

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.

LISTED
VLR 12/15/2016
NRHP 5/8/2017

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Cumberland

Other names/site number: Cumberland Farm or Cumberland Plantation; DHR No. 063-0104

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: 9007 Cumberland Road

City or town: New Kent (Court House) State: Virginia County: New Kent

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: x

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

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

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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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	objects
<u>6</u>	<u>5</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: Residence

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Agricultural Outbuilding: Barn

DEFENSE: Military Facility: Military Camp

FUNERARY: Cemetery: Cemetery

LANDSCAPE: Garden

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling: Residence

FUNERARY: Cemetery: Cemetery

LANDSCAPE: Garden

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL: Georgian

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival; Classical Revival;

Neoclassical Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK; WOOD: Weatherboard; STONE: Slate

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

Located in north-central New Kent County, Virginia, upon a hill along the southwestern banks of a sharp curve on the Pamunkey River, the 130.8-acre farm property known as Cumberland has been occupied since the seventeenth century and has been said to feature a pre-Revolutionary-War dwelling. Today, the property is accessed by Cumberland Road (Route 637) from the southwest and is bordered by the river and the Cumberland Marsh Natural Area Preserve that is located immediately northwest, in an area once part of this 1,500-acre plantation. At its core, the two-story, five-bay, single-family dwelling constructed with a central-hall plan was likely built in the first quarter of the nineteenth century and potentially upon an earlier foundation (dating to the eighteenth century), but the house has been expanded over time to feature prominent Colonial Revival and Neoclassical Revival-style characteristics, designed by Harden de Valsen Pratt, a renowned restoration architect. Major renovations to the house were conducted in the late 1930s and are believed to be historic in their own right. Associated with this dwelling are a contributing barn, family cemetery, formal garden, fountain and a well, and a non-contributing pool, pool house, formal garden, fountain, and carport. Although the property has been subdivided and the landscape slightly altered in recent years, the property continues to retain a high level of integrity of location, association, design, materials, workmanship, setting, and feeling.

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Narrative Description

Location and Exterior:

The single-family residence known as Cumberland is located on the east side of Cumberland Road (Route 637) in an area north of New Kent (Court House), within New Kent County, Virginia. Situated on the banks of the Pamunkey River, the approximately 130.8-acre parcel is a part of a colonial-era plantation created from a 400-acre tract granted to Richard Littlepage by Sir William Berkeley, Knight Governor in 1663 (VaGenWeb 2016). Over several years, Littlepage acquired adjacent land and by 1684 his property totaled around 1,500 acres (VaGenWeb 2016). The extant dwelling on the property reflects many building periods, including the early-nineteenth-century, two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a central-passage plan that rests on a potentially evolved late-seventeenth and eighteenth-century continuous, raised, brick foundation that may have been built upon an older stone foundation. This older core is flanked by several additions constructed in the mid-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries reflecting the architectural stylistic trends of the period.

According to a photo taken of the building in the mid-1930s, the dwelling originally consisted of three bays on the first and second stories; however, during the mid-twentieth century two additional bays were added, resulting in five bays (Figure 1, see continuation sheets) (The William and Mary Quarterly 1937). The building sits on a continuous foundation which supports a timber-frame structural system clad in beaded weatherboard siding. The foundation, primarily composed of brick laid in an English bond mixed with Flemish-bond brick and rubble fieldstone, may have potentially been utilized from an earlier structure considering the central-passage plan did not gain popularity with Virginia planters until the second quarter of the eighteenth century (Upton 1982). The dwelling is covered by a moderately pitched, side-gabled roof sheathed in slate shingles. The boxed eaves feature a wood cornice with plain modillions, which is common for Colonial Revival-style architecture during the late 1930s and early 1940s. In a circa-1935 photograph, the building featured a central, hipped-roof belvedere with a central window, which was removed during the circa-1938 renovation (Figure 1) (The William and Mary Quarterly 1937). The building is bounded by two exterior-end, Flemish-bond, brick chimneys with corbeled caps that are centered on the east and west elevations of the dwelling.

The primary entrance, centered on the façade or north elevation, is filled with a set of double-leaf, half-glazed, wood doors with a single panel below three lights covered by a set of double-leaf, wood-framed storm doors. Above the entrance is a large, semi-circular, leaded transom framed by decorative wood trim with a scrolled keystone. The entry is flanked by louvered wood shutters that extend to the top of the transom. The entry is further marked by a Colonial Revival-style wood surround composed of squared pediments capped by a flat entablature with a denticulated cornice, which is indicative of the Colonial Revival style. Other fenestration at the first story includes single, six-over-nine, wood-frame, double-hung sash windows and at the second story are single, six-over-six, wood-frame, double-hung sash windows. All of the

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windows feature a wood sill and most are flanked by two- and three-paneled, wood shutters held open by simple shutters dogs. The shutters appear to be replacements due to lack of a latch or pull ring. According to a circa-1935 photograph of the primary elevation of the dwelling, all window openings were filled with six-over-six, double-hung sash windows flanked by louvered shutters, indicating that the current window sash are replacements, at least at the first story (Figure 1).

Projecting from the center of the facade is a full-height, three-bay, entry porch typically seen in the Neoclassical Revival style that was added in the late 1930s. The porch features a brick foundation with full-width steps extending north lined by a metal railing. It is covered by a front-gabled, pedimented roof with simple modillions and featuring a central, circular light. The roof is supported by wood and plaster Tuscan columns and pilasters. In a pre-1938 photograph, the entry porch was a one-story, one-bay, hipped entry porch with squared posts and a wood balustrade (Poindexter Collection 1938).

A late-nineteenth-century, full-width, one-story, lean-to addition extends off of the south elevation, shown in the circa-1935 photograph of the dwelling (Figure 1) (The William and Mary Quarterly 1937). The addition sits on a continuous, brick foundation and the wood-frame structural system is clad in beaded weatherboard siding, similar to the core of the building. The addition is covered by a moderately pitched, shed roof sheathed in slate shingles and lined by a decorative wood balustrade on the south elevation that was most likely added during the circa-1938 renovation. The addition was historically flanked by exterior-end brick chimneys laid in a Flemish bond with a corbeled cap on the east and west elevations, but later additions have since enclosed these features within the body of the house. Fenestration on the addition includes two bay windows on either side of a central, single-leaf, six-paneled, wood door marked by a rusticated surround and classical pediment with engaged columns and Ionic capitals. The door is accessed by a semi-circular brick stoop with cast stone treads and a metal railing.

Flanking either side of the original core of the house are two circa-1938, two-story, two-bay, hipped-roof additions connected by one-and-one-half-story, one-bay, gabled hyphens featuring segmental dormers on the north elevation. At the rear, or south elevation, these hyphens have one-story, shed-roof extensions connecting the lean-to addition to the east and west additions. On the west side is a secondary entrance that leads to the first floor and another that provides exterior access to the basement below.

The east and west additions or wings are roughly square in shape and rest on a continuous brick foundation. They likely have a frame structural system that is clad in a Flemish-bonded brick veneer and are topped by slate-shingled, hipped roofs lined by a simple wooden cornice and pierced by a single, large, square, brick chimney stack. Fenestration includes single, six-over-six, wood-frame, double-hung sash windows with wood sills on the second story flanked by two-panel, wood shutters. The first story of the west wing has six-over-nine, wood-frame, double-hung sash windows covered with flat, brick jack arches. These windows open onto a brick patio which spans the north elevation of the addition. It is lined with a decorative wood balustrade featuring brick posts.

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The first story of the east wing features a series of arched openings: two on the north elevation and one at the north end of the east elevation. These openings are filled with a single-leaf, wood-and-glass door flanked by sidelights and topped by a semi-circular transom. A pre-1938 photograph of the exterior of the dwelling and a circa-1950 photograph of the interior indicate that this area was originally open to the elements (Poindexter Collection 1938; 1950). These doors open onto a brick patio which spans the east end of the north elevation of the addition, similar in design to the one that lines the west end of the façade. At the northeast corner, brick steps extend into the formal garden at the east end of the house.

Extending along much of the west elevation is a circa-1980, one-story, lean-to addition that sits on brick piers and has a frame structural system that is clad with the same materials as the building's core. A secondary entrance is located in the south bay of this addition and is sheltered by a one-bay entry porch. This porch rests on a wood-pier foundation and is supported by decorative chamfered wood posts connected by a wood railing. It is covered by a gabled roof sheathed in slate shingles with eaves lined by a scalloped vergeboard. Another exterior entrance to the basement marks the north bay of this addition, accessed by a set of brick stairs and covered by a gabled roof supported by chamfered wood posts.

Interior:

Original Core

The original core of the building dating prior to 1767 is a central-passage plan over a raised basement. The full-height basement has an open plan with no intermediate supports and features an exposed brick foundation and framing members. At the interior the foundation is laid in a combination of Flemish and English bonds while modifications over time have resulted in erratic patterns. At the west end of the north wall the foundation is partly mortared rubble fieldstone around the window opening. New wood flooring has been recently laid, most likely covering an original dirt floor. A central fireplace is located on the west wall and features an arched brick lintel and replacement brick hearth. Exposed framing members are hand-hewn and feature mortise-and-tenon joinery with two massive scarf joints at the center are halved and undersquinted with a key or wedge supporting the walls of the central passage above. Hand-wrought nails were also identified in some of the hewn timbers; however, some replacement circular- sawn floor joists were noted as well as contemporary reinforcing hardware.

The first floor of the original core of the house consists of a central passage flanked by two rooms: the east room currently used as a bedroom and the west room used as an office. Two floor-to-ceiling windows are situated on the north wall of both the bedroom and office. The entries are filled with single-leaf, six-paneled, wooden doors. The windows and doors are surrounded by a stepped wooden casing. In the center of the east wall of the bedroom is a fireplace surrounded by a wood Greek Revival-style mantel with key molding. A fireplace is centered on the west wall of the office and surrounded by a wood Georgian-style mantel featuring reeded pilasters with distinctive darted molding and paneling beneath the mantelshelf.

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A replacement slate hearth is situated in front of both fireplaces. Both rooms and the central passage feature wood stepped baseboards with base shoes and stepped crown molding common of the Colonial Revival movement; the office and central passage also have a molded chair rail. The flooring for all three spaces appears to be original but refinished.

The primary entrance is located on the north wall of the central hall and features a simple, wood casing and refinished original L-hinges and door latch hardware. At the opposite end of the passage is a large arched opening that leads into the lean-to addition. The hall also contains a half-landing staircase that leads along its west wall and features chair rail and squared wood balustrade. A single-leaf, six-paneled door featuring a pinned butt-joined doorframe is situated beneath the staircase which accesses a small closet but appears to have once led to the basement below, which is indicated by replacement flooring.

The second floor of the dwelling is also set up in a central passage form flanked by a bedroom to the east and a modern entertainment room to the west. A central window is situated on the north wall of the hall with two small closets on either side. The baseboards in the hall and two rooms are much simpler than those on the first floor; however, the crown molding appears to be the same. The bedroom has a simple, wood chair rail. Doors and windows are surrounded by stepped wood casing and door openings are filled with single-leaf, six-paneled, wood doors that appear to be replacements. The entertainment room features a decorative, Greek Revival-style, plaster mantel on the southwest elevation while the bedroom has a central fireplace on the east wall with a modern stone and marble mantel.

A hallway was added to the south side of the east bedroom during the circa-1938 renovations that can be accessed from the bedroom as well as the landing of the central staircase. This hallway leads to the second story of the east hyphen and wing addition. Attic access for the core of the building is located in the closet situated in the west corner of the bedroom. The attic is currently left as an unfinished space and it appears that much of the roof framing has been replaced over the last several decades.

Late-Nineteenth Century Addition

The late-nineteenth century addition comprises a one-story, rear, lean-to addition and full basement below. The basement portion of this addition may have been more fully excavated and finished during the 1938 renovations or in more recent decades. It currently features shelving and cabinet units for storage along the south wall and space for several modern refrigerators. Access to the basement below the original core of the building and that below the east wing addition are gained through this section of the house.

The first floor of this addition features a large open room that is decorated by wood wainscoting up to a stepped wood chair rail, added during the circa-1938 renovations. A fireplace with a decorative wood mantel and carved frieze is centered on both the east and west walls which are flanked by two single-leaf, six-paneled, arched, wood doors with wood casings and fluted keystones. According to Gabrielle M. Lanier and Bernard L. Herman, authors of *Everyday*

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Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic, “a majority of lean-tos from the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries appear to have been unheated and left with exposed framing” (Lanier and Herman 1997:21). Although the original fabric of the addition is no longer apparent, it can be discerned from the fireplaces that the lean-to was added during the latter portion of the nineteenth century. Access to the exterior is provided by the central doorway on the south wall that is filled with an eight-paneled wood door with L-hinges. The door surround is arched with a fluted central keystone and pilasters. The ceiling is plastered with exposed hewn timbers; however, they appear to be of recent vintage. The wood flooring appears original to the addition but refinished.

