.

Archaeological Potential

Modern, systematic archaeological survey has not been conducted to a great extent within the boundaries of the Eastville Historic District. An archaeological site (44NH0099) historically associated with Hickory Grounds was noted in 1981. The Eastville area has tremendous archaeological potential for sites that include possible towns of the Accomack Indians, colonial governmental and commercial activities near the courthouse green, and transportation-related sites near the demolished freight house and passenger station of the NYP&N Railroad in Eastville Station. Eastville also has the potential to yield significant information regarding the enslaved African-Americans who were known to reside at Park Hall, Ingleside, Hickory Grounds, Selma, Coventon, Stockley, and Cessford. These houses remain on large parcels of land surrounded by agricultural land and many of the properties retain a number of nineteenth-century outbuildings (including kitchens, barns, smokehouses, and at least one documented slave quarters) and burial grounds. Much of the land within and surrounding the Eastville Historic District is cultivated agricultural land that remains undeveloped. To prevent destruction of potential archaeological sites, archaeological evaluation and possibly testing should occur prior to commencement of grading or ground-disturbing activities in open areas lacking structures within the historic district.

ENDNOTES

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 - ²³ Whitelaw, *Virginia's Eastern Shore*, 214-219.
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 - ²⁷ Whitelaw, *Virginia's Eastern Shore*, 28.
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 - ²⁹ Frances Latimer, "Historical Brochure, Eastville Courthouse, Eastville, VA," 1993, <http://www.co.northampton.va.us/gov/oldcourthouse.html> (accessed 7 July 2008); Whitelaw, *Virginia's Eastern Shore*, 248.
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- ⁸⁵ Holland, Holland, and Taylor, *An Economic and Social Survey*, 36-37.
- ⁸⁶ Holland, Holland, and Taylor, *An Economic and Social Survey*, 45.
- ⁸⁷ Lewis, *Cape Charles*, 143.
- ⁸⁸ William G. Thomas, III, Brooks Miles Barnes, and Tom Szuba, "Prosperity," *Southern Spaces*, April 16, 2004, <http://www.southernspaces.org/contents/2007/thomas/4c.htm> (accessed 8 July 2008).
- ⁸⁹ Latimer, *Landmarks*, 88; Ida J. Williams, *A History of Education for African Americans During the Segregation Period, 1886-1970 in Northampton County, Virginia* (Morgantown, PA: Masthof Press, 2007), 62-63.

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National Park Service**

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Northampton County, VA**

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- ⁹⁰ Mariner, *Revival's Children*, 210-213, 274-275.
⁹¹ Northampton County Circuit Court, Plat Book 4:198 (1944).
⁹² Mariner, *Revival's Children*, 210-213, 274-275.
⁹³ "Big Fire at Eastville," *Eastern Shore Herald*, vol. XLIII, 7 July 1928.
⁹⁴ Lewis, *Cape Charles*, 103.
⁹⁵ Lewis, *Cape Charles*, 106.
⁹⁶ Whitelaw, *Virginia's Eastern Shore*, 46.
⁹⁷ Northampton County Circuit Court, Deed Book 145:7 (1961).
⁹⁸ Northampton County Circuit Court, Plat Book 5:13 (1944).
⁹⁹ Northampton County Circuit Court, Deed Book 110:19 (1946).
¹⁰⁰ Northampton County Circuit Court, Plat Book 5:196 (1969).
¹⁰¹ Northampton County Planning and Zoning Department in cooperation with the Town Council of Eastville, Virginia, *Town of Eastville Comprehensive Plan 2005*, adopted 7 March 2005,
http://www.co.northampton.va.us/departments/comp_plan/Appendix%2004%20EastvilleComp%203-5-07.pdf (accessed 5 March 2008).

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National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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**Eastville Historic District
Northampton County, VA**

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Eastville Historic District
Northampton County, VA**

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Northampton County, VA**

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM References (continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
5)	18	0417714	4133519

Verbal Boundary Description

The Eastville Historic District is located in central Northampton County and includes the town of Eastville and the communities of James Crossroads, Stumptown, and Eastville Station. This includes portions of Charles M. Lankford, Jr. Memorial Highway (Route 13), Old Town Neck Drive, James Circle, Church Street, Courthouse Road (Bus Route 13), Willow Oak Road (Route 631), Rockefeller Lane, Station Lane, James Street, Indiantown Road, and Stumptown Drive.

