

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY MIDDLESEX COUNTY VIRGINIA

HURRICANE SANDY DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR HISTORIC PROPERTIES



PREPARED FOR

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
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HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY MIDDLESEX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Hurricane Sandy Disaster Relief Assistance Program for Historic Properties

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ABSTRACT

Between October 2015 and August 2016, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., in association with Debra A. McClane, Architectural Historian, completed a historic architectural resource survey of Middlesex County, Virginia. The survey was part of a series of projects funded through a \$1.5 million Hurricane Sandy Disaster Relief Assistance Grant for Historic Properties that the National Park Service awarded to the Commonwealth of Virginia by way of the Department of Historic Resources in 2014. The pass-through project funds were awarded to seven counties in Virginia, including Middlesex County, and administered by the Department of Historic Resources; Middlesex County and the Middlesex County Museum and Historical Society served as local project partners. In the event of future severe storm events or other natural disasters, this initial survey effort will support disaster mitigation planning at the local, county, and regional levels. Should additional and/or more intensive survey fail to occur prior to a future major storm event or natural disasters, the current survey will be invaluable in establishing baseline conditions for the properties identified that will assist property owners in quantifying the extent of damage, and quite possibly inform appropriate post-event repairs and rehabilitation efforts.

The general objective of the study was to identify and document historic architectural resources in Middlesex County, an underrepresented county in the Department of Historic Resources' files and databases, in order to provide more comprehensive data on the occurrence and character of historic architectural resources in the community. Indeed, while a number of properties in Middlesex County had previously been listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register and/or the National Register of Historic Places, only 197 resources had previously been recorded in the county and much of the data related to these resources is outdated and does not meet current survey standards.

Through the current survey effort, the number of historic architectural resources recorded in Middlesex County has nearly tripled. The survey resulted in the inventory of 380 resources at the reconnaissance level, which included completion of exterior documentation and photography and preparation of Virginia Cultural Resource Information System reconnaissance-level inventory forms, including architectural descriptions, preliminary significance assessments, location maps, and site plans. Of the 380 resources documented, 372 were newly-identified resources not yet captured in the Department of Historic Resource's inventory and 8 were previously documented resources for which a substantial amount of time had passed since the previous survey.

In selecting resources for inclusion in the survey, architectural historians focused on identifying properties located in flood-prone areas near the coast; properties dating to the early history of the county that had yet to be captured in inventory records; properties that more comprehensively covered the full geography of Middlesex County; and properties that were representative of the county's historical and architectural trends. In addition, surveyors worked with Middlesex County Historical Society representatives to identify properties worthy of survey. In total, through the survey, a broad cross-section of resources representing diverse property types, architectural styles, and time periods—ranging from the Contact Period (1607-1750) to the New Dominion Period (1946-1991)—across the full geography of Middlesex County have been documented, capturing the built environment as it relates to the domestic, agricultural, commercial, religious, industrial, recreation/social, and governmental contexts of the county.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Between October 2015 and August 2016, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (CRA), in association with Debra A. McClane, Architectural Historian, completed a historic architectural resource survey of Middlesex County, Virginia (Figure 1). The survey was part of a series of projects funded through a \$1.5 million Hurricane Sandy Disaster Relief Assistance Grant for Historic Properties that the National Park Service (NPS) awarded to the Commonwealth of Virginia by way of the Department of Historic Resources (DHR) in 2014. The pass-through project funds were awarded to seven counties in Virginia, including Middlesex County, and administered by the DHR; Middlesex County and the Middlesex County Museum and Historical Society served as local project partners.

The general objective of the study was to identify and document historic architectural resources in Middlesex County, an underrepresented county in the DHR's files and databases, in order to provide more comprehensive data on the occurrence and character of historic architectural resources in the county. While the survey included a few previously documented properties that had not been updated in the DHR's inventory for more than a decade, the study focused on the documentation of previously unrecorded historic architectural resources in order to establish a more comprehensive record of the built environment in Middlesex County representing the full geography and history of the county, across all time periods and property types. Within this, particular attention was given to documenting noteworthy properties located in or near flood-prone areas along the coast and the county's major waterways, the Rappahannock and Piankatank Rivers.

In total, this study has provided much-needed survey coverage in an area of Virginia that has historically been underrepresented in regards to the documentation of historic resources. According to the DHR's Virginia Cultural Resource Inventory System (V-CRIS), only 197 individual resources had been previously documented in Middlesex County according to the standards of the DHR, marking Middlesex County as one of the least surveyed counties of Virginia; most of these resources are associated with the Urbanna Historic District. The limited nature of existing documentation in Middlesex County is likely attributable to the low population density of the county and the limited nature of large-scale development in the past. Indeed, more highly populated areas in Virginia may have inventory numbers reaching into the four or five digit range, often reflecting large-scale surveys undertaken in response to proposed projects (e.g. transportation improvements) requiring environmental review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

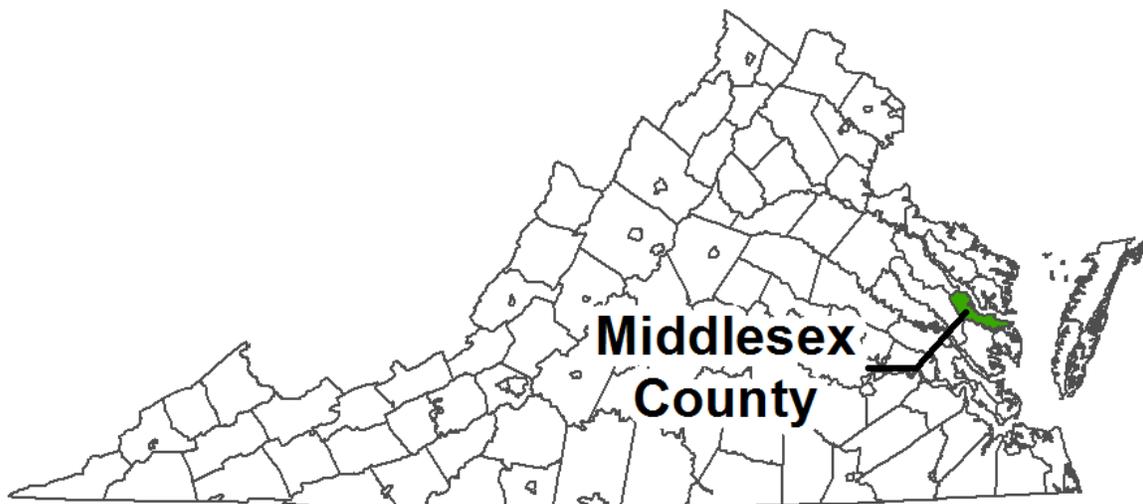


Figure 1. Location of Middlesex County within the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The earliest records associated with properties in Middlesex County in the DHR's V-CRIS date to 1959 and are associated with the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) program; five properties were recorded as part of this effort. From the late 1960s to the present, the majority of resources included in the DHR's V-CRIS were identified through surveys associated with Section 106 compliance or through selective survey of certain areas sponsored by the DHR. Presently, there are 15 properties in Middlesex County listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR)/NRHP. Of these, 10 were listed in the NRHP prior to 1980 and date to the early history of the county. In addition, most are associated with the more densely-populated areas of the county, including Saluda (3 properties), Urbanna (8 properties), and Deltavilla (1 property). In addition, a substantial number of previously recorded sites in the DHR's V-CRIS are located in Urbanna, further concentrating a substantial amount of existing documentation in the county's more densely developed areas. Thus, broadly considered, prior to the initiation of this survey there was little geographic or temporal representation in existing agency records associated with the built environment of Middlesex County.

Through the current survey effort, the number of historic architectural resources recorded in Middlesex County has nearly tripled. The survey resulted in the inventory of 380 resources at the reconnaissance level, which included completion of exterior documentation and photography and preparation V-CRIS reconnaissance-level inventory forms, including architectural descriptions, preliminary significance assessments, location maps, and site plans (Figure 2). Of the 380 resources documented, 372 were newly-identified resources not yet captured in the DHR's inventory and 8 were previously documented resources for which a substantial amount of time had passed since the previous survey. In total, through the survey, a broad cross-section of resources representing diverse property types, architectural styles, and time periods—ranging from the Contact Period (1607-1750) to the New Dominion Period (1946-1991)—across the full geography of Middlesex County have been documented, capturing the built environment as it relates to the domestic, agricultural, commercial, religious, industrial, recreation/social, and governmental contexts of the county.

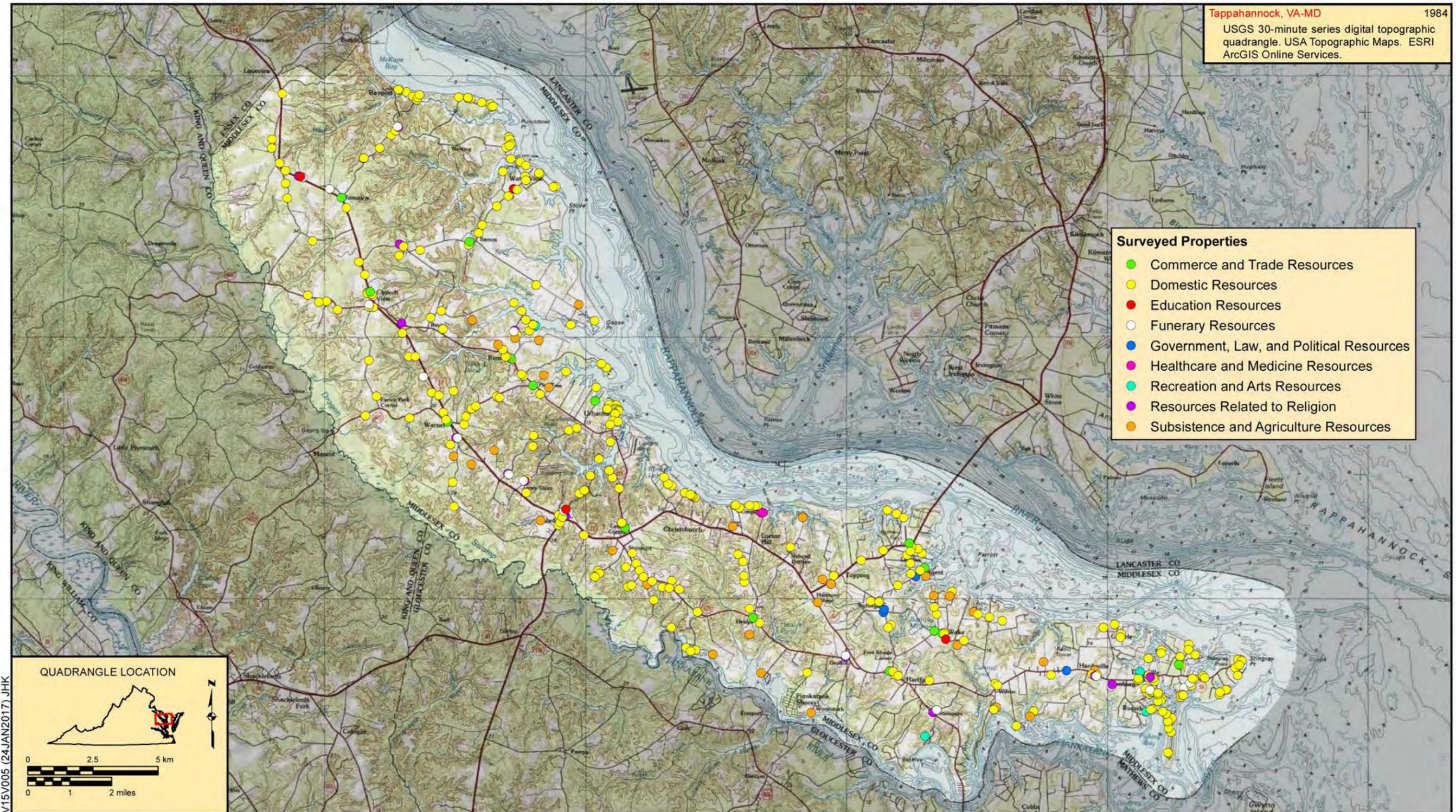


Figure 2. Topographic map depicting the locations of the resources surveyed in Middlesex County as part of the current project.

II. GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT

Middlesex County is located at the eastern end of the Middle Peninsula in the Coastal Plain physiographic region and comprises approximately 132 square miles or 84,400 acres. The county is bounded by the Rappahannock River to the north, Chesapeake Bay to the east, the Piankatank River and the Dragon Run Swamp to the south, and Essex County to the west. Numerous inlets, creeks, and swamps are located within or adjacent to Middlesex County, which have influenced the locations and character of development over time. Waterways that drain into the Piankatank and Rappahannock Rivers are tidal at their mouths with brackish waters, while Dragon Run Swamp is freshwater. There are approximately 1,675 acres of tidal wetlands in the county, with 1,240 acres along the Rappahannock River and its tributaries. Across the county, there are 135 miles of tidal shoreline, 75 percent of which can be characterized as low or moderately low with potential for flooding. Tidal marshes are located along two-thirds of the county's shoreline (Newhouse et al 1985:1-2; County of Middlesex 2009: 18, 36).

Elevation in the county ranges from sea level to approximately 123 ft in the northwestern portion of the county, near the intersection of U.S. 17 and State Route 606. Land is distributed between three principal marine terraces. The youngest of these is located east of Deltaville and has an elevation primarily less than 20 ft above sea level. Approximately 26 percent of the county is situated on a secondary marine terrace with an elevation between 20 and 50 ft above sea level. The majority of the county, approximately 68 percent, is associated with the third terrace, which has an elevation of between 50 and 123 ft above sea level (Newhouse et al 1985:1-2; County of Middlesex 2009: 18). Primary thoroughfares that traverse the relatively consistent topography of the county are General Puller Highway (U.S. 17) and State Routes 3 and 33, which run northeast to southwest and east to west, respectively. One general aviation airport, Hummel Field, serves the county (Newhouse et al 1985:1-2).

