

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
OF
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, VIRGINIA



Final Report

Prepared by Tracerics
for
The Virginia Department of Historic Resources

October 17, 1994

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SECTION I INTRODUCTION

In December 1993 the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) contracted with Traceries to conduct a comprehensive survey of Cumberland County and to document a total of 420¹ historic resources within the county. Traceries, a consulting firm concerned with architectural history and preservation conducted the survey effort. As such, Traceries provided overall management of the survey, conducted research into the history of Cumberland County, conducted reconnaissance-level and intensive-level on-site survey work, conducted data entry, and prepared the final survey report.

The survey for the Virginia Department of Historic Resources was undertaken in collaboration with the Cumberland County Office of Community Development and the Cumberland County Historical Society. The Office of Community Development was instrumental in the organizational stages of the survey and provided Traceries with access to the public by sponsoring public meetings, and by contacting owners of historic properties regarding the survey of the county. Members of the Cumberland County Historical Society provided the impetus for the survey project as a whole, and were indispensable in helping Traceries identify demolished buildings and historic properties not easily accessible.

The survey of Cumberland County provided a comprehensive on-site coverage of the area and a complete listing of the county's historic and cultural resources. The survey and documentation of the county's historic resources also resulted in the identification of thirteen properties that are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The survey of Cumberland County was a priority for both the state and county. From DHR's perspective, Cumberland County has a limited amount of historical survey work on record and much of it is outdated and inaccurate. The county considered the survey a priority for a number of reasons. First, the county recognizes that their valuable resources, many of which have been lost in recent years and are currently being threatened, must be identified and inventoried before a preservation plan can be developed and implemented. Second, the county is currently working on plans for the construction of a waste water treatment plant, which will inevitably result in expanded residential growth and development. The survey is recognized as the first step necessary to ensure that future development is not threatening to historic resources, but is planned in such a way that protects resources of historic and architectural significance. Finally, the county is interested in promoting tourist attractions in the area, primarily, the route of Robert E. Lee's retreat through the county, and other historic points of interest such as the Cartersville Historic District.² The survey

¹ The original contract required the survey and documentation of 420 historic resources; contract modifications as explained in the research design reduced this overall number to 404, but increased the level of documentation on certain properties.

² Cumberland County is currently working on promoting Lee's retreat route as "Lee's Retreat," a project which is being funded by Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) funds.

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would provide the county with a database from which the historic points of interest can be selected and promoted.

SECTION II RESEARCH DESIGN

A. Project Objectives

The goal of the project was to conduct a comprehensive survey of Cumberland County, identifying the area's historic resources including buildings, structures, and sites 50 years old or older. The contract required Traceries to survey and document 420 of these identified properties--378 to the reconnaissance level and 42 to the intensive level. The principal purpose of the project was to provide the county with an accurate listing and assessment of the area's resources--the first step necessary to ensure the future protection and preservation of the county's architecturally and historically valued resources.

The scope of work included the following activities:

1. provide survey forms completed to the appropriate levels along with black and white photographs and slides, as appropriate, for each surveyed property;
2. provide narrative architectural descriptions and architectural and historical summary statements of the properties surveyed;
3. place the surveyed properties within the historical context of the growth and development of Cumberland County as based on the historic themes recognized by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources;
4. evaluate the significance of these resources and make recommendations for potential National Register Nominations and local historical districts;
5. provide recommendations on further study and preservation planning that may be used by the county in the preparation of a preservation component for the Comprehensive Plan.

B. Survey Coverage Area

The survey area included the entire county of Cumberland. Located in the Lower Piedmont, Cumberland County is a long and narrow county, roughly bounded on the north by the James River, on the south and southeast by the Appomattox River, on the northeast by Powhatan and on the west by Buckingham County. The county is located approximately 80 miles west of Richmond and is traversed by State Route 60 from east to west and Route 45 from north to south (Figure 1).

The survey included the entire county, as well as the northern section of the Town of Farmville--that part of the town that extends north of the Appomattox River and falls within the county boundaries.³

C. Project Methodology

Preliminary Planning

Prior to initiating the field survey, Traceries collected the necessary U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Maps of Cumberland County and compiled already existing information on previously identified and surveyed historic resources in the area. This information was collected at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and the Cumberland County Office of Community Development. The DHR survey data included information on approximately 100 architectural sites identified during previous surveys, including a survey conducted by the Virginia State Landmarks Commission in 1972 and a survey conducted by the Historic American Buildings Inventory of Virginia in 1957. Information located at the Office of Community Development was limited to a collection of Cumberland County Historical Bulletins.

Based on the above survey records, Traceries indicated on the USGS maps all of the previously identified sites in the county, as well as properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The compilation of previous findings and the marked-up USGS maps provided the framework from which Traceries began both the on-site and archival study of Cumberland County.

A public presentation made before the County Board of Supervisors and the general public was held on February 23, 1994. The purpose of the presentation was to give the Board, members of the Historic Society, and the general public an understanding of the survey process and survey goals. An additional presentation was made to the Cumberland Historic Society on June 12, 1994. The purpose of this meeting was to give the Society a status report and to elicit their help in locating unidentified properties and for further directing on-site work.

On-site Survey

The on-site survey was conducted primarily by Lisa Tucker and Sujatha Shan and managed by Kimberly Williams in the period from March 1994 through August 1994. The survey team worked together to map, survey and photograph the historic sites. The team identified the sites to be surveyed, completed the survey forms to the appropriate level, and photographed the sites. When

³ Although the Town of Farmville is legally separated from the county, this northern portion above the Appomattox River was historically part of the county, and was therefore, included in the survey.

owners or residents of the properties were present, the survey project was introduced to them and informal oral histories were conducted.

Using the USGS maps, the survey team investigated every paved and unpaved road leading to a marked property within the entire survey area. If a property was inaccessible due to impassable road conditions or because of a locked gate, the survey team noted it on the maps; at a mid-point through the survey members of the Cumberland County Historical Society then reviewed the maps and helped the team determine whether the properties merited survey work.

If a property was accessible and determined to be 50 years or older, it was surveyed to either the reconnaissance or intensive level. As modified, the survey proposal required a survey of 358 properties at the reconnaissance level and 46 properties at the intensive level. The level of examination was dependent upon several factors including, but not limited to the following: 1) the date of construction; 2) the level of architectural significance; 3) the level of historical significance; 4) the condition of the property; 5) the integrity of the property; 6) the distinctiveness of the building type; 7) degree of representation of the building type; 8) the interior accessibility of the property's resources; and 9) potential threat to the property. In general, a property was surveyed to the intensive level if it contained one or more resources built before the Civil War, or if one or more resources on the property was a particularly good example of a type or style of construction, or if a group of historic resources existed as a cohesive complex. A property surveyed to the intensive level versus the reconnaissance level required greater documentation, including extensive examination and survey of every resource on the property including interiors, as well as archival research.

Archival Research

Research into the history of Cumberland County was conducted simultaneously to the on-site investigation and continued beyond its completion. This research involved the examination of published books and articles, as well as unpublished documents. Published records were located at the Virginia State Library and Archives in Richmond, and the Cumberland Public Library in Cumberland. Published sources on the history of Cumberland County are limited. Cumberland County Virginia and Its People, by the Cumberland County Historical Society, published in 1983 is the most up to date and complete publication on the county's historic and architectural resources. Although outdated, Today and Yesterday in the Heart of Virginia, published by the Farmville Herald in 1935, also provided useful information. Other important published sources include the compilation of the Cumberland County Historical Society Bulletins, The Crucible and the Comerstone, Felixville: A Forgotten Village in Cumberland County, Virginia and Other Sketches, and articles located in Virginia Cavalcade and the Virginia Genealogist.

Unpublished sources on the history of the county were found in personal files belonging to the Cumberland County Historical Society and included, WPA survey forms from the 1930s and miscellaneous reports on selected sites. Historic photographs compiled as part of the WPA survey

were collected at the Virginia State Library and Archives and provided important information on the status of historic resources in the county.

Primary source research was limited to maps and agricultural census records. The maps provide knowledge of the growth and development of the area, while census records provided statistics on population and the agricultural industry of the county.

Oral Histories

An intrinsic aspect of surveying involves conducting casual oral histories of local property owners and residents. In general when a property is being surveyed, the owner is interviewed for his knowledge of the property and the individual resources on the property and the information is captured at that time. Other oral history research was not so casual; individuals having a particular knowledge of the area's resources and history were specifically interviewed by the survey team. County residents providing significant input into the survey include, John and Dorothy Putney, Julia Cox, Jo Smith, and Dr. W.B. Blanton, Jr.

VDHR-Integrated Preservation Software Data Entry

All of the survey findings, from the on-site survey and the archival study, were entered into the Virginia Department of Historic Resources-Integrated Preservation Software (VDHR-IPS) system.⁴ This computer system allows for information to be entered into the computer and stored and then sorted and enumerated for accurate and consistent accounts of study findings. Computer reports can be generated to produce frequency counts on appropriate fields; user-formatted reports on itemized historic events, associated individuals, chronological periods and other specific fields such as architectural style, building materials, interior plans and the like. VDHR-IPS was an important component of the survey, and will be a useful planning tool for Cumberland County. The information on the computer can be continuously updated, added to and used to generate reports.

D. Expected Results

As originally written in the Request for Proposal (RFP) and well-defined in the contract, it was expected that 378 properties would be surveyed to the reconnaissance level and 42 properties would be surveyed to the intensive level. The identification and survey of the 42 intensive-level properties posed no problem. However, because of the rural nature of the survey area, the identification of the required number of reconnaissance-level properties became an issue once the survey was well underway. The territory to be surveyed was being comprehensively covered, but the number of properties meriting survey work was not advancing along the same lines. By the time the entire county was covered, a total number of 278, as opposed to 378, properties were documented to the

⁴ The IPS software version used in the Cumberland County survey is Version 3.00.

reconnaissance level. Following discussions with DHR and the county, it was decided that certain areas originally excluded from the survey would be included. These two areas were the northern end of the Town of Farmville (north of the Appomattox River) and the Cartersville Historic District. Farmville had not originally been included as it is a town outside the county limits (although historically part of it), while Cartersville had not originally been included as it is a recognized historic district.

In addition to surveying the northern section of Farmville and the Cartersville Historic District, particular attention was paid to surveying each and every resource fifty years or older and found along Routes 45 and 60.⁵ Route 45 from Farmville to Cumberland is the site of an important proposed sewer line project. As this undertaking has a potential impact on every property located along the route, each one was documented.⁶ Although Route 60 is not currently slated for a highway project in the near future, it is not an unlikely site for a future undertaking of that kind. It was, therefore, felt that a thorough listing of all properties 50 years or older should be compiled.

As a result of these changes to the scope of work, a contract modification was made that required a total of 358 properties to be surveyed to the reconnaissance level and 46 properties to be surveyed to the intensive level. In the end, the number of surveyed properties actually exceeded these numbers. A total of 368 properties were surveyed to the reconnaissance level, while 48 were surveyed to the intensive level.

⁵ Approximately four properties were not surveyed because permission from the property owners was not granted.

