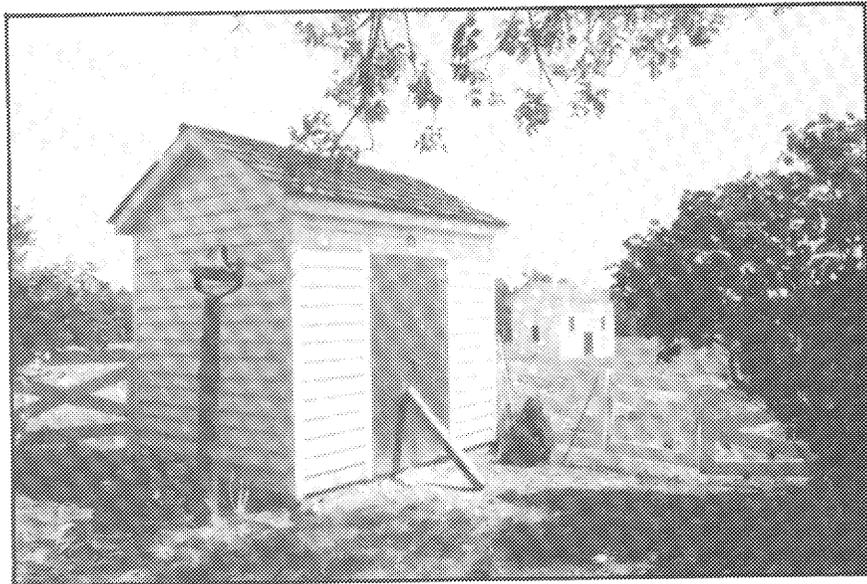
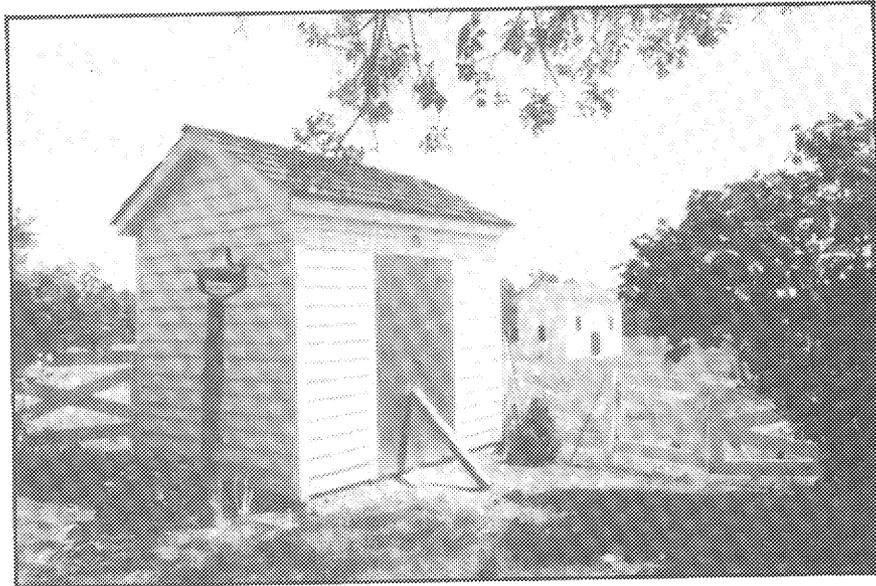


**Historic Architectural Survey
of
Caroline County
Virginia**



PMA
Consulting Services
and
TRACERIES

Historic Architectural Survey
of
Caroline County
Virginia



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Section I

INTRODUCTION

Section I Introduction

A. Project Purpose and Goals

In the spring of 1991, the Caroline County Planning Department contracted PMA Consulting Services and Traceries to conduct a survey of the county's historic resources. PMA, a planning and architecture firm specializing in preservation planning, provided overall management of the project as well as field work, while Traceries, a Washington, D.C. consulting firm concerned with architectural history and historic preservation, was responsible for directing and conducting the on-site survey, conducting the historic research, preparing a historic context report, evaluating the findings and making preservation recommendations.

The purpose of the project was to conduct an architectural survey of the county, concentrating on the primary and secondary growth areas as identified in the Caroline County Comprehensive Plan Update (February 1987). These growth areas were systematically surveyed for sites 50 years or older. Other sites outside of these areas were identified and surveyed, based recommendations from local residents. Sites already on file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources which had been identified by the Reverend E. Fall in the 1970s, the Historic American Buildings Survey in the 1950s, and the WPA survey in 1930s were re-surveyed to update their status and to collect more architectural information. The original project scope provided for the survey of 200 properties to the reconnaissance-level and 20 properties to the intensive-level. The scope of work included the following additional activities:

1. provide narrative and statistical architectural descriptions of the properties surveyed;
2. provide brief general reports on potential historic districts;
3. provide survey forms completed to the appropriate levels, photographs, several representative floor plan drawings, and maps prepared and collected during the survey phase of the project;
4. place the buildings in the historical context of the growth and development of Caroline County as based on the historic themes recognized by VDHR;
5. evaluate the significance of these resources, balancing historical data, architectural data, and integrity, using local, state and National Register criteria for significance; and,
6. provide recommendations for further study and preservation planning.

B. Survey Coverage and Study Area

Located in the Commonwealth of Virginia, Caroline County consists of the area bounded on the north by the Rappahannock River, on the south by the Pamunkey and North Anna Rivers, on the east by Essex County, King and Queen County, and King William County, and on the west by Spotsylvania County. The county is located between Fredericksburg and Richmond and is traversed by several highways including Interstate 95, Route 1, Route 301 and Route 2.

The survey activity was concentrated within the six primary and secondary growth areas in the county as shown in Figure 1. These areas were selected as the focus of the survey because they will receive more intense development in the future than the outlying areas of the county. The primary growth region consists of the large area around Bowling Green, Carmel Church and Ladysmith. The secondary growth regions include the areas around Dawn, Guinea, Woodford, Sparta, Port Royal. The towns of Bowling Green and Port Royal were not included in the survey project because both are well-documented and the amount of available grant funds limited the overall number of sites which could be surveyed. Additionally, Camp A.P. Hill was eliminated from the scope of the survey because so few of the early structures remain standing.

Following the survey of the growth areas, other areas of the county were surveyed, based on recommendations from residents and local historians, to document other significant buildings and structures which had not been previously surveyed. These included sites located along Route 601 in the vicinity of Penola, Route 627 from Wright's Fork to Shumansville, and other individual sites which were identified along the survey route.

C. Overview of Findings

Survey Findings: A total of 214 historic properties were visited over the course of the project, including newly identified sites within the growth areas of the county, the re-survey of sites which had been identified previously, and additional sites in outlying areas which were discovered. The survey effort resulted in extending the inventory of historic resources in Caroline County from 187 to 302 sites. A wide variety of significant buildings, structures, ruins, and cemeteries were identified ranging in date from the eighteenth century to the early twentieth century, prior to 1941. Of the sites surveyed, forty-five (45) were determined to be potentially eligible for nomination to the Virginia Landmarks Register and National Register of Historic Places; of these forty-five, thirteen (13) sites were determined to be potentially eligible based on their architectural and historic significance, twenty-three (23) of these were determined to be potentially eligible based on a preliminary architectural examination but require further research, and nine (9) are in a state of deterioration and considered threatened. Aside from the towns of Bowling Green and Port Royal (which were excluded from this survey), Caroline County has many small villages and communities rich in historic architecture which should be considered as locally important historic areas.

While many residents have worked to preserve the historic buildings and structures which they own through their individual maintenance, rehabilitation, and preservation efforts, significant historic resources continue to be lost. It was discovered that over one-third of the historic buildings and structures which had been identified in previous surveys of the county have been destroyed, excluding those lost in the creation and use of Camp A.P. Hill.

Recommendations: Future planning efforts in the county should address ways to protect the important historic architecture of the community and ways to encourage and accelerate its preservation. The immediate focus of this effort should be the growth areas of the county, and the significant historic sites in the outlying areas. It is recommended that a Preservation Plan be developed as part of the update of the county's Comprehensive Plan in order to identify community preservation concerns, issues, and strategies. Further, it is recommended that preservation strategies related to managing change around historic sites be integrated into the current Zoning Ordinance through the mechanism of Historic Overlay Zoning. This will protect important resources from future alteration, additions, or adjacent construction which would substantially detract from the historic significance of the community, building or structure. Additional research is also recommended for properties which may be eligible for nomination to the state and national registers.

Outside of the growth areas, it is recommended that a second phase of survey work be completed for areas not covered in this survey in order to develop a comprehensive county-wide inventory of historic sites. A review of the survey findings revealed that significant historic sites in the outlying rural areas are not necessarily concentrated around the historic communities and villages, but are spread out and relate much more to historic routes of transportation and farm locations than community centers. Therefore, it is anticipated that other significant sites meriting preservation will be found in these outlying areas.

In addition, other programs which encourage historic preservation should be developed, as they relate to the concerns of county residents. These could include, 1) nominating properties to the state and national registers, 2) executing historic or open space easements for sites meriting permanent protection, 3) programs in public awareness, 4) official recognition of owners of historic properties, and 5) developing educational components in the local school system.

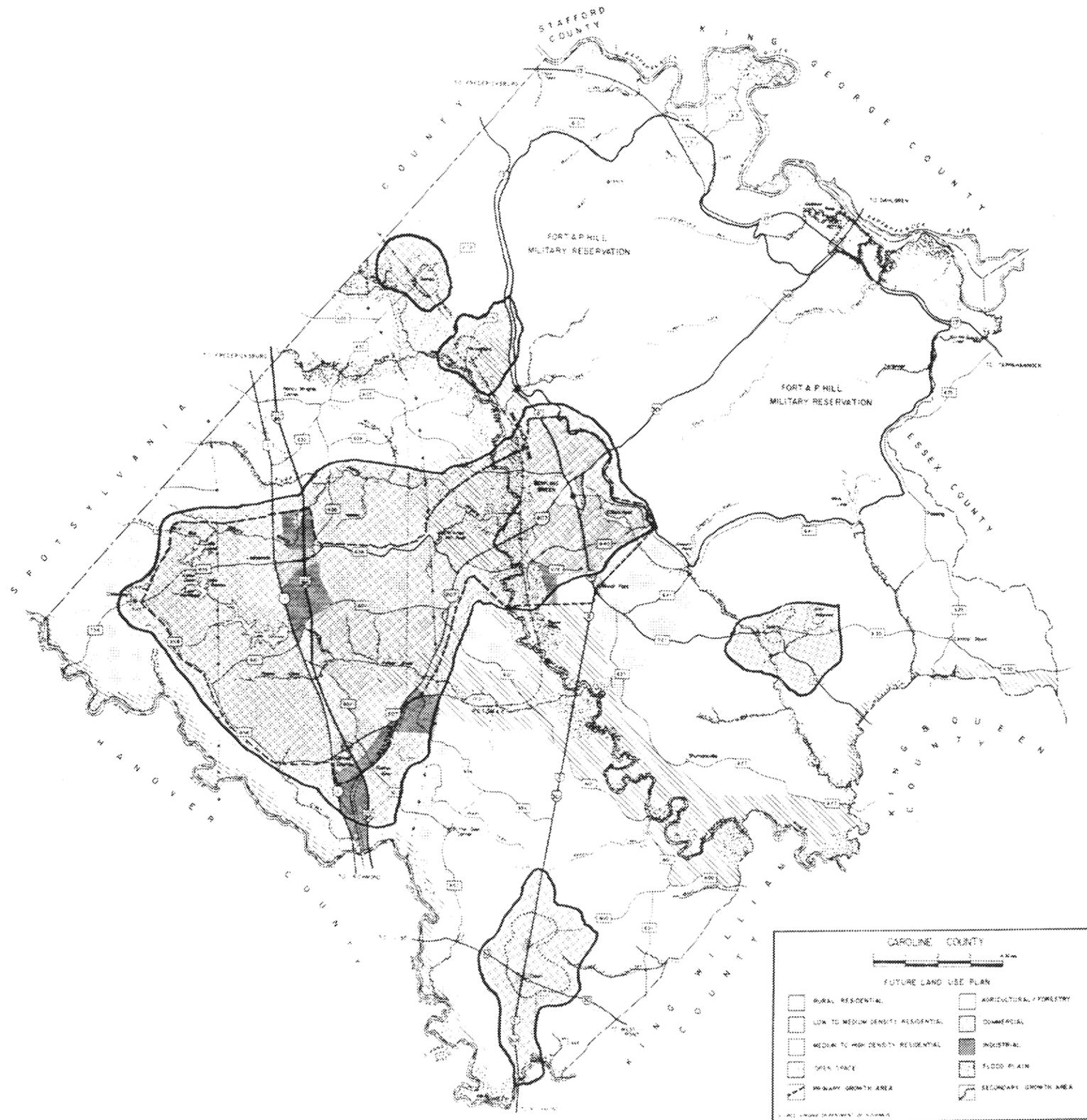
D. Organization of the Report

The *Survey Methodology* (Section II), *Survey Findings and Recommendations* (Section III), and a detailed summary of the *Architectural Analysis* (Section IV) are presented in the following sections of the report, with additional information presented in the *Appendices*. The section on Survey Methodology provides a detailed explanation of the procedure and scope of preparing and completing the on-site survey work and the methods of gathering information and performing research. The section on Survey Findings and Recommendations, details the findings of the

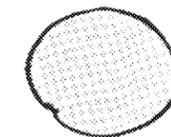
survey in general terms, provides a discussion of properties of particular significance and those eligible for nomination to the state and national registers. In addition, a detailed analysis of the need for further preservation planning is given with specific suggestions on how to proceed in developing a comprehensive Preservation Plan for the county. The section on Architectural Analysis contains an analysis of how the identified sites relate to the overall history of the county. Appendix A includes a listing of surveyed properties in alphabetical order first, followed by a listing by site number in numerical order. Appendix A also includes an inventory of sites by tax parcel numbers, as well as an inventory of sites which are potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register. Appendix B presents drawings of measured floor plans of several significant historic buildings which were surveyed. These help to illustrate the range of different building types and plan types encountered during the survey. Appendix C provides a bibliography of sources used in relation to this project.

Map of Survey Area

Caroline County, Virginia



Legend



Denotes Growth Areas and areas of the survey focus

PMA

Figure 1

Section II

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Section II Survey Methodology

A. Preliminary Work:

Prior to initiating the field survey, PMA collected United States Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.) Maps on Caroline County and VDHR survey data compiled on previously identified sites in Caroline County. The VDHR survey data include information gathered on 187 archaeological and architectural sites identified during the WPA Survey of 1937, the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) of 1957 and a Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission (now the Virginia Department of Historic Resources) Survey performed by the Reverend R.E. Fall from 1969 to 1975. Reverend Fall combined his survey findings with the WPA survey findings of the 1930s to produce his book, People, Post Offices and Communities in Caroline County, Virginia, 1727-1969. Using the survey forms and photographs from Reverend Fall's survey of the county, the VDHR compiled an accurate assessment of the architecture of Caroline County. A catalog of Fall's findings was written in 1975 by Edward A. Chapell and is located in the archives at VDHR.

Based on the above survey records, PMA and Tracerics indicated all of the previously identified sites in the county, as well as properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places on a set of U.S.G.S. maps of the county. Many of the survey forms had inaccurate or incomplete location identifiers making it difficult to precisely locate the property. Following this task, Tracerics and PMA roughly outlined the primary and secondary growth areas on the maps. In coordination with the Caroline county Planning Department and the VDHR, the survey boundaries were outlined to generally follow the sketch plans found in the Comprehensive Plan. The boundaries were enlarged to include more potential historic properties, as well as to codify the areas with boundary lines defined by roads and other geographic features.

Collecting previous survey data and marking up the maps with this information was an essential first step for surveying an extensive area for a limited number of historic properties. The maps were also used to develop a survey itinerary in order to make the on-site survey as efficient as possible.

B. Survey Form

As part of the 1991 survey of Powhatan County, Virginia, Tracerics assisted the VDHR in revising VDHR's current survey form. VDHR's long and short forms were consolidated into one survey form where the level of survey prescribes the degree of completion of the form. The form was revised to more conveniently correspond to the screens currently being developed using the Integrated Preservation Software (IPS) system. The newly developed survey form used for the first time during the survey of Powhatan County, was similarly used during the survey of Caroline County.

The form used for the on-site survey work included eight basic sections: Property Identification; Property Location; Property Description; CRM Tracking; Site Description; General Description; Architectural Description; and Interior Description. Additional sections including Historical Data; Bibliographic Information; and Evaluation of Significance were filled out on-site or as the data were entered into the computer system as appropriate.

The Property Identification section of the survey form includes information used to identify the property once it has been surveyed. This information, including property name(s), was provided by owners, signs or archival research.

Information related to the geographical location of the resources was entered in the Property Location Information section. Among other location identifiers, the surveyor provided a complete and accurate descriptive location of the property being surveyed. This section also included tax map and parcel information and ownership status.

The Property Description Information section is the listing and count of the contributing and non-contributing buildings, structures, properties and objects located within the property. This information can be easily retrieved by referring to the surveyor's site plan.

The CRM (Cultural Resource Management) Tracking Information section provides data related to surveys or studies conducted on the property and should be up-dated as necessary. Specifically, the survey team indicated the level of survey conducted, the date the survey took place, the individuals responsible for conducting the survey, and the negative and frame number of the photographs taken of the resource.

The Site Description section provides information related to the placement of the resources and landscape features within the property. The section includes a site plan, a short description of notable landscape features and a brief description of the setting by defining the immediate and general surroundings of the property.

The General Description section is completed for the primary resource and, if appropriate, any secondary resources. This section addresses the building type and sub-type, and current and historic uses of the resources. The condition and integrity of the resource are evaluated in this section. The integrity is assessed using the six aspects outlined in National Park Service's National Register Bulletin Number 15. These include, location, design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling. The Bulletin actually includes a seventh aspect of integrity, known as association. This aspect, however, requires archival research and can not be evaluated through on-site examination alone. It was therefore eliminated from the survey form.

The General Architectural Description section is a relatively technical discussion of the resource as it appears at the time of the survey. This section includes specific information regarding the materials, configuration, alterations and treatment of all aspects of the resource. This section was

thoroughly completed on-site for resources surveyed at either the reconnaissance or intensive level.

The Interior Architectural Description section was completed only if the surveyor was granted permission to enter the resource or the owner provided information on the interior. Information such as the plan type, a sketch plan and descriptions of moldings, fixtures or hardware was included in this section.

C. On-site Survey:

The on-site survey was directed by Kimberly Williams of Tracerics. It was conducted by Jeff Stodghill from PMA and architectural historians Kim Williams and Laura Harris from Tracerics in the period from May 1991 to August 1991. A two-member team worked to map, survey and photograph the historic properties. The team mapped the route, identified the properties to be surveyed, completed the survey forms, and photographed the site. When owners or residents of the properties were present, the survey project was introduced to them and informal oral histories were conducted. Using the USGS maps, the survey team investigated every paved and unpaved road leading to a marked property within the primary and secondary growth areas. Important corridors linking the growth areas were also systematically surveyed, while the non-growth areas were surveyed for already identified properties or other important properties identified through research or oral histories. The only properties not investigated within the growth areas were properties not accessible due to unpassable road conditions or because of a locked gate. The survey team would generally attempt to walk the road, however if conditions appeared unsafe or illegal, the effort was abandoned. The few properties eliminated for such reasons are identified on the field maps.

The survey provided for a survey of 200 properties at the reconnaissance level and 20 properties at the intensive level. The level of examination was dependent upon several factors including, but not limited to the following: 1) the date of construction; 2) the level of architectural significance; 3) the level of historical significance; 4) the condition of the property; 5) the integrity of the property; 6) the distinctiveness of the building type; 7) the degree of representation of the building type; and 8) the potential threat to the property. Generally, if the property was surveyed to the intensive level versus the reconnaissance level, the form was more completely filled-out and more photographs and slides were taken of the property. When possible, photographs of the interiors were taken and interior descriptions were written. However, because of the limited nature of this survey project, interiors were not systematically examined. Special attention was paid to early outbuildings and farm structures, as well as significant buildings in poor or threatened condition.

In assigning dates to properties, the survey team considered historical data, architectural features, construction techniques and information provided by the owner. Generally, the survey team was conservative in assigning dates to the resources. In most cases, a span was provided to indicate the earliest possible and the latest possible construction date. Assigning dates to agricultural structures and dependencies was generally more difficult than other building types. The basic construction and form of utilitarian building types such as barns, smokehouses and corn cribs, have changed little over the years. Architectural features and construction techniques, such as masonry bonding patterns, nail type, saw cut, and window types, were instrumental in helping to determine a date of construction for these buildings.

In surveying the properties, special care was taken to examine all resources located on the property. If outbuildings and dependencies contributed to the significance of the property and retained their integrity, a Secondary Resource Survey Form was completed and the structure was photographed. When an owner or tenant was present, the survey team inquired about the property's development and captured relevant oral history.

The survey team also noted properties in the county that are fifty years or older but that were not chosen to be individually surveyed. This information, which was outside of the Scope of Work, is recorded on the working maps used during the survey process. Notations of these properties on the maps help to identify the function of the buildings and the approximate date of construction. The following codes were used to indicate the function of the property:

A = Agriculture	Refers to an individual barn
C = Commercial	Refers to a store or office building
D = Dwelling	Refers to a domestic property not related to agriculture
F = Farm	Refers to a complex of domestic and agricultural buildings
R = Religious	Refers to a church or cemetery

The survey of Caroline County resulted in an examination of all buildings fifty years or older and located within either the primary or secondary growth areas. Additionally, areas outside of the growth areas were investigated for already identified historic resources, or other important resources identified through other methods of research. The survey was an important step in updating records of a relatively well-documented county, and in assessing newly identified architecture for its importance at a county, state and federal level.

Representative floor plans of a variety of significant buildings were measured and recorded in floor plan drawings which appear in Appendix B. These plans were delineated from field measurements and interior photographs which were taken during visits to each property. The interior dimensions of each room were taken to establish the plan layout. Detailed measurements were taken of some primary features, such as stairs, chimney projections, and other major plan elements. Due to the limited amount of time available for measurements, the widths of doors and windows were approximated. Although the floor plans are not to scale, every effort has been

made within the limits of this effort to faithfully delineate the plans in size, shape, scale, and detail.

D. Archival Research:

Research into the history of Caroline County was begun during the on-site investigation and continued beyond its completion. This research involved the examination of published books and articles, as well as unpublished documents. Published records were located at the Virginia State Library and Archives in Richmond, The Central Rappahannock Regional Library in Fredericksburg, and the Caroline County Library in Bowling Green. The most complete published histories of the county include A History of Caroline County by Marshall Wingfield, (1924) and Colonial Caroline, by T.E. Campbell, (1954). People, Post Offices and Communities, by Reverend Ralph E. Fall,(1989), is not a history of the county, but provides a compilation of architectural and genealogical findings from Fall's survey as well as the WPA survey of the 1930s.

Unpublished materials on the history of the county were located in the vertical files of the Central Rappahannock Regional Library, the Caroline County Historical Society, and in the collections of individual residents of Caroline County. Unpublished resources of particular help in providing histories for individual properties included the newsletters of the Caroline Historical Society, and the Caroline County Historical Guide Book. Several individuals, most notably Mr. James Patton of Gaymont, provided helpful documents relevant to the history of the county. Mr. Patton provided a list of cemeteries in the county as well as other useful information.

Primary source research was limited to research of the Census Directory at the Virginia State Library and Archives, and of the Mutual Assurance Society Records at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. The Census Directory research provided statistics on agricultural production, while the Mutual Assurance Society Records provided architectural information for the period 1795 to 1820 on certain properties located within the county.

E. Computer Data Entry:

The survey findings were entered into VDHR's newly-developed version of the Integrated Preservation Software (IPS) system. Traceries worked with VDHR to customize the National Park Service IPS system to specifically meet the needs and desires of VDHR. This new system is called VDHR-IPS, and is a test version of the new software. Information entered into the system can be sorted and enumerated for accurate and consistent accounts of study findings. Computer reports can be generated to produce a wide range of statistical information on surveyed resources. The IPS system can produce frequency counts for historic resources based on dates, architectural features and other qualities recorded in the database. Reports can be run on specific historic events, individual properties, chronologies, as well as specific data such as architectural

style, material, interior plan and the like. IPS is also a sophisticated and analytical tool which, with proper use, can provide support data to assist cultural resource historians, preservationists and planners.

F. Analysis of Findings

Once identified and documented, the survey findings were evaluated and analyzed. Photographs, survey forms, and research findings were examined and evaluated for each resource surveyed to determine its architectural and historical significance. These evaluations were used in formulating preservation recommendations for the properties surveyed.

Section III

SURVEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMEDATIONS

Section III Survey Findings and Recommendations

A. Summary and Analysis of Survey Findings

VDHR-IPS Caroline County Database Holdings

The Caroline County database includes a property record for properties identified through on-site and archival research and an individual resource record for each contributing resource surveyed on the property. The Caroline County database contains a total of 231 property records and 270 resource records. Of the 231 property records, 214 properties were surveyed. Those properties not surveyed include seven properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places and ten properties representing archaeological properties or previously identified properties that are no longer intact. Of the 214 properties surveyed, 207 represent intact properties.

While all of the resources on the surveyed property were identified and noted on the survey form and in the computer, at least one resource (primary resource), and maybe several resources (secondary resources), were surveyed for each property. The survey identified a total of 652 resources. Of these 652 identified resources, 237 extant resources were surveyed.

Resources were surveyed at the reconnaissance-level and the intensive-level and entered into the computer system within appropriate screen groups composed of data elements relating to the two levels of VDHR surveys. Thirty-two of the 214 properties surveyed were documented to the reconnaissance level.

National Register Resource Categories

Each property record listed in the computer includes a count of the number and types of National Register resource categories located on the property. These resources were labeled based on the definitions included in National Register Bulletin 15.

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

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

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



Map of Surveyed Sites

Caroline County, Virginia

Legend

- Significant Historic Resource
+ National Register Property
+ Potentially Eligible Properties
- Other Historic Resources Identified

PMA

Figure 2

Map of
Surveyed Sites

Caroline County, Virginia

● Other Historic Resources Identified

by
e

Map Water page
12. CPMA Figure
2

PMA

Figure 2



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

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

The survey of Caroline County was a predominately architectural survey, as verified by the computer statistics. Of the 237 extant resources surveyed, 228 are considered buildings and six are considered structures. Although many properties, including thirty cemeteries, were identified during the on-site survey, none were individually surveyed. Also, neither the historic districts nor areas immediately surrounding the historic districts of Bowling Green or Port Royal were surveyed in this project.

Resources Types

Each property record includes a count of building types, currently referred to as "wuzits" in the computer database, that are located on each property. Similarly, each resource which is surveyed is classified by building type, or "wuzit". An accurate account of the numbers and types of "wuzits" identified and surveyed in Caroline County can be generated in a report format. For instance, in Caroline County, 162 dwellings were identified and 153 were then surveyed; sixty-seven barns were identified, and four were actually surveyed; eight kitchens were identified and five were surveyed. The following diagram represents the building types and "wuzits" which were surveyed during the project.

Threatened Properties

Based on the survey findings, 49 resources were determined to be threatened by deterioration, private development or public development. Specifically, 45 of the 48 resources are considered threatened by deterioration, principally resulting from neglect and/or abandonment. One resource is threatened by private development and two by public development. In general, the threat of private and public development includes subdivision of the land, inappropriate alterations or additions, and compromising the context of the resource. In the case of Caroline County, the property threatened by private development is a farm currently being sub-divided for a Planned Unit Development. The other properties are threatened by a newly cut road and high tension wires, and adjacency to Interstate Route 95.

VDHR Themes

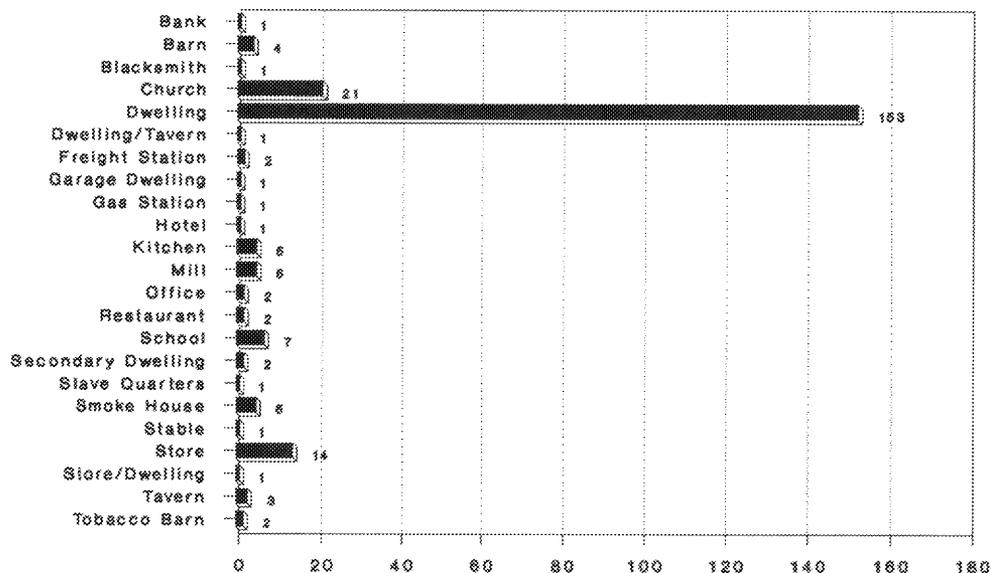
VDHR defined eighteen cultural themes for Virginia's material cultural history from prehistoric times to the present. The surveyed properties and their resources relate to one or more of the

themes. The following count of resources by theme was generated from the VDHR-IPS database for Caroline County:

The high count of domestic buildings and structures relates to the large number of dwellings, smokehouses, kitchens and other associated domestic buildings located during the survey. The high number of subsistence/agriculture related buildings is a product of the rural nature of the county, while the presence of transportation-related buildings is related to the important transportation corridors in the county. These corridors include the R F & P railroad and the important highways such as Route 1, Route 301 and Route 207 which run through the county.

The commerce/trade theme includes architecture from the 18th century to the 20th century which is related to commercial enterprises. The most prevalent building types for this theme include taverns, stores, offices, and a bank. The twenty-one religious resources include churches and chapels, and the twelve funerary resources include family, church and slave cemeteries.

Inventory of Historic Resources
Caroline County

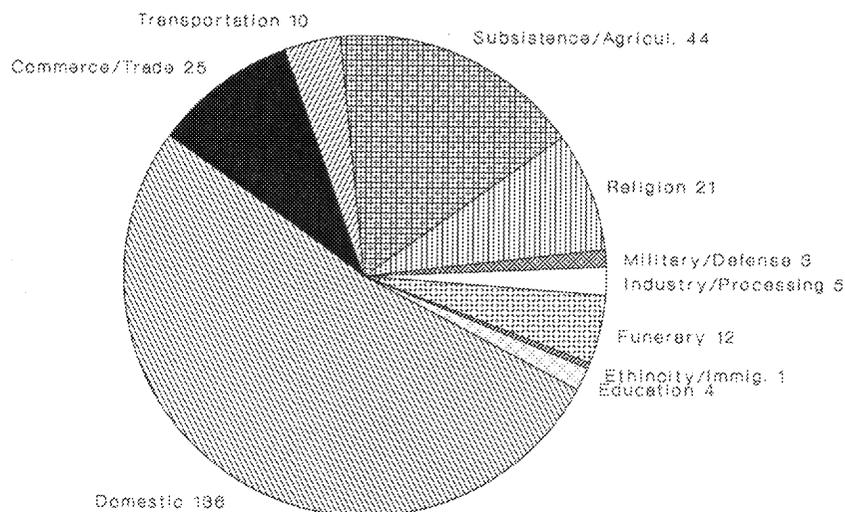


Dates of Construction

Chronological reports generated from the IPS computer system indicate that the buildings surveyed in Caroline County range in date of construction from the early 1700's to 1941. Within this range, the majority of resources surveyed fell within a more narrowly defined date range from 1860 to 1910. The survey statistics indicate that, based upon the buildings surveyed, certain spurts of building activity occurred in specific time periods during the more than 200 year span. For instance, while twenty-seven of the surveyed resources were erected in the period

from 1700 to 1800, fifteen resources alone were built around the turn of the nineteenth century. Other heavy periods of building activity occurred in the mid-nineteenth century and into the twentieth. From 1860 to 1890 there appears to be consistently heavy building activity which is then again increased in 1910. The building surges of the mid-to-late-nineteenth century correspond with the development of the railroad in Caroline County and the growth of the villages located along the RF&P railroad line. Other explanations may include the disappearance in the importance of large plantations following the Civil War and the emergence of numerous small farmsteads which dotted the Caroline County countryside. Further explanation of these buildings surges requires additional research into the history of the county, especially census information and records on industrial growth.

Inventory of Historic Resource
by Historic Theme



Associated Individuals

Preliminary research conducted on the individual properties revealed, among other things, the names of persons associated with that specific property. Thirty-one individuals of local, state and national significance, including architects, builders, owners, residents and other associated individuals were identified with specific Caroline County properties.

National Register Extended Criteria

Forty-five properties and their corresponding resources were determined potentially eligible for listing the National Register. This determination was based upon on-site survey and archival research findings, as well as review of historic integrity. For each property, the National Register criteria were listed. This general criteria has been extended by Tracerics to provide a

more specific explanation of the properties' potential for significance. This information represents a preliminary review of the properties; additional archival research and analysis is required. In addition, the determinations represent Traceries' opinions. The VDHR staff must review the information before any property owner proceeds with formal designation of the property.

B. Evaluation/Recommendation for Designation

The properties surveyed in Caroline County have been evaluated for their historic significance at the local, state and national levels. As stated in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Evaluation, evaluation is the process of determining whether identified properties meet defined criteria of significance and whether they should, therefore, be included in an inventory of historic properties determined to meet the established criteria. The Secretary of the Interior provides four standards for evaluation. These standards are listed as follows:

- Standard I. Evaluation of Significance of Historic Properties Uses Established Criteria
- Standard II. Evaluation of Significance Applies the Criteria Within Historic Contexts
- Standard III. Evaluation Results in a List or Inventory of Significant Properties that is Consulted in Assigning Registration and Treatment Priorities
- Standard IV. Evaluation Results Are Made Available to the Public

Following the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Evaluation are the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Evaluation. These guidelines describe the principles and process for evaluating the significance of the identified historic properties. In evaluating the historic resources of Caroline County both the Standards and Guidelines for Evaluation were consulted. Firstly, the guidelines suggest that criteria used to develop an inventory of historic properties should be coordinated with the National Register of Historic Places. The evaluation of historic properties in Caroline County was conducted using both the National Register of Historic Places Criteria and the Virginia Landmarks designation criteria. The Virginia Landmark Landmarks designation criteria, established in 1966, are coordinated with those established by the National Register, and therefore conform with the guidelines established by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Evaluation.

The National Register of Historic Places Criteria states:

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

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

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

No structure or site shall be deemed a historic one unless it has been prominently identified with, or best represents, some major aspect of the cultural, political, economic, military, or social history of the State or nation, or has had a relationship with the life of an historic personage or event representing some major aspect of, or ideals related to, the history of the State or nation. In the case of structures which are to be so designated, they shall embody the principal or unique features of an architectural style or demonstrate the style of a period of our history or method of construction, or serve as an illustration of the work of a master builder, designer or architect whose genius influenced the period in which he worked or has significance in current times. In order for a site to qualify as an archaeological site, it shall be an area from which it is reasonable to expect that artifacts, materials, and other specimens may be found which give insight to an understanding of aboriginal man or the Colonial and early history and architecture of the State or nation.¹

Secondly, the guidelines suggest that the established criteria should be applied within particular historic contexts. In the case of Caroline County, the criteria were examined to determine how they might apply to properties within the given context. The historic contexts are synonymous with the eighteen historic themes developed by the VDHR and listed as follows:

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

¹ Calder Loth, editor, The Virginia Landmarks Register, p.x.

- Subsistence/Agriculture Theme: This theme most broadly seeks explanations of the different strategies that cultures develop to procure, process and store food.
- Government/Law/Political Theme: This theme relates primarily to the enactment and administration of laws by which a nation, state, or other political jurisdiction is governed; and activities related to politics and government.
- Health Care/Medicine Theme: This theme refers to the care of sick, elderly and the disabled, and the promotion of health and hygiene.
- Education Theme: This theme relates to the process of conveying or acquiring knowledge or skills through systematic instruction, training, or study, whether through public or private efforts.
- Military/Defense Theme: This theme relates to the system of defending the territory and sovereignty of a people and encompasses all military activities, battles, strategic locations, and events important in military history.
- Religion Theme: This theme concerns the organized system of beliefs, practices, and traditions regarding the world view of various cultures and the material manifestation of spiritual beliefs.
- Social Theme: This theme relates to social activities and institutions, the activities of charitable, fraternal, or other community organizations and places associated with broad social movements.
- Recreation and the Arts Theme: This theme relates to the arts and cultural activities and institutions related to leisure time and recreation.
- Transportation/Communication Theme: This theme relates to the process and technology of conveying passengers, materials, and information.
- Commerce/Trade Theme: This theme relates to the process of trading goods, services and commodities.
- Industry/Processing/Extraction Theme: This theme explores the technology and process of managing materials, labor and equipment to produce goods and services.
- Landscape Theme: This theme explores the historic, cultural, scenic, visual and design qualities of cultural landscapes, emphasizing the reciprocal relationships affecting the natural and the human-built environment.

- Funerary Theme: This theme concerns the investigation of grave properties for demographic data to study population, composition, health and mortality within prehistoric and historic societies.
- Ethnicity/Immigration Theme: This theme explores the material manifestations of ethnic diversity and the movement and interaction of people of different ethnic heritages through time and space in Virginia.
- Settlement Patterns Theme: Studies related to this theme involve the analysis of different strategies available for the utilization of an area in response to subsistence, demographic, socio-political, and religious aspects of a cultural system.
- Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning Theme: This theme explores the design values and practical arts of planning, designing, arranging, constructing and developing buildings, structures, landscapes, towns and cities for human use and enjoyment.
- Technology/Engineering Theme: While the technological aspects of a culture form the primary basis of interpretation of all themes, this theme relates primarily to the utilization of and evolutionary changes in material culture as a society adapts to the physical, biological, and cultural environment.

According to the Secretary of Interior's Guidelines for Evaluation, the integrity of a property should be assessed after determining how criteria apply. In evaluating the integrity, factors such as structural problems, deterioration, and abandonment should be considered if they have affected the property. In surveying the properties of Caroline County, the integrity of the resource was evaluated using six aspects as defined in National Register Bulletin 15. The six aspects include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The bulletin presents a seventh aspect called association. This aspect was not evaluated while conducting on-site survey work, and requires further archival research.

Based on the state and national guidelines and criteria, all of the properties in Caroline County were evaluated for potential nomination. Since this survey project concentrated on the on-site investigation and devoted less time to the archival research, the following recommendations for nominations are based on the property's apparent architectural significance, and are, in some cases, supplemented by limited historic data. It would be beneficial to the county and to VDHR to conduct a second phase of the project which would emphasize historic research, particularly primary source research. This primary source research should be directed generally to the county and specifically to the identified properties and the associated individuals. This information would assist in defining the significance of the identified resources and evaluating their potential eligibility.

Caroline County contains six properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places. One of these six properties, Camden, located near Port Royal, is also listed as a National Historic Landmark. The survey indicated that at least 45 other properties in Caroline County may be eligible for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places. In evaluating the properties, Traceries developed a set of three hierarchical categories for potentially eligible properties. The properties were placed in the appropriate category based on the examination of the property's architectural and historical significance, the information available on the property and the potential threat to the property. Category 1 lists all of those properties determined potentially eligible to the National Register based on this preliminary review. Category 2 refers to those properties which have architectural or historical merits, but require further research to determine if they meet the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places. Category 3 lists properties that are potentially eligible to the National Register and are currently threatened. A description of the specific threat to the property is indicated on the list.