First settled by Europeans circa 1640, the land associated with Middlesex County had been inhabited by Native Americans long before. Early inhabitants and settlers took advantage of the wealth of natural resources that county had to offer—namely, large rivers, their tributaries, swampland, and forests—which afforded ample opportunities for fishing and hunting. Following European settlement, agriculture (primarily tobacco) and fishing (primarily shell fishing), have been the principal industries in the county; while oyster harvesting was a historically important industry, oyster fisheries have been on a significant decline since the mid-twentieth century as a result of diseases affecting the oysters and increased sediment from land-based activities that have disrupted operations (County of Middlesex 2009: 38). During the twentieth century, though, seasonal recreation and tourism in the county have benefited from the county's temperate climate and proximity to the Chesapeake Bay and other principal waterways (Newhouse, et al 1985: 1-3). The temperate climate—lacking extreme temperatures and characterized by an average annual rainfall of 47 inches and snowfall of about 9 inches—also continues to support agricultural activities and forestry, with approximately half of the county's growing stock in yellow pine species (Newhouse, et al 1985: 1-3; County of Middlesex 2009: 52).

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III. RESEARCH AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) issued major disaster declarations in 12 states and the District of Columbia following the Hurricane Sandy in October 2012. Within these states, FEMA further designated individual counties eligible for assistance, including monies appropriated from the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) for historic preservation projects providing relief for damages caused by the aforementioned event. While monies from the Hurricane Sandy Disaster Relief Assistance Grant for Historic Properties was allocated for the preservation, stabilization, rehabilitation, and repair of historic properties damaged by the hurricane in federally declared disaster areas, funds also were appropriated for survey and identification work in impacted areas in order to support disaster planning and further an understanding of storm-related damage and/or lead to the identification and evaluation of individual properties and districts for NRHP eligibility and for future planning efforts (Virginia Department of Historic Resource 2014). In Virginia, these funds were administered by the DHR and awarded as pass-through funding to local communities with a demonstrated need.

The project carried out in Middlesex County was conducted by CRA in association with Debra McClane, Architectural Historian, who worked with the DHR and local project partners. The project began with a kick-off meeting at the Middlesex County Museum and Historical Society, held October 24, 2015. The survey team was represented by Debra McClane, and the DHR was represented by Blake McDonald and Carey Jones, who was formerly with the DHR. Other attendees included Marilyn South of the Middlesex County Museum and Historical Society, David Moran of the Deltaville Maritime Museum, and Larry Chowning, local historian and writer. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the project goals and objectives, proposed survey methodology, and potential properties of interest. Ms. McClane and the DHR staff also conducted a brief windshield review of the project area to discuss relevant property types and methodologies. Additional communication with Ms. South and Mr. Chowning throughout the course of the project was useful in gaining local insight into particular properties.

The kick-off meeting was complemented by a brief public presentation, held on November 4, 2015, as part of a Middlesex County Board of Supervisors meeting. This meeting, attended by Debra McClane, provided an opportunity to introduce the project and its objectives, increasing the overall public awareness of the project and affording the opportunity for the public to provide feedback or ask questions. It also provided the opportunity for Ms. McClane to meet local officials and planning staff. Following the meeting, an article presenting the survey project was published in the local paper, *Southside Sentinel*.

Prior to conducting the field survey, the team also completed background research in order to identify previously recorded resources in Middlesex County and to identify research resources and mapping that would facilitate completion of the survey. As part of this initial research effort, Ms. McClane reviewed previously completed cultural resource reports in the DHR's library in Richmond and inventory records and associated files for previously recorded properties identified in the DHR's V-CRIS were retrieved and assessed. At this time, the team also discussed the project with DHR archivist Quatro Hubbard, particularly in reference to existing documentation of resources in Middlesex County. Based on this discussion, it was determined that field review of previously recorded resources should be limited to those resources for which a substantial amount of time had passed since their initial recording, with the purpose of verifying their current condition and character. Preliminary background research also included a review of Middlesex County Geographic Information System (GIS) data, which includes tax parcels, address points, and photographs and provided a convenient means of preliminarily gauging the character of particular properties. Published histories such as *A History of African Americans in Middlesex County, 1646-1992*, *Signatures in Time: A Living History of Middlesex County, Virginia*, and *Historic Buildings in Middlesex County, Virginia, 1650-1875* also were reviewed, as were publications such as the *Recurrent Flooding Study for Tidewater Virginia*, produced by the Virginia Institute of Marine Science Center for

Coastal Resources Management, which provided mapping illustrating flood-prone zones throughout Middlesex County.

The field survey was carried out by teams of architectural historians from CRA, in association with Debra A. McClane, Architectural Historian. In order to facilitate efficient progression of the survey effort, field staff used U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle (1:24,000 scale) maps to divide the county geographically. While a focus was placed on assessing areas within flood-prone zones for the potential for noteworthy architectural resources, a secondary focus was placed on enhancing the existing, limited data in the DHR's inventory files by providing more comprehensive coverage of Middlesex County's resources across its full geography and all property types and time periods. As such, nearly all publicly-accessible roads in the county were driven by field staff in order to identify the potential for historic architectural resources. Given the presence of well more than the 375 architectural resources to be documented as part of the current project, field staff used their professional judgment to select resources for recordation in consideration of the resource's location, age, associated context, and architectural character. While integrity (primarily, integrity of materials, design, and workmanship) was considered during the evaluation process, buildings dating to the nineteenth century or earlier were not required to display a particularly high degree of integrity in order to be surveyed, particularly if they represented a property type, architectural style, or building period for which there were few other examples identified. Additional consideration was given to resources that appeared to be imminently threatened by future development, deterioration, vandalism, and/or vacancy in order to produce a property record before the resource is lost.

Each selected resource was subject to reconnaissance-level recordation, completed in multiple rounds of field survey between October 2015 and August 2016. Documentation included photography and analysis of exterior features of each building, structure, object, and/or landscape associated with a property, as well as the property's larger setting and significant site features. All documentation occurred from the public right-of-way unless a property owner explicitly allowed access onto the property. To the extent feasible and determined necessary by the field staff, efforts were made to knock on doors to gauge the receptiveness of the property owner and ask what they may know about the property's history. In addition to completing photographic documentation, field staff collected notes on construction methods and material treatments, character-defining architectural features, and alterations to the property over time. Site plans also were prepared for each property, spatially illustrating the general characteristics of the parcel and associated built and natural features. Each documented resource was also plotted on a USGS topographic quadrangle and pinpointed in Google Earth for exporting as shapefiles. In total, 380 architectural resources were recorded by the project. Eight of the resources had been previously documented, while 272 resources were newly identified resources for which there was no existing survey record.

Following the field survey, collected data was analyzed and coalesced in preparation for entry into the DHR's V-CRIS. At this time, the team prepared reconnaissance-level inventory forms for the identified properties, each of which was assigned a DHR inventory number. In association with entry into V-CRIS, the team prepared physical survey packets for submission to the DHR's archives in Richmond. Each packet included a printed copy of the inventory form, site plan, and associated materials, as well as archival photographic prints corresponding to the digital photography captured during the fieldwork. Using the collected data, this survey summary report was prepared.

IV. HISTORIC CONTEXT

Middlesex County is located in Virginia's Middle Peninsula in the Coastal Plain and is bounded by the Chesapeake Bay to the east and the Rappahannock and Piankatank Rivers to the north and south, respectively. The county encompasses approximately 132 square miles, primarily rural in nature (Newhouse et al. 1985:1). The county is characterized by small towns and crossroads communities interspersed among large agricultural tracks and expanses of marshland in the southern part of the county. As of 2010, the population of Middlesex County was approximately 10,959 persons (U.S. Census Bureau 2010). The county seat is Saluda.

SETTLEMENT TO SOCIETY (1600-1750)

The land that was to eventually become Middlesex County was long inhabited by Native American tribes that were part of the Powhatan Confederacy. Captain John Smith and a small contingent were the first Europeans to enter Middlesex County while exploring the Chesapeake Bay in June 1608. They lunched at the end of the peninsula reaching into the bay near Deltaville, where Captain Smith was stung by a stingray. He was near death but was saved by Native Americans who provided a cure found at a nearby creek. The area has since been known as Stingray Point and Antipoison Creek (Rutman and Rutman 1986:44).

During the seventeenth century, the Chesapeake region primarily produced tobacco, and residents were supplied with foodstuffs from England or stolen from the local Native American tribes. Slowly, though, corn and livestock began to be integrated into the agricultural system. Easily fitting into the tobacco planting cycle and filling a need in the life of the early Virginian, the adaptation of the corn crop and introduction of livestock allowed Virginians to reduce their dependence on England. The expanded agricultural enterprises also prompted the arrival of more and more settlers in the Virginia Colony every year. By 1634, the area around the Chesapeake Bay had reached 11,000 English; additional land became an immediate priority for the new colonists.

In the years between Captain Smith's fateful landfall in Middlesex County and the mid-seventeenth century, a number of settlers made forays into the land between the Rappahannock and Piankatank Rivers to claim acreage for future settlement. John Mattrom claimed 1,900 acres along the Piankatank River in 1642; Thomas Trotter claimed 500 acres that same year. In 1646, a treaty with the local Native American tribes was agreed upon, which barred settlement in what was to become Middlesex County; although, cattle were brought into the area to graze. However, by 1648, the English settlers entered the land to live (Rutman and Rutman 1986:45). By 1651, all of the land between the Potomac and Piankatank Rivers was organized into Lancaster County (Rutman and Rutman 1986:47).

Native Americans in the area appear to have abandoned their homes and villages for lands elsewhere, and the settlers simply claimed the land according to the rules set forth in Jamestown because they believed it all was the property of King James. Ralph Wormeley was one such gentleman. He claimed 3,200 acres along the Rappahannock River in 1649 and established Rosegill Plantation (Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission 1973). Sir Henry Chicheley, who married Wormeley's widow, then resided at the property and went on to serve as Lieutenant Governor of the Virginia Colony under Lord Thomas Culpeper during the late-seventeenth century (Encyclopedia Virginia 2016). Chicheley's stepson and heir, Ralph Wormeley II, went on to serve as a Justice, as a member in the House of Burgesses, and as a member of the Governor's Council. The original 50 acres of the town of Urbanna were deeded from Rosegill during this period, in 1680 (Rosegill; Middlesex County, Virginia).

Lancaster County was comprised of a single parish, but, in 1657, the residents of the land between the Rappahannock and Piankatank Rivers petitioned the Lancaster County Court to build a church and establish a new parish. In September 1657, two parishes were formed, Lancaster and Piankatank.

However, neither parish had the funds for its upkeep, and eventually, in 1667, a single parish was formed, called Christ Church. A church was constructed in the parish the same year (Rutman and Rutman 1986:55-57; Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission 1972a). In 1710, Christ Church parish ordered the construction of three new church buildings to be used to support the parish. These buildings were the new Christ Church, Upper Church, and Lower Church (Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission 1972b).

Even though the area now had its own functioning parish, they were still politically tied to Lancaster County, on the north side of the Rappahannock, but increasingly isolated from the north side of the river. A courthouse was established on the north side in the early 1660s and all court was held on the north side of the river; in fact, the majority of county business on the south side of the river had to be done by “surrogates” who then transmitted business to the county clerk. In 1664, an order was issued from Jamestown to separate the portion of Lancaster County south of the Rappahanock into its own county. However, it was not until 1669 that Middlesex County was formally established due to opposition from the north side of the river (Rutman and Rutman 1986:57-58).

At the time of Middlesex County’s formation, 83 families, totaling approximately 900 persons lived in the county, the majority along “the road,” the primary overland transportation route running northwest to southeast through the county (Route 17 roughly runs this route today). Large sections of the county were unpopulated, particularly in the vicinity of the Dragon Run Swamp in the south and Jamaica Land in the west (Rutman and Rutman 1986:62). Three hundred and thirty-four persons of the total population were white servants, and 65 persons were enslaved African Americans. By the beginning of the eighteenth century, the population had grown to 1,771 persons; approximately 30 percent of the population was servants, the majority of these slaves (Rutman and Rutman 1986:72).

While the land for Urbanna was donated in 1680 and divided into lots during the late seventeenth century, the town was not established until between 1704 and 1708; it was named in 1706. The town grew quickly, especially with the passage of two tobacco warehouse acts in 1713 and 1730 that allowed for the installation of public tobacco warehouses and inspection stations throughout the colony. With the establishment of these facilities in Urbanna, merchants and residents flocked to the town. Eventually, in 1748, the courthouse was moved from its location along “the road” in the settlement of Stormont to Urbanna. A jail and clerk’s office were built on the same lot (Edwards and Salmon 1990; Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission 1976).

COLONY TO NATION (1751-1789)

During the late-eighteenth century, not only did the population of Middlesex County blossom, but business, particularly the tobacco trade, was booming on the plantations lining both rivers; this was particularly true in Urbanna. The town had become the major point of economic activity in the county, with its own harbor with countless wharves where merchants docked with their tobacco and other trade goods. Stores and warehouses lined the streets for these goods. By 1770, the town had its own customs house separate of the residence of the customs collector (Edwards and Salmon 1990).

Leading up to the Revolutionary War, the Old Middlesex County Courthouse in Urbanna was used as the meeting place for freeholders to issue resolutions to taxation without representation in 1774. During the war, it was used to try suspected Loyalists by the local Committee of Safety (Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission 1976). The county supplied soldiers to the 7th Virginia Regiment, which was formed in early 1776 (7th Virginia Regiment). After the war, Rosegill and the Wormeley family, which had always been a prominent Middlesex County family, was again in government leadership, with Ralph Wormeley V serving in the House of Delegates and as a member of the Virginia Convention of 1788 (Virginia Historic Landmark Commission 1973).

EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1790-1830)

Urbanna continued to grow during this period, eventually containing two taverns by the end of the eighteenth century, in addition to its numerous stores and tobacco warehouses (Edwards and Salmon 1990). During the War of 1812, men from Middlesex County served in the 109th Regiment. An early road leading from Urbanna to Gloucester is depicted on the 1796 Map of the State of Virginia (York 1796), which demonstrates its growth during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (Figure 3).