Circa-1938 East Addition

The circa-1938 east addition is composed of two floors and a basement. The basement was recently excavated and finished as a bedroom with no exterior windows. It is accessed by a late-twentieth century entry made in the southeast corner of the original core foundation of the building. Simple wood baseboards and wood flooring attempt to continue a historic feel throughout this basement.

The first floor of this addition is accessed by the two interior entrances on the east wall of the lean-to addition and opens into a small hall which continues into a large parlor. Stepped baseboards and chair rail continue throughout this addition while the stepped crown molding in the hall changes into crown molding with modillions in the parlor. The brick of the lean-to chimney is left exposed on the south wall and portions have been retooled. The wood flooring appears original to the addition but is refinished. A double-leaf, multi-light wood door with a transom and sidelights is centered on the east elevation. A fireplace is centered on the northwest wall of the parlor and is surrounded by a wood Greek Revival-style mantel with stepped edges and wall paneling. To the south of the fireplace is a double-leaf, wood door with three lights that opens onto a recessed, enclosed porch. The flooring in this area is glazed brick.

The second story of the addition is accessed by a hallway from the east side of the core of the dwelling. A full bathroom is situated in the north side of the hyphen that leads to the east wing addition, while the hallway concludes into a master bedroom. The room features molding similar to that observed in the entertainment room in the core of the house as well as a chimney in the center of the room with a Greek Revival-style mantel with stepped edges and painted tiles.

Circa-1938 West Addition and Circa-1980 Addition

The circa-1938 west wing addition is composed of two stories and a basement. The basement under this side of the house can be accessed from multiple points at the exterior and from the kitchen at the first floor, but also provides access to the entirety of the lower level of the house. At the northwest corner is a bedroom with an exterior entrance and is mainly dry-walled with a brick opening on the south wall that appears to be a faux fireplace. Cabinetry on the northwest wall exposes the brick foundation of the addition, which is laid in a three-to-one, common bond.

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The first floor of this addition is accessed from the interior by the doorway on the west wall of the lean-to addition that opens into a hallway with a laundry room, cedar closet, and half bathroom. At the northwest corner is a formal dining room with wood paneling beneath a stepped chair rail and stepped crown modeling. A central fireplace is situated on the south wall of the dining room and features a wood Greek Revival-style mantel with key molding and a marble surround.

Situated at the west end of the hallway is a kitchen that was modernized and renovated by the current owner in 2013. It extends west into the circa-1980 lean-to addition. In the center of the east wall of the kitchen is the access to the basement. In the southeast corner of the kitchen is a single-leaf wood door opening to a private or “servant” staircase leading to the second story.

The second floor of the west wing addition can also be accessed from the entertainment room in the core of the dwelling. The door and staircase both lead to a hallway with a full bathroom along the north wall. The hall continues to the west and terminates at two bedrooms, both of which feature a simple baseboard and stepped window casing.

Outbuildings and Sites:

Several contributing secondary resources are associated with the single-family dwelling at Cumberland: a barn (contributing building); brick well (contributing structure); cemetery (contributing site); fountain (contributing object); and landscaped garden (contributing site). Non-contributing resources consist of a garden (non-contributing site); fountain (non-contributing object); pool house (non-contributing building); pool (non-contributing structure); and carport (non-contributing structure). The non-contributing resources all postdate the property’s period of significance. Each is described in greater detail below.

A contributing, circa-1920, one-and-a-half-story, transverse-frame stock barn is located approximately 0.4 of a mile northeast from the primary resource. Since Mr. Poindexter purchased the property in 2013, the barn has been converted to a large event space. The barn sits on a continuous poured-concrete foundation though portions appear to have been covered by a brick veneer. It has a frame structural system that is clad in beaded weatherboard siding and is covered by a gambrel roof sheathed in v-crimp metal. A hipped louvered cupola pierces the roof in the center of the building. The primary entrance is centered on the west elevation and filled with a double-leaf replacement door and sidelights and a transom above. Other fenestration includes one-over-one, vinyl, double-hung sash windows with faux muntins that are set between paneled, wood shutters at both the east and west elevations. The previous hayloft entry is now filled with a large, single-light, fixed, vinyl window flanked by wood, board-and-batten shutters. At the east elevation a second-story entrance is accessed by a large wood deck that spans the north half of the elevation and is supported by brick piers. A one-story, full-width addition extends off the rear (south) elevation. It is covered by a shed roof and clad in a brick veneer laid in a running bond. The addition is lined with multi-light, vinyl, casement windows and two entrances filled with a double-leaf, vinyl door are situated on the east elevation.

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A contributing, eighteenth-century, brick well with a more recent superstructure is located immediately southeast of the dwelling. The well, which is circular in form, is composed of mortared brick laid in an all-header bond, reaching six bricks in height. An iron grate featuring a “P” denoting the Poindexter name is a recent addition to the well by the current owner. During the time of survey, the interior of the well appeared to be dry. Immediately surrounding the well is a circa-1960 brick pad laid in a rectangular form.

A contributing small family cemetery that includes the Toler and Fauntleroy families, who owned the plantation from prior to the Civil War to the second quarter of the twentieth century, is located approximately 0.4 of a mile south of the dwelling. The cemetery contains six marked interments with the earliest grave dating to 1872 and the most recent being 1924. Four of the interments are situated in a straight row running from north to south with the headstones facing east. The two additional interments are set in a row immediately west of the primary row. They are also situated from north to south with headstones facing east and the stone footstones are in line with the primary row. The headstones are primarily stone with one exception; the most recent headstone is composed of marble. They are mainly a simple slab with an arched cap. The earliest headstone belongs to Henry Toler (1806–1872). The most recent interment, Henry T. Fauntleroy (1871–1924), has a thick, marble slab headstone with rusticated edges and rusticated platform.

Approximately 0.03 of a mile south of the dwelling is a circa-1938 contributing fountain that is located at the end of two parallel lines of trees that once framed a driveway and is surrounded by mature shrubbery. The foundation is set on a pedestal and made of marble.

Immediately northeast of the primary resource is a circa-1938 landscaped garden designed by the previous owner (1938–1957), Cordelia M. Brinton, and which resembles landscaped gardens popular at the time. The garden, laid out in a rectangular form, is lined on the southeast side by a short brick wall with brick posts spaced out approximately every 4 to 5 feet with wood picket fencing in between. This wall has an opening for pedestrians on the south and east sides. Along the north side of the garden is a one-story, nine-bay pavilion. It has a brick foundation covered by a moderately pitched, side-gabled roof with a centered gabled peak on the north and south elevations. The gabled ends feature wood siding and a circular light. The roof is supported by squared, brick posts in the corners of the structure while the remainder is supported by plaster, Tuscan columns. The garden features multiple graveled walkways laid out in a cross pattern focused on vistas filled with small sculptures.

An additional landscaped garden is located approximately 0.2 of a mile southeast of the primary resource and is non-contributing. This garden was constructed during the late 1990s to early 2000s. The garden, which is square in form, is set in a slope that angles from northwest to southeast. The northwest elevation is lined with a brick wall which is styled to appear older. A central pedestrian access features several brick steps and a double-leaf gate. In the center of the garden is a fountain surrounded by formally landscaped plant beds.

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Immediately north of the dwelling is a circa-2013, non-contributing fountain made of brick and concrete with a central carved brick bowl.

A non-contributing, circa-1980, one-story, one-bay, pool house is located approximately 0.6 mile southeast from the primary resource. It is constructed of brick laid in a Flemish bond and fashioned to appear older. It is covered with a hipped roof with a finial and sheathed in wood shingles. An entrance is located on the southwest elevation and it is filled with a single-leaf metal door. This pool house is situated in the southeast corner of a non-contributing, circa-1980, in-ground pool. The pool, which is surrounded by a stone patio, is composed of poured-concrete and tile and is enclosed by a metal fence.

A non-contributing, circa-2014, one-story carport is located immediately southwest of the primary resource. The northernmost portion of the structure is enclosed for storage while the southern portion is open for vehicular storage. The enclosed portion is clad in a brick veneer laid in a running bond. It is covered by a side-gabled, monitor-type roof with a front-gabled bay at the east and west ends. The roof is sheathed in slate shingles and features a series of louvered vents.

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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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

MILITARY

Period of Significance

ca. 1767 – ca. 1957

Significant Dates

ca. 1767

1775 – 1783

1862

ca. 1938

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Pratt, Harden de Valsen

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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.)

Partly due to its location and considerable acreage, Cumberland has been the site of multiple military activities including acting as a storage location at the end of the Revolutionary War and housing a Union Army encampment during the Civil War. Cumberland's association with these events warrant local significance under Criterion A in the area of Military. Its central-hall plan, frame dwelling, is said to have parts of the foundation that pre-date the Revolutionary War by local historians. The building preserves two important periods of construction that exemplify the evolution of the house from a central-hall plan, late Georgian- and Federal-style building constructed for the Watkins family to an elegant Colonial Revival and Neoclassical Revival-styled residence designed by a Harvard-trained architect, Harden de Valsen Pratt, by the late 1930s. Though much of the original material has been removed or encased within the circa-1938 renovations, this work has itself acquired historical significance. Having earned notoriety as a restoration architect in the area, Harden de Valsen Pratt also led efforts to restore other local NRHP-listed resources such as Criss Cross (NRHP 1973; Virginia Department of Historic Resources [DHR] #063-0006) and St. Peter's Church (NRHP 1969; DHR #063-0027). For these reasons, Cumberland is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The property's period of significance begins circa 1767 and ends in 1957 to capture the construction date of the primary dwelling's earliest historic fabric, subsequent significant changes to the property, and the completion of the extensive Colonial Revival and Neoclassical Revival renovations undertaken between the 1930s and the property's sale in 1957.

Lastly, the Cumberland property, which sits on the banks of a sharp turn of the Pamunkey River, has been uninterruptedly used since its construction. Through its over 300-year existence, Cumberland has housed revolutionists, plantation owners, and slaves, in addition to military personnel. There is also a likelihood of Native American sites on the property due to the significant amount of artifacts already unearthed as well as the proximity of a multitude of archaeological sites dating prior to English settlement. Through small construction and restoration projects, numerous prehistoric and historic artifacts have been uncovered—suggesting that more are likely still intact. The acreage still retained in association with this resource has the possibility to yield important local information from prehistory as well as the Colonial and Civil War periods, particularly in regards to military and slavery. Although further archaeological investigation of the property is necessary to determine significance under Criterion D, there is a high potential for sites in the area of Prehistoric and Historic Non-aboriginal Archaeology.

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

Historic Narrative for Cumberland

In 1663, the English crown first granted land along the Pamunkey River to Richard Little Littlepage (?–1688), a native of England who was married in England and sailed to the Colonies, specifically New Kent County, where he and his wife had their children (Radwini 2015). The land granted contained roughly a total of 1,500 acres “on the south side of the freshes of Pamunkey [*sic*] River” and shortly after he received the land grant, it is said that Littlepage constructed a dwelling known as Cumberland (New Kent County Deed Book [NKCDB] 5:376; 579). During his lifetime in New Kent County, Littlepage became prominent in the county and was awarded the position of county sheriff in 1674 but it is not known for how long he held this position (Radwini 2015).

Cumberland remained in the Littlepage family into the mid-1700s and became vital as a trade post and port along the Pamunkey River. Once a ferry was established from Cumberland on the south side of the Pamunkey River to a plantation on the north side of the river in King William County, it provided direct access to the King William County courthouse as well as a shorter route to the then-capital of Williamsburg. Formally established by the House of Burgesses as Cumberland Town in 1748 at Cumberland, Richard Littlepage, III, actively supported commercial growth in the town and invested heavily in tobacco warehouses (Harris 1943:499; VAGenWeb 2016).

By the mid-eighteenth century, Littlepage continued to rent inspection warehouses. He became involved in some debts over several years and joined with a man by the surname of Mackey in a deed of trust on the remainder of his Cumberland property (Harris 1977). In 1750, Littlepage and Mackey deeded 1,000 acres of land to Stephan Fourneau Hoomes (?–1771) of New Kent County, leaving Littlepage with a total of 600 acres (Harris 1977). It is unclear whether the house was included in the tract sold to Hoomes or that which was kept by Littlepage. However, in the reported year of Littlepage’s death, 1767, Hoomes advertised a “dwelling-house with two rooms and a passage below, and two rooms above, with brick chimneys, underpinned with brick, and a stone cellar, and convenient out-houses in good order, situated on the Pamunkey River, at Littlepage’s warehouses” (The Virginia Gazette 1767:3). This may or may not have been the current house. There is evidence of several houses on the Cumberland property by this period (Lounsbury 2016: email).

