

VLR - 6/19/96
NRHP - 9/27/96

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Jones Farm
other names/site number VDHR File No. 55-182

2. Location

street & number SR 609 not for publication N/A
city or town Kenbridge vicinity x
state Virginia code VA county Lunenburg code 111 zip code 23944

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 nationally statewide x locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)


Signature of certifying official

August 14, 1996
Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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N/A

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6. Function or Use

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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC _____	Sub: Single dwelling and _____
AGRICULTURE _____	secondary structures _____
_____	agricultural fields, _____
_____	processing, _____
_____	agricultural outbuildings, _____
_____	animal facility, storage _____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC _____	Sub: single dwelling _____
AGRICULTURE _____	agricultural fields _____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival _____

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK _____

roof METAL _____

walls WOOD: Weatherboard _____

other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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8. Statement of Significance
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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 a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE _____
 AGRICULTURE _____

Period of Significance 1840-1945 _____

Significant Dates 1846 _____

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

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Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

- 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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: _____

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property 359 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1	17	757270	4088150	3	17	757620	4087390
2	17	757570	4088050	4	17	757160	4086460

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

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11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title William G. Duggins, Jr. and Susan G. Bright
organization _____ date April 10, 1996
street & number 2718 Wellesley Court, NW telephone (540) 552-8700
city or town Blacksburg state VA zip code 24060

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Additional Documentation
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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage
or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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Property Owner
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(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Margaret H. Barnes
street & number Rt. 1, Box 320 telephone (804) 676-8317
city or town Kenbridge state VA zip code 23944

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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.
470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated
to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief,
Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127,
Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork
Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Jones Farm
Lunenburg County, Virginia

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SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Jones Farm is a Southside Virginia tobacco farm dating from the mid-nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. Situated in eastern Lunenburg County on good tobacco-growing land along Flat Rock Creek on what was then Church Road (now route 609), the farm was well positioned to be successful. The farm is composed of a main dwelling house and associated farm outbuildings in an agricultural setting. Relatively unaltered since about 1846, the main house retains its architectural integrity from the mid-nineteenth century.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

The Jones Farm consists of a dwelling house, supporting farm outbuildings, and 359 acres of land. The dwelling house has been little altered from its appearance in about 1846, when it was a two-story I-house with an ell. The house sits in an oak grove facing south. The ell was the first part of the building to be built, probably around 1835 shortly after L. C. Jones,¹ the property owner at that time from whom the farm takes its name, married Ann Opie Cralle. The history of the ell is not totally known. The oral history for this wing is that it was built before the I-house wing and was the main residence for some years before the newer section was built. The ell rests on a brick foundation with a rowlock course at the top and then four and five courses of stretchers separated by one course of alternating headers and stretchers. It also has an exterior gable-end brick chimney consisting mainly of three courses of stretchers to one course of alternating headers and stretchers. This wing is supported by hand-cut timbers (3" by 4"). This back ell has a basement and two stories with one room on each level: the basement level was used originally for cooking meals, a main level that is now used as a kitchen, and a second level that has functioned in past years as the farm overseer's room. The wing is covered with beaded weatherboard. Only a few boards have been replaced and those replacements are of comparable quality beaded weatherboard.

The I-house portion, like the ell, rests on a brick foundation of stretchers merged with a course of alternating headers and stretchers every three or four rows. It is supported by hand-cut timbers (12" by 12"). It is a two-story, symmetrical, three-bay, single-pile I-house with six-over-six sash windows, a front porch with Greek Revival characteristics and a rear ell on the east side. The siding on the main I-house wing is the original quarter-round weatherboard held in place with cut nails. The difference in this quarter round weatherboard from the beaded weatherboard of the ell is further evidence that the two portions were probably built at different times. Only a few weatherboards on the I-house wing have been replaced and those replacements are of comparable quality and design. Cut nails that hold the exterior weatherboard in place are set with exposed heads. These exposed nail heads are clearly visible on the front porch, the side porch, and the west gable end. The original louvered shutters were removed and stored sometime between about 1945 and 1958. These original shutters have been repaired and reinstalled on the five front windows. In the 1930s or 1940s a slightly smaller six-over-six sash window was installed in the east end

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of the I-house. There are two exterior brick chimneys on the gable ends of the main wing constructed with three courses of stretchers per course of alternating headers and stretchers.