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1831-1860)

Ever since the Old Middlesex County Courthouse opened its doors in the eighteenth century, residents of the county outside of Urbanna complained about its new location. The town was not located along “the road,” and as such was not only out of the way but also difficult for a large portion of the county to access as there was also no ferry or bridge crossing at the creek. Eventually, a ferry was established, but there were tolls (Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission 1976). Finally, in 1847, the Middlesex County justices voted to move the courthouse to the small hamlet of Saluda, near where the original courthouse stood. Saluda, located along “the road,” was a much more accessible location than Urbanna in the nineteenth century (Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission 1976). The new county courthouse and jail were completed in 1852 (Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission 1978). After the county offices moved to the new courthouse, the old courthouse became the first church in Urbanna, an interdenominational church (Edwards and Salmon 1990).

CIVIL WAR (1861-1865)

During the Civil War, Middlesex County saw some skirmishes, like most of Virginia. Urbanna was originally the location from which General George McClellan’s 1862 Peninsula Campaign to capture Richmond was launched. However, before McClellan’s campaign could begin, the Confederate Army moved their troops and Fort Monroe became the Union disembarkation point instead (Bailey et al 1983). The Old Middlesex County Courthouse was used as a barracks for Confederate soldiers and was shelled by Union gunboats; fortunately, the building received little damage. A Confederate boat was chased into Urbanna Creek, and its captain sunk the ship rather than let it be captured (Edwards and Salmon 1990).

RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1866-1916)

After the Civil War, the county, and in particular, Urbanna, continued to grow, while remaining relatively rural. In 1900, the county finally got its own bank, the Bank of Middlesex (Edwards and Salmon 1990). Urbanna was incorporated on April 2, 1902, and remains the county’s only incorporated town. By 1900, the population of the county had reached 8,220 persons, and, by 1910, the population had reached 8,852 persons, its peak in the twentieth century. While the majority of the population was located in Urbanna



Figure 3. A portion of the 1796 Map of the State of Virginia depicting Middlesex County.

and the relocated seat of government, Saluda, small population centers also emerged in crossroads communities or hamlets, such as Wake and Water View, where groupings of residences were constructed along emerging transportation routes and boat landings that connected the small communities to larger markets and community goods such as churches and schools. Farmsteads continued to remain prominent elements of Middlesex County’s landscape, with 1,514 farms occupying 70,397 acres (or 75.3 percent of the total land area) in 1910. These farmsteads, with farmhouses situated amidst collectives of barns, granaries, and other appurtenances, most often supported generational farmers and their supporting workers.

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

Even though the county’s population reached its twentieth-century peak in 1910, it continued to prosper by utilizing its main asset, waterways. The Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries remained prominent means of both industry and travel into the twentieth century. The 1926 Transportation Lines of Chesapeake Bay Map is evidence of this just by

its depiction of steamship lines (Figure 4). In Middlesex County alone, there were nine stops along the Rappahannock and Piankatank Rivers. Development during the period also continued to shift population centers increasingly toward the urbanized areas and crossroads communities of years prior, with places such as Saluda, Urbanna, and Hartfield maturing in the wake of communities such as Deltaville, which had been a significant fishing and shipping center but became increasingly isolated along the coast as infrastructure improvements were made to the road network in the interior of the county. Farmsteads decreased steadily during the period as the county’s landscape began to evolve in the modern era, with a nearly 50 percent decrease between 1920 and 1945 (1,387 farms in 1920 and 775 farms in 1945). While a certain portion of the decrease could be attributable to consolidation of farms, the total land area in the county characterized as farming land also decreased, from 72.8 percent in 1920 to 55.7 percent in 1945.

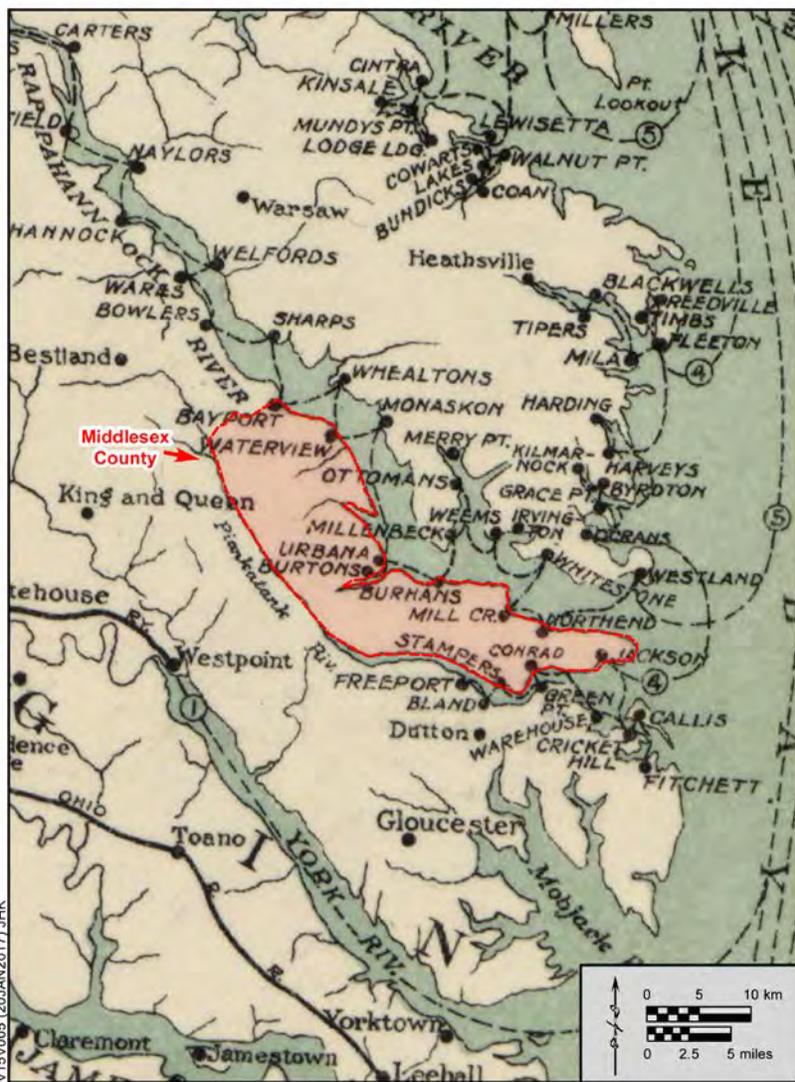


Figure 4. A portion of the 1926 Transportation Lines of Chesapeake Bay Map depicting Middlesex County.

THE NEW DOMINION (1946-1991)

In the post-war period, the county remained rural and lost population, with only 6,715 residents in 1950. This was largely due to former residents moving to larger cities for work. Deltaville, however, did retain enough population to host the county's only semi-pro baseball team, the Deltaville Deltas, which has been in existence since 1948 (DHR Survey and Register Files). Throughout much of the mid-twentieth century, the county's population continued to decline, dropping to 6,295 persons in 1970. Into the last decades of the twentieth century, though, the population would again begin to increase as new populations began to appreciate the geography and climate of the county. In 1980, the population increased 22.6 percent, rising to 7,719 persons. By 1990, the population would total 8,653 persons. The period, characterized by continued improvements to the road network and connections to communities beyond the limits of Middlesex County, also witnessed the further opening up of land for new development. While there were 776 farms in 1945, by 1992 there were only 81 farms operating in the county, occupying only 25.8 percent of the county's total land area. Vacant, inexpensive land became prime real estate for new residential construction, whether a new house or vacation cottage, and support goods, such as commercial strips, which began to appear along corridors such as General Puller Highway.

POST COLD WAR (1992-PRESENT)

Perhaps alluding the county's increasing popularity as a recreation mecca for the region, the population reached its highest level yet in 2000, with 9,359 persons. Development in Saluda, Urbanna, and Deltaville dramatically increased during the 1990s, as well as development along the waterways and various inlets. Construction of a new courthouse complex was completed in 2007 (Middlesex County, Virginia). Today the county remains primarily rural, with recreation along the Rappahannock and Piankatank Rivers playing an important secondary role in the county. Deltaville, long known as a vacation community, was officially designated the Boating Capital of the Chesapeake in 2012. As of 2010, the county boasted its largest population in its history at 10,959 persons. Estimates for 2015 showed a slight decrease, with 10,606 persons estimated as living in the county.

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V. THEMATIC CONTEXT

COMMERCE/TRADE

Resources associated with commerce and trade documented during the current survey ranged in age from c. 1874 to c. 1961, and were located throughout the county (Figure 5). All resources represent frame, vernacular building types, with two exceptions—Packers State Bank and Pilot House Inn Motel. Located in the crossroads community of Wake, Packers State Bank (DHR # 059-5046) is of pressed concrete block construction and features modest classical ornamentation (Figure 6). Organized to support the growing vegetable and oyster packing business of Major Packer Grinnels and Sammy Moore, the bank was constructed c. 1920, as was the adjacent frame house, which was constructed as a store and billiard hall (Figure 7). The c. 1961 Pilot House Inn Motel (DHR # 059-5071), located adjacent to Hummel Field in Locklies, is another concrete block commercial structure (Figure 8). Constructed to support the mid-twentieth century tourist population in Middlesex County, the motel exhibits several stylistic characteristics of this period, including a veneered exterior and decorative concrete block wall.

The c. 1874 store at 10675 General Puller Highway (DHR # 059-5083) in the community of Hartfield is the oldest known commercial building included in the survey (Figure 9). Although stylistically simple, it is one of the only two-story commercial buildings identified during the survey.

The most unique of the commercial buildings identified during the survey is the Regent Store (DHR # 059-5055), located along Locklies Creek in the small community of Regent (Figure 10). This c. 1894 one-story, front-gabled frame building once housed a store and post office, which had convenient access to river, land, and rail traffic. The building, privately owned and now used for storage, retains its original interior layout, shelving, and features such as butcher blocks and scales (Figure 11). Remnants of the Clarke Marine Railway also are associated with the property, located just to the rear of the Regent Store (Figure 12).

Characteristic of the majority of the commercial buildings identified during the survey is the c. 1940 store at 1175 Wake Road (DHR # 059-5095), located just west of the crossroads community of Wake (Figure 13). It exhibits the plain, one-story, front-gabled frame form commonly exhibited by the vernacular commercial buildings located throughout Middlesex County. Another twentieth century commercial building is the Wilton Cottage and Garden Store (DHR # 059-5087), although it has been modified over the years to accommodate modern use of the property.



Figure 5. Distribution of Commerce/Trade Resources in Middlesex County.



Figure 6. Packers State Bank (DHR # 059-5046).



Figure 7. Store and billiards hall associated with Packers State Bank (DHR # 059-5046).



Figure 8. Pilot House Inn Motel (DHR # 059-5071).



Figure 9. Store at 10675 General Puller Highway (DHR # 059-5083).



Figure 10. Regent Store (DHR # 059-5055).



Figure 11. Interior of the Regent Store (DHR # 059-5055).



Figure 12. Remnants of the Clarke Marine Railway associated with the Regent Store (DHR # 059-5055).



Figure 13. Store at 1175 Wake Road (DHR # 059-5095).

DOMESTIC

Domestic-related resources were the most commonly recorded resources associated with the current study (Figure 14). Residential resources date from the c. 1649 Nesting property (DHR # 059-5283) (Figure 15) to mid-twentieth century properties, including American Small Houses (2427 Regent Road, DHR # 059-5058), Ranch houses (771 Stove Point Road, DHR # 059-5148), and vacation cottages (3884 Canoe House Road, DHR # 059-5307) (Figures 16-18).

While several houses date to the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, such as Woodport (DHR # 059-0022), a c. 1763 Georgian dwelling (Figure 19), and several Federal dwellings, such as Woodstock (DHR # 059-0011), the residence at Waterview Farm (DHR # 059-0029), and Belle Aire (DHR # 059-5091), the majority of residential stock dates to the mid to late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, with the overwhelming majority exhibiting vernacular forms such as the T-plan at 417 Bushy Park Road (DHR # 059-5039), the gabled ell form of the Hurd House (DHR # 059-5177), the hipped-roof massed residence at 14850 General Puller Highway (DHR # 059-5037), and simple gabled forms at 656 Lovers Lane (DHR #059-5132) and 3216 Water View Road (DHR # 059-5160) (Figures 20-23). The I-house is another vernacular form commonly found from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries throughout the county. Examples include the Kelly House (DHR # 059-5139), which exhibits a large two-story façade porch addition (Figure 24), and 1150 Stormont Road (DHR # 059-5185), an abandoned I-house that retains its basic, two-story, single-pile, side-gabled form (Figure 25). Like many examples from the period, it also exhibits a rear ell addition and façade porch. Folk Victorian houses are another common nineteenth century occurrence in the county. These houses exhibit a vernacular form but exhibit isolated elements of Victorian architectural styles, such as chamfered corners, turned porch posts and balustrades, brackets and vergeboard. Some are also clad with decorative siding, such as scalloped shingles (Figures 26 and 27). Several examples of Folk Victorian houses include the residences at 705 Greys Point Road (DHR # 059-5076), 232 Healys Road (DHR # 059-5103), 17245 General Puller Highway (DHR # 059-5116), and 135 Lovers Lane (DHR # 059-5119).

Isolated examples of houses exhibiting other nineteenth century architectural styles include Millwood (DHR # 059-5104), a c. 1855 T-plan house with a Greek Revival two-story, pedimented porch with later Victorian ornamentation (Figure 28), and 1464 Greys Point Road (DHR # 059-5064), a Gothic Revival residence, which exhibits a steeply pitched center cross-gable (Figure 29). Only one example of a high-style Victorian house was surveyed—the Samuel Moore House (DHR # 059-5118), a Queen Anne house that exhibits numerous elements of the style, including Ionic porch columns, turned balustrade, brackets and polygonal turrets (Figure 30).