⁶ The survey of all properties along the proposed route of the proposed sewer line will be valuable information once the project is underway. In general, if federal funds are involved in any project or undertaking that may have an affect on historic properties potentially eligible to the National Register, a federal review process, Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, goes into effect. As part of this process, a survey and evaluation of all historic properties would be required. As the survey and evaluation has already taken place as part of this survey, the collection of this information would not have to be repeated and the findings could be used in case of Section 106 review.

SECTION III HISTORIC CONTEXT

A. Historic Overview of Cumberland County

Located in central Virginia, Cumberland County is bounded by the James River to the north, the Appomattox on the south and southwest, and the counties of Powhatan to the northwest and Buckingham to the east (Figure 1). Cumberland County was created from Goochland County in 1748 and consists of fertile agricultural land traversed by the Willis River and the Muddy and Guinea Creeks (Figure 2).

In addition to its colorful local history, the county lays claim to several Civil War-related activities. Robert E. Lee's retreat in the last days of the Civil War went through the lower corner of the county and some skirmishes occurred in Cumberland territory. The **High Bridge**, which Lee ordered burnt near the end of the Civil War, stands in Cumberland County as do **Thaxston House** and **Cumberland Presbyterian Church** where Lee is known to have met with his war advisors near the end of the war. The county contains several Civil War-related sites including the **Confederate Cemetery**, and **Walnut Hill**. The county as a whole, however, was spared the damage inflicted on many other areas of Virginia.

Historically, Cumberland's primary industry has been agriculture. While once a predominantly tobacco producing county, local farmers now grow corn, wheat, and other crops as well as raise cattle. Because of its agricultural heritage, small cross roads communities sprang up around the county, with no real centralized city. Located at either end of the county are small towns-- Cartersville, on the James River to the north, and a part of the town of Farmville to the south. Centrally located in the county, is the **Cumberland County Courthouse**, around which a small town has risen. The town of Cartersville, consisting of thirty-seven lots running north-south and conforming to a curve in the James River, was originally platted in 1790. The only other formally platted town within the county lines was Felixville. Though platted in 1811, Felixville was never actually developed. The area around the Cumberland Courthouse consists of a linear development along Route 60. Several small villages historically found in Cumberland County were located at cross roads intersections and consisted of a group of residences, a country store, and a post office. Sunny Side, a small community clustered around the predecessor to **Grove Church**, is an excellent example of this type of community. Other examples of this crossroads village type are Clinton and Hamilton. Clinton, named for an eighteenth century British General, at one time had as many as thirty dwellings, two stores, a carriage shop, a grist mill, a post office, and four blacksmiths shops. The town of Tamworth, near the Powhatan County line, grew up around the **Muddy Creek Mill** during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Perhaps the oldest village in the country is Ca Ira, named for a popular song during the French Revolution. Established by the General Assembly in 1796, Ca Ira reached its peak in the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

Like agriculture, milling was also an important local 19th-century industry. Located along the eastern edge of the county are three of the county's four antebellum mills. **Trent's Mill**, **Trenton Mill**, and **Trice's Mill (Flanagan's Mill)** are all located along branches of the Willis River to the

east. The **Muddy Creek Mill**, a former mill center located near the small town of Cartersville, is located along the Muddy Creek near the James River.

Cumberland County's religious history predates the actual founding of the county. In 1745, Southam Parish was created from Saint James Parish and was coterminous with the boundaries of Cumberland County, founded four years later. As the Church of England was the recognized religion at the time, the earliest churches in Cumberland County were Anglican. **Tar Wallet Church** stands on the site of an earlier church from this period which dates to 1732. By the end of the eighteenth century, the established church was being dismantled. When the Statute of Religious Freedom was passed in 1779, and laws requiring mandatory attendance at the established church were repealed, an assortment of different dominations arose in Cumberland County. The Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and others were all represented and continue to color the religious makeup of the county today.

The history of education in Cumberland County follows the rest of the state in many ways. The first general school law was passed in 1796. This law rested on the willingness of a county to accept responsibility for free education. The gentleman justices of Cumberland County provided for such free schooling for the poor as early as the 1790s. The nineteenth century was an era of change for the educational system across Virginia. On April 13, 1872, the Board of School Trustees of Cumberland County organized their first county school board and proposed a tax to support a school system. One month later a three day Teacher's Institute was held during which theories of education were to be discussed. By 1892, there were thirty-two white teachers and sixteen black teachers in the county.

In addition to the several historic churches and school houses located throughout the county, are many historic houses from a wide array of styles. The county has an excellent collection of Federal period dwellings, as well as many Greek Revival period dwellings and churches.

While many of the county's historic resources are owned by individuals, Bear Creek State Forest, bounded by Route 60 to the south and the Trent's Mill area to the north, is a State Park open to the public for recreational purposes. The Cumberland State Forest, with over 14,000 acres, contains a good cross-section of a variety of historic resources including prehistoric occupation sites, cemeteries, and two early nineteenth-century dwellings. The forest also contains several fishing lakes fed by Bear Creek and the Willis River and is an important recreational area for county residents and tourists.

Many community, social, fraternal and charitable organizations have prospered throughout Cumberland's history. Freemasonry in Cumberland County dates to as early as 1792 when the Powhatan Amicable Lodge #28, originally chartered in 1790, was moved to the Cumberland Courthouse and rechartered as the Cumberland Lodge #28. By 1842, there were five lodges in the county.

During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, visiting natural springs became a popular pastime across Virginia. The springs were thought to have medicinal value and became the site of

recreational and healing-related ventures. The **Lithia Springs** in Cumberland County, just north of Farmville, were discovered in 1877 when Elizabeth Ross Houston drank from them during a walk behind her house. Feeling better from having taken the waters, Elizabeth apparently continued to visit the springs until she noted an alteration in her health. By word of mouth the curing power of the springs spread until they became incorporated in 1884. At the heyday, there were sixteen springs on the site.

As can be seen, Cumberland has a rich history that is well represented by the built environment. Of this history, however, only ten properties have been formally recognized and listed on the National Register of Historic Places: **Ampthill** (24-32, ca. 1830), the **Cartersville Bridge Ruins** (24-53, ca. 1822), **Clifton** (24-36, ca. 1750), **Grace Episcopal Church** (24-9, ca. 1840), **Morven** (24-27, ca. 1820), the **Cartersville Historic District** (24-126, ca. 1790), **Needham** (24-30, ca. 1821), the **Muddy Creek Mill** (24-16, ca. 1750), the **Charles Irving Thornton Tombstone** (24-54), and the **Cumberland County Courthouse and Jail** (24-5, 24-25). An additional thirteen have been recommended for listing. The inclusion of these thirteen will more fully illustrate the county's history and architectural heritage.⁷

⁷See individual themes for more in-depth historical information and references to sources.