After the death of Littlepage in 1767, possibly intestate, the County Court of New Kent charged Francis Foster to sell the remainder of his physical and personal belongings which then included 175 acres of high land and marsh land as well as “three negroes...one of them a good ship-carpenter” (Harris 1977). Stephan Hoomes passed away in 1771 at Cumberland Town and devised his land to his brother, John Hoomes (Harris 1977:89). That same year, John Hoomes advertised the same 1,000 acres of land, the buildings, and wharfs thereon for lease for any term

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of years (The Virginia Gazette 1771). By 1778, John Hoomes conveyed his 1,000 acres of Cumberland to John Watkins (~1730–1785) of King William County, who added another 950 acres to the tract by 1782 according to tax records (Harris 1977:86; New Kent County Land Book [NKCLB] 1782). John Watkins became a prominent landowner and slave owner in the county, and eventually served on the General Assembly from 1781 to 1783 (Harris 1977:89; NKCLB 1784). After his passing at Cumberland in 1785, his estate was passed along to his son, Colonel John Dandridge Watkins (?–1833), whom he had had with his wife, Betty Claiborne (Harris 1977:89; NKCLB 1780). Col. Watkins added two more tracts, containing approximately 30 acres each, from Cumberland Town, to his estate and by 1820 he brought the total acreage to 2,212 (Harris 1977).

During the American Revolutionary War, which began in 1775 and ended in 1783, both British and American armies marched through New Kent County on their way to Yorktown (Radwani 2015). At this time, Cumberland Town, north of the house, was used often for storing provisions for American forces under the command of French General Marquis de Lafayette in the latter half of the war (Harris 1943:499; Radwani 2015). Col. Watkins recounted in a letter of deposition the recovery of a seventeenth-century brass cannon off of the southern shores of the Pamunkey River where Cumberland is located (The Southern and Western Literary Messenger 1847:243–249). According to Col. Watkins, a sloop called the *Mary Anne* from Massachusetts came with a diving bell in 1816 under the lead of Captain Gilbert Chase to follow rumors of a seventeenth-century cannon that accidentally tumbled into the river during the Revolutionary War. The brass cannon that Capt. Chase uncovered had multiple Latin and French inscriptions as well as the year 1686 which is when the gun was cast (The Southern and Western Literary Messenger 1847:243–249). Questions about the legality of the acquisition and ownership resulted in a lawsuit against Capt. Chase after Watkins alerted Virginia’s governor of the find. In consequence, the Attorney General P. N. Nicholas, Esq. applied to a judge for an injunction that would prevent the cannon from being carried out of the state. An Adjunct General and a U.S. Marshal were sent to Cumberland to offer Capt. Chase payment for time and expense in retrieving the canon as well as hire him and his crew to locate and recover other pieces that may lie in the depths of the Pamunkey River. However, Capt. Chase and his sloop shipped off before they could reach Cumberland but were soon after detained in Yorktown when they stopped due to unfavorable sailing conditions. After much argument over the course of 10 days, Capt. Chase finally relented and the gun was taken off his ship. Capt. Chase, feeling that the find was rightfully his property, filed suit in 1817 and it was decided “it was not to the satisfaction of the Court that the said cannon was ever the property of the Commonwealth” and he was awarded several thousand dollars (The Southern and Western Literary Messenger 1847:243–249).

Col. Watkins and his wife, Philadelphia Claiborne Waugh Watkins (1780–1850), experienced financial distress in the late 1820s and “gave a deed of trust on his lands to James Semple, Jr., Trustee, to protect his creditors” (Harris 1977:90). Col. Watkins passed away at Cumberland after a short illness in 1833 and in 1834 the property was conveyed to Judge John Coalter (1769–1838) of King William County. Due to the lack of surviving records in the county, it is unclear how the property was conveyed to Coalter, who was a judge in the Virginia Court of Appeals. He had three children with his third wife, Ann Frances Bland Tucker (1785–1813) (Earl Gregg

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Swem Library (Swem Library 2001). The eldest son of Ann and John Coalter, St. George Tucker Coalter (1809–1839), was a lawyer who attended the University of Virginia and was given the Cumberland farm and had six children with his wife, Judith Harrison Tomlin Coalter (1808–1859), while living there (Ancestry.com [Ancestry] 2009; Swem Library 2001).

Over a decade after the death of St. George Coalter in 1839, the Cumberland property came into the possession of Susan Nutall Toler (~1803–1896) of King William County (NKCDB 1:143). In 1851, Susan Toler purchased two tracts of land containing a total of 1,700 acres in New Kent County called Cumberland and Dangerfield for the sum of \$8,000 from the executors of the estate of St. George T. Coalter, who appears to have died intestate (NKCDB 1:143). The deed related to this purchase indicated that plats related to a “suit of Lyons against Coalter and others pending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery.... makes the number of acres contained in Cumberland to be eleven hundred and two and one half acres, which includes three hundred and thirty four acres of marsh or water cured land” (NKCDB 1:143). The actual chancery records appear to be among the many records lost for New Kent County.

After a prenuptial agreement of sorts established in 1843, Susan Nutall Toler and Henry Toler (~1806–1872) married sometime prior to her purchase of the Cumberland Farm (NKCDB 1:326). The 1850 Federal Census of New Kent County indicates that Henry and Susan Toler possessed \$9,000 worth of real property and “N/A” for personal property; however, in the slave schedule of the 1850 Census, Susan Toler’s household included a total of 43 enslaved people, over half of whom were females and 15 who were under the age of 16 (Ancestry 2009).

Ten years later in 1860, the next census revealed that Henry and Susan Toler lived with their daughter, Henrietta (~1844–1899), at Cumberland. Their real property was worth \$18,570 and their personal property, which was listed under Susan’s name, was evaluated to be worth \$5,200 (Ancestry 2009). This suggests that some improvements were made to the property, perhaps even some additions to the main dwelling or additional outbuildings.

It was at this time that the Federal Army under General George Briton McClellan (1826–1885), came through New Kent County in the Peninsula Campaign in May of 1862 (Radwani 2015). After the siege of Yorktown in 1862, McClellan designated the vast plains of Cumberland along the Pamunkey River as the encampment location for the entire army, encompassing about four miles surrounding the area (Cook 1862:88). Supplies came in by river and began slowly moving northward toward White House, childhood home of Martha Custis, the wife of George Washington, of New Kent County (Cook 1862). White House was burned during 1862 after McClelland made it his camp.

Many journalists, photographers, and engravers came to the scene where McClellan staged his army for those few days in 1862 (Figures 2–5). Joel Cook, a special correspondent of the Philadelphia Press with the Army of the Potomac, meticulously took note of not only the movements of the troops, but also of the surroundings of the localities they moved through (Cook 1862). Cook described the scene at the Tolers’ house to be as follows:

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It was upon this man's extensive plantation that the Federal army encamped whilst at Cumberland. Upon the approach of the Union troops, Mr. Toler's negroes, with the exception of a few women and children, all disappeared. They were doubtless among the commissary gangs at the White House. This house was much decayed, and was a poor representative of Virginia mansions.

This was a two-story frame building, having a porch in front, and was almost entirely imbedded in foliage. Brick chimneys were built at each end, and the house was surmounted by a high-peak roof. Mr. Toler, the owner, was a Secessionist, though on holding peculiar opinions. He firmly believed that foreign intervention would end the war. It was upon this man's extensive plantation that the Federal army encamped whilst at Cumberland. Upon the approach of the Union troops, Mr. Toler's negroes [*sic*], with the exception of a few women and children, all disappeared. They were doubtless among the commissary gangs at the White House. This house was much decayed, and was a poor representative of Virginia mansions. (Cook 1862:168)

Cook details that when the Confederate Army evacuated Yorktown, a portion retreated up the York and Pamunkey Rivers and continued to give the Union troops battle at West Point and Williamsburg (Cook 1862:86). Once General McClellan found that the Confederates meant to gain the Chickahominy and then intended to continue to Richmond, he began to move the entire army swiftly up the roads of the Peninsula and settled camp at Cumberland. However, the baggage train took longer to get to the camp at Cumberland due to misguided directions leading it instead towards the Confederate lines. Once there, Cook describes that "by ascending the hill to the southeast [of the dwelling], observers had a complete view of the largest encampment ever to form upon the continent" (Cook 1862:88).

In a book of photographs of the Civil War compiled by Alexander Gardner with "many of the most graphic and memorable Civil War images that have come down to us" are several images of the "Camp at Cumberland Landing, on the Pamunkey" (Gardner 1865). These photographs were taken by James F. Gibson (1828-?) and include not only scenes of the encampment and the soldiers occupying it, but also a number of enslaved people situated in front of one of their quarters (Figure 4). One image, in particular, shows division after division of soldiers being inspected at Cumberland with white tents in the foreground. Another photo taken by Gibson shows groupings of white tents situated in front of the main dwelling of Cumberland (Figure 5). Gardner describes the scene as follows:

At Cumberland Landing, one of the most magnificent spectacles ever seen in the army was presented, when the combined forces, massed upon the bank of the river, converted to the barren fields, as if by magic, into an immense city of tents. From the hill above Toller's [*sic*] house the scene was truly grand. Division after division, closely compacted, they stretched away, until, in the distance, the white tents were mere specks against the dark frame of woods. On one side the slow Pamunkey, like a mirror, reflected the immense fleet of transports, with their

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convoy of gunboats. Winding among the tents, long strings of animals were continually passing to drink of its brackish waters. Along the shore piers formed of barges, side by side, were thronged by commissaries and their assistants, while strong arms rapidly discharged the cargoes of meat and bread into the waiting wagons. Prominent in the picture was the camp of General McClellan's headquarters, which had just narrowly escaped capture, through taking a wrong direction.

Our picture, interesting as it is, gives but a small portion of the gorgeous whole. The prominent object is a mud-bespattered forge, the knapsacks and blankets of the farriers carelessly thrown on the ground beneath. In the middle-ground are some mules picketed around the wagons, hard-working, much-abused creatures, and so humorous in their antics that they were often termed the comedians of the army. Farther on, a guard, their muskets stacked and knapsacks laying around. Past these, a cook sitting on a mess chest, close to the ashes of his fire, near which are the camp-kettles and a pile of firewood. On the edge of the wood the Fifth New York Volunteers, Warren's Zouaves, have encamped, and in front of them a regiment of infantry are drawn up in column of companies. As these are formed in open order, it is most likely that they are on inspection drill. Such pictures carry one into the very life of camp, and are particularly interesting now that that life has almost passed away (Gardner 1865).

A personal narrative written by Francis Colburn Adams, a published author, details his early war experiences with the 1st New York Cavalry (the "Lincoln Cavalry") in his book *The Story of a Trooper: With Much Interest Concerning the Campaign on the Peninsula* (Adams 1865). Adams described how the troops set up camp from the crossroads to "Toller's farm" at Cumberland Landing and spread south and west. Henry Toler, as described by Adams, was an "errant rebel" who wanted to take Virginia out of the Union and sent his enslaved laborers to work on Confederate fortifications at Yorktown and Williamsburg. However, Adams states that Toler wanted his property protected; and therefore was warned to treat the enslaved workers who remained at Cumberland properly and obey the new order of authority that ruled on his plantation while the Federal Army were encamped there (Adams 1865:446). In the same narrative, Adams described Susan Toler in a different light. He claimed she exhibited more courage and independence of spirit and when rebuked for her cruel actions towards the enslaved African Americans at the property, she responded that, "this was her plantation, and these slaves on it were her private property, and she would not have her authority interfered with" (Adams 1865:448). Susan Toler continued with demands of protection not only of her house, gardens, and cabins, but to preserve her enslaved workforce by demanding the soldiers "to keep what slaves there were left from running away." She also levied threats of a heavy bill of damages for destroying her private property. No evidence of the Tolers' claim of damages from the Civil War were found during a search through records, but Adams stated that the plantation had a variety of livestock and vegetables to sell to the troops including turkeys, pigs, chickens, ham, eggs, and bacon.

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The daughter of Henry and Susan Toler, Henrietta, married Dr. Robert Bruce Fauntleroy (1832–1907) of King and Queen County on August 25, 1866 (Ancestry 2009). Tax records show at this time that Susan Toler was the owner of Cumberland and the property encompassed 1,717 acres with 334 acres of marsh land (NKCLB 1863). The estimated taxes for the property and buildings at this time were \$3,800.00. Henry Toler died in 1872 and the 1880 Census indicates that Robert B. Fauntleroy became the head of the household and was listed as a farmer (Ancestry 2009). At this time, Henrietta, their son Henry T. Fauntleroy (~1872–1924), and Susan Toler were documented as residents of Cumberland along with house and farm employees, which included three African American farmhands, one African American cook, one African American housemaid, and one white teacher for their son, Henry. Susan Toler passed away in 1896 and her daughter, Henrietta, shortly followed thereafter in 1899 (Ancestry 2009). The 1900 Census indicates that Robert and his son, Henry, remained at Cumberland and Henry became a farmer, but it is unknown what type of farming he partook in (Ancestry 2009). There is no mention of other employees or family living at Cumberland at this time.

