United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 14000384 Date Listed: 6/27/2014

Property Name: Tangier Island Historic District

Multiple Name:

County: Accomack State: VA

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Patrick Andrus
Signature of the Keeper

1/28/2015
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

This SLR is issued to amend Section 2 of the form. The VA SHPO has informed us that in preparing the nomination they inadvertently checked the box "Not for Publication." The State has confirmed that the information in the form is not restricted and that the entire nomination is intended for public access. The form is officially amended to note this change.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

384

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

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Tangier Island Historic District
Other names/site number: VDHR File Number 309-0001
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: West Ridge Road, Main Ridge Road, Canton Road (and other roads and alleys and lanes)
City or town: Tangier State: Virginia County: Accomack
Not For Publication: [x] Vicinity: [ ]

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___ **national** X **statewide** X **local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X **A** ___ **B** X **C** X **D**

Julie V. Langan 5/16/14

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Patrick Andrus 6/27/2014

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	x
Public – Local	x
Public – State	
Public – Federal	x

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	
District	x
Site	
Structure	
Object	

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
230	242	buildings
11	2	sites
0	6	structures
0	2	objects
241	252	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC: single-family dwelling, secondary building/structure, inn
DOMESTIC: secondary structure: shop/shed
COMMERCE/TRADE: general store, restaurant
EDUCATION: school
FUNERARY: cemetery
LANDSCAPE: marsh; harbor
GOVERNMENT: town hall, post office, public works: electric generating plant
HEALTH CARE: clinic
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: resource procurement (prehistoric); communications facility: telephone company facility
RELIGION: church
TRANSPORTATION: water-related: boat docks/piers, crab shanties

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC: single-family dwelling, secondary building/structure, inn
DOMESTIC: secondary structure: shop/shed
COMMERCE/TRADE: general store, restaurant
EDUCATION: school
FUNERARY: cemetery
LANDSCAPE: marsh; harbor
GOVERNMENT: town hall, post office, public works: electric generating plant
HEALTH CARE: clinic
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: communications facility: telephone company facility
RELIGION: church
TRANSPORTATION: water-related: boat docks/piers, crab shanties

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 29TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/ Craftsman
LATE VICTORIAN: Gothic; Romanesque Revival
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Neoclassical Revival; Colonial Revival
MODERN MOVEMENT: Ranch Style
OTHER: Folk Victorian; American Foursquare; Cape Cod; Minimal Traditional; Utilitarian-Maritime; Mobile Home

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK; CONCRETE; WOOD: Weatherboard, Shingle; SYNTHETICS: Vinyl; METAL; ASPHALT

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

Summary Paragraph
The 1,001-acre Tangier Island Historic District consists of nearly all of Tangier Island which is located at the widest part of the Chesapeake Bay a few miles south of the Virginia-Maryland border and twelve miles east of Reedville, Virginia. Politically a part of Accomack County on Virginia's Eastern Shore, Tangier Island is approximately three miles long and less than one mile wide. The island was used by the prehistoric inhabitants of the Chesapeake Bay area for procurement of marine and wetland resources, and artifacts reflecting this use over several thousand years have been recovered from the island's shorelines. Modern Tangier Island is composed of a northern uninhabited area known as Uppards and a southern inhabited area of similar acreage consisting of three roughly parallel ridges. The narrow ridges, characterized by low-lying, grassy, and sandy soil with few trees, range from east to west: Canton Ridge, Main Ridge, and West Ridge, each extending north-south for less than a mile, separated by creeks and other waterways, and connected to each other by a total of four east-west causeways and bridges. The extensive system of canals that create protected access to the marshes, and in many cases, right up to residential back yards, was created by watermen over many generations. All areas of the island are only a few feet above sea level and have been eroding slowly, and often dramatically, over the centuries since the island was discovered by Europeans in the early seventeenth century. Small fishing communities that once existed on Uppards have been abandoned since the 1930s and much of that part of Tangier has eroded away. The island's main

harbor is situated at the northern extent of Main Ridge and features several wharves and piers with attached crab houses or shanties jutting into the harbor. Most of the shanties line the harbor's channels and can only be accessed by boat. These shanties, the earliest of which date to the 1970s when a new channel leading to the harbor was created, are simple frame structures used by watermen to store their daily catch and watch for molting crabs in order to send them to Crisfield, Maryland, and other markets. Main Ridge features marinas and associated buildings, commercial properties catering to watermen, tourists, and residents, the largest concentration of dwellings on the island, a school, two churches, an electric power plant, a public health center, and a post office. Canton and West Ridges are almost exclusively residential. Although European settlement of Tangier began in the late eighteenth century, no known buildings or structures from that era survive, and it is believed the oldest extant buildings are a handful of small one-and-a-half-story frame houses probably dating to the 1890s, many of which were moved from elsewhere on the island. Architectural styles and forms represented among the district's 227 contributing buildings include Folk Victorian, Craftsman, American Foursquare, Colonial Revival, Gothic/Romanesque Revival, and Neoclassical Revival. Several mobile homes have replaced earlier houses. Outbuildings, mostly located at the rear of dwellings, include a number of small frame sheds and shops, many replaced over time and now considered noncontributing, and a few pump stations. Containing a total of 241 contributing resources and 244 noncontributing resources on a landscape significantly shaped by human occupation, the Tangier Island Historic District is a varied collection of buildings, structures, and sites that represent a unique way of life and a distinctive maritime culture in the middle of the Chesapeake Bay. The 11 contributing sites include 9 small cemeteries and 2 archaeological sites (44AC0524 and 44AC0571) that have been identified by professional archaeologists. There are two non-contributing sites, both small cemeteries, which postdate the district's period of significance.

Narrative Description

The Tangier Island Historic District encompasses most of Tangier Island which is situated in the middle of Chesapeake Bay a few miles south of the Virginia-Maryland border, twelve miles east of Reedville, Virginia, which residents call the Western Shore, and a few miles west of the Eastern Shore of Virginia. The island is divided into two land masses by the North Channel which provides boat access from the west to the Main Harbor and Mailboat Harbor. The two land masses are of similar size—a currently uninhabited area to the north known as Uppards and a largely inhabited area at the southern extent of the island consisting of three ridges from east to west: Canton Ridge, Main Ridge, and West Ridge.

Uppards consists of 530 acres of mostly water and marshland with small strips of land that have been steadily eroding away for generations. Once settled by watermen and their families in small settlements, Canaan Ridge, Oyster Creek, Persimmon Ridge and Reubentown, Uppards was abandoned by the 1930s due to isolation, erosion, and loss of a local school. Some residents took their dwellings with them and reassembled them elsewhere on the island. The five dwellings at 4411 and 4413 Chambers Lane, the Annie Parks House at 16084 Main Ridge Road, the Peter Dise House at 16230 Main Ridge Road, and the Henry Parks House at 16338 West Ridge Road were all relocated from Uppards in the 1920s. Tragically, because of rapid erosion especially in recent years, some family cemeteries left behind on Uppards have eroded into the sea. Five late-18th- to early-19th-century burials eroding from one such cemetery were excavated in 2013 by

archaeologists from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, who carefully removed the remains of several graves actively being exposed by sea and wind. The human remains and associated burial artifacts are now undergoing stabilization and conservation at DHR's archaeological lab facilities in Richmond.

South of the North Channel is the cultural and commercial center and historically the most populated part of Tangier Island. Encompassing about 521 acres, the southern part of the island consists of three narrow ridges of low-lying sandy ground, each extending north-south for less than or about one mile with a road along its spine flanked by buildings on either side. The ridges are primarily subdivided into narrow long lots reaching from the road to the water behind each house. Many of the lots have ditches (narrow canals) that once provided water access to residents' small boats. Small shops and sheds remain at the rear of many of the lots. Except for the harbors to the north, the ridges are surrounded by reedy marshes and shallow water.

Easternmost Canton Ridge is about a half a mile long and features at its northern end one of the highest points of land on the island juxtaposed with some of the deepest water surrounding it. It is believed Tangier's first permanent resident, Joseph Crockett, built a house there in the 1770s followed by his sons' houses later in the century. Nothing aboveground remains of these dwellings which likely were simple, one-story, frame and weatherboard, gable-roofed buildings with perhaps brick chimneys. The probable site of the Joseph Crockett House is now occupied by the Haynie House (5053 Canton Rd.), built in 1994 and currently the largest house on the island. Nearby are a cemetery and the possible site of Lee's Bethel, the island's first church erected in 1838. Farther south is a typical late-nineteenth-century island house (5091 Canton Rd.), a two-story frame and vinyl-sided structure with a one-story rear ell and an interior-end chimney with brick corbelling and recessed brick panels. Once known for its farms and fresh produce, Canton Ridge is now mostly lined with residences of recent construction.

Canton Road abruptly turns west at the northern end of Canton Ridge and continues west along a causeway and a small truss bridge which crosses Canton Creek and continues on to Main Ridge where it intersects with Main Ridge Road. Tangier's main thoroughfare, Main Ridge Road is an asphalt-paved narrow road wide enough for two golf carts (the main means of transportation on the island) to pass. Lined with picket and chain link fences defining narrow street-front lots on each side of the road with buildings usually set back a few feet from the road, Main Ridge Road begins at Parks Marina and the County Dock at the northern end of Main Ridge (an area known locally as Meat Soup) and extends about .27 mile to the southern extent of the ridge in an area known as Black Dye. At various locations on the western side of Main Ridge are four narrow paved causeways that cross marshland and Big Gut to connect Main Ridge to West Ridge, the farthest ridge to the west. From north to south, they are Long Bridge Road, School Lane, Wallace Road, and Factory Road. Other small lanes, some only a few feet wider than a typical golf cart, extend off Main Ridge Road and lead to a handful of houses or businesses closer to the water. To name a few, from north to south, they are Parsonage Lane, Chambers Lane, Gabriel Lane, Janders Road, Ponderosa Lane, Hilda Crockett Road, Garman Road, Dise Lane, and Parker Lane.

The first view of the island by watermen and tourists alike is most likely picturesque Main Harbor or Mailboat Harbor near the northern extent of Main Ridge. Naturally surrounded by shallow waters, Tangier Island did not have a deep water harbor until 1917 when a government dredge created a boat basin at the northern end of Main Ridge, and in 1921 a channel was dug from deep water in Tangier Sound east of the island to the new basin, creating the island's first real harbor and center of commerce for the seafood industry. Since the late 1960s the North Channel has served as the main access to the harbor from the west. Lining the northern bank of the channel and the harbor are rows of piers and wharves with attached crab houses or shanties. These simple, rectangular, frame buildings clad in weatherboards, synthetic siding, or board-and-batten siding, are situated on pilings and are used by watermen to store supplies and crab holding tanks used to observe molting crabs for immediate shipping to nearby markets. Because of their vulnerability and loss to tides, floods, and severe weather, none of the crab houses appear to pre-date the 1970s.

On the harbor side of the channel is Parks Marina where many residents' boats are docked and where maritime-related buildings and crab holding tanks are situated. Nearby County Dock is a wide plank pier jutting into the water where many passenger boats dock. Tour boats from the Eastern Shore or Crisfield, Maryland, usually dock at the Mailboat Harbor further south. Two two-and-a-half-story frame houses located at 16072 and 16078 Parks Marina Lane are typical late-nineteenth-century dwellings that face the marina. Both are clad in weatherboards, have gable roofs with gable returns, brick chimneys, and pointed-arched attic windows. To the south is another two-story frame house at 16084 Main Ridge which dates to 1887 and was originally the Methodist parsonage. Two historic commercial buildings occupy the intersection of Main Ridge Road with Long Bridge Road and Chambers Lane. The Fisherman's Corner Restaurant (16329 Main Ridge Rd.), a large frame and weatherboard building with a shallow gable roof probably dates to the early twentieth century, while Daly's Grocery (16115 Main Ridge Rd.), built in the 1920s, is a one-story frame and weatherboard building with a gable roof and a tall false front. A well preserved early-twentieth-century store located a few blocks to the south at 16131 Main Ridge Road is a one-story, gable-fronted, frame with board-and-batten building on block piers and featuring tall storefront windows sheltered by a porch with turned posts.

Located on Long Bridge Road near its intersection with Main Ridge Road is Old Cemetery, a plot of land that was originally sold to the public for use as a cemetery in 1858 by Jesse Crockett. It contains over a hundred graves with marble headstones dating from the 1860s to more recent years. Due west of the cemetery is another house form typical of those dating from the late nineteenth century on Tangier that may have been moved to this location from Uppards or elsewhere. It is a one-and-a-half-story, frame and asbestos shingle-clad dwelling with a one-story wing to the west. Featuring a gable roof with gable returns and a brick pier foundation, it is currently a secondary dwelling associated with the house at 4378 Parsonage Lane.

Farther south at 4443 Janders Road is the Electric Plant, a large gable-roofed building, the oldest part of which is the front frame section that dates to 1947. Behind the plant is a marine railway where boats are repaired. At the end of Janders Road was a pier where the James Adams Floating Theatre docked in 1914. The theatre was a troupe of actors who performed on a barge that traveled from port to port pulled by the steamboat Elk.

Situated at the intersection of Main Ridge Road and School Lane is Swain Memorial United Methodist Church (16164 Main Ridge Rd.) whose tall pyramidal-roofed corner entrance tower adorned with a bracketed cornice is perhaps the most recognizable landmark from any vantage point along the three ridges of the island and from most approaches to the island by water. Built in 1899 under the leadership of Rev. C. P. Swain, the large, frame and vinyl-sided, Gothic Revival building with some Romanesque Revival details has a steeply pitched cross-gable roof (originally slate) and round-arched stained glass windows. Across School Lane from the church is the Hiram Benson Educational Building, a large rectangular frame building dating to 1963 and standing on the site of the island's third church, Mariner's Bethel of 1870. Long the center of the island's religious life, Swain Memorial was the only church on the island until 1947 when a split in the congregation over a theological issue resulted in the formation of the New Testament congregation whose members first met in houses until they erected in 1957 their own church at 16289 Main Ridge Road. It is a simple, two-story, frame and weatherboard building with a projecting corner vestibule and eight-over-eight-sash, double-hung windows. North of the church is a typical example of a twentieth-century Tangier Island cemetery which is characterized by tight rows of graves marked by a variety of marble and granite tombstones and covered by heavy rectangular concrete slabs to protect them during flooding. Other similar and smaller cemeteries are found throughout the island as are individual graves, many located in the front yards of houses along the ridges, owing most likely to the scarcity of high ground for burials.

Behind Swain Memorial Church on School Lane stands the Tangier Combined School, so named because all of the island's students attend classes there. Dedicated in 1998, it is a large, frame, gable-roofed building standing on a tall wood-pier foundation and fronted by a Neoclassical columned portico. The location of the first school building (1871) is unknown; however, the second school (1905) stood behind the church and old photos of it show a tall, two-story, frame and weatherboard structure capped by a deck-on-hip roof with dormers. A projecting entrance tower was topped by an open belfry. The third school (1932), once located opposite the present school, was a one-story frame building with end pavilions, a small central portico, and tall multi-pane windows.

One of the island's newest buildings is the David B. Nichols Health Center, located at 16186 Main Ridge Road, which is a two-story, frame and yellow vinyl-sided, side-gable-roofed building on a tall concrete block foundation and fronted by a one-story, nearly full-length porch with Tuscan columns. Dedicated in 2011 and named in honor of the island's devoted doctor who is buried adjacent to the center he helped found, the building was designed by Virginia architect William D. Prillaman to complement the island's architecture.

The section of Main Ridge Road south of the Health Center is often photographed for its quaint and picturesque character. Fronting the road on both sides are several two-story, side-gable-roofed, frame houses dating from the late nineteenth century, some featuring original decorative sawnwork in their gables, along their bargeboards, and festooning their porches. Many have corbelled brick chimneys and central front gables with pointed-arched attic windows, while others have enclosed porches and have been clad in aluminum or vinyl siding. A noted example is the Edward Crockett House at 16199 Main Ridge Road with its central front gable with a

round-arched attic window, bracketed cornice with returns, and a porch with an elaborate bracketed and spindle frieze. Once the home of "Sugar Tom" Crockett (1833-1905), the island's first historian and author, it was later a hotel and a physician's office.

A fine row of similar houses on the east side of the road are the dwellings at 16223, 16227, and 16233 Main Ridge Road and another row of three, two-story, frame and sided houses with bracketed eaves and porches with sawnwork at 16249, 16251, and 16255 Main Ridge Road. Two more notable late-nineteenth-century dwellings are the Peter S. Crocket House located at 16246 and the Nathan Rayfield House at 16243 Main Ridge Road. Both houses are now operated as the Chesapeake House, a popular hotel and dining room established by Hilda Crockett in 1944. The former Rayfield House features an especially fine porch with chamfered posts and decorative sawnwork. The best example of a well preserved house of the period is the Captain Patrick Benson House at 16307 Main Ridge Road in the area known as Black Dye. It is a two-and-a-half-story frame and weatherboard dwelling with a wide central front gable featuring a round-arched attic window and an elaborate sawn bargeboard. The full-length front porch has turned posts and fanciful sawnwork.

A more recent landmark is the island's first mobile home which is a somewhat streamlined metal-clad building that was shipped by barge in 1959 to the lot at the corner of Main Ridge and Wallace roads. The area also contains a few additional gable-fronted former stores dating to the early twentieth century, such as Parks Store at 16315 Main Ridge Road established by Capt. Henry Parks (1862-1933) and operated until recently by his descendants. Down Hilda Crockett Road is the site of the Tangier Opera House where the first movie was shown on the island in 1908 and the site of the wireless station which operated from 1909 to 1913.

At the end of Main Ridge Road, Banny's Road leads southward towards the site of Banty's Wharf, once the major landing point for the island and now the site of a few crab houses. It was here that President and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson came ashore on April 1, 1916, disembarking from the presidential yacht Mayflower and proceeding up the main street to the amazement of the Tangierians. Regular steamboat service started in 1884 when steamboats began anchoring in what later was called Steamboat Harbor at the south end of Main Ridge. Typically, local boats would surround the steamboats and ferry passengers and freight to Banty's Wharf. In 1907 Steamboat Wharf, a freestanding wharf in the middle of the harbor, was built for more convenient unloading. With the disappearance of the steamboats in the 1930s, Banty's Wharf fell into disrepair, and the great storm of August 1933 destroyed it and the buildings associated with this once thriving commercial port on the island.

Main Ridge Road ends where Factory Road heads west connecting Main Ridge with West Ridge. Factory Road takes its name from a shirt factory that was located on the marsh between the two bridges in the 1920s. The factory burned about 1927, but part of its concrete foundation is still visible. The first and larger of the two bridges that span Big Gut is called the Hoistin' Bridge, a modern bridge that replaced an earlier one with an opening in its center to allow boats with tall masts to pass.

West Ridge, as its name implies, is the westernmost ridge that defines the inhabitable portion of Tangier Island. Stretching north-south for about one mile, West Ridge is divided into a northern extent known as Sheep Hill and a southern portion called Hog Ridge. Both names likely derive from the early use of the ridge for livestock grazing and tending before or during early European settlement of the island in the eighteenth century. Hog Ridge Road extends to the southern end of West Ridge where footpaths and bridges lead to Tangier Beach, a narrow spit of land that once extended more than a mile to the south, but has steadily eroded away over the years to within half of a mile, ending in a point instead of the hook that once characterized this lonely stretch of beach. The southern section of the Island was populated with trees in the nineteenth century and it served as the site for religious camp meetings and the British Fort Albion from 1813 to 1815. The fort site is now well south of the current island, in the Bay. The exact site has not been located.

West Ridge Road is lined by mostly houses dating from the last half of the twentieth century, a pumping station, the Town Office, the island's airstrip (dating to 1968-1969 and not included in the historic district boundary), and the sites of three stores that once served the residents of this ridge. At the end of West Ridge Road facing Factory Lane is the site of the William T. Crockett Store which was operated for many years by the island's mayor. Across the road was the store's older competitor, Crockett and Wallace Store. The third store on the ridge was located on West Ridge Road facing Wallace Road. The J. E. Wallace & Co. Store was established by John Wallace (1855-1926) who came to Tangier in the 1870s. The largest store on the island, according to an old photo, it was a late-nineteenth- or early-twentieth-century, frame, hipped-roofed building with a long front porch. It sold groceries, general merchandise, and coffins as Wallace was also an undertaker and had a "coffin house" as an adjacent building on the property. After his father's retirement in 1921, Sidney S. Wallace opened the Wallacedale Theatre, the island's first movie house, after constructing a stage, seats, and booths and installing a projector at the western end of the store. The Wallacedale closed shortly after Wallace's death in 1936 and it was torn down in the 1940s. Another theatre known as The Grand located across from the Methodist Church continued to show movies until around 1960; it was demolished shortly thereafter.

The Sidney S. Wallace House (16408 West Ridge Road), built in 1904, is one of the most well preserved Late Victorian houses on the island. Set back from the road and surrounded by a picket fence and a gated entrance with a trellis above, it is a two-and-a-half-story frame and vinyl-sided dwelling with a tall central front gable featuring a round-arched attic window. Rare for the island is the distinctive wraparound porch which has a heavy balustrade and turned posts flanked by elaborate sawnwork. A corbelled brick chimney rises above the tall gable roof. The house and its associated buildings are now operated as the Bay View Inn.

North of the Wallace House is a modern residence that stands on the site of the Joshua Thomas House (4300 Joshua Thomas Lane) where the "Parson of the Islands" lived from 1799 to about 1825. One of his grandsons built a succeeding house on the site, one of the island's oldest surviving houses until it was torn down in the 1980s. An undated photo of the dwelling shows a simple, two-story, frame house with a one-story wing to the north, a gable roof clad in wooden shingles, and tall interior-end brick chimneys.

The small building opposite the site of the Joshua Thomas house is the Tangier Town Office (4301 Joshua Thomas Lane) which was moved from north of the airstrip to its present location. It was originally used as a spotting station for the U. S. Navy's target range on the southwestern side of the island where target ships were placed for bombing practice by aircraft.

A few houses on West Ridge Road are worthy of mention. They represent the development of the island in the 1950s when several houses were built on the ridges. One of the best examples is the house at 16538 West Ridge Road. Built around 1950, it is a one-story, frame and vinyl-sided, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with a tall gable roof, a projecting gabled pavilion with a lunette in the gable, a central entrance with a stoop, and paired and tripled multi-pane (replaced) windows. A ubiquitous picket fence surrounds a generous front lawn.

Harbor Area Resources

Shanties

The Mailboat and North Channel harbors are populated with about 60-80 crab shanty structures. Each wood structure is rectangular in plan, consisting of a deck, set atop pilings, with a one-story frame shed at one end. The designs vary in size and configuration. Some of the shanties are accessible directly from land, but most of them are arrayed along both sides of the harbor channels (a few are in more remote locations around the Island). Watermen access the shanties by small outboard motor boats. All shanties are long enough to accommodate the traditional Chesapeake Bay Deadrise boats, the larger craft used for crab, oyster, and fish harvesting and travel in open waters. The shanties have enough deck room for watermen to stack crab pots, and the sheds are used for equipment storage. Some of the shanty structures also include floating tanks at dock level (above the harbor water). The floating tanks are long rectangular pools where pot-harvested crabs are stored and watched until they molt (slough off their shell). The recently molted crabs are the desired soft shell crabs, packed in seaweed lined boxes, and shipped to market. Each of these pools has a water circulation system, driven by a pump. The tanks are occasionally stacked two levels high and shaded with simple frame gable-roof covers. The tank system of harvesting soft shell crabs developed in the 1950s, and by the 1960s, the shanty structures were built around this more reliable approach. Before the 1950s, there were few shanties in the harbor, instead, there were several wooden pen structures that protected rectangular floats that sat directly in harbor water. The watermen watched their crabs from their boats or low level decks, just beside the float boxes. The old shedding float box method was precarious when waters became rough and during major storm events. Watermen would lose many, or all, of their crabs when floats were washed over or upset. Most of the current shanties date to the 1970s and later. The shanties are often rebuilt or modified due to harsh weather conditions, and thus are counted as a single resource in the inventory at the end of Section 7. While as a group these resources are non-contributing, they are important to the historic district's overall watermen setting.

Piers and Docks

About a dozen boat piers and docks line the harbor edges of the Mailboat and North Channel harbors. These landing and mooring areas are privately owned with the exception of one public pier. There are sheds, shanties, and larger storehouses dotting the shoreline. A few of these buildings and structures are noted in the architectural resources inventory at the end of Section 7, but docks and piers are not. While some of these structures stand in locations where boats have docked and moored for over 150 years, the current structures are typically less than thirty years old. The wood docks and piers are rebuilt frequently due to the heavy wear and weathering. Because they are frequently rebuilt and reconfigured, the piers and docks are counted as a single resource in the architectural inventory at the end of Section 7. As a group, these structures are non-contributing due to age of materials, but they are critical resources for the historic district's watermen setting.

Canals and Harbor Circulation Networks

Tangier Island has had two primary harbors that have developed since the mid-nineteenth century. In the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, when the island's residents farmed and kept livestock, travel on the Chesapeake Bay would have been by smaller sailing or rowing craft. The water depth around the Island was very shallow so any larger vessel had to moor off shore and travel to the island on small craft. A protected harbor for larger vessels did not exist. As the watermen developed the commercial seafood trade in the second half of the nineteenth century, the Mailboat Harbor, on the northeast side of the Island's Meat Soup section, became the primary location of the smaller shallow draft fishing boats of that period, log canoes, bugeyes, and pungys. Banty's Wharf, at the extreme southern end of Main Ridge Road, developed when steamboat travel was initiated in 1884. Due to the shallow waters on all sides of the islands, steamboats moored off the southern shore, off Whale Point in Cod Harbor, and passengers and freight were carried by smaller boat to Banty's Wharf at the southern end of Main Ridge Road. The Mailboat Harbor channel was dredged for larger craft in 1917-1918 and the channel was widened in 1922. By the 1920s, there was a mix of sail and motor craft used for travel and commerce. The first motor craft appeared in c. 1905. Steamboat travel ceased by the 1950s and Banty's wharf fell into disuse. In 1967, the North Channel (also referred to as the West Channel) was created. Much of the dredge material was used for fill in creating the airport on the western marshy area of the Island. This channel goes through an area that was once a settlement known as Oyster Creek. The settlement and land in this area had eroded away well before the channel was constructed.

The harbors are critical elements of the historic setting. The North Channel is a second point of access to the Mailboat Harbor, and a harbor area has now developed on the Channel. Shanties, piers, and docks now extend well west of the Mailboat Harbor, towards the North Channel. The Island's primary boatyard (referred to as the Railway) is located near the mouth of the Channel.

Tangier Island has an extensive system of manmade canals. These are access points for smaller boats and could have easily accommodated the watermen's log canoes (small log-built sailboats or rowboats). There are long access canals on West Ridge Creek and Canton Creek, and these large canals extend through the marshes, with outlets to open water. Numerous small canals extend from the rear property line edges as individual small boat access points into the marshes. Most of these were created since the nineteenth century. Many watermen had their individual

backyard water access. The creeks through the marshes provided easy and protected access to either Steamboat or Mailboat harbors. The watermen also harvested crabs and other marine life from the immediate marsh areas. These manmade structures are a critical part of the historic landscape and setting.

Archaeology Resources Summary

The archaeology resources summary is based on survey work and the resulting report: An Assessment of Cultural Resource Potential within "Uppards" and Goose Island, Tangier Island, Accomack County, Virginia, by Richards, Lily A., and John P. Cooke, Cultural Resources Inc., 2003. Additional sections have been added by DHR Archaeologist Joanna Wilson Green. She conducted survey and site excavations on Uppards at the Canaan cemetery in April 2013.

Prehistoric Archaeology

Like that of the Mid-Atlantic Region in general, Virginia's prehistoric cultural chronology is divided into three time periods: Paleoindian (prior to 8000 B.C.), Archaic (8000-1200 B.C.), and Woodland (1200 B.C.-1600 A.D.). These divisions reflect dramatic changes in subsistence methods, settlement, and social patterns as reflected in material cultural remains. The Archaic and Woodland periods are further divided into Early, Middle, and Late, with these internal classifications based on smaller (but no less important) changes. The prehistoric use and occupation of Tangier Island may, as a result, be seen as something of a cultural microclimate reflective of the larger patterns of use documented in coastal areas along both sides of the Chesapeake Bay.

This use was likely affected by the unusual natural environment presented by this island – geographic isolation, low topographic profile, sandy unproductive soils, tidal marshes, storm vulnerability, sea level fluctuation, and erosion. The island's sandy soils and tidal surges are not suited to agriculture. This restriction, along with the lack of a surface source of fresh water, renders the island not conducive to long-term occupation. These same conditions, however, would have provided a rich variety of fish, shellfish, birds, and marine mammals, encouraging repeated use of the island over time for procurement of these resources.

Repeated, short-term human occupation of Tangier Island over the course of these three cultural periods has been strongly suggested by both professional archaeological investigations and local residents' collections of artifacts.

Archaeological site 44AC0524, which occupies the western shore of the Uppards portion of Tangier Island, has reportedly produced at least two fluted points. This would appear to indicate that, at the least, the island was used for food procurement purposes during this period. Tangier Island residents have also reported finding Paleoindian projectile points on the island's beaches, several of which tools were viewed and tentatively identified by professional archaeologists.

Multiple projectile points and other tools typical of the Archaic period also were identified in Island residents' collections, although a site dating from this period has not yet been identified. Similar materials have been recovered from nearby Watts Island (currently a federal wildlife

preserve), suggesting that during this period Tangier Island and its neighbor provided a source of marine food sources for native groups living on the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

Local collectors' assemblages contain both Woodland lithic tools and ceramics, indicating that the island remained a source for resource procurement throughout this period. Similar materials have been recovered from Watts Island. Although, as Richardson and Cooke (2003) note, the Tangier Island collections skew toward projectile points with few sherds included, this is likely the result of the collectors' personal interest rather than the prevalence of one artifact type over another. As previously stated, the island's lack of fresh water would render it unlikely that long-term occupation took place. It is probable, however, that targeted archaeological investigation would result in the identification of buried deposits associated with shorter occupations.

Historic Archaeology

Uppards Cemetery

The Uppards Cemetery (44AC0571), located at the northernmost tip of Tangier Island, is the only archaeological site on the island subjected to professional excavation. The cemetery is associated with a settlement known as Canaan (or Canaan Ridge), once located on the northeastern edge of the island. Although no photographs of Canaan are known to exist, interviews with local residents indicate that it included its own school, church, and store, along with the homes of several families. The village was abandoned in the second quarter of the 20th century, and its residents relocated to the existing town of Tangier, leaving their buried dead behind.

The presence of the Uppards Cemetery was first brought to the attention of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources in 2012, following the discovery that recent storms had exposed graves and strewn coffin hardware across the beach. Department archaeologists visited the island in December 2012 and recovered one set of human remains from the most exposed interment. Department archaeologists returned in April 2013 to recover an additional four interments from the rapidly eroding beach. Scattered coffin hardware was also recovered from the shoreline. Currently the remains of four adults and one child are undergoing conservation treatment at the Department's laboratory, in preparation for further specialized analysis to be performed at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Natural History. An unknown number of additional interments remain in place, although erosion presents an ongoing threat to the remainder of the cemetery.

Several displaced funerary monuments were found on the beach, all simple white marble tablet-style markers with associated footstones. Death dates range from 1895 to 1912. The adult individuals were buried in wooden coffins, and placed with their heads to the west. The adults' coffins were severely eroded, with only fragments of water-saturated wood remaining. Coffin hardware was uniform, however, and included two sets of decorative swing-bale handles with escutcheons, bales, and end caps made of molded white metal, and handles of wood. A few decorative thumbscrews and other smaller hardware pieces, also of white metal, were recovered as well. A partial white metal escutcheon that may have originally contained a nameplate was

found over the lower torso of one female. In contrast, the child's coffin was nearly intact, although the lid had collapsed. Hexagonal in shape, the coffin had two sets of white metal swing-bale handles, as well as small decorative copper bosses at each corner and a larger boss at the center of the head and foot panels. Vestiges of paint indicate that the coffin was painted white or another pale color. The interior was likely padded, as several decorative star-shaped, copper-alloy pushpins were recovered from the interior fill. The hexagonal coffin was enclosed within a slightly larger, rectangular container that did not appear to have any hardware. The adults – three females and one male – appear to have been interred simply, with no elaborate jewelry or clothing items. One female had two plastic tortoiseshell-pattern side combs and hairpin, and another a plastic, tortoiseshell-pattern "back comb" situated at the rear of the cranium. A similar "back comb" was recovered from the beach by a local resident. All interments produced a variety of glass, shell, and gutta percha buttons. One female exhibited copper staining on the bones of the third finger of the left hand, probably associated with a copper-alloy ring. Examination of the child's remains resulted in the recovery of a small quantity of clear glass beads, possibly from a necklace or beaded item of clothing, as well as one post-style earring with a paste gem.

Interestingly, examination of soils from the torsos of the adults produced a quantity of lead "bird shot." As ducks, geese, and other waterfowl would have presented a good source of protein for Island residents, it is likely that the shot was ingested accidentally, a theory supported by the differential size of the shot (possibly resulting from erosion within the gut). This population's geographic isolation encouraged a specific diet, including reliance on marine proteins, and further analysis of the remains may produce information about the effects of dietary restrictions on bone development and other indicators of health.

Canaan, Reubentown, and Persimmon Ridge

Review of a 1917 topographic map that includes Tangier and Goose Islands indicates three separate settlements on the Uppards section of Tangier Island. A 1942 topographic map shows none (USGS). Today, the only recorded vestige of the village of Canaan, once located at the very northernmost tip of the island, is the previously described Uppards Cemetery and a brick-lined well located on the beach nearby. Pedestrian survey of the beaches in this area resulted in the identification of artifacts consistent with the late 18th through early 20th centuries, including dark green bottle glass, glazed and unglazed redware, salt-glazed stoneware, ceramic doorknobs, and pressed glass. The presence of these items is consistent with the historic occupation of the village of Canaan and with the understanding that it was abandoned in the early 20th century.

Review of modern satellite photographs indicates the presence of multiple earthen dikes in the general locations of Reubentown and Persimmon Ridge. These dikes, enclosing relatively large rectangular areas, may indicate the location of house sites, gardens, or animal enclosures. Long, diked causeways appear to link a few of the enclosures to one another or to the coastline. Barring further investigation the function of these enclosures and causeways remains conjectural. Their presence, however, is a visual reminder of the historic occupation of Uppards.

Archaeological Inventory

To date, two archaeological sites within Tangier Island Historic District have been documented, with one also subjected to excavation by professional archaeologists. The island's lengthy period of human occupation and the array of artifacts in local collectors' possession suggest that more sites are likely to exist but have not yet been identified.

44AC0524 Uppards-Western Shore/ Paleoindian Period Contributing site
Located on the western shore of the Uppards portion of Tangier Island, archaeological site 44AC0524 has reportedly produced at least two fluted points. The site confirms early marine life harvesting by indigenous peoples of the Chesapeake Bay, and investigations to date suggest the site has further potential for research for the Paleoindian period.

44AC0571 Uppards Cemetery-Northern Shore/First Quarter of 20th Century Contributing Site
The historic cemetery is a site within the former Canaan settlement, the largest of the four settlements on Uppards. The burials are associated with residents in the settlements and families on the southern area of the Island. Canaan was abandoned in 1928.

In addition to the two contributing sites described above, the historic district includes 9 small cemeteries that are contributing sites. There also are two non-contributing sites, both small cemeteries, which postdate the district's period of significance. The cemeteries are included in the table of architectural resources, provided below, because each has architectural elements such as fencing, markers, or other treatments.

Architectural Physical Integrity/Moved Resources
Tangier Island architecture tends to be more evolved with replacement materials and there are a high number of buildings that have been moved. These aspects and the physical environment show the challenges posed by maintaining buildings on a relatively isolated island. The current architecture of Tangier Island spans from the 1880s to present. About 115 buildings date from the early period: 1880 to 1930. Given the challenges in the often severe weather of the Chesapeake Bay, it is significant that these early buildings have survived at all. The Island has been repeatedly submerged or battered by storms, the most notable in 1889, 1896, 1933, and most recently, Hurricane Sandy in 2012. In many of these events large sections of land are flooded. Due to the severe conditions, materials have been updated more frequently and building foundations have been rebuilt or raised overtime. Additionally, the frequency of moved buildings within the historic district's period of significance is high. The Uppards settlements were abandoned by the late 1920s. Rather than leaving the houses behind, many were barged or rolled to the southern area to be sited in the Meat Soup area, adjacent to the Mailboat Harbor. In the architectural inventory below, the attribution of contributing and non-contributing status took in account the challenges of maintaining historic materials in an isolated area that is subject to severe weather conditions.

Architectural Inventory
The following inventory lists the contributing and non-contributing resources within the Tangier Island Historic District. It is organized alphabetically by street name and then numerically by street number. Each entry provides the VDHR file number, resource name (if applicable)/current

use, address, date of construction, architectural style, number of stories, whether it is a primary or secondary resource on the property, and the contributing status within the district. When a property has multiple resources, the first entry for the property denotes the primary resource and secondary building structures are listed immediately below and without DHR numbers to facilitate their association with the primary resource. Whether a resource is considered contributing or non-contributing was determined based on its integrity as it supports the historic district's areas and period of significance. Resources that post-date the period of significance are non-contributing. Locations of resources are marked on the attached sketch maps entitled "Tangier Island Historic District, 309-0001 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status Map," using the last four digits of the DHR ID number as shown in the first column of the table below.

DHR ID	Resource Name/ Current Use	Address	Street	Date	Style	Stories	Primary Resource (Yes/No)	Resource Type	C/ NC
MARITIME RESOURCES									
309-0001-0008	Piers and Docks	n/a	MAILBOAT AND NORTH CHANNEL HARBORS	c. 1980-present	No Discernible Style	n/a	Yes	Structure	NC
309-0001-0354	Crab Shanties/ Shacks	n/a	MAILBOAT AND NORTH CHANNEL HARBORS	c. 1970-present	No Discernible Style	n/a	Yes	Structure	NC
ALLENS ALLEY									
309-0001-0001	House	5127	ALLENS ALY	c. 1940	Minimal Traditional	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0002	House	5139	ALLENS ALY	c. 1990	Colonial Revival	1.5	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0003	House	5143	ALLENS ALY	c. 1980	Mobile Home	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0004	House	5149	ALLENS ALY	c. 1990	Minimal Traditional	1	Yes	Building	NC
BANNYS ROAD									
309-0001-0005	House	16393	BANNYS RD	c. 1990	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0006	House	16395	BANNYS RD	c. 1990	Colonial Revival	1.5	Yes	Building	NC
	Shop Shed	16395	BANNYS RD	c. 1990	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shop Shed	16395	BANNYS RD	c. 1990	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shop Shed	16395	BANNYS RD	c. 1990	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
309-0001-0007	House	16401	BANNYS RD	c. 1940	Cape Cod Cottage	1.5	Yes	Building	C

DHR ID	Resource Name/ Current Use	Address	Street	Date	Style	Stories	Primary Resource (Yes/No)	Resource Type	C/ NC
309-0001-0009	House	16405	BANNYS RD	c. 2000	Colonial Revival	1.5	Yes	Building	C
	Shop Shed	16405	BANNYS RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shed	16405	BANNYS RD	c. 2000	Dutch Revival	1	No	Building	NC
309-0001-0010	House	16414	BANNYS RD	c. 1910	Colonial Revival	1.5	Yes	Building	C
CANTON ROAD									
309-0001-0011	House	5049	CANTON RD	c. 1990	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0012	House	5053	CANTON RD	c. 1980	Colonial Revival	2.5	Yes	Building	NC
	Guest House	5053	CANTON RD	c. 1980	Colonial Revival	1	No	Building	NC
	Cemetery	5053	CANTON RD	c. 1930			No	Site	NC
	Pumping Station	5053	CANTON RD	c. 1980	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Cemetery	5054	CANTON RD	c. 1880	No Discernible Style		No	Site	NC
309-0001-0014	House	5057	CANTON RD	c. 1960	Minimal Traditional	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0015	House	5060	CANTON RD	c. 1990	Colonial Revival	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0016	House	5073	CANTON RD	c. 1955	Colonial Revival	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0017	House	5079	CANTON RD	c. 2000	Colonial Revival	1.5	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0018	House	5080	CANTON RD	c. 2005	Colonial Revival	2	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0019	House	5085	CANTON RD	c. 1955	Colonial Revival	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0020	House	5091	CANTON RD	c. 1910	Colonial Revival	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0021	House	5092	CANTON RD	c. 1940	Colonial Revival	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0022	House	5096	CANTON RD	c. 1990	Colonial Revival	1.5	Yes	Building	NC
	Shop Shed	5096	CANTON RD	c. 1990	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
309-0001-0023	House	5097	CANTON RD	c. 2000	Colonial Revival	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0024	House	5098	CANTON RD	c. 1910	Colonial Revival	1	Yes	Building	C

DHR ID	Resource Name/ Current Use	Address	Street	Date	Style	Stories	Primary Resource (Yes/No)	Resource Type	C/ NC
309-0001-0025	House	5104	CANTON RD	c. 2000	Colonial Revival	1	Yes	Building	NC
	Shop Shed	5104	CANTON RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
309-0001-0026	House	5107	CANTON RD	c. 1910	Colonial Revival	2	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0027	House	5109	CANTON RD	c. 1940	Minimal Traditional	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0028	House	5110	CANTON RD	c. 1960	No Discernible Style	1.5	Yes	Building	C
	Trailer	5110	CANTON RD	c. 1960	Mobile Home	1	No	Building	C
309-0001-0029	House	5114	CANTON RD	c. 2000	Minimal Traditional	1	Yes	Building	NC
	Shop Shed	5114	CANTON RD	c. 2000	Colonial Revival	1	No	Building	NC
	Shed	5114	CANTON RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
309-0001-0030	House	5120	CANTON RD	1950	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0031	House	5123	CANTON RD	c. 1930	Colonial Revival	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0032	House	5125	CANTON RD	c. 1935	Minimal Traditional	1	Yes	Building	C
	Shop Shed	5125	CANTON RD	c. 1935	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	C
CHAMBERS LANE									
309-0001-0033	Lorraine's Seafood Restaurant	4409	CHAMBERS LN	c. 1980	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0034	House	4411	CHAMBERS LN	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0035	House	4413	CHAMBERS LN	c. 1980	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0036	House	4415	CHAMBERS LN	c. 1980	Mobile Home	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0037	House	4417	CHAMBERS LN	c. 1960	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0038	House	4421	CHAMBERS LN	c. 1980	Mobile Home	1	Yes	Building	NC
GABRIEL LANE									
	House	4378	GABRIEL LN	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	1.5	Yes	Building	C

DHR ID	Resource Name/ Current Use	Address	Street	Date	Style	Stories	Primary Resource (Yes/No)	Resource Type	C/ NC
309-0001-0039	House	4393	GABRIEL LN	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0040	House	4397	GABRIEL LN	c. 1940	Colonial Revival	2.5	Yes	Building	C
GARMAN ROAD									
309-0001-0041	House	4415	GARMAN RD	c. 1900	Folk Victorian	2	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0042	House	4416	GARMAN RD	c. 1950	Cape Cod Cottage	1.5	Yes	Building	C
HILDA CROCKETT ROAD									
309-0001-0045	House	4443	HILDA CROCKETT RD	c. 1955	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	C
	Cemetery	4443	HILDA CROCKETT RD	c. 1955			No	Site	C
309-0001-0046	House	4447	HILDA CROCKETT RD	c. 1970	Minimal Traditional	1.5	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0047	House	4453	HILDA CROCKETT RD	c. 1990	Ranch	1	Yes	Building	NC
	Shed	4453	HILDA CROCKETT RD	c. 1990	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
309-0001-0048	House	4458	HILDA CROCKETT RD	c. 2000	Colonial Revival	1.5	Yes	Building	NC
	Shed	4458	HILDA CROCKETT RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
309-0001-0049	House	4463	HILDA CROCKETT RD	c. 1935	Minimal Traditional	1.5	Yes	Building	NC
HOG RIDGE ROAD									
309-0001-0050	House	16632	HOG RIDGE RD	c. 1950	Minimal Traditional	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0051	House	16639	HOG RIDGE RD	c. 1940	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0053	House	16642	HOG RIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	NC
	Shed	16642	HOG RIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	House	16642	HOG RIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0055	House	16646	HOG RIDGE RD	c. 1990	Cape Cod Cottage	1.5	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0056	House	16650	HOG RIDGE RD	c. 1990	Neo-Eclectic	2.5	Yes	Building	NC

DHR ID	Resource Name/ Current Use	Address	Street	Date	Style	Stories	Primary Resource (Yes/No)	Resource Type	C/ NC
309-0001-0057	House	16651	HOG RIDGE RD	c. 1945	Minimal Traditional	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0058	House	16655	HOG RIDGE RD	c. 1980	Minimal Traditional	1	Yes	Building	NC
	Shed	16655	HOG RIDGE RD	c. 1980	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
309-0001-0059	House	16658	HOG RIDGE RD	c. 1970	Mobile Home	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0060	House	16663	HOG RIDGE RD	c. 2000	Cape Cod Cottage	1.5	Yes	Building	NC
	Doghouse	16663	HOG RIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	0.5	No	Object	NC
309-0001-0061	House	16666	HOG RIDGE RD	c. 1945	Minimal Traditional	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0062	House	16667	HOG RIDGE RD	c. 1945	Cape Cod Cottage	1.5	Yes	Building	C
	Shop Shed	16668	HOG RIDGE RD	c. 1945	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	C
	Shed	16669	HOG RIDGE RD	c. 1945	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	C
	Shop Shed	16670	HOG RIDGE RD	c. 1945	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	C
309-0001-0063	House	16673	HOG RIDGE RD	c. 1910	Colonial Revival	2	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0064	House	16674	HOG RIDGE RD	c. 2000	Mobile Home	1	Yes	Building	NC
	Shed	16674	HOG RIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shed	16674	HOG RIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shed	16674	HOG RIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
309-0001-0065	House	16677	HOG RIDGE RD	c. 1970	Mobile Home	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0066	House	16680	HOG RIDGE RD	c. 1955	Colonial Revival	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0067	House	16681	HOG RIDGE RD	c. 1960	Colonial Revival	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0068	House	16685	HOG RIDGE RD	c. 1990	Mobile Home	1	Yes	Building	NC

DHR ID	Resource Name/ Current Use	Address	Street	Date	Style	Stories	Primary Resource (Yes/No)	Resource Type	C/ NC
309-0001-0069	Shed	16686	HOG RIDGE RD	c. 1970	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shed	16686	HOG RIDGE RD	c. 1970	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shop Shed	16686	HOG RIDGE RD	c. 1970	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shed Shop	16686	HOG RIDGE RD	c. 1970	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shed	16686	HOG RIDGE RD	c. 1970	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shop Shed	16686	HOG RIDGE RD	c. 1970	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
309-0001-0070	House	16691	HOG RIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0071	House	16694	HOG RIDGE RD	c. 1990	Colonial Revival	2	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0072	House	16697	HOG RIDGE RD	c. 1990	Mobile Home	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0073	House	16701	HOG RIDGE RD	c. 2000	Colonial Revival	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0074	House	16707	HOG RIDGE RD	c. 2000	Colonial Revival	2	Yes	Building	NC
JANDERS ROAD									
309-0001-0075	Utility Shed	4432	JANDERS RD	c. 1970	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0076	Power Plant	4443	JANDERS RD	c. 1947	No Discernible Style	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0077	Shed	4444	JANDERS RD	c. 1950	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0078	House	4450	JANDERS RD	c. 1945	Ranch	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0079	House	4452	JANDERS RD	c. 1930	Cape Cod Cottage	1.5	Yes	Building	C
JOSHUA THOMAS LANE									
309-0001-0080	House (Church?)	4300	JOSHUA THOMAS LN	c. 1980	Neo Expressionist	2	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0081	Car Port	4301	JOSHUA THOMAS LN				No	Structure	NC

DHR ID	Resource Name/ Current Use	Address	Street	Date	Style	Stories	Primary Resource (Yes/No)	Resource Type	C/ NC
309-0001-0082	House	4318	JOSHUA THOMAS LN	c. 2000	Colonial Revival	1.5	Yes	Building	NC
LONG BRIDGE ROAD									
309-0001-0083	House	4361	LONG BRIDGE RD	c. 1940	Colonial Revival	1	Yes ?	Building	C
	Shed	4361	LONG BRIDGE RD	c. 1940	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	C
	Shop Shed	4361	LONG BRIDGE RD	c. 1940	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	C
309-0001-0084	House	4367	LONG BRIDGE RD	c. 2000	Neo-Victorian	1	Yes	Building	NC
	Fisherman's Shed	4367	LONG BRIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	House	4378	LONG BRIDGE RD	c. 1950	Colonial Revival	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0085	House	4378	LONG BRIDGE RD	c. 2000	Colonial Revival	1.5	Yes	Building	NC
	Shed	4378	LONG BRIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
309-0001-0086	House	4379	LONG BRIDGE RD	c. 2000	Minimal Traditional	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0087	House	4381	LONG BRIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0088	House	4387	LONG BRIDGE RD	c. 1990	Minimal Traditional	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0089	House	4388	LONG BRIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0090	House	4398	LONG BRIDGE RD	c. 2000	Cape Cod Cottage	1.5	Yes	Building	NC
	Shop Shed	4398	LONG BRIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shed	4398	LONG BRIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shed	4398	LONG BRIDGE RD	c. 2000	Neo-Victorian	2	Yes	Building	NC
	Shop Shed	4398	LONG BRIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shed	4398	LONG BRIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shed	4398	LONG BRIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC

DHR ID	Resource Name/ Current Use	Address	Street	Date	Style	Stories	Primary Resource (Yes/No)	Resource Type	C/ NC
	Shed	4398	LONG BRIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
309-0001-0091	House	4401	LONG BRIDGE RD	c. 1930	Four Square	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0092	Fisherman's Corner Seafood Restaurant	4421	LONG BRIDGE RD	c. 1910	No Discernible Style	2	Yes	Building	C
MAIN RIDGE ROAD									
309-0001-0093	House	16094	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Colonial Revival	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0094	House	16101	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1950	Minimal Traditional	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0095	House	16102	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Colonial Revival	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0096	Daley and Son Grocery, Inc.	16115	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1915	Folk Victorian	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0097	House	16116	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Colonial Revival	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0098	House	16121	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1910	Colonial Revival	2	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0099	House	16122	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Colonial Revival	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0100	House	16124	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1920	Colonial Revival	1.5	Yes	Building	C
	Cemetery	16124	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1920			No	Site	C
	Shed	16124	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1920	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0101	House	16125	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1930	Colonial Revival	1.5	Yes	Building	C
	House	16125	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1930	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0102	Four Brothers Crab House	16128	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1960	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0103	Andrea's Hair and Tanning Salon	16129	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1980	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	NC
	Shed	16129	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1980	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shop Shed	16129	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1980	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC

DHR ID	Resource Name/ Current Use	Address	Street	Date	Style	Stories	Primary Resource (Yes/No)	Resource Type	C/ NC
	Shop Shed	16129	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1980	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shop Shed	16129	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1980	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
309-0001-0104	Store	16131	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Colonial Revival	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0105	House	16132	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1970	Mobile Home	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0106	House	16136	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1940	Minimal Traditional	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0107	Wanda's Gift Shop	16137	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1990	Dutch Colonial Revival	2	Yes	Building	NC
	Shop Shed	16137	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1990	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shop Shed	16137	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1990	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shed	16137	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1990	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shop Shed	16137	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1990	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
309-0001-0108	House	16139	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1955	Minimal Traditional	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0109	House	16140	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Neo-Classical	3	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0110	House	16143	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1955	Minimal Traditional	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0111	House	16144	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Colonial Revival	2	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0112	The Double Six	16146	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1910	Folk Victorian	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0113	House	16149	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1955	Minimal Traditional	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0114	Education Building	16152	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1950	No Discernible Style	2.5	Yes	Building	C
	Shop Shed	16153	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1950	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	C
	Shop Shed	16154	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1950	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
309-0001-0115	House	16155	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1940	No Discernible Style	1.5	Yes	Building	C

DHR ID	Resource Name/ Current Use	Address	Street	Date	Style	Stories	Primary Resource (Yes/No)	Resource Type	C/ NC
	Shop Shed	16155	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1940	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	C
	Cemetery	16155	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1950	No Discernible Style		No	Site	C
309-0001-0116	Jim's Gift Shop	16161	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1910	Colonial Revival	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0117	Swain Memorial United Methodist Church	16164	MAIN RIDGE RD	1899	Gothic Revival	2	Yes	Building	C
	Cemetery	16164	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890			No	Site	C
309-0001-0118	House	16165	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1950	Minimal Traditional	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0119	Telephone Building	16169	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1960	Dutch Colonial Revival	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0120	Telephone Company Office	16171	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1960	Colonial Revival	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0121	House	16173	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1960	Minimal Traditional	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0122	House	16177	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Colonial Revival	2.5	Yes	Building	C
	Playground	16178	MAIN RIDGE RD				No	Structure	NC
309-0001-0124	David B. Nichols Health Clinic	16186	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 2010	Neo-Victorian	2	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0125	House	16189	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1960	Colonial Revival	1	Yes	Building	C
	Shop Shed	16189	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1960	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	C
309-0001-0126	House	16192	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1930	Colonial Revival	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0127	House	16193	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0128	House	16196	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0129	House	16199	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0130	Spanky's Place	16200	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 2005	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	NC

DHR ID	Resource Name/ Current Use	Address	Street	Date	Style	Stories	Primary Resource (Yes/No)	Resource Type	C/ NC
309-0001-0131	House	16202	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0132	House	16204	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1935	Colonial Revival	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0133	House	16205	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1950	Ranch	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0134	House	16211	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0135	House	16212	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1935	Colonial Revival	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0136	Muddy Toes Library	16213	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 2005	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
309-0001-0137	Tangier History Museum	16215	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 2005	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0138	House	16216	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0139	House	16219	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1925	Dutch Colonial Revival	1.5	Yes	Building	C
	Cemetery	16219	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1927			No	Site	C
309-0001-0140	The Connorton House	16220	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0141	House	16221	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1970	Pre-fab/ Modular	1	Yes	Building	NC
	Shed	16221	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1970	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shed	16221	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1970	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shop Shed	16221	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1970	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
309-0001-0142	House	16222	MAIN RIDGE RD	2013	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0143	House	16223	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0144	House	16227	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0145	House	16228	MAIN RIDGE RD	1959	Mobile Home	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0146	House	16229	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1965	Colonial Revival	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0147	House	16230	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C

DHR ID	Resource Name/ Current Use	Address	Street	Date	Style	Stories	Primary Resource (Yes/No)	Resource Type	C/ NC
309-0001-0148	House	16231	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1940	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	C
	Cemetery	16231	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1940			No	Site	C
	Shed	16231	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1940	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	C
	Shed	16231	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1940	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	C
	Shop Shed	16231	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1940	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	C
	Shop Shed	16231	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1940	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	C
309-0001-0149	Sandy's Place	16233	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0150	House	16234	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0152	House	16237	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 2000	Neo-Victorian	2	Yes	Building	NC
	Shed	16237	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
309-0001-0153	House	16238	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 2005	Minimal Traditional	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0154	House	16239	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0155	Crab Shack Gift Shop (Shed)	16240	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1990	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0156	House	16242	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0157	Chesapeake House	16243	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0158	House	16246	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0159	House	16249	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0161	House	16251	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0162	House	16255	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0163	House	16256	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0164	House	16261	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1955	Minimal Traditional	1.5	Yes	Building	C

DHR ID	Resource Name/ Current Use	Address	Street	Date	Style	Stories	Primary Resource (Yes/No)	Resource Type	C/ NC
309-0001-0165	House	16262	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 2000	Colonial Revival	1	Yes	Building	NC
	Shed	16262	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shed	16262	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	N	Building	NC
	Shed	16262	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 2000	Dutch Colonial Revival	1	No	Building	NC
309-0001-0167	House	16266	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0168	House	16267	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1980	Mobile Home	1	Yes	Building	NC
	Shop Shed	16267	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1980	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Water Pumping Station	16267	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1980	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
309-0001-0169	House	16269	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0171	House	16273	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2	Yes	Building	C
	Office/Jail	16273	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Vernacular	1.5	No	Building	C
309-0001-0172	House	16276	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 2000	Colonial Revival	2	Yes	Building	NC
	Communications Tower	16276	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style		N	Structure	NC
309-0001-0173	House	16277	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1970	Minimal Traditional	1.5	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0174	House	16278	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0175	House	16282	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0176	House	16286	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0177	New Testament Congregation	16289	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1950	No Discernible Style	2	Yes	Building	C
	House	16290	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1960	Minimal Traditional	1.5	Yes	Building	C
	Parks Store	16290	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1960	Mobile Home	1	No	Building	C

DHR ID	Resource Name/ Current Use	Address	Street	Date	Style	Stories	Primary Resource (Yes/No)	Resource Type	C/ NC
	Guest House	16290	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1960	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	C
	Shop Shed	16290	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1960	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	C
309-0001-0178	Cemetery	16290	MAIN RIDGE RD				No	Site	C
309-0001-0179	House	16294	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0180	House	16295	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0181	House	16298	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0182	New Testament Mission Home	16299	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0183	House	16302	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0184	House	16303	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0185	House	16304	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0186	House	16307	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0187	House	16308	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0188	House	16309	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1900	Colonial Revival	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0189	House	16313	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1945	Ranch	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0190	House	16314	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0191	Parks Store	16315	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1910	Colonial Revival	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0192	House	16321	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0193	House	16322	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0194	House	16324	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1990	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0195	House	16326	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1896	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0196	House	16327	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1930	Folk Victorian	2	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0197	House	16329	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1970	Minimal Traditional	2	Yes	Building	NC

DHR ID	Resource Name/ Current Use	Address	Street	Date	Style	Stories	Primary Resource (Yes/No)	Resource Type	C/ NC
	Shop Shed	16329	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1970	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shed	16329	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1970	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
309-0001-0198	House	16330	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C
	House	16330	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0199	House	16334	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0200	House	16335	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1950	Ranch	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0201	House	16337	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1950	Minimal Traditional	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0203	House	16340	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1990	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0204	House	16341	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1970	Mobile Home	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0205	Tangier Vol. Fire Dept.	16344	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1980	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0206	House	16347	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1945	Minimal Traditional	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0207	House	16350	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0208	House	16351	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0209	House	16354	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 2005	Neo Victorian	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0210	House	16355	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1965	Mobile Home	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0211	House	16358	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1990	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	NC
	Shop Shed	16358	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1990	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shop Shed	16358	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1990	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
309-0001-0212	House	16361	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1955	Colonial Revival	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0213	House	16362	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0214	House	16365	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1945	Colonial Revival	1.5	Yes	Building	C

DHR ID	Resource Name/ Current Use	Address	Street	Date	Style	Stories	Primary Resource (Yes/No)	Resource Type	C/ NC
309-0001-0215	House	16366	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 2005	Colonial Revival	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0217	House	16373	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1980	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	NC
	Shop Shed	16373	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1980	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
309-0001-0218	House	16374	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0219	Shed	16375	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	NC
	Shed	16375	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
309-0001-0220	House	16377	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0221	House	16378	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0222	House	16383	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0223	House	16384	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0224	House	16387	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1950	Minimal Traditional	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0225	House	16389	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 1995	Minimal Traditional	1	?	Building	NC
	Shop Shed	16389	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shed	16389	MAIN RIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
PARKER LANE									
309-0001-0226	House	4418	PARKER LN	c. 1980	Mobile Home	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0227	House	4420	PARKER LN	c. 1915	Folk Victorian	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0228	House	4422	PARKER LN	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0229	House	4424	PARKER LN	c. 1980	Mobile Home	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0230	House	4426	PARKER LN	c. 2010	Mobile Home	1	Yes	Building	NC
	Shed	4426	PARKER LN	c. 2010	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC

DHR ID	Resource Name/ Current Use	Address	Street	Date	Style	Stories	Primary Resource (Yes/No)	Resource Type	C/ NC
	Shed	4426	PARKER LN	c. 2010	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	House	4426	PARKER LN	c. 2010	Mobile Home	1	No	Building	NC
309-0001-0231	House	4428	PARKER LN	c. 1980	Minimal Traditional	1	Yes	Building	NC
PARKS MARINA LANE									
309-0001-0232	House	16070	PARKS MARINA LN	c. 1980	Ranch	1	Yes	Building	NC
	Shed	16070	PARKS MARINA LN	c. 1980	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shed	16070	PARKS MARINA LN	c. 1980	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
309-0001-0233	House	16072	PARKS MARINA LN	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0234	House	16074	PARKS MARINA LN	c. 1940	Minimal Traditional	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0235	House	16078	PARKS MARINA LN	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0236	House	16080	PARKS MARINA LN	c. 1940	Minimal Traditional	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0237	House	16082	PARKS MARINA LN	c. 1940	Minimal Traditional	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0238	House	16084	PARKS MARINA LN	c. 1890	Colonial Revival	1	Yes	Building	C
	Cemetery	16084	PARKS MARINA LN	c. 1890	No Discernible Style		No	Site	C
309-0001-0239	House	16090	PARKS MARINA LN	c. 1960	Ranch	1	Yes	Building	C
PARSONAGE LANE									
309-0001-0240	House	4375	PARSONAGE LN	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0241	House	4378	PARSONAGE LN	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0242	House	4381	PARSONAGE LN	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0243	House	4391	PARSONAGE LN	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	1.5	Yes	Building	C
PETE DIZE LANE									
309-0001-0244	House	5581	PETE DIZE LN	c. 1990	Colonial Revival	1.5	Yes	Building	NC
	Shed	5581	PETE DIZE LN	c. 1990	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC

DHR ID	Resource Name/ Current Use	Address	Street	Date	Style	Stories	Primary Resource (Yes/No)	Resource Type	C/ NC
PONDEROSA LANE									
309-0001-0245	House	16135	PONDEROSA LN	c. 1955	Colonial Revival	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0246	House	16159	PONDEROSA LN	c. 1920	Folk Victorian	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0247	House	16160	PONDEROSA LN	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1.5	Yes	Building	NC
	Shed	16160	PONDEROSA LN	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shed	16160	PONDEROSA LN	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shed	16160	PONDEROSA LN	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shed	16160	PONDEROSA LN	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
309-0001-0248	House	16165	PONDEROSA LN	c. 1965	Mobile Home	1	Yes	Building	NC
		16165	PONDEROSA LN	c. 1965	Mobile Home	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0249	House	16167	PONDEROSA LN	c. 1955	Ranch	1	Yes	Building	C
	Shed	16167	PONDEROSA LN	c. 1955	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	C
309-0001-0250	House	16173	PONDEROSA LN	c. 1955	Minimal Traditional	1.5	Yes	Building	C
	Shed	16174	PONDEROSA LN	c. 1955	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	C
	Shed	16175	PONDEROSA LN	c. 1955	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
309-0001-0251	House	16177	PONDEROSA LN	c. 1955	Colonial Revival	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0252	House	16178	PONDEROSA LN	c. 1990	Mobile Home	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0253	House	16183	PONDEROSA LN	c. 1955	Colonial Revival	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0254	House	16184	PONDEROSA LN	c. 1990	No Discernible Style	1.5	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0255	House	16198	PONDEROSA LN	c. 1970	Mobile Home	1	Yes	Building	NC

DHR ID	Resource Name/ Current Use	Address	Street	Date	Style	Stories	Primary Resource (Yes/No)	Resource Type	C/ NC
	Shed	16198	PONDEROSA LN	c. 1970	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shed	16198	PONDEROSA LN	c. 1970	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shop Shed	16198	PONDEROSA LN	c. 1970	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shed	16198	PONDEROSA LN	c. 1970	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
POST OFFICE ROAD									
309-0001-0257	U.S. Post Office	4432	POST OFFICE RD	c. 1960	No Discernible Style	1		Building	C
309-0001-0258	House	4438	POST OFFICE RD	c. 1990	No Discernible Style	1		Building	NC
RAYVILLE LANE									
309-0001-0259	House	4387	RAYVILLE LN	c. 1950	Colonial Revival	2	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0260	House	4391	RAYVILLE LN	c. 1960	Minimal Traditional	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0261	House	4392	RAYVILLE LN	c. 1958	Minimal Traditional	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0262	House	4395	RAYVILLE LN	c. 1990	Mobile Home	1	Yes	Building	NC
	Shed	4395	RAYVILLE LN	c. 1990	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
309-0001-0263	House	4399	RAYVILLE LN	c. 1940	Minimal Traditional	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0264	House	4400	RAYVILLE LN	1980	Minimal Traditional	1	Yes	Building	C
SCHOOL LANE									
309-0001-0265	Water Tower	4372	SCHOOL LN	1985			Yes	Structure	NC
309-0001-0266	Tangiers Community School	4375	SCHOOL LN	c. 2005	Neo-Classical	1	Yes	Building	NC
	Shop Shed	4375	SCHOOL LN	c. 2010	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shop Shed	4375	SCHOOL LN	c. 2010	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shop Shed	4375	SCHOOL LN	c. 2010	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC

DHR ID	Resource Name/ Current Use	Address	Street	Date	Style	Stories	Primary Resource (Yes/No)	Resource Type	C/ NC
	Shop Shed	4375	SCHOOL LN	c. 2010	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
309-0001-0267	House	4401	SCHOOL LN	c. 1900	Folk Victorian	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0268	House	4407	SCHOOL LN	c. 1990	Neo-Victorian	1	Yes	Building	NC
SLATER LANE									
309-0001-0269	House	4413	SLATER LN	c. 1990	Colonial Revival	2	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0270	House	4416	SLATER LN	c. 1940	Minimal Traditional	1.5	Yes	Building	C
SPANIARD LANE									
309-0001-0273	House	4302	SPANIARD LN	c. 1970	Mobile Home	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0274	House	4292	SPANIARD LN	c. 1980	Colonial Revival	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0275	House	4310	SPANIARD LN	c. 1910	Folk Victorian	1.5	Yes	Building	C
THOMAS ROAD									
309-0001-0276	House	4423	THOMAS RD	c. 1975	Mobile Home	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0277	Rudy Thomas Dock	4437	THOMAS RD	c. 1910	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	C
TWIN JOHN LANE									
309-0001-0278	House	4405	TWIN JOHN LN	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shed	4405	TWIN JOHN LN	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
309-0001-0279	House	4406	TWIN JOHN LN	c. 1940	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0280	House	4410	TWIN JOHN LN	c. 1910	Folk Victorian	2	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0281	House	4413	TWIN JOHN LN	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0282	House	4419	TWIN JOHN LN	c. 1990	Mobile Home	1	Yes	Building	NC
WALLACE ROAD									
309-0001-0283	House	4410	WALLACE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0285	House	4415	WALLACE RD	c. 1950	Colonial Revival	1.5	Yes	Building	C
WEST RIDGE ROAD									

DHR ID	Resource Name/ Current Use	Address	Street	Date	Style	Stories	Primary Resource (Yes/No)	Resource Type	C/ NC
309-0001-0286	Utility Plant	16140	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1975	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0287	House	16285	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1.5	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0288	House	16299	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 2000	Colonial Revival	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0289	House	16303	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1970	Mobile Home	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0290	House	16307	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1990	Mobile Home	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0291	House	16311	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1970	Mobile Home	1	Yes	Building	NC
	House	16311	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1970	Mobile Home	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0292	Gymnasium	16315	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	2	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0293	Shed	16320	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	RV-Airport Building	16320	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Object	NC
	House	16320	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0294	House	16321	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1975	Mobile Home	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0295	House	16338	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 2000	Mobile Home	1	Yes	Building	NC
	Shed	16338	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
309-0001-0296	House	16344	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1980	Mobile Home	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0298	House	16365	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1980	Minimal Traditional	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0299	House	16366	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1970	Mobile Home	1	Yes	Building	NC
	Shed	16366	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1980	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	House	16367	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1980	Mobile Home	1	No	Building	NC
309-0001-0300	House	16374	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	NC

DHR ID	Resource Name/ Current Use	Address	Street	Date	Style	Stories	Primary Resource (Yes/No)	Resource Type	C/ NC
	Shed	16374	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Cottage	16374	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Cottage	16374	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Cottage	16374	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Cottage	16374	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Multi-Room Hotel Unit	16374	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shed	16374	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shed	16374	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shed/Guest Cottage	16374	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
309-0001-0301	House	16378	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1990	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	NC
	Shed	16378	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1990	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
309-0001-0302	House	16386	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0303	House	16394	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0304	House	16400	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1950	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0305	Bay View Inn	16408	WEST RIDGE RD	1900	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0306	House	16414	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1970	Mobile Home	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0307	House	16418	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1950	Minimal Traditional	1	Yes	Building	C
	Shed	16418	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1950	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	C
309-0001-0308	House	16428	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C

DHR ID	Resource Name/ Current Use	Address	Street	Date	Style	Stories	Primary Resource (Yes/No)	Resource Type	C/ NC
309-0001-0309	House	16434	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1990	Colonial Revival	1	Yes	Building	NC
	Shed	16434	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1990	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
309-0001-0310	House	16440	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1950	Ranch	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0311	House	16443	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1990	Ranch	1	Yes	Building	NC
	Dog House or Play Cottage	16443	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1990	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
309-0001-0312	House	16448	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1910	Colonial Revival	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0313	House	16458	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1955	Colonial Revival	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0314	House	16472	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1990	Ranch	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0315	Shed	16478	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1990	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shed	16478	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1990	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
309-0001-0316	House	16486	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1970	Mobile Home	1	Yes	Building	NC
	Shop Shed	16486	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1970	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shop Shed	16486	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1970	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shop Shed	16486	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1970	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	House	16486	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1970	Mobile Home	1	Yes	Building	NC
	Shop Shed	16486	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1970	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
309-0001-0317	House	16488	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1980	Mobile Home	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0318	House	16492	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1910	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C
	Shop Shed	16492	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1915	Folk Victorian	1	No	Building	C
309-0001-0320	House	16504	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 2000	Mobile Home	1	Yes	Building	NC
	Shed	16504	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 2000	Colonial Revival	1	No	Building	NC

DHR ID	Resource Name/ Current Use	Address	Street	Date	Style	Stories	Primary Resource (Yes/No)	Resource Type	C/ NC
309-0001-0321	House	16510	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1955	Colonial Revival	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0322	House	16516	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 2000	Colonial Revival	1	Yes	Building	NC
	Shed	16516	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
309-0001-0323	House	16522	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1950	Cape Cod Cottage	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0324	House	16526	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1955	Colonial Revival	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0325	House	16532	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1955	Colonial Revival	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0326	House	16533	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1980	Mobile Home	1	Yes	Building	NC
	Shed	16533	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1980	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
309-0001-0327	House	16538	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1950	Colonial Revival	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0328	House	16544	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0329	House	16548	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0330	House	16556	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1900	Folk Victorian	1	No	Building	NC
309-0001-0331	House	16560	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0332	House	16563	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1980	Mobile Home	1	Yes	Building	NC
	Shed	16563	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1985	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shed	16563	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1990	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0333	House	16566	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 2000	Colonial Revival	1.5	Yes	Building	C
	Utility Building	16566	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Shed	16566	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	NC
	Shed	16566	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	C
309-0001-0334	House	16570	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1965	Ranch	1	Yes	Building	NC

DHR ID	Resource Name/ Current Use	Address	Street	Date	Style	Stories	Primary Resource (Yes/No)	Resource Type	C/ NC
	Shop Shed	16570	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1970	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Trailer/ House	16570	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1970	Mobile Home	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0335	House	16576	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1950	Colonial Revival	1.5	Yes	Building	C
	Shed	16577	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1950	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	C
309-0001-0336	House	16588	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1990	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0337	House	16594	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	2.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0338	House	16598	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1950	Minimal Traditional	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0339	House	16602	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1890	Folk Victorian	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0340	House	16608	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1950	Minimal Traditional	1.5	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0342	House	16617	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1970	Mobile Home	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0343	House	16625	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1960	Minimal Traditional	1	Yes	Building	C
309-0001-0344	House	16628	WEST RIDGE RD	c. 1940	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	C
WILLARD'S LANE									
309-0001-0345	DEMOLISHED	4392	WILLARD'S LN						
309-0001-0346	House	4397	WILLARD'S LN	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0347	House	4400	WILLARD'S LN	c. 2000	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	NC
309-0001-0349	House	4410	WILLARD'S LN	c. 2010	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	NC
	Shed	4410	WILLARD'S LN	c. 2011	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
WILLIAMS WHEATLEY ROAD									
309-0001-0350	House	4419	WILLIAMS WHEATLEY RD	c. 1980	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	NC

DHR ID	Resource Name/ Current Use	Address	Street	Date	Style	Stories	Primary Resource (Yes/No)	Resource Type	C/ NC
309-0001-0351	Tangiers Oil Company	4432	WILLIAMS WHEATLEY RD	c. 1960	No Discernible Style	1	Yes	Building	C
	Shed	16240	WILLIAMS WHEATLEY RD	c. 1990	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	NC
	Cemetery	16240	WILLIAMS WHEATLEY RD	c. 1910			No	Site	C
	Shop Shed	16240	WILLIAMS WHEATLEY RD	c. 1960	No Discernible Style	1	No	Building	C

8. Statement of Significance

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

[X] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

[ ] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

[X] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

[X] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

[ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes

[ ] B. Removed from its original location

[ ] C. A birthplace or grave

[ ] D. A cemetery

[ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure

[ ] F. A commemorative property

[ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
ARCHITECTURE
ARCHAEOLOGY - Prehistoric
ARCHAEOLOGY - Historic
COMMERCE
INDUSTRY
MARITIME HISTORY
MILITARY
RELIGION
ETHNIC HERITAGE: AFRICAN AMERICAN
ETHNIC HERITAGE: NATIVE AMERICAN

Period of Significance
c. 8000 B.C. – 1964

Significant Dates
1608 (John Smith's Discovery)
1778 (First Recorded Habitation: Joseph Crockett)
1804 (Reverend Joshua Thomas settles on the Island)
1808 (Religious Camp Meetings begin)
1813-1815 (British Occupation during the War of 1812)
1866 (Rail line to Crisfield, Maryland starts seafood commerce period)
1928 (Settlements on Uppards are abandoned)

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

Cultural Affiliation
Native American

Architect/Builder
N/A

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

The Tangier Island Historic District is significant at the state level of significance under Criterion A in the areas of Commerce, Ethnic Heritage: Native American, Ethnic Heritage: African American, Industry, Maritime, Military, and Religion. The district is significant at the local level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture and under Criterion D in the areas of Archaeology-Prehistoric and Archaeology-Historic. The district's period of significance is c. 8000 B.C.-1964. The beginning date represents the earliest archaeological data recovered at sites in the Uppards area and continues through the periodic human habitation that occurred within the historic district from the Paleonindian period through Native American contact with Europeans in the seventeenth century. European settlement commenced significant trends and patterns of development through the end date of the period of significance in 1964; this end date acknowledges that historic activities continued to have importance within the last fifty years.

Named the "Russell Isles" by John Smith in 1608, Tangier Island is Virginia's unique Chesapeake Bay watermen's community. Successive groups of prehistoric indigenous people harvested marine life and other resources here for millennia, a tradition maintained through contact with European explorers during the 17th century. The extensive shoreline site on the uninhabited Uppards section of the island indicates substantial Native American activity (DHR Site #44AC0524). Europeans used the island for raising livestock in the 17th and 18th centuries; the vestiges of this period exist in the neighborhood names: Hog Ridge and Sheep Hill. While livestock overseers may have been resident on the island as early as the seventeenth century, the first recorded settlement did not occur until 1778, when Joseph Crockett bought 475 acres of land. By 1800 the census showed that there were 79 people on Tangier, most of them Crocketts or their descendants. The name Crockett remains one of the most common today, along with Pruitt, Parks, Eskridge, Thomas, Dawes, Dise, Marshall, Charnock, and Shores. Many of these settlers emigrated from Cornwall and Devon areas of England, possibly the origin of the unique spoken accent shared by today's Tangierians. Along with the tradition of maritime activity, the culture of the Island was heavily influenced by Joshua Thomas, a Methodist minister, who became a resident on the Island in 1804. The Swain Memorial United Methodist Church is a landmark institution on the Island, an extension of Thomas's legacy. The Island's Revolutionary War, War of 1812, and Civil War history is unusual in the Virginia context. The British Fort Albion, dating to 1814, is a potential site located in the Chesapeake Bay, off the southern end of the Island but has not yet been professionally investigated.

The harvesting of oysters and fish became the Island's primary economic activity starting in the 1840s. In the late 19th century, oysters and blue crabs became the primary commercial export to mostly northern markets, especially to Baltimore and New York City. By 1900, over 1000 people lived on the Island. Today, it remains Virginia's only watermen community largely dependent on seafood commerce, with about 60-70 watermen using the traditional Deadrise boats (the official boat of Virginia). The North Channel and the Mailboat Harbor are dotted with

60-70 crab shanties. The tradition is kept alive by Tangierians like Jerry Pruitt, a lifelong Tangier waterman, who owns the last active Chesapeake Bay buy boat, the "Delvin K" (built 1949).

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

Prehistoric Overview of Tangier Island

The following overview is based on survey work and the resulting report: An Assessment of Cultural Resource Potential within "Uppards" and Goose Island, Tangier Island, Accomack County, Virginia*, by Richards, Lily A., and John P. Cooke, Cultural Resources Inc., 2003. Additional sections have been added by DHR Archaeologist Joanna Wilson Green, who conducted survey and site excavations on Uppards at the Canaan cemetery in April 2013.*

Like that of the Mid-Atlantic Region in general, Virginia's prehistoric cultural chronology is divided into three time periods: Paleoindian (prior to 8000 B.C.), Archaic (8000-1200 B.C.), and Woodland (1200 B.C.-1600 A.D.). These divisions reflect dramatic changes in subsistence methods, settlement, and social patterns as reflected in material cultural remains. The Archaic and Woodland periods are further divided into Early, Middle, and Late, with these internal classifications based on smaller (but no less important) changes.

Investigating these cultural periods in the immediate vicinity of Tangier Island is complicated by the numerous oscillations in sea level that have occurred in the past 20,000 years. At this time, sea level was approximately 100 meters lower than today with continental shelves exposed worldwide. With the end of the last glacial epoch, melting of continental glaciers caused sea level to rise, submerging continental shelves by 15,000 years ago. Major sea level rises occurred between 7,500 to 5,000 years ago and between 5,000 to 3,000 years ago. Since then, sea level has risen about 6 inches per century, and accordingly the area of Tangier Island above sea level has steadily decreased. Evidence of prehistoric cultural occupation of the island thus may be inundated.

Paleoindian (Prior to 8000 B.C.)

The majority of Paleoindian remains in Virginia are represented by isolated projectile point finds and what appear to be small temporary camps. While some larger and very notable base camps have been identified, they are relatively rare and usually associated with sources of preferred high quality lithic materials. Although a few archaeological sites in this region have produced earlier radiocarbon dates, human occupation of the Mid-Atlantic is generally believed to have begun approximately 10 – 12,000 years ago. This occupation, known as the Paleoindian, is characterized by the presence of distinctive, fluted projectile points, and small temporary camps. Most current views hold that eastern Paleoindians were generalized foragers with an emphasis on hunting. Social organization apparently consisted of relatively small bands that exploited a wide but defined territory. Paleoindian sites tend to be located at or near the confluence of rivers, estuaries, and coastal wetlands, indicating a reliance on the plant, animal, and bird species supported by these environments. It should be noted that during this period much of the earth's water was confined within the Laurentide and Cordilleran ice sheets. As such, sea levels in the Bay and along

Tangier Island were several feet lower than they are at present. The possibility of inundated Paleoindian sites in the immediate vicinity of the historic district is, as a result, considerable.

The Paleoindian "tool kit" in the Mid-Atlantic includes well-made formal tools (bifaces, scrapers) made using locally-sourced materials. Tangier Island residents have reported finding Paleoindian projectile points on the island's beaches, several of which tools were viewed and tentatively identified by professional archaeologists. Material types observed in the projectile points collected by citizens of Tangier Island cover a wide variety of sources. There are the abundant quartz, quartzite, and other siliceous slates. More exotic material types include various types of cherts, including chalcedony, jasper, and various black and gray cherts. Some projectile points also appear to be made of rhyolites and some metasedimentary stones.

Archaeological sites with possible Paleoindian components also have been identified in the general vicinity of Tangier Island. Nearby Watts Island, currently a federal wildlife preserve, contains multiple archaeological sites which have apparently produced fluted points (all were identified in the possession of nonprofessional local collectors).

Archaic (8000 - 1200 B.C.)

The transition between the Paleoindian and Archaic time periods was marked by a major environmental shift, from the cold and wet of the Pleistocene to a warmer and drier Holocene. Sea levels began to rise as the ice sheets melted, creating new shorelines. The megafauna characteristic of the previous epoch disappeared. Increased seasonality gave rise to mixed deciduous/coniferous forest as well as the prevalence of different plant, animal, and bird species better adapted to the changing climate. By the end of the Archaic, sea levels had largely stabilized, and the marine environment now recognized as the Chesapeake Bay was established.

This shift in climate resulted in a change in human practice in the Mid-Atlantic region. As in the previous period, the Archaic is characterized by small, mobile occupations. However, these occupations appear to have been seasonal in nature and groups may have occasionally split into smaller "microbands," dispersing to take advantage of more temporarily available resources.

Given the warmer climate, these resources would have encouraged an increasing reliance on plant foods, including nuts and seeds, in addition to hunting. The Archaic tool kit also changed, with the finely-made fluted points of the Paleoindian period giving way to a wider variety of projectile and bifacial tools, many with side or corner notches to facilitate hafting to shafts or handles. Grinding tools, such as nutting stones and mutates, begin to appear during this time period, again reinforcing the idea of greater reliance on fibrous plant foods. Vessels made of stone (most often steatite or soapstone) also appear in the archaeological record. The end of the Archaic period in this region is characterized by increased dependence on marine food sources, settlement near estuaries, marshes, etc., and population growth.

As with the Paleoindian, review of materials within the private collections of Tangier Island residents found multiple projectile points and other tools typical of the Archaic period. The presence of similar materials reported to have been recovered from nearby Watts Island was

confirmed through inspection of local collectors' assemblages, further supporting the conclusion that Tangier Island and its neighbor continued to provide a source of marine food sources for native groups living on the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

Woodland (1200 B.C. – A.D. 1600)

The transition between the Archaic and Woodland periods in the Mid-Atlantic region is marked by a significant change in technology – the development of ceramics. Lightweight and easily replaceable, ceramics made the storage and transportation of water, food, and other items much simpler. Ceramic vessels also tolerated direct heat, allowing food to be cooked directly over the fire. Increasing variety in form and style of ceramic vessels characterizes the Woodland period. The early Woodland period in the Chesapeake Bay area is also characterized by the development of ritualism, most often displayed in burial practices. Increased trade in exotic items and materials from distant locations, and marked rise in both population size and sedentism are also common to this period. The increasing reliance on agriculture characteristic of the Woodland period in other locations does not, however, appear to be prevalent on the Delmarva Peninsula.

The middle Woodland period was marked by climate change, with the Mid-Atlantic area in general becoming steadily warmer and drier. In the Bay area, an increase in the incidence of shell middens indicates increased emphasis on exploitation of bivalves as a food source. Ceremonial burial became more prevalent in the northern Bay area during the Middle Woodland period, as represented by individual burials with a wide variety of funerary offerings, including both decorative and functional objects. Ceremonial burial in Virginia appears to have taken the form of mound or accretional group burials, many of which have been identified in the western valleys and along the southern coastal plain. Although a search of available data for the coastal areas of northern Virginia found no recorded instances of ceremonial burial, it may be assumed that this is due to a data gap rather than the absence of the cultural trend in this region.

The late Woodland in the Bay area is characterized by the development of bow and arrow technology, increased population size and settlement along major rivers and estuaries, and continued reliance on marine and estuarine resources. Rountree and Davidson (1997) state that the Late Woodland occupants of the Eastern Shore utilized maize agriculture as of the first contact period with Europeans, but it is unclear how large a role agriculture played in subsistence prior to that period. Mass burial in ossuary features, several of which have been recorded in Virginia's coastal areas, is characteristic of this period, as are the protection of settlement areas with defensive palisades.

Local collectors' assemblages contain both Woodland lithic tools and ceramics, indicating that the island remained a source for resource procurement throughout this period. Similar materials have been recovered from Watts Island. Although, as Richardson and Cooke (2003) note, the Tangier Island collections skew toward projectile points with few sherds included, this is likely the result of the collectors' personal interest rather than the prevalence of one artifact type over another. As previously stated, the island's lack of fresh water would render it unlikely that long-term occupation took place. It is probable, however, that targeted archaeological investigation would result in the identification of buried deposits associated with shorter occupations.

Contact (1608)

Although there is some documentary evidence indicating that French and Spanish explorers arrived on the Delmarva Peninsula and encountered its original residents at intervals through the 16th and 17th centuries, the most comprehensive documentation of early contact in Virginia between Native Americans and Europeans comes from the diaries of Captain John Smith. Smith, who explored the Chesapeake Bay and the Eastern Shore of Virginia in 1608, documented the presence of two native villages (Accowmack and Accohannock). He was likely unaware of multiple other, smaller settlements in this vicinity.

The earliest recorded mention of Tangier Island is found in Smith's diaries, which identify it as one of what he named the "Russell Isles" during his travels north along the Chesapeake Bay in 1608. Smith indicates that a storm forced him and his crew to take shelter on one of the "Russell Isles," but his own description renders it impossible to determine whether it was Tangier or Goose Island. His diary entry does, however, indicate that the islands he encountered were unoccupied, supporting the theory that these features were used for resource procurement but not necessarily settlement.

Native Americans remained in the vicinity through the seventeenth century, although their numbers and lifeways were devastated by European incursions into their traditional territories. For example, in 1607, John Smith was taken as a captive to Werowocomoco at Purtan Bay in present-day Gloucester County, which then was the center of power of the Powhatan paramount chiefdom. Occupied since the 13th century, Werowocomoco was abandoned shortly thereafter. Despite the extreme dislocations experienced by Virginia Indians after contact with Europeans, tribes such as the Mattaponi and Pamunkey survived and adapted.

To date, the extent and nature of tribal use of Tangier Island after the early seventeenth century has not been fully explored. The first documented permanent European settlement of the island would not take place until the late 18th century, although Europeans began including the island in their holdings by 1634.

Historic Overview of Tangier Island

The following historic overview is based on survey work and the resulting report: An Assessment of Cultural Resource Potential within "Uppards" and Goose Island, Tangier Island, Accomack County, Virginia, by Richards, Lily A. and John P. Cooke, Cultural Resources Inc., 2003. Additional sections have been added by DHR Architectural Historian Marc Wagner.

European Settlement to Society (1607 - 1750)

The aforementioned incident of June 1608, when Captain Smith encountered a storm and took shelter on one of the Russell Isles, is the first and only documented instance of European incursion in the vicinity during the early 17th century. Smith's own description of the landing is insufficient to ascertain exactly on which of the several Russell Isles he landed.

Accomack County, of which Tangier Island is a part, was organized in 1634 and at that time included the entire Delmarva Peninsula. While Virginia's Eastern Shore was developed by

tobacco planters, Tangier Island remained uninhabited. It was not until 1670 that tavern keeper Ambrose White patented land on the island. In 1671, White turned the property over to Charles Scarburgh and John West. However, while the historical record is murky, tradition holds that none of these men actually lived on the Island with their families and in fact, used the patents as grazing land for their livestock. It is possible that there were tenants living on the land watching over the property and caring for the livestock, but there is no historical record of this and any statements made would be only conjecture. The most that can be said about pre-American Revolution Tangier Island is that it had indeed become part of the holdings of the wealthy families of the Eastern Shore, that it was used for livestock grazing, and that there were no families known to be living on the island prior to 1778.

One notable event was recorded in the early seventeenth century. Following paramount chief Opechancanough's 1644 organized attacks against the English colonists for encroaching on Indian lands, Governor William Berkeley led further military strikes against the Virginia Indians in July 1645, taking many prisoners. On August 9th, the Virginia Council decided to transport all the Indian male prisoners more than 11 years of age to Tangier Island "to prevent their returning to and strengthening their respective tribes." Berkeley's own ship transported the prisoners to Tangier, where they were abandoned. Their fate was not recorded.

Colonial, Early National, and Antebellum Periods (1750 - 1860)
For most of the Colonial and Early National periods, the Tangierians were farmers, living and working on the several ridges that made up Tangier, Uppards, and Goose islands. During the Colonial and Early Republic periods, those ridges consisted of Main, West, Canton, Oyster Creek, Canaan, Persimmons (also known as Cinnamon), Sheeps Hill, Ruben Town (also spelled Rubin Town and Ruebentown) and East Point.

A few families constituted the majority of Tangier's population. The first known family to settle permanently on Tangier Island was the Crocketts, a family who still play an influential part in island life today. Joseph Crockett, who had formerly lived on Smith Island, purchased 450 acres on Tangier in 1778. He moved to the island with his wife Sally and their ten children. The family made their home on the ridge known both historically and today as Canton. By 1800, the population had grown to 79, of which 30 were Crocketts. Other families on the Island, most of whom are still represented in the population today, were the Pruitts, Parks, Wheatleys, Thomases, and Dizes. The families built their houses mainly of wood, set on brick piers, on those ridges high enough above water to protect them from marshy conditions and high tide.

During the Revolutionary War, Tangier Island was subject to raids by both the British and the Americans. Neither strongly loyalists nor revolutionary, the Tangierians were often forced to barter with whichever ships happened to be patrolling their shores. In addition, the inlets and isolated location of the Island made it attractive to roving bands of loyalist "picaroons" as well as revolutionaries. By the fall of 1780, picaroon raids had become so frequent that the Virginia authorities began pursuing picaroon ships in the vicinity of Tangier Island. At least 5 schooners were captured between October 1780 and the end of the war.

In addition, the Islanders were governed by the same wartime regulations as all other colonists, and Tangier was given a procurement quota of cured beef and dairy products just like the rest of Virginia. Several Tangier families were represented in the Virginia Militia, including the Parks, Evens, Levin and Williams families.

After the war, the Islanders returned to their life of farming and herding, remaining largely isolated from the rest of Virginia. In the early nineteenth century, a Methodist church was established on Tangier and the Islanders began, in 1808, hosting religious "Camp Meetings" on the southern area of the Island, an area that is now likely in the Chesapeake Bay. Religion and these meetings were heavily influenced by Joshua Thomas, who became the religious leader and unofficial historian of the people of Tangier for the next half-century.

Peace did not last long on Tangier, and in 1814, during the War of 1812, the invading British troops made Tangier their base of operations for their attack on Baltimore. Though the British at Fort Albion treated the Tangierians in a generally friendly and non-threatening manner, when the commander of the British troops on the Island asked Joshua Thomas to bless the troops, he did so, but warned them that the offensive against Baltimore was doomed to fail. The number of British troops at Fort Albion, at the southern reaches of the Island (a site now below sea level), most likely fluctuated, but could have been more than one thousand men. Impressment of Americans into British service and the violation of American ships were among the war's causes. Beginning in 1813, Virginians suffered from a British naval blockade of the Chesapeake Bay and from British troops' plundering the countryside by the Bay and along the James, Rappahannock, and Potomac rivers. The Virginia militia deflected a British attempt to take Norfolk in 1813, and engaged British forces throughout the war.

During the war, thousands of enslaved African Americans gained freedom by fighting for the British or serving as guides during British raids on coastal communities. Many were given the choice of enlisting in the armed services or settling in various locations throughout the British Empire. On Tangier Island, at the British base of Fort Albion, the British trained African Americans to serve in the Colonial Marines. From Fort Albion, the Colonial Marines, along with British troops, engaged the Virginia militia in numerous landings along the Northern Neck and the Eastern Shore throughout the summer of 1814. By the end of the war, more than 2,000 enslaved African Americans in Virginia had gained their freedom aboard British ships.

After the War of 1812, the people of Tangier continued doing what many Virginians of the time were doing, farming and eking out a living. By 1820, at which time the population of the Island was 74 (35 white males, 38 white females and 1 black female), census records indicate that oystering was replacing farming as the main commercial activity on the Island. By 1860, heavily influenced by the railroad's arrival in Crisfield, Maryland, and refrigerated cars, the Chesapeake was supplying as much as half the world's oysters.

Tangier continued to be a religious community, and in 1838, the first church building was established. When, in 1844 the Methodist Episcopal Church split over the question of slavery, Tangier's church joined the northern denominations, believing that slavery was inherently wrong. This choice would guide the Island's attitude toward the Civil War.

Civil War (1861 - 1865)
In 1860, the population of Tangier Island numbered 411 people, including six "free negroes," according to census data. When, on May 23, 1861, the Virginia Ordinance of Secession was put before the people, Tangier chose not to secede. Though the exact vote is not known, Tangier remained part of the Union throughout the War. The Civil War brought the same types of problems to Tangier as had the two previous wars, with the Chesapeake blockaded by the Union and the isolation of Tangier proving a tempting arena for smugglers who carried on commerce with Virginia. However, in general, the Civil War had limited effect on the Island.

Reconstruction and Growth, World War I to World War II, and The New Dominion (1866 - Present)
In 1866, a cholera epidemic broke out on Tangier Island. While the total number of dead is not known, at least twelve people died during the epidemic, and possibly as many as 24 of the 408 who called the Island home at that time.

While the rest of Virginia was recovering from the Civil War, Tangier was sharing in the economic boom in the North. This was partially due to the development of the steam-canning process, which allowed Tangierians to ship oysters all over the country. In fact, the Islanders had a small processing plant for processing fish by-product on the southern end the Island. This boom was further enhanced when the Eastern Shore Railroad built track as far as Crisfield, Maryland, just 12 short miles from Tangier. The period's economic prosperity led to improved economic conditions for the Islanders. People were occupying the ridges in greater numbers, and the land was continually subdivided into smaller and smaller lots, which created a much more closely knit community.

By the turn of the twentieth century, Tangier's population had risen to 1,064, making it one of the largest communities on the Eastern Shore. As oyster populations began to decline, the Tangierians replaced oystering with crabbing as their primary seafood industry. Islanders built their own crabbing buildings (though not in the same configuration as the current shanties). Tangierians turned more and more from agricultural pursuits as crabbing became the economic livelihood of the Island. Crabs were captured and processed/packed for shipping all over the United States via railroad from the depot at Crisfield. In 1930, with the invention of the crab pot, the industry grew until it was one of the most impressive in the country.

In April 1916, President Woodrow Wilson visited Tangier Island out of "curiosity." This unscheduled visit, and the subsequent article in the *Washington Post*, turned the eyes of the world on Tangier Island and started, though slowly at first, the trend toward Tangier as a place of interest to tourists and sparked what would later become an economically important tourist industry.

In 1917, the Federal government used a dredge to deepen the waters off of the northern end of Main Ridge, creating a boat basin. The spoil, which was deposited next to Main Ridge, created new land adjacent to deep water. Then in 1921, the government paid to have a channel of deep water dredged from the Tangier Sound northeast of East Point to the newly dredged basin, thus

providing Tangierians with their first real harbor. This only helped to further deepen the Islanders' commitment to crabbing as an industry and also hastened the Main Ridge's role as the center of economic and social life on the Island.

World War I had little physical impact on Tangier and industry continued to evolve throughout the War. In 1918, a shirt factory was opened on the Main Ridge, providing jobs for the women of the Island. At the same time, the tourism industry had begun to flourish, largely due to the presidential visit and the New York City businessmen who traveled to Tangier to sell wares to the Islanders.

By the time the U.S. became engaged in World War II, the Uppards settlements, Canaan, Persimmon Ridge, Reuben Town and Oyster Creek, had been abandoned and the population had become even more concentrated on the Main Ridge. Ross Landon, who lived on Canaan, recalls that his house, along with several others, was moved by barge from Uppards to the West Ridge of the Island. While Oyster Creek would eventually be lost to erosion, it was not impending water that drove the residents of these Uppards settlements to move. Oyster Creek had no school and no store. The school on Canaan was closed in 1921 and the residents, along with many of their houses, moved onto the main island.

The socially and culturally distinct way of life on Tangier Island continued through the mid-twentieth century. In 1943, most homes on Tangier still had no wells, but barrels or cisterns for the collection of rainwater. West Ridge Road was still unpaved. The portion of Main Ridge that lay between the Methodist Church and the harbor had still not been developed. The town council met in the electric plant in a small tin building that also served as a jail.

By the mid-forties Tangier had four telephones on the island that were linked to Crisfield by radio. There was also electricity on the Island, though it was only available between 5:00 in the afternoon and 10:30 at night. In 1946, the "Electric Fund" was created and by 1947, Tangier had modern electric service under the auspices of the Chesapeake Islands Electric Cooperative .

In 1946, Reverend James Richardson withdrew from the Tangier Methodist Church and started the New Testament Congregation, an event that caused major turmoil on the Island. Religion had always been a central part of Tangier life, with one congregation representing the entire Island. The fact that there was no longer one central church to unite the Islanders caused divisions amongst the inhabitants. Both Swain Methodist and New Testament remain active congregations.

The decades after World War II were "still shaped by age old rhythms of drawing a livelihood from the water." Tangierians continued to rely on crabbing to earn their living, a fact that caused problems during the "crab wars" which started in 1949 as the Virginia Fisheries tried to enforce restrictions on crabbing to preserve marine populations. This struggle would continue throughout the second half of the twentieth century, and still causes divisions today, as some Islanders speak out today against the Chesapeake Bay Foundation and the Virginia Marine Resources Commission.

The 1970s and 1980s marked the beginning of the real tourism boom on Tangier. In 1974, as many as 15,000 people a year were visiting the Island during the summer tour boat season. In 1986, Thomas J. Eulice founded Tangier Lines, Inc., to ferry passengers to and from the Island. Although tourism provides an important boost to the local economy, the Island has resisted becoming an overdeveloped tourist destination. Such resistance has helped preserve the character-defining aspects of Tangier's cultural landscape.

Several modern innovations came to the Island in the second half of the twentieth century. In 1975, the old radio telephone system was replaced with a highly visible microwave tower. In 1983, water and sewage treatment facilities were installed. In 1983, a firehouse was erected and several bridges were rebuilt in the 1990s to enable fire engines to cross from ridge to ridge.

As the twentieth century drew to a close "it was the pursuit of the blue crab that shaped much of Tangier life." Watermen rose as early as 3:30 a.m. and spent the day on the water. Crab houses were used for the molting of crabs, which were then packed on ice and shipped, bound for Crisfield and ports far away. Religion remained a central part of life on the Island, with the Islanders representing the only town on the Eastern Shore to vote against the Virginia Lottery in 1987. Most Islanders still attend church (66%), though in speaking with the people of the Island it is clear that there are many different opinions regarding the Island's religious make-up and that the Islanders in no way present a united moral front against modern, "immoral" practices.

On the Bay, the only other comparable watermen's community exists just to the north on Smith Island, Maryland. Due to proximity and early settlement patterns, some families of Smith and Tangier Islands are related.

According to Kirk Mariner, author and Chesapeake Bay historian, "As a new century loomed, the Island was shrinking, its population [650 persons] was declining, the opportunities for living off the water constricted, and the modern world encroaching. Yet Tangier's distinctive way of life, deeply grounded in religious faith, was very much intact, and its residents hopeful that their island still faced a long future."

As of 2013, there are about 400 residents, including about 60 active watermen. The watermen and their families maintain their traditions, and Mayor James "Ooker" Eskridge, a waterman, acts as an ambassador, encouraging appreciation of this unique Virginia place. The Island attracts tourists (some who arrive on cruise ships) and visitors who appreciate the flavors and beauty of Chesapeake Bay and the proud, hard working, people of Tangier.

Criterion A Justification

The Tangier Island Historic District is significant under Criterion A at the state level in the areas of Commerce, Ethnic Heritage: Native American, Ethnic Heritage: African American, Industry, Maritime, Military, and Religion. Referred to as the "soft-shell crab capital of the world", Tangier Island is proud of its watermen heritage which stretches from the nineteenth century up to the present day. Seafood commerce and industry is still the Island's primary economic base. The watermen and their family activities in the seafood industry, coupled with the strong

maritime heritage, are significant in the context of Chesapeake Bay history. Themes of commerce are closely related to the blue crab industry, but Tangier also features several historic store buildings (and store sites), a shirt factory site, and several sites related to canning and processing of seafood.

The significant ethnic heritage is related to the early Native American marine harvesting activity and the abandonment of Indian prisoners on the Island in July 1645. While traditionally, the African American population of the Island has remained low, the enlistment of self-emancipated slaves by the British in 1814 and their training at Fort Albion on Tangier is significant. These enlisted black soldiers later settled as freedmen in the Caribbean. During the War of 1812, the Island played a primary role as the site of Fort Albion during British occupation in 1814 and is therefore significant for military history (the fort site is not in the district and indeed its location has not been fully determined, but there is potential for related sites of the military occupation within the boundaries). Tangier Island was also impacted by the American Revolution and Civil War.

Tangier Island Historic District is significant for religious history as the home to Methodist Reverend Joshua Thomas, known as "Parson of the Islands." Thomas firmly established Methodism in Maryland and Virginia areas of the Chesapeake Bay. He became the leader of Tangier's Camp Meetings, which attracted many worshipers from outside the Tangier community for nearly fifty years.

Criterion C Justification

The Tangier Island Historic District is significant under Criterion C for Architecture at the local level. The present built environment includes houses, stores, churches, a power plant, a post office, and a health clinic dating to the period c. 1890 to 1964; this same period saw the most significant growth of Tangier's oyster and blue crab industry. As a result of the Island's late-nineteenth-century prosperity, the population increased to over 1000 residents in 1900 and much of the surviving Victorian-period buildings were constructed at this time. The architecture of the Uppards settlements was preserved when buildings were moved to the southern area of the Island, the Meat Soup area, in the 1920s and 1930s. The range of historic architecture includes later twentieth-century styles reflecting national trends of design as well as several historic-age mobile homes. This ensemble of historic architecture is set on a unique island landscape where historic roads, canal networks, and harbors serve as setting. While docks, piers, and crab shanties are more recently constructed in newer materials, they serve in place of earlier functional buildings that were on the same sites lining the harbor. The current shanties, while non-historic, reflect the more recent approach to harvesting soft shell crabs and continue to provide an appropriate setting.

Criterion D Justification

Tangier Island is significant under Criterion D at the local level in the areas of Archaeology-Prehistoric and Archaeology-Historic. To date, survey and testing have focused on the recovery of eroding human burials at Uppards Cemetery (44AC0571), and pedestrian survey of the

beaches and exposed banks along the northwestern and northern shore of the island. Excavation and recovery of the human burials yielded hardware and artifacts consistent with interment between the last quarter of the 19th century and the first quarter of the 20th century. This exercise provided insight into the burial practices of a small, geographically isolated population, and additional physical analysis of the remains is expected to provide significant information about local health and subsistence.

Brief pedestrian survey of the beaches immediately adjacent to the cemetery identified a well lined with handmade brick, and produced a quantity of artifacts diagnostic of use and settlement from the Late Woodland period through the early 20th century. Dark green and patent medicine bottle glass, 19th century ceramic sherds, pressed glass, hand- and machine-made brick, and ceramic doorknobs were noted on the beach and emerging from cutbanks. The artifact assemblage is consistent with the occupation of the village of Canaan, which was abandoned in the early 20th century. Given the presence of the well and the remaining interments in the Uppards Cemetery, as well as the quantity of materials eroding from the shoreline, it is likely that additional features and deposits associated with Canaan are present in this location. Targeted investigation within the locations of the settlements of Reubentown and Persimmon Ridge would likely result in similar discoveries. The presence of diked enclosures, visible in aerial photographs of Uppards, is further indication that physical evidence of the early settlements of Reubentown and Persimmon Ridge remains intact on the high ridges of the northern part of the island. Although the original purpose of these features cannot be ascertained, it is clear that the structures were built in order to keep the interior areas drier. As such it is probable that additional features associated with the domestic, agricultural, or industrial use of the enclosures remain intact in these locations. Similar diked enclosures may be seen on aerial photographs of the occupied southern half of the island as well, some of which are still associated with domestic and commercial buildings. It is likely that additional features of historic occupation (cemeteries, foundations, refuse deposits, etc.) also remain intact in these areas. Given that our current knowledge of the historic settlement of the Uppards is based largely on oral history, archaeological investigation is likely to provide new and essential information not otherwise available.

Pedestrian survey of the northwestern and northern shore of Uppards resulted in the identification of lithic and ceramic artifacts diagnostic of the Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland cultural periods. This is echoed by the personal collections of island residents, who have confirmed finding these materials on the beaches and eroding from cutbanks. This lengthy scatter of artifacts was recorded as archaeological site 44AC0524, and represents native use of the island and exploitation of its resources. In 2001, Darrin Lowery included Tangier Island in his overview of Chesapeake Bay coastal sites in Virginia and Maryland, during which he interviewed local residents and inspected their artifact collections. These collections included lithic tools diagnostic of every period of human occupation between the Paleoindian and the Late Woodland, and were collected largely from the unoccupied northern (or “Uppards”) side of the island. Lowery’s pedestrian walkover of shorelines on the northern island resulted in the determination that cultural horizons likely survived beneath layers of flood marsh soils, and that the potential for submerged sites at the margins of the island was considerable (Lowery, 2001). A 2003 assessment performed by Cultural Resources, Inc., also involving informant interviews,

viewing of collections, and limited pedestrian survey, reached a similar conclusion with regard to the northern portion of the island (Richards and Cooke, 2003).

Although the island's shoreline has been repeatedly altered by erosion and sea level rise, the quantity of material present on the beaches indicates that potential for surviving deposits (both submerged and otherwise) is high. No comprehensive investigation of shoreline sites in the southern Chesapeake Bay has been undertaken, but even within this region the environment presented by Tangier Island is unique. As such, site 44AC0524 holds the potential to provide information significant to a holistic understanding of the prehistory of the Bay, including changes in subsistence and short-term occupation patterns, and material technologies, as well as an understanding of the role played by Tangier Island.

The southern portion of Tangier Island has not been subjected to professional archaeological survey or assessment. The presence of prehistoric and early historic archaeological materials and sites on Uppards, however, indicates that potential for similar evidence on the southern portion of the island is considerable. As mentioned in the historic narrative, during the War of 1812 the British Army constructed and garrisoned Fort Albion on what was then the southern end of Tangier Island. The fort included earthen breastworks, cannon, and several water wells, along with houses, a church, and a hospital. Although the location of Fort Albion is now submerged, archaeologists believe that evidence for the fortification and associated structures remains intact. Marine archaeologists plan to survey the Bay floor in 2014 to determine the extent of this evidence. On the terrestrial portions of Tangier Island, targeted investigation of the diked areas identified in aerial photographs has the potential to provide additional information regarding early historic use and occupation of the southern portion of the island, as does investigation of the yards and open areas along the currently occupied ridgelines. Finally, the identified historic cemeteries should be considered archaeological resources as well as architectural. The oldest interments contain the potential to provide information important to our understanding of population health and mortality, growth patterns, and funerary traditions in this unique community.

Although investigations to date have yielded information demonstrating that Tangier Island Historic District is significant at the local level under Criterion D, future professional investigations may provide evidence of significance at the statewide level. Much of the district's archaeological potential remains to be explored.

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2003 An Assessment of Cultural Resource Potential within "Uppards" and Goose Island, Tangier Island, Accomack County, Virginia

Rountree, Helen C. and Thomas E. Davidson

1997 *Eastern Shore Indians of Virginia and Maryland*. The University of Virginia Press, Charlottesville.

Shores, David L.
2000 Tangier Island: Place, People, and Talk. Newark: University of Delaware Press.

United States Geological Survey Maps-

Ewell, Maryland and Virginia Quadrangle. 1/62500 scale. U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. 1917.

Ewell, Maryland and Virginia Quadrangle. 1/62500 scale. U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. 1917, Updated 1944.

Crisfield, Maryland and Virginia Quadrangle. 1/62500 scale. U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. 1920.

Tangier Island, Virginia Quadrangle. 1/24000 scale. U.S. Geological Survey. 1942.

Tangier Island, Virginia Quadrangle. 1/31680 scale. U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. 1943.

Tangier Island, Virginia Quadrangle. 1/24000 scale. U.S. Geological Survey. 1968.

Tangier Island, Virginia Quadrangle. 1/24000 scale. U.S. Geological Survey. 1968. Updated 1981.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
____ previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:
_X__ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government

____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): VDHR # 309-0001

---

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property __1001 Acres___

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 37.852167 Longitude: -75.993619
2. Latitude: 37.837221 Longitude: -75.982722
3. Latitude: 37.820931 Longitude: -75.984597
4. Latitude: 37.803947 Longitude: -75.980347
5. Latitude: 37.820833 Longitude: -75.998971
6. Latitude: 37.838406 Longitude: -76.000596

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

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

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The boundaries include the northern and southern areas of Tangier Island and the channel and harbor area in between the two sections, as shown on the attached maps entitled "Tangier Island Historic District, Accomack County, Virginia, DHR No. 309-0001, Aerial View," and "Map with Street Names, Tangier Island Historic District, 309-0001, Accomack County, Tangier Island Quad." The eastern edge of the boundary follows the eastern edge of the Island at high tide level. The boundary includes the sand spit, land extending into Cod Harbor, on the southern end of the island. The western boundary excludes the airport, incinerator plant, and boat yard parcels.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundaries encompass the complete land area of Tangier Island, the northern formerly inhabited section, Uppards, and the southern currently inhabited area. The encompassed area contains the most significant archaeology and architecture. The boundaries exclude the western edge of the southern section of the Island where the airport, incinerator plant, and boat yard were built partly on landfill taken from the West Channel dredging in 1967. All of the buildings and structures on the western landfill edge date to 1968 and later. The boundaries also exclude the small island called Port Isabel, on the east side of the Mailboat Harbor. Port Isabel, historically known as East Point, was an inhabited island in the 1800s, but is now the site of contemporary buildings used by the Chesapeake Bay Foundation.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Lily A. Richards and John P. Cooke (Cultural Resources Inc.), with additional sections by Melina C. Bezirdjian, David A. Edwards, Lena Sweeten McDonald, Marc C. Wagner, and Joanna Wilson Green/Mapping: Dominic Bascone
organization: Virginia Department of Historic Resources
street & number: 2801 Kensington Avenue
city or town: Richmond state: Virginia zip code: 23221
e-mail: Marc.Wagner@dhr .virginia.gov
telephone: 804-482-6099
date: November 8th, 2013

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Tangier Island Historic District

City or Vicinity: Town of Tangier Island

County: Accomack State: Virginia

Photographer: Marc C. Wagner

Date Photographed: June 2013

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

1 of 12: View of typical crab shanty and Uppards area, facing north
VA_AccomackCounty_TangierIslandHistoricDistrict_0001.tif.

2 of 12: 16448 West Ridge Road, from Wallace Road, facing west
VA_AccomackCounty_TangierIslandHistoricDistrict_0002.tif.

3 of 12: 16394 West Ridge Road, Emily Pruitt House, facing west
VA_AccomackCounty_TangierIslandHistoricDistrict_0003.tif.

4 of 12: Spaniard Lane, general location of the Joshua Thomas House, facing NW
VA_AccomackCounty_TangierIslandHistoricDistrict_0004.tif.

5 of 12: Tangier Island Railway, boat yard adjacent to Historic District, facing NW
VA_AccomackCounty_TangierIslandHistoricDistrict_0005.tif.

6 of 12: 16307 Main Ridge Road, Patrick Benson House, facing east
VA_AccomackCounty_TangierIslandHistoricDistrict_0006.tif.

7 of 12: 16290 Main Ridge Road, facing west
VA_AccomackCounty_TangierIslandHistoricDistrict_0007.tif.

8 of 12: Rear of 16255, 16251, 16249 Main Ridge Road from Hilda Crockett Lane, typical outbuildings, facing SE
VA_AccomackCounty_TangierIslandHistoricDistrict_0008.tif.

9 of 12: Swain Memorial United Methodist Church, Main Ridge Road, facing north
VA_AccomackCounty_TangierIslandHistoricDistrict_0009.tif.

10 of 12: Main Ridge Road, Daley and Son Grocery: facing NE
VA_AccomackCounty_TangierIslandHistoricDistrict_0010.tif.

11 of 12: 16102 and 16094 (Methodist Parsonage) Main Ridge Road, facing SW
VA_AccomackCounty_TangierIslandHistoricDistrict_0011.tif.

12 of 12: County Dock on the Mailboat Harbor, facing south
VA_AccomackCounty_TangierIslandHistoricDistrict_0012.tif.

List of Historic Photos

Historic Photo 1. Boat Landing, Tangier Island, 1967.

Historic Photo 2. Paved Street on Tangier Island, 1967.

Historic Photo 3. Church and Virginia Historical Highway Marker, Tangier Island, 1967.

Historic Photo 4. Virginia Historical Highway Marker, Tangier Island, 1967.

List of Historic Figures

Figure 1. USGS Topographic Map, Ewell Quadrangle, showing Tangier Island at right, 1917.

Figure 2. USGS Topographic Map, Tangier Island Quadrangle, showing Tangier Island at left, 1942.

Figure 3. USGS Topographic Map, Tangier Island Quadrangle, showing Tangier Island at left, 1968.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

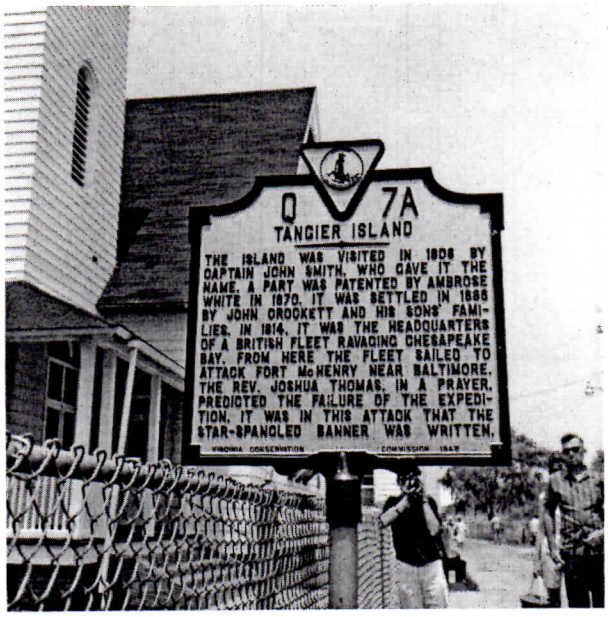
© JUL 67

Historic Photo 1. Boat Landing, Tangier Island, 1967.

JUL 67

Historic Photo 2. Paved Street on Tangier Island, 1967.

Historic Photo 3. Church and Virginia Historical Highway Marker, Tangier Island, 1967.



Historic Photo 4. Virginia Historical Highway Marker, Tangier Island, 1967.

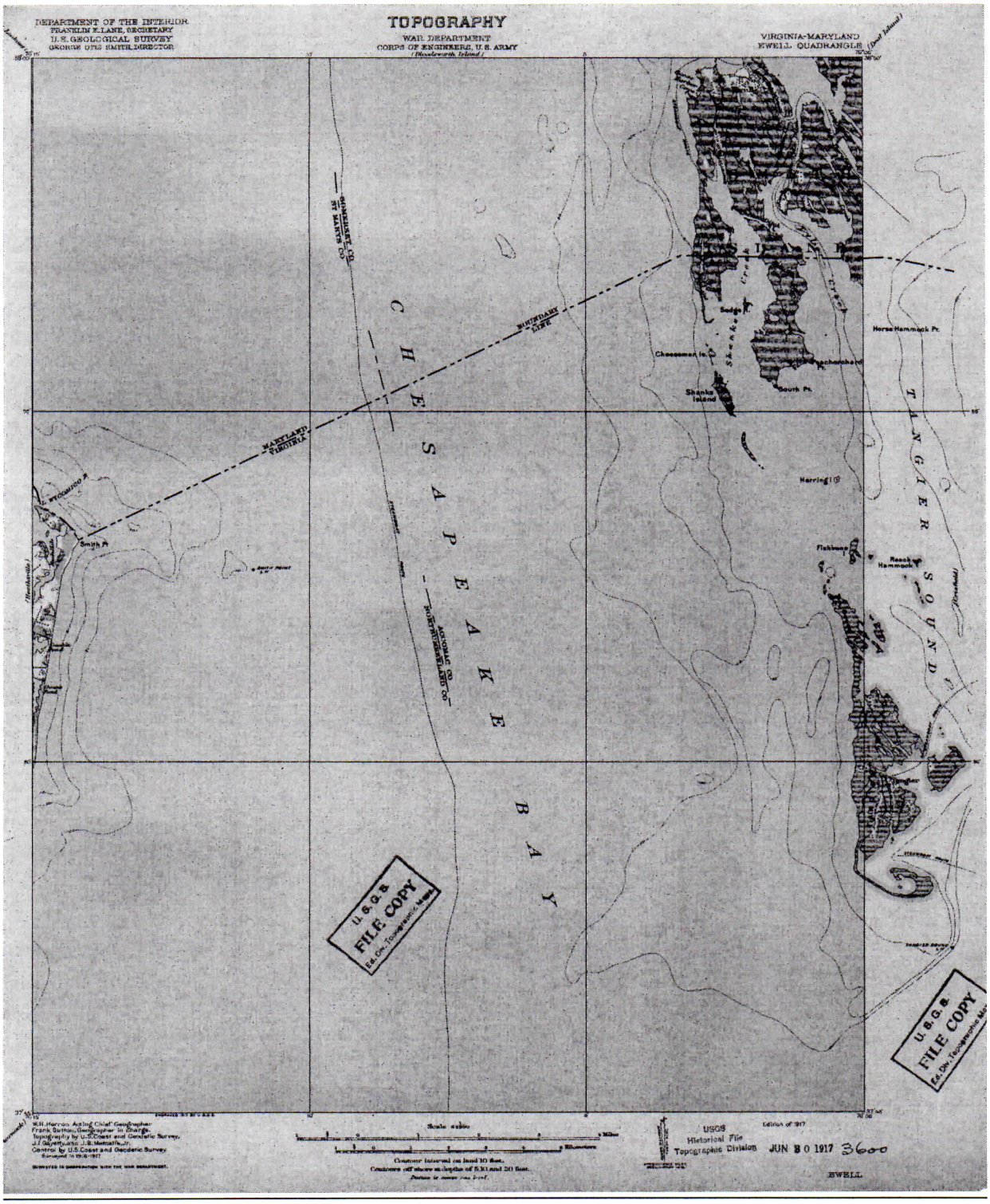


Figure 1. USGS Topographic Map, Ewell Quadrangle, showing Tangier Island at right, 1917.

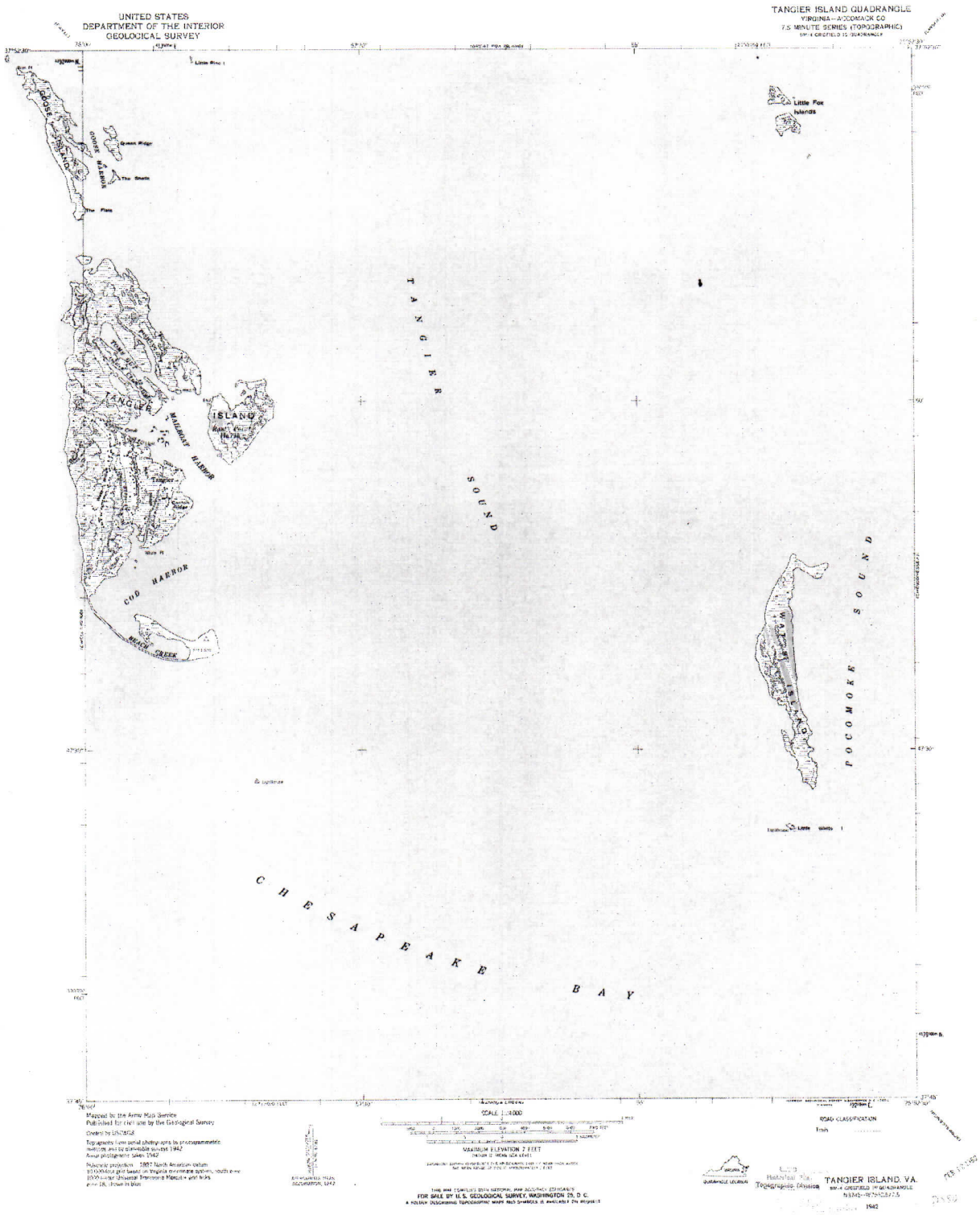


Figure 2. USGS Topographic Map, Tangier Island Quadrangle, showing Tangier Island at left, 1942.

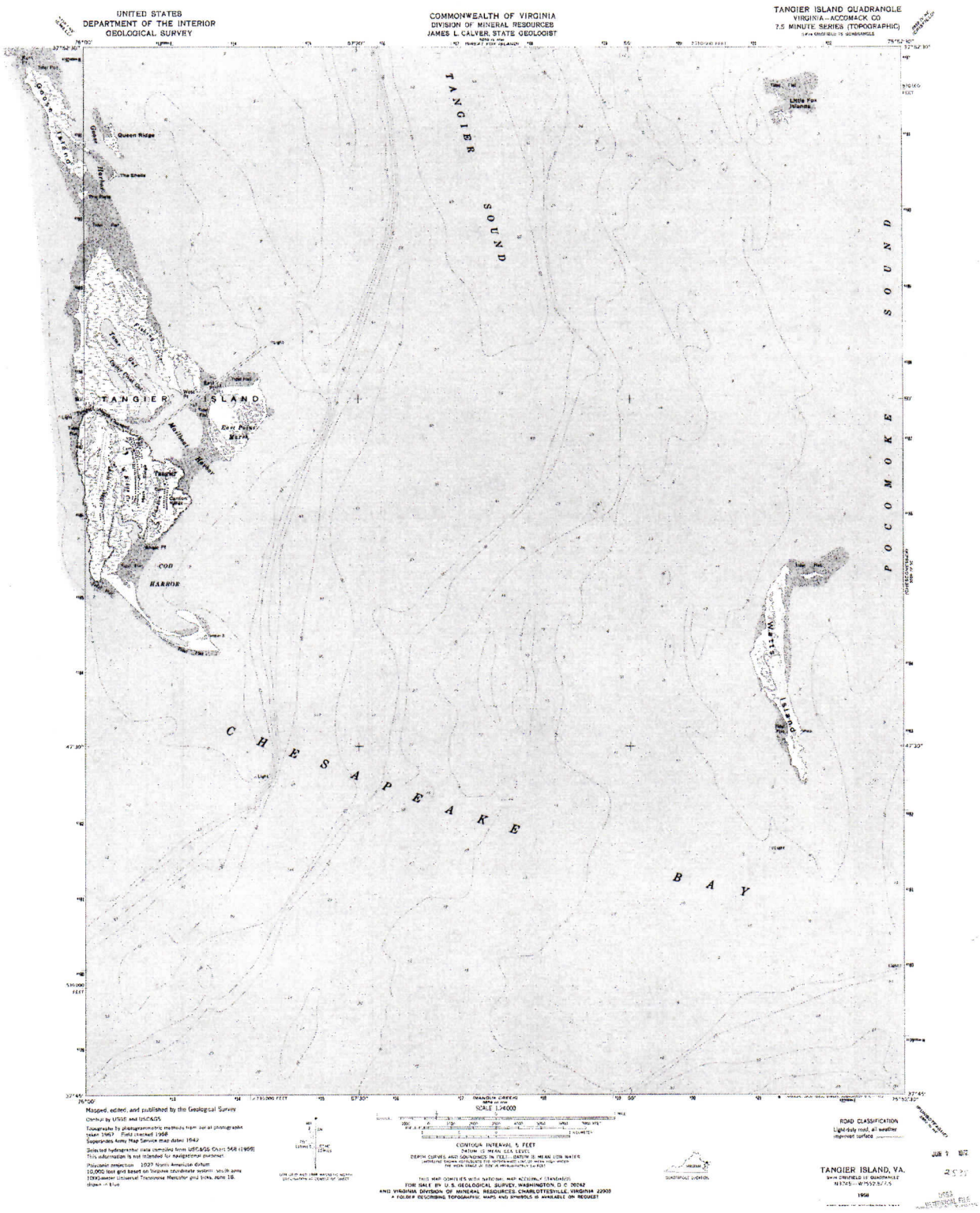


Figure 3. USGS Topographic Map, Tangier Island Quadrangle, showing Tangier Island at left, 1968.

Tangier Island Historic District
Accomack County, Virginia
DHR No. 309-0001
Location Map

Tangier Island Historic District, Accomack County, VA

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

1. Latitude: 37.852167 Longitude: -75.993619
2. Latitude: 37.837221 Longitude: -75.982722
3. Latitude: 37.820931 Longitude: -75.984597
4. Latitude: 37.803947 Longitude: -75.980347
5. Latitude: 37.820833 Longitude: -75.998971
6. Latitude: 37.838406 Longitude: -76.000596

Tangier Island Historic District
Accomack County, Virginia
DHR No. 309-0001
Aerial View
Historic Boundary
Tangier Island Historic District, 309-0001
Accomack County, Tangier Island Quad
Created by: D. Bascone July 22, 2014
Sources: VDHR 2014, ESRI Tele Altas Streets 20134 Aerial Image 2009
Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years and the representation depicted is based on the field observation date and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general illustration purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses.
The map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". Contact DHR for the most recent information as data is updated continually.
N
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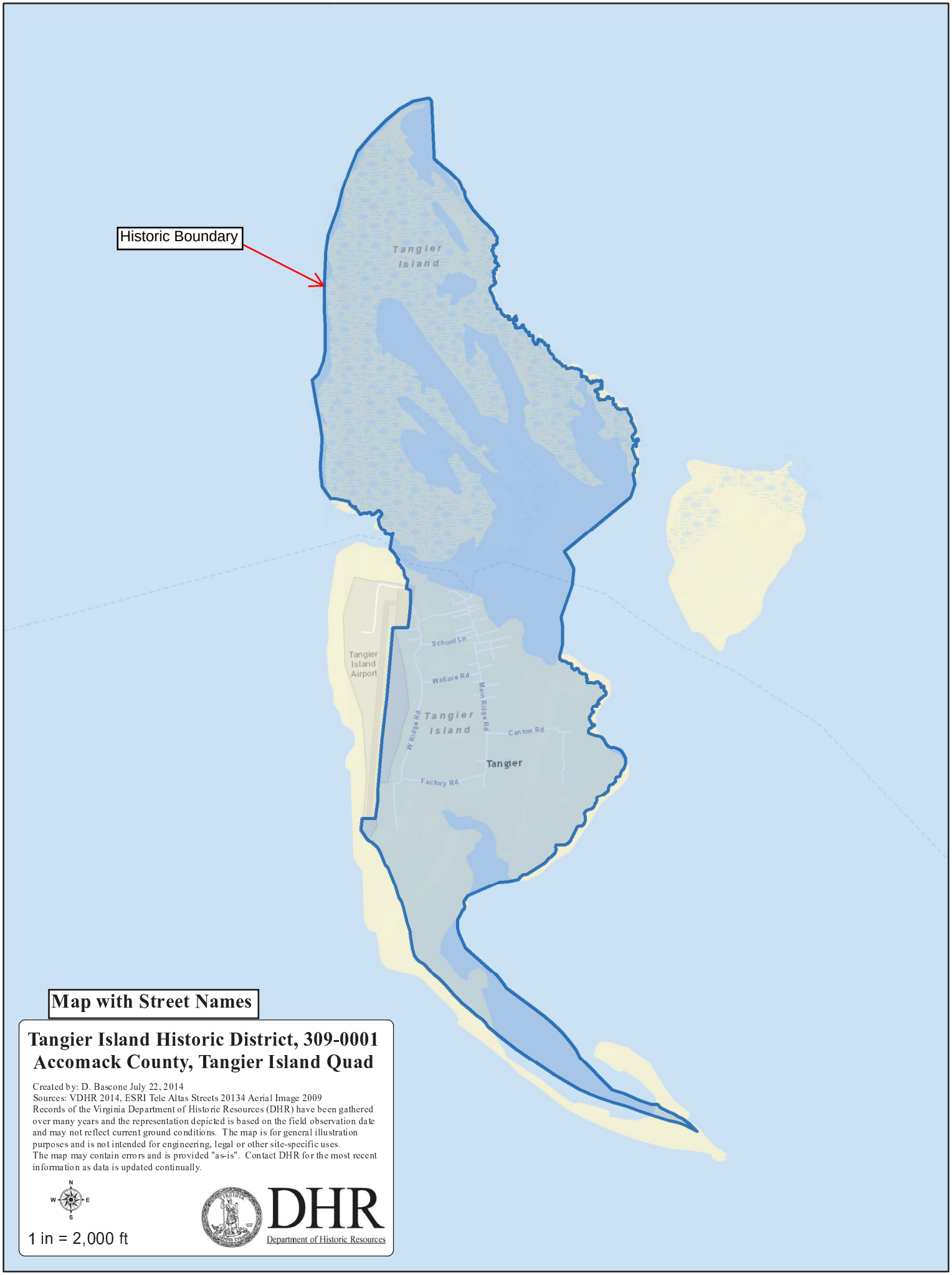
1 in = 2,000 ft
DHR
Department of Historic Resources



Map with Street Names

Tangier Island Historic District, 309-0001
Accomack County, Tangier Island Quad

Created by: D. Bascone July 22, 2014
Sources: VDHR 2014, ESRI Tele Altas Streets 20134 Aerial Image 2009
Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years and the representation depicted is based on the field observation date and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general illustration purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses.
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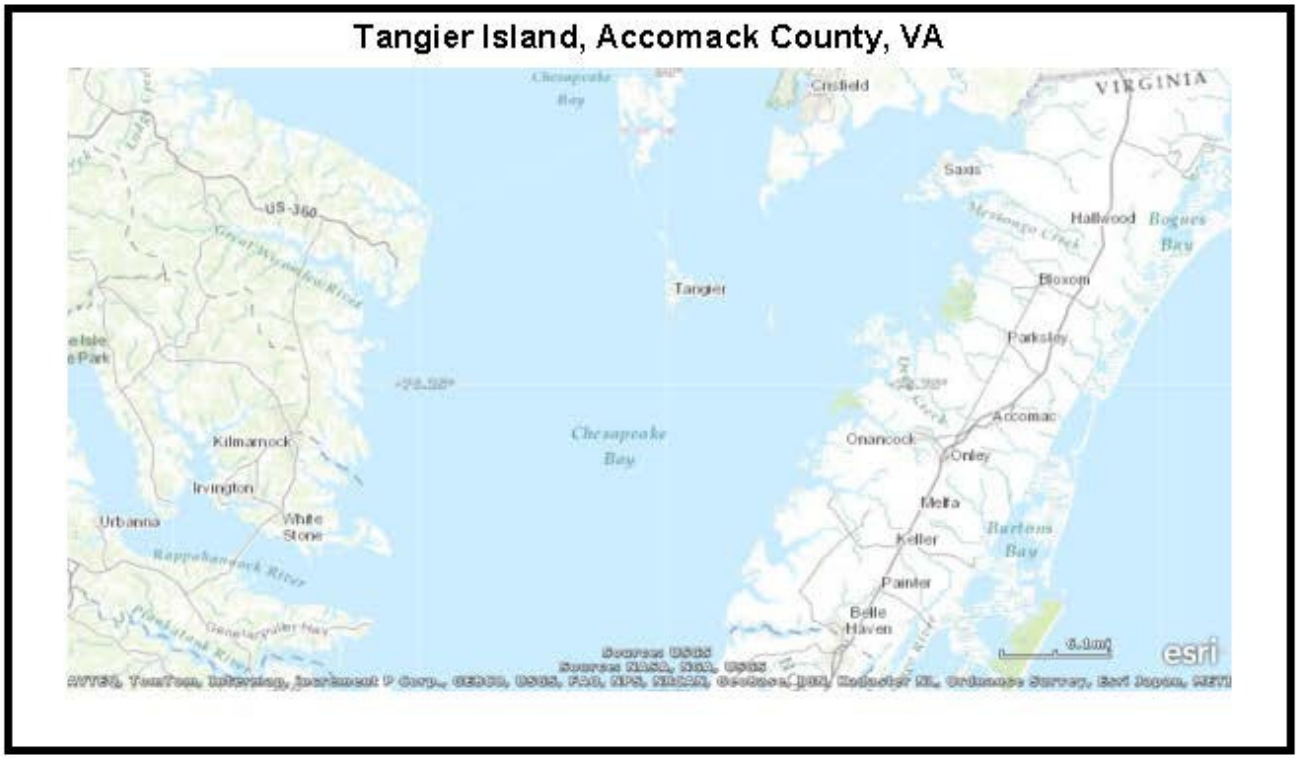
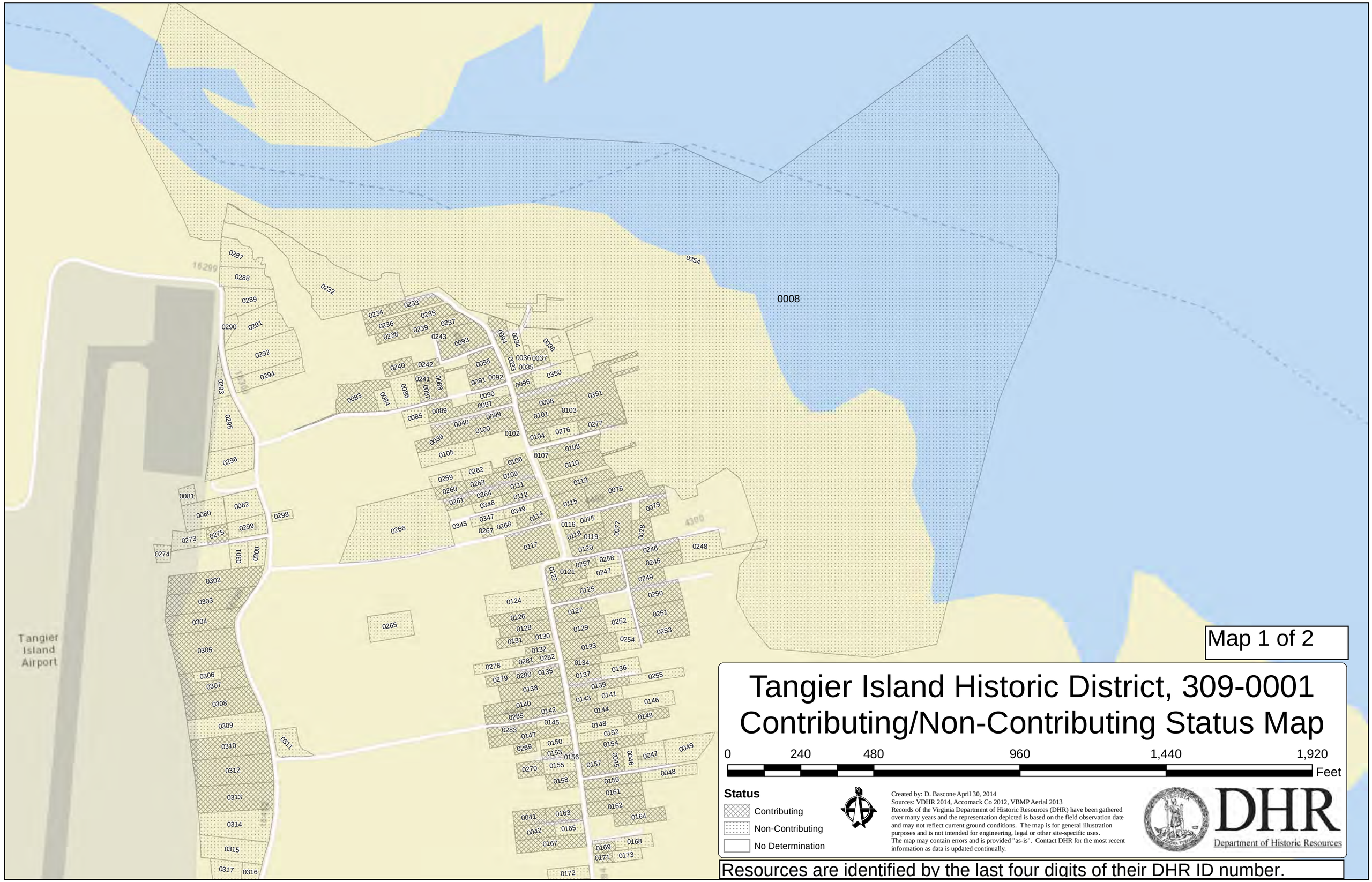