The single-story wooden front porch is Greek Revival in style with a characteristic pediment. It rests on a brick foundation of stretchers with a top course of rowlock bricks. Photographs from about 1925 show four floor-to-ceiling Doric-style columns supporting the porch roof and two similar pilasters applied to the main wing where the porch is attached to the house. At some point the four Doric-style columns were shortened and made to rest on square pillars. This early-twentieth-century column and pillar configuration is there today.

A small shed addition for a modern bathroom and closet has been added at the northwest intersection of the main wing and the ell.

Originally the two-story portion was separate from the main I-house. Today, it is an ell connected to the main I-house by a single-story hyphen, which functions as a dining room, and side screened porch with shed roof on the east side.

The entire dwelling house has a standing-seam metal roof.

Interior: The first part of the dwelling to be built, now the ell, has two stories of one room each plus a basement. The basement-level room (15'7" x 15'7") has a fireplace; this fireplace has never had a mantel most likely because it was built and used as a kitchen, not a dwelling. To preserve the structural integrity of the chimney on this ell wing, this basement fireplace had to be rebuilt in May 1995.

The first floor 17'2" by 17'2" room has a stair leading to the second story, a fireplace, and chair rail, all of which are original. Three of the four doors are original and have mortise and tenon construction: The first door has six panels. The second door has two vertical panels. The third door is a six-panel door with a modern mortise lock. A fire in this room in 1967 damaged the original fireplace mantel beyond repair; the mantel from the second-story fireplace was moved to this fireplace after the fire. Also after the fire, the west window was shortened to accommodate modern kitchen equipment and the original wall plaster was covered with wooden paneling. This room has nine-foot ceilings.

The second-story room has its original 10'4" ceiling, two six-over-six sash windows, chair rail, and fireplace; the original mantel for this fireplace has been moved to the fireplace directly under it. Another rail, parallel to the chair rail but aligned with the top of the door casing and virtually flush with the plaster walls, runs around the entire room; this rail has no lip as would picture molding but appears to have been used as a peg rail perhaps for hanging items such as clothing. The original door to this room, which is suspended on large wooden pintle-and-socket hinges, is in good working order.

The first floor of the I-house wing consists of two rooms on each side of a

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central hall with a stair. Both rooms, a living room and a bedroom, are 17'4" by 17'4" with ten-foot ceilings. They each have their original fireplace and mantel, which share a similar neoclassical design. Five of the six doors in this wing are originals. They all have eight panels, are approximately the same size (39" wide by 80" tall), have mortise and tenon construction, and have rim locks. Four of the rim locks have a small seal inscribed "Carpenter & Co., Patentees" and bearing a lion, horse, and shield above the probable inscription "Dieu et mon droit." The fifth rim lock is inscribed "No. 60, Improved Lock." Originally, three of these doors were to the exterior: the front door on the south and two doors on the north. On what would have been the exterior side, these doors have bevelled step-mitred casings. The west room had a small modern closet and a door to the bathroom added in the mid-twentieth century. All the rooms in the I-house wing retain their original six-to-seven-inch-wide pine flooring except the living room which has modern pine flooring laid over the original.

In the first floor central hall, the stair has four winder treads which turn the stair 90 degrees after which the stair makes a straight run to the second story. It has square balusters, an open stringer, and unusually tall (8-5/8") risers. Both newel posts are simple squares. The enclosure directly below the stringer has recessed paneling. The door to this enclosure has a rim lock with an iron-bound wooden case. This hall retains its original chair rail and door-top peg rail. Duct work for central heating was added in the first- and second-story halls in the 1960s.