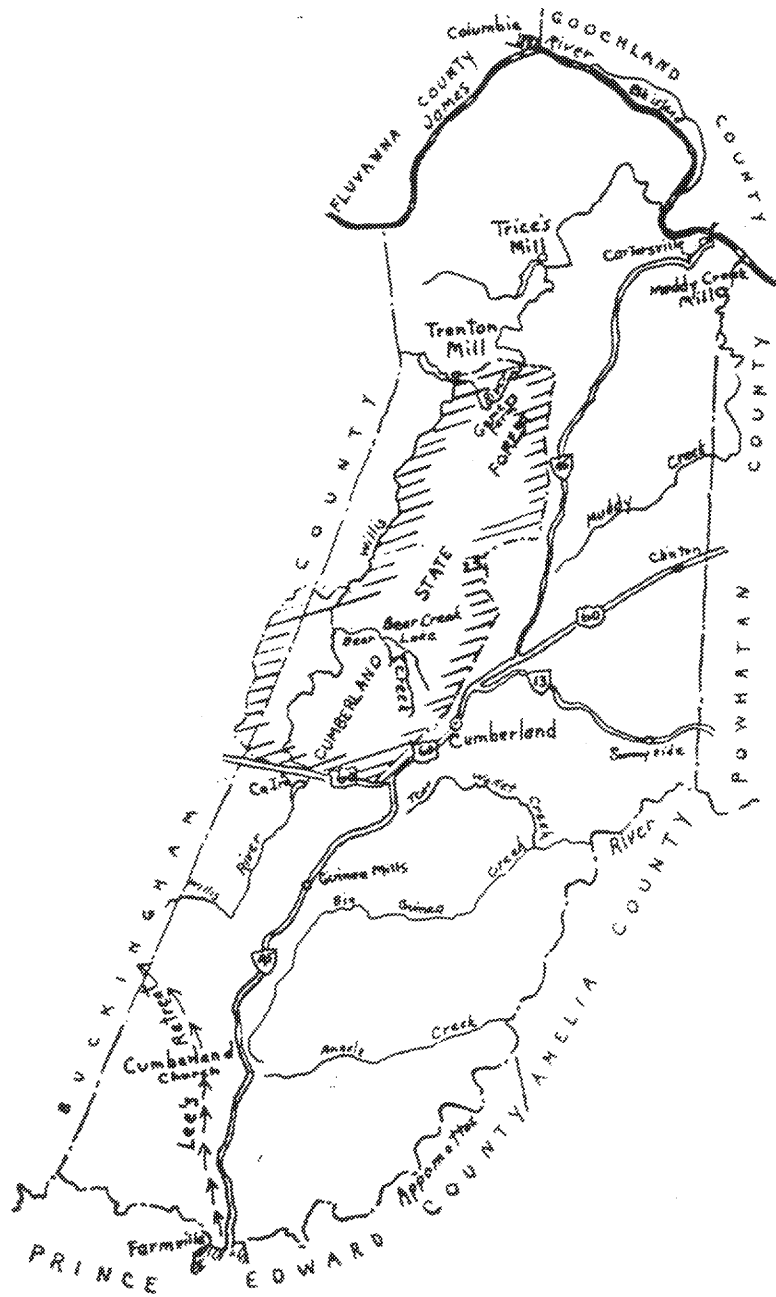


Figure 1: Map of Cumberland County

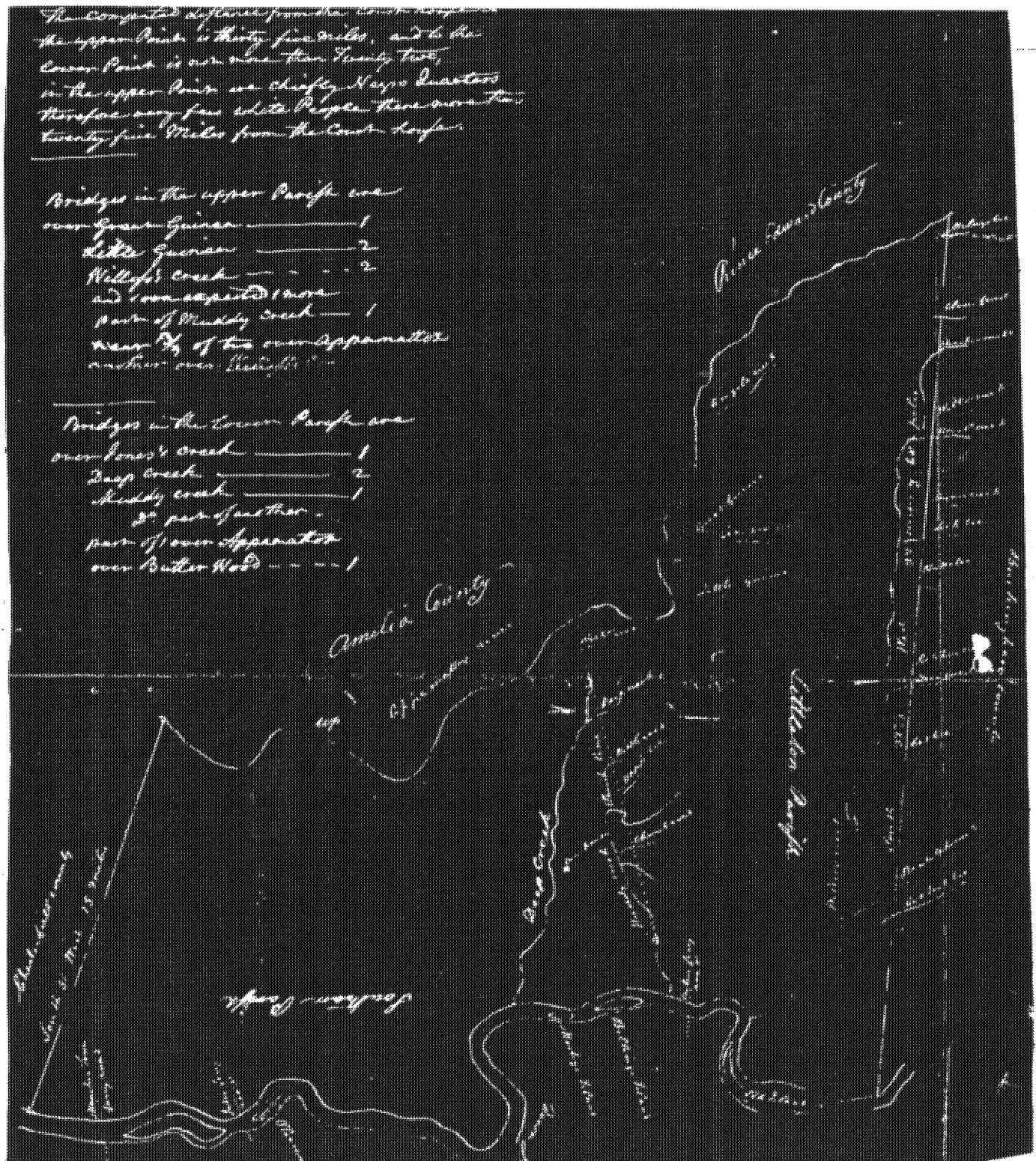


Figure 2: Map of Cumberland County, 1777

B. Historic Themes

THEME: ETHNICITY/IMMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT

RESOURCE TYPES: Towns and Villages

TOWNS AND VILLAGES

Although most of the domestic settlements occurred as farms, plantations, and other isolated communities, a number of villages concentrated at road intersections and river landings also grew up in the county. Many of these small villages were unplanned communities which evolved with the needs of the local citizens. Others, such as Cartersville, Farmville, and Felixville, were planned developments that were laid out to specific requirements. A summary of some of the significant villages and towns is listed below.

Cartersville

The town of Cartersville, divided into 37 parcels, was platted on May 15, 1790. (Map, May 15, 1790) The lots were rectilinear running north-south and conforming to a curve along the James River. In October of 1790, 27 acres of land at Carter's Ferry belonging to John Woodson, were laid out into half acre lots with convenient streets, establishing the town of Cartersville. At this time it was specified that the land was to be sold at public auction and the buildings to be erected were to conform to the following standards: minimum of sixteen feet square with a brick or stone chimney and fit for habitation. These were to be built within a five year period of time.⁸ In 1795, an act permitting Cartersville landowners a longer time to build was passed. This act forbade wood and dirt chimneys and log houses. Horse racing in the streets was also banned.⁹

Originally a river front town which thrived on shipping tobacco and housing travelers along the James River, today the Town of Cartersville consists of approximately thirty buildings, the majority of them being single family dwellings. In addition, there are two churches, a post office, and one store. Of the existing buildings in the village, three date to recent times, while most date to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Most of the buildings along High Street date to the original platting of Cartersville at the end of the eighteenth century.

Felixville

The village of Felixville, although platted, was never actually developed. Established by the State Assembly in 1811 as a speculative land venture, Felixville was laid out into 39 lots, many of which

⁸Hanning's Statutes, Vol. 13, p. 171.

⁹Shepherd Statutes, 1795 Vol. 1, p. 412

were sold on November 11, 1813. Following an outbreak of typhoid or malaria, the town was sold to Thomas and Meriwether Goodman in 1819.¹⁰

Cumberland Courthouse

As the second site of the Cumberland Courthouse originally known as "Effingham," the area around the Cumberland Courthouse is a good example of a town which evolved over time without any formal planning or linear development. The majority of the building took place along Route 45 on either side of the courthouse. Some additional development occurred along Route 600 leading to the courthouse. In 1836, The Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia described the Courthouse area as containing in addition to the county buildings, five dwelling houses, one mercantile store, a non-denominational house of worship, two taverns, a saddler, and a boot and shoe factory. Among the residents at the time were a tailor and various mechanics.¹¹

Included in this area today is the Cumberland County Courthouse, the old jail, several late-nineteenth to early-twentieth century stores, a mill and four mill workers' houses, some turn-of-the-century dwellings, and two churches.

Sunny Side

Located along Route 13, Sunny Side refers to an area between Route 654 and Route 621, Sunny Side is a typical cross roads community of rural Virginia and Cumberland County. Originally established at the intersection of the Brazeal and Clarke family estates, the first post office at Sunny Side was located in Frayser's Tavern on the Brazeal estate in 1857. When Mrs. Brazeal retired as postmistress, the post office was moved next door to the Guthrie Home (24-211). Approximately one mile north of the post office, Mr. H. A. French opened his mercantile store in 1876 which he continuously operated until his death in 1899. Across from the store was Ralph Berger's blacksmith shop. In 1890, with the advent of the Powhatan-Cumberland Railroad narrow gauge line, a station was placed midway between the Post Office and French's store. This resulted in the construction of several neighboring structures including a stemmery (tobacco factory), a freight station and passenger depot, a station master's house, and commissary. Activities came to an abrupt halt in 1917 when the railroad was taken up, sold, and shipped to France. In addition to the post office and railroad related buildings, two churches, Grove Methodist Church and Centenary Baptist stood on the site.¹²

¹⁰Cumberland County Historical Society, Cumberland County and Its People, Walsworth Publishing Company, p. 18.

¹¹Cumberland County Historical Society, pp. 17-18.

¹² Cumberland County Historical Society, pp. 20-21.

Today, little remains of the railroad community, though several of the neighboring structures were located. Included in this area are French's Store and house, several residences, the Garrett house housing the former Sunny Side post office, Centenary Baptist Church and Grove Church.

Tamworth

Located along the Muddy Creek, Tamworth represents a nineteenth century mill community. Originally consisting of the Muddy Creek Mill (24-16), miller's house, post office and store as well as a cooper's shop, blacksmith's shop, and saw mill, Tamworth today includes several of these original structures. The mill itself, the miller's house, the store and post office, as well as two dwellings were surveyed. The mill and its surrounding properties are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Hillcrest

Hillcrest is a twentieth-century community near the Cumberland Courthouse and also located along Route 45. It consists of a small group of abandoned stores and several early twentieth century dwellings.

Hamilton

The Hamilton crossroads community is located along Route 45 just outside of Cartersville at the intersection of Route 45 with Route 690. Several dwellings and the chimney remains of an eighteenth century tavern (24-106) are located in this area, as is Hamilton High School, dating to the early twentieth century, and two stores.

Clinton

Clinton, also a cross roads community, is located at the intersection of Route 60 and Route 654. Originally named for eighteenth-century British General Henry Clinton, the town dates to the nineteenth century. Once a thriving community, Clinton boasted approximately thirty dwellings, two stores, a carriage shop, a grist mill, a post office and four blacksmiths shops.¹³

Today all that remains of this once prosperous community is the Clinton Manor House, Bruner Store, the "Courthouse" house, Moore's Store (abandoned), and a few other dwellings. Bruner's Store (originally Maxey's) incorporates part of a building dating to the eighteenth century with a long and varied history as a dance hall, a masonic temple, a Sunday school, church, sawmill,

¹³ Cumberland Historical Society, p.16.

residence, tobacco stripping barn, and store.¹⁴ The "Courthouse" house dates to the early nineteenth century. According to local lore, court was held in this house during the construction of the Cumberland Courthouse (24-5), 1818-1821.¹⁵

Ca Ira

The community of Ca Ira, located along Route 632 near the Willis River, served as a take out point for the Willis River and as the main exporting point along the Willis. The community took its name from a popular French marching song meaning "the Revolution will triumph" or "it will go," reflecting the popular enthusiasm for the French Revolution in Virginia at the time.¹⁶ Though originally established by the General Assembly in 1796, it reached its high point between 1827 and 1860. Described by Joseph Martin in 1836 in The Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia, the village of Ca Ira contained approximately 40 dwellings, three mercantile stores, a merchant mill, a tobacco warehouse, two taverns, a non-denominational church, and a masonic hall. The population at the time was 310 and mail was delivered three times a week. Amongst the residents were two blacksmiths, two wheelwrights, two tailors, and two plough manufacturers.¹⁷

The rapid expansion of this community took place as a result of the removal of a dam along the large pond adjacent to the area. Prior to this, the surrounding pond has produced conditions for bilious attacks which has twice nearly depopulated the town completely. During its heyday, Ca Ira boasted \$40,000 worth of sales annually by its three mercantile stores, 28,000 to 30,000 bushels of wheat ground at the mill during the season, and 300 to 500 hogsheads of tobacco received.¹⁸

Today, only a few buildings survive from this once thriving village. The extant structures located along Route 632 near the Ca Ira Pond include Grace Episcopal Church (24-009), now on the National Register, approximately five modest dwellings, and the Ca Ira Fishing Club (24-116). Of these, only the church and fishing lodge date to Ca Ira's period of prosperity.

¹⁴ Michael Boykin, The Farmville Herald, March 12, 1975, p. 1.

¹⁵ Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Survey Form.

¹⁶ National Register Nomination, Grace Episcopal Church, p. 3.

¹⁷ Cumberland County Historical Society, p. 16.

¹⁸ Cumberland County Historical Society, p. 16.

THEME: RESIDENTIAL/DOMESTIC

RESOURCE TYPES: Single-family Dwellings, Secondary Dwellings, Domestic Outbuildings.

Throughout its history, Cumberland County has been marked by a high percentage of domestic structures. Originally a part of Goochland County, records indicate that Cumberland was settled as early as the early eighteenth century, with settlement concentrated along the James River and at the cross-roads of important transportation routes.

SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLINGS

A large portion of the domestic structures in Cumberland County reflect a vernacular tradition based on regional precedents rather than on any pure academic style. The builders within the region had a large influence on the architectural forms and were responsible for creating and adapting styles and elements associated with the area. During the eighteenth century, pattern books which provided the builders with architectural plans and details, had an impact on the designs of the period. Beyond the vernacular tradition, Cumberland County includes some residential buildings reflecting the more formal Federal, Italianate, Greek, and Gothic Revival styles.