During the early twentieth century, other housing forms and architectural styles rose in popularity throughout the nation, and Middlesex County was no exception. The Bungalow, popular from the early to mid-twentieth century, is the predominant early twentieth century housing form that was documented in the county, followed closely by Colonial Revival houses. Characterized by its one-and-one-half-story form that typically features a façade dormer, numerous examples of the Bungalow can be found throughout the county and include 39 Courthouse Road (DHR # 059-5179), which exhibits the basic Bungalow form (Figure 31), and 5402 Tidewater Trail (DHR # 059-5276), which also exhibits some Craftsman elements, such as exposed rafter tails and multi-light windows (Figure 32). An example of a Colonial Revival dwelling is the house at Indian Spring Farm (DHR # 059-0056), which exhibits brick laid in a Flemish bond, a three-part window, and symmetrical façade (Figure 33). Less common is the American Foursquare, characterized by its square footprint and two-story, hipped-roof form, usually with at least one dormer. The house at Pipe-In-Tree-Farm (DHR # 059-5105) is a large example that exhibits several additions (Figure 34); the Daniels-Norton House (DHR # 059-5156) is another large example with a screened-in porch. The house at 515 Stormont Road (DHR # 059-5111) is an example that exhibits some Craftsman detailing in its tapered porch posts set upon brick piers, although the porch has been screened-in and the house has several large additions attached (Figure 35).

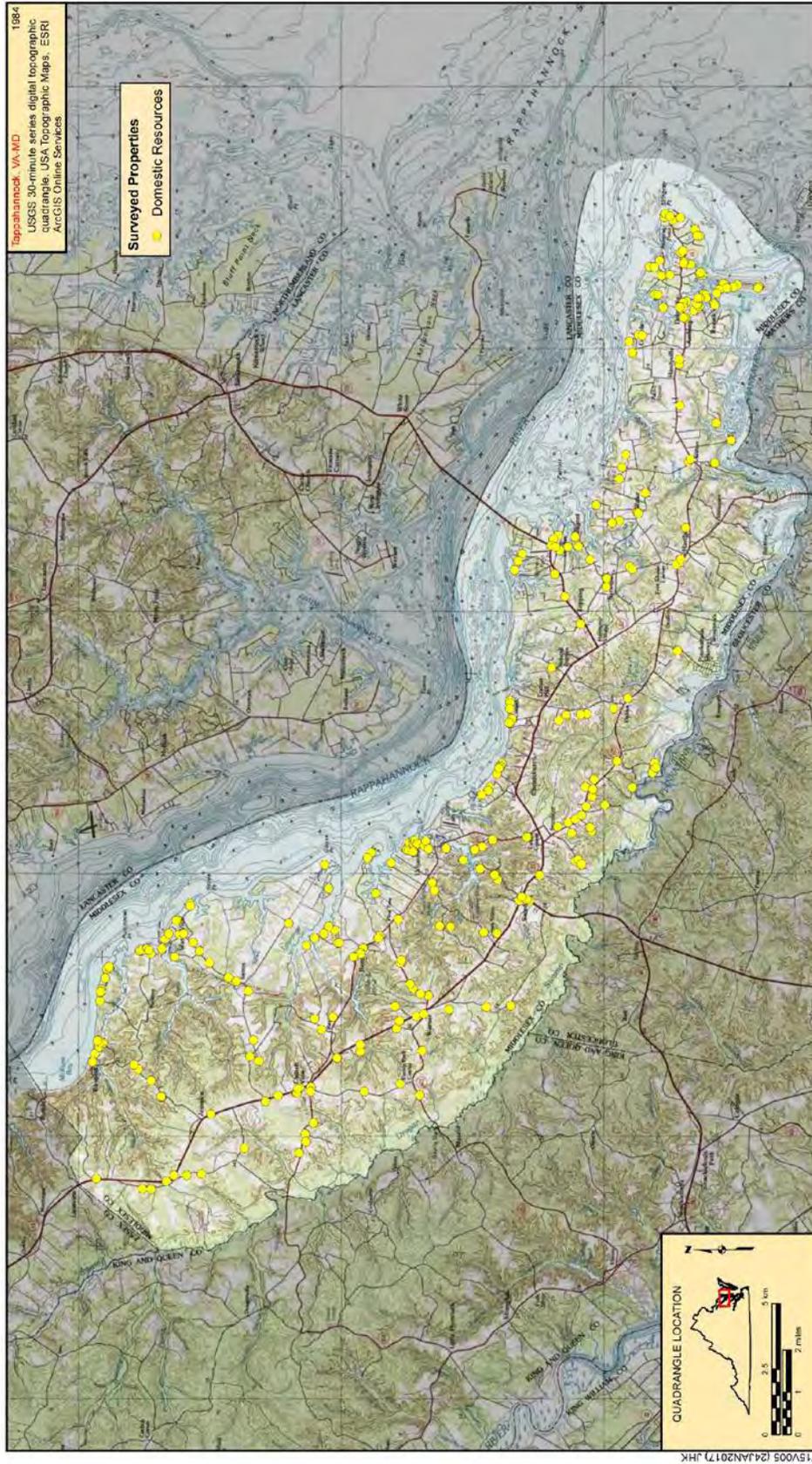


Figure 14. Distribution of Domestic Resources in Middlesex County.



Figure 15. Nesting (DHR # 059-5283), the oldest house included in the survey.



Figure 16. American Small House at 2427 Regent Road (DHR # 059-5058).



Figure 17. Ranch house at 771 Stove Point Road (DHR # 059-5148).



Figure 18. Vacation cottage at 3884 Canoe House Road (DHR # 059-5307).



Figure 19. Woodport (DHR # 059-0022), a Georgian house.



Figure 20. T-plan house at 417 Bushy Park Road (DHR # 059-5039).



Figure 21. House at 14850 General Puller Highway (DHR # 059-5037).



Figure 22. Side-gabled house at 656 Lovers Lane (DHR # 059-5132).



Figure 23. Front-gabled house and 3216 Water View Road (DHR # 059-5160).



Figure 24. Kelly House (DHR # 059-5139).



Figure 25. I-house at 1150 Stormont Road (DHR # 059-5185).



Figure 26. Folk Victorian house at 17245 General Puller Highway (DHR #059-5116).



Figure 27. Folk Victorian house at 135 Lovers Lane (DHR #059-5119).



Figure 28. Millwood (DHR # 059-5104), a Greek Revival house.



Figure 29. Gothic Revival House at 1464 Greys Point Road (DHR # 059-5064).



Figure 30. Samuel Moore House (DHR # 059-5118), a Queen Anne house.



Figure 31. Bungalow at 39 Courthouse Road (DHR # 059-5179).



Figure 32. Craftsman Bungalow at 5402 Tidewater Trail (DHR # 059-5276).



Figure 33. Colonial Revival House at Indian Spring Farm (DHR # 059-0056).



Figure 34. American Foursquare house at Pipe-In-Tree Farm (DHR # 059-5105).



Figure 35. Craftsman House at 515 Stormont Road (DHR # 059-5111).

EDUCATION

Few education-related resources were documented for this project (Figure 36). All are either abandoned or underutilized. Wake School (DHR # 059-5045) is a c. 1871 one-story, side-gabled frame building located just southeast of the crossroads community of Wake (Figure 37). Water View School (DHR # 059-5264) is a c. 1900 one-story, hip roof frame building located just southwest of the community of Water View (Figure 38). A frame, gable-on-hip Rosenwald School is associated with Union Shiloh Church (DHR # 059-5278) (Figure 39). These are some of the only remaining historic schools in Middlesex County, and, as such, an effort should be made to continue to seek out any remaining schools not covered by this survey and to seek ways to stabilize and save these resources.



Figure 36. Distribution of Education Resources in Middlesex County.



Figure 37. Wake School (DHR # 059-5045).



Figure 38. Water View School (DHR # 059-5264).



Figure 39. Rosenwald School associated with Union Shiloh Church (DHR # 059-5278).

FUNERARY

Closely linked to the evolution of the church in Middlesex County is the evolution of the cemetery. Small family cemeteries were common during the Colonial period until more substantial settlements were established. As these communities grew, the church became the focus of community life. Naturally, church cemeteries became more prominent than individual family plots. Of the 15 cemeteries included in the survey, 12 are historically associated with churches (Figure 40). They range from small cemeteries that contain graves of a few families to large cemeteries that contain graves of an entire congregation, such as the Bethel Church Cemetery (DHR # 059-5279) (Figure 41). Rural churchyard cemeteries usually lack a formal landscape design, and, if they are enclosed, it is usually by a simple fence. The three cemeteries not associated with a church are small family cemeteries.



Figure 40. Distribution of Funerary Resources in Middlesex County.



Figure 41. Bethel Church Cemetery (DHR # 059-5279).

GOVERNMENT/LAW//POLITICAL

Buildings representing this theme fall into one of three types: post offices, community centers, and civic lodges (Figure 42). Of the three post offices surveyed, only one is still in use. The Hardyville Post Office (DHR # 059-5036), in use since it opened in 1922, is a one-story front-gabled frame structure (Figure 43). The c. 1894 Regent Post Office (DHR # 059-0031), now abandoned, is a two-story, side-gabled frame building with a one-story addition (Figure 44). Neither building exhibits many stylistic details.

Freeshade Community Center (DHR # 059-5059) was built c. 1936 by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) as a cafeteria and auditorium for Syringa High School and became the Freeshade Community Center in 1963 (Figure 45). It is a simple, one-story, T-plan frame structure. The Deltaville Community Association Building (DHR # 059-5114), constructed in 1950, originally served as the meeting location of the Piankatank Council No. 14 of the Improved Order of Red Men. It is a two-story, front-gabled vernacular frame structure with a single, large room comprising the first floor (Figure 46).

Both civic lodges were constructed in small communities during the late nineteenth century. The c. 1888 Donovan Lodge # 75 (DHR # 059-5112), an Ancient Free and Accepted Masons lodge, is reminiscent of a church building with its gabled frame form and steeple (Figure 47). Freeshade Lodge (DHR # 059-5060), constructed c. 1896, is simple, two-and-one-half-story, front-gabled frame building with no stylistic detail (Figure 48).



Figure 42. Distribution of Government/Law/Political Resources in Middlesex County.



Figure 43. Hardyville Post Office (DHR # 059-5036).



Figure 44. Regent Post Office (DHR # 059-0031).



Figure 45. Freeshade Community Center (DHR # 059-5059).



Figure 46. Deltaville Community Association Building (DHR # 059-5114).



Figure 47. Donovan Lodge (DHR # 059-5112).



Figure 48. Freeshade Lodge (DHR # 059-5060).

HEALTHCARE/MEDICINE

Two resources are associated with healthcare and medicine (Figure 49)—a house along Mizpah Road (DHR # 059-5100) and the Mizpah Nursing Home (DHR # 059-5101). The c. 1900 two-story, side-gabled frame I-house (DHR # 059-5100) (Figure 50) served as the original Mizpah Nursing Home before the current complex (DHR # 059-5101) was constructed c. 1953 (Figure 51). The one-story, brick-veneered building is the first facility built in Virginia specifically as a nursing home.



Figure 49. Distribution of Healthcare/Medicine Resources in Middlesex County.



Figure 50. Original Mizpah Nursing Home (DHR # 059-5100).



Figure 51. Mizpah Nursing Home (DHR # 059-5101).

RECREATION/ARTS

Of the four properties surveyed under this theme (Figure 52), two are marinas. Ruark House and Marina (DHR # 059-5140) is comprised of a c. 1900 frame I-house and office building, pier and boat ramp, all constructed in 1955 (Figure 53). Remlik Marina (DHR # 059-5231) originally functioned as the location of an oysterhouse in the mid-twentieth century, but was converted to a public marina in the 1990s.

Deltaville Ballpark (DHR # 059-5113) is home to the Deltas, one of the longest-running semipro teams in the country (Figure 54). The field was originally a sandlot baseball field in the early twentieth century and the wood grandstand and concrete block dugouts were constructed prior to 1940, although the grandstand was rebuilt in 1975.

Camp Piankatank (DHR # 059-5089), the original portion of which was constructed c. 1950, originated as a private church camp before becoming a Royal Ambassador Camp, which is similar to the Boy Scouts (Figure 55). The camp includes an office, clubhouse, Fellowship Hall, multiple cabins, picnic shelter, pool, pool house and various outbuildings (Figures 56 and 57).



Figure 52. Distribution of Recreation/Arts Resources in Middlesex County.



Figure 53. Ruark House and Marina (DHR # 059-5140).



Figure 54. Deltaville Ball Park (DHR # 059-5113).



Figure 55. Overview of Camp Piankatank (DHR # 059-5089).



Figure 56. Picnic Shelter at Camp Piankatank (DHR # 059-5089).



Figure 57. Cabin at Camp Piankatank (DHR # 059-5089).

RELIGION

When Middlesex County was formed in 1669, most families worshipped out of the home and with traveling clergy. During the eighteenth century, congregations began to be organized as settlements became more substantial and physical churches were constructed. However, none of the churches included in the survey date from earlier than the nineteenth century; their dates range from c. 1840 to 1952 (Figure 58). All are small, front-gabled frame structures with a belfry or steeple that exhibit some elements of Gothic Revival architecture, such as narrow, arched windows, some with stained glass. St. Paul Baptist Church (DHR # 059-5300), built c. 1885, is an excellent example of this simplified rural church architecture (Figure 59). Two African American churches, Mt. Olive Baptist Church (DHR # 059-5061) and Grafton Baptist Church (DHR # 059-5080), were also included in the survey. While not necessarily architecturally significant as they are characterized by vernacular rural church forms, they help convey the associations of African American culture in the county.



Figure 59. St. Paul Baptist Church (DHR # 059-5300).

SUBSISTENCE/AGRICULTURE

Many of the resources related to Subsistence/Agriculture (Figure 60) are associated with domestic resources, which emphasizes the historic importance of farming in Middlesex County. Examples of houses with at least an associated barn include Fountain Greene Farm (DHR # 059-5041), Waterview Farm (DHR # 059-0029), Belle Aire (DHR # 059-5091) (Figure 61), and the Farm at 398 Blue Barn Road (DHR # 059-5097). Oakenham (DHR # 059-0023) is an abandoned residence with a large number of associated outbuildings, including a dairy barn and milk house (Figure 62).

Other outbuildings associated with residences include the smoke house, which is present at properties such as Wake Forest Farm (DHR # 059-5077), a farm at 550 Greys Point Road (DHR # 059-5098) and Millwood (DHR # 059-5104) (Figure 63). Slave quarters are also located at Millwood (DHR # 059-5104), as well as Wood Farm (DHR # 059-5107) (Figure 64). Other outbuildings include chicken houses, associated with Wake Forest Farm (DHR # 059-5077), Kennsbury (DHR # 059-5093), and Wood Farm (DHR # 059-5107); an ice house associated with Merry Vale Farm (DHR # 059-5164) (Figure 65) and a milk house associated with Oakenham (DHR # 059-0023).

