VLR - 12/17/85 NR++P- +/10/86 United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

received date entered

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms

Type all entries	s—complete appli	cable section	ons				
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and or common	Surry County (Courthous	e Complex (preferred)	(DHL	File # 308-	8)
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city, town	Surry		N/Avicinity of				
state Virgin	ia	code	51 coun	ty Surry		code	181
3. Clas	sificatio	n					
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Surry	County Clerk' y County Courth	s Office, ouse, 196	1958			ecounty	
depository for si	urvey records L	ibrary o	f Congress				
city, town	Washington				state	DC	

7. Description Condition A excellent deteriorated good ruins altered fair unexposed Check one Check one X original site moved date N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Surry County Courthouse complex is prominently sited on VA Route 10 at Surry Court House. The complex consists of the county courthouse, old clerk's office, VPI Extension office, the Commonwealth Attorney's office, the Commissioner of Revenue's office, a storage building, a Confederate memorial, and general district court building. The focal point of the complex is the two-story brick, classical revival courthouse erected in 1923 after the plans of the architect, G.R. Berryman. All properties but the storage building, which is less than fifty years old, contribute to the historical value of the complex, which includes six contributing buildings, one contributing object, and one non-contributing structure.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

The main structure in the Surry County complex is the neo-classical-style courthouse. building was erected in 1923 to replace a 1907 structure that burned. The present courthouse bears a strong stylistic similarity to its immediate predecessor. Like the 1907 building, the 1923 courthouse is a two-story brick edifice covered by a shallow hip roof. The seven-bay, stretcher-bond edifice has a hexastyle Ionic portico that dominates its north facade. 1907 courthouse also had a stylistically similar portico. The portico shelters the main entrance which consists of a segmental arch opening with a fanlight and paneled double doors. The 1907 building had similar openings. The fenestration of the first story consists of flat arch openings with 6/6 hung-sash windows. The second-story fenestration under the portico consists of round arch openings with hung-sash windows. Flat arch openings with 6/6 hung-sash windows flank the portico. The treatment of the facade's fenestration is based on that found on the 1907 building. The present courthouse freize bears the inscription, "Surry County A small parapet tops the entablature. While the 1907 structure had a cupola, the 1923 building lacks one. On the northeast corner of the courthouse is the building's cornerstone with the inscription, "Jefferson Lodge No. 65, A.F. & A.M., 1923."

The east and west ends of the building are two bays deep. Fenestration consists of 6/6 hung-sash windows within flat arch openings. The rear (south) elevation has on its first story flat arch openings with 6/6 hung-sash windows and round arch openings with hung sash on the second story. Two post-1923 additions project from the rear of the building: a one-story unpierced brick structure that houses county records, and a one-story enclosed rear entrance porch.

The focal point of the courthouse interior is the main courtroom. The room retains its original judge's bench, bar, auditorium and jury seating. Typical of earlier Virginia courthouses, the judge's bench is contained within a recessed arch. Other courthouse spaces original to the 1923 building such as the clerk's office and administrative offices, have been remodeled.

Standing to the north of the 20th-century courthouse is the old clerk's office, now the maintenance supervisor's office. Built in 1825-26 by John P. Hopkins, the clerk's office is a one-story, three-bay, gable-roof building erected in three-course American bond brick. The facade (south elevation) contains the main opening that is flanked by 9/9 hung-sash windows. Both the east and west elevations are unpierced. The north (rear) elevation has three symmetrically spaced 9/9 hung-sash windows. All openings have flat arch heads. The clerk's office is covered by a slate shingle roof. The interior has been remodeled for the building's use as county office space.

8. Significance

	community planning conservation economics education engineering exploration/settlement industry invention	X	_ music	science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	 		Berryman - cou	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The neo-classical Surry County Courthouse is a visually prominent landmark in the small court house town of Surry. The two-story, brick building was erected in 1923 after a fire destroyed a 1907 courthouse on the same site. Designed by the architect G.R. Berryman to resemble the building which it replaced, the courthouse is the seventh structure to serve the county since its formation in 1652. An earlier clerk's office, erected in 1825-26, stands as part of a small complex of buildings near the courthouse. It is one of the very few early 19th-century, free-standing clerk's offices still surviving in the Commonwealth. The courthouse and surrounding buildings, together with a 1909 Confederate Memorial, contribute to the complex's ambiance as a quintessential early 20th-century Virginia courthouse grouping.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A court has been held in Surry County since 1652 when that part of James City County lying south of the James River was designated as the County of Surry. The original county boundary extended south to the North Carolina line and included all of present-day Sussex, Brunswick, and Greensville counties to the southwest. The present courthouse is the county's seventh courthouse building at its fourth site. The first courthouse stood at Wareneck, now called Old Courthouse Corners where court was held from 1652 until 1728. Due to the growth of the county away from Wareneck, the site of the county court was later moved to Littleton in what is today Sussex County. The creation of Sussex in 1754 forced the relocation of the Surry County Courthouse to a site just east of Wareneck called Troopers.