Early Settlement Period (1570-1789)

Vernacular Houses:

Much of the architecture from the early settlement period in Cumberland County is not directly associated with any academic style, but is instead limited to vernacular building forms. The most prominent vernacular configuration is the modest hall-parlor plan.

In general, hall-parlor houses are 1-1/2 story, two-room plan dwellings covered with steeply pitched gable roofs. The hall was entered directly from the outside and led into the parlor. The linear plan of these vernacular forms evolved from the traditional British folk houses, but grew to accommodate the needs of the local climate and emerging traditions. Front porches, rear, shed-roof additions as well as salt-box additions are common expansions to the small, enclosed hall-parlor plan houses.

Several examples of the early hall-parlor plan house are found in Cumberland County. The earliest example of the hall-parlor plan dwelling found in the county is Walnut Hill (Figure 3), located outside of Farmville at the southern end of the county. Like Oakland it has undergone a series of additions and alterations. Walnut Hill (24-417) dates to ca. 1720, and survives as a frame example of the hall-parlor form which has been expanded to include additional rooms, making it a central-passage plan with a room appended to the rear. Many eighteenth century outbuildings such as a slave's quarters, icehouse and office, remain on the site as well.

Oakland (24-31) which dates to 1767, is a Flemish bond brick dwelling which stretches four bays across the front and has substantial additions to either side. Though the house itself was the victim

of a serious fire last year, the original form remains as do many outbuildings, including an eighteenth century frame dwelling which is thought to be older than the brick house.

Anderson House, also located just north of Farmville, dates to the end of the eighteenth century, ca. 1790. Like the two previous examples, Anderson House (24-100) has undergone a significant change. A large, two-story addition was made to the rear ca. 1840. In addition to the primary dwelling, there is an eighteenth century family cemetery and a few mid-nineteenth century outbuildings on the property.

Located near the Cumberland Courthouse is the James Baber Law Office (24-199), formerly a hall-parlor plan, single-family dwelling. An enclosed, boxed winder stair leads to the loft level formerly used as sleeping quarters. Like the previous examples, this building has additions to the rear.

Though it now fronts the road with a late nineteenth century Italianate facade, French's House (24-90) located near Sunny Side has the remains of a hall parlor plan. The original section of the house, located to the rear of the present house, has been incorporated into a substantial addition. An eighteenth-century smokehouse and store share the site with the house.

The only surviving example to which little alteration has occurred is Willow Bank (24-336) which dates to 1780. This house stands as a good example of an unaltered early house plan type (Figure 4).

In addition to the hall-parlor plan, there were several local vernacular variations to this two-room plan type during the early settlement period. Nan's Cottage (24-73), also known as the Amphill Overseer's House, located in the northwest section of the county, appears as an unusual adaptation of the hall-parlor plan type. While there are two rooms with a central stair between them, there is no evidence that these two rooms ever provided access one into the other on the interior. This two-room plan-type is also seen at Hors du Monde, Oakgrove, and in the slave quarters at Walnut Hill.

Another local interpretation of a vernacular plan form arises at Morton's Mill house (24-186), located north of Farmville along the Appomattox River. This house, originally two separate rooms connected by a dog-trot, is now a three-room, I-plan house. (The dog-trot having been filled in.) The property on which the house sits, once boasted a mill as well. Today, remains of an early canal lock can be found on the property.

Langhorne House (24-11) was the only example of a central-passage, single-pile dwelling found from this early time period. This plan-type becomes the most frequently found form after the turn-of-the-century.

Georgian Houses:

Based on the English "detached" house, the Georgian style of architecture was a common building style in the eighteenth century in the American colonies. The Georgian house in Virginia is generally characterized by its simple box-like structure designed in strict symmetry in both plan and

elevation. It is usually a two-story structure, two-rooms deep with five or seven vertical window bays placed in a symmetrical fashion. A primary central door opening onto a through-passage is often embellished with an entablature and architrave, or an engaged pediment.

Only one example of the Georgian style was located in Cumberland County--Mount Elba (Figure 5). Located amidst gently rolling hills in the Lakeside Village Quadrangle, near the James River, Mount Elba (24-15) consists of an imposing five-bay, two-story, Flemish bond brick dwelling with an unusual L-shaped plan (Figure 6). The interior features two staircases--a grand entry hall stair and a rear servant's stair. While a good example of a regional interpretation of the style, the English counterpart adhered to a much more confining use of symmetry. While it is thought that this house was built at two different times, there is no evidence of this on the exterior brickwork. Mount Elba retains its Georgian period interiors and is an excellent and notable example of the style. In front of Mount Elba sits a stone slave block, the only surviving example of such a block in the county.

Early National Period (1789-1830)

Vernacular Houses:

During the late eighteenth century, the central-passage plan became common in Cumberland County dwellings. In central-passage-plan houses, a central hall runs through the house between the two principal rooms to either side. Two vernacular examples of this plan type were found--Oatland (24-93) and the house along Pleasant Valley Road (24-184). Oatland (Figure 7), dating to the first decade of the nineteenth century contains an original log section visible in the basement. In addition to the main house, there is a good collection of eighteenth century outbuildings on the property. The house on Pleasant Valley Road retains its original central-passage plan type and much of its original interior fabric. A large addition has been made to the rear, and no contemporary outbuildings survive.

Federal Houses:

In its purest form, the Federal-style house is most commonly a two-story structure, rectangular in plan with doors and windows arranged in rigid symmetry across all elevations. Architectural details such as a projecting cornice with dentils, molded lintels over window openings, and fanlights or transoms above doors generally embellish the exterior elevations of Federal style houses. This style of architecture did not represent an extreme break with Georgian-style architecture of the late colonial era, but allowed for somewhat more flexibility. Polygonal projections, semi-circular bays, or rectangular wings are common modifications to the standard box form of the more rigid, Georgian style. Other modifications involved refinements to the scale and proportion of the buildings. Innovations appeared in the interior decoration of the buildings of the Federal period, where classical motifs were used with restrained elegance.

Several examples of Federal period architecture were located in Cumberland County, ranging in date from 1800 through 1840. Oak Hill (Figure 8), built ca. 1800, is the earliest example exhibiting the Federal style in Cumberland County (with the exception of Cartersville). Currently owned by the

State Forest, the house survives as an excellent example of the Federal style. It has a double-pile, central-passage plan with Federal period mantels, door and window surrounds in place. Near the house itself, is the family cemetery which contains the Charles Irving Thornton tombstone with an epitaph written by Charles Dickens (Figure 9).

Goshen (24-91) survives as an excellent example of a substantial Federal period house and dates to the end of the style's span in Cumberland County, ca. 1840 (Figure 10). This house, set atop a raised basement with an integral kitchen, retains its Federal period mantels, trim, and doors as well as some of the surrounding outbuildings. Two other good examples of late-Federal period houses in Cumberland County are Union Hill (24-20) and Greenwood (24-39).

Two houses located outside of Cartersville were executed in the Federal style with the characteristics of those houses found within the Cartersville Historic District. Both Woodlawn and Viewmont date to ca. 1790 and echo the architecture of the Cartersville buildings (Figure 11). Both have central-passage, single-pile plan type.

Houses in Cartersville:

The majority of the houses and taverns in Cartersville were executed in the Federal style and date to the last decade of the eighteenth century and first decade of the nineteenth century. Characteristic of the Federal architecture in Cartersville are the transoms above the entry door, the unusual four bay facade, exterior end Flemish bond chimneys and side-gable roofs (Figure 12). Examples which illustrate this pattern are: Walton House (24-126-006), Pleasant House (24-126-014), and Harrison House (24-126-010).

Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

Vernacular Houses:

The central-passage, single-pile plan type thrived in Cumberland County during the Antebellum Period. Two excellent examples of this plan type are the Brown's Church Manse (24-97) and the Thaxston House (24-113). Both houses are one-and-a-half story dwellings. Thaxston House, located just north of the Appomattox within the Farmville Town limits, is a frame dwelling with a one-story, one-bay front porch supported on octagonal columns. The Thaxston House (Figure 13) is in excellent condition and retains most of its original nineteenth century interior. Brown's Church Manse, similar in plan, is executed in brick and has received a series of later additions. Much of the original interior fabric of this house has been recently removed.

The most prevalent vernacular form in Cumberland County is the I-house. Like the hall-parlor house, this early Virginia house form evolved from the traditional British folk house, but grew to include additions and stylistic details. In Cumberland County, the I-house first appeared during the mid-1800's and persisted for the next hundred years. The I-house can be characterized as a two-story, two-room wide, one-room deep house. The rectangular structure has the primary entrance located centrally on the longer axis and end chimneys located on each of the shorter sides. The elevations of I-houses are symmetrically organized into three bays with either a one or two-story

porch articulating the primary facade. A distinguishing element of the I-houses in Cumberland County is the treatment of the cornice. In combination with other factors, the type of cornice found on the I-houses provided an indication of the general date of construction.

Examples of the vernacular I-house form can be found as early as 1840. Though some parts of Tally Ho are thought to date to as early as 1740, the current dwelling is a predominantly ca. 1840 house. It has a central-passage, single-pile plan and is two stories. The interior elements of the house have just recently been lost to fire (June 1994). While Woodlawn (24-121) began as a hall-parlor plan dwelling in the 1830's, it was incorporated into a basic I-house ca. 1860, as was often the case with this earlier plan type (Figure 14). In addition to the main house, the property at Woodlawn also contains an early family cemetery.

Academic Forms:

Greek Revival

The Greek Revival Style, the first Romantic style, dominated the newly independent United States through much of the first half of the nineteenth century. Architectural precedents associated with Greek democracy were especially appropriate in the new republic as it rejected its ties to England. The Greek Revival style is marked by porches supported by columns, usually of the Doric order, gable or hipped roofs, a wide cornice representing the classical entablature, and front door surrounds with sidelights and a transom. The Greek Revival style is, by far, one of the most frequently found academic styles in Cumberland County.

Three excellent examples of the style in Cumberland County are found at Rochelle (24-49), Pleasant Grove (24-3) and Melrose (24-85). Rochelle, is a frame dwelling with a central-passage, double-pile plan (Figure 15). Typical of the Greek Revival period are the sidelight and elegant transom, as well as the pedimented window caps on the exterior.

Pleasant Grove is unusual in that it dates to the period during the Civil War (Figure 16). Pleasant Grove features a typical Greek Revival interior and exterior. All the rooms have Doric pilaster mantels, dog ear window and door surrounds, and four panel doors. The exterior has the typical pedimented window caps and a the ghost of a one-story, one-bay front porch typical of the Greek Revival.

The latest example of a fully Greek Revival style house in the county is Melrose, which dates to just after the Civil War, ca. 1868 (Figure 17). Like Pleasant Grove, it is a brick dwelling. Stretching five bays across the front this imposing two-story brick house features a one-story end wall porch. Typical of the Greek Revival Style are the front door sidelights and transom, the pedimented window and door surrounds, and the boxed cornice.