All the second-story rooms have nine-foot ceilings and the original six-to-seven-inch wide pine flooring. A central hall (11' by 11') and small room (7'6" by 6') separate two bedrooms on the second floor. The three second-story doors are original and alike, each having five horizontal panels, mortise and tenon construction, mortise lock with flat bit key, and movable metal keyhole covers. Both the bedrooms have their original fireplaces, neoclassical mantels, and chair rails. A small modern closet and central heating duct work was added to the east room in the 1960s.

An interesting detail of the dwelling house is that the owner is in possession of many of the original cabinetmaker's planes that were used to make the various wooden moldings for the house.

Farm Outbuildings: The outbuildings are typical of a tobacco farm. Buildings near the dwelling house include the icehouse to the north, which measures 17'6" by 18'3", has an entry door on the east for access to the first floor storage area, and an entry door on the south for access to the below-ground-level ice. This icehouse has wooden board-and-batten siding and a metal roof. It is a contributing structure. Just west of the icehouse is the 12'6" by 12'5" smokehouse, a contributing structure, which had its wood siding replaced in the 1940s or 1950s. Northwest of these are three additional contributing structures, all of which are of frame construction with horizontal wooden siding: a large 28'8" by 28'10" L-shaped two-story granary with a storage shed on the first level open on the south for entry by farm tractors, wagons, and other machinery; the granary is on the second story above the equipment and on both stories in the

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ell. Immediately west of the storage barn and granary is a 10'3" by 14'2" corncrib. Farther northwest is a two-story 28' by 36' stable for horses and other work animals with storage on the second floor. Each of these three structures has a metal roof.

The tobacco storage facility, a contributing structure located west of the main dwelling, is frame with wooden siding and has a metal roof. It is approaching a state of ruins now. Southwest of the dwelling house are a dairy stable and a corncrib; both are contributing structures. The dairy stable and corncrib are both frame with wooden siding and have a metal roof.

There are two contributing structures that were used to raise chickens: A chicken coop, measuring 14'5" by 10'3" and covered with wood siding, is just east of the dwelling house. Close by is a 12'1" by 10'3" log brooder chicken house. Both chicken houses have a metal roof.

As is customary on tobacco farms, due to danger from potential fire, the five tobacco barns are remote from the dwelling house, the other outbuildings, and each other. They are located generally to the northeast of the dwelling house. The tobacco barns are referred to here by numbers one through five for the sake of identification and discussion. All are contributing structures except for tobacco barn number two which was built in the 1950s. Tobacco barn one is closest to the main dwelling at a distance of 215 feet. It has log siding and an attached workshed covered in weatherboard; this barn was damaged when an oak tree fell on it during the winter of 1995. Tobacco barn two, a noncontributing structure built in the 1950s, is the newest barn. Tobacco barn three has weatherboard siding. Barn four now has its original log siding covered with an asbestos-like siding; this is a five-room tobacco barn, making it unusual for the area. Tobacco barn five has a field stone foundation, log siding, and the remains of insulating black tarpaper covering the log siding. Each tobacco barn has a metal roof.

The three tenant farmhouses are contributing structures that were probably built in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. All three are extant but in poor repair. They are referred to here as tenant farmhouse one through three for the sake of identification and discussion. Tenant farmhouse one, located about one-quarter mile north of the main dwelling, is a frame house that was of log construction originally, later covered with wooden siding, and even later some parts were covered with asphalt siding. Tenant farmhouse two, located about two-tenths of a mile south of the main dwelling, is a frame house covered with a combination of wooden and asphalt siding. The last addition to any of the tenant farmhouses was made to this house in about 1945. Tenant farmhouse three, located about two-tenths of a mile southwest of the main dwelling, was constructed and added onto over time using a combination of log construction, wooden siding, and asphalt siding. Each of the tenant farmhouses has a metal roof.

The wellhouse site, located just northeast of the main dwelling, is a contributing site. Immediately west of the smokehouse is the toolshed

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foundation, another contributing site. The last contributing site is the enclosure for hogs.