In 1907, Dr. Robert Fauntleroy passed away and his son, Henry, inherited Cumberland and lived there until his death in 1924 (Ancestry2009). There is no record of Henry ever marrying or having children. However, the Census indicates that Henry lived with a person named Sidney T. Sharpley/Shorlley who was referred to as a “boarder” in 1910 and a “companion” in 1920 (Ancestry 2009). Another woman, Mary Carter, an African American cook, also lived at Cumberland around 1920 (Ancestry 2009). The Fauntleroy and Tolers are buried in an unenclosed family cemetery located just south of the primary dwelling. Special commissioners were brought to assist in the division of the Fauntleroy estate and in the meantime, William P. Forbes and R. M. Rilee were given the timber on 200 acres of Cumberland during a four year period in July 1928 for \$12,500.00 (NKADB 21:211). Concurrently, a chancery case was brought against Fauntleroy’s estate which called for the partition of Cumberland’s 1,349 acres (New Kent County Chancery Book [NKCCB] 5:80; NKADB 22:248). In an advertisement for the sale it states:

Pursuant of the terms of a decree entered on March 31, 1927, in the Circuit Court of New Kent County... we will offer for the sale AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE PREMISES OF THE CUMBERLAND FARM, NEAR NEW KENT COURTHOUSE... on Saturday, July 30, 1927, the following property, to-wit: The old Fauntleroy Estate, known as “Cumberland,” consisting of approximately 1,349 acres, situated about four miles from New Kent Courthouse, in New Kent County, Va., on the Pamunkey River. There is, on this property, a good dwelling and outbuildings and the acreage contains approximately 509 acres of open land, 500 acres of wood land and 340 acres of marsh land. This property is well located. It is desirable as a farm, as an attractive timber proposition, and includes in its acreage one of the best duck and sora marshes on the Pamunkey River, and is peculiarly attractive as a game preserve (NKCB 5:80).

In March of 1930, William P. Forbes and wife, Florence Boykin Forbes took out a loan of \$7,000.00 with a 6% annual interest on an estate of 1,179 acres called “Cumberland” (NKADB

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22:251). On February 7, 1938, the remainder of the mortgage for Cumberland was transferred to Benjamin H. Brinton (1892–1988), a colonel for the U.S. Army from Englewood, New Jersey (Ancestry 2009; NKADB 24:184). Shortly after years of looking at residences in the Tidewater to retire, Brinton and his wife Cordelia settled on Cumberland. Col. Brinton had a special connection to Cumberland through his family’s ancestry. According to a letter he wrote to Theodore Mangelsdorf (owner of Cumberland following the Brintons), his great-uncle was General George Brinton McClellan, who used the property for his headquarters in the Peninsula Campaign (Radwani 2015).

During the ownership of the Brintons a renovation and restoration effort began of the primary dwelling to revive its Colonial roots and to bring the dwelling into the twentieth century with modern amenities. According to Col. Brinton, when they obtained Cumberland the property was in “deplorable condition” (Radwani 2015). This renovation stemmed out of the Colonial Revival movement where it was common to remodel older dwellings for continued use and to “revive” pre-Victorian-era houses (Bradley 2006:169). It also followed the restoration and re-creation of neighboring colonial Williamsburg. From an essay published in *Re-creating the American Past: Essays on the Colonial Revival*, Betsy Bradley states that “the label ‘Colonial’ was applied broadly to not only Georgian and Federal, but also vernacular and Greek Revival houses—to virtually all pre-Victorian dwellings built during the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries” (Bradley 2006:169). The movement promoted homeowners in search of rundown or abandoned farmhouses and inexpensive older dwellings in smaller towns to purchase and easily renovate them with the help of an architect or trusted carpenter, similar to the process the Brintons went through.

In the case of the Cumberland house, the Brintons hired a Harvard-educated, restoration architect, Harden de Valsen Pratt (1889–1964) who had participated in many restoration efforts of Colonial-era buildings in New Kent County. Pratt’s specialization in Colonial-era restoration work led him to be involved in the restoration of the circa-1701 St. Peter’s Episcopal Church (NRHP 1969; DHR# 063-0027) from 1951 to 1962 and the circa-1690 Criss Cross dwelling (NRHP 1973; DHR# 063-0006) in 1953 (Beatty and Jacob 2010; VHLC 1972). Col. Brinton states in his letter to Cumberland’s subsequent owners, Theodore and Beatrice Mangelsdorf, that Pratt followed the Williamsburg Colonial tradition in his work, that they employed a foreman, and that “the old materials came from early homes in Virginia either being altered or destroyed” (Radwani 2015). Col. Brinton also mentioned that they were able to obtain about thirty thousand handmade bricks from old buildings in Richmond and the renovation of the dwelling took approximately three years (Radwani 2015).

The restoration plans for Cumberland involved constructing flanking wing additions to bring more square-footage and twentieth-century amenities to the dwelling without significantly altering the original plan. The exterior and interior of the dwelling were renovated to reflect a high-style version of Colonial-era architecture. On the exterior, Pratt added a full-height Neoclassical Revival porch with a denticulated cornice, full return, and large Tuscan columns. He also constructed the wing additions in Flemish-bonded brick with hipped roof sheathed in slate shingles. At the interior, crown molding, chair rails, wainscoting, and wood Federal- and

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Greek Revival-style mantels were added to the core of the building. Other features of similar detail added to the wings emphasize high-style interior design made popular in this revival era.

This new design also shaped the surrounding landscape as well. As evidenced in the Civil War-era photographs taken by James F. Gibson (1828–?), the building was surrounded by rolling hills composed of open fields (Gardner 1865). Prior to 1964, the driveway was lined by a mix of magnolias and oaks that still stand today, but no longer frame an active roadway (Historicaerials.com 1949, 1964). It was also at this time that Cordelia Brinton designed the formal garden to the immediate northeast of the dwelling (Radwani 2015). Possibly influenced by restoration landscape architecture focused on the “Country Place landscape design” from famed landscape architects like Charles Freeman Gillette (1886–1969) and formal gardens promoted during the period, Cordelia planned a scaled formal garden lined with boxwoods featuring fountain and statue vistas next to the dwelling (Radwani 2015).

In 1957, the Brintons sold their total of 1,340 acres of Cumberland to Grace Street Parking, Inc., a company from Richmond, for \$10.00 (NKCDB 41: 312). Following this sale, Grace Street Parking, Inc. divided the property and a large portion of the northern and western section of the former plantation was eventually sold to the Nature Conservancy and a parcel immediately north of the residence was sold to the Cumberland Hospital for Children and Adolescents (New Kent County GIS 2016). In September 1960, Grace Street Parking, Inc. sold 102.6 acres including the Cumberland dwelling to Theodore A. Mangelsdorf (1905–1972) and his wife, Beatrice Mangelsdorf (1906–1975), for \$75,000.00 (Ancestry 2009; NKCBD 44:97). The Mangelsdorfs remained at Cumberland until their deaths, both of which occurred by 1975. The property was then devised to their sons, Theodore A. Mangelsdorf, Jr. and Frederick S. Mangelsdorf (New Kent County Will Book [NKCWB] 7:248). The brothers later sold the 102.61 acres of Cumberland Farm to Russell O. Briere and his wife, Lucielle T. Briere, on July 1, 1980 (NKCDB 98:251).

The Brieres added the shed-roofed addition that contains the expanded kitchen sometime around 1980 and a small, man-made pond north of the dwelling. The Brieres family resided at Cumberland until they sold it to Donald R. Roden in August 2005 (NKCDB 447:178). It was during Roden’s ownership that the driveway was moved from the southeast side of the house back to the northwest side. Also, an additional driveway was constructed from the northwest to connect the house to the northern section of Cumberland Road (Google Earth 2006). In July 2013, Roden sold the 102.61-acre tract along with the 0.27-acre Toler/Fauntleroy family cemetery to Criss Cross Properties, LLC, the present owner (NKCDB 623:2048). An additional 22.24 acres west and southwest of the dwelling along Cumberland Road were also purchased by Criss Cross Properties, LLC in 2013 (New Kent County GIS 2016). Criss Cross Properties, LLC, is owned by John B. Poindexter, whose ancestors can be traced to the colonial period in New Kent County (Google Earth 2015).

In conclusion, the house and surrounding landscape at Cumberland are historically significant under multiple NRHP Criteria. Due to the resource’s involvement in the American Revolution

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and Civil War, including its direct association with a major Federal Army encampment during the Civil War, Cumberland is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Military.

Under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, Cumberland is locally significant as an intact example of an evolved domestic building with several periods and styles of architecture. The architectural design of Cumberland details its origins from its construction during the Federal era to its prominent Colonial Revival and Neoclassical Revival expansions dating from the late 1930s. Believed to have been constructed during the ownership of the Watkins family (1782-1834), the original, frame, central-hall plan dwelling retains some of its Federal-style elements including the central-hall, one-room-deep plan, the leaded fanlight above the double-leaf entrance doors; and the Federal-style mantel in the office. The foundation shows what may be Georgian-style masonry and parts of the upper frame may predate the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Over a century later, the dwelling was renovated during the height of the Colonial Revival and Neoclassical Revival period by a trained architect, Harden de Valsen Pratt, and the Brinton family, following popular design trends seen in nearby areas like Williamsburg, Virginia. The remaining 110.4-acre property also encompasses the Toler/Fauntleroy cemetery, formal garden designed by Cordelia Brinton, an early-twentieth-century barn, and a well. These secondary buildings and landscape features complement the Colonial Revival and Neoclassical Revival design of the primary dwelling while also reflecting daily life in a rural area.

Cumberland is one of several resources in the county that have been listed in the NRHP with similar architectural characteristics and significance. Criss Cross (DHR No. 063-0006), listed in 1973, is a circa 1690, masonry dwelling constructed in a T-plan with several additions from varying periods. Similarly to Cumberland, Criss Cross was renovated during the Revival period by Pratt (VHLC 1972). Another comparable resource in the area is the circa 1782, timber-frame, Federal-style dwelling in a center-hall plan with Revival period additions known as Spring Hill (DHR No. 063-0080; Williams 2002). Yet another example of a listed resource in New Kent County is Marl Hill (063-0019). Constructed in the late-eighteenth century, with a second building period in the early-1800s, Marl Hill is a wood-frame dwelling with characteristics of the Federal and Greek Revival styles (Brown 1988). These resources of similar architectural styles as well as periods of construction and alterations were listed due to equivalent qualifications that Cumberland encompasses.

Archaeological Potential

In addition to its military and architectural significance, the land attached to Cumberland was occupied for centuries prior to English colonization and has been occupied continuously ever since. During recent basement-level renovations, the present owner, Criss Cross Properties, LLC, found numerous artifacts relating to Native American, Colonial-era, and Civil War-era activity. There are also 27 recorded archaeological sites north of the dwelling and one site located to the south, 19 of which have historic features dating to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries associated with the commercial activity of Cumberland Landing (DHR #44NK0049, 44NK0050, 44NK0052, 44NK0055, 44NK0056–44NK0059, 44NK0060, 44NK0062–44NK0066, 44NK0068, 44NK0069, and 44NK0279). The prehistoric sites located within 1 mile north of the

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dwelling date to the Early Archaic through the Late Woodland periods (DHR #44NK0007, 44NK0008, 44NK0019, 44NK0020, 44NK0051, 44NK0054, 44NK0056–44NK0058, 44NK0068, 44NK0223, 44NK0224, 44NK0279, and 44NK0280). A review of historic and current topographic mapping of the area shows an insignificant elevation change to the north and south of the resource (USGS 1919; 1978). Although the area around the dwelling has been slightly altered for ornamental landscaping over the last century, the ground disturbance does not appear to have been extensive enough to impact the area's potential for prehistoric or historic artifacts and features relating to the various periods of occupation within the current boundaries of Cumberland.