In addition to the many Greek Revival style houses which exhibit characteristics on the exterior, there are many houses belonging to other stylistic traditions on the exterior which feature Greek Revival

traits on the interiors. Two good examples of this are Lancaster House (24-47) and Morningside (24-14). Lancaster House features typical vernacular-Federal detailing on the exterior, and then has elaborate Greek Revival detailing on the interior (Figure 18). Another excellent example of this is Morningside. Morningside has elegant Italianate detailing on the exterior which contrasts with the pattern-book academic Greek Revival detailing of the interior (Figure 19). Typical of the Greek Revival are the grand pedimented window and door surrounds with fret molding. The mantels, as well, feature pedimented fire box openings and, in one instance, fret patterning.

Gothic Revival

The Gothic Revival style emerged in America in the early 1840s as a reaction against the symmetry, balance and regularity associated with the classical style of architecture so popular in this country up to that time. The Gothic Revival actually began in England in 1749 when Sir Horace Walpole began remodeling his country house in the Medieval style. Over the next century, others borrowed his ideas and the Picturesque country house became common in England. The first documented fully domestic example in America was designed by Alexander Jackson Davis in 1832. Davis' book entitled Rural Residences was replete with Gothic-style examples. Although the book was not widely published, his ideas were disseminated through publications by his friend, Alexander Jackson Downing, who promoted his own books through lectures.

Alexander Jackson Davis' association with nearby Powhatan County for his commission of Bellmeade, had a limited impact on the architecture of Cumberland County. Downing's book, The Architecture of Country Houses, influenced a single residence in Cumberland County, the Clinton Manor House (24-240). Typical of Downing's designs are the T-shape plan, the central four flue chimney, and the lattice work on the front facing gable (Figures 20 and 21).

Italianate

Like the Gothic Revival style, the Italianate style began in England as a part of the Picturesque movement. This reaction against formal classical ideals promoted the rambling, informal Italian farmhouse. Like the Gothic Revival style, the Italianate style had almost completely replaced the earlier Gothic Revival style.

While several houses from the turn-of-the-century feature Italianate detailing as in the case of French's House (24-90, see Figure 22), only one example of a completely Italianate style dwelling was located. Morningside features many of the characteristics associated with the Italianate style such as paired windows and a projecting bracketed cornice with pendants. In addition to the main house, there are several contemporary outbuildings on the property--a summer kitchen, a school house, a smokehouse and a barn (Figure 23).

Queen Anne Style

The Queen Anne style was the dominant style of American architecture from the period 1880-1910. The style continued through the beginning of this century with decreasing popularity. The expanding railroad network of the period helped to spread the style by conveniently transporting the pre-cut architectural details associated with the style, such as corner brackets, gable ornament, towers, intricate wood shingle designs and gabled dormers.

Like the Italianate style, the Queen Anne style most frequently occurred in Cumberland County in the form of ornamentation on the vernacular I-house form. Only a handful of examples of the style were found as used for an entire house. The Hume House (24-126-4) is a brick structure dating to 1910 (Figure 24). Typical of the Queen Anne style it has a corner turret and arched windows. Perhaps the best example of the style in the County is the house (24-168) located along Route 45 (Cumberland Road). It features the corner turret, irregular massing, complex gable roof, and wrap-around porch associated with the style as well as the pre-cut architectural details (Figure 25). Another house located along Route 45, near Hamilton (24-301) illustrates the Queen Anne style as it is found in Cumberland County. Typical of the Queen Anne style is the irregular massing, the wrap-around front porch, and complex gable roof (Figure 26).

Reconstruction Period (1865-1924)

The period following the Civil War saw the rise of vernacular house forms such as the two-bay, two-story house and the I-house form and its variations the L-plan and T-plan forms.

The most frequent of all house types found in Cumberland County is the I-house.¹⁹ In Cumberland County the I-house form emerged in the 1840's and flourished for many years well into the twentieth century (Figure 27). Typical of this house form are the single-pile, central-passage plan, two-story front elevations and side facing gable roof. Variations in Cumberland County include examples with interior paired chimneys (Figure 28) versus the more common exterior end chimneys (Figure 29); some examples have hipped roofs, and others have a chimney to only one end. Regional differences also occur. While the most frequent fenestration pattern included one window to either side of a central door, some examples included paired windows. In addition, in the area near Cartersville, Palladian vents in a central facing front gable are featured (Figure 29); while in the area near Farmville, diamond vents were the preference (Figure 20).

Almost as common as the I-house is the L-plan variation of which forty-five examples were found (Figure 31). Though less frequent, nineteen examples of the T-plan were also located in Cumberland County (Figure 32).

¹⁹The exact number of I-houses is not available from the current edition of IPS which does not include "I-house" as a building configuration option.

In addition to the vernacular I-house form, the two-story, two-bay vernacular house form is commonly found during this period in Cumberland County.²⁰ Several houses were surveyed in the county which adhere to this building form. A good example of this house plan type is a house found along Route 663 (24-274, see Figure 32).

World War I to Present

During this period, America became a predominantly urban nation and the number of operating farms began to decline. Transportation corridors, which shifted from the railroad to interstate highway systems, directly affected the built environment. Instead of the small towns and villages that clustered around the station stops of the railroad and crossroads, development began to concentrate along the principal automobile arteries. The early to mid-twentieth century transportation-related residential architecture in Cumberland County is most evident along Route 45 and Route 60.

The most typical domestic forms found along transportation corridors are the bungalow and the cottage. The bungalow is characterized by its low overhanging roof form supported on tapered wood posts set atop brick piers with exposed rafter ends and Craftsman-like detailing (Figure 33). Thirty-two examples of the bungalow form were found in Cumberland County dating from the late 1920's through as late as 1950. A representative example of the bungalow house form as found in Cumberland County is a house located on Osborn Road (24-406, see Figure 33). A good example of a typical vernacular cottage is a house located along Route 45 (24-368, see Figure 34). Another form of house dating from this period is the shotgun house form which is characterized by a series of single rooms arranged front to back. These are one-story dwellings with a front facing gable roof. Only a few examples of this building form were located during the current survey in Cumberland County.

SECONDARY DWELLINGS

Slave and Servant Quarters:

Although once a prevalent building type associated with the Virginia plantation house, very few examples of slave quarters or servants quarters were identified during the 1994 survey. Perhaps the best example of a slaves quarters is located on the Walnut Hill property (24-417). Consisting of a one-story, random patterned brick building, the slave quarters is divided into two distinct sections with separate entrances (Figure 35). The only other example of a servants quarters is located at Oatland (Figure 36). Though the building is currently in a state of disrepair, it was once a-story-and-a-half frame structure. While a frame structure in ruins near the Lancaster House is thought by the current owner to be the ruins of a slaves quarters, no physical evidence on the site corroborates this theory. Evidence that domestic servants, most likely slaves, resided in the main house exists at

²⁰The exact number of two-bay, two-story frame dwellings is not available as the current version of IPS does not make it possible to run a report based on the number of bays.

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Morningside and Mount Elba, two houses which have secondary servants' stairways (Figures 37 and 38).

OUTBUILDINGS AND DEPENDENCIES

Detached Kitchens:

Detached kitchens are often associated with single-family dwellings as well as farms. The kitchens are generally one-story structures set away from the house to confine fire danger and to remove heat from the dwelling. In Cumberland County, the detached kitchens are generally frame with a large end chimney, either brick or stone.

Though once associated with many of the properties surveyed, only a few examples of the detached summer kitchen survive in Cumberland County. Some of the best examples are the summer kitchen at Melrose (24-85), the kitchen at Morningside (24-14) and the kitchen found behind the Sunny Side post office house (24-211). The kitchen at Melrose dates to the same period as the house, and consists of a one-room frame structure with a hipped roof (Figure 39). Though the original kitchen at Morningside burned, the existing kitchen building on the site dates to the end of the nineteenth century and serves as a good example of the kitchen buildings which used interior stoves instead of fireplaces (Figure 40). The Sunny Side kitchen building is a good example of the typical one-room kitchens which would have been found behind the many late nineteenth century I-houses in the county (Figure 41).

Spring Houses:

Spring houses are structures built at the source of water to ensure the protection of the spring, to protect the water from pollution, and to provide a cool, clean space for storing dairy products. Spring houses were typically constructed of brick or stone, which offered the best insulation, and were located at the base of a slope where the spring usually emerged from the ground. In some cases, the water was channeled through troughs which were located in the floor or were slightly raised from the floor of the spring houses. The water flowed continuously through the spring house, supplying a steady inflow of cooling water. In order to prevent mildew and mold, adequate ventilation was needed, and was usually accomplished with the use of louvers or roof ventilation.

Very few examples of the spring house survive in Cumberland County. Perhaps the best example of this rapidly disappearing building type are the spring houses at Pleasant Grove (24-3, see Figure 42) and Oakland (24-83, see Figure 43). Typical of this building type, both of these structures are stone with gable roofs. Both examples seem to have implemented the channeled trough system of cooling.

Smokehouses:

Smokehouses were used for smoking meat, a process that preserved and enhanced the flavor of the meat. In general, smokehouses are rather simple structures. They consist of an airtight structure with an earth floor. While an entry door is needed, windows are usually not present. Some form of ventilation is required to keep the fire burning, and often, this would occur in the form of small flue openings beneath the eaves. While hickory was the preferred wood to be used, oak, cherry, apple, sassafras, and corn cobs were also burned.

Thirty-three examples of smokehouses were located in Cumberland County during the current survey. Typically these were one-room frame structures with steeply pitched gable roofs. Two excellent examples of the smokehouse are the one located at the Muddy Creek house near Tamworth (24-40, see Figure 44) and the one located behind the French House near Sunny Side (24-90, see Figure 45).

Other Domestic Outbuildings:

In addition to the above mentioned domestic outbuildings, other types were located during the current survey (Figure 46). A few examples of dairies were found near the main dwelling. In addition, a handful of ice houses were also identified (Figure 47).