By 1797 county traffic as well as settlement patterns had changed and MacIntosh's Crossroads, now Surry, became the fourth site of Surry County's seat of government. No pictorial evidence survives of these colonial courthouses. It is recorded in the W.P.A. Survey of the Architecture of Surry County that the courthouse at Troopers of ca. 1754 was a wooden structure replaced in 1766-1767 by one built of brick. Outliving its usefulness as a courthouse by nearly a century, the latter structure was destroyed by fire in 1887.

On September 23, 1796, Robert MacIntosh, who operated a tavern and inn directly opposite the site of the present courthouse, donated two acres of land to the county for the building of a new county courthouse. MacIntosh also served as the building's contractor. Following the session of the first court, held there on April 25, 1797, the building served the county until 1895 when it was torn down to make way for a larger structure. Photographs show the building to have been a small, vernacular one-story structure that, unlike the present building faced west rather than north. The 1797 courthouse formed part of a complex that consisted of a clerk's office, jail and salthouse of this 19th-century grouping, only the old clerk's office survives.

(See Continuation Sheet # 2)

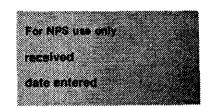
9. Major	Bibliographica	ıl Referei	nces	
Kornwolf, James Bicentenni	. <u>Colonial Surry</u> . Mounts D. <u>Guide to the Buildi</u> ial Committee, 1977. Dard of Supervisors. Min	ngs of Surry a	nd the America	d by the author, 1959. n Revolution. Surry:
10. Geog	raphical Data			
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11. Form	Prepared By			
name/title Divi	ision of Historic Landma	rks Staff		
organization Divi	ision of Historic Landma	rks c	late 1985	
treet & number 2	221 Governor Street	t	elephone (804)	786-3143
city or town	Richmond	\$	state Virginia	23219
12. State	Historic Pres	ervation	Officer C	ertification
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		local		
665), I hereby nomina according to the crite	ate Historic Preservation Officer ate this property for inclusion in the eria and procedures set forth by the control of the erial and procedures.	the National Registe	r and certify that it in	ct of 1966 (Public Law 89– nas been evaluated
H. Bryan Mi	vation Officer signature C itchell, Director f Historic Landmarks	a · Quyun r	date	
For NPS use only I hereby certify	that this property is included in t	the National Registe		
Keeper of the Na	tional Register	news WE' - Le HARRISTON	date	
Attest:	-		date	
Chief of Registrat	tion			

SPA 894-785

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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SURRY COUNTY COURTHOUSE COMPLEX, Surry County, Virginia
Continuation sheet # 1 ttem number 7



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7. DESCRIPTION - Architectural Analysis

The VPI Extension office is situated directly behind the main courthouse. The one-story, stretcher-bond brick building was erected for the county in ca. 1907. The facade north elevation) contains the main entrance which consists of a round arch opening with a single door topped by a transom. The door is flanked by round arch openings with 6/6 hung-sash windows. The remaining elevations all have similar openings and sash. The building is covered by a standing-seam, sheet metal roof. The interior has been altered to conform to its present use.

Located immediately to the east of the VPI Extension office is a storage building, formerly the jail, a one-story cinder block structure covered by a gable roof. It is less than fifty years old and does not contribute to the historic character of the complex.

The Commissioner of Revenue's office is situated to the west of the VPI Extension office. It is a one-story frame structure sheathed in weatherboards and covered by a gable roof. The main (west) elevation contains the single door, principal entrance. An additional entrance, without steps, is found on the east elevation. All openings have 6/6 hung-sash windows. The structure has a standing-seam, sheet metal roof. Sawn brackets run along the eaves.

To the east of the Extension office is the wood-frame Commonwealth Attorney's office. The weatherboard structure is one-story high and is covered by a gable roof. The main, three-bay section has a standing-seam sheet metal covered roof while a later one-bay addition has composition shingles. Each section has a single door opening and 6/6 sash windows.

To the south of the Commonwealth Attorney's office is the General District Court - Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court building. The one-story, wood-frame structure was originally built as the Surry Academy in ca. 1840. The interior has been altered for its use as a courts related building.