Middlesex County is bordered by the Rappahannock River to the north and the Piankatank River to the south and the importance of these and other, secondary waterways throughout the county are evident by the large number of farms and plantations located along these waterways. Woodstock (DHR # 059-0011) is a large plantation located along the Piankatank River with portions of the house dating to c. 1790 and c. 1840. A wash house, smoke house and chicken house are situated amidst a barn and other outbuildings located on the property (Figures 66). Indian Spring Farm (DHR # 059-0056) is located along the Rappahannock River. A dairy barn, milk house, and kitchen, as well as additional outbuildings, are associated with the property (Figure 67). The house and dairy barn date to c. 1930s and replaced earlier structures. Additional farms located along both the Piankatank and Rappahannock Rivers include North End Plantation (DHR # 059-5004), Kennsbury (DHR # 059-5093), Wood Farm (DHR # 059-5107), Bennett Farm (DHR # 059-5078), Waterview Farm (DHR # 059-0029), and Providence (DHR # 059-0020). Corbin Hill Farm (DHR # 059-5258) is a horse farm located along the Rappahannock River that originally dates to the seventeenth century, although no structures dating to this period remain. The structures currently located on the property date to the mid-twentieth century. Several barns and livestock sheds are associated with the property. The existence of the continued use of this farmstead demonstrates the continued importance of agriculture within the county.



Figure 60. Distribution of Subsistence/Agriculture Resources in Middlesex County.



Figure 61. Barn associated with Belle Aire (DHR # 059-5097).



Figure 62. Dairy barn and milk house associated with Oakenham (DHR # 059-0023).



Figure 63. Smoke house associated with Millwood (DHR # 059-5104).



Figure 64. Slave cabins associated with Wood Farm (DHR # 0569-5107).



Figure 65. Ice house associated with Merry Vale Farm (DHR # 059-5164).



Figure 66. Woodstock (DHR # 059-0011) and associated outbuildings.



Figure 67. Dairy barn and milk house associated with Indian Spring Farm (DHR # 059-0056).

SALUDA HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Saluda Historic District (DHR # 059-5124) comprises the historic core of the courthouse village of Saluda, the Middlesex County seat (Figure 68). Located at the intersection of General Puller Highway (Route 33) and Gloucester Road (Route 17) (Figure 69), the village has served as the county seat since 1849 and includes resources dating from the eighteenth to the twentieth centuries, including the Middlesex County Courthouse, commercial buildings, churches, residences, and Middlesex County High School (Figures 70-72). The courthouse, located at the center of the district, is the dominating structure within the district and is a front-gabled brick building laid in a Flemish bond pattern. Antioch Baptist Church (DHR # 059-5124-003), constructed in 1868, is a one-story front-gabled frame church characteristic of rural areas; an African American school is also located on the property (Figures 73 and 74). It was moved here from the site of the high school during the 1870s.

The majority of the eighteenth and nineteenth century residences within the village exhibit vernacular forms, such as the House at 739 General Puller Highway (DHR # 059-5124-0005) (Figure 75). Large residences dating to the early twentieth century still line the streets of the village and exhibit nationally popular styles of the early twentieth century, such as Colonial Revival, and reflect common forms, such as Bungalows and American Foursquare houses (Figures 76 and 77). The General Lewis Puller House (DHR # 059-5124-0006) is also located within the Saluda Historic District. It is a Colonial Revival house that was the retirement home of General Lewis Burwell “Chesty” Puller, the nation’s most decorated Marine.

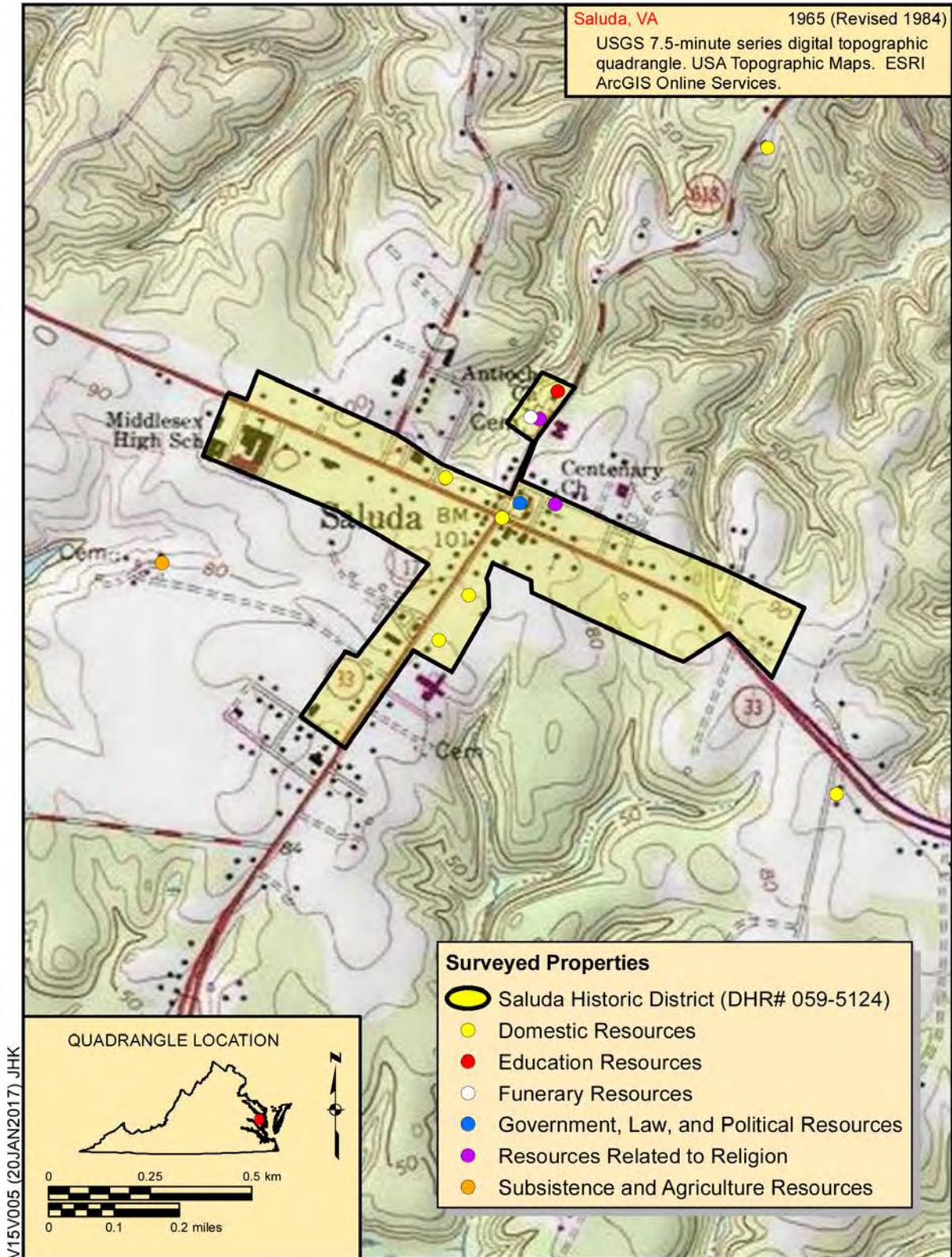


Figure 68. Properties surveyed within the Saluda Historic District (DHR # 059-5124).



Figure 69. Streetscape within the Saluda Historic District.



Figure 70. Middlesex County Courthouse (DHR # 059-5124-002).



Figure 71. Commercial buildings in Saluda.



Figure 72. Middlesex County High School in Saluda.



Figure 73. Antioch Baptist Church (DHR # 059-5124-003) in Saluda.



Figure 74. African American school associated with Antioch Baptist Church (DHR # 059-5124-003).



Figure 75. Nineteenth century House at 739 General Puller Highway (DHR # 059-5124-005) in Saluda.



Figure 76. Leafwood in the Saluda Historic District.



Figure 77. Foursquare house in the Saluda Historic District.

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VI. SURVEY FINDINGS

Three hundred and eighty historic architectural resources (see Figure 2) were recorded during the survey, nearly tripling the number of resources that had been documented in Middlesex County prior to this survey project. Following is a summary of the survey findings, organized by historic time periods and thematic contexts.

HISTORIC TIME PERIODS

The earliest resource included in the survey dates to circa 1649, during the Contact period (1607-1750); three additional resources also date to this period. Two resources fall within the Colony to Nation period (1751- 1789). All of these resources from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are domestic in nature, with several being part of a larger farm complex. The majority of the resources are frame houses; two are of brick construction, and another is clad with stucco. Several exhibit features of the Georgian architectural style. All have been altered in some form via replacement cladding, replacement windows, or the construction of additions. All are in good condition.

Ten resources fall within the Early National period (1790-1829). Again, all are domestic in nature, with the majority comprised of a single dwelling. Three houses are of brick construction; all others are frame. Of those with a discernible style, the majority exhibit elements of the Federal architectural style. All have been altered in some form, typically with replacement cladding, windows, or additions. Their condition ranges from fair to good.

Thirty resources fall within the Antebellum period (1830-1860). Most of these are single dwellings, though seven are farmsteads. There is one church and one cemetery from this period. There are four Federal-style houses. Most resources are in good condition; five can be considered to be in fair condition and one in poor condition. One resource, Plain View Farm (DHR # 059-0028), has been demolished. One resource falls within the Civil War period (1861–1865), a cemetery associated with a farmstead. It is not surprising that few resources fall within this period considering the fact that there was little substantial development during the war effort.

The majority of the resources included in the survey, 166 total, fall within the Reconstruction and Growth period (1866-1916). The majority are single dwellings or farmsteads. However, there are two commercial buildings, three stores, an inn, post office, post office and wharf landing, two fraternal lodges, two schools, nine churches, and eight cemeteries that also date to this period. The majority are in good condition, although one is ruinous. The majority have been altered with replacement cladding, windows or additions.

One hundred and ten resources fall within the World War I to World War II period (1917-1945). While the majority of the resources are dwellings or farmsteads, they also include three stores, a bank, post office, community center, a ballpark, two churches, and a cemetery. Most are in good or fair condition.

Fifty-eight resources fall within the New Dominion period (1946-1991). Most are Ranch houses or river cottages, but a store, motel, nursing home, garage/workshop, community building, marina, religious camp, church, and cemetery are also included in the survey.

THEMATIC CONTEXTS

Seventeen resources fall within the Commerce/Trade context. They include stores, commercial buildings, a garage/workshop, bank, a hotel, and motel. Most are in good or fair condition. The majority are stores or commercial buildings within crossroad communities or small hamlets. Six fall within the Reconstruction and Growth period (1866-1916), four within the World War I to World War II period

(1917-1945), and three within the New Dominion Period (1946-1991). Four are located within the Saluda Historic District.

Two hundred and ninety-four resources fall within the Domestic context. Nine also have an agricultural affiliation—that is, they are part of a farmstead or have notable agricultural outbuildings. Almost all of these domestic resources are single dwellings with no discernible style. However, there are examples of Georgian, Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Folk Victorian, and Queen Anne architectural styles, as well as vernacular building forms such as the T-plan, gabled ell, and I-house. Additionally, the Bungalow, American Foursquare, Ranch house and American Small House are represented. Domestic resources are found in all seven time periods represented in the survey, with the majority from the Reconstruction and Growth period (1866-1916). The majority are in good or fair condition, while one is ruinous.

Three resources fall within the Education context. Two schools fall within the Reconstruction and Growth period (1866-1916). A Rosenwald school falls within the World War I to World War II period (1917-1945). All are currently vacant.

Eighteen resources fall within the Funerary context. The earliest cemetery dates to the Antebellum period (1830-1860); one dates to the Civil War period (1861-1865). Eight date to the Reconstruction and Growth period (1866-1916), six date to the World War I to World War II period (1917-1945) and one dates to the New Dominion period (1946-1991). Twelve cemeteries are also associated with churches; one is associated with a farmstead.

Seven resources fall within the Government/Law/Political context, including three post offices, two community centers, and two civic lodges. The Middlesex County Courthouse is also included as part of the Saluda Historic District. The community centers have been repurposed from a high school auditorium and fraternal lodge. One of the post offices has been repurposed into a residence. All are in good or fair condition. One of the post offices and one of the civic lodges are vacant.

Two resources are associated with the Healthcare/Medicine context. They date to the Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916) and New Dominion (1946-1991) periods. The earlier structure has been repurposed as a residence. Both are in good condition.

Four resources fall within the Recreation/Arts context. Two are marinas, one is a ballpark, and one is a religious camp. The marinas and camp date to the New Dominion period (1946-1991) and the ballpark dates to the World War I to World War II period (1917-1945). All are in good condition.

Fifteen resources fall within the Religion context, all churches. They date from the early-nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century; the earliest church dates to 1840. The majority date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The majority of churches exhibit a vernacular one-story, front-gabled frame form, but several architectural styles are represented, including Gothic Revival and Colonial Revival. Ten have associated graveyards, and two have associated schools. All are in good to fair condition.

Thirty resources fall primarily within the Subsistence/Agriculture context, with nine as Domestic with a secondary attribute of Subsistence/Agriculture. They date from c. 1750 to c. 1940. All resources are farms with a large number of outbuildings. While several are abandoned, all are in good to fair condition. The number of resources falling under this category emphasizes the continued importance of agriculture within Middlesex County.

VII. EVALUATION

DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES

The distribution of resources surveyed as part of this project was both informed and limited by the nature of the survey, which had a primary focus of identifying noteworthy properties in flood-prone zones and purposely limited the survey of previously recorded resources, including urban resources in Urbanna. The distribution also is limited by the scale of the survey, which was limited to 375 resources (a total of 380 were ultimately surveyed). However, given that the survey team placed a secondary priority on identifying resources that more comprehensively reflected the full geography of the county, the survey can still be considered to be reflective of settlement and development patterns over time.

