

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

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

LISTED  
VLR 9/15/2016  
NRHP 11/22/2016

**1. Name of Property**

Historic name: Mount Calvary Baptist Church  
 Other names/site number: DHR File No. 068-0417  
 Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A  
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

**2. Location**

Street & number: 11229 Kendall Road  
 City or town: Orange State: VA County: Orange  
 Not For Publication:  N/A Vicinity:  X

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national  statewide  local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A  B  C  D

<b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>	<b>Date</b>
<u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u>	
<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>	
In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<b>Signature of commenting official:</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Title :</b>	<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>

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**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/Religious Facility: Church

FUNERARY/Cemetery

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/Religious Facility: Church

FUNERARY/Cemetery

SOCIAL: Meeting Hall: Fellowship Hall

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19<sup>th</sup> AND 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Late Gothic Revival

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE; WOOD; METAL; SYNTHETICS;  
Asbestos, Vinyl

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

Mount Calvary Baptist Church is located in Orange County, Virginia, east of the Town of Orange in the small unincorporated community of Nasons. Nasons is located along Route 20 (or Constitution Highway), the old turnpike between Orange and the Culpeper Plank Road at Wilderness. The church is located on approximately one acre along Kendall Road/Route 600. Constructed in 1892, the building is a well-preserved example of a vernacular adaptation of a Gothic Revival one-story, frame church, constructed by African-Americans. A few alterations have been added throughout the history of the church; however, the main building still retains its integrity in form, function and size. Mount Calvary Baptist cemetery, a contributing site, is located directly across the street from the church. There are approximately one hundred headstones with burials that date from the late 1920s to the present. Also located on the property is an old well, a contributing structure, which is located just south and west of the church building. Two noncontributing buildings on the property include a recently constructed brick building and a newer shed building. Both of these are located behind the primary resource.

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### Narrative Description

#### Inventory

1. Mount Calvary Baptist Church. 1892, Contributing Building

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2. Cemetery. Ca. 1919. Contributing Site
3. Well. Ca. 1892. Contributing Structure
4. Fellowship Hall. Ca. 2012. Noncontributing Building
5. Shed. Ca. 2000. Noncontributing Building

### **Location/Setting**

Mount Calvary Baptist Church is five miles from the Town of Orange, the county seat of Orange County, in the community known as Nasons. Historically the area around Nasons was considered a rural area with large and small farms dotting the landscape. Today the area is still rural with some residential development. Mount Calvary sits slightly back from the road in a small clearing with a white fence partially enclosing the front lawn. The building is accessed by a centered sidewalk and a small concrete stoop with three stairs which lead to the front entryway. A small gravel parking area is located just east of the building. The boundaries are marked by a line of trees to the west, north and east. Directly across the road from the church is the associated cemetery located in a small clearing surrounded by trees and accessed via a now grass covered drive marked by two tall brick gate posts.

### **Description – Church Exterior**

Mount Calvary Baptist Church is a rectangular, one-story, front-gable, frame-constructed building with a standing-seam metal roof. While the church retains its original wood corner boards and boxed eaves, it is sheathed in asbestos shingles that cover the original weatherboard siding. The asbestos siding was added in the 1960s. The church has two later additions off the rear elevation, one clad in vinyl siding and the smaller second addition constructed using concrete blocks. They are diminutive in size to the main block. The church sits on a foundation of stone piers except along the front where parged concrete blocks have been added. The main block has a front gable roof with cornice returns at the façade and a centered projected bay with a bell tower capped with a steeply pitched pyramidal roof, also covered with standing seam metal. Just below the eaves of the bell tower are four small square louvered vents.

The projecting bell tower bay includes the main entry with double doors leading to the vestibule. The entry is topped with a two-light pointed-arch window. Two additional double-hung wood windows are located on the sides of the bell tower providing light to the interior of the vestibule. Additionally, the façade includes two pointed-arch, wood, double-hung window sash with original surrounds. All of the windows on the main block feature their original surrounds, but all have replacement lights. The original clear glass panes were replaced with memorial windows in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Also located on the façade are the church bulletin board and a date stone added to the church's foundation inscribed with the words "Mount Calvary Church, Organized 1878, Rededicated 1958."

The east and west elevations of the main block are identical with four symmetrically placed double-hung windows with replacement stained glass memorial panes. Both elevations feature interior brick flues which are non-functioning at this time. The first addition, sheathed in vinyl

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siding, is connected at the rear elevation of the main block. It houses the church's fellowship hall and features a second entry to the church and one two-over-two double-hung sash window along its east wall. The entry is accessed via a sidewalk that leads out to the gravel parking area. There is a third entry on the west wall along with two wooden two-over-two double-hung sash windows. The rear wall of the addition features a third exterior brick flue located between the fellowship hall and the second smaller addition that houses a small kitchen area. This kitchen addition is smaller in scale to both the fellowship hall and the main block. It was constructed using concrete blocks.

### **Church Interior**

The interior of the church retains its original plan with a small vestibule, sanctuary, pulpit and choir loft. The sanctuary is entered from the vestibule through replacement French doors. The open sanctuary features two aisles with a set of eleven pews down the center and two sets of ten pews along each of the walls. The pews are later replacements. The interior of the church features original pine flooring covered in red carpet in the aisles and in the area around the pulpit.

Additional interior features include simply-carved chair rails with tapered or chamfered ends. The walls are clad in synthetic paneling which covers the original plaster. Like the exterior, the interior exhibits vernacular design with simple crown molding and simple trim around the doors and windows. Two wood plaques have been hung on the rear wall noting early deacons and pastors of Mount Calvary Baptist Church. The pulpit or chancel area is raised, and to its rear is a small alcove with seating for the pastor and deacons. This small alcove is defined by an arched opening supported by two simple pilasters. The area was originally lit by one double-hung wood window, which is still extant but is no longer in use because of the fellowship hall addition. Just to the left of the pulpit area is the choir loft, which is separated from the rest of the sanctuary by a stained solid-pine oak rail with intermittent square newel posts.

The first rear addition is accessed via two original, vertical-paneled, wood doors, one on each side of the pulpit area. Originally these two doors provided access to two small rooms most likely used for office and storage space. The fellowship hall room is a small open square space with tables and chairs. The second rear addition is a smaller space used for a full kitchen.

### **Secondary Resources**

#### **Cemetery, (ca. 1919, contributing site)**

The Mount Calvary Baptist Cemetery is located directly west, across the road from the church building, on a small lot surrounded by trees. The entrance is marked by two tall brick piers. The cemetery contains approximately one hundred markers and possibly more unmarked graves. The majority of the markers are granite and concrete. Burials include some of the founders of the congregation and pastors and deacons of the church.

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**Well, (ca. 1892, contributing structure)**

A well, located northwest of the façade of the church, is covered in vertical-boards with a vertical board cover attached with iron latches. The small structure is surrounded by a concrete pad and covered by a shelter with a hipped roof supported by simple wood posts.

**Fellowship Hall Building, (ca. 2012, noncontributing building)**

The fellowship hall building is located directly behind the main church building. It is a one-story, horizontally designed, multi-bay, brick building with a flat roof. There is a centered main entry on the west façade and multiple vinyl windows topped with brick arches.

**Shed, (ca. 2000, noncontributing)**

The shed stands northeast of the church's rear wall and west of the fellowship hall. It is a prefabricated wood shed with an asphalt-shingled gambrel roof and a set of wood double doors on the south facade.

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### 8. Statement of Significance

#### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

#### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years



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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ETHNIC HERITAGE: African American

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1892-1966

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Mount Calvary Baptist Church is being nominated for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage: African American, as a good example of a rural African American church constructed in the later years of the Reconstruction Era and as a place of worship and assembly during the earlier years of Jim Crow segregation. Mount Calvary meets Criteria Consideration A as a building used for religious purposes and Criteria Consideration D as its significance derives from its historic association with African American community and religious life in rural Orange County from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century through to more recent past. The period of significance begins in 1892, the date of construction, and continues through 1966, encompassing the years of Jim Crow and the Civil Rights Era and using the traditional 50-year cutoff for properties where significant activities have continued in to the more recent past. The congregation of Mount Calvary began after the institution of slavery was abolished in Virginia. Several members of the congregation broke from another rural church, Hopewell Baptist, a few miles to the west, and settled in Nasons. The congregation continued to grow, and a larger church building was needed. The current building reflects the growth and the need for social, spiritual, and educational self-actualization in this small African-American community. Rural churches like Mount Calvary became the focal point of their small communities, and they stand as tangible reminders of the struggles and triumphs of African Americans in rural areas like this one in Orange County. Additionally, rural resources from this era, such as Mount Calvary, derive their significance as some of the last remaining buildings associated with the lives of African Americans and in many cases they remain the only opportunity to study and interpret the history of these communities. Mount Calvary Baptist Church, with a congregation that includes descendants of the original founders, continues to be used today.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

**Historical Background**

Orange County, Virginia, established in 1734, at one time extended westward to the Mississippi River and encompassed much of what is now West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio and land extending north to the Great Lakes Region. The current boundaries of the county were established only a few years later after the formation of Augusta County. Orange is located in Virginia's piedmont region, and stretches westward from the falls at Richmond to the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Some of the first settlers in the county were from the Tidewater region. They brought with them the ways of the Tidewater plantation class, including their enslaved workforce. During the early years of settlement and through the antebellum period, the county relied on agriculture, with tobacco and wheat as the county's principal crops. Planters were dependent on the enslaved African Americans they held in bondage to successfully run and manage their farms. Prior to the start of the Civil War there were 6,000 documented enslaved workers in Orange County.

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In 1865 General Order No.77 formally abolished the laws in Virginia allowing the institution of slavery and generally stated that “people of color will henceforth enjoy the same personal liberty that other citizens and inhabitants enjoy.”<sup>1</sup> With this new freedom came the ability to choose their own path in life. While some chose to leave rural Virginia to move to Northern states, others decided to stay and numerous “freedman’s villages” were established across the countryside. Some of those who stayed were able to purchase small parcels of land and became independent farmers. Others chose to become sharecroppers, while others moved to the larger towns like Orange or Gordonsville and looked for employment, or sought more opportunities in larger Virginia cities such as Richmond.<sup>2</sup> Wherever they chose to live, they had a great need for community. A church was the most obvious way to achieve unity and a sense of community. Therefore, churches became some of the first buildings constructed in newly formed African-American communities. By January 1870, membership at Virginia African American Baptist churches alone reached 43,318.<sup>3</sup>

### **Mount Calvary Baptist Church**

After emancipation, freed African Americans in the vicinity of Orange had no place to worship and no land on which to farm, to build houses, or to build church buildings. Many of the former enslaved Americans made it their goal to first build schools and churches, as these would encourage the growth of communities and develop a sense of freedom and provide a place where they could freely cultivate their own culture without restrictions.

The first place of record for many of the future members of Mount Calvary Baptist to have their own place to worship was a tobacco barn on Dr. Johnson’s farm, known as Swolbe Farm in Orange County. The first pastor was Reverend Philip Johnson or “Old Man Phil” to distinguish himself from “Little Phil,” who became the second pastor. It was the second Reverend Johnson who acquired a parcel of land from the Tyler family along Clifton Road, formerly part of Harfield Farm. Not long after the acquisition of the land, ca. 1881, the Hopewell Baptist Church building was erected. At that time, the present community near Nasons was a pine and oak forest; and plantation owners in need of wood began to clear the land and to sell it to freed African Americans. As this community grew, it became a struggle for many who were members of Hopewell Baptist to travel up the mountain to attend church, so the idea for a new church was born. The first prayer meetings began in the home of Sister Menerva Johnson, and soon the congregation chose Reverend A. Barnett to be their leader. As the congregation grew, Reverend Barnett began discussions with their parent church, Hopewell Baptist, about constructing a building to house the growing number of people attending the prayer meetings in Nasons. He invited anyone at Hopewell to join him, and sixty people followed down the hill. The congregation believes they all sang as they descended the mountain towards their new church.

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<sup>1</sup> “Record Group 393, Part 1, Entry 5078 General Orders Issued Vol. 11, General Orders No. 77, Headquarters Department of Virginia, Richmond 6-23-65,” *Virginia Freedmen’s Bureau Record Group 393*, National Archives, Washington D.C.

<sup>2</sup> Congressional Series of United States Public Documents. Vol 1256 of the United States Congressional serial set, United States. (U.S Government Printing Office, April 2011).

<sup>3</sup> The Native Virginian, Vol 3, Number 11 (January 1870), Pg.2.

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The congregation constructed its first church in front of what was then Nason's Post Office. It soon became too small and they built a second church near Tucker's Store. Both of those church buildings are no longer extant. Early in the 1890s the congregation continued to grow, and it became evident that a new and larger church building was needed. The church trustees took up an offer from Douglas Carter to purchase one acre of land for \$8 for the purpose of constructing a new church building for the congregation of Mount Calvary Baptist.<sup>4</sup> Douglas Carter was an African-American who owned several acres of land around Nasons. The land for the church was purchased on May 5, 1892, and the building campaign was led by Thomas McIntosh, who later became the second pastor for the church at this location.

Mount Calvary Baptist is associated with the Wayland Blue Ridge Baptist Association, which is headquartered in Culpeper, Virginia. The Wayland Association was established in 1889, formerly part of the Northern Virginia Baptist Association which was established in 1877. Both of these associations were and are rooted in the history of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, established in 1832. These associations sought to aid newly freed African Americans in establishing churches and schools and to set up a network between the different communities. It is likely that Mount Calvary was the only church in the community of Nasons that served the African-American community. Most churches remained racially segregated even after slavery ended and on through much of the twentieth century as well.

In 1903, in his seminal work, The Souls of Black Folk, W.E.B Dubois notes that the black church is the center of black life, and by 1890 there were 24,000 black churches in the United States with a membership over two million.<sup>5</sup> Whether a church was located in a larger city or in a rural area like Nasons in Orange County, it provided a place for African-Americans to assemble freely, not only for worship but also for open discussion, learning, carving out community identity, and encouraging individual empowerment. Previously those opportunities did not exist for African-Americans living in places controlled by socioeconomically elite whites. It is also likely that Mount Calvary spurred the construction of additional resources for the local African-American community. A goal of many after emancipation and during the struggle of the Reconstruction Era and the later era of legally required ("Jim Crow") segregation was to build not only churches but schools as well. It is reported that in 1907 there were twenty-nine schools for African-American children in Orange County with 2,451 students attending.<sup>6</sup> One of the first documented schools for African Americans in the Nasons community is noted as Mount Calvary Colored School, a small one-room building that is no longer extant.<sup>7</sup> Another two-room school building was constructed ca. 1920 and still stands southeast of the church property as a private residence.

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<sup>4</sup> Orange County, Deed Book 54, P. 537.

<sup>5</sup> Dubois, W.E.B. *The Souls of Black Folk*, 1903 (New York: Dover, 1994 [reprint]), 116.

<sup>6</sup> Scott, W.W. *A History of Orange County, from its Formation in 1734 to end of Reconstruction in 1870*, (Richmond: E. Wadley Co, 1907), 171.

<sup>7</sup> Flannagan, Roy. M.D. *Report of an Investigation By the Virginia State Department of Health, 1914* (Charlottesville, 1914), 34.

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The enduring legacy of these small rural churches is rooted in the fact that they are some of the earliest records of what was a burgeoning culture that, up until emancipation, had been restricted legally, socially, culturally, and economically. Mount Calvary and churches like it, although simple in their form and design, remain significant for what they represent: institutions that were founded by African Americans during the uncertainty of Reconstruction and that continued to thrive during the oppressiveness of the Jim Crow era. Mount Calvary's significance continues through the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It stands as testament of the resoluteness of a community who never wavered in their beliefs or their commitment through several tumultuous decades.

Mount Calvary has continued its mission of community involvement throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century to the present. Current members of the church recall annual homecoming sermons, week-long revivals and fifth-Sunday school reunion services, which were held on a rotating basis among four local churches. Mount Calvary also continued to provide to the community with such programs as free clothes giveaways, ongoing donations to the food pantry and a missionary program in which they give out Thanksgiving and Christmas boxes to families in need. The church remains an important resource for the local community, and historically it is a significant tool to help interpret the history of postbellum and early 20<sup>th</sup> century African-American life in Orange County.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)  
Congressional Series of United States Public Documents. Vol 1256 of the United States  
Congressional serial set, District of Columbia. U.S Government Printing Office., April 2011

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Orange County Historical Society. *A Brief History of Orange County Virginia*.  
[www.orangecovahist.org/resources/ochistory.html](http://www.orangecovahist.org/resources/ochistory.html). 11/29/12. Accessed 7/16/16.

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Foundation for the Humanities, 19 Oct. 2015. Web. 9Aug. 2016

Walker, Frank S. *Remembering: A History of Orange County*. Orange County Historical  
Society.

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### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** DHR No. 068-0417

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 3.55 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 38.250720 | Longitude: -78.018820 |
| 2. Latitude:           | Longitude:            |
| 3. Latitude:           | Longitude:            |
| 4. Latitude:           | Longitude:            |

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |          |           |           |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The historic boundary for Mount Calvary Baptist Church and its associated cemetery is coterminous with the boundaries of Orange County tax parcels 31-54 (for the cemetery) and 31-55 (for the church), with the boundary crossing Kendall Road (Route 600) to create a single continuous boundary. The true and correct boundary is shown on the attached Tax Parcel Map.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The historic boundary coincides with the legal boundary of two parcels, one containing the church and one containing the associated cemetery, as well as the property's historic setting and all known historic resources associated with the property throughout its period of significance.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Irene Spotswood and Aubrey Von Lindern (DHR)  
organization: Mount Calvary Baptist Church/ Department of Historic Resources  
street & number: 11229 Kendall Road  
city or town: Orange state: VA zip code: 22960  
e-mail: \_\_\_\_\_  
telephone: 540-672-2848  
date: 8/8/16

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

**Photographs**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.



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**Photo Log**

Name of Property: Mount Calvary Baptist Church

City or Vicinity: Orange

County: Orange

State: Virginia

Photographer: Aubrey Von Lindern

Date Photographed: August 25, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 12. Church, Façade, looking east

2 of 12. Church, East Elevation, looking north

3 of 12. Church, Rear Elevation, southeast oblique, looking northwest

4 of 12. Church, Façade, northwest oblique, looking southeast.

5 of 12. Church, Façade, front entry, looking west

6 of 12. Church, Well, looking north

7 of 12. Church, Façade, date stone, looking northeast

8 of 12. Fellowship Hall, Façade (at right) and Shed (at left), looking northeast

9 of 12. Cemetery, looking west/northwest

10 of 12. Church, Interior, sanctuary, looking west

11 of 12: Church, Interior, pews and aisle, looking southeast'

12 of 12: Church, Interior, sanctuary, looking northwest

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.





LOCATION MAP

Mount Calvary Baptist Church

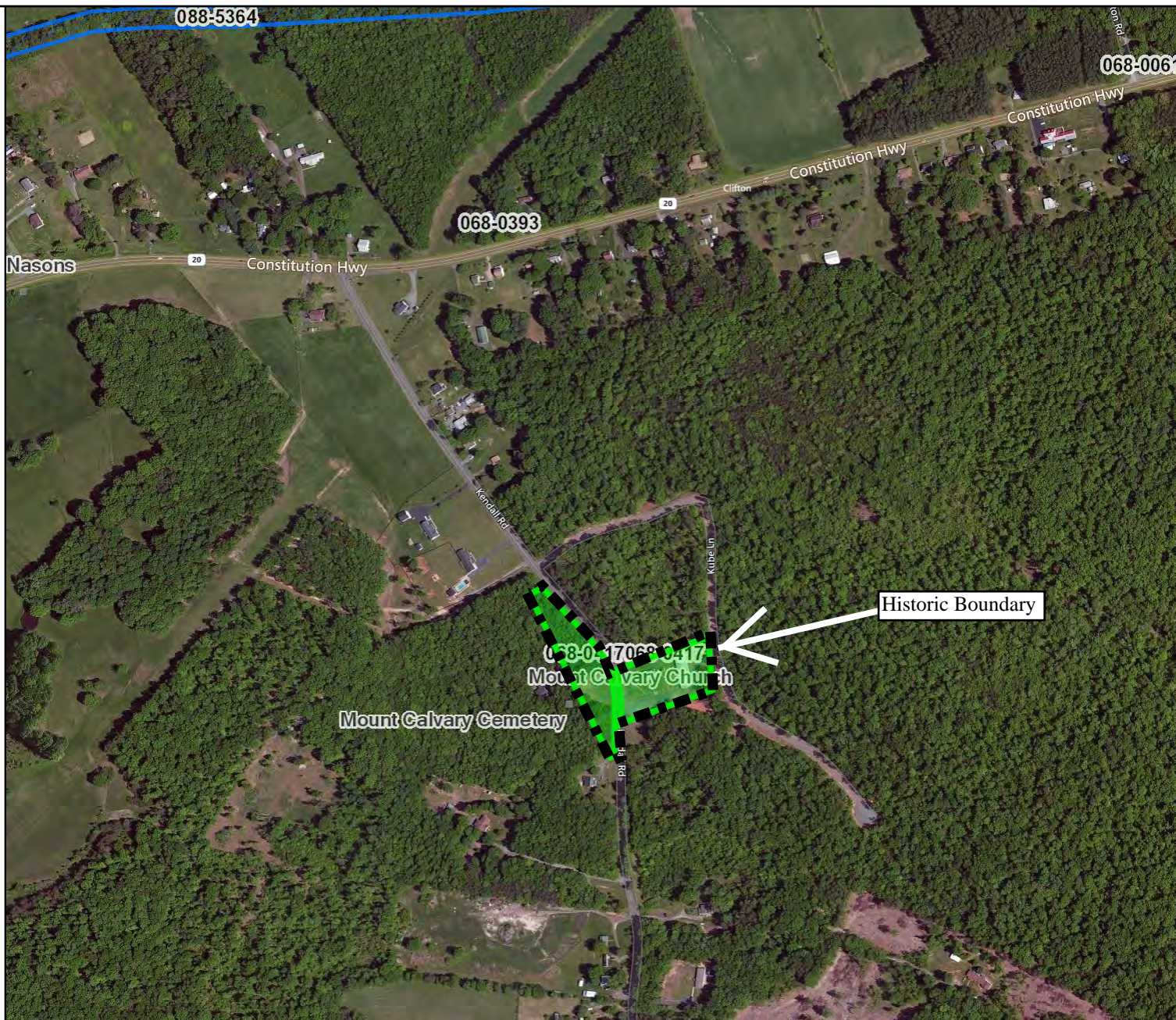
Orange County, VA

3.55 acres total

Location Coordinates:

Latitude: 38.250720

Longitude: -78.018820



Feet



1:9,028 / 1"=752 Feet

**Title: Mount Calvary Baptist Church**

**Date: 8/8/2016**

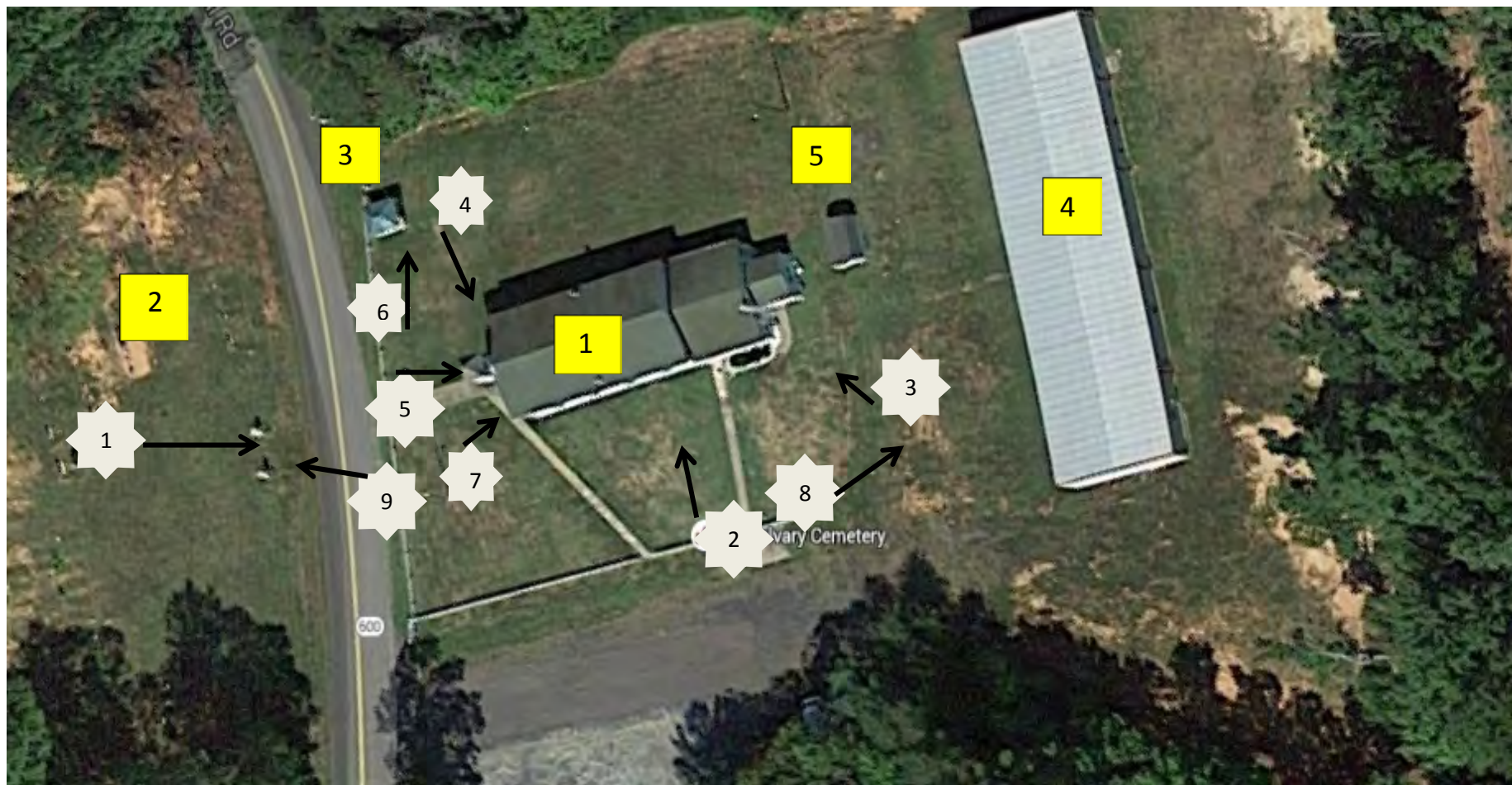
*DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.*

*Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.*



**SKETCH MAP AND PHOTO KEY**

Mount Calvary Baptist Church  
Orange County  
DHR No. 068-0417



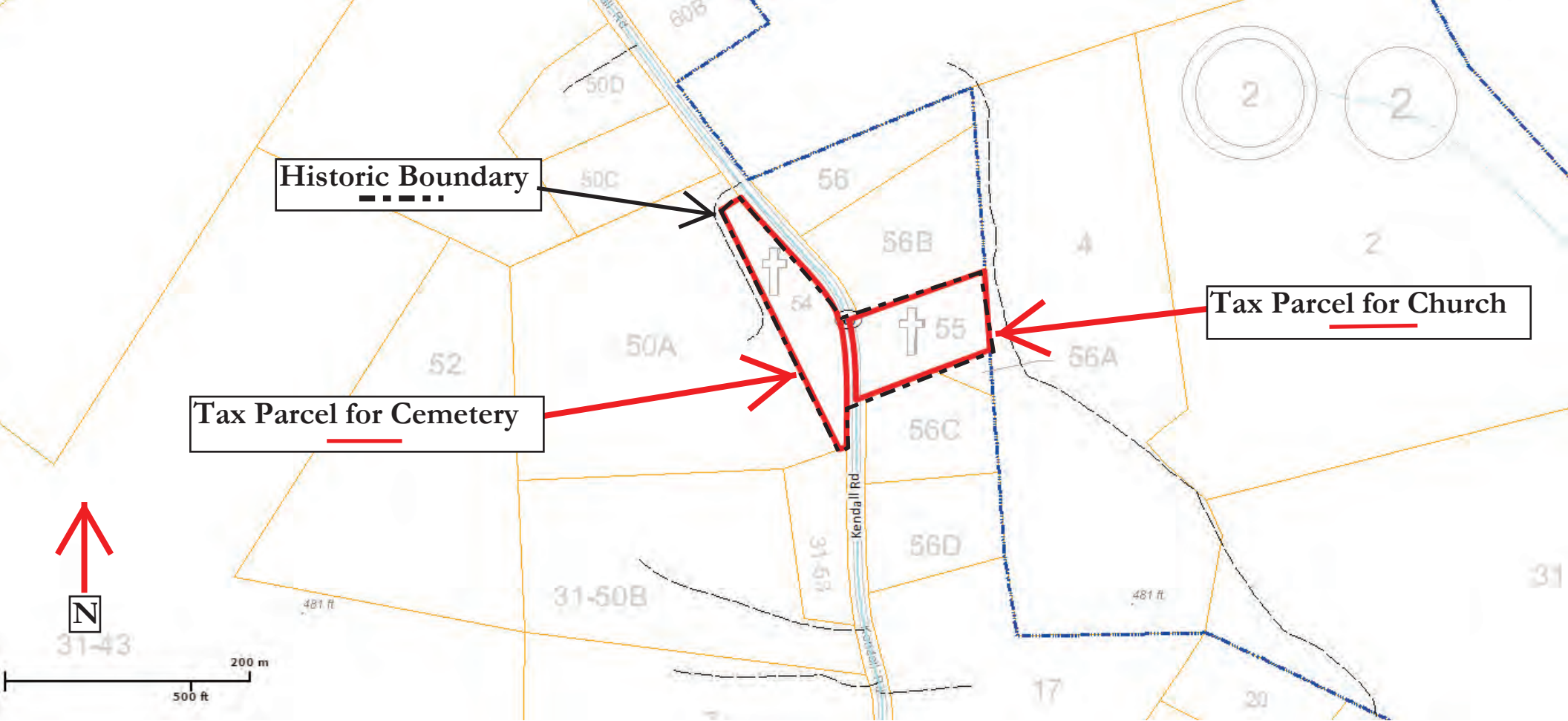
1. Church, ca. 1892 (C)

3. Well, ca. 1892 (C)

5. Shed, ca. 2000 (NC)

2. Cemetery, ca. 1919 (C)

4. Fellowship Hall, ca. 2012 (NC)



**Historic Boundary**  
- - - - -

**Tax Parcel for Church**  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Tax Parcel for Cemetery**  
\_\_\_\_\_

**TAX PARCEL MAP**  
Mount Calvary Baptist Church  
Orange County, Virginia  
DHR No. 068-0417  
Total 3.55 acres



**AERIAL VIEW**

Mt. Calvary Baptist Church

Orange County, VA

DHR No. 068-0417