A Civil War memorial statue stands to the north of the courthouse. It was erected by the Confederate Memorial Association of Surry County in 1909. The metal statue consists of a uniformed soldier standing on a large granite plinth. Piles of cannon balls flank the monument which is set in a round brick circle.

The green in front of the courthouse has trees that appear to date from the early 20th century. A wooden rail fence, documented in a pre-fire photograph of the 1907 courthouse, is no longer standing.

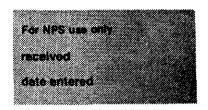
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OMB No. 1024-0018 Expires 10-31-87

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SURRY COUNTY COURTHOUSE COMPLEX, Surry County, Virginia
Continuation sheet #2 Item number 8



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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

"The building of a house for the use of the clerk of this court" was authorized by Surry Court in May, 1825. ² John P. Hopkins was the contractor and by May, 1826, the building was ready for occupation. The structure served as a county clerk's office until 1895 when a fireproof vault in the new courthouse became the depository for the county's records. It has since served a wide variety of uses including home of both the Surry Cavalry and the Surry Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the county welfare office, the county planner's office and presently the county maintenance office.

The courthouse built in 1895 to replace the small 1797 brick structure burned in 1906 and was replaced by a two-story, neo-classical-style building distinguished by a two-story Ionic portico. Unfortunately, in 1922, this building also burned and was replaced by the present 1923 building.

According to the January 23, 1923 minutes of the Board of Supervisors, "G.R. Berryman, architect, contracted by board to replace courthouse destroyed by fire and to superintend the erection of building for compensation of 5% of cost of building, this day submitted the plans and specifications for erection which was adopted by the board."³ P. C. Cox was chosen to take down and clean bricks from the 1907 courthouse, some of which were, incorporated in the 1923 structure. Gooch-Williams of Norfolk was the successful bidder for rebuilding the courthouse at a cost of \$27,750. It is interesting to note that the cupola a feature of the 1907 structure, was omitted from the design of the new building in order to save \$300.4

George R. Berryman, the architect of the Surry County Courthouse, was born in Surry County, Virginia in 1884. In 1905 he graduated from the George Washington University School of Architecture and subsequently worked as a draftsman for the United States Government. In ca. 1920 he became associated with C.C. Wilson in the firm of Berryman & Wilson, working out of Wilson, North Carolina. Identified buildings and projects by George Berryman include public schools in Parkton, Tarboro, Sharpsburg, Wilson and Greenville, North Carolina, a U.S. Post Office at Mt. Airy, North Carolina and a hospital in Bennettsville, South Carolina. Berryman left private practice in 1932 to work as an architect for the WPA. In 1946 he returned to practice in Raleigh from which he retired in 1952. Berryman died in Richmond in 1957.

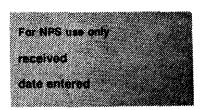
The fact that the courthouse so closely followed the style and form of the 1907 building is not surprising, for the previous structure had stood for only fifteen years and its bricks and foundation were easily adapted for use in the new building. Stylistically, the neo-classical mode was still fashionable in 1923 for a county courthouse and had already made a favorable impression on the local citizens. The cornerstone for the building was laid in full Masonic ceremony in 1923.

Since 1923, only minor changes have been made to the exterior of the courthouse, the most recent being a small addition to the rear elevation. The number of surviving earlier structures around the courthouse preserves a vivid image of the building as the center of county government. Indeed, the rather imposing courthouse building dominates the town of Surry and remains today the focal point of this small Southside town.

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SURRY COUNTY COURTHOUSE COMPLEX, Surry County, Virginia
Continuation sheet #3 Item number 8, 6, 10



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B. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

Notes:

- 1. Material used to compile the early history of Surry County has been taken from James D. Kornwolf's <u>Guide to the Buildings of Surry and the American Revolution</u>.
- 2. Kornwolf, page 149.
- 3. Surry County Board of Supervisors Minutes, January 23, 1923, Surry County Courthouse.
- 4. Ibid.

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

Division of Historic Landmarks
Survey File #308-1 X No
Surry County Clerk's Office
1967, 1985 X State
221 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

³Division of Historic Landmarks
Survey File #308-2 X No
Surry County Courthouse
1967, 1984 X State

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA -- Boundary Justification

but the storage building are contributing structures to what is in essence an early 20th-century courthouse complex.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

Beginning at a point at the SE intersection of VA Route 10 and 31 and VA Route 10; thence extending approximately 200' E on S side of VA Rt. 10; thence approximately 400' S following E side of VA Rt. T-1003; thence approximately 200' W to a point on E side of VA Rt. 10 and 31; thence approximately 400' N following E side of VA Rt. 10 and 31 to point of origin.