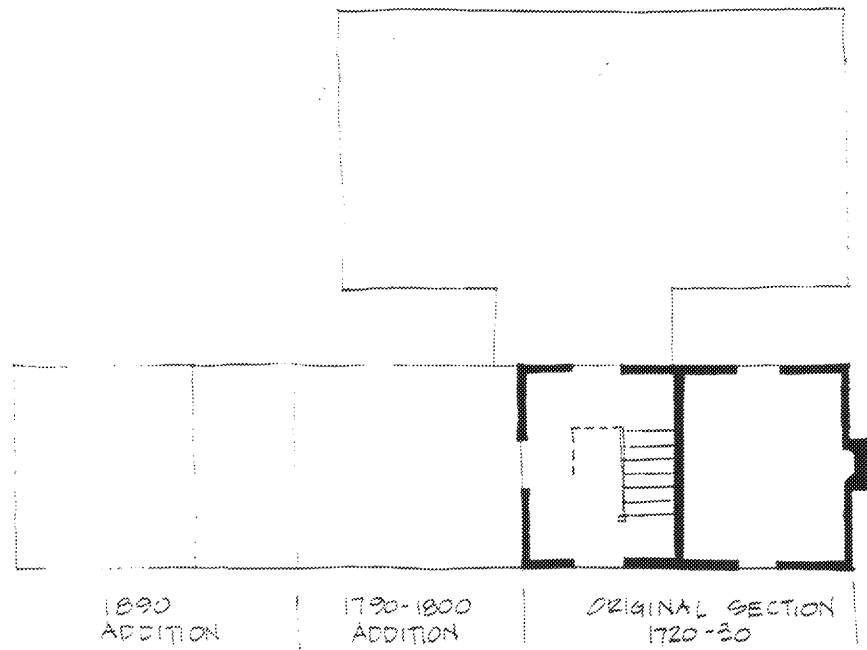


Figure 3: Plan of Walnut Hill (24-417)

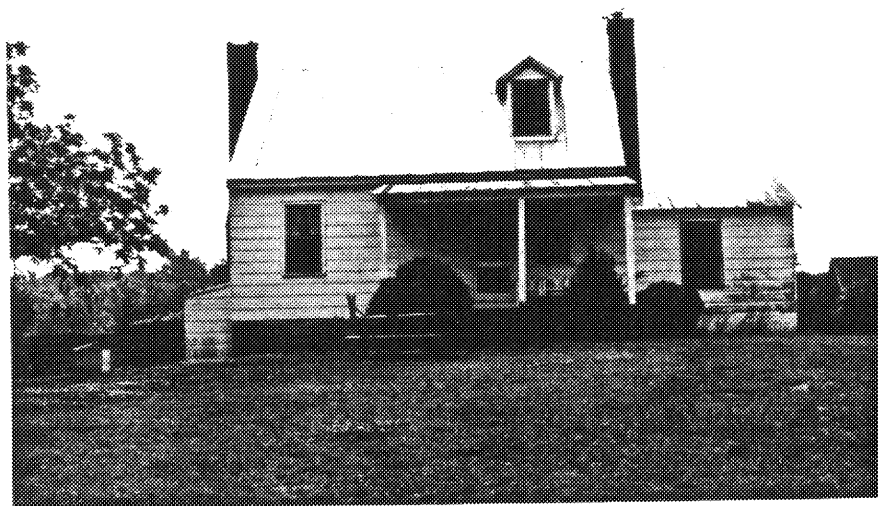


Figure 4: Photograph of Willow Bank (24-336)



Figure 5: Photograph of Mount Elba (24-15)

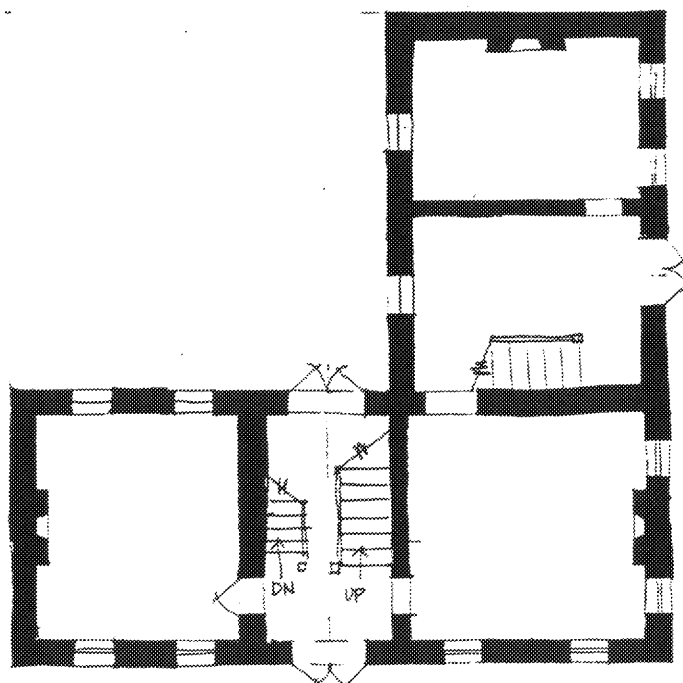


Figure 6: Plan Mount Elba (24-15)



Figure 7: Photograph of Oatland (24-93)



Figure 8: Photograph of Oak Hill (24-87)



Figure 9: Photograph of Tombstone of Charles Irving Thornton



Figure 10: Photograph of Goshen (24-91)



Figure 11: Photograph of Viewmont (24-35)



Figure 12: Photograph of Glasser House (24-126-9)



Figure 13: Photograph of Thaxston House (24-113)

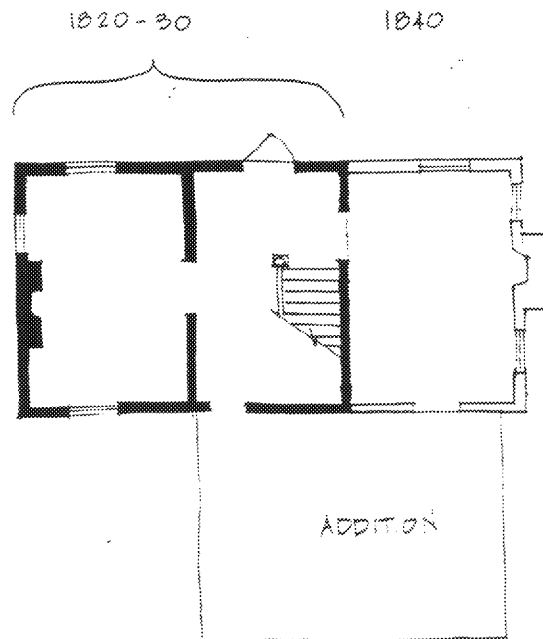


Figure 14: Plan of Woodlawn (24-121)



Figure 15: Photograph of Rochelle (24-49)



Figure 16: Photograph of Pleasant Grove (24-3)



Figure 17: Photograph of Melrose (24-85)

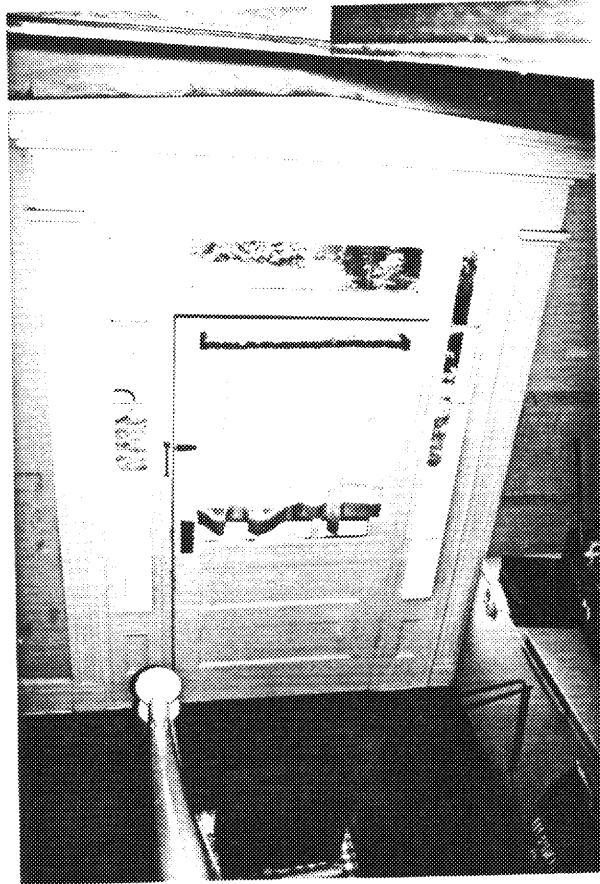


Figure 18: Interior Photograph of Lancaster House (24-47)



Figure 19: Interior Photograph of Morningside (24-14)



Figure 20: Photograph of Clinton (24-240)

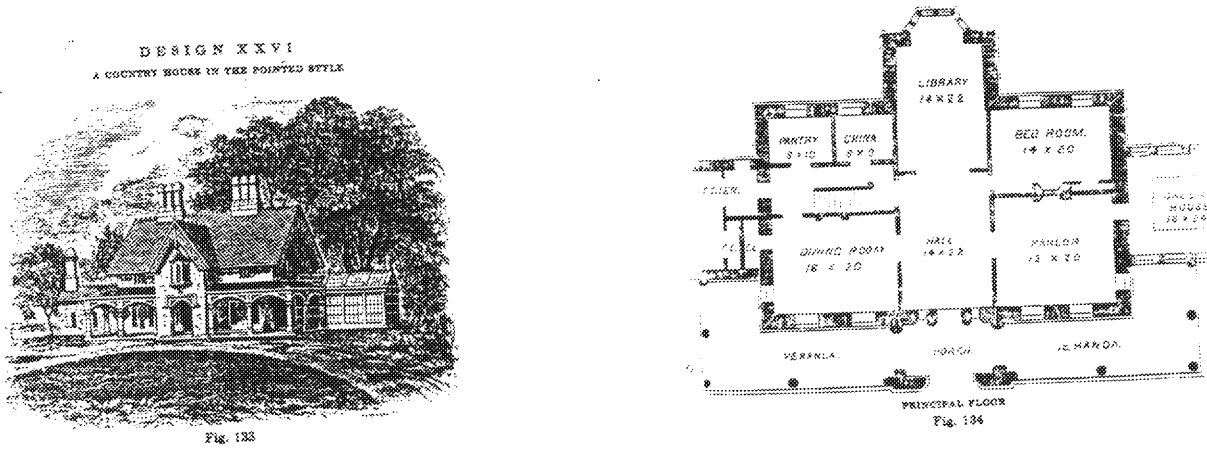


Figure 21: Figures 133 and 134 from A. J. Downing's The Architecture of Country Houses



Figure 22: Photograph of French House (24-90)



Figure 23: Photograph of Morningside (24-14)



Figure 24: Photograph of Hume House (24-126-4)



Figure 25: Photograph of House on Route 45 (24-168)



Figure 26: Photograph of House on Route 45 (24-105)



Figure 27: Photograph of House on Route 45 (24-256)



Figure 28: Photograph of High Bridge Farm (24-311)



Figure 29: Photograph of House on Route 45 (24-254)



Figure 30: Photograph of House on Route 672 (24-291)



Figure 31: Photograph of House on Route 13 (24-212)

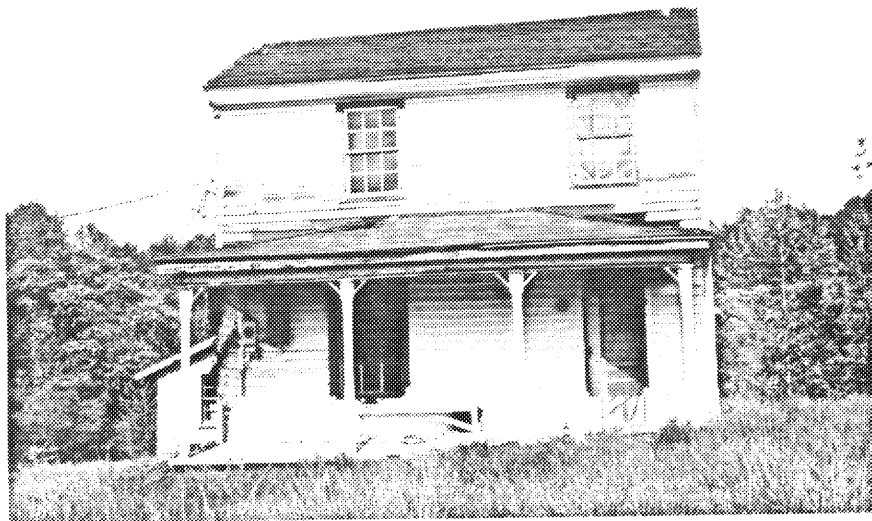


Figure 32: Photograph of House on Route 663 (24-274)