While the surveyed resources are scattered throughout the county, the majority are located along the Rappahannock and Piankatank Rivers or within their general vicinity. There are clusters in and around the towns of Deltaville and Saluda and the hamlets and crossroads communities of Wake, Syringa, Water View, Regent, Hartfield, Hardyville, Christchurch, and Wilton. The locations of these resources suggests settlement patterns associated with transportation routes, particularly earlier resources located along the rivers, with later resources located inland along General Puller Highway as road infrastructure improved. Later resources located along the rivers indicate a shift from an emphasis solely on agriculture to one that also includes recreation and commerce.

AGE OF RESOURCES

Given the survey study parameters, the age distribution of surveyed resources is misleading. Specifically, mid-twentieth century resources are more widely present in the county than the survey results would otherwise indicate and late twentieth-century resources, wholly excluded from the survey, are also located throughout the county, including in areas historically developed during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Resources dating to the Contact, Colony to Nation, and Early National periods are still extant, as well as a decent number of resources from the Antebellum period. The Reconstruction and Growth period shows a large increase in construction and settlement in towns and crossroad communities. This growth continued into the World War I to World War II period. In the post war period, the New Dominion, growth continued, but development largely occurred along the rivers and major transportation routes as land associated with large plantations was sold off and developed for new residences, new commercial ventures, and small vacation communities.

BUILDING TYPES

Farming has been an important industry in Middlesex County from its settlement to the present. As such, a single dwelling with associated agricultural outbuildings remains a significant building type. A number of plantations are also located along the Rappahannock and Piankatank Rivers. A large number of churches are also located throughout the county; they are of various denominations and usually associated with a cemetery. Many are found in towns or crossroads communities throughout the county, although several are isolated, historically serving the agricultural population. Almost all continue to serve active congregations. Several historic schools also are found throughout the county, although all have been abandoned as school districts have consolidated. Most remain in good condition.

CONDITION OF RESOURCES

There are no notable geographic or temporal patterns in the range of conditions observed during the survey. It is also difficult to distinguish condition patterns of building types because the overwhelmingly predominant type is domestic, at 279. Therefore, it is expected that more domestic resources will exhibit a deteriorated state, even though they are not more prone to deterioration. The ability to accurately assess

condition was also limited by the nature of the survey, which was primarily conducted from the public right-of-way, limiting detailed inspection of buildings and structures associated with properties setback from the right-of-way.

This being the first survey covering the entire county, documentation of previously surveyed resources was limited. Only one previously recorded resource was noted as demolished. One resource, a residence, is in a ruinous state; all that remains is the brick chimney and the foundation. While several resources are in poor to fair condition, the majority of the resources are in good condition. They range from the mid-seventeenth to the mid-twentieth centuries.

Alterations are characteristic of resources across all property types identified during the survey. These alterations are varied but several common alterations are readily apparent. Vinyl and aluminum siding was widely found on frame dwellings and church buildings. The synthetic siding likely either covers or has replaced the original weatherboards and often obscured decorative shingle work and casework. Vinyl windows were also commonly found on dwellings and church buildings, generally concurrent with vinyl siding. The vinyl windows have replaced the original wood windows, which likely displayed a wide range of glazing patterns. Buildings with vinyl windows are generally in good or excellent condition. Asphalt and composite roofing, having replaced what was likely standing-seam metal or slate, was found on a large number of dwellings identified during the survey.

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

Four types of cultural landscapes were identified during the survey. These include the crossroads communities that are prevalent throughout the county, located at the intersection of two highways or along a single highway with a secondary cross street. Such communities, including, for example, Wake, are characterized by a cluster of houses, a store, and possibly a post office. Urbanized towns also are present in Middlesex County, although the community of Urbanna was largely excluded from the survey effort since it has been previously surveyed. The town of Saluda was, however, surveyed as part of the study. Centered on the intersection of Business U.S. 17 and General Puller Highway, Saluda serves as the county seat. While primarily residential in character, the town houses the Middlesex County Courthouse and other county government buildings; Middlesex High School and several commercial buildings also are located in the community. Resources are in fair to good condition, and the majority are occupied. The third distinct landscape identified during the survey were the small recreation/vacation areas along the various points and necks stretching, primarily, north and east from the mainland. While these areas varied widely in character and types of resources from one another and many were characterized by properties representing a variety of time periods, these areas are characteristically distinct from other areas of the county, with their development orientated equally to the waterfront as to the mainland. The fourth distinct landscape identified during the survey were the agricultural landscapes scattered throughout the country, reflecting the ongoing agrarian heritage of the county. While these agricultural landscapes are in some instances now situated amidst later development, the presence of such features, particularly in rural areas between crossroads communities, helps to situate the developmental context of the county.

THREATS TO RESOURCES

Five major threats to the historic architectural resources in Middlesex County were identified.

Storm Damage

Given Middlesex County's coastal location, it is susceptible to extreme weather events originating off the eastern coast of the United States. Such threats are reflected in the recent history of extreme weather events affecting Middlesex County, among other locales, as evidenced in data compiled by the Virginia Department of Emergency Management:

- October 2012: Hurricane Sandy
 - Total Virginia damages: \$16.2 million
 - Homes destroyed/damaged: 245
 - Middlesex County per capita impact of \$4.05
- August 2011: Hurricane Irene
 - Total damages: \$35.8 million
- August 2006: Tropical Depression Ernesto
 - Total damages: \$118 million
 - Homes destroyed/damaged: 609

The floodplains in Middlesex County are characterized by a wide variety of properties, representing the full evolution of the county’s architectural heritage. Such properties include scattered residences, farmsteads, summer cottages, businesses, and marinas, among others. The potential threats to such resources are aptly described in the 2013 *Flood Insurance Study for Middlesex County, Virginia and Incorporated Areas*:

“The coastal areas of Middlesex County are vulnerable to tidal flooding from major storms such as hurricanes and northeasters. Both types of storms produce winds that push large volumes of water against the shore.

With their high winds and heavy rainfall, hurricanes are the most severe storms that can hit the study area...While hurricanes may affect the area from May through November, nearly 80 percent occur in the months of August, September, and October, with approximately 40 percent occurring in September. The most severe hurricane to strike the county occurred in August 1933.

Another type of storm that could cause severe damage to the county is the northeaster...These storms occur most frequently in the winter months but can occur at any time. Accompanying winds are not of hurricane force but are persistent, causing above-normal tides for long periods of time...

All development in the floodplain is subject to water damage. Some areas, depending upon exposure, are subject to high velocity wave action, which can cause structural damage and severe erosion along the shoreline...The eastern portion of the county (from Norris Bridge, State Route 3 to Stove Point Neck) is vulnerable to wave damage because of the vast exposure afforded by the Chesapeake Bay and the Rappahannock River” (FEMA 2013, 6).

Naturally, the potential for damage from any such weather event depends on a variety of factors, including the path that the storm takes as it progresses along the coastline. During Hurricane Sandy, for example, Middlesex County fared better than many other locales. As noted by historian and report Larry S. Chowning in an article for the *Southside Sentinel*, “Middlesex County just missed the bullet this week [October 2012] as Hurricane Sandy spared the county from hardly any devastation by moving a bit north...” (Chowning 2012). That said, the potential for significant damage is always there during a severe storm event, particularly in the vicinity of Deltaville, which receives the brunt of the forceful impacts from storms. A copy of the Virginia Department of Emergency Management map indicating potential storm surge inundation levels for Middlesex County is included as Figure 78.

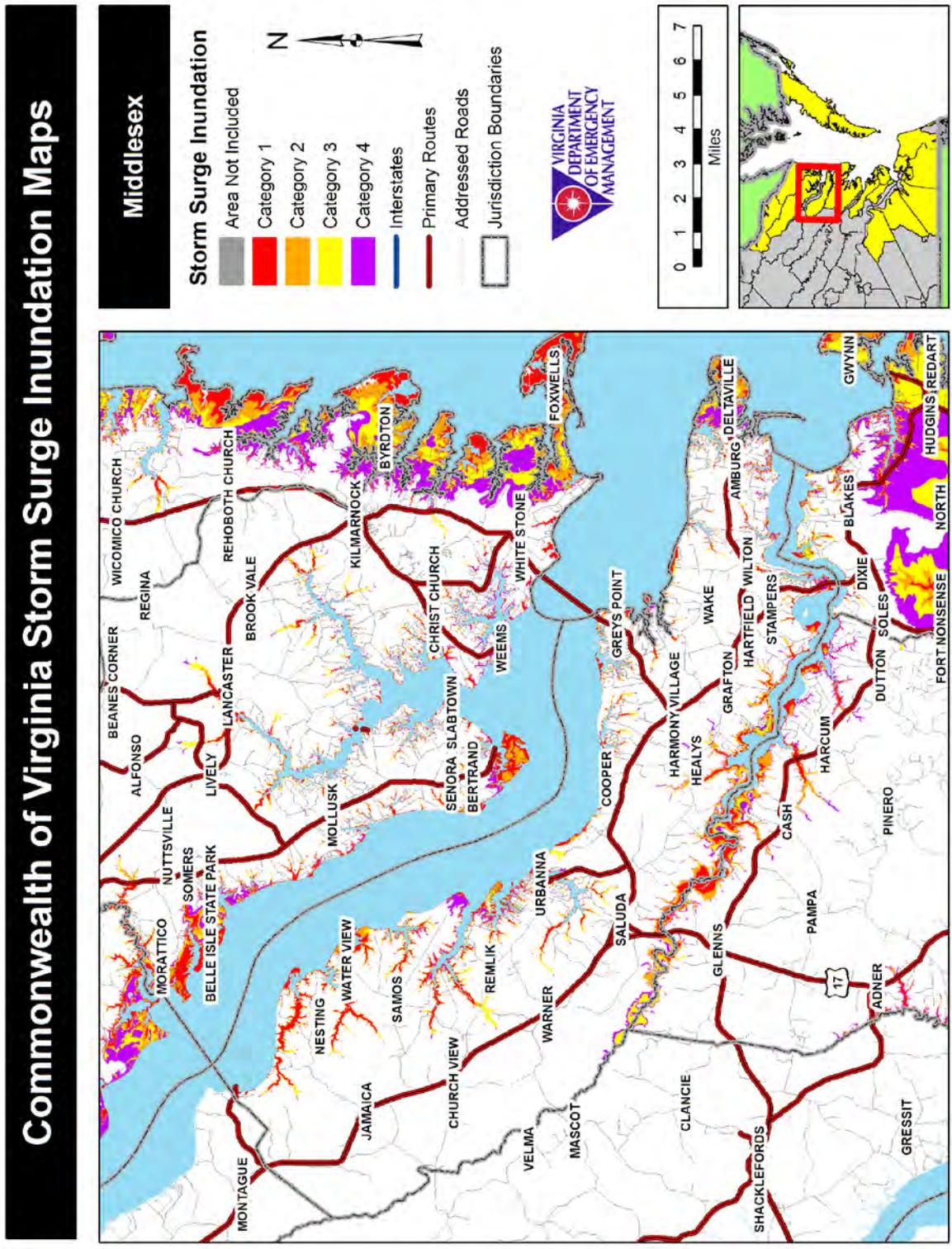


Figure 78. Virginia Department of Emergency Management Storm Surge Inundation Threats.

Vacancy/Neglect

The largest threat to the historic resources is vacancy. When buildings are vacant, they can fall into disrepair. The greater the deterioration, the more costly it is to salvage the resource. A number of properties recorded during the survey were identified as being vacant; the majority of these appeared to be remnant dwellings previously associated with farmsteads.

Deterioration

While deterioration is linked with vacant resources, vacancy is not always the cause of deterioration. If property owners do not continue the upkeep of a property and it becomes deteriorated, it is more likely to be abandoned. A number of residences that were still inhabited appeared to be deteriorated, at least as observed from the right-of-way. While wholesale deterioration of inhabited buildings was rare, deterioration was most often observed in relation to specific building elements such as windows or cladding materials.

Alterations

The majority of resources identified during the survey have been altered in some way, usually through construction of additions or the installation of replacement siding, windows and doors, which compromise the historic integrity of the building. While some replacement cladding materials can ultimately be removed and original materials beneath—if they remain—can often be rehabilitated or replaced with materials sympathetic to the original construction, other features are not so easily replaced. For example, the installation of replacement sidings often required the removal of historic casework, which was often discarded. In all but rare circumstances, historical photographs of individual properties are not likely to exist, eliminating the possibility of recreating such features. The same is true of windows and doors. When replacement units were installed, the original components were often disposed of or otherwise removed from the property. While new units can be crafted, the loss of the original units still has the effect of diminishing the building's architectural integrity.

Development

As Middlesex County continues to be a popular tourist/vacation destination, the potential for redevelopment of historic resources remains high. This is true not only of properties located along the points and necks extending into the county's waterways but also of properties located in crossroad communities and towns. Also of concern are remaining historic farmsteads that have substantial acreage near developed communities and vacation/recreation areas that could be considered an ideal location for new investment and development.

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VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS

This survey, limited in scope, should not be viewed in isolation but should rather be considered a first step mechanism for encouraging future activities directed at further exploring the presence and significance of historic places in Middlesex County, which should be carried out in partnership with the DHR and local entities such as the Middlesex County Museum and Historical Society, a noteworthy local outlet for the county's history. Recommendations for future work include the following.

In the event of future severe storm events or other natural disasters, this initial survey effort will support disaster mitigation planning at the local, county, and regional levels. Should additional and/or more intensive survey fail to occur prior to the next major storm event or natural disaster, the current survey will be invaluable in establishing baseline conditions for the properties identified that will assist property owners in quantifying the extent of damage caused to them, and quite possibly inform appropriate post-event repairs and rehabilitation efforts.

ADDITIONAL COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY

Additional survey of Middlesex County at the reconnaissance level is recommended to further enhance the coverage of survey in the county in terms of geography as well as property types, architectural styles, and time periods. The present survey recorded only a fraction of the historic architectural resources in the county and, by nature, limited recordation of properties in strictly inland areas. In addition, there were a number of properties that were inaccessible during the current survey that may prove to be significant resources. As part of future efforts, surveyors could work with local entities such as the Middlesex County Museum and Historical Society and Middlesex County planners to attempt to gain access to such properties, as may be deemed appropriate.