The four noncontributing structures were built in the 1950s: A wooden two-car garage just northwest of the dwelling house is a noncontributing structure. The tobacco pack house, another noncontributing structure, is located just west of the main dwelling; it has cinder block walls, a metal roof and is now almost in ruins. A wooden beef cattle food storage barn, located about one-quarter mile southwest of the dwelling house, is a noncontributing structure. Tobacco barn number two, discussed above, is also noncontributing.

The strength of this property is its retention of its original form, materials, and layout. Little of the dwelling house has been changed since the late 1840s. Most of the farm outbuildings are extant.

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SECTION 7 ENDNOTES

1. L. C. Jones's name is seen in legal documents and personal papers as combinations of Lewellyn (or Lewelling or L.) and Claiborn (or Claiborne or C.). His will uses L. Claiborn Jones (Lunenburg County Record (LCR) Will Book 14:308). He is grantee in an 1843 deed listed as Lewelling C. Jones (LCR Deed Book 33:84). The Lunenburg Land Book of 1850 lists him as Lewellyn C Jones.

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Jones Farm
Lunenburg County, Virginia

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Jones Farm is a well-preserved example of the type of successful Southside Virginia tobacco farm that thrived from the mid-nineteenth century into the twentieth century. The period of significance extends from 1840 when census records show the Jones Farm, a well-established entity headed by L. C. Jones, up until 1945 when the last contributing tenant house was expanded. With the land in this part of Lunenburg County being particularly well-suited for tobacco production, this farm shows how tobacco as a cash crop supported a large number of people from the owner and his family to the slaves and/or tenant farming families on the property. The outbuildings are representative of support buildings on a large tobacco farm. The dwelling house is a particularly well-preserved example of a farm house for a prosperous farm in the mid-nineteenth century. By 1846, construction on the dwelling house had brought the house essentially to its final form and, with few alterations, it remains in that form today.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Lewellyn Claiborn (L. C.) Jones¹ owned 279 acres of land along Flat Rock Creek by the time he was 29 years old, according to the 1835 Lunenburg County land tax book.² He married Ann Opie Cralle, Richard K. Cralle's daughter, in either 1834 or 1835.³ A note in the tax book indicates that Jones acquired the 279-acre parcel from the estate of his father-in-law Cralle, a well-to-do local farmer and mill owner. Over the next few years, Jones continued to acquire land, buying 15 acres in 1836⁴ and 276 acres in 1838,⁵ 125 acres in 1843,⁶ and finally 122 acres in 1846.⁷ These adjacent parcels of land totaling 817 acres are listed in the 1850 land tax book as four parcels along Flat Rock Creek; by 1857 the book lists Jones's land holdings as a single 817-acre parcel along Flat Rock Creek.⁸

By 1840 Jones's farm was prospering. According to the 1840 population census Jones's farm was supporting 21 people, including his wife, two children, Paul and Sarah Montfort, and 16 slaves.

In 1846 another important change to Jones's property occurred when the main house in its final form was recorded; a note in the 1846 land tax book says "new house added."⁹ This is probably the date of the addition of the I-house; the original kitchen wing having been build prior to 1840.

The 1850 Agricultural Census listing for L. C. Jones¹⁰ shows 860 acres (400 acres in improved land, 460 acres in unimproved land), lists the cash value of the farm at \$4,500 with 7 horses, 8 milk cows, 7 working oxen, 22 other cattle, and 60 swine. It shows that the farm produced 14,000 pounds of tobacco, 80 bushels of wheat, 1,200 bushels of Indian corn, and 570 bushels of oats. It lists the value of the livestock as \$695. It shows that the farm also produced peas, beans, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, and butter. According to the

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agriculture census data for 1860, Jones's farm produced 26,000 pounds of tobacco, continued to increase production of the other crops, and had livestock valued at \$1,480.¹²

Jones's farm is shown on two Gilmer maps on the west side of Church Road, north of Flat Rock Creek: On the 1864 Gilmer map of Lunenburg County¹³ the farm is indicated as "C. Jones" and on the 1864 Gilmer map of the South Side of James River¹⁴ as "Jones." On the 1871 map by Jedediah Hotchkiss,¹⁵ the Jones farm is shown in the same location. The Hotchkiss map also identifies the road just south of the Jones Farm as Court House Road; this road appears on both Gilmer maps but is unnamed.