Therefore, the property may retain the potential to yield information about various occupants of Cumberland. The earliest known inhabitants of the area where Cumberland is located were members of Chief Powhatan's Great Nation before the arrival of the English in 1607 (Radwani 2015). Taking into account the amount of prehistoric artifacts already found on the property as well as the proximity of archaeological sites related to prehistoric occupation, there is a moderate probability for the property to encompass further prehistoric archaeological finds. In the late-seventeenth century, the Littlepage family was granted the property and occupied it until 1767. The plantation was ultimately continuously lived on until the present day. It is certain that up until the Civil War, enslaved African Americans lived at Cumberland and worked across the property's extensive acreage. There is a relatively moderate- to high-probability that artifacts and features related to African American history and slavery could be discovered either in the dwelling's vicinity or the undeveloped acreage comprising the remainder of the property. During the mid-nineteenth century, the Federal Army descended upon Cumberland and chose to set up their encampment there where they stayed for several days. Various narratives from the period describe that the soldiers were spread out all around the dwelling. Although their time spent at Cumberland was short lived, there is the potential for Civil War-related archaeological finds to remain in areas to the east, west, and south of the dwelling. For these reasons, it is believed that future professional archaeological investigations at Cumberland could yield information about prehistory, Colonial history, military history, and African American and slave history sufficient to demonstrate the property's significance under Criterion D in the areas of Prehistoric and Historic Archaeology.

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Fold3

1865 Confederate Citizens File: Henry Toler. Fold3 by Ancestry. Electronic document, <https://www.fold3.com/browse/249/hchCf9X8w>, accessed July 2016.

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2017 Query for Harden de Valsen Pratt.

Earl Gregg Swem Library (Swem Library)

2001 Inventory of the Brown, Coalter, Tucker Paper (I): 1780–1929. Special Collections, Earl Gregg Swem Library, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia.

Cumberland
Name of Property

New Kent County, Virginia
County and State

Gardner, Alexander

- 1865 Inspection of the Troops at Cumberland Landing, Pamunkey, Virginia [Negative by Wood & Gibson]. *Gardner's Photographic Sketchbook of the War, Volume II*. Electronic document, http://americanhistory.si.edu/collections/search/object/nmah_1294173, accessed August 2016.

Google Earth

- n.d. Aerial Imagery of New Kent County, Virginia. Google Earth Pro.

Harris, Malcolm H.

- 1943 The Port Towns of the Pamunkey. *The William and Mary Quarterly*, Vol. 23, No. 4, pp. 493–516.
- 1977 *Old New Kent County Some Account of the Planters, Plantations, and Places in New Kent County: Volume I*. Clearfield Company, Inc., West Point, Virginia.

Historicaerials.com

- n.d. Various Historic Aerials and Topographic Maps of New Kent County, Virginia. Made available by the Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC. Electronic document, <http://www.historicaerials.com/>, accessed July 2016.

Lanier, Gabrielle M. and Bernard L. Herman

- 1997 *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic: Looking at Buildings and Landscapes*. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland.

Lounsbury, Carl

- 2016 Emails between Marc Wagner, DHR Architectural Historian, and Carl Lounsbury, from December 9-14, 2016. In DHR Cumberland Plantation file #063-0104.

National Park Service (NPS)

- 2016 Chatham Manor. Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania National Military Park, Virginia. United States Department of Interior, Washington, D.C. Electronic document, <https://www.nps.gov/frsp/learn/historyculture/chatham.htm>, accessed July 2016.

New Kent County Chancery Book (NKCCB)

- n.d. Various Chancery Books on File. Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia.

New Kent County GIS

- 2016 Geographic Information Systems. New Kent County, Virginia. Electronic document, <http://gis.worldviewsolutions.com/NewKent/#>, accessed July 2016.

New Kent County Deed Book (NKCDB)

Cumberland
Name of Property

New Kent County, Virginia
County and State

- n.d. Various Deed Books on File. New Kent County Register of Deeds, Circuit Court, New Kent, Virginia.

New Kent County Land Book (NKCLB)

- n.d. Land Tax Records, 1782-1925, microfilm collection. Library of Virginia, Richmond.

Kent County Will Book (NKCWB)

- n.d. Various Will Books on File. New Kent County Register of Deeds, Circuit Court, New Kent, Virginia.

Poindexter Collection

- n.d. Photographic images collected by John B. Poindexter. Cumberland, New Kent County, Virginia.

Radwani, Pamela C.

- 2015 Virginia Department of Historic Resources Preliminary Information Form: Cumberland Plantation (063-0104), New Kent County, Virginia. On file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

The Southern and Western Literary Messenger

- 1847 The Brass Cannon in the Armory-Yard at Richmond. *The Southern and Western Literary Messenger* XIII:243–249. MacFarlane & Fergusson, Richmond, Virginia.

Upton, Dell

- 1982 Vernacular Domestic Architecture in Eighteenth-Century Virginia. *Winterthur Portfolio*, Vol. 17, No 2/3, pp. 95–119. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois.

VAGenWeb

- 2016 New Kent County, Virginia Genealogy Project. Electronic document, <http://www.vagenweb.org/newkent/>, accessed July 2016.

The Virginia Gazette [Williamsburg, Virginia]

- 1750 Advertisement placed by Richard Littlepage for sale of Cumberland. 14 March:4. Williamsburg, Virginia.
- 1751 Advertisement placed by Richard Littlepage for sale of Cumberland. 25 April:4. Williamsburg, Virginia.
- 1767 Advertisement placed by Stephen F. Hoopes for Cumberland rental. 26 November:3. Williamsburg, Virginia.

Cumberland
Name of Property

New Kent County, Virginia
County and State

1771 Advertisement placed by John Hoomes for Cumberland leasing. 12 September:3. Williamsburg, Virginia.

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff (VHLC)

1972 National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form: Criss Cross (063-0006), New Kent County, Virginia. Prepared by the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, Richmond, Virginia.

The William and Mary Quarterly

1937 Old Houses of New Kent County. *The William and Mary Quarterly*, Vol. 17(3), April 1937. Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture. Electronic document, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1925283>, accessed July 2016.

Williams, Holly Marie

2002 National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form: Spring Hill (063-0080), New Kent County, Virginia. Prepared by Hopke & Associates, Inc., Williamsburg, Virginia.

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: Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR No. 063-0104

Cumberland
Name of Property

New Kent County, Virginia
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 130.8 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 37.529920 | Longitude: -76.981820 |
| 2. Latitude: 37.543180 | Longitude: -76.976950 |
| 3. Latitude: 37.538980 | Longitude: -76.969830 |
| 4. Latitude: 37.533710 | Longitude: -76.976820 |
| 5. Latitude: 37.535530 | Longitude: -76.979740 |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The property is bounded by Cumberland Road (Route 637) to the northwest and west, the Pamunkey River to the east, and gravel road that travels east-west from Cumberland Road to the Pamunkey River containing approximately 130.8 acres. The historic boundaries coincide with the lot lines of tax parcels 24 35A, 24 51, 24 32, and 24 35, as recorded by New Kent County. The true and correct historic boundaries are shown on the attached Location Map and USGS topographic map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The historic boundaries encompass the full extent of the rural, undeveloped acreage historically associated with Cumberland during the property's period of significance, thereby capturing its historic setting as well as all known historic resources associated with the property.

Cumberland
Name of Property

New Kent County, Virginia
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Adriana T. Lesiuk, Architectural Historian
organization: Dovetail Cultural Resource Group
street & number: 300 Central Road, Suite 200
city or town: Fredericksburg state: VA zip code: 22401
e-mail: alesiuk@dovetailcrg.com
telephone: 540-899-9170
date: September 9, 2016

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.)

Cumberland
Name of Property

New Kent County, Virginia
County and State

Index of Figures (Continuation Sheet)

Figure 1:

Name of Property: Cumberland (063-0104)

City or Vicinity: New Kent Courthouse

County: New Kent County

State: Virginia

Photographer: Various

Date Photographed: Various

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

Figure 1 of 4: Northeast Oblique of Main Dwelling at Cumberland.

Photographer: R.M. Allyn, mid-1930s

Figure 2 of 4: Encampment at Cumberland Landing, Virginia. Stereograph showing Union soldiers sitting on top of a hill overlooking the Union camp below at Cumberland Landing near the Pamunkey River, Virginia.

Photographer: James F. Gibson, May 1862

Figure 3 of 4: Encampment at Cumberland Landing, Virginia. Stereograph showing a Union camp at Cumberland Landing on the Pamunkey River. In the foreground, two soldiers study a document near a group of resting horses.

Photographer: James F. Gibson, May 1862

Figure 4 of 4: Cumberland Landing, Virginia. Federal encampment on Pamunkey. In the background, the Main Dwelling of Cumberland is visible.

Photographer: James F. Gibson, May 1862

Cumberland
Name of Property

New Kent County, Virginia
County and State

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Cumberland (063-0104)

City or Vicinity: New Kent Courthouse

County: New Kent County

State: Virginia

Photographer: Adriana T. Lesiuk and Danae Peckler

Date Photographed: June 8, 2016

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

1 of 38:

Cumberland, Northeast Oblique, Looking Southwest

VA_New Kent County_Cumberland_0001

2 of 38:

Cumberland, North Elevation, Looking South

VA_New Kent County_Cumberland_0002

3 of 38:

Cumberland, South Elevation, Looking North

VA_New Kent County_Cumberland_0003

4 of 38:

Cumberland, Detail of Primary Entrance, North Elevation, Looking South

VA_New Kent County_Cumberland_0004

5 of 38:

Cumberland, Detail of Rear Entrance, South Elevation, Looking North

VA_New Kent County_Cumberland_0005

6 of 38:

Cumberland, Hall in Basement, Looking Southwest

VA_New Kent County_Cumberland_0006

Cumberland
Name of Property

New Kent County, Virginia
County and State

7 of 38:

Cumberland, East Half of Foundation Detail, Basement, Looking North
VA_New Kent County_Cumberland_0007

8 of 38:

Cumberland, Main Staircase in Center Passage in First Story, Looking Southwest
VA_New Kent County_Cumberland_0008

9 of 38:

Cumberland, Entrance between Center Passage and Hall in First Story, Looking Northwest
VA_New Kent County_Cumberland_0009

10 of 38:

Cumberland, Fireplace Mantel Detail on West Wall, Office in First Story, Looking West
VA_New Kent County_Cumberland_0010

11 of 38:

Cumberland, Dining Room in First Story, Looking Southwest
VA_New Kent County_Cumberland_0011

12 of 38:

Cumberland, Detail of North Wall in Formal Sitting Room in First Story, Looking Northeast
VA_New Kent County_Cumberland_0012

13 of 38:

Cumberland, View of South Side of East (Circa-1938) Formal Garden, Looking North
VA_New Kent County_Cumberland_0013

14 of 38:

Cumberland, View of Well, Looking Northwest
VA_New Kent County_Cumberland_0014

15 of 38:

Cumberland, View of Toler Family Cemetery, Looking Southwest
VA_New Kent County_Cumberland_0015

16 of 38:

Cumberland, Barn, Northwest Oblique, Looking Southeast
VA_New Kent County_Cumberland_0016

17 of 38:

Cumberland, Pool and Poolhouse, Northwest Oblique, Looking Southeast
VA_New Kent County_Cumberland_0017

Cumberland
Name of Property

New Kent County, Virginia
County and State

18 of 38:

Cumberland, Circa-1980 Formal Garden, South Side, Looking North
VA_New Kent County_Cumberland_0018

19 of 38:

Cumberland, Carport, Southwest Oblique, Looking Northeast
VA_New Kent County_Cumberland_0019

20 of 38:

Cumberland, Carport, North Elevation, Looking Southeast
VA_New Kent County_Cumberland_0020

21 of 38:

Cumberland, West Elevation of West Addition, Looking Southeast
VA_New Kent County_Cumberland_0021

21 of 38:

Cumberland, West Elevation of West Addition, Looking Southeast
VA_New Kent County_Cumberland_0021

22 of 38:

Cumberland, Original and Late-nineteenth Century Chimney, West Elevation of Dwelling
Core and Lean-to Addition, Looking Northwest
VA_New Kent County_Cumberland_0022

23 of 38:

Cumberland, Circa-1985 Formal Garden and Dwelling, Southeast Oblique, Looking North
VA_New Kent County_Cumberland_0023

24 of 38:

Cumberland, View of North Side of East (Circa-1938) Formal Garden, Looking South
VA_New Kent County_Cumberland_0024

25 of 38:

Cumberland, Barn, Southeast Oblique, Looking Northwest
VA_New Kent County_Cumberland_0025

26 of 38:

Cumberland, Eave Detail, Taken from Easternmost Second Story Window in Core of
Dwelling, Looking Northwest
VA_New Kent County_Cumberland_0026

Cumberland
Name of Property

New Kent County, Virginia
County and State

27 of 38:

Cumberland, Roof Detail of Lean-to Addition, Taken from Easternmost Second Story Window in Core of Dwelling, Looking Southwest
VA_New Kent County_Cumberland_0027

28 of 38:

Cumberland, Window Detail, Easternmost Second Story Window in Core of Dwelling, Looking South
VA_New Kent County_Cumberland_0028

29 of 38:

Cumberland, Fire Hose, Second Story in Eastern Half of Core of Dwelling, Looking North
VA_New Kent County_Cumberland_0029

30 of 38:

Cumberland, Detail of Entrance into Eastern Circa-1938 Addition from Formal Sitting Room, Looking West
VA_New Kent County_Cumberland_0030

31 of 38:

Cumberland, Detail of Entrance into Western Circa-1938 Addition from Hall, Looking Southwest
VA_New Kent County_Cumberland_0031

32 of 38:

Cumberland, View of Hall in First Story, Looking Northeast
VA_New Kent County_Cumberland_0032

33 of 38:

Cumberland, View of Bedroom in First Story, Looking Southeast
VA_New Kent County_Cumberland_0033

34 of 38:

Cumberland, View of Private Staircase, Looking East from Kitchen
VA_New Kent County_Cumberland_0034

35 of 38:

Cumberland, View of Main Staircase in Second Story, Looking Northwest
VA_New Kent County_Cumberland_0035

36 of 38:

Cumberland, Detail of Door Surround for Basement Entrance, Looking Southwest
VA_New Kent County_Cumberland_0036

Cumberland
Name of Property

New Kent County, Virginia
County and State

37 of 38:

Cumberland, Detail of Framing Members and Floor Boards in Hall in Basement, Looking North from Center of Hall
VA_New Kent County_Cumberland_0037

38 of 38:

Cumberland, Detail of Massive Scarf Joint in Hall in Basement, Looking East from Center of Hall
VA_New Kent County_Cumberland_0038

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



LOCATION MAP

Cumberland

New Kent County, VA

DHR No. 063-0104

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

- 1. Latitude: 37.529920
Longitude: -76.981820
- 2. Latitude: 37.543180
Longitude: -76.976950
- 3. Latitude: 37.538980
Longitude: -76.969830
- 4. Latitude: 37.533710
Longitude: -76.976820
- 5. Latitude: 37.535530
Longitude: -76.979740



Feet



1:36,112 / 1"=3,009 Feet

Title:

Date: 11/4/2016

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

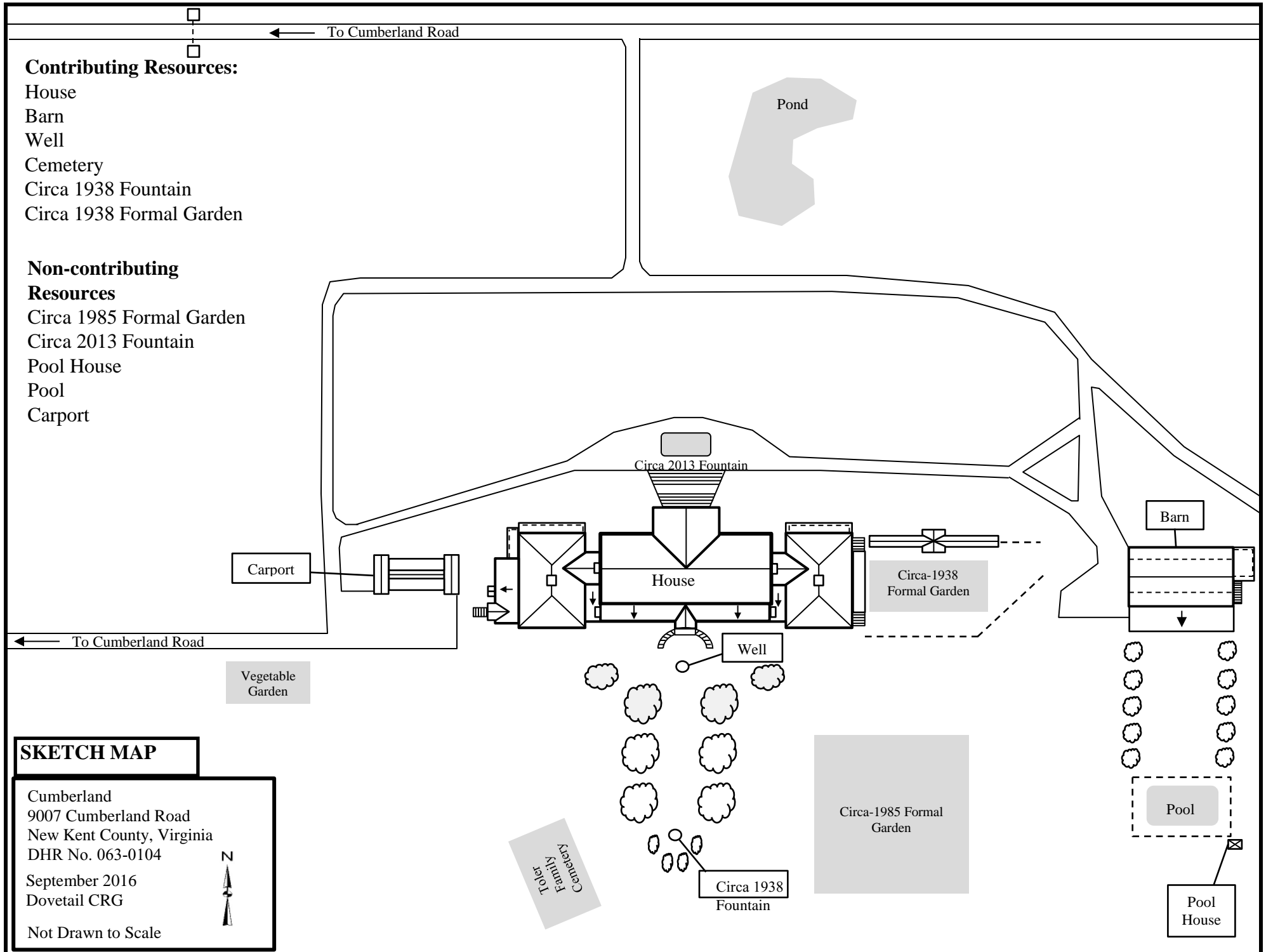
Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.

Contributing Resources:

- House
- Barn
- Well
- Cemetery
- Circa 1938 Fountain
- Circa 1938 Formal Garden

Non-contributing Resources

- Circa 1985 Formal Garden
- Circa 2013 Fountain
- Pool House
- Pool
- Carport



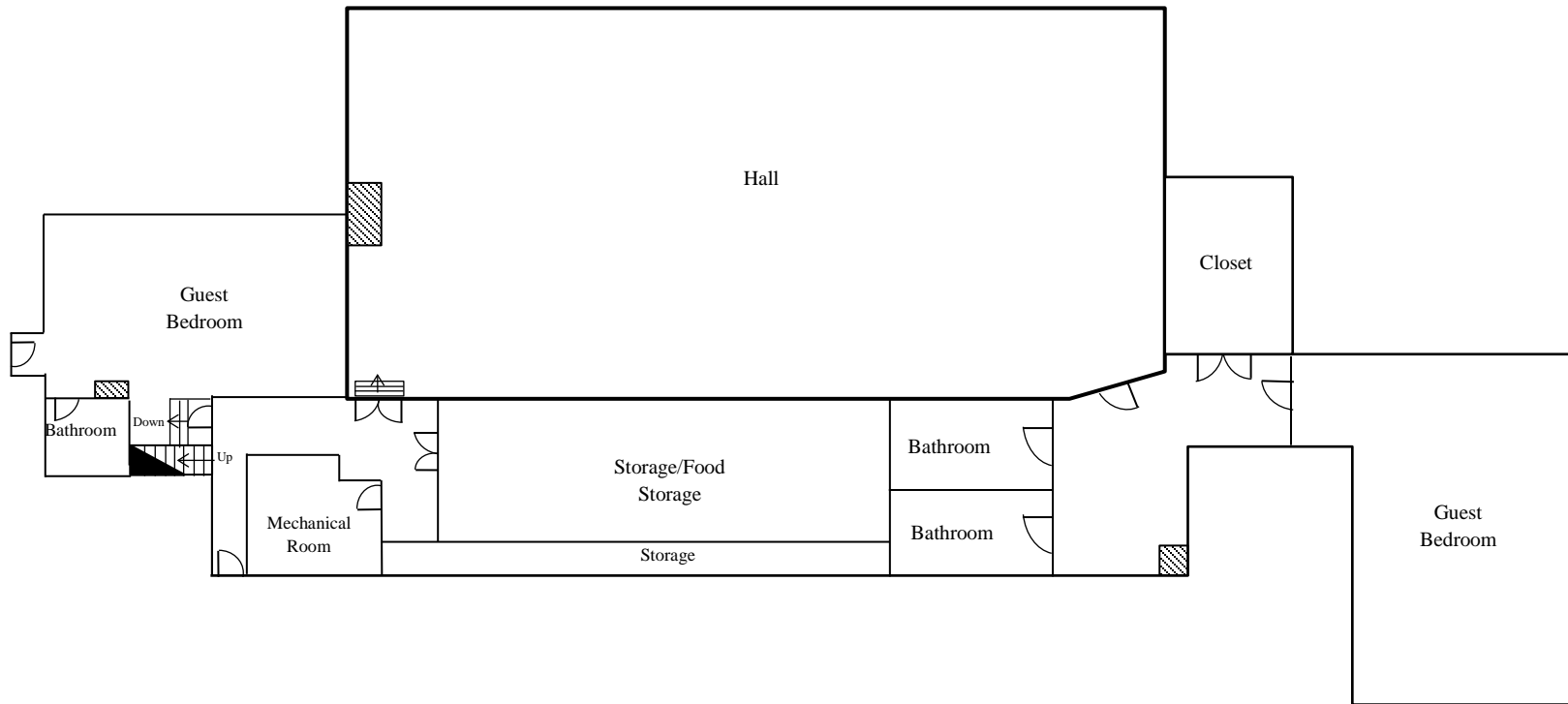
SKETCH MAP

Cumberland
9007 Cumberland Road
New Kent County, Virginia
DHR No. 063-0104

September 2016
Dovetail CRG

Not Drawn to Scale





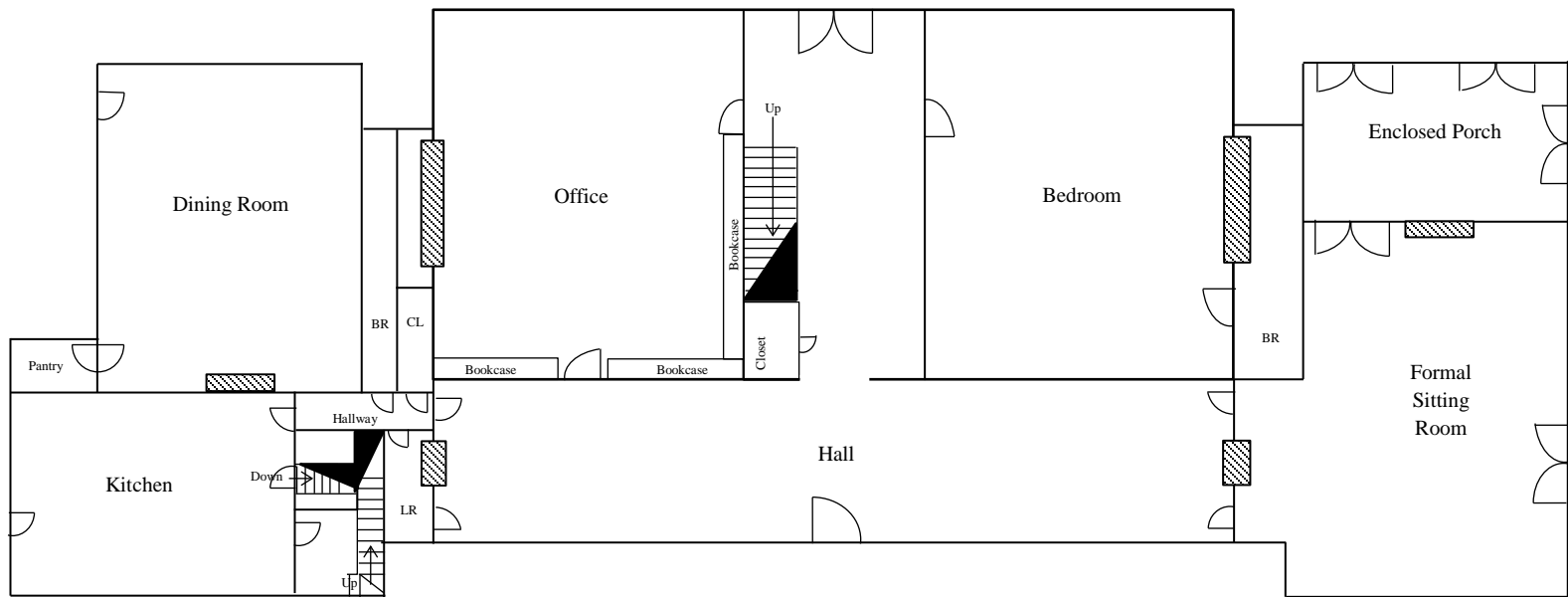
FLOOR PLAN

Cumberland
9007 Cumberland Road
New Kent County, Virginia
DHR No. 063-0104
Basement Plan