The historic district boundaries begin at the northern intersection of Lankford Highway and Courthouse Road and captures the properties located on both sides of the road. The boundary roughly follows the parcel lines of properties on the north side of Courthouse Road. At the intersection with Old Town Neck Drive, the boundary continues west and turns south at the intersection with James Circle. The boundary follows James Circle east and continues south at Church street, capturing the buildings in James Crossroads. At the intersection of Church Street and Courthouse Road, the boundary continues to the southernmost end of Courthouse Road, including all the parcels fronting Courthouse Road. At the intersection of Courthouse Road and Lankford Highway, the boundary turns and runs north to Stumptown Drive. The boundary then turns east and captures the properties located on the north side of Stumptown Drive, excluding an early-twenty-first-century subdivision on the south side of the road. The boundary continues along Stumptown Drive until it reaches the railroad tracks of the Bay Coast Railroad (formerly the NYP&N) and turns north until it reaches the intersection of Willow Oak Road and Indiantown Road. At this intersection, the boundary turns east and follows Indiantown Road until Station Lane when the boundary turns north, capturing the parcels on both sides of Station Lane. From there the boundary turns west where it follows the municipal boundaries of Eastville until it again reaches Lankford Highway. From there, the boundary turns north and follows Lankford Highway back to the original intersection with Courthouse Road.

Boundary Justification

Historically, Eastville was centrally located at the intersection of Courthouse Road and Willow Oak Road, where the first Northampton County courthouse was constructed. Development gradually spread along these two roads.

The town of Eastville served as the physical center of a large area that was anchored by large plantations in the surrounding area. The courthouse buildings, the oldest dating from circa 1731, document the founding of Eastville and the county seat. The political, social, and commercial activities taking place in the town of Eastville extend from the 1730s to the present, and document the not only the establishment of the county seat but the prosperity and decline of the area in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Plantation houses and their associated agricultural and domestic outbuildings, including Hickory Grounds, Coventon, Selma, Cessford, Park Hall, Ingleside, and Stockley, were all constructed along what is now Courthouse Road or Willow Oak Road within or just outside the town limits. These large properties document the agricultural nature of the area, and its assured riches, from the eighteenth to the early twentieth century. The loss of buildings, structures, and agricultural activities on these large plantation lots, which are still discernible today despite

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several subdivisions, presents great archeological opportunities. Late-twentieth- and early-twenty-first-century development, specifically the construction of a new Northampton County Courthouse, to the west of the historic courthouse green has been excluded from the historic district wherever possible. Although this property represents the continued governmental activities of Eastville, it is architecturally distinct in massing, size, style, and most significantly in siting. The new multi-story courthouse, the tallest building in the town, is surrounded by expansive paved parking, a feature that does not intrude on the landscape of the historic district. Further, this large tract of land is located outside the town limits.

The northernmost area of the historic district is located around James Crossroads, a historically African-American community established after the Civil War when land there was purchased for Bethel AME Church. The small, self-sufficient community developed gradually in the first half of the twentieth century. Also commonly known as The Forks, James Crossroads is basically a triangular-shaped area with long, narrow rectangular lots, the majority improved by single-family dwellings. The development of this area was largely based on the church, school, and limited commercial and social activity in the area. The buildings are stylistically in keeping with those dating from the early to mid-twentieth century found throughout the historic district. The residents who established this area were employed with the county government, worked the many agricultural properties in the Eastville area, and supported the social and commercial activities in the historic district. Census records show that many of the residents of James Crossroads are descended from slaves or free blacks who lived in Eastville as far back as the eighteenth century.

The southeastern corner of the district includes Stumptown, an early-twentieth-century community that developed as a result of the lumber industry. Properties along Stumptown Drive contain a number of small, impermanent houses that document the history of the lumber workers in the Eastville area. Stumptown has archeological potential that may further document the lives of workers in the lumber industry in Northampton County at the turn of the twentieth century.

The western boundary is located in Eastville Station, which developed after the establishment of the NYP&N Railroad in 1884. With the prosperity bought by the railroad, development of Eastville Station spread west along Willow Oak Road, back to the courthouse area. Eastville Station, incorporated into the Town of Eastville, documents the activities of the late nineteenth century with the arrival of the railroad and the success it bought during the early twentieth century. Like Stumptown, Eastville Station no longer retains many of the commercial and railroad-related resources that best document this period of opulent growth and its subsequent decline. However, the vast majority of the residential buildings and a few of the commercial buildings (now vacant) are extant. Further, this area has experienced very limited development since the second-quarter of the twentieth century and presents great archeological potential.