Upon L. C. Jones's death in 1886,¹⁶ the farm stayed in the family. His will, subsequent deeds, and land tax book records could lead to confusion on this issue but, according to the will,¹⁷ the property went to his two children Paul and Sarah Montfort, and not to his wife Ann O. Jones. The personal papers of A. W. Marshall, Ann O. Jones's son-in-law, indicate that Ann O. Jones died in 1853 at age 41, thirty-three years before her husband; so it would follow that L. C. Jones's property would go to his children and not to his deceased wife. In 1892 Paul Jones deeded to his sister, Sarah Montfort Jones Marshall, the house and a parcel of 59 acres surrounding it.¹⁸ Paul Jones continued to sell parcels of the original 817 acres over the next five years. Ultimately a parcel of 359 acres including the dwelling house, supporting farm outbuildings, and tenant houses remained.

In 1899 L. C. Jones's daughter, Sarah Montfort Jones Marshall (née Sarah Montfort Jones, married A. W. Marshall in 1855) deeded the 59-acre parcel containing the house to four of her children: John Lewellyn, Sarah Jane, A. R. and W. G.¹⁹ In 1935, John Lewellyn Marshall, who owned the property jointly with one of his sisters, willed his interest in the 359 acres, including the dwelling house, to that sister, Sarah Jane [Marshall] Smith.²⁰ In 1939, Sarah Jane Marshall Smith willed the 360 [sic] acre parcel with house to her niece Louise Stokes Barnes.²¹

There are three tenant farmhouses on the property, all of which were probably built in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. It is certain that all three of these houses were well established by 1930. The last significant date associated with the property relates to the tenant farmhouse to the south of the main dwelling house. In about 1945, this house was expanded to accommodate Willie and Julie Hardy and their extended family who resided there. Today, all three tenant farmhouses are extant and remain a part of the property but are unoccupied, the last residents having moved out in 1970.

Upon her death in 1958, Louise Stokes Barnes's property passed to her husband Lewellyn Hite Barnes.²² The current owner Margaret Constance Hawthorne Barnes was willed the property by her husband Lewellyn Hite Barnes upon his death in 1975.²³ Through marriage and direct descendants, the house has come down through the family from L. C. Jones. The property is cultivated and in production for farming even today for tobacco, other crops, and cattle.

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Jones Farm
Lunenburg County, Virginia

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SUMMARY

From the beginning of the significant period in 1840 this large tobacco farm flourished and enjoyed success throughout the last half of the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century. The Jones farm moved from an antebellum slave-era economy to a tenant farming economy. After the Civil War, tenant farming was incorporated into the farm's economy and continued through the 1960s.