CATEGORY 1: Potentially Eligible

Auburn Hill (16-1)

Associated VDHR Theme: Domestic

Criterion B: Tradition holds that Edmund Pendleton of Caroline County built Auburn Hill, Mount Clear and White Plains for his nephews. Pendleton is best known for having revised the laws of Virginia, in collaboration with Thomas Jefferson and George Wythe, when Independence was declared. Among other noteworthy achievements, Pendleton was appointed Judge of the United States District Court of Virginia in 1789 by George Washington. He served this role, as well as leader of the Federalist Party in Virginia until his death.

Criteria C: Auburn Hill is an interesting example of a late-eighteenth century vernacular I-house, with stylistic detailing recalling more formal, academic architecture. The house is a tall, two-story structure articulated on the front elevation by five window openings organized into three bay groupings. The windows of the second floor recall Renaissance-derived features such as the shorter second floor window openings.

Blenheim (16-2)

Associated VDHR Theme: Domestic

Criterion B: Blenheim is located on a Crown grant to the important Taliaferro family of Caroline County. The house was built c. 1745 for Zachary Taliaferro and is one of four

estates in Virginia named "Blenheim" for the British victory at the Battle of Bleinheim in Germany in 1704.

Criterion C: Located on a ridge overlooking the Mattaponi River valley, Blenheim represents a fine example of the Georgian style of architecture. The house is comprised of a principal facade seven-bays wide, a low hipped roof and decorative detailing including a molded cornice, molded water table and brick string course.

Elson Green (16-9)

Associated VDHR Theme: Domestic

Criterion C: Built in the early to mid-eighteenth century, Elson Green is a fine example of the pre-Revolutionary hall-parlor house plan. The one-and-one-half-story house with its steeply-pitched gable roof, dormer windows, and brick end chimneys are representative of this vernacular house form in Virginia.

Grace Episcopal Church (16-11)

Associated VDHR Theme: Religion

Exception A: Although not normally considered eligible to the National Register, Grace Episcopal Church meets Exception A because of its local historic significance and its architectural distinction. Grace Episcopal is one of the oldest surviving Episcopal churches in the county and is designed in an elegant Greek Revival style from the 1830s. The church was built by three important Caroline County families; William I. Dickensen of "Chestnut Valley", Samuel Gordon of "Santee" and William Penn Taylor of "Hayfield."

The Grove (16-12)

Associated VDHR Theme: Commercial

Criterion A: The Grove is one of few remaining tavern buildings located on the Old Stage Coach road which ran between Richmond and Fredericksburg. The Stage Coach road was at one time dotted with taverns at intervals of five to ten miles. By the mid-nineteenth century the development and expansion of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad rendered the Stage Coach Road virtually obsolete.

Criterion C: Probably originally built in the early eighteenth century and consisting of a single room, the Grove has undergone several architectural transformations and additions which make it a virtual artifact of early architectural development in Virginia. The building today presents itself as a two-story, three-bay I-house from the mid-nineteenth century. A rear wing extending across the rear of the building dates to the 1970s.

Moss Neck Manor (16-18)

Associated VDHR Theme: Domestic

Criterion A: Moss Neck Manor served as the winter headquarters for Stonewall Jackson's troops in 1862-1863.

Criterion C: Built in ca. 1854 by James Parke Corbin, Moss Neck Manor represents a Palladian villa-type house consisting of a large central block with end pavilions connected by one-story hyphens. This five-part house type conforms with earlier important houses in Virginia such as Bremo in Fluvanna County and Brandon in Prince George County.

Mount Gideon (16-20)

Associated VDHR Theme: Domestic

Criterion C: Mount Gideon consists of a three-bay, one-and-one-half story house from the mid-eighteenth century which was extended at the end of the eighteenth century to a five-bay house. The original center-passage, three-bay portion with its central entry has a pair of large brick end chimneys with glazed headers, double shoulders, and corbelled caps. A nineteenth century granary with a steeply-pitched gable roof is located in a field at a distance from the house. The house and barn are a representative complex of early Virginia plantation architecture.

Stanhope (16-26)

Associated VDHR Theme: Domestic

Criterion C: Probably built during the late eighteenth century. The five-bay, one-and-one-half-story house is laid in Flemish bond and presents a row of five shed dormer windows on one elevation and three on the other. This house represents an interesting example of an center-passage plan house in Virginia.

Mulberry Place (16-35)

Criterion A: Built by Jourdan Woolfolk around 1827, Mulberry Place received its name for the hundreds of mulberry trees planted on the property. The builder raised and sold thousands of mulberry trees for the leaves, which were used to feed silkworms.

Criterion C: Mulberry Place is an elegant example of a Federal style house from the mid-nineteenth century. The plantation complex includes a series of important outbuildings, such as a school house, carriage house, kitchen, and blacksmith shop. The entire complex is in excellent condition.

Cook's Mill (16-56)

Associated VDHR Theme: Industry

Criterion C: Cook's Mill, erected in 1868 by Mr. Smoots and still in use until 1965, was the last surviving grist mill of its kind in Caroline County. The two-and-one-half story frame structure is in good condition and still retains all of its original machinery.

Liberty Baptist Church (16-69)

Associated VDHR Theme: Religion

Criterion Exception A: Organized in 1796, Liberty Church was one of the earliest Baptist churches organized in the county. The church currently serves as the Post Chapel for A.P. Hill, and sits in a sylvan, undisturbed quadrant of the army base. Constructed in 1850 church has been preserved with much of its interior intact.

Bethel Baptist Church (16-74)

Associated VDHR Theme: Religion

Exception A: Although not generally considered eligible to the National Register, Bethel Church meets Exception A because of its historical significance on a national level. The church was constructed in 1858 in the village of Paige and served as General Grant's headquarters in his control of the county during the Civil War. Ironically, this same church held funeral services for General Stonewall Jackson upon his death after the Battle of Chancellorsville.

Criterion C: Bethel Baptist Church is designed in an elegant manner with unusual brickwork detailing representing local craftsmanship.

New Market Plantation (16-281)

Associated VDHR Theme: Domestic, Commercial

Criterion B: Originally located on an 11,760-acre land grant to John Baylor in 1726, New Market Plantation was established as an important horse breeding farm in the eighteenth century. Baylor's stud farm at New Market included nearly one hundred horses upon his death. John's son John Baylor inherited the farm and attempted to build a large mansion on the plantation. Although the plantation house was never completed, surviving elevational drawings indicate design influence from nationally noted architect Benjamin Henry Latrobe.

Criterion C: Although the original plantation dwelling was never completed and is no longer standing, several other buildings on the property have architectural significance. The Old Baylor Home is an excellent example of a Gothic Revival style cottage patterned after the architectural styles promoted by A.J. Davis and A.J. Downing. A brick barn and stable building related to the breeding farm are important architectural components of the property.

CATEGORY 2: Potentially Eligible (requires further architectural and/or historic research)

Glamorgan (16-10)

This two-story house from the mid-nineteenth century has significant and unusual interior detailing associated with the Greek Revival style.

Hampton Manor (16-13)

This large, mid-nineteenth century, two-story house with front projecting portico is the most significant Classical Revival house of its kind in the county. More research into the history of the house could potentially yield information to increase the house's importance.

Hayfield (16-14)

A large, two-story brick plantation house from the eighteenth century, Hayfield is associated with individuals of local and national significance. An early to mid-nineteenth century Tuscan portico addition adorns the front elevation of the house.

Locust Hill (16-15)

Locust Hill is a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling with a gambrel roof and a rear lean-to. The distinctive roof line and the pairs of brick end chimneys distinguish Locust Hill as one of the more interesting early nineteenth century domestic buildings in the county.

Southbrook (16-24)

Built in 1810 by Judge F. Coleman as the Kenmore Law School, Southbrook includes a large two-story frame dwelling and a one-and-one-half-story school building.

White Plains (16-27)

White Plains, constructed around 1765, is traditionally known as one of three houses constructed by Edmund Pendleton for his nephew, Edmund Pendleton, Jr. The central-passage house with its steeply pitched gable roof and massive, brick end chimney placed off-center is an excellent example of this vernacular house type.

Green Falls (16-34)

Green Falls represents a Federal, two-story side-hall plan house with massive brick end chimneys. Located near the old courthouse in the Kidds-Fork-Shumansville triangle, this property had a tavern known as Johnston Tavern associated with it in 1727-1747. The building was later used as a store and a post office. Green Falls association with these commercial ventures is an important historical contribution to the county.

Hillford (16-43)

In addition to its interesting evolution from a hall-parlor plan dwelling to a large, two-story house, it also features elegant interior detailing worthy of investigation. Among the outbuildings of the property is well preserved antebellum granary.

Mount Zion (16-47)

Located on Route 2 near Corbin, Mount Zion is bordered by an old grain road that was used in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries to transport tobacco to the Conway Warehouse on the Rappahannock River. It is a good example of an early nineteenth century Federal I-house.

Belle Hill (16-48)

Belle Hill is a fine example of an early greek revival house. The front gable house sits atop a hill overlooking the Rappahannock river valley and presents an enclosed end gable in a manner reminiscent of a temple form.

Blanton's Store (16-60)

Located on the site of the Blanton General Store built in the mid-to late nineteenth century, the present store building was erected on the same site in 1916. Known then as the Davis-Allen & Co., the store marketed a variety of goods, including caskets and antique car parts. Its location at the intersection of Route 603 and Route 604 is characteristic of the late-nineteenth and early- twentieth century commercial architecture in the county.

Ivy Hill (16-77)

Probably erected in the early nineteenth century, Ivy Hill is a hall-parlor house built in the Anglo-Virginia vernacular tradition. It is a good example of English precedents in early Virginia architecture.

Mount Clear (16-84)

Traditionally said to have been built by Edmund Pendleton, along with Auburn Hill and White Plains, Mount Clear is a study in the early architectural evolution of a two-story frame dwelling. The house underwent an extension from a three-bay to a five-bay house and saw the addition of two lean-tos at the rear. The house represents a study in the evolution of an antebellum house in Virginia.

Spring Grove (16-94)

Built in ca. 1860 by Joseph A. Chandler, Spring Grove comprises a dwelling and several important domestic outbuildings. A brick kitchen and a brick smokehouse are located across from each other at the rear of the main dwelling.

Cannon Place (16-100)

This one-and-one-half-story, two-room deep house from the pre-Revolutionary period is one of few surviving houses of its type and form in Virginia. Of particular interest is the Flemish bond brick chimney with the chevron patterning at the shoulder.

Marmaduke (16-128)

Marmaduke represents an early-nineteenth-century side-passage plan house in a relatively pure state. The house is set upon a high brick foundation and has a large brick end chimney. A shed roof porch and a one-story rear room have been added to this otherwise unaltered house.

Fontaine Hill (16-137)

Built in 1853 by Levi Stern, Fontaine Hill consists of a large frame house and several domestic outbuildings, including, most notably, a log kitchen. The log kitchen was constructed of heart-pine timbers which had been used as wooden rails on the R F & P railroad before they were replaced by steel rails, c.a. 1850.

Poplar Grove (16-154)

This early-to-mid-nineteenth century complex of buildings consists of a large two-room deep house with a cat-slide roof at the rear, and two outbuildings (possibly slave quarters) with stone chimneys.

Thompson's Hill (16-164)

Thompson's Hill is an early-nineteenth-century-five-bay, central-passage-plan house with a saltbox roof and stone end chimney. The chimney, set off-center, has a massive base of field stone with a shaft of brick.

Old Chandler Residence (16-203)

This mid to late-nineteenth-century house is an interesting example of the Gothic Revival style in Caroline County and is associated with the locally important Chandler family.

Carolina Mansion (16-220)

Located in Woodford, this late-nineteenth or early-twentieth century house is designed in a transitional Queen Anne style with Classical detailing. The asymmetrical plan, irregular roof shape, wrap-around porch and projecting gables all recall the Queen Anne style, while the Scammozzi Ionic columns supporting the porch roof, end wall pilasters, enclosed gables in a pediment form, and the frieze are more classically inspired motifs. This is a fine example of the transition from one style to another.

St Margaret's Episcopal Church (16-172)

Originally known as St. Margaret's Episcopal Church (16-172) the frame structure is now used as the Cardinal Baptist Church. St. Margaret's is a unique, undisturbed example of a frame parish church, nestled along Route 652 in Ruther Glen.

Milford Bank (16-270)

The Milford Bank building is one of two historic bank buildings in the county. Designed in 1912 in the Classical Revival style, the bank was strategically located on the railroad line in Milford, in close proximity to the county seat.

CATEGORY 3: Potentially Eligible and Threatened

Hubbard's Tavern (16-122)	deteriorated
Tod's Tavern (16-215)	deteriorated
Woodford Freight Depot (16-222)	deteriorated
Old Brick House (16-247)	deteriorated
Milford Freight Depot (16-266)	deteriorated
Blatt's Store (16-272)	deteriorated
Chandler House (16-279)	deteriorated
Broad Plains (Burrus Flats) (16-292)	deteriorated

C. Preservation Planning Recommendations

This section deals with establishing a framework for future historic preservation planning efforts in Caroline County which can promote the stabilization, conservation, and preservation of the county's historic architectural resources through the use of legal protectives and community preservation efforts involving programs at the local, state, and national levels. The background information and recommendations offered here are intended to assist the community in preparing a future Preservation Plan which would identify community concerns and specific strategies for historic preservation. Completing a Preservation Plan should involve collaboration between the county government, the Caroline Historical Society, owners of historic properties, other citizens, historians, and planners. The process should integrate the findings of the survey into the policy-making procedures of the county and should meet the national and state standards for historic preservation as well as the needs of the community.

Role of the Citizens and Local Government

The success of preservation programs depends on the interest and commitment of local citizens in preserving the remaining historic resources of a community in spite of its continuing development. Citizen involvement should occur at the one-on-one level as well as the community level in order to form a consensus on the preservation issues on which actions can be taken. It is the responsibility of the local government to identify and translate these community issues into general policies and regulations which will govern how historic preservation will be accomplished in relation to other community goals. The Code of Virginia enables local governments to designate historic landmarks and districts, to enact zoning ordinances to control development within historic districts, and to use other procedures which accomplish historic preservation². Use of these provisions becomes possible when the local government adopts preservation policy as part of its Comprehensive Plan, and adopts provisions for historic preservation within the Zoning Ordinance.

Role of State Government

The State of Virginia encourages and facilitates historic preservation through the legislative and executive branches of state government. The Code of Virginia establishes the legal framework for historic preservation at the state and local levels from a legislative standpoint; while the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) administers the Commonwealth's preservation program as well as serving as the State Historic Preservation Office in the federal preservation system. The Department is made up of architectural historians, architects, archaeologists, historians and archivists. Working in partnership with local governments, private

² Code of Virginia, Section 15.1, 503.2

preservation organizations and individuals, the Department carries out a variety of programs to survey, evaluate and encourage the preservation of Virginia's historic, architectural and archaeological resources. A comprehensive statewide survey of historic buildings and archaeological sites is an ongoing responsibility of the Department. In addition, the Department maintains an ever-growing collection of data on historic structures and archaeological sites. The Department also manages the Virginia Landmarks Register and is involved in nominating sites to the National Register of Historic Places. Listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and/or National Register provides for the recognition of significant state historic landmarks and for the review of impacts which a state-funded or permitted project might have on a registered landmark. Additionally, the Department administers the state's Historic Easement Program, Grant Assistance programs, tax incentive programs and various other preservation programs.

Role of the Federal Government

Under the authority of federal legislative acts, the National Park Service administers the Department of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for archaeology and historic preservation. The Department of the Interior establishes comprehensive Guidelines and Standards for the preservation of the Nation's historic resources and maintains the National Register of Historic Places. Listing on the National Register of Historic Places provides for a review of impacts to historic properties when federally funded or licensed projects are involved.

The Need for a Preservation Plan

Caroline County has lost over 70 of its historic properties³ within the past 50 years, with over 40 per cent of these losses occurring during the past twenty years. The loss of these properties can be attributed to demolition for new building properties, deterioration, fire, timbering and clearing operations, to name a few. In addition, there was a substantial loss of historic architecture with the opening of Camp A.P. Hill which displaced many families and led to the demolition of buildings in a vast area of the county. Also, many historic buildings and structures have fallen into disuse over the years because of changes in the local economy, land use, and patterns of settlement which have left some historic structures vacant and subject to damage or loss.

However, a significant amount of Caroline County's historic architecture remains today in the form of farms, houses, train freight depots, mills, mercantile buildings, and other buildings and structures to represent Caroline County's rich historical development. Of these, some have been carefully rehabilitated and meticulously maintained by their current owners, some have received less attention but are still stable and unthreatened, while others have deteriorated and require immediate attention if they are to be saved.

³ This does not include sites lost in the occupation and use of Camp A.P. Hill by the United States Army.

In order to avoid continued loss of the county's historic resources, and encourage rehabilitation of existing resources which are deteriorating or in disuse, the county should develop a comprehensive preservation program which is tailored to the concerns of the community. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources promotes and supports the development of a Preservation Plan for communities in need of a broad approach toward preservation. Such a plan involves the identification and integration of community preservation issues, goals, and strategies into the policy making process of the local government. This can be accomplished through the development of a separate component of the County's Comprehensive Plan or as an independent study which can later be integrated into the County's public policy. A Preservation Plan should accomplish the following objectives:

- Complete the *Survey of Historic Resources* within the county
- Development of the *Historic Contexts* of the county
- Definition of community preservation *issues and goals*
- *Integration* of preservation goals with other goals of the county Comprehensive Plan.
- Identification of *strategies and actions* necessary to achieve the preservation objectives including updating the Zoning Ordinance
- Establish a plan for *implementation*

Once these objectives are accomplished, the county should adopt the preservation policies needed to meet the concerns and needs of the community. This will establish the basis and criteria which is needed under Virginia state law for the effective use of traditional growth management tools, such as designation of historic districts, amendments to the historic zoning regulations, and establishment of guidelines for development.

Developing the Preservation Plan

Completion of the *survey* is the first step toward establishing a Preservation Plan. The survey identifies the significant historic architectural resources and evaluates the significance of these resources within the *historical context* of Caroline County and the State of Virginia. The survey findings provide a foundation of information and analysis upon which subsequent steps of the planning process can build.

The next step in developing the Preservation Plan should focus on *identifying preservation issues and goals* at the community level and integrating these into the local planning process. Preservation issues should be developed through community discussions, workshops, and meetings involving citizens, owners of historic properties, the Caroline Historical Society, the county planning staff, the county Planning Commission, and professional consultants, when necessary. Once these issues and concerns are identified, they should be translated into specific goals toward which the community can strive. A goal is a community statement indicating to what extent the government intends to deal with a specific issue. Goals should represent the

community consensus on given issues, and if adopted into the Comprehensive Plan, these can become the official policy of the county.

Preservation goals should then be translated into *specific strategies* which address 'how to proceed' in achieving the cited goal. A strategy is, in itself, a plan for dealing with some specific aspect of the community. Such strategies may involve designation of historic districts, amendments to the zoning ordinance for specific purposes, development of register nominations, and other measures which will address preservation concerns. Preservation strategies should be developed in coordination with other aspects of the county's Comprehensive Plan so that priorities can be established for competing interests and a balance can be achieved between the need for preservation and other needs of the community.

These strategies will form the framework of an *action plan which can be implemented* through acts by the county government, the historical society, other community groups, and individual citizens. The preservation planning process should not end once strategies are identified and implemented. Rather, the community should use the process to continue the remaining survey work, research, and documentation work, as well as respond to changing conditions in the county and surrounding areas.

Observations and Concerns

Caroline County will need a broader approach toward planning for the preservation of its historic architecture in order to address some of the current conditions which threaten its historic resources. The following concerns have been identified by PMA and Tracerics based on observations during the field survey, analysis of the data collected, and research into other areas of county policy and current regulations. They are not intended as a complete or comprehensive statement of preservation issues, but rather as starting points for identifying the actual concerns of the community:

Concern #1 Deterioration of Historic Structures: Deterioration from abandonment and neglect is a problem which has contributed to the greatest loss of structures in the county. Currently there are 10 properties which are eligible for nomination to the State and National Register which are in various states of deterioration. Some of these properties require immediate action to stabilize and conserve the existing structures if they are to be preserved for the future. In addition to these, there are numerous other properties which are severely deteriorated and will be lost in the near future if efforts are not made to preserve them soon.

Concern #2 Demolition of Historic Structures: Over the course of the survey, it was observed that several historic structures had been demolished to make way for new houses, or to clear agricultural fields, or had been demolished for their building materials. Although the rights of property owners should be respected, it is important that significant historic buildings be retained and preserved when possible.

Concern #3 Incompatible Alterations: Incompatible or poorly-designed alterations and additions can severely compromise the historic character of a historic property and diminish its significance as a landmark. Several historic houses and churches in the county have been substantially altered in recent years, which has compromised their historic character and significance. Establishing design guidelines for use by the owners of historic properties is important in ensuring that future alterations, additions, and renovation work are compatible with the character and style of the original architecture.

Concern #4 Reuse of Existing Historic Buildings: Many historic buildings have been abandoned and are no longer in use. Reuse of these buildings, where practical and feasible, in many cases, could improve the character and setting of the surrounding community and should be encouraged. Examples of these are Blatt's Store in Milford, the RF&P freight depots in Milford and Woodford, and other merchantile buildings scattered throughout the county. Consideration should be given to how these buildings could be preserved and used as focal elements in their settings, rather than allowing them to deteriorate and detract from their surroundings. It is suggested that ideas or proposals involving the RF&P Railroad buildings be coordinated through the RF&P Railroad, Property Management Division or the RF&P Railroad, Operations Division who own and control these properties.

Concern #5 Preservation within Growth Areas: With future growth being focused into the primary and secondary growth areas of the county, it is important to establish a growth management program to ensure that new higher density development will be compatible with existing adjacent historic properties, and that alterations and additions to historic buildings are sympathetic to the original buildings. This is especially of concern in the secondary growth areas, where concentrations of historic buildings and structures remain to define the character of each community. The county should consider adopting and designating appropriate historic overlay zoning districts and regulations in order to preserve the character of these resources and communities.

Concern #6 Preservation outside of the Growth Areas: As mentioned previously, many significant historic buildings and structures lie outside of the identified growth areas. Some of these were identified over the course of this project; however, since much of the outlying area was not surveyed, it is assumed that other significant properties exist which have not been identified. Several factors should be considered in relation to these outlying areas. First, threats to historic buildings and structures may be different in these areas than those which occur in the growth areas. For example, deterioration of historic buildings seems to be much more chronic in the outlying areas than in growth areas. Second, a substantial number of significant properties which are in need of stabilization, conservation, and preservation remain in these outlying areas and merit attention in future preservation planning. Also, some of the county's most spectacular historic resources, such as Blenheim, Moss Neck Manor, Spring Grove, and Newmarket Plantation are located outside of these areas and should be considered in future preservation efforts.

Concern #7 Coordination with other County Policies/Programs: Existing county policies, programs, and regulations should be reviewed and updated to ensure that they are not counterproductive to the preservation concerns of the community. This should include a review of the Zoning Ordinance, Building Code Requirements, and other regulations which may conflict with the community's goals for preservation. Tax assessment of historic properties should be examined relative to the county's goals for preservation to ensure that the impact of higher tax assessments for rehabilitated properties does not discourage improvements for which there is mutual community interest and benefit.

Recommendations for Future Preservation Planning

In planning for future growth, the county should begin the process of developing a comprehensive approach toward historic preservation which can guide the development of a county preservation policy and an appropriate degree of regulation to preserve the county's significant historic architectural heritage. In addition, the county can help to focus and guide the activities of individuals and community organizations to make the most of other preservation opportunities and programs. The following recommendations outline some specific tasks which should be undertaken to protect these historic resources from a planning perspective.

- a) Complete the Preservation Plan: The county should proceed to identify community preservation issues, goals, and strategies, and integrate these into governmental policy. This can be accomplished in the next revision of the county Comprehensive Plan. The development of issues and goals should be done in collaboration with county citizens and other groups or organizations having an interest in preservation.
- b) Complete Survey of Remaining Areas: Further survey work should be done in the outlying areas of the county which have not been surveyed, so that the preservation plan can later be extended to cover the entire county.
- c) Update the Zoning Ordinance: Once preservation policies are established, the county should proceed to update the Zoning Ordinance to include provisions for Historic Overlay Zoning and make adjustments to other provisions of the ordinance which compete with preservation objectives. In reviewing and revising the Zoning Ordinance, the county should consider the following:
 - Establishment of Design Guidelines for design, review and approval of alterations to historic structures and new construction within historic zoning districts and individual Historic Landmarks. Carefully drafted design guidelines are an important guide for the community to use in designing new construction or alterations within these districts, and for the design review body to use in determining whether the proposed change is appropriate or not. Design guidelines are essential to ensure that the

criteria used in approving or denying requests is objective, rather than arbitrary or capricious.

- Establishment of an architectural review board and/or administrative review procedure for design review of projects within or adjacent to designated historic zoning districts or landmarks to ensure that the proposed changes or new construction are in compliance with established design guidelines.
- Recognition of all contributing resources within the envelope of historic zoning districts.
- Review procedures for granting variances and special use permits and building code exceptions when historic preservation goals are in conflict with other zoning provisions.

d) Nominate properties to the state and national registers: Registry of significant historic properties at the state and national registers provides for broad recognition of the county's historic resources. Additionally, it affords some degree of protection from state and federally-funded projects which may severely impact the significant historical resources of the county. Therefore, the county should help to organize a procedure to ensure that eligible properties are nominated to the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. National Register standing is also important for participation in some national-level preservation programs.

e) Designate Historic Zoning Districts and Landmarks: Designation of Historic Overlay Zoning Districts and individual Historic Landmarks would provide protection for historic properties against demolition or inappropriate alteration. Properties which have been placed on the National and State Registers, those recommended for nomination, and other properties deemed to be of local significance should be considered for designation as soon as possible. In addition, the following small historic communities and areas, which consist of concentrations of historic buildings and structures, should be considered for designation as local historic districts, even though they may not be eligible for designation at the state and national levels:

- Guinea
- Woodford
- Route 601 including Penola
- Milford
- Sparta
- Route 17 along the Rappahanock

f) Additional Programs: The county government, the Historical Society, other interested civic organizations, and citizens should consider taking advantage of the following programs or methods of further preserving the historic architecture of the community:

criteria used in approving or denying requests is objective, rather than arbitrary or capricious.

- Establishment of an architectural review board and/or administrative review procedure for design review of projects within or adjacent to designated historic zoning districts or landmarks to ensure that the proposed changes or new construction are in compliance with established design guidelines.
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- Woodford
- Route 606 including Penola
- Milford
- Sparta
- Route 17 along the Rappahanock

f) Additional Programs: The county government, the Historical Society, other interested civic organizations, and citizens should consider taking advantage of the following programs or methods of further preserving the historic architecture of the community:

i) Securing historic and open-space easements for special historic properties which should be protected in perpetuity. Easements of this sort can offer tax incentives which ease the burden of maintaining and continued ownership of historic properties.

ii) Development of an Historic Resources Awareness Program to foster interest, understanding, and cooperation for preservation among county residents. This could include a variety of programs such as:

- Historic property owner notification drive (e.g. County historic landmarks designation program)
- Local recognition of historic property status
- Establish public education and awareness program for residents
- Development of Historic Landmark markers
- Local assistance resource group to assist in finding sources of grants, low-interest loans, and technical advice on other National and State programs for owners of historic properties
- Encourage the publication of articles which can make the findings of the historical research on the county and its resources more widely recognized

In summary, Caroline County should move as quickly as possible to develop a Preservation Plan and update its Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Ordinance to meet the preservation concerns and objectives of the community. Following this it will be important to proceed with the designation of local historic districts to protect properties which are eligible to the National and State Registers, other significant properties, properties which are threatened, and properties in danger of loss. Creation of design guidelines and an appropriate review procedure will provide for design reviews for new projects, alterations, or demolitions within these overlay districts. Other programs, such as community education, owner recognition, public awareness campaigns, and incentive programs should be started as soon as possible, especially the process of nominating eligible properties to the National and State Registers.

Section IV

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Section IV Architectural Analysis

Overview of County's History

Formed in March 1727/28⁴ from Essex, King & Queen and King William counties, Caroline county today consists of the area bounded on the north by the Rappahannock River, on the south by the Pamunkey and North Anna Rivers, on the east by Essex, King and Queen, and King William Counties, and on the west by Spotsylvania county. The county is approximately thirty miles long and twenty miles wide and encompasses 562 square miles.⁵ The county is located between Fredericksburg and Richmond and is bisected by the Mattaponi River and traversed by what was originally built as the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad. The county which was formed in the first year of the reign of George II, took its name from the King's wife, Queen Caroline.

The county's location with its many navigable rivers appealed to the early colonial settlers in America. Captain John Smith was the first White man known to have explored the territory of what was to become Caroline County when he was exploring the Chickahominy River in 1607. In 1608, Smith sailed up the Rappahannock River, and later that same year, visited the Indian village, "Doguetown", located near the present town of Milford on the Mattaponi River.⁶ At that time, seven different Indian tribes occupied the area now forming Caroline County.

Less than a century after John Smith's visit to Caroline County, the Rappahannock River became a well-travelled shipping route and the natural harbor at Port Royal was established as an important, early trading center. Simultaneous with the establishment of the town of Port Royal in 1744, several other commercial centers emerged in the early years of Caroline's development. Chesterfield (Ruther Glen) was an important trade center for St. Margaret's Parish, originally part of King William County. When the parish became part of Caroline County, the settlement remained the chief commercial center of the parish and attracted settlers from all sections of the Parish district. Similarly Caroline Courthouse, located near present Kidd's Fork, was an important trade center for Drysdale Parish.

⁴ The earliest writings on the history of Caroline County record the county's founding date as March 1727. However, because of the calendar change took place that year, the actual date of founding is 1728. This report therefore records the date as March 1727/28.

⁵ Caroline Historical Society Newsletter, July 1981.

⁶ Caroline Historical Society Newsletter, July 1981.



Figure 3 Historic Photograph of Edmondsbury (Caroline Historical Society, Vertical Files)

Historically, Caroline County's commercial centers were supported by the agricultural industry of the county. Farming in Caroline included the cultivation of a variety of crops, most importantly tobacco, as well as the raising of cattle and other livestock. Horse breeding farms have also been traditionally associated with the county, as some of the country's first thoroughbreds were imported from England to Caroline. The county remains an important agricultural community

today, as extensive fields continue to be cultivated and characterize the general nature of the county.

During the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, overland communication and transportation between the commercial centers of the county and the rural outposts occurred on a complex network of rolling roads which developed throughout the county. One of the most important road developments was the establishment of the Stage Coach Road in 1742. Stage coaches carrying mail and passengers travelled this route frequently to and from Richmond. Taverns and ordinaries emerged along the road at intervals of five to ten miles and became important commercial and social centers themselves. The Stage Coach Road was eventually replaced by the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad which was formed as a grand trunk line connecting the North with the South and cut through the county.

Encouraged by the existence of the railroad, industry in Caroline expanded in the nineteenth century beyond agricultural and commercial ventures. Several lumber mills, sumac mills and excelsior factories emerged in the small villages located around the railroad stops.

Caroline County is associated with several important men in our nation's history. John Penn, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Caroline County as were John Taylor and Edmund Pendleton. John Taylor served as an officer in the army during the Revolution and held many political positions. Taylor is also known as the Father of modern American agriculture and has written books on the subject. Edmund Pendleton, named "Caroline's most distinguished son", was an important personality in the shaping of our country. Most significantly, Pendleton was President of the Virginia Convention upon the death of Peyton Randolph; Speaker of the House of Delegates under the new Constitution, called the first Virginia Convention; head of the Judiciary Department of Virginia for 15 years; a member of the team to revise the laws of Virginia, in collaboration with Wythe and Jefferson, when Independence was declared; Judge of the United States District Court of Virginia, as appointed by George Washington; leader of the Federalist Party in Virginia until his death. Edmund Pendleton is also associated with the architecture of Caroline County. Edmundsbury (Figure 3), an intriguing one-and-one-half story frame house from the eighteenth century, was Edmund Pendleton's home in Caroline. The house burnt down in 1931.

Another important Caroline resident is George Rogers Clark who came to live in Caroline in 1757 and remained until 1784. Clark is known especially for having driven the British from the Ohio Valley in 1778 and saved the midwest for the United States. Clark's younger brother, William Clark, was born in Caroline in 1770 and lived in the county until 1784. In command with Merriweather Lewis, Clark led the famous expedition in 1803-06 to the mouth of the Ohio River and back.

Caroline was the first county in Virginia to cut her ties with Great Britain. Under Pendleton's leadership, the county officials renounced the Crown and swore allegiance to the Commonwealth on July 11, 1776.

The architecture of Caroline County is marked by a significant number of surviving eighteenth and nineteenth century domestic buildings found in rural settings, and late nineteenth century commercial and industrial structures in village settings and small cross-roads. Many of the early dwellings exhibit an intriguing combination of vernacular tradition and formal, academic detailing, and most are in a well-maintained state of preservation. Much of the nineteenth century commercial and industrial architecture which remains testifies to the commercial and industrial character of the small villages of the county.

Caroline County has a rich history from the days of early settlement in America to the industrialization of the nineteenth century. The county has important association with major movements and people of our nation's history and played a critical role in its development. This history is well documented by county histories and written sources, as well as standing architecture from various periods of development. In its continuing evolution, Caroline County should recognize the importance of its architecture in the overall history of the county, and help to preserve the remaining buildings for the years to come.

THEME: Residential/Domestic

RESOURCE TYPES: Towns and Villages, Single-family dwellings, Secondary dwellings, Outbuildings and Dependencies.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES

Although much of the early settlement in Caroline County occurred in isolated pockets as farms and plantations, more concentrated developments emerged along the Rappahannock River and at commercial crossroads. Planned towns such as Port Royal and Bowling Green were specifically laid out in response to residents demands and legislative decree. Other villages in the county began as stops on the railroad and eventually grew to include residential, commercial, and industrial building types. A brief history of the towns and villages follows.

Port Royal:

Located on a natural harbor on the south side of the Rappahannock River in Caroline County, the town of Port Royal was conceived in 1744 by an Act of the House of Burgesses. The Act called for the establishment of a town near Roy's Warehouse in the County of Caroline. Roy's Warehouse, a tobacco warehouse situated approximately 300 yards north of the present site of Port Royal, was acquired by John Roy in 1714. In 1734 the Roy family also owned and operated a ferry on the Rappahannock River as well as a tavern to accommodate river passengers. By the early 1740s, significant numbers of ships were using the harbor at the Port Royal site, settlers were clustering around the tobacco warehouse, and the area was becoming a small but thriving transportation and commercial center.⁷

The Act establishing the town of Port Royal emerged not only in response to the increased activity and population at the site, but in answer to a petition entered to the House of Burgesses on September 21, 1744. The petition was entered by Elizabeth Smith whose deceased husband's will had ordered sixty acres of his land, lying near Roy's Warehouse, to be laid off for a town.

Robert Smith's will empowered Richard Taliaferro to lay off sixty acres of his 500-acre tract of land into lots adjoining the Rappahannock River in "the most convenient manner, for a town; and to sell the lots to raise the money to pay for the mortgage".⁸ In 1743, in preparation for the establishment of the town, Richard Taliaferro authorized Robert Brooke, a well-known surveyor

⁷ Ralph Emmett Fall, Hidden Village, Port Royal, Virginia 174-1981, p. 26.

⁸ Fall, p. 33.

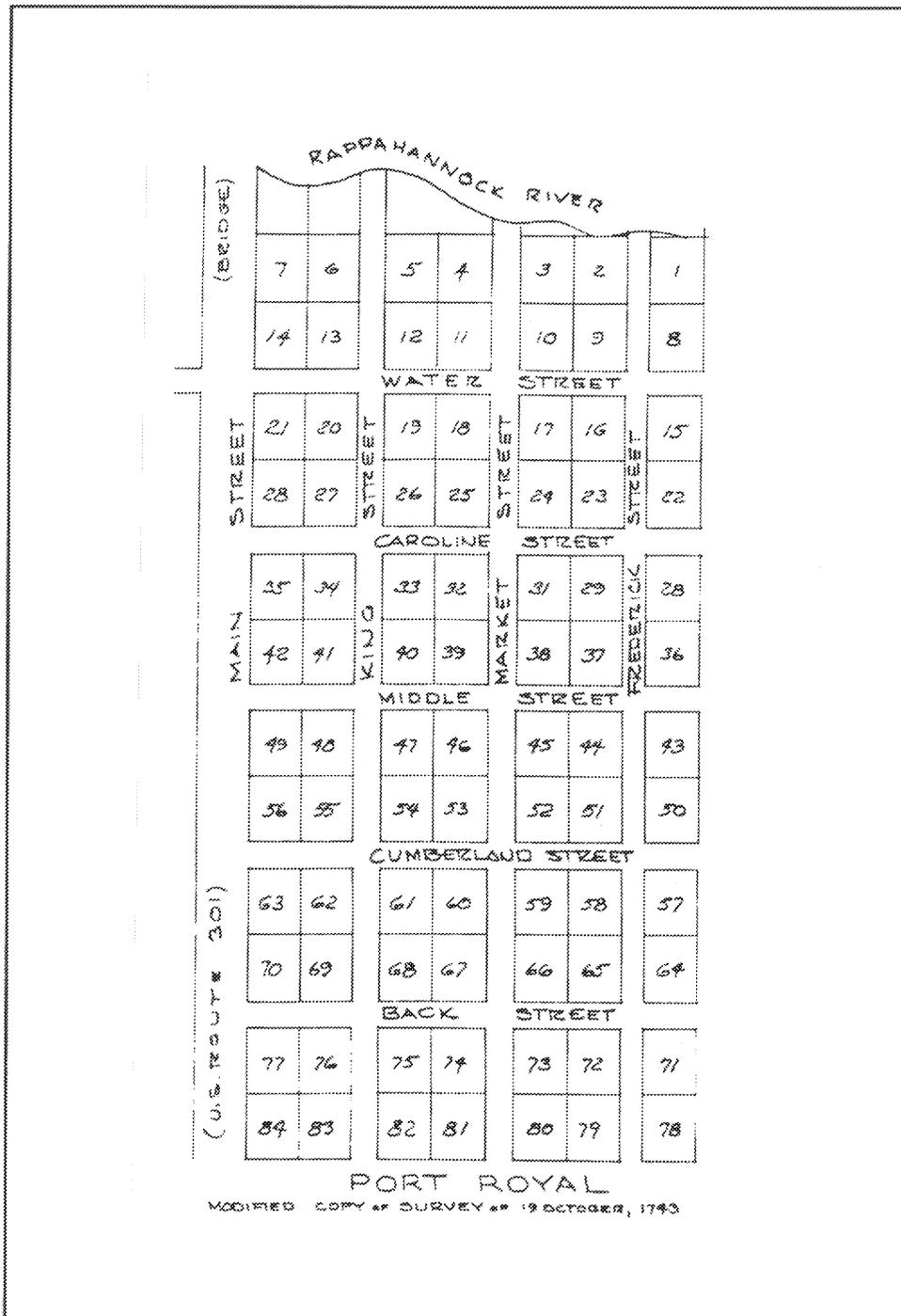


Figure 4 Plan of Port Royal (Frontispiece in Hidden Village, Port Royal, Virginia, 1744-1981, Ralph Emmett Fall).

and map maker in Virginia, to survey the sixty acres of land. Brooke's survey resulted in a town plan consisting of 84 one-half acre lots organized into eighteen groups of four lots and six groups of two lots on the east side of the rolling road (Route 301). A strip of land remained as a buffer zone west of the road. The groups of lots run parallel to the river (seven lots actually front the river) and are divided by streets running orthogonally to create a grid plan (Figure 4).

Throughout the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries Port Royal enjoyed a large tobacco trade with England and survived as a flourishing river port. With the introduction of the railroad in Caroline County in the mid-nineteenth century, Port Royal's importance as a commercial town diminished. Today, Port Royal and its remaining eighteenth century architecture is suffering from development pressure.