September 2016
Dovetail CRG

Not Drawn to Scale





FLOOR PLAN

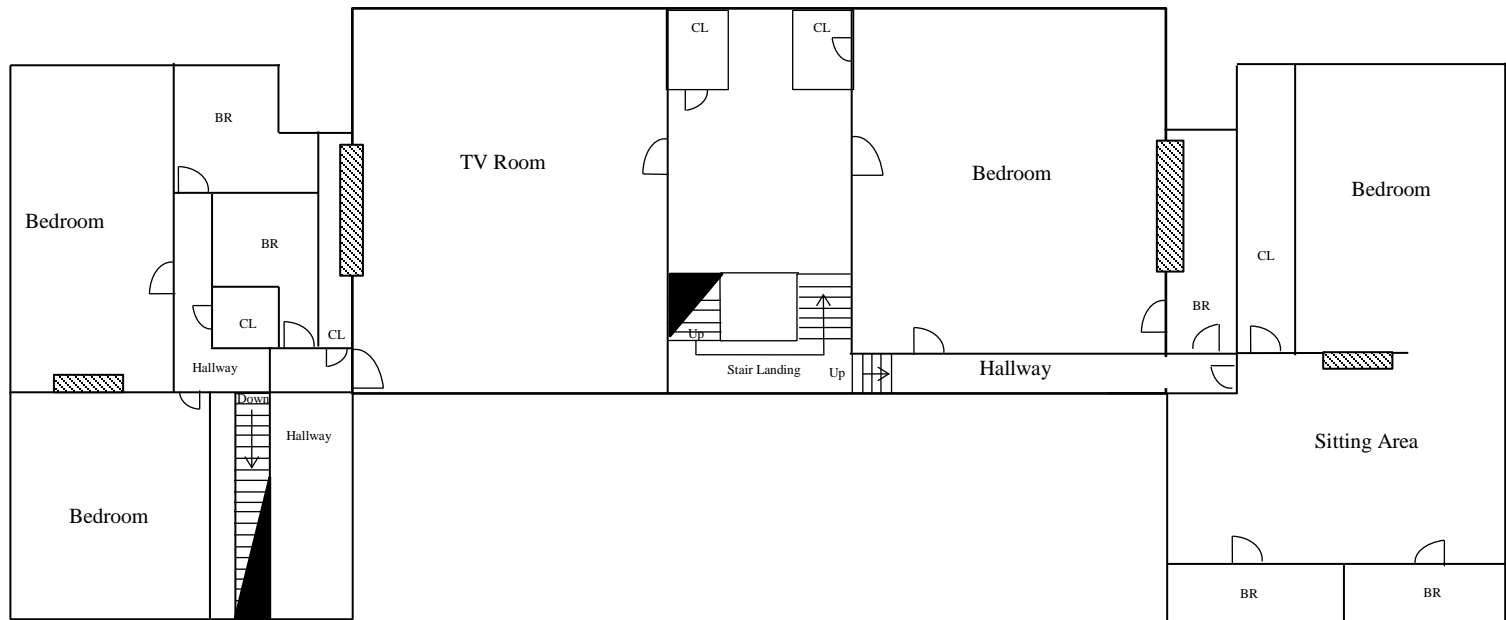
Cumberland
 9007 Cumberland Road
 New Kent County, Virginia
 DHR No. 063-0104
 First Story Plan

September 2016
 Dovetail CRG

Not Drawn to Scale



BR = Bathroom
 CL = Closet
 LR = Laundry Room



FLOOR PLAN

Cumberland
 007 Cumberland Road
 New Kent County, Virginia
 DHR No. 063-0104
 Second Story Plan

September 2016
 Dovetail CRG

Not Drawn to Scale



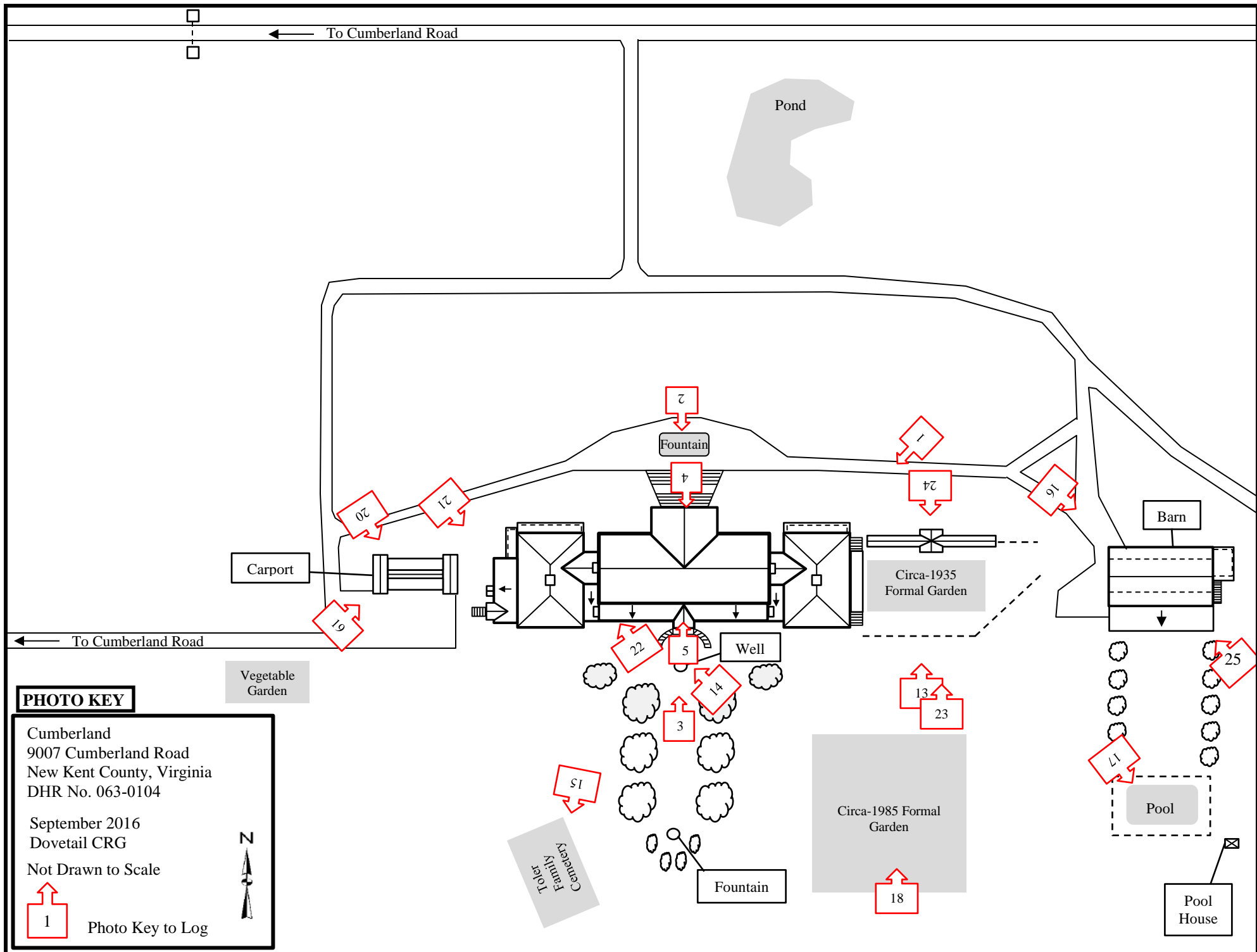


PHOTO KEY

Cumberland
 9007 Cumberland Road
 New Kent County, Virginia
 DHR No. 063-0104

September 2016
 Dovetail CRG

Not Drawn to Scale



Photo Key to Log

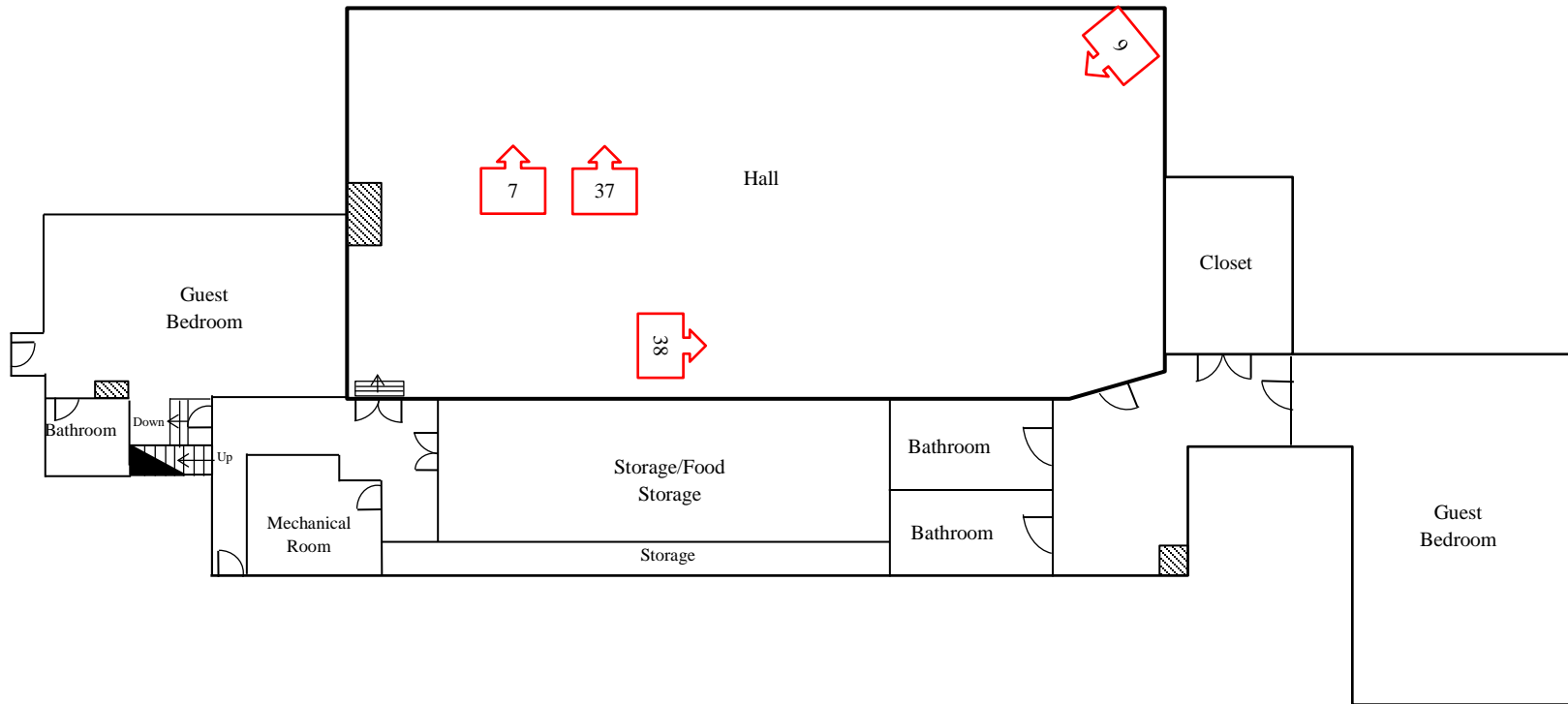


PHOTO KEY

Cumberland
 9007 Cumberland Road
 New Kent County, Virginia
 DHR No. 063-0104
 Basement Plan
 September 2016
 Dovetail CRG
 Not Drawn to Scale