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SECTION 8 ENDNOTES

1. L. C. Jones's name is seen in legal documents and personal papers as combinations of Lewellyn (or Lewelling or L.) and Claiborn (or Claiborne or C.). His will uses L. Claiborn Jones (Lunenburg County Record (LCR) Will Book (WB) 14:308). He is grantee in an 1843 deed listed as Lewelling C. Jones (LCR Deed Book (DB) 33:84). The Lunenburg Land Book of 1850 lists him as Lewellyn C Jones.
2. The William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, *Phase II Architectural Evaluations of Structure 19-76, Booth House; Structure 58-282, Roberts Farm; Structure 58-285, Finneywood; Structure 26-86, Reese House; Structure 26-48, Crowder-Perkins House; and Structure 26-153, Lanier House; and a Phase I Architectural Survey of Structure 55-182, Jones Farm Associated with the Proposed Clover to Carson 500kV Transmission Line, Halifax, Charlotte, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Brunswick, and Dinwiddie Counties, Virginia, VDHR File No. 91-1765-F* (Submitted to Virginia Power, 1993), 123.
3. Landon C. Bell, *The Old Free State: A Contribution to the History of Lunenburg County and Southside Virginia* (Richmond: The William Byrd Press, Inc., Printers, 1927) vol. II, 353 and vol. II, 343.
4. Lunenburg County Record (LCR) Deed Book (DB) 30:426A.
5. LCR DB 31:168.
6. LCR DB 33: 84.
7. LCR 1852 Land Book (LB) notes L. C. Jones acquired 122 acres from Thomas Adams in 1846.
8. LCR LB 1857.
9. *Population Schedules of the Sixth Census of the United States, 1840. Lunenburg County, Virginia.* (Virginia Tech Newman Library; microfilm), stamped page 287, roll 565.
10. William and Mary Archaeological Research, *Phase II Architectural Evaluations* (submitted to Virginia Power 1993), 123-124.
11. *1850 U. S. Census (7th), Schedule 4, Productions of Agriculture During the Year Ending June 1, 1850* (Virginia Tech Newman Library; microfilm), stamped page 386, roll 2.

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12. *1860 U. S. Census (8th), Schedule 4, Productions of Agriculture During the Year Ending June 1, 1860* (Virginia Tech Newman Library; microfilm) stamped page 479, roll 7.
 13. Major General J. F. Gilmer, Chief Engineer, *Map of Lunenburg County, Virginia* (Confederate Army, 1864).
 14. Major General J. F. Gilmer, Chief Engineer, *Preliminary Map of a Part of the South Side of James River* (Confederate Army, 1864).
 15. Jed. Hotchkiss, Topological Engineer, *Preliminary Map of Lunenburg County, Virginia* (Washington and Lee University, 1871).
 16. LCR Will Book (WB) 14:308.
 17. LCR WB 14:308.
 18. LCR DB 45:553.
 19. LCR DB 47:555.
 20. LCR WB 16:210.
 21. LCR WB 16:240.
 22. LCR WB 18:147.
 23. LCR WB 21:295.

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bell, Landon C. *The Old Free State: A Contribution to the History of Lunenburg County and Southside Virginia.* Richmond: The William Byrd Press, Inc., Printers, 1927.

Lunenburg County Record. *Deed Books 30, 31, 33, 45, 47.* 1836-1899. Located in Lunenburg County Courthouse, Virginia.

Lunenburg County Record. *Land Books.* 1852, 1857. Located in Lunenburg County Courthouse, Virginia.

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1860 U. S. Census (8th), Schedule 4, *Productions of Agriculture During the Year Ending June 1, 1860.*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 13

Jones Farm
Lunenburg County, Virginia

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM References

The Jones Farm is enclosed by the ploygon whose verticies are marked by the following UTM reference points:

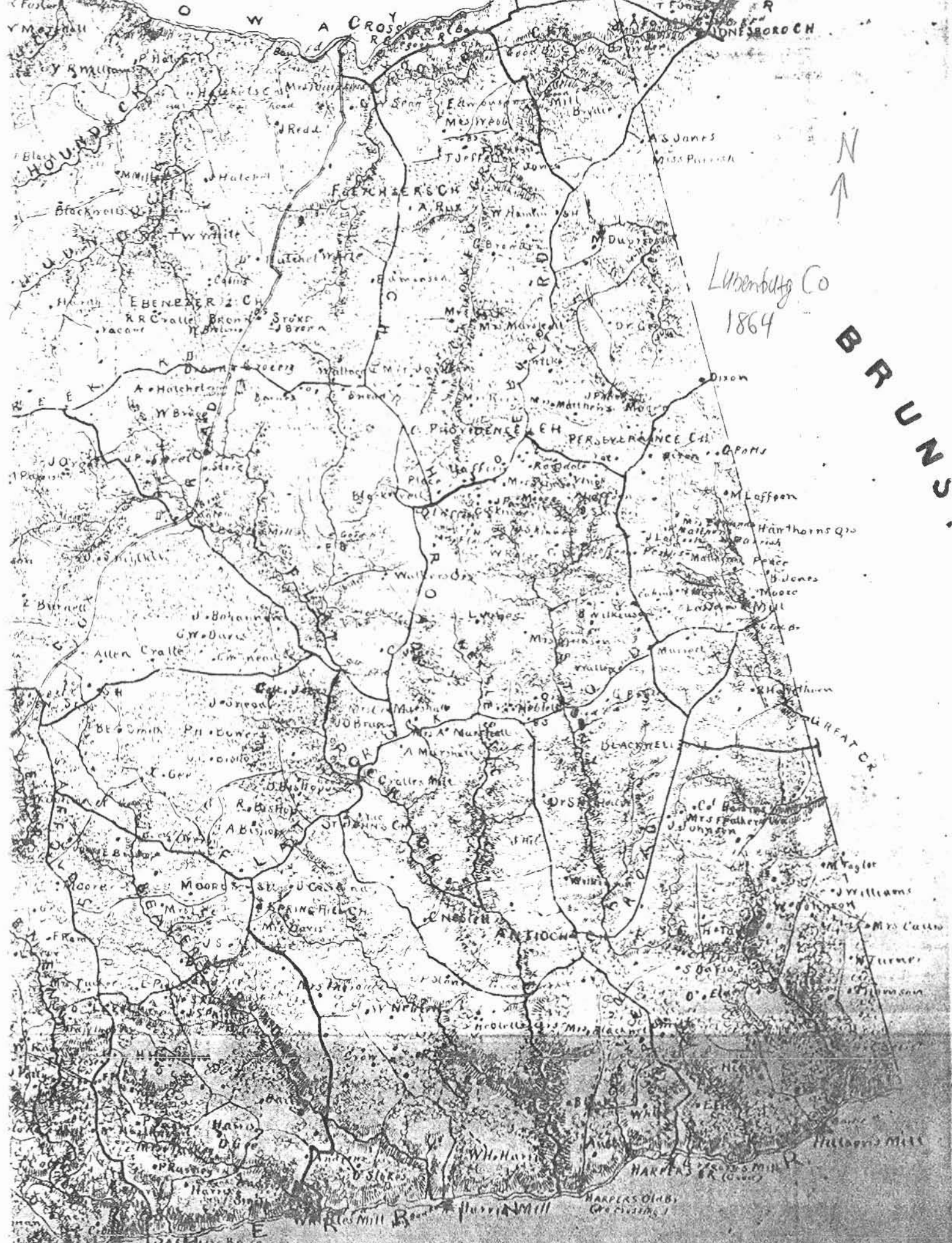
A 17 757270 4088150
B 17 757570 4088050
C 17 757620 4087390
D 17 757160 4086460
E 17 755650 4087230
F 17 755630 4087640
G 17 757180 4087460

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Jones Farm correspond to section 60, parcels A 3 and A 10 on the Lunenburg County tax maps.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the land and the structures thereon that have historically been associated with the Jones Farm.



Lunenburg Co
1864

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FAYETTESBURGH
PROVIDENCE
BLACKWELL
ANTIOCH
HARRIS
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PERSIMMONCE
BLACKWELL
ANTIOCH
HARRIS
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BRUNN
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Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

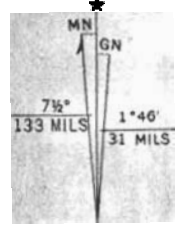
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1964. Field checked 1966

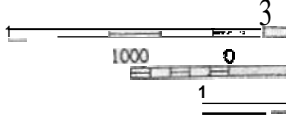
Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid based on Virginia coordinate system, south zone. 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17, shown in blue. 1927 North American Datum. To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 12 meters south and 25 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks.

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with Commonwealth of Virginia agencies from aerial photographs taken 2979 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1981



UTM GRID AND 1981 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



Kentbridge East

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