Finally, the boundaries were drawn to encompass the rural and cultural viewsheds of the Eastville Historic District. The development in the Eastville area has largely been sheltered by forested areas and agricultural fields. The undeveloped land surrounding the town is an important landscape that contributes to the historic character of the historic district and serves as a reminder of its agricultural past when it was dotted with large plantations in the eighteenth and early nineteenth century and smaller farms of the early twentieth century that depended so heavily on the railroad. The local economy of Eastville has been sustained for more than 300 years by the land and the openness of the landscape, with its four distinct areas of development, continues to illustrate this. Subdivision of the land into smaller residential lots began in the nineteenth century, although a large number of the lots, as supported by aerial photographs and maps, have never been improved.

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Northampton County, VA**

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All photographs are of
Eastville Historic District
(VDHR File Number: 214-0040)

EHT Tracerics, Inc., photographer (Jeanne Barnes)

All negatives are stored with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia

DATE: 3/2008
VIEW OF: 16374-16366 Courthouse Road, looking northwest
NEGATIVE NUMBER: 24032/1
PHOTO: 1 of 15

DATE: 3/2008
VIEW OF: 17031-17013 Courthouse Road, looking northeast
NEGATIVE NUMBER: 24032/10
PHOTO: 2 of 15

DATE: 3/2008
VIEW OF: 18020-17490 Courthouse Road, looking northwest
NEGATIVE NUMBER: 24032/11
PHOTO: 3 of 15

DATE: 3/2008
VIEW OF: 15492-15498 Church Street, looking southwest
NEGATIVE NUMBER: 24032/18
PHOTO: 4 of 15

DATE: 3/2008
VIEW OF: 16514-16504 Holland Court, looking northwest
NEGATIVE NUMBER: 24032/22
PHOTO: 5 of 15

DATE: 3/2008
VIEW OF: 5361-5413 Willow Oak Road, looking northeast
NEGATIVE NUMBER: 24032/25
PHOTO: 6 of 15

DATE: 3/2008
VIEW OF: 6148-6136 Willow Oak Road, looking southwest
NEGATIVE NUMBER: 24032/29
PHOTO: 7 of 15

DATE: 3/2008
VIEW OF: 17027-17059 Rockefeller Lane, looking southeast
NEGATIVE NUMBER: 24032/30
PHOTO: 8 of 15

DATE: 3/2008

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National Park Service**

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VIEW OF: 6081-6129 James Street, looking east
NEGATIVE NUMBER: 24032/31
PHOTO: 9 of 15

DATE: 3/2008
VIEW OF: 5443-5449 Stumptown Drive, looking northeast
NEGATIVE NUMBER: 24032/33
PHOTO: 10 of 15

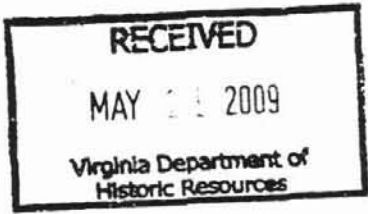
DATE: 3/2008
VIEW OF: 5194-5236 Stumptown Drive, looking southeast
NEGATIVE NUMBER: 24032/34
PHOTO: 11 of 15

DATE: 5/2008
VIEW OF: 16393-16439 Courthouse Road, looking southeast
NEGATIVE NUMBER: 24033/28
PHOTO: 12 of 15

DATE: 5/2008
VIEW OF: 15442-15432 James Circle, looking northwest
NEGATIVE NUMBER: 24033/31
PHOTO: 13 of 15

DATE: 5/2008
VIEW OF: 16250 Courthouse Road, looking southeast
NEGATIVE NUMBER: 24033/34
PHOTO: 14 of 15

DATE: 5/2008
VIEW OF: Viewshed, looking northwest from Lankford Highway towards Holland Court
NEGATIVE NUMBER: 24033/30
PHOTO: 15 of 15



May 07, 2009

State Historic Preservation Officer
Department of Historic Resources
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221

Re: **Eastville Historic District Listing**
Northampton County
18030 Courthouse Road
Cape Charles, Virginia 23310

Dear State Historic Preservation Officer:

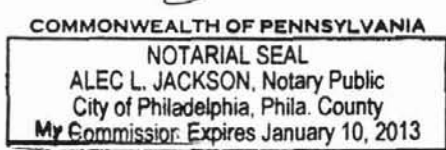
As partial owner of the above private property, I object to the listing.