Bowling Green:

Centrally located within the county at the intersection of Route 301 and Route 207, Bowling Green was settled soon after the county was established in 1727. This community was originally called "New Hope", but was soon referred to as "the Bowling Green", because of its association with the plantation house built by Major Thomas Hoomes. This house, known as "Old Mansion", was built on a tract of land which Hoomes had acquired in 1667-70 upon his departure from England for Virginia. The mansion and its land became quite a social center, offering a bowling green, and hosting a number of horse races and other equestrian activities.

In the period 1793-1803 Bowling Green was established as the county seat, and in 1803-04 a frame courthouse building was erected across the street from the present courthouse building, built c. 1833-35. Shortly after Bowling Green's establishment as the county seat, the Richmond Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad was built and a station erected in Milford, two miles west of Bowling Green. Two bus lines connected the railroad station to Bowling Green.

Bowling Green expanded in the nineteenth century to include not only the public buildings, but several blocks of residences, commercial structures, hotels, offices, schools, churches, a bank, and some industrial developments.

Milford:

Located two miles west of Bowling Green, just north of the Mattaponi River and situated on the Fredericksburg, Richmond and Potomac Railroad, Milford became an important transportation center during the nineteenth century. The town was established in 1792, when an Act was passed by the Virginia Assembly "To establish a town and inspection of tobacco on the lands of John Hoomes in the county of Caroline".⁹ Almost two centuries prior to the establishment of this

⁹ Marshall Wingfield, *A History of Caroline County, Virginia*, p.288.

tobacco inspection station, the area around Milford was known as Doguetown to the first colonial settlers of Virginia. Doguetown was the upper head of navigation on the Mattaponi River and was controlled by the Dogue Indians. In 1608 Capt. John Smith sailed in a shallop in his explorations from Jamestown, up the Mattaponi River, and visited Doguetown.¹⁰

In 1655, Major William Lewis patented 2,000 acres in the upper part of the river area, near where the village of Milford is now located, and by 1678-80 a fort was erected there. Settlement in that area continued to include many "private forts" erected as protection from raids by nomadic Indians. The last known reference to Indians in Doguetown appears in 1720 when the Virginia Council granted 1,000 acres of land on May's Run, about three miles from the Indians "living in Dogue Indian Town".¹¹

In 1731 Robert Woolfolk laid out the course of a new road from Chesterfield, now Ruther Glen to the Mattaponi River at Doguetown, while two other Caroline County entrepreneurs built a causeway and bridge over the Mattaponi flats at Doguetown.¹² Another tobacco road leading from Doguetown to Roy's Warehouse on the Rappahannock River was completed in 1736. The laying of these roads led to the early establishment of Milford as an important transportation center which was further enhanced in the mid-nineteenth century by the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad.

Although much of its late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial and railroad architecture lays abandoned, Milford stands today as an important intersection in the county's network of roads.

Guinea:

Situated on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad towards the eastern edge of the county, Guinea is today a small residential enclave near the intersection of Route 606 and Route 607. The recent reconfiguration of the roads resulted in placing the village on a dead-end stretch, cutting it off from the main road and isolating it somewhat from the traffic.

The community has been called various names throughout its history, including, but not limited to, Guinney's, Guinneys Bridge, and Guinea Station. Despite the variations, all of the village

¹⁰ Fall, People, Post Offices and Communities, p. 185.

¹¹ Fall, People, Post Offices and Communities, p. 186.

¹² Fall, People, Post Offices and Communities, p. 186.

names undoubtedly originated from the individual named Michael Guinney who, in 1704, homesteaded 210 acres on the upper branches of Goldenvale Creek.¹³

As a small village with a stop on the railroad line, Guinea was home during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries to several stores, a church, a grist mill, a blacksmith forge, saw mills, a lumber company and many single-family dwellings. Currently, only one commercial structure, presently abandoned and overgrown, remains intact, while some of the residential buildings and the church survive as remnants of a past era.

Woodslane (Woodford):

Located between Guinea and Milford on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, Woodford was one of five early railroad stations to serve the county, and was known from the earliest times of the railroad as Woodslane. By 1874 the post office was known as Woodford and this designation was given to the station. The name Woodford was given to the village in honor of the Woodford family from "Windsor", a house located on the Rappahannock River about ten miles below Fredericksburg. The Woodford family also owned White Hall, a house located in proximity to Woodford. General Woodford, the son of Major William Woodford who came to Caroline County from England toward the end of the seventeenth century, gained fame in the county for his services rendered during the American Revolution.

Woodford consists today of a series of vacant commercial and railroad-related buildings clustered around the railroad tracks, as well as a handful of presently occupied residential buildings.

Penola:

Also situated along the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, Penola is a small cross-roads community at one time consisting of several stores, flour and excelsior mills, as well as private residences. Originally called "Polecat" for Polecat Creek which runs nearby, the station and village had become known as Penola by 1864, according to its name label on the 1864 Gilmer map of Caroline County.

SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLINGS

Much of the domestic architecture in Caroline County reflects a vernacular tradition in building that is found throughout rural Virginia. The vernacular tradition of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries relies on simple, but evolving house forms with simple ornamentation that cannot be attributed to any pure or academic style of architecture. At the same time, however, many of

¹³ Fall, *People, Post Offices and Communities*, p. 136.

these vernacular dwellings allude to certain academic styles in their architectural detailing, their building forms and massing. These references to a more formal type of architecture distinguish some Caroline residences from their strictly local counterparts. Local traditions in architecture continued into the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries as represented by the many farmhouses decorated with Victorian embellishments and ornamentation.

Beyond the eighteenth and nineteenth century vernacular traditions in the architecture found in Caroline County, other more formal, or academic examples of architecture are also present throughout the county. This more formal type of architecture is represented by a number of architect or master builder-designed residential buildings, and buildings reflecting the Georgian, Federal, Classical Revival, Gothic Revival and Victorian styles of architecture.

Vernacular Plan Types

The earliest houses in the county range from modest hall-parlor or side-passage-plan buildings to the larger three- and five-bay I-house plans. In general, hall-parlor houses are one or one-and-a-half-story houses based on a traditional British house type. Hall-parlor houses consist of two rooms; the principal room, known as the hall, is entered directly from the outside, while the parlor, the small inner room, is entered from the hall¹⁴ (Figure 5). The single-pile, side-passage plan house is usually one or one-and-a-half stories tall and consists, in plan, of a narrow passage, entered from the exterior and a larger, principal room (Figure 6).

Hall-Parlor and Side-Passage Plans:

Although seldom surviving in unaltered form, several examples of the hall-parlor and side-passage-plan houses were identified in Caroline County. These include Hillford (16-43), Elson Green (16-9), Carter's Place (16-80), the Wright House (16-194), Rock Spring (16-21), and Marmaduke (16-128). The oldest example can be seen at Hillford, where the small, eighteenth century hall-parlor house was enlarged by a two-story, two-room deep addition in the mid-nineteenth century (Figure 7). The hall-parlor portion of the house is located at the building's rear and is identified by its dormer windows and its large brick end chimney. A one-story pent-roof addition from the eighteenth or early nineteenth century originally extended the small house along one end, but was subsequently moved to abut the original front of the hall-parlor house. A more recent twentieth century enclosed porch abuts one side of the original rear elevation. Despite these extensive additions, Hillford remains an excellent example of this early house type in Caroline.

¹⁴ Dell Upton, "Vernacular Domestic Architecture in Eighteenth-Century Virginia", *Common Places*, p. 316.

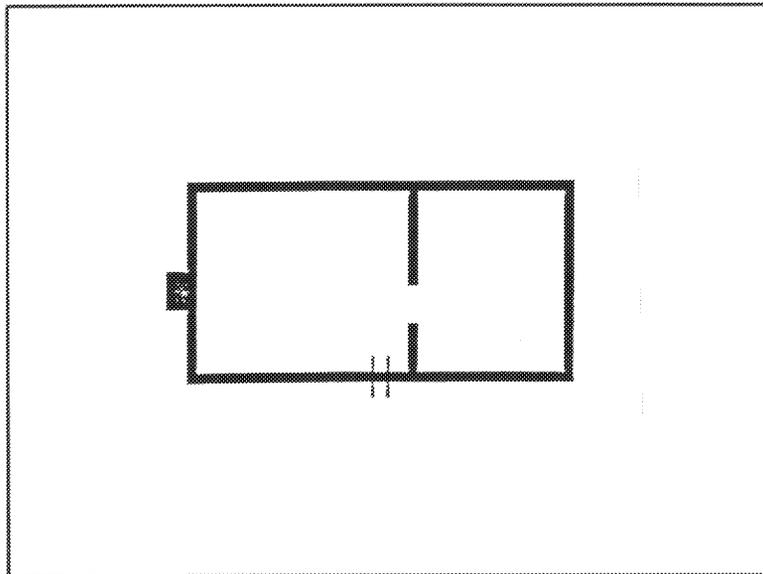


Figure 5 Side-Passage Plan (VDHR, Survey of Historic Resources, Hanover County, Virginia.)

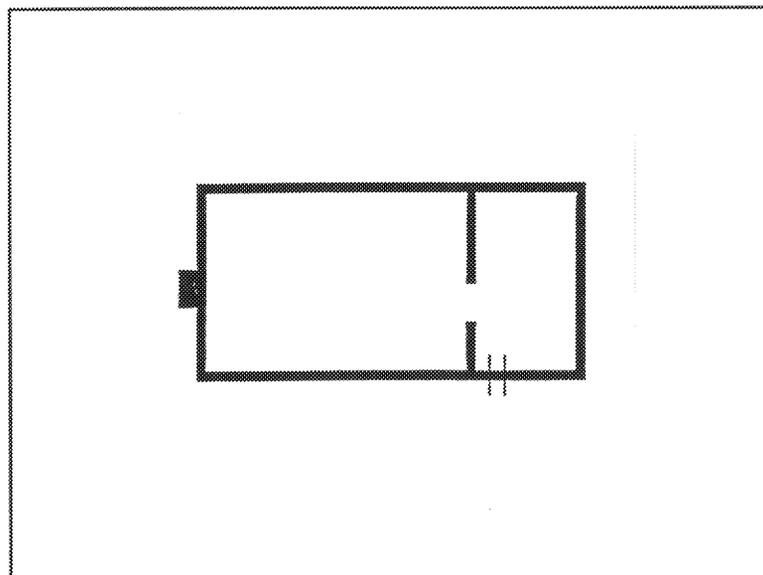


Figure 6 Hall-Parlor Plan (VDHR, Survey of Historic Resources, Hanover County, Virginia.)

Another example of an eighteenth-or-early-nineteenth century hall-parlor house which was later added onto can be found at the Wright house (16-194). This house, in deteriorating condition, consists of a three-bayed facade with a central entry door flanked by rectangular window openings. A large brick end chimney anchors the house on one of its end elevations.

A more common type of addition to a modest hall-parlor house can be seen at Rock Spring. Rock Spring, erected in the early nineteenth century, originally consisted of the two-bayed central portion with two brick end chimneys. The plan was extended in a linear fashion and elongated along both ends. The first wing towards the south was added in the nineteenth century, while the north end wing probably dates to the 1940s when the house was restored. The south end wing post-dates the 1958 photograph found in the Caroline County Historical Guide Book (Figure 8).



Figure 7 Photograph of Hillford (16-43), (Jeff Stodghill, PMA, 1991.)

Marmaduke represents an early nineteenth century side-passage plan house in a relatively pure state. The house is set upon a high brick foundation and has a large brick end chimney. A shed-roofed porch and a one-story rear room have been added to this otherwise unaltered house.

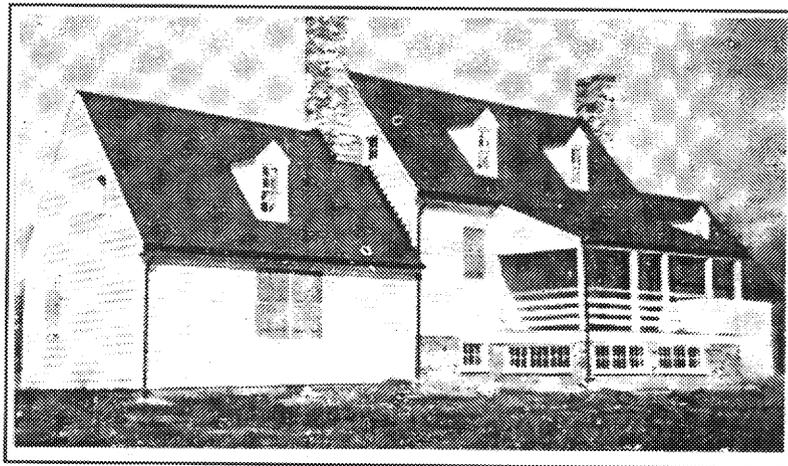


Figure 8 Historic Photograph of Rock Spring (Caroline County Historical Guidebook, The Caroline County Jamestown Festival Observance Committee, p. 49).

Single-Pile Central Passage Plans:

Although these modest hall-parlor and side-passage plan houses continued from early colonial times until the nineteenth century, they eventually gave way to larger, more linear-type houses, such as the I-house. The progression from the single-story, single-pile house to the two-story I-house was not automatic, however, and several transitional-type house forms have been identified. The transitional forms include, most notably, the incorporation of a central passage into the hall-parlor-plan houses.

Several one-and-one-half-story central-passage-plan houses remain intact in Caroline County and were identified as part of this survey. These include Stanhope (16-26), White Plains (16-27), and Mount Gideon (16-20). Although all of these central passage plan houses are generally one-and-one-half-story houses with dormer windows and large brick end chimneys, each one displays individual and distinguishing characteristics worth noting. Stanhope is a five-bay building from the late eighteenth century. It has five narrow shed dormers on one side of the roof and three on the other (Figure 9). Mount Gideon originally consisted of a three-bay side-passage house from the mid-eighteenth century which was extended at the end of the eighteenth century to a five-bay

house transforming it into the central-passage form. The original three-bay portion with its central entry has a pair of large brick end chimneys with glazed headers, double shoulders, and corbelled caps. White Plains, constructed around 1765, is one of three houses constructed by Edmund Pendleton for his nephew, Edmund Pendleton, Jr. The house has a steeply pitched gable roof and a massive, brick end chimney placed off-center. The chimney is constructed of Flemish bond brick with glazed headers and tiled shoulders. An intriguing Greek Revival porch is a later addition.



Figure 9 Photograph of Stanhope (16-26), (Jeff Stodghill, PMA, 1991.)

Double-Pile, Central-Passage Plans:

At least two of the central-passage plan houses surveyed in the county have a two-room deep plan. Thompson's Hill (16-164) is an early-nineteenth-century five-bay, central-passage-plan house with a salt-box roof and stone end chimney. The chimney, set off-center, has a massive base of fieldstone with a shaft of brick (probably rebuilt).

Cannon House (16-100), built in the pre-Revolutionary eighteenth century (Figure 10) has a double-pile plan and a massive end chimney. The chimney, approximately ten feet wide, is built of brick laid in Flemish bond. The headers are glazed in a decorative fashion, producing a triangular pattern in the shaft. On the interior, the chimney serves corner fireplaces in both rooms of the two-room-deep house. The other end chimney, added after the house was erected, is also of brick with a date of 1850 inscribed in a brick near the top of the shaft.

I-Houses:

The term I-house is generally attributed to the two-story, three-bay, one-room deep vernacular houses with brick end chimneys, but may also be used to describe five-bay, one and two-room-deep houses. The larger I-houses of Caroline tend towards a more formal, academic expression inspired by pattern books which circulated throughout the colonies during the eighteenth and early-nineteenth century. While the smaller, single-passage I-houses dot the Caroline County countryside and can be seen evolving with subtle changes from the early nineteenth to the twentieth century, the larger I-houses are less prevalent and do not appear to have been constructed after the mid-nineteenth century.

The earliest I-houses of the county are the larger, more formal expressions of architecture as found at Auburn Hill (16-1), at the Poplar Grove (16-154) property located on the north side of Route 634, and at Hill View (16-157). Known locally as one of three houses built by Edmund Pendleton for his nephews, Auburn Hill was probably constructed around 1800 (Figure 11). The house is a large two-story house with a steeply pitched roof and large brick end chimneys. It is characterized by its imposing size and its Renaissance-derived detailing such as the five window openings grouped into three bays, and the shorter second floor windows.

Poplar Grove and Hill View have a similar formality. As at Auburn Hill, Poplar Grove and Hill View have five window openings grouped into three distinct bays. At Poplar Grove the first floor window openings are longer than those found at the second floor level. Instead of having a one-room-deep plan like those at Auburn Hill and Hill View, Poplar Grove has a two-room-deep plan covered by a rear salt-box roof (Figure 12). Auburn Hill, Poplar Grove and Hill View are examples of how academic ideas from England directly influenced the indigenous architectural forms of the colonies, and more specifically, Caroline County.

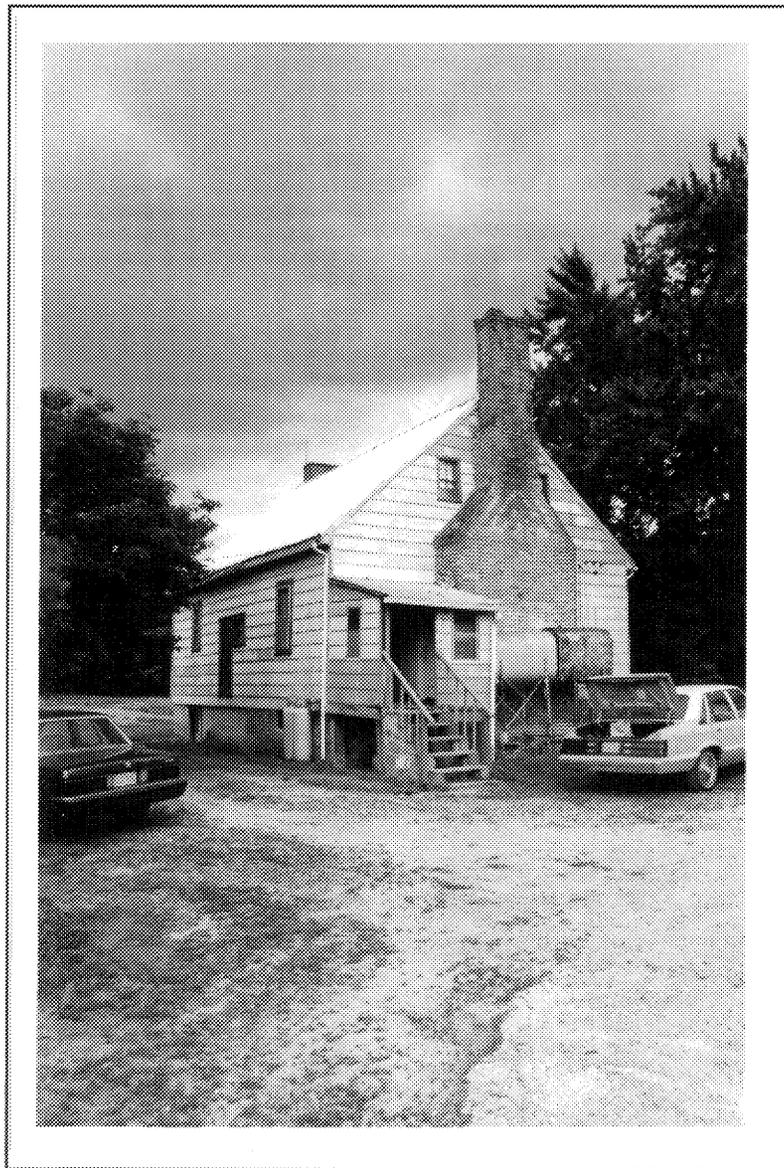


Figure 10 Photograph of Cannon House Showing Chimney with Decorative Brickwork (16-100); (Jeff Stodghill, PMA, 1991.)

The smaller, single-pile-plan I-houses are located throughout the county and range in date from the early-nineteenth century to the early Twentieth century. Identical in form and shape, I-houses differ by their cornice treatments, chimney location, and other details.

One of the earliest small I-houses in the county is known as Cobb House and dates from the early nineteenth century. It is a three-bay, single-pile house raised upon a brick foundation (Figure 13). Although, I-houses are not generally set upon raised foundations as at Cobb Place, they retain the end chimneys and box cornice. Towards the end of the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century the I-house form evolved to include return cornices and inside end chimneys. An example of this can be seen at the I-house in Guinea (16-210), which dates to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century.



Figure 11 Photograph of Auburn Hill (16-1), (Jeff Stodghill, PMA, 1991.)

By the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries the I-house had evolved into what has been called the Victorian Farmhouse. This house type is the most common house in the county and can be recognized by its two-story elevation with limited ornamentation and its L-shaped plan. At least twenty Victorian farmhouses, in both rural and in-town settings, were surveyed as part of this project. Examples include, Site 16-225, 16-218, 16-202, 16-192, 16-188, and 16-238.



Figure 12 Photograph of Poplar Grove showing Rear Elevation and Salt Roof (16-154)
(Jeff Stodghill, PMA, 1991.)



Figure 13 Photograph of Cobb Place (16-134), (Jeff Stodghill, PMA, 1991.)

Craftsman Cottage:

Although the I-house and the Victorian Farmhouse did continue into the early part of this century, another pervasive vernacular form began to emerge by the early 1910s. The bungalow, or craftsman cottage, is used to describe this house type that can be generally characterized by the following: horizontal emphasis; low, all-encompassing roof lines with overhanging rafters and dormer windows; wrap-around or generous porches with squat, tapered or stylized columns set upon brick or concrete piers; and double-hung windows with multi-light upper sash and single-light lower sash. Excellent examples of the craftsman cottage are found most prominently near or in the villages and crossroads of the county, including Sparta, Milford, Guinea and Woodford. The bungalow in Sparta (16-44) is a one-and-one-half-story frame house with a hipped roof and large hipped dormer projecting from its front facade (Figure 14). The overhanging roof encloses a front porch supported by tapered wood columns.



Figure 14 Photograph of Bungalow in Sparta (16-44), (Jeff Stodghill, PMA, 1991.)

In Guinea a small frame bungalow (16-208) fronting the main road in town displays an overhanging hipped roof with gabled dormers on all four elevations. A front porch supported by wood Doric columns set upon concrete piers extends across the front of the house.

Diverging somewhat from these two examples of craftsman bungalows is Shildroth's Station (16-268) located in Milford (Figure 15). This house is actually a one-and-one-half-story brick structure built in 1922. Its jerkin-head roofed front porch and dormer windows are framed with wood showing exposed rafters and brackets. A side porch has an overhanging hipped roof with exposed rafters typical of the craftsman style.



Figure 15 Photograph of Shildroth's Station (16-268), (Jeff Stodghill, PMA, 1991.)

Academic Styles

While the majority of the houses in Caroline County reflect a vernacular building tradition, excellent examples of formal, academic architecture can be found scattered throughout the county. Seven individual properties in Caroline County, reflecting a variety of these academic styles, have already been named Virginia Landmarks and listed on the National Register of Historic Places. However, many more examples of architecture in the Georgian, Federal, Classical Revival, Gothic Revival, and High Victorian styles have been identified as part of this project and deserve specific mention.

Georgian:

Based on the English house plan, the Georgian style of architecture was the predominant building style in eighteenth-century America. The Georgian house in Virginia is generally characterized by its simple box-like structure designed in strict symmetry in both plan and elevation. It is usually a two-story structure, two rooms deep with five or seven window bays placed in a symmetrical fashion. A central doorway opening onto a through-passage is often embellished with an entablature and architrave, or an engaged pediment.



Figure 16 Photograph of Bleinheim (16-2), (Jeff Stodghill, PMA, 1991.)

The quintessential Georgian residence in the county is Bleinheim (16-2). Located on a land grant to the famous Taliaferro family, Bleinheim sits majestically upon an eminence overlooking the

Mattaponi River valley below (Figure 16). Constructed by Richard Taliaferro in ca. 1745¹⁵, Blenheim is an austere two-story, seven-bay brick structure with a low-pitched hipped roof and interior end chimneys. Flemish bond brickwork with elegant glazed headers provides ornamentation for all four elevations, as do the beltcourse, molded water table and denticulated cornice. Of particular note is the beltcourse which is interrupted at the corners of the building, only to resume itself on all four elevations. This particular detail, perhaps implemented for optical reasons, is similarly seen at other Georgian houses, including Carter's Grove near Williamsburg and the Wythe house in the town of Williamsburg. The Wythe house, erected ca. 1750 was designed by and built for Richard Taliaferro, architect and uncle of the Richard Taliaferro of Blenheim.

Now devoid of porches, Blenheim has had a series of different porches throughout its existence. In ca. 1905, classical style porches were added on three of its elevations. These porches were said to have replaced porches of much smaller dimensions, and were probably added after the building's construction.

Although Blenheim has undergone at least two renovations and been stripped of its interior woodwork, the house retains its integrity of design and materials. The house, ideally sited above the Mattaponi River valley and commanding spectacular views, is an excellent example of its style.

Federal:

Popular in the late eighteenth to early nineteenth centuries, the Federal style of architecture did not represent an extreme break from its Georgian predecessor. The Federal house is most commonly a two-story structure, rectangular in plan with doors and windows arranged in strict symmetry. It differs primarily from the Georgian style in its architectural flexibility; polygonal projections, semi-circular bays or rectangular wings are common additions to the standard box form of the Georgian house. Architectural details such as projecting cornices with dentils, molded lintels over window openings, fanlights and decorative transoms above doors are common embellishments to the exterior, while classical moldings, mantles and stair banisters adorn the elegant interiors.

Besides the examples already listed on the National Register (Prospect Hill, Santee, and Edge Hill), the Federal architecture of Caroline County is limited to the following noteworthy examples: Mulberry Place (16-35), Broad Plains (16-292) and Old Brick House (16-247).

¹⁵ Mr. James Patton recalls that when Blenheim was being restored by John Burke, Jr. 25-30 years ago, a brick or timber with a date inscribed on it was located in the house. The inscribed date was either in the 1730s or 40s, indicating that the builder would have been Zachary Taliaferro's son, Richard Taliaferro.

Constructed in the early nineteenth century, Mulberry Place represents an excellent and elegant example of the Federal style (Figure 17). It is a two-story brick house with a hipped-roof and pairs of inside chimneys on each end. The five-bay front elevation has elegant proportions and detailing, including a dog-tooth brick cornice and a one-story front porch with a balustrade. The house is surrounded by an impressive grouping of outbuildings.



Figure 17 Photograph of Mulberry Place (16-35), (Jeff Stodghill, PMA, 1991.)

Old Brick House (16-247), located off of Route 603 near Blanton, and built ca. 1840, is a two-story (with raised basement), three-bay brick house with a hipped roof. The front elevation consists of a central entry door flanked by windows with flat timber lintels. The entry door, with side-lights and transom, is approached through a one bay porch supported by paired wood columns. The porch is set upon a raised foundation, probably relating in plan to a pantry at the basement level. A two-story frame addition placed upon a raised brick foundation occurs at the rear of the house.

Classical Revival:

The Classical Revival style in Virginia was greatly influenced by Thomas Jefferson and had great popular appeal. Classical Revival buildings ranged from single-family dwellings to religious buildings to public architecture. Several important dwellings in Caroline County were either conceived and designed in the Classical Revival style, or were altered during this period and modified to incorporate many of the features associated with this style. Classical Revival styles in the county range from Roman Classical Revival to Greek Revival and include, most prominently, Hampton Manor (16-13), Moss Neck Manor (16-18), Hayfield (16-14), and Belle Hill (16-8) and Glamorgan (16-10).

Hampton Manor is an imposing two-story brick house with a large tetra-style portico located on its front elevation. In contrast, Moss Neck Manor is a three-part plantation house having a two-story central block with end wings connected by hyphens (Figure 20). Built in the mid-nineteenth century, this Palladian villa-type house recalls the somewhat earlier houses in Virginia having this form such as Bremo in Fluvanna County and Brandon in Prince George County. Hayfield is an example of a house built in the eighteenth century which was later modified to reflect Classical Revival trends. This large two-story brick plantation house, with projecting water table and belt course, received a projecting tetra-style portico addition on the front elevation and a double-story Tuscan portico at its rear.

Belle Hill (16-8) is an example of the Greek Revival style which had great popular appeal throughout America during the mid-nineteenth century (Figure 18). This plantation house originally consisted of a single two-story structure which later received two, one-story wings and is currently undergoing further additions. Typical of the Greek Revival style, the central block has a front gable which has been enclosed to form a pediment reminiscent of the Greek temple form. The central door with its side lights and long transom are similarly features associated with the Greek Revival style.

Less illustrative of Greek Revival architecture on the exterior, but a prime example on the interior is Glamorgan, built in 1851. Built by Dr. Barton Morris, this house was named Glamorgan for the ancestral seat of the Morris family in Wales. The two-story, three-bay frame house with paired brick end chimneys opens onto an interior of elegant door surrounds, mantles, and other moldings. The central door with its side lights and transom leads into an expansive central passage off of which open the dining and living rooms to the left and right and the stair hall at the rear. All of the doors leading to these spaces are surrounded by wood moldings

designed in a shape reminiscent of an Egyptian pylon (Figure 19) and a common Greek Revival form. Tapered pilasters growing out of a prominent base board molding support a frieze and a



Figure 18 Photograph of Belle Hill (16-8), (Jeff Stodghill, PMA, 1991.)

slightly peaked pediment projecting above it. Wood mantles in both the living and dining rooms add a classical elegance to the otherwise restrained ornamentation. The interior of Glamorgan is of exceptional quality and is an important example of Greek Revival architecture of Caroline County.

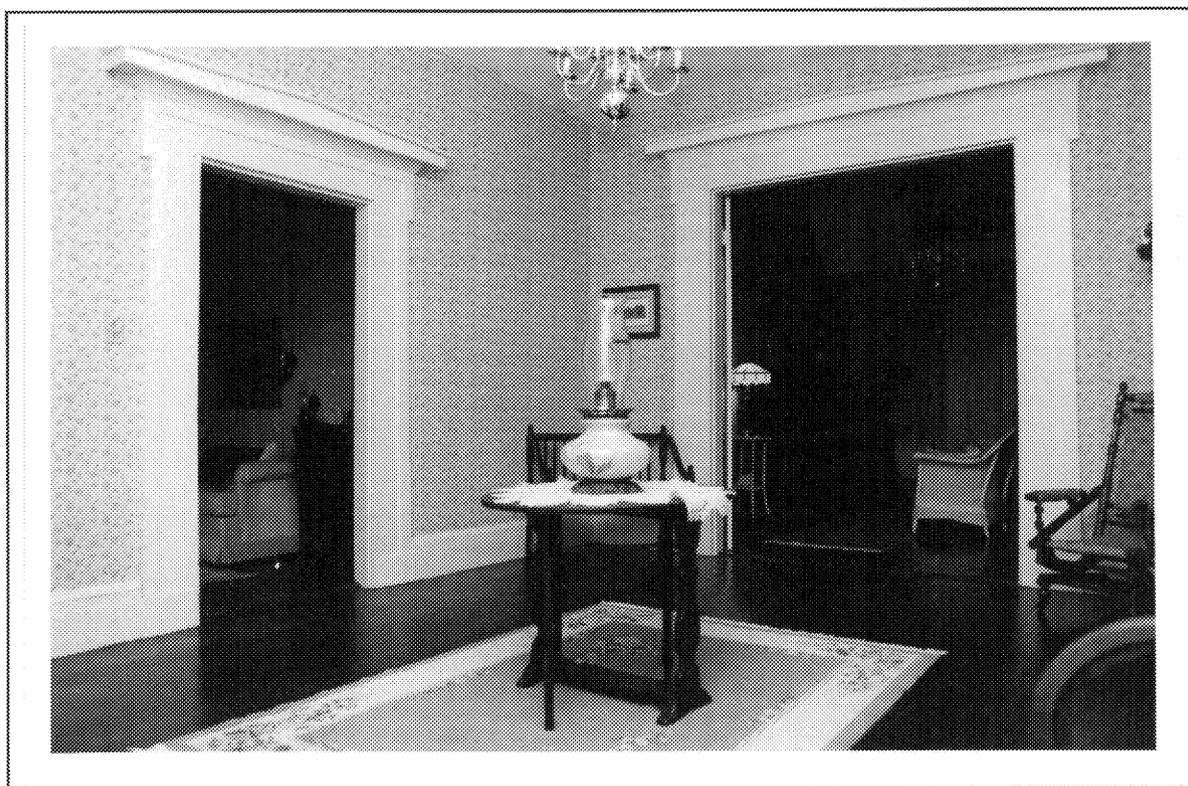


Figure 19 Photograph of the Interior of Glamorgan (16-10), (Jeff Stodghill, PMA, 1991.)

Gothic Revival:

The Gothic Revival style emerged in America in the early 1840s as a reaction to the symmetry and balance of the "regular" or classical styles of architecture. The Gothic Revival actually emerged in England in 1749 with Sir Horace Walpole's remodeling of his house, Strawberry Hill in a Medieval style. Over the next century architects and landscape architects promoted the "picturesque" style of architecture in manuals, books and other treatises. In America the picturesque style was promulgated by architect Alexander Jackson Davis, and landscape architect, Andrew Jackson Downing. The first documented example of the Gothic Revival in domestic architecture in America was designed by A.J. Davis in 1832. Rural Residences by Davis, and The Architecture of Country Houses by Downing were illustrated publications replete with country Gothic houses referred to by the authors as Gothic cottages. Although this style became quite popular in America and can be found up and down the entire east coast, it was not widely



Figure 20 Photograph of Moss Neck Manor (16-18), (Jeff Stodghill, PMA, 1991.)

used in Virginia. Important examples of the Gothic Revival style in Virginia are located in Powhatan County, where A.J. Davis designed, or had an influence on at least three private residences and one church, all designed in the Gothic Revival style. In Caroline county the Gothic Revival influence is limited to a select few examples.

The Gothic Revival style is characterized by its irregularity in plan and elevations, its exuberant use of projecting towers, gables, and porches, and its ornamental treatment of windows, doors and gables. The Old Baylor home at New Market Plantation (16-281) is representative of this style (Figure 21). Constructed in the mid-nineteenth century, the Baylor home originally had a cross-shaped plan which has been enclosed by later additions. The original portion consists of a central block with two intersecting gable-roofed wings with Gothic detailing, including pointed-arch windows in the attic level and scalloped bargeboard detailing. In close proximity to the house is a mid-nineteenth century brick kitchen also designed in a Gothic Revival style.

Other examples of this style can be found in the county most notably at Spring Hill (16-116) and at the Old Chandler's Residence (16-203), as well as at abandoned farm house Site 16-260.



Figure 21 Photograph of the Old Baylor Home at New Market Plantation (16-281), (Jeff Stodghill, PMA, 1991.)

High Victorian Styles:

At least two of the most prominent examples of domestic architecture in the county represent a Victorian style of architecture. Camden in Port Royal and Spring Grove in the Oak Corner vicinity are both important examples of the Italianate style; Camden illustrates the work of a nationally known architect. Outside of these well-documented examples of Victorian architecture are more vernacular examples of the Italianate style, as well as several Queen Anne style houses. These houses, whose architects are not known, are scattered throughout the county in both rural areas and in villages. Examples of the Italianate style include Prospect Hill (16-156) located on the west side of Route 633 and south of Route 626, Rose Hill (16-289) located southeast of Penola along Route 601, Site 16-290, similarly located along Route 601, southeast of Penola. Italianate details on these houses include bracketed eaves on the main house and porches, heavy wooden hood molds around the windows, and long, vertical window openings with two-over-two-light sash.

Houses representative of the Queen Anne style are generally of irregular shape with projections and recessions of bays and porches articulating the various elevations. Typical features include steeply pitched and irregular roofs, wrap-around porches with spindle columns, textured wall surfaces and other ornamental details.

Fine examples of the Queen Anne style include Carolina Mansion (16-220), the farm house Site 16-240, Sites 16-267 and 16-274 in Milford, and Fellaway Farm (16-204). Of particular note here is the similarity in design between the two examples located in Milford, at opposite ends of town from one another (Figures 22 and 23).



Figure 22 Photograph of Site 16-267, (Jeff Stodghill, PMA, 1991.)

Both of these houses have the same irregular shaped plans with a prominent projecting front elevation and wrap-around porches. On both houses the prominent side consists of a two-story pedimented elevation projecting in front of a three-bay wing. In both cases the first floor of the projecting bay has a polygonal form supporting an overhanging square bay on top. Three windows placed above recessed panels pierce each wall of the polygonal bay. The proximity and



Figure 23 Photograph of Site 16-274, (Jeff Stodghill, PMA, 1991.)

similarity of these two houses indicates that the same architect/builder was most likely responsible for the design and construction of both.

Carolina Mansion (16-220) in Woodford is an example of a Queen Anne style house on the verge of transition. The asymmetrical plan, irregular roof shape, wrap-around porch and projecting gables all recall the Queen Anne style, while the Scamozzi Ionic columns supporting the porch roof, end wall pilasters, enclosed gables in a pediment form, and the frieze are more classically inspired motifs.

Colonial Revival Style:

While the vernacular tradition of building continued into the twentieth century with the craftsman cottage and bungalow, the more formal architecture of the late nineteenth and twentieth century tended towards the Colonial Revival style. This style, popular from 1880 to as late as the 1950s, reflects a return to the American architecture of the colonial period. As this architecture ranged

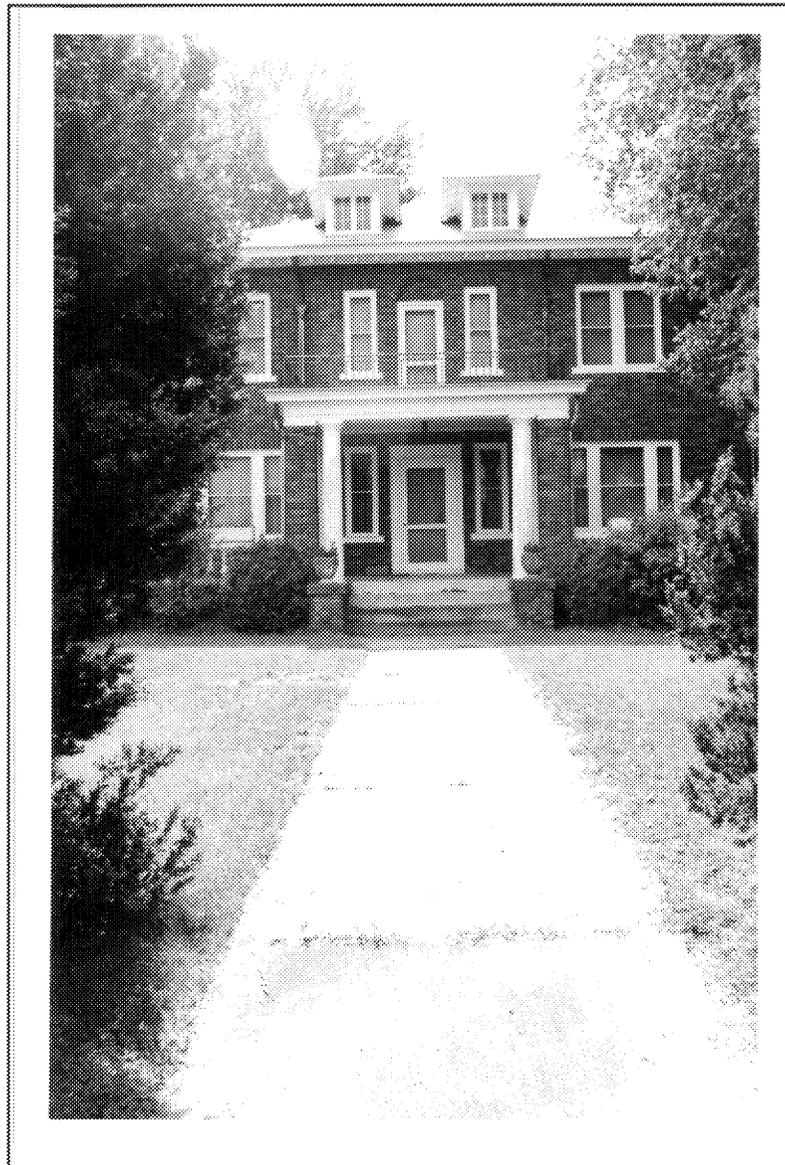


Figure 24 Photograph of Site 16-224, (Jeff Stodghill, PMA, 1991)

from the Georgian and Federal styles to the Post Medieval English and Dutch styles, the colonial revival styles also ranged in appearance. In Caroline County, the Colonial Revival style is not heavily illustrated in rural areas and only a select number exist in the small towns or villages. Two worth noting are Site 16-224 in Woodford and Site 16-258 located south of Ruther Glen.

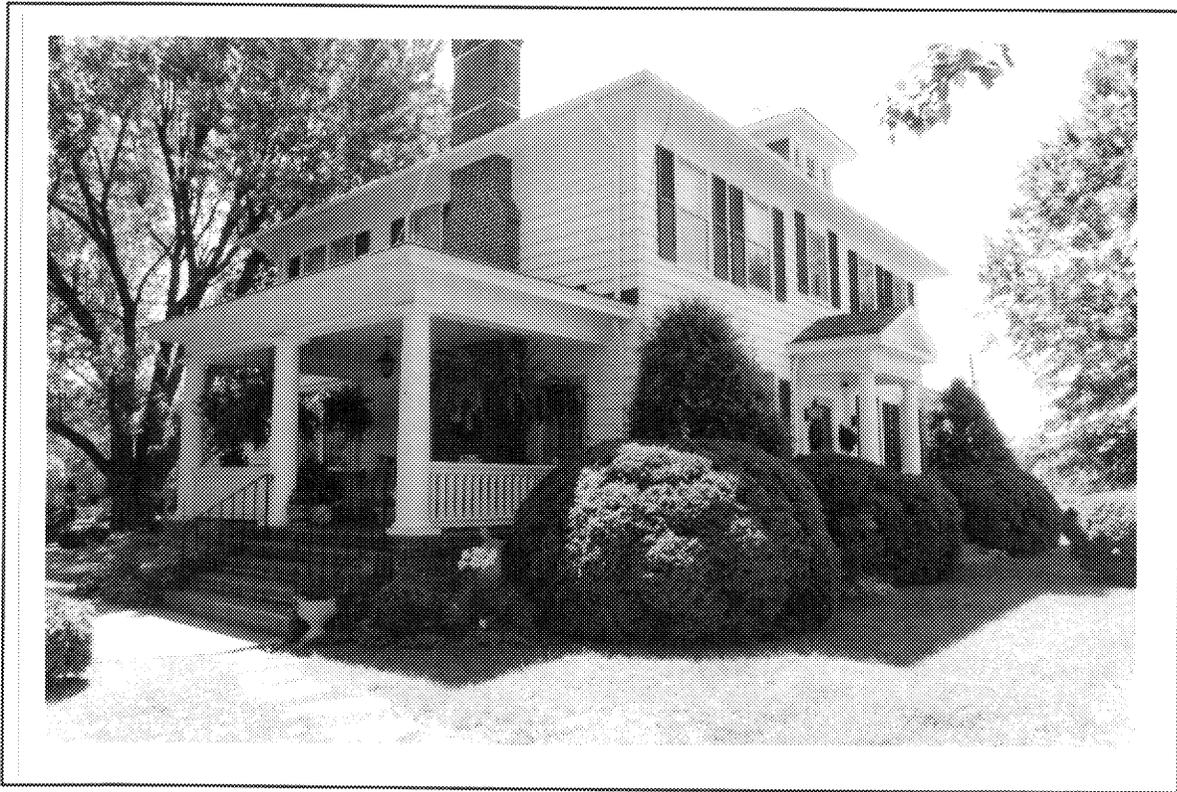


Figure 25 Photograph of Site 16-258, (Jeff Stodghill, PMA, 1991.)

The circa 1930s house in Woodford (16-224) consists of an intriguing two-and-one-half-story brick block flanked by one-story brick wings. The central pavilion is divided into three vertical bays with emphasis on the central bay provided by the clustered window treatment and the central location of the two dormer windows. The brickwork is variegated with colors ranging from buff yellow to deep brown. At the rear of the house is an elegantly designed carriage house reflecting the same ideas and treatments found in the house itself.

Site 16-258 is a less fanciful example of the Colonial Revival style. Here, a two-and-one-half-story, five-bay frame house similarly emphasizes the central bay by use of a one-bay pedimented porch and a centrally placed dormer. A one-story enclosed wing and a one-story open porch flank either side of the main structure.

SECONDARY DWELLINGS

Slave and Servant Quarters

Although Caroline County historically relied on a labor economy to work the tobacco and other fields, few architectural reminders of this past era remain. Slave and servants quarters are limited to those identified at Poplar Grove (16-153), Poplar Grove (16-154), Irene (16-246), and Site (16-205).

Poplar Grove (16-154), located on the north side of Route 634, has two independent slave/servant quarters. Located northeast of the house and on the edge of the woods, the slave/servant quarters at Poplar Grove consist of two cottages of frame construction. Both cottages, situated in an axial relationship to one another, are small one-story buildings with large brick end chimneys of stone and brick.

The Poplar Grove (16-153) property located on the west side of Route 207, just south of Athens, has a two-story frame servant/slave quarters building sited immediately behind the main house. This building sits upon brick piers and is covered with a low-pitched gable roof.

Site 16-246 comprises a modern, non-contributing dwelling with an early nineteenth century slave/servant quarters set away from the house. This secondary dwelling is a one-and-one-half-story wood frame building with a brick end chimney and a steeply-pitched gable roof covered with standing-seam metal. A single, double-panel wood door is cut into one side of one end elevation. A single 6/6 double-hung wood sash window pierces one long elevation wall.

Site 16-205 is actually a property located in the town of Guinea. Behind the large Colonial Revival house is a small, one-story building which most likely served as servant quarters. Two individual doors opening off of a porch extending across the front of the building enter into two separate rooms. A wood flue chimney projects from the roof towards one end.

OUTBUILDINGS AND DEPENDENCIES

Detached Kitchens

Detached kitchens are often associated with early single-family dwellings on both farms and residential lots. Detached kitchens are generally one-story structures set in proximity to, but away from the house for fire safety reasons. Most commonly of frame construction in Virginia, the kitchens identified in Caroline County are of brick, frame and log construction. The interiors

generally consist of one large room where the food was prepared and cooked. Beginning in the mid-nineteenth century, the detached kitchen tended to be replaced by the incorporated kitchen--a kitchen incorporated into the main house at the basement level, with a separate entrance from the exterior.

Notable detached kitchens identified during the survey include those found at Mulberry Grove (16-35), Spring Grove (16-94), Fontaine Hill (16-137), Prospect Hill (16-156), Freeman's House (16-138) and the Old Baylor Home at New Market Plantation (16-281).

The kitchen at Mulberry Grove (16-35) is a substantial one-and-one-half-story brick structure with a massive chimney also of brick on one end. The entrance to the kitchen is located on the opposite end wall, while windows pierce the long side elevations and a corbelled cornice decorates the roofline.

Spring Grove is a mid-nineteenth century farm with a brick kitchen and brick smokehouse also dating to the nineteenth century. Several more modern agricultural buildings are located on the property. The kitchen, currently used for storage, has 5-course American bond walls and a gable roof covered with of standing with standing-seam metal. Scalloped barge boards appear on the raking cornice in the gable ends.

Fontaine Hill (16-137), located on Route 652 south of Paterson's Corner, is a working farm which includes an historic kitchen. The kitchen, erected of logs, sits upon a brick pier foundation and has a massive brick end chimney. An ice house, also part of the property, was demolished last year, according to the present owner.

The kitchen at Prospect Hill (16-156), located on the west side of Route 633, south of Route 626, is a small, one-story frame building from the mid-nineteenth century with board and batten walls. The gable roof has barge board detailing at the gable ends giving the outbuilding a Gothic Cottage Revival style appearance. The end chimney has been removed.

The one-story frame kitchen at Freeman's House (16-138) is located on line with the house and attached to it by a small hyphen addition. The steep pitch of the kitchen roof indicates a date of construction (early to mid-nineteenth century) which may precede that of the main house.

The Gothic Revival Old Baylor House (16-281) has a brick kitchen building similarly designed in the Gothic Revival style. The one-and-one-half-story building has an overhanging roof with barge boards in the end gable and a central brick chimney with a corbelled cap.

Smokehouses

Smokehouses are found at both single-family dwellings and large farm complexes and are probably the most prevalent type of early surviving outbuilding in the county. As the name

indicates, smokehouses were used in the process of smoking meat which was done to preserve, rather than enhance the flavor of it. These buildings are generally simple structures with nothing more than dirt floors, airtight walls, and roofs often of pyramidal form. Smokehouse structures are often built with wood posts placed closely together to safeguard the meat against thieves.¹⁶

The survey identified a number of smokehouses throughout the county, including those at Auburn Hill (16-1), Braynefield (16-3), the Grove (16-12), Rock Spring (16-21), Green Falls (16-34), Mulberry Grove (16-35), Mount Zion (16-47), Yew Spring (16-72), Spring Grove (16-94), Hamptonsville (16-103), Spring Hill (16-116), and Needwood Farm (16-232). In general, all of the smokehouses identified were one-story frame buildings with pyramidal or gable roofs. The only divergences from this form can be found at Needwood Farm, where the smokehouse is built of brick, but covered with a pyramidal roof.

Carriage Houses

Several carriage houses were located in Caroline County in both rural village residences. The two most prominent carriage houses were identified at Mulberry Place (16-35) and at the house in Woodford (16-224). The carriage house at Mulberry Grove is a late nineteenth century frame structure raised on a brick foundation and covered with a gable roof. The carriage entrance is located at one end elevation, while the pedestrian entrance can be found at the opposite end. In Woodford, the carriage house associate with house 16-224, is located directly behind it. The carriage house is designed in the same Colonial Revival style as the house and uses the same materials. It is a one-and-one-half-story brick building with two carriage rooms flanking a central pedestrian entrance. This entry leads to the attic level living quarters, articulated on the exterior by dormer windows.

Other and Unidentified Outbuildings

Other types of domestic outbuildings include spring houses, ice houses, privies, wood sheds, storage sheds and other types of unidentified outbuildings. Although these outbuildings were identified and recorded during this study, only two unidentified outbuildings of particular note are being mentioned. A one-story frame outbuilding which dates from the early nineteenth century can be found on the property at White Plains (16-27). This frame building is set upon a concrete pier foundation, has windows and doors on three of its four elevations and is topped by a steeply-pitched gable roof. The lack of chimney eliminates dwelling and kitchen as a potential building-type, while the size and amount of fenestration similarly question the building as a smokehouse.

¹⁶ Eric Sloan, Age of Barns.

The unidentified frame outbuilding at Mount Clear (16-84) has similar problems with attributing a building type to it. The one-and-one-half-story frame building with its gable roof may well have been a smokehouse, but interior stairs leading to a loft level and large size make this questionable. Similarly the lack of chimney and fenestration, besides one central door, make the building uninhabitable.

THEME: Subsistence/Agriculture

RESOURCE TYPE: Farms, Barns, Kitchens, Smokehouses

Drained by the many rivers and tributaries which run through the county, Caroline County has much bottom land ideal for the production of various crops. According to the 1888 Handbook of Caroline County, the soil of the county is "easily cultivated, readily improved, and when treated in a farmer-like way, very productive".¹⁷ Although historically the county was particularly well-known and adapted for its tobacco crop, fields were also planted with winter wheat, corn, rye, oats, clover, hay, peas, and potatoes. Many of the cereal crops were particularly abundant in the wide Rappahannock valley, while tobacco lands spread across the southern and middle portions of the county. Other crops in the county included many types of fruits, especially apples, and a variety of berries.

In general in Virginia in the eighteenth century, tobacco cultivation relied heavily upon the development of large plantations, since the crop's cultivation exhausted the soil and large plantations offered extensive land for tobacco rotation. The abundance of land and water in Caroline County, and Virginia in general, was ideal for the cultivation of all kinds of tobacco, and therefore continued to be the main source of income throughout the nineteenth century. Following the Civil War, however, small farms where no hired-hands were required to work the land became more profitable for growing tobacco than the large plantations of ante-bellum Virginia. Small mid-to late nineteenth century farms are located throughout Caroline County and represent an important aspect of the agricultural industry of the county.

Although no longer the principal crop in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, tobacco continued to be cultivated. The 1880 Handbook of Caroline County indicates that nearly all classes of tobacco were grown in Caroline, and that it was especially famed for its chewing tobacco. The 1900 Census records of Caroline County indicate that in 1899, tobacco covered 2,668 acres of land in Caroline and resulted in the production of 1,891,930 pounds of tobacco.

The 1900 census provided information on other crops also grown in Caroline County. The records include a list of the acreage of land under cultivation in 1899 and the products resulting from the cultivation. In numbers of acres of land under cultivation, tobacco ranked third on the list. Corn was the most heavily planted crop with fields covering 40,758 acres, and wheat,

¹⁷ Handbook on Caroline County, p.3.

which covered 6,625 acres of land in the county, ranked second. Other crops listed include beans, peas, peanuts, buckwheat, oats, rye, potatoes, sweet potatoes, onions, and miscellaneous crops.

By the mid-nineteenth century stock farms emerged in the county. According to the Handbook, native stock were being "improved" to include Jersey, Guernsey, Red Polled and Short-horned cattle; Southdown, Cotswold and Hampshire sheep; Berkshire and Duree Jersey Red Swine, and improved poultry. The Handbook further states that the stock farms were increasing "and more attention is being paid to this industry each year with satisfactory results."¹⁸ The 1900 Census records indicate that in 1899 the county was home to 96 cattle (77 dairy cows), 61 horses, 2 mules, 184 swine, and 1 goat.

Farms in Caroline County varied in size from large plantations to small farms, but few were of the same scale or importance as those found along the James and in lower Tidewater.¹⁹ The most substantial plantation houses located in the county are generally no longer operated as farms. This includes, most notably, those properties found between Fredericksburg and Bowling Green, on roads off of Route 2; and those located off of Route 17 near the Rappahannock River. These properties include Mount Zion (16-47) and Belle Hill (16-48) off of Route 2 and Moss Neck Manor (16-18) and Hayfield (16-14) off of Route 17. Other notable plantations no longer playing an active agricultural role are Blenheim (16-2), Mulberry Place (16-35), Rock Spring (16-21), and Hampton Manor (16-13).

Other historic farms are still operating as such and can be found throughout the county. Some of these agricultural complexes still in operation include, North Garden (16-111), Spring Grove (16-94), Fontaine Hill (16-137), and Hamptonville (16-103). All of these farms consist of a combination of historic and modern buildings, where mid-Twentieth century agricultural buildings, such as barns, silos and storage sheds have supplanted or supplemented earlier versions of the same building type.

AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS

The number of historic agricultural buildings associated with historic rural properties in Caroline County is surprisingly limited, given the fact that agriculture has historically been the primary industry of the county. This trend is not inconsistent with the rest of Virginia, however, where pre-1880 farm buildings throughout the state are uncommon. The types of farm-related

¹⁸ The Handbook on Caroline County, p. 3.

¹⁹ Campbell, p. 379.

structures examined in Caroline County include barns, stables, farm offices, cornercribs and a wide variety of storage sheds. When possible barn buildings are further classified as granaries, tobacco barns, hay barns, livestock barns, or barns of unidentified uses, but of an identified types.

Barns

Granaries:

Granaries, used for the storage of grain, emerged as separate agricultural buildings distinct from the earliest English threshing barns. This development from the threshing barn to the separate granary building occurred simply as a labor-saving and more profitable solution to the storage of grain. The grain was sometimes threshed in the granary, then dumped directly into storage bins in the same building. Notes from Thomas Jefferson's farm book (1774-1826) indicate how granaries were used in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries in Virginia;

Preliminary observation. my farms are divided into 7. field of 40. acres and in the center of each field is a granary of 2. rooms of 12. f. sq. each and an open passage between them of 12. f. when there is wheat in the field, it is brought as fast as it is cut to this granary & stacked round it. the threshing machine is fixed in the passage, and as the wheat is got out, it is put with its chaff into one room and there kept till the winter. the threshing machine being removed, the fan takes its place, the wheat is passed thro' it, and the clean grain thrown over into the other room.²⁰

Two developments occurred in rural America causing the granary as a building type to disappear by the end of the 1880s. First and most importantly, barns tended to become larger and served a greater variety of functions between the mid-to-late-nineteenth century, replacing the granary altogether. Second, the development of the railroad and the perfection of portable threshing machines, as well as a heavy demand for grain in the growing population centers of the northwest, encouraged the movement of grain from the American farm immediately after it was harvested, rendering the building for the storage of grain unnecessary.²¹ This situation is described by Byron Halsted, author of the 1881 publication Barns and Outbuildings;

²⁰ Edwin Morris Betts, ed. Thomas Jefferson's Farm Book. p. 315.

²¹ Noble, p. 104-5.

There is a saving of time and labor in drawing the sheaves from the field directly to the thrashing machine, and mowing away the straw in the barn at once. The thrashing may be done in the field, and the straw stacked there, especially now that steam-thrashers are coming into more frequent use.²²

Because of the building type's disappearance by the twentieth century, the surviving granaries can generally be dated from the mid-nineteenth century to the late nineteenth century. In general, granaries are one-and-one-half-story frame buildings, covered with gable roofs and supporting one-story shed roof wings or additions.

In addition to a granary at Camden which has been identified by the VDHR, but not surveyed as part of this survey, granaries were clearly identified at Mount Gideon and Auburn Hill, while two other buildings in the county were tentatively identified as granaries. The granary at Camden, located to the east of the main house, near the edge of a low bluff beside the Rappahannock River, is a one-story frame building set upon rock piers. The granary which dates from the 1850s, is divided into three more or less equal-sized compartments for grain storage and measures approximately 40' x 20'. The exterior is divided into three symmetrical bays with small ventilator windows piercing the wall surface.²³

The granary located at Mount Gideon (16-20), is an early nineteenth century frame building with a steeply pitched gable roof and one-story shed roof wings. It has a mortise-and-tenon post structure with L-shaped corner timbers (Figure 26).

The granary at Auburn Hill (16-1) is a small, two-story grain barn or storehouse from the early nineteenth century. The frame building has vertical emphasis with batten doors located on center at both the first and second floors. A shed-roof porch was added to the barn when it was remodelled as a guest house.

Another building that probably served as a granary is located at Hillford (16-43). This barn building, probably from the mid-nineteenth century, has a steeply-pitched central roof and a shed-roof porch and wing surrounding the enclosed interior space.

²² Halsted, p. 177.

²³ Information gleaned from notes taken by Jeff O'Dell, Architectural Historian, VDHR, May 2, 1991, and forwarded to Traceries.

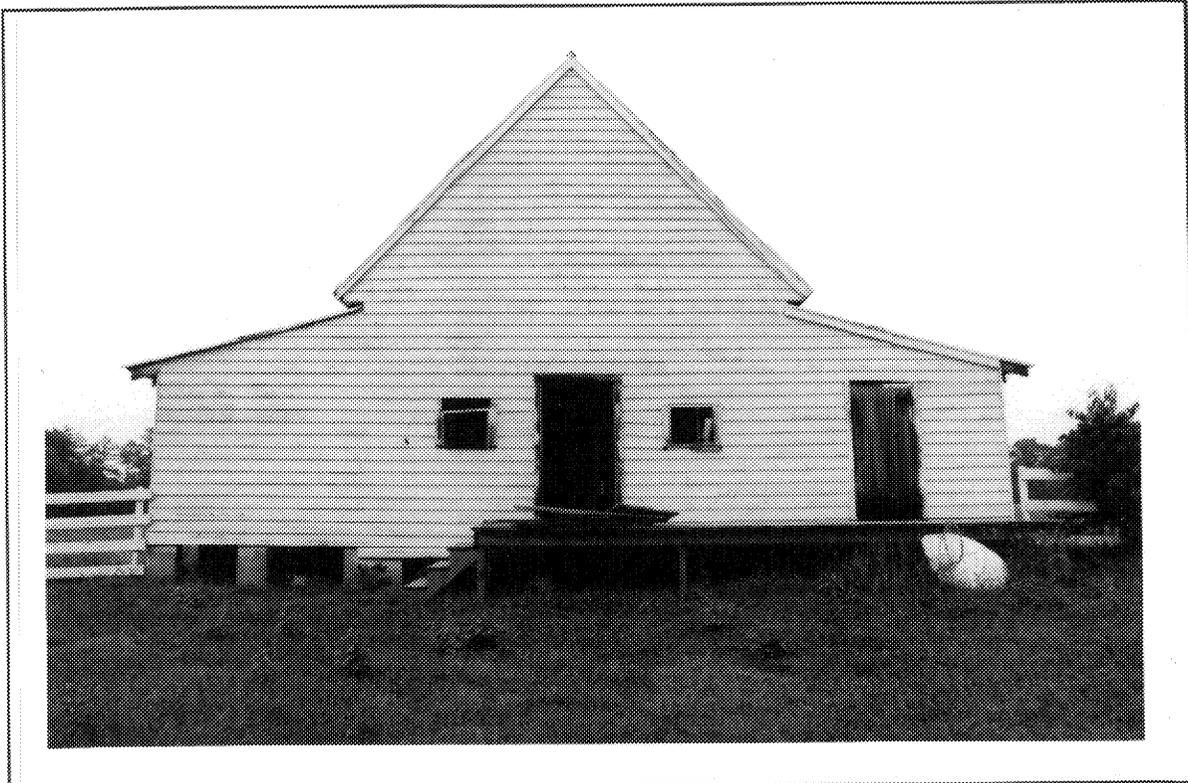


Figure 26 Photograph of Barn at Mt Gideon (16-20), (Jeff Stodghill, PMA, 1991.)

Tobacco Barns:

Although tobacco was one of the county's most important cash crops during the nineteenth century, few reminders of the tobacco industry from this period remain. Tobacco barns vary in form based on the three distinct methods of drying the crop: fire-curing, air-curing and flue-curing. In the fire-cured method of tobacco drying, an open fire is laid on the earth floor of the barn. The dense smoke from the burning wood partially smothered with damp sawdust generates smoke which comes in direct contact with the tobacco leaves. The smoke turns the leaves a dark brown and results in a distinctive aroma and taste. Fire-cured tobacco barns, therefore, are distinguished by their air-tight construction and absence of any type of ventilation.²⁴ No fire-cured tobacco barns were identified during the Caroline County survey.

²⁴ Noble, pl 49.

The second type of tobacco barn is the flue-cured barn. These structures consist of a tall building usually flanked by open sheds. The shed additions provide shelter for workers as well as the furnace and fuel supply. The shed, the most distinctive feature of the flue-cured tobacco barn, appeared in a variety of sizes and designs.²⁵

The flue-curing process has several advantages over the fire-curing method, particularly the fact that the fire is contained in a furnace, thereby reducing the danger of fire. The flue-curing method also consumes less fuel by using a closed heating system. The heat is conducted through the barn in a series of flues and is maintained uniform throughout the space.²⁶ In the flue-curing process, 80 percent of the tobacco leaf's weight is water when it is first put in the barn and after it is cured, only 20 to 25 percent of its weight is water. The flue-curing process is basically a two-step process in which the leaf is first yellowed at a moderate temperature and high relative humidity. The web of the leaf and the steam are then dried by gradually increasing the temperature to 160 to 180 degrees and lowering the humidity.²⁷ No flue-cured tobacco barns were located during the survey of Caroline County.

Air-cured tobacco barns, which rely solely on natural air to dry the crop, do not necessarily mandate a particular barn form and many varieties can be found dispersed throughout the country. In rural Virginia, however, air-curing tobacco barns tend to be tall frame structures, often with openings under the eaves. Eave opening, or roof ventilators provided maximum air circulation, in order to aid the drying process. The interior of air-cured tobacco barns is distinguished by a series of poles, extending transversely across the barn building, and in several vertical rows to the building's gabled ceiling. Exterior features of an air-cured tobacco barn include exterior sheds. These sheds, or shed-roofed wings, are generally attached to the barn building. Historically, the sheds provided an area where the tobacco was graded and sorted before being put up for sale.

Of the three types of tobacco barns identified above, only the air-cured tobacco barns were identified during the study in Caroline County. Air-cured tobacco barns were found at Plum Grove (16-180), Green House (16-301), Stanhope (16-26), Elm Grove (16-8) and Poplar Grove (16-159). Each of these barns is distinguished by its tall frame structure, often with shed roof wings attached to the sides, and vertical board-and-batten window openings on the side walls of the barns.

²⁵ Laura Scism, p. 120.

²⁶Noble, p. 51.

²⁷ Laura Scism, p. 124.

Hay Barns and Dairy Barns:

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

Although several hay and dairy barns were identified in the county, they were not generally surveyed because of their relatively modern construction dates. One dairy barn, located at Locust Hill (16-15) is particularly representative of its type and is in good condition. This two-and-one-half-story barn from the early to mid-twentieth century has a large gambrel roof covering a relatively long structure. The side elevations are pierced with small window openings at the first floor, while the front elevation is equipped with a central pulley door, and two superimposed hay doors above. A peaked hay hood projects beyond the hay door to provide protection from the weather.

Hay barns were recorded at Rock Stop (16-22), North Garden (16-111), and a farm in Woodford (16-221). North Garden (16-111) is an historic property surrounded by a large complex of modern agricultural buildings and structures. The hay barn and its silo, from the mid-twentieth century, is the largest and most visible of the agricultural buildings. An expansive gambrel roof with two ventilators on top covers the long, rectangular frame structure. Small window openings occur at the first floor level, while hay doors and windows are located on the second floor.

A farm near Woodford (16-221), has a frame hay barn that appears somewhat older. This barn is constructed in a less substantial manner and is in deteriorating and ruinous condition.

Other barn types:

Many other barns were identified during the survey and range in size and scale from small, single-room barns to larger, drive-through crib barns. The function of these types of barns varies according to region and was not always readily apparent. In general in Caroline County, these barns appeared to be mid-twentieth century buildings, and were therefore only noted, and were not surveyed.

Small, frame barns with little architectural distinction were noted at many of the farm complexes throughout the county. Although most of these barns date from the mid-twentieth century, at least two appear somewhat older and deserve mention.

A small, single-room barn at Sallie Young's House (16-167) appears to date from the late nineteenth century. The barn consists of a central crib with a gable roof and flanking shed wings. These wings, common additions on single-crib barns, were used for the storage of equipment, grain, or animals. This barn probably dates to the late nineteenth century.

A two-and-one-half-story drive-in crib barn with a hay hood above the hay loft was identified at the farm on Route 728 (16-253). This peaked hay hood with its truss system is one of the most elaborate ones identified in the county.

Corncribs:

Although the precise origin of the corncrib as a separate structure has not been clearly established, one theory is that the building type was developed by the American Indians.²⁸ This theory is quite probable given the main function of a corncrib--storage of Indian corn. As a storage bin for corn, the corncrib can be further classified as a specialized form of granary.

Corncribs in early Virginia were often built at a distance from the main house and located next to the fields where the corn was cultivated. Corncribs were also built in the farmyard complex near other farm buildings, such as barns, granaries, and stables in some cases they were attached to other corncribs, sheds or other agricultural building. Typically, corncribs were sited in line with or at right angles to the other buildings.²⁹

Although the form of the corncrib in eastern Virginia may vary somewhat, it is based primarily on function and includes certain basic design features. Corncribs may consist of a single-room, two-room, or three-room plan, but most often than not, they are of the single-room plan-type. In general, single-room corncribs are relatively small structures of either log, plank, or frame construction and range in dimension from about 10' x 12' and 14' x 18'. In both the single and two-room plan types, the entry door is located in the gable end. In the three-room plan type, the door is generally placed on center of the long or axial side elevation.

In almost all cases corncribs can be distinguished by certain design features. First, the walls include a high proportion of open space, usually accomplished by using widely spaced slats.

²⁸ Allen G. Noble, Wood, Brick, & Stone: The North American Settlement Landscape, Vol II, p. 105.

²⁹ This information on the siting of corncribs in Virginia was supplied by Mr. Jeff O'Dell, in his letter to Mr. Chris Gregson, Assistant Supervisor, History and Historic Preservation, Department of Parks and Recreation, County of Henrico. September 19, 1991.

This allowed for adequate ventilation to aid in the drying the ear corn and prevent mildew. Second, corncribs are narrow structures, again to ensure for adequate circulation of air.

Although not considered necessary components, other distinguishing features may be found on corncribs. For instance, the walls of some corncribs are constructed to slant outward toward the top. This provided the maximum protection from the weather and assisted in the unloading of the corn. Some corncrib designs include an overhanging skirt or other device located on the foundation for reducing the pillaging of rodents. The deterrent typically used in Caroline was elevating the structure on piers which were covered in metal.³⁰

In general, corncribs are small log or frame buildings used for the drying of corn ears. Corncribs vary in plan and have different wall shapes, but are always built to provide as much air circulation as possible to help dry the ear corn.

Stables

Following the first "course racing" event which was run in Hanover County, Virginia in 1747, Virginia emerged as an important area for horse breeding farms. Because course-racing required a horse greater endurance than a horse for "quarter-racing", breeding farms were introduced whereby sportsmen could improve their stock by breeding from "course-racing" stock. This breeding was made possible by importing new stock into the colonies from which horses were then bred. Horse breeding in Caroline County emerged as early as 1764 when John Baylor of New Market Plantation imported the English sire Fearnaught to head his stables at New Market Plantation (see the Commerce/Trade theme of this report). John Hoomes of "Old Mansion" is also said to have imported a famous thoroughbred named "Sterling", from which many winning racers were bred. John Hoomes was engaged not only in breeding race horses, but in selling saddle horses as well. A letter from John Hoomes to Thomas Jefferson on January 5, 1801, verifies the significance of the horse breeding and selling industry in Caroline County during this time period;

I saw Mr. Eppes a few days ago who informed be you were in want of an elegant saddle horse, I have one to dispose of...I think him the finest horse I know in the State, he is 7 years old, near 16 hands high, a very fine presence, gay, but perfectly gentle, & his color bay. If I recollect the roan horse you formerly rode, this is his equal if not superior...³¹

³⁰ Noble, p. 107.

³¹ Letter from John Hoomes to Thomas Jefferson. January 5, 1801. Thomas Jefferson's Farm Book, p. 99-100.

Thomas Jefferson responded to John Hoomes letter on January 12, 1801, accepting the offer to buy his horse for "300 Doll", and allowing a payment of 90 days.³²

Architectural remains of the horse-breeding industry in the county are limited to a single stable building and a brick barn located behind the Old Baylor House at New Market Plantation (16-281). Both the stable and barn at New Market Plantation are long and low-lying brick buildings which date from the period 1830-1860 (Figure 27). The stable building has brick walls laid in a random bond, and eight narrow openings in the walls of its long side and a large door opening on its short end wall. The six-to-eight inch wide openings are placed approximately five feet

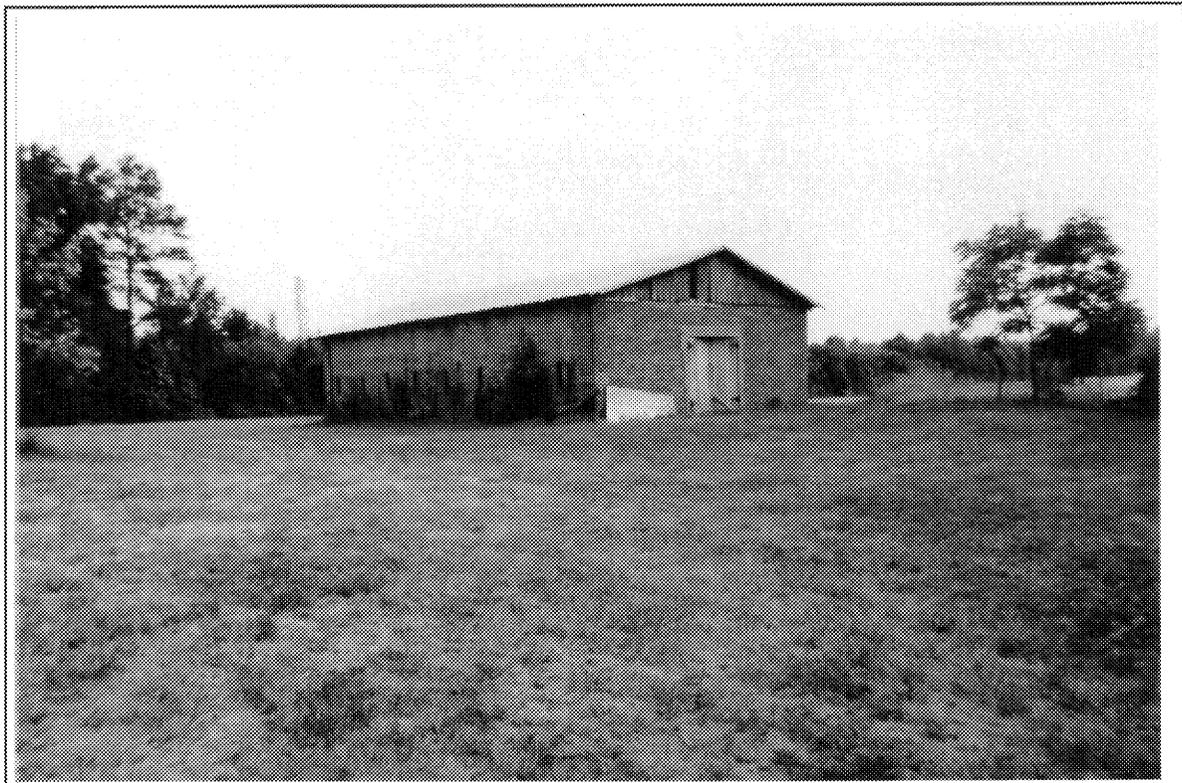


Figure 27 Photograph of Stable at New Market (16-28), (Jeff Stodghill, PMA, 1991.)

above the ground and most likely corresponded to the placement of the former interior horse stalls. A new metal roof covers the building which is now used for storage.

³² Letter from Thomas Jefferson to John Hoomes, January 12, 1801. Thomas Jefferson's Farm Book, p. 100.

The brick barn is a one-and-one-half-story building with 5-course American bond brick walls pierced by rectangular openings with wood architraves. The barn is covered with an overhanging gable roof with exposed rafters. The interior is divided into two structural bays with a central beam supported by hewn timber posts.

Conclusion

Despite the historical importance of the agricultural industry in the county, a relatively few early farm buildings remain intact. Of the farm complexes surveyed, North Garden and Mulberry Hill are two examples of the diverging ways in which the Caroline County farm evolved. North Garden is an excellent example of an historic farm which continues in the same capacity today, with modern equipment and new agricultural buildings. Inclusive of the twentieth century farm structures, North Garden represents an impressive and intact complex of buildings.

Of the individual agricultural buildings surveyed, the earliest and most significant in terms of date and form are the granary at Mount Gideon (16-20), Auburn Hill (16-1) and the stable and barn at New Market Plantation (16-281).

THEME: Government/Law/Political

RESOURCE TYPE: Courthouse, jail

The exact location of the first courthouse of Caroline County is not known, but local research has determined that it was located in the triangular area formed by the crossroads of Ideal, Kidds Fork, and Shumansville. The courthouse was ordered built by the Royal Crown around 1731-2 after a debtor escaped from the basement of the sheriff's manor, which the county was then using as a jail.³³ Because construction of this first courthouse was completed before the first entry in the court order books, little is known about the construction of the building. However, later information which has been gleaned from the records indicates that in 1736 the courthouse and related buildings received extensive alterations including a brick chimney for the jail and iron bars to be placed across the courthouse windows.³⁴ In 1739, Charles Bridges, a celebrated English artist, was commissioned to paint a mural of the king's arms on the courthouse walls. The painting, any representation of which has been lost, was considered one of the finest murals in British America.³⁵

Following a conflagration of 1742 which engulfed the jail building and damaged the courthouse, a new jail was ordered erected, and the courthouse was repaired. The cost of repair and restoration prevented the magistrates from actually purchasing the land on which the county buildings stood until 1745. At that point, the magistrates sought to buy the two acres surrounding the court and jail, and directed the area to be laid out by metes and bounds. Despite the fact that the area around the courthouse grew with the erection of taverns and stores, the location of the courthouse in the Ideal-Kidds Fork-Shumansville triangle proved to be inconvenient to a large portion of the growing population. In 1748, the Caroline Court requested permission from the government to move the county seat. Despite this formal request, no action was taken to move the courthouse location. In fact, ten years later, in 1759 when internal improvements were taking place in the county, the magistrates decided to rebuild the courthouse on its existing site, despite the request of a majority of the residents. The committee responsible for supervising the construction of the courthouse chose the "style and dimensions" of the King and Queen County courthouse as a model, and hired John Wiley to erect the building.³⁶

The construction of the courthouse was never actually completed, and the court was required to hold sessions in its unfinished state. This, coupled with the fact that the courthouse was erected

³³ Caroline County Historical Guide Book, p. 5.

³⁴ Campbell, p. 124.

³⁵ Campbell, p. 125.

³⁶ Campbell, p. 169.

on its same site despite the wishes of residents, was of great irritation to much of the Caroline county populace. At the same time, however, residents of Upper King and Queen county were pleased with the convenience to them of the courthouse in Caroline County, and therefore in 1762 petitioned the House of Burgesses to join the upper end of King and Queen county with Caroline County. The Burgesses acquiesced, making Caroline County the size it is today.

The eventual establishment of the county seat at Bowling Green followed an unlikely series of events: a local merchant who originally had his store established near the first courthouse site chose to move his store to a site northeast of Bowling Green following an ownership quarrel about the business. Shortly before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, this same merchant convinced the magistrates to hold some sessions of the county court in a building on his property's premises. All of the sessions of the court came to be held there, so that this rented building actually became the courthouse of Caroline County until the present county seat was established in 1793-1803.³⁷

In 1803 John Hoomes presented a petition to the Virginia Assembly to erect a new courthouse at Bowling Green and to provide a deed for the land to be taken from his own property.³⁸ A temporary frame courthouse erected c. 1803, preceded the present courthouse structure. The present building, a temple-form structure with an arcaded ground floor was constructed ca. 1833-35³⁹. Its design has been attributed to master builders William B. Phillips and Malcolm Crawford, who were responsible for both the Madison and Page county courthouses, and who served as workmen to Thomas Jefferson at the University of Virginia.⁴⁰ The courthouse is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (VDHR File 171-3).

Set back from the courthouse building and on the courthouse green is the old jail building, constructed c. 1900. This two-story brick building with its corbelled cornice currently serves as home to the Caroline Historical Society.

Because these government buildings are located within the town of Bowling Green which has been previously surveyed, and because of the limited scope of this survey project, neither the courthouse nor jail were included in the present survey.

³⁷ Campbell, p. 399.

³⁸ Ralph Fall, Historical Records of Bowling Green, Virginia, p. 3.

³⁹ Jim Patton gives a c. 1833-35 completion date of construction for the courthouse based upon a Virginia Herald account (September 1833) of the death of a young workman who fell from the roof "of the new courthouse".

⁴⁰ Calder Loth, ed., The Virginia Landmarks Register, p. 76.

THEME: Education

RESOURCE TYPE: Academy, School

According to Campbell's history of the county, primary education was a much neglected function of the Church in colonial Caroline. Although the duties of the rectors included teaching as well as preaching, many of the ministers hired assistants to teach for them or abandoned the task altogether.⁴¹ One of the county's most distinguished teachers in colonial times was Joseph De Jarnette, who was "hired" as a teacher by the rector of St Margaret's Parish, but was not actually paid by him. In order to continue teaching for a living, De Jarnette charged fees to his students who could pay, while at the same time taking in "apprentices" who were unable to pay, but could till his land when not in the classroom. In this manner, many of the less well-to-do country boys were provided a good education and the literacy rate in the county continued to increase.

Many of the plantations of the county have small one- or two-room school houses, such as those found at Belle Hill (16-48), Glamorgan (16-10), Southbrook (16-24), and Mulberry Place (16-35). There is little evidence to indicate that these buildings were used by anyone other than the children of the well-to-do owners of the plantation. However, at least one school house for the workers' children is documented as early as 1757. This school house, located on the land of "King" Carter's heirs between Port Royal and Bowling Green, was, according to Campbell's research, a free school for children of the overseer and nearby freeholders.⁴²

Edge Hill, located on Route 632 near Guinea and listed on the National Register of Historic Places, consists of a house and academy building. The academy, called Edge Hill Academy was founded by Samuel Schooler in 1851-52, and the school building was erected in 1857. Schooler, a graduate of the University of Virginia in 1846 became a famous Caroline County educator. The academy building stands in a field west of the house. Because it is listed on the National Register, Edge Hill Academy was not actually surveyed as part of this project.

The Rappahannock Academy, originally located on a large tract of land around the present day Rappahannock Academy intersection, was founded as a boys school in the early Nineteenth century. Although portions of the large tract of land were sold over the years, the boys school survived into the twentieth century. At least two school buildings, including a one-room frame schoolhouse built in 1870 and pictured in Caroline County: A Pictorial History, were historically associated with the Academy. However, because Rappahannock Academy was outside the survey area, no historic resources were surveyed.

⁴¹ Campbell, p. 441-2.

⁴² Campbell, p. 442.

The education of Caroline County's residents relied heavily upon these private academies and one-room schoolhouses throughout the nineteenth century when few funds were available for public education. In the period around the Civil War any money allotted to public education was diverted for military use, and few able-bodied people were available to teach. This trend of insufficient school financing continued to plague the county until the twentieth century.

By the early twentieth century, dissatisfied Caroline County residents began to build their own high schools to serve the local communities. These high schools include, Lee-Maury High School in Bowling Green, Edmund Pendleton High School at Doggetts Fork, Mica High School in Port Royal, Sparta High School in Sparta, and Chesterfield Junior High School in the Ruther Glen and McDuff communities. Of these schools Edmund Pendleton High School and the Sparta High School were surveyed. The Lee-Maury High School, built in 1913, has been demolished.

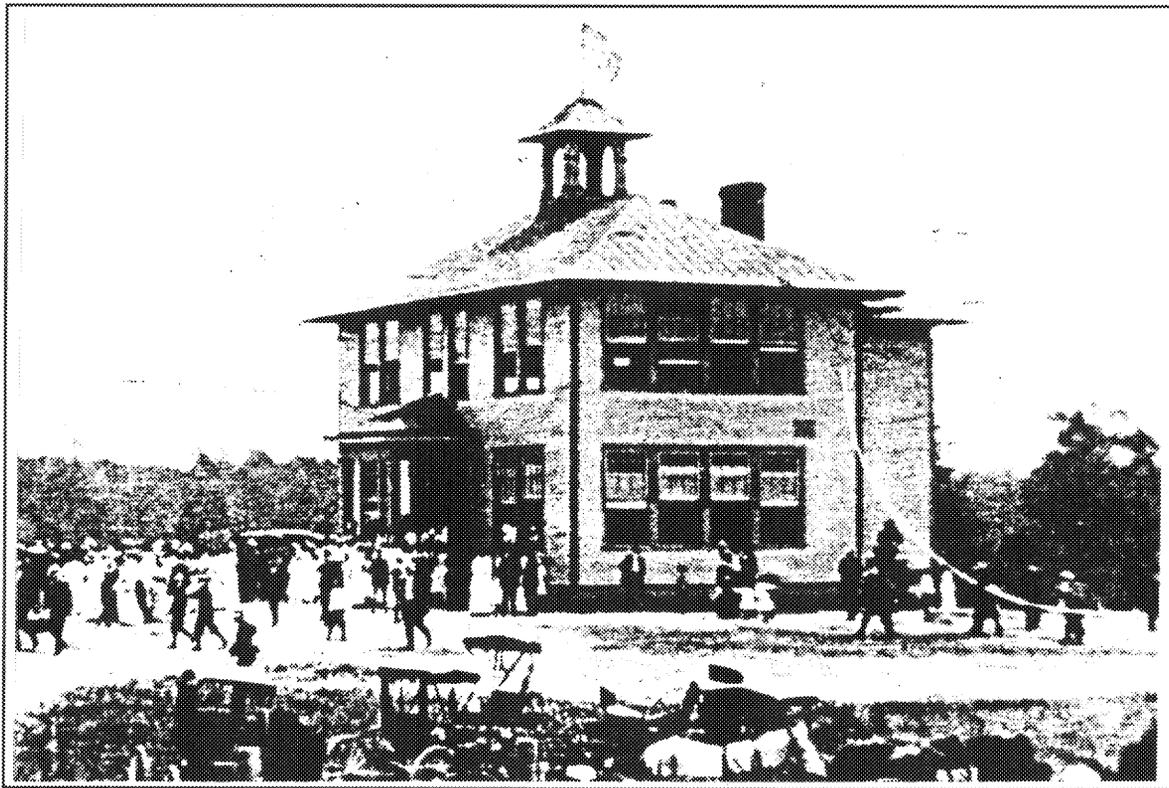


Figure 28 Historic View of Sparta High School, (*Caroline County: A Pictorial History*, Mary Tod Haley, p. 54)

The original Mica High School building burned in the 1920s.

Known as the oldest high school in the county, Sparta High School (16-90) was planned in 1908 when a group of rural residents met at Salem Church to consider establishing a community high school.⁴³ The residents actually erected the building itself, furnished the inside, and presented it as a gift to the school board in 1909. In 1913, the school enrollment had grown so significantly from its opening four years previously, that the school board added two rooms to the rear of the structure. The building, a two-story square-shaped structure with a central cupola and bell tower burned in 1917 (Figure 28). A new twelve-room school building, erected on its site and completed in 1919, functions today as an apartment complex.

Originally named Doggetts Fork, Edmund Pendleton High School (16-136) was established at Doggett's Fork in 1914. The name was changed to Reedy Church High School, and then to Edmund Pendleton High School in honor of one of Caroline County's most distinguished natives.⁴⁴ Upon its opening, the school had four teachers and a small enrollment, but within seven years the number of faculty had doubled and the enrollment increased to 200.

Two vacant school buildings, both long and narrow structures, make up the property today. The first structure is a one-story, hipped roof school building with a concrete foundation. Long, narrow window openings pierce the front and rear elevation. A covered entry is slightly off-center. The second structure is a smaller, one-story building with a gable roof. A central recessed entryway holds two single doors. Both doors open into separate one-room classrooms. Smaller school structures serving small communities were also surveyed. One such school, located on the east side of Route 664 about one mile from Wrights Corner, is now a private residence. This school building (16-235) is a one-story frame structure with a hipped roof. A recessed porch shelters two individual entryways--each one presumably opened onto separate classroom spaces.

⁴³ Mary Tod Haley, *Caroline County, A Pictorial History*, p.54.

⁴⁴ Campbell, p.160.

THEME: Military/Defense

RESOURCE TYPE: Military facilities, military headquarters, military shrine

The Civil War

Although no major battle was actually fought in Caroline County during the Civil War, the area was in close proximity to some of the war's most important battles, including the Battle of Fredericksburg and the Battle of Chancellorsville, and was the scene of many related military activities. Bowling Green and Sparta were training grounds for the county's more than 1,000 resident troops, while plantations such as Moss Neck (16-18) served as headquarters for Stonewall Jackson, and Chestnut Valley provided quarters for officers of the Confederate Army. Only sporadic raids inland and random shelling from northern vessels on the Rappahannock River plagued Caroline County in the early years of the war. Following the Battle of the Wilderness in May 1864, however, Caroline County saw an increase in military activity as General Grant, on his move to Richmond, tried to outflank General Lee. In response to Grant's movements into the county, General Lee initially thought of making a stand along the Mattaponi. Caroline residents immediately began to build earthworks and fortifications along the high banks of the river. According to Campbell, "Lee abandoned his plan and decided to fall back on the North Anna and try to hold the Charlottesville Railroad (now Chesapeake and Ohio) vital to the Confederate cause since it brought food to the Confederate Army from the Shenandoah Valley". The execution of this latter plan saved Caroline County from the ravages of war, as it primarily became a holding operation. Grant was compelled to use force only when clearing lines of communication, advance and supply. At this point, Port Royal was seized by Northern troops so that the United States Government could send supplies to Grant's forces by ship.

On May 21, 22, and 23 Northern troops pushed the Confederates south along Telegraph Road, and on the night of May 23, seized the North Anna Railroad bridge. This final push forced General Lee out of Caroline County entirely and left Grant's Army in command of the region. General Grant's control of the county was carried out from his headquarters at Bethel Church (16-74) in Paige.

Extant buildings most directly associated with the Civil War in Caroline County include the Stonewall Jackson Shrine, Moss Neck Plantation, and the Garrett Farm. The Stonewall Jackson Shrine at Fairfield (16-92), located on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad northeast of Route 606 near Guinea, is the most notable property associated with the Civil War. This one-story frame building, once part of Fairfield Plantation, is now a National Park Service Site commemorating the death of General Stonewall Jackson. Jackson was wounded following one of his "most brilliant maneuvers" during the Battle of Chancellorsville on May 2, 1863 when he was mistakenly shot by his own men. Confederate Army General Lee decided to place Jackson well behind friendly lines so that he could recuperate. Lee selected Fairfield plantation

at Guinea Station because of its proximity to the railroad to Richmond and its familiarity to Jackson (Jackson's headquarters had formerly been at Moss Neck Plantation).

The Stonewall Jackson shrine is the plantation office building chosen for Jackson's recuperation, and the building where Jackson spent the last six days of his life (Figure 29). The office was one of several outbuildings at Thomas Chandler's Fairfield, and it is the only remaining building today. The office is a one-story frame structure with a gable roof. The interior space is divided into four small rooms: an entrance hall and small room or vestibule off of the front porch; the "waiting room" where Jackson's doctors and staff officers worked and relaxed during Jackson's stay; and the "death room." The death room, unfurnished prior to Jackson's arrival, was equipped with a bed and clock by the Chandlers who were hoping to make the room cheerful for the General. It was in this bed on Sunday May 10, 1863 that Jackson spoke his last words as noted by Dr. McGuire:

"A few moments before he died he cried out in his delirium, 'Order A.P. Hill to prepare for action! pass the infantry to the front rapidly! tell Major Hawks'--then stopped, leaving the sentence unfinished. Presently a smile of ineffable sweetness spread itself over his pale face, and he said quietly, and with an expression, as if of relief, 'Let us cross over the river, and rest under the shade of trees.'"⁴⁵

Jackson died of pneumonia at 3:15 Sunday morning.

Moss Neck Plantation (16-18) discussed in the domestic theme of this text, is also related to Stonewall Jackson and the Civil War. In the winter of 1863 when Jackson decided to go into winter quarters, Colonel Corbin offered the General his mansion at Moss Neck. Jackson apparently declined the offer, being unwilling to luxuriate in the comforts of a house while his men were tattered and living in tents. Because of the cold weather, however, Jackson took ill, and was forced by his doctor, Dr. McGuire, to take shelter in an office building which stood in the yard of the mansion.⁴⁶ Neither this office building, or any other outbuildings to the mansion were identified as part of this survey.

Tangentially related to the Civil War is the Garrett farm where John Wilkes Booth was shot following his assassination of Abraham Lincoln. The story goes that on April 24th, ten days after Booth's assassination of Lincoln, Booth and his accomplice Davie Herold entered Caroline County. Having traversed the Rappahannock River by ferry to Port Royal, Booth was then left

⁴⁵ "Stonewall Jackson Shrine", brochure, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

⁴⁶ Wingfield, p. 264.

at the residence of Richard H. Garrett, claiming to be a wounded Confederate soldier. The following day Herold came to join Booth at the farm as did a troop of Federal cavalry in search of the assassins. Becoming suspicious, Garrett sent the two away. They sought shelter in the woods behind the house, but at nightfall approached the house and pleaded for shelter. One of Garrett's sons consented to let them use a tobacco barn on the farm. The U.S. cavalrymen learned the whereabouts of Booth that same evening, and arrived at Garrett's home at 2:00 in the morning. They surrounded the barn and warned the assassins to surrender. Herold surrendered himself just before the cavalrymen set fire to the barn. The conflagration started to engulf the barn with Booth inside. Upon his attempted escape from the flames, he was shot through the neck. The Garrett house is no longer standing, and therefore was not surveyed as part of this project.

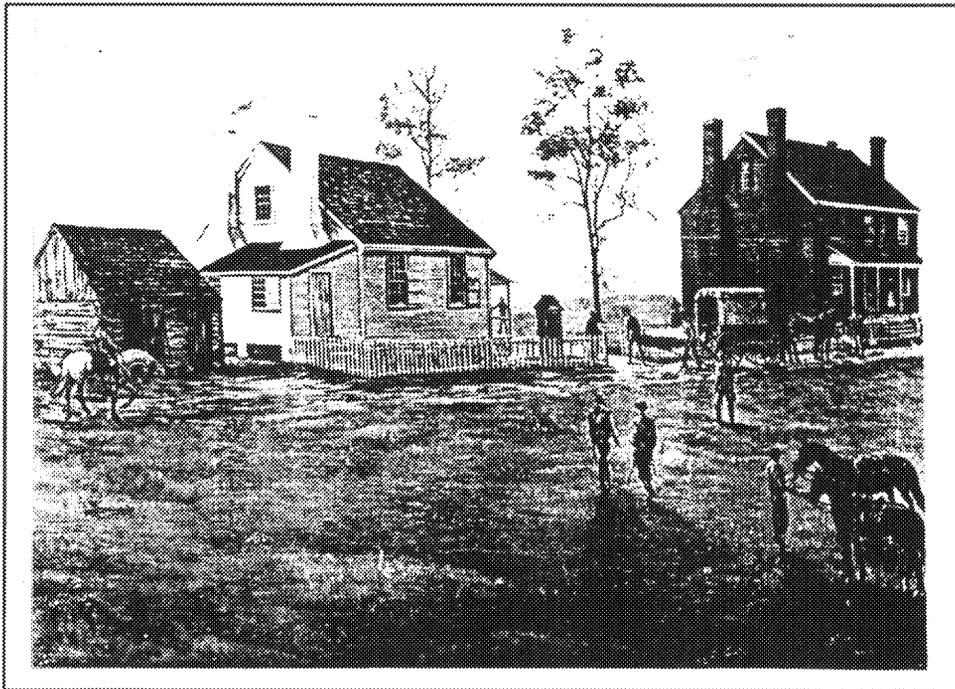


Figure 29 Rendering of Stonewall Jackson's Arrival in Guinea in a Confederate Ambulance, painted by Sidney E. King.

Camp Fort A.P. Hill

In March 1941 the United States War Department announced its intention of securing a tract of approximately 110,000 acres in Caroline County for use as a maneuvering and training area. The commanding general in charge of the take-over indicated that residents and landowners would be fairly compensated for their property. First estimates determined that 846 families, or

3,566 people, including 500 farms, as well as schools, churches, and cemeteries were included in the area desired by the Army. In April, the War Department announced that a smaller tract of 70,000 acres would be immediately acquired with the remainder to be taken by September. The short notice given to landowners by the Army made it necessary to set-up a temporary facility in Bowling Green to accommodate the displaced residents. Pre-fabricated houses were built in Milford to house the "evicted" land owners.

Camp A.P. Hill continues to be used for training today by the Army, the Army Reserve, the National Guard units and by Navy, Marine and Special Forces personnel. The area has basically been stripped of its historic resources. Only one resource, Liberty Church, was identified and recorded in the Camp A.P. Hill boundaries as part of this survey.

THEME: Religion

RESOURCE TYPE: Church, Meetinghouse

Prior to the organization of Caroline County in 1727, the land within the county had been divided into three official parishes of the Church of England (Figure 30). Each parish was governed by a vestry consisting of twelve men appointed by the governor. These men were usually the leading planters and landowners in the county, and were impassioned in their allegiance to the established church. The "leading planters not only served on, and indeed all but controlled the vestries, but they built the churches."⁴⁷

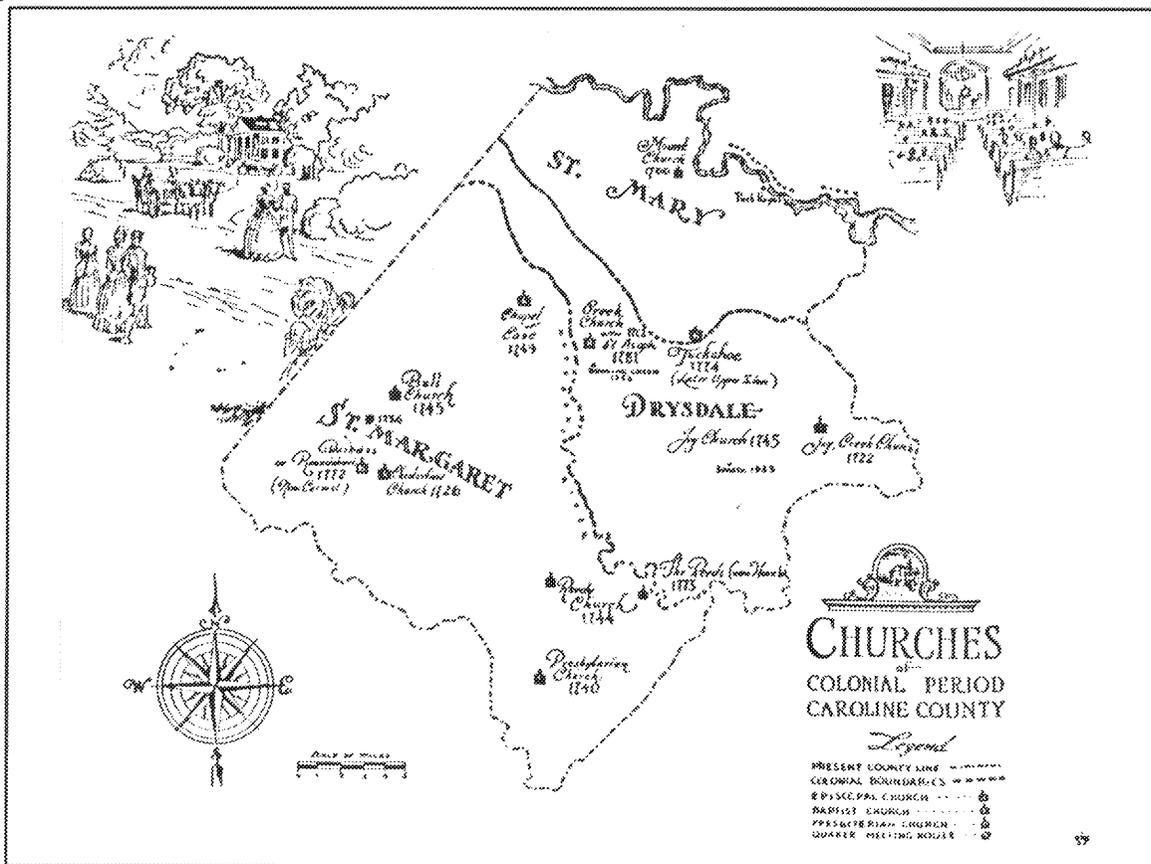


Figure 30 Map of the "Churches of Colonial Period, Caroline County." (*Colonial Caroline: A History of Caroline County, Virginia*, T.E. Campbell, p. 430).

⁴⁷ Louis D. Rubin, Jr., *Virginia: A History*, p. 36.

St. Mary's Parish was organized before 1700, and encompassed the area between the Mattaponi-Rappahannock watershed and the Rappahannock River. This area was originally part of, and remained completely, in Caroline County. The congregations of St. Mary's Parish consisted of the most powerful landholders and planters in the county who had received their land grants and political appointments from the Crown. Consequently, dissention in St. Mary's Parish was limited, as the landowners maintained their allegiance to the Church of England. The earliest church in the county was constructed in St. Mary's Parish prior to 1700. Another church, erected ca. 1748-50 was known as the "the venerable Mount Church on Mount Hill overlooking the Rappahannock."⁴⁸

Near Rappahannock Academy post office may be seen the beautiful site of old Mount church, which was one of the largest and most beautiful churches in Virginia in that day, and which contained a fine organ imported from England, an unusual thing in Virginia at that time. Just when Mount church was erected, or what churches preceded it cannot be definitely ascertained, but it is quite certain that it was one of the first, if not the first church established in St. Mary's Parish and it was undoubtedly intended to serve the whole of St. Mary's since it stood near the center of the parish. After the Revolutionary War, with the social, political, and religious revolution which followed it, Mount church fell into disuse and was afterward appropriated by the State and given over to school purposes, becoming the Rappahannock Academy.⁴⁹

Drysdale Parish was established in 1722, and extended from Spotsylvania County in the north to the central portion of King William County to the south. The parish was originally a "long, ill-shaped parish" known for poor roadways and difficult transportation.⁵⁰ In 1780, this parish was split and a new parish, St. Asaph's, was formed which was completely within the bounds of Caroline County. Drysdale Parish continued to be divided between Caroline, and King and Queen counties. Three early churches appear to have been built in Drysdale Parish: Joy or Joy Creek Church built prior to 1727; Ivy Church located near Sparta, built in the late 1740s; and Creek Church northeast of Bowling Green was built in the early 1760s. Creek Church became the principal church in St. Asaph's Parish when it was established. The community in Drysdale Parish was ambivalent towards the established church and towards the "new faiths" in general. Robert Beverley, the historian, lived in Drysdale Parish and had a strong influence on persuading

⁴⁸ Campbell, p. 431.

⁴⁹ Wingfield, p. 293.

⁵⁰ Wingfield, p. 292.

people to move to the parish. He fiercely maintained that "a strong church was an agency of the rich to oppress the poor."⁵¹

In 1720, St. Margaret's Parish was established; it included the area from the tip of King William to the Caroline-Spotsylvania line. In 1742, the King William portion formed a new parish and the remainder of the St. Margarets parish was located in Caroline County. Chesterfield Church constructed in 1720, was the first known church in St. Margarets Parish, located between Carmel and Ruther Glen. By 1740, two other churches were constructed in the parish: Bull Church and Reedy Church. Campbell notes that the ruins of Bull Church are located on the north side of the road leading eastward from Ladysmith.⁵² St. Margarets Parish was the seat of religious unrest in the county. The majority of Quakers who moved to Caroline County lived in St. Margarets Parish, and their first meeting house was located near Golansville.

Only foundations remain from the eighteenth-century churches in Caroline County. Local histories describe the properties of several church ruins scattered throughout the county. Different road names and new roads make these very difficult to locate today. Mount Church in St. Mary's Parish certainly was one of the county's most significant structures, as several good descriptions remain "of the largest and most beautiful church in Virginia."⁵³

Prior to the Revolutionary War religious doctrines in Caroline County were established by the Church of England. While the religious practices of the earliest settlers were based on the principles of the Anglican matriarch church, attitudes towards religion were considerably more tolerant and localized in Caroline County. Not only did the early settlers resent any attempts to restrain their personal freedoms and choices, but they were guided by the English Act of Toleration which strengthened their resolve to accept other religious practices. Consequently, the strict established laws governing worship and religious practices were continually broken, and the list of violations in Caroline County was long.

Few religious structures of the established church remain in Caroline County. After the Revolutionary War and the social, political, and religious uprising which followed the war many of the Episcopal church structures were abandoned and pillaged. According to historian W.W. Scott: "Churches were actually and literally destroyed, the very bricks carried off and the altar pieces torn from the altar and attached to pieces of household furniture . . . Nor did the

⁵¹ Campbell, p. 102.

⁵² Campbell, p. 100.

⁵³ Wingfield, p. 293.

despoilers overlook the churchyards when the work of destruction began. Tombstones were broken down and carried off to be appropriated to unhallowed uses."⁵⁴

Grace Episcopal Church (16-11) is one of the oldest surviving Episcopal churches in the county (Figure 31). Located at the intersection of Route 2 and Route 610 the brick, Greek Revival church dates to the 1830s. The church was built by three important Caroline County families: William I. Dickensen of "Chestnut Valley", Samuel Gordon of "Santee" and William Penn Taylor of "Hayfield."⁵⁵ The strong front gable pediment with lunette window, plain fascia board with molding, and a boxed cornice tops the flat brick facades. The central, double-leaf paneled door is slightly recessed, and topped by a 6/6 sash balcony window with sidelights. During the Civil War the church served as a hospital, and reportedly at one time as the headquarters of General Robert Rodes of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia.⁵⁶ Although presently vacant, the church retains much of its original character and charm.

Originally known as St. Margaret's Episcopal Church (16-256) the frame structure is now used as the Cardinal Baptist Church (Figure 32). St. Margaret's is a unique, undisturbed example of a frame parish church, nestled along Route 652 in Ruther Glen. The interior detailing and wood moldings are superior. Interior trusses, support the slate roof, and form central Gothic crosses above the main aisle of the church. The altar is framed by wood, molded panels with three crosses carved in the panels. The gable roof of the projecting vestibule echoes the gable in the main structure. Pointed gothic windows and transom lend a picturesque quality to the design.

When Thomas Jefferson became governor in 1779, he quickly proposed a "Statute for Religious Freedom," which declared that no person should be required to support or attend a church or be punished or fined for his religious beliefs. He declared that:

"all men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain, their opinions in matters of religion, without their civil capacities being in any way affected."⁵⁷

Thomas Jefferson and James Madison encouraged legislature to repeal the laws requiring attendance at the established church, and forbidding different religious practices.

The Quakers, Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists were the first organized dissenters in Caroline County. Each group appeared during the mid-to-late Eighteenth century, and exerted a

⁵⁴ Wingfield, p. 294.

⁵⁵ "Grace Episcopal Church." from the Rappahannock Library Vertical Files, Virginian Room.

⁵⁶ "Grace Episcopal Church." from the Rappahannock Library Vertical Files, Virginian Room.

⁵⁷ Rubin, p. 59.

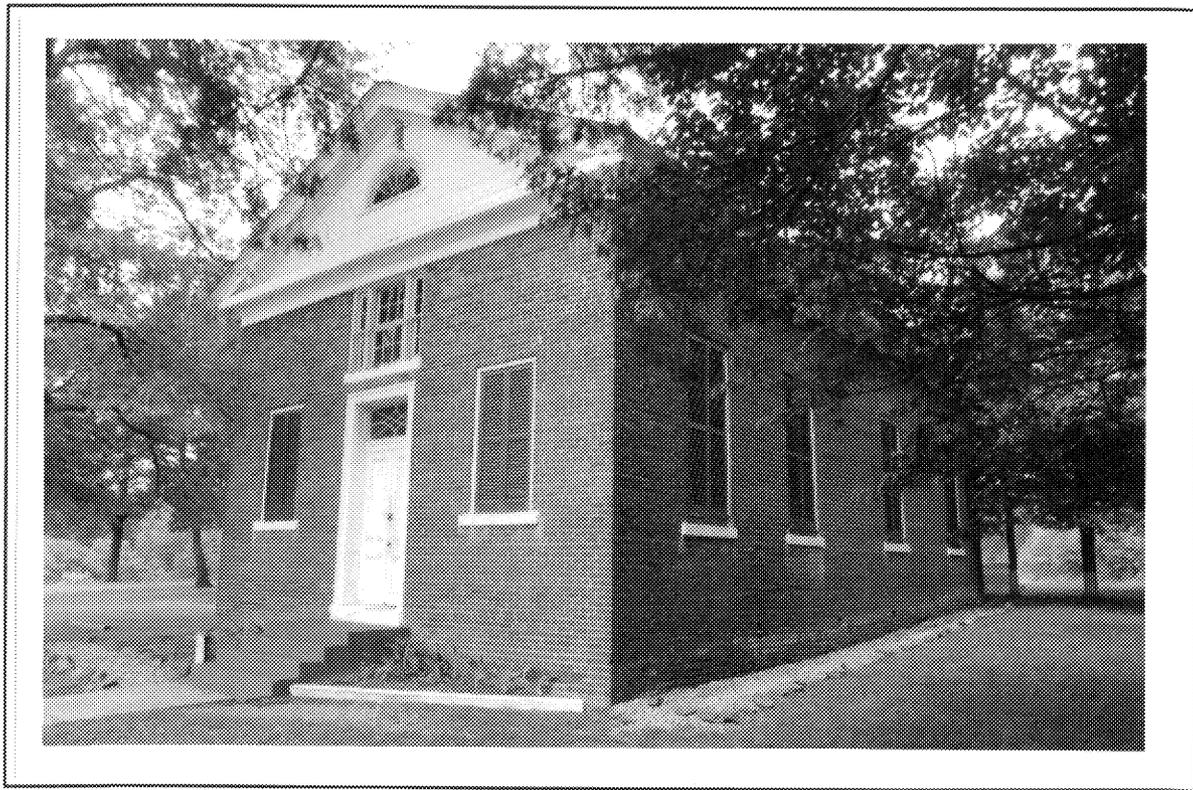


Figure 31 Photograph of Grace Episcopal Church (16-11), (Jeff Stodghill, PMA, 1991.)

strong and solid influence on the religious composition of the county. The appointment of William Gooch, an ardent Presbyterian, as governor of the county in 1727, had a strong impact on the county's tolerance of other religious groups. The landowners and ruling class continued their strong allegiance to the established church and continually petitioned the governor to stem the tide of religious dissent in the county.

The Quakers were attracted to the area because Governor Gooch, having no strong allegiance for the established church agreed to waive payments of parish levies for the Quakers. For the most part, the early Quaker settlers lived in St. Margarets Parish and worshipped at a meeting house at Golansville constructed by 1853. By the 1850s, most of the Quakers had left the area because of their opposition to slavery. No remains of the Quakers' early meeting houses in the county were located during the survey.

The Presbyterians were not only tolerated but welcomed to the county during Gooch's tenure. Rather than punish Presbyterian dissenters for conducting services in their own homes, and interpreting the Bible, Gooch allowed them to establish their own assemblies. Gooch granted a request in 1748 by Samuel Davies to form a congregation, which was established "near the Reeds

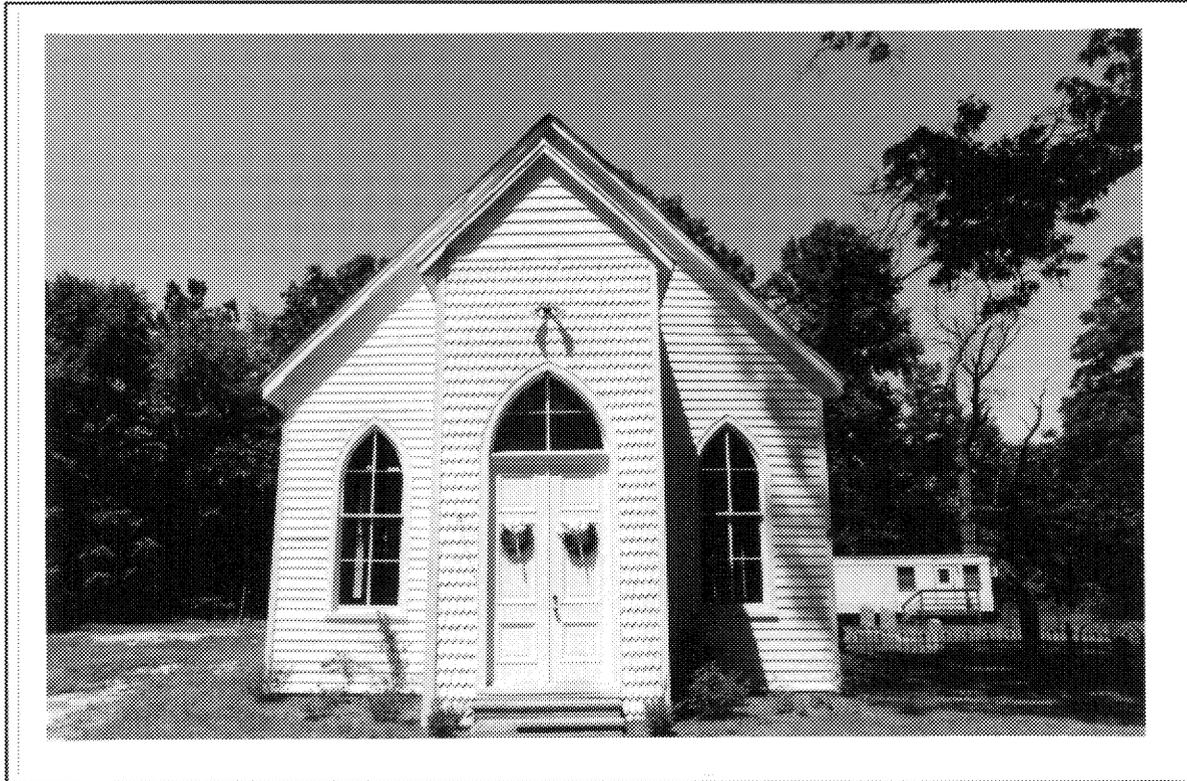


Figure 32 Photograph of St. Margaret's Episcopal Church (Cardinal Baptist Church), (16-256); (Jeff Stodghill, PMA, 1991.)

somewhere west of the site of Point Eastern."⁵⁸ The Manual of the East Hanover Presbytery recorded that "an organization was effected at Bowling Green and the congregation so formed called Caroline Presbyterian Church in 1855."⁵⁹

The Baptists appeared as early as 1744, and became the largest group of dissenters in the county. County court records list Daniel Stover as the first Baptist in the county. Stover came to court to reclaim a stolen horse and refused to take an oath on religious grounds. The court upon review of the case decided that he had the same rights as a Quaker, whose religious principles they had accommodated in court previously.

⁵⁸ Campbell, p. 95.

⁵⁹ Wingfield, p. 302.

The Salem Baptist Church was organized as an outgrowth of the Great Baptist Revival which swept across Virginia in 1788.⁶⁰ This throng of Baptists met locally between Tuckahoe, Upper King and Queen counties. Caroline County residents found the distances too great to regularly attend these meetings. Consequently, the Salem Baptist Church (16-91) was organized in 1802, and the present church was erected in the early 1820s. The brick church has had several additions, including the pedimented porch. The Roman Revival porch with four brick, Doric columns covered with stucco are raised on large bases. The tympanum consists of vertical beaded boards with the painted inscription "Salem Baptist Church."

Dating from the 1820s, Grace Baptist Church (16-159) is a modestly detailed frame church with later Gothic pointed-arched windows (Figure 33). Two single entry doors flank a central arched window. The projecting portico appears to have been added as the steep pitch of the main structure does not match that of the portico.

The present Carmel Baptist Church building (16-187) dates to 1876. The church burned in 1836 and 1874, and was rebuilt in 1876 around the original foundations and walls. A steeply pitched, gabled pediment marks the entry to the church. Adjacent to Polecat Creek, the church was founded in 1773 by S. Harris and J. Reed and was known as Polecat Church. A Baptist memorial on the property was erected in 1922, to "Bartholemew Chewning, Lewis Craig, Edward Herndon, John Young, John Burrus and James Goodrich who by order of the court, 151 years ago were imprisoned in the Caroline County jail near this spot, on the charge of teaching and preaching the gospel without having Episcopal ordination or license from the general court."⁶¹

⁶⁰ Wingfield, p. 324.

⁶¹ From the Memorial Marker at Carmel Baptist Church, dated 1771-1922.



Figure 33 Photograph of Grace Baptist Church (16-159), (Jeff Stodghill, PMA, 1991.)

The Liberty Baptist Church, (16-69) organized in 1796, was one of the earliest Baptist churches organized in the county (Figure 34). The church currently serves as the Post Chapel for Camp A.P. Hill, and sits in a sylvan, undisturbed quadrant of the army base. Constructed in 1850, the brick church has been preserved with much of its interior intact. The exterior bricks are unusually large, and the mortar is struck with an incline which allows for a very distinct reading of the brick. Exterior detail is limited on the main southern elevation to paired, double-leaf entry doors with transoms, and two 8/8 sash windows. Three, large symmetrically placed windows pierce the side elevations. The first-story 12/12 sash windows and the second-story 8/8 sash windows are separated by wooden recessed panels.



Figure 34 Photograph of Liberty Baptist Church (16-69), (Jeff Stodghill, PMA, 1991.)

Concord Baptist Church (16-233) is located near Dawn in the southern portion of the county. Organized in 1841, the present Greek Revival Church was built in 1857, and has scored stucco surfaces, and a three-bay, pedimented porch with brick, stuccoed columns. When the church was organized it had a predominantly white congregation, but by 1859 the church had 262 black members and 86 white members.⁶²

The present Bethel Baptist Church (16-74) was constructed in 1858, in the village of Paige (Figure 35). Organized as early as 1800, and re-organized in 1841, the church's history is well documented through church records and personal accounts. The diary of Edwin Ruthven Coghill, a sergeant in the Civil War states that: "During our stay at or near Taylorsville, I went home on a short leave of absence, and while there attended the funeral of General Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson, preached by the Reverend Thomas Moore at Bethel Church."⁶³

⁶² Wingfield, p. 322.

⁶³ Rappahannock Library, Virginian Room, Vertical Files.



Figure 35 Historic Photograph of Bethel Baptist Church (16-74),
(Caroline County: A Pictorial History, Mary Tod Haley, p

According to church records "nearly \$4,000 was raised and expended in the erection of the new church."⁶⁴ Bethel Church is similar in scale, materials and detailing to both Liberty Church and Grace Episcopal Church. The elegantly and symmetrically proportioned main elevation is centered by a double-leaf door and a 6/6 sash window with sash side-lights on the second floor. The gable on the north end is enframed to form a pediment. Louvered shutters cover the large 9/9 sash windows on the side elevations. The brickwork suggests a diagonal pattern on all the

⁶⁴ Clary, Amos. "Bethel Baptist Church, Caroline County, Virginia." from the Vertical Files of the Caroline County Historical Society.

elevations. A twentieth-century, one-story gabled addition sits to the west of the main structure.

The picturesque Mount Hermon Church (16-181) was constructed in 1872, and remains an active Baptist church in the county (Figure 36). Many local histories explain the selection of the name for the church. Mount Hermon was organized at the same time a nearby black congregation was forming, and the name of the church originates from Psalm 89:12, which reads: "The north and South thou hast created them; Tabor and Hermon shall rejoice in thy name." Consequently, the black church chose the name Tabor and the white congregation became known as Hermon.⁶⁵ A projecting, steeply pitched gable roof forms the porch. The porch is supported by four attenuated wooden Doric columns with segmental arches between the columns. Two pointed-arched windows flank a central, double-leaf entry door with a pointed-arch transom. To the rear of the original structure is a one-story, gabled wing, added sometime in the twentieth century.

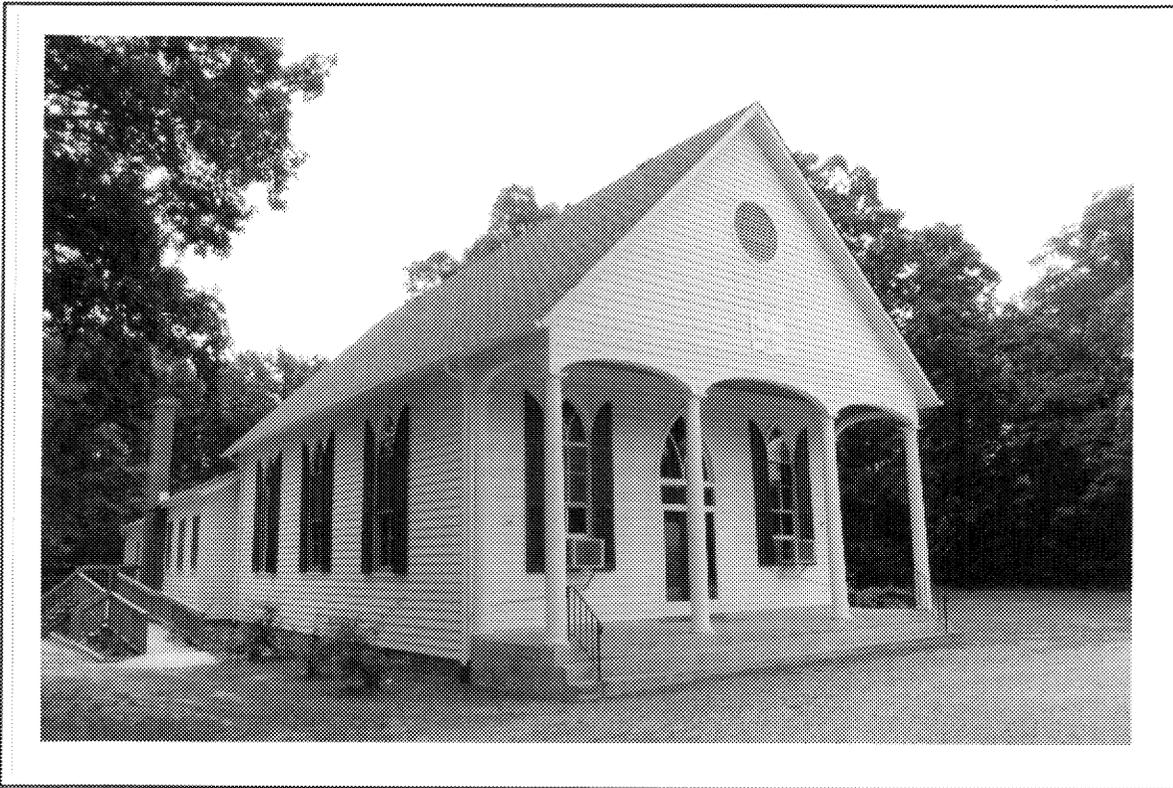


Figure 36 Photograph of Mount Hermon Church (16-181), (Jeff Stodghill, PMA, 1991.)

Although Mount Horeb Baptist Church has been abandoned, and is presently threatened by the elements, it has an important history as one of the earliest Baptist churches organized in the

⁶⁵ Wingfield, p. 318.

county. Organized as Reed's Church in 1773, the congregation met in several structures until the present church was built in 1890. The frame church is modest in scale and the exterior ornamentation is limited. A one-story projecting gable vestibule with a segmental-arched church. A gabled roof with tin shingles is topped by a wedged-shaped bell tower. Although, the interior is exposed, and much of the ornamentation has been removed, an interesting detail has survived intact: the apse end of the church has been angled creating a sense of depth perspective.

The County Line Baptist Church (16-63) was organized in 1874, and sits near the county lines of Spotsylvania and Caroline. The County Line congregation sold its original church in the 1840s and rebuilt the present church in the 1890s. A two-story entry porch with massive stuccoed columns marks the entry to the church.

The original congregation of Mount Tabor Baptist Church (16-300) was part of Mount Horeb Church. The history of Mount Tabor dates to 1872, when the colored members were "given letters and constituted themselves into a church known as Mount Tabor."⁶⁶ Mount Tabor's history is also closely associated with Mount Hermon's as the two churches jointly selected their names from the Psalm 89:12 (see Mount Hermon Baptist Church.) The present Mount Tabor Church was constructed in 1899. The entry vestibule of the church is square in plan with a gable roof, surmounted by a tower with conical roof. The roof of the tower is pressed tin topped by a finial, with round vents in the tower walls. Pointed arched, 4/4 sash windows punctuate the side elevations. A pointed arched transom sits above the double paneled wood entry. Two smaller, pointed arch windows flank the central doorway.

Three twentieth-century Baptist churches; St. Luke's Church (16-193), Zion Grove Church (16-216) and Oxford Mount Zion Baptist Church (16-255) are similar in detail and massing. Each church has pointed-arched windows and a square bell tower.

The names of the early Methodists in Caroline County is a prestigious list of leading residents. The Methodists first organized in the county during the late eighteenth century, and constructed a meeting house on the property of William Wright by the end of the eighteenth century. In 1870, the Methodists organized a circuit of seven churches which were serviced by one pastor twice a month. The Rev. D.G.C. Butts gave his first service as a Methodist in Caroline County and recalls in his autobiography:

The fathers who laid the foundations of Methodism in Caroline, laid them broad and deep and strong. Notwithstanding the Baptists had been in the county for years before the pioneers of Methodism arrived and had their congregations comfortably housed in commodious brick buildings at central points, yet these early circuit riders succeeded in reaching some of the finest material in all that

⁶⁶ Wingfield, p. 331.

region, and brought into the Methodist fold as fine a band of converts, socially, intellectually, and spiritually as could be found anywhere in the commonwealth of Virginia.⁶⁷ Three Methodist churches were surveyed in Caroline County. Mount Vernon Methodist Church (16-175) was constructed in the early 1850s, and was part of the original Methodist circuit in Caroline County. The name "Vernon" apparently came from James Thomas, a Caroline County resident, whose plantation was named Vernon.⁶⁸ The front gable and return cornice anchors the austere brick facade. The double-leaf entry door with semi-circular transom, and the semi-circular recessed panel within the front gable provide the modest ornamentation on the church. Large, 12/12 sash windows are paired on the side elevations. In 1986, a one-story wing was added to the rear of the church.

The Bethel United Methodist Church (16-231) was constructed in 1854, in the vicinity of Dawn. Two 6/6 sash windows on the second floor are placed directly above two first-floor entries each with double-leaf doors. The pedimented porch has two interior Doric columns and two massive end rectangular piers. The tympanum is finished with stucco, and holds a triangular wood panel with "Bethel, 1854" emblazoned on the panel. Wood brackets support the pediment rather than pilasters. Two large additions have been added to the rear of the church.

Sited at the intersection of Routes 606 and 607, the Hopewell United Methodist Church was constructed in the 1860s. The front gable elevation is detailed with a single, round-arched stained-glass window. A square tower and steeple project to one side of the main elevation, and dominate the facade. A projecting, gabled porch shields the main double-entry. An engaged portico with triangular pediment supported by fluted pilasters surrounds the doorway. The windows along the side elevation are 1/1 sash with Craftsmen panes framing each sash. The Hopewell Methodist Parsonage is located in Old Guinea on Route 755. Built in the early 1920s, the Craftsmen Cottage style dwelling is surrounded by large maple trees.

Catholics began to migrate to Caroline County in the early twentieth century. They first settled in the areas around Guinea, Woodford and Milford, and were industrious, hard-working and respected members of the community. St. Mary's Catholic Church (16-217) is located near Woodford, and is the only Catholic Church in the survey. Constructed in 1913, the church was dedicated in honor of the "Annunciation of Mary the Mother of our Savior."⁶⁹ The small, frame church has an over-hanging roof with exposed rafters with scalloped ends. A one-story

⁶⁷ Wingfield, p. 297.

⁶⁸ Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey Form.

⁶⁹ Wingfield, p. 303.

porch with gable roof is supported by square, fluted columns. Rectangular, 1/1 sash windows flank the main entrance, and run the length of the side elevations.

Nineteen churches were surveyed as part of this Caroline County survey. The churches were constructed between 1820 and 1922, and represent all religious denominations in Caroline County. The dominant religious affiliation in the county by far is the Baptist church. During the twentieth century many institutions originally housing another religion have been converted to Baptist churches.

THEME: Transportation/Communication

RESOURCE TYPE: Ferries, Roads, Railroad stations, Engineer houses

Rivers, Ferries and Roads

Blessed with navigable rivers and fertile soil, Caroline County emerged early on as a profitable agricultural area with important trading centers located at Port Royal on the Rappahannock, and inland at various crossroads. Most of the early colonial planters of the county concentrated their farming around the Rappahannock River in order to trade directly with England or the West Indies. Single-masted sloops carrying lumber and tobacco were not a rare sight on the river in the mid-Seventeenth century, and by 1670 several saw mills were being built along the river's edge. Taking advantage of the increased number of ships using the Rappahannock for trade, early entrepreneurs opened chartered⁷⁰ tobacco warehouses. Roy's Warehouse and Conway's Warehouse, both located on the south bank of the Rappahannock River, opened in the early Eighteenth century. These developments further encouraged trade and ship traffic, so that the harbor around Roy's Warehouse soon became the most important one along the length of the Rappahannock in the area comprising Caroline County.⁷¹

Although most of the river trade was direct with England or the West Indies, trade with neighboring counties was also important to the growth of Caroline. Ferry crossings over the Rappahannock were a vital link with the land on the north side of the river. The first known documented ferry was established in 1732, between Moss Neck and a plantation north of the river. This ferry was shortlived, however; a Caroline land owner between Moss Neck and the river blocked the road leading to Moss Neck because he was opposed to the expansion of commerce and trade in the area. The next ferry, set up in 1734, linked Roy's Warehouse with Gibson's landing across the river, while two years later another ferry was set up between Conway's Warehouse in Caroline with Berry's Plantation in King George.⁷²

Transporting goods and people across the river was only one aspect of the transportation network, however. In order for the goods to reach the ferries and other terminus, roads had to be built linking the trade centers with the plantations which were moving further and further inland. In an effort to accomplish the daunting task, Caroline magistrates undertook a road building program in the early 1730s. This program involved constructing three types of public roads: bridle paths for riders on horseback; cart roads for horse-drawn vehicles; and rolling roads

⁷⁰ A chartered warehouse was a warehouse where tobacco was graded and taxed before it was shipped abroad.

⁷¹ Campbell, p. 106.

⁷² Campbell, p. 107.

for rolling hogsheads packed with tobacco and usually propelled by oxen hitched to an axle driven through the center.⁷³

The first major undertaking, completed in 1732, was a rolling road which began at the Spotsylvania line and continued across the Mattaponi at Guinney's Bridge to Conway's Warehouse on the Rappahannock. This road greatly facilitated the transport of tobacco which had previously been accomplished by floating the goods down the serpentine Mattapony. The Three Notch Road, built in 1730, caused political rumblings and merchant rivalries since the road actually bypassed Roy's Warehouse in order to channel goods directly to the competing Conway's Warehouse. Shortly after this, however, Chesterfield (Ruther Glen) residents petitioned the county to provide another rolling road leading from their trading center to the Rappahannock. The course for this important road was established from Chesterfield to the Mattapony at Doguetown (Milford) to Roy's Warehouse on the Rappahannock.⁷⁴ Merchant rivalries did not end there, however, as Francis Conway began to map out an elaborate system of roads leading inland to his warehouse on the Rappahannock. On paper, the road was to run from Cook's ford across the North Anna River to the Spotsylvania line to Woodford Bridge and along the north bank of the stream to Guinney's Bridge where it joined the existing road leading to his warehouse. Although approved by the magistrates, only a portion of the road was built before it was abandoned at the death of Francis Conway in 1733.⁷⁵

Another important road development in the colonial period was the Stage Coach Road which passed through the entire county from north to south. The stagecoach enterprise began in the county in 1742 when an English immigrant, Head Lynch, secured the right to establish such a line and to carry mail throughout the county. The road, later called the Bowling Green-Hanover Highway, had stage coaches travelling it on a fixed schedule and was dotted with taverns at intervals of five to ten miles.⁷⁶ The stagecoaches travelling the line were four-wheeled carriages drawn by four horses and accommodated as many as fifteen persons. The road which ran stages from Bowling Green to Petersburg and Portsmouth was an important corridor linking north to south and was used by many prominent men including George Washington, John Penn, General LaFayette and many others. The stage road continued to be serviced by coaches as late as 1846, until the extension of the railroad through Caroline County effectively rendered it obsolete.⁷⁷

⁷³ Campbell, p. 76.

⁷⁴ Campbell, p. 77.

⁷⁵ Campbell, p. 78.

⁷⁶ Wingfield, p. 31.

⁷⁷ Ralph Fall. "Mr. J. Woolfsolk's Stagecoach Line", p. 21.

Route 301 and Route 207, many of the smaller roads still wind throughout the county, connecting the various historic points of trade and contact.

No ferries, tobacco warehouses or roads were surveyed as part of this project.

Railroad

Organized in 1834, the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad was formed as a "grand trunk" line connecting the transportation lines of the North with the South.⁷⁹ The railroad, which eventually passed through Caroline County, opened its first line in the county on February 5, 1836. This first twenty mile segment of the railroad was called the North Anna line and offered train service from Richmond to the North Anna River. Five other segments of the railroad were opened in Caroline County by the end of 1836, and by January 1837 the line had reached Fredericksburg.⁸⁰

Although the railroad line had as many as thirteen station stops in Caroline County in the 1920s, only five stations originally served the area. These stations, listed from south to north, include Chesterfield Station (Ruther Glen), Polecat Station (Penola), Milford, Woodslane (Woodford), and Guinea. Examination of current and historic maps indicates that the railroad line did not take the most direct route from Fredericksburg to Richmond, but instead cut back and forth across the county, almost in an effort to reach the stations named above. This is particularly apparent in the case of Penola where the tracks definitely deviate from a straight line between Milford and Chesterfield, in order to attain Penola.

In 1971 AMTRAK became responsible for all of the rail passenger service throughout the country. Although no station stops survive in the county some of the station buildings remain alongside the tracks, and trains still pass through carrying passengers and freight cars through the county to points north and south. Architectural remnants of the railroad were identified and surveyed in three of the five railroad towns. The passenger depots at Guinea, Penola and Ruther Glen have been demolished, and only the freight depots remain in Woodford and Milford. Two dwellings owned by the railroad still survive on either side of the tracks in Penola.

The freight depots in Woodford (16-222) and Milford (16-306) are similar in size and shape (Figures 38 and 39). They are both late nineteenth-century structures located adjacent to the railroad in the heart of town. Both are long, rectangular-shaped buildings with wide overhanging gable roofs providing protection to the service bays of the building. The depot in Woodford is covered with board and batten siding and pierced by rectangular openings, now boarded up. The

⁷⁹ Wingfield, p. 34.

⁸⁰ Union Bank & Trust Company, The First Seventy Years, p. 69.



Figure 38 Photograph of Woodford Freight Depot (16-222), (Jeff Stodghill, PMA, 1991.)

depot in Milford has small 6/6 sash window openings along one side and freight bay doors along the other. Both depots stand vacant and neglected.

While the freight and passenger stations at Penola no longer exist, two dwellings owned by the railroad flank the tracks today. These dwellings, properties 16-297 and 16-298, probably inhabited at one time by R F & P engineers, are now rented to individuals not associated with the railroad. Originally identical structures, one of the houses retains its original materials while the other has been modified. The structures, from the mid-nineteenth-century, are one-and-one-half-stories with a side gable roof and porch extending across the entire front elevation. The walls of the one are covered with board-and-batten siding. The modified house has vinyl siding and asbestos shingles. Segmental arched lintels of wood add intriguing ornamentation to the window openings found on the side elevations of the houses. A small outbuilding facing the tracks from the east side has similar detailing including board-and-batten walling and segmental-arched lintels of wood.



Figure 39 Photograph of Milford Freight Depot (16-306), (Jeff Stodghill, PMA, 1991.)

THEME: Commerce/Trade

RESOURCE TYPE: Stores, Tavern, Breeding Farm, Financial institution (bank)

The most important commercial enterprises throughout the county historically include merchant and trade establishments, small retail stores, taverns, and horse breeding and racing farms. Today all of the tavern buildings have been demolished, vacated or converted into private dwellings, and the small retail stores have been superseded by larger supermarkets. Breeding farms, however, continue to be a vital element of the economy.

As in most rural areas of Virginia, banking activities in Caroline County were carried on through merchants and tavern-keepers until the late-nineteenth-century. The turn of the century saw the emergence of the county's first official bank operation.

Merchant/Trade Establishments and Retail Stores

Most of the early to mid-eighteenth-century commercial establishments in the county were located along the Rappahannock River in proximity to either Roy's or Conway's Warehouse. These early businesses, outlined in Campbell's chapter on "The People of Caroline County", were generally associated with either the tobacco or shipping industry. Other merchants, located inland, operated trading posts on important trade routes, or had importing/exporting businesses, some with offices in Fredericksburg and Caroline County.

Although most of the trade-related businesses were relegated to the more bustling centers of commerce, many small retail stores emerged in all areas of the county in the eighteenth-century. The most successful stores were located around the first and second courthouse buildings. Economic stability for these small stores was not assured, however, and many failed by the mid-to late-eighteenth-century. By the mid-to-late nineteenth-century, small stores reemerged along with the railroad and the new found mode of transport for both goods and people. Extant Nineteenth and early Twentieth century store buildings were found most prominently in the railroad towns of Guinea, Woodford, Penola, and Milford as well as at small crossroads such as Lorne. The advent of the automobile brought in even more stores scattered along important roads, such as those around Dawn and at Frog Level on Route 301 and the old Esso Station/Store at Carmel Church.

Most of the surviving nineteenth-century stores located in the railroad towns of Guinea, Woodford and Penola are abandoned structures. In Guinea, only one of the four stores which

existed at one time still survives. This store building, the E.C. Allen Store (16-211), is almost completely overgrown by brush, but still displays its original form with front gable roof and details such as double wood panelled and glass entry door. In Penola a two-story frame store immediately adjacent to the railroad tracks (16-286) is currently an antique store. Another store building (16-288) just on the other side of the tracks is abandoned. In Dawn a mid-nineteenth-century store (16-200) is located at the south angle of the intersection of Route 30 and Route 694. The store is a one-and-one-half story structure with a steeply pitched gable roof. Sited directly on the road the store is connected on the south to a late-nineteenth-century residence by a hyphen.

Milford is home to at least three late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century stores including, Blaud's Store (16-272), Clark's Store (16-271), and Schall's Furniture Store (16-263). Blaud's Store, constructed in the late-nineteenth-century, is a two-story frame structure with a double-story porch fronting Route 628 in the middle of town (Figure 40). Two-story wings at both the side and rear were added as living quarters for the merchant's family, and for additional storage room. The long, two-story wing towards the east has a wide overhanging roof supported by sizeable wood brackets. The original portion of the store remains much the same as it appears in a photograph taken around 1890.

Clark's Store building, located just east of Route 722 and adjacent to the railroad tracks, sits abandoned and neglected. Constructed in the early years of this century, the two-story frame structure is covered with asbestos siding and has a front gable roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. A central entrance door is flanked by long, narrow window openings with two-over-two sash. The second-floor windows and attic-level opening are now boarded up.

The abandoned Schalls Furniture store in Milford, with its glass-paned store front, appears today as a more urban-type store building. This store front, consisting of a one-story frame structure with large show windows on either side of a recessed central entry, and a parapet above a sloped roof, has actually been appended to a larger two-story rear wing. The two-story rear wing was originally constructed as the Gray-Campbell Inn and was a stop for passengers riding on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad. The nineteenth-century inn with a double-story porch similar to that found at Blaud's store, was modernized in this century by the addition of the store front described above. Following its use as an inn, the building became a grocery store for a while, and then Schall's Furniture store.⁸¹ Both the store front and rear wing are abandoned and overgrown with vegetation today.

Other small stores located in the county at intersections and along roads include Young's Store (16-234) in Lorne; Allen's Store (16-60), store site 16-228 on Route 652; the store and dwelling combined (16-195) on Route 600; Reedy Mill store (16-295); the Frog Level Market (16-186) on

⁸¹ Mary Tod Haley, *A Pictorial History of Caroline County*, p. 43.

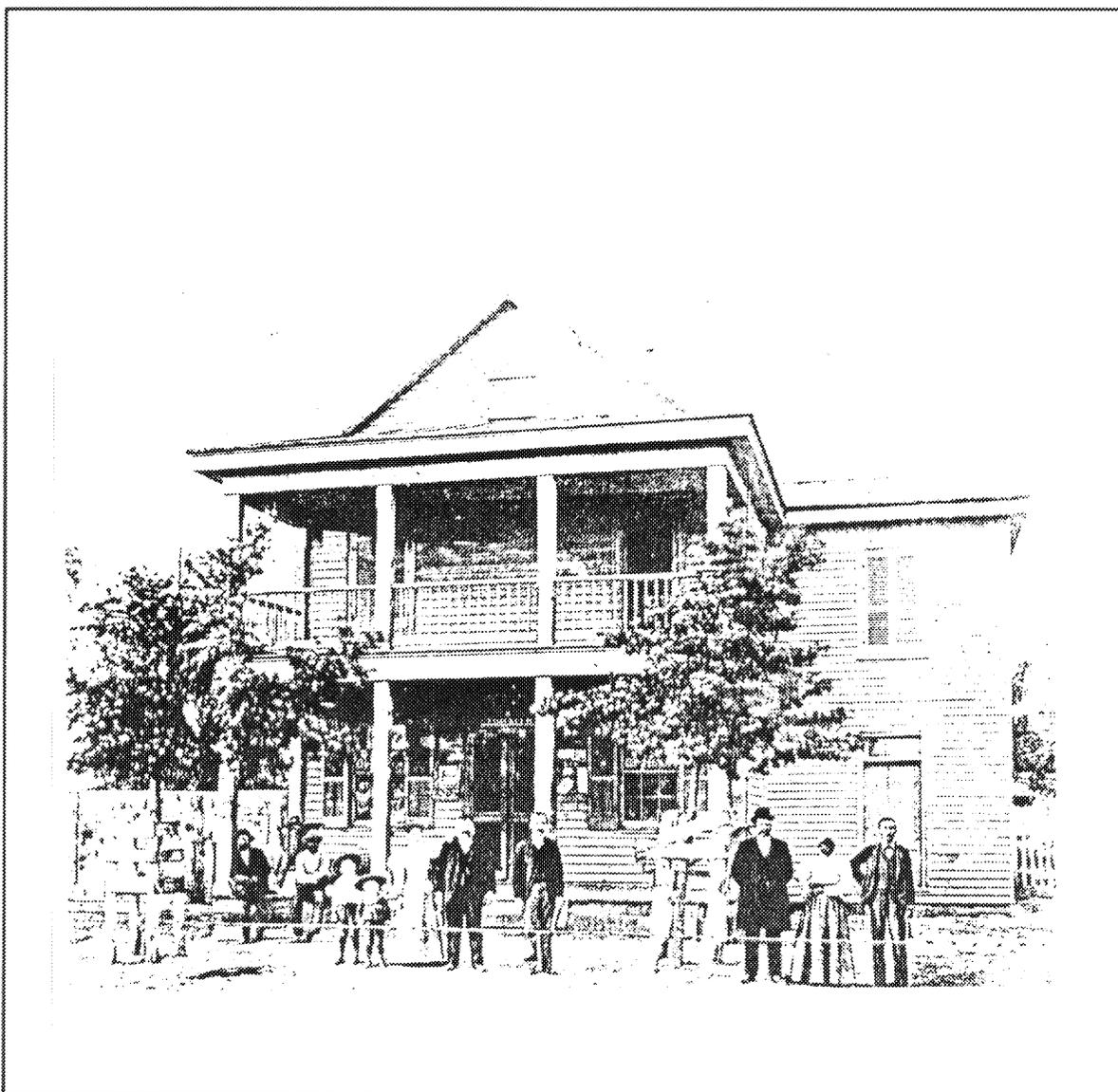


Figure 40 Historic View of Blatt's Store, (*Caroline County: A Pictorial History*, Mary Tod Haley, p. 35).

Route 301; and the old Esso Station (16-257) at Carmel Church. The store buildings in Lorne and site 16-228 are both two-story frame structures with front gable roofs and porches extending across the front. The front elevations consist of a central door with windows to either side on the first floor and windows on the second floor. The second floor may well have served as living quarters for the merchant family. In the combined store/dwelling example (16-195), the store

building is a one-story structure, similarly configured with a central door flanked by windows, while a wing serving as the dwelling extends perpendicular to it.

Allen's Store (16-60), also known as Blanton's Store was built in 1916 in Blanton at the intersection of Routes 603 and 604, called Blanton. The store building is a two-story frame structure with a central pediment on the facade and a two-story rear wing. The front part of the store, rectangular in plan, was originally designed as a merchandise room, running the length of the front; the rear wing, running perpendicular to it, was used as a storage area. Allen's Store retains its unaltered interior of hard wood floors, tongue and groove wood panelled walls and ceiling and storage shelves aligned along the side walls. Allen's Store is currently undergoing restoration.

Frog Level Market (16-186), located on the important Route 301, is a somewhat later example of local commercial architecture (Figure 41). This store/gas station was erected in the 1920s and was meant to appeal to the motorists travelling the north-south corridor. The most characteristic aspect of this Twentieth century store/gas station is the porte-cochere, meant to provide motorists protection from the weather when filling their car with gas.

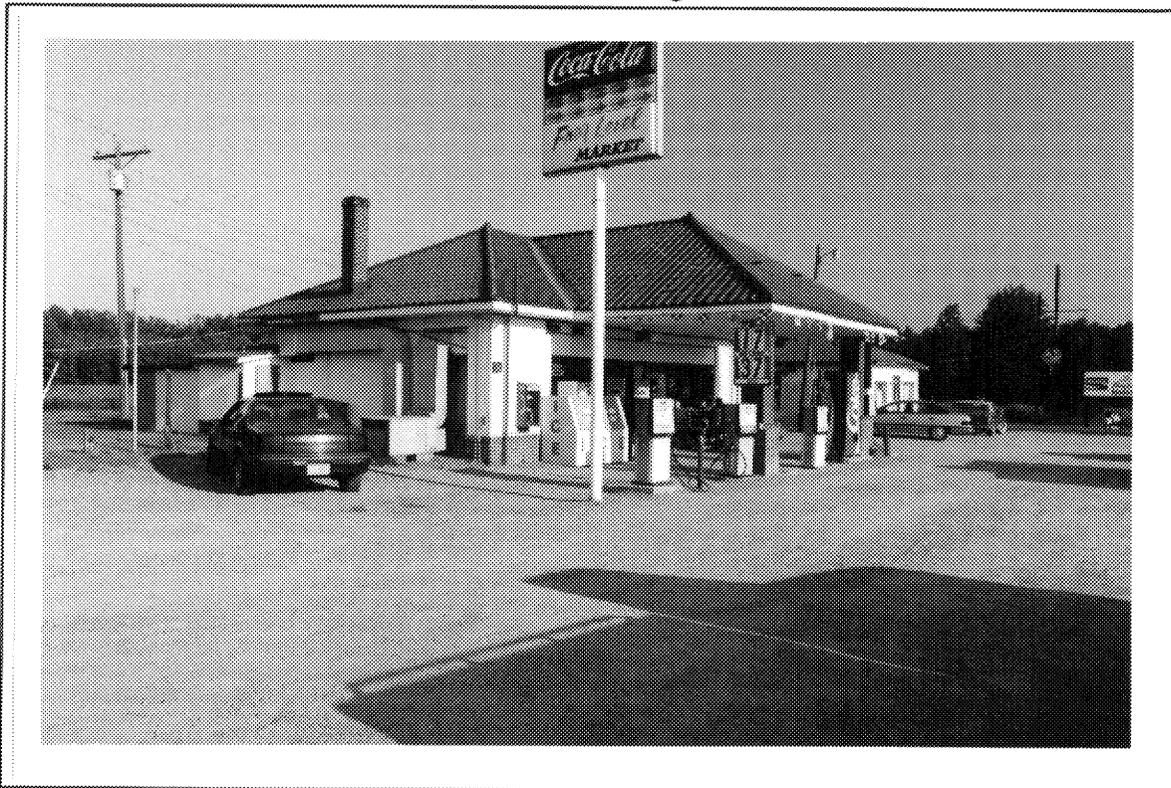


Figure 41 Photograph of Frog Level (16-186), (Jeff Stodghill, PMA, 1991.)

Constructed in 1941, the Old Esso Station, now called Elsie's This & That, is located on Route 1, just south of Carmel Church (Figure 42). This building, like Frog Level is a low-lying brick building with a hipped roof covered with pantiles. A porte-cochere, originally meant to accommodate the automobile seeking gasoline, is now used as a display area for the store goods. The soffit of the porte-cochere is the original pressed tin. A central door with transom is flanked by large plate glass show windows with pressed glass transoms. The interior has pressed tin ceilings identical to that of the porte-cochere soffit.



Figure 42 Photograph of Old Esso Gas Station (16-257), (Jeff Stodghill, PMA, 1991.)

Taverns

Located at intervals of five to ten miles on the Stage Coach Road and interspersed along other transportation corridors throughout the county, taverns were a common building type frequented by residents and travelers alike during the Eighteenth and early Nineteenth centuries. These commercial ventures, generally established to provide room and board for people travelling through the area, also served as social meeting centers where planters, traders, professionals and

1781 were granted by the Caroline Court.⁸² Wingfield claims that these early buildings were generally constructed of log, but soon gave way to "commodious brick or frame buildings which gave to the traveler many comforts." He continues by stating, "As a rule the main door opened into a large room corresponding to the lobby or foyer of our modern hotels..."⁸³ Of the countless colonial taverns in the county, four remained completely or partially standing in 1953.⁸⁴ Hubbard's Tavern (16-122), the Grove (16-12), and Tod's Tavern (16-215) at Villboro were identified and surveyed as part of this survey project.

Hubbard's Tavern (16-122), a one-and-one-half-story frame structure with shed dormers and a massive brick end chimney, was opened as a tavern by Benjamin Hubbard in 1756. According to George Washington's diary, the first President of the United States stayed at Hubbard's Tavern for "lodging or dining" at least once between the years of 1756 and 1791.⁸⁵ This well-known Caroline County landmark is now completely overgrown by trees and brush to be almost indistinguishable from nature to the passerby. Hubbard's Tavern is one of the most imminently threatened properties found in the county.

The Grove (16-12), located on the east side of Route 651, south of Route 30, is a wood frame dwelling consisting of various Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth century additions. According to an article in the Richmond News Leader, The Grove began as a private home in 1740.⁸⁶ In 1790 the first addition was made when the house became a Stage Road Tavern. The oldest portion of the house was a small one-room structure which was incorporated into the larger 2-story addition from the late Eighteenth century. This late Eighteenth century portion forms the main block of the house and consists of a three-bayed elevation covered with beaded weather boards. A central entry is preceded by a one-story porch supported by square wood columns. The mid-Nineteenth century addition extends across the rear of the Eighteenth century portion, while a Twentieth century wing encompasses the Nineteenth century portion.

⁸² Campbell, p. 410.

⁸³ Wingfield, p. 31.

⁸⁴ Campbell, p. 414.

⁸⁵ Caroline Historical Society, Volume V, 1975, p. 6.

⁸⁶ Carolyn Welton, "Farmhouses Open to Past." Richmond News Leader, September 17, 1970.

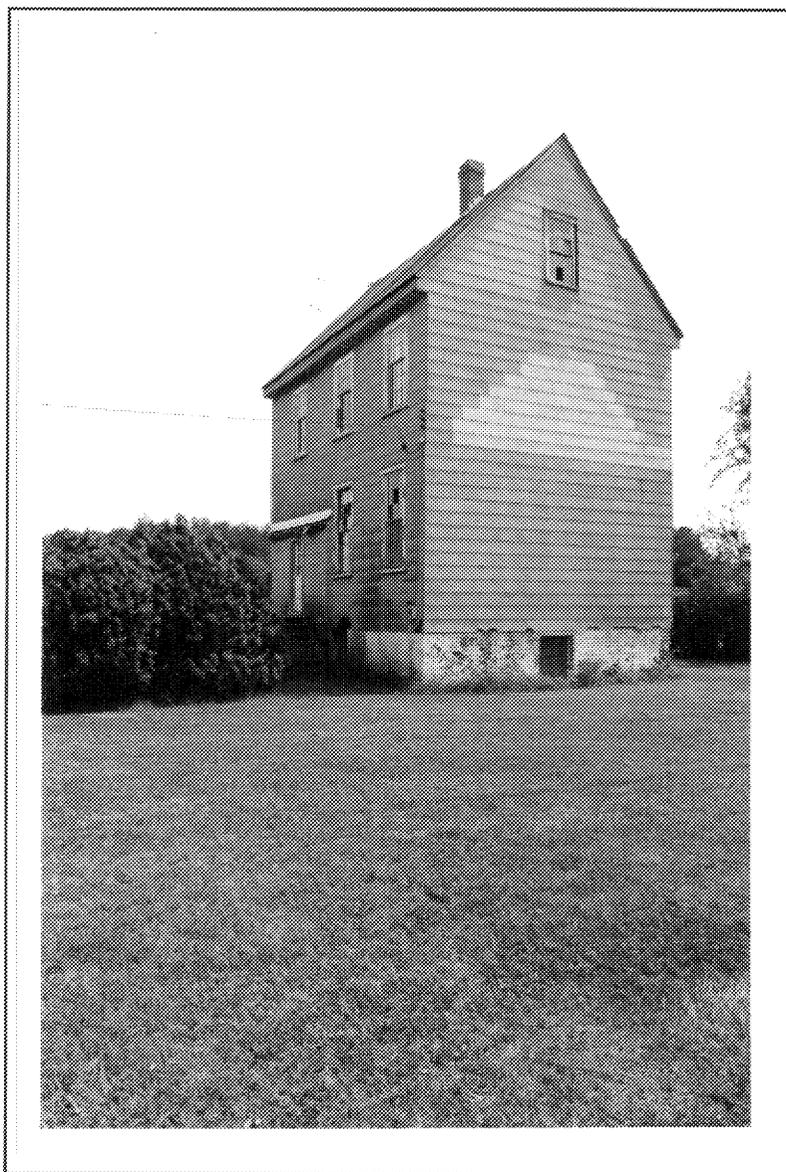


Figure 43 Photograph of Tavern at Villboro (16-215), (Jeff Stodghill, PMA, 1991.)

Located along the Stagecoach road at Villboro is a tavern originally owned by Dr. George Tod. This tavern, built in 1749 was designed similarly to Raleigh's Tavern in Williamsburg.⁸⁷ Originally L-shaped in plan, Tod's tavern, more commonly called Villboro, today consists of only one of its wings (Figure 43). The building is a tall, two-and-one-half-story frame structure now covered with asbestos siding. Left abandoned, the tavern still sits prominently upon its raised brick foundation on Route 2 at Villboro.

Breeding Farms

New Market Plantation (16-281), located off of Route 301 south of Bowling Green, originally consisted of an 11,760-acre land grant awarded to John Baylor in 1726. An avid horse racing fan, Baylor named his newly acquired land in Virginia "New Market" after the famous racing center in England and established the land as a horse breeding farm. Baylor imported the English sire Fearnought in 1764 to head his stables at New Market. The importation of this renowned stallion established Baylor as a horse breeding rival to John Tayloe of Mount Airy and provided him a reputation still remembered today. A 1922 New York Herald article reads, "Until the days of Fearnought no other than quarter races were run in Virginia. Speed had been the only quality sought for. But his progeny were remarkable for their fine figure and lasting bottom and introduced a taste (in imitation of the English) for course racing, which led the Virginians to seek for race horses of size and bottom"⁸⁸

Baylor's stud at New Market included nearly one hundred horses upon his death. John's son George Baylor inherited the farm and attempted to build a large mansion on the plantation. Dubbed "Baylor's Folly" by neighbors, the mansion building itself was never completed beyond the erection of a basement and some walls. Today the reduced plantation of approximately 1,800 acres consists of the old Baylor family home, a brick barn and a brick stable building.

Also associated with the horse industry was "Old Mansion", located just outside of Bowling Green. Here, a race track circled the lawn and attracted spectators from all over. The owner of Old Mansion, John Hoomes, is said to have imported a famous thoroughbred named "Sterling" from which many winning racers were bred.⁸⁹

Although not necessarily associated with historic farms, the horse breeding industry remains as an important industry in the county. At least one such breeding farm is well known as the home of Secretariat, one-time winner of the Kentucky Derby.

⁸⁷ Caroline Progress. May 13, 1987.

⁸⁸ Wingfield, p. 373.

⁸⁹ Ralph Fall, Historical Record of Bowling Green, Virginia, p. 3.

Banks

In order to operate their plantations and farms, large landowners in early Caroline County borrowed money from either British bankers or British merchants. Small landowners borrowed money from the local tavern-keepers and merchants. This financial arrangement endured until the Nineteenth century when many Caroline residents took their banking concerns to Richmond. The first bank in Caroline, Union Trust and Bank Company, was organized in 1902 and the bank building in Bowling Green was erected in 1912. This bank is an elegant brick building designed in a classical revival style. It is three bays wide with the bays separated by pilasters. A central projecting pediment crowns the already pedimented entry door.

The same year that the bank building was erected in Bowling Green, the Milford State Bank was organized. This building, strategically located on the railroad line, is a two-story brick building divided into five distinct bays and capped by a projecting cornice and a parapet. The five bays of the main elevation are divided into two slightly projecting end bays and three central bays separated by brick pilasters. Doors on the first floor and windows above fenestrate the two end bays, while windows on both the first and second floors appear on the three central bays. Jack-arched lintels with keystones and a well-pronounced cornice with dentils add to the classical vocabulary of this bank building. The Milford Bank Building, currently used as apartments, is the only bank building surveyed as part of this project.

THEME: Industry/Processing/Extraction

RESOURCE TYPE: Gristmills, Lumber mills, Sumac mills

Mills

Owing to the fact that Caroline County was a predominately agricultural county, little industry existed prior to the Nineteenth century. The one exception to this is grist mills. Grist mills abounded on the various rivers and their tributaries which provided excellent properties for water power. Campbells research into the early grist mills of the county revealed them to be too numerous to list. However, according to his records, at least ten and probably many more are listed in the Order Books before 1732.⁹⁰ Despite their omnipresence in the county through the Nineteenth century, relatively few grist mills remain in the areas surveyed. Five mills were surveyed as part of this project and one of them, Moore's Mill (16-123) near Sparta, has greatly deteriorated since last surveyed in 1973. The other mills surveyed include Cook's Mill (16-56) in Smoots, Boler's Mill (16-244), Reedy Mill (16-54), and Temples Mill (16-248).

Moore's Mill (16-123), also known locally as Jones Mill or Rolph Mill, is located on the north side of Route 630, just south of the Jiles Millpond, between the pond, creek and the road. This mill, constructed in the late Nineteenth century, is a two-story frame structure set upon a raised brick foundation. The front elevation of the mill, and the only one accessible due to overgrown trees and brush, consists of a batten door on the first floor and three narrow window openings on the second floor. A metal water wheel still remains at the north end of the mill structure.

Boler's Mill (16-244) and Temple's Mill (16-248) are both frame mill structures set upon raised stone foundations and covered with gable roofs of corrugated tin. Nestled within wooded properties and located next to millponds, both Bolers and Temples are becoming overgrown by vegetation. A millstone and mill equipment still remains inside Boler's Mill. Adjacent to Temple's Mill is the one story, one bay frame miller's house, now vacant.

Cook's Mill located on the Maracossic Creek in Smoots is the most well-preserved and maintained of the mills identified in the county. Built in 1868 by B.F. Smoot, the mill became known as Cook's Mill when it was acquired by Smoots' son-in-law, D.L. Cook, at Smoot's death. The mill which ground wheat for flour was the last operating mill in the county until it too closed in 1965.⁹¹ Although owned by a Richmonder, the grounds around the mill building are well-maintained by Mr. Cook who still lives next door in the miller's house. The mill is a

⁹⁰ Campbell, p. 404.

⁹¹ Caroline Historical Society, Volume 2, 1969, p. 22.

tall two-and-one-half-story frame structure set into a steep hill above the creek. The interior of the mill is furnished with mostly original mill equipment.

Lumber Factories

In the Nineteenth century other areas of industry began to compete with farming. This includes, excelsior manufacturing, lumber manufacturing, and the manufacture of sumac extract. The excelsior industry, the first industry of its kind in the South, was founded in Woodford in 1896, by George P. Lyon. Here, Lyon established a mill for the manufacture of excelsior using pine wood, instead of poplar which was typically used in this industry. The returns from Lyon's first mill were so successful that a series of other excelsior mills followed soon after. Eventually, the pine product became the leading excelsior on the market and, according to Wingfield who wrote in 1924, "is now in demand not only for packing, but for all purposes for which any other type of excelsior may be used."⁹²

Enhanced by the success of the excelsior industry which required the timbering of pine, lumber manufacture in Caroline improved in the late Nineteenth century. According to the Handbook on Caroline County, "Pine, oak, hickory, walnut, beech, and other timber is in abundance, and can be purchased in merchantable condition at the saw mills, of which there are 38 in the county..."⁹³ Generally, lumber was milled in the Nineteenth century in Caroline County for use in the construction of houses. During the Civil War, a Caroline resident who had established a saw mill on his farm known as "Thornberry" was detailed to saw timbers and lumber for the Confederate Government to use in building the fortifications around Richmond. After the war, this same resident continued in his business in the manufacturing of lumber. Another early lumber business to be established in the county was founded in 1879 by L. D. George. In 1911 George incorporated his business as the L.D. George Lumber Company, and in 1915, incorporated another called the Rose Hill Lumber Co., Inc. In the early 1880s only about 10 lumber mills operated in the county⁹⁴, and by 1888, as mentioned above, this number had grown to thirty-eight.

The manufacture of sumac came to Caroline County in 1913 when a Fredericksburg sumac plant run by the Knox Brothers was moved to Milford. Sumac is indigenous to Virginia, and grows abundantly in the Eastern part of the state. It is used in the tanning of leather and as a mordant

⁹² Wingfield, p. 27.

⁹³ The Handbook on Caroline County, p. 4.

⁹⁴ Wingfield, p.29.

to fasten colors in all textile fabrics. In 1924 the plant in Milford was claimed to be the largest of its kind in the United States.⁹⁵

No structures associated with the lumber industry were located in the survey area.

⁹⁵ Wingfield, p. 31.

THEME: Funerary

RESOURCE TYPE: Cemeteries, Graves

Cemeteries in Caroline County can be found at almost all of the churches located throughout the county, as well as at private farms and residences. The church graveyards tend to be well-maintained and are easily accessible to visitors. Private family plots are often sited at a distance from the main dwelling associated with them and are overgrown and not easily visible. Many of the early family plots and slave cemeteries had unmarked graves and can no longer be specifically located.

Cemeteries have been a source of interest amongst the county dwellers, as well as the Caroline Historical Society members, and several attempts at compiling cemetery data over the years has resulted in lists of cemeteries located throughout the county. Two such lists can be found in the appendix of this report. The first list, compiled by Mr. James Patton, in 1985 and given to PMA and Tracerics to include in this report, registers burials in private cemeteries as recorded in the Register of St. Mary's (Episcopal) Parish (1889-1937). The second list, located in the Caroline Historical Society Vertical Files, is similarly a list of private cemeteries throughout the county. This list indicates the location of the cemetery and records the inscriptions on the tombstones. It is not known who compiled this information and when it was done.

Cemeteries associated with the surveyed churches were always noted. Those associated with private residences were noted whenever identified. A computerized list of all of the cemeteries surveyed is located in the appendix.

One cemetery, not actually surveyed, but identified through local documentation and oral histories is the old Motley plot at Old Salem (the original site of Salem Church, now located in Sparta). Located in proximity to the foundations of the old church structure are several tombstones, some with their inscriptions still legible. An iron fence encloses a small, gray stone marker to Thomas Motley with the date of April 6, 1868 inscribed on it. Another headstone, outside the enclosure, is inscribed with several names. Set away from the enclosure is another small plot marking the resting place of 2nd Lieutenant Richard Broaddus, Co. H., 30th Virginia Infantry, Confederate States of America.⁹⁶

Many of the oldest and most intact grave properties in the county are located on the large plantations and farm estates. These family cemeteries were usually situated at some distance from the main house and were not threatened by expansion and additions. On private property, early family cemeteries escaped the pillaging of grave markers and memorials which occurred

⁹⁶ Dorothy Terry, "Site of Old Salem Baptist Church Hidden in Deeply Wooded Area." The Caroline Progress, October 15, 1964.

after the Revolutionary War. A low brick wall encloses the gravestone of the original owner of Braynefield, George Buckner. Relatively intact, this stone slab monument dates to 1828. Surrounded by a decorative cast iron fence, the family plot at Fontaine Hill has markers dating to the early Nineteenth century. Several of the markers have broken off and the inscriptions obscured by time. Adjacent to the drive leading to Hill View is the family cemetery of the Massey and Farish clan. Six grave stones are still visible, the earliest dating to 1845, for Malinda D. Massey. The earliest grave stone at Mulberry Place dates from 1851, and belongs to Mary Winston Woolford, an ancestor of the original owner Jourdan Woolford.

Appendix A

COMPUTER GENERATED REPORTS

Historic Resource Inventory by Alphabetical Listing

Historic Resource Inventory by Resource Number

Historic Resource Inventory with Tax Number

Inventory of Properties Potentially Eligible for the National Register

CAROLINE COUNTY RESOURCE INVENTORY BY RESOURCE NUMBER

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	USGS QUAD MAP NAME
016-0001-001	Auburn Hill	Sparta
016-0002-001	Blenheim	Woodford
016-0003-001	Braynefield	Woodford
016-0004-	Camden	Port Royal
016-0005-001	Concord Baptist Church	Ashland
016-0006-	Edgehill	
016-0008-001	Elm Grove	Sparta
016-0009-001	Elson Green	Hanover
016-0010-001	Glamorgan	Ashland
016-0010-002	Glamorgan School House	Ashland
016-0011-001	Grace Episcopal Church	Guinea
016-0012-001	Grove, The	Hanover
016-0013-001	Hampton Manor	Bowling Green
016-0014-001	Hayfield	Rappahannock Academy
016-0015-001	Locust Hill	Guinea
016-0016-001	Meadow Farm	Ashland
016-0017-001	Mill Hill	Guinea
016-0018-001	Moss Neck Manor	Rappahannock Academy
016-0019-	Prospect Hill	
016-0020-001	Mt Gideon	Hanover
016-0021-001	Rock Spring	Hanover
016-0022-001	Rock Stop	Rappahannock Academy
016-0023-	Santee	
016-0024-001	Southbrook	Guinea
016-0024-002	Southbrook	Guinea
016-0025-	Spring Grove	
016-0026-001	Stanhope	Penola

CAROLINE COUNTY RESOURCE INVENTORY BY RESOURCE NUMBER

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	USGS QUAD MAP NAME
016-0027-001	White Plains	Sparta
016-0027-002	White Plains Kitchen	Sparta
016-0028-001	Woodpecker	Woodford
016-0029-	Port Royal Trashpit Archaeological Site	
016-0030-	Goldenvale Creek Archaeological Site	
016-0031-	Camden Archaeological Site	
016-0032-	Gay Mount	
016-0034-001	Green Falls	Penola
016-0035-001	Mulberry Place	Penola
016-0035-002	Mulberry Place Kitchen	Penola
016-0035-003	Mulberry Place Blacksmith Shop	Penola
016-0036-001	Oak Ridge	Bowling Green
016-0038-001	Chenault	Penola
016-0039-001	High Pastures	Sparta
016-0040-001	Aberfoyle Farm	Penola
016-0041-001	Shannon Mills	Ruther Glen
016-0042-001	Mt Salem Baptist Church	Penola
016-0043-001	Hillford	Guinea
016-0043-002	Hillford Barn	Guinea
016-0044-001	House, Rt 721	Sparta
016-0045-	Dugout Canoe Archaeological Site	
016-0047-001	Mt Zion	Guinea
016-0047-002	Mt Zion Smokehouse	Guinea
016-0048-001	Belle Hill	Rappahannock Academy
016-0048-002	Belle Hill School	Rappahannock Academy
016-0050-001	Captain Brook House	Woodford
016-0051-001	Hazelwood Graves	

CAROLINE COUNTY RESOURCE INVENTORY BY RESOURCE NUMBER

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	USGS QUAD MAP NAME
016-0052-	Mount Church	
016-0053-001	Shepherd's Hill	Bowling Green
016-0054-001	Reedy Mill	Penola
016-0055-001	Boler's Mill	Ruther Glen
016-0056-001	Cook's Mill	Bowling Green
016-0056-002	Cook's Mill Store	Bowling Green
016-0058-	Hazelwood Dairy & House Archaeological Site	
016-0059-001	Ormesby	Guinea
016-0060-001	Allen's Store	Ladysmith
016-0060-002	Barn at Allen's Store	Ladysmith
016-0061-001	Butler's Bridge	Hewlett
016-0063-001	County Line Baptist Church	Ladysmith
016-0065-	Skinker's Neck	
016-0065-001	Skinker's Neck	
016-0066-001	Windsor	
016-0067-001	House, Rt 630	Sparta
016-0069-001	Liberty Church	Rappahannock Academy
016-0072-001	Yew Springs Farm	Rappahannock Academy
016-0074-001	Behel Baptist Church	Woodford
016-0076-001	Hampstead	Woodford
016-0077-001	Ivy Hill	Woodford
016-0080-001	Carter's House	Supply
016-0081-001	Frozen Hill	Sparta
016-0082-001	Kay House	Supply
016-0083-001	Moore House	Sparta
016-0084-001	Mount Clear	Sparta
016-0085-	Mount Eolus Archaeological Site	

CAROLINE COUNTY RESOURCE INVENTORY BY RESOURCE NUMBER

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	USGS QUAD MAP NAME
016-0086-001	Murray House	Sparta
016-0086-002	Murray Guest House	Sparta
016-0087-001	House, Rt 755	Guinea
016-0088-001	Rolph House	Sparta
016-0090-001	Sparta High School	Sparta
016-0091-001	Salem Baptist Church	Sparta
016-0092-001	Jackson Shrine	Guinea
016-0094-001	Spring Grove	Guinea
016-0094-002	Spring Grove Kitchen	Guinea
016-0094-003	Spring Grove Smokehouse	Guinea
016-0097-001	Athens	Ruther Glen
016-0100-001	Cannon House	Ruther Glen
016-0103-001	Hamptonville	Ruther Glen
016-0105-001	Irene Slave Quarters	Ladysmith
016-0105-002	Irene House	Ladysmith
016-0106-001	Ivy Cliff	Woodford
016-0107-001	Laurel Springs	Guinea
016-0111-001	North Garden	Guinea
016-0112-001	Oakton	Hewlett
016-0116-001	Spring Hill	Guinea
016-0116-002	Spring Hill Smokehouse	Guinea
016-0117-001	White Hall	Woodford
016-0122-001	Hubbard's Tavern	Sparta
016-0123-001	Moore's Mill	Sparta
016-0124-001	Claremont	Rappahannock Academy
016-0128-001	Marmaduke	Sparta
016-0131-	Campbell's Home Archaeological Site	

CAROLINE COUNTY RESOURCE INVENTORY BY RESOURCE NUMBER

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	USGS QUAD MAP NAME
016-0133-001	Clifton	Woodford
016-0134-001	Cobb House	Woodford
016-0136-001	Edmund Pendleton High School	Penola
016-0137-001	Fontaine Hill	Ruther Glen
016-0137-002	Fontaine Hill Smokehouse	Ruther Glen
016-0138-001	Freeman's House	Hanover
016-0138-002	Freeman's House Smokehouse	Hanover
016-0140-001	Garrett House	
016-0141-001	Green Hill	
016-0142-001	Greenwood	
016-0143-001	Henderson's Mill	
016-0149-001	Luck's Old Place	
016-0150-001	Magnolia Inn	Ruther Glen
016-0151-001	Montpelier	
016-0152-001	Mulberry Grove	Hanover
016-0153-001	Poplar Grove	Ruther Glen
016-0154-001	Poplar Grove	Woodford
016-0154-002	Poplar Grove North Cottage	Woodford
016-0156-001	Prospect Hill	Woodford
016-0156-002	Prospect Hill Kitchen	Woodford
016-0157-001	Hillview	Guinea
016-0158-001	Providence	
016-0159-001	Grace Baptist Church	Penola
016-0162-001	Sunny South	Hewlett
016-0163-001	Sycamore Hill	Woodford
016-0164-001	Thompsons Hill	Ruther Glen
016-0167-001	Sallie Young House	Hanover

CAROLINE COUNTY RESOURCE INVENTORY BY RESOURCE NUMBER

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	USGS QUAD MAP NAME
016-0168-	Refuse Deposit Archaeological Site	
016-0169-001	Jericho Baptist Church	Ruther Glen
016-0170-001	Mt Oni Baptist Church	Ruther Glen
016-0171-001	First Mt. Zion Baptist Church	Hanover
016-0172-001	St Margaret's Episcopal Church	Ruther Glen
016-0173-001	House, Rt 95	Ladysmith
016-0174-001	Elmwood	Penola
016-0175-001	Mt Vernon Methodist Church	Penola
016-0176-001	Point Eastern	Hanover
016-0177-001	Spy Hill	Sparta
016-0178-001	Taylorsville	Sparta
016-0179-001	Shiloh United Methodist Church	Sparta
016-0180-001	Plum Grove	Sparta
016-0181-001	Mt. Herman Church	Penola
016-0186-001	Frog Level Market and Gas Station	Hanover
016-0187-001	Carmel Baptist Church	
016-0188-001	House, Rt 643	Sparta
016-0189-001	Farm, Rt 644	Sparta
016-0190-001	Farm, Rt 616	Supply
016-0191-001	Farm, Rt 616	Supply
016-0191-002	Farm, Rt 616	Supply
016-0192-001	Rollins House	Supply
016-0193-001	St. Luke's Church	Hanover
016-0194-001	Wright House	Woodford
016-0195-001	Store & Dwelling, Rt 600	Hanover
016-0196-001	Windy Hill Farm	Hanover
016-0197-001	Farm, Rt 600	Hanover

CAROLINE COUNTY RESOURCE INVENTORY BY RESOURCE NUMBER

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	USGS QUAD MAP NAME
016-0198-001	Bower's Cliff	Hanover
016-0199-001	House, Rt 651	Hanover
016-0200-001	Dawn House	Hanover
016-0200-002	Dawn Store	Hanover
016-0201-001	Hopewell United Methodist Church	Guinea
016-0202-001	House, Rt 606	Guinea
016-0203-001	Chandler House	Guinea
016-0204-001	Fell Family Farm	Guinea
016-0205-001	House, Rt 755	Guinea
016-0206-001	House, Rt 755	Guinea
016-0207-001	House, Rt 755	Guinea
016-0208-001	House, Rt 755	Guinea
016-0209-001	Hopewell Methodist Church Parsonnage	Guinea
016-0210-001	House, Rt 755	Guinea
016-0211-001	Allen, E.C. Store	Guinea
016-0212-001	House, Rt 755	Guinea
016-0213-001	House, Rt 755	Guinea
016-0214-001	Farmer House	Guinea
016-0215-	Villboro Tavern	Guinea
016-0215-001	Villboro Tavern	Guinea
016-0216-001	Zion Grove Church and Cemetery	Guinea
016-0217-001	St Mary's Catholic Church	Woodford
016-0218-001	House, Rt 609	Woodford
016-0219-001	Evans House	Woodford
016-0220-001	Carolina Mansion	Woodford
016-0221-001	Woodford House	Woodford
016-0222-001	Woodford Freight Station	Woodford

CAROLINE COUNTY RESOURCE INVENTORY BY RESOURCE NUMBER

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	USGS QUAD MAP NAME
016-0223-001	Woodford School	Woodford
016-0224-001	House, Rt 609	Woodford
016-0224-002	House, Rt 609, Garage	Woodford
016-0225-001	House, Rt 626	Woodford
016-0226-001	House, Rt 626	Woodford
016-0227-001	Elliot's House	Ashland
016-0227-002	Elliot's Office	Ashland
016-0228-001	Store, Rt 652	Ashland
016-0229-001	Catalpa Grove	Hanover
016-0230-001	Farm, Rt 650	Hanover
016-0231-001	Bethel United Methodist Church	Hanover
016-0232-001	Neadwood Farm	Hanover
016-0233-001	Shumansville	Penola
016-0234-001	Young's Store	Hanover
016-0235-001	School, Rt 664	Woodford
016-0236-001	House, Rt 767	Woodford
016-0237-001	House, Rt 664	Woodford
016-0238-001	Farm, Rt 664	Woodford
016-0239-001	House, Rt 600	Hanover
016-0240-001	Farm, Rt 716	Ruther Glen
016-0241-001	Farm, Rt 716	Ruther Glen
016-0242-001	House, Rt 716	Ruther Glen
016-0243-001	House, Rt 1	Ladysmith
016-0244-001	Mt. Horeb Baptist Church	Hanover
016-0245-001	House, Rt 1	Ladysmith
016-0246-001	Bradley-Shumansville Store	Penola
016-0247-001	Old Brick House	Ladysmith

CAROLINE COUNTY RESOURCE INVENTORY BY RESOURCE NUMBER

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	USGS QUAD MAP NAME
016-0248-001	Temples Mill	Ladysmith
016-0248-002	Temples Mill Miller's House	Ladysmith
016-0249-001	Ladysmith Restaurant	Ladysmith
016-0250-001	House, Rt 683	Hewlett
016-0251-001	Farm House Rte 683	Hewlett
016-0251-002	Farm Office Rte 683	Hewlett
016-0252-001	House, Rt 683	Hewlett
016-0253-001	Farm, Rt 738	Hewlett
016-0254-001	House, Rt 689	Hewlett
016-0255-001	Oxford Mt Zion Baptist Church	Ruther Glen
016-0256-001	House, Rt 639	Woodford
016-0257-001	Elsie's This or That	Ruther Glen
016-0258-001	Dr. Cobb's House on Rte 652	Ruther Glen
016-0258-002	Dr. Cobb's Office on Rte 652	Ruther Glen
016-0259-001	Farm, Rt 657	Ruther Glen
016-0260-001	House, Rt 601	Hewlett
016-0261-001	House, Rt 658	Hewlett
016-0262-001	Old Milford Hotel	Bowling Green
016-0263-001	Gray Campbell Inn	Bowling Green
016-0264-001	Milford Presbyterian Church	Bowling Green
016-0265-001	Restaurant, Rt 722	Bowling Green
016-0266-001	Milford Freight Station	Bowling Green
016-0267-001	House, Rt 722	Woodford
016-0268-001	Shildroth's Station	Woodford
016-0269-001	House, Rt 628	Bowling Green
016-0270-001	Milford State Bank	Bowling Green
016-0271-001	Clark's Store	Bowling Green

CAROLINE COUNTY RESOURCE INVENTORY BY RESOURCE NUMBER

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	USGS QUAD MAP NAME
016-0272-001	Blatt's Store	Bowling Green
016-0273-001	House, Rt 628	Bowling Green
016-0274-001	Farm, Rt 628	Bowling Green
016-0275-001	Ashlawn	Bowling Green
016-0276-001	Farm, Rt 628	Bowling Green
016-0277-001	House, Rt 640	Bowling Green
016-0278-001	Cook House	Bowling Green
016-0279-001	Chandlers	Ruther Glen
016-0280-001	Hickory Grove	Ruther Glen
016-0281-001	New Market Plantation House	Bowling Green
016-0281-002	New Market Plantation Kitchen	Bowling Green
016-0281-004	New Market Plantation Stable	Bowling Green
016-0281-005	New Market Plantation Barn	Bowling Green
016-0282-001	Farm, Rt 19	Bowling Green
016-0283-001	Sears House	Bowling Green
016-0284-001	Cedar Creek	Port Royal
016-0285-001	Oak Grove	Penola
016-0286-001	Store, Rt 601	Penola
016-0287-001	Palestine Farm	Penola
016-0288-001	Store, Rt 601	Penola
016-0289-001	Rose Hill	Penola
016-0290-001	House, Rt 601	Penola
016-0291-001	House, Rt 601	Penola
016-0292-001	Broad Plains Farm	Penola
016-0293-001	Burrus House	Penola
016-0294-001	Burrus House	Penola
016-0295-001	Ready Mill Store	Penola

CAROLINE COUNTY RESOURCE INVENTORY BY RESOURCE NUMBER

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	USGS QUAD MAP NAME
016-0296-001	House, Rt 601	Penola
016-0297-001	R F & P Property East	Penola
016-0298-001	R F & P Property West	Penola
016-0299-001	River View Farm	Penola
016-0300-001	Mt Tabor Church	Penola
016-0301-001	Green House	Penola
016-0302-001	Farm, Rt 627	Penola

277 TOTAL RESOURCES IN THIS REPORT

CAROLINE COUNTY RESOURCE INVENTORY AND TAX NUMBERS

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	SECTION/PARCEL	
016-0001-001	Auburn Hill	74	23
016-0002-001	Blenheim	41/42	92
016-0003-001	Braynefield	28	33A
016-0004-	Camden		
016-0005-001	Concord Baptist Church	101	59
016-0006-	Edgehill		
016-0008-001	Elm Grove	88	41A
016-0009-001	Elson Green	108	30A/9
016-0010-001	Glamorgan	107	41
016-0010-002	Glamorgan School House	107	41
016-0011-001	Grace Episcopal Church	8	82/A
016-0012-001	Grove, The	108	31
016-0013-001	Hampton Manor		
016-0014-001	Hayfield Hays	4	1/A
016-0015-001	Locust Hill	16	152/153
016-0016-001	Meadow Farm		
016-0017-001	Mill Hill	16	150
016-0018-001	Moss Neck Manor	4	12A
016-0019-	Prospect Hill		
016-0020-001	Mt Gideon Red Cliff	108	29
016-0021-001	Rock Spring	103	56-59
016-0022-001	Rock Stop	11	A/2
016-0023-	Santee		
016-0024-001	Southbrook	16	99/A
016-0024-002	Southbrook	16	99/A
016-0025-	Spring Grove		

CAROLINE COUNTY RESOURCE INVENTORY AND TAX NUMBERS

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	SECTION/PARCEL	
016-0026-001	Stanhope		
016-0027-001	White Plains	74	5/A
016-0027-002	White Plains Kitchen	74	5/A
016-0028-001	Woodpecker	28	1/A
016-0029-	Port Royal Trashpit Archaeological Site		
016-0030-	Goldenvale Creek Archaeological Site		
016-0031-	Camden Archaeological Site		
016-0032-	Gay Mount		
016-0034-001	Green Falls	86	5
016-0035-001	Mulberry Place	72	2
016-0035-002	Mulberry Place Kitchen	72	2
016-0035-003	Mulberry Place Blacksmith Shop	72	2
016-0036-001	Oak Ridge		
016-0038-001	Chenault Lake Holly Ski Club	73	56/A
016-0039-001	High Pastures Old Goulden Place Old Campbell Place	74	93/A
016-0040-001	Aberfoyle Farm		
016-0041-001	Shannon Mills Prospect Hill Caroline Pines Clubhouse		
016-0042-001	Mt Salem Baptist Church		
016-0043-001	Hillford	16	98
016-0043-002	Hillford Barn	16	98
016-0044-001	House, Rt 721	74	114
016-0045-	Dugout Canoe Archaeological Site		
016-0047-001	Mt Zion Mt Sion	2	14
016-0047-002	Mt Zion Smokehouse Mt Sion	2	14

CAROLINE COUNTY RESOURCE INVENTORY AND TAX NUMBERS

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	SECTION/PARCEL	
016-0048-001	Belle Hill	3	6/B
016-0048-002	Belle Hill School	3	6/B
016-0050-001	Captain Brook House Mt Zephyr Farm	29	41
016-0051-001	Hazelwood Graves		
016-0052-	Mount Church		
016-0053-001	Shepherd's Hill		
016-0054-001	Reedy Mill	96	18/A
016-0055-001	Boler's Mill	69	2
016-0056-001	Cook's Mill	58	6
016-0056-002	Cook's Mill Store	58	6
016-0058-	Hazelwood Dairy & House Archaeological Site		
016-0059-001	Ormesby		
016-0060-001	Allen's Store Old Blanton's Store Blanton's Store Davis & Allen, Inc.	38	35
016-0060-002	Barn at Allen's Store Old Blanton's Store Blanton's Store Davis & Allen, Inc.	38	35
016-0061-001	Butler's Bridge		
016-0063-001	County Line Baptist Church	51	38
016-0065-	Skinker's Neck		
016-0065-001	Skinker's Neck		
016-0066-001	Windsor		
016-0067-001	House, Rt 630	76	??
016-0069-001	Liberty Church		
016-0072-001	Yew Springs Farm	5	2/A
016-0074-001	Behel Baptist Church	41	80

CAROLINE COUNTY RESOURCE INVENTORY AND TAX NUMBERS

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	SECTION/PARCEL	
016-0076-001	Hampstead		
016-0077-001	Ivy Hill	27	3/A/3
016-0080-001	Carter's House	59	39/A
016-0081-001	Frozen Hill	75	38/A
016-0082-001	Kay House		
016-0083-001	Moore House		
016-0084-001	Mount Clear	74	13/A
016-0085-	Mount Eolus Archaeological Site		
016-0086-001	Murray House Pitts House Old William I. Murray House	74	29 & 29C
016-0086-002	Murray Guest House Pitts House Old William I. Murray House	74	29 & 29C
016-0087-001	House, Rt 755	16	134
016-0088-001	Rolph House Rolphwood	74	1/F/1
016-0090-001	Sparta High School Village Apartments	74	95
016-0091-001	Salem Baptist Church	74	30/A
016-0092-001	Jackson Shrine Fairfield Plantation Office	16B	17-25
016-0094-001	Spring Grove	15	2
016-0094-002	Spring Grove Kitchen	15	2
016-0094-003	Spring Grove Smokehouse	15	2
016-0097-001	Athens	69	52
016-0100-001	Cannon House	82	2
016-0103-001	Hamptonville	68	104
016-0105-001	Irene Slave Quarters	52	6
016-0105-002	Irene House	52	6
016-0106-001	Ivy Cliff	27	57/A

CAROLINE COUNTY RESOURCE INVENTORY AND TAX NUMBERS

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	SECTION/PARCEL	
016-0107-001	Laurel Springs	15	20
016-0111-001	North Garden	15	4/A
016-0112-001	Oakton	67	53
016-0116-001	Spring Hill	17	75
016-0116-002	Spring Hill Smokehouse	17	75
016-0117-001	White Hall	29	1
016-0122-001	Hubbard's Tavern	74	4
016-0123-001	Moore's Mill Jones Mill Jiles Mill Rolph-Jones-Jiles Mill	74	103/A
016-0124-001	Claremont	3	8
016-0128-001	Marmaduke	75	54/A
016-0131-	Campbell's Home Archaeological Site		
016-0133-001	Clifton		
016-0134-001	Cobb House Cobb's Place	54	73
016-0136-001	Edmund Pendleton High School Doggett's Fork Reedy Church High School	95	1-2-3/A
016-0137-001	Fontaine Hill	82	118
016-0137-002	Fontaine Hill Smokehouse	82	118
016-0138-001	Freeman's House	103	9/A
016-0138-002	Freeman's House Smokehouse	103	9/A
016-0140-001	Garrett House		
016-0141-001	Green Hill		
016-0142-001	Greenwood		
016-0143-001	Henderson's Mill		
016-0149-001	Luck's Old Place		
016-0150-001	Magnolia Inn	82	184A/A

CAROLINE COUNTY RESOURCE INVENTORY AND TAX NUMBERS

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	SECTION/PARCEL	
	Mt Olympus		
016-0151-001	Montpelier		
016-0152-001	Mulberry Grove	102	117/A
016-0153-001	Poplar Grove	69	1-2-3A-3B
016-0154-001	Poplar Grove	40	81
016-0154-002	Poplar Grove North Cottage	40	81
016-0156-001	Prospect Hill	40	59/A
016-0156-002	Prospect Hill Kitchen	40	59/A
016-0157-001	Hillview	17	47/A
016-0158-001	Providence		
016-0159-001	Grace Baptist Church Providence Meeting House	72	60A
016-0162-001	sunny south		
016-0163-001	Sycamore Hill	40	58/A
016-0164-001	Thompsons Hill	68	61
016-0167-001	Sallie Young House	103	44
016-0168-	Refuse Deposit Archaeological Site		
016-0169-001	Jericho Baptist Church		
016-0170-001	Mt Oni Baptist Church	84	8/A
016-0171-001	First Mt. Zion Baptist Church		
016-0172-001	St Margaret's Episcopal Church Cardinal Baptist Church	83	30
016-0173-001	House, Rt 95	39	212/A
016-0174-001	Elmwood		
016-0175-001	Mt Vernon Methodist Church	97	46/A
016-0176-001	Point Eastern The Points	103	4/A
016-0177-001	Spy Hill	89	21A/A
016-0178-001	Taylorsville	88	46/A

CAROLINE COUNTY RESOURCE INVENTORY AND TAX NUMBERS

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	SECTION/PARCEL	
016-0179-001	Shiloh United Methodist Church	88	45/A
016-0180-001	Plum Grove	99	11/A
016-0181-001	Mt. Herman Church	87	56
016-0186-001	Frog Level Market and Gas Station	102	71
016-0187-001	Carmel Baptist Church	82	57
016-0188-001	House, Rt 643	88	76/A
016-0189-001	Farm, Rt 644	7460	69 & 70/A
016-0190-001	Farm, Rt 616	60	6
016-0191-001	Farm, Rt 616	60	7A
016-0191-002	Farm, Rt 616	60	7A
016-0192-001	Rollins House	60	9
016-0193-001	St. Luke's Church	103	94
016-0194-001	Wright House Liberty Grove		
016-0195-001	Store & Dwelling, Rt 600	102	86
016-0196-001	Windy Hill Farm	102	83
016-0197-001	Farm, Rt 600	102	78
016-0198-001	Bower's Cliff Rock Cliff	102	68
016-0199-001	House, Rt 651	102	66
016-0200-001	Dawn House	108	52
016-0200-002	Dawn Store	108	52
016-0201-001	Hopewell United Methodist Church	16B	6A
016-0202-001	House, Rt 606	16	50
016-0203-001	Chandler House	16	1
016-0204-001	Fell Family Farm Fellaway Farm	16	74
016-0205-001	House, Rt 755	16	135

CAROLINE COUNTY RESOURCE INVENTORY AND TAX NUMBERS

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	SECTION/PARCEL	
016-0206-001	House, Rt 755	16	B1
016-0207-001	House, Rt 755	16	133
016-0208-001	House, Rt 755	16	133
016-0209-001	Hopewell Methodist Church Parsonnage	16	B2
016-0210-001	House, Rt 755	16B	1&2D
016-0211-001	Allen, E.C. Store	16B	1&2 A
016-0212-001	House, Rt 755	16B	3&4
016-0213-001	House, Rt 755		
016-0214-001	Farmer House	17	119
016-0215-	Villboro Tavern Tod's Tavern	17	108A
016-0215-001	Villboro Tavern Tod's Tavern	17	108A
016-0216-001	Zion Grove Church and Cemetery	17	122
016-0217-001	St Mary's Catholic Church	29	31
016-0218-001	House, Rt 609	29	25
016-0219-001	Evans House	29	24
016-0220-001	Carolina Mansion	29	13
016-0221-001	Woodford House	29	6
016-0222-001	Woodford Freight Station	29	10
016-0223-001	Woodford School	29	7
016-0224-001	House, Rt 609	29	12
016-0224-002	House, Rt 609, Garage	29	12
016-0225-001	House, Rt 626	29	62
016-0226-001	House, Rt 626	29	10A
016-0227-001	Elliot's House	101	43
016-0227-002	Elliot's Office	101	43
016-0228-001	Store, Rt 652	107	36

CAROLINE COUNTY RESOURCE INVENTORY AND TAX NUMBERS

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	SECTION/PARCEL	
016-0229-001	Catalpa Grove	108	338
016-0230-001	Farm, Rt 650	108	80
016-0231-001	Bethel United Methodist Church	108	70
016-0232-001	Needwood Farm	102	28
016-0233-001	Shumansville	87	29A
016-0234-001	Young's Store	102	115A
016-0235-001	School, Rt 664		
016-0236-001	House, Rt 767	54	14
016-0237-001	House, Rt 664	54	5
016-0238-001	Farm, Rt 664	54	4
016-0239-001	House, Rt 600	102	91
016-0240-001	Farm, Rt 716	69	42
016-0241-001	Farm, Rt 716	83	1
016-0242-001	House, Rt 716	82	161A
016-0243-001	House, Rt 1	52	60
016-0244-001	Mt. Horeb Baptist Church Reed's Church	103	90
016-0245-001	House, Rt 1	52	150
016-0246-001	Bradley-Shumansville Store	87	87A
016-0247-001	Old Brick House Mount Tea Rose	51	1
016-0248-001	Temples Mill	51	10
016-0248-002	Temples Mill Miller's House	51	10
016-0249-001	Ladysmith Restaurant	52	141
016-0250-001	House, Rt 683	67	14
016-0251-001	Farm House Rte 683	67	2
016-0251-002	Farm Office Rte 683	67	2
016-0252-001	House, Rt 683	66	34A

CAROLINE COUNTY RESOURCE INVENTORY AND TAX NUMBERS

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	SECTION/PARCEL	
016-0253-001	Farm, Rt 738	50	51
016-0254-001	House, Rt 689	81	73A
016-0255-001	Oxford Mt Zion Baptist Church	82	66
016-0256-001	House, Rt 639	53	95
016-0257-001	Elsie's This or That Esso Station		
016-0258-001	Dr. Cobb's House on Rte 652	83	21
016-0258-002	Dr. Cobb's Office on Rte 652	83	21
016-0259-001	Farm, Rt 657		
016-0260-001	House, Rt 601	80	11
016-0261-001	House, Rt 658	66	2
016-0262-001	Old Milford Hotel	56C	5A
016-0263-001	Gray Campbell Inn Schalls Furniture Refinishing and Repairs	56C	7
016-0264-001	Milford Presbyterian Church Old Church	56C	9
016-0265-001	Restaurant, Rt 722	56C	5/8
016-0266-001	Milford Freight Station	56	10
016-0267-001	House, Rt 722	55	99
016-0268-001	Shildroth's Station	55	101
016-0269-001	House, Rt 628	56C	13/8
016-0270-001	Milford State Bank	56C/	2/9
016-0271-001	Clark's Store	56C	16/A
016-0272-001	Blatt's Store	56C	3/9
016-0273-001	House, Rt 628		
016-0274-001	Farm, Rt 628		
016-0275-001	Ashlawn		
016-0276-001	Farm, Rt 628	56	33
016-0277-001	House, Rt 640	56	B1

CAROLINE COUNTY RESOURCE INVENTORY AND TAX NUMBERS

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	SECTION/PARCEL	
016-0278-001	Cook House	58	21
016-0279-001	Chandlers	70	20
016-0280-001	Hickory Grove	70	2
016-0281-001	New Market Plantation House	56	38
016-0281-002	New Market Plantation Kitchen	56	38
016-0281-004	New Market Plantation Stable	56	38
016-0281-005	New Market Plantation Barn	56	38
016-0282-001	Farm, Rt 19	44	20
016-0283-001	Sears House	43	6
016-0284-001	Cedar Creek	22	18
016-0285-001	Oak Grove	96	8/1
016-0286-001	Store, Rt 601	85	61
016-0287-001	Palestine Farm	85	6
016-0288-001	Store, Rt 601	85	58
016-0289-001	Rose Hill	85	5
016-0290-001	House, Rt 601	85	57
016-0291-001	House, Rt 601	96	7
016-0292-001	Broad Plains Farm Burrus Flats	96	13
016-0293-001	Burrus House	96	13
016-0294-001	Burrus House	96	11/A
016-0295-001	Reedy Mill Store	96	10/A
016-0296-001	House, Rt 601	71	16A
016-0297-001	R F & P Property East	85	59/A-A
016-0298-001	R F & P Property West	85	60/A
016-0299-001	River View Farm	86	34/A
016-0300-001	Mt Tabor Church	87	13

CAROLINE COUNTY RESOURCE INVENTORY AND TAX NUMBERS

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	SECTION/PARCEL	
016-0301-001	Green House	87	24
016-0302-001	Farm, Rt 627	87	15-A

277 TOTAL RESOURCES IN THIS REPORT

CAROLINE COUNTY RESOURCE INVENTORY ALPHABETICAL LISTING

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	USGS QUAD MAP NAME
016-0040-001	Aberfoyle Farm	Penola
016-0060-001	Allen's Store	Ladysmith
016-0211-001	Allen, E.C. Store	Guinea
016-0275-001	Ashlawn	Bowling Green
016-0097-001	Athens	Ruther Glen
016-0001-001	Auburn Hill	Sparta
016-0060-002	Barn at Allen's Store	Ladysmith
016-0048-001	Belle Hill	Rappahannock Academy
016-0048-002	Belle Hill School	Rappahannock Academy
016-0074-001	Bethel Baptist Church	Woodford
016-0231-001	Bethel United Methodist Church	Hanover
016-0272-001	Blatt's Store	Bowling Green
016-0002-001	Blenheim	Woodford
016-0055-001	Boler's Mill	Ruther Glen
016-0198-001	Bower's Cliff	Hanover
016-0246-001	Bradley-Shumansville Store	Penola
016-0003-001	Braynefield	Woodford
016-0292-001	Broad Plains Farm	Penola
016-0293-001	Burrus House	Penola
016-0294-001	Burrus House	Penola
016-0061-001	Butler's Bridge	Hewlett
016-0031-	Camden Archaeological Site	
016-0131-	Campbell's Home Archaeological Site	
016-0100-001	Cannon House	Ruther Glen
016-0050-001	Captain Brook House	Woodford
016-0187-001	Carmel Baptist Church	
016-0220-001	Carolina Mansion	Woodford

CAROLINE COUNTY RESOURCE INVENTORY ALPHABETICAL LISTING

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	USGS QUAD MAP NAME
016-0080-001	Carter's House	Supply
016-0229-001	Catalpa Grove	Hanover
016-0284-001	Cedar Creek	Port Royal
016-0203-001	Chandler House	Guinea
016-0279-001	Chandlers	Ruther Glen
016-0038-001	Chenault	Penola
016-0124-001	Claremont	Rappahannock Academy
016-0271-001	Clark's Store	Bowling Green
016-0133-001	Clifton	Woodford
016-0134-001	Cobb House	Woodford
016-0005-001	Concord Baptist Church	Ashland
016-0278-001	Cook House	Bowling Green
016-0056-001	Cook's Mill	Bowling Green
016-0056-002	Cook's Mill Store	Bowling Green
016-0063-001	County Line Baptist Church	Ladysmith
016-0200-001	Dawn House	Hanover
016-0200-002	Dawn Store	Hanover
016-0258-001	Dr. Cobb's House on Rte 652	Ruther Glen
016-0258-002	Dr. Cobb's Office on Rte 652	Ruther Glen
016-0045-	Dugout Canoe Archaeological Site	
016-0006-	Edgehill	
016-0136-001	Edmund Pendleton High School	Penola
016-0227-001	Elliot's House	Ashland
016-0227-002	Elliot's Office	Ashland
016-0008-001	Elm Grove	Sparta
016-0174-001	Elmwood	Penola
016-0257-001	Elsie's This or That	Ruther Glen

CAROLINE COUNTY RESOURCE INVENTORY ALPHABETICAL LISTING

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	USGS QUAD MAP NAME
016-0009-001	Elson Green	Hanover
016-0219-001	Evans House	Woodford
016-0251-001	Farm House Rte 683	Hewlett
016-0251-002	Farm Office Rte 683	Hewlett
016-0282-001	Farm, Rt 19	Bowling Green
016-0197-001	Farm, Rt 600	Hanover
016-0190-001	Farm, Rt 616	Supply
016-0191-001	Farm, Rt 616	Supply
016-0191-002	Farm, Rt 616	Supply
016-0302-001	Farm, Rt 627	Penola
016-0274-001	Farm, Rt 628	Bowling Green
016-0276-001	Farm, Rt 628	Bowling Green
016-0189-001	Farm, Rt 644	Sparta
016-0230-001	Farm, Rt 650	Hanover
016-0259-001	Farm, Rt 657	Ruther Glen
016-0238-001	Farm, Rt 664	Woodford
016-0240-001	Farm, Rt 716	Ruther Glen
016-0241-001	Farm, Rt 716	Ruther Glen
016-0253-001	Farm, Rt 738	Hewlett
016-0214-001	Farmer House	Guinea
016-0204-001	Fell Family Farm	Guinea
016-0171-001	First Mt. Zion Baptist Church	Hanover
016-0137-001	Fontaine Hill	Ruther Glen
016-0137-002	Fontaine Hill Smokehouse	Ruther Glen
016-0138-001	Freeman's House	Hanover
016-0138-002	Freeman's House Smokehouse	Hanover
016-0186-001	Frog Level Market and Gas Station	Hanover

CAROLINE COUNTY RESOURCE INVENTORY ALPHABETICAL LISTING

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	USGS QUAD MAP NAME
016-0081-001	Frozen Hill	Sparta
016-0140-001	Garrett House	
016-0032-	Gay Mount	
016-0010-001	Glamorgan	Ashland
016-0010-002	Glamorgan School House	Ashland
016-0030-	Goldenvale Creek Archaeological Site	
016-0159-001	Grace Baptist Church	Penola
016-0011-001	Grace Episcopal Church	Guinea
016-0263-001	Gray Campbell Inn	Bowling Green
016-0034-001	Green Falls	Penola
016-0141-001	Green Hill	
016-0301-001	Green House	Penola
016-0142-001	Greenwood	
016-0012-001	Grove, The	Hanover
016-0076-001	Hampstead	Woodford
016-0013-001	Hampton Manor	Bowling Green
016-0103-001	Hamptonville	Ruther Glen
016-0014-001	Hayfield	Rappahannock Academy
016-0058-	Hazelwood Dairy & House Archaeological Site	
016-0051-001	Hazelwood Graves	
016-0143-001	Henderson's Mill	
016-0280-001	Hickory Grove	Ruther Glen
016-0039-001	High Pastures	Sparta
016-0043-001	Hillford	Guinea
016-0043-002	Hillford Barn	Guinea
016-0157-001	Hillview	Guinea
016-0209-001	Hopewell Methodist Church Parsonnage	Guinea

CAROLINE COUNTY RESOURCE INVENTORY ALPHABETICAL LISTING

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	USGS QUAD MAP NAME
016-0201-001	Hopewell United Methodist Church	Guinea
016-0243-001	House, Rt 1	Ladysmith
016-0245-001	House, Rt 1	Ladysmith
016-0239-001	House, Rt 600	Hanover
016-0260-001	House, Rt 601	Hewlett
016-0290-001	House, Rt 601	Penola
016-0291-001	House, Rt 601	Penola
016-0296-001	House, Rt 601	Penola
016-0202-001	House, Rt 606	Guinea
016-0218-001	House, Rt 609	Woodford
016-0224-001	House, Rt 609	Woodford
016-0224-002	House, Rt 609, Garage	Woodford
016-0225-001	House, Rt 626	Woodford
016-0226-001	House, Rt 626	Woodford
016-0269-001	House, Rt 628	Bowling Green
016-0273-001	House, Rt 628	Bowling Green
016-0067-001	House, Rt 630	Sparta
016-0256-001	House, Rt 639	Woodford
016-0277-001	House, Rt 640	Bowling Green
016-0188-001	House, Rt 643	Sparta
016-0199-001	House, Rt 651	Hanover
016-0261-001	House, Rt 658	Hewlett
016-0237-001	House, Rt 664	Woodford
016-0250-001	House, Rt 683	Hewlett
016-0252-001	House, Rt 683	Hewlett
016-0254-001	House, Rt 689	Hewlett
016-0242-001	House, Rt 716	Ruther Glen

CAROLINE COUNTY RESOURCE INVENTORY ALPHABETICAL LISTING

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	USGS QUAD MAP NAME
016-0044-001	House, Rt 721	Sparta
016-0267-001	House, Rt 722	Woodford
016-0206-001	House, Rt 755	Guinea
016-0207-001	House, Rt 755	Guinea
016-0208-001	House, Rt 755	Guinea
016-0210-001	House, Rt 755	Guinea
016-0212-001	House, Rt 755	Guinea
016-0213-001	House, Rt 755	Guinea
016-0205-001	House, Rt 755	Guinea
016-0087-001	House, Rt 755	Guinea
016-0236-001	House, Rt 767	Woodford
016-0173-001	House, Rt 95	Ladysmith
016-0122-001	Hubbard's Tavern	Sparta
016-0105-002	Irene House	Ladysmith
016-0105-001	Irene Slave Quarters	Ladysmith
016-0106-001	Ivy Cliff	Woodford
016-0077-001	Ivy Hill	Woodford
016-0092-001	Jackson Shrine	Guinea
016-0169-001	Jericho Baptist Church	Ruther Glen
016-0082-001	Kay House	Supply
016-0249-001	Ladysmith Restaurant	Ladysmith
016-0107-001	Laurel Springs	Guinea
016-0069-001	Liberty Church	Rappahannock Academy
016-0015-001	Locust Hill	Guinea
016-0149-001	Luck's Old Place	
016-0150-001	Magnolia Inn	Ruther Glen
016-0128-001	Marmaduke	Sparta

CAROLINE COUNTY RESOURCE INVENTORY ALPHABETICAL LISTING

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	USGS QUAD MAP NAME
016-0016-001	Meadow Farm	Ashland
016-0266-001	Milford Freight Station	Bowling Green
016-0264-001	Milford Presbyterian Church	Bowling Green
016-0270-001	Milford State Bank	Bowling Green
016-0017-001	Mill Hill	Guinea
016-0151-001	Montpelier	
016-0083-001	Moore House	Sparta
016-0123-001	Moore's Mill	Sparta
016-0018-001	Moss Neck Manor	Rappahannock Academy
016-0052-	Mount Church	
016-0084-001	Mount Clear	Sparta
016-0085-	Mount Eolus Archaeological Site	
016-0020-001	Mt Gideon	Hanover
016-0170-001	Mt Oni Baptist Church	Ruther Glen
016-0042-001	Mt Salem Baptist Church	Penola
016-0300-001	Mt Tabor Church	Penola
016-0175-001	Mt Vernon Methodist Church	Penola
016-0047-001	Mt Zion	Guinea
016-0047-002	Mt Zion Smokehouse	Guinea
016-0181-001	Mt. Herman Church	Penola
016-0244-001	Mt. Horeb Baptist Church	Hanover
016-0152-001	Mulberry Grove	Hanover
016-0035-001	Mulberry Place	Penola
016-0035-003	Mulberry Place Blacksmith Shop	Penola
016-0035-002	Mulberry Place Kitchen	Penola
016-0086-002	Murray Guest House	Sparta
016-0086-001	Murray House	Sparta

CAROLINE COUNTY RESOURCE INVENTORY ALPHABETICAL LISTING

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	USGS QUAD MAP NAME
016-0232-001	Needwood Farm	Hanover
016-0281-005	New Market Plantation Barn	Bowling Green
016-0281-001	New Market Plantation House	Bowling Green
016-0281-002	New Market Plantation Kitchen	Bowling Green
016-0281-004	New Market Plantation Stable	Bowling Green
016-0111-001	North Garden	Guinea
016-0285-001	Oak Grove	Penola
016-0036-001	Oak Ridge	Bowling Green
016-0112-001	Oakton	Hewlett
016-0247-001	Old Brick House	Ladysmith
016-0262-001	Old Milford Hotel	Bowling Green
016-0059-001	Ormesby	Guinea
016-0255-001	Oxford Mt Zion Baptist Church	Ruther Glen
016-0287-001	Palestine Farm	Penola
016-0180-001	Plum Grove	Sparta
016-0176-001	Point Eastern	Hanover
016-0153-001	Poplar Grove	Ruther Glen
016-0154-001	Poplar Grove	Woodford
016-0154-002	Poplar Grove North Cottage	Woodford
016-0029-	Port Royal Trashpit Archaeological Site	
016-0156-001	Prospect Hill	Woodford
016-0019-	Prospect Hill	
016-0156-002	Prospect Hill Kitchen	Woodford
016-0158-001	Providence	
016-0297-001	R F & P Property East	Penola
016-0298-001	R F & P Property West	Penola
016-0054-001	Reedy Mill	Penola

CAROLINE COUNTY RESOURCE INVENTORY ALPHABETICAL LISTING

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	USGS QUAD MAP NAME
016-0295-001	Reedy Mill Store	Penola
016-0168-	Refuse Deposit Archaeological Site	
016-0265-001	Restaurant, Rt 722	Bowling Green
016-0299-001	River View Farm	Penola
016-0021-001	Rock Spring	Hanover
016-0022-001	Rock Stop	Rappahannock Academy
016-0192-001	Rollins House	Supply
016-0088-001	Rolph House	Sparta
016-0289-001	Rose Hill	Penola
016-0091-001	Salem Baptist Church	Sparta
016-0167-001	Sallie Young House	Hanover
016-0023-	Santee	
016-0235-001	School, Rt 664	Woodford
016-0283-001	Sears House	Bowling Green
016-0041-001	Shannon Mills	Ruther Glen
016-0053-001	Shepherd's Hill	Bowling Green
016-0268-001	Shildroth's Station	Woodford
016-0179-001	Shiloh United Methodist Church	Sparta
016-0233-001	Shumansville	Penola
016-0065-	Skinker's Neck	
016-0065-001	Skinker's Neck	
016-0024-001	Southbrook	Guinea
016-0024-002	Southbrook	Guinea
016-0090-001	Sparta High School	Sparta
016-0094-001	Spring Grove	Guinea
016-0025-	Spring Grove	
016-0094-002	Spring Grove Kitchen	Guinea

CAROLINE COUNTY RESOURCE INVENTORY ALPHABETICAL LISTING

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	USGS QUAD MAP NAME
016-0094-003	Spring Grove Smokehouse	Guinea
016-0116-001	Spring Hill	Guinea
016-0116-002	Spring Hill Smokehouse	Guinea
016-0177-001	Spy Hill	Sparta
016-0172-001	St Margaret's Episcopal Church	Ruther Glen
016-0217-001	St Mary's Catholic Church	Woodford
016-0193-001	St. Luke's Church	Hanover
016-0026-001	Stanhope	Penola
016-0195-001	Store & Dwelling, Rt 600	Hanover
016-0286-001	Store, Rt 601	Penola
016-0288-001	Store, Rt 601	Penola
016-0228-001	Store, Rt 652	Ashland
016-0162-001	Sunny South	Hewlett
016-0163-001	Sycamore Hill	Woodford
016-0178-001	Taylorville	Sparta
016-0248-001	Temples Mill	Ladysmith
016-0248-002	Temples Mill Miller's House	Ladysmith
016-0164-001	Thompsons Hill	Ruther Glen
016-0215-	Villboro Tavern	Guinea
016-0215-001	Villboro Tavern	Guinea
016-0117-001	White Hall	Woodford
016-0027-001	White Plains	Sparta
016-0027-002	White Plains Kitchen	Sparta
016-0066-001	Windsor	
016-0196-001	Windy Hill Farm	Hanover
016-0222-001	Woodford Freight Station	Woodford
016-0221-001	Woodford House	Woodford

CAROLINE COUNTY RESOURCE INVENTORY ALPHABETICAL LISTING

VDHR FILE #	NAME OF PROPERTY/RESOURCE	USGS QUAD MAP NAME
016-0223-001	Woodford School	Woodford
016-0028-001	Woodpecker	Woodford
016-0194-001	Wright House	Woodford
016-0072-001	Yew Springs Farm	Rappahannock Academy
016-0234-001	Young's Store	Hanover
016-0216-001	Zion Grove Church and Cemetery	Guinea

276 TOTAL RESOURCES IN THIS REPORT

CAROLINE COUNTY PROPERTIES WITH NATIONAL REGISTER POTENTIAL

VDHR File #	Name of Property	Ptl Applicable NR Criteria
016-0001-	Auburn Hill	C06 Illustrates influential, rare, notable architectural style. B01 Residence of persons significant to past.
016-0002-	Blenheim	C06 Illustrates influential, rare, notable architectural style. B01 Residence of persons significant to past.
016-0009-	Elson Green	C06 Illustrates influential, rare, notable architectural style.
016-0010-	Glamorgan	C06 Illustrates influential, rare, notable architectural style.
016-0011-	Grace Episcopal Church	C06 Illustrates influential, rare, notable architectural style.
016-0012-	Grove, The	C05 Illustrates building types and sub-types. A02 Illustrates development of building type. C08 Illustrates siting or landscaping.
016-0013-	Hampton Manor	C06 Illustrates influential, rare, notable architectural style. B01 Residence of persons significant to past.
016-0014-	Hayfield	C06 Illustrates influential, rare, notable architectural style. B01 Residence of persons significant to past.
016-0015-	Locust Hill	C06 Illustrates influential, rare, notable architectural style.
016-0018-	Moss Neck Manor	A01 Associated with specific historical event. C06 Illustrates influential, rare, notable architectural style.
016-0020-	Mt Gideon	C06 Illustrates influential, rare, notable architectural style.
016-0026-	Stanhope	C06 Illustrates influential, rare, notable architectural style.

PROPERTIES WITH NATIONAL REGISTER POTENTIAL

VDHR File #	Name of Property	Ptl Applicable NR Criteria
016-0027-	White Plains	C06 Illustrates influential, rare, notable architectural style. B01 Residence of persons significant to past.
016-0034-	Green Falls	C06 Illustrates influential, rare, notable architectural style.
016-0035-	Mulberry Place	C06 Illustrates influential, rare, notable architectural style. A06 Reflects architectural response to societal structure.
016-0043-	Hillford	A02 Illustrates development of building type. C06 Illustrates influential, rare, notable architectural style.
016-0048-	Belle Hill	A01 Associated with specific historical event. C06 Illustrates influential, rare, notable architectural style. A06 Reflects architectural response to societal structure.
016-0056-	Cook's Mill	C05 Illustrates building types and sub-types. A02 Illustrates development of building type. C09 Illustrates use of materials.
016-0060-	Allen's Store	C05 Illustrates building types and sub-types. A02 Illustrates development of building type. A04 Reflects economic forces affecting development pattern.
016-0074-	Bethel Baptist Church	A01 Associated with specific historical event. C06 Illustrates influential, rare, notable architectural style.
016-0077-	Ivy Hill	C06 Illustrates influential, rare, notable architectural style.
016-0084-	Mount Clear	C06 Illustrates influential, rare, notable architectural style. B01 Residence of persons significant to past.

PROPERTIES WITH NATIONAL REGISTER POTENTIAL

VDHR File #	Name of Property	Ptl Applicable NR Criteria
016-0092-	Jackson Shrine	A01 Associated with specific historical event. C08 Illustrates siting or landscaping. B01 Residence of persons significant to past.
016-0094-	Spring Grove	C07 Illustrates buildings' roles in planning/aesthetics. C05 Illustrates building types and sub-types. A02 Illustrates development of building type. A03 Part of cluster, corridor, or district development pattern.
016-0100-	Cannon House	C06 Illustrates influential, rare, notable architectural style.
016-0122-	Hubbard's Tavern	C05 Illustrates building types and sub-types. A02 Illustrates development of building type. A06 Reflects architectural response to societal structure.
016-0137-	Fontaine Hill	C05 Illustrates building types and sub-types. A03 Part of cluster, corridor, or district development pattern. A06 Reflects architectural response to societal structure.
016-0154-	Poplar Grove	C05 Illustrates building types and sub-types. A03 Part of cluster, corridor, or district development pattern. A06 Reflects architectural response to societal structure. A05 Reflects attitudes on societal structure.
016-0164-	Thompsons Hill	C06 Illustrates influential, rare, notable architectural style.
016-0172-	St Margaret's Episcopal Church	C06 Illustrates influential, rare, notable architectural style.

PROPERTIES WITH NATIONAL REGISTER POTENTIAL

VDHR File #	Name of Property	Ptl Applicable NR Criteria
016-0194-	Wright House	C05 Illustrates building types and sub-types. A02 Illustrates development of building type. A03 Part of cluster, corridor, or district development pattern.
016-0203-	Chandler House	C06 Illustrates influential, rare, notable architectural style.
016-0215-	Villboro Tavern	C05 Illustrates building types and sub-types. A02 Illustrates development of building type. A03 Part of cluster, corridor, or district development pattern. A06 Reflects architectural response to societal structure.
016-0220-	Carolina Mansion	C06 Illustrates influential, rare, notable architectural style.
016-0222-	Woodford Freight Station	C05 Illustrates building types and sub-types. A02 Illustrates development of building type. A03 Part of cluster, corridor, or district development pattern. A04 Reflects economic forces affecting development pattern.
016-0247-	Old Brick House	C06 Illustrates influential, rare, notable architectural style.
016-0266-	Milford Freight Station	C05 Illustrates building types and sub-types. A02 Illustrates development of building type. A03 Part of cluster, corridor, or district development pattern. A04 Reflects economic forces affecting development pattern.

PROPERTIES WITH NATIONAL REGISTER POTENTIAL

VDHR File #	Name of Property	Ptl Applicable NR Criteria
016-0270-	Milford State Bank	C05 Illustrates building types and sub-types. A02 Illustrates development of building type. A04 Reflects economic forces affecting development pattern.
016-0272-	Blatt's Store	C05 Illustrates building types and sub-types. A02 Illustrates development of building type. A04 Reflects economic forces affecting development pattern.
016-0279-	Chandlers	C06 Illustrates influential, rare, notable architectural style.
016-0281-	New Market Plantation	A01 Associated with specific historical event. C06 Illustrates influential, rare, notable architectural style. B01 Residence of persons significant to past.
016-0292-	Broad Plains Farm	C06 Illustrates influential, rare, notable architectural style.

43 TOTAL RESOURCES IN THIS REPORT

Appendix B

FLOOR PLANS OF SELECTED HISTORIC BUILDINGS

Stanhope

Mt. Gideon

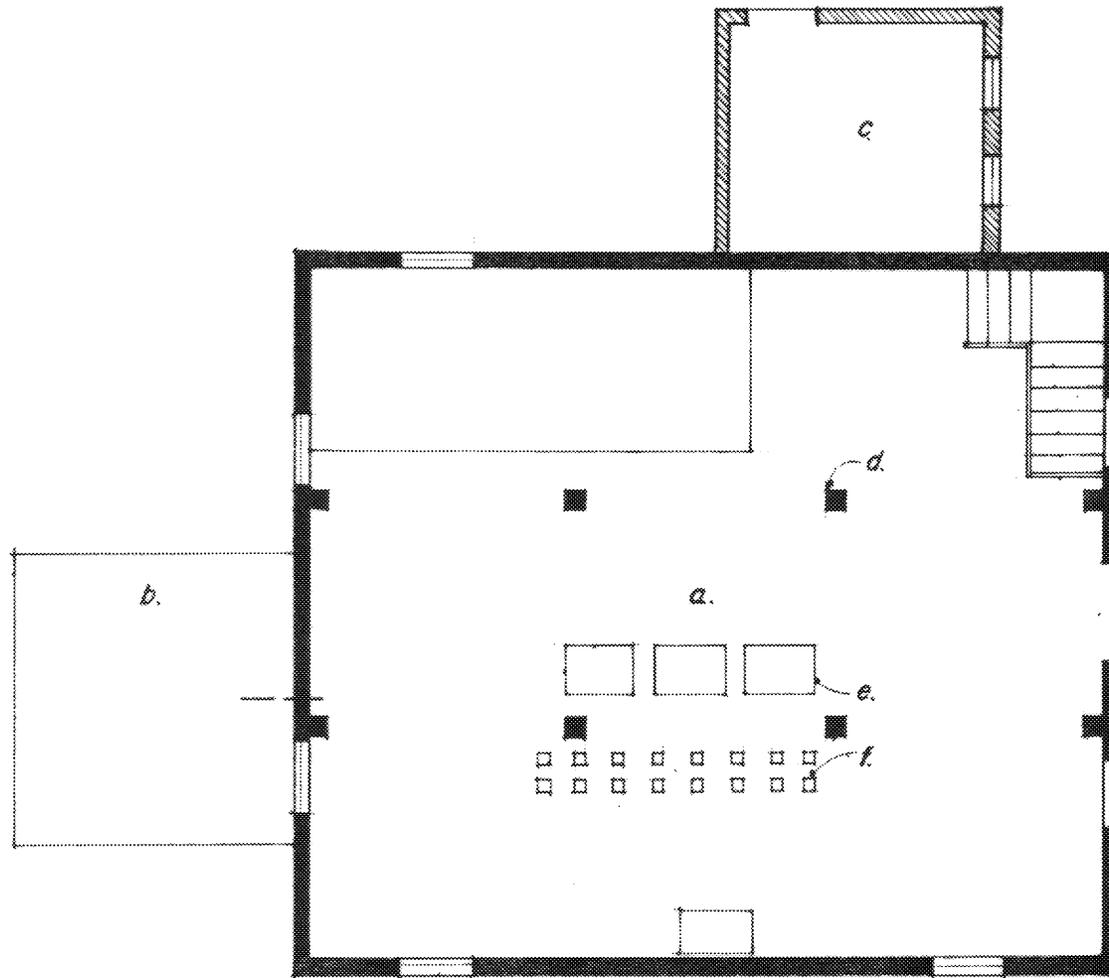
Glamorgan

Cook's Mill

RF&P Quarter's Building

Newmarket Plantation (Old Baylor Home)

Cook's Mill



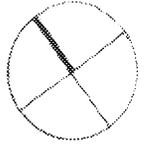
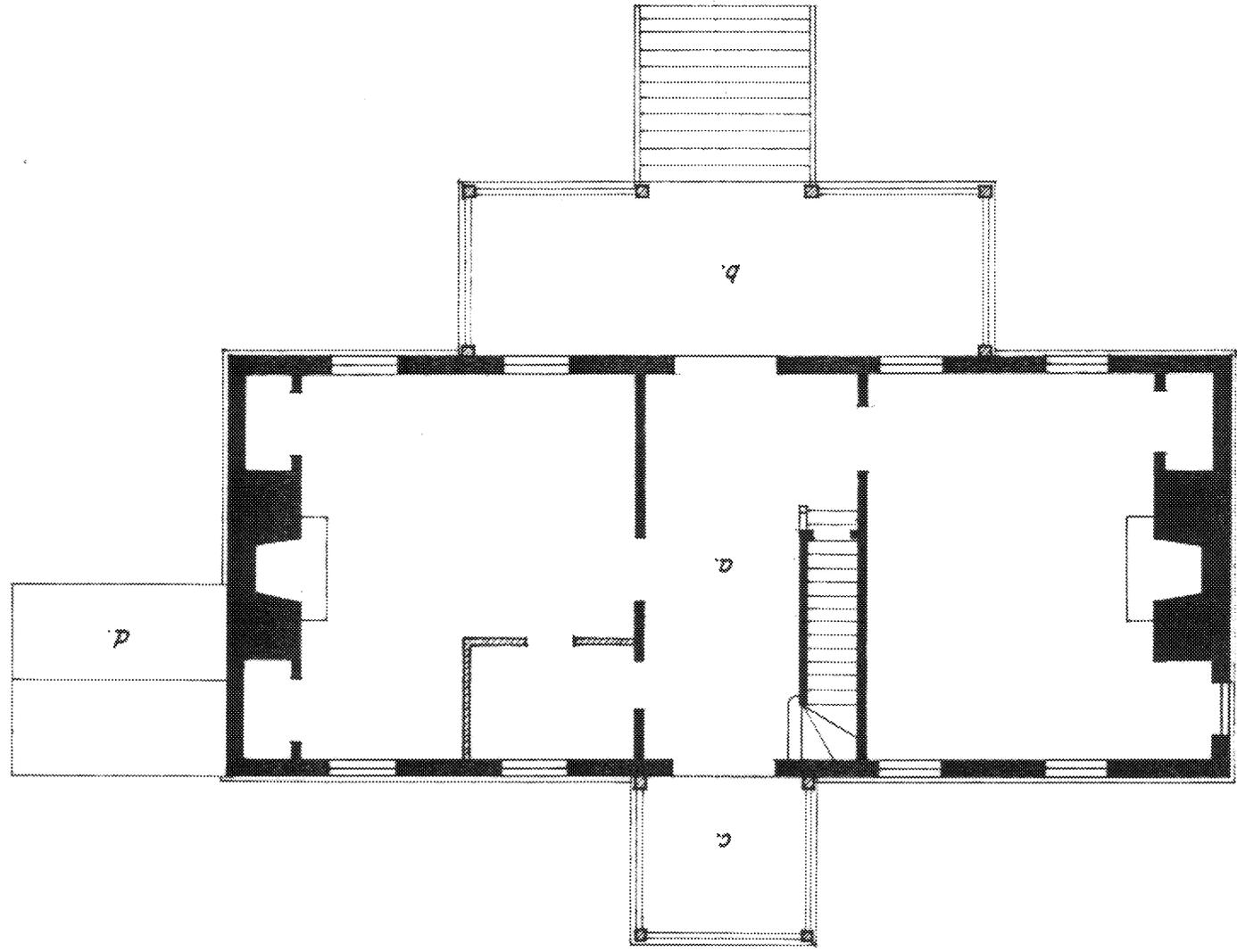
- a) Original Mill building
- b) Water wheel roof covering below
- c) Storage addition, date unknown
- d) Post supports
- e) 20th Century grain mills
- f) Grain chutes

First Floor Plan



- a) Original dwelling
- b) Reconstructed from porch
- c) Reconstructed rear porch
- d) Basement level porch, date unknown

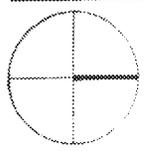
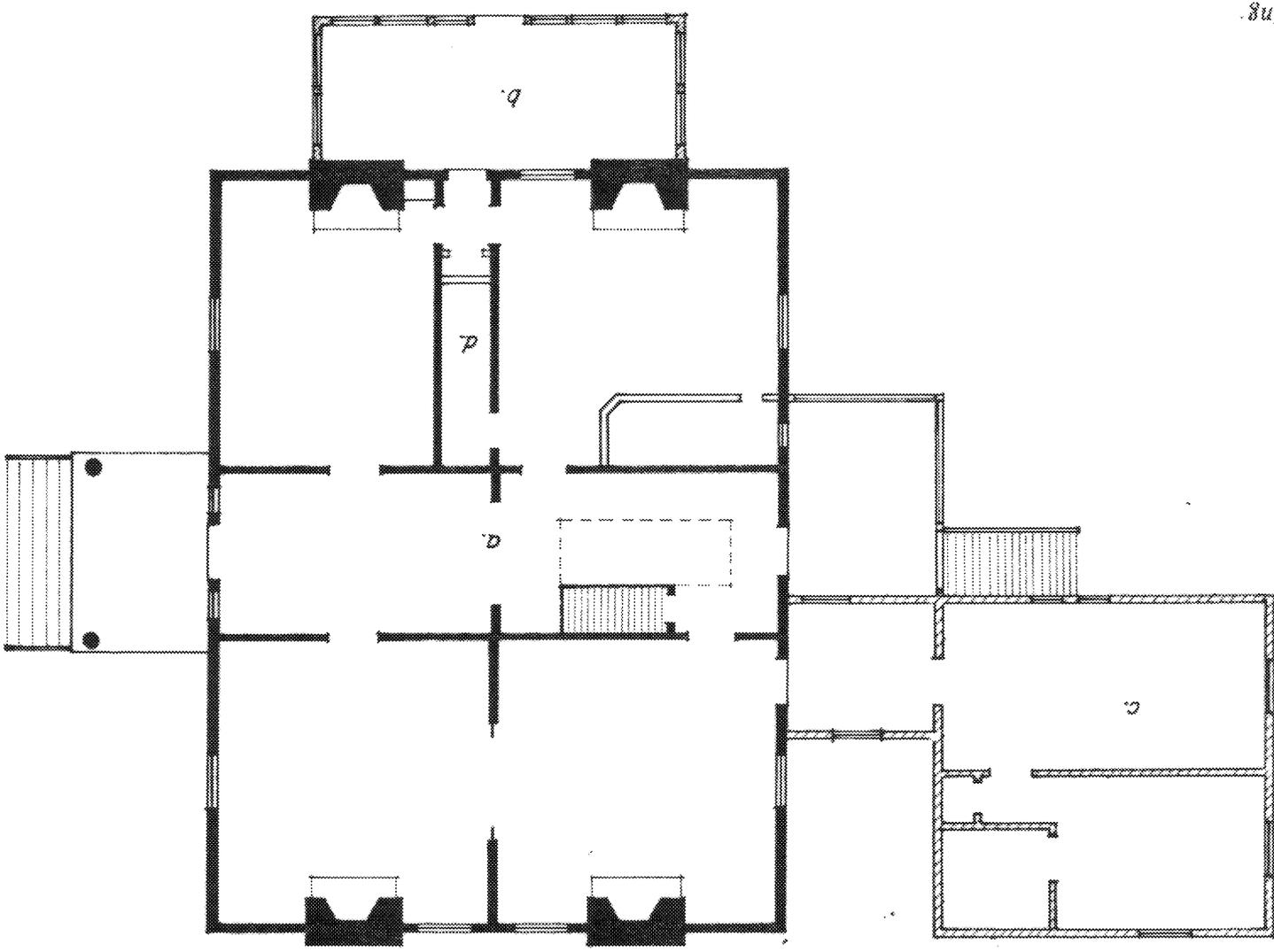
First Floor Plan



Stanhope

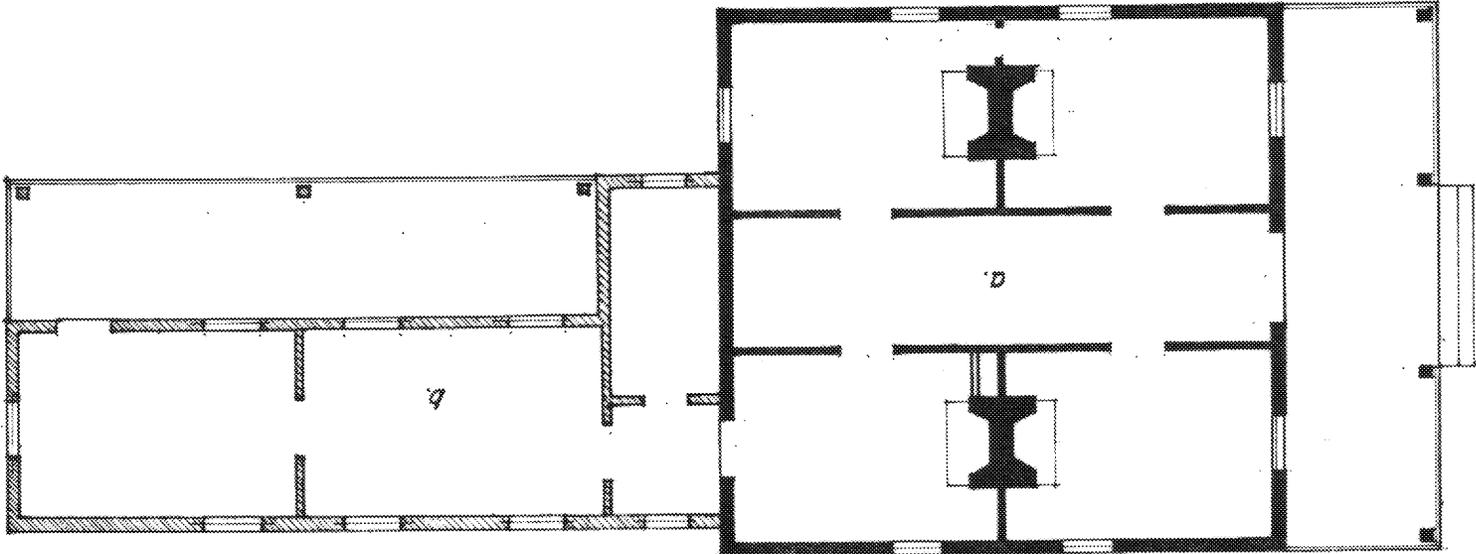
- a) Original dwelling
- b) 2 story porch addition
- c) Kitchen addition, c.a. 1950
- d) Original location of 2nd stairway

First Floor Plan



Glamorgan

Railroad Quarter's Building

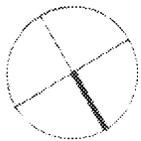


First Floor Plan

PMA Consulting Services
a) Original dwelling
b) 20th Century addition

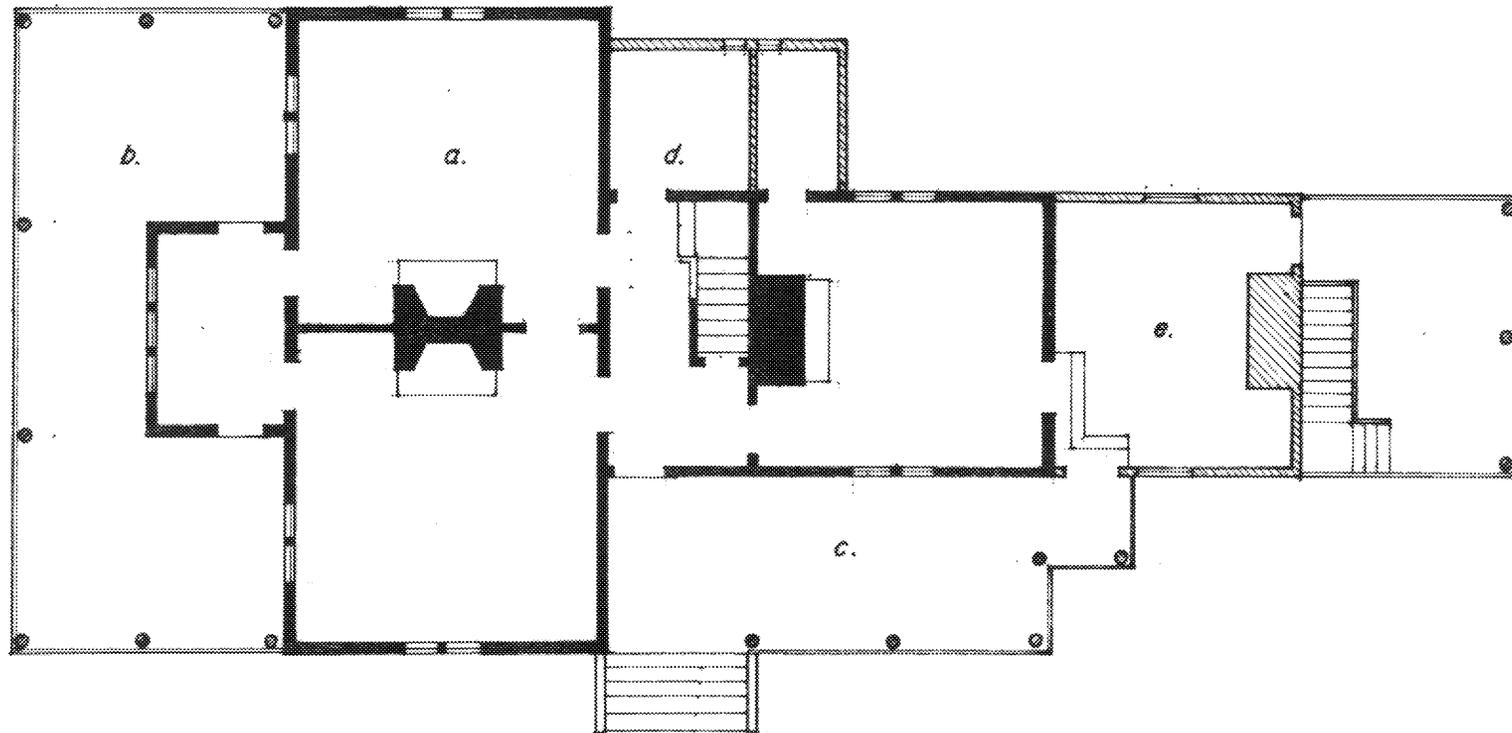
October 15, 1991

drawn by: Kathleen Stuart



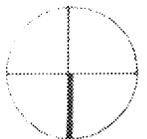
Newmarket Plantation

(Old Baylor Home)

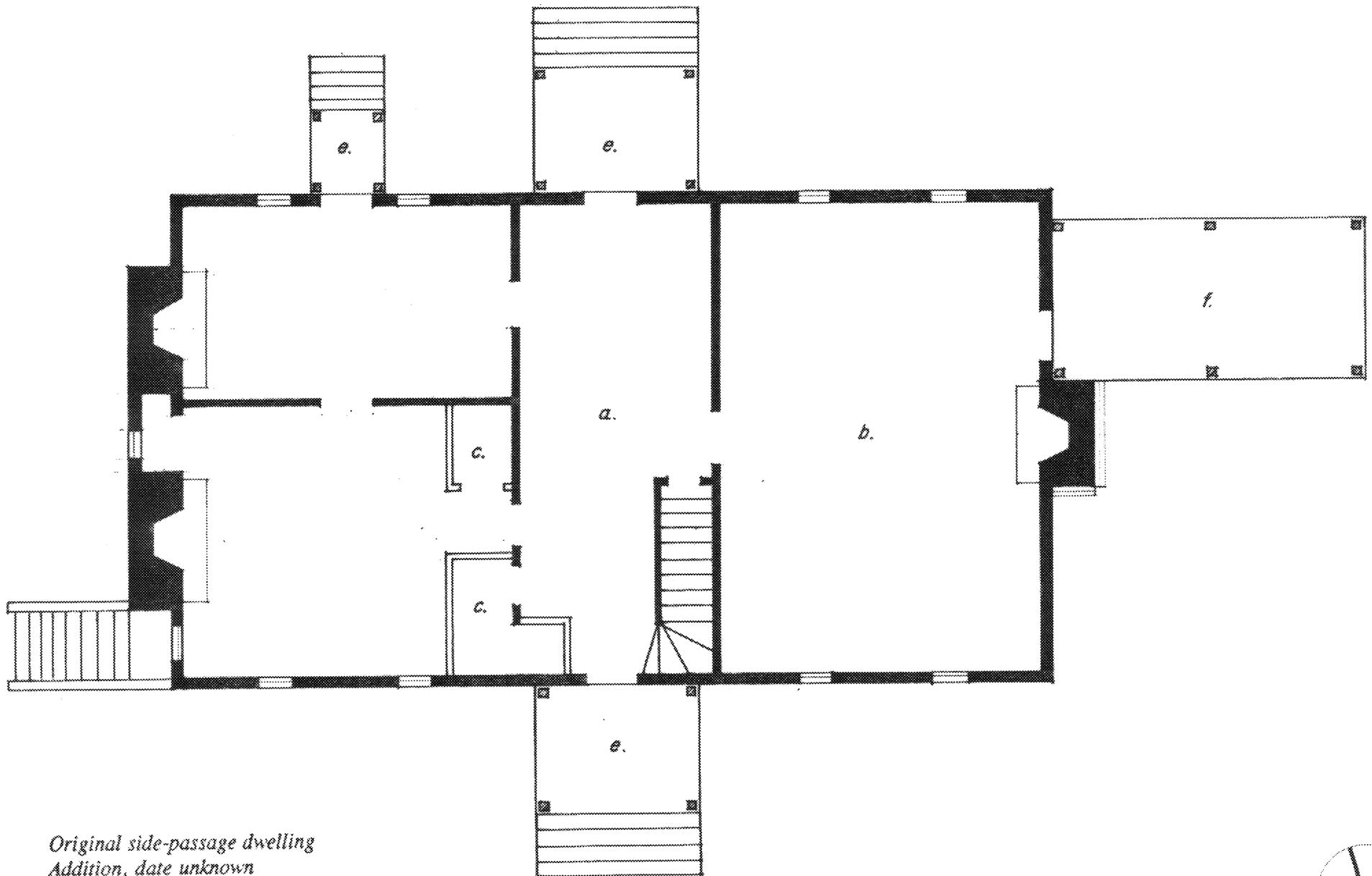


- a) Original dwelling
- b) Porch addition, date unknown
- c) Porch addition, 20th Century
- d) Kitchen addition, 20th Century
- e) Addition, 20th Century

First Floor Plan



Mount Gideon



- a) Original side-passage dwelling
- b) Addition, date unknown
- c) Interior alterations, c.a. 1930
- d) Porch addition, c.a. 1930
- e) Reconstructed porches

First Floor Plan

Appendix C

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