Figure 33: Photograph of House on Osborn Road (24-406)



Figure 34: Photograph of House on Route 45 (24-368)



Figure 35: Photograph of Slave Quarters at Walnut Hill (24-417)

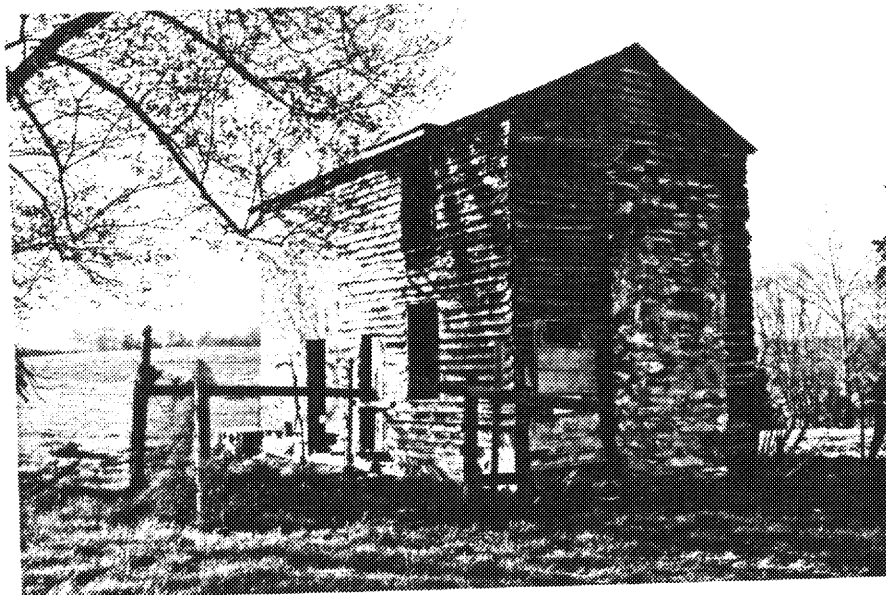


Figure 36: Photograph of Servant's Quarters at Oatland (24-93)

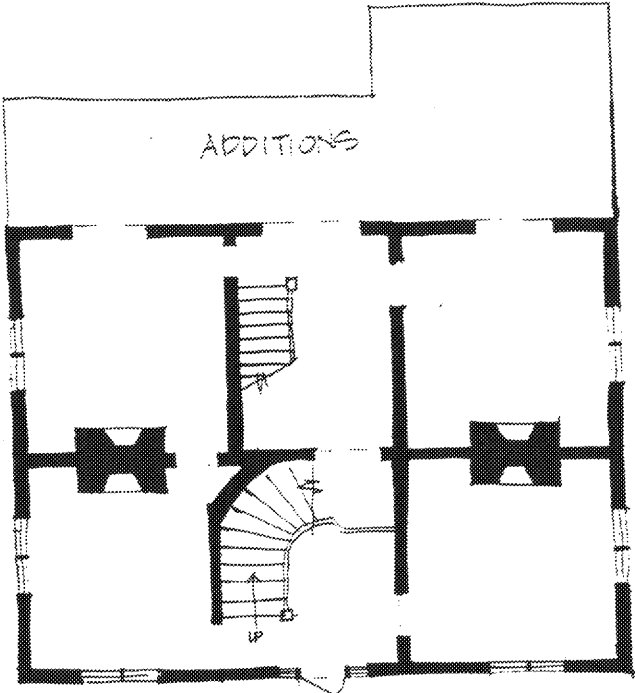


Figure 37: Plan of Morningside (24-14)

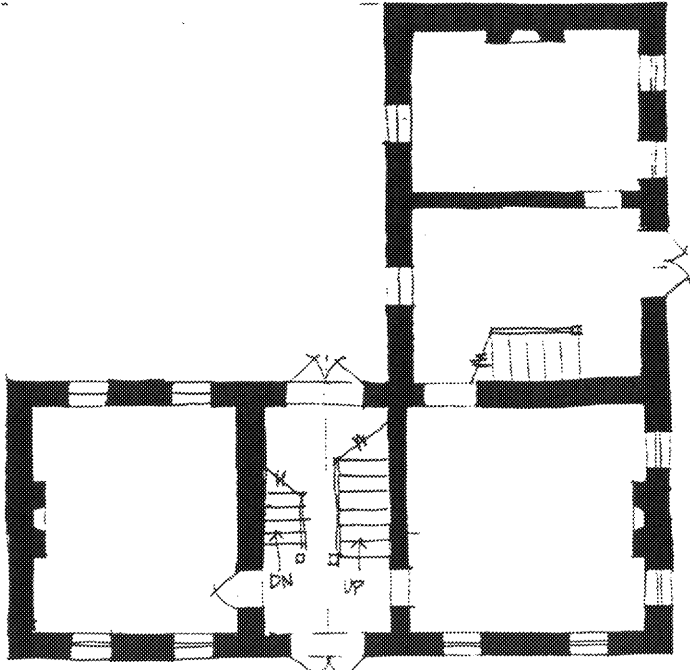


Figure 38: Plan of Mount Elba (24-15)

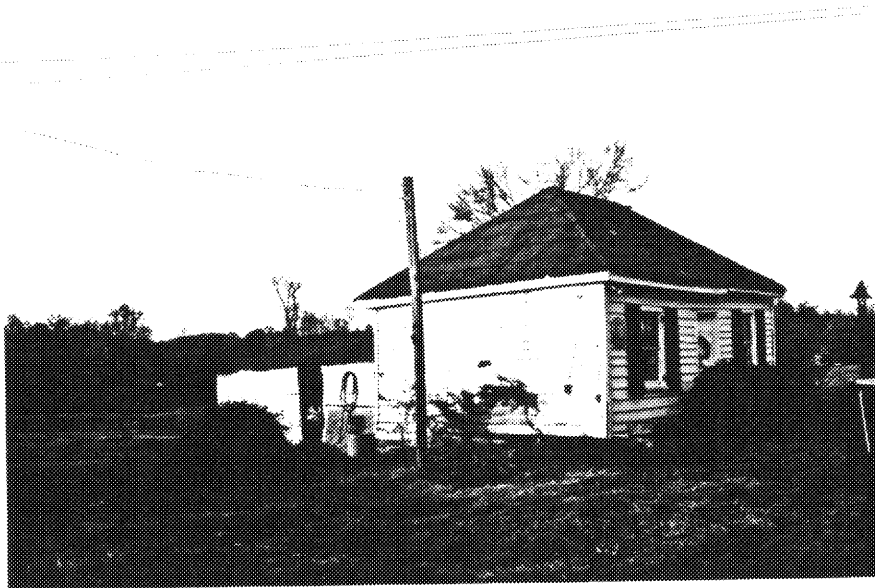


Figure 39: Photograph of Kitchen at Melrose (24-85)

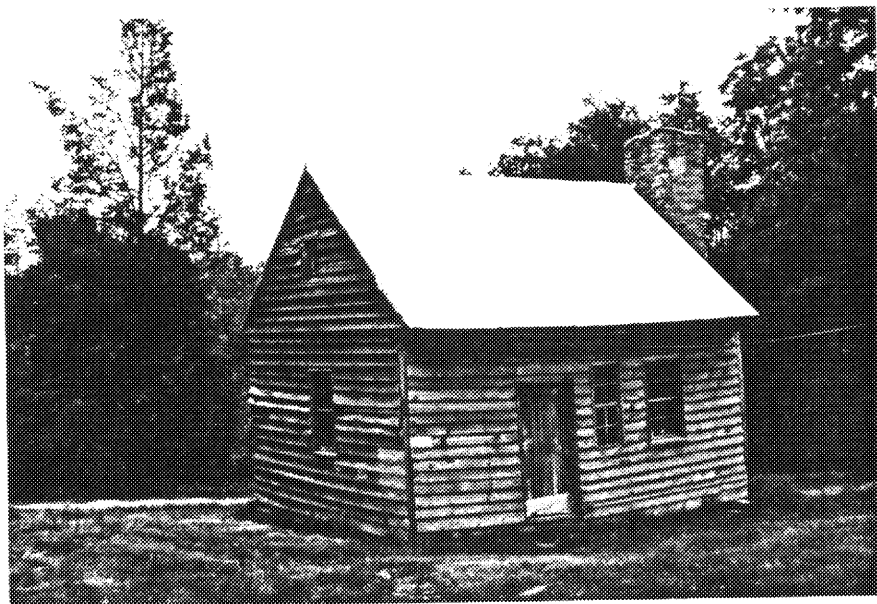


Figure 40: Photograph of Kitchen at Locust Grove (24-104)

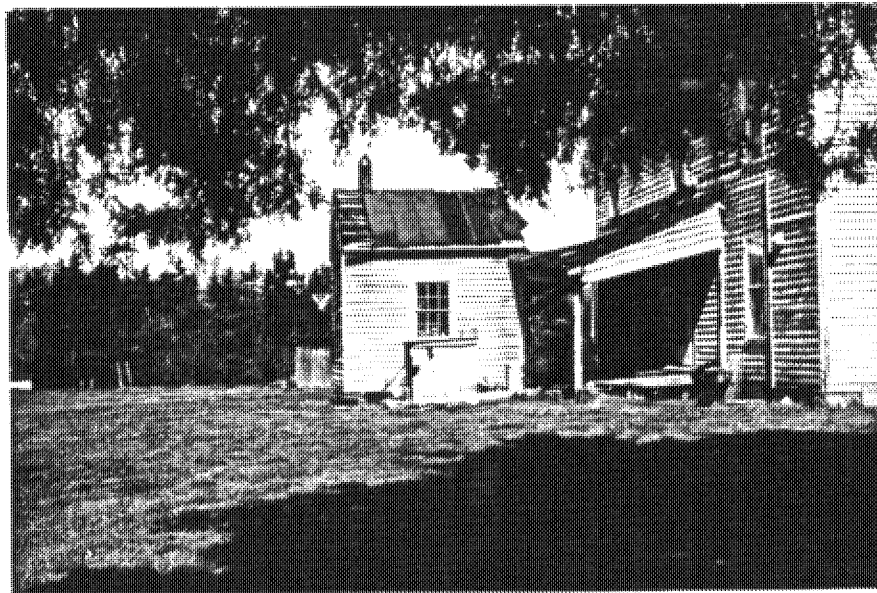


Figure 41: Photograph of Kitchen at Sunny Side (24-211)