Sincerely,

Elise M. Smith

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
County of Philadelphia
Subscribed and Sworn to before me

This 8th day of May, 2009
Alec L. Jackson
Notary Public





COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Historic Resources

2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221-0311

L. Preston Bryant, Jr.
Secretary of Natural Resources

Kathleen S. Kilpatrick
Director

Tel: (804) 367-2325
Fax: (804) 367-2391
TDD: (804) 367-2386
www.dhr.virginia.gov

April 22, 2009

Mr. Donald R. Schregardus
Federal Preservation Officer
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Environment)
1000 Navy Pentagon
Room BF986
Washington, DC 20350-1000

RE: Eastville Historic District, Northampton County

Dear Mr. Schregardus:

We are pleased to inform you that the above referenced nomination proposal will be considered for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and for recommendation to the National Register of Historic Places at our June 18, 2009 Board Meeting in Richmond. This district boundary includes a parcel of land owned by the United States Department of Navy located on the Northampton County School Board property at 16041 Courthouse Road in the town of Eastville.

We want let you know about the nomination for your future planning purposes. We have notified all property owners by letter, and by a newspaper legal notice. The processing of all nominations has followed the state regulations, which invites all owners and adjacent owners to comment. We provide these comments to the State Historic Preservation Officer.

The National Register is the Federal Government's official list of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our Nation's heritage.

Enclosed is a copy of the notice that was distributed to each owner and adjacent owner by first class mail. Also included is a map that delineates the boundary of the resource.

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Listing in the National Register provides the following benefits to federally owned historic properties:

-Consideration in the planning for federally assisted projects. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 provides that the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation be given an opportunity to comment on projects affecting such properties.

-Consideration of historic values in the decision to issue a surface coal mining permit where coal is located, in accordance with the Surface Mining and Control Act of 1977.

For more information about Virginia's Register Program you can visit the web site:

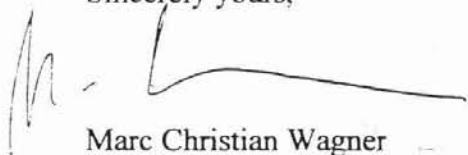
<http://www.dhr.state.va.us/register/register.htm>

You may review the pending nominations on the agency web site:

http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/homepage/features/board_activities.htm

If you wish to comment on the historic district proposal, please send to Kathleen S. Kilpatrick, Director, State Historic Preservation Office. Please feel free to contact me if you have further questions. I can be reached at 804-367-2323/x-115 (email: Marc.Wagner@dhr.virginia.gov).

Sincerely yours,



Marc Christian Wagner
Director, Resource Information Division
State Historic Preservation Office

Enclosures



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

L. Preston Bryant, Jr.
Secretary of Natural Resources

Department of Historic Resources
2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221-0311

Kathleen S. Kilpatrick
Director

Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391
TDD: (804) 367-2386
www.dhr.virginia.gov

April 22, 2009

Dallan C. Wordekemper, CPM
Real Estate Specialist, Facilities – Headquarters
4301 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 300
Arlington, VA 22203-1861

Re: Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Commercial and Industrial Historic District, Petersburg; Galt's Mill Historic District, Amherst County; West Franklin Street Historic District, Boundary Increase, Richmond; Woodland Heights Historic District, Richmond; Orlean Historic District, Fauquier County; South East Street Historic District, Town of Culpeper; Buena Vista Downtown Historic District, Buena Vista; and Eastville Historic District, Northampton County

Dear Mr. Wordekemper:

We are pleased to inform you that the above referenced resources will be considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places at our June 18, 2009 Board Meeting in Richmond.

There is reference of postal use and/or a current Post Office located within the Orlean Historic District (6864 Leeds Manor Road), the Buena Vista Downtown Historic District (2071 Forest Avenue), and the Eastville Historic District (5253 Willow Oak Road).

We want to let you know about the nominations for your future planning purposes. We have notified all property owners by letter, and by newspaper legal notices. The processing of all nominations has followed the state regulations, which invites all owners and adjacent owners to a public information session. We provide comments from these meetings to the State Historic Preservation Officer.

The National Register is the Federal Government's official list of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing in the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our Nation's heritage.

Enclosed is a copy of the notice that was distributed to all owners in each district by first class mail. Also included are maps that delineate the boundary of the districts.

Administrative Services
10 Courthouse Avenue
Petersburg, VA 23803
Tel: (804) 862-6416
Fax: (804) 862-6196

Capital Region Office
2801 Kensington Ave
Richmond, VA 23221
Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391

Tidewater Region Office
14415 Old Courthouse Way, 2nd Floor
Newport News, VA 23608
Tel: (757) 886-2807
Fax: (757) 886-2808

Roanoke Region Office
1030 Penmar Ave., SE
Roanoke, VA 24013
Tel: (540) 857-7585
Fax: (540) 857-7588

Northern Region Office
5357 Main Street
PO Box 519
Stephens City, VA 22655
Tel: (540) 868-7029
Fax: (540) 868-7033

Page 2

Listing in the National Register provides the following benefits to federally owned historic properties:

-Consideration in the planning for federally assisted projects. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 provides that the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation be given an opportunity to comment on projects affecting such properties.

-Consideration of historic values in the decision to issue a surface coal mining permit where coal is located, in accordance with the Surface Mining and Control Act of 1977.

For more information about Virginia's Register Program you can visit the web site:

<http://www.dhr.state.va.us/register/register.htm>

You may review the pending nominations on the agency web site:

http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/homepage/features/board_activities.htm

If you wish to comment on the historic district proposal, please send to Kathleen S. Kilpatrick, Director, State Historic Preservation Office. Please feel free to contact me if you have further questions. I can be reached at 804-367-2323/x-115 (email: Marc.Wagner@dhr.virginia.gov).

Sincerely yours,



Marc Christian Wagner
Director, Resource Information Division
State Historic Preservation Office
Enclosures



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

L. Preston Bryant, Jr.
Secretary of Natural Resources

Department of Historic Resources
2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221-0311

Kathleen S. Kilpatrick
Director

Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391
TDD: (804) 367-2386
www.dhrs.virginia.gov

April 22, 2009

Mr. Antony F. Opperman
Cultural Resources Program Manager
Virginia Department of Transportation
1401 East Broad Street
Richmond, VA 23219

Re: Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Commercial and Industrial Historic District, Petersburg; Galt's Mill Historic District, Amherst County; West Franklin Street Historic District, Boundary Increase, Richmond; Woodland Heights Historic District, Richmond; Orlean Historic District, Fauquier County; South East Street Historic District, Town of Culpeper; Buena Vista Downtown Historic District, Buena Vista; and Eastville Historic District, Northampton County

Dear Mr. Opperman:

At a meeting on Thursday, June 18, 2009, in the Halsey Lecture Hall at the Virginia Historical Society located at 428 North Boulevard in Richmond, Virginia, 23221, the State Review Board and the Virginia Historic Resources Board will consider the above listed districts for recommendation to the National Register of Historic Places and for inclusion in the Virginia Landmarks Register. The national and state registers are official lists of places recognized as having architectural, archaeological, or historical significance at the local, state or national level.

You are being notified because the Virginia Department of Transportation may be an owner and/or adjacent owner with regards to these resource boundaries, though no direct ownership has been recorded for individual notification purposes. Enclosed is information explaining the register programs and the process by which owners may comment or object to listing in the registers. Please send any comments or objections to us prior to the meeting date in order to be considered with the nomination. You are also welcome to attend the meeting, which will begin at 10 a.m.

If you have any questions or need additional information prior to the meeting please contact me at 804-367-2323, ext. 115.

Sincerely,

Marc Christian Wagner
Director, Resource Information Division

Enclosures

Administrative Services
10 Courthouse Avenue
Petersburg, VA 23803
Tel: (804) 862-6416
Fax: (804) 862-6196

Capital Region Office
2801 Kensington Ave
Richmond, VA 23221
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Tidewater Region Office
14415 Old Courthouse Way, 2nd Floor
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Roanoke Region Office
1030 Penmar Ave., SE
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Fax: (540) 857-7588

Northern Region Office
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Fax: (540) 868-7033

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES
JAMES L. CALVER, STATE GEOLOGIST

5858 IV NW
(FRANKTOWN)

EXMORE 12 MI.
MACHIPONGO 2.2 MI.