INTENSIVE-LEVEL INVESTIGATIONS

By nature of the project, no resources were surveyed at the intensive level as part of the current survey. However, a number of properties were identified that appeared to warrant additional investigation, including additional research and physical documentation. Seven properties were previously determined eligible for listing in the NRHP or were considered eligible as a result of this survey:

- Woodstock (DHR # 059-0011)
- Woodport (DHR # 059-0022)
- Oakenham (DHR # 059-0023)
- Waterview Farm (DHR # 059-0029)
- Regent Post Office (DHR # 059-0031)
- Saluda Historic District (DHR # 059-5124)
- Cupalow (DHR # 059-5159)

In addition, 45 resources were recommended for further study as part of previous or current investigations:

- Cedar Creek Farm (DHR # 059-0003)
- Hampstead Farm (DHR # 059-0005)
- Leafboro (DHR # 059-0021)
- Waldboro (DHR # 059-0026)

VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS

- Brill Farm (DHR # 059-0056)
- House, 19463 General Puller Highway (DHR # 059-5021)
- Carter's Cemetery (DHR # 059-5030)
- Callis Store (DHR # 059-5033)
- Clarksbury Methodist Church (DHR # 059-5034)
- First Baptist Church of Amburg (DHR # 059-5035)
- Hardyville Post Office (DHR # 059-5036)
- Woodport Farm (DHR # 059-5038)
- House, 1667 Mill Creek Road (DHR # 059-5044)
- Wake School (DHR # 059-5045)
- Packers State Bank (DHR # 059-5046)
- Barrick House (DHR # 059-5051)
- House, 962 Syringa Road (DHR # 059-5052)
- Freeshade Community Center (DHR # 059-5059)
- Freeshade Lodge (DHR # 059-5060)
- Mt. Olive Baptist Church (DHR # 059-5061)
- House, 299 Locklies Creek (DHR # 059-5068)
- Harmony Grove (DHR # 059-5069)
- Wake Forest Farm (DHR # 059-5077)
- House, 10715 General Puller Highway (DHR # 059-5082)
- Store, 10675 General Puller Highway (DHR # 059-5083)
- Royal Ambassador Camp/Camp Piankatank (DHR # 059-5083)
- Belle Aire (DHR # 059-5091)
- Kennsbury (DHR # 059-5093)
- Pipe-in-Tree Farm (DHR # 059-5105)
- Wood Farm (DHR # 059-5107)
- Samuel Moore House (DHR # 059-5118)
- General Lewis Puller House (DHR # 059-5124-0006)
- Waveland (DHR # 059-5128)
- House, 1620 Fishing Bay Road (DHR # 059-5144)
- Estes House (DHR # 059-5171)
- Pleasant View Farm (DHR # 059-5187)
- Gales Farm (DHR # 059-5242)

- School, 4583 Water View Road (DHR # 059-5264)
- Union Shiloh Baptist Church (DHR # 059-5278)
- Nesting (DHR # 059-5283)
- House, 3285 Canoe House Road (DHR # 059-5304)
- House, 3282 Canoe House Road (DHR # 059-5305)
- Vacation Cottage, 3884 Canoe House Road (DHR # 059-5307)
- House, 833 Glebe Landing Road (DHR # 059-5309)
- Commercial Building, 6129 Tidewater Trail (DHR # 059-5314)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATIONS

Presently, there are 15 properties in Middlesex County listed in the NRHP. Of these, 10 were listed in the NRHP prior to 1980 and date to the early history of the county. Most of the NRHP-listed properties are associated with the more densely-populated areas of the county, including Saluda (3 properties), Urbanna (8 properties), and Deltavilla (1 property). One property that is currently listed in the NRHP, the Middlesex County Courthouse (DHR # 059-0008), was included in the current survey as part of the Saluda Historic District. As additional investigations are carried out in Middlesex County, property owners should be encouraged to nominate their properties for listing in the VLR and NRHP. The Saluda Historic District (DHR # 059-5124), which retains a significant collection of resources dating from the late-eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, should be considered a prime candidate for listing. While listing does not in and of itself offer protection from demolition or inappropriate alterations, listing often has the effect of boosting community pride and identity and can contribute to local tourism and revitalization efforts. Listing also provides access to tax incentives and preservation grants for certain property owner and property types (e.g., non-profit organizations and income-producing properties). The first step in the listing process is typically the completion of an intensive-level survey, which facilitates the preparation of a Preliminary Information Form (PIF) that is reviewed by the DHR staff. If the DHR agrees that a property is eligible for listing, the property owner (or a consultant or other entity operating on their behalf) move forward with preparing the formal nomination materials.

MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSIONS

Multiple Property Submissions (MPS) are another vehicle for assessing a group of resources for eligibility for listing in the NRHP. This format is used exclusively to document resources that are thematically connected but disparately located. One such MPS that may be worth considering as additional initiatives are considered is one related to African American churches in the county. Such churches, which are rarely individually eligible for listing in the NRHP, provide an opportunity to collectively document and assess the contribution of these property types and their histories to the county's heritage. In preparing an MPS, a Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) is first prepared, which provides a comprehensive context statement related to the thematic listing; individual resources are then submitted on NRHP forms under the umbrella of the MPDF.

TAX INCENTIVES

Tax incentives for the rehabilitation of NRHP-listed properties may be available to property owners from both the federal and state governments. Successful completion of the Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit application, working within the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, permits an income tax credit of 20% of the eligible rehabilitation expenses on income-producing properties through the federal government and 25% on both residential and income-producing properties through the state government. Income-producing establishments may be able to take advantage

of the maximum tax credits of both the state and federal incentives, claiming credits of 45% of eligible rehabilitation expenses. Additional information can be located on the DHR's website at http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/tax_credits/tax_credit.htm.

PRESERVATION AND CONSERVATION EASEMENTS

Preservation and conservation easements are a viable way for property owners to ensure the long-term preservation of their historic resources. The donation of development rights, in the form of an easement, places a permanent encumbrance upon the deed of the property that limits development or major alteration. The value of the easement can be deducted from federal income tax liability over a five-year period, and up to 50% of the easement value may be claimed as a credit on state income tax. Donation of development rights can also lower property and inheritance taxes.

HERITAGE TOURISM

Heritage tourism initiatives can be a relatively easy and quick means of increasing awareness of the importance of the county's heritage assets. Such initiatives can be simple, such as the creation of an interpretive sign, and directed at a singular property or area or can be comprehensive in scale and address the full geography of the county, as would be the case with a countywide heritage tourism plan. Of the areas surveyed for this project, Urbanna, Saluda, and Deltaville appear to be ready candidates for heritage tourism initiatives as they have the density of resources and the stories necessary to establish programs such as walking or driving tours. Heritage tourism initiatives could also be incorporated into publicly trafficked areas such as marinas or integrated into the county's efforts to promote recreational activities such as biking, boating, and fishing.

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT STATUS

Middlesex County could consider engaging the requirements to apply for Certified Local Government (CLG) designation, which would allow for participation in a wider breadth of state and federal historic preservation programs and further opportunities for the DHR to provide technical assistance. The program requires that the community meet certain requirements, such as maintaining a qualified historic preservation commission and enforcing state and local legislation regarding the designation and protection of historic properties through mechanisms such as local ordinances. Additional information on the CLG program in Virginia and its requirements can be found on the DHR's website at <http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/clg/clg.htm>.

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APPENDIX A: INVENTORY SUMMARY

APPENDIX A. INVENTORY SUMMARY

DHR #	Property Name/Address	Date	Previous Recommendation	CRA Recommendation
059-0003	Cedar Park Farm	c. 1812	Undetermined	Further Study
059-0005	Hampstead Farm	c. 1750	Undetermined	Further Study
059-0011	Woodstock	c. 1840	Eligible	Eligible
059-0020	Providence	c. 1730	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
059-0021	Leafwood	c. 1781	Undetermined	Further Study
059-0022	Woodport	c. 1763	Undetermined	Eligible
059-0023	Oakenham	c. 1837	Eligible	Eligible
059-0026	Waldboro	c. 1853	Undetermined	Further Study
059-0028	Plain View Farm	c. 1840	Undetermined	Not Eligible
059-0029	Waterview Farm	c. 1830	Undetermined	Eligible
059-0031	Regent Post Office	c. 1894	Undetermined	Not Eligible
059-0056	5281 General Puller Highway	c. 1938	Undetermined	Further Study
059-5004	North End Plantation	c. 1826	Undetermined	Not Eligible
059-5005	Remlik Hall Farm House	c. 1932	Undetermined	Not Eligible
059-5016	301 Pocohontas Avenue	1943	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5017	356 Pocohontas Avenue	1940	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5018	366 Pocohontas Avenue	1940	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5019	137 Fourth Street	1952	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5020	102 South Chesapeake Blvd	1958	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5021	19463 General Puller Highway	c. 1880	N/A	Further Study
059-5022	Midyette House	1937	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5023	Green Bay	1940	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5024	238 Goodes Point Road	1939	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5025	10 Lake Avenue	c. 1950	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5026	18553 General Puller Highway	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5027	18609 General Puller Highway	1933	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5028	18348 General Puller Highway	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5029	18388 General Puller Highway	1890	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5030	Carter Cemetery	1840	N/A	Further Study
059-5031	18314 General Puller Highway	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5032	258 Horseshoe Bend Road	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5033	249-257 Horseshoe Bend Road	c. 1920	N/A	Further Study
059-5034	Clarksbury Methodist Church	1890	N/A	Further Study
059-5035	First Baptist Church of Amburg	1901	N/A	Further Study
059-5036	Hardyville Post Office	c. 1922	N/A	Further Study
059-5037	14850 General Puller Highway	c. 1927	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5038	Woodport Farm	c. 1890	N/A	Further Study
059-5039	417 Bushy Park Farm	c. 1915	N/A	Not Eligible

DHR #	Property Name/Address	Date	Previous Recommendation	CRA Recommendation
059-5040	1754 Mill Creek Road	c. 1869	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5041	Fountain Greene Farm	c. 1890	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5042	1985 Wake Road	c. 1920	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5043	538 Mill Wharf Road	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5044	1667 Mill Creek Road	c. 1900	N/A	Further Study
059-5045	Wake School	c. 1871	N/A	Further Study
059-5046	Packers State Bank	c. 1920	N/A	Further Study
059-5047	52 Carlton Road	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5048	1379 Wake Road	c. 1920	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5049	50 Locust Point Lane	c. 1929	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5050	Carlton Farm	c. 1912	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5051	Barrick House	c. 1850	N/A	Further Study
059-5052	962 Syringa Road	c. 1875	N/A	Further Study
059-5053	1195 Syringa Road	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5054	Syringa Road	c. 1890	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5055	Regent Store	c. 1894	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5056	3085 Regent Road	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5057	2843 Regent Road	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5058	2427 Regent Road	c. 1930	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5059	Freeshade Community Center	c. 1936	N/A	Further Study
059-5060	Freeshade Lodge	c. 1896	N/A	Further Study
059-5061	Mt. Olive Baptist Church	c. 1920	N/A	Further Study
059-5062	House, Regent Road	c. 1890	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5063	House, Regent Road	c. 1890	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5064	1464 Greys Point Road	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5065	628 Millers Road	c. 1870	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5066	132 Locklies Creek Road	c. 1850	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5067	186 Locklies Creek Road	c. 1890	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5068	299 Locklies Creek Road	c. 1900	N/A	Further Study
059-5069	Harmony Grove	c. 1906	N/A	Further Study
059-5070	139 Locklies Creek Road	c. 1925	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5071	Pilot House Inn Motel	c. 1961	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5072	353 Eubank Landing Road	c. 1804	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5073	218 Eubank Landing Road	c. 1914	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5074	Flyaway	c. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5075	159 Hideaway Point	c. 1930	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5076	705 Greys Point Road	c. 1903	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5077	Wake Forest Farm	c. 1885	N/A	Further Study
059-5078	Bennett Farm	c. 1870	N/A	Not Eligible

APPENDIX A. INVENTORY SUMMARY

DHR #	Property Name/Address	Date	Previous Recommendation	CRA Recommendation
059-5079	353 Nohead Bottom Road	c. 1891	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5080	Grafton Baptist Church	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5081	Grafton Baptist Church Cemetery	c. 1873	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5082	10715 General Puller Highway	c. 1912	N/A	Further Study
059-5083	10675 General Puller Highway	c. 1874	N/A	Further Study
059-5084	10889 General Puller Highway	c. 1875	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5085	10801 General Puller Highway	c. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5086	13467 General Puller Highway	c. 1930	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5087	Wilton Cottage and Garden	c. 1930	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5088	11717 General Puller Highway	c. 1925	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5089	Royal Ambassador Camp	c. 1950	N/A	Further Study
059-5090	Mt. Olive Baptist Church Cemetery	c. 1954	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5091	Belle Aire	c. 1850	N/A	Further Study
059-5092	967 Paces Neck Road	c. 1870	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5093	Kennsbury	c. 1837	N/A	Further Study
059-5094	1393 Horse Point Road	c. 1955	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5095	1175 Wake Road	c. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5096	223 Blue Barn Road	c. 1930	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5097	398 Blue Barn Road	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5098	550 Greys Point Road	c. 1850	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5099	8049 General Puller Highway	c. 1920	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5100	39 Mizpah Road	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5101	Mizpah Nursing Home	c. 1953	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5102	House, Healys Road	c. 1910	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5103	232 Healys Road	c. 1920	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5104	Millwood	c. 1855	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5105	Pipe-In-Tree Farm	c. 1900	N/A	Further Study
059-5106	House, Coachpoint Road	c. 1880	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5107	Wood Farm	c. 1890	N/A	Further Study
059-5108	36 Whipoorwill Lane	c. 1912	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5109	Oak Hill	c. 1857	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5110	Burksville	c. 1820	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5111	515 Stormont Road	c. 1924	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5112	Donovan Lodge	1888	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5113	Deltaville Ballpark	c. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5114	Deltaville Community Assoc. Bldg.	c. 1950	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5115	Phillipi Christian Church	1884	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5116	17245 General Puller Highway	c. 1910	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5117	Hurd House	c. 1890	N/A	Not Eligible

DHR #	Property Name/Address	Date	Previous Recommendation	CRA Recommendation
059-5118	Samuel Moore House	1906	N/A	Further Study
059-5119	135 Lovers Lane	c. 1890	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5120	128 Lovers Lane	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5121	Perkinson Lantern	c. 1904	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5122	Jackson Cemetery	1858	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5123	Norton Cemetery	1882	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5124	Saluda Historic District	1849	N/A	Eligible
059-5124-0003	Antioch Church, Cemetery and School	1868	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5124-0004	All Saints Anglican Church	1883	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5124-0005	739 General Puller Highway	1895	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5124-0006	General Lewis Puller House	1920	N/A	Further Study
059-5125	Harbour House	c. 1908	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5126	Simmons House	c. 1908	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5127	442 Jackson Creek Road	1928	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5128	Waveland	1880	N/A	Further Study
059-5129	Harrow House	1928	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5130	Dozier House	1903	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5131	Deagle-Miller House	1924	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5132	Miller House	1930	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5133	50 Norhall Lane	1938	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5134	55 Norhall Lane	1929	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5135	Willow Banks/ Captain Aubrey Hall House	c. 1930	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5136	Taylor House	c. 1912	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5137	123 Norhall Lane	1926	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5138	17028 General Puller Highway	c. 1876	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5139	Kelly House	c. 1840	N/A	Eligible
059-5140	Ruark House and Marina	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5141	1215 Fishing Bay Road	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5142	Windy Hill	1930	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5143	1502 Fishing Bay Road	c. 1920	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5144	1620 Fishing Bay Road	c. 1875	N/A	Further Study
059-5145	Clary House	c. 1955	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5146	Moore House	1949	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5147	984 Stove Point Road	1943	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5148	771 Stove Point Road	1957	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5149	672 Stove Point Road	1954	N/A	Not Eligible

APPENDIX A. INVENTORY SUMMARY

DHR #	Property Name/Address	Date	Previous Recommendation	CRA Recommendation
059-5150	Harris House	1956	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5151	162 Stove Point Road	1963	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5152	664 Horseshoe Bend Road	c. 1890	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5153	462 Horseshoe Bend Road	1935	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5154	18 Sugar Road Lane	1961	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5155	451 Horseshoe Bend Road	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5156	Daniels-Norton House	1926	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5157	Morgan House	c. 1875	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5158	Crockett House	c. 1880	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5159	Cupalow	1867	N/A	Eligible
059-5160	200 Jackson Drive	c. 1890	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5161	Collier House	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5162	15971 General Puller Highway	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5163	Walden House	c. 1910	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5164	Merry Vale Farm/Crittenden Farm	c. 1927	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5165	15 Rivers Edge Lane	1940	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5166	79 Rivers Edge Lane	1940	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5167	133 Rivers Edge Lane	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5168	730 Crafton Quarter Road	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5169	130 Sheppards Landing	c. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5170	477 Hibble Road	c. 1920	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5171	Estes House	c. 1930	N/A	Further Study
059-5172	Burhans Wharf Landing	c. 1890	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5173	165 Brandon Point Road	c. 1895	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5174	1103 Urbanna Road	1940	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5175	281 Urbanna Road	1954	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5176	267 Urbanna Road	1950	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5177	147-165 Urbanna Road	c. 1950	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5178	916 Oakes Landing Road	c. 1950	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5179	39 Courthouse Road	1920	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5180	Wortham Hill	c. 1772	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5181	Major House	1962	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5182	Major-Priddy House	1945	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5183	1220 Old Courthouse Road	1926	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5184	333 Faraway Road	1920	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5185	1150 Stormont Road	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5186	Healy's Store	c. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5187	Bristow-Moore Farm/ Pleasant View Farm	c. 1880	N/A	Further Study
059-5188	752 Oakes Landing Road	c. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible

DHR #	Property Name/Address	Date	Previous Recommendation	CRA Recommendation
059-5203	1536 Lovers Retreat Lane	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5204	Lewis House	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5205	258 Lovers Retreat Lane	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5206	Marlbrook	c. 1811	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5207	Forest Chapel United Methodist Church and Cemetery	1840	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5208	Forest Spring Farm	c. 1934	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5209	Emmanuel Baptist Church and Cemetery	1915	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5210	2194 Townbridge Road	1935	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5211	663 Lord Mott Road	1945	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5212	1349 Zion Branch Road	c. 1920	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5213	Zion Branch Baptist Church and Cemetery	1892	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5214	New Market	c. 1866	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5215	93 Nimcock Road	1905	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5216	Laurel Bank	c. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5217	51 Stone Shores Drive	c. 1945	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5218	James Ross River Plantation	c. 1938	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5219	3617 Old Virginia Street	c. 1920	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5220	3564 Old Virginia Street	c. 1920	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5221	3627 Old Virginia Street	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5222	3882 Old Virginia Street	c. 1920	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5223	2355 Remlik Drive	1960	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5224	2219 Remlik Drive	1962	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5225	3301 Old Virginia Street	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5226	3241 Old Virginia Street	c. 1890	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5227	Big Oak Café	c. 1910	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5228	2833 Old Virginia Street	1925	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5229	151 Racetrack Road	c. 1880	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5230	432 Burch Road	c. 1945	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5231	Remlik Marina	c. 1948	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5232	230 Burch Road	c. 1950	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5233	1282 Flats Road	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5234	Remlik Wesleyan Church and Cemetery	1952	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5235	651 Flats Road	c. 1920	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5236	655 Flats Road	1934	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5237	Sandy Flats Farm	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5238	2686 Old Virginia Street	c. 1910	N/A	Not Eligible

APPENDIX A. INVENTORY SUMMARY

DHR #	Property Name/Address	Date	Previous Recommendation	CRA Recommendation
059-5239	2140 Old Virginia Street	c. 1920	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5240	147 Streets Lane	c. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5241	1034 Fork Creek Lane	c. 1910	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5242	Gales Farm	c. 1790	N/A	Further Study
059-5243	Taliaferro House	c. 1920	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5244	227 Burch's Mill Road	1920	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5245	985 Old Virginia Street	c. 1910	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5246	Mount Zion Church	c. 1880	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5247	Hermitage Baptist Church and Cemetery	1951	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5248	Dragon Run Country Store	c. 1910	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5249	Dragon Run Inn	1913	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5250	House and Richardson Cemetery	c. 1930	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5251	Metropolitan Baptist Church	c. 1930	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5252	1282 Water View Road	c. 1750	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5253	1180 Water View Road	c.1930	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5254	1668 Water View Road	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5255	2862 South Landing Road	c. 1870	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5256	2871 Water View Road	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5257	1860 Corbin Hall Drive	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5258	2943 and 2945 Corbin Hall Drive	c. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5259	2926 Corbin Hall Drive	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5260	3216 Water View Road	c. 1943	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5261	3432 Water View Road	c. 1923	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5262	4006 Water View Road	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5263	4378 Water View Road	1913	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5264	4583 Water View Road	c. 1900	N/A	Further Study
059-5265	4632 Water View Road	c. 1860	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5266	314 Oyster House Lane	c. 1926	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5267	142 Oyster House Lane	c. 1925	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5268	5057 Water View Road	c. 1880	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5269	123 Riverview Avenue	c. 1955	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5270	130 Riverview Avenue	c. 1950	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5271	168 Riverview Avenue	c. 1955	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5272	387 Point Breeze Road	c. 1925	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5273	70 Waters End Court	c. 1917	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5274	4944 Water View Road	c. 1917	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5275	637 Millstone Landing	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5276	5402 Tidewater Trail	c. 1917	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5277	3077 Tidewater Trail	c. 1917	N/A	Not Eligible

DHR #	Property Name/Address	Date	Previous Recommendation	CRA Recommendation
059-5278	Union Shiloh Baptist Church	1869	N/A	Further Study
059-5279	Bethel Church Cemetery	c. 1906	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5280	1091 Canoe House Road	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5281	1111 Canoe House Road	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5282	1967 Canoe House Road	c. 1913	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5283	Nesting	1649	N/A	Further Study
059-5284	804 Punchbowl Lane	c. 1960	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5285	820 Punchbowl Lane	c. 1956	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5286	768 Punchbowl Lane	c. 1957	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5287	668 Punchbowl Lane	c. 1950	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5288	667 Punchbowl Lane	c. 1945	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5289	111 Rolling Tide Road	c. 1967	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5290	House, Montague Island Road	c. 1947	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5291	2030 Montague Island Road	c. 1964	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5292	2035 Montague Island Road	c. 1935	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5293	1765 Montague Island Road	c. 1810	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5294	1453 Montague Island Road	c. 1954	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5295	1377 Montague Island Road	c. 1950	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5296	1373 Montague Island Road	c. 1950	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5297	1189 Montague Island Road	c. 1890	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5298	1536 Canoe House Road	c. 1850	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5299	2151 Canoe House Road	c. 1870	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5300	Saint Paul Baptist Church	1885	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5301	265 Jamaica Shores Drive	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5302	141 Jamaica Shores Drive	c. 1965	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5303	103 Jamaica Shores Drive	c. 1965	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5304	3285 Canoe House Road	c. 1894	N/A	Further Study
059-5305	3282 Canoe House Road	c. 1913	N/A	Further Study
059-5306	Canoe House Road	c. 1850	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5307	3884 Canoe House Road	c. 1944	N/A	Further Study
059-5308	645 Glebe Landing Road	c. 1850	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5309	833 Glebe Landing Road	c. 1800	N/A	Further Study
059-5310	6144 Tidewater Trail	c. 1930	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5311	6170 Tidewater Trail	c. 1917	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5312	6271 Tidewater Trail	c. 1925	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5313	6237 Tidewater Trail	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5314	6129 Tidewater Trail	c. 1917	N/A	Further Study
059-5315	5729 Tidewater Trail	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5316	3818 Tidewater Trail	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible

APPENDIX A. INVENTORY SUMMARY

DHR #	Property Name/Address	Date	Previous Recommendation	CRA Recommendation
059-5317	2341 Tidewater Trail	c. 1850	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5318	2092 Tidewater Trail	c. 1917	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5319	423 Tidewater Trail	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5320	2584 Briery Swamp Road	c. 1946	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5321	2240 Briery Swamp Road	c. 1886	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5322	963 Briery Swamp Road	c. 1850	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5323	1159 Wares Bridge Road	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5324	1667 Wares Bridge Road	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5325	1690 Wares Bridge Road	c. 1949	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5326	867 Wares Bridge Road	c. 1890	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5327	1236 Edgehill Road	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5328	284 Edgehill Road	c. 1857	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5329	2299 Farley Park Road	c. 1850	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5330	1095 Farley Park Road	c. 1850	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5331	375 Moss Swamp Road	c. 1890	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5332	9840 Tidewater Trail	c. 1915	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5333	440 Reed Drive	c. 1890	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5334	9145 Tidewater Trail	c. 1910	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5335	7424 Tidewater Trail	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5336	7908 Tidewater Trail	c. 1885	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5337	8070 Tidewater Trail	c. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5338	Mt. Zion Baptist Church Cemetery	c. 1912	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5339	House, 9560 Tidewater Trail	c. 1807	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5340	56 West Hickory Neck Road	c. 1913	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5341	515 Warner Road	c. 1857	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5342	710 Warner Road	c. 1920	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5343	870 Warner Road	c. 1850	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5344	House, Warner Road	c. 1890	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5345	1498 Warner Road	c. 1880	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5346	361 Town Bridge Road	c. 1930	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5347	2020 Town Bridge Road	c. 1950	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5348	1148 Zion Branch Road	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5349	319 Ivy Shores Boulevard	c. 1890	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5350	572 Ivy Shores Boulevard	c. 1875	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5351	724 Stormont Road	c. 1888	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5352	370 Fairway Road	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5353	615 Sibleys Landing Road	c. 1880	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5354	1214 Stormont Road	c. 1830	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5355	1358 Stormont Road	c. 1950	N/A	Not Eligible

DHR #	Property Name/Address	Date	Previous Recommendation	CRA Recommendation
059-5356	111 Countryside Drive	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5357	1840 Stormont Road	c. 1910	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5358	1064 Turks Ferry Road	c. 1961	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5359	436 River Road Circle	c. 1963	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5360	200 River Road Circle	c. 1956	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5361	328 River Road Circle	c. 1955	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5362	4335 Stormont Road	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5363	2053 Stormont Road	c. 1849	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5364	975 Stormont Road	c. 1946	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5365	223 Healys Road	c. 1890	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5366	77 Birdsong Lane	c. 1870	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5367	1089 Healys Road	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5368	285 Bunkers Land	c. 1848	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5369	589 Brandon Point Road	c. 1955	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5370	543 Brandon Point Road	c. 1933	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5371	397 Brandon Point Road	c. 1939	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5372	625 Burhans Wharf Road	c. 1939	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5373	155 Rivers Edge Lane	c. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5374	187 Rivers Edge Lane	c. 1940	N/A	Not Eligible
059-5375	28 Dormer Oaks Drive	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
316-5001	271 Kent Street	c. 1952	N/A	Not Eligible
316-5002	410 Obert Street	c. 1947	N/A	Not Eligible
316-5003	Perkins Creek Cemetery	c. 1899	N/A	Not Eligible
316-5004	386 Obert Street	1945	N/A	Not Eligible
316-5005	270 Colorado Avenue	c. 1890	N/A	Not Eligible
316-5006	Pollard House	1926	N/A	Not Eligible
316-5007	Muir-Cline House	1920	N/A	Not Eligible
316-5008	151 West Avenue	c. 1930	N/A	Not Eligible
316-5009	231 Taylor Avenue	c. 1905	N/A	Not Eligible
316-5010	211 Taylor Avenue	c. 1905	N/A	Not Eligible
316-5011	190 Martson Street	1923	N/A	Not Eligible
316-5012	111 Marston Street	c. 1900	N/A	Not Eligible
316-5013	230 Cross Street	c. 1935	N/A	Not Eligible
316-5014	380 Howard Street	c. 1920	N/A	Not Eligible
316-5015	384 Howard Street	c. 1910	N/A	Not Eligible

APPENDIX B: INVENTORY FORMS (enclosed CD)