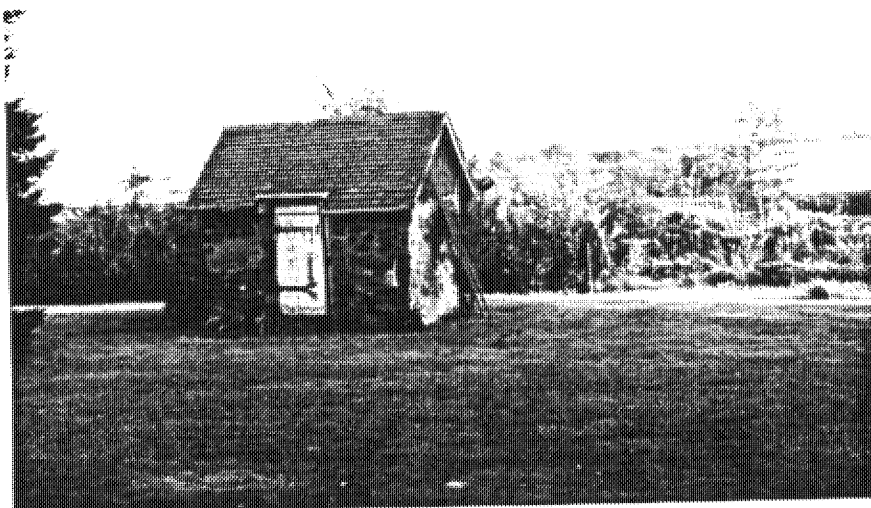


Figure 42: Photograph of Spring House at Pleasant Grove (24-3)



Figure 43: Photograph of Spring House at Oakland (24-83)

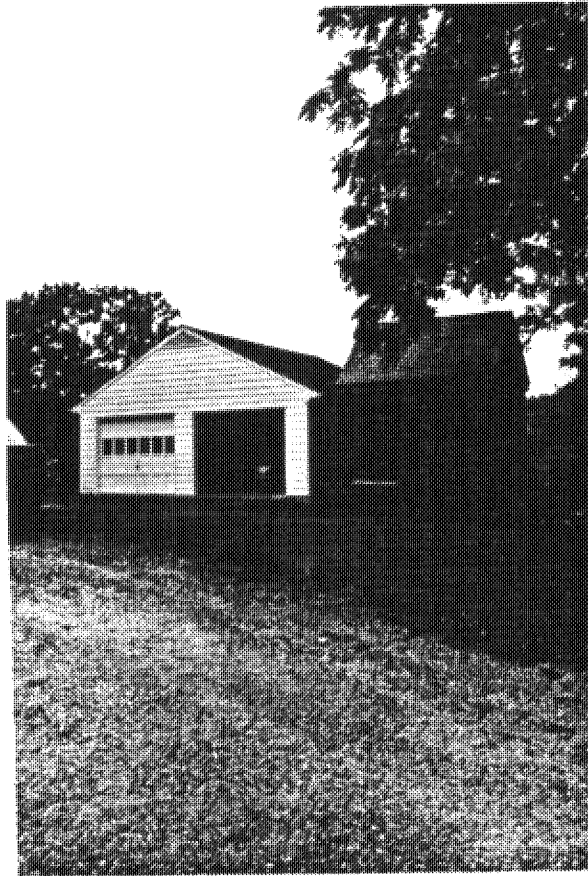


Figure 44: Photograph of Smokehouse at Muddy Creek Mill House (24-40)

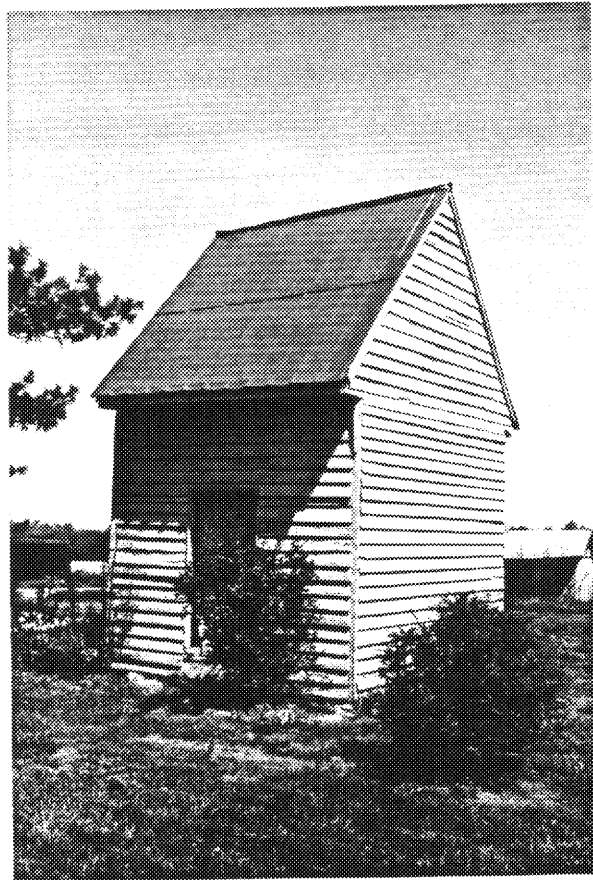


Figure 45: Photograph of Smokehouse at French House (24-90)

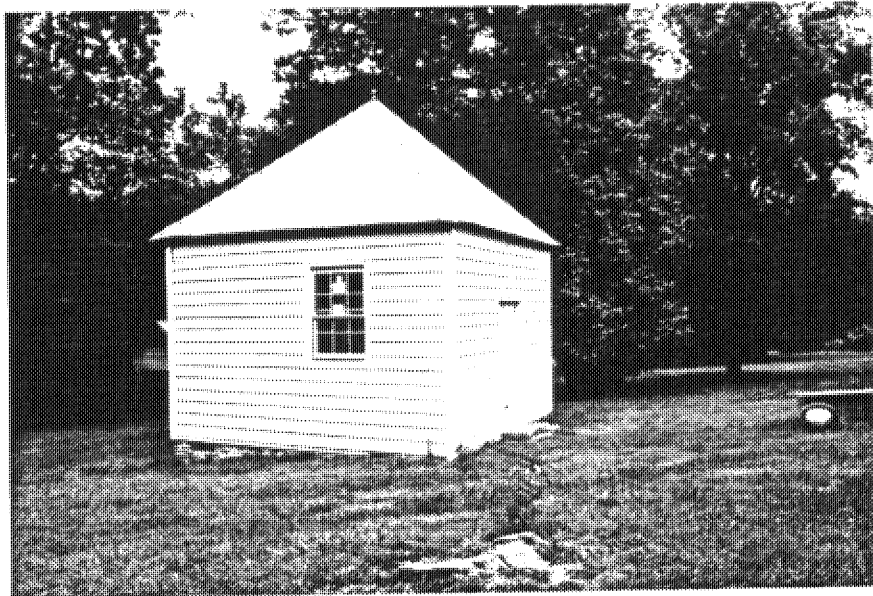


Figure 46: Photograph of Dairy at Oakland (24-83)

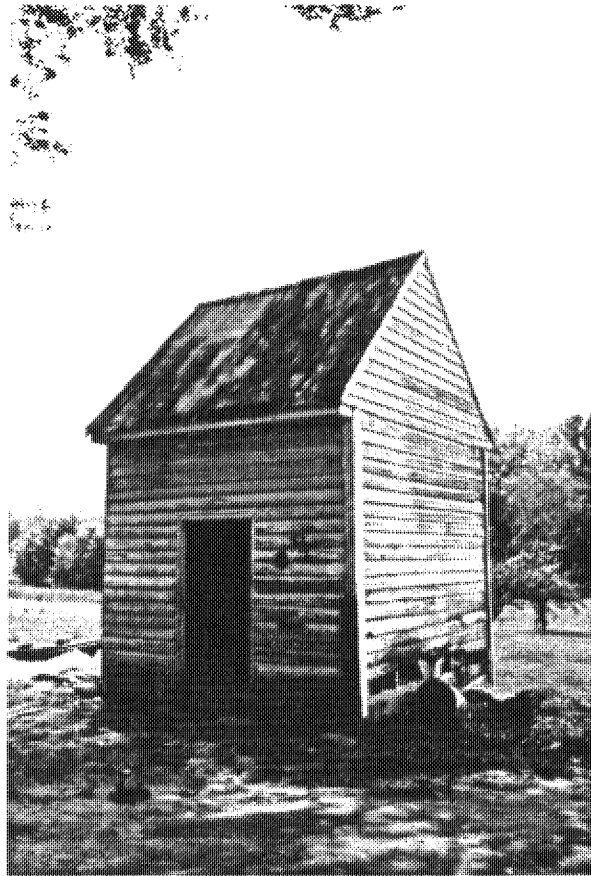


Figure 47: Photograph of Icehouse at Millview (24-114)

THEME: SUBSISTENCE/AGRICULTURE

RESOURCE TYPES: Farms; Barns and Other Agricultural Buildings

AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS

Historically, farming has been the most important industry in Cumberland County and has included the raising of cattle and other livestock. According to an article published in 1881 on tobacco production in Virginia, Virginia ranked second in the United States in the production, acreage and total value of tobacco.²¹

Cumberland County's climatic conditions, as well as the ample rainfall, allow for a long growing season from seven to eight months a year. The soil varies from a red-clay soil suitable for raising wheat, to a sand-clay soil for general farming, to a rich soil along the rivers which proved superb for tobacco cultivation. The 1850 Census Records indicate that 2,476,135 pounds of tobacco, 118,616 bushels of wheat, and 220,535 bushels of corn were produced in Cumberland County that year. In addition to these, peas and beans, Irish potatoes, and sweet potatoes were also grown.²²

The farms in Cumberland County include a variety of agricultural buildings, but few serve their original functions. The most common agricultural buildings surveyed in the county include hay barns and tobacco barns. Although numerous sheds were located during the survey, the term was used when the original function of the building was not readily apparent. During the on-site survey work, the survey team identified hay barns, granaries, tobacco barns and livestock barns; if the specific purpose of the barn was not obvious, it was referred to simply as a barn. Although antebellum farm buildings are increasingly rare in Virginia, Cumberland has several good examples scattered throughout the county. Because of the rural quality of the county and the generally slow influx of development, Cumberland retains an excellent collection of antebellum farm buildings.

Corncribs

The survey included the identification of nine corncribs, a specialized form of a granary. Since the general design of the corncrib has not changed substantially over time, assigning a date to them was difficult and was based on the types of nails and sawcuts. According to Allen Noble, the precise origin of the corncrib as a separate structure has not been clearly established. One theory is that the

²¹ "Tobacco Production in Virginia in 1879," The Virginias: A Mining, Industrial and Scientific Journal (September 1881), p. 140.

²² 1850 Census, Schedule of Productions of Agriculture in Cumberland County, Va.

type is derived from a simple shelter built by American Indians.²³ The form of the comcrib is based purely on function, and includes certain basic design features. First, the walls include a high proportion of open space, usually accomplished by using widely spaced slats. This allowed for adequate ventilation to aid in the drying process and prevented mildew. Second, comcribs are narrow, again to ensure adequate circulation of air. The proper width of a comcrib depends on the harvest date for the particular locality and the prevailing weather conditions, including humidity, temperature and the amount of sun and wind. The walls of some comcribs were constructed to slant outward toward the top. This provided maximum protection from the weather and assisted in the unloading of the corn. The openings to the comcrib usually included a man-sized door located in the gable end, as well as a series of smaller doors for unloading located at the base of the wall. Finally, comcