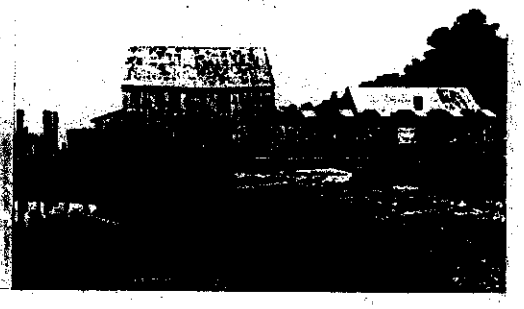
NH-21

FINAL REPORT

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY SETTLEMENTS, VILLAGES AND TOWNS OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, VIRGINIA



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Department of Historic Resources
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August 1996

COVER ILLUSTRATION

Clockwise, beginning with the top left:

Cheriton Freight Station, Cheriton

Northampton County Courthouse, Eastville
(photo courtesy of the *Northampton Economic Forum: A Blueprint for Economic Growth*. 1992)

Bayford Oyster Company, Bayford

Locust Lawn, Sheps End

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HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
SETTLEMENTS, VILLAGES AND TOWNS
OF
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, VIRGINIA

August 1996

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Dames & Moore completed an architectural history survey of approximately 300 properties in Northampton County, Virginia. Thirty properties were surveyed at the intensive level; 270 properties were surveyed at the reconnaissance level. Properties were selected to represent a range of chronological themes, identifying themes, and geographic themes. Six villages were identified as potential historic districts -- Cheriton, Eastville/Eastville Station, Franktown, Machipongo, Oyster and Willis Wharf.

Historic context was developed focusing on the villages, settlements and towns of Northampton County. Chronological themes included:

- **Settlement to Society (1607-1750);**
- **Colony to Nation (1750-1789);**
- **Early National Period (1789-1830);**
- **Antebellum Period (1830-1860);**
- **Civil War (1861-1865);**
- **Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1914); and**
- **World War I to Present**

Settlement patterns comprised the overarching substantive theme of the context. Other identifying themes were:

- **Domestic;**
- **Subsistence and agriculture;**
- **Government, law and politics;**
- **Education;**
- **Military and defense;**
- **Religion;**

- **Industry, processing and extraction--Agricultural and Maritime Industries;**
- **Social, recreation and arts;**
- **Transportation and communication;**
- **Commerce and trade; and**
- **Ethnicity and immigration.**

The geographic theme addressed the various villages, settlements and towns of Northampton County. Each was addressed individually and, where possible, information was supplied about the history and development of each.

A preservation ordinance was developed for integration with Northampton County zoning efforts. The ordinance focuses on encouraging incentives for positive preservation. Meetings were held with the Sustainable Development Task Force and with the public to ensure that the efforts meet the needs of the community.

2.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This project was completed with the assistance, support, and cooperation of the County of Northampton and its citizens. The people who invited us into their homes, shops, and heritage provided a special piece of themselves that we hope is reflected in this report. Dames & Moore is especially indebted to Tim Hayes, Northampton County Director of Sustainable Development, and the Sustainable Development Task Force whose insights and help were invaluable. Special thanks go to Francis Latimer who graciously shared with us her detailed knowledge of Northampton County and her special interest in the African-American heritage of the Shore.

Dames & Moore also appreciates the assistance of Mr. Floyd Nock, long-time resident of the Eastern Shore and expert in its architectural history. He provided his intimate knowledge of the people and places of Northampton County.

The staff of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources was also extremely helpful throughout this project. In particular, Dames & Moore thanks Margaret Peters, Randy Turner and Elizabeth Hoge Lipford for their detailed review and helpful suggestions for improvement.

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4.0 INTRODUCTION AND DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY

4.1 PROJECT HISTORY, PURPOSE, AND GOALS

This historic architectural survey of Northampton County, Virginia, was conducted in the settlements, towns and villages in the southernmost county of the Delmarva Peninsula. This survey is part of an ongoing process. Many of the buildings in the county have previously been studied, recorded, and registered in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. The Northampton County properties previously listed with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources are included as Appendix I of this report. These properties were not included in the current survey unless the previous records were inadequate, it was suspected that the condition had changed, or there was a particular threat to their continued preservation. Other unsurveyed properties in the county may be equally significant, but could not be included in the limited number of properties specified for this survey. They may be addressed in future work.

Northampton County contains a wealth of historic resources dating from the late seventeenth century to the present. These resources are concentrated in historic communities. Six of these communities have been identified in this survey as potential National Register Historic Districts on the basis of their historic architectural integrity. A National Register Historic District is a historically significant area with definable boundaries that retains a high degree of integrity in the areas of historic culture, architecture, engineering, archeology, or history, and features few modern intrusions. Preliminary Information Forms (PIFs) have been developed for the towns of Cheriton, Eastville/Eastville Station, Franktown, Oyster, Machipongo, and Willis Wharf. Others resources are dispersed throughout the more than 50 smaller settlements in the county.

Northampton County's historic resources are seriously threatened both by neglect and inappropriate land use decisions. The most serious threat is sprawling residential and strip

commercial construction. This type of development is gradually replacing the County's historic development pattern of a network of compact settlements, villages, and towns surrounded by productive land and water with an "anywhere USA" suburban pattern which is completely foreign to the history and culture of the County and the Eastern Shore of Virginia. As a response to these threats, the Northampton Sustainable Development Task Force recognized the need to survey the historic resources of the county so that future development can be built on the historic settlement patterns.

4.2 PROJECT NEED

In May 1995 the Commonwealth of Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) solicited bids to conduct an architectural survey of the settlements, villages and towns of Northampton County. In August 1995 the VDHR contracted with Dames & Moore of Bethesda, Maryland, to conduct this survey. The survey was completed in February of 1996.

4.3 SCOPE OF WORK

The scope of the project included an architectural survey of Northampton County according to VDHR standards. Approximately 270 resources were to be surveyed at the reconnaissance level using the VDHR Reconnaissance Level Survey Form and 30 resources were to be surveyed at the intensive level. Potentially eligible National Register Historic Districts were to be documented on Preliminary Information Forms (PIFs). Photographs were to be taken of all contributing resources, including important secondary resources. Survey information was to be entered using the Integrated Preservation Software (IPS). The scope was also to include a written survey report describing the results of the survey and to include a historic context called "The Settlements, Villages, and Towns of Northampton County," as well as a scripted slide presentation.

An important component of the project was to develop an historic ordinance that would be integrated into the County's zoning requirements. This ordinance will help to ensure that the

historic values in the County are taken into account as planning decisions are made and development progresses. The County requested that the ordinance be positively orientated, stressing the value of historic property protection and developing incentives to encourage compliance. A draft ordinance was prepared by Dames & Moore to supplement an initial draft prepared by the northampton County Zoning Board. The VDHR provided comments on the draft report. The Sustainable Development Task Force will incorporate those comments in modifying the draft to develop a historic ordinance that they will submit to the Zoning Commission.

4.4 SURVEY AREA

This historic architectural survey was conducted in Northampton County, Virginia. (Figure 4-1 locates Northampton County in Virginia). The focus of the study was the historic settlements, villages and towns. (Figure 4-2 provides the location of the villages.) The individual villages listed here are discussed in Section 5.3.

Settlements, Villages, and Towns in Northampton County

Arlington	Cherrystone	Hare Valley
Battle Point	Chesapeake (Cobbs)	Hungars Beach
Bayford	Concord Wharf	Hunts Wharf
Bayview	Crossroads	Indiantown
Belle Haven	Culls	James Crossroads
Birdsnest	Dalbys	James Wharf
Bridgetown	Eastville	Jamesville
Broadwater	Eastville Station	Johnson Cove
Cape Charles	Exmore	Johnsontown
Capeville	Fairgrounds	Kendall Grove
Cedar Grove	Fairview	Kiptopeke
Cheapside	Franktown	Kiptopeke Beach
Cheriton	Hadlock	Latimer Siding

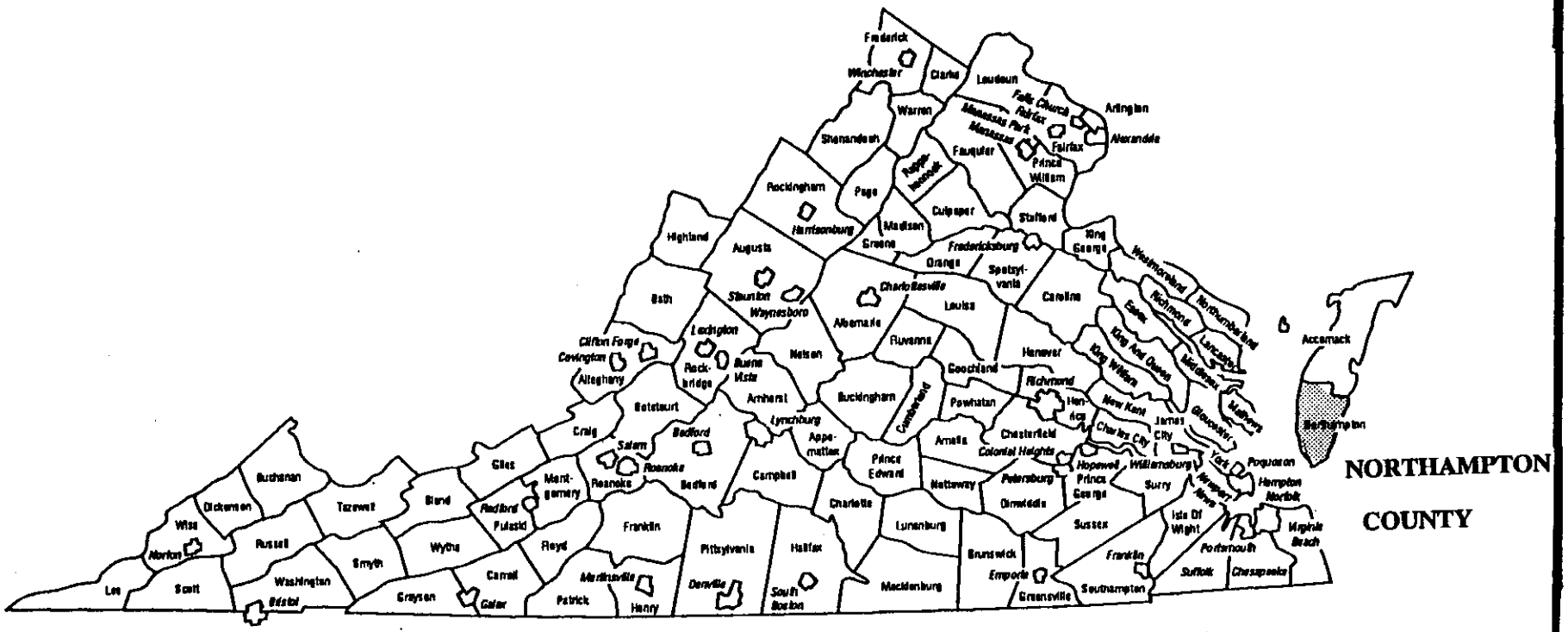

Figure 4-1. Location of Northampton County in Virginia

Figure 4-2. Towns, Villages and Settlements in Northampton County

Little Johnsontown	Oyster	Smith Beach
Little Salisbury	Pat Town	Solitude
Machipongo	Picketts Harbor	Stumptown
Magotha	Plantation	Townsend
Marionville	Red Bank	Treherneville
Martins Siding	Reedtown	Vaucluse
Middletown	Seaview	Wardtown
Mockhorn	Sheps End	Weirwood
Nassawadox	Silver Beach	Willis Wharf
Oakland Park	Simpkins	Wilsonia

The following settlements, villages, and towns could not be located in Northampton County. These names may refer to recent sub-divisions, geographical locations, or towns in other counties:

Arnold
Bailey's Farm
Bay Harbor
Bayside
Bethel
Highland Height
Maroney
Peaceful Beach
Scott
Seaside

4.5 DATES OF INVESTIGATION AND STAFF COMPOSITION

The architectural survey of Northampton County was conducted between October 1995 and February 1996. The field survey was conducted by Dames & Moore architectural historians

Geoffrey Henry and Stephen Moffson, under the direction of Dr. Janet Friedman, Director of Dames & Moore's Cultural Resource Service Group. Cara Gruber, Morgan Maskewitz and Janet Friedman participated in the field survey. The final report was researched and written by Dr. William Bushong and Janet Friedman. Data entry of survey information using the Integrated Preservation Software (IPS) was done by Heather Crowl and Aileen Dorney.

5.0 HISTORIC CONTEXT FOR THE VILLAGES, SETTLEMENTS AND TOWNS OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, VIRGINIA

(Section E of the Multiple Property Documentation Form: Statement of Historic Contexts)

The historic context is presented in three sections to facilitate understanding Northampton County. The settlements, villages and towns of Northampton County constitute the over-riding theme; the other sections form the context within which they are discussed. Section 5.1 is the chronological history of Northampton County; Section 5.2 summarizes that County history with a focus on identifying themes; Section 5.3 addresses the individual settlements, villages and towns.

Section 5.1 traces the chronological history of Northampton County, using the historic themes developed by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) as its framework. Section 5.1 is divided into the following chronological sections:

- **Settlement to Society (1607-1750);**
- **Colony to Nation (1750-1789);**
- **Early National Period (1789-1830);**
- **Antebellum Period (1830-1860);**
- **Civil War (1861-1865);**
- **Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1914); and**
- **World War I to Present**

Section 5.2 focuses on identifying historic themes that are important in Northampton County history. The information is extracted from the chronological discussion in Section 5.1 and presented in terms of themes identified as being most relevant to the historic resources in Northampton County from a list supplied by VDHR. The over-riding theme of this study is

Settlement Patterns. The other themes that were identified as significant in Northampton County history include:

- **Domestic;**
- **Subsistence and agriculture;**
- **Government, law and politics;**
- **Education;**
- **Military and defense;**
- **Religion;**
- **Industry, processing and extraction--Agricultural and Maritime Industries**
- **Recreation and arts;**
- **Transportation and communication;**
- **Commerce and trade; and**
- **Ethnicity and immigration.**

Section 5.3 discusses the historic settlements, villages and towns of Northampton County. Where such information is available, the period of settlement, impetus for settlement and subsequent development or decline, persons, events, sites and structures, associated stories, and other significant historical information are discussed for each village.

5.1 CHRONOLOGICAL THEMES OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

Settlement to Society (1607-1750)

When English explorers began charting the Chesapeake Bay in the early seventeenth century, they found Virginia's Eastern Shore to be a wooded and gentle rolling landscape that flattens out along the Bayside and Seaside coasts. Along these coasts explorers found innumerable inlets and shallow bays that abounded with shellfish, fish, and wildlife. The lower third of the peninsula, which today comprises the land area of Northampton County, was a level

landscape covered by forests of pine, cedar, and holly woods broken by numerous tidal estuaries locally called creeks and inlets (Ames 1950: 73-74).

A landing had been attempted in Northampton County near Cape Charles by English explorers as early as 1603 under the command of Sir Walter Raleigh's nephew Bartholomew Gilbert. However, the attempt was met with Indian resistance. It was Captain John Smith's party sent out from the Jamestown colony in 1608 who first explored and mapped the Bayside of Virginia's Eastern Shore and described its natural bounty. The Jamestown settlement regularly sent fishing parties to the Shore in the area of Cape Charles. They were responsible not only for catching and salting fish, but also for keeping a wary eye on any foreign nation that might attempt to plant an outpost there (Turman 1964: 1-5).

In 1614 Sir Thomas Dale, then acting as the governor for the Virginia Company, sent Lieutenant William Craddock to the Shore to buy land from the Indians and establish a settlement. This settlement at Old Plantation Creek, also known as Dale's Gift, was located at Hunt's Point about four miles north of Kiptopeke Beach. Colonists secured fish and made salt for other parts of the colony from catch ponds on Smith Island; that settlement was active until about 1817. The Virginia Company soon returned to exploit the plentiful fur, fish, wildlife, and forest resources of the sea-bound land (Turman 1964: 5-6).

The Shore's first permanent settlement was Accomack Plantation established about 1620. Master John Pory, who served as secretary of the Jamestown government from 1619 to 1621, petitioned the Virginia Company for lands on the Eastern Shore. He was granted use of a tract of 500 acres of land on King's Creek. The company permitted him to locate 20 tenants on this acreage reserved for government purposes (Turman 1964: 67; Ames 1950: 74). Today, the site of the settlement is a farm known as "Towne Fields," a few miles east of the village of Cheriton (Wood 1952: 12).

After successfully negotiating purchases of land from the Indians, large patents were granted to Thomas Savage, an Indian interpreter, and Governor George Yeardley. These tracts,

located on necks of land on the north side of the Accomack River opposite the Virginia Company's land and between the present day inlets of the Gulf and Mattawoman Creek, were not immediately seated. Yeardley's 3700 acre tract is known today as Old Town Neck (Turman 1964: 8).

The census of 1625 recorded that the Shore had a population of 51--44 males and 7 females. The census also showed that the new settlement had 19 houses, 16 storehouses, 1 fort, 5 boats, 3 swords, 54 guns, 150 pounds of powder and 601 pounds of lead and shot. The early houses were probably built with unseasoned lumber with vertical weatherboarding extending from the ground to the roof, and with chimneys of damp clay around wooden frames.

During the 1620s there were three distinct settlements at Accomack Plantation located in southern Northampton County. The first was at Accomack, a settlement named after the river along the south side of King's Creek. In Indian lore, Accawmacke meant "the land beyond the waters". The other two settlements were Old Plantation Creek along the shore of the bay and Magothy Bay near Cape Charles (Turman 1964: 10-11).

Relations between these early colonists and the Shore's Native Americans were amicable for many years. This is largely attributable to a friendship developed between Thomas Savage and Debedeavon, the "Laughing King of Accomack." In direct contrast to the troubles of the settlement at Jamestown, Shore settlers on the peninsula found the natives generous and amiable. With Debedeavon's death and the steady encroachment of white settlers on Indian territory, these friendly relations deteriorated. Eventually the situation culminated in a war fought in 1659 against the Assateague Indians in northern Accomack County. By the end of the seventeenth century, war and disease had decimated the tribes of the Eastern Shore. As the Indian population declined, the number and power of the white settlers dramatically increased (Ames 1950: 74-75).

By 1649 about a thousand people had settled on the Bayside of southern Northampton County and on the tip of the peninsula near Cape Charles. The dramatic population increase in

just a few decades had created pressures to push northward to exploit more land (Ames 1950: 75). In 1634 the Virginia colony, organized into eight counties for governmental administration, established a new county--Accomack County--to govern the Eastern Shore. In 1643 the county's name was changed from the Indian "Accomack" to the English name of Northampton. Then, in 1663, a second Accomack County was formed from the northern two-thirds of the peninsula. The plan was to eventually divide this section to create a third county. However, this plan was never implemented. As a result, today Accomack County is double the size of Northampton (Nordstrom 1981: 6).

In 1690, the county seat of Northampton was moved from Towne Fields to The Horns (Eastville), a location considered more central to the evolving county's settlement. A 1703 census of the population of Northampton County recorded that 2,081 persons occupied 99,384 acres of patented land--almost ninety percent of its total area.

Roads ten feet in width had been surveyed and cleared on both the Bayside and Seaside from the lower part of Northampton to the Maryland line. One John Wallop built a road down the middle of the peninsula on the present line of U.S. 13; it was known as Wallops Road. Most of the labor for these roads was provided by landowners and tradesmen. Soon, a crossroads network emerged. Roads were built to public wharves, mills, churches, and the courthouses sited along the creeks and inlets. However, the waterways remained the focal points of settlement and retained their primacy as highways for the transportation of goods and services well into the nineteenth century (Turman 1964: 93-94).

Early settlements sprang up around stores on the peninsula built at King's Creek and Old Plantation Creek and public tobacco warehouses at Cherrystone, Nassawadox, and Hungars. All of these facilities created major shipping points for direct over-sea trade (Ames 1950: 94). By the early eighteenth century additional ports had emerged on the Bayside at Occohannock and Mattawoman and on the Seaside at Hawleys Creek and Machipongo Creek. These latter ports were suitable for small craft and largely operated as shuttle points for the movement of goods to the larger ports (Turman 1964: 110).

By the mid-eighteenth century signs of prosperity and permanence were evident on the landscape of Northampton County. A new brick courthouse, jail, and prison were erected at The Horns (Eastville) in 1732. In 1742, the handsome brick Georgian style Hungars Church (065-012) was built to serve an Anglican parish that then encompassed the entire county. Houses on the Eastern Shore increased in size, reflecting economic improvements. Common house designs before 1750 had been basic one-room clapboard houses like "Pear Valley" (065-052), located near Shady Side, with an upstairs loft and end chimney. Alternatively, they were one and one-half story hall and parlor houses with dormers and end chimneys like the Arbuckle House in Assawoman (Turman 1964: 111-114; Mariner 1994: 6-9).

By the 1750s new sections were added to these common house plans. In many cases, the old house became the "quarter kitchen", adjacent to which a large, new section was built. Often these sections were connected with an enclosed passageway or "colonnade" as it is called on the Eastern Shore. Out of these connections evolved telescope or stepping plans, with three sections, each of which was larger than the one before it. An example of this telescoping plan is Drummond's Mill Farm in Leemont. By the end of the century this plan had evolved into the now famous four part scheme of the Eastern Shore known as the "big house, little house, colonnade, and kitchen" like that seen at the Seymour House in Accomac (Mariner 1994: 9).

Colony to Nation (1750-1789)

The development of the Eastern Shore during the last half of the eighteenth century was greatly impacted by the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars. During the French and Indian War (1756-1763), many Northampton men were on guard duty protecting against Chesapeake Bay raids by French privateers or fighting on the frontier. As a result of their absence, the tobacco production was reduced. At the same time, trade with England was curtailed in response to enemy ships on the high seas. The traditional self-reliance of the Shore people, bred of isolation and the environment, became even more a necessity of life. Weaving equipment became a requirement on plantations as owners began making their own cloth and necessities for their families and servants (Turman 1964: 122).

With the end of the French and Indian War, King George III began to exert his authority over the colonies with dictatorial proclamations almost as soon as the treaty was signed. However, it was the Stamp Act of 1765, enacted to procure revenue to pay for the expenses of war, that created the greatest indignation in Northampton County. The Stamp Act required that every legal document, newspaper, or pamphlet handled in an American colony must have a tax stamp attached to it. The county court, enraged by the requirement, took the radical step of declaring that the law was unconstitutional. Although the law imposed a tax that varied from 1 penny to 4 shillings, the court directed the county's officers to proceed in the execution of their duties without collecting the tax (Ames 1950: 149).

The Stamp Act controversy united the American colonies in open resistance against the British Parliament and spurred a constitutional dispute that simmered until the Boston Tea Party of 1773. Patriots threw a cargo of British East India Tea into Boston Harbor rather than allow collection of duties on imported articles. Parliament's response was to enact the Intolerable Acts to punish the city of Boston. That only made the situation worse and the Revolutionary War broke out two years later.

The direct result in Northampton County of the trade and tax problems with the mother country was an increase in self-reliance. By the outbreak of the war, small farms and plantations had become cottage factories for the bare necessities of life and for exports; only luxury items were purchased off the Shore. Although tobacco remained the principal money crop, pork, beef, hides, shoes, corn, wheat, salt and seafood had become significant exports as well (Turman 1964: 128).

Soon after the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, the British established their control of the mouth of the Chesapeake. The port towns throughout Accomack and Northampton counties became part of the main supply line between France and neutral countries and Virginia. The British recognized the importance of the Eastern Shore as a transfer area for medicine, munitions, and other supplies needed by the Commonwealth; they established an operating base on Hog Island. From this base, British privateers in tenders and barges conducted frequent

foraging raids along the Eastern Shore to replenish stocks for the warships patrolling the area. A fort was built at Parramore Beach to protect incoming ships and to attack any British vessels entering Metompkin Creek (Ames 1950: 158; Turman 1964: 131).

Early National Period (1789-1830)

A number of early settlements in Northampton County began to take on the characteristics of villages by the late eighteenth century. The county seat, variously called The Horns, Peachburg, and Eastville, had been formed within the 9,000 acre tract that the son of Thomas Savage had left to his children in 1678. In 1773 the owner of a twenty acre tract next to the Northampton Courthouse had it platted into forty one-half acre lots that were offered for sale (Turman 1964:128 and 138). By the early nineteenth century, the county seat had begun to evolve into a prosperous village of comfortable houses. These included Cessford (214-001), and Elkington (065-007) in Eastville, Kendall Grove (065-060) near Eastville on the Mattawoman Creek, and White Cliffs (065-031) at Smith's Beach (Wood 1952: 43).

By 1790 Hungars, built on the 3700 acres of land originally patented by Sir George Yeardley, had a ferry terminal and an ordinary with a tobacco warehouse and several substantial houses near the ferry landing. Typical of small communities that evolved into rural service centers were Hadlock and Franktown. Located on the Bayside road about two miles south of the Accomack County line, Hadlock is an example of a late eighteenth century village. Hadlock came into being about 1795 when merchant Robert Hadlock purchased sixteen acres of land and built a store and residence. Soon thereafter Dr. John Tankard bought nearby Lumber Hall, now known as Tankards Rest, and practiced medicine there for the next 40 years. A tobacco warehouse had been built on Nassawadox Creek and there was a wheelwright's shop in the area.

Franktown was named after Frank Andrews who opened a store there in 1764. Franktown had been the site of a Quaker meeting house that was in use in the area before 1717. Franktown is on the Bayside Road between Hadlock and the original Nassawadox, now Bridgetown (Turman 1964: 142-143).

By 1800 the population of Northampton County numbered 6,763. Of this number 3,178 were African American slaves and 654 were freemen (Mears 1950: 561). Throughout the nineteenth and early decades of the twentieth century, an overwhelming number of landholders were white persons descended from early English settlers and the labor force was a landless black majority.

Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

By the 1830s, Northampton had developed into a wealthy farming county as wheat, Indian corn, rye, oats, peas, beans, cotton and potatoes replaced tobacco as principal agricultural products. Industry was limited to small scale salt production and five castor oil presses.

An 1835 gazetteer described several towns and villages on the Eastern Shore that had stage coach stops and post offices. Those described in Northampton included Capeville and Eastville. Capeville was described as a "small village containing 12 houses, 2 mercantile stores, 1 boot and shoe factory" with a population of 25. Eastville, the county seat, contained "21 dwelling houses, 4 mercantile stores, 2 taverns, 1 new and handsome Episcopal church, 1 common school, and 1 Bible society" (Turman 1964: 166-168). Commercial pursuits were also discussed; they included a harness maker, a cabinet maker, two blacksmiths, two boot and shoe manufacturers, three tailors, a house and sign painter, and a hatter. The population of the town was 217, including three doctors and two attorneys. According to the gazette, the residents were "not to be surpassed for their morality and hospitality to strangers" (Turman 1964: 168).

Although the prosperity of the inhabitants of Northampton County was considerable by the 1840s, most people chose to live in the open country or small villages. No community on the Eastern Shore in this period had a population exceeding 500 persons. In 1860, several of the larger villages in the county served as loci for news and artisan services. They had additional status as postal stations. These included Bayview, Capeville, Cherrystone, Eastville, Franktown, Johnsontown, and Sea View.

By 1860 Northampton County had emerged as a major farming and maritime area. Steamboats were now making regular stops at the Bayside and Seaside ports to take on cargos of farm produce and seafood. Fleets of sailing vessels owned by local merchants were trading with Cuba and other nearby islands as well as with Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York (Turman 1964: 173, 179-180, 182).

Civil War (1861-1865)

With the onset of the Civil War, the Eastern Shore was occupied without bloodshed by Federal troops. A telegraph line laid from Washington down the Delmarva Peninsula to Cherrystone provided communication with Fort Monroe. Staff Headquarters in Northampton County were established at Cessford in Eastville. A Union camp was located in the Old Town Neck. In order to stop blockade runners, federal guards were posted at major landings and the mouths of such important inlets as Cape Charles, Cherrystone Inlet, Chesconessex Creek, Craddock Creek, Guilford Creek, Hungars Creek, Hunting Creek, Messongo Creek, Nandua Creek, Nassawadox Creek, Occohanock Creek, Old Plantation Creek, Onancock Creek, Pungoteague Inlet, and Smiths Inlet. Anyone engaged in the mercantile business, shipping produce, or needing to leave the Shore was first required to take the Oath of Allegiance to the United States (Turman 1964: 189-190).

For administrative purposes, the federal government chose to attach Accomack and Northampton with the Unionist western counties of Virginia; Wheeling was its capital. As a part of a Union State of Virginia, Northampton County was exempted from President Lincoln's 1863 Emancipation Proclamation freeing the slaves. However, at a constitutional convention in February, 1864, the "reorganized" State of Virginia freed the slaves. This created problems on the Eastern Shore as it suddenly became the responsibility of the federal occupation force to feed and house the newly emancipated population. The sick and infirm in Northampton were placed in a facility in Towne Fields called a hospital. Able-bodied former slaves were required to work to fulfill labor contracts negotiated by the military authorities. The Army transferred care of the former slaves to the Freedman's Bureau in 1866 (Mears 1950: 608-609).

Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1914)

After the surrender at Appomattox in 1865, Northampton County became a part of a territory encompassing Virginia designated by the federal government as Military District Number 1. This status lasted until a new state Constitution acceptable to Congress had been adopted and ratified by the voters. Virginia was readmitted to the Union in early 1870, the last Union soldiers were withdrawn from the County, and military rule was ended. The new constitution required some reorganization of county government and the General Assembly met in March 1870 to implement the changes. One major change was the creation in Northampton County of three townships of at least thirty square miles each, and smaller election precincts. This replaced a larger number of magisterial districts created eighteen years earlier as units of county government. The move centralized administrative functions and enhanced the status of the villages selected as election precincts (Turman 1964: 191-193).

The boundaries of these townships divided the county into three roughly equal sections. Capeville township extended from Smith Island to Cherrystone Creek. Eastville township started at this line and extended to a boundary crossing Nassawadox Creek. Franktown Township included Hog Island and all of the remaining land north of Eastville township to the county line. The villages appointed as election precincts were Capeville and Bayview (Capeville township), Eastville and Johnsontown (Eastville township), and Franktown and Wardtown (Franktown township). In 1874 the term "township" for these county administrative units was changed to magisterial districts in keeping with previous tradition. The county has retained these names and boundaries to the present day (Turman 1964: 193-195).

With the establishment of the Life-Saving Service by the federal government, the Eastern Shore would witness the construction of a chain of life saving stations. These were built in 1874 under the supervision of the Department of the Treasury's Office of the Supervising Architect. The federal government built stations with two-story frame houses for crew living quarters and storage sheds for lifeboats. In Northampton County these stations were built on Hog Island,

Cobb Island, and Smith Island in 1874 and at Parramore Beach in 1882 (Turman 1964: 198-199).

A watershed year in the history of the development of the towns and villages of Northampton was 1884. In that year, the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad was completed to the new town of Cape Charles. For a century and a half before this date the Shore's communities had developed along the Bayside creeks or Seaside inlets. There were few villages on the peninsula's interior; when the railroad began operation on Virginia's Eastern Shore there was not a single village located in the path of the line between New Church and Cape Charles (Mears 1950: 613-615).

The railroad's impact on the physical character of Northampton was immediate. New communities sprang up around the railroad stations. The towns of Exmore, Nassawadox, Weirwood, Birdsnest, Machipongo, Eastville, Cobbs, Cheriton, and Cape Charles were built on the rail line. Many of these stations took their names from existing nearby towns or villages. These early station houses were two-story buildings with a residence for the station master and his family on the second floor. Examples include the Machipongo Passenger Railroad Station (065-472), the Bayview Railroad Station (065-243), the Cheriton Freight Station (065-155), the Belle Haven Passenger Railroad Station (065-533) (now located in Exmore). The Capeville Freight Depot (065-324) and the Townsend Railroad Depot (065-316) were both moved from their original locations to their present sites.

Cape Charles was founded by William Lawrence Scott of Erie, Pennsylvania, and Alexander Johnson Cassatt, also of Pennsylvania. Built around the railroad terminal, the town soon emerged as the Virginia Eastern Shore's largest community. A deep harbor and spacious wharves were built at this terminus to service large steamships. These steamships met passengers at Cape Charles and took them and the mail on to Old Point Comfort and Norfolk. The construction of houses, churches, schools, and businesses began almost immediately. By 1885 Cape Charles had a volunteer fire department and had ambitions of becoming a major commercial port city (Turman 1964: 199-200; Mears 1950: 615-616).

Other communities that developed into important commercial Shore towns with the coming of the railroad were Eastville and Exmore. The old county seat of Eastville accommodated the transportation changes by shifting its commercial center toward the railroad in this period. In a similar manner, growth of the community of Willis Wharf was accelerated after 1884 by its close proximity to the new railroad town of Exmore. Exmore was a totally new community that derived its name from the fact it was the tenth railroad station on the railroad line south of Delaware. Willis Wharf was an older community that had been a major grain shipping point before 1875. It became the early twentieth century headquarters for major fishing and oyster marketing enterprises operated by Captain James A. Marion, the Terry family, the Walker Brothers, and the Ballard Brothers (Turman 1964: 199,203; Mears 1950: 615-616).

The maritime and commercial interests of many older waterfront communities eventually succumbed to the doubled competition from the steamboats and the new railroad. By the early twentieth century all of the schooners and sailing vessels that traditionally had transported goods between the local creeks and inlets of Northampton County and Baltimore, New York, and other major trading cities had ceased to operate. These privately owned vessels no longer could compete with the volume or speed of freight services provided by the steamboats at the Bayside creek docks or the trains at nearby railroad stations. The demand for good roads to the new railroad terminals soon led to the employment of road superintendents in each magisterial district. The county levied a tax to pay for the labor and materials to build public roads and bridges (Turman 1964: 204-205).

By the late nineteenth century improvements in transportation helped promote the Shore as an area for recreation. Resort hotels were built on Cobb Island--featuring surf bathing, croquet and billiards, hunting, and fishing--and on Occohannock Neck--specializing in "hot salt water baths for rheumatism". Both were early efforts to promote tourism. Commercial inns or small hotels in other Seaside and Bayside communities also began to accommodate summer visitors. By the early twentieth century, each of the towns and larger villages of Northampton

County--including Cape Charles, Eastville, Nassawadox, and Exmore--had at least one tourist hotel (Turman 1964: 205-206; Mears 1950: 616).

The major social event for Northampton County residents in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century was the Keller Agricultural Fair held in Fairgrounds, northeast of Keller in Accomac County. Begun in 1878 by the Eastern Shore Grange Society as an exhibition of farm produce, the fair evolved into a show for agricultural enterprise and the parading of livestock. Soon, a race track was added and the fair began attracting substantial crowds. By the end of the century a visit to this fair was a traditional family event for Shore residents. The tradition continued until the event was discontinued in 1957. Cape Charles also held fairs but they never took on the importance of the "Grange Fair" (Turman 1964: 207, 252).

By early 1900, the Eastern Shore's production of commercial vegetables and seafood had emerged as the region's economic base. Irish and sweet potatoes became the principal money crops. Irish potatoes had particular appeal because of the short growing season that allowed the opportunity to plant a second crop locally called "tater corn" (Turman 1964: 209). With the transportation infrastructure in place and natural advantages of the climate and soil, the early decades of the twentieth century were a time of prosperity and growth.

A major new institution that spurred a "golden age" of agriculture in Northampton County and the Shore generally was the formation of the Eastern Shore of Virginia Produce Exchange. This farmer's cooperative marketing organization was established on January 20, 1900. It successfully created major new markets for Irish and sweet potatoes in scores of cities along the Eastern seaboard. The increase in potato acreage was phenomenal. In 1899 Northampton planted 7,408 acres of Irish potatoes; with the Exchange's promotions that number had expanded by 1919 to 22,656 acres. With a large cash income and bonanza of dividends, the Exchange built an imposing brick administration building in Onley (Accomack County) and employed representatives at each railroad station in Accomack and Northampton counties (Mears 19: 579-580; Turman 1964: 209-212).

During the early decades of the twentieth century, the potato was king in Northampton County. However, as local historian James E. Mears noted, "just as too much champagne results in a bad headache the next morning, too much prosperity was the undoing of many, farmers in particular" (Mears 1950: 580). Many farmers over-expanded and farm values were highly inflated. Many farmers lost their original holdings as well as new purchases as prices dipped after 1929. Despite the eventual down-slide, this influx of cash was evident on the landscape. Many older Georgian farmhouses were remodeled with the construction of spacious additions and Victorian porches. Railroad towns like Cape Charles, which had helped popularize the Queen Anne style in the county, also grew as a result of this prosperity. The hotel business was good in these towns. Commercial and recreational travel increased and new industries like a commercial ice plant flourished (Turman 1964: 212-213).

Baltimore emerged as the center of the canning industry in the nation by 1880 and much of Northampton County's shellfish, seafood, and vegetables were shipped to plants in this city. However, a number of entrepreneurs established plants on Virginia's Eastern Shore in the early twentieth century. Vegetable canning began on the Shore around 1900 when John W. Taylor opened a factory near Mappsville (Accomack County) for canning tomatoes. Other canning operations were started by Chandler & Ballard Canning Company and John H. Dulaney & Son at Exmore, Eastern Shore Canning Company at Machipongo, Northampton Canning Company at Nassawadox, and Guy L. Webster Canning Company at Cheriton (Turman 1964: 212; Taylor 198: 25-30, 189-195).

World War I to Present

During World War I, the Eastern Shore once again became a reconnaissance outpost. By this time, the Life Saving Service had been consolidated with the Revenue Cutter Service and brought within the United States Coast Guard Service organized in 1915. The Shore was part of the Fifth Coast Guard District. After its formation, the Coast Guard began the construction of two-story stations and boat houses for the use of the crews along the coastline. During World War I the Coast Guard was the sole armed protection of the Eastern Shore and beaches were

diligently patrolled to prevent the landing of Axis spies plying the waters in small boats from submarines (Turman 1964: 220-222).

The impact of World War I on the dinner tables of the Eastern Shore is legend; people were astounded when sugar was rationed. In an area of such plentiful produce and meat, it also seemed strange to have "wheatless days and meatless days" to permit more of those items to be shipped overseas for the Army in Europe and civilians in France and Great Britain (Turman 1964: 221).

After War World War I, the rapid increase in the number of motor vehicles on the Shore was a cause for alarm. This led to regulations mandating that automobile drivers be at least twelve years of age and requiring them to pull to the extreme right hand side of the road when encountering a horse drawn vehicle. By 1919 almost every returning steamboat or train brought new automobiles back from Baltimore. Filling stations and garages sprang up in many towns and villages and parking spaces were beginning to replace hitching posts in most communities (Turman 1964: 221-222).

With a few exceptions hard surface roads were rare in Northampton County before the 1920s. Most roads were dirt, occasionally improved with the addition of oyster shells or small logs referred to as "corduroy roads." The quality of these roads was dependent on the drainage in the area; after heavy rains some routes were churned into mud. Often the roads were worn and pocked with ruts and holes. Throughout the late nineteenth century the roads had been maintained by able-bodied citizens along the way under the supervision of a magisterial district road manager.

This situation soon changed. Historian Nora Turman has dubbed the period of 1920 to 1940 in Northampton County as the "Rubber Tire Era." The potato crop brought record prices in the 1920s and the sale of new automobiles and small trucks boomed, as did the construction of new building types for dealerships, gas stations, and garages. In 1922 the State Highway Commission studied the feasibility of an automobile highway route through the Shore. The

construction of this proposed highway from the Maryland line to Cape Charles was a highly controversial issue between 1922 and 1927. The controversy was especially heated in the area between Tasley and Exmore as competing groups fought for their preferred alignments. Eventually the State Highway Commission ended the squabbles by determining that the new road would be built parallel to the railroad line. The "Stone Road" (today known as U.S. Highway 13) introduced a professionally engineered and constructed concrete ribbon eighteen feet wide from Cape Charles to the Maryland line and was completed in 1931 (Mears 1950: 594-595). Towns that had been bypassed soon built hard surface roads to this new concrete paved highway (Turman 1964: 223-237).

The stock market crash in 1929 signaled the beginnings of hard times on the Eastern Shore. Irish potato prices went down and many farmers did not have sufficient income to pay their bills. The ripple effect in the local economy caused small merchants to lose their stores; professional people lost business and could not pay expenses. By 1934, the full brunt of the economic depression was being felt in the County. Competition had greatly increased from other areas of the Country producing potatoes. To make matters worse, Eastern Shore potatoes had been infected in 1934 with a pest known as the tuber moth that destroyed the crop while in storage. Prices fell well below production costs and the Shore became engulfed in the nation-wide depression (Turman 1964: 236-239).

Without cash to pay for services, a revival of the tradition of self-reliance returned to the Shore as home gardening and canning took on importance. The Works Progress Administration sponsored public works relief projects such as road construction, development of water systems, and mosquito control. One of the most unusual of these projects was the revival of flax growing and linen production in the county. By the outbreak of World War II, the county's economy had been transformed. The heyday of single crop primacy was over, and the diversified cultivation of peas, snap beans, tomatoes, strawberries, broccoli, cabbage, spinach, lima beans, and other produce increased dramatically after 1934. These farm products brought good prices and pushed local canning factories to full capacity (Turman 1964: 238-239).

The Second World War brought rationing to the Shore and the establishment of community canneries as family-sized pressure cookers was limited. Patrol work along the coasts was vigilant as fears rose of German saboteurs and prowling submarines in Virginia waters. Otherwise, the homefront was relatively quiet as farmers harvested crops to feed the armed forces and civilians working in the defense plants (Turman 1964: 242-244). Migrant laborers, many of whom were African Americans, came north from Florida and other southern states for seasonal work in the produce fields. These migrant camps were largely associated with the large canning companies such as the Webster Canning Company camp established at Cheriton in 1940 (Johnson 1982: 77). In 1943 American laborers were scarce and workers were brought in from the Bahamas (Turman 1964: 244). This labor-intensive agriculture remains a significant determinant of the value of produce on the Shore today (Sills *et al* 1990: 1-5).

By the end of World War II, the economy of Northampton County had recovered and many people were anxious to obtain the consumer goods that had disappeared from the market during the war years. Electric appliances, such as refrigerators, stoves, toasters and vacuum cleaners, sold as fast as dealers could stock them. Especially popular with farm families were home freezers that had appeared on the market just before the war ended, used for storing their home-produced foods. New automobiles were in high demand and the home building industry flourished when the materials became readily available. It was during this period that the ranch house made its appearance on the Shore. By 1950, many older homes were reconditioned (Turman 1964: 247).

In 1954 the General Assembly authorized the formation of the Chesapeake Bay Ferry Commission. This commission took over the operation of the ferry system previously run by the Virginia Ferry Company. A fleet of five ships, including the *Delmarva, Princess Anne, Pocahontas, Northampton* and *Accomack*, continued the tradition of the Chesapeake steam packets and ferry transport until 1964. Plans for a bridge and tunnel to cross the bay were adopted in 1960 and the ferry commission became the Chesapeake Bay Bridge and Tunnel Commission. This road over and under the bay is 17.6 miles long. For the first time in

Northampton County's history, it was directly connected with the remainder of Virginia (Turman 1964: 263-266).

5.2 IDENTIFYING THEMES

The broad patterns and stages of historical development of Northampton County's settlements, towns, and villages provide a foundation on which associated historic context statements can be developed. The following discussion addresses the history of Northampton County settlements, towns and villages from the perspective of identifying historic themes. The themes especially important to understanding the historic resources of Northampton County were identified as:

- **Settlement patterns;**
- **Domestic;**
- **Subsistence and agriculture;**
- **Government, law and politics;**
- **Education;**
- **Military and defense;**
- **Religion;**
- **Industry, processing and extraction--Agricultural and Maritime Industries;**
- **Recreation and arts;**
- **Transportation and communication;**
- **Commerce and trade; and**
- **Ethnicity and immigration.**

Settlement Patterns

The settlement pattern theme involves the analysis of different strategies available for the utilization of an area in response to subsistence, demographic, socio-political, and

religious aspects of a cultural system. These studies primarily explore the subsistence-induced aspects of settlement patterns.

Throughout its history, settlement in Northampton County has been dictated by the twin themes of "working the water" and "working the land". Maritime and agricultural pursuits have supplied the organizing principals for population distribution on the Shore.

Agricultural activities brought the first European settlers to the land that became Northampton County. In 1614 the Virginia Company purchased land from the Indians. As land was purchased from the Indian owners, large patents were granted to wealthy and politically connected men who farmed the large tracts, primarily with tenant labor, and Native American and African slaves. Settlement patterning was scattered, based on agriculture on large self-contained landed estates owned by very few people.

During the 1620s, there were three separate settlements at Accomack Plantation located in southern Northampton County: Accomack, Old Plantation Creek and Magothy Bay. A population census of 1625 recorded that the Shore had a total population of 51, of whom 44 were males and 7 were females.

Just three decades later, by the 1650s, about a thousand people had settled on the Bayside of southern Northampton County and on the tip of the peninsula near Cape Charles. The enormous population increase in a short time created pressures to push northward to exploit more land. A 1703 census of the population of Northampton County recorded that 2,081 persons occupied 99,384 acres of patented land--almost ninety percent of its total area. The pattern of settlement was beginning to shift from scattered occupation of vast tracts of land to nascent population consolidation in small settlements and communities.

During this period, and well into the nineteenth century, waterways were the major transportation corridors, and hence, they became focal points of settlement. Early settlements

grew around stores, public tobacco warehouses, and other facilities that created major shipping points for direct overseas trade.

During the early eighteenth century, roads were surveyed and cleared on both the Bayside and Seaside from the lower part of Northampton to the Maryland line. Settlement patterns changed as a crossroads network was built to access the public wharves, mills, churches, and the courthouses sited along the creeks and inlets. Still, land transportation did not surpass the primacy of water transportation for many years, and settlement continued to concentrate on the water. By the early eighteenth century additional ports had emerged that were suitable for small craft and largely operated as shuttle points for the movement of goods to the larger ports (Turman 1964: 110).

By the mid-eighteenth century, the area achieved economic prosperity and settlement in Northampton County took on a new permanence. Larger houses were being built. Substantial public and religious structures were constructed and, as a result, the population became more focused than had previously been the case.

By the late eighteenth century, a number of early settlements in Northampton County began to take on the characteristics of villages. The county seat, variously called The Horns, Peachburg, and Eastville, had been formed and, in 1773, a twenty acre tract had been platted into forty one-half acre lots that were offered for sale. By the early nineteenth century, the county seat had begun to evolve into a prosperous village of comfortable houses.

Although the citizens of Northampton County were very prosperous by the 1840s, most people chose to live in the open country or small villages, rather than congregating in large towns. No community on the Eastern Shore in this period had a population exceeding 500 persons.

In 1860, several of the larger villages in the county grew in importance and population when they were selected as sites for postal stations. By this time, Northampton County had

emerged as a major farming and maritime area, and settlement continued to focus in these two directions--agricultural land and the sea and bay coasts.

In 1884, the settlement patterns of Northampton County changed irreversibly when the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad was completed to the new town of Cape Charles. For the previous one hundred and fifty years, the Shore's communities had developed along the Bayside creeks or Seaside inlets. There were few villages on the peninsula's interior. When the railroad began operation on Virginia's Eastern Shore, not a single village was located in the path of the line between New Church and Cape Charles (Mears 1950: 613-615).

The railroad's impact on the physical character of Northampton was immediate. New communities sprang up around the railroad stations. Exmore, Nassawadox, Weirwood, Birdsnest, Machipongo, Eastville, Cobbs, Cheriton, and Cape Charles were built on the rail line. Many of these stations took their names from existing nearby towns or villages.

In the 1920s, transportation improvements once again impacted settlement patterns in the County. New roads were engineered and existing roads were improved. Produce and seafood could be trucked to distant markets. Residents became more mobile, commuting greater distances to work. Recreation and tourism increased as people traveled to Northampton County to enjoy the resources of the peninsula.

Today's Eastern Shore inhabitants comprise a unique type of community that has grown from its history. The area was once described in an early guidebook as a "rural metropolis." There are a few large towns with populations numbering in the thousands and numerous villages with small populations numbering in the hundreds or less. Visitors may get the impression that the county is just one large community of closely linked towns and villages, but actually every bayside and seaside locality is a separate community with its own story and romantic legendary tales that make up the three centuries of the area's history.

There have been significant changes in settlement over time. Today, population has consolidated in fewer towns; Eastville and Cape Charles are population centers. Many of the historic communities are present only in memory. New subdivisions are being built to accommodate the increasing population of commuters, retirees, and vacationers.

Domestic

The domestic theme relates broadly to the human need for shelter, a home place, and community dwellings. Property types include residences, apartments, and duplexes, along with associated domestic outbuildings, such as kitchens, servant's quarters, garages, and sheds.

Residential buildings are the most prominent artifacts of the cultural landscape in Northampton County and, as centers of human activity, their function, structure, and symbolism carry messages about the traditions of those who built them. Northampton County's historic residential architecture is dominated today by late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century buildings erected after the construction of the railroad and hard surface highways. In fact, Cape Charles, the county's largest town and one of the richest concentrations of older building stock, was founded soon after the coming of the railroad. The waterfront communities of Virginia's Eastern Shore contain many of the eighteenth and nineteenth century houses that were built before 1865.

The earliest grand residential architectural styles in Northampton County are Colonial and Federal. Parke Hall (214-008) in Eastville is an outstanding example of a Colonial residence (Figure 5-1). Built around 1775, it is a two-story frame house with a mansard roof. An outstanding feature of this property is the boxwood maze garden in the back yard. Locust Lawn (065-368) in Sheps End is an early Federal style residence (Figure 5-2). This two-story, three-bay frame house has brick gable ends and a hall parlor plan. It was built around 1789. Liberty Hall (065-369) is another Federal style residence from a later time. Built in Marionville in 1820,

Figure 5-1. Parke Hall, Eastville, View from the North

Figure 5-2. Locust Lawn, Sheps End, View from the Southwest

it has a side-passage plan and is surrounded by cultivated fields and numerous out-buildings associated with agriculture.

Several architectural styles had been added to the architectural repertoire by the end of the 1800s. Green Acres (065-432) in Machipongo is Italianate style (Figure 5-3). This two and one-half story frame house has jig-sawn brackets and bargeboard decorative features. It was built in 1880. Rose Cottage (214-011) was built in Eastville in 1886 in the Gothic Revival style. It has a steeply pitched cross-gable roof and wrap-around porch. Bellmont (065-437) in Machipongo is Queen Anne style. Built around 1908, it is a two and one-half story frame house with a hexagonal tower, shingle-sides and round, arched windows, among other Queen Anne features. The Richard Nottingham House (214-036) is an unusual Second Empire style. Built in Eastville around 1900, it is a two and one-half story frame dwelling with a concave mansard roof (Figure 5-4).

Most of the residences in the county were built after the coming of the railroad at the end of the nineteenth century. Vernacular houses dating to the first decade of the twentieth century include four-square and shotgun styles. An example of a four-square residence is 065-306 in Latimer Siding. Built circa 1910, it is a hip-roofed frame house with a hip-roofed dormer on the front. Examples of shotgun houses are a 1910 structure found in Oyster (065-357) and another in Cheriton (065-395) that was built about 1930 (Figure 5-5).

Craftsman Bungalow style residences were built in the county in the early twentieth century. Many were ordered from the Sears Roebuck catalog. The Ida Tankard Hunt House (065-489) in Franktown, for example, was built around 1920 from plans and drawings purchased from Sears Roebuck (Figure 5-6).

The majority of residences are vernacular dwellings that are not easily classifiable within defined styles. They date from the earliest to the most recent periods. The Mattawoman Creek House (065-045) in Hungars Beach, for example, was built circa 1760. It is a one and one-half story gable-roofed frame house with two gable end chimneys. A house in Plantation (065-337)

Figure 5-3. Green Acres, Machipongo, View from the Northeast

Figure 5-4. Richard Nottingham House, Eastville,
View from the Southwest

Figure 5-5. Shotgun House, Cheriton, View from the Northwest

Figure 5-6. Ida Tankard Hunt House, Franktown, View from the East

was built about 1900. It is a two and one-half story, three-bay, gable-roofed residence. The Littleton Bibbins House (065-407) was built in Chesapeake in 1916. It is two story, gable-roofed frame house.

Subsistence and Agriculture

The subsistence/agriculture theme explores the different strategies that cultures develop to procure, process, and store food. Property types include barns and other agricultural buildings.

From the earliest years of settlement, Virginia's Eastern Shore has been known as "Planter's Paradise." Owning and farming the fertile land of the region was and remains a principal means of making a living and attaining social prestige in Northampton County. As in other parts of Virginia, the Eastern Shore's earliest staple crop was tobacco.

Beginning as early as 1695, tobacco began to yield its primacy to grain. Settlers early on engaged in diversified agriculture and corn was an especially dependable crop, a basic food, and a medium of exchange in intercolonial markets. By the Revolutionary Era, wheat, corn, and oats were major agricultural exports from the two counties of Virginia's Eastern Shore.

With the advent of steamboat and rail transportation after 1850, sweet and Irish potatoes became important commodities. In the early twentieth century Shore growers turned their attention to growing tomatoes, beans, and other perishable crops that could be processed in local canneries or delivered to the eastern markets the morning after harvesting. The changing conditions of agricultural production through time have been a major influence on the landscape and architecture of Northampton County.

In settlements, villages, and towns, agricultural production is represented by farmhouses and outbuildings that supported small- and large-scale farming operations, and packing sheds,

usually located near a rail line or siding, that processed large quantities of fruits and vegetables for shipment to eastern markets.

Farm complexes were typically located adjacent to one or more of the cultivated fields and included a farmhouse, a small corn crib for grain storage, a barn used for equipment storage, sometimes a chicken house or smokehouse, and a privy. The farming communities of Plantation, Latimer Siding, and Kiptopeke contain examples of farm complexes in Northampton County.

Farmer's Delight (065-047), located near Plantation, is a good example of a historical resource representative of agriculture (Figure 5-7). Although it is larger than most Northampton County farm complexes, Farmer's Delight is typical in that it contains many of the outbuilding types associated with agricultural production. Built circa 1900, the complex is bordered by cultivated fields to three sides. Characteristic of farm complexes throughout the county, the farmhouse is set back from the road with the complex of outbuildings located to the rear of the house.

Midland Farm (065-305) in Latimer Siding includes a two and one-half story, 3-bay gable house built about 1910, and several outbuildings that date from the 1870s through the 1920s. Another house in Latimer Siding (065-306) is an American-four-square style built around 1910. It has a single shed and is surrounded by agricultural fields.

The Dixon House (065-301) is an example of an agricultural complex in Kiptopeke. It includes a historic house, shed, barn and smokehouse built in the early twentieth century. Property 065-300 is an I-house built in Kiptopeke around 1880. This agricultural property includes historic sheds and barns.

The Virginia Eastern Shore Produce Exchange (267-013) is representative of a different component of the agricultural theme (Figure 5-8). Established as a growers cooperative in the early twentieth century, the Exchange helped stabilize the truck crop industry on the Eastern Shore. By 1916, the Exchange handled seventy-five percent of all truck crops shipped from the

Figure 5-7. Farmer's Delight, Plantation, View from the West

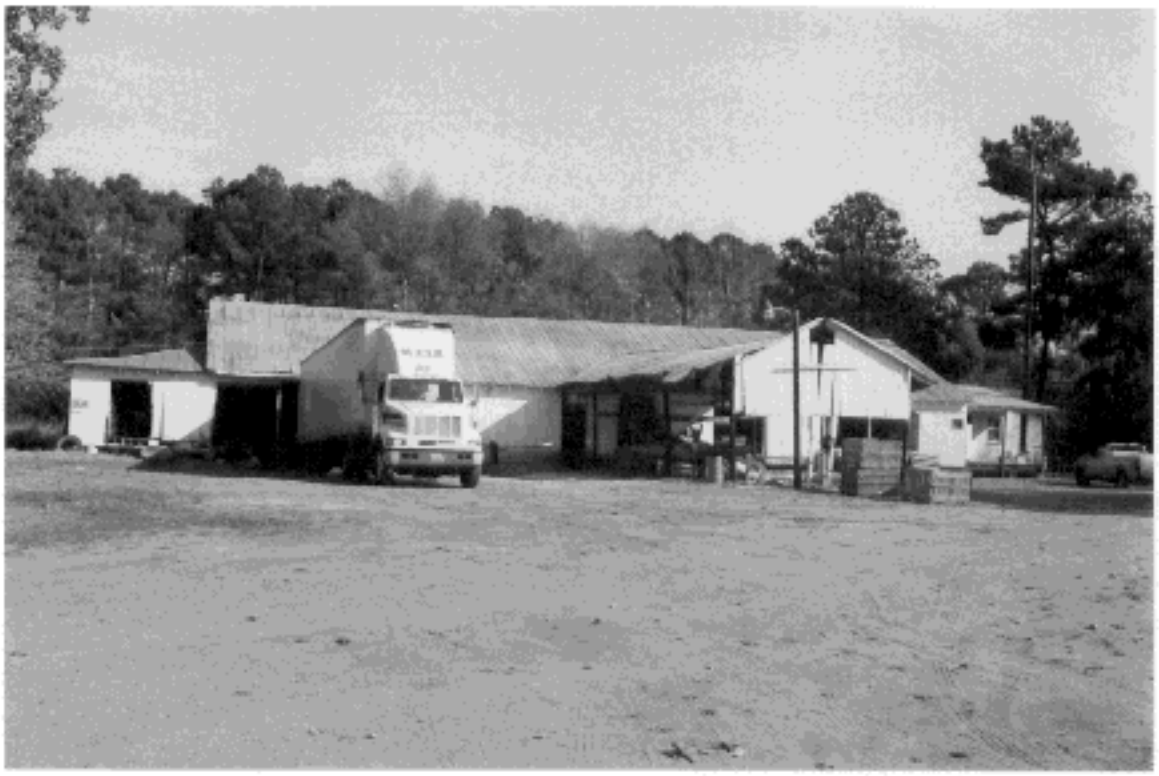

Figure 5-8. Virginia Eastern Shore Produce Exchange, Nassawadox, View from the East

area. The Produce Exchange is a large, 1-story, frame packing shed located in Nasswadox, along the rail line and U.S. Route 13. Other packing sheds in Northampton County include: Mears and White Packing Shed (065-378) in Bayview, Nottingham Brothers Packing Shed (267-012) in Nassawadox, and M. J. Duer Packing Shed (064-455) in Birdsnest.

Government, Law and Politics

The government, law and politics theme embraces governmental systems, political activities, legal systems, important political events and political leaders. Property types representing this theme include public administrative and service buildings, jails, fire and police stations, post offices or custom houses, and public works projects.

The Shore's first permanent settlement was Accomack Plantation established about 1620. The site of the settlement, known as "Towne Fields," is near the village of Cheriton. The first colonial government on the Eastern Shore was established in 1634 when the Virginia colony, organized into eight counties for governmental administration, established Accomack County to govern the Eastern Shore. In 1643 the county's name was changed to Northampton; in 1663 a second Accomack County was formed from the northern two-thirds of the peninsula. Although it was anticipated that the northern county would be divided to create a third county, the plan was never implemented.

In 1690 the county seat of Northampton was moved from Towne Fields to The Horns (Eastville), a location considered more central to the evolving county's settlement. This area has been the center of County government since that early time. The major architectural example of a government building in Northampton County is the Courthouse complex in Eastville (214-007) (Figure 5-9). The complex includes the Old Courthouse (1732), the old clerk's office (circa 1835), debtor's prison (circa 1814) and a commercial building.

Figure 5-9. County Courthouse Complex, Eastville

Source: ***The Northampton Economic Forum: A Blue Print For Economic Growth*** **(1992)**

Another class of major governmental facilities includes the post offices that were built in communities and crossroad towns throughout the County. By 1860, several of the larger villages in the county served as postal stations. These included Bayview, Capeville, Cherrystone, Eastville, Franktown, Johnsontown, and Sea View. When the railroad was extended the length of the peninsula in 1884, Post Offices were added in a number of small communities.

Extant Post Offices are found in Oyster (065-353), and in Townsend, where the Post Office and store were combined in a single building (065-310) (Figure 5-10). The Bell and Melson Store in Machipongo (065-433) was built in 1905 and originally included a Post Office. One can still see the depression in the floor, allegedly worn down by the feet of the Post Master. The new Machipongo Post Office (065-434) replaced that facility in about 1915. The civic building in Franktown (65-492) was built around 1925. It served a variety of functions--as Post Office, community hall, Sheriff's Office and barber shop.

The government also built alms houses in fulfillment of its responsibilities to care for the poor. In Machipongo, separate poor house buildings were constructed for whites (Figure 5-11) and blacks (065-053).

Education

The education theme relates to the process of conveying or acquiring knowledge or skills through systematic instruction, training or study, whether through public or private efforts. Property types include colleges, universities, and schools, both public and private.

Throughout Colonial Virginia, there was considerable interest in education, although there was no public school system in the earliest period. For the most part, the landholders and merchants were privately educated; the servants and laborers were illiterate. The earliest court records show that the education of the children was important, often provided for in a parent's

Figure 5-10. Townsend Post Office, View from the Northeast

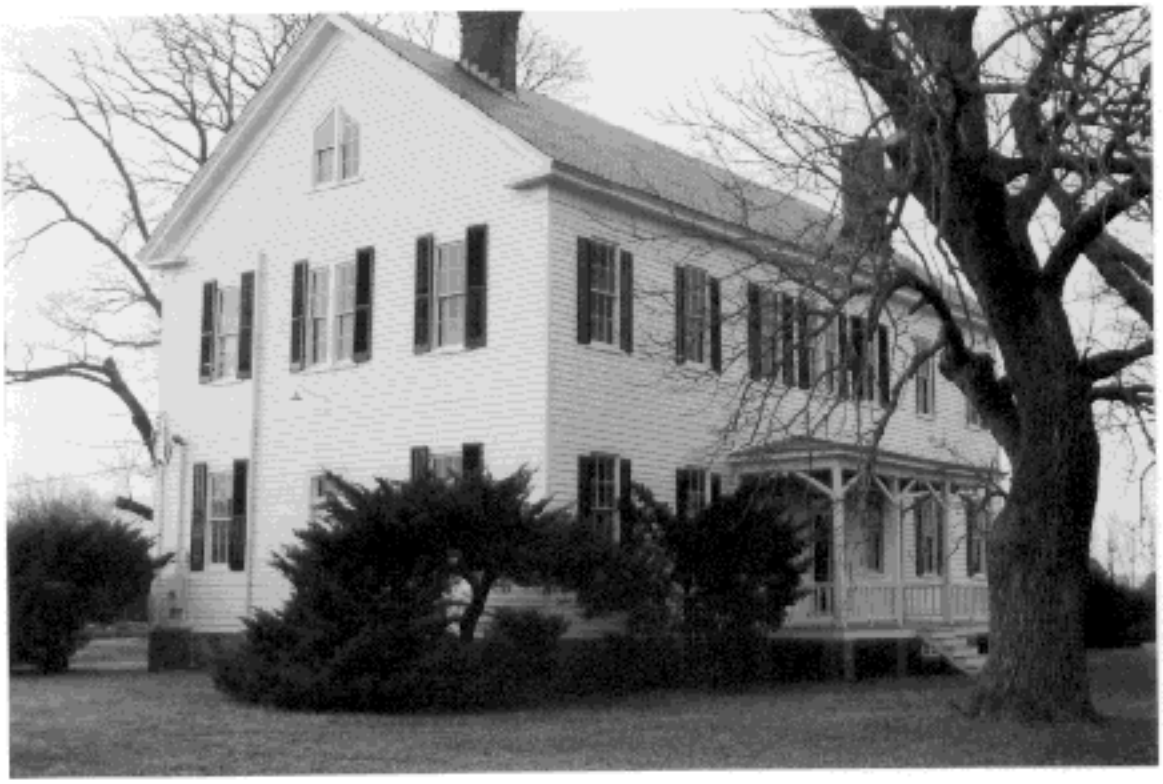

Figure 5-11. Machipongo White Alms House,
View from the North

will. Many children were tutored at home, these arrangements frequently developing into community schools or even boarding schools (Ames 1950: 123).

In the early years, sons of many wealthy Northampton landowners and merchants traveled to England for their secondary or college education. Others went to William and Mary College in Williamsburg, Virginia, the charter for which had been secured in 1693. Philadelphia was also a frequent destination for those seeking higher educations.

There were no public libraries in Northampton County or in Virginia during the colonial period. However, many privately-held libraries enjoyed wide circulation (Ames 1950: 127).

Virginia continued to be a leader in education after the Revolution. According to Ames, there was "a 'growing enfranchisement of the mind' shown in many ways and shown both by individual interest and activity and by group and governmental interest in enlarging the facilities for education" (Ames 1950: 176). The Eastern Shore was interested in and promoted bills for founding and supporting educational institutions. In the late 1780s, the Margaret Academy was built in Pungoteague, with the provision that it be shared equally by citizens of Northampton and Accomack counties.

Despite the interest in education, public education was virtually unknown until the last part of the nineteenth century. The only publicly funded schools were those open to children whose parents could not afford to provide private tutors or send them away to school. By 1850, there were 13 such schools in Northampton County, with 13 teachers and 622 students (Ames 1950: 575).

In 1868, the "Underwood Constitution" initiated the public school system in Virginia. However, for nearly a generation on the Eastern Shore, public school was not a priority; there were few, poorly paid teachers and short terms. Those who could afford to educate their children privately continued to do so.

One private school from this period was the Bethel School in Cape Charles. The building had originally been erected as a Presbyterian Church in 1887. It became the Bethel School in 1890, and functioned as a school until 1930, when it once more was used as a church, this time by the Philadelphia Church of Christ (065-338).

During the early years of the twentieth century, public education gained favor in Northampton County as the result of the work of school superintendents Tankard and Wilkins and other citizens interested in expanding public education. High schools were established in the early 1900s. As transportation improved, elementary and high schools were consolidated and students were transported by buses operated by the Board of Education. Several of the high schools were converted to elementary schools, and high schools were consolidated.

Eastville High School (065-018) was built in 1914 for white students. It is still a high school, although the earliest buildings are no longer used. Several buildings have been added over the years. The complex of buildings is organized around a U-shaped court, with the Old Eastville High School at the head. Students from other communities are bussed to this consolidated county school. Cheriton High School in Cheriton (065-383) was built around 1921. During construction, the earlier white high school burnt to the ground. Classes were held in churches while construction was underway. Cheriton School became an elementary school in 1940 and Cheriton's high school students were transferred to Eastville High School. Capeville High School (065-021) was built around 1925 on a plan similar to the Cheriton High School. It also became an elementary school in 1940 (Figure 5-12).

Although the schools were segregated, education of black children was a component of public education from the earliest times in the county. The Tidewater Institute was founded in 1903 as an industrial and academic school for colored students. It was founded by Northampton-Accomack Baptist Association and Reverend George Reid. The men's dormitory (065-344) was built in 1907 (Figure 5-13). The school closed around 1935.

Figure 5-12. Capeville High School, View from the Northeast

Figure 5-13. Men's Dormitory of the Tidewater Institute, Chesapeake, View from the Northwest

As of the middle of the twentieth century, schools in Northampton County were still segregated. In 1948, there were two white high schools and one colored high school, three white elementary and 11 colored elementary schools in the County.

The Cape Charles Colored School (065-341) in Cape Charles was built in 1928 on 2.5 acres purchased by the town of Cape Charles from the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad Company (Figure 5-14). The money for construction of the school was donated by Sears Roebuck and Company President Julius Rosenwald. The Rosenwald Rural School Building Program was responsible for building twenty percent of rural schools for Black children in the South by 1928. When it opened, the Cape Charles Colored School served all grades; it later became an elementary school.

The Bridgetown Colored School (065-426) originally was called Freedman's School. The extant structure was built around 1910 on land that had been occupied by the Freedman's School since 1867. The Bridgetown Colored School closed in 1940. Exmore Colored School (065-431) and Reedtown Colored School (065-440) were both built around 1910.

Military and Defense

The military/defense theme relates to the system of defending the territory and sovereignty of a people and encompasses all military activities, battles, strategic locations, and events important in military history.

The military/defense theme is not well-represented in the historic resources of Northampton County. Although the different wars affected Northampton County in various ways, and although her citizens served in the long line of conflicts in the region, war and military defense left few tangible remains in the County.

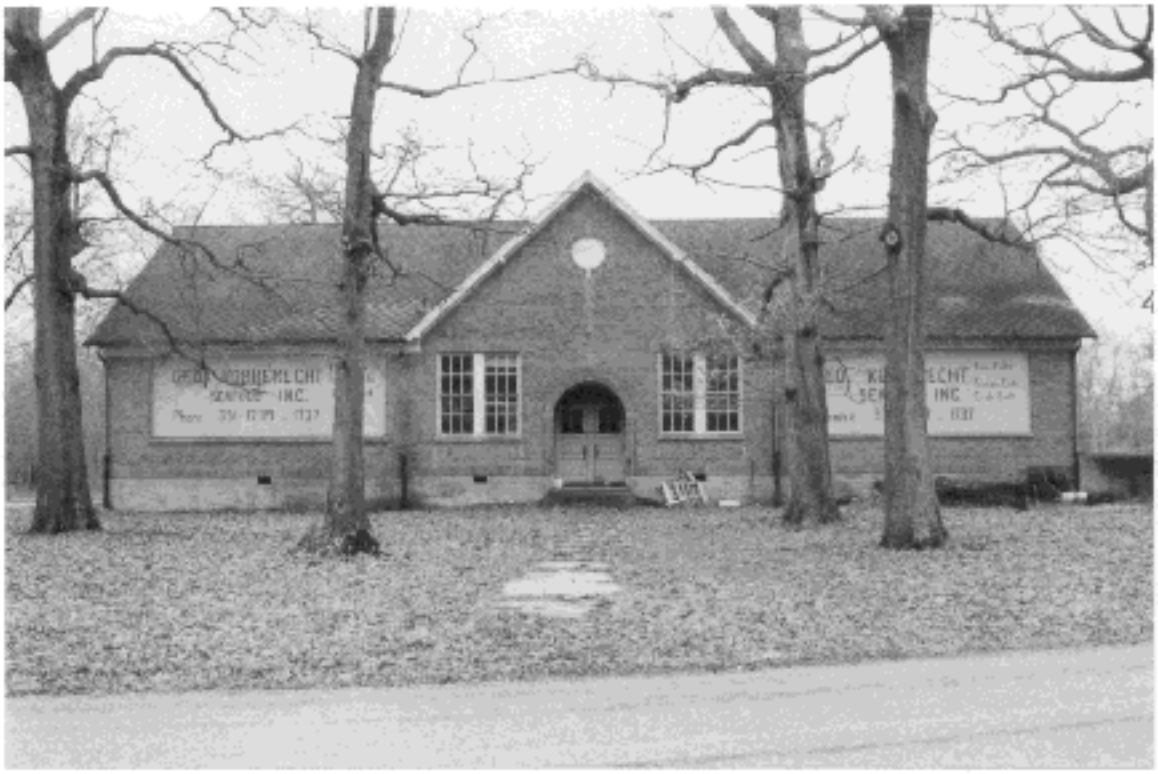

Figure 5-14. Cape Charles Colored School,

View from the Southeast

Men of the Eastern Shore guarded the coast during Queen Anne's War, King George's War and the French and Indian War. Eastern Shore men fought in the French and Indian War. They served as lookouts on the coast, or fought in battles away from home.

The Eastern Shore was more intensely involved in the Revolution. According to Ames, "With Virginia in the forefront of the struggle, it was inevitable that the Eastern Shore by reason of geographic, institutional, and economic factors should become one of the areas most deeply involved in the war" (1950: 137).

Northampton furnished two companies to the Ninth Virginia Regiment in 1775. Initially they were stationed on the Eastern Shore; in autumn of 1776, they joined the commander-in-chief in New Jersey. The naval activities of the shore were especially important to the revolutionary cause. Virginia-built galleys were ordered to be perpetually cruising near river mouths to protect trade, to stop pillaging, and to prevent the enemy from drawing provisions from the country. Small, fast pilot boats served as look-outs and piloted larger trading ships safely through the shoals. They also furnished intelligence of enemy movements.

Soon after the start of the Revolutionary War, the British established their control of the mouth of the Chesapeake. The ports of Accomack and Northampton counties became part of the main supply line between France and neutral countries and Virginia. The British recognized the importance of the Eastern Shore as a transfer area for medicine, munitions, and other supplies needed by the Commonwealth and established an operating base on Hog Island. From this base, British privateers in tenders and barges conducted frequent foraging raids along the Eastern Shore to replenish stocks for the warships patrolling the area. A fort was built at Parramore Beach to protect incoming ships and to attack any British vessels entering Metompkin Creek (Ames 1950: 158; Turman 1964: 131).

Enemy troops occupied the Eastern Shore during the War of 1812. British troops raided the shore for provisions and attacked ships at Cherrystone Harbor. The British occupied Tangier

and Watts islands in 1814 and held them until the end of the war in 1815. The site of the British fort and encampment have been destroyed by the effects of tidal action on the island.

The Eastern Shore also played a role in the Civil War. When the Ordinance of Secession came before the electorate for ratification or rejection, every vote in Northampton County favored secession. It has been suggested that the large majority of voters who actually preferred the Union were intimidated into voting for secession.

In 1861, Federal troops assembled at Salisbury, Pocomoke and Snow Hill, Maryland, under the command of Brigadier General Henry H. Lockwood, for the invasion of Accomack and Northampton. The Virginia militia assembled to repel the attack until the Federal force grew so large that the decision was made to retreat. Federal troops entered the peninsula with explicit orders to preserve discipline and prevent damage to people or property. Confederate troops were given the choice of being paroled or taking the oath of allegiance to the United States.

In 1862, General Lockwood occupied the house called Cessford (214-001) as his headquarters in Eastville, Virginia (Figure 5-15). Two letters signed by Lockwood hang in Cessford today. They read:

Head Quarters Eastville VA July 23 1862

Mr W.P. Nottingham. It is my intention to occupy for myself and staff the late dwelling of Dr Kerr in the lower part of the village. As I am informed that the furniture + fixtures of the house are in your keeping, I have to request that they be returned to the house. I further desire that you will take an inventory of the property in the house--acting conjointly with an official whom I mite name. I will state that this occupation of the house will in no wise interrupt or interfere with the farm or crop.

I am very respectfully yours

Able Servant

Figure 5-15. Cessford, Eastville, View from the Southeast

HH Lockwood

Brig Gen Commander

and

To W. Nottingham agent of the estate of Dr. G. Ker

You will take notice that the slaves of the above estate will no longer be held otherwise than as freemen and with his own consent. The proclamation of the President of the 22nd inst calling attention to the Act of July 17th 1860 requires all officers to enforce \|\|\| said act. Hereafter neither individuals nor the civil government will be permitted to retain as slaves any of Those whose masters have deserted them.

By command of Gen Lockwood

/ Numbers

Capt Commanding Post

Coventon (214-016), located in Eastville, was also occupied during the Civil War. Two of the upstairs doors are inscribed with remnants of this occupation; one says "artillery harness", the other "chaplains". The current owner's grandfather was a prisoner of war under General Lockwood.

In 1864, all Shore residents were required to take an oath of allegiance to the United States or be sent into the Confederate lines. Citizens were forced to assemble at Coventon to swear their oath of allegiance. Early in 1865, every adult male on the Eastern Shore was required to register for the draft from which soldiers were supplied to the Union army. Both White and African American residents of the Eastern Shore served in the Union Army. Within a few months of the end of the war, nearly all Federal troops were removed from the shore.

Two look-out towers in Northampton County are reminders of the importance of the area for coastal defense. The watch tower in Pickett's Harbor (065-320) was built circa 1940. It is

a three-story metal coastal defense tower (Figure 5-16). The look-out tower in Birdsnest (065-456) was built circa 1945. It is 60 feet tall with eight stair landings and a windowed metal observation room at the top.

In 1940, Fort John Custis was built at Cape Charles. It was built as a coast artillery fortification to defend the Chesapeake. It was transferred to the Air Corps in the 1950s.

Religion

The religion theme concerns the organized system of beliefs, practices, and traditions regarding the world view of various cultures and the material manifestations of spiritual beliefs. Property types include churches, synagogues, rectories, and meetinghouses.

The history of religion in Northampton County begins with the Church of England, which was part of the settlement of Northampton County. For one hundred and fifty years, the Church of England was the only church. It was established by law and supported by the state. Local residents were required by law to attend church, and to pay their tithe to support the rector and the church.

Francis Bolton, the first Anglican rector on the Eastern Shore, arrived there sometime between 1621 and 1623. The Church of England had nine churches on the Eastern Shore by the end of the 1600s. Most of them were unsubstantial frame buildings that did not last very long. Only two of the buildings were built of brick. Two of the nine congregations are still in existence, but neither Hungars nor St. George's worships in its original building. In 1643, the Shore was divided by the Church into two parishes, Lower and Hungars. In 1663, Accomack was formed as the third.

The Church of England was not unchallenged during the early years. The first dissenters were Puritans who were actually sent as Anglican ministers from New England to the Shore.

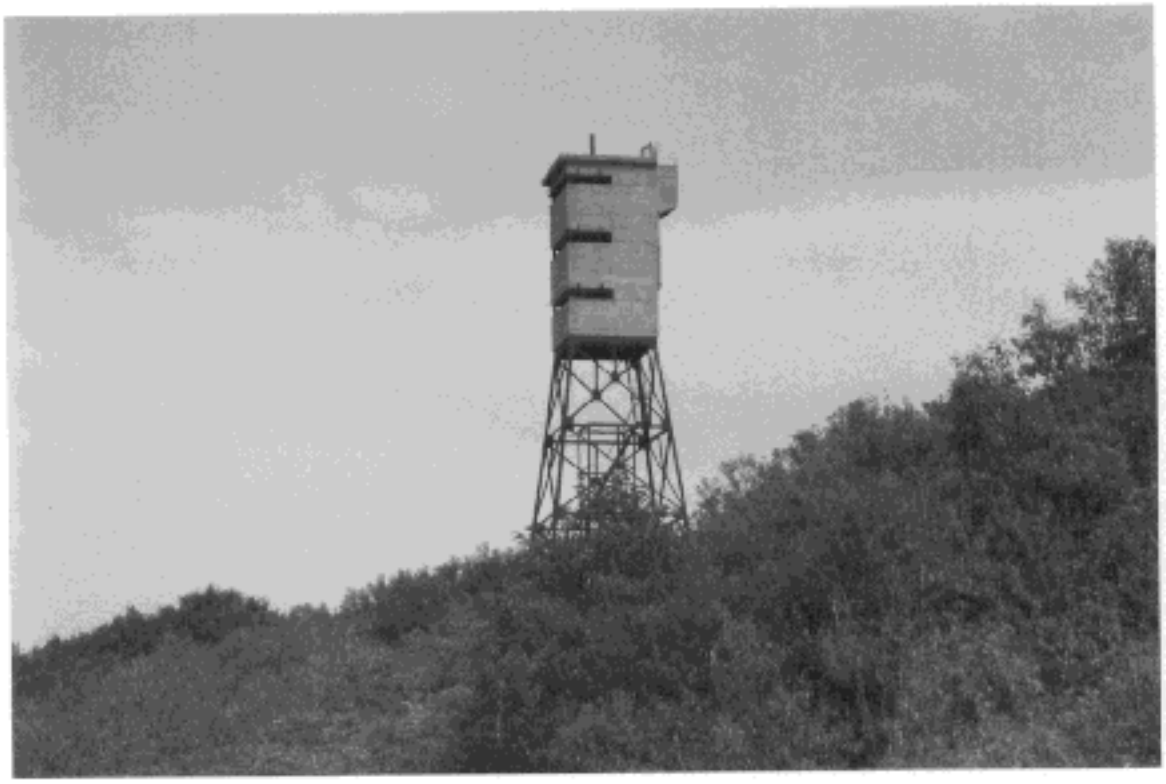

Figure 5-16. Watch Tower, Pickett's Harbor, View from the South

Governor William Berkeley put a stop to the practice when he fled to the Shore in 1676, seeking refuge in Northampton County during Bacon's Rebellion.

The Quakers first settled on the shore in 1654. They were persecuted by the Anglicans who saw them as a threat to the established religion. Although a strict law was passed in 1660 to rid the colony of Quakers, many remained in Virginia. The Quakers erected two meetinghouses on the shore. One was built in Franktown before the anti-Quaker acts of 1660; the other was built in Guilford in 1683. By 1720, both congregations were dying out. Neither meeting house was used after 1729.

The third challenge came from the Presbyterians. Francis Makemie, a leading Presbyterian, lived on the Eastern Shore. He helped to bring religious freedom to the colonies, and to spread the Presbyterian faith. He registered in 1699 as a dissenting minister and held services at his residences in Onancock and Halden's Creek. However, he never built a church in Northampton.

With the eighteenth century, the challenges from dissenting sects had been met and the Church of England entered a new period on Virginia's Eastern Shore of uncontested supremacy. The elegant colonial church buildings on the Shore date from this period. Hungars Episcopal Church (065-012) in Bridgetown was built in 1742 and is still in use. The rectors of this period were men of breeding and education. Increasingly, the Church became the domain of the wealthy and well-education; commoners frequently did not attend church.

The closing decades of the eighteenth century were marked by social upheaval, the spread of democratic and egalitarian practices, and revolution. These factors ultimately resulted in the diminution of the Church of England and the rise of Baptist and Methodist preaching on the Shore. According to Mariner (1979), Baptists from the south and Methodists from the north invigorated religion on the Eastern Shore, making it a vital force in the lives of common people.

It is probable that the first of these dissenting sects to appear on the shore at this period was Methodism (Ames 1950: 170). Robert Williams, who is said to have been responsible for planting Methodism in America, visited and preached throughout the shore in the early 1770s. In 1780, Samuel Roe was sent as a Methodist preacher to the Eastern Shore; in 1787, Joseph Everett brought the new faith into Northampton County. Because Methodists had identified themselves as a movement within the Church of England, they first had to redefine themselves as a separate church in order to be accepted in the rebelling colonies.

In 1776, Elijah Baker landed at Old Plantation Creek, the first evangelist to bring Baptist preaching to Northampton County. Two years later, he organized Lower Northampton Baptist Church with five members. Within a decade, Baker established several Baptist congregations, two of which are still extant in Northampton County--Lower Northampton (in Plantation) and Red Bank (near Marionville). The present Lower Northampton Church in Plantation (065-333) was built in 1913, the fourth church that the congregation has built at that site. It is a Gothic Revival Church built on a cruciform plan (Figure 5-17). The present Red Bank Baptist Church in Marionville (065-370) was built in 1899; it is the fourth home of the congregation. It is gothic-revival style with two towers flanking the main entrance.

The appearance of Baker coincided with the drastic reduction of the Church of England, which could not survive its heavy identification with the enemy. The Baptists are attributed with responsibility for having secured religious freedom in Virginia.

In 1785, the remaining Anglican churches were organized into the Protestant Episcopal Church. In that year, there were two Episcopal and four Baptist churches on the shore.

It was Bishop Francis Asbury who was most influential in bringing Methodism to Northampton. Although he made 15 trips to the shore, he was not the pastor of the Eastern Shore Methodists. Regularly appointed traveling preachers were sent by the Annual Conference in Philadelphia each year. Between 1784 and 1900, 20 such preachers served the shore communities.

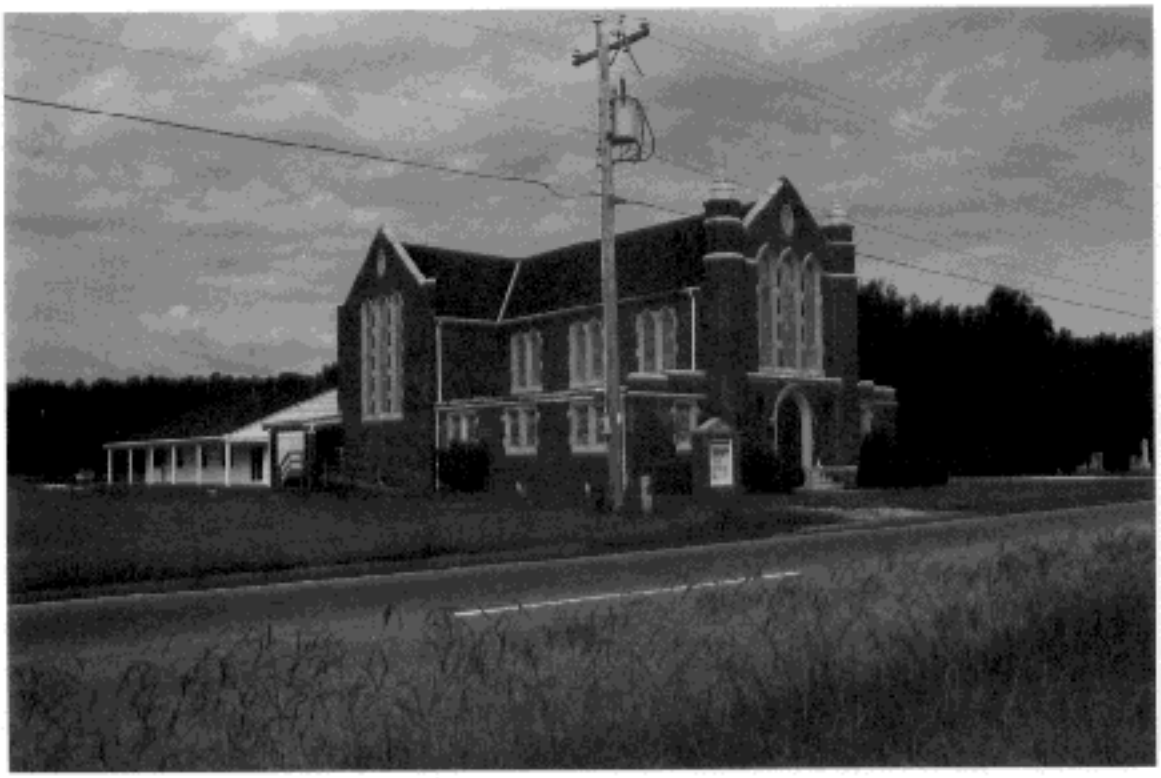

Figure 5-17. Lower Northampton Baptist Church, Plantation, View from the Southeast

Membership in both the Methodist and Baptist Churches grew on the Eastern Shore after the Revolution. The Sunday School movement grew in both sects. By the early nineteenth century, Baptists and Methodists outnumbered Protestant Episcopals on the Shore. The Church of England was disestablished by the Virginia General Assembly in 1802, resulting in its loss of support by taxation and of its land, other than houses of worship.

Beginning in the early 1800s, both Baptists and Methodists made it a practice to hold revival meetings at least annually. In addition to annual revivals, Baptists also held camp meetings during the year at convenient locations. These revivals of 1800 spread Methodism and Baptism securely throughout the shore communities. Because ordained ministers were not available on a continuous basis, community leaders rose to fill the gap. Church services were often held in the homes of Church members. A group of Methodists met regularly at Fruitland (065-151), a house built circa 1800 by the Wescoat family.

In the second decade of the nineteenth century, the patriarchs of Eastern Shore Methodism and Baptism began to die. With the new generation, the practice of these religions changed profoundly. Services were now held in specially built chapels, rather than in the homes of the founding fathers of the faith. In the 1820s, the churches spread to new communities and the formation of the society and erection of the church building occurred simultaneously. With the erection of meetinghouses, local societies became congregations and church buildings replaced open-air revivals.

The Methodist Church, like the nation, was split over the issue of slavery. The Methodists split into the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In 1845, Methodists at Capeville and Johnsontown voted in favor of joining the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The current Capeville Methodist Episcopal Church (065-323) is the most recent of a series of churches erected at this Capeville site. The first Johnsontown Methodist Church was built in 1790; the current Johnsontown Church (065-109) was built on the same site in 1858 (Figure 5-18). At Salem (now Cheriton-Oyster) the vote was for the Methodist

Figure 5-18. Johnsontown Methodist Church, View from the South

Episcopal Church. Once the Ordinance of Secession was ratified by the citizens of Virginia, a majority of the Methodists on the Eastern Shore went over to the Southern Methodists.

On July 12, 1864, Colonel Frank J. White, Commanding Officer of the Federal forces on the Eastern Shore, issued an order that chastised the Methodists for committing various acts of mob violence and that ordered, "...that no public assemblies or congregations belonging to the Methodist Church upon this Shore, except such as are under the jurisdiction of the Philadelphia Conference, shall be permitted until at a public meeting, called for that purpose, a majority of the members of each congregation, shall, by published resolutions, declare themselves loyal, and repudiate any and all connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church South or other disloyal organization" (Mears 1950: 570).

The following month, White issued Special Order No. 43: "The independent Methodist congregations at Bell Haven, Onancock, Hadlocktown, Drummondtown and in the vicinity of Eyers Chapel, and on Ames Ridge, under the charge of Reverend W.G. Coe, having passed resolutions prescribed by Circular from this Office, and having acknowledged themselves loyal, will be permitted to assemble at such times or places as they may desire for public worship" (Mears 1950: 570). In October of 1864, the ban was lifted against Methodist congregations at Capeville, Salem, Johnson's, Franktown, Bethel, Cradock, Locustville, Burton's and Andrew Chapels. The next month, Downing's, Conquest, Horntown, Pocomoke, Saxe's Chapel, Modestown, Guilford, and Oak Grove Chapels were permitted to assemble for worship.

The Baptists were not disrupted by the issues of slavery and secession to the extent that the Methodists were, because Baptist congregations were locally autonomous. Individual congregations could make their own decisions and set their own standards without having to answer to a larger organization.

The Lower Northampton Baptist Church was organized by Baker in 1778 and its first building was erected in 1785. By 1869, Lower Northampton occupied its third building, from which it helped to establish new Baptist congregations in Eastville (1877), Cheriton (1889), Cedar

Grove (1898) and Oyster (1908). The Eastville Baptist Church (214-029) was built in 1878. The current Gothic Revival church in Dalbys (065-333) was built in 1913. The structure was taken over by the Cedar Grove congregation when the two churches merged in 1956 (Mariner 1979: 456).

The Red Bank Baptist Church was organized by Baker in 1783. It originally was located near Bridgetown; its early name was Hungars Baptist Church. Around 1832, the church relocated to Marionville and took the name Red Bank. The present Red Bank Baptist Church in Marionville (065-370), the second on the current site and the fourth that the congregation has occupied, was erected in 1899 (Mariner 1979: 552).

In 1865, James Johnson, a black minister, preached on the Eastern Shore, leaving an indelible imprint on the religious life of the area. He was responsible for establishment of many African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Churches in Northampton County; within six months, an entirely new denomination had made a firm foothold on the Shore. This was a complete reversal of a long tradition on the shore of black and whites worshipping together in the same church.

According to Mariner, "...with the creation of the black churches the single greatest schism in the religious history of the Shore occurred. The division of the churches sealed the virtually total separation of the two races for a century to come. Cut adrift from one another, the black churches and the white churches developed along different lines, evolved different styles, and ministered to completely different worlds. On the Shore, as elsewhere in the nation, the black church became the real center for the hopes and dreams and aspirations of the black people" (Mariner 1978: 138).

Left alone by the Whites to build their own churches, the black congregations grew phenomenally. More new churches were built on the Eastern Shore than ever before. Today, AME Churches are among the most active on the peninsula.

A stained glass window in the Bethel AME Church (214-018) in Cheriton portrays Richard Allen, who started the AME Church in 1787. Bethel AME was organized in 1886 by James Johnson and originally met in a school. The current building is the third to house this AME congregation, the oldest AME in the County (Figure 5-19). The Shorter Chapel AME Church (065-447) was founded in 1870 in Bridgetown by Henry Offer of the Bethel AME.

Many churches were built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The Presbyterian churches from this period include Holmes Presbyterian Church (65-091) in Bayview, built in 1906. The Second Presbyterian Church (65-319) was built in Cedar Grove in 1884. The church building was converted into a school in 1891. An example of Methodist Churches from this period is the Cheriton Methodist Church (65-385) that was built in 1920. The First Baptist Church Capeville (065-329) in Dalbys was built in 1896. Antioch Baptist Church (65-367) in Treherneville was built in 1915.

Industry, Processing and Extraction--Maritime and Agricultural Industries

The manufacturing theme explores the technology and process of managing materials, labor, and equipment to produce goods and services. Property types include factories, mills, and distribution centers.

The two primary processing industries that have flourished in Northampton County coincide with the two factors that determined the settlement patterns and the lifestyle of the people--working the water and working the land. Commercial production of seafood and agricultural products are Northampton County's major industries.

It was fishing and salt-making that first brought Europeans to Northampton County. The Jamestown settlement regularly sent fishing parties to the area of Cape Charles to catch and salt fish in the 1600s.

Figure 5-19. Bethel AME Church, Cheriton, View from the East

Salt-making was an early industry of such importance throughout the colonies that salt from the Eastern Shore was exported to as far away as Massachusetts as early as 1633. Essential to the household economy of the day, the production of salt attracted various entrepreneurs.

The catching, production, and marketing of seafood by the inhabitants of Northampton County has been a major commercial industry since the early nineteenth century. The natural beds or rocks in the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries abounded with oysters, clams, and crabs. In the 1960s, disease affected the Chesapeake Bay, killing the oyster population and destroying the oyster industry.

The spring-summer-fall pound net fishery was also a prevalent maritime industry along the bay shores of Northampton County during the later decades of the nineteenth century. The catching efficiency of twentieth century trawlers eventually would force most of these fisheries out of business.

The town of Oyster was founded and flourished to support the seafood industry. Its residents and factories extracted, prepared and shipped enormous quantities of oysters. B.L. Bell and Son Packing House in Oyster (065-352) was built around 1930; another packing plant (065-358) was built in the same community in the 1940s. The Bayford Oyster Company (065-484), located along the Nassawadox Creek in Bayford, was built to collect, shuck and package oysters for sale. The earliest section of the plant was built in 1899 (Figure 5-20).

Willis Wharf was an older community that had been a major grain shipping point before 1875. With the introduction of the railroad, it became the early twentieth century headquarters for major fishing and oyster marketing enterprises. For example, the J.C. Walker Brothers packing shed (065-523) was built in Willis Wharf around 1920 to pack oysters and fish.

Figure 5-20. Bayford Oyster Company, View From the South

From 1880 to 1930 the area's commercial fisheries were most interested in catching menhaden for the extraction of oil and manufacture of fertilizer. Fleets of steamers and schooners operated in the region and established menhaden processing plants at Cedar Island, Harborton, and Sandy Island near Cape Charles. Although the maritime industry has declined in importance, it has remained a major segment of the county's economy throughout the twentieth century.

The second major industry on the Shore is commercial agricultural production. The transition from agriculture for home and local use to sale outside the immediate vicinity of the fields requires consolidation, marketing, preparation of perishable products, and transportation networks. By early 1900, the factors were in place for commercial agricultural production to flourish on the Shore.

The transportation infrastructure was sufficient by this time to permit produce--especially Irish and sweet potatoes--to be brought to market quickly. The Eastern Shore of Virginia Produce Exchange (267-0013), a farmer's cooperative marketing organization, was established in 1900. It successfully created major new markets for Irish and sweet potatoes in scores of cities along the Eastern seaboard. Vegetable canning began on the Shore around 1900 when John W. Taylor opened a factory near Mappsville (Accomack County) for canning tomatoes. Other canning operations were started in the communities of Exmore, Machipongo, Nassawadox, and Cheriton. Other packing sheds in Northampton County include: Mears and White Packing Shed (065-378) in Bayview, Nottingham Brothers Packing Shed (267-012) in Nassawadox and M. J. Duer Packing Shed (064-455) in Birdsnest.

Recreation and Arts

The recreation theme relates to the arts and cultural activities and institutions associated with leisure time and recreation. It encompasses the activities related to the popular and academic arts, recreational gatherings, entertainment and leisure activity. Property types

include theaters, museums, music facilities, sports facilities, outdoor recreation facilities, and commemorative markers or monuments.

The major social event for Northampton County residents in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was the Keller Agricultural Fair held northeast of Keller in Accomac County. Begun in 1878 by the Eastern Shore Grange Society as an exhibition of farm produce, the fair evolved into a show for agricultural enterprise and the parading of livestock. Soon, a race track was added and the fair began attracting substantial crowds. By the end of the century a visit to this fair was a traditional family event for Shore residents. The tradition continued until the event was discontinued in 1957. Cape Charles also held fairs but they never took on the importance of the "Grange Fair" (Turman 1964: 207, 252). The Weirwood Fairgrounds (065-474) was built around 1900, primarily as a horse race track.

By the late nineteenth century improvements in transportation helped promote the Shore as an area for recreation. Resort hotels were built on Cobb Island and on Occohannock Neck. Both were early efforts to promote tourism. Commercial inns or small hotels in other Seaside and Bayside communities also began to accommodate summer visitors. By the early twentieth century, each of the towns and larger villages of Northampton County including Cape Charles, Eastville, Nassawadox, and Exmore, had at least one tourist hotel (Turman 1964: 205-206; Mears 1950: 616).

The Esso Park Auto Court (065-347), located along Business Route 13 in Bayview, is a recreation facility that depended upon the automobile and recreational auto travel for its existence. A restaurant, gas station, and ten, two-bedroom tourist cottages made this a modern recreational facility when it was constructed in 1939 (Figure 5-21).

Three Lodges exemplify the importance of fraternal organizations to the social life of Northampton County. The Pride of Virginia Masonic Lodge #18 (214-014) was built in Eastville in 1870. It was replaced by the new Pride of Virginia Masonic Lodge #18 (065-346) in James

Figure 5-21. Esso Park Auto Court, Bayview,
View From the Southeast

Crossroads in 1941. Mount Zion Royal Lodge (065-365) was built in Treherneville around 1900 (Figure 5-22).

Another type of recreation is represented by the pool hall (065-448), built in Bridgetown in 1920.

Transportation and Communication

The transportation theme relates to the process and technology of conveying passengers, materials, and information. Property types include canal, road, and rail resources such as gas stations, locks, and bridges.

The geography of Northampton County, at the very tip of a narrow peninsula, made transportation and communications especially important to the growth, development and decline of settlements, villages and towns. Three modes of transportation contributed significantly to history of the County--ships, railroads and automobiles.

From its earliest settlement period until the late nineteenth century, the chief mode for the conveyance of passengers and commodities shipped from and to Northampton County was sailing craft. There was considerable commerce and trade between New England and the Eastern Shore as early as the 1600s, in large part because of the maritime location of the shore.

A petition was signed in 1788 requesting that a packet be established between Onancock and York, Hampton, Norfolk and Richmond to replace the inconvenient ferry that was serving the area at the time. From 1790 to 1798, citizens petitioned for a stage line from Northampton Court house to Maryland and Philadelphia, as well as a packet from Cheriton to Norfolk. However, a 1797 law gave sole rights to operate a ferry to Mr. John Bowdoin, who operated the ferry at Hungars. The monopoly in ferry transportation was not broken until the nineteenth century (Ames 1950: 177).

Figure 5-22. Mount Zion Royal Lodge, Treherneville, View From the Northeast

Privately owned and usually non-scheduled sailing vessels had a virtual monopoly on transportation to the Eastern Shore until the 1870s. Home ports were on almost every creek where many of these vessels had been built. Mariners traded at points on the Chesapeake Bay, along the eastern seaboard from New England to Florida, and the Caribbean.

Irregular ferry service began as early as 1705 and by the mid-nineteenth century weekly ferries had been established between Virginia's Eastern Shore and Baltimore. By the 1890s large schooners, operating on regular schedules, competed with steamboats for lucrative shipping contracts for sweet and Irish potatoes predominantly shipped from bayside communities nestled along the creeks. Improved hard-surfaced highways built after 1930 would begin to deprive steamers of the major part of their freight and passenger business as cars, buses, and trucks traveled into the area from Maryland. Eventually many of these companies went bankrupt and were forced to discontinue their services.

Roads had been surveyed and cleared on both the Bayside and Seaside from the lower part of Northampton to the Maryland line early in the County's history. Next, a road known as Wallops Road was built down the middle of the peninsula on the present line of U.S. 13. Soon a crossroads network was built to access public wharves, mills, churches, and the courthouses sited along the creeks and inlets. Although the road system was important to the growth of the County, the waterways provided the most important transportation routes well into the nineteenth century.

In 1884, the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad Company extended its line 64.10 miles from Pocomoke City down to Cape Charles. This created a major new Southern route for freight and passenger service through the center of the peninsula and soon regular ferry service was established across the Bay to Norfolk. The line created a new transportation corridor and commercial orientation in Northampton County stimulating the establishment and growth of towns on the peninsula interior along the railroad.

Historic resources from this period are well represented in the railroad stations that were built along the line. The Machipongo Passenger Railroad Station (065-472), the Bayview Railroad Station (065-243), and the Cheriton Freight Station (065-155) all were built circa 1890 (Figure 5-23). Many have been moved from their original locations. The Belle Haven Passenger Railroad Station (065-533) was moved from its original site to Exmore; the Capeville Freight Depot (065-324) was moved from another location to the ruins of the original Capeville Passenger Depot; and the current Railroad Depot (065-316) was moved to Townsend around 1910 when the railroad built the line from Cape Junction to Townsend.

The maritime and commercial interests of many older waterfront communities eventually succumbed to the doubled competition from the steamboats and the new railroad. By the early twentieth century all of the schooners and sailing vessels that traditionally had transported goods between the local creeks and inlets of Northampton County and Baltimore, New York, and other major trading cities had ceased to operate. These privately owned vessels no longer could compete with the volume or speed of freight services provided by the steamboats at the Bayside creek docks or the trains at nearby railroad stations. The demand for good roads to the new railroad terminals soon led to the employment of road superintendents in each magisterial district. The county levied a tax to pay for the labor and materials to build public roads and bridges (Turman 1964: 204-205).

The number of automobiles on the shore increased dramatically after World War I. By 1919 almost every returning steamboat or train brought new automobiles back from Baltimore. Filling stations and garages sprang up in many towns and villages. A gas station in Townsend (065-311) built around 1925, an automobile repair shop in Capeville (065-326) built around 1920 (Figure 5-24), and the Wilson Esso Service Station in Cheriton (065-388) built about 1946 all are reminders of the growth of automobile transportation on the peninsula.

With a few exceptions, hard surface roads were rare in Northampton County before the 1920s. Most roads were dirt, rutted and not systematically maintained. This situation changed in the early 1920s when the increased prosperity from the successful potato crop brought

Figure 5-23. Cheriton Freight Station, View From the West

Figure 5-24. Auto Repair Shop, Capeville,
View From the Northeast

increased demand for improved transportation. The sale of new automobiles and small trucks boomed, as did the construction of new building types for dealerships, gas stations, and garages. In 1922 the State Highway Commission studied the feasibility of an automobile highway route through the Shore. Various communities fought to have the highway; the controversy was halted when it was decided that the highway would parallel the railroad. The "Stone Road" (today known as U.S. Highway 13) was completed in 1931. Towns that had been bypassed soon built hard surface roads to this new concrete paved highway.

Then in 1964, the 17-mile Chesapeake Bay Tunnel-Bridge was completed connecting the Eastern Shore of Virginia to the rest of the state by highway. The process and technology of moving produce, materials and people on the Eastern Shore has had a major impact on the landscape and buildings of Northampton County.

Commerce and Trade

This theme relates to the process of trading goods, services, and commodities. Property types include businesses, professional, organizational, and financial institutions, and specialty stores; and department stores, restaurants, warehouses, and trade sites.

Virtually all of the surviving historic commercial architecture in Northampton County dates from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. The major types of commercial property in the county include hotels/taverns, stores, and banks. In addition, the commerce theme includes some specialty establishments--a funeral parlor, a barber shop, and an office building.

Three of the oldest extant buildings in the county are hotels or taverns. The Old Cherrystone Inn (also called Rosemerry) (065-404) was built in 1750 to accommodate travelers who came across the Bay by ferry, and were travelling on by stagecoach. The Inn became a residence when the railroad was built, because the center of trade shifted (Figure 5-25). The Taylor House (also called the Eastville Inn) (214-020) was built in 1780 to accommodate visitors

Figure 5-25. Old Cherrystone Inn, View From the Southwest

to the court in the County Seat of Eastville. The Taylor House grew from a tavern that had occupied the site from 1724. The Birdsnest Tavern in Marionville (065-121) was built circa 1790.

Several hotels in the county were constructed to meet the needs of those who traveled on the railroad. The Brown Hotel in Eastville Station (214-038) was built in direct response to the coming of the railroad. The town of Eastville, seeing the advantages of a location closer to the railroad, moved many of its commercial operations to a new community of Eastville Station. The Brown Hotel was built along the railroad track in the late 1800s to service commercial and recreational visitors brought by train to Northampton County. The Railroad Hotel (065-425) in Machipongo was built around 1890 (Figure 5-26).

Historic stores are found throughout the county. They are generally frame, one and two-story buildings with large store front windows (many of which have been replaced with recent renovations). The earliest example is the E.L. Willis Store in Willis Wharf (065-521). The store was named for Edward L. Willis, who purchased the land in 1854. The name of the town was later changed to Willis Wharf in his honor. Another early example is a row of late eighteenth century commercial buildings in Nassawadox. Building 267-003 is representative of commercial buildings of the time. The large store front windows have been replaced. The James Brown Dry Goods Store (214-039) is in the commercial district in Eastville. It is an open-plan store with intact store-front windows. It was built as a store around 1900; it has housed a beauty parlor, and was a dry goods store from 1940 to 1960 (Figure 5-27). The Bell and Melson Store (065-433) was built next to the railroad line in Machipongo around 1905. The original store included retail and a post office. The Kellam Store in Weirwood (065-469) is a frame, general merchandise store built in 1920. The Hopkins Building in Cheriton (065-387) is a complex of stores built around 1930. It is located in the Cheriton business district.

Several banks were built in villages throughout the county. They are small brick structures that include a lobby, workroom and vault. The Townsend Banking Company (065-154) was built in 1910 and closed during the Depression. The Colonial Revival style Western

Figure 5-26. Machipongo Railroad Hotel, View From the Southeast

Figure 5-27. James Brown Dry Goods Store, Eastville,
View From the South

Union Building (065-532) was built as a bank in Exmore in 1910, and was converted to a store in the 1960s. The Capeville Bank (065-325), a Colonial Revival structure built around 1926, closed in the Depression (Figure 5-28). The Machipongo Bank (065-435), built around 1920, has a gable roof with a parapet front.

Other commercial buildings include Gray's Funeral Parlor (065-340) in Cape Charles (Figure 5-29). The only African American funeral home in the County, it was built around 1890 and is still in operation. Samples Barber Shop (065-339) in Cape Charles was opened by Lloyd Sample around 1900. The 2 1/2 story, 4 bay structure originally had three entrances--one led to the barber shop, one to a pool hall, and one to residence. The Cathy Mears Building (214-037) in Eastville was built in the early 1900s as an office building (Figure 5-30). It is a frame structure set on brick piers.

Ethnicity and Immigration

This theme explores the material manifestations of ethnic diversity and the movement and interaction of people of different ethnic heritages through time and space. While all property types may be associated with this theme, properties that exemplify the ethos of immigrant or ethnic groups, the distinctive cultural traditions of peoples that have been transplanted to Virginia, or the dominant aspirations of an ethnic group are of particular interest.

The three ethnic groups that have been especially important to the history of Northampton County are: the original Native American occupants; the white landed gentry of English heritage who established the large plantations; and the African-Americans whom the English brought as slaves and laborers to work the fields.

Initially, relations between the early colonists and the Shore's Native Americans were amicable; the Native Americans were helpful and generous to the whites. This is largely due to a friendship developed between Thomas Savage and Debedeavon, the "Laughing King of

Figure 5-28. Capeville Bank, View From the Northwest

Figure 5-29. Gray's Funeral Parlor, Cape Charles,
View From the Southeast

Figure 5-30. Cathy Mears Office Building, Eastville, View From the South

Accomack." With Debedeavon's death and the steady encroachment of white settlers on Indian territory, these friendly relations deteriorated.

As a result of severe labor shortages on the shore, early settlers drafted Native Americans as servants and as slaves. White settlers took in as servants Indian children whom they educated and raised as Christians, and who were to be freed at the age of twenty-five. However, with the continuing shortage of labor and the proximity of the Indians, they became entrenched in the institution of slavery.

Eventually the situation culminated in a war fought in 1659 against the Assateague Indians in northern Accomack County. The laws of Bacon's Assembly of 1676 permitted the enslavement of all Indians taken in war. By the end of the seventeenth century, war and disease had decimated the tribes of the Eastern Shore. As the Indian population declined, the number and power of the white settlers dramatically increased (Ames 1950: 74-75).

The principal known historic resource associated with the Native American occupation of the area is Indian Town Neck, the site of the only Indian reservation on the Eastern Shore. The reservation was created in 1640 at the Indian settlement of Gingaskin as white settlement encroached on Indian lands. By the late eighteenth century, only about 30 people remained in the tribe. In 1813, the land was divided into lots that were deeded directly to the tribal members, who sold them to white settlers. A historic marker in Eastville, a mile west of Indian Town Neck, commemorates the occupation. The actual site is now farmland with a small park.

African Americans were brought to the Eastern Shore by settlers as laborers to farm their plantations. Among the 19 headrights of Charles Harmar in 1635, for example, eight were listed as Negroes. Other planters also brought in Negroes among their headrights. By 1675, most of the prominent planters had some African slaves (Ames 1950: 89). There is evidence in early wills of slaves being freed at the death of the plantation owner, resulting in a small population of freemen. Some of the freemen purchased or leased land, others indentured themselves to learn a trade.

By 1800 the population of Northampton County numbered 6,763. Of this number 3,178 were African American slaves and 654 were freemen (Mears 1950: 561). Throughout the nineteenth and early decades of the twentieth century, an overwhelming number of landholders were white persons descended from early English settlers and the labor force was a landless black majority.

During the Civil War, the federal government chose, for administrative purposes, to attach Accomack and Northampton with the Unionist western counties of Virginia. Wheeling was their capital. As a part of a Union State of Virginia, Northampton County was excepted from President Lincoln's 1863 Emancipation Proclamation freeing the slaves. However, at a constitutional convention in February, 1864, the "reorganized" State of Virginia freed the slaves. This action created problems on the Eastern Shore. It suddenly became the responsibility of the federal occupation force to feed and house the newly emancipated population. Able-bodied former slaves were required to work to fulfill labor contracts negotiated by the military authorities. The Army transferred care of the former slaves to the Freedman's Bureau in 1866 (Mears 1950: 608-609).

During the Second World War, migrant laborers, many of whom were African Americans, came north from Florida and other southern states for seasonal work in the produce fields. These migrant camps were largely associated with the large canning companies such as the Webster Canning Company camp at Cheriton in 1940 (Johnson 19: 77). In 1943 American laborers were scarce and workers were brought in from the Bahamas (Turman 1964: 244).

The three primary resource types associated with the African American population are domestic structures (primarily tenant houses), churches and schools. All three are discussed above in the sections entitled Domestic, Religion and Education. An example of a tenant house (065-307) is located at Midland Farm in Latimer Siding. This two story, three bay gabled house was built circa 1900 (Figure 5-31).

Figure 5-31. Midland Farm Tenant House, Latimer Siding, View From the Southwest

Bethel AME Church (214-018), built in 1901, and St. Peter's AME Church (065-177) built in 1865 in Fairview are among the numerous Black churches in the County.

"Colored schools" include: the Tidewater Institute founded in 1903 as an industrial and academic school for colored students; the Cape Charles Colored School (065-341) in Cape Charles was built in 1928; the Bridgetown Colored School (065-426), built around 1910; the Exmore Colored School (065-431) and Reedtown Colored School (065-440).

5.3 GEOGRAPHIC THEMES: THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

Arlington

Period of Establishment: 1670's

Arlington is located on Old Plantation Creek a few miles south of Cape Charles. It is named for the prosperous farm and manor house built there by John Custis II about 1670 to 1676. Custis named the plantation for Lord Arlington, who had been very helpful in getting John and his father, John Sr., naturalized. This permitted them to regain their rights as Englishmen after spending many years in Holland.

The first records for ownership of the property, show that the land on Old Plantation Creek was purchased by William Burdett. Burdett came to the colonies as a servant indentured to Captain William Eppes. When he fulfilled the terms of his bond, he purchased the land that became Arlington, and eventually became a prominent planter.

Burdett died in 1643, leaving the estate to his wife Alicia and son Thomas. Thomas Burdett sold the property to John Custis sometime after 1656. Custis had come to Virginia in 1649 with his sister, Ann, whose husband, Argoll Yeardley, brought them both from Holland. With the land from Thomas Burdett, the property Custis had previously purchased, and the

property he received when he married Alicia Traveller Burdett Walker, Custis began work on his mansion.

During Bacon's Rebellion, the great revolt that took place in Virginia in 1676, Governor Sir William Berkeley was forced to move the government from Jamestown and took refuge with Custis. Custis took a leading role in Virginia affairs. He was awarded the rank of Major General, which placed him in command of the county militia. He also was accorded the positions of vestryman, sheriff, collector of customs, justice of the peace and member of the Governor's Council.

When Custis died, the property was inherited by his grandson, John IV. Arlington was destroyed about the time that John IV moved to Williamsburg, between 1714 and 1721. It is not clear what happened at the ruined plantation during the rest of the eighteenth century.

The son of John IV, Daniel Parke Custis, married Martha Dandrige, sired two children and died when the children were very young. Martha Dandrige Custis married George Washington, who raised the two stepchildren. Martha's grandson, George Washington Parke Custis, built the mansion near Washington, D.C., which he named Arlington for his ancestral home in Northampton County.

The tombs of John Custis II and John IV are in Arlington. The tombstone of John II reads:

> *...one of the Council and Major General of Virginia who departed this life ye 29th of January 1696, aged 66 years.*

The tombstone of John IV recalls his stormy relationship with his wife, Frances Parke. The epitaph, written by John IV just before he died, reads:

Under this Marble Tombe lies ye body of the Honorable John Custis, Esqr, of the City of Williamsburg and the Eastern Shore, the place of his nativity. Aged 71 years and yet lived but Seven Years which was the space of time he kept a Batchelor's house at Arlington on the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

The burial site was nominated to the National Register in 1969. The nomination form suggests that the site probably contains many more burials than are marked.

Source: Hanson (1969), Mariner (1987)

Historic Properties Surveyed in Arlington:

Arlington	065-0001-000
Custis Tombs	065-0066-000

Historic Properties Surveyed in the Vicinity of Arlington:

Old Plantation Flats Light	065-0070-000
Piney Forest/ Jarvis House	065-0103-000

Battle Point

Period of Establishment: ca. 1850

Located near the border of Northampton and Accomack Counties and along the Chesapeake Bay, Battle Point marks the boundary of an old property deeded in 1658. The name of the area perhaps commemorates some unrecorded skirmish with the British in one of the wars. During the end of the nineteenth century a resort hotel at Battle point was popular.

Source: Whitelaw (1968)

Historic Properties Surveyed in Battle Point:

None

Bayford

Population: 35

Period of Establishment: 1880-1890

Located near the mid-point of the northwest quarter of the county, Bayford is a tiny village at the point of Elliott's Neck on the waters of Nassawadox Creek. Bayford developed around the site of Merton, the home of John T. and Juliet Elliott, for whom Elliott's Neck was named. Merton burned about 1895, and was replaced the same year with a new house, also referred to as Merton.

Because of its location along the Nassawadox Creek, Bayford historically was a major shipping stop to Baltimore. The Bayford Oyster Company began operations here in 1890, processing and packing oysters. The complex currently is used for packing crabs to be shipped to New York. Bayford remains an important port. Farming also was, and continues to be, an important economic resource in Bayford.

Bayford was a popular bathing resort for the locals in the late 1880's, and the main economic activity today is recreation and tourism.

Sources: Hanson (1969), Mariner (1987), Whitelaw (1968)

Historic Properties Surveyed in Bayford:

Bayford Oyster Company	065-0484-000
Bayford Store	065-0483-000
Blenheim/	065-0475-000

Wilcox, Burr House	
Foxcroft	065-0480-000
House, Route 617	065-0481-000
House, Route 617	065-0482-000
Merton	065-0476-000
Merton Tenant House	065-0477-000

Historic Properties Surveyed in the Vicinity of Bayford:

Cedar Grove	065-0004-000

Bayview

Population: 130

Period of Establishment: 1800; 1884

Bayview is located near the mid-point of the southern half of the county. The village's name is believed to have been derived from an early plantation house's admired view overlooking the Chesapeake Bay. Before the coming of the railroad, the area was primarily used for farming. Agriculture continues to be an important economic activity in Bayford. By the 1840s Bayview was one of seven villages to have a post office. In 1870, Bayview was one of the villages appointed as an election precinct. It became part of the Capeville magisterial district. Magisterial districts are identified in an 1870 map in Figure 5-32.

In 1884, the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad company built a line through Northampton County, connecting Cape Charles to the station at Pocomoke. The town of Bayford grew up around the railroad; a railroad station was built in the area c. 1890. The railroad, and the addition of hard surface roads after 1920, helped promote farming. Industries associated with shipping agricultural products, including packing sheds, were established.

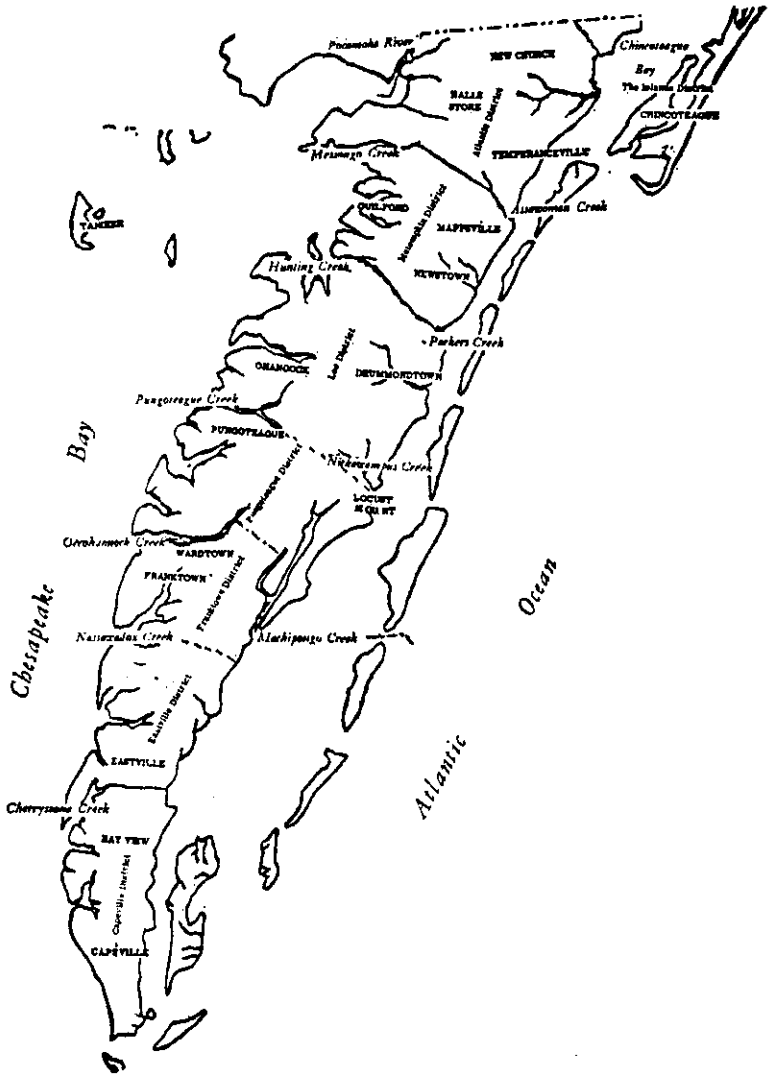

Figure 5-32. Magisterial Districts, circa 1870

Source: Nora M. Turman, *The Eastern Shore of Virginia, 1603-1964* (1964)

Hard surface roads in Bayview also promoted tourism. The Esso Park Auto Court depended upon recreational auto travel. A restaurant, gas station, and ten tourist cottages made this a modern facility when it was constructed in 1939. Figures 5-33 and 5-34 are historic views of the Esso Park Auto Court in its heyday.

Sources: Hanson (1969), Turman (1964)

Historic Properties Surveyed in Bayview:

Bayview Railroad Station	065-0243-000
Duplex, Country Place	065-0264-000
Duplex, Country Place	065-0267-000
Esso Park Auto Court	065-0347-000
Grading Shed	065-0261-000
Holmes Presbyterian Church	065-0091-000
House, Casey Lane	065-0296-000
House, Casey Lane	065-0297-000
House, Casey Lane	065-0298-000
House, Casey Lane	065-0299-000
House, Company Court	065-0236-000
House, Company Court	065-0237-000
House, Company Court	065-0238-000
House, Company Court	065-0239-000
House, Company Court	065-0240-000
House, 4260 Country Place	065-0262-000
House, 4257 Country Place	065-0263-000
House, Country Place	065-0265-000
House, Country Place	065-0266-000
House, Country Place	065-0267-000
House, 4731 Country Place	065-0268-000
House, Country Place	065-0269-000

Figure 5-33. Esso Park Auto Court, Gas Station, Bayview, :

Historic Photograph

Figure 5-34. Esso Park Auto Court, Cottages, Bayview, Historic Photograph

House, 14 Country Place	065-0270-000
House, 4204 Country Place	065-0271-000
House, Country Place	065-0272-000
House, Country Place	065-0273-000
House, Country Place	065-0274-000
House, Country Place	065-0275-000
House, Country Place	065-0276-000
House, Country Place	065-0277-000
House, Country Place	065-0278-000
House, Country Place	065-0279-000
House, Culls Road	065-0229-000
House, 22720 Fairview Road	065-0254-000
House, 22860 Fairview Road	065-0280-000
House, Lily Circle	065-0244-000
House, 22720 Lily Circle	065-0245-000
House, 22738 Lily Circle	065-0246-000
House, Lily Circle	065-0247-000
House, Lily Circle	065-0248-000
House, Lily Circle	065-0249-000
House, Lily Circle	065-0250-000
House, Route 641	065-0230-000
House, Route 641	065-0231-000
House, Route 641	065-0232-000
House, Route 641	065-0233-000
House, Route 684	065-0234-000
House, Route 684	065-0235-000
House, Route 684	065-0241-000
House, Route 684	065-0242-000
House, Route 684	065-0251-000
House, Route 684	065-0252-000

House, Route 684	065-0253-000
House, Route 684	065-0255-000
House, Route 684	065-0260-000
House, 5155 Seaview Road	065-0295-000
House, Woods Lane	065-0256-000
House, Woods Lane	065-0257-000
House, 4185 Woods Lane	065-0258-000
House, off Woods Lane	065-0259-000
Mears and White Packing Shed/ W. M. Produce	065-0378-000
Shed, Route 684	065-0281-000
Wilson, C. F., House	065-0242-000

Belle Haven

Period of Establishment: 1800

One of the earliest buildings in the area, Occphannock Church was erected near Belle Haven by 1655. It was abandoned after about a decade.

The first known use of the name that became Belle Haven was in 1762. In his will of 1762, Benjamin Watson left thirteen acres of his estate to his son Levi. The remainder of the estate, a "plantation called Belhaven", was to be rented until his son William came of age. In 1774, William and Sarah Watson of Worcester County, Maryland, sold 148.5 acres of land to Levin Joyne. The deed described the land as that "on which stands the Tavern called Bell Haven". According to Whitelaw, this must have been the upper tavern. An earlier tavern was established by John and Sarah Ambler on an adjoining parcel.

The village grew around the tavern; for many years, the settlement of Belle Haven was one of the most populous villages on the Shore. A post office served the community by 1826. The 1856 *Postal Guide* identified Samuel E. Lilliston as the Belle Haven post master.

In 1849, an Episcopal church was erected in Belle Haven and consecrated under the name of St. Michael's. However, it was later found that the building was constructed on land that did not belong to the parish. In 1868, the church had to be sold and was converted to a warehouse. The early Methodists called Belle Haven the most ungodly place on the shore and, indeed, did not build a church there. And, not until 1879 did the Presbyterians start a congregation.

When Belle Haven was incorporated in the 1880s, the boundaries included more than a mile and a half square. Although the construction of the railroad in 1884 boosted settlement, the town never filled the boundaries, and the original dimensions were forgotten until 1967. It was learned from a review of old maps that Exmore's water tower was within the town limits of Belle Haven. Today, the two towns share the water supply. Belle Haven's railroad station has been moved to Exmore.

Sources: Mariner (1979), Whitelaw (1968)

Historic Properties Surveyed in Belle Haven:

Ashby, House	065-0525-000
Smithland/ Wayne House	065-0129-000

Birdsnest

Population: 125

Period of Establishment: 1884

Located near the mid-point of the northern half of the county, one story has it that the town was named for the old Bird's Nest Tavern in nearby Marionville. The Bird's Nest Tavern housed the first cook stove on the Shore. The stove arrived on the ship *Annie Coles* at nearby Red Bank Landing. A large depression in the road nearby filled with water so deep and so often that it was called the "Deep Blue Sea" by tavern regulars.

Birdsnest may be named after a property called "Birdsnest" that was sold in 1842 by Benjamin J. Dalby near what then was known as Bridgetown Station. The village of Bridgetown Station changed its name to Birdstown to establish a separate post office and official identity from neighboring Bridgetown. Another explanation is that Birdsnest was named for a low room in the middle of a three-story building.

Agriculture has always been a primary economic activity in Birdsnest. The railroad was also important to the town after its construction in 1884.

Sources: Hanson (1969), Mariner (1987), Whitelaw (1968)

Historic Properties Surveyed in Birdsnest:

Bank of Birdsnest	065-0152-000
Birds Nest High School	065-0457-000
H. C. West and Sons Packing House	065-0452-000
House, Route 620	065-0453-000
House, Route 620	065-0454-000
Lookout Tower	065-0456-000
M. J. Duer Packing Shed	065-0455-000
Nottingham, Claude, House	065-0450-000
Store, Route 620	065-0451-000

Bridgetown

Population: 25

Period of Establishment: 1640s

Bridgetown is the oldest continuously inhabited village on the Eastern Shore of Virginia. The headwaters of Hungars Creek were once navigable to this point. Now, they are marshes. Bridgetown was once an important town, guarding the entrance to Church Neck, where a church was erected in the 1640s. The church was moved to the village in the 1680s.

When the Hungars Creek Church was built in the 1740s, this area was called Nassawadox after an Indian tribe in the vicinity. The tribal name means "a stream between two streams" referring to Hungar's Creek between the Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. After a bridge was built across the creek, the village became known as Bridgetown.

Sources: Hanson (1969), Mariner (1979)

Historic Properties Surveyed in Bridgetown:

Bridgetown Colored School	065-0426-000
Hungars Church	065-0012-000
Pool Hall, Bridgetown	065-0448-000
Shorter Chapel A.M.E. Church	065-0447-000

Historic Properties Surveyed in the Vicinity of Bridgetown, on Church Neck:

Chatham	065-0005-000
Glebe of Hungars Parish	065-0033-000
Glebe Trash Pit	065-0033a-000
Pear Plain	065-0133-000
Westerhouse House	065-0030-000
Winona	065-0032-000

Broadwater

Period of Establishment: ca. 1920

Broadwater was the name given to Hog Island for a time in the early 1900s. In 1886, Joseph L. Farrell bought a tract of land on Hog Island from William J. Doughty, one of the largest landholders on the island. Farrell transferred that land, and additional tracts that he had bought from others, to the Broadwater Land and Improvement Company. The Company leased the land to the Broadwater Club. The Club membership consisted primarily of hunting and fishing enthusiasts from Philadelphia. Among the notable guests who used the club was President Grover Cleveland.

In the 1920s, the club owned 286 acres on Hog Island. During the height of club activity, the name of the island was changed to Broadwater, which was the post office official designation. The club went out of business after the Stock Market crash of 1929, and the name eventually reverted to Hog Island. The southern portion of Hog Island is currently called Broadwater. The only structure in this area is a lookout tower.

Source: Whitelaw (1968)

Historic Properties Surveyed in Broadwater:

None

Cape Charles

Population: 2,041

Period of Establishment: 1883-1884

Located at the southern tip of the county, Cape Charles took its name from the cape named in honor of the Duke of York. Early in the history of the area, English explorers attempted to land near Cape Charles. This 1603 expedition, however, met with Indian

resistance. After 1608, the Jamestown settlement regularly sent a group of colonists to the Eastern Shore near Cape Charles to boil salt and catch fish .

Joseph Everett brought Methodism to Cape Charles in the late 1770s, but found the place to be "poisoned by filthy Antinomian (extreme Calvinistic) principles" and when he openly preached in favor of abolishing slavery, he was "almost obliged to run the gauntlet".

This area was occupied by Federal forces early in the Civil War. They wanted to protect against the possibility that the peninsula would be used as an attacking base by the Confederacy. Most local residents sympathized with the Confederacy; when the Federal troops landed, the residents armed themselves in anticipation of battle. No fighting took place, and the false alarm has been called the Battle of Three Ponds.

Cape Charles was reborn in 1884 when William Lawrence Scott of Erie, Pennsylvania, and Alexander Johnson Cassatt, also of Pennsylvania bought the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad Company and extended the railroad line the entire length of the Eastern Shore to Cape Charles. A means was then needed to transport goods from Cape Charles across the Chesapeake Bay to Norfolk. A harbor was built that same year to accommodate large steamships. Figure 5-35 is a 1947 photograph of the railroad terminal at Cape Charles where the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad met the steamboat *Elisha Lee*.

In 1883 Scott purchased a large portion of land, forty acres of which he deeded to the railroad, and one hundred thirty-six acres of which he set aside for the creation of the town of Cape Charles. William Bauman, a civil engineer from Pocomoke, surveyed and laid out the town in 1883-1884. The plan included four broad streets, planted with umbrella trees, that formed a rectangular pattern around a centrally located park. Streets were laid on a grid, delineating twenty-seven blocks of lots. The construction of houses, churches, schools, and businesses began almost immediately. By 1885 Cape Charles had a volunteer fire department and had ambitions of becoming a major commercial port city. Cape Charles soon emerged as Virginia's Eastern Shore's largest community.

Figure 5-35. The Railroad Terminal at Cape Charles where the N.Y.P & N. Railroad met the steamboat Elisha Lee. Photograph by John L. Lockwood, September 14, 1947

Source: Alexander C. Brown, *Chesapeake Landfalls* (1974)

Cape Charles is still the largest town on the Eastern Shore. The ferries and steamers that used to run across the Chesapeake Bay are no longer present, and only a freight railroad remains in operation, but the historic community created by these enterprises remains. New economic activity bodes well for its future growth and development. The Cape Charles Historic District has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

Sources: Hanson (1969), Mariner (1978), Mears (1950), Turman (1964), National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

Historic Properties Surveyed in Cape Charles:

Bethel School/ Philadelphia Church of Christ	065-0338-000
Cape Charles Colored School	065-0341-000
Cape Charles Historic District	065-0166-000
Cape Charles Post Office	065-0022-000
Gray's Funeral Home	065-0340-000
Sample's Barber Shop	065-0339-000
Tenant House 1, Route 642	065-0079-000
Tenant House 2	065-0110-000

Historic Properties Surveyed in the Vicinity of Cape Charles:

Cape Charles Light	065-0071-000
Chesapeake Bay Bridge Tunnel	065-0167-000
Smith Island Life Saving Station	065-0123-000
Stratton Manor	065-0024-000

Capeville

Population: 200

Period of Establishment: ca. 1820; 1884

Located at the mid-point in the southern half of the county, the village of Capeville is midway between the town of Cape Charles and Kiptopeke. Early references to an area called Capeville can be found in Whitelaw. He refers to a sale of 100 acres from Esther Savage to John Moor that occurred in 1751. The Capeville crossroad was the northern boundary of the property.

By 1835 Capeville had a stage coach stop. The small village included twelve houses, two stores, and a boot and shoe factory. The village had a population of twenty-five. It was, according to *A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia*, "...a place of great resort for the neighbors of several miles around to obtain early possession of the news from vessels arriving on the coast". During the 1840s it was one of seven settlements with a post office. In 1870, Capeville was one of the villages appointed as an election precinct. It became part of the Capeville magisterial district.

On the east side of the seaside road and only a short distance below the Capeville School is one of two cork oak trees found on the Shore. This one is said to have grown from an acorn brought over from a tree at Ocean View about 1900.

The main town of Capeville grew up around the railroad, which came to the area in the early-twentieth century. Although people had been in this area since the eighteenth century, after the railroad was established banks, stores, and many more houses and churches were built.

Sources: Hanson (1969), Whitelaw (1968), Turman (1964)

Historic Properties Surveyed in Capeville:

Auto Repair Shop, Capeville	065-0326-000
Bank of Capeville	065-0167-000
Capeville Bank	065-0325-000
Capeville Freight Depot	065-0324-000
Capeville High School/	065-0021-000

Capeville Elementary School	
Capeville M. E. Church (South)/ Capeville United Methodist Church	065-0323-000
House, Route 600	065-0322-000
House, Route 624	065-0327-000
House, Route 600	065-0328-000
Store, Capeville	065-0321-000

Historic Properties Surveyed in the Vicinity of Capeville:

Millford	065-0016-000
Poplar Grove	065-0101-000

Cedar Grove

Period of Establishment: 1884-1910

Cedar Grove was named for a house built in the early-eighteenth century by Abel Upshur. Thomas Parramore, who built his home called Belle View in Accomack, was the original owner of the property. In 1866 John Custis added a frame annex to Cedar Grove.

The village of Cedar Grove consists of a cluster of homes around the intersection of Route 600 and 645. The homes and the Second Presbyterian Church were built after 1884. This small settlement was established when the nearby railroad was built in 1884.

Historic Properties Surveyed in Cedar Grove:

House, Route 600	065-0308-000
House, Route 600	065-0309-000
House, Routes 600 and 645	065-0318-000
Second Presbyterian Church/ Hopewell School	065-0319-000

Cheapside

Period of Establishment: ca. 1900

Cheapside was established by the African American community. The historic buildings still standing in the town date to the early-twentieth century. Cheapside's location on a stream draining into the Chesapeake Bay was important to the settlement's development.

Historic Properties Surveyed in Cheapside:

Goffigon House	065-0375-000
Harrison House	065-0376-000
Nottingham House	065-0374-000
Powell House	065-0373-000
Smith's Grocery	065-0371-000
Warren Store/ House, Route 645	065-0372-000

Cheriton

Population: 761

Period of Establishment: 1860-1900

Located at about the mid-point of the county, Cheriton dates back to the early settlement of Northampton. "The Towne", a settlement on King's Creek just west of present-day Cheriton, was the chief community on the peninsula when the area's first church was built there in 1634. The first county seat on the Eastern Shore was located at Town Fields, close to present day Cheriton. It was later moved to Eastville.

The early town of Cheriton began in the mid-nineteenth century with an African Baptist Church, a blacksmith shop, a school and a bar room. It grew slowly until 1884 when the New York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk Railroad Company completed a line the length of Virginia's

Eastern Shore, from Pocomoke to Cape Charles. At this time, the prominent landowner Dr. William Stratton Stoakley had his land gridded off into building lots. Passenger and freight stations were built, along with a post office. Figures 5-36 and 5-37 are historic photographs of the Cheriton Railroad Station that date to the early twentieth century.

Dr. Stoakley suggested the name of Cherrystone for the new town and post office, after his farm "Cherry Stones", but this name was already in use. He then suggested Cherrytown, but the officials eventually settled on the name Cheriton. The name Cheriton was taken from the nearby Cheriton River and Cheriton Creek. The water bodies were named after Cheriton, England. In Old English, Cheriton meant a farmstead by a church.

By the turn of the century the nearby village of Sunnyside, named for its reputation for being a sunny place, was merged into Cheriton. Many of Cheriton's commercial activities were then shifted to this location. Cheriton was incorporated as a town in 1950.

The present town of Cheriton includes numerous historic buildings that retain their historic integrity. The freight station built c. 1890 is still extant near the railroad tracks.

Sources: Hanson (1969), Mariner (1987), Kellam (1995)

Historic Properties Surveyed in Cheriton:

African Baptist Church	065-0343-000
Bank of Cheriton	065-0153-000
Cheriton Freight Station	065-0155-000
Cheriton High School	065-0383-000
Cheriton Historic District	065-0538-000
Cheriton Methodist Church/ Cheriton United Methodist Church	065-0385-000
Haley Barbershop	065-0390-000
Haley House	065-0398-000

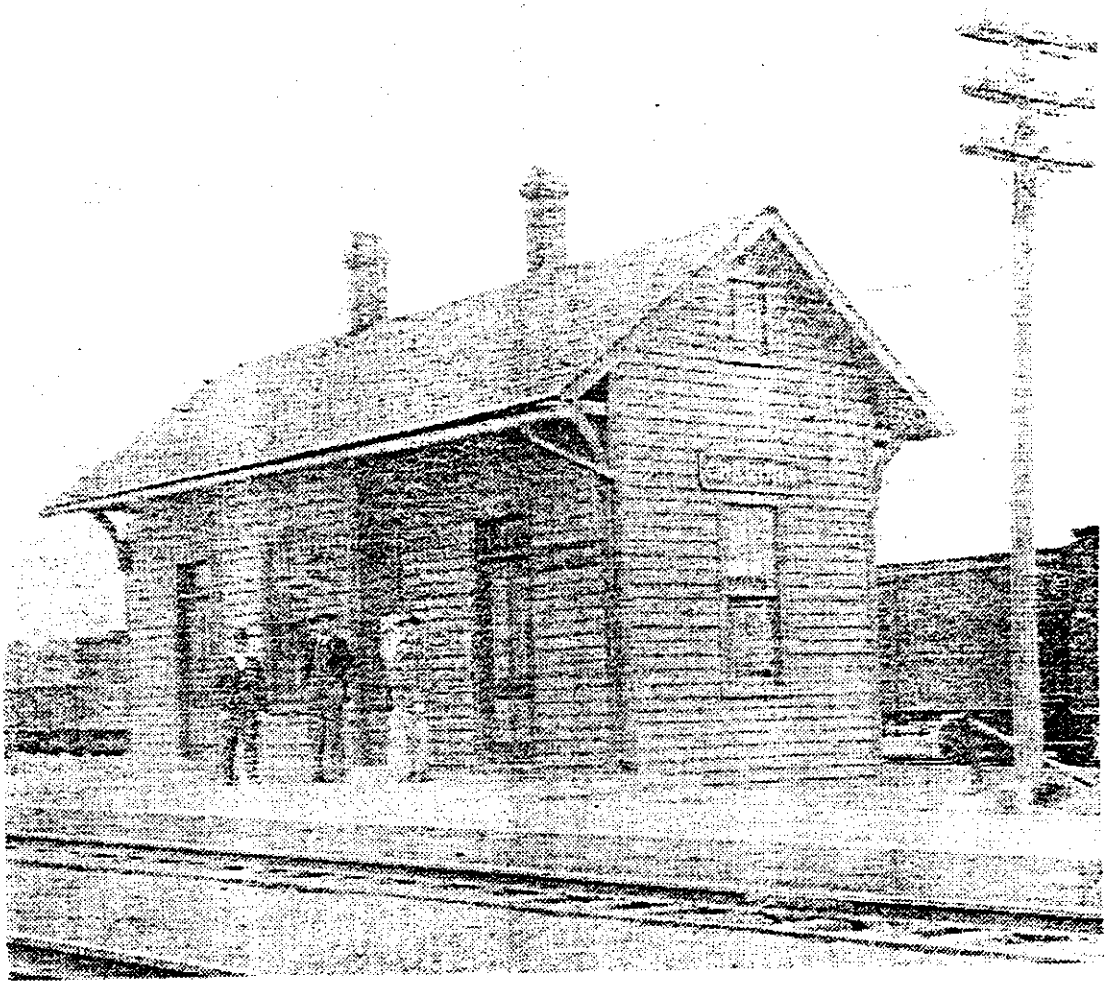

Figure 5-36. The Cheriton Railroad Station During the Early Twentieth Century

Source: William M. Kellam, *Around the Cracker Barrel: A History of Cheriton, Virginia* (1995)

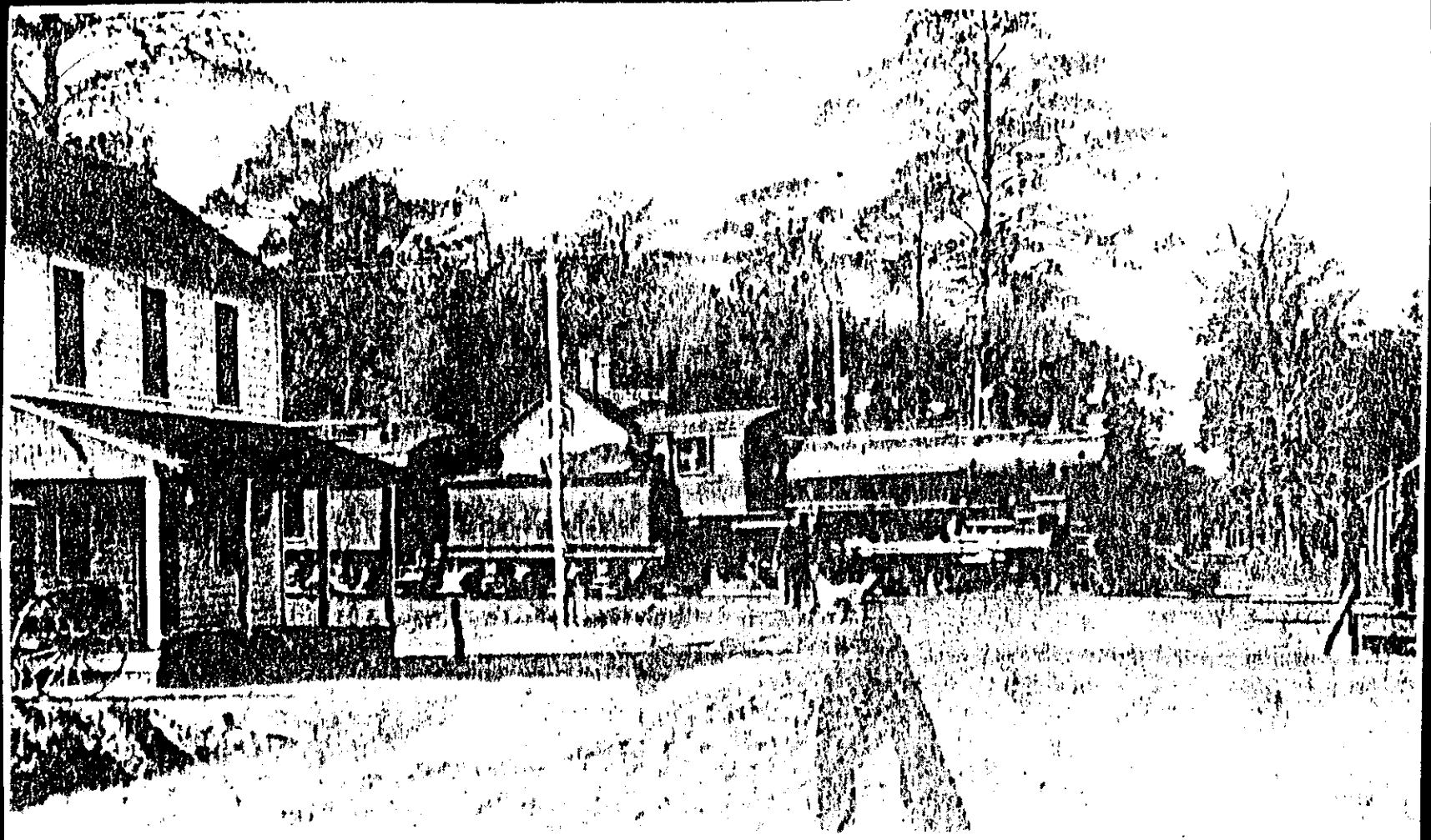

Figure 5-37. The Cheriton Railroad Station, circa 1900

Source: William M. Kellam, *Around the Cracker Barrel: A History of Cheriton, Virginia* (1995)

Hopkins Building	065-0387-000
House, Route 684	065-0382-000
House, Route 692	065-0392-000
House, Route 639	065-0393-000
House, Route 639	065-0394-000
House, Route 639	065-0395-000
House, Route 638	065-0397-000
House, Route 680	065-0400-000
House, Route 680	065-0401-000
House, Route 680	065-0401-00b
House, Route 680	065-0402-000
Huff House	065-0386-000
Jones House	065-0399-000
Louisa's Market & Deli	065-0384-000
Mears House	065-0530-000
Outten's Grocery	065-0396-000
Stevenson's Drug Store	065-0389-000
Wilson Service Station	065-0388-000
Wise Building	065-0391-000

Historic Properties Surveyed in the Vicinity of Cheriton:

Belle Vue	065-0090-000
Brick House	065-0037-000
Hickory Grounds (Old Court House Site)	065-0048-000
Tower Hill	065-0099-000
Town Fields	065-0027-000
Town Fields Trash Pit	065-0058-000

Cherrystone

Population: 35

Period of Establishment: ca. 1750

Located near the center of the county, the village dates back to the original settlement of Northampton. In 1620, Captain John Wilcocks was sent over with tenants to Cherristone, the first of the official settlements. By 1625, it had proven unsuccessful and had ceased to exist. The next reference to Cherristone came in 1653. Records of the Assembly show that transportation was such a problem that it was difficult to provide a court system to the large county. As a compromise, it was decided that courts would be held successively at Cherristone, Hungars and Occohannock, rather than splitting the County into two sections.

In his 1728 will, Thomas Savage identified himself as being of "Cherry Stones", from which the name Cherristone is said to have derived.

The economy of Cherrystone was based on maritime endeavors. Until it was bypassed by the railroad, Cherrystone Wharf was the principal landing point for the lower Eastern Shore, with regular ferry service to Norfolk and Hampton. Tobacco warehouses at Cherrystone facilitated shipping from the wharf. The Cherrystone Inn (or Rosemerry) built c. 1750, catered to travelers arriving at the wharf. The inn became a residence when the railroad came in 1884 and the center of trade shifted to Cape Charles.

In the 1840s Cherrystone was one of seven villages to have a post office. During the Civil War, a telegraph line laid from Washington to Cherrystone provided communication with Fort Monroe. A developer laid out a new town around Cherrystone Wharf in the 1870s. Cherrystone included a hotel, a church, several stores and many houses.

Sources: Hanson (1969), Mariner (1987), Whitelaw (1968), Turman (1964)

Historic Properties Surveyed in Cherrystone:

Cherry Core	065-0095-000
Dr. Kimberley Cottage	065-0403-000
Huntington	065-0089-000
Old Cherrystone Inn/ Rosemerry	065-0404-000

Historic Properties Surveyed in the Vicinity of Cherrystone:

Eyre Hall	065-0008-000
Eyre Rectory	065-0082-000
Oakland/ Palmer Jones House	065-0161-000

Chesapeake

Period of Establishment: 1790; 1890

The tiny village of Chesapeake was the first settlement in Virginia to take its name from the Chesapeake Bay. However, in 1963, the village relinquished its name to the new City of Chesapeake on the Western Shore, and the post office was renamed Cobbs.

Early in the county's history Chesapeake was the site of plantations and farming communities. A tenant house from c. 1790 is still extant in the village. In 1828, Salem Methodist Church was built in Chesapeake. This establishment was an example of a new phenomenon in the Methodist Church, as the building and congregation arose at the same time.

The railroad station established here in 1890 became the center of the town of Chesapeake. More houses, stores, and a private school for African Americans were built.

Historic Properties Surveyed in Chesapeake:

Bibbins, Littleton, House/ Bibbins, Paul E., House	065-0407-000
House, Route 636	065-0062-000
House, Route 636	065-0063-000
House, Route 636	065-0409-000
House, Route 636	065-0410-000
Mount Hebron (I)	065-0086-000
Mount Hebron (II)	065-0412-000
Nottingham, Roy, House	065-0408-000
Salem Methodist Church Site	065-0172-000
Store, Chesapeake	065-0411-000
Tidewater Institute Dormitory	065-0344-000

Concord Wharf

Period of Establishment: 1888-1900

The old family name for the property that initially included Concord Wharf was Concord. John Parramore purchased 250 acres in 1654 and merged that portion with land bought in 1669 from William Major to form Concord.

The town of Concord Wharf came into being in 1888 when a commissioner sold a house called Pleasant View and 250 acres to the Eastern Shore Steamboat Company. The corporation sold the home and 129 acres to Thomas Johnson in 1894.

Historic Properties Surveyed in Concord Wharf:

Concord	065-0130-000

Crossroads

The community of T B Crossroads is located just south of Hadlock. The large area including Hadlock and Crossroads was called T B from about 1669 until the name Hadlock came into use in 1795. The name T B comes from Thomas Bell who used his cattle brand to burn his initials on shingles, which he used to mark the boundaries of his property. Crossroads is a descriptive name for the area. The town of Only in Accomack was originally called Crossroads.

Historic Properties Surveyed in Crossroads:

None

Culls

Period of Establishment: 1900-1910

The small village of Culls features houses built around 1900-1910 that are situated on small lots. The town was originally established by the African American community.

Historic Properties Surveyed in Culls:

House, 22062 Aster Street	065-0225-000
House, Aster Street	065-0226-000
House, Aster Street	065-0227-000
House, 22086 Aster Street	065-0228-000
House, Culls Road	065-0224-000
House, Raymond Street	065-0214-000
House, 22102 Raymond Street	065-0216-000
House, Raymond Street	065-0217-000
House, Raymond Street	065-0218-000
House, Raymond Street	065-0219-000
House, 22152 Raymond Street	065-0220-000

House, Raymond Street	065-0221-000
House, Route 649	065-0215-000
House, Route 649	065-0222-000
House, Route 649	065-0223-000
Wilson House	065-0229-000

Dalbys

Period of Establishment: ca. 1900

The town of Dalbys probably took its name from the Dolby family who were prominent in Northampton County by 1650. The family name appears in records as "Dalby" as early as 1765. Thomas Dalby was one of the Burgesses from Northampton County who represented the Eastern Shore in the 1765 General Assembly when the Stamp Act was presented. He was present when Patrick Henry submitted resolutions against taxation without representation. John C. Dalby was post master of Bayview in 1856. John B. Dalby was Northampton County school superintendent in 1882. The present historic town of Dalbys includes the First Baptist Church - Capeville, built in 1896, and numerous early-twentieth century houses.

Source: Whitelaw (1968)

Historic Properties Surveyed in Dalbys:

Bailey House	065-0331-000
First Baptist Church, Capeville	065-0329-000
House, Dalby Lane	065-0330-000
House, U. S. Route 13	065-0332-000

Historic Properties Surveyed in the Vicinity of Dalbys:

Oak Grove	065-0106-000

Eastville

Population: 261

Period of Establishment: 1677

Eastville was one of the earliest towns to form. The county seat was moved from Town Fields, near present day Cheriton, to Eastville in 1677. The area at that time was known as "The Hornes" after the two branches of Hungar's Creek that form horns. The name was later changed to Peachburg, and finally Eastville. The present name is attributed to the town's geographic location to the east of other settlements.

Early in the town's history, Eastville was connected to other communities by roads so that everyone would have access to the court. Travelers frequented the town, and commercial buildings had to be built. The Taylor House (later changed to Eastville Inn) opened in 1780. Figure 5-38 is a historic photograph of the Inn, which can still be visited in Eastville.

The earliest courthouse still present in Eastville dates from 1731. Figure 5-39 is a 1900 photograph that shows the Courthouse in its original location. It was moved from this location, on the site of the present Confederate Monument, in 1913. A second courthouse was built in 1899 and currently houses records that date back to 1632. These papers are the oldest continuous court records in the United States.

In the 1840s Eastville was one of seven villages to have a post office. During the Civil War, the Federal headquarters of General Lockwood were set up at Cessford in Eastville. In 1870, Eastville was one of the villages appointed as an election precinct. It became part of the Eastville magisterial district.

In 1835, A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia described Eastville thus:

Figure 5-38. The Eastville Inn

Source: Julie V. Nordstrom, *The Eastern Shore of Virginia in Days Past* (1981)

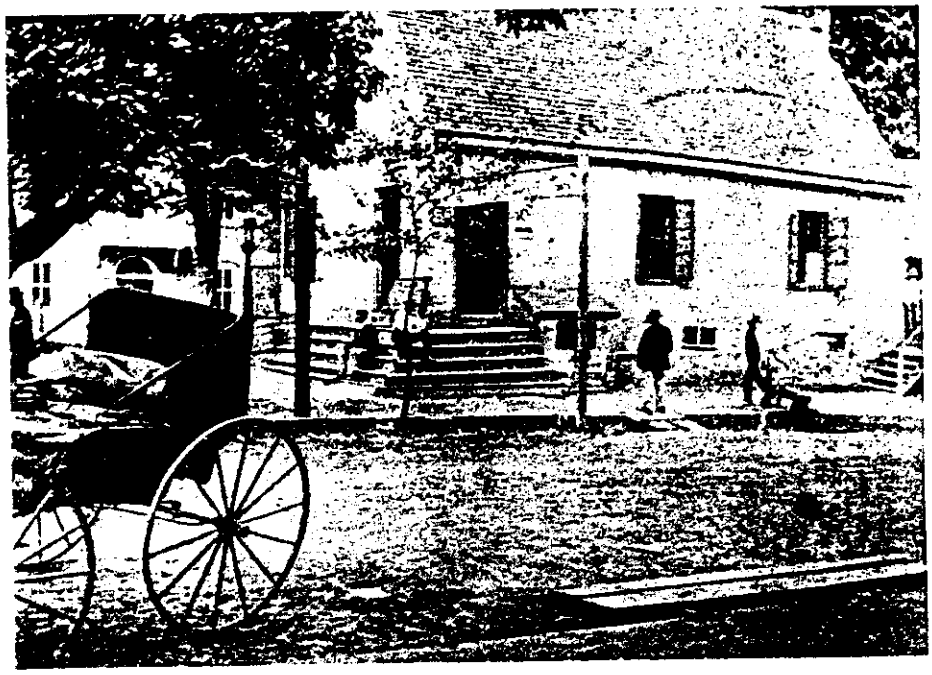

Figure 5-39. The First Northampton County Courthouse, Built in 1731, in its Original Location, Photograph circa 1900

Source: Julie V. Nordstrom, *The Eastern Shore of Virginia in Days Past* (1981)

Eastville P.V. (Postal Village) and seat of justice is in about the middle of the county and two miles from the Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. Eastville has 2 principal streets running at angles to each other. Besides the usual county buildings it contains 21 dwelling houses, 4 mercantile stores, 2 taverns, 1 new and handsome Episcopal Church, 1 common school and 1 Bible society. The mechanical pursuits are: 1 coach factory..., 1 harness maker, 1 cabinet maker, 2 blacksmiths, 2 boot and shoe manufacturers, 3 tailors, 1 house and sign painter, and 1 hatter... The population is 217 persons, of whom 2 are attorneys and 3 are regular physicians. The inhabitants are not to be surpassed for their morality and hospitality to strangers.

The county seat continues to be held in Eastville. The town features many historic buildings representing all aspects of life that retain their historic integrity. These include schools from the early-twentieth century, churches dating to the early-nineteenth century, and numerous commercial buildings and houses dating from the town's beginning to present.

Source: Hanson (1969), Turman (1964)

Historic Properties Surveyed in Eastville:

Bethel A.M.E. Church	214-0018-000
Bradford House	214-0015-000
Brick Store House	214-0012-000
Cessford	214-0001-000
Christ Episcopal Church	214-0002-000
Coventon	214-0016-000
Eastville and Eastville Station Historic District	214-0040-000
Eastville Baptist Church	214-0029-000
Holland, Clarance, House	214-0035-000
House, Route 631	214-0030-000
House, Route 631	214-0031-000

Ingleside	214-0006-000
James Brown Dry Goods Store	214-0039-000
Lawyer's Row	214-0009-000
Mears, Cathy, Building	214-0037-000
Northampton County Courthouse Complex	214-0007-000
Northampton County Courthouse	214-0010-000
Nottingham, Richard, House	214-0036-000
Old Eastville High School	214-0018-000
Old Pride of VA Masonic Lodge No. 18	214-0014-000
Parke Hall	214-0008-000
Robbins, Maria, House	214-0013-000
Rose Cottage	214-0011-000
Roseland	214-0032-000
Selma	065-0077-000
Stockly	065-0073-000
Sunningdale	214-0034-000
Taylor House/ Eastville Inn	214-0020-000
Tyson, George, House	214-0033-000

<u>Historic Properties Surveyed in the Vicinity of Eastville, Many on Old Town Neck and Savage Neck:</u>

Caserta (burned)	065-0051-000
Cherry Grove	065-0039-000
Elkington	065-0007-000
Ellegood House (destroyed)	065-0072-000
Jarvis Place	065-0075-000
Kendall Grove	065-0160-000
Oak Grove	065-0019-000
Old Castle	065-0020-000

Oldtown Neck Fort Site	065-0043-000
Savage, Thomas Lyttleton, House	065-0074-000
Westover	065-0038-000

Eastville Station

Period of Establishment: 1884-1900

Eastville Station, located adjacent to Eastville, developed around the railroad which was completed in 1884. The town consisted of several one- and two-story frame commercial and domestic buildings clustered around the railroad. No railroad stations remain in Eastville Station, but the effect of this industry can be seen in the numerous nineteenth-century buildings still present.

Historic Properties Surveyed in Eastville Station:

Abandoned House	065-0017-000
Brown Hotel	214-0038-000
Churn, Harvey, House	214-0025-000
Holland Barber Shop	214-0022-000
House, James Street	214-0026-000
House, James Street	214-0027-000
House, Route 1602	214-0021-000
Kellam Store	214-0023-000
Nottingham House	214-0028-000
R. S. Trower Farm Equipment	214-0024-000
House, Route 631	214-0017-000

Exmore

Population: 1,566

Period of Establishment: 1884-1900

Exmore is the northernmost town in the county. Located at the juncture of several roads, Exmore has historically served as an important shipping point for farm and sea products. Numerous canning facilities were established in Exmore during the early-twentieth century. According to tradition, the name Exmore was derived from its being the tenth railroad station south of Delaware. However, the name was actually taken from a section of Devon in England, called Exmore.

Unlike many towns that grew up around the railroad, no settlement existed in the area of Exmore before the railroad was built. It was therefore a new community in 1884. The first railroad station was built in Exmore in 1885. The station currently located in Exmore was actually moved from neighboring Belle Haven. Numerous early-twentieth-century commercial and domestic buildings are still extant in Exmore.

Sources: Hanson (1969), Mariner (1987)

Historic Properties Surveyed in Exmore:

Albert Christian's Barber Shop	065-0534-000
Benjamin Department Store	065-0528-000
Coca Cola Bottling Plant	065-0342-000
Exmore Colored School	065-0431-000
Belle Haven Railroad Station	065-0533-000
Exmore Station (demolished)	065-0156-000
Exmore Street Improvements	065-0167-000
Freeman House	065-0531-000
Store, Route 603	065-0529-000
Walker, Margaret, House	065-0535-000
Western Union Building	065-0532-000

Historic Properties Surveyed in the Vicinity of Exmore:

Ingleside (Fisher House)	065-0131-000

Fairgrounds

Period of Establishment: post 1946

The Fairgrounds at Weirwood featured a horse race track. The area in Accomack County where the Kellar Agricultural Fair was held every year was also called Fairgrounds.

Historic Properties Surveyed in Fairgrounds:

None (Weirwood Fairgrounds -- see Weirwood)

Fairview

Period of Establishment: ca. 1865

The town of Fairview grew after the Civil War when freed blacks from Holmes Presbyterian Church in Bayview established their own church, St. Peter's A.M.E. Church. The building was moved from the Lower Shore Baptist Church. Before this church community was formed, Fairview was a farming community. Agriculture continues to be an important economic activity in Fairview.

Source: Mariner (1979)

Historic Properties Surveyed in Fairview:

Dixon House	065-0171-000
Elsner House	065-0107-000
House, Banks Street	065-0169-000
House, 22572 Banks Street	065-0170-000
House, 22519 Banks Street	065-0172-000
House, 22592 Banks Street	065-0173-000
House, Banks Street	065-0174-000
House, Banks Street	065-0175-000

House, 23042 Banks Street	065-0176-000
House, Banks Street	065-0178-000
House, Banks Street	065-0179-000
House, Banks Street	065-0180-000
House, Banks Street	065-0181-000
House, Banks Street	065-0182-000
House, 22893 Bayview	065-0168-000
House, Briar Court	065-0195-000
House, Fairview	065-0192-000
House, 23031 Fairview Road	065-0193-000
House, 23169 Fairview Road	065-0283-000
House, Fairview	065-0194-000
House, Fairview	065-0196-000
House, 23199 Fisher Court	065-0197-000
House, 23241 Fisher Court	065-0198-000
House, 23103 Fisher Court	065-0202-000
House, 23115 Fisher Court	065-0203-000
House, 23111 Fisher Court	065-0204-000
House, 23122 Fisher Court	065-0205-000
House, 23121 Fisher Court	065-0206-000
House, 23124 Fisher Court	065-0207-000
House, 23219 Fisher Court	065-0208-000
House, Fisher Court	065-0209-000
House, Fisher Court	065-0210-000
House, Honeysuckle Lane	065-0186-000
House, Honeysuckle Lane	065-0187-000
House, 22642 Honeysuckle Lane	065-0188-000
House, Jackson Lane	065-0199-000
House, 23066 Magnolia Lane	065-0200-000
House, 23065 Magnolia Lane	065-0201-000

House, 4262 Mildreds Lane	065-0183-000
House, 4266 Mildreds Lane	065-0184-000
House, Mildreds Lane	065-0185-000
House, 4167 Mitchell Lane	065-0189-000
House, 4207 Mitchell Lane	065-0190-000
House, Mitchell Lane	065-0291-000
House, Route 684	065-0191-000
House, Route 684	065-0282-000
House, Route 639	065-0213-000
House, Route 641	065-0212-000
House, Route 642	065-0211-000
House, Route 642	065-0284-000
House, Route 642	065-0285-000
House, Route 642	065-0288-000
House, Route 642	065-0289-000
House, Route 642	065-0290-000
House, 24155 Seaview Road	065-0286-000
House, 4187 Seaview Road	065-0287-000
House, 5050 Seaview Road	065-0292-000
House, 5071 Seaview Road	065-0293-000
House, 5121 Seaview Road	065-0294-000
House, 5155 Seaview Road	065-0295-000

Historic Properties Surveyed in the Vicinity of Fairview:

Boggs Place	065-0092-000
Cottingham Place	065-0100-000
Hermitage	065-0096-000
Hollywood	065-0093-000

Franktown

Population: 125

Period of Establishment: 1764

The Quakers erected two meetinghouse on the Eastern Shore. One was built in Franktown before the anti-Quaker acts of 1660; the other was built in Guilford in 1683. The Franktown Quaker meetinghouse was built on the site of the present Methodist Church.

When the town was established about 1764, it was called *New Towne*. When Frank Andrews opened a store in 1764, the community came to be referred to as Frank's Towne, and eventually to be called Franktown.

Franktown formed around the store and tavern. When the post office was established here in 1818 it was one of few on the Eastern Shore. Franktown therefore grew rapidly in importance and size. In 1870, Franktown was one of the villages appointed as an election precinct. It became part of the Franktown magisterial district. The town declined, however, in 1884 when the railroad was built, by-passing Franktown. The railroad sparked the settlement of Nassawadox one mile away.

Franktown is today mainly a residential area, and many dwellings dating to the nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries can still be seen. Three historic churches also make their homes in Franktown.

Sources: Hanson (1969), Mariner (1987), Turman (1964)

Historic Properties Surveyed in Franktown:

Anderson-Badger House	065-0488-000
Bethel Baptist Church	065-0427-000
Bleak House	065-0150-000

Carter Cemetery	065-0428-000
Crystal Palace	065-0006-000
Downing, Edmund W. P., House	065-0491-000
Fisher House/ Franktown Store	065-0055-000
Franktown Historic District	065-0539-000
Franktown Methodist Church/ Quaker Meetinghouse	065-0125-000
Franktown Methodist Church Parsonage	065-0487-000
Hillcrest	065-0485-000
House	065-0067-000
House, Route 618	065-0494-000
Hunt, Ida Tankard, House	065-0486-000
Hunt, Ida Tankard, House	065-0489-000
New Allen Memorial A.M.E. Church	065-0429-000
Nottingham, John, House	065-0493-000
Thomas, Mary Ann, House	065-0490-000
Town Hall	065-0492-000

Historic Properties Surveyed in the Vicinity of Franktown:

Bloomfield	065-0124-000
Cedar Cottage	065-0127-000
Happy Union	065-0069-000
Locust Grove	065-0014-000
Wellington	065-0029-000

Hadlock

Period of Establishment: c. 1800

The large area around Hadlock was called T B from about 1669 until the name Hadlock came into use in 1795. The name T B came from Thomas Bell who used his cattle brand to burn his initials on shingles, which he used to mark the boundaries of his property. Hadlock was founded in 1795 when merchant Robert Hadlock purchased sixteen acres of land on the Bayside Road and built a store and residence. Hadlock was settled primarily as a farming community. It developed into a rural community including a store, doctor, wheelwright's shop, and tobacco warehouse.

Trinity Methodist Church, the most southern pro-northern church on the Eastern Shore, was built in Hadlock. This church was founded by the pro-northern minority of Franktown Methodist Church. Figure 5-40 illustrates the church about 1900.

Source: Mariner (1979)

Historic Properties Surveyed in Hadlock:

Bowen, Cecil, House	065-0516-000
Gladstone, Will, House	065-0515-000
House, Route 618	065-0514-000
House	065-0169-000

Historic Properties Surveyed in the Vicinity of Hadlock:

End View	065-0059-000
Tankard's Rest	065-0026-000

Hare Valley

Period of Establishment: ca. 1880

This community was founded around 1880 by the African American community. It is clustered around Route 618.

Figure 5-40. Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, circa 1900

Source: Kirk Mariner, *Revival's Children: A Religious History of Virginia's Eastern Shore* (1979)

Historic Properties Surveyed in Hare Valley:

House, Route 618	065-0498-000
House, Route 618	065-0499-000
House, Route 618	065-0500-000
House, Route 618	065-0501-000

Historic Properties Surveyed in the Vicinity of Hare Valley:

Holly Grove	065-0068-000

Hungars Beach

Period of Establishment: ca. 1790

Hungars Beach was one of the earliest settlements in Northampton County. Houses dating to the late-eighteenth century are still extant in the village. This area was primarily used for agriculture, as evidenced by the outbuildings associated with agriculture on the property of historic houses. Hungars also formerly included a tobacco warehouse. Hungars Beach's location on the Chesapeake Bay and the Mattawoman Creek was certainly important as well. By 1790, a ferry terminal and several large houses near the ferry terminal were built. The name of Hungars had been used for many years on the Eastern Shore. Hungars Creek is located north of Hungars Beach.

Historic Properties Surveyed in Hungars Beach:

House, Route 630	065-0444-000
House, Route 630	065-0443-000
Mattawoman Creek House/ Chubb House	065-0045-000

Historic Properties Surveyed in the Vicinity of Hungars Beach:

Mattawoman Creek Trash Pit	065-0042-000

Bowdoin Hungars	065-0046-000
Pembroke	065-0050-000
Yeardley Plantation	065-0044-000

Hunts Wharf

Period of Establishment: ca. 1900

In 1614 Sir Thomas Dale, then acting as the governor for the Virginia Company, sent Lieutenant William Craddock to the Shore to buy land from the Indians and establish a settlement. This settlement at Old Plantation Creek, also known as Dale's Gift, was located at Hunt's Point about four miles north of Kiptopeke Beach. Colonists secured fish and made salt for other parts of the colony from catch ponds on Smith Island; that settlement was active until about 1817. The Virginia Company soon returned to exploit the plentiful fur, fish, wildlife, and forest resources of the sea-bound land. The present town of Hunt's Wharf is located on Old Plantation Creek. It includes only a small number of structures.

Source: Turman (1964)

Historic Properties Surveyed in Hunts Wharf:

Bayview	065-0138-000

Indiantown

Population: 0

Period of Establishment: 1640

Indiantown referred to the only Indian reservation on the Eastern Shore. It was located near Eastville; a portion of present day Eastville Station was originally part of this reservation. The reservation, called Gingaskin, was founded in 1640 when white settlements began to encroach on the peaceful Eastern Shore Indians. Inside the reservation the Indians gradually died

off. By the late 1700s there were only 30 individuals remaining. In 1813 the reservation was divided and deeded directly to the individuals who, as hoped, sold their land to the white farmers. The area is currently cultivated fields. A historic marker is located in Eastville, a mile west of the reservation location. The area in the vicinity of this historic Indian Reservation is now referred to as Indiantown Neck.

Source: Mariner (1987)

Historic Properties Surveyed in Indiantown:

None

Historic Properties Surveyed in the Vicinity of Indiantown Neck:

Pocahontas (destroyed)	065-0080-000
Poplar Hill	065-0078-000
Powhatan	065-0081-000

James Crossroads

Period of Establishment: 1866-1900

This town was founded after the Civil War. The oldest AME congregation in Northampton County, Bethel AME Church, was organized in James Crossroads in 1866. The present Bethel AME Church building was constructed in 1901.

Source: Mariner (1979)

Historic Properties Surveyed in James Crossroads:

House, Business Route 13	065-0419-000
Pride of VA Masonic Lodge No. 18	065-0346-000
Susie Winder's Cook Shop	065-0418-000

James Wharf

Period of Establishment: ca. 1900

James Wharf was named for a member of the James family. Two members of the James family from Northampton County served in the Revolutionary War.

Historic Properties Surveyed in James wharf:

None

Historic Properties Surveyed in the Vicinity of James Wharf:

Lochwood	065-0143-000

Jamesville

Population: 100

Period of Establishment: c. 1880

Located in the northern portion of the county, Jamesville was built on land acquired by Thomas James in 1729, and owned by the James family for a while until parts were sold. The present village is situated on a tract that was owned by Sylvester H. Savage in 1849.

Sources: Whitelaw (1968)

Historic Properties Surveyed in Jamesville:

Grocery Store, Route 183	065-0526-000

Historic Properties Surveyed in the Vicinity of Jamesville, on Occohannock Neck:

Occohannock Town	065-0034-000
Salt Works	065-0144-000
Sommers House	065-0023-000

Johnson Cove

Period of Establishment: 1894; post 1946

Johnson Cove is located on the Occohannock Creek, near the border between Northampton and Accomack Counties. The land originally was owned by William Major. In 1676, Major and his wife Mary sold their land to Thomas Parramore. The land was sold and inherited within the extended Parramore family until 1853, when it was sold to Louis D. Heath. In 1894, the land was sold to Thomas Johnson, whose name in now attached to the locality. Only a few buildings are located along this cove.

Source: Whitelaw (1968)

Historic Properties Surveyed in Johnson Cove:

Pleasant View	065-0132-000
Mattissippi/ Sturgis House	065-0025-000

Johnsontown

Period of Establishment: ca. 1820

The name of the village of Johnsontown came from Johannes Johnson, who built his residence in the area in 1787. This house was used as a tavern for many years, and is still present in Johnsontown. In the 1840s, Johnsontown was one of seven villages to have a post office. In 1870, Johnsontown was one of the villages appointed as an election precinct. It became part of the Eastville magisterial district. Agriculture was the primary economic activity in Johnsontown, and continues to be important today.

Johnsontown is the site of the oldest Methodist church in Northampton County; Johnson's United Methodist Church has occupied its site longer than any other Methodist Church on the

shore. When the early Methodist preacher first visited Northampton in 1789, he stopped at the home of Johannes Johnson. The next year, Johnson and his wife Ansley deeded a quarter acre of land to the denomination for a nominal sum. Johnson's became one of the strongest churches on the circuit. In 1847, it was the site of a circuit camp meeting where fifty were converted. The chapel was rebuilt several times; the current building was built in 1858 and was extensively remodeled in 1911.

Sources: Mariner (1979), Turman (1964)

Historic Properties Surveyed in Johnsontown:

House, Route 618	065-0445-000
House, Route 622	065-0054-000
House, Route 622	065-0446-000
Johnson's Tavern	065-0064-000
Johnsontown Methodist Church	065-0109-000
Sylvan Scene	065-0108-000

Historic Properties Surveyed in the Vicinity of Johnsontown:

Waterford	065-0134-000

Kendall Grove

Period of Establishment: 1884

The small village of Kendall Grove was established along the railroad after it was built in 1884. This village was named after the large Federal-style dwelling and estate called Kendall Grove located along the Mattawoman Creek. The estate, built in ca. 1813 in turn was named for the prominent Kendall family who had settled in the region by the mid-seventeenth century. Five members of the Kendall family from Northampton County served in the Revolutionary War.

Historic Properties Surveyed in Kendall Grove:

Burrows, Elizabeth, House/ Burrows, J. D., House	065-0420-000

Kiptopeke

Period of Establishment: ca. 1880

The farming village of Kiptopeke is the southernmost village on the tip of the Delmarva Peninsula. When John S. Wise built his house in this area in the late-nineteenth century, he named it Kiptopeke for the king of the Accomack Indians who greeted Captain John Smith in 1608.

During the early 1920s, the Kiptopeke estate was open for benefits to build the Northampton-Accomack Memorial Hospital. It was also included in the Home and Garden Tours sponsored by the St. James Episcopal Church during the 1930s. In August, 1940, the government acquired the Kiptopeke estate and adjacent farmland for Fort John Custis.

Source: Mariner (1987)

Historic Properties Surveyed in Kiptopeke:

Dixon House	065-0303-000
House, Route 600	065-0300-000
Dixon House	065-0301-000
House, Route 600	065-0302-000
Collins House/ Trower House	065-0102-000

Historic Properties Surveyed in the Vicinity of Kiptopeke:

Fitchett House	065-0009-000

Fitchett House 065-0105-000

Kiptopeke Beach

The present Kiptopeke Beach is located north of the town of Kiptopeke, and on the Chesapeake Bay. There is no real settlement here presently, only a touring motor court site. The earliest settlement in the area came in 1614 when Sir Thomas Dale, then acting as the governor for the Virginia Company, sent Lieutenant William Craddock to the Shore to buy land from the Indians and establish a settlement. This settlement at Old Plantation Creek, also known as Dale's Gift, was located at Hunt's Point about four miles north of Kiptopeke Beach.

Source: Turman (1964)

Historic Properties Surveyed in Kiptopeke Beach:

None

Latimer Siding

Period of Establishment: 1900-1910

Latimer siding is located along Route 600, just north of Kiptopeke. It was named for James H. Latimer and Arinthia Latimer who acquired the property in 1895. Eventually Henry A. Wise, who built his home in Kiptopeke, bought the land. The main economic activity in Latimer Siding is, and has always been, agriculture. The importance of agriculture can be seen in the historic farm complexes, including Midland Farm built ca. 1900, still extant in the village. Latimer Siding's location on the railroad helped promote farming as products could be shipped elsewhere.

Historic Properties Surveyed in Latimer Siding:

House, Route 600 065-0306-000

Midland Farm	065-0305-000
Tenant House, Midland Farm	065-0307-000
Wells House	065-0304-000

Historic Properties Surveyed in the Vicinity of Latimer Siding:

House, Route 642	065-0119-000
House	065-0094-000

Little Johnsontown

Little Johnsontown was named for the Johnson family who had been present in Northampton County since Colonial times. Six members of the Johnson family of Northampton County served in the Revolutionary War. The present village of Little Johnsontown consists of only three buildings along Red Bank Creek.

Historic Properties Surveyed in Little Johnsontown:

None

Historic Properties Surveyed in the Vicinity of Little Johnsontown:

Prospect Hill	065-0114-000

Little Salisbury

This rural village was named after Salisbury, England. Its houses and farming complexes are spread out along Route 633.

Historic Properties Surveyed in Little Salisbury:

Roberts, John, House	065-0417-000

Machipongo

Population: 100

Period of Establishment: 1884

Machipongo takes its name from the Matchapungoes, a large Indian tribe that had several villages. The name means "bad dust" or "much dust".

The area around Machipongo had been settled before the Revolutionary War. A poor house was in place by 1803. The village of Machipongo grew considerably after the railroad was built in 1884. A post office, railroad station, hotel, bank, canning company, and many more houses and commercial buildings were added in the late-nineteenth century and early-twentieth century. Many of these historic buildings are still extant in Machipongo.

Sources: Hanson (1969), Whitelaw (1968)

Historic Properties Surveyed in Machipongo:

Bell, Charles, House	065-0438-000
Bell & Melson Store	065-0433-000
Bellmont	065-0437-000
Green Acres/ Ackworth House	065-0432-000
Machipongo Alms House Complex, Including the Alms House for Whites, the Colored Poor House, and the Old Farm House	065-0053-000
Machipongo Bank	065-0435-000
Machipongo Historic District	065-0540-000
Machipongo Post Office	065-0434-000
Railroad Hotel	065-0425-000
Storck House	065-0439-000

Thomas House 065-0436-000

Historic Properties Surveyed in the Vicinity of Machipongo, in Shadyside:

Pear Valley 065-0052-000

Magotha

Period of Establishment: 1900-1920

The present village of Magotha consists of only a few buildings clustered between Townsend to the north and Cedar Grove to the south. Magotha, which was established in the early-twentieth century, took its name from Magothy Bay near Cape Charles. Magothy Bay was one of three distinct settlements in southern Northampton County during the 1620s. Edmund Scarburgh II had patented 1050 acres of land in the late 1630s, the first person to have a patent recorded in the Magothy Bay settlement.

The Magothy Bay Church was built in 1691 when the two parishes in Northampton County were combined. It was replaced in 1835 by Christ Church in Eastville when the Magothy Bay Church was condemned as unsafe and beyond repair.

Source: Turman (1964)

Historic Properties Surveyed in Magotha:

Bailey House 065-0317-000

Historic Properties Surveyed in the Vicinity of Magotha, at Magothy Bay Settlement:

Magothy Bay Church 065-0057-000

Marionville

Population: 75

Period of Establishment: 1780-1820

Marionville takes its name from Francis Marion Sturgis who first secured the post office. The early village was near an important inlet for sailing vessels. Bird's Nest Tavern in Marionville was serving travelers by 1790. This tavern perhaps gave the town of Birdsnest its name.

The second oldest Baptist congregation on Virginia's Eastern Shore makes its home in Marionville. The Red Bank Baptist Church was founded in 1783 by Elijah Baker, and moved to Marionville in 1831.

Agriculture was an important economic activity in Marionville. Numerous early-twentieth-century outbuildings associated with agriculture are still extant in the village. Agriculture continues to be important.

Sources: Hanson (1969), Mariner (1979)

Historic Properties Surveyed in Marionville:

Birds Nest Tavern	065-0121-000
Broadus, Rena, House	065-0463-000
Doughty House	065-0464-000
Johnny Ward Store	065-0462-000
Liberty Hall	065-0369-000
Red Bank Baptist Church	065-0370-000

Martins Siding

Period of Establishment: ca. 1910

The rural town of Martin's Siding was established in the early-twentieth century along the railroad. This area was purchased by Francis Martin in 1638.

Source: Whitelaw (1968)

Historic Properties Surveyed in Martins Siding:

House, Martin's Siding Lane	065-0422-000
House, Route 628	065-0423-000
House, Route 628	065-0424-000

Historic Properties Surveyed in the Vicinity of Martins Siding:

Cherry Dale	065-0076-000
Herncliffs	065-0116-000
Ridgeway	065-0113-000

Middletown

Period of Establishment: 1800; 1900

The name of this village may come from the Middletown (also spelled Middleton) family who were present on the Eastern Shore as early as 1664. Thomas and Ellen Middleton owned the land near present day Eastville in 1680. Middletown may also simply be named for its location.

The main village of Middletown developed along Route 618 at the end of the nineteenth century. Houses dating back to the end of the eighteenth century in Middletown are associated with agriculture. Agriculture continues to be important in this area.

Source: Whitelaw (1968)

Historic Properties Surveyed in Middletown:

Fruitland	065-0151-000
House, Route 618	065-0496-000
House, Route 618	065-0497-000
Store, Route 618	065-0495-000

Mockhorn

Population: 0

Period of Establishment: 1657

Mockhorn Island is in the southern portion of the county. A patent was applied for on Mockon Island in 1657. It had been patented for a cattle range in the seventeenth century. Salt was made by evaporation of seawater in clay-lined vats built on the island. It was identified as part of the township of Capeville when the county was divided into townships in 1870.

Located on the seaside of the county, the island was used for various commercial purposes until 1933 when a tropical hurricane with high tides destroyed the buildings. The owners continued to pay taxes, but made no use of the property and it was left to revert to a semi-tropical wilderness. The island was purchased by the State of Virginia in 1959 for a wildlife refuge. The Mockhorn Island Wildlife Refuge contains both marsh and woodland.

Sources: Hanson (1969)

Historic Properties Surveyed in Mockhorn:

None

Nassawadox

Population: 650

Period of Establishment: 1884

The area around Nassawadox was settled in 1656. The name comes from an Indian term meaning "a stream between two streams". The large area including the towns of Franktown and Bridgetown was originally known as Nassawadox. According to Turman, when the Eastern Shore was divided into two counties by Act of the General Assembly of March 1663, the dividing line was located below the present village of Nassawadox. That would place Nassawadox in Accomack County.

William Robinson, a Quaker who entered the Virginia colony about 1656, was arrested by the Anglican churchmen. He was eventually released and aided fellow Quakers by pretending to help them leave the colony. In fact, he took the dissenters to Nassawadox Creek, where Levin Denwood provided a log-cabin meeting house.

The present town of Nassawadox was established along the railroad in 1884. The rise of Nassawadox contributed to the decline of Franktown located one mile to the east, and not on the rail line. The town of Nassawadox was incorporated in 1958.

Sources: Hanson (1969), Mariner (1987), Turman (1964)

Historic Properties Surveyed in Nassawadox:

Brownsville	065-0003-000
CDBG, Town of Nassawadox	267-0001-000
House, Route 606	267-0005-000
House, Route 606	267-0007-000
House, Route 606	267-0008-000
House, Route 600	267-0011-000
James, Harry, House	267-0009-000
Nassawadox Methodist Episcopal Church	267-0010-000
Northampton Free Library	267-0002-000
Nottingham Brothers Packing Shed	267-0012-000
The Smiling Dolphin	267-0004-000

Store, Route 606	267-0003-000
VA Eastern Shore Produce Exchange/ Nottingham Brothers Packing Shed	267-0013-000
Walker, Jeff, House	065-0506-000

Historic Properties Surveyed in the Vicinity of Nassawadox:

Hollybrook	065-0011-000

Oakland Park

Period of Establishment: ca. 1880

Oakland Park is clustered around the intersection of routes 600 and 604. This village was established some time before 1890.

Historic Properties Surveyed in Oakland Park:

Bradford House	065-0517-000
House, Route 604	065-0518-000

Historic Properties Surveyed in the Vicinity of Oakland Park:

Woodlands	065-0041-000

Oyster

Population: 250

Period of Establishment: 1900-1920

The economy and development of Oyster was based on the sea. This coastal town supplied enormous quantities of oysters and clams to distant markets, giving the town its name. Several historic packing houses are located in Oyster. Many of the buildings in Oyster were ferried over from island communities, including Hog and Cobb Island, in 1900 when the islands

were abandoned due to erosion. The present town of Oyster includes numerous historic buildings that retain their historic integrity.

Sources: Hanson (1969), Mariner (1987)

Historic Properties Surveyed in Oyster:

B. L. Bell & Son Packing House	065-0352-000
Broadwater House	065-0359-000
Cobb, Arthur, House	065-0364-000
Cobb, Elkanah, House	065-0363-000
House, Broadwater Circle	065-0360-000
House, Route 639	065-0357-000
House, Route 639	065-0361-000
House, Route 639	065-0362-000
Oyster Historic District	065-0541-000
Oyster Post Office	065-0353-000
Packing Plant, Oyster	065-0358-000
Store, Route 639	065-0355-000
Store, Route 639	065-0356-000
Travis Chapel By-The-Sea	065-0354-000

Historic Properties Surveyed in the Vicinity of Oyster:

Linden	065-0084-000
Lebanon	065-0085-000
Sealand	065-0083-000
Virginia Coast Reserve Research Lab	065-0002-000

Pat Town

Period of Establishment: ca. 1900

This rural village's economy is based on agriculture. The extant historic buildings in Pat Town date to the early-twentieth century.

Historic Properties Surveyed in Pat Town:

Goffigon House	065-0405-000
Jones House	065-0406-000

Picketts Harbor

Picketts Harbor is located at the end of Route 646 on the Chesapeake Bay. There is no real village at this location. One of the few structures present in Picketts Harbor is a lookout tower from the 1940s. This tower is a reminder of importance of coastal defense on the Eastern Shore.

Historic Properties Surveyed in Picketts Harbor:

Watch Tower, Pickett's Harbor	065-0320-000

Plantation

Period of Establishment: ca. 1900

The early settlement of Old Plantation was located just west of the present village of Plantation. During the 1620s Old Plantation Creek was one of three distinct settlements in southern Northampton County. An early story of Old Plantation has it that when the rector complained that John, one of his parishioners, was guilty of fornication, the court ordered him to establish the ferry at Old Plantation Creek for public use as his punishment.

The present village of Plantation is located along the rail line and may have risen due to the railroad, although no station is present. Extant historic buildings in Plantation date mainly to the early-twentieth century. Many of these historic houses and outbuildings are associated

with agriculture, which continues to be an important economic activity in Plantation today. The oldest Baptist congregation in Northampton County is in Plantation. The present Lower Northampton Baptist Church building is the congregation's fourth at this site.

Sources: Turman (1964), Mariner (1979)

Historic Properties Surveyed in Plantation:

Edwin's Farm	065-0336-000
Farmer's Delight	065-0047-000, 065-0097-000
House, Route 643	065-0334-000
House, Route 643	065-0335-000
House, Route 643	065-0337-000
Lower Northampton Baptist Church	065-0333-000

Historic Properties Surveyed in the Vicinity of Plantation:

Wise, Al, House	065-0098-000

Red Bank

Period of Establishment: ca. 1900

The village of Red Bank is located on Red Bank Creek which flows out into Hog Island Bay. Maritime activities have always been important to this town; extant historic seafood packing sheds can be seen here. Red Bank was established in the early-twentieth century.

Historic Properties Surveyed in Red Bank:

House, Route 617	065-0465-000
House, Route 617	065-0466-000
Packing Shed, Route 715	065-0478-000
Store, Route 715	065-0479-000

Reedtown

Period of Establishment: ca. 1890

Reedtown is located along the railroad established in 1884, and among cultivated fields. It may have been named for the Reed family who had settled on the Eastern Shore by 1677. Extant historic buildings in Reedtown date to ca. 1910, and include houses and a colored school.

Historic Properties Surveyed in Reedtown:

House, Bell Lane	065-0441-000
House, Bell Lane	065-0442-000
House, Reedtown Lane	065-0421-000
Reedtown Colored School	065-0440-000

Seaview

Period of Establishment: ca. 1840

Seaview is located where Route 600 crosses the Point of Rock Drain. The village is surrounded by cultivated fields. Resources from the nineteenth century include barns, corncribs, sheds, kitchens, and other outbuildings associated with agriculture. In the 1840s, Seaview was one of seven villages to have a post office.

Historic Properties Surveyed in Seaview:

Bailey House	065-0349-000
Gin House	065-0087-000
House, Route 600	065-0350-000
Moore House	065-0351-000
Nottingham, C. D., House	065-0348-000

Sheps End

Period of Establishment: ca. 1790

This farming community began in the eighteenth century, although it received its current name at a later date.

Historic Properties Surveyed in Sheps End:

Fischer House	065-0460-000
House, Route 600	065-0459-000
House, Route 620	065-0458-000
Johnson, Ed, House	065-0461-000
Locust Lawn	065-0368-000; 065-0146-000

Historic Properties Surveyed in the Vicinity of Sheps End, on Indiantown Neck:

Mount Pleasant	065-0118-000
Myrtle Grove	065-0016-000

Silver Beach

Period of Establishment: 1900-1920

Silver Beach is located north of the Nassawadox Creek on the Chesapeake Bay. The village was established in the early-twentieth century. Travel and tourism were important to this coastal village; one of the oldest extant buildings in Silver Beach is a hotel. Most of the buildings in present-day Silver Beach are beach houses.

Historic Properties Surveyed in Silver Beach:

Hotel, Route 613	065-0527-000

Simpkins

Period of Establishment: ca. 1884

This village may have been named for the Simpkins (sometimes spelled Simkins) family who were prominent in Northampton County by 1677. Coventon Simpkins built his large home known as Coventon in Eastville in 1795.

The village of Simpkins is located along Route 633. The railroad, built in 1884, runs through the community. The majority of the buildings in Simpkins were added after the coming of the railroad.

Historic Properties Surveyed in Simpkins:

Bracey House	065-0416-000
Church of God and True Holiness	065-0413-000
Eden House	065-0415-000
House, Route 633	065-0414-000

Smith Beach

Period of Establishment: 1801; post 1946

The town of Smith Beach is located on the Chesapeake Bay, and is a recent community. Although a historic house, White Cliff, is located in the vicinity of Smith Beach, no historic community existed at this location. White Cliff, named for its original owner William White, was built ca. 1801. It has been owned by the Smith family since 1903. The Smith family graveyard is located on the point and contains six graves dating from 1940 to 1991. The recent community of Smith Beach was named for this family.

Historic Properties Surveyed in Smith Beach:

White Cliff	065-0031-000

Solitude

No real settlement exists in the vicinity of the historic property called Solitude. This nineteenth-century estate is located along the Mattawoman Creek in Wilsonia.

Historic Properties Surveyed in Solitude:

Solitude	065-0112-000

Stumptown

Period of Establishment: ca. 1840

Stumptown was named for the tree stumps left in the area from logging operations. The name Stumptown is in deeds from the early 1800s.

Historic Properties Surveyed in Stumptown:

Bibbins, Samuel, House	065-0345-000
Stockly	065-0073-000

Townsend

Population: 120

Period of Establishment: 1869; 1884

Townsend was named for its first Postmaster, Samuel Townsend, who moved to the community in 1869. Construction of the railroad in 1884 through Townsend sparked a period of growth in the area. A railroad depot was established, along with a post office and numerous commercial and domestic buildings.

Sources: Hanson (1969)

Historic Properties Surveyed in Townsend:

Gas Station	065-0311-000
House, Route 600	065-0312-000
House, Route 600	065-0313-000
House, Route 600	065-0314-000
House, Route 646	065-0315-000
Railroad Depot	065-0316-000
Store, Old Post Office	065-0310-000
Townsend Banking Company	065-0154-000

Historic Properties Surveyed in the Vicinity of Townsend:

Parson's House	065-0104-000

Treherneville

Period of Establishment: ca. 1884

Treherneville was established after the railroad was built in 1884. The town gets its name from the Treherne family. Reverend Leonard Treherne founded the Antioch Baptist Church here in 1902. Mt. Zion AME Church and Mt. Zion Royal Lodge were also founded around 1900 in Treherneville.

Historic Properties Surveyed in Treherneville:

Antioch Baptist Church	065-0367-000
House, Route 1504	065-0449-000
Mt. Zion A.M.E. Church	065-0366-000
Mount Zion Royal Lodge	065-0365-000

Historic Properties Surveyed in the Vicinity of Treherneville:

Poplar Hill	065-0120-000

Vaucluse

Vaucluse was named for the property bearing the same name. This estate was built ca. 1784 overlooking Hungars Creek. It is the family home associated with the Upshur family of Northampton County. Abel Parker Upshur I was born in 1790 at Vaucluse to Littleton I and Ann Parker Upshur. He attended Princeton University and studied law under a private tutor in Richmond. He lived at Vaucluse while representing Northampton County in the General Assembly in 1824. In 1841, he was appointed Secretary of the Navy, the first Eastern Shore resident to serve in a President's Cabinet. In 1844, he was with President Tyler and other Cabinet mambers aboard the battleship Princeton in the Potomac River to witness the firing of a new kind of cannon called the Peacemaker. During the second firing, the gun exploded, killing Abel Parker Upshur I of Vaucluse. The present area of Vaucluse does not include a settlement; only a few buildings are located in the vicinity of this historic estate.

Historic Properties Surveyed in Vaucluse:

Vaucluse	065-0028-000

Wardtown

Population: 50

Period of Establishment: post 1820

Wardtown was named for the Ward House, built in this area in 1820. This estate was the home of Alexander Wales Ward. The post office that delivered mail to the Ward House was located at a nearby intersection, and took its name from the estate. In 1870, Wardtown was one of the villages appointed as an election precinct. It became part of the Franktown magisterial district.

Sources: Hanson (1969), Turman (1964)

Historic Properties Surveyed in Wardtown:

Ebenezer Baptist Church	065-0430-000
Ward House	065-0149-000
Grapeland	065-0035-000

Historic Resources Surveyed in the Vicinity of Wardtown

Fisher House	065-0009-000
Mount Hope	065-0142-000

Weirwood

Population: 100

Period of Establishment: ca. 1884

Agriculture has always been important in Weirwood. After the railroad was built, agricultural products could be shipped and packing sheds were built. The main village of Weirwood developed after 1884 when the railroad was established. Machipongo's railroad station is currently located in Weirwood. Kellam Airfield, Eastern Shore Air Service, is located at Weirwood.

Sources: Hanson (1969)

Historic Properties Surveyed in Weirwood:

Dunton House	065-0470-000
House, Route 617	065-0467-000
House, Route 13	065-0471-000
Kellam House	065-0468-000
Kellam Store	065-0469-000
Machipongo Railroad Station	065-0472-000
Packing Shed, Route 13	065-0473-000

Weirwood Fairgrounds 065-0474-000

Historic Properties Surveyed in the Vicinity of Weirwood:

Rat Hall Site 065-0139-000

Willis Wharf

Population: 400

Period of Establishment: ca. 1830-1850

This community was originally called Bigelow's Wharf, and then Downings Wharf. When Edward L. Willis purchased the land in 1854, the name was changed to Willis Wharf. One of the oldest extant buildings in Willis Wharf, the E.L. Willis Store, was also named for this man. Built around 1850, the store was also used as a Post Office before the present one was built across the street.

Willis Wharf had been a major grain shipping point before 1875 and became the early-twentieth century headquarters for major fishing and oyster marketing enterprises operated by Captain James A. Marion, the Terry family, the Walker Brothers, and the Ballard Brothers. Cargoes of iced seafood were sent from the wharves to Northern ports. Fertilizer was manufactured from fish that could not be sold for food. Oyster shells from the packing plant were used for road surfacing and were converted into lime.

Historically, Willis Wharf's economy has derived from the sea. Today the largest deep sea trap fishing on the Atlantic Coast is in the area.

Sources: Hanson (1969), Mariner (1987), Turman (1964), Mears (1950)

Historic Properties Surveyed in Willis Wharf:

Ballard, Claude, House 065-0522-000

Divine House	065-0520-000
E. L. Willis Store	065-0521-000
Greenville	065-0157-000
House, Route 603	065-0524-000
House, Route 603	065-0536-000
House, Route 660	065-0537-000
J. C. Walker Brothers Packing Shed/ Walkers Seaside Oysters	065-0523-000
Mears House	065-0519-000
Willis Wharf Historic District	065-0542-000
Willis Wharf School	065-0379-000

Wilsonia

Period of Establishment: ca. 1800

There is no real town of Wilsonia. The area of Wilsonia Neck contains scattered houses and properties, including the nineteenth century property called Solitude. William Stone received a patent for this area in 1635. He sold off parts of the land, and Colonel Custis came to own part. After leaving Arlington to his oldest son, he left Wilsonia Neck to his next son Hancock Custis, who in turn left it to his son John Custis V in 1728. The estate then passed to John Custis V's children, eventually ending with Peggy Custis. Peggy Custis married Samuel Wilson of Maryland in 1760, and although they lived in Maryland, this property in Northampton County became known as Wilsonia. The Wilson children sold the property in 1825.

Source: Whitelaw (1968)

Historic Properties Surveyed in Wilsonia:

Solitude	065-0049-000

6.0 TYPES OF PROPERTY IN THE VILLAGES, SETTLEMENTS AND TOWNS OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, VIRGINIA

(Section F of the Multiple Property Documentation Form: Associated Property Types

The property types associated with each historic context in Northampton County have been discussed in detail in the previous section of this report (Section 5). The following outline briefly summarizes the types of properties associated with each of the identifying contexts discussed previously.

6.1 DOMESTIC

The domestic theme relates broadly to the human need for shelter, a home place, and community dwellings. The majority of properties in this survey relate to the domestic theme. In Northampton County, domestic property types include residences and associated domestic outbuildings, such as quarter kitchens, servant's quarters, garages, and sheds.

Northampton County's historic residential architecture is dominated today by late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century buildings erected after the construction of the railroad and hard surface highways. The waterfront communities of Virginia's Eastern Shore contain many of the eighteenth and nineteenth century houses that were built before 1865.

Residences in Northampton County are designed in a variety of architectural styles. The architectural styles and an example of each in the County include:

- Colonial: Parke Hall (214-008) in Eastville
- Federal: Locust Lawn (065-368) in Sheps End (early Federal)
  Liberty Hall (065-369) in Marionville (later Federal)

- Italianate: Green Acres (065-432) in Machipongo
- Greek Revival: Rose Cottage (214-011) in Eastville
- Queen Anne: Bellmont (065-437) in Machipongo
- Second Empire: Richard Nottingham House (214-036) in Eastville
- Four-square: Residence 065-306 in Latimer Siding
- Shotgun: Residences 065-357 in Oyster and 065-395 in Cheriton
- Craftsman Bungalow: Ida Tankard Hunt House (065-489) in Franktown
- Vernacular: The Mattawoman Creek House (065-045) in Hungars Beach, Plantation residence 065-337, the Littleton Bibbins House (065-407) in Chesapeake

In addition to the residences themselves, important property types within the domestic theme include the outbuildings, sheds, privies, water towers, and quarter kitchens associated with the homes. The historic uses of present-day storage sheds is often important. For example, the Cessford property (214-001) in Eastville includes sheds that once were a slave cabin and a smokehouse.

6.2 SUBSISTENCE AND AGRICULTURE

The subsistence/agriculture theme explores the different strategies that cultures develop to procure, process, and store food. Property types in Northampton County include barns and other agricultural buildings.

Two major property types in Northampton County are associated with the subsistence and agriculture theme. The most prevalent includes farm houses and the associated barns, sheds, and chicken houses. Good examples are Farmer's Delight (065-047), located near Plantation, Midland Farm (065-305) in Latimer Siding, and the Dixon House (065-301) in Kiptopeke. The second subsistence-related property type is the packing shed associated with agricultural production, sale, and marketing. The Virginia Eastern Shore Produce Exchange (267-013) in

Nasswadox, Mears and White Packing Shed (065-378) in Bayview, Nottingham Brothers Packing Shed (267-012) in Nassawadox, and M. J. Duer Packing Shed (064-455) in Birdsnest are examples of this property type.

6.3 GOVERNMENT, LAW AND POLITICS

The government, law and politics theme embraces governmental systems, political activities, legal systems, important political events and political leaders. Property types representing the government, law and politics theme in Northampton County include public administrative and service buildings, post offices and public alms houses.

The major architectural example of a government building in Northampton County is the Courthouse complex in Eastville (214-007). The complex includes the Old Courthouse (1732), the old clerk's office (circa 1835), debtor's prison (circa 1814) and a commercial building.

Another class of major governmental facilities includes the post offices. Extant Post Offices are found in Oyster (065-353), Townsend (065-310), and Machipongo (065-434). The civic building in Franktown (65-492) was built around 1925. It served a variety of functions--as Post Office, community hall, Sheriff's Office and barber shop.

The government also built alms houses. In Machipongo, separate poor house buildings were constructed for whites and blacks (065-053).

6.4 EDUCATION

The education theme relates to the process of conveying or acquiring knowledge or skills through systematic instruction, whether through public or private efforts. Property types associated with the education theme include a number of "white" and "colored" schools throughout the County. Until relatively recent times, schools in the Northampton were segregated. Among the education properties built for African American students are the

Tidewater Institute (065-344) founded in 1903, the Cape Charles Colored School (065-341) in Cape Charles, and the Bridgetown Colored School (065-426). Schools built for White children include Eastville High School (065-018), and Cheriton High School in Cheriton (065-383).

6.5 MILITARY AND DEFENSE

The military/defense theme relates to the system of defending the territory and sovereignty of a people and encompasses all military activities, battles, strategic locations, and events important in military history. The property types associated with the military/defense theme in Northampton County are very limited in variety and in number.

Several properties are associated with events during the Civil War. Cessford (214-001) and Coventon (214-016), for example, bear evidence of their use by troops during that period.

Another property type is associated with coastal defense. Look-out towers include Pickett's Harbor (065-320) and the look-out tower in Birdsnest (065-456). Fort John Custis was built at Cape Charles as a coast artillery base.

6.6 RELIGION

The religion theme concerns the organized system of beliefs, practices, and traditions regarding the world view of various cultures and the material manifestations of spiritual beliefs. Property types in Northampton County include African Methodist Episcopalian (AME), Baptist, Episcopalian, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches.

Examples of AME churches include the Bethel AME Church (214-018) in Cheriton and the Shorter Chapel AME Church (065-447) in Bridgetown. Baptist churches include the First Baptist Church Capeville (065-329) in Dalbys and the Antioch Baptist Church (65-367) in Treherneville. Christ Episcopal Church (214-002) in Eastville is an example of an Episcopal Church. Examples of Methodist Churches are the Cheriton Methodist Church (65-385) and the

Johnsontown Methodist Church (065-109). Presbyterian churches include Holmes Presbyterian Church (65-091) in Bayview and the Second Presbyterian Church (65-319) in Cedar Grove.

6.7 INDUSTRY, PROCESSING AND EXTRACTION–AGRICULTURAL AND MARITIME INDUSTRIES

The manufacturing theme explores the technology and process of managing materials, labor, and equipment to produce goods and services. Property types in Northampton County focus on extracting resources from the land and from the sea.

The towns of Oyster and Bayford were founded and flourished to support the seafood industry. The primary representative property type associated with the theme of maritime exploitation are oyster sheds. B.L. Bell and Son Packing House in Oyster (065-352) and the Bayford Oyster Company (065-484), located along the Massawadox Creek in Bayford are examples, as is the J.C. Walker Brothers packing shed (065-523) in Willis Wharf.

Agricultural exploitation is represented by the Eastern Shore of Virginia Produce Exchange (267-0013), and by packing sheds such as Mears and White Packing Shed (065-378) in Bayview, Nottingham Brothers Packing Shed (267-012) Nassawadox in and M. J. Duer Packing Shed (064-455) in Birdsnest.

6.8 RECREATION AND ARTS

The recreation theme relates to the arts and cultural activities and institutions associated with leisure time and recreation. It encompasses the activities related to the popular and academic arts, recreational gatherings, entertainment and leisure activity. Property types in Northampton County include fairgrounds, resort hotels, fraternal lodges and pool halls.

The major social event for Eastern Shore residents in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was the Keller Agricultural Fair held in Accomac County. The Weirwood Fairgrounds (065-474) is an example of this property type in Northampton County.

The Esso Park Auto Court (065-347), located along Business Route 13 in Bayview, represents the tourist hotel property type.

Fraternal organizations constitute a property type within the recreational theme in Northampton County. The Pride of Virginia Masonic Lodge #18 (214-014) was built in Eastville in 1870. It was replaced by the new Pride of Virginia Masonic Lodge #18 (065-346) in James Crossroads in 1941. Mount Zion Royal Lodge (065-365) was built in Treherneville around 1900.

Another property type associated with the recreation theme is represented by the pool hall (065-448), built in Bridgetown in 1920.

6.9 TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

The transportation theme relates to the process and technology of conveying passengers, materials, and information. In Northampton County, three modes of transportation contributed significantly to history--ships, railroads and automobiles. Property types include ports associated with ferry transportation, railroad stations, and automobile-associated resources such as gas stations and tourists hotels.

Although transportation by ship was primary in early Northampton County history, few remaining property types are associated with historic water transport. The sites of historic ferries may be identified, but do not include buildings or structures.

Property types associated with the railroads include several railroad stations that were built along the line. The Machipongo Passenger Railroad Station (065-472), the Bayview

Railroad Station (065-243), and the Cheriton Freight Station (065-155) are good examples of the property type.

Property types associated with automobile transportation in Northampton County include filling stations and garages. A gas station in Townsend (065-311) built around 1925, an automobile repair shop in Capeville (065-326) built around 1920 and the Wilson Esso Service Station in Cheriton (065-388) built about 1946 all are property types associated with the growth of automobile transportation on the peninsula.

6.10 COMMERCE AND TRADE

This theme relates to the process of trading goods, services, and commodities. The major types of commercial property in the county include hotels/taverns, stores, and banks. In addition, the property types associated with the commerce theme include some specialty establishments--a funeral parlor, a barber shop, and an office building.

Three of the oldest extant buildings in the county are hotels or taverns. The Old Cherrystone Inn (also called Rosemerry) (065-404) was built in 1750, the Taylor House (also called the Eastville Inn) (214-020) was built in 1780 in Eastville, and the Birdsnest Tavern in Marionville (065-121) was built circa 1790.

Several hotels in the county were constructed to meet the needs of those who traveled on the railroad. Examples include the Brown Hotel in Eastville Station (214-038), and the Railroad Hotel (065-425) in Machipongo.

Virtually all of the rest of the surviving historic commercial architecture in Northampton County dates from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. Historic stores include the E.L. Willis Store in Willis Wharf (065-521), the Bell and Melson Store (065-433) in Machipongo, the Kellam Store in Weirwood (065-469), the Hopkins Building in Cheriton (065-387), and the James Brown Dry Goods Store (214-039) in the commercial district in Eastville. Another early example

is a row of late eighteenth century commercial buildings in Nassawadox. Building 267-003 is representative of commercial buildings of the time.

The third property type that represents the commercial theme includes banks. The Townsend Banking Company (065-154), the Capeville Bank (065-325), and the Machipongo Bank (065-435) are examples. The Western Union Building (065-532) was built as a bank in Exmore,

Other commercial buildings include Gray's Funeral Parlor (065-340) in Cape Charles, Samples Barber Shop (065-339) in Cape Charles, and the Cathy Mears Building (214-037) in Eastville.

6.11 ETHNICITY AND IMMIGRATION

This theme explores the material manifestations of ethnic diversity and the movement and interaction of people of different ethnic heritages through time and space. Only one property type commemorates that Native Americans who lived in Northampton County. The three property types associated with African Americans in Northampton County are residences, schools, and churches.

The principal known historic resource associated with the Native American occupation of the area is Indian Town Neck, the site of the only Indian reservation on the Eastern Shore.

An example of a tenant house (065-307) is located at Midland Farm in Latimer Siding. Bethel AME Church (214-018), built in 1901, and St. Peter's AME Church (065-177) built in 1865 in Fairview are among the numerous Black churches in the County. "Colored schools" include: the Tidewater Institute founded in 1903 as an industrial and academic school for colored students; the Cape Charles Colored School (065-341) in Cape Charles was built in 1928; the Bridgetown Colored School (065-426), built around 1910; the Exmore Colored School (065-431) and Reedtown Colored School (065-440).

7.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

(Section H of the Multiple Resource Nomination Form: Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods)

7.1 OBJECTIVES

An historic resource survey is most effective when it is integrated into comprehensive historic preservation planning. Goals for survey activities can then be identified as part of the planning process. Survey goals were established from the beginning among the VDHR, Northampton County Director of Sustainable Development and Sustainable Development Task Force, and Dames & Moore Cultural Resource Services Staff. These survey goals included:

- Conduct an architectural survey, according to VDHR's standards and guidelines, of 300 historic properties in the settlements, villages and towns of Northampton County.

- Prepare oral and written presentations of findings, including presentations to the Sustainable Development Task Force, a written final report for the project, and a scripted slide presentation. This final report would include a comprehensive historic context for the County using the relevant historic themes developed by the VDHR.

- Provide the necessary historical and architectural information to recommend nomination of one or more districts within the survey area to the Virginia Landmarks Register using the Preliminary Information Form.

- Develop a historic preservation ordinance to be integrated into Northampton County's zoning requirements.

- Increase public awareness of and interest in historic values in Northampton County.

7.2 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The survey methodology consisted of five components.

1. Archival Research

In cooperation with VDHR, Dames & Moore architectural historians developed a research plan for this study. The plan for archival study included: an examination of previous survey work in the study area; a review of existing historical information on the study area; and the search for and distillation of additional information on the area.

Architectural historians from Dames & Moore conducted research at numerous archives and libraries throughout the duration of the project. These included the VDHR archives in Richmond, the Eastern Shore Public Library in Accomack, and the Virginia Room of the Fairfax County Public Library in Fairfax City. The general holdings, rare book collection, local history reading room and genealogy reading room of the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. were also consulted extensively.

A wide variety of research sources was used throughout the survey. They included:

a. Directories and Gazetteers

The directories and gazetteers were especially useful for identifying individual communities, as well as providing historical information on stores and businesses in those communities. Guidebooks from the 1940s presented an interesting perspective on the area.

b. Sanborn Map Company Insurance Maps

An Historic Sanborn Map Company Insurance Map from 1926 in Capeville was consulted. This map supplemented our knowledge of construction dates and locations for the properties investigated.

c. Photographs

The majority of historic photographs consulted were found in Julie V. Nordstrom's book, *The Eastern Shore of Virginia in Days Past*. Other resources containing historic photos include *Chesapeake Landfalls*, by Alexander C. Brown; *Around the Cracker Barrel: A History of Cheriton, Virginia*, by William K. Kellam; and *Revival's Children: A Religious History of Virginia's Eastern Shore*, by Kirk Mariner. Historic photos were also consulted in the individual properties surveyed.

d. General and Architectural Histories

Northampton County is blessed with friends and residents who love their home and heritage and are eager to share their knowledge with others. The extensive historic bibliography for the County is liberally peppered with unpublished and self-published manuscripts that add unparalleled depth to our understanding of the County's history.

In addition, numerous scholarly historic treatises have been written about the County. Ralph T. Whitelaw's two volume set titled *Virginia's Eastern Shore: A History of Northampton and Accomack Counties (1968)* was the primary resource used in preparing this report and survey. This meticulously researched document traces the history and ownership of each plot of land in the Virginia Counties on the Eastern Shore. It was invaluable in providing information about the grand old houses of the County and many of the villages in which they were built.

e. Existing Information at VDHR Archives

Existing information on file at the VDHR archives in Richmond included nomination forms for several National Register properties located in Northampton County. These resources include:

Winona (065-032)
Eyre Hall near Eastville (065-008)
Pear Valley near Johnsontown (065-052)
Brownsville near Nassawadox (065-003)
Somers House (065-023)
Glebe of Hungars Parish near Bridgetown (065-033)
Custis Tombs in Arlington near Cheriton (065-066)
Vaucluse near Bridgetown (065-028)
Caserta (destroyed by fire in 1975) (065-051)
Hungars Church in Bridgetown (065-012)
Northampton County Courthouse Historic District, Eastville (214-016)
Westerhouse (065-030)
Grapeland near Wardtown (065-035)
Stratton Manor (065-024)
Kendall Grove (065-060)
Cape Charles Historic District (065-166)
Oak Grove (065-019)

f. Informant Information

The citizens of Northampton County were a wonderful source of information. Many of them have lived in the County all of their lives, as have generations of their ancestors. They are knowledgeable about the history of their community and justifiably proud of their homes and businesses. The owners of the 30 properties that were surveyed at the intensive level were

especially helpful, inviting us into their properties and lives, sharing their memories and mementos. They provided a sense of place beyond the archival records.

2. Fieldwork Methodology

The first step in the fieldwork was to identify 300 properties to be surveyed. These were to be:

- Over fifty years old.
- The best-preserved and least altered examples of various resource types within the VDHR themes (See Section 5.2).

The consultant was directed to pay special attention to resources that were:

- Early outbuildings and farms.
- Significant buildings that are in poor condition or that are threatened by imminent destruction.
- Related to ethnic minority cultures.
- Pre-1860 structures, including out buildings and farm structures.
- Previously surveyed properties that had changed sufficiently to require resurvey.

Effort was made to include a representative sample of chronological themes, identifying themes and geographic themes among the properties included in the survey. Thus, properties were included that ranged in date from The Cherrystone Inn (about 1750) to as late as the Bayford Store building constructed in 1946.

Properties represented a range of identifying themes: domestic, subsistence/agriculture, government, education, religion, recreation, transportation, commerce, industry/processing/ extraction, ethnicity/immigration and settlement. Properties on the survey list were also geographically distributed among the towns, villages and settlements of Northampton County.

Once the list of 300 properties was compiled, 30 were selected for intensive level survey. According to the Scope of Work, the intensive-level survey was to include properties that appear to be eligible for listing on the National Register.

For the intensive field survey of each of the 30 selected properties, teams of two Dames & Moore architectural historians completed intensive VDHR survey forms describing and evaluating all the resources on the property, took 10 black-and-white photographs and five slides, and drew site sketch plans. The interior of each property surveyed at the intensive-level was inspected and photographed, and the main floor plan was sketched. Most of the owners of these properties were interviewed to learn more about the property's history.

The remaining 270 properties were surveyed at the reconnaissance level. This was similar to the intensive level, but was less detailed, required fewer photographs, and did not include interior examination.

3. Data Entry

Data entry of survey information was done at Dames & Moore by architectural technicians Heather Crowl and Aileen Dorney.

4. Preservation Ordinance

Dames & Moore developed a preservation ordinance to integrate historic preservation considerations in county planning efforts. The first step was a meeting among Dames & Moore,

VDHR, and the Sustainable Development Task Force. The Task Force set the direction for the ordinance, emphasizing the need for positive incentives in the ordinance.

Dames & Moore developed the ordinance on a base provided by the County Zoning Board. The resulting draft was reviewed by VDHR. The Sustainable Development Task Force will incorporate those comments into the draft prepared by Dames & Moore to develop an ordinance that is integrated into the County's zoning system.

5. Written Presentation of Findings

This written survey report, detailing findings of the survey, evaluations of surveyed resources, and recommendations for further study is the final product of the Northampton County Survey. In addition, a scripted slide presentation was prepared. The final report includes a historic context for the entire County (Section 5).

6. Public Involvement

The involvement of County residents and other citizens interested in the survey was made a high priority by the Northampton Sustainable Development Task Force. To this end, news releases describing the survey were distributed to the print and television media. Public meetings were held during the project in January and July in Eastville. Members of the Task Force and interested citizens attended these informational meetings at which Dames & Moore and VDHR personnel were introduced, the survey purpose and methodology were explained, and results of the survey were discussed. Local historians and other interested residents were contacted throughout the survey for both specific information on particular buildings, and a general history of the project area.

7.3 EXPECTED RESULTS

Based on a review of previous architectural surveys of Northampton County, as well as Ralph T. Whitelaw's *Virginia's Eastern Shore: A History of Northampton and Accomack Counties*, it was expected that there would be several National Register-eligible districts and many potentially-eligible individual properties in Northampton County. It was anticipated that the resources would be distributed within the villages, settlements and towns that constitute the primary historic and present-day settlement pattern of the county.

It was expected that the primary identification themes would relate to "working the water" and "working the land"--the agricultural and maritime resources. Agriculture would include farms, farmhouses and agricultural outbuildings and fields, plus the resources representing the commercial marketing of agricultural products. Maritime resources would be reflected in the fishing communities of the county, their residences, wharfs, and canneries.

It was expected that the transportation theme would be represented by resources related to ferry, railroad and automobile transportation. One would anticipate finding wharfs and harbors, train stations, and such highway-associated resources as motels and gasoline stations.

Other themes that were anticipated to be well-represented in Northampton County were religious, educational, commercial, ethnic, and government. It was anticipated that the domestic theme would be represented primarily by vernacular, rather than high style architecture.

8.0 SURVEY FINDINGS

Data from the Northampton Historic Architectural Survey was entered into the Integrated Preservation Software (IPS) program. Results of the survey are presented in the form of reports, found in the following appendices:

Appendix B:	Address Report
Appendix C:	Alphabetical Report
Appendix D:	Numerical Report
Appendix E:	Style Report
Appendix F:	Chronological Report
Appendix G:	Wuzit Report
Appendix H:	VDHR Historic Context Report

9.0 EVALUATION

Three hundred individual properties were inventoried during the current survey, 270 at the reconnaissance level and 30 at the intensive level. In addition, six towns were identified as potential historic districts. The six potential districts and 30 intensively surveyed properties were presented to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) for their determination of significance. The VDHR applied stringent standardized criteria to each district and property in arriving at their evaluations. Four of the historic districts and 18 of the individual properties were determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Preliminary Information Forms (PIF) had been completed for the potential historic districts of Cheriton, Eastville/Eastville Station, Franktown, Machipongo, Oyster, and Willis Wharf. The four communities determined by the VDHR to be eligible for listing in the National Register are Eastville/Eastville Station, Franktown, Oyster, and Willis Wharf.

As required by the Scope of Work, thirty historic properties inventoried at the intensive level were selected in consultation with the Northampton County Sustainable Development Task Force and VDHR. Selection was based on adequate geographic, topical and chronological distribution, and potential significance. Of these, the VDHR determined that 18 properties are eligible for listing in the National Register.

Several of the two hundred and seventy properties surveyed at the reconnaissance level may be individually eligible for listing in the National Register. However, no National Register evaluations were conducted for the reconnaissance survey because the level of detail was insufficient to make such determinations. These properties will need to be evaluated in another project.

9.1 CRITERIA

Significance is evaluated according to the National Register Criteria (36 CFR 60), which are as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, objects of State and local importance that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feelings and associations, and

(a) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

(b) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past or present; or

(c) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

(d) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The first three criteria relate to the potential Historic Districts in Northampton County and the properties surveyed at the intensive level. Criterion D is most often applied to archeological properties.

Criterion A relates to the broad patterns of history, as well as specific events. Most of the significant historic resources in the Northampton survey area are eligible under Criterion A. For example, the towns of Willis Wharf and Oyster represent the important maritime industrial

development and decline on the Eastern Shore. Eastville/Eastville Station is associated with the coming of the railroad.

Criterion B relates to significant individuals. A number of resources in the survey are associated with individuals prominent in the political, economic, and social history of Northampton beginning at the turn of the century. These include such important religious figures, for example, as Elijah Baker who brought the Baptist faith to the shore and established Lower Northampton Baptist Church in Plantation and Red Bank Baptist Church in Marionville; Bishop Francis Asbury who was influential in bringing Methodism to Northampton County; and James Johnson who was responsible for establishing African Methodist Episcopal churches on the Shore. More intensive research on individual buildings in the towns will undoubtedly reveal further associations with prominent individuals.

Criterion C relates to a resource significant as the work of a master or which embodies a distinctive property type or style. Northampton County contains numerous superlative examples of nearly every major American architectural style of the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries.

9.2 INTEGRITY

Integrity is the ability of the property to convey its significance. To be listed on the National Register of Historic Places, a resource must not only be significant under the National Register criteria, but must also possess integrity. Within the concept of integrity, the National Register criteria recognize seven aspects that define integrity. These aspects are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. These aspects are considered in the process for all surveyed properties, whether they are surveyed on the intensive or the reconnaissance level.

Steps in assessing the integrity of a resource or group of resources include: defining the essential physical features of the resource; determining whether the essential physical features

are visible; determining whether the property or properties need(s) to be compared to other properties; and determining which aspects of integrity are essential to the nomination of the resource to the National Register of Historic Places.

The applicable criteria used in evaluation also determine the degree to which considerations of integrity apply. A resource evaluated according to its significance under Criterion C will usually need to possess a higher level of integrity than one evaluated according to either Criterion A or B. For a district to retain integrity as a whole, the majority of the components that make up the district's historic fabric must possess integrity even if they are individually undistinguished. Character-defining features such as building height and distribution, materials, scale, and treatment all must be assessed when determining both the significance of the district and the district's boundaries.

Resources within Northampton County generally and the four historic districts specifically retain a high level of integrity. Many have suffered little or no changes over the years. Although many properties are abandoned and deteriorating, many are in generally good to excellent condition. Many retain their original, or at least historic landscaping and setting. A number of additional resources within the County may also be eligible for individual listing on the National Register, pending further interior examination and historical research. Most of the original scale, skyline, topography, street pattern and property types are intact. In addition, the historic character of the villages, with their mixture of residential, religious, commercial, and educational buildings, remains intact.

9.3 SURVEY FINDINGS OF INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES INVENTORIED AT THE INTENSIVE LEVEL

Thirty properties were evaluated at the intensive level. Eighteen of these properties were determined by the VDHR to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under either criteria A, C or both A and C. Table 9-1 shows the properties, their eligibility, and the criteria under which they were determined eligible.

Table 9-1. Significance Criteria for Properties Surveyed at the Intensive Level.

PROPERTY NAME	DHR NUMBER	ELIGIBILITY	CRITERION
Old Eastville High School	065-018-00	YES	A, C
White Cliff	065-031-000	YES	C
Machipongo Alms House Complex, including Alms House for Whites, Colored Poor House, and Old Farm House	065-053-000	YES	A, C
Mount Hebron (I)	065-086-000	NO	
Holmes Presbyterian Church	065-091-000	YES	A, C
Townsend Banking Company Building	065-154-000	YES	A, C
Capeville Bank	065-325-000	YES	A, C
Cape Charles Colored School	065-341-000	YES	A
Coca Cola Bottling Plant	065-342-000	YES	A, C
Esso Park Auto Court	065-347-000	YES	A, C
Locust Lawn	065-368-000	YES	C
Liberty Hall	065-369-000	NO	
Red Bank Baptist Church	065-370-000	NO	
Cheriton High School	065-383-000	YES	A, C
Roy Nottingham House	065-408-000	NO	
Exmore Colored School	065-431-000	NO	
Bell & Melson Store	065-433-000	YES	A, C
Bellmont	065-437-000	NO	
Bayford Oyster Company	065-484-000	YES	A

Western Union Building	065-532-000	NO	
Belle Haven Railroad Station	065-533-000	NO	
Cessford	214-001-000	YES	C
Christ Episcopal Church	214-002-000	YES	C
Parke Hall	214-008-000	YES	C
Coventon	214-016-000	YES	C
Bethel AME Church	214-018-000	YES	C
Taylor House/Eastville Inn	214-021-000	YES	A, C
Richard Nottingham House	214-036-000	NO	
Brown Hotel	214-038-000	YES	A, C
James Brown Dry Goods Store	214-039-000	YES	A, C

9.4 SURVEY FINDINGS OF POTENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS

9.4.1 Eastville and Eastville Station Historic District (214-040)

a. Boundaries

The boundaries of the Eastville and Eastville Station Historic District are shown on Figure 9-1. The boundary generally follows the rear property lines of buildings along Business Route 13 and Route 631. Both Eastville and Eastville Station grew along Route 631 during the early-twentieth century, forming a large, linear settlement which is now bisected by Route 13. The Eastville commercial district is centered at the intersection of Business Route 13 and Route 631. Eastville Station formed around the rail line and Route 631. The historic district boundary includes all those areas with sufficient integrity to convey their architectural or historical significance.

b. Statement of Significance

Eastville was one of the earliest towns in Northampton County. The county seat was moved to Eastville in 1677 from its first location at Towne Fields, near present day Cheriton. Eastville Station, located adjacent to Eastville, developed around the rail line when it was completed in 1884.

The Eastville and Eastville Station Historic District is significant under Criteria A and C, with significant resources in the areas of domestic and religious architecture, commerce, education, recreation, government, and transportation. Historic Eastville/Eastville Station resources evaluated in this survey are shown in Table 9-2. The district consists of approximately 150 to 200 buildings representing a broad range of architecture styles erected over the course of 200 years. Many of the major American architectural styles of the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries are represented, including the Colonial, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Second Empire, and Colonial Revival styles. Buildings represent a wide variety of property types

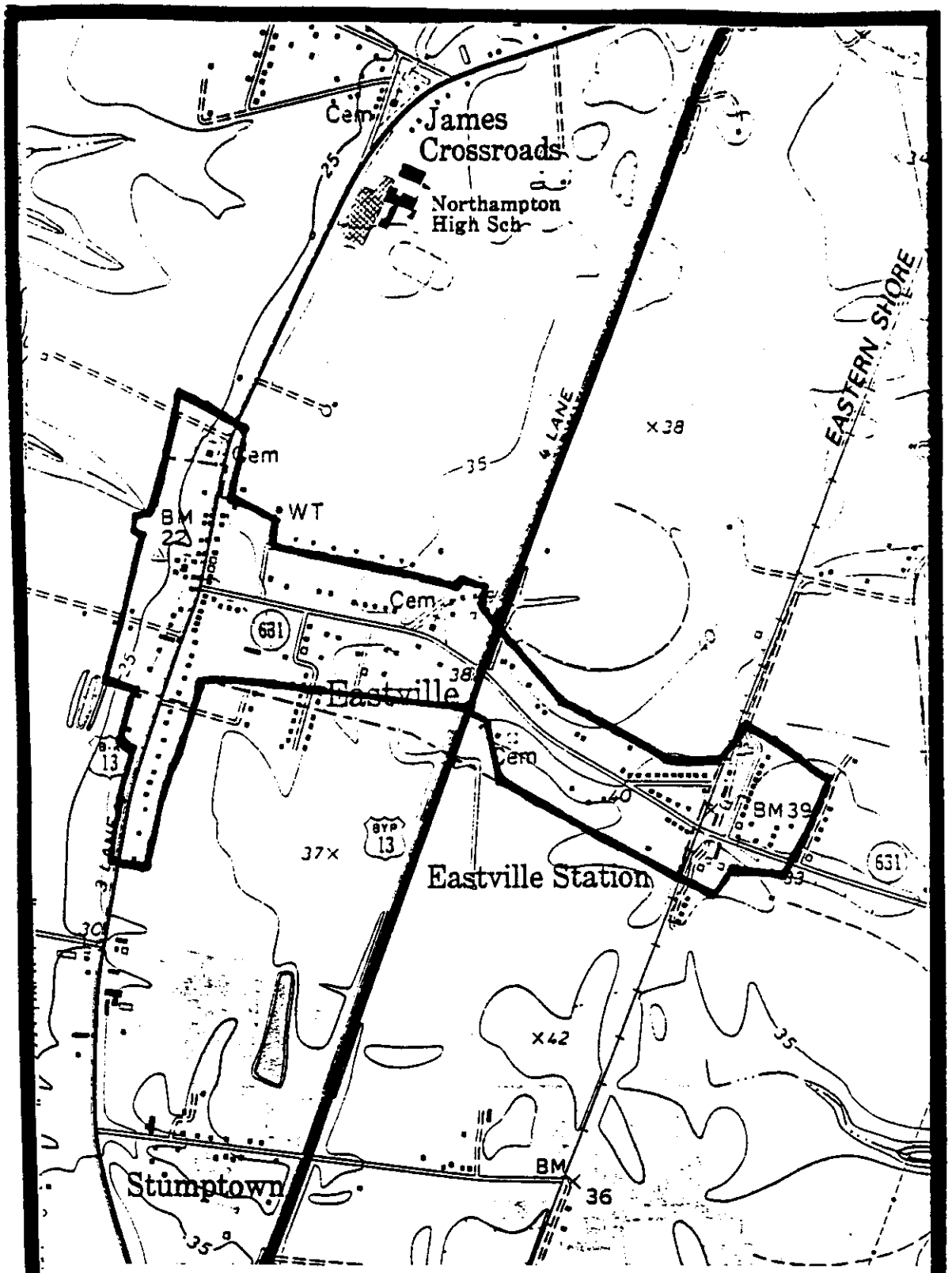

Figure 9-1. Boundaries of Eastville and Eastville Station Historic District

Table 9-2. Historic Resources of Eastville and Eastville Station Historic District

DHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	WUZIT(S)
065-0018-000	Old Eastville High School	School
214-0002-000	Christ Episcopal Church	Church
214-0008-000	Parke Hall	Single Dwelling
214-0011-000	Rose Cottage	Single Dwelling
214-0013-000	Robbins, Maria, House	Single Dwelling
214-0014-000	Old Pride of Virginia Masonic Lodge No. 18	Meeting Hall
214-0016-000	Coventon	Single Dwelling
214-0020-000	Taylor House Eastville Inn	Hotel/Inn
214-0021-000	House, Route 1602	Single Dwelling
214-0022-000	Holland Barber Shop	Commercial Building
214-0023-000	Kellam Store	Commercial Building
214-0024-000	R.S. Trower Farm Equipment	Commercial Building
214-0025-000	Churn, Harvey, House	Single Dwelling
214-0026-000	House, James Street	Single Dwelling
214-0027-000	House, James Street	Single Dwelling
214-0028-000	Nottingham House	Single Dwelling
214-0029-000	Eastville Baptist Church	Church
214-0030-000	House, Route 631	Single Dwelling
214-0031-000	House, Route 631	Single Dwelling
214-0032-000	Roseland	Single Dwelling
214-0033-000	Tyson, George, House	Single Dwelling
214-0034-000	Sunningdale	Single Dwelling
214-0035-000	Holland, Clarance, House	Single Dwelling
214-0036-000	Nottingham, Richard, House	Single Dwelling
214-0037-000	Mears, Cathy, Building	Office/Office Bldg.
214-0038-000	Brown Hotel	Hotel/Inn
214-0039-000	James Brown Dry Goods Store	Commercial Building

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including single-family residences, hotel, commercial buildings, office buildings, churches, academic buildings, and government buildings.

Many of the early historic buildings still extant in Eastville are reminders of the importance of political life and the court in the development of Eastville. The earliest extant courthouse in Eastville dates from 1732. It was moved from its original location on the site of the present Confederate Monument in 1913. A second courthouse was built in 1899 and currently houses records that date back to 1632. These papers are the oldest continuous court records in the United States. Early in the town's history, roads were built to Eastville to provide residents of other communities access to the court. The frequent presence of travelers made it necessary to erect commercial buildings. The Taylor House (the name was later changed to The Eastville Inn) opened in 1780 and is still extant in Eastville.

Extant domestic buildings in Eastville range in date from the town's beginning to present. Parke Hall, built c. 1775, is important as one of the oldest standing domestic buildings in Northampton County. Coventon, built in 1795, and Cessford dating to 1801 are reminders of the history of the Civil War in Northampton County. Both houses were seized by Federal troops; the Federal headquarters of General Lockwood were set up at Cessford. During the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, large Queen Anne-style houses, including Sunningdale, were constructed along Route 631. The Richard Nottingham House is among the few Second Empire-style buildings in Northampton County, and also dates to this period.

Historic examples of educational and religious architecture are also found in the historic district. Eastville High School, constructed in 1914, is important to the history of education in Northampton County. Numerous religious buildings including Christ Episcopal Church and Eastville Baptist Church contribute to our knowledge of the religious history of Northampton County.

Eastville Station developed after the rail line was established in 1884; portions of Eastville's commercial district were built near the new rail line. It includes several one- and

two-story frame commercial buildings, including the Brown Hotel. Domestic dwellings include rows of nearly identical buildings on Rockefeller Row and James Street. No railroad depots or stations survive in Eastville Station, but the effect of this industry can be seen in the numerous nineteenth-century buildings still present.

c. Integrity

The historic district boundary includes all those areas with sufficient integrity to convey their architectural or historical significance. There are very few areas of poor historic integrity or infill within this boundary. The district as a whole maintains a high level of integrity.

9.4.2 Franktown Historic District (065-539)

a. Boundaries

The boundaries of the Franktown Historic District are shown on Figure 9-2. The Franktown Historic District is made up of approximately thirty buildings located along Route 618. Route 609 bisects the district, and Warehouse Creek is located at the west end of the district. The Franktown Historic District includes all those areas with sufficient integrity to convey their historical or architectural significance.

b. Statement of Significance

When the town of Franktown was established about 1764, it was called *New Towne*. When Frank Andrews opened a store in 1764, the community came to be referred to as Frank's Towne, and eventually to be called Franktown. Franktown grew around this store. It was one of few towns to have a post office by 1818 and, as a result, grew rapidly in importance and size. However, in 1884 the town declined when the railroad by-passed Franktown. The railroad sparked the settlement of Nassawadox one mile away.

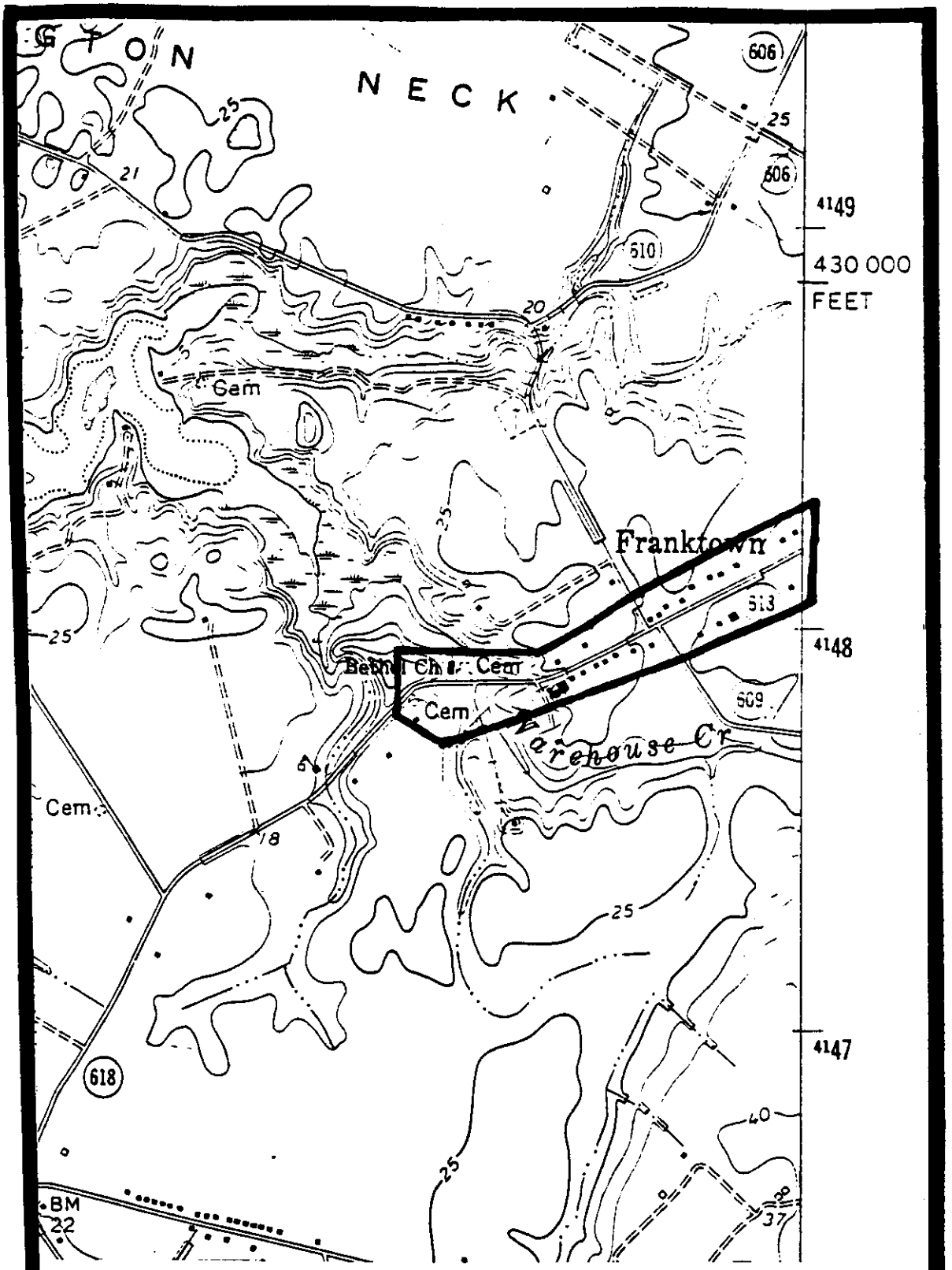

Figure 9-2. Boundaries of Franktown Historic District

The Franktown Historic District is significant under Criteria A and C, with resources important in the areas of domestic, religious, and government architecture. Historic resources in Franktown investigated in this survey are shown in Table 9-3. The district contains a number of important buildings dating from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries that represent many major American architectural styles of the period, including the Federal, Second Empire, Gothic Revival, American Foursquare, Colonial Revival, and Bungalow/Craftsman styles. Buildings represent a variety of property types including single-family residences, churches, and government buildings. Other resources include a cemetery.

Two large frame churches--Bethel Baptist Church dating to 1882, and Franktown Methodist Church built in 1894--are important to the religious history of Northampton County. Crystal Palace is a good example of a Federal style residence in Northampton County. The Ida Tankard Hunt House and the Anderson-Badger House, an American Foursquare dwelling, are more typical of the late-nineteenth century building stock that comprises most of the district. The district does not include any strictly commercial buildings, although the Fisher House was once used as a store. Franktown has a Town Hall, although it has no formal town government. Town Hall was built in about 1925 and served as a barber shop, post office and sheriff's office.

e. Integrity

The Franktown Historic District includes all those areas with sufficient integrity to convey their historical or architectural significance. It contains few empty lots and less than six modern, non-contributing buildings. Most buildings have only been altered with the addition of aluminum siding and modern roofing.

Table 9-3. Historic Resources of Franktown Historic District

DHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	WUZIT(S)
065-0006-000	Crystal Palace	Single Dwelling
065-0055-000	Fisher House	Single Dwelling
065-0125-000	Franktown Methodist Church	Church
065-0150-000	Bleak House	Single Dwelling
065-0427-000	Bethel Baptist Church	Church
065-0428-000	Carter Cemetery	Cemetery
065-0429-000	New Allen Memorial A.M.E. Church	Church
065-0485-000	Hillcrest	Single Dwelling
065-0486-000	Hunt, Ida Tankard, House	Single Dwelling
065-0487-000	Franktown Methodist Church Parsonage	Single Dwelling
065-0488-000	Anderson-Badger House	Single Dwelling
065-0489-000	Hunt, Ida Tankard, House	Single Dwelling
065-0490-000	Thomas, Mary Ann, House	Single Dwelling
065-0491-000	Downing, Edmund W.P., House	Single Dwelling
065-0492-000	Town Hall	Town Hall
065-0493-000	Nottingham, John, House	Single Dwelling

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9.4.3 Oyster Historic District (065-0541)

a. Boundaries

The boundaries of the Oyster Historic District are shown on Figure 9-3. The Oyster Historic District is comprised of approximately fifty buildings strung out along Route 639, which runs along the southeast side of Oyster Slip in Eastern Northampton County. Buildings along Route 1802 are on either side of the creek and are not included in the district.

b. Statement of Significance

The economy and development of Oyster was based on the sea. This coastal town supplied enormous quantities of oysters and clams to distant markets, giving the town its name. The Oyster Historic District is significant under Criteria A and C, with resources important in the areas of domestic and religious architecture, commerce, industry, and government. Historic resources located in Oyster investigated in this survey are shown in Table 9-4. The district contains a number of important buildings dating mainly from the early twentieth century that represent American architectural styles of the period, including the Italianate and Bungalow/Craftsman styles. Buildings represent a variety of property types including single-family residences, churches, packing plants, commercial buildings, and a post office.

Many of the buildings in Oyster were ferried over from island communities in 1900 when the islands were abandoned due to erosion. These include the Elkanah and Arthur Cobb houses. The Post Office was moved from Hog Island. Most dwellings are one- and two-story, vernacular-style, gable-roofed frame houses painted white. Seafood packing sheds dating to the 1920 to 1940 period line the waterfront. The B. L. Bell & Son Packing House is representative of the importance of the sea to the development of Oyster.

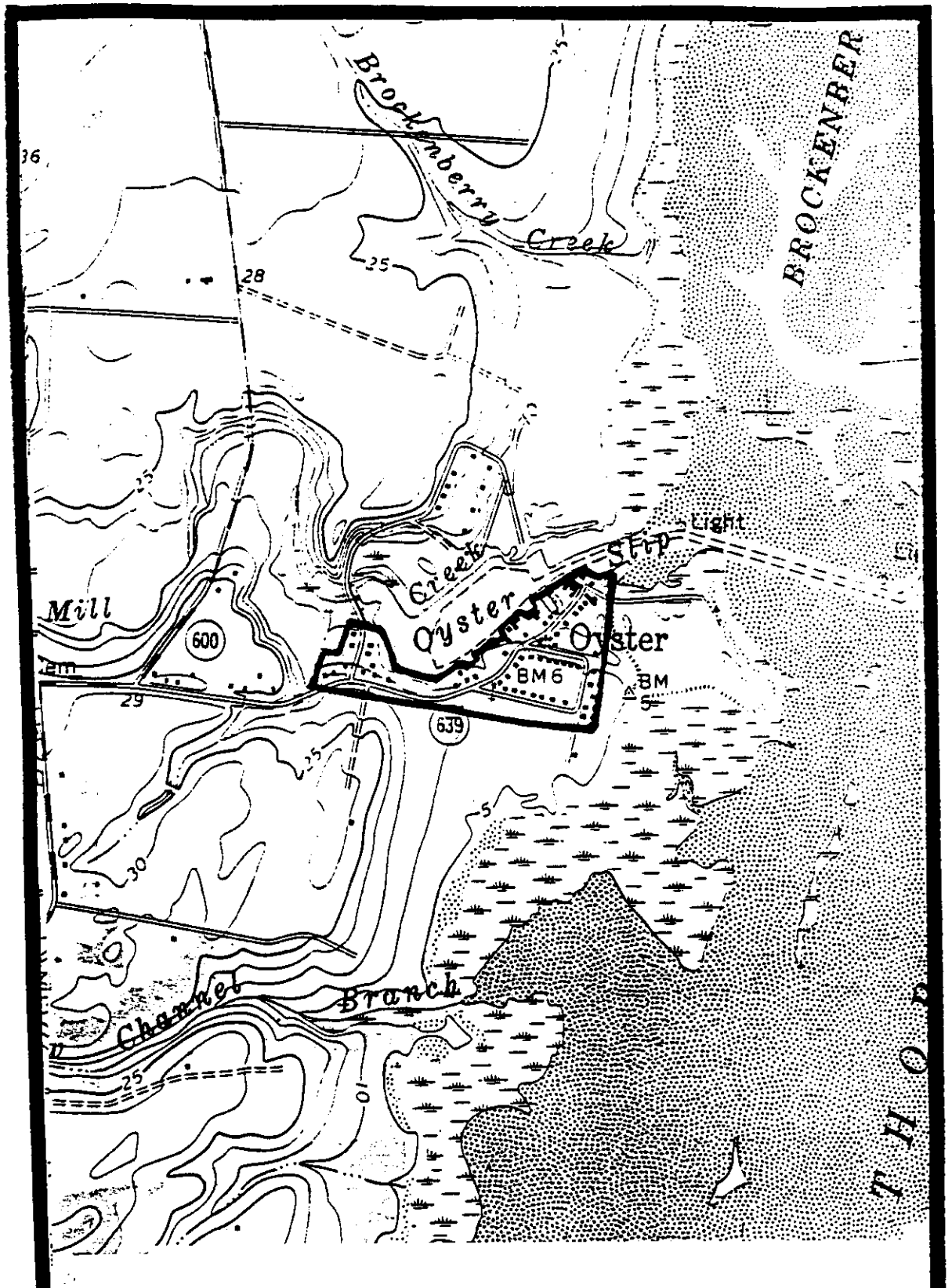

Figure 9-3. Boundaries of Oyster Historic District

Table 9-4. Historic Resources of Oyster Historic District

DHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	WUZIT(S)
065-0352-000	B.L. Bell & Son Packing House	Factory
065-0353-000	Oyster Post Office	Post Office
065-0354-000	Travis Chapel By-The-Sea	Church
065-0355-000	Store, Route 639 Barner Islands Research Station	Commercial Building
065-0356-000	Store, Route 639	Commercial Building
065-0357-000	House, Route 639	Single Dwelling
065-0358-000	Packing Plant, Oyster	Factory
065-0359-000	Broadwater House	Single Dwelling
065-0360-000	House, Broadwater Circle	Single Dwelling
065-0361-000	House, Route 639	Single Dwelling
065-0362-000	House, Route 639	Single Dwelling
065-0363-000	Cobb, Elkanah, House	Single Dwelling
065-0364-000	Cobb, Arthur, House	Single Dwelling

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c. Integrity

The historic district includes all those areas with sufficient integrity to convey their historical or architectural significance. It possesses a medium level of historic integrity, with few modern intrusions or large gaps. Most buildings have only been altered with the addition of aluminum or vinyl siding and modern roofing. Many buildings also have additions. Buildings on either side of the creek along Route 1802 are not included in the district.

9.4.4 Willis Wharf Historic District (065-0542)

a. Boundaries

The boundaries of the Willis Wharf Historic District are shown on Figure 9-4. The district is made up of approximately sixty buildings located along Routes 603 and 660, and along various side streets. The boundary includes most of the town north of the Route 603 bridge over Parting Creek, and largely follows the 25-foot contour line. The historic district is irregularly shaped and stretches along the banks of Parting Creek and two of its tributaries. Uncharacteristic of Northampton County, Willis Wharf features rolling hills and relief above sea level up to twenty-five feet.

b. Statement of Significance

When Edward L. Willis purchased the land in 1854, the name of this community was changed to Willis Wharf. Willis Wharf was a major grain shipping point before 1875 and became the early twentieth century headquarters for major fishing and oyster marketing enterprises operated by Captain James A. Marion, the Terry family, the Walker Brothers, and the Ballard Brothers. Cargos of iced seafood were sent from the wharves to Northern ports. Fertilizer was manufactured from fish that could not be sold for food. Oyster shells from the packing plant were used for road surfacing and were converted into lime. Historically, Willis

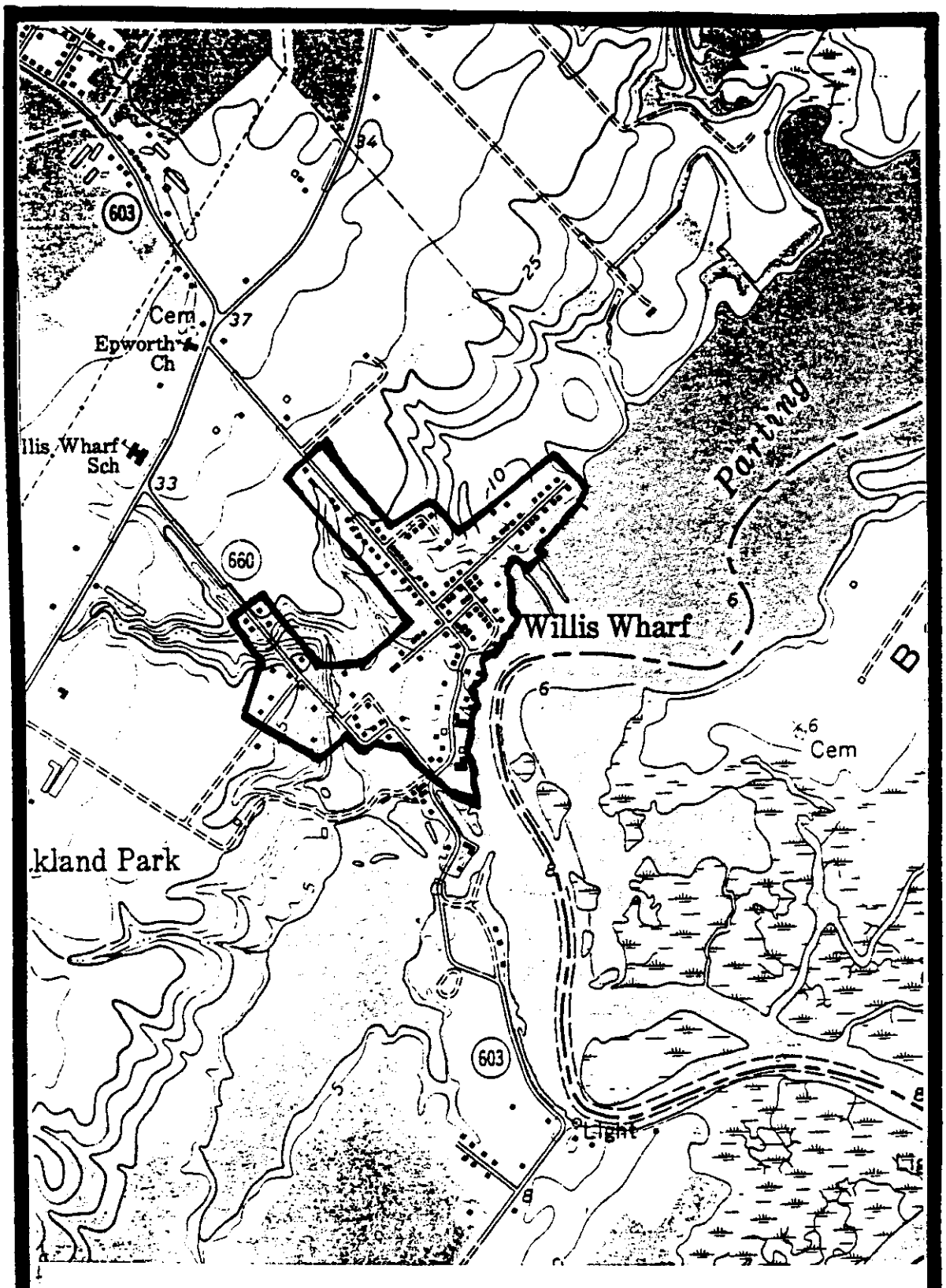

Figure 9-4. Boundaries of Willis Wharf Historic District

Table 9-5. Historic Resources of Willis Wharf Historic District

DHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	WUZIT(S)
065-0379-000	Willis Wharf School	School
065-0519-000	Mears House	Single Dwelling
065-0520-000	Divine House	Single Dwelling
065-0521-000	E.L. Willis Store	Commercial Building
065-0522-000	Ballard, Claude, House	Single Dwelling
065-0523-000	J.C. Walker Brothers Packing Shed Walkers Seaside Oysters	Factory
065-0524-000	House, Route 603	Single Dwelling
065-0536-000	House, Route 603	Single Dwelling
065-0537-000	House, Route 660	Single Dwelling

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10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

The current study is a portion of on-going survey and evaluation of historic properties in Northampton County. Many significant historic properties had been identified prior to the initiation of the current survey. Many potentially significant properties could not be included in the current study due to limitations in the sample size.

Four historic districts and eighteen individual historic properties were identified by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Those properties are listed in Section 9.0 of this report (Table 9-1).

It is recommended that these properties be officially nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. The regulations of the National Register require that this be done by the property owner, or, at minimum, with the property owner's agreement.

10.2 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER SURVEY

Northampton County has a rich and diversified historic building stock. The 300 properties in this survey were selected because they are most threatened, because they represent previously under-surveyed property types, and in order to achieve geographic, chronological and thematic balance in the survey. However, there are many more potentially significant properties in the County that could not be included in this project. This survey represents the beginning of a process; it is recommended that the process be continued and expanded to include more of the historic properties in this historically rich County.

One component of the current project was to identify (on the appropriate USGS quadrangle) properties that are over 50 years old, but that were not surveyed as part of the

current effort. The maps were submitted to the VDHR so that these properties could be surveyed in upcoming efforts. It is recommended that these identified properties be surveyed.

The scope of the current survey did not include addressing archeologic resources. It is recommended that an archeological inventory be undertaken in the County. This would include an overview and predictive model of expected survey results, a survey to assess the potential for prehistoric and historic archeological resources to be discovered in Northampton County, and intensive survey in areas of high potential prior to ground-disturbing activities.

10.3 POLICIES AND ORDINANCES THAT WILL LEAD TO SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Dames & Moore has prepared a draft historic preservation ordinance for Northampton County. It is recommended that this ordinance be incorporated into Northampton's zoning regulations and followed in zoning decisions. The ordinance creates historic preservation districts and an Architectural Review Board, and provides criteria and direction for both.

In response to specific direction from the Northampton County Sustainable Development Task Force, the ordinance includes incentives to encourage individual property owners, citizen groups and communities to carry out historic preservation and restoration that meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Historic Preservation (appropriate renovation or restoration). These may include, for example:

- A special historic property tax classification that establishes lower tax rates for historic properties that are appropriately maintained;
- Credit against property taxes for goods and services purchased for appropriate renovation or restoration of historic properties;
- Moratorium on property tax increases on increased property value that results from appropriate renovation or restoration of historic properties;

- Community recognition of outstanding renovation or restoration, including, for example, awards for various classes of properties and various types of treatment, tours of outstanding properties, or recognition as a component of the proposed historic trail.
- Public advice, guidance, and financial assistance in dealing with environmental hazards (such as underground storage tanks, asbestos, and lead-based paint) associated with historic properties.
- Economic incentives to businesses that locate in historic properties and maintain, renovate or restore them appropriately, including information about existing Federal Tax Incentive programs for historic properties.
- The Architectural Review Board will include a section on incentives in their annual report, and present their recommendations to the Board of Supervisors for implementation.

After completing the field survey, it was clear that the County holds a significant stock of historic public properties. A separate section of the ordinance was developed to address treatment of public buildings. The preferred approach is that, wherever possible, historic buildings and structures will be used for public purposes. The ordinance directs as the policy of Northampton County that capital expenditures will be used first for maintenance, renovation, restoration and reuse of existing historic properties. New construction will be an option only when no historic properties are available for reuse.

However, recognizing that re-use is not always feasible, the ordinance directs that, when no public use of a historic building is possible, adaptive reuse by the private sector will be encouraged. The ordinance directs that the Architectural Review Board will:

- Identify surplus public historic properties that are available for re-use.
- Develop mechanisms, pricing and financing strategies to expedite the sale of historic public buildings for private or commercial purposes.
- Advertise their availability for sale.

- Develop historic property tax classifications that establish lower tax rates for historic properties that are appropriately maintained.
- Allow credit against property taxes for goods and services purchased for appropriate renovation or restoration of historic properties.
- Establish a moratorium on property tax increases on increased property value that result from appropriate renovation or restoration of historic properties.
- Provide community recognition of outstanding renovation or restoration of public buildings.
- Provide advice, guidance, and financial assistance in dealing with environmental hazards (such as underground storage tanks, asbestos, and lead-based paint) associated with historic public properties.
- Provide economic incentives to businesses that locate in historic public properties and maintain, renovate or restore them appropriately, including information about existing Federal Tax Incentive programs for historic properties.
- Provide advice and guidance for potential adaptive uses, business development, and Federal tax incentives for historic public properties.

It is further recommended that the County apply for status as a Certified Local Government. This will establish historic preservation as an important component of growth. It will also make available to the County the resources of the State in achieving its goals of balanced growth that builds on the significant history of this important Virginia County.

11.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY
(section I of the Multiple Property Documentation Form: Major Bibliographical References)

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Appendix A:

Completed Multiple Property Documentation Form Cover

NPS Form 10-900-b
(March 1992)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Multiple Property Documentation Form

This form is used for documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form (National Register Bulletin 16B). Complete each item by entering the requested information. For additional space, use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

___x___New Submission ____ Amended Submission

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing:

Towns and Villages of Northampton County, Virginia

B. Associated Historic Contexts

The geographic context is Northampton County, Virginia. Individual villages, settlements and towns include Arlington, Arnold, Battlepoint, Bayford, Bailey's Farm, Bay Harbor, Bayside, Bayview, Belle Haven, Bethel, Birdsnest, Bridgetown, Broadwater, Cape Charles, Cedar Grove, Cheapside, Cheriton, Cherrystone, Chesapeake, Concord Wharf, Crossroads, Culls, Dalbys, Eastville, Eastville Station, Exmore, Fairgrounds, Fairview, Franktown, Hadlock, Hare Valley, Highland Height, Hungars Beach, Hunts Wharf, Indiantown, James Crossroads, Jamesville, James Wharf, Johnston Cove, Johnstown, Kendall Grove, Kiptopeke, Kiptopeke Beach, Latimer Siding, Little Johnstown, Little Salisbury, Machipongo, Mockhorn, Magontha, Marionville, Maroney, Martins Siding, Middletown, Nassawadox, Oyster, Oakland Park, Pat, own, Peaceful Harbor, Picketts Harbor, Plantation, Red Bank, Reedtown, Scott, Seaside, Seaview, Sheps End, Silver Beach, Simpkins, Smith Beach, Solitude, Stumptown, Townsend, Treheneville, Vaucluse, Wardtown, Weirwood, Willis Wharf, Wilsonia.

The associated chronological contexts are: Settlement to Society (1607-1750); Colony to Nation (1750-1789); Early National Period (1789-1830); Antebellum Period (1830-1860); Civil War (1861-1865); Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1914); World War I to Present.

The identifying contexts are: Settlement Patterns; Domestic; Subsistence and agriculture; Government, law and politics; Education; Military and defense; Religion; Industry, processing and extraction--Agricultural and Maritime; Industries; Recreation and arts; Transportation and communication; Commerce and trade; Ethnicity and immigration.

C. Form Prepared by

name/title Janet L. Friedman, PhD, Director
Cultural Resource Services, Dames & Moore

street & number 7101 Wisconsin Avenue telephone (301) 652-2215

city or town Bethesda state MD zip code 20850

D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

_____ _____
Signature and title of certifying official Date

_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

I hereby certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

_____ _____
Signature of the Keeper Date

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G. Geographical Data	
The geographic boundaries of the survey coincide with the boundaries of Northampton County, Virginia. The boundaries of the six potential historic districts are specific in Section 9.0.	
H. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods (Discuss the methods used in developing the multiple property listing.)	Section 7
I. Major Bibliographical References (List major written works and primary location of additional documentation: State Historic Preservation Office, other State agency, Federal agency, local government, university, or other, specifying repository.)	Section 11

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

Appendix B:

Address Report

ADDRESS REPORT: Northampton County

DHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS
065-0006-000	Crystal Palace	Route 618
065-0018-000	Old Eastville High School	Route 1606
065-0021-000	Capeville High School	Route 600
	Capeville Elementary School	
065-0031-000	White Cliff	Route 666
065-0045-000	Mattawomaw Creek House	Route 630
	Chubb House	
065-0047-000	Farmer's Delight	U.S. Route 13
065-0049-000	Solitude	Route 628
065-0053-000	Machipongo Alms House for Whites	Route 13
065-0053-001	Machipongo Colored Poor House	Route 13
065-0053-002	Machipongo Old Farm House	Route 13
065-0055-000	Fisher House	Route 609
065-0062-000	House, Route 636	Route 636
065-0064-000	Johnson's Tavern	Route 618
065-0073-000	Stockly	Business Route 13 (Old Route 13)
065-0086-000	Mount Hebron (I)	Route 636
065-0089-000	Huntington	Route 639
065-0091-000	Holmes Presbyterian Church	Route 684
065-0095-000	Cherry Core	Route 639
065-0107-000	Elsner House	a rural farm lane
065-0109-000	Johnsontown Methodist Church	Route 622
065-0121-000	Birds Nest Tavern	Route 600
065-0125-000	Franktown Methodist Church	Route 618
065-0149-000	Ward House	Route 606
065-0150-000	Bleak House	Route 618
065-0151-000	Fruitland	Route 618
065-0154-000	Townsend Banking Company Building	Route 600
	Townsend Post Office	
065-0155-000	Cheriton Freight Station	Route 639
065-0171-000	Dixon House	Route 1302
065-0177-000	St. Peter's A.M.E. Church	Route 642
	Pentacostal Faith Church	
065-0215-000	House, Route 649	Route 649
065-0222-000	House, Route 649	Route 649
065-0223-000	House, Route 649	Route 649
065-0229-000	Wilson House	Route 641
065-0242-000	Wilson, C. F., House	Route 684
065-0243-000	Bayview Railroad Station	Route 684
065-0261-000	Grading Shed	Route 684
	Multiple Dwelling	
065-0282-000	House, Route 684	Route 684
065-0288-000	House, Route 642	Route 642
065-0300-000	House, Route 600	Route 600
065-0301-000	Dixon, House	Route 600
065-0302-000	House, Route 600	Route 600
065-0303-000	Dixon, House	Route 600
065-0304-000	Wells House	Route 600
065-0305-000	Midland Farm	Route 600
065-0306-000	House, Route 600	Route 600
065-0307-000	Tenant House, Midland Farm	Route 600
065-0308-000	House, Route 600	Route 600
065-0309-000	House, Route 600	Route 600

ADDRESS REPORT: Northampton County

DHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS
065-0310-000	Store; Old Post Office	Route 600
065-0311-000	Gas Station	Route 600
065-0312-000	House, Route 600	Route 600
065-0313-000	House, Route 600	Route 600
065-0314-000	House, Route 600	Route 600
065-0315-000	House, Route 646	Route 646
065-0316-000	Railroad Depot	Route 646
065-0317-000	Bailey House	Route 692 (Harmony Road)
065-0318-000	House, Route 600 and 645	Route 600
065-0319-000	Second Presbyterian Church	Route 600
	Hopewell School	
065-0320-000	Watch Tower, Pickett's Harbor	Route 645 (Pickett's Harbor Road)
065-0321-000	Store, Capeville	Route 600
065-0322-000	House, Route 600	Route 600
065-0323-000	Capeville M. E. Church (South)	Route 624
	Capeville United Methodist Church	
065-0324-000	Capeville Freight Depot	U. S. Route 13
065-0325-000	Capeville Bank	Route 624 (Capeville Road)
065-0326-000	Auto Repair Shop, Coveville	Route 624
065-0327-000	House, Route 624	Route 624
065-0328-000	House, Route 600, Capeville	Route 600
065-0329-000	First Baptist Church - Capeville	U.S. Route 13
065-0330-000	House, Dalby Lane	U.S. Route 13
065-0331-000	Bailey House	U.S. Route 13
065-0332-000	House, U.S. Route 13	U.S. Route 13
065-0333-000	Lower Northampton Baptist Church	U.S. Route 13
065-0334-000	House, Route 643	Route 643
065-0335-000	House, Route 643	Route 643
065-0336-000	Edwin's Farm	Route 643
065-0337-000	House, Route 643	Route 643
065-0338-000	Bethel School	Washington Street
	Philadelphia Church of Christ	
065-0339-000	Sample's Barber Shop	513 Strawberry Street
065-0340-000	Gray's Funeral Home	639 Randolph Street
065-0341-000	Cape Charles Colored School	Route 642
	Geo. Robberecht Seafood Company	
065-0342-000	Coca Cola Bottling Plant	Business Route 13
	A to Z Used Furniture	
065-0343-000	African Baptist Church	Route 639
065-0344-000	Tidewater Institute Dormitory	Route 636
065-0345-000	Bibbins, Samuel, House	U.S. Route 13
	Collins House	
065-0346-000	Pride of VA Masonic Lodge No.18	Business Route 13
065-0347-000	Esso Park Auto Court	Business Route 13
065-0348-000	Nottingham, C.D., House	Route 600
065-0349-000	Bailey House	Route 600
065-0350-000	House, Route 600	Route 600
065-0351-000	Moore House	Route 600
065-0352-000	B.L. Bell & Son Packing House	Route 639
065-0353-000	Oyster Post Office	Route 639
065-0354-000	Travis Chapel By-The-Sea	Route 639 and 1801
065-0355-000	Store, Route 639	Route 639

ADDRESS REPORT: Northampton County

DHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS
	Barner Islands Research Station	
065-0356-000	Store, Route 639	Route 639
065-0357-000	House, Route 639	Route 639
065-0358-000	Packing Plant, Oyster	Route 639
065-0359-000	Broadwater House	Broadwater Circle
065-0360-000	House, Broadwater Circle	Broadwater Circle
065-0361-000	House, Route 639	Route 639
065-0362-000	House, Route 639	Route 639
065-0363-000	Cobb, Elkanah, House	Route 1802
065-0364-000	Cobb, Arthur, House	Route 1802
065-0365-000	Mt. Zion Royal Lodge	Route 622
065-0366-000	Mt. Zion A.M.E. Church	Route 622
065-0367-000	Antioch Baptist Church	Route 1501
065-0368-000	Locust Lawn	Route 600
065-0369-000	Liberty Hall	Route 600
065-0370-000	Red Bank Baptist Church	Route 600
065-0371-000	Smith's Grocery	Route 645
065-0372-000	Warren Store	Route 645
	House, Route 645	
065-0373-000	Powell House	Route 1901
065-0374-000	Nottingham House	Route 645
065-0375-000	Goffigon House	Route 645
065-0376-000	Harrison House	Route 645
065-0378-000	Mears and White Packing Shed	Business Route 13
	W. M. Produce	
065-0379-000	Willis Wharf School	Seaside Drive
065-0382-000	House, Route 684	Route 684
065-0383-000	Cheriton High School	Business Route 13
065-0384-000	Louisa's Market & Deli	Business Route 13
065-0385-000	Cheriton Methodist Church	Business Route 13
	Cheriton United Methodist Church	
065-0386-000	Huff House	Business Route 13
065-0387-000	Hopkins Building	Business Route 13
065-0388-000	Wilson Service Station	Business Route 13
065-0389-000	Stevenson's Drug Store	Business Route 13
065-0390-000	Haley Barbershop	Business Route 13
065-0391-000	Wise Building	Business Route 13
065-0392-000	House, Route 692	Route 639
065-0393-000	House, Route 639	Route 639
065-0394-000	House, Route 639	Route 639
065-0395-000	House, Route 639	Route 639
065-0396-000	Outten's Grocery	Route 639
065-0397-000	House Route 638	Route 638
065-0398-000	Haley House	Route 680
065-0399-000	Jones House	Route 680
065-0400-000	House, Route 680	Route 680
065-0401-000	House, Route 680	Route 680
065-0401-00B	House, Route 680	Route 680
065-0402-000	House, Route 680	Route 680
065-0403-000	Dr. Kimberley Cottage	Route 639
065-0404-000	Old Cherrystone Inn/Rosemerry	Route 639
065-0405-000	Goffigon House	Route 637
065-0406-000	Jones House	Route 637
065-0407-000	Bibbins, Littleton, House	Route 636

ADDRESS REPORT: Northampton County

DHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS
	Bibbins, Paul E., House	
065-0408-000	Nottingham, Roy, House	Route 636
065-0409-000	House, Route 636	Route 636
065-0410-000	House, Route 636	Route 636
065-0411-000	Store, Chesapeake	Route 636
065-0412-000	Mount Hebron (II)	Route 636
065-0413-000	Church of God and True Holiness	Route 633
065-0414-000	House, Route 633	Route 633
065-0415-000	Eden House	Route 633
065-0416-000	Bracey House	Route 633
065-0417-000	Roberts, John, House	Route 633
065-0418-000	Susie Winder's Cook Shop	Church Street
065-0419-000	House, Business Route 13	Business Route 13
065-0420-000	Burrows, Elizabeth, House	Route 630
	Burrows, J.D., House	
065-0421-000	House, Reedtown Lane	Reedtown Lane
065-0422-000	House, Martin's Siding Lane	Martin's Siding Lane
065-0423-000	House, Route 628	Route 628
065-0424-000	House, Route 628	Route 628
065-0425-000	Railroad Hotel	Route 627
065-0426-000	Bridgetown Colored School	Route 622
065-0427-000	Bethel Baptist Church	Route 618
065-0428-000	Carter Cemetery	Route 618
065-0429-000	New Allen Memorial A.M.E. Church	Route 618
065-0430-000	Ebenezer Baptist Church	Route 183
065-0431-000	Exmore Colored School	Route 183 (New Road)
065-0432-000	Green Acres; Ackworth House	Route 627
065-0433-000	Bell & Melson Store	Route 627
	Hiawatha Wyatt Custom Builders	
065-0434-000	Machipongo Post Office	Route 627
065-0435-000	Machipongo Bank	Route 627
065-0436-000	Thomas House	Route 627
065-0437-000	Bellmont	Route 627
065-0438-000	Bell, Charles, House	Route 627
	Sterns House	
065-0439-000	Storck House	Route 627
065-0440-000	Reedtown Colored School	Bell Lane
065-0441-000	House, Bell Lane	Bell Lane
065-0442-000	House, Bell Lane	Bell Lane
065-0443-000	House, Route 630	Route 630
065-0444-000	House, Route 630	Route 630
065-0445-000	House, Route 618	Route 618
065-0446-000	House, Route 622	Route 622
065-0447-000	Shorter Chapel A.M.E. Church	Route 622
065-0448-000	Pool Hall, Bridgetown	Route 622
065-0449-000	House, Route 1504	Route 1504
065-0450-000	Nottingham, Claude, House	Route 620
065-0451-000	Store, Route 620	Route 620
065-0452-000	H. C. West and Sons Packing House	Route 620
065-0453-000	House, Route 620	Route 620
065-0454-000	House, Route 620	Route 620
065-0455-000	M. J. Duer Packing Shed	Route 620
065-0456-000	Lookout Tower	Route 620
065-0457-000	Birds Nest High School	Route 620

ADDRESS REPORT: Northampton County

DHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS
065-0458-000	House, Route 620	Route 620
065-0459-000	House, Route 600	Route 600
065-0460-000	Fischer House	Route 600
065-0461-000	Johnson, Ed, House	Route 600
065-0462-000	Johnny Ward Store	Route 600
065-0463-000	Broadus, Rena, House	Route 617
065-0464-000	Doughty House	Route 600
065-0465-000	House, Route 617	Route 617
065-0466-000	House, Route 617	Route 617
065-0467-000	House, Route 617	Route 617
065-0468-000	Kellam House	Route 617
065-0469-000	Kellam Store	Route 617
	Weirwood Station	
065-0470-000	Dunton House	Route 617
065-0471-000	House, Route 13	Route 13
065-0472-000	Machipongo Railroad Station	Route 13
065-0473-000	Packing Shed, Route 13	Route 13
065-0474-000	Weirwood Fairgrounds	Route 617
065-0475-000	Blenheim	Route 617
	Wilcox, Burr House	
065-0476-000	Merton	Route 617
065-0477-000	Merton Tenant House	Route 617
065-0478-000	Packing Shed, Route 715	Route 715
065-0479-000	Store, Route 715	Route 715
065-0480-000	Foxcroft	Route 617
065-0481-000	House, Route 617	Route 617
065-0482-000	House, Route 617	Route 617
065-0483-000	Bayford Store	Route 617
065-0484-000	Bayford Oyster Company	Route 617
065-0485-000	Hillcrest	Route 618
065-0486-000	Hunt, Ida Tankard, House	Route 618
065-0487-000	Franktown Methodist Church Parsonage	Route 618
065-0488-000	Anderson-Badger House	Route 618
065-0489-000	Hunt, Ida Tankard, House	Route 618
065-0490-000	Thomas, Mary Ann, House	Route 618
065-0491-000	Downing, Edmund W.P., House	Route 618
065-0492-000	Town Hall	Route 618
065-0493-000	Nottingham, John, House	Route 618
065-0494-000	House, Route 618	Route 618
065-0495-000	Store, Route 618	Route 618
065-0496-000	House, Route 618	Route 618
065-0497-000	House, Route 618	Route 618
065-0498-000	House, Route 618	Route 618
065-0499-000	House, Route 618	Route 618
065-0500-000	House, Route 618	Route 618
065-0501-000	House, Route 618	Route 618
065-0514-000	House, Route 618	Route 618
065-0515-000	Gladstone, Will, House	Route 618
065-0516-000	Bowen, Cecil, House	Route 618
065-0517-000	Bradford House	Route 600
065-0518-000	House, Route 604	Route 604
065-0519-000	Mears House	Route 1204
065-0520-000	Divine House	Route 694

ADDRESS REPORT: Northampton County

DHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS
065-0521-000	E.L. Willis Store	Route 604
065-0522-000	Ballard, Claude, House	Route 660
065-0523-000	J.C. Walker Brothers Packing Shed	Route 603
	Walkers Seaside Oysters	
065-0524-000	House, Route 603	Route 603
065-0525-000	Ashby, House	Route 178
065-0526-000	Grocery Store, Route 183	Route 183
065-0527-000	Hotel, Route 613	Route 613
065-0528-000	Benjamin Department Store	Business Route 13
065-0529-000	Store, Route 603	Route 603
065-0530-000	Mears House	Business Route 13
065-0531-000	Freeman House	Business Route 13
065-0532-000	Western Union Building	Bank Avenue
	Treasures of the Past	
065-0533-000	Belle Haven Railroad Station	Route 603
	Exmore Railroad Station	
065-0534-000	Albert Christian's Barbershop	Route 13
065-0535-000	Walker, Margaret, House	Route 178
065-0536-000	House, Route 603	Route 603
065-0537-000	House, Route 660	Route 660
214-0001-000	Cessford	Business Route 13
214-0002-000	Christ Episcopal Church	Business Route 13
214-0008-000	Parke Hall	Route 631
214-0011-000	Rose Cottage	Business Route 13
214-0013-000	Robbins, Maria, House	Business Route 13
214-0014-000	Old Pride of Virginia Masonic Lodge No. 18	Business Route 13
214-0016-000	Coventon	Business Route 13
214-0018-000	Bethel A.M.E. Church	Business Route 13
214-0020-000	Taylor House	Business Route 13
	Eastville Inn	
214-0021-000	House, Route 1602	Route 1602
214-0022-000	Holland Barber Shop	Route 631
214-0023-000	Kellam Store	Route 631
214-0024-000	R.S. Trower Farm Equipment	Route 681
214-0025-000	Churn, Harvey, House	James Street
214-0026-000	House, James Street	James Street
214-0027-000	House, James Street	James Street
214-0028-000	Nottingham House	Route 631
214-0029-000	Eastville Baptist Church	Route 631
214-0030-000	House, Route 631	Route 631
214-0031-000	House, Route 631	Route 631
214-0032-000	Roseland	Route 631
214-0033-000	Tyson, George, House	Route 631
214-0034-000	Sunningdale	Route 631
214-0035-000	Holland, Clarance, House	Route 631
214-0036-000	Nottingham, Richard, House	Route 631
214-0037-000	Mears, Cathy, Building	Route 631
214-0038-000	Brown Hotel	James Street
214-0039-000	James Brown Dry Goods Store	Business Route 13
267-0002-000	Northampton Free Library	Railroad Avenue
267-0003-000	Store, Route 606	Route 606
267-0004-000	The Smiling Dolphin	Route 606
267-0005-000	House, Route 606	Route 606

ADDRESS REPORT: Northampton County

DHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	ADDRESS
267-0006-000	Walker, Jeff, House	Route 606
267-0007-000	House, Route 606	Route 606
267-0008-000	House, Route 606	Route 606
267-0009-000	James, Harry, House	Route 600
267-0010-000	Nassawadox Methodist Episcopal Church	Route 600
267-0011-000	House, Route 600	Route 600
267-0012-000	Nottingham Brothers Packing Shed	Route 609
267-0013-000	Virginia Eastern Shore Produce Exchange	Route 609
	Nottingham Brothers Packing Shed	

302 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

Appendix C:

Alphabetical Report

ALPHABETICAL REPORT: Northampton County

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
065-0343-000	African Baptist Church	CHERITON
065-0534-000	Albert Christian's Barbershop	EXMORE
065-0488-000	Anderson-Badger House	FRANKTOWN
065-0367-000	Antioch Baptist Church	FRANKTOWN
065-0525-000	Ashby, House	EXMORE
065-0326-000	Auto Repair Shop, Coveville	TOWNSEND
065-0352-000	B.L. Bell & Son Packing House	CHERITON
065-0317-000	Bailey House	TOWNSEND
065-0331-000	Bailey House	TOWNSEND
065-0349-000	Bailey House	CHERITON
065-0522-000	Ballard, Claude, House	EXMORE
065-0484-000	Bayford Oyster Company	FRANKTOWN
065-0483-000	Bayford Store	FRANKTOWN
065-0243-000	Bayview Railroad Station	CHERITON
065-0433-000	Bell & Melson Store	FRANKTOWN
	Hiawatha Wyatt Custom Builders	
065-0438-000	Bell, Charles, House	FRANKTOWN
	Sterns House	
065-0533-000	Belle Haven Railroad Station	EXMORE
	Exmore Railroad Station	
065-0437-000	Bellmont	FRANKTOWN
065-0528-000	Benjamin Department Store	EXMORE
214-0018-000	Bethel A.M.E. Church	CHERITON
065-0427-000	Bethel Baptist Church	FRANKTOWN
065-0338-000	Bethel School	CAPE CHARLES
	Philadelphia Church of Christ	
065-0407-000	Bibbins, Littleton, House	CHERITON
	Bibbins, Paul E., House	
065-0345-000	Bibbins, Samuel, House	CHERITON
	Collins House	
065-0457-000	Birds Nest High School	FRANKTOWN
065-0121-000	Birds Nest Tavern	NASSAWADOX
065-0150-000	Bleak House	FRANKTOWN
065-0475-000	Blenheim	FRANKTOWN
	Wilcox, Burr House	
065-0516-000	Bowen, Cecil, House	EXMORE
065-0416-000	Bracey House	CHERITON
065-0517-000	Bradford House	EXMORE
065-0426-000	Bridgetown Colored School	FRANKTOWN
065-0463-000	Broadus, Rena, House	NASSAWADOX
065-0359-000	Broadwater House	CHERITON
214-0038-000	Brown Hotel	CHERITON
065-0420-000	Burrows, Elizabeth, House	CHERITON
	Burrows, J.D., House	
065-0341-000	Cape Charles Colored School	CAPE CHARLES
	Geo. Robberecht Seafood Company	
065-0325-000	Capeville Bank	TOWNSEND
065-0324-000	Capeville Freight Depot	TOWNSEND
065-0021-000	Capeville High School	TOWNSEND
	Capeville Elementary School	
065-0323-000	Capeville M. E. Church (South)	TOWNSEND
	Capeville United Methodist Church	
065-0428-000	Carter Cemetery	FRANKTOWN
214-0001-000	Cessford	FRANKTOWN

ALPHABETICAL REPORT: Northampton County

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
065-0155-000	Cheriton Freight Station	CHERITON
065-0383-000	Cheriton High School	CHERITON
065-0385-000	Cheriton Methodist Church	CHERITON
	Cheriton United Methodist Church	
065-0095-000	Cherry Core	CAPE CHARLES
214-0002-000	Christ Episcopal Church	CHERITON
065-0413-000	Church of God and True Holiness	CHERITON
214-0025-000	Churn, Harvey, House	CHERITON
065-0364-000	Cobb, Arthur, House	CHERITON
065-0363-000	Cobb, Elkanah, House	CHERITON
065-0342-000	Coca Cola Bottling Plant	EXMORE
	A to Z Used Furniture	
214-0016-000	Coventon	CHERITON
065-0006-000	Crystal Palace	FRANKTOWN
065-0520-000	Divine House	EXMORE
065-0171-000	Dixon House	CHERITON
065-0303-000	Dixon, House	TOWNSEND
065-0301-000	Dixon, House	TOWNSEND
065-0464-000	Doughty House	NASSAWADOX
065-0491-000	Downing, Edmund W.P., House	FRANKTOWN
065-0403-000	Dr. Kimberley Cottage	CAPE CHARLES
065-0470-000	Dunton House	NASSAWADOX
065-0521-000	E.L. Willis Store	EXMORE
214-0029-000	Eastville Baptist Church	CHERITON
065-0430-000	Ebenezer Baptist Church	EXMORE
065-0415-000	Eden House	CHERITON
065-0336-000	Edwin's Farm	TOWNSEND
065-0107-000	Elsner House	CHERITON
065-0347-000	Esso Park Auto Court	CHERITON
065-0431-000	Exmore Colored School	EXMORE
065-0047-000	Farmer's Delight	TOWNSEND
065-0329-000	First Baptist Church - Capeville	TOWNSEND
065-0460-000	Fischer House	NASSAWADOX
065-0055-000	Fisher House	FRANKTOWN
065-0480-000	Foxcroft	FRANKTOWN
065-0125-000	Franktown Methodist Church	FRANKTOWN
065-0487-000	Franktown Methodist Church Parsonage	FRANKTOWN
065-0531-000	Freeman House	EXMORE
065-0151-000	Fruitland	NASSAWADOX
065-0311-000	Gas Station	TOWNSEND
065-0515-000	Gladstone, Will, House	EXMORE
065-0375-000	Goffigon House	TOWNSEND
065-0405-000	Goffigon House	CHERITON
065-0261-000	Grading Shed	CHERITON
	Multiple Dwelling	
065-0340-000	Gray's Funeral Home	CAPE CHARLES
065-0432-000	Green Acres; Ackworth House	FRANKTOWN
065-0526-000	Grocery Store, Route 183	JAMESVILLE
065-0452-000	H. C. West and Sons Packing House	FRANKTOWN
065-0390-000	Haley Barbershop	CHERITON
065-0398-000	Haley House	CHERITON
065-0376-000	Harrison House	TOWNSEND
065-0485-000	Hillcrest	FRANKTOWN

ALPHABETICAL REPORT: Northampton County

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
214-0022-000	Holland Barber Shop	CHERITON
214-0035-000	Holland, Clarance, House	CHERITON
065-0091-000	Holmes Presbyterian Church	CHERITON
065-0387-000	Hopkins Building	CHERITON
065-0527-000	Hotel, Route 613	CHERITON
065-0397-000	House Route 638	CHERITON
065-0441-000	House, Bell Lane	FRANKTOWN
065-0442-000	House, Bell Lane	FRANKTOWN
065-0360-000	House, Broadwater Circle	CHERITON
065-0419-000	House, Business Route 13	CHERITON
065-0330-000	House, Dalby Lane	TOWNSEND
214-0026-000	House, James Street	CHERITON
214-0027-000	House, James Street	CHERITON
065-0422-000	House, Martin's Siding Lane	CHERITON
065-0421-000	House, Reedtown Lane	FRANKTOWN
065-0471-000	House, Route 13	NASSAWADOX
065-0449-000	House, Route 1504	FRANKTOWN
214-0021-000	House, Route 1602	CHERITON
065-0322-000	House, Route 600	TOWNSEND
065-0302-000	House, Route 600	TOWNSEND
267-0011-000	House, Route 600	NASSAWADOX
065-0350-000	House, Route 600	CHERITON
065-0300-000	House, Route 600	TOWNSEND
065-0306-000	House, Route 600	TOWNSEND
065-0308-000	House, Route 600	TOWNSEND
065-0309-000	House, Route 600	TOWNSEND
065-0312-000	House, Route 600	TOWNSEND
065-0313-000	House, Route 600	TOWNSEND
065-0314-000	House, Route 600	TOWNSEND
065-0459-000	House, Route 600	NASSAWADOX
065-0318-000	House, Route 600 and 645	TOWNSEND
065-0328-000	House, Route 600, Capeville	TOWNSEND
065-0524-000	House, Route 603	EXMORE
065-0536-000	House, Route 603	EXMORE
065-0518-000	House, Route 604	EXMORE
267-0005-000	House, Route 606	NASSAWADOX
267-0007-000	House, Route 606	NASSAWADOX
267-0008-000	House, Route 606	NASSAWADOX
065-0481-000	House, Route 617	FRANKTOWN
065-0482-000	House, Route 617	FRANKTOWN
065-0465-000	House, Route 617	NASSAWADOX
065-0466-000	House, Route 617	NASSAWADOX
065-0467-000	House, Route 617	NASSAWADOX
065-0494-000	House, Route 618	NASSAWADOX
065-0514-000	House, Route 618	EXMORE
065-0498-000	House, Route 618	NASSAWADOX
065-0499-000	House, Route 618	NASSAWADOX
065-0500-000	House, Route 618	NASSAWADOX
065-0501-000	House, Route 618	NASSAWADOX
065-0445-000	House, Route 618	FRANKTOWN
065-0496-000	House, Route 618	NASSAWADOX
065-0497-000	House, Route 618	NASSAWADOX
065-0453-000	House, Route 620	FRANKTOWN
065-0454-000	House, Route 620	FRANKTOWN

ALPHABETICAL REPORT: Northampton County

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
065-0458-000	House, Route 620	NASSAWADOX
065-0446-000	House, Route 622	FRANKTOWN
065-0327-000	House, Route 624	TOWNSEND
065-0423-000	House, Route 628	CHERITON
065-0424-000	House, Route 628	CHERITON
065-0443-000	House, Route 630	FRANKTOWN
065-0444-000	House, Route 630	FRANKTOWN
214-0030-000	House, Route 631	CHERITON
214-0031-000	House, Route 631	CHERITON
065-0414-000	House, Route 633	CHERITON
065-0409-000	House, Route 636	CHERITON
065-0410-000	House, Route 636	CHERITON
065-0062-000	House, Route 636	CHERITON
065-0393-000	House, Route 639	CHERITON
065-0394-000	House, Route 639	CHERITON
065-0395-000	House, Route 639	CHERITON
065-0357-000	House, Route 639	CHERITON
065-0361-000	House, Route 639	CHERITON
065-0362-000	House, Route 639	CHERITON
065-0288-000	House, Route 642	CHERITON
065-0334-000	House, Route 643	TOWNSEND
065-0335-000	House, Route 643	TOWNSEND
065-0337-000	House, Route 643	TOWNSEND
065-0315-000	House, Route 646	TOWNSEND
065-0222-000	House, Route 649	CHERITON
065-0223-000	House, Route 649	CHERITON
065-0215-000	House, Route 649	CHERITON
065-0537-000	House, Route 660	EXMORE
065-0400-000	House, Route 680	CHERITON
065-0401-000	House, Route 680	CHERITON
065-0402-000	House, Route 680	CHERITON
065-0401-00B	House, Route 680	CHERITON
065-0382-000	House, Route 684	CHERITON
065-0282-000	House, Route 684	CHERITON
065-0392-000	House, Route 692	CHERITON
065-0332-000	House, U.S. Route 13	TOWNSEND
065-0386-000	Huff House	CHERITON
065-0486-000	Hunt, Ida Tankard, House	FRANKTOWN
065-0489-000	Hunt, Ida Tankard, House	NASSAWADOX
065-0089-000	Huntington	CAPE CHARLES
065-0523-000	J.C. Walker Brothers Packing Shed Walkers Seaside Oysters	EXMORE
214-0039-000	James Brown Dry Goods Store	CHERITON
267-0009-000	James, Harry, House	NASSAWADOX
065-0462-000	Johnny Ward Store	NASSAWADOX
065-0064-000	Johnson's Tavern	FRANKTOWN
065-0461-000	Johnson, Ed, House	NASSAWADOX
065-0109-000	Johnsontown Methodist Church	FRANKTOWN
065-0399-000	Jones House	CHERITON
065-0406-000	Jones House	CHERITON
065-0468-000	Kellam House	NASSAWADOX
214-0023-000	Kellam Store	CHERITON
065-0469-000	Kellam Store Weirwood Station	NASSAWADOX

ALPHABETICAL REPORT: Northampton County

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
065-0369-000	Liberty Hall	FRANKTOWN
065-0368-000	Locust Lawn	NASSAWADOX
065-0456-000	Lookout Tower	FRANKTOWN
065-0384-000	Louisa's Market & Deli	CHERITON
065-0333-000	Lower Northampton Baptist Church	TOWNSEND
065-0455-000	M. J. Duer Packing Shed	FRANKTOWN
065-0053-000	Machipongo Alms House for Whites	FRANKTOWN
065-0435-000	Machipongo Bank	FRANKTOWN
065-0053-001	Machipongo Colored Poor House	FRANKTOWN
065-0053-002	Machipongo Old Farm House	FRANKTOWN
065-0434-000	Machipongo Post Office	FRANKTOWN
065-0472-000	Machipongo Railroad Station	NASSAWADOX
065-0045-000	Mattawomaw Creek House Chubb House	FRANKTOWN
065-0378-000	Mears and White Packing Shed W. M. Produce	CHERITON
065-0530-000	Mears House	EXMORE
065-0519-000	Mears House	EXMORE
214-0037-000	Mears, Cathy, Building	CHERITON
065-0476-000	Merton	FRANKTOWN
065-0477-000	Merton Tenant House	FRANKTOWN
065-0305-000	Midland Farm	TOWNSEND
065-0351-000	Moore House	CHERITON
065-0086-000	Mount Hebron (I)	CHERITON
065-0412-000	Mount Hebron (II)	CHERITON
065-0366-000	Mt. Zion A.M.E. Church	FRANKTOWN
065-0365-000	Mt. Zion Royal Lodge	FRANKTOWN
267-0010-000	Nassawadox Methodist Episcopal Church	NASSAWADOX
065-0429-000	New Allen Memorial A.M.E. Church	FRANKTOWN
267-0002-000	Northampton Free Library	NASSAWADOX
267-0012-000	Nottingham Brothers Packing Shed	NASSAWADOX
065-0374-000	Nottingham House	TOWNSEND
214-0028-000	Nottingham House	CHERITON
065-0348-000	Nottingham, C.D., House	CHERITON
065-0450-000	Nottingham, Claude, House	FRANKTOWN
065-0493-000	Nottingham, John, House	FRANKTOWN
214-0036-000	Nottingham, Richard, House	CHERITON
065-0408-000	Nottingham, Roy, House	CHERITON
065-0404-000	Old Cherrystone Inn/Rosemerry	CAPE CHARLES
065-0018-000	Old Eastville High School	CHERITON
214-0014-000	Old Pride of Virginia Masonic Lodge No. 18	CHERITON
065-0396-000	Outten's Grocery	CHERITON
065-0353-000	Oyster Post Office	CHERITON
065-0358-000	Packing Plant, Oyster	CHERITON
065-0473-000	Packing Shed, Route 13	NASSAWADOX
065-0478-000	Packing Shed, Route 715	NASSAWADOX
214-0008-000	Parke Hall	CHERITON
065-0448-000	Pool Hall, Bridgetown	FRANKTOWN
065-0373-000	Powell House	TOWNSEND
065-0346-000	Pride of VA Masonic Lodge No.18	CHERITON
214-0024-000	R.S. Trower Farm Equipment	CHERITON
065-0316-000	Railroad Depot	TOWNSEND

ALPHABETICAL REPORT: Northampton County

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
065-0425-000	Railroad Hotel	FRANKTOWN
065-0370-000	Red Bank Baptist Church	NASSAWADOX
065-0440-000	Reedtown Colored School	FRANKTOWN
214-0013-000	Robbins, Maria, House	CHERITON
065-0417-000	Roberts, John, House	CHERITON
214-0011-000	Rose Cottage	CHERITON
214-0032-000	Roseland	CHERITON
065-0339-000	Sample's Barber Shop	CAPE CHARLES
065-0319-000	Second Presbyterian Church	TOWNSEND
	Hopewell School	
065-0447-000	Shorter Chapel A.M.E. Church	FRANKTOWN
065-0371-000	Smith's Grocery	TOWNSEND
065-0049-000	Solitude	FRANKTOWN
065-0177-000	St. Peter's A.M.E. Church	CHERITON
	Pentacostal Faith Church	
065-0389-000	Stevenson's Drug Store	CHERITON
065-0073-000	Stockly	CHERITON
065-0439-000	Storck House	FRANKTOWN
065-0321-000	Store, Capeville	TOWNSEND
065-0411-000	Store, Chesapeake	CHERITON
065-0529-000	Store, Route 603	EXMORE
267-0003-000	Store, Route 606	NASSAWADOX
065-0495-000	Store, Route 618	NASSAWADOX
065-0451-000	Store, Route 620	FRANKTOWN
065-0355-000	Store, Route 639	CHERITON
	Barner Islands Research Station	
065-0356-000	Store, Route 639	CHERITON
065-0479-000	Store, Route 715	NASSAWADOX
065-0310-000	Store; Old Post Office	TOWNSEND
214-0034-000	Sunningdale	CHERITON
065-0418-000	Susie Winder's Cook Shop	CHERITON
214-0020-000	Taylor House	CHERITON
	Eastville Inn	
065-0307-000	Tenant House, Midland Farm	TOWNSEND
267-0004-000	The Smiling Dolphin	NASSAWADOX
065-0436-000	Thomas House	FRANKTOWN
065-0490-000	Thomas, Mary Ann, House	FRANKTOWN
065-0344-000	Tidewater Institute Dormitory	CHERITON
065-0492-000	Town Hall	FRANKTOWN
065-0154-000	Townsend Banking Company Building	TOWNSEND
	Townsend Post Office	
065-0354-000	Travis Chapel By-The-Sea	CHERITON
214-0033-000	Tyson, George, House	CHERITON
267-0013-000	Virginia Eastern Shore Produce Exchange	NASSAWADOX
	Nottingham Brothers Packing Shed	
267-0006-000	Walker, Jeff, House	NASSAWADOX
065-0535-000	Walker, Margaret, House	EXMORE
065-0149-000	Ward House	JAMESVILLE
065-0372-000	Warren Store	TOWNSEND
	House, Route 645	
065-0320-000	Watch Tower, Pickett's Harbor	TOWNSEND
065-0474-000	Weirwood Fairgrounds	FRANKTOWN
065-0304-000	Wells House	TOWNSEND

ALPHABETICAL REPORT: Northampton County

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
065-0532-000	Western Union Building Treasures of the Past	EXMORE
065-0031-000	White Cliff	CHERITON
065-0379-000	Willis Wharf School	EXMORE
065-0229-000	Wilson House	CHERITON
065-0388-000	Wilson Service Station	CHERITON
065-0242-000	Wilson, C. F., House	CHERITON
065-0391-000	Wise Building	CHERITON

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Appendix D:

Numerical Report

NUMERICAL REPORT: Northampton County

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
065-0006-000	Crystal Palace	FRANKTOWN
065-0018-000	Old Eastville High School	CHERITON
065-0021-000	Capeville High School	TOWNSEND
	Capeville Elementary School	
065-0031-000	White Cliff	CHERITON
065-0045-000	Mattawomaw Creek House	FRANKTOWN
	Chubb House	
065-0047-000	Farmer's Delight	TOWNSEND
065-0049-000	Solitude	FRANKTOWN
065-0053-000	Machipongo Alms House for Whites	FRANKTOWN
065-0053-001	Machipongo Colored Poor House	FRANKTOWN
065-0053-002	Machipongo Old Farm House	FRANKTOWN
065-0055-000	Fisher House	FRANKTOWN
065-0062-000	House, Route 636	CHERITON
065-0064-000	Johnson's Tavern	FRANKTOWN
065-0073-000	Stockly	CHERITON
065-0086-000	Mount Hebron (I)	CHERITON
065-0089-000	Huntington	CAPE CHARLES
065-0091-000	Holmes Presbyterian Church	CHERITON
065-0095-000	Cherry Core	CAPE CHARLES
065-0107-000	Elsner House	CHERITON
065-0109-000	Johnsontown Methodist Church	FRANKTOWN
065-0121-000	Birds Nest Tavern	NASSAWADOX
065-0125-000	Franktown Methodist Church	FRANKTOWN
065-0149-000	Ward House	JAMESVILLE
065-0150-000	Bleak House	FRANKTOWN
065-0151-000	Fruitland	NASSAWADOX
065-0154-000	Townsend Banking Company Building	TOWNSEND
	Townsend Post Office	
065-0155-000	Cheriton Freight Station	CHERITON
065-0171-000	Dixon House	CHERITON
065-0177-000	St. Peter's A.M.E. Church	CHERITON
	Pentacostal Faith Church	
065-0215-000	House, Route 649	CHERITON
065-0222-000	House, Route 649	CHERITON
065-0223-000	House, Route 649	CHERITON
065-0229-000	Wilson House	CHERITON
065-0242-000	Wilson, C. F., House	CHERITON
065-0243-000	Bayview Railroad Station	CHERITON
065-0261-000	Grading Shed	CHERITON
	Multiple Dwelling	
065-0282-000	House, Route 684	CHERITON
065-0288-000	House, Route 642	CHERITON
065-0300-000	House, Route 600	TOWNSEND
065-0301-000	Dixon, House	TOWNSEND
065-0302-000	House, Route 600	TOWNSEND
065-0303-000	Dixon, House	TOWNSEND
065-0304-000	Wells House	TOWNSEND
065-0305-000	Midland Farm	TOWNSEND
065-0306-000	House, Route 600	TOWNSEND
065-0307-000	Tenant House, Midland Farm	TOWNSEND
065-0308-000	House, Route 600	TOWNSEND
065-0309-000	House, Route 600	TOWNSEND
065-0310-000	Store; Old Post Office	TOWNSEND

NUMERICAL REPORT: Northampton County

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
065-0311-000	Gas Station	TOWNSEND
065-0312-000	House, Route 600	TOWNSEND
065-0313-000	House, Route 600	TOWNSEND
065-0314-000	House, Route 600	TOWNSEND
065-0315-000	House, Route 646	TOWNSEND
065-0316-000	Railroad Depot	TOWNSEND
065-0317-000	Bailey House	TOWNSEND
065-0318-000	House, Route 600 and 645	TOWNSEND
065-0319-000	Second Presbyterian Church	TOWNSEND
	Hopewell School	
065-0320-000	Watch Tower, Pickett's Harbor	TOWNSEND
065-0321-000	Store, Capeville	TOWNSEND
065-0322-000	House, Route 600	TOWNSEND
065-0323-000	Capeville M. E. Church (South)	TOWNSEND
	Capeville United Methodist Church	
065-0324-000	Capeville Freight Depot	TOWNSEND
065-0325-000	Capeville Bank	TOWNSEND
065-0326-000	Auto Repair Shop, Coveville	TOWNSEND
065-0327-000	House, Route 624	TOWNSEND
065-0328-000	House, Route 600, Capeville	TOWNSEND
065-0329-000	First Baptist Church - Capeville	TOWNSEND
065-0330-000	House, Dalby Lane	TOWNSEND
065-0331-000	Bailey House	TOWNSEND
065-0332-000	House, U.S. Route 13	TOWNSEND
065-0333-000	Lower Northampton Baptist Church	TOWNSEND
065-0334-000	House, Route 643	TOWNSEND
065-0335-000	House, Route 643	TOWNSEND
065-0336-000	Edwin's Farm	TOWNSEND
065-0337-000	House, Route 643	TOWNSEND
065-0338-000	Bethel School	CAPE CHARLES
	Philadelphia Church of Christ	
065-0339-000	Sample's Barber Shop	CAPE CHARLES
065-0340-000	Gray's Funeral Home	CAPE CHARLES
065-0341-000	Cape Charles Colored School	CAPE CHARLES
	Geo. Robberecht Seafood Company	
065-0342-000	Coca Cola Bottling Plant	EXMORE
	A to Z Used Furniture	
065-0343-000	African Baptist Church	CHERITON
065-0344-000	Tidewater Institute Dormitory	CHERITON
065-0345-000	Bibbins, Samuel, House	CHERITON
	Collins House	
065-0346-000	Pride of VA Masonic Lodge No.18	CHERITON
065-0347-000	Esso Park Auto Court	CHERITON
065-0348-000	Nottingham, C.D., House	CHERITON
065-0349-000	Bailey House	CHERITON
065-0350-000	House, Route 600	CHERITON
065-0351-000	Moore House	CHERITON
065-0352-000	B.L. Bell & Son Packing House	CHERITON
065-0353-000	Oyster Post Office	CHERITON
065-0354-000	Travis Chapel By-The-Sea	CHERITON
065-0355-000	Store, Route 639	CHERITON
	Barner Islands Research Station	
065-0356-000	Store, Route 639	CHERITON
065-0357-000	House, Route 639	CHERITON

NUMERICAL REPORT: Northampton County

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
065-0358-000	Packing Plant, Oyster	CHERITON
065-0359-000	Broadwater House	CHERITON
065-0360-000	House, Broadwater Circle	CHERITON
065-0361-000	House, Route 639	CHERITON
065-0362-000	House, Route 639	CHERITON
065-0363-000	Cobb, Elkanah, House	CHERITON
065-0364-000	Cobb, Arthur, House	CHERITON
065-0365-000	Mt. Zion Royal Lodge	FRANKTOWN
065-0366-000	Mt. Zion A.M.E. Church	FRANKTOWN
065-0367-000	Antioch Baptist Church	FRANKTOWN
065-0368-000	Locust Lawn	NASSAWADOX
065-0369-000	Liberty Hall	FRANKTOWN
065-0370-000	Red Bank Baptist Church	NASSAWADOX
065-0371-000	Smith's Grocery	TOWNSEND
065-0372-000	Warren Store	TOWNSEND
	House, Route 645	
065-0373-000	Powell House	TOWNSEND
065-0374-000	Nottingham House	TOWNSEND
065-0375-000	Goffigon House	TOWNSEND
065-0376-000	Harrison House	TOWNSEND
065-0378-000	Mears and White Packing Shed	CHERITON
	W. M. Produce	
065-0379-000	Willis Wharf School	EXMORE
065-0382-000	House, Route 684	CHERITON
065-0383-000	Cheriton High School	CHERITON
065-0384-000	Louisa's Market & Deli	CHERITON
065-0385-000	Cheriton Methodist Church	CHERITON
	Cheriton United Methodist Church	
065-0386-000	Huff House	CHERITON
065-0387-000	Hopkins Building	CHERITON
065-0388-000	Wilson Service Station	CHERITON
065-0389-000	Stevenson's Drug Store	CHERITON
065-0390-000	Haley Barbershop	CHERITON
065-0391-000	Wise Building	CHERITON
065-0392-000	House, Route 692	CHERITON
065-0393-000	House, Route 639	CHERITON
065-0394-000	House, Route 639	CHERITON
065-0395-000	House, Route 639	CHERITON
065-0396-000	Outten's Grocery	CHERITON
065-0397-000	House Route 638	CHERITON
065-0398-000	Haley House	CHERITON
065-0399-000	Jones House	CHERITON
065-0400-000	House, Route 680	CHERITON
065-0401-000	House, Route 680	CHERITON
065-0401-00B	House, Route 680	CHERITON
065-0402-000	House, Route 680	CHERITON
065-0403-000	Dr. Kimberley Cottage	CAPE CHARLES
065-0404-000	Old Cherrystone Inn/Rosemerry	CAPE CHARLES
065-0405-000	Goffigon House	CHERITON
065-0406-000	Jones House	CHERITON
065-0407-000	Bibbins, Littleton, House	CHERITON
	Bibbins, Paul E., House	
065-0408-000	Nottingham, Roy, House	CHERITON
065-0409-000	House, Route 636	CHERITON

NUMERICAL REPORT: Northampton County

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
065-0410-000	House, Route 636	CHERITON
065-0411-000	Store, Chesapeake	CHERITON
065-0412-000	Mount Hebron (II)	CHERITON
065-0413-000	Church of God and True Holiness	CHERITON
065-0414-000	House, Route 633	CHERITON
065-0415-000	Eden House	CHERITON
065-0416-000	Bracey House	CHERITON
065-0417-000	Roberts, John, House	CHERITON
065-0418-000	Susie Winder's Cook Shop	CHERITON
065-0419-000	House, Business Route 13	CHERITON
065-0420-000	Burrows, Elizabeth, House	CHERITON
	Burrows, J.D., House	
065-0421-000	House, Reedtown Lane	FRANKTOWN
065-0422-000	House, Martin's Siding Lane	CHERITON
065-0423-000	House, Route 628	CHERITON
065-0424-000	House, Route 628	CHERITON
065-0425-000	Railroad Hotel	FRANKTOWN
065-0426-000	Bridgetown Colored School	FRANKTOWN
065-0427-000	Bethel Baptist Church	FRANKTOWN
065-0428-000	Carter Cemetery	FRANKTOWN
065-0429-000	New Allen Memorial A.M.E. Church	FRANKTOWN
065-0430-000	Ebenezer Baptist Church	EXMORE
065-0431-000	Exmore Colored School	EXMORE
065-0432-000	Green Acres; Ackworth House	FRANKTOWN
065-0433-000	Bell & Melson Store	FRANKTOWN
	Hiawatha Wyatt Custom Builders	
065-0434-000	Machipongo Post Office	FRANKTOWN
065-0435-000	Machipongo Bank	FRANKTOWN
065-0436-000	Thomas House	FRANKTOWN
065-0437-000	Bellmont	FRANKTOWN
065-0438-000	Bell, Charles, House	FRANKTOWN
	Sterns House	
065-0439-000	Storck House	FRANKTOWN
065-0440-000	Reedtown Colored School	FRANKTOWN
065-0441-000	House, Bell Lane	FRANKTOWN
065-0442-000	House, Bell Lane	FRANKTOWN
065-0443-000	House, Route 630	FRANKTOWN
065-0444-000	House, Route 630	FRANKTOWN
065-0445-000	House, Route 618	FRANKTOWN
065-0446-000	House, Route 622	FRANKTOWN
065-0447-000	Shorter Chapel A.M.E. Church	FRANKTOWN
065-0448-000	Pool Hall, Bridgetown	FRANKTOWN
065-0449-000	House, Route 1504	FRANKTOWN
065-0450-000	Nottingham, Claude, House	FRANKTOWN
065-0451-000	Store, Route 620	FRANKTOWN
065-0452-000	H. C. West and Sons Packing House	FRANKTOWN
065-0453-000	House, Route 620	FRANKTOWN
065-0454-000	House, Route 620	FRANKTOWN
065-0455-000	M. J. Duer Packing Shed	FRANKTOWN
065-0456-000	Lookout Tower	FRANKTOWN
065-0457-000	Birds Nest High School	FRANKTOWN
065-0458-000	House, Route 620	NASSAWADOX
065-0459-000	House, Route 600	NASSAWADOX
065-0460-000	Fischer House	NASSAWADOX

NUMERICAL REPORT: Northampton County

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
065-0461-000	Johnson, Ed, House	NASSAWADOX
065-0462-000	Johnny Ward Store	NASSAWADOX
065-0463-000	Broadus, Rena, House	NASSAWADOX
065-0464-000	Doughty House	NASSAWADOX
065-0465-000	House, Route 617	NASSAWADOX
065-0466-000	House, Route 617	NASSAWADOX
065-0467-000	House, Route 617	NASSAWADOX
065-0468-000	Kellam House	NASSAWADOX
065-0469-000	Kellam Store	NASSAWADOX
	Weirwood Station	
065-0470-000	Dunton House	NASSAWADOX
065-0471-000	House, Route 13	NASSAWADOX
065-0472-000	Machipongo Railroad Station	NASSAWADOX
065-0473-000	Packing Shed, Route 13	NASSAWADOX
065-0474-000	Weirwood Fairgrounds	FRANKTOWN
065-0475-000	Blenheim	FRANKTOWN
	Wilcox, Burr House	
065-0476-000	Merton	FRANKTOWN
065-0477-000	Merton Tenant House	FRANKTOWN
065-0478-000	Packing Shed, Route 715	NASSAWADOX
065-0479-000	Store, Route 715	NASSAWADOX
065-0480-000	Foxcroft	FRANKTOWN
065-0481-000	House, Route 617	FRANKTOWN
065-0482-000	House, Route 617	FRANKTOWN
065-0483-000	Bayford Store	FRANKTOWN
065-0484-000	Bayford Oyster Company	FRANKTOWN
065-0485-000	Hillcrest	FRANKTOWN
065-0486-000	Hunt, Ida Tankard, House	FRANKTOWN
065-0487-000	Franktown Methodist Church Parsonage	FRANKTOWN
065-0488-000	Anderson-Badger House	FRANKTOWN
065-0489-000	Hunt, Ida Tankard, House	NASSAWADOX
065-0490-000	Thomas, Mary Ann, House	FRANKTOWN
065-0491-000	Downing, Edmund W.P., House	FRANKTOWN
065-0492-000	Town Hall	FRANKTOWN
065-0493-000	Nottingham, John, House	FRANKTOWN
065-0494-000	House, Route 618	NASSAWADOX
065-0495-000	Store, Route 618	NASSAWADOX
065-0496-000	House, Route 618	NASSAWADOX
065-0497-000	House, Route 618	NASSAWADOX
065-0498-000	House, Route 618	NASSAWADOX
065-0499-000	House, Route 618	NASSAWADOX
065-0500-000	House, Route 618	NASSAWADOX
065-0501-000	House, Route 618	NASSAWADOX
065-0514-000	House, Route 618	EXMORE
065-0515-000	Gladstone, Will, House	EXMORE
065-0516-000	Bowen, Cecil, House	EXMORE
065-0517-000	Bradford House	EXMORE
065-0518-000	House, Route 604	EXMORE
065-0519-000	Mears House	EXMORE
065-0520-000	Divine House	EXMORE
065-0521-000	E.L. Willis Store	EXMORE
065-0522-000	Ballard, Claude, House	EXMORE
065-0523-000	J.C. Walker Brothers Packing Shed	EXMORE

NUMERICAL REPORT: Northampton County

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
	Walkers Seaside Oysters	
065-0524-000	House, Route 603	EXMORE
065-0525-000	Ashby, House	EXMORE
065-0526-000	Grocery Store, Route 183	JAMESVILLE
065-0527-000	Hotel, Route 613	CHERITON
065-0528-000	Benjamin Department Store	EXMORE
065-0529-000	Store, Route 603	EXMORE
065-0530-000	Mears House	EXMORE
065-0531-000	Freeman House	EXMORE
065-0532-000	Western Union Building	EXMORE
	Treasures of the Past	
065-0533-000	Belle Haven Railroad Station	EXMORE
	Exmore Railroad Station	
065-0534-000	Albert Christian's Barbershop	EXMORE
065-0535-000	Walker, Margaret, House	EXMORE
065-0536-000	House, Route 603	EXMORE
065-0537-000	House, Route 660	EXMORE
214-0001-000	Cessford	FRANKTOWN
214-0002-000	Christ Episcopal Church	CHERITON
214-0008-000	Parke Hall	CHERITON
214-0011-000	Rose Cottage	CHERITON
214-0013-000	Robbins, Maria, House	CHERITON
214-0014-000	Old Pride of Virginia Masonic Lodge No. 18	CHERITON
214-0016-000	Coventon	CHERITON
214-0018-000	Bethel A.M.E. Church	CHERITON
214-0020-000	Taylor House	CHERITON
	Eastville Inn	
214-0021-000	House, Route 1602	CHERITON
214-0022-000	Holland Barber Shop	CHERITON
214-0023-000	Kellam Store	CHERITON
214-0024-000	R.S. Trower Farm Equipment	CHERITON
214-0025-000	Churn, Harvey, House	CHERITON
214-0026-000	House, James Street	CHERITON
214-0027-000	House, James Street	CHERITON
214-0028-000	Nottingham House	CHERITON
214-0029-000	Eastville Baptist Church	CHERITON
214-0030-000	House, Route 631	CHERITON
214-0031-000	House, Route 631	CHERITON
214-0032-000	Roseland	CHERITON
214-0033-000	Tyson, George, House	CHERITON
214-0034-000	Sunningdale	CHERITON
214-0035-000	Holland, Clarance, House	CHERITON
214-0036-000	Nottingham, Richard, House	CHERITON
214-0037-000	Mears, Cathy, Building	CHERITON
214-0038-000	Brown Hotel	CHERITON
214-0039-000	James Brown Dry Goods Store	CHERITON
267-0002-000	Northampton Free Library	NASSAWADOX
267-0003-000	Store, Route 606	NASSAWADOX
267-0004-000	The Smiling Dolphin	NASSAWADOX
267-0005-000	House, Route 606	NASSAWADOX
267-0006-000	Walker, Jeff, House	NASSAWADOX
267-0007-000	House, Route 606	NASSAWADOX
267-0008-000	House, Route 606	NASSAWADOX

NUMERICAL REPORT: Northampton County

DHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
267-0009-000	James, Harry, House	NASSAWADOX
267-0010-000	Nassawadox Methodist Episcopal Church	NASSAWADOX
267-0011-000	House, Route 600	NASSAWADOX
267-0012-000	Nottingham Brothers Packing Shed	NASSAWADOX
267-0013-000	Virginia Eastern Shore Produce Exchange	NASSAWADOX
	Nottingham Brothers Packing Shed	

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Appendix E:

Style Report

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE REPORT: Northampton County

DHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	YEAR	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
065-0006-000	Crystal Palace	1849 ca	Federal
065-0018-000	Old Eastville High School	1914	Other
065-0021-000	Capeville High School	1925 ca	Colonial Revival
	Capeville Elementary School		
065-0031-000	White Cliff	1801 ca	Other
065-0045-000	Mattawomaw Creek House	1760 ca	Other
	Chubb House		
065-0047-000	Farmer's Delight	1900 ca	Other
065-0049-000	Solitude	1895	Queen Anne
065-0053-000	Machipongo Alms House for Whites	1840 ca	Other
065-0053-001	Machipongo Colored Poor House	1870 ca	Other
065-0053-002	Machipongo Old Farm House	1800 ca	Other
065-0055-000	Fisher House	1820 ca	Federal
065-0062-000	House, Route 636	1915 ca	Other
065-0064-000	Johnson's Tavern	1787 ca	Federal
065-0073-000	Stockly	1840-1850	Italianate
065-0086-000	Mount Hebron (I)	1798 ca	Colonial
065-0089-000	Huntington	1840,1910	Other
065-0091-000	Holmes Presbyterian Church	1846	Gothic Revival
065-0095-000	Cherry Core	1820 ca	Federal
065-0107-000	Elsner House	1894 ca	Colonial Revival
065-0109-000	Johnsontown Methodist Church	1858	Other
065-0121-000	Birds Nest Tavern	1790 ca	Other
065-0125-000	Franktown Methodist Church	1894	Gothic Revival
065-0149-000	Ward House	1820	Other
065-0150-000	Bleak House	1845	Other
065-0151-000	Fruitland	1800 ca	Other
065-0154-000	Townsend Banking Company Building	1910 ca	Other
	Townsend Post Office		
065-0155-000	Cheriton Freight Station	1890 ca	Other
065-0171-000	Dixon House	1890 ca	Other
065-0177-000	St. Peter's A.M.E. Church	1865	Gothic Revival
	Pentacostal Faith Church		
065-0215-000	House, Route 649	1910 ca	Other
065-0222-000	House, Route 649	1900 ca	Other
065-0223-000	House, Route 649	1910 ca	Other
065-0229-000	Wilson House	1905 ca	Other
065-0242-000	Wilson, C. F., House	1898	Colonial Revival
065-0243-000	Bayview Railroad Station	1890 ca	Other
065-0261-000	Grading Shed	1930 ca	Other
	Multiple Dwelling		
065-0282-000	House, Route 684	1900 ca	Other
065-0288-000	House, Route 642	1900 ca	Other
065-0300-000	House, Route 600	1880 ca	Other
065-0301-000	Dixon, House	1905 ca	Other
065-0302-000	House, Route 600	1890 ca	Other
065-0303-000	Dixon, House	1926 ca	Colonial Revival
065-0304-000	Wells House	1910 ca	Other
065-0305-000	Midland Farm	1910 ca	Other
065-0306-000	House, Route 600	1910 ca	Other
065-0307-000	Tenant House, Midland Farm	1900 ca	Other
065-0308-000	House, Route 600	1910 ca	Other
065-0309-000	House, Route 600	1900 ca	Queen Anne
065-0310-000	Store; Old Post Office	1910 ca	Other

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE REPORT: Northampton County

DHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	YEAR	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
065-0311-000	Gas Station	1925 ca	Other
065-0312-000	House, Route 600	1890 ca	Other
065-0313-000	House, Route 600	1900 ca	Other
065-0314-000	House, Route 600	1890 ca	Other
065-0315-000	House, Route 646	1925 ca	Bungalow/Craftsman
065-0316-000	Railroad Depot	1880 ca	Other
065-0317-000	Bailey House	1920 ca	Other
065-0318-000	House, Route 600 and 645	1910 ca	Other
065-0319-000	Second Presbyterian Church	1884 ca	Other
	Hopewell School		
065-0320-000	Watch Tower, Pickett's Harbor	1940 ca	No Style Listed
065-0321-000	Store, Capeville	1900 ca	Other
065-0322-000	House, Route 600	1900 ca	Other
065-0323-000	Capeville M. E. Church (South)	1905 ca	Queen Anne
	Capeville United Methodist Church		
065-0324-000	Capeville Freight Depot	1920 ca	Other
065-0325-000	Capeville Bank	1926 ca	Colonial Revival
065-0326-000	Auto Repair Shop, Coveville	1920 ca	Other
065-0327-000	House, Route 624	1910 ca	Other
065-0328-000	House, Route 600, Capeville	1900 ca	Other
065-0329-000	First Baptist Church - Capeville	1896	Gothic Revival
065-0330-000	House, Dalby Lane	1890 ca	Other
065-0331-000	Bailey House	1910 ca	Other
065-0332-000	House, U.S. Route 13	1930 ca	Colonial Revival
065-0333-000	Lower Northampton Baptist Church	1913 ca	Gothic Revival
065-0334-000	House, Route 643	1900 ca	Other
065-0335-000	House, Route 643	1908 ca	Other
065-0336-000	Edwin's Farm	1910 ca	Other
065-0337-000	House, Route 643	1900 ca	Other
065-0338-000	Bethel School	1887 ca	Gothic Revival
	Philadelphia Church of Christ		
065-0339-000	Sample's Barber Shop	1900 ca	Other
065-0340-000	Gray's Funeral Home	1890 ca	Other
065-0341-000	Cape Charles Colored School	1928	Colonial Revival
	Geo. Robberecht Seafood Company		
065-0342-000	Coca Cola Bottling Plant	1930 ca	Colonial Revival
	A to Z Used Furniture		
065-0343-000	African Baptist Church	1892	Gothic Revival
065-0344-000	Tidewater Institute Dormitory	1907	Colonial Revival
065-0345-000	Bibbins, Samuel, House	1915 ca	Colonial Revival
	Collins House		
065-0346-000	Pride of VA Masonic Lodge No.18	1920 ca	Other
065-0347-000	Esso Park Auto Court	1939	Other
065-0348-000	Nottingham, C.D., House	1855 ca	Other
065-0349-000	Bailey House	1890 ca	Other
065-0350-000	House, Route 600	1910 ca	Other
065-0351-000	Moore House	1900 ca	Other
065-0352-000	B.L. Bell & Son Packing House	1930 ca	Other
065-0353-000	Oyster Post Office	1920 ca	Other
065-0354-000	Travis Chapel By-The-Sea	1920 ca	Other
065-0355-000	Store, Route 639	1920 ca	Other
	Barner Islands Research Station		
065-0356-000	Store, Route 639	1930 ca	Other
065-0357-000	House, Route 639	1910 ca	Other

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE REPORT: Northampton County

DHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	YEAR	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
065-0358-000	Packing Plant, Oyster	1940 ca	Other
065-0359-000	Broadwater House	1920 ca	Other
065-0360-000	House, Broadwater Circle	1925 ca	Bungalow/Craftsman
065-0361-000	House, Route 639	1910 ca	Other
065-0362-000	House, Route 639	1890 ca	Italianate
065-0363-000	Cobb, Elkanah, House	1900 ca	Other
065-0364-000	Cobb, Arthur, House	1900 ca	Other
065-0365-000	Mt. Zion Royal Lodge	1900 ca	Other
065-0366-000	Mt. Zion A.M.E. Church	1905 ca	Other
065-0367-000	Antioch Baptist Church	1915	Gothic Revival
065-0368-000	Locust Lawn	1789 ca	Federal
065-0369-000	Liberty Hall	1820	Federal
065-0370-000	Red Bank Baptist Church	1899	Gothic Revival
065-0371-000	Smith's Grocery	1910 ca	Other
065-0372-000	Warren Store House, Route 645	1900 ca	Other
065-0373-000	Powell House	1910 ca	Other
065-0374-000	Nottingham House	1906 ca	Other
065-0375-000	Goffigon House	1925 ca	Other
065-0376-000	Harrison House	1900 ca	Other
065-0378-000	Mears and White Packing Shed W. M. Produce	1925 ca	Other
065-0379-000	Willis Wharf School	1925 ca	Other
065-0382-000	House, Route 684	1925 ca	Bungalow/Craftsman
065-0383-000	Cheriton High School	1921 ca	Colonial Revival
065-0384-000	Louisa's Market & Deli	1925 ca	Other
065-0385-000	Cheriton Methodist Church Cheriton United Methodist Church	1920-1921	Other
065-0386-000	Huff House	1890	Italianate
065-0387-000	Hopkins Building	1930 ca	Other
065-0388-000	Wilson Service Station	1946-1947	Other
065-0389-000	Stevenson's Drug Store	1919 ca	Other
065-0390-000	Haley Barbershop	1908	Other
065-0391-000	Wise Building	1927 ca	Other
065-0392-000	House, Route 692	1912 ca	Other
065-0393-000	House, Route 639	1910 ca	Other
065-0394-000	House, Route 639	1930 ca	Bungalow/Craftsman
065-0395-000	House, Route 639	1930 ca	Other
065-0396-000	Outten's Grocery	1930 ca	Other
065-0397-000	House Route 638	1910 ca	Other
065-0398-000	Haley House	1893	Other
065-0399-000	Jones House	1860 ca	Other
065-0400-000	House, Route 680	1890 ca	Other
065-0401-000	House, Route 680	1890 ca	Other
065-0401-00B	House, Route 680	1900 ca	Other
065-0402-000	House, Route 680	1925 ca	Colonial Revival
065-0403-000	Dr. Kimberley Cottage	1890 ca	Queen Anne
065-0404-000	Old Cherrystone Inn/Rosemerry	1750 ca	Other
065-0405-000	Goffigon House	1900 ca	Other
065-0406-000	Jones House	1900 ca	Other
065-0407-000	Bibbins, Littleton, House Bibbins, Paul E., House	1915-1916	Other
065-0408-000	Nottingham, Roy, House	1760 ca	Other
065-0409-000	House, Route 636	1915 ca	Other

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE REPORT: Northampton County

DHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	YEAR	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
065-0410-000	House, Route 636	1910 ca	Other
065-0411-000	Store, Chesapeake	1925 ca	Other
065-0412-000	Mount Hebron (II)	1900 ca	Other
065-0413-000	Church of God and True Holiness	1910 ca	Other
065-0414-000	House, Route 633	1920 ca	Other
065-0415-000	Eden House	1900 ca	Other
065-0416-000	Bracey House	1900 ca	Other
065-0417-000	Roberts, John, House	1920 ca	Other
065-0418-000	Susie Winder's Cook Shop	1910 ca	Other
065-0419-000	House, Business Route 13	1900 ca	Other
065-0420-000	Burrows, Elizabeth, House	1916 ca	Other
	Burrows, J.D., House		
065-0421-000	House, Reedtown Lane	1910 ca	Other
065-0422-000	House, Martin's Siding Lane	1910 ca	Other
065-0423-000	House, Route 628	1910 ca	Other
065-0424-000	House, Route 628	1915 ca	Other
065-0425-000	Railroad Hotel	1890 ca	Other
065-0426-000	Bridgetown Colored School	1910 ca	Other
065-0427-000	Bethel Baptist Church	1882	Gothic Revival
065-0428-000	Carter Cemetery	1880-1920	
065-0429-000	New Allen Memorial A.M.E. Church	1924	Gothic Revival
065-0430-000	Ebenezer Baptist Church	1910 ca	Gothic Revival
065-0431-000	Exmore Colored School	1910 ca	Other
065-0432-000	Green Acres; Ackworth House	1880 ca	Italianate
065-0433-000	Bell & Melson Store	1905 ca	Other
	Hiawatha Wyatt Custom Builders		
065-0434-000	Machipongo Post Office	1915 ca	Other
065-0435-000	Machipongo Bank	1920 ca	Other
065-0436-000	Thomas House	1915 ca	Bungalow/Craftsman
065-0437-000	Bellmont	1908 ca	Queen Anne
065-0438-000	Bell, Charles, House	1908 ca	Queen Anne
	Sterns House		
065-0439-000	Storck House	1920 ca	Colonial Revival
065-0440-000	Reedtown Colored School	1910 ca	Other
065-0441-000	House, Bell Lane	1915 ca	Other
065-0442-000	House, Bell Lane	1910 ca	Other
065-0443-000	House, Route 630	1900 ca	Other
065-0444-000	House, Route 630	1770 ca	Colonial
065-0445-000	House, Route 618	1900 ca	Other
065-0446-000	House, Route 622	1905 ca	Other
065-0447-000	Shorter Chapel A.M.E. Church	1886	Other
065-0448-000	Pool Hall, Bridgetown	1920 ca	Other
065-0449-000	House, Route 1504	1900 ca	Other
065-0450-000	Nottingham, Claude, House	1800 ca	Federal
065-0451-000	Store, Route 620	1920 ca	Other
065-0452-000	H. C. West and Sons Packing House	1948 ca	Other
065-0453-000	House, Route 620	1910 ca	Other
065-0454-000	House, Route 620	1915 ca	Other
065-0455-000	M. J. Duer Packing Shed	1930 ca	Other
065-0456-000	Lookout Tower	1945 ca	Other
065-0457-000	Birds Nest High School	1921	Other
065-0458-000	House, Route 620	1890 ca	Other
065-0459-000	House, Route 600	1910 ca	Other
065-0460-000	Fischer House	1900 ca	Other

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE REPORT: Northampton County

DHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	YEAR	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
065-0461-000	Johnson, Ed, House	1870	Other
065-0462-000	Johnny Ward Store	1895	ca Other
065-0463-000	Broadus, Rena, House	1915	ca Other
065-0464-000	Doughty House	1920	ca Other
065-0465-000	House, Route 617	1910	ca Other
065-0466-000	House, Route 617	1900	ca Other
065-0467-000	House, Route 617	1890	ca Other
065-0468-000	Kellam House	1900	ca Other
065-0469-000	Kellam Store	1920	Other
	Weirwood Station		
065-0470-000	Dunton House	1910	ca Other
065-0471-000	House, Route 13	1910	ca Other
065-0472-000	Machipongo Railroad Station	1890	ca Other
065-0473-000	Packing Shed, Route 13	1930	ca Other
065-0474-000	Weirwood Fairgrounds	1900	ca Other
065-0475-000	Blenheim	1860	ca Other
	Wilcox, Burr House		
065-0476-000	Merton	1895	Other
065-0477-000	Merton Tenant House	1900	ca Other
065-0478-000	Packing Shed, Route 715	1930	ca Other
065-0479-000	Store, Route 715	1920	ca Other
065-0480-000	Foxcroft	1910	ca Other
065-0481-000	House, Route 617	1890	ca Other
065-0482-000	House, Route 617	1900	ca Other
065-0483-000	Bayford Store	1947	Other
065-0484-000	Bayford Oyster Company	1894	ca Other
065-0485-000	Hillcrest	1924	Colonial Revival
065-0486-000	Hunt, Ida Tankard, House	1890	ca Other
065-0487-000	Franktown Methodist Church Parsonage	1909	Other
065-0488-000	Anderson-Badger House	1913	ca Other
065-0489-000	Hunt, Ida Tankard, House	1920	ca Bungalow/Craftsman
065-0490-000	Thomas, Mary Ann, House	1890	ca Other
065-0491-000	Downing, Edmund W.P., House	1870	ca Other
065-0492-000	Town Hall	1925	ca Other
065-0493-000	Nottingham, John, House	1870	ca Second Empire
065-0494-000	House, Route 618	1900	ca Other
065-0495-000	Store, Route 618	1930	ca Other
065-0496-000	House, Route 618	1900	ca Other
065-0497-000	House, Route 618	1910	ca Other
065-0498-000	House, Route 618	1910	ca Other
065-0499-000	House, Route 618	1910	ca Other
065-0500-000	House, Route 618	1900	ca Other
065-0501-000	House, Route 618	1890	ca Other
065-0514-000	House, Route 618	1860	ca Other
065-0515-000	Gladstone, Will, House	1914	Queen Anne
065-0516-000	Bowen, Cecil, House	1800	ca Other
065-0517-000	Bradford House	1890	ca Other
065-0518-000	House, Route 604	1920	ca Other
065-0519-000	Mears House	1910	ca Other
065-0520-000	Divine House	1910	ca Other
065-0521-000	E.L. Willis Store	1850	ca Other
065-0522-000	Ballard, Claude, House	1904	ca Queen Anne
065-0523-000	J.C. Walker Brothers Packing Shed	1920	ca Other

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE REPORT: Northampton County

DHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	YEAR	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
	Walkers Seaside Oysters		
065-0524-000	House, Route 603	1900	ca Other
065-0525-000	Ashby, House	1910	ca Other
065-0526-000	Grocery Store, Route 183	1910	ca Other
065-0527-000	Hotel, Route 613	1925	ca Other
065-0528-000	Benjamin Department Store	1910	ca Italianate
065-0529-000	Store, Route 603	1920	ca Other
065-0530-000	Mears House	1890	ca Queen Anne
065-0531-000	Freeman House	1910	ca Other
065-0532-000	Western Union Building	1910	ca Colonial Revival
	Treasures of the Past		
065-0533-000	Belle Haven Railroad Station	1905	ca Other
	Exmore Railroad Station		
065-0534-000	Albert Christian's Barbershop	1940	ca Other
065-0535-000	Walker, Margaret, House	1929	ca Colonial Revival
065-0536-000	House, Route 603	1910	ca Late Victorian
065-0537-000	House, Route 660	1920	ca Other
214-0001-000	Cessford	1801	Federal
214-0002-000	Christ Episcopal Church	1828	Federal
214-0008-000	Parke Hall	1775	ca Colonial
214-0011-000	Rose Cottage	1886	Other
214-0013-000	Robbins, Maria, House	1799	Other
214-0014-000	Old Pride of Virginia Masonic Lodge No. 18	1870	ca Other
214-0016-000	Coventon	1795	Other
214-0018-000	Bethel A.M.E. Church	1901	Gothic Revival
214-0020-000	Taylor House	1780	Other
	Eastville Inn		
214-0021-000	House, Route 1602	1910	ca Other
214-0022-000	Holland Barber Shop	1920	ca Other
214-0023-000	Kellam Store	1920	ca Other
214-0024-000	R.S. Trower Farm Equipment	1910	ca Other
214-0025-000	Churn, Harvey, House	1920	ca Other
214-0026-000	House, James Street	1900	ca Other
214-0027-000	House, James Street	1910	ca Other
214-0028-000	Nottingham House	1886	ca Queen Anne
214-0029-000	Eastville Baptist Church	1878	Gothic Revival
214-0030-000	House, Route 631	1800	ca Other
214-0031-000	House, Route 631	1885	ca Queen Anne
214-0032-000	Roseland	1900	ca Other
214-0033-000	Tyson, George, House	1910	ca Other
214-0034-000	Sunningdale	1915	ca Other
214-0035-000	Holland, Clarance, House	1908	ca Queen Anne
214-0036-000	Nottingham, Richard, House	1900	ca Second Empire
214-0037-000	Mears, Cathy, Building	1900	ca Other
214-0038-000	Brown Hotel	1900	ca Other
214-0039-000	James Brown Dry Goods Store	1900	ca Other
267-0002-000	Northampton Free Library	1910	ca Other
267-0003-000	Store, Route 606	1890	ca Other
267-0004-000	The Smiling Dolphin	1900	ca Other
267-0005-000	House, Route 606	1905	ca Queen Anne
267-0006-000	Walker, Jeff, House	1907	ca Queen Anne
267-0007-000	House, Route 606	1910	ca Queen Anne
267-0008-000	House, Route 606	1915	ca Colonial Revival

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE REPORT: Northampton County

DHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	YEAR	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
267-0009-000	James, Harry, House	1915 ca	Other
267-0010-000	Nassawadox Methodist Episcopal Church	1908 ca	Other
267-0011-000	House, Route 600	1925 ca	Bungalow/Craftsman
267-0012-000	Nottingham Brothers Packing Shed	1940 ca	Other
267-0013-000	Virginia Eastern Shore Produce Exchange	1915 ca	Other
	Nottingham Brothers Packing Shed		

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Appendix F:

Chronological Report

CHRONOLOGICAL REPORT

DHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME
065-0404-000	1750 ca	Old Cherrystone Inn/Rosemerry
065-0045-000	1760 ca	Mattawomaw Creek House
		Chubb House
065-0408-000	1760 ca	Nottingham, Roy, House
065-0444-000	1770 ca	House, Route 630
214-0008-000	1775 ca	Parke Hall
214-0020-000	1780	Taylor House
		Eastville Inn
065-0064-000	1787 ca	Johnson's Tavern
065-0368-000	1789 ca	Locust Lawn
065-0121-000	1790 ca	Birds Nest Tavern
214-0016-000	1795	Coventon
065-0086-000	1798 ca	Mount Hebron (I)
214-0013-000	1799	Robbins, Maria, House
065-0516-000	1800 ca	Bowen, Cecil, House
065-0151-000	1800 ca	Fruitland
214-0030-000	1800 ca	House, Route 631
065-0053-002	1800 ca	Machipongo Old Farm House
065-0450-000	1800 ca	Nottingham, Claude, House
214-0001-000	1801	Cessford
065-0031-000	1801 ca	White Cliff
065-0095-000	1820 ca	Cherry Core
065-0055-000	1820 ca	Fisher House
065-0369-000	1820	Liberty Hall
065-0149-000	1820	Ward House
214-0002-000	1828	Christ Episcopal Church
065-0089-000	1840,1910	Huntington
065-0053-000	1840 ca	Machipongo Alms House for Whites
065-0073-000	1840-1850	Stockly
065-0150-000	1845	Bleak House
065-0091-000	1846	Holmes Presbyterian Church
065-0006-000	1849 ca	Crystal Palace
065-0521-000	1850 ca	E.L. Willis Store
065-0348-000	1855 ca	Nottingham, C.D., House
065-0109-000	1858	Johnsontown Methodist Church
065-0475-000	1860 ca	Blenheim
		Wilcox, Burr House
065-0514-000	1860 ca	House, Route 618
065-0399-000	1860 ca	Jones House
065-0177-000	1865	St. Peter's A.M.E. Church
		Pentacostal Faith Church
065-0491-000	1870 ca	Downing, Edmund W.P., House
065-0461-000	1870	Johnson, Ed, House
065-0053-001	1870 ca	Machipongo Colored Poor House
065-0493-000	1870 ca	Nottingham, John, House
214-0014-000	1870 ca	Old Pride of Virginia Masonic Lodge No. 18
214-0029-000	1878	Eastville Baptist Church
065-0428-000	1880-1920	Carter Cemetery
065-0432-000	1880 ca	Green Acres; Ackworth House
065-0300-000	1880 ca	House, Route 600
065-0316-000	1880 ca	Railroad Depot
065-0427-000	1882	Bethel Baptist Church
065-0319-000	1884 ca	Second Presbyterian Church
		Hopewell School

CHRONOLOGICAL REPORT

DHR ID #	YEAR		PROPERTY NAME
214-0031-000	1885	ca	House, Route 631
214-0028-000	1886	ca	Nottingham House
214-0011-000	1886		Rose Cottage
065-0447-000	1886		Shorter Chapel A.M.E. Church
065-0338-000	1887	ca	Bethel School
			Philadelphia Church of Christ
065-0349-000	1890	ca	Bailey House
065-0243-000	1890	ca	Bayview Railroad Station
065-0517-000	1890	ca	Bradford House
065-0155-000	1890	ca	Cheriton Freight Station
065-0171-000	1890	ca	Dixon House
065-0403-000	1890	ca	Dr. Kimberley Cottage
065-0340-000	1890	ca	Gray's Funeral Home
065-0330-000	1890	ca	House, Dalby Lane
065-0302-000	1890	ca	House, Route 600
065-0312-000	1890	ca	House, Route 600
065-0314-000	1890	ca	House, Route 600
065-0481-000	1890	ca	House, Route 617
065-0467-000	1890	ca	House, Route 617
065-0501-000	1890	ca	House, Route 618
065-0458-000	1890	ca	House, Route 620
065-0362-000	1890	ca	House, Route 639
065-0400-000	1890	ca	House, Route 680
065-0401-000	1890	ca	House, Route 680
065-0386-000	1890		Huff House
065-0486-000	1890	ca	Hunt, Ida Tankard, House
065-0472-000	1890	ca	Machipongo Railroad Station
065-0530-000	1890	ca	Mears House
065-0425-000	1890	ca	Railroad Hotel
267-0003-000	1890	ca	Store, Route 606
065-0490-000	1890	ca	Thomas, Mary Ann, House
065-0343-000	1892		African Baptist Church
065-0398-000	1893		Haley House
065-0484-000	1894	ca	Bayford Oyster Company
065-0107-000	1894	ca	Elsner House
065-0125-000	1894		Franktown Methodist Church
065-0462-000	1895	ca	Johnny Ward Store
065-0476-000	1895		Merton
065-0049-000	1895		Solitude
065-0329-000	1896		First Baptist Church - Capeville
065-0242-000	1898		Wilson, C. F., House
065-0370-000	1899		Red Bank Baptist Church
065-0416-000	1900	ca	Bracey House
214-0038-000	1900	ca	Brown Hotel
065-0364-000	1900	ca	Cobb, Arthur, House
065-0363-000	1900	ca	Cobb, Elkanah, House
065-0415-000	1900	ca	Eden House
065-0047-000	1900	ca	Farmer's Delight
065-0460-000	1900	ca	Fischer House
065-0405-000	1900	ca	Goffigon House
065-0376-000	1900	ca	Harrison House
065-0419-000	1900	ca	House, Business Route 13
214-0026-000	1900	ca	House, James Street
065-0449-000	1900	ca	House, Route 1504

CHRONOLOGICAL REPORT

DHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME
065-0322-000	1900	ca House, Route 600
065-0309-000	1900	ca House, Route 600
065-0313-000	1900	ca House, Route 600
065-0328-000	1900	ca House, Route 600, Capeville
065-0524-000	1900	ca House, Route 603
065-0482-000	1900	ca House, Route 617
065-0466-000	1900	ca House, Route 617
065-0494-000	1900	ca House, Route 618
065-0500-000	1900	ca House, Route 618
065-0445-000	1900	ca House, Route 618
065-0496-000	1900	ca House, Route 618
065-0443-000	1900	ca House, Route 630
065-0288-000	1900	ca House, Route 642
065-0334-000	1900	ca House, Route 643
065-0337-000	1900	ca House, Route 643
065-0222-000	1900	ca House, Route 649
065-0401-00B	1900	ca House, Route 680
065-0282-000	1900	ca House, Route 684
214-0039-000	1900	ca James Brown Dry Goods Store
065-0406-000	1900	ca Jones House
065-0468-000	1900	ca Kellam House
214-0037-000	1900	ca Mears, Cathy, Building
065-0477-000	1900	ca Merton Tenant House
065-0351-000	1900	ca Moore House
065-0412-000	1900	ca Mount Hebron (II)
065-0365-000	1900	ca Mt. Zion Royal Lodge
214-0036-000	1900	ca Nottingham, Richard, House
214-0032-000	1900	ca Roseland
065-0339-000	1900	ca Sample's Barber Shop
065-0321-000	1900	ca Store, Capeville
065-0307-000	1900	ca Tenant House, Midland Farm
267-0004-000	1900	ca The Smiling Dolphin
065-0372-000	1900	ca Warren Store
		House, Route 645
065-0474-000	1900	ca Weirwood Fairgrounds
214-0018-000	1901	Bethel A.M.E. Church
065-0522-000	1904	ca Ballard, Claude, House
065-0433-000	1905	ca Bell & Melson Store
		Hiawatha Wyatt Custom Builders
065-0533-000	1905	ca Belle Haven Railroad Station
		Exmore Railroad Station
065-0323-000	1905	ca Capeville M. E. Church (South)
		Capeville United Methodist Church
065-0301-000	1905	ca Dixon, House
267-0005-000	1905	ca House, Route 606
065-0446-000	1905	ca House, Route 622
065-0366-000	1905	ca Mt. Zion A.M.E. Church
065-0229-000	1905	ca Wilson House
065-0374-000	1906	ca Nottingham House
065-0344-000	1907	Tidewater Institute Dormitory
267-0006-000	1907	ca Walker, Jeff, House
065-0438-000	1908	ca Bell, Charles, House
		Sterns House
065-0437-000	1908	ca Bellmont

CHRONOLOGICAL REPORT

DHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME
065-0390-000	1908	Haley Barbershop
214-0035-000	1908	ca Holland, Clarance, House
065-0335-000	1908	ca House, Route 643
267-0010-000	1908	ca Nassawadox Methodist Episcopal Church
065-0487-000	1909	Franktown Methodist Church Parsonage
065-0525-000	1910	ca Ashby, House
065-0331-000	1910	ca Bailey House
065-0528-000	1910	ca Benjamin Department Store
065-0426-000	1910	ca Bridgetown Colored School
065-0413-000	1910	ca Church of God and True Holiness
065-0520-000	1910	ca Divine House
065-0470-000	1910	ca Dunton House
065-0430-000	1910	ca Ebenezer Baptist Church
065-0336-000	1910	ca Edwin's Farm
065-0431-000	1910	ca Exmore Colored School
065-0480-000	1910	ca Foxcroft
065-0531-000	1910	ca Freeman House
065-0526-000	1910	ca Grocery Store, Route 183
065-0397-000	1910	ca House Route 638
065-0442-000	1910	ca House, Bell Lane
214-0027-000	1910	ca House, James Street
065-0422-000	1910	ca House, Martin's Siding Lane
065-0421-000	1910	ca House, Reedtown Lane
065-0471-000	1910	ca House, Route 13
214-0021-000	1910	ca House, Route 1602
065-0350-000	1910	ca House, Route 600
065-0306-000	1910	ca House, Route 600
065-0308-000	1910	ca House, Route 600
065-0459-000	1910	ca House, Route 600
065-0318-000	1910	ca House, Route 600 and 645
065-0536-000	1910	ca House, Route 603
267-0007-000	1910	ca House, Route 606
065-0465-000	1910	ca House, Route 617
065-0498-000	1910	ca House, Route 618
065-0499-000	1910	ca House, Route 618
065-0497-000	1910	ca House, Route 618
065-0453-000	1910	ca House, Route 620
065-0327-000	1910	ca House, Route 624
065-0423-000	1910	ca House, Route 628
065-0410-000	1910	ca House, Route 636
065-0393-000	1910	ca House, Route 639
065-0357-000	1910	ca House, Route 639
065-0361-000	1910	ca House, Route 639
065-0223-000	1910	ca House, Route 649
065-0215-000	1910	ca House, Route 649
065-0519-000	1910	ca Mears House
065-0305-000	1910	ca Midland Farm
267-0002-000	1910	ca Northampton Free Library
065-0373-000	1910	ca Powell House
214-0024-000	1910	ca R.S. Trower Farm Equipment
065-0440-000	1910	ca Reedtown Colored School
065-0371-000	1910	ca Smith's Grocery
065-0310-000	1910	ca Store; Old Post Office
065-0418-000	1910	ca Susie Winder's Cook Shop

CHRONOLOGICAL REPORT

DHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME
065-0154-000	1910 ca	Townsend Banking Company Building
		Townsend Post Office
214-0033-000	1910 ca	Tyson, George, House
065-0304-000	1910 ca	Wells House
065-0532-000	1910 ca	Western Union Building
		Treasures of the Past
065-0392-000	1912 ca	House, Route 692
065-0488-000	1913 ca	Anderson-Badger House
065-0333-000	1913 ca	Lower Northampton Baptist Church
065-0515-000	1914	Gladstone, Will, House
065-0018-000	1914	Old Eastville High School
065-0367-000	1915	Antioch Baptist Church
065-0407-000	1915-1916	Bibbins, Littleton, House
		Bibbins, Paul E., House
065-0345-000	1915 ca	Bibbins, Samuel, House
		Collins House
065-0463-000	1915 ca	Broadus, Rena, House
065-0441-000	1915 ca	House, Bell Lane
267-0008-000	1915 ca	House, Route 606
065-0454-000	1915 ca	House, Route 620
065-0424-000	1915 ca	House, Route 628
065-0409-000	1915 ca	House, Route 636
065-0062-000	1915 ca	House, Route 636
267-0009-000	1915 ca	James, Harry, House
065-0434-000	1915 ca	Machipongo Post Office
214-0034-000	1915 ca	Sunningdale
065-0436-000	1915 ca	Thomas House
267-0013-000	1915 ca	Virginia Eastern Shore Produce Exchange
		Nottingham Brothers Packing Shed
065-0420-000	1916 ca	Burrows, Elizabeth, House
		Burrows, J.D., House
065-0389-000	1919 ca	Stevenson's Drug Store
065-0326-000	1920 ca	Auto Repair Shop, Coveville
065-0317-000	1920 ca	Bailey House
065-0359-000	1920 ca	Broadwater House
065-0324-000	1920 ca	Capeville Freight Depot
065-0385-000	1920-1921	Cheriton Methodist Church
		Cheriton United Methodist Church
214-0025-000	1920 ca	Churn, Harvey, House
065-0464-000	1920 ca	Doughty House
214-0022-000	1920 ca	Holland Barber Shop
065-0518-000	1920 ca	House, Route 604
065-0414-000	1920 ca	House, Route 633
065-0537-000	1920 ca	House, Route 660
065-0489-000	1920 ca	Hunt, Ida Tankard, House
065-0523-000	1920 ca	J.C. Walker Brothers Packing Shed
		Walkers Seaside Oysters
214-0023-000	1920 ca	Kellam Store
065-0469-000	1920	Kellam Store
		Weirwood Station
065-0435-000	1920 ca	Machipongo Bank
065-0353-000	1920 ca	Oyster Post Office
065-0448-000	1920 ca	Pool Hall, Bridgetown
065-0346-000	1920 ca	Pride of VA Masonic Lodge No.18

CHRONOLOGICAL REPORT

DHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME
065-0417-000	1920	ca Roberts, John, House
065-0439-000	1920	ca Storck House
065-0529-000	1920	ca Store, Route 603
065-0451-000	1920	ca Store, Route 620
065-0355-000	1920	ca Store, Route 639
		Barner Islands Research Station
065-0479-000	1920	ca Store, Route 715
065-0354-000	1920	ca Travis Chapel By-The-Sea
065-0457-000	1921	Birds Nest High School
065-0383-000	1921	ca Cheriton High School
065-0485-000	1924	Hillcrest
065-0429-000	1924	New Allen Memorial A.M.E. Church
065-0021-000	1925	ca Capeville High School
		Capeville Elementary School
065-0311-000	1925	ca Gas Station
065-0375-000	1925	ca Goffigon House
065-0527-000	1925	ca Hotel, Route 613
065-0360-000	1925	ca House, Broadwater Circle
267-0011-000	1925	ca House, Route 600
065-0315-000	1925	ca House, Route 646
065-0402-000	1925	ca House, Route 680
065-0382-000	1925	ca House, Route 684
065-0384-000	1925	ca Louisa's Market & Deli
065-0378-000	1925	ca Mears and White Packing Shed
		W. M. Produce
065-0411-000	1925	ca Store, Chesapeake
065-0492-000	1925	ca Town Hall
065-0379-000	1925	ca Willis Wharf School
065-0325-000	1926	ca Capeville Bank
065-0303-000	1926	ca Dixon, House
065-0391-000	1927	ca Wise Building
065-0341-000	1928	Cape Charles Colored School
		Geo. Robberecht Seafood Company
065-0535-000	1929	ca Walker, Margaret, House
065-0352-000	1930	ca B.L. Bell & Son Packing House
065-0342-000	1930	ca Coca Cola Bottling Plant
		A to Z Used Furniture
065-0261-000	1930	ca Grading Shed
		Multiple Dwelling
065-0387-000	1930	ca Hopkins Building
065-0394-000	1930	ca House, Route 639
065-0395-000	1930	ca House, Route 639
065-0332-000	1930	ca House, U.S. Route 13
065-0455-000	1930	ca M. J. Duer Packing Shed
065-0396-000	1930	ca Outten's Grocery
065-0473-000	1930	ca Packing Shed, Route 13
065-0478-000	1930	ca Packing Shed, Route 715
065-0495-000	1930	ca Store, Route 618
065-0356-000	1930	ca Store, Route 639
065-0347-000	1939	Esso Park Auto Court
065-0534-000	1940	ca Albert Christian's Barbershop
267-0012-000	1940	ca Nottingham Brothers Packing Shed
065-0358-000	1940	ca Packing Plant, Oyster
065-0320-000	1940	ca Watch Tower, Pickett's Harbor

CHRONOLOGICAL REPORT

DHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME
065-0456-000	1945 ca	Lookout Tower
065-0388-000	1946-1947	Wilson Service Station
065-0483-000	1947	Bayford Store
065-0452-000	1948 ca	H. C. West and Sons Packing House

302 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

Appendix G:

Wuzit Report

WUZIT REPORT: Northampton County

DHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	WUZIT(S)
065-0006-000	Crystal Palace	Single Dwelling
065-0018-000	Old Eastville High School	School
065-0021-000	Capeville High School	School
	Capeville Elementary School	
065-0031-000	White Cliff	Single Dwelling
065-0045-000	Mattawomaw Creek House	Single Dwelling
	Chubb House	
065-0047-000	Farmer's Delight	Single Dwelling
065-0049-000	Solitude	Single Dwelling
065-0053-000	Machipongo Alms House for Whites	Poor House
065-0053-001	Machipongo Colored Poor House	Poor House
065-0053-002	Machipongo Old Farm House	Single Dwelling
065-0055-000	Fisher House	Single Dwelling
065-0062-000	House, Route 636	Single Dwelling
065-0064-000	Johnson's Tavern	Single Dwelling
065-0073-000	Stockly	Single Dwelling
065-0086-000	Mount Hebron (I)	Single Dwelling
065-0089-000	Huntington	Single Dwelling
065-0091-000	Holmes Presbyterian Church	Church
065-0095-000	Cherry Core	Single Dwelling
065-0107-000	Elsner House	Single Dwelling
065-0109-000	Johnsontown Methodist Church	Church
065-0121-000	Birds Nest Tavern	Single Dwelling
065-0125-000	Franktown Methodist Church	Church
065-0149-000	Ward House	Single Dwelling
065-0150-000	Bleak House	Single Dwelling
065-0151-000	Fruitland	Single Dwelling
065-0154-000	Townsend Banking Company Building	Commercial Building
	Townsend Post Office	
065-0155-000	Cheriton Freight Station	Depot
065-0171-000	Dixon House	Single Dwelling
065-0177-000	St. Peter's A.M.E. Church	Church
	Pentacostal Faith Church	
065-0215-000	House, Route 649	Single Dwelling
065-0222-000	House, Route 649	Single Dwelling
065-0223-000	House, Route 649	Single Dwelling
065-0229-000	Wilson House	Single Dwelling
065-0242-000	Wilson, C. F., House	Single Dwelling
065-0243-000	Bayview Railroad Station	Depot
065-0261-000	Grading Shed	Shed
	Multiple Dwelling	
065-0282-000	House, Route 684	Single Dwelling
065-0288-000	House, Route 642	Single Dwelling
065-0300-000	House, Route 600	Single Dwelling
065-0301-000	Dixon, House	Single Dwelling
065-0302-000	House, Route 600	Single Dwelling
065-0303-000	Dixon, House	Single Dwelling
065-0304-000	Wells House	Single Dwelling
065-0305-000	Midland Farm	Single Dwelling
065-0306-000	House, Route 600	Single Dwelling
065-0307-000	Tenant House, Midland Farm	Tenant House
065-0308-000	House, Route 600	Single Dwelling
065-0309-000	House, Route 600	Single Dwelling
065-0310-000	Store; Old Post Office	Commercial Building

WUZIT REPORT: Northampton County

DHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	WUZIT(S)
065-0311-000	Gas Station	Commercial Building
065-0312-000	House, Route 600	Single Dwelling
065-0313-000	House, Route 600	Single Dwelling
065-0314-000	House, Route 600	Single Dwelling
065-0315-000	House, Route 646	Single Dwelling
065-0316-000	Railroad Depot	Depot
065-0317-000	Bailey House	Single Dwelling
065-0318-000	House, Route 600 and 645	Single Dwelling
065-0319-000	Second Presbyterian Church	Church
	Hopewell School	
065-0320-000	Watch Tower, Pickett's Harbor	Other
065-0321-000	Store, Capeville	Commercial Building
065-0322-000	House, Route 600	Single Dwelling
065-0323-000	Capeville M. E. Church (South)	Church
	Capeville United Methodist Church	
065-0324-000	Capeville Freight Depot	Depot
065-0325-000	Capeville Bank	Bank
065-0326-000	Auto Repair Shop, Coveville	Garage
065-0327-000	House, Route 624	Single Dwelling
065-0328-000	House, Route 600, Capeville	Single Dwelling
065-0329-000	First Baptist Church - Capeville	Church
065-0330-000	House, Dalby Lane	Single Dwelling
065-0331-000	Bailey House	Single Dwelling
065-0332-000	House, U.S. Route 13	Single Dwelling
065-0333-000	Lower Northampton Baptist Church	Church
065-0334-000	House, Route 643	Single Dwelling
065-0335-000	House, Route 643	Single Dwelling
065-0336-000	Edwin's Farm	Single Dwelling
065-0337-000	House, Route 643	Single Dwelling
065-0338-000	Bethel School	School
	Philadelphia Church of Christ	
065-0339-000	Sample's Barber Shop	Commercial Building
065-0340-000	Gray's Funeral Home	Funeral Home
065-0341-000	Cape Charles Colored School	School
	Geo. Robberecht Seafood Company	
065-0342-000	Coca Cola Bottling Plant	Processing Plant
	A to Z Used Furniture	
065-0343-000	African Baptist Church	Church
065-0344-000	Tidewater Institute Dormitory	Dormitory
065-0345-000	Bibbins, Samuel, House	Single Dwelling
	Collins House	
065-0346-000	Pride of VA Masonic Lodge No.18	Meeting Hall
065-0347-000	Esso Park Auto Court	Restaurant
065-0348-000	Nottingham, C.D., House	Single Dwelling
065-0349-000	Bailey House	Single Dwelling
065-0350-000	House, Route 600	Single Dwelling
065-0351-000	Moore House	Single Dwelling
065-0352-000	B.L. Bell & Son Packing House	Factory
065-0353-000	Oyster Post Office	Post Office
065-0354-000	Travis Chapel By-The-Sea	Church
065-0355-000	Store, Route 639	Commercial Building
	Barner Islands Research Station	
065-0356-000	Store, Route 639	Commercial Building
065-0357-000	House, Route 639	Single Dwelling

WUZIT REPORT: Northampton County

DHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	WUZIT(S)
065-0358-000	Packing Plant, Oyster	Factory
065-0359-000	Broadwater House	Single Dwelling
065-0360-000	House, Broadwater Circle	Single Dwelling
065-0361-000	House, Route 639	Single Dwelling
065-0362-000	House, Route 639	Single Dwelling
065-0363-000	Cobb, Elkanah, House	Single Dwelling
065-0364-000	Cobb, Arthur, House	Single Dwelling
065-0365-000	Mt. Zion Royal Lodge	Meeting Hall
065-0366-000	Mt. Zion A.M.E. Church	Church
065-0367-000	Antioch Baptist Church	Church
065-0368-000	Locust Lawn	Single Dwelling
065-0369-000	Liberty Hall	Single Dwelling
065-0370-000	Red Bank Baptist Church	Church
065-0371-000	Smith's Grocery	Commercial Building
065-0372-000	Warren Store	Commercial Building
	House, Route 645	
065-0373-000	Powell House	Single Dwelling
065-0374-000	Nottingham House	Single Dwelling
065-0375-000	Goffigon House	Single Dwelling
065-0376-000	Harrison House	Single Dwelling
065-0378-000	Mears and White Packing Shed	Processing Plant
	W. M. Produce	
065-0379-000	Willis Wharf School	School
065-0382-000	House, Route 684	Single Dwelling
065-0383-000	Cheriton High School	School
065-0384-000	Louisa's Market & Deli	Commercial Building
065-0385-000	Cheriton Methodist Church	Church
	Cheriton United Methodist Church	
065-0386-000	Huff House	Single Dwelling
065-0387-000	Hopkins Building	Commercial Building
065-0388-000	Wilson Service Station	Service Station
065-0389-000	Stevenson's Drug Store	Commercial Building
065-0390-000	Haley Barbershop	Commercial Building
065-0391-000	Wise Building	Commercial Building
065-0392-000	House, Route 692	Single Dwelling
065-0393-000	House, Route 639	Single Dwelling
065-0394-000	House, Route 639	Single Dwelling
065-0395-000	House, Route 639	Single Dwelling
065-0396-000	Outten's Grocery	Commercial Building
065-0397-000	House Route 638	Single Dwelling
065-0398-000	Haley House	Single Dwelling
065-0399-000	Jones House	Single Dwelling
065-0400-000	House, Route 680	Single Dwelling
065-0401-000	House, Route 680	Single Dwelling
065-0401-00B	House, Route 680	Single Dwelling
065-0402-000	House, Route 680	Single Dwelling
065-0403-000	Dr. Kimberley Cottage	Single Dwelling
065-0404-000	Old Cherrystone Inn/Rosemerry	Hotel/Inn
065-0405-000	Goffigon House	Single Dwelling
065-0406-000	Jones House	Single Dwelling
065-0407-000	Bibbins, Littleton, House	Single Dwelling
	Bibbins, Paul E., House	
065-0408-000	Nottingham, Roy, House	Single Dwelling
065-0409-000	House, Route 636	Single Dwelling

WUZIT REPORT: Northampton County

DHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	WUZIT(S)
065-0410-000	House, Route 636	Single Dwelling
065-0411-000	Store, Chesapeake	Commercial Building
065-0412-000	Mount Hebron (II)	Single Dwelling
065-0413-000	Church of God and True Holiness	Church
065-0414-000	House, Route 633	Single Dwelling
065-0415-000	Eden House	Single Dwelling
065-0416-000	Bracey House	Single Dwelling
065-0417-000	Roberts, John, House	Single Dwelling
065-0418-000	Susie Winder's Cook Shop	Restaurant
065-0419-000	House, Business Route 13	Single Dwelling
065-0420-000	Burrows, Elizabeth, House	Single Dwelling
	Burrows, J.D., House	
065-0421-000	House, Reedtown Lane	Single Dwelling
065-0422-000	House, Martin's Siding Lane	Single Dwelling
065-0423-000	House, Route 628	Single Dwelling
065-0424-000	House, Route 628	Single Dwelling
065-0425-000	Railroad Hotel	Hotel/Inn
065-0426-000	Bridgetown Colored School	School
065-0427-000	Bethel Baptist Church	Church
065-0428-000	Carter Cemetery	Cemetery
065-0429-000	New Allen Memorial A.M.E. Church	Church
065-0430-000	Ebenezer Baptist Church	Church
065-0431-000	Exmore Colored School	School
065-0432-000	Green Acres; Ackworth House	Single Dwelling
065-0433-000	Bell & Melson Store	Commercial Building
	Hiawatha Wyatt Custom Builders	
065-0434-000	Machipongo Post Office	Post Office
065-0435-000	Machipongo Bank	Bank
065-0436-000	Thomas House	Single Dwelling
065-0437-000	Bellmont	Single Dwelling
065-0438-000	Bell, Charles, House	Single Dwelling
	Sterns House	
065-0439-000	Storck House	Single Dwelling
065-0440-000	Reedtown Colored School	School
065-0441-000	House, Bell Lane	Single Dwelling
065-0442-000	House, Bell Lane	Single Dwelling
065-0443-000	House, Route 630	Single Dwelling
065-0444-000	House, Route 630	Single Dwelling
065-0445-000	House, Route 618	Single Dwelling
065-0446-000	House, Route 622	Single Dwelling
065-0447-000	Shorter Chapel A.M.E. Church	Church
065-0448-000	Pool Hall, Bridgetown	Pool House
065-0449-000	House, Route 1504	Single Dwelling
065-0450-000	Nottingham, Claude, House	Single Dwelling
065-0451-000	Store, Route 620	Commercial Building
065-0452-000	H. C. West and Sons Packing House	Factory
065-0453-000	House, Route 620	Single Dwelling
065-0454-000	House, Route 620	Single Dwelling
065-0455-000	M. J. Duer Packing Shed	Factory
065-0456-000	Lookout Tower	Other
065-0457-000	Birds Nest High School	School
065-0458-000	House, Route 620	Single Dwelling
065-0459-000	House, Route 600	Single Dwelling
065-0460-000	Fischer House	Single Dwelling

WUZIT REPORT: Northampton County

DHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	WUZIT(S)
065-0461-000	Johnson, Ed, House	Single Dwelling
065-0462-000	Johnny Ward Store	Commercial Building
065-0463-000	Broadus, Rena, House	Single Dwelling
065-0464-000	Doughty House	Single Dwelling
065-0465-000	House, Route 617	Single Dwelling
065-0466-000	House, Route 617	Single Dwelling
065-0467-000	House, Route 617	Single Dwelling
065-0468-000	Kellam House	Single Dwelling
065-0469-000	Kellam Store	Commercial Building
	Weirwood Station	
065-0470-000	Dunton House	Single Dwelling
065-0471-000	House, Route 13	Single Dwelling
065-0472-000	Machipongo Railroad Station	Depot
065-0473-000	Packing Shed, Route 13	Factory
065-0474-000	Weirwood Fairgrounds	Track
065-0475-000	Blenheim	Single Dwelling
	Wilcox, Burr House	
065-0476-000	Merton	Single Dwelling
065-0477-000	Merton Tenant House	Single Dwelling
065-0478-000	Packing Shed, Route 715	Factory
065-0479-000	Store, Route 715	Commercial Building
065-0480-000	Foxcroft	Single Dwelling
065-0481-000	House, Route 617	Single Dwelling
065-0482-000	House, Route 617	Single Dwelling
065-0483-000	Bayford Store	Single Dwelling
065-0484-000	Bayford Oyster Company	Processing Plant
065-0485-000	Hillcrest	Single Dwelling
065-0486-000	Hunt, Ida Tankard, House	Single Dwelling
065-0487-000	Franktown Methodist Church Parsonage	Single Dwelling
065-0488-000	Anderson-Badger House	Single Dwelling
065-0489-000	Hunt, Ida Tankard, House	Single Dwelling
065-0490-000	Thomas, Mary Ann, House	Single Dwelling
065-0491-000	Downing, Edmund W.P., House	Single Dwelling
065-0492-000	Town Hall	Town Hall
065-0493-000	Nottingham, John, House	Single Dwelling
065-0494-000	House, Route 618	Single Dwelling
065-0495-000	Store, Route 618	Commercial Building
065-0496-000	House, Route 618	Single Dwelling
065-0497-000	House, Route 618	Single Dwelling
065-0498-000	House, Route 618	Single Dwelling
065-0499-000	House, Route 618	Single Dwelling
065-0500-000	House, Route 618	Single Dwelling
065-0501-000	House, Route 618	Single Dwelling
065-0514-000	House, Route 618	Single Dwelling
065-0515-000	Gladstone, Will, House	Single Dwelling
065-0516-000	Bowen, Cecil, House	Single Dwelling
065-0517-000	Bradford House	Single Dwelling
065-0518-000	House, Route 604	Single Dwelling
065-0519-000	Mears House	Single Dwelling
065-0520-000	Divine House	Single Dwelling
065-0521-000	E.L. Willis Store	Commercial Building
065-0522-000	Ballard, Claude, House	Single Dwelling
065-0523-000	J.C. Walker Brothers Packing Shed	Factory

WUZIT REPORT: Northampton County

DHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	WUZIT(S)
	Walkers Seaside Oysters	
065-0524-000	House, Route 603	Single Dwelling
065-0525-000	Ashby, House	Single Dwelling
065-0526-000	Grocery Store, Route 183	Commercial Building
065-0527-000	Hotel, Route 613	Hotel/Inn
065-0528-000	Benjamin Department Store	Commercial Building
065-0529-000	Store, Route 603	Commercial Building
065-0530-000	Mears House	Single Dwelling
065-0531-000	Freeman House	Single Dwelling
065-0532-000	Western Union Building	Commercial Building
	Treasures of the Past	
065-0533-000	Belle Haven Railroad Station	Depot
	Exmore Railroad Station	
065-0534-000	Albert Christian's Barbershop	Commercial Building
065-0535-000	Walker, Margaret, House	Single Dwelling
065-0536-000	House, Route 603	Single Dwelling
065-0537-000	House, Route 660	Single Dwelling
214-0001-000	Cessford	Single Dwelling
214-0002-000	Christ Episcopal Church	Church
214-0008-000	Parke Hall	Single Dwelling
214-0011-000	Rose Cottage	Single Dwelling
214-0013-000	Robbins, Maria, House	Single Dwelling
214-0014-000	Old Pride of Virginia Masonic Lodge No. 18	Meeting Hall
214-0016-000	Coventon	Single Dwelling
214-0018-000	Bethel A.M.E. Church	Church
214-0020-000	Taylor House	Hotel/Inn
	Eastville Inn	
214-0021-000	House, Route 1602	Single Dwelling
214-0022-000	Holland Barber Shop	Commercial Building
214-0023-000	Kellam Store	Commercial Building
214-0024-000	R.S. Trower Farm Equipment	Commercial Building
214-0025-000	Churn, Harvey, House	Single Dwelling
214-0026-000	House, James Street	Single Dwelling
214-0027-000	House, James Street	Single Dwelling
214-0028-000	Nottingham House	Single Dwelling
214-0029-000	Eastville Baptist Church	Church
214-0030-000	House, Route 631	Single Dwelling
214-0031-000	House, Route 631	Single Dwelling
214-0032-000	Roseland	Single Dwelling
214-0033-000	Tyson, George, House	Single Dwelling
214-0034-000	Sunningdale	Single Dwelling
214-0035-000	Holland, Clarance, House	Single Dwelling
214-0036-000	Nottingham, Richard, House	Single Dwelling
214-0037-000	Mears, Cathy, Building	Office/Office Bldg.
214-0038-000	Brown Hotel	Hotel/Inn
214-0039-000	James Brown Dry Goods Store	Commercial Building
267-0002-000	Northampton Free Library	Commercial Building
267-0003-000	Store, Route 606	Commercial Building
267-0004-000	The Smiling Dolphin	Commercial Building
267-0005-000	House, Route 606	Single Dwelling
267-0006-000	Walker, Jeff, House	Single Dwelling
267-0007-000	House, Route 606	Single Dwelling
267-0008-000	House, Route 606	Single Dwelling

WUZIT REPORT: Northampton County

DHR ID #	PROPERTY NAME	WUZIT(S)
267-0009-000	James, Harry, House	Single Dwelling
267-0010-000	Nassawadox Methodist Episcopal Church	Church
267-0011-000	House, Route 600	Single Dwelling
267-0012-000	Nottingham Brothers Packing Shed	Factory
267-0013-000	Virginia Eastern Shore Produce Exchange	Factory
	Nottingham Brothers Packing Shed	

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Appendix H:

VDHR Historic Context Report

VDHR HISTORIC CONTEXT REPORT: Northampton County

DHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	DHR HISTORIC CONTEXT
065-0006-000	1849	ca Crystal Palace	Domestic
065-0018-000	1914	Old Eastville High School	Architecture/Community Planning Education
065-0021-000	1925	ca Capeville High School Capeville Elementary School	Education
065-0031-000	1801	ca White Cliff	Domestic
065-0045-000	1760	ca Mattawomaw Creek House Chubb House	Domestic
065-0047-000	1900	ca Farmer's Delight	Subsistence/Agriculture
065-0049-000	1895	Solitude	Domestic
065-0053-000	1840	ca Machipongo Alms House for Whites	Architecture/Community Planning Social
065-0053-001	1870	ca Machipongo Colored Poor House	Architecture/Community Planning Social
065-0053-002	1800	ca Machipongo Old Farm House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
065-0055-000	1820	ca Fisher House	Domestic
065-0062-000	1915	ca House, Route 636	Domestic
065-0064-000	1787	ca Johnson's Tavern	Domestic
065-0073-000	1840-1850	Stockly	Domestic
065-0086-000	1798	ca Mount Hebron (I)	Domestic
065-0089-000	1840,1910	Huntington	Domestic
065-0091-000	1846	Holmes Presbyterian Church	Architecture/Community Planning Religion
065-0095-000	1820	ca Cherry Core	Domestic
065-0107-000	1894	ca Elsner House	Domestic
065-0109-000	1858	Johnsontown Methodist Church	Religion
065-0121-000	1790	ca Birds Nest Tavern	Commerce/Trade
065-0125-000	1894	Franktown Methodist Church	Religion
065-0149-000	1820	Ward House	Domestic
065-0150-000	1845	Bleak House	Domestic
065-0151-000	1800	ca Fruitland	Domestic
065-0154-000	1910	ca Townsend Banking Company Building Townsend Post Office	Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade
065-0155-000	1890	ca Cheriton Freight Station	Transportation/Communication
065-0171-000	1890	ca Dixon House	Domestic
065-0177-000	1865	St. Peter's A.M.E. Church Pentacostal Faith Church	Religion
065-0215-000	1910	ca House, Route 649	Domestic
065-0222-000	1900	ca House, Route 649	Domestic
065-0223-000	1910	ca House, Route 649	Domestic
065-0229-000	1905	ca Wilson House	Domestic
065-0242-000	1898	Wilson, C. F., House	Domestic
065-0243-000	1890	ca Bayview Railroad Station	Transportation/Communication
065-0261-000	1930	ca Grading Shed	Industry/Processing/Extractior

VDHR HISTORIC CONTEXT REPORT: Northampton County

DHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	DHR HISTORIC CONTEXT
065-0282-000	1900	ca Multiple Dwelling House, Route 684	Domestic
065-0288-000	1900	ca House, Route 642	Domestic
065-0300-000	1880	ca House, Route 600	Domestic
065-0301-000	1905	ca Dixon, House	Domestic
065-0302-000	1890	ca House, Route 600	Domestic
065-0303-000	1926	ca Dixon, House	Domestic
065-0304-000	1910	ca Wells House	Domestic
065-0305-000	1910	ca Midland Farm	Domestic
065-0306-000	1910	ca House, Route 600	Domestic
065-0307-000	1900	ca Tenant House, Midland Farm	Domestic
065-0308-000	1910	ca House, Route 600	Domestic
065-0309-000	1900	ca House, Route 600	Domestic
065-0310-000	1910	ca Store; Old Post Office	Commerce/Trade
065-0311-000	1925	ca Gas Station	Commerce/Trade
065-0312-000	1890	ca House, Route 600	Domestic
065-0313-000	1900	ca House, Route 600	Domestic
065-0314-000	1890	ca House, Route 600	Domestic
065-0315-000	1925	ca House, Route 646	Domestic
065-0316-000	1880	ca Railroad Depot	Transportation/Communication
065-0317-000	1920	ca Bailey House	Domestic
065-0318-000	1910	ca House, Route 600 and 645	Domestic
065-0319-000	1884	ca Second Presbyterian Church Hopewell School	Religion
065-0320-000	1940	ca Watch Tower, Pickett's Harbor	Military/Defense
065-0321-000	1900	ca Store, Capeville	Commerce/Trade
065-0322-000	1900	ca House, Route 600	Domestic
065-0323-000	1905	ca Capeville M. E. Church (South) Capeville United Methodist Church	Religion
065-0324-000	1920	ca Capeville Freight Depot	Transportation/Communication
065-0325-000	1926	ca Capeville Bank	Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade
065-0326-000	1920	ca Auto Repair Shop, Coveville	Transportation/Communication
065-0327-000	1910	ca House, Route 624	Domestic
065-0328-000	1900	ca House, Route 600, Capeville	Domestic
065-0329-000	1896	First Baptist Church - Capeville	Religion
065-0330-000	1890	ca House, Dalby Lane	Domestic
065-0331-000	1910	ca Bailey House	Domestic
065-0332-000	1930	ca House, U.S. Route 13	Domestic
065-0333-000	1913	ca Lower Northampton Baptist Church	Religion
065-0334-000	1900	ca House, Route 643	Domestic
065-0335-000	1908	ca House, Route 643	Domestic
065-0336-000	1910	ca Edwin's Farm	Domestic
065-0337-000	1900	ca House, Route 643	Domestic

VDHR HISTORIC CONTEXT REPORT: Northampton County

DHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	DHR HISTORIC CONTEXT
065-0338-000	1887	ca Bethel School	Education
		Philadelphia Church of Christ	
065-0339-000	1900	ca Sample's Barber Shop	Commerce/Trade
065-0340-000	1890	ca Gray's Funeral Home	Funerary
065-0341-000	1928	Cape Charles Colored School	Education
		Geo. Robberecht Seafood Company	
065-0342-000	1930	ca Coca Cola Bottling Plant	Architecture/Community Planning
		A to Z Used Furniture	Industry/Processing/Extractior
065-0343-000	1892	African Baptist Church	Religion
065-0344-000	1907	Tidewater Institute Dormitory	Education
065-0345-000	1915	ca Bibbins, Samuel, House	Domestic
		Collins House	
065-0346-000	1920	ca Pride of VA Masonic Lodge No.18	Social
065-0347-000	1939	Esso Park Auto Court	Architecture/Community Planning
			Commerce/Trade
			Recreation/Arts
			Transportation/Communication
065-0348-000	1855	ca Nottingham, C.D., House	Domestic
065-0349-000	1890	ca Bailey House	Domestic
065-0350-000	1910	ca House, Route 600	Domestic
065-0351-000	1900	ca Moore House	Domestic
065-0352-000	1930	ca B.L. Bell & Son Packing House	Industry/Processing/Extractio
065-0353-000	1920	ca Oyster Post Office	Government/Law/Political
065-0354-000	1920	ca Travis Chapel By-The-Sea	Religion
065-0355-000	1920	ca Store, Route 639	Commerce/Trade
		Barner Islands Research Station	
065-0356-000	1930	ca Store, Route 639	Commerce/Trade
065-0357-000	1910	ca House, Route 639	Domestic
065-0358-000	1940	ca Packing Plant, Oyster	Industry/Processing/Extractio
065-0359-000	1920	ca Broadwater House	Domestic
065-0360-000	1925	ca House, Broadwater Circle	Domestic
065-0361-000	1910	ca House, Route 639	Domestic
065-0362-000	1890	ca House, Route 639	Domestic
065-0363-000	1900	ca Cobb, Elkanah, House	Domestic
065-0364-000	1900	ca Cobb, Arthur, House	Domestic
065-0365-000	1900	ca Mt. Zion Royal Lodge	Social
065-0366-000	1905	ca Mt. Zion A.M.E. Church	Religion
065-0367-000	1915	Antioch Baptist Church	Religion
065-0368-000	1789	ca Locust Lawn	Architecture/Community Planning
			Domestic
			Subsistence/Agriculture
065-0369-000	1820	Liberty Hall	Architecture/Community Planning
			Domestic

VDHR HISTORIC CONTEXT REPORT: Northampton County

DHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	DHR HISTORIC CONTEXT
			Subsistence/Agriculture
065-0370-000	1899	Red Bank Baptist Church	Architecture/Community Planning
			Religion
065-0371-000	1910	ca Smith's Grocery	Commerce/Trade
065-0372-000	1900	ca Warren Store	Commerce/Trade
		House, Route 645	
065-0373-000	1910	ca Powell House	Domestic
065-0374-000	1906	ca Nottingham House	Domestic
065-0375-000	1925	ca Goffigon House	Domestic
065-0376-000	1900	ca Harrison House	Domestic
065-0378-000	1925	ca Mears and White Packing Shed	Industry/Processing/Extraction
		W. M. Produce	
065-0379-000	1925	ca Willis Wharf School	Education
065-0382-000	1925	ca House, Route 684	Domestic
065-0383-000	1921	ca Cheriton High School	Architecture/Community Planning
			Education
065-0384-000	1925	ca Louisa's Market & Deli	Commerce/Trade
065-0385-000	1920-1921	Cheriton Methodist Church	Religion
		Cheriton United Methodist Church	
065-0386-000	1890	Huff House	Domestic
065-0387-000	1930	ca Hopkins Building	Commerce/Trade
065-0388-000	1946-1947	Wilson Service Station	Transportation/Communication
065-0389-000	1919	ca Stevenson's Drug Store	Commerce/Trade
065-0390-000	1908	Haley Barbershop	Commerce/Trade
065-0391-000	1927	ca Wise Building	Commerce/Trade
065-0392-000	1912	ca House, Route 692	Domestic
065-0393-000	1910	ca House, Route 639	Domestic
065-0394-000	1930	ca House, Route 639	Domestic
065-0395-000	1930	ca House, Route 639	Domestic
065-0396-000	1930	ca Outten's Grocery	Commerce/Trade
065-0397-000	1910	ca House Route 638	Domestic
065-0398-000	1893	Haley House	Domestic
065-0399-000	1860	ca Jones House	Domestic
065-0400-000	1890	ca House, Route 680	Domestic
065-0401-000	1890	ca House, Route 680	Domestic
065-0401-00B	1900	ca House, Route 680	Domestic
065-0402-000	1925	ca House, Route 680	Domestic
065-0403-000	1890	ca Dr. Kimberley Cottage	Domestic
065-0404-000	1750	ca Old Cherrystone Inn/Rosemerry	Commerce/Trade
065-0405-000	1900	ca Goffigon House	Domestic
065-0406-000	1900	ca Jones House	Domestic
065-0407-000	1915-1916	Bibbins, Littleton, House	Domestic
		Bibbins, Paul E., House	
065-0408-000	1760	ca Nottingham, Roy, House	Architecture/Community Planning
			Domestic
065-0409-000	1915	ca House, Route 636	Domestic
065-0410-000	1910	ca House, Route 636	Domestic
065-0411-000	1925	ca Store, Chesapeake	Commerce/Trade

VDHR HISTORIC CONTEXT REPORT: Northampton County

DHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	DHR HISTORIC CONTEXT
065-0412-000	1900	ca Mount Hebron (II)	Domestic
065-0413-000	1910	ca Church of God and True Holiness	Religion
065-0414-000	1920	ca House, Route 633	Domestic
065-0415-000	1900	ca Eden House	Domestic
065-0416-000	1900	ca Bracey House	Domestic
065-0417-000	1920	ca Roberts, John, House	Domestic
065-0418-000	1910	ca Susie Winder's Cook Shop	Commerce/Trade
065-0419-000	1900	ca House, Business Route 13	Domestic
065-0420-000	1916	ca Burrows, Elizabeth, House Burrows, J.D., House	Domestic
065-0421-000	1910	ca House, Reedtown Lane	Domestic
065-0422-000	1910	ca House, Martin's Siding Lane	Domestic
065-0423-000	1910	ca House, Route 628	Domestic
065-0424-000	1915	ca House, Route 628	Domestic
065-0425-000	1890	ca Railroad Hotel	Commerce/Trade
065-0426-000	1910	ca Bridgetown Colored School	Education
065-0427-000	1882	Bethel Baptist Church	Religion
065-0428-000	1880-1920	Carter Cemetery	Domestic
065-0429-000	1924	New Allen Memorial A.M.E. Church	Religion
065-0430-000	1910	ca Ebenezer Baptist Church	Religion
065-0431-000	1910	ca Exmore Colored School	Architecture/Community Planning Education
065-0432-000	1880	ca Green Acres; Ackworth House	Domestic
065-0433-000	1905	ca Bell & Melson Store Hiawatha Wyatt Custom Builders	Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade
065-0434-000	1915	ca Machipongo Post Office	Government/Law/Political
065-0435-000	1920	ca Machipongo Bank	Commerce/Trade
065-0436-000	1915	ca Thomas House	Domestic
065-0437-000	1908	ca Bellmont	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
065-0438-000	1908	ca Bell, Charles, House Sterns House	Domestic
065-0439-000	1920	ca Storck House	Domestic
065-0440-000	1910	ca Reedtown Colored School	Education
065-0441-000	1915	ca House, Bell Lane	Domestic
065-0442-000	1910	ca House, Bell Lane	Domestic
065-0443-000	1900	ca House, Route 630	Domestic
065-0444-000	1770	ca House, Route 630	Domestic
065-0445-000	1900	ca House, Route 618	Domestic
065-0446-000	1905	ca House, Route 622	Domestic
065-0447-000	1886	Shorter Chapel A.M.E. Church	Religion
065-0448-000	1920	ca Pool Hall, Bridgetown	Recreation/Arts
065-0449-000	1900	ca House, Route 1504	Domestic
065-0450-000	1800	ca Nottingham, Claude, House	Domestic
065-0451-000	1920	ca Store, Route 620	Commerce/Trade
065-0452-000	1948	ca H. C. West and Sons	Industry/Processing/Extractio

VDHR HISTORIC CONTEXT REPORT: Northampton County

DHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	DHR HISTORIC CONTEXT
		Packing House	
065-0453-000	1910	ca House, Route 620	Domestic
065-0454-000	1915	ca House, Route 620	Domestic
065-0455-000	1930	ca M. J. Duer Packing Shed	Industry/Processing/Extraction
065-0456-000	1945	ca Lookout Tower	Military/Defense
065-0457-000	1921	Birds Nest High School	Education
065-0458-000	1890	ca House, Route 620	Domestic
065-0459-000	1910	ca House, Route 600	Domestic
065-0460-000	1900	ca Fischer House	Domestic
065-0461-000	1870	Johnson, Ed, House	Domestic
065-0462-000	1895	ca Johnny Ward Store	Commerce/Trade
065-0463-000	1915	ca Broadus, Rena, House	Domestic
065-0464-000	1920	ca Doughty House	Domestic
065-0465-000	1910	ca House, Route 617	Domestic
065-0466-000	1900	ca House, Route 617	Domestic
065-0467-000	1890	ca House, Route 617	Domestic
065-0468-000	1900	ca Kellam House	Domestic
065-0469-000	1920	Kellam Store	Commerce/Trade
		Weirwood Station	
065-0470-000	1910	ca Dunton House	Domestic
065-0471-000	1910	ca House, Route 13	Domestic
065-0472-000	1890	ca Machipongo Railroad Station	Transportation/Communication
065-0473-000	1930	ca Packing Shed, Route 13	Industry/Processing/Extraction
065-0474-000	1900	ca Weirwood Fairgrounds	Recreation/Arts
065-0475-000	1860	ca Blenheim	Domestic
		Wilcox, Burr House	
065-0476-000	1895	Merton	Domestic
065-0477-000	1900	ca Merton Tenant House	Domestic
065-0478-000	1930	ca Packing Shed, Route 715	Industry/Processing/Extraction
065-0479-000	1920	ca Store, Route 715	Commerce/Trade
065-0480-000	1910	ca Foxcroft	Domestic
065-0481-000	1890	ca House, Route 617	Domestic
065-0482-000	1900	ca House, Route 617	Domestic
065-0483-000	1947	Bayford Store	Commerce/Trade
065-0484-000	1894	ca Bayford Oyster Company	Industry/Processing/Extraction
065-0485-000	1924	Hillcrest	Domestic
065-0486-000	1890	ca Hunt, Ida Tankard, House	Domestic
065-0487-000	1909	Franktown Methodist Church Parsonage	Domestic
065-0488-000	1913	ca Anderson-Badger House	Domestic
065-0489-000	1920	ca Hunt, Ida Tankard, House	Domestic
065-0490-000	1890	ca Thomas, Mary Ann, House	Domestic
065-0491-000	1870	ca Downing, Edmund W.P., House	Domestic
065-0492-000	1925	ca Town Hall	Government/Law/Political
065-0493-000	1870	ca Nottingham, John, House	Domestic
065-0494-000	1900	ca House, Route 618	Domestic
065-0495-000	1930	ca Store, Route 618	Commerce/Trade
065-0496-000	1900	ca House, Route 618	Domestic
065-0497-000	1910	ca House, Route 618	Domestic
065-0498-000	1910	ca House, Route 618	Domestic
065-0499-000	1910	ca House, Route 618	Domestic
065-0500-000	1900	ca House, Route 618	Domestic

VDHR HISTORIC CONTEXT REPORT: Northampton County

DHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	DHR HISTORIC CONTEXT
065-0501-000	1890	ca House, Route 618	Domestic
065-0514-000	1860	ca House, Route 618	Domestic
065-0515-000	1914	Gladstone, Will, House	Domestic
065-0516-000	1800	ca Bowen, Cecil, House	Domestic
065-0517-000	1890	ca Bradford House	Domestic
065-0518-000	1920	ca House, Route 604	Domestic
065-0519-000	1910	ca Mears House	Domestic
065-0520-000	1910	ca Divine House	Domestic
065-0521-000	1850	ca E.L. Willis Store	Commerce/Trade
065-0522-000	1904	ca Ballard, Claude, House	Domestic
065-0523-000	1920	ca J.C. Walker Brothers Packing Shed Walkers Seaside Oysters	Industry/Processing/Extraction
065-0524-000	1900	ca House, Route 603	Domestic
065-0525-000	1910	ca Ashby, House	Domestic
065-0526-000	1910	ca Grocery Store, Route 183	Commerce/Trade
065-0527-000	1925	ca Hotel, Route 613	Recreation/Arts
065-0528-000	1910	ca Benjamin Department Store	Commerce/Trade
065-0529-000	1920	ca Store, Route 603	Commerce/Trade
065-0530-000	1890	ca Mears House	Domestic
065-0531-000	1910	ca Freeman House	Domestic
065-0532-000	1910	ca Western Union Building Treasures of the Past	Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade
065-0533-000	1905	ca Belle Haven Railroad Station Exmore Railroad Station	Transportation/Communication
065-0534-000	1940	ca Albert Christian's Barbershop	Commerce/Trade
065-0535-000	1929	ca Walker, Margaret, House	Domestic
065-0536-000	1910	ca House, Route 603	Domestic
065-0537-000	1920	ca House, Route 660	Domestic
214-0001-000	1801	Cessford	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
214-0002-000	1828	Christ Episcopal Church	Architecture/Community Planning Religion
214-0008-000	1775	ca Parke Hall	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
214-0011-000	1886	Rose Cottage	Domestic
214-0013-000	1799	Robbins, Maria, House	Domestic
214-0014-000	1870	ca Old Pride of Virginia Masonic Lodge No. 18	Social
214-0016-000	1795	Coventon	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
214-0018-000	1901	Bethel A.M.E. Church	Architecture/Community Planning Religion
214-0020-000	1780	Taylor House Eastville Inn	Architecture/Community Planning

VDHR HISTORIC CONTEXT REPORT: Northampton County

DHR ID #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	DHR HISTORIC CONTEXT
			Commerce/Trade
214-0021-000	1910	ca House, Route 1602	Domestic
214-0022-000	1920	ca Holland Barber Shop	Commerce/Trade
214-0023-000	1920	ca Kellam Store	Commerce/Trade
214-0024-000	1910	ca R.S. Trower Farm Equipment	Commerce/Trade
214-0025-000	1920	ca Churn, Harvey, House	Domestic
214-0026-000	1900	ca House, James Street	Domestic
214-0027-000	1910	ca House, James Street	Domestic
214-0028-000	1886	ca Nottingham House	Domestic
214-0029-000	1878	Eastville Baptist Church	Religion
214-0030-000	1800	ca House, Route 631	Domestic
214-0031-000	1885	ca House, Route 631	Domestic
214-0032-000	1900	ca Roseland	Domestic
214-0033-000	1910	ca Tyson, George, House	Domestic
214-0034-000	1915	ca Sunningdale	Domestic
214-0035-000	1908	ca Holland, Clarance, House	Domestic
214-0036-000	1900	ca Nottingham, Richard, House	Architecture/Community Planning Domestic
214-0037-000	1900	ca Mears, Cathy, Building	Commerce/Trade
214-0038-000	1900	ca Brown Hotel	Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade
214-0039-000	1900	ca James Brown Dry Goods Store	Architecture/Community Planning Commerce/Trade
267-0002-000	1910	ca Northampton Free Library	Commerce/Trade
267-0003-000	1890	ca Store, Route 606	Commerce/Trade
267-0004-000	1900	ca The Smiling Dolphin	Commerce/Trade
267-0005-000	1905	ca House, Route 606	Domestic
267-0006-000	1907	ca Walker, Jeff, House	Domestic
267-0007-000	1910	ca House, Route 606	Domestic
267-0008-000	1915	ca House, Route 606	Domestic
267-0009-000	1915	ca James, Harry, House	Domestic
267-0010-000	1908	ca Nassawadox Methodist Episcopal Church	Religion
267-0011-000	1925	ca House, Route 600	Domestic
267-0012-000	1940	ca Nottingham Brothers Packing Shed	Industry/Processing/Extraction
267-0013-000	1915	ca Virginia Eastern Shore Produce Exchange Nottingham Brothers Packing Shed	Industry/Processing/Extraction

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Appendix I:

Historic Resources Previously Surveyed in Northampton County

Appendix I: Historic Resources Previously Surveyed in Northampton County

NAME	FILE NO.	QUAD NAME
Abandoned House, Eastville Station	065-0017	Cheriton
Arlington	065-0001	Townsend
Bank of Birdsnest	065-0152	Nassawadox
Bank of Cheriton	065-0153	Cheriton
Bayview	065-0138	Townsend
Belle Vue	065-0090	Cheriton
Bank of Capeville	065-0167	Townsend
Bloomfield	065-0124	Franktown
Boggs Place	065-0092	Cheriton
Bowdoin Hungars	065-0046	Cheriton
Bradford House	214-0012	Cheriton
Brick House	065-0037	Cheriton
Brick Kiln	065-0047	Cheriton
Brick Store House	214-0012	Cheriton
Bricker House	065-0013	Cheriton
Brickhouse House	065-0148	Townsend
Brownsville	065-0003	Nassawadox
Cape Charles Historic District	065-0166	Cape Charles
Cape Charles Light	065-0071	Fisherman's Island
Cape Charles Post Office	065-0022	
Caserta (burned)	065-0051	Franktown
Cedar Cottage	065-0127	Franktown
Cedar Grove	065-0004	
Chatham	065-0005	Franktown
Cherry Dale	065-0076	Cheriton
Cherry Grove	065-0039	Cape Charles

NAME	FILE NO.	QUAD NAME
Chesapeake Bay Bridge Tunnel	065-0167	various
Collins or Trower House	065-0102	Townsend
Concord	065-0130	Jamesville
Court House Group	214-0007	Cheriton
Cottingham Place	065-0100	Cheriton
Custis Tombs	065-0066	Elliots Creek
Duplex, Country Pl.	065-0267	Cheriton
Dwelling, 22842 Fairview Rd.	065-0261	Cheriton
Early Methodist Chapel Site	065-0168	Townsend
Eastville Station (demolished)	214-0019	Cheriton
Elkington	065-0007	Cheriton
Ellegood House (ruins)	065-0072	Cheriton
End View	065-0059	Exmore
Exmore Station (demolished)	065-0156	Exmore
Exmore Street Improvements	065-0167	Exmore
Eyre Hall (easement)	065-0008	Cheriton
Eyre Rectory	065-0082	Cheriton
Eyreville	065-0065	Cheriton
Fisher House	065-0009	Jamesville
Fitchett House	065-0010	Townsend
Fitchett House	065-0105	Townsend
Freight Station, 22700 Fairview	065-0243	Cheriton
Gin House at Sea View	065-0087	Cheriton
Glebe of Hungars Parish	065-0033	Franktown
Glebe Trash Pit	065-0033A	Franktown
Grapeland	065-0035	Jamesville
Greenville	065-0157	Exmore
Happy Union	065-0069	Franktown

NAME	FILE NO.	QUAD NAME
Hermitage	065-0096	Cape Charles
Herncliffs	065-0116	Cheriton
Hickory Grounds (Old Court House Site)	065-0048	Cheriton
Hollybrook	065-0011	Franktown
Holly Grove	065-0068	Franktown
Hollywood	065-0093	Cheriton
Holmes Church	065-0091	Cheriton
House	065-0054	Franktown
House (Floyd Ward's House)	065-0158	Nassawadox
House	065-0159	Franktown
House	065-0063	Cheriton
House	065-0067	
House (Thomas Littleton Savage)	065-0074	Cheriton
House	065-0094	Cheriton
House	065-0111	Franktown
House	065-0115	Cheriton
House	065-0145	Townsend
House	065-0147	Nassawadox
House Site	065-0056	Townsend
House, 22062 Aster Street	065-0225	Cheriton
House, 22086 Aster Street	065-0228	Cheriton
House, Aster St.	065-0226	Cheriton
House, Aster St.	065-0227	Cheriton
House, 22519 Banks St.	065-0172	Cheriton
House, 22572 Banks St.	065-0170	Cheriton
House, 22592 Banks St.	065-0173	Cheriton
House, 23042 Banks St.	065-0176	Cheriton

NAME	FILE NO.	QUAD NAME
House, Banks St.	065-0174	Cheriton
House, Banks St.	065-0175	Cheriton
House, Banks St.	065-0169	Cheriton
House, Banks St.	065-0178	Cheriton
House, Banks St.	065-0179	Cheriton
House, Banks St.	065-0180	Cheriton
House, Banks St.	065-0181	Cheriton
House, Banks St.	065-0182	Cheriton
House, 22983 Bayview	065-0168	Cheriton
House, Briar Court	065-0195	Cheriton
House, Casey Ln.	065-0296	Cheriton
House, Casey Ln.	065-0297	Cheriton
House, Casey Ln.	065-0298	Cheriton
House, Casey Ln.	065-0299	Cheriton
House, Company Ct.	065-0236	Cheriton
House, Company Ct.	065-0237	Cheriton
House, Company Ct.	065-0238	Cheriton
House, Company Ct.	065-0239	Cheriton
House, Company Ct.	065-0240	Cheriton
House, 14 Country Pl.	065-0270	Cheriton
House, 4204 Country Pl.	065-0271	Cheriton
House, 4247 Country Pl.	065-0264	Cheriton
House, 4257 Country Pl.	065-0263	Cheriton
House, 4260 Country Pl.	065-0262	Cheriton
House, 4731 Country Pl.	065-0268	Cheriton
House, Country Pl.	065-0269	Cheriton
House, Country Pl.	065-0265	Cheriton
House, Country Pl.	065-0266	Cheriton

NAME	FILE NO.	QUAD NAME
House, Country Pl.	065-0267	Cheriton
House, Country Pl.	065-0272	Cheriton
House, Country Pl.	065-0273	Cheriton
House, Country Pl.	065-0274	Cheriton
House, Country Pl.	065-0275	Cheriton
House, Country Pl.	065-0276	Cheriton
House, Country Pl.	065-0277	Cheriton
House, Country Pl.	065-0278	Cheriton
House, Country Pl.	065-0279	Cheriton
House, Culls Rd.	065-0229	Cheriton
House, Culls Rd.	065-0224	Cheriton
House, 22720 Fairview	065-0254	Cheriton
House, 22860 Fairview	065-0280	Cheriton
House, 23031 Fairview	065-0193	Cheriton
House, 23087 Fairview	065-0192	Cheriton
House, 23169 Fairview	065-0283	Cheriton
House, Fairview, Rt. 684	065-0191	Cheriton
House, Fairview	065-0194	Cheriton
House, 23103 Fisher Ct.	065-0202	Cheriton
House, 23111 Fisher Ct.	065-0204	Cheriton
House, 23115 Fisher Ct.	065-0203	Cheriton
House, 23121 Fisher Ct.	065-0206	Cheriton
House, 23122 Fisher Ct.	065-0205	Cheriton
House, 23124 Fisher Ct.	065-0207	Cheriton
House, 23199 Fisher Ct.	065-0197	Cheriton
House, 23219 Fisher Ct.	065-0208	Cheriton
House, 23241 Fisher Ct.	065-0198	Cheriton
House, Fisher Ct.	065-0196	Cheriton

NAME	FILE NO.	QUAD NAME
House, Fisher Ct.	065-0209	Cheriton
House, Fisher Ct.	065-0210	Cheriton
House, 22642 Honeysuckle Ln.	065-0188	Cheriton
House, Honeysuckle Ln.	065-0186	Cheriton
House, Honeysuckle Ln.	065-0187	Cheriton
House, Jackson Ln.	065-0199	Cheriton
House, 22720 Lily Circle	065-0245	Cheriton
House, 22738 Lily Circle	065-0246	Cheriton
House, Lily Circle	065-0247	Cheriton
House, Lily Circle	065-0248	Cheriton
House, Lily Circle	065-0249	Cheriton
House, Lily Circle	065-0250	Cheriton
House, Lily Circle	065-0244	Cheriton
Hosue, 23065 Magnolia Ln.	065-0201	Cheriton
House, 23066 Magnolia Ln.	065-0200	Cheriton
House, 4262 Mildred's Ln.	065-0183	Cheriton
House, 4266 Mildred's Ln.	065-0184	Cheriton
House, Mildred's Ln.	065-0185	Cheriton
House, 4167 Mitchell Ln.	065-0189	Cheriton
House, 4207 Mitchell Ln.	065-0190	Cheriton
House, Mitchell Ln.	065-0291	Cheriton
House, 22102 Raymond St.	065-0216	Cheriton
House, 22152 Raymond St.	065-0220	Cheriton
House, Raymond St.	065-0221	Cheriton
House, Raymond St.	065-0214	Cheriton
House, Raymond St.	065-0217	Cheriton
House, Raymond St.	065-0218	Cheriton
House, Raymond St.	065-0219	Cheriton

NAME	FILE NO.	QUAD NAME
House, 4187 Seaview Rd.	065-0287	Cheriton
House, 5050 Seaview Rd.	065-0292	Cheriton
House, 5071 Seaview Rd.	065-0293	Cheriton
House, 5121 Seaview Rd.	065-0294	Cheriton
House, 5155 Seaview Rd.	065-0295	Cheriton
House, 24155 Seaview Rd.	065-0286	Cheriton
House, Route 639	065-0213	Cheriton
House, Route 641	065-0212	Cheriton
House, Route 641	065-0230	Cheriton
House, Route 641	065-0231	Cheriton
House, Route 641	065-0232	Cheriton
House, Route 641	065-0233	Cheriton
House, Route 642	065-0211	Cheriton
House, Route 642	065-0119	Cheriton
House, Route 642	065-0284	Cheriton
House, Route 642	065-0285	Cheriton
House, Route 642	065-0289	Cheriton
House, Route 642	065-0290	Cheriton
House, Route 684	065-0234	Cheriton
House, Route 684	065-0235	Cheriton
House, Route 684	065-0241	Cheriton
House, Route 684	065-0242	Cheriton
House, Route 684	065-0251	Cheriton
House, Route 684	065-0252	Cheriton
House, Route 684	065-0253	Cheriton
House, Route 684	065-0255	Cheriton
House, Route 684	065-0260	Cheriton
House, Route 684	065-0282	Cheriton

NAME	FILE NO.	QUAD NAME
House, 4185 Woods Ln.	065-0258	Cheriton
House, Woods Ln.	065-0256	Cheriton
House, Woods Ln.	065-0257	Cheriton
House Site	065-0136	Townsend
Hungar's Church	065-0012	Franktown
Hunt House	065-0173	
Ingleside	214-0006	Cheriton
Ingleside (Fisher House)	065-0131	Exmore
Jacobus	065-0166	
Jarvis Place	065-0075	Cheriton
Kendall Grove	065-0060	Franktown
Kendall Place	065-0160	Cheriton
Lawyer's Row	214-0009	Cheriton
Lebanon	065-0085	Cheriton
Linden	065-0084	Cheriton
Lochwood	065-0143	Franktown
Locust Grove	065-0014	Jamesville
Lynden	065-0015	Cheriton
Magothy Bay Church	065-0057	Townsend
Mattawoman Creek Trash Pit	065-0042	Franktown
Mattissippi (Sturgis House)	065-0025	Jamesville
Milford	065-0016	Townsend
Mount Hope	065-0142	Jamesville
Mount Pleasant	065-0118	Franktown
Myrtle Grove	065-0016	Franktown
Northampton County Courthouse	214-0010	Cheriton
Nottingham House (site of Cut Face Ed)	065-0137	Townsend

NAME	FILE NO.	QUAD NAME
Oak Grove	065-0019	Franktown
Oak Grove	065-0106	Townsend
Oakland (Palmer Jones House)	065-0161	Cheriton
Occohannock Town	065-0034	Jamesville
Old Castle	065-0020	Cheriton
Old House, Hadlock	065-0169	Exmore
Old Plantation Flats Light	065-0070	Elliots Creek
Oldtown Neck Fort Site	065-0043	Franktown
Parson's House	065-0104	Townsend
Pear Plain	065-0133	Franktown
Pear Valley	065-0052	Franktown
Pembroke	065-0050	Franktown
Piney Forest or Jarvis House	065-0103	Townsend
Pleasant Prospect	065-0040	Cape Charles
Pleasant View	065-0132	Jamesville
Pocahontas	065-0080	Cheriton
Poplar Grove	065-0101	Cheriton
Poplar Hill	065-0078	Cheriton
Poplar Hill	065-0120	Franktown
Powhatan	065-0081	Cheriton
Prospect Hill	065-0114	Nassawadox
Quaker Meetinghouse	065-0125	Franktown
Rat Hall Site	065-0139	Townsend
Revel Killmon House	065-0170	Exmore
Ridgeway (ruins)	065-0113	Franktown
Salem Methodist Church Site	065-0172	
Salt Grove	065-0088	Cheriton
Salt Works	065-0144	Franktown

NAME	FILE NO.	QUAD NAME
Satchell Slave House	065-0162	
Savage, Thomas Lyttleton, House	065-0074	Cheriton
Scarborough Plain	065-0171	Exmore
Scott, Widice, House	065-0163	Townsend
Sealand	065-0083	Cheriton
Selma	065-0077	Cheriton
Shed, Rt. 684	065-0281	Cheriton
Smith Island Life Saving Station	065-0123	Fisherman Island
Smithland or Wayne House	065-0129	Exmore
Solitude	065-0112	Franktown
Somers House	065-0023	Franktown
Station (destroyed)	065-0164	Cheriton
Stratton Manor	065-0024	
Sylvan Scene	065-0108	Franktown
Tankard's Rest	065-0026	Exmore
Tavern	214-0017	Cheriton
Tenant House 2	065-0110	Cape Charles
Tenant House 1	065-0079	Cape Charles
Thomas House (moved)	065-0165	Franktown
Tower Hill	065-0099	Cheriton
Town Fields	065-0027	Cape Charles
Town Fields Trash Pit	065-0058	Cape Charles
Upper Room Tabernacle Church	065-0259	Cheriton
Vaucluse	065-0028	Franktown
Virginia Coast Guard Research Lab	065-0002	Cheriton
Ward, Floyd, House	065-0158	Nassawadox
Waterford	065-0134	Franktown

NAME	FILE NO.	QUAD NAME
Wellington	065-0029	Franktown
Wester House	065-0030	Franktown
Westover	065-0038	Franktown
Wilsonia	065-0049	Franktown
Wilsonia Barn	065-0049A	Franktown
Winona	065-0032	Franktown
Wise, Al, House	065-0098	Townsend
Woodlands	065-0041	Nassawadox
Woodside	065-0117	Franktown
Yeardley Plantation	065-0044	Franktown