Photo Key to Log

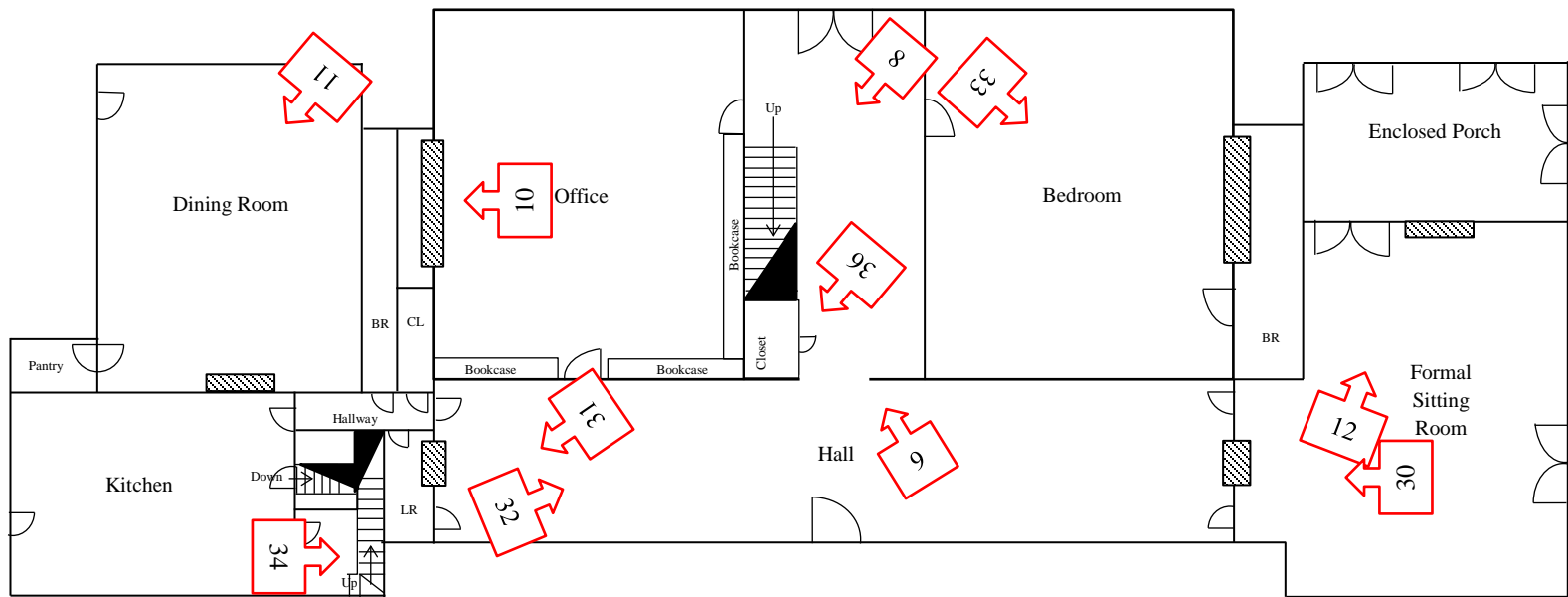


PHOTO KEY

Cumberland
 9007 Cumberland Road
 New Kent County, Virginia
 DHR No. 063-0104
 First Story Plan
 September 2016
 Dovetail CRG
 Not Drawn to Scale



BR = Bathroom
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 Photo Key to Log

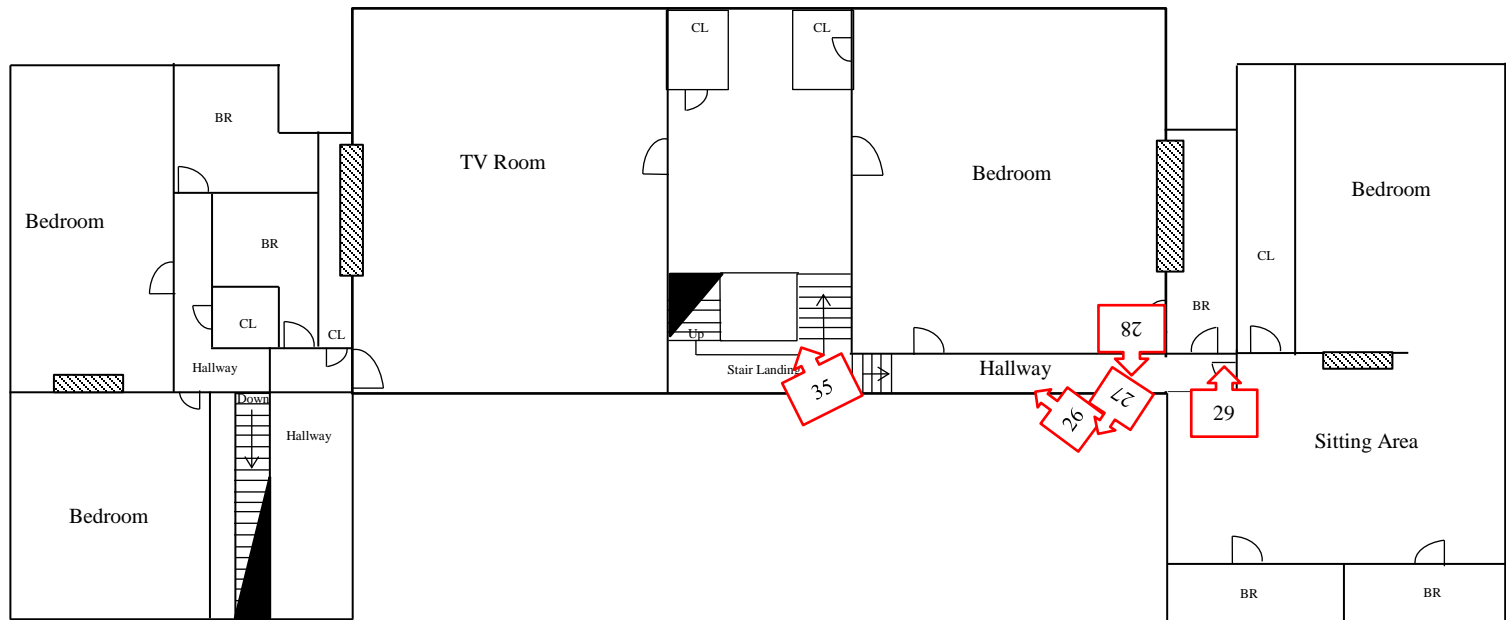


PHOTO KEY

Cumberland
 9007 Cumberland Road
 New Kent County, Virginia
 DHR No. 063-0104
 Second Story Plan
 September 2016
 Dovetail CRG
 Not Drawn to Scale



Photo Key to Log

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Cumberland (063-0104)

Name of Property

New Kent County, Virginia

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation



Figure 1: Photo of the Main Dwelling at Cumberland (063-0104), New Kent County, Virginia. Taken by R.M. Allyn, photographer of the State Conservation and Development Commission, in the mid-1930s. Published in "Old Houses in New Kent County," *The William and Mary Quarterly*, Vol. 17, No. 3 (July 1937).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Cumberland (063-0104)

Name of Property

New Kent County, Virginia

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Figure 2: Encampment at Cumberland Landing, Virginia. Stereograph showing Union soldiers sitting on top of a hill overlooking the Union camp below at Cumberland Landing near the Pamunkey River, Virginia. Taken by James F. Gibson in May of 1862. Originally published in *The War for the Union. Photographic War History, 1861–1865*. Made available through the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

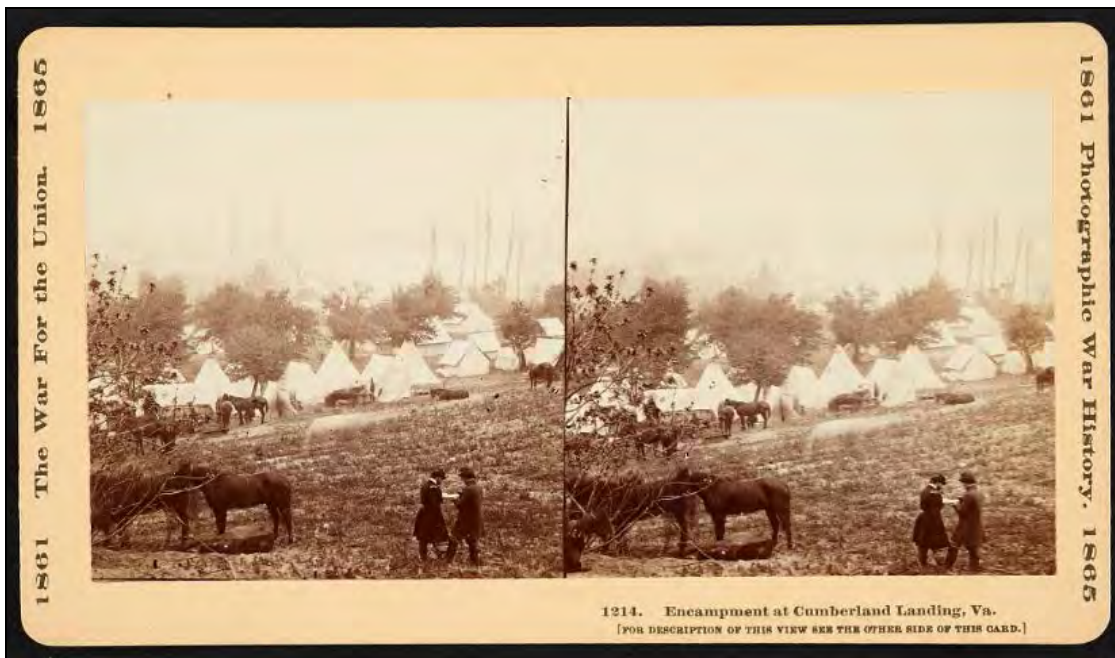


Figure 3: Encampment at Cumberland Landing, Virginia. Stereograph showing a Union camp at Cumberland Landing on the Pamunkey River. In the foreground, two soldiers study a document near a group of resting horses. Taken by James F. Gibson in May of 1862. Originally published in *The War for the Union. Photographic War History, 1861–1865*. Made available through the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Cumberland (063-0104)

Name of Property

New Kent County, Virginia

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

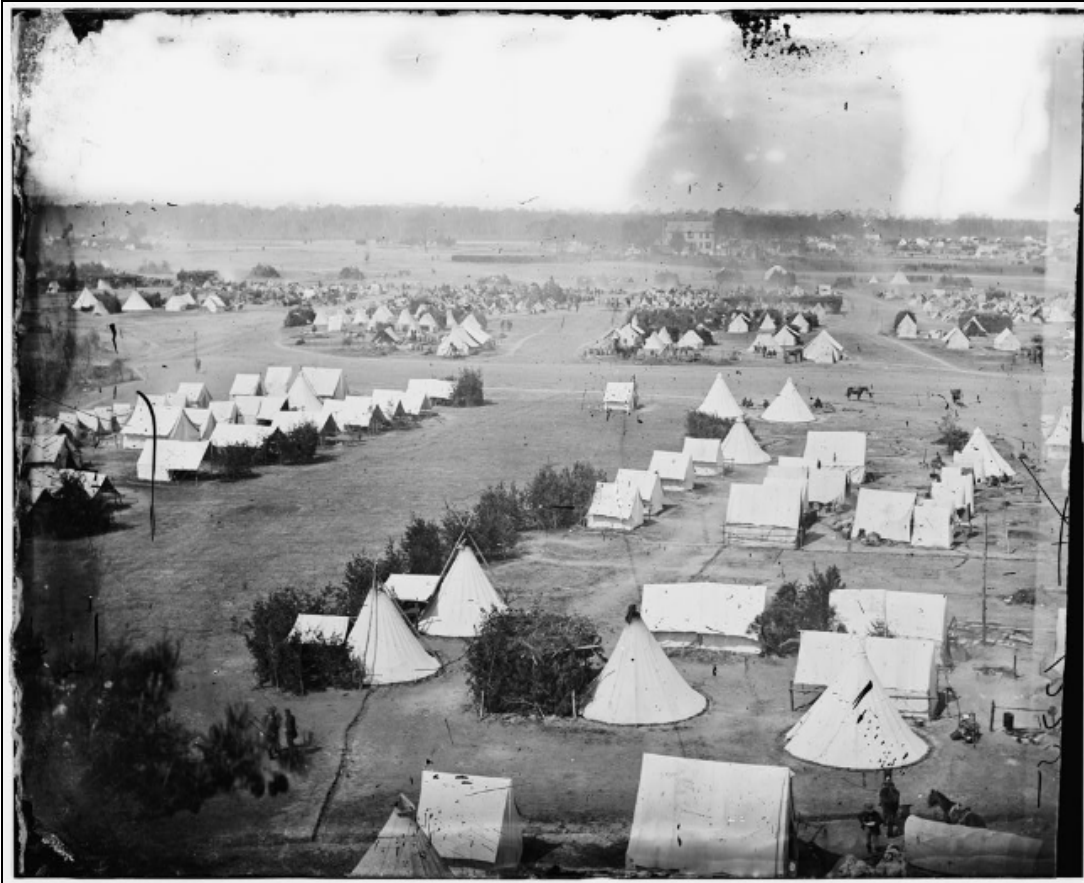


Figure 4: Cumberland Landing, Virginia. Federal encampment on Pamunkey. In the background, the Main Dwelling of Cumberland is visible. Taken by James F. Gibson in May 1862. Glass negative made available through the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.