

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Wachapreague Historic District
Other names/site number: DHR ID # 319-5002
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

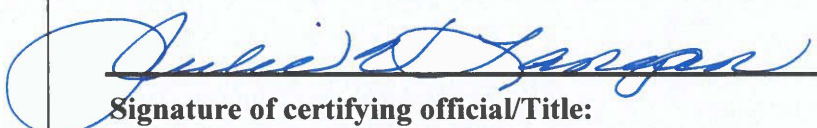
2. Location

Street & number: Richardson Avenue, Liberty Street, Brooklyn Avenue, Atlantic Avenue, Bayview Avenue, Main Street, Old Finney Road
City or town: Wachapreague State: VA County: Accomack
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

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 ___ statewide X local
Applicable National Register Criteria:
X A ___ B X C ___ D

 1.12.2026
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

Wachapreague Historic District
Name of Property

Accomack County, VA
County and State

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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

Wachapreague Historic District
Name of Property

Accomack County, VA
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>265</u>	<u>90</u>	buildings
<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>273</u>	<u>99</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling, multiple dwelling, secondary structure, hotel

COMMERCE/TRADE/business, restaurant

GOVERNMENT/city hall, post office

EDUCATION/research facility

RELIGION/religious facility

FUNERARY/graves/burials

TRANSPORTATION/water-related

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling, multiple dwelling, secondary structure, hotel

COMMERCE/TRADE/business, restaurant

GOVERNMENT/city hall, post office

EDUCATION/research facility

RELIGION/religious facility

FUNERARY/graves/burials

TRANSPORTATION/water-related

Wachapreague Historic District
Name of Property

Accomack County, VA
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

NO STYLE

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne, Gothic Revival, Stick/Eastlake, Second Empire

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:

Bungalow/Craftsman

MODERN MOVEMENT: Ranch

OTHER: Folk Victorian, I-house, Gable-Front, Gable-Front-and-Wing, Cross-Gable,
American Foursquare, Minimal Traditional

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD/weatherboard; WOOD/shake; STUCCO;
CONCRETE; SYNTHETICS/vinyl; OTHER

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 Wachapreague Historic District encompasses the central portion of the Town of Wachapreague, with an established street grid centering on the intersection of Main Street and Atlantic Avenue. Though primarily residential, the district also includes commercial, civic, religious, and industrial buildings and structures. The district contains many vernacular dwellings with influences from a variety of popular architectural styles and Folk Victorian dwellings. Commercial resources, many of which cater to tourism, including an inn, are centered on the intersection of Main Street and Atlantic Avenue. Civic resources include the town hall and the post office, both of which are located on Main Street. Industrial resources reflect the town's maritime history and are primarily located along the shoreline, on Atlantic Avenue. The district boundary encompasses the core of the historic town developed from circa 1850 to circa 1970. The mix of resources within the town display a diverse array of architectural styles, but the district maintains a sense of unity through the predominance of vernacular and Folk Victorian forms. A total of 372 resources were identified in the district, with 273 considered contributing and 99 considered non-contributing. Contributing resources were built during the district's period of significance and retain key historical and architectural features, even if altered. Non-contributing resources were either constructed after the period of significance or underwent major changes that compromised their historic integrity. Secondary resources like garages and

Wachapreague Historic District
Name of Property

Accomack County, VA
County and State

sheds that were constructed during the period of significance and displayed the materials, style, and forms of the primary resources were deemed contributing to the historic district.

Narrative Description

Setting

The Wachapreague Historic District is a ninety-six-acre, predominantly residential and commercial district located on the east coast of Accomack County, Virginia. It lies at the end of Route 180, known locally as Wachapreague Road, which becomes Main Street as it enters the town. The town fronts the Wachapreague Channel, an extension of Finney Creek, with Cedar Island and Parramore Island situated in the marshlands to the east, beyond which lies the Atlantic Ocean. The district retains much of its original village character, with a grid of single-family dwellings laid north and south of Main Street. Commercial and civic buildings are concentrated along Main Street near its intersection with Atlantic Avenue, while commercial and industrial structures line Atlantic Avenue itself, parallel to the shoreline. Shaped by early property boundaries and roadways, the street layout reflects Wachapreague's historic development. Custis Street, likely the oldest road in town, once marked the northern boundary in the twentieth century.¹ Main Street serves as the town's primary entrance and is lined with historic homes, the post office, the town hall, two churches, several stores and businesses, and the Wachapreague Inn, culminating at the waterfront. The Wachapreague Channel waterfront and Atlantic Avenue have long served as commercial hubs, now home to a seafood warehouse and a sporting boat marina. In the 1930s, the house at 26 Brooklyn Avenue (319-5002-0070) was moved from Cedar Island to its current location within the district due to erosion issues caused by storms, and the house at 12 Pearl Street (319-5002-0177) was moved from Drummondtown Road to its current location. In the 1940s, the house at 18 Bayview Avenue (319-5002-0016), originally Pender's Grocery Store, was moved from High Street to its current location to accommodate the construction of the town's first fire station. Additionally, the house at 1 Pearl Street (319-5002-0011) is said to have served as the kitchen for the first hotel in Wachapreague, located on Main Street, and to have been moved to its current location.²

Architectural Description and Development

The port at Wachapreague, established in the early nineteenth century, played a vital role in the town's development. By the mid- to late-nineteenth century, the waterfront had become a key hub for shipping local farm produce and supporting the commercial seafood industry. As a relatively "new" town by Eastern Shore standards, Wachapreague saw significant residential growth beginning in the late nineteenth century, largely driven by the efforts of George, John, and Henry Powell, also known as the Powell brothers, who, beginning in the 1870s, purchased and developed local land. The district contains two primary resources from the Antebellum

¹ The double house at 22317 Custis Street (319-5002-0013) is believed to be one of the oldest surviving residences in the area; however, it is located outside of the town boundaries and, therefore, is not included in the historic district.

² While it is unclear exactly when the house at 1 Pearl Street was moved, aerial photographs from 1957 show the dwelling at its current location, confirming that it was moved during the district's period of significance. Kirk Mariner, *Wachapreague, Virginia: Then and Now* (New Church, VA: Miona Publications, 1995), 31, 37-38.

Wachapreague Historic District
Name of Property

Accomack County, VA
County and State

period (1830-1861), ninety-seven primary resources from the period of Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1917), sixty primary resources from World War I to World War II (1918-1945), and forty primary resources from the New Dominion period (1946-1991). The remaining nine primary resources were constructed after 1991.

Property Uses, Types and Forms

Resources within the district are predominantly residential and are complemented by a mix of commercial and industrial properties, along with a smaller number of religious and civic buildings. Most residential resources are one- or two-story, single-family frame dwellings that reflect vernacular traditions typical of the Eastern Shore and popular architectural styles from the late nineteenth and early and mid-twentieth centuries. Common forms for residential resources include I-houses, L-shaped plans, T-shaped plans, bungalows, gable-front and cross-gable dwellings, and American Foursquares. As stated, commercial buildings are concentrated around the intersection of Main Street and Atlantic Avenue. Civic buildings, including the town hall and post office, are also located along Main Street, and industrial resources are primarily situated along Atlantic Avenue, near the shoreline. In contrast to the town's commercial, civic, and religious buildings, industrial buildings and waterfront complexes are more utilitarian in design, featuring minimal architectural ornamentation.

Common Construction Materials

Wood is the most common construction material in the district, used as the primary framing and exterior cladding material for many resources. However, several contributing resources in the district have been altered by the addition of vinyl siding, or in some cases, the addition of modern pressed wood siding.

Architectural Styles

The architectural styles found within the district vary widely, reflecting the stylistic changes that occurred throughout the period of significance (ca. 1858-ca. 1965). As is typical of architecture along the Eastern Shore, most contributing resources in the district were constructed in the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries and are predominantly vernacular forms. Frequently, vernacular forms were overlaid with Queen Anne, Italianate, and Gothic Revival stylistic elements, especially on porches and gables, reflecting the Folk Victorian style.

The Folk Victorian style is characterized by detailing such as turned spindles and flat, jigsaw-cut trim applied to national folk forms, including the I-house, gable-front, gable-front-and-wing, cross-gable, and side-gable forms. Driven by the growth of the railroad and the increased accessibility of materials, through the application of new decorative elements, the style allowed for updates to the traditional folk and vernacular house forms that were familiar to local carpenters.

In the early twentieth century, additional popular styles and forms appeared in the district, including, especially, vernacular and Craftsman-style bungalows and American Foursquare dwellings. By the mid-twentieth century Minimal Traditional and Ranch-style dwellings were constructed in the district, reflecting, again, the popular styles of the time.

Wachapreague Historic District
Name of Property

Accomack County, VA
County and State

Notable Resources

Finney-Custis-Mapp House, 15 Brooklyn Avenue (319-5002-0002): Constructed circa 1860, this residence is the second to occupy the site. In 1828, John Finney purchased a 328-acre parcel for his nephew, Edward Finney. The original house on the property, built by Levin Teackle, who acquired the land in 1744, was destroyed by fire around 1860. Finney then built a new home on a different foundation, located west of the original structure.³

Powell “Model” House, 5 West Street (319-5002-0010): This residence is one of several “model” homes built by the Powell brothers in the 1870s.⁴ This house retains much of its original form, materials, and historic character. While a former example at 10 High Street has been demolished, those at 12 High Street (319-5002-0107) and 2 South Street (319-5002-0109) remain. However, due to extensive material changes, the dwelling at 12 High Street (319-5002-0107) is a non-contributing resource in the district.

Wachapreague General Store, 9 Main Street (319-5002-0009): The oldest section of this store, likely the eastern end, dates to the late 1870s and was built by John A. Brittingham.⁵ It was the second store established in Wachapreague, following the Powell brothers’ store near their wharf.

Wachapreague Marina / Powell’s Wharf, 15 Atlantic Avenue (319-5002-0008): Operating since 1959, the Wachapreague Marina includes a bait and tackle shop that once functioned as a service station.⁶ The site was historically known as Powell’s Wharf, established in the 1870s by John and Henry Powell on land purchased from Edward Finney. The wharf revitalized the town’s maritime trade after the Civil War. The Powells also constructed a road to the wharf, facilitating the transport of local crops to northern markets. Imported goods were sold at a store and warehouse adjacent to the wharf. No physical remnants of the original structures remain.

Parker Brothers Marine Railway, 23 Atlantic Avenue (319-5002-0007): This marine railway is a key part of Wachapreague’s maritime heritage, originally serving commercial fishing vessels and later accommodating recreational “party” boats. Boats were hauled from the water using a mechanical rail system onto cradles or trailers for repair or storage in the adjacent yard.

Wachapreague Bank / Post Office, 19 Main Street (319-5002-0012): Originally constructed around 1925 as a bank, this building now serves as the town’s post office. Designed in the Classical Revival style, it stands out as one of the few brick commercial buildings in Wachapreague and adds architectural distinction to the streetscape. The building was constructed by the Wachapreague Banking Company, one of several local banks established on the Eastern Shore during the 1910s and 1920s to meet the growing financial needs of coastal communities. The bank officially opened in 1920, initially operating from a small frame building on Main Street next to the Mears Store, which was owned by A.H. Gordon Mears, a local merchant,

³ Kirk Mariner, *Wachapreague, Virginia: Then and Now* (New Church, VA: Miona Publications, 1995), 7.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*, 35.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 33.

Wachapreague Historic District
Name of Property

Accomack County, VA
County and State

seafood dealer, and the founder of the Hotel Wachapreague, established in 1902. A lot was later purchased for the construction of this more permanent brick structure. The bank's leadership included Captain John W. Richardson as president, Dr. J.A. Turlington as vice president, and O. Fuller Hall as cashier. Like many small banks of the era, the Wachapreague Banking Company closed in 1931 due to the economic hardships of the Great Depression.

The Masonic Lodge, 40 Brooklyn Avenue (319-5002-0003): Built in 1928, this structure served as the local Masonic Temple. It was in "Richardson's Addition," a section of Wachapreague incorporated into the town in 1926. This area was developed by Captain John W. Richardson, President of the Wachapreague Bank (319-5002-0012) and a former keeper of the Parramore Island lifesaving station, who subdivided his land holdings. At the time, the Addition included twenty-six buildings, with Richardson's own home (319-5002-0004) situated at the eastern end of Richardson Avenue. The lodge was part of a broader expansion of social organizations in Wachapreague during the early twentieth century. The Ocean Masonic Lodge #116, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons (AF&AM), had relocated from Drummondtown (now the Town of Accomac) to Wachapreague in 1885. Initially, meetings were held in various locations, including a building erected in 1891 near the current town hall at High and Main Streets. The final meeting place was this Lodge on Brooklyn Avenue, which remained in use until 2005 when the Ocean Lodge merged with the Central Lodge and meetings moved to the town of Onley. The building has since been converted into a residence.

Integrity

The Wachapreague Historic District retains historic integrity and continues to convey its significance as a late-nineteenth- to mid-twentieth-century maritime community on Virginia's Eastern Shore. The district contains a total of 263 contributing buildings, including primarily vernacular and Folk Victorian frame dwellings, along with associated outbuildings, and a smaller number of commercial, civic, religious, and maritime-related buildings. Despite alterations to historic resources, the district maintains a recognizable consistency in building forms, styles, and materials. Alterations to historic resources have not significantly compromised the district's ability to reflect its historic character. The roads within the district remain unchanged from their original layout, lying north and south of Main Street, and the eastern terminus of Main Street at the waterfront underscores the town's historic reliance on maritime commerce and transportation.

The Wachapreague Historic District retains integrity in all seven aspects recognized by the National Register of Historic Places:

- **Location:** The district remains in its original location along the Wachapreague Channel, with its street grid and lot patterns intact since the late 1800s.
- **Design:** Buildings retain their original massing, roof forms, and character-defining architectural components and details, such as front porches and decorative trim. Most structures reflect the significant aspects of their original or early- to mid-twentieth-century appearance.

Wachapreague Historic District
Name of Property

Accomack County, VA
County and State

- **Setting:** The town's rural coastal setting is preserved, with open fields, mature trees, and views of the channel reflecting the district's historic ambiance.
- **Materials:** Original materials such as wood weatherboard, brick foundations, and brick chimneys are prevalent throughout the district. Where replacements have occurred, they are generally sympathetic to the original materials.
- **Workmanship:** Reflecting regional building traditions, the craftsmanship of local builders is evident in the consistency of building forms and the detailing of architectural components, like porches and cornices, found throughout the district.
- **Feeling:** The district evokes the sense of a cohesive, self-sufficient waterfront village, with modest homes and religious, civic, commercial, and industrial buildings contributing to the historic atmosphere.
- **Association:** The district is directly associated with the region's maritime economy and agricultural development, and it continues to reflect the patterns of life and work typical of the Eastern Shore during its period of significance.

In summary, the Wachapreague Historic District retains sufficient integrity in all seven aspects to clearly convey its historic and architectural significance.

Common Alterations to Design, Materials, and Workmanship

Common alterations to buildings in the district include the addition of vinyl siding, the replacement of original windows with vinyl or aluminum windows, and the enclosure or addition of entry porches. Other common alterations include infill between original masonry piers and the addition of cladding on foundations, such as pressed metal panels, some of which are embossed to look like coursed stone. A small number of buildings have been elevated on raised concrete block foundations, providing protection from flooding. Despite these alterations, the simple massing and forms of these resources remain. Only three resources constructed during the period of significance have been altered so significantly that they no longer contribute to the historic character of the district. These modifications involved substantial changes to original design elements, materials, and/or structural features.

Inventory

A total of 372 resources were documented within the boundaries of the district. Of these, 273 were identified as contributing to the district's significance, while 99 were identified as non-contributing to the district's significance. Resources constructed during the period of significance and reflecting the architectural styles characteristic of the district were considered contributing, even if altered, provided the changes did not substantially compromise the integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, association, workmanship, and materials. As stated, typical alterations include the application of vinyl siding, the replacement of original windows, the infill and cladding of foundations, and the enclosure or addition of entry porches. Resources classified as

Wachapreague Historic District
Name of Property

Accomack County, VA
County and State

non-contributing were primarily constructed after the period of significance. In addition to primary resources, many properties have secondary resources, including, most commonly, garages, carports, and sheds. Secondary resources that appeared to date from the district's period of significance and displayed the materials, styles, and forms of the primary buildings were considered contributing resources. Secondary resources that appeared to postdate the period of significance or did not display the materials, styles, and forms of the district were considered non-contributing resources.

Atlantic Avenue

15 Atlantic Avenue	319-5002-0008	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Pier/Boat Ramp (Structure), Style: No discernible style, 1959</i>		Contributing Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource : Garage (Building)</i>		Contributing Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource : Office/Office Building (Building)</i>		Contributing Total: 1
18 Atlantic Avenue	319-5002-0161	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Commercial Building (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1950</i>		Contributing Total: 1
23 Atlantic Avenue	319-5002-0007	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Pier/Boat Ramp (Structure), Style: No discernible style, Ca 1950</i>		Contributing Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource : Pier/Boat Ramp (Structure)</i>		Contributing Total: 1
27 Atlantic Avenue	319-5002-0006	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Processing Plant (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1950</i>		Contributing Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource : Wharf/Pier (Structure)</i>		Contributing Total: 1
Atlantic Avenue	319-5002-0005	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Fairground (Site), Style: Other, 1952</i>		Contributing Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource : Bandstand (Structure)</i>		Non-contributing Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource : Shelter (Building)</i>		Contributing Total: 3
<i>Secondary Resource : Shelter (Building)</i>		Non-contributing Total: 2

Bayview Avenue

10 Bayview Avenue	319-5002-0202	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920</i>		Contributing Total: 1

Wachapreague Historic District
Name of Property

Accomack County, VA
County and State

16 Brooklyn Avenue	319-5002-0229	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 1955</i>		Contributing Total: 1
18 Brooklyn Avenue	319-5002-0045	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, 1882</i>		Contributing Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource : Shed (Building)</i>		Contributing Total: 1
2 Brooklyn Avenue	319-5002-0121	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920</i>		Contributing Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource : Secondary Dwelling (Building)</i>		Contributing Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource : Shed - Wood (Building)</i>		Contributing Total: 2
20 Brooklyn Avenue	319-5002-0067	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1890</i>		Contributing Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource : Outbuilding, Domestic (Building)</i>		Non-contributing Total: 2
21 Brooklyn Avenue	319-5002-0075	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Vernacular, 1930</i>		Contributing Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource : Garage (Building)</i>		Non-contributing Total: 1
22 Brooklyn Avenue	319-5002-0068	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Vernacular, 1920</i>		Contributing Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource : Outbuilding, Domestic (Building)</i>		Non-contributing Total: 1
23 Brooklyn Avenue	319-5002-0076	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1920</i>		Contributing Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource : Garage (Building)</i>		Non-contributing Total: 1
24 Brooklyn Avenue	319-5002-0069	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920</i>		Contributing Total: 1
26 Brooklyn Avenue	319-5002-0070	<i>Other DHR Id#:</i>
<i>Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920</i>		Contributing Total: 1
<i>Secondary Resource : Pool/Swimming Pool (Structure)</i>		Non-contributing Total: 1

Wachapreague Historic District
Name of Property

Accomack County, VA
County and State

27 Brooklyn Avenue **319-5002-0186** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1920
Secondary Resource : Shed (Building)
Contributing Total: 1
Non-contributing Total: 1

28 Brooklyn Avenue **319-5002-0073** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, 1920
Secondary Resource : Outbuilding, Domestic (Building)
Contributing Total: 1
Contributing Total: 1

3 Brooklyn Avenue **319-5002-0122** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Folk Victorian, 1906
Secondary Resource : Garage (Building)
Secondary Resource : Secondary Dwelling (Building)
Secondary Resource : Shed (Building)
Contributing Total: 1
Non-contributing Total: 1
Non-contributing Total: 1
Non-contributing Total: 1

30 Brooklyn Avenue **319-5002-0074** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Vernacular, 1920
Secondary Resource : Outbuilding, Domestic (Building)
Contributing Total: 1
Contributing Total: 1

34 Brooklyn Avenue **319-5002-0185** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Mobile Home (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1975
Non-contributing Total: 1

36 Brooklyn Avenue **319-5002-0184** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 2020
Non-contributing Total: 1

38 Brooklyn Avenue **319-5002-0182** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1980
Non-contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource : Garage (Building)
Non-contributing Total: 1

4 Brooklyn Avenue **319-5002-0123** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Folk Victorian, 1905
Secondary Resource : Carport (Structure)
Secondary Resource : Garage (Building)
Contributing Total: 1
Non-contributing Total: 1
Non-contributing Total: 1

Wachapreague Historic District
Name of Property

Accomack County, VA
County and State

- 11 Powellton Avenue** **319-5002-0152** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Folk Victorian, Ca 1890
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) **Non-contributing Total: 1**
- 12 Powellton Avenue** **319-5002-0060** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1890
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource : Garage (Building) **Contributing Total: 1**
- 13 Powellton Avenue** **319-5002-0154** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Folk Victorian, Ca 1890
Contributing Total: 1
- 14 Powellton Avenue** **319-5002-0150** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource : Garage (Building) **Non-contributing Total: 1**
- 15 Powellton Avenue** **319-5002-0156** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource : Garage (Building) **Non-contributing Total: 1**
- 16 Powellton Avenue** **319-5002-0179** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, 1965
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource : Shed - Wood (Building) **Contributing Total: 1**
- 17 Powellton Avenue** **319-5002-0157** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource : Garage (Building) **Non-contributing Total: 1**
- 18 Powellton Avenue** **319-5002-0147** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1890
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource : Garage (Building) **Contributing Total: 1**
Secondary Resource : Shed - Wood (Building) **Contributing Total: 1**
- 19 Powellton Avenue** **319-5002-0158** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1890
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource : Garage (Building) **Non-contributing Total: 1**

Wachapreague Historic District
Name of Property

Accomack County, VA
County and State

20 Powellton Avenue **319-5002-0145** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource : Garage (Building) **Non-contributing Total: 1**

21 Powellton Avenue **319-5002-0151** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1920
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource : Garage (Building) **Contributing Total: 1**

22 Powellton Avenue **319-5002-0181** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1984
Non-contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource : Garage (Building) **Non-contributing Total: 1**

23 Powellton Avenue **319-5002-0149** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource : Garage (Building) **Non-contributing Total: 1**

24 Powellton Avenue **319-5002-0223** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource : Secondary Dwelling (Building) **Non-contributing Total: 1**
Secondary Resource : Shed - Wood (Building) **Non-contributing Total: 1**

25 Powellton Avenue **319-5002-0148** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Double/Duplex (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) **Non-contributing Total: 1**

27 Powellton Avenue **319-5002-0227** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900
Non-contributing Total: 1

29 Powellton Avenue **319-5002-0146** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Folk Victorian, Ca 1900
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) **Contributing Total: 1**

Wachapreague Historic District
Name of Property

Accomack County, VA
County and State

31 Powellton Avenue **319-5002-0061** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Queen Anne, Ca 1885
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) **Contributing Total: 2**

4 Powellton Avenue **319-5002-0153** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Folk Victorian, Ca 1900
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource : Outbuilding, Domestic (Building) **Contributing Total: 1**

6 Powellton Avenue **319-5002-0155** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Minimal Traditional, Ca 1950
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) **Contributing Total: 1**

8 Powellton Avenue **319-5002-0058** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Folk Victorian, Ca 1890
Contributing Total: 1

9 Powellton Avenue **319-5002-0175** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Double/Duplex (Building), Stories 1, Style: Ranch, Ca 1955
Contributing Total: 1

Richardson Avenue

4 Richardson Avenue **319-5002-0234** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Colonial Revival, Ca 2004
Non-contributing Total: 1

Riverview Avenue

10 Riverview Avenue **319-5002-0054** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1.5, Style: Craftsman, Ca 1925
Contributing Total: 1
Secondary Resource : Garage (Building) **Contributing Total: 1**
Secondary Resource : Shed (Building) **Non-contributing Total: 1**

11 Riverview Avenue **319-5002-0055** *Other DHR Id#:*
Primary Resource: Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1925
Contributing Total: 1

Wachapreague Historic District
Name of Property

Accomack County, VA
County and State

5 West Street

319-5002-0010

Other DHR Id#:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1875**

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource : **Garage (Building)**

Non-contributing Total: 1

6 West Street

319-5002-0170

Other DHR Id#:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 1, Style: No discernible style, Ca 1978**

Non-contributing Total: 1

Whileaway Lane

4 Whileaway Lane

319-5002-0004

Other DHR Id#:

Primary Resource: **Single Dwelling (Building), Stories 2.5, Style: Vernacular, Ca 1900**

Contributing Total: 1

Secondary Resource : **Shed (Building)**

Non-contributing Total: 1

Wachapreague Historic District
Name of Property

Accomack County, VA
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

Wachapreague Historic District
Name of Property

Accomack County, VA
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

Period of Significance

ca. 1858 – ca. 1965

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Wachapreague Historic District
Name of Property

Accomack County, VA
County and State

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 ninety-six-acre Wachapreague Historic District encompasses the Town of Wachapreague on Virginia's Eastern Shore in Accomack County. Wachapreague sits at the eastern end of Wachapreague Road (Route 180), which transitions to Main Street within the town. Wachapreague is bounded by the Wachapreague Channel to the east, while the areas to the north, south, and west are rural and primarily agricultural. In 1663, the first deed was recorded for land in Wachapreague; but it was not until the 1740s that the first dwelling was built within the Wachapreague town boundaries. However, the earliest extant building within the historic district, the house at 1 Pearl Street (319-5002-0011), dates from circa 1858. As Wachapreague developed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the town became a vacation destination and a place known for prime hunting and fishing. The town's proximity to the Wachapreague Channel and the Atlantic Ocean allowed for easy transport, and Wachapreague quickly became a commercial center with access to vessels that moved both goods and people. The Wachapreague Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion A for trends related to Community Planning and Development, Commerce, and Entertainment/Recreation. The town reflects late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century development on the Eastern Shore of Virginia. In addition, the Wachapreague Historic District is eligible at the local level of significance under Criterion C for Architecture, as it contains a cohesive collection of predominantly residential and commercial buildings that represent typical vernacular forms found on the Eastern Shore and popular architectural forms and styles of the late nineteenth and early and mid-twentieth centuries. The period of significance begins circa 1858 with the construction of the house at 1 Pearl Street (319-5002-0011), the oldest surviving structure within the current town boundaries, marking the start of the town's development. The period concludes circa 1965, when the last contributing resources were built. A gradual decline of the town began in the 1960s, exacerbated by the devastating Ash Wednesday storms of 1962, which severely damaged the waterfront. The town's population decreased from 507 residents in 1960 to 399 in 1970, and new construction slowed after the mid-1960s.

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

Criterion A: Community Planning and Development

The Wachapreague Historic District is significant at the local level under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development. Wachapreague grew in waves of development beginning in the late nineteenth century and continuing until after World War II. During this time, developers began purchasing land for the purpose of new home and business construction, reflecting the economic prosperity in the town. Beginning in 1872, approximately thirty-two acres of land was sold to the Powell brothers, who built houses at 10 High Street (which is no longer extant), 12 High Street (319-5002-0107), and 2 South Street (319-5002-0109). The Powell brothers offered the remaining lots for sale. Development continued in 1882 when

Wachapreague Historic District
Name of Property

Accomack County, VA
County and State

Thomas F. Floyd purchased twenty-five acres of property north of the Powell brothers' property, which he divided into lots and sold. In 1919, John A. Turlington divided his property into eighty lots and established the Riverside Park community. Riverside Park sat north of Custis Street and included lots on Atlantic and Brooklyn Avenues and Lee and Church Streets. In 1922, the Southern View development opened, with nineteen new lots located on Center Street, south of South Street to Bayview Avenue. Residential development continued in 1926 when Captain John W. Richardson created Richardson's Addition, an area of twenty-six building lots on Brooklyn Avenue and Church Street, trending to the north. During the Great Depression development slowed in Wachapreague. The final development, Southern View Annex, opened in 1946 with thirty lots available for new housing. Southern View Annex was accessed by Park Avenue, a southern extension of Pearl Street and a western extension of Bayview Avenue.

Criterion A: Commerce

The Wachapreague Historic District is significant at the local level under Criterion A in the area of Commerce. The proliferation of new businesses in the late nineteenth century galvanized Wachapreague as a commercial center on the Eastern Shore of Virginia. The town contained thriving mercantile houses and shops, as well as a hotel and fish factory. The prosperous businesses in Wachapreague and the proximity to the water brought ships to the town that facilitated the movement of goods and farm produce, in addition to transporting people to ports along the east coast. New businesses continued to arrive in Wachapreague, and by 1920 the town boasted a large retail store, a five and dime, a movie theater, a bank, and the Hotel Wachapreague (319-0002). Wachapreague experienced some economic setbacks during the Great Depression, but by the end of World War II the town continued to prosper. Main Street Wachapreague was packed with businesses, resulting, in the mid-1940s, in parking restrictions for patrons to downtown establishments. However, by the 1950s, businesses in Wachapreague began closing and the population of the town began to decline. Today, Wachapreague is a quiet town that attracts those interested in enjoying the waterfront and the history and beauty of the area.

Criterion A: Entertainment/Recreation

The Wachapreague Historic District is significant at the local level under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation. John Powell saw the town's potential as a resort and vacation destination. Initially, Powell used his residence to provide vacationers housing in Wachapreague. However, A.H. Gordon Mears decided to capitalize on the draw of the town, and in 1902 he built the Hotel Wachapreague (319-0002). The new thirty-room hotel offered first-class accommodations for people interested in gunning, or waterfowl hunting, and fishing. The Hotel Wachapreague had wrap-around porches, stained-glass dormer windows, and a formal dining room. Mears advertised in northern newspapers and sporting magazines, promoting hunting, fishing, and the beauty of the area in an attempt to draw visitors to the town. Wachapreague quickly became a vacation destination for people from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, and the Valley of Virginia. Though many commercial enterprises began to close in the 1950s, the Hotel Wachapreague continued to draw visitors to the town, and Wachapreague remained a popular vacation destination at the time. In 1978, the Hotel Wachapreague was destroyed by fire; its destruction was a great loss to the town. Fortunately, however, the Wachapreague Inn (319-

Wachapreague Historic District
Name of Property

Accomack County, VA
County and State

5002-0022), constructed in 1961 as overflow for the hotel, remained open, providing lodging for visitors. Even after the fire, the town, which has been dubbed the “Flounder Capital of the World” for its unparalleled flounder fishing, continued to attract anglers and hunters.⁷ Today, three marinas—the 1959 marina located at 15 Atlantic Avenue (319-5002-0008); the Island House Restaurant marina located at 17 Atlantic Avenue; and the Town Marina, constructed in 1995 and located at 32 Atlantic Avenue—provide access to some of the best fishing in the Mid-Atlantic.

Criterion C: Architecture

The Wachapreague Historic District is significant at the local level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The district is a mix of predominantly residential and commercial buildings laid out in a grid pattern with Main Street as the primary thoroughfare. Commercial buildings are concentrated at the intersection of Main Street and Atlantic Avenue. The district possesses a collection of buildings that date from the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries that are representative of vernacular traditions and popular architectural forms and styles. The residential resources are primarily single-family dwellings. Of vernacular buildings, I-houses, gable-front, and cross-gable forms are especially prevalent. These buildings feature simple massing and minimal ornamentation. 18 Brooklyn Avenue (319-5002-0045) is an example of an I-house dwelling, while 8 Pearl Street (319-5002-0173) is an example of a dwelling with a gable-front form, and 24 Powellton Avenue (319-5002-0223) is an example of a dwelling with a cross-gable form. In addition to vernacular buildings, Folk Victorian-style buildings are prevalent in the district. These buildings are typically frame, one or two stories in height, have simple massing, and often feature Queen Anne, Italianate, and Gothic Revival stylistic elements. With its decorative brackets visible on the front porch, the house at 12 Main Street (319-5002-0085) is an example of a Folk Victorian dwelling with Queen Anne detailing. In addition to Folk Victorian structures, there are a handful of other Victorian-era buildings in the district, including those designed in simple yet discernable variations of the Queen Anne, Second Empire, and Stick styles, examples of which can be found at 10 Brooklyn Avenue (319-5002-0057), 10 Main Street (319-5002-0062), and 8 Brooklyn Avenue (319-5002-0042), respectively. Other prevalent styles and forms in the district include, from the early twentieth century, vernacular and Craftsman-style bungalows and American Foursquare dwellings. The house at 41 Main Street (319-5002-0098) is an example of a vernacular bungalow, while the house at 10 Riverview Avenue (319-5002-0054) is an example of a bungalow with Craftsman-style features, and the house at 4 Pearl Street (319-5002-0120) is an example of an American Foursquare dwelling. Prevalent styles and forms from the mid-twentieth century include Minimal Traditional and Ranch-style dwellings, examples of which can be found at 2 Pearl Street (319-5002-0119) and 18 Center Street (319-5002-0221), respectively.

Early History of Wachapreague:

Originally the land of the Matchapongo Native Americans, Wachapreague was first referenced in a will dated 1656 from Emperor Wachiwampe, a leader of a local tribe. Wachiwampe’s will stated that his land holdings would be transferred to his daughter upon his death. However, it

⁷ Wachapreague Tourism, “Marinas,” *Wachapreague.info*, accessed January 20, 2026, <http://www.wachapreague.info/marinas>.

Wachapreague Historic District
Name of Property

Accomack County, VA
County and State

appears that Wachiwampe's heirs chose not to remain in the area, and a patent for land ownership was never filed. Therefore, the first deed recorded in Wachapreague was in 1663 for settlers Edward Revell and Jonah Jackson. Revell and Jackson divided the property in 1673, with Jackson retaining the portion of the property located in Wachapreague. Jackson lived near Exmore, approximately eleven miles southwest of current-day Wachapreague and likely never built on or occupied the land.⁸

Levin Teackle purchased the property in 1744, and the land became known as Teackle's Landing. Teackle is credited with building the first house in Wachapreague, which was located at what is now 15 Brooklyn Avenue (319-5002-0002). Teackle lived there with his wife, Joyce, and their two children, Arthur and Elizabeth. A small graveyard remains at 15 Brooklyn Avenue, and it is believed that Teackle and his family are buried there. Levin Teackle died in 1794, and his property was transferred to his grandson James J. Teackle. James experienced considerable financial difficulties during this time and, as a result, began selling lots along the western edge of the property. These lots eventually formed the small community of Locust Mount. Despite this, Teackle's financial difficulties continued, and he eventually left the area and moved to upstate New York.⁹

In 1828, John Finney purchased Teackle's land for his nephew, Edward Oswald Finney. At that time, the property contained 328 acres, for which Finney paid \$5625.59. The survey map that was drawn for the purchase of the property shows limited development in the Wachapreague area. On the survey map, there is one road, Custis Street, that trends east from "Neck Road" (now Drummondtown Road) at "Bell's Storehouse," the store of merchant Jacob Bell, in the Locust Mount community. At the eastern end of Custis Street, the map depicts the dwelling constructed by Levin Teackle, as well as associated outbuildings, and to the southeast of the dwelling "Ashby's Mill," a gristmill constructed in 1788. Edward Oswald Finney officially inherited the property from his uncle in 1848. Around the same time, Finney constructed a road from the main road south toward Ashby's Mill. A portion of that road still functions today as a segment of Old Finney Road at the far western edge of the historic district boundaries. Around 1860, the circa 1740s dwelling built by Levin Teackle burned, and Edward Oswald Finney constructed a new dwelling, which, according to the survey map, resembled the original house. This circa 1860 dwelling is the house that currently stands at 15 Brooklyn Avenue (319-5002-0002). The oldest contributing building within the Wachapreague Historic District is the house at 1 Pearl Street with a construction date of circa 1858 (319-5002-0011).¹⁰

The Powell Brothers and Powellton:

Before his death in 1872, Edward Oswald Finney sold approximately one tenth of his property, about thirty-nine acres at the southern end of his land holding, to the Powell brothers for \$3500. George and Henry Powell lived in Onancock, and John lived south of Locust Mound. Within months of purchasing the property from Finney, the Powell brothers built a road to the waterfront and constructed a wharf. Commerce in the area had halted due to the Civil War, and this was the

⁸ Mariner, *Wachapreague*, 4-5.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 5-6.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 7.

Wachapreague Historic District
Name of Property

Accomack County, VA
County and State

economic push that the community needed. The construction of the road to the waterfront benefitted local farmers, who then requested a new road directly to the wharf.¹¹

The new community established by the Powell brothers was quickly named “Powellton.” In addition to the construction of roads and the wharf, the Powell brothers began building houses. Among the first houses they built were 10 and 12 High Street and 2 South Street, which may have originally functioned as rental properties. As stated, the dwellings built by the Powell brothers at 12 High Street (319-5002-0107) and 2 South Street (319-5002-0109) remain; however, due to extensive material changes, the dwelling at 12 High Street is a non-contributing resource within the district. Once the construction of these dwellings was complete, the Powell brothers began offering lots for sale. By 1883, it was reported that “thirteen lots have been sold recently for building purposes at Powellton, Va., and on most of them handsome dwellings will be erected next spring.”¹² New houses appeared on Main Street, High Street, Center Street, and South Street. The houses along Main Street now went as far as Old Finney Road and new dwellings on South Street extended to Pearl Street.¹³ Others attempted to attain the success of the Powell brothers. Thomas F. Floyd purchased twenty-five acres of land and began selling lots in 1882. Floyd’s purchase was north of the Powell brothers’ property and south of the circa 1860 house.¹⁴

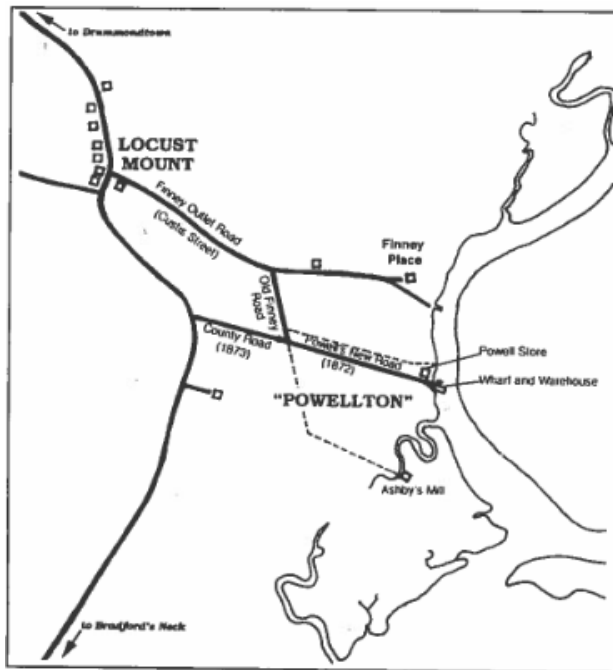


Figure 1: Map of Powell Brothers land purchase. From Kirk Mariner, *Wachapreague, Virginia: Then and Now*.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 9.

¹² *Peninsula Enterprise*, September 6, 1883. Accessed October 7, 2025. <https://eshore.iath.virginia.edu..>

¹³ Mariner, *Wachapreague*, 10.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 13.

Wachapreague Historic District
Name of Property

Accomack County, VA
County and State

It was during these early years that the town of Powellton became known as a commercial center. The town was described as “a rapidly growing and prosperous village, if we can judge from the extensive business done by its mercantile houses, drug, and millinery stores, hotel, barbershop and wheelwright establishments. Several handsome buildings have been erected here this year. . .”¹⁵ Further development within Powellton included the establishment of two churches, Powellton Presbyterian Church (319-5002-0027), constructed in 1881, and Ocean View Methodist Church (319-5002-0028), which moved to the town in 1882.¹⁶ The existing Ocean View Methodist church was constructed in 1935, following a fire which destroyed the previous 1902 church building that stood in the same location.¹⁷ Local newspapers recorded some of the new businesses established in Wachapreague during this time. Businesses of note include Captain Foote’s fish factory and a new oyster shucking establishment started by Mears.¹⁸

In response to the continued growth of Powellton, ships began taking advantage of the commerce generated within the community. Large fleets of sloops and schooners appeared in the waters off the town in the spring. These ships left Powellton loaded with oysters for the Northern planting grounds. These vessels did not arrive empty, often selling their cargo like coal to the local merchants.¹⁹ These ships, like those of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, made semi-weekly trips between Powellton and Lewes, Delaware, and then on to points north. This allowed for produce grown in the area to be sold in larger markets. It was advertised that “potatoes shipped Tuesday are sold on Thursday, shipped Friday sold on Monday morning.”²⁰ The steamships also allowed for convenient passenger travel. They were advertised as comfortable with many elegant amenities: “Saloons are substantially and elegantly furnished, the tables well supplied, and in fact they are wanting in nothing calculated to make a trip upon them desirable and pleasant.”²¹

In early 1884, the citizens of Powellton met to discuss the process of raising funds for the purchase of land and the construction of a school.²² The continued growth of Powellton prompted the citizens to apply for a post office. However, due to a Powellton already existing in Brunswick County, the town needed a new name. On September 8, 1884, Powellton became “Wachapreague,” which is said to translate to “Little City by the Sea.”²³

20th-Century Wachapreague:

¹⁵ *Peninsula Enterprise*, December 20, 1883. Accessed October 7, 2025. <https://eshore.iath.virginia.edu>.

¹⁶ Mariner, *Wachapreague*, 10; *Peninsula Enterprise*. “Powelton Presbyterian Church Celebrates 76th Anniversary.” December 6, 1956. Accessed October 22, 2025. <https://www.virginiachronicle.com/?a=d&d=PE19561206.1.17>.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 24; *Richmond Christian Advocate*, “Ocean View Church Destroyed by Fire,” February 28, 1935, 16, accessed October 22, 2025, <https://www.virginiachronicle.com/?a=d&d=RCAV19350228.1.16>.

¹⁸ *Peninsula Enterprise*, October 27, 1888. Accessed October 7, 2025. <https://eshore.iath.virginia.edu>.

¹⁹ *Peninsula Enterprise*, April 26, 1884. Accessed October 7, 2025. <https://eshore.iath.virginia.edu>.

²⁰ *Peninsula Enterprise*, August 23, 1884. Accessed October 7, 2025. <https://eshore.iath.virginia.edu>.

²¹ George Henry Preble, *Chronological History of the Origin and Development of Steam Navigation* (Philadelphia: L.R. Hamersley and Co., 1895), 378.

²² *Peninsula Enterprise*, March 1, 1884. Accessed October 7, 2025. <https://eshore.iath.virginia.edu>.

²³ Mariner, *Wachapreague*, 10.

Wachapreague Historic District
Name of Property

Accomack County, VA
County and State

Wachapreague continued to grow through the turn of the twentieth century with the official town boundaries established in 1902. This growth was most apparent with the construction of the Hotel Wachapreague (319-0002). In the 1880s, John Powell recognized the town's potential for becoming a resort and vacation destination. In fact, Powell utilized his own residence on Main Street for such a purpose. Powell leased his house to Alfred S. Kellam, who opened the first hotel in Wachapreague in 1881 at that location.²⁴ Kellam advertised Wachapreague as "a First-Class Hotel for the accommodation of the public," stating, "Powellton as a sea-side resort has many attractions for lovers of gunning and fishing . . ." Kellam's advertising was a success, and within a few weeks he entertained people from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, and the Valley of Virginia.²⁵

In April 1902, A.H. Gordon Mears purchased the Powell property with the intent of expanding and improving the existing hotel. The new Hotel Wachapreague was an impressive four-story building. As stated, the hotel boasted wrap-around porches, stained-glass dormer windows, and a formal dining room. The dining room sported a view of the waterfront and a new wharf that aligned with the lawn of the hotel.²⁶



Figure 2: Hotel Wachapreague, ca. 1920. From the Kirk C. Mariner Collection. Available at Eastern Shore of Virginia Landscape: <https://eshore.iath.virginia.edu>.

As a thirty-room hotel in a town with fewer than 500 residents, there was no guarantee that the Hotel Wachapreague would be a success. There were no paved roads or regular boat travel to bring guests to the new hotel. Mears was fully aware of the logistical limitations of Wachapreague, but he was convinced that he would make the new hotel a success.²⁷ Mears advertised in northern newspapers and sporting magazines, like *Forest and Stream*, where the Hotel Wachapreague was described as "an attractive and elegant sea-side resort. Everything new, modern, and first class. In spring and summer, fishing unsurpassed . . . quail and rabbit shooting

²⁴ Mariner, *Wachapreague*, 13.

²⁵ *Peninsula Enterprise*, September 27, 1883. Accessed October 7, 2025. <https://eshore.iath.virginia.edu>.

²⁶ Mariner, *Wachapreague*, 16.

²⁷ *Ibid.*

Wachapreague Historic District
Name of Property

Accomack County, VA
County and State

in fall; wild ducks, geese and brant from November until April.”²⁸ To address the logistical issues, Mears had visitors take the train to the town of Keller, approximately five miles to the west of Wachapreague, where they were met at the train station by a carriage that took them straight to the hotel.²⁹

Attempts were made to connect Wachapreague with other towns along the Eastern Shore. In 1907, there was talk of an Eastern Shore trolley line that would connect Wachapreague with the towns of Onley, Accomac, and Onancock in Accomack County. To further facilitate the project, the Accomack Traction and Power Company was formed. The residents of Wachapreague were excited about the prospect of a trolley that would provide connectivity between the towns, the railroad, the seaside, and the steamboat wharves. The new trolley also brought the promise of electricity to Wachapreague. Soon, there was discord amongst the different project proponents as to where the line should run. One group favored Onancock to Accomac via Tasley, while the other wanted Onancock to Accomac via Onley and then south to Wachapreague. The Onancock to Accomac via Onley proponents formed the Chesapeake and Atlantic Light and Power Company to rival the Accomack Traction and Power Company. Eventually, the project fell through and Wachapreague did not have electricity until 1914, following the formation of the Exmore Light and Power Company.³⁰

By the 1910s, the town of Wachapreague was built entirely on property owned by either the Powell brothers or Thomas Floyd. The boundaries extended north to Custis Street and south to South Street; however, as the 1920s approached, additional housing was needed in the town, prompting, over the next three decades, the creation of several planned neighborhoods and housing developments, as previously described. Beginning in 1919, John A. Turlington divided his property north of Custis Street into lots. Turlington’s new development was called Riverside Park and contained eighty lots located along Atlantic and Brooklyn Avenues and Lee and Church Streets. To accommodate the development to the north, two new cross streets, Riverview Avenue and Liberty Street, were laid out. Turlington lived at 5 Riverview Avenue (319-5002-0079).³¹

By 1920, Wachapreague was a bustling town with a vibrant commercial center. In addition to the Hotel Wachapreague (319-0002) on Main Street, there was a large retail store owned by Mears, the post office, Fosque’s Grocery, a five and dime, and a movie theatre known as the Neptune Theatre, all of which are no longer extant. The five and dime and the movie theater sat on the corner now occupied by the town hall, which was constructed in 1959. Further down Main Street was the Wachapreague Banking Company (319-5002-0012), which, as stated, still stands and currently serves as the post office. Additionally, four old store buildings still stand downtown today: the store at 8 Main Street (319-5002-0036), the adjoining stores at 9 Main Street (319-5002-0009), and the store at 42 Main Street (319-5002-0039).³²

²⁸ *Forest and Stream*, December 27, 1902. Accessed October 7, 2025. <https://eshore.iath.virginia.edu>.

²⁹ Mariner, *Wachapreague*, 16.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, 18.

³¹ *Ibid.*, 21-22, 31.

³² *Ibid.*, 21.

Wachapreague Historic District
Name of Property

Accomack County, VA
County and State

Three years after Riverside Park opened, another residential development opened for new construction. Called Southern View, the new development contained nineteen lots and enlarged the southern portion of the town through the extension of Center Street to Bayview Avenue, then a new road.³³ Around the same time, Wachapreague was authorized to borrow up to \$10,000 for improvements to streets and sidewalks in the town.³⁴

Residential development continued when Captain John W. Richardson divided his property north of Riverside Park in 1926, creating Richardson's Addition. Richardson's Addition offered an additional twenty-six building lots along Brooklyn Avenue and Church Street that extended north, terminating in the newly built Richardson Avenue that trended to the west connecting Wachapreague with Locust Mount.³⁵ That same year, the town of Wachapreague was authorized to borrow up to \$15,000 for the purpose of installing a water supply and sewer system.³⁶ The combination of these three new developments provided over 100 lots for new construction and residential development. Of the new developments, only Southern View was outside of the official 1902 town boundaries.³⁷

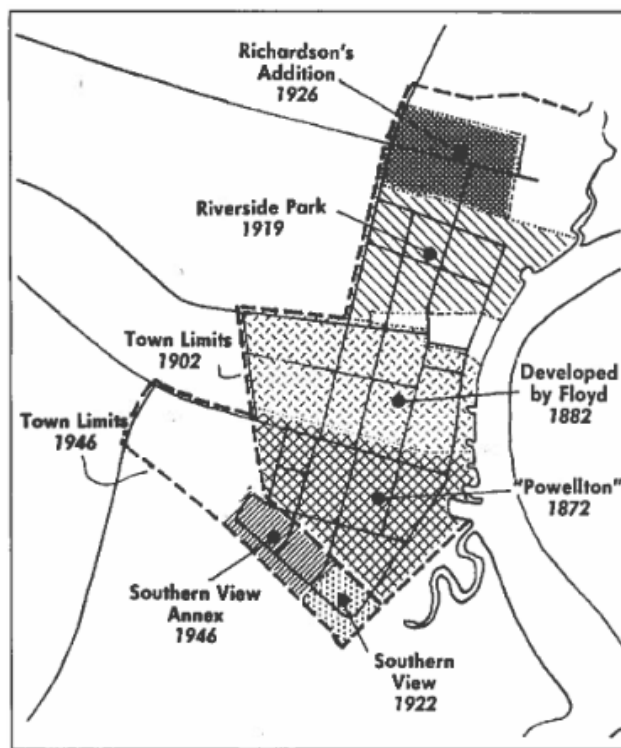


Figure 3: Residential developments in Wachapreague. From Kirk Mariner, *Wachapreague, Virginia: Then and Now*.

³³ Mariner, *Wachapreague*, 22.

³⁴ *Acts of the General Assembly* (Richmond, VA: Library of Virginia, 1922), May 15.

³⁵ Mariner, *Wachapreague*, 22.

³⁶ *Acts of the General Assembly* (Richmond, VA: Library of Virginia, 1926), February 26.

³⁷ Mariner, *Wachapreague*, 22.

Wachapreague Historic District
Name of Property

Accomack County, VA
County and State

Leading up to the Great Depression, Wachapreague had twelve stores, five fishing companies, four oyster-shucking plants, the thirty-room Hotel Wachapreague (319-0002), a restaurant, an ice cream parlor, a bank, a movie theater, a pool hall, an ice plant, a service station, and a dairy farm. Approximately 585 people lived within the town limits.³⁸

The economic impacts of the Great Depression were not widely felt in Wachapreague until 1931 with the closing of the Wachapreague Banking Company (319-5002-0012), the town's only bank. By September 1932, the town was in debt by \$450, due in part to \$2000 in unpaid taxes and a bank balance of \$24.86. Attempts were made to try and collect the back taxes; however, the citizens were unable to pay. The pains of the Great Depression were further exacerbated by a significant storm that hit Wachapreague on August 22, 1933. Many businesses and residences were damaged either by wind or flooding.³⁹



Figure 4: Sportfishing at Wachapreague, 1930. From the Edmonds Family Papers, Eastern Shore Public Library, Accomac, VA.

Despite economic hardships, Wachapreague maintained a thriving business community and residential construction continued during the 1930s, including, notably, the construction of vacation houses. Some visitors to the area who were not interested in staying at the Hotel Wachapreague began purchasing lots and building their own vacation homes. The 1930s also brought some government-sponsored public works improvements to Wachapreague. In 1933, Main Street was paved and became the eastern terminus of a new state highway that connected Wachapreague with the town of Harborton, ten miles to the west. The new state highway, modern-day Route 180, became the first east-west hard-surface road on the Eastern Shore. In 1939, the Works Progress Administration (WPA) built a protective breakwater by lining the channel with an eight-foot-tall barrier up from the marsh land opposite the waterfront. In 1940, the WPA began repairing some of the streets in Wachapreague.⁴⁰

³⁸ Mariner, *Wachapreague*, 23.

³⁹ *Ibid.*

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, 24.

Wachapreague Historic District
Name of Property

Accomack County, VA
County and State

Even with flourishing businesses, the town's economic woes continued through 1935, with only \$2.94 in the bank. By April 1936, the amount had decreased to \$.89. To save money, the government began consolidating offices and the Town Council met less frequently. Finally, in September 1938, the citizens of Wachapreague met to determine the future of the town. The citizens voted to keep the town government and cancel all back taxes. Eventually, Wachapreague's financial situation improved with the legalization of alcohol and the creation of the Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) in Virginia. Wachapreague was saved by a \$522 check from the ABC.⁴¹

Following the end of World War II, Wachapreague again thrived. Downtown Wachapreague was so busy that the town had to place parking restrictions along Main Street. The waterfront was just as busy, with as many as seventy to eighty vessels docked at a time. The residential development continued as well, with the opening of the Southern View Annex in 1946. The Southern View Annex offered an additional thirty lots for new housing and was accessed by Park Avenue, a new road, which was an extension of Pearl Street to the north and Bayview Avenue to the east. The Wachapreague town boundaries were extended to accommodate the new development. However, not all the activity in Wachapreague was tied to business and construction. In the early 1940s, the Virginia Fisheries Laboratory built a shed along the waterfront to study the decline of the oyster population in the area. Additionally, a volunteer fire department was established in 1942, and additional roads were paved in 1946.⁴² In 1951, the current firehouse (319-5002-0019) was constructed.⁴³ In 1952, to raise money for the department, the fire company hosted the first Fireman's Carnival at the nearby fairground (319-5002-005), a tradition which continues today.⁴⁴

Beginning in the late 1940s, the fortunes of Wachapreague began to change. In July 1948, the Neptune Theater closed permanently, and by 1956 the building was demolished. In 1957, the original 1870s Hotel Wachapreague burned. Since the construction of the Hotel Wachapreague (319-0002) in 1902, the original hotel building had functioned as an apartment building. In 1959, the landscape of Wachapreague changed further with the demolition of the wharf associated with the Hotel Wachapreague. A newly constructed marina (319-5002-0008), the first in the town, replaced the wharf. In 1961, the Hotel Wachapreague demolished the Mears' store on the north side of Main Street to make room for the Wachapreague Inn (319-5002-0022), which was constructed to serve as overflow for the hotel.⁴⁵ The Ash Wednesday Storm of 1962 decimated the waterfront, flooding many buildings along Main Street. After the storm, the Wachapreague Town Council realized that the original dike constructed by the WPA in the 1930s needed to be repaired and requested that the Army Corps of Engineers assist with the project. However, it became apparent that the project was too expensive and would not be completed.⁴⁶

⁴¹ Mariner, *Wachapreague*, 25.

⁴² *Ibid.*, 27.

⁴³ Wachapreague Volunteer Fire Company. *History — W.V.F.C.* Accessed October 7, 2025.
<https://www.wachapreaguefirecompany.org/history>.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*

⁴⁵ Wachapreague Inn. *About Us — Wachapreague Inn.* Accessed October 7, 2025.
<https://www.wachapreagueinn.com/about-us>.

⁴⁶ Mariner, *Wachapreague*, 28-29.

Wachapreague Historic District
Name of Property

Accomack County, VA
County and State

Wachapreague continued to experience setbacks in the 1960s and 1970s. In 1967, the Wachapreague School, constructed in 1907, closed. The school originally functioned as a high school with nine teachers. By 1928 it served as an elementary school, and by 1963 it had only three teachers. In 1968, the school was sold and torn down. As stated, during this period, the population of Wachapreague began to decline. In 1960, the town had 507 residents, and by 1970 that number fell to 399. By 1973, the downtown area contained only the Hotel Wachapreague (319-0002), two grocery stores, a filling station, and a guest house at 3 Brooklyn Avenue (319-5002-0122) called the Fisherman's Lodge.⁴⁷ In contrast, a positive development for Wachapreague during this period included the establishment of the Virginia Institute of Marine Science's (VIMS) Eastern Shore Lab in 1962. In 1959, VIMS resumed the work started by the Virginia Fisheries Laboratory in the early 1940s, which had halted in the mid-1940s. VIMS Eastern Shore Lab continues to serve as a field station and site for marine research and education and is widely recognized for shellfish research.

A devastating blow to Wachapreague occurred in 1978 when the 1902 Hotel Wachapreague (319-0002) burned. Rebuilding was not an option, and in 1980 the hotel was demolished. Following the destruction of the Hotel Wachapreague, the owners built the Island House Restaurant across Atlantic Avenue along the waterfront and expanded the 1962 Wachapreague Inn through the renovation of an adjacent building. The restaurant burned in 1992, and the business moved to a smaller building on the waterfront.

Despite these tremendous losses, Wachapreague remains a popular destination for fishing and hunting, reflecting the enduring importance of the early history of the town. The waterfront, with its multiple marinas, continues to attract visitors to the town. And the residential areas of Wachapreague remain intact, displaying an impressive collection of late-nineteenth-, early-twentieth-, and mid-twentieth-century homes.⁴⁸

⁴⁷ Mariner, *Wachapreague*, 29; Virginia Institute of Marine Science, accessed October 7, 2025, <https://www.vims.edu>.

⁴⁸ Mariner, *Wachapreague*, 29-30.

Wachapreague Historic District
Name of Property

Accomack County, VA
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Wachapreague Historic District
Name of Property

Accomack County, VA
County and State

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<https://www.wachapreaguefirecompany.org/history>.

Virginia Institute of Marine Science. 2024. Accessed October 7, 2025. <https://www.vims.edu>.

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:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property approximately 96 acres

Wachapreague Historic District
Name of Property

Accomack County, VA
County and State

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: 37.610706 | Longitude: -75.689489 |
| 2. Latitude: 37.609645 | Longitude: -75.684034 |
| 3. Latitude: 37.602613 | Longitude: -75.687001 |
| 4. Latitude: 37.603129 | Longitude: -75.688797 |
| 5. Latitude: 37.600623 | Longitude: -75.690933 |
| 6. Latitude: 37.604614 | Longitude: -75.696444 |
| 7. Latitude: 37.607463 | Longitude: -75.694843 |
| 8. Latitude: 37.607060 | Longitude: -75.690620 |

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 district includes the core of the historic street grid within the current town boundary of Wachapreague, centered on Main Street and Atlantic Avenue. Streets north of Main Street include Powellton Avenue, Custis Street, Church Street, Lee Street, and Brooklyn Avenue. Streets south of Main Street include South Street, Bayview Avenue, Park Avenue, West

Wachapreague Historic District
Name of Property

Accomack County, VA
County and State

Street, Pearl Street, Center Street, and High Street. The true and correct boundaries are indicated on the attached Location Map and Tax Parcel Map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The district boundaries were selected to encompass the core of the historic development area within the current town boundary of Wachapreague.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Sarah Clarke, Senior Architectural Historian; Melissa Schmidt, Architectural Historian

organization: Hurt & Proffit

street & number: 2524 Langhorne Road

city or town: Lynchburg state: VA zip code: 25403

e-mail: clarke1201@gmail.com; mschmidt@handp.com

telephone: (804) 347-5825

date: June 3, 2025

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.

Wachapreague Historic District
Name of Property

Accomack County, VA
County and State

Photo Log

Photographs 1, 3-6, 8-12, 15-18, 23, 25-30

Name of Property: Wachapreague Historic District

City or Vicinity: Town of Wachapreague

County: Accomack State: VA

Photographer: Ariana Calos

Date Photographed: October 2025

Photographs 2, 7

Name of Property: Wachapreague Historic District

City or Vicinity: Town of Wachapreague

County: Accomack State: VA

Photographer: Dave Groshong

Date Photographed: October 2025

Photograph 20

Name of Property: Wachapreague Historic District

City or Vicinity: Town of Wachapreague

County: Accomack State: VA

Photographer: Susan Springer

Date Photographed: October 2025

Photographs 13-14, 19, 21-22, 24

Name of Property: Wachapreague Historic District

City or Vicinity: Town of Wachapreague

County: Accomack State: VA

Photographer: Sarah Clarke

Date Photographed: September 2024

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

Photo 1 of 30 VA_AccomackCounty_WachapreagueHistoricDistrict_0001

View: 15 Brooklyn Avenue, Finney Custis Mapp House (319-5002-0002), East Elevation

Photo 2 of 30 VA_AccomackCounty_WachapreagueHistoricDistrict_0002

View: 5 West Street, Powell Model House (319-5002-0010), West Elevation

Photo 3 of 30 VA_AccomackCounty_WachapreagueHistoricDistrict_0003

View: 9 Main Street, Wachapreague General Store (319-5002-0009), Northwest Oblique

Photo 4 of 30 VA_AccomackCounty_WachapreagueHistoricDistrict_0004

View: 15 Atlantic Avenue, Wachapreague Marina (319-5002-0008), Looking East

Wachapreague Historic District
Name of Property

Accomack County, VA
County and State

Photo 5 of 30 VA_AccomackCounty_WachapreagueHistoricDistrict_0005
View: 23 Atlantic Avenue, Parker Brothers Marine Railway (319-5002-0007), Looking East

Photo 6 of 30 VA_AccomackCounty_WachapreagueHistoricDistrict_0006
View: 19 Main Street, Wachapreague Post Office (319-5002-0012), Northwest Oblique

Photo 7 of 30 VA_AccomackCounty_WachapreagueHistoricDistrict_0007
View: 40 Brooklyn Avenue, Masonic Lodge (319-5002-0003), Southwest Oblique

Photo 8 of 30 VA_AccomackCounty_WachapreagueHistoricDistrict_0008
View: 1 Main Street, Wachapreague Inn (319-5002-0022), Looking North

Photo 9 of 30 VA_AccomackCounty_WachapreagueHistoricDistrict_0009
View: Atlantic Avenue, Wachapreague Fairground (319-5002-0005), Looking East

Photo 10 of 30 VA_AccomackCounty_WachapreagueHistoricDistrict_0010
View: 25 Main Street, Powelton Presbyterian Church (319-5002-0027), Northwest Oblique

Photo 11 of 30 VA_AccomackCounty_WachapreagueHistoricDistrict_0011
View: 31 Main Street, Ocean View Methodist Church (319-5002-0028), North Elevation

Photo 12 of 30 VA_AccomackCounty_WachapreagueHistoricDistrict_0012
View: 18 Brooklyn Avenue (319-5002-0045), East Elevation

Photo 13 of 30 VA_AccomackCounty_WachapreagueHistoricDistrict_0013
View: 8 Pearl Street (319-5002-0173), West Elevation

Photo 14 of 30 VA_AccomackCounty_WachapreagueHistoricDistrict_0014
View: 24 Powellton Avenue (319-5002-0223), South Elevation

Photo 15 of 30 VA_AccomackCounty_WachapreagueHistoricDistrict_0015
View: 12 Main Street (319-5002-0085), South Elevation

Photo 16 of 30 VA_AccomackCounty_WachapreagueHistoricDistrict_0016
View: 10 Brooklyn Avenue (319-5002-0057), North Elevation

Photo 17 of 30 VA_AccomackCounty_WachapreagueHistoricDistrict_0017
View: 10 Main Street (319-5002-0062), South Elevation

Photo 18 of 30 VA_AccomackCounty_WachapreagueHistoricDistrict_0018
View: 8 Brooklyn Avenue (319-5002-0042), South Elevation

Wachapreague Historic District
Name of Property

Accomack County, VA
County and State

Photo 19 of 30 VA_AccomackCounty_WachapreagueHistoricDistrict_0019

View: 41 Main Street (0098), Northwest Oblique

Photo 20 of 30 VA_AccomackCounty_WachapreagueHistoricDistrict_0020

View: 10 Riverview Avenue (319-5002-0054), Southeast Oblique

Photo 21 of 30 VA_AccomackCounty_WachapreagueHistoricDistrict_0021

View: 4 Pearl Street (319-5002-0120), Southeast Oblique

Photo 22 of 30 VA_AccomackCounty_WachapreagueHistoricDistrict_0022

View: 2 Pearl Street (319-5002-0119), Southeast Oblique

Photo 23 of 30 VA_AccomackCounty_WachapreagueHistoricDistrict_0023

View: 18 Center Street (319-5002-0221), North Elevation

Photo 24 of 30 VA_AccomackCounty_WachapreagueHistoricDistrict_0024

View: 29 Powellton Avenue Shed (319-5002-0146), Northwest Oblique

Photo 25 of 30 VA_AccomackCounty_WachapreagueHistoricDistrict_0025

View: 12 High Street (319-5002-0107), Northwest Oblique

Photo 26 of 30 VA_AccomackCounty_WachapreagueHistoricDistrict_0026

View: 22 Powellton Avenue (319-5002-0181), South Elevation

Photo 27 of 30 VA_AccomackCounty_WachapreagueHistoricDistrict_0027

View: Main Street Streetscape, Looking East

Photo 28 of 30 VA_AccomackCounty_WachapreagueHistoricDistrict_0028

View: Custis Street Streetscape, Looking East

Photo 29 of 30 VA_AccomackCounty_WachapreagueHistoricDistrict_0029

View: Brooklyn Avenue Streetscape, Looking North

Photo 30 of 30 VA_AccomackCounty_WachapreagueHistoricDistrict_0030

View: South Street Streetscape, Looking East

Figures:

1. Map of Powell Brothers land purchase. Kirk Mariner. *Wachapreague, Virginia: Then and Now*.
2. Hotel Wachapreague, 1920 c. Kirk C. Mariner Collection, available at: <https://eshore.iath.virginia.edu/node/6814>.

Wachapreague Historic District
Name of Property

Accomack County, VA
County and State

3. Residential developments in Wachapreague. Kirk Mariner. *Wachapreague, Virginia: Then and Now*.
4. Sportfishing at Wachapreague. Edmonds Family Papers. Eastern Shore Public Library. Accomac, VA. 1930.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations 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.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

LOCATION MAP

Wachapreague Historic District
Town of Wachapreague, Accomack County, VA
DHR ID# 319-5002

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

- A: 37.610706, -75.689489
- B: 37.609645, -75.684034
- C: 37.602613, -75.687001
- D: 37.603129, -75.688797
- E: 37.600623, -75.690933
- F: 37.604614, -75.696444
- G: 37.607463, -75.694843
- H: 37.607060, -75.690620

 Nominated Boundary

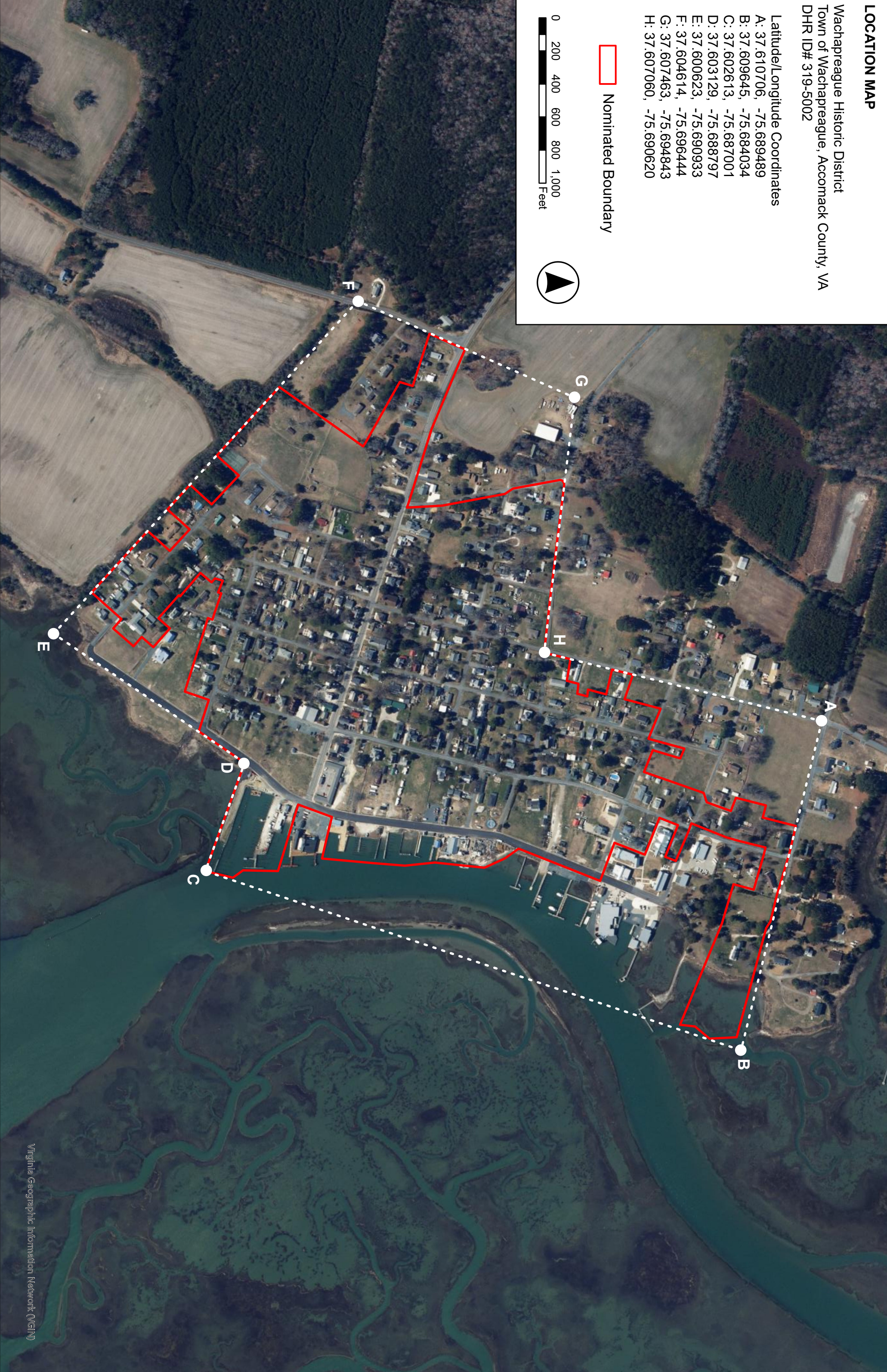
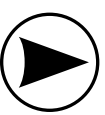


PHOTO KEY - OVERVIEW

Wachapreague Historic District
Town of Wachapreague, Accomack County, VA
DHR ID# 319-5002

 Nominated Boundary



PHOTO KEY (1/4)

Wachapreague Historic District
Town of Wachapreague, Accomack County, VA
DHR ID# 319-5002

 Nominated Boundary

 # Photo Number & Location



PHOTO KEY (2/4)

Wachapreague Historic District
Town of Wachapreague, Accomack County, VA
DHR ID# 319-5002

 Nominated Boundary

 # Photo Number & Location



PHOTO KEY (3/4)
Wachapreague Historic District
Town of Wachapreague, Accomack County, VA
DHR ID# 319-5002

 Nominated Boundary

 # Photo Number & Location

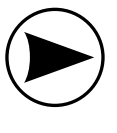




PHOTO KEY (4/4)
 Wachapreague Historic District
 Town of Wachapreague, Accomack County, VA
 DHR ID# 319-5002

 Nominated Boundary

 # Photo Number & Location