Tangier Island Historic District
Accomack County, Virginia
DHR No. 309-0001

General Location Map of Tangier Island within Chesapeake Bay


Map 1 of 2
Tangier Island Historic District, 309-0001
Contributing/Non-Contributing Status Map
0 240 480 960 1,440 1,920
Feet
Status
Contributing
Non-Contributing
No Determination
Created by: D. Bascone April 30, 2014
Sources: VDHR 2014, Accomack Co 2012, VBMP Aerial 2013
Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years and the representation depicted is based on the field observation date and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general illustration purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses.
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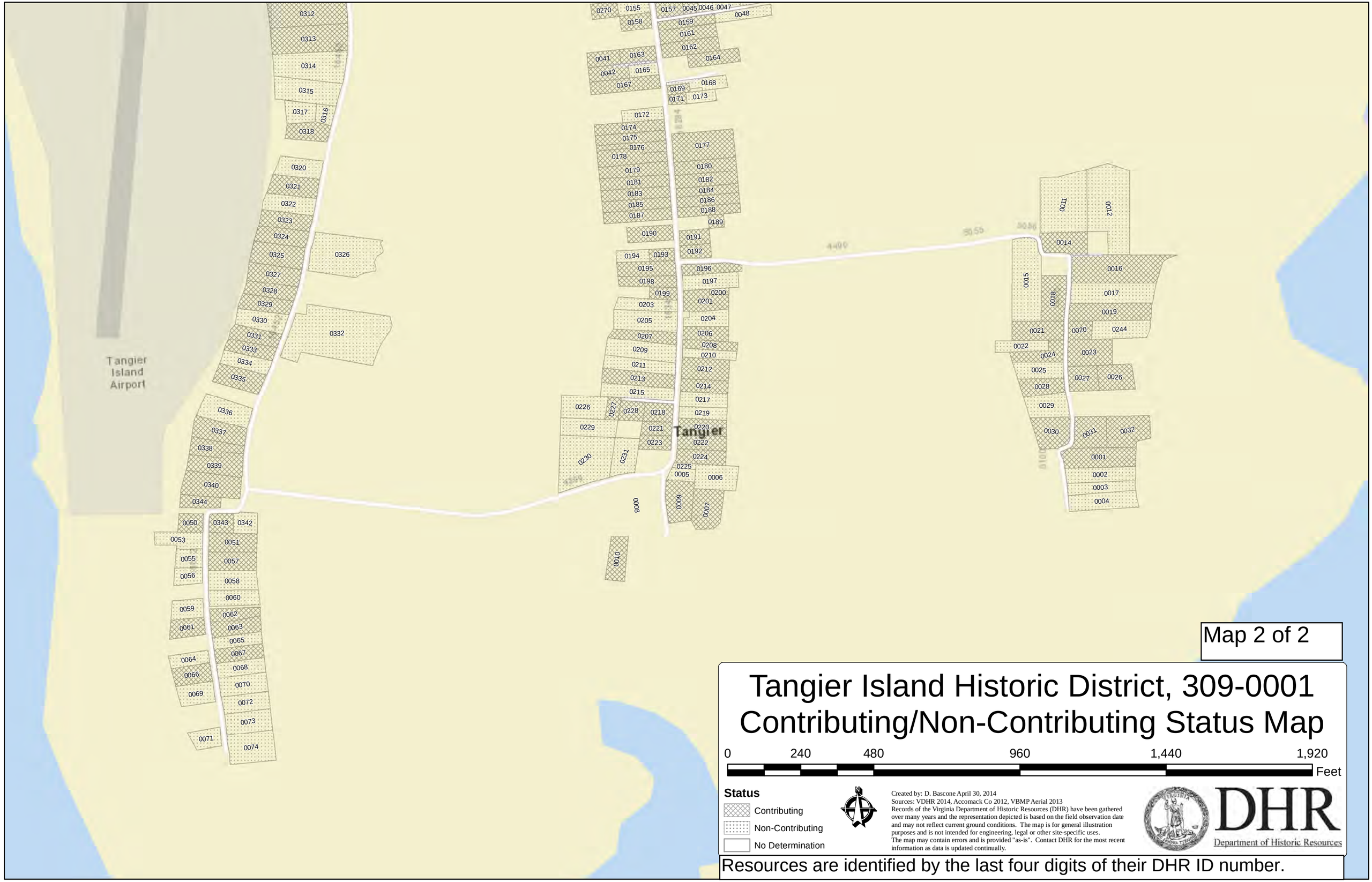
DHR
Department of Historic Resources
Resources are identified by the last four digits of their DHR ID number.
0008
Tangier Island Airport
16299
4300



Map 2 of 2

Tangier Island Historic District, 309-0001
Contributing/Non-Contributing Status Map

0 240 480 960 1,440 1,920 Feet

Status

- Contributing
- Non-Contributing
- No Determination

Created by: D. Bascone April 30, 2014
Sources: VDHR 2014, Accomack Co 2012, VBMP Aerial 2013
Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years and the representation depicted is based on the field observation date and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general illustration purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses.
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DHR
Department of Historic Resources

Resources are identified by the last four digits of their DHR ID number.

Tangier Island Historic District
Accomack County, Virginia
DHR No. 309-0001
Aerial View Showing Location of
Archaeological Resources
44AC0571 and 44AC0524
(Contributing)
44AC0571
44AC0524
Tangier Island Historic District, 309-0001
Accomack County, Tangier Island Quad
Tangier Boundary
Archaeological Resources
Created by: D. Bascone July 22, 2014
Sources: VDHR 2014, ESRI Tele Altas Streets 20134 Aerial Image 2009
Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years and the representation depicted is based on the field observation date and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general illustration purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses.
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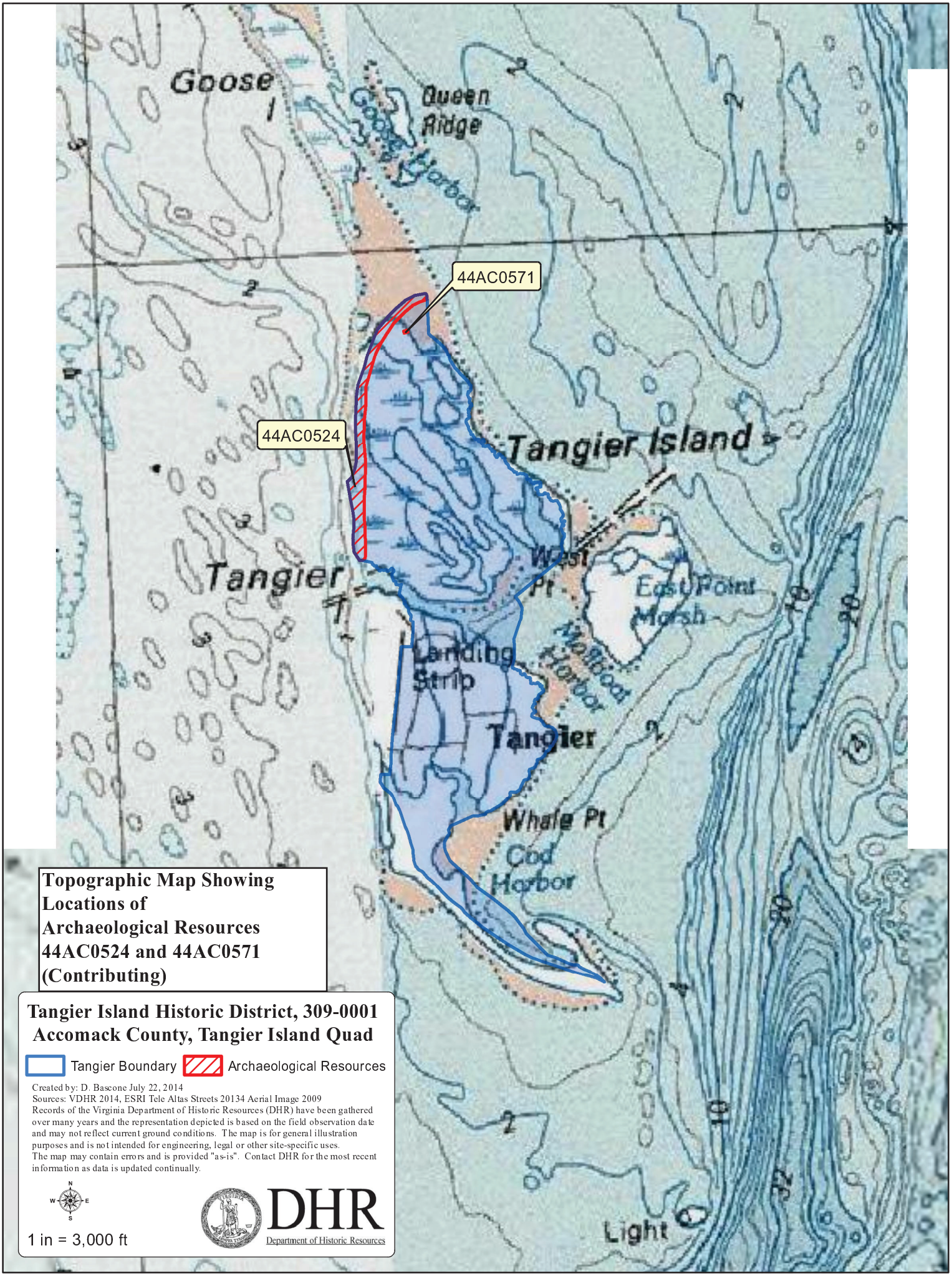
N
W
E
S
1 in = 2,000 ft
DHR
Department of Historic Resources



Topographic Map Showing Locations of Archaeological Resources 44AC0524 and 44AC0571 (Contributing)

Tangier Island Historic District, 309-0001
Accomack County, Tangier Island Quad

Tangier Boundary Archaeological Resources

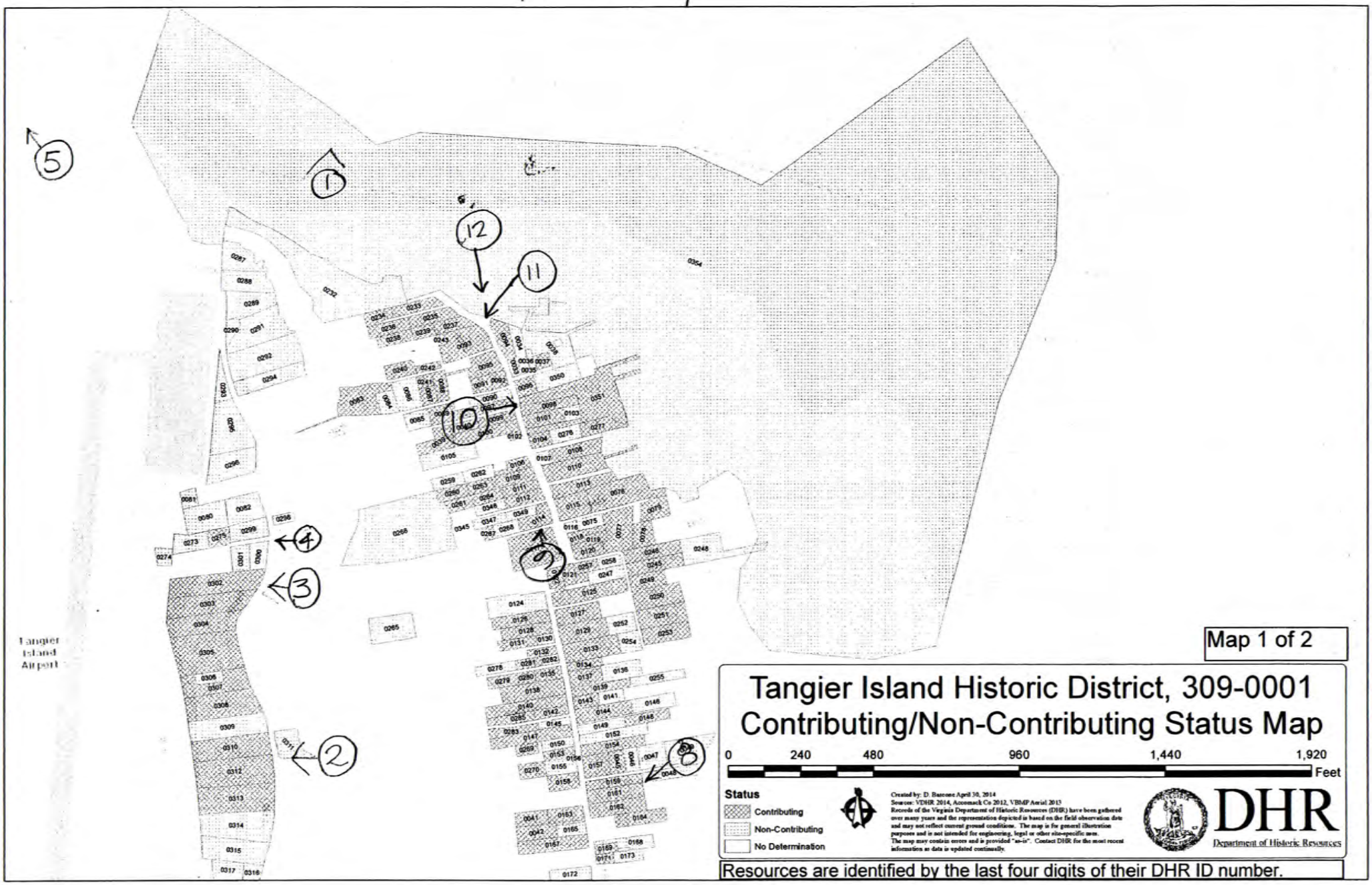
Created by: D. Bascone July 22, 2014
Sources: VDHR 2014, ESRI Tele Altas Streets 20134 Aerial Image 2009
Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years and the representation depicted is based on the field observation date and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general illustration purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses.
The map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". Contact DHR for the most recent information as data is updated continually.

N W E S

1 in = 3,000 ft

DHR
Department of Historic Resources

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION PHOTO KEY



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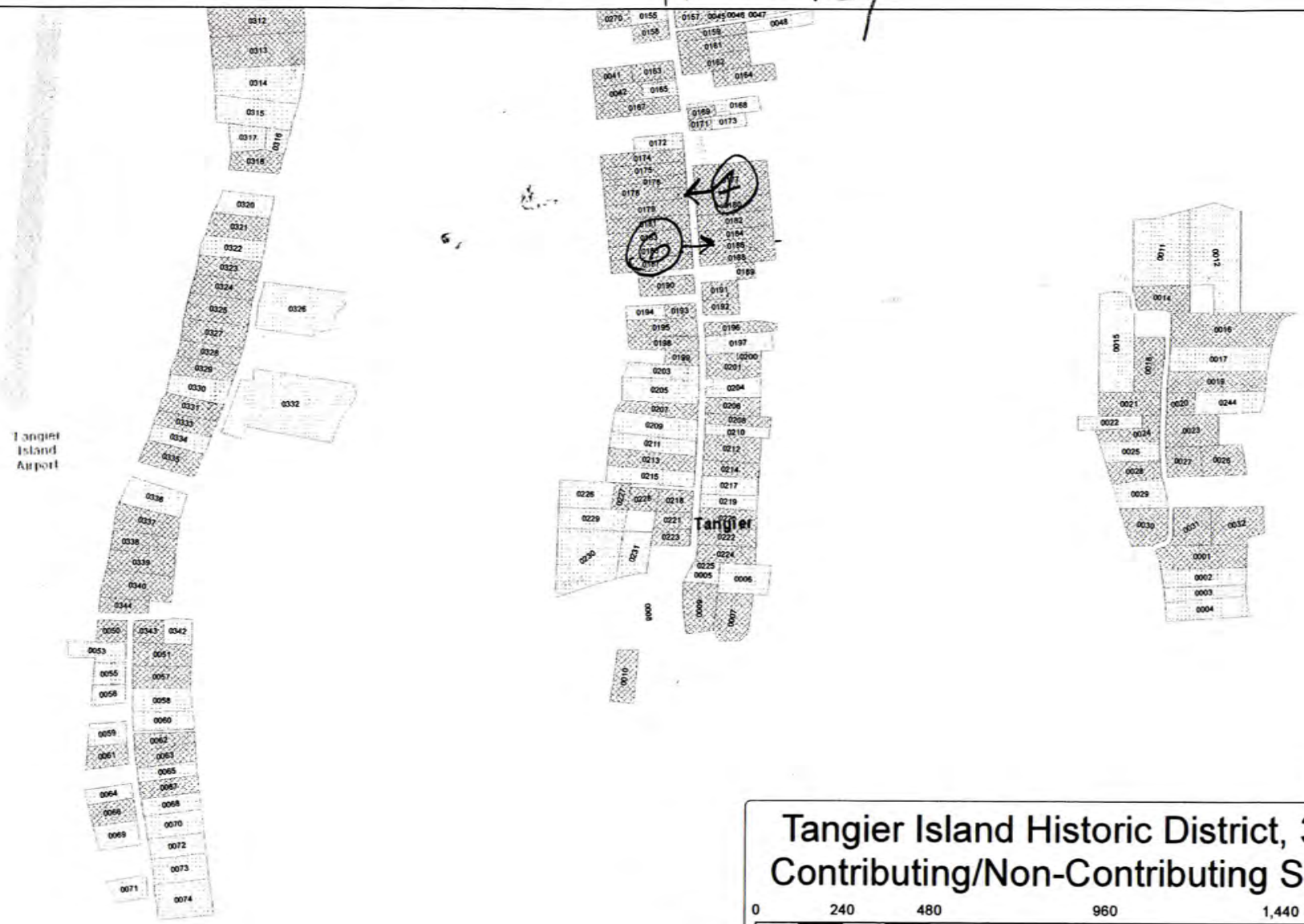

Map 2 of 2

Tangier Island Historic District, 309-0001 Contributing/Non-Contributing Status Map

0 240 480 960 1,440 1,920 Feet

Status

- Contributing
- Non-Contributing
- No Determination

Created by: D. Bacone April 30, 2014
Sources: VDHR 2014, Accomack Co 2012, VBMP Aerial 2013
Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years and the representation depicted is based on the field observation date and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general illustration purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. The map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". Contact DHR for the most recent information as data is updated continually.

DHR Department of Historic Resources

Resources are identified by the last four digits of their DHR ID number.

SANDRA GAIL

STOP
1305

Four Girls
NORMA RAY

Daley & Son
GROCERY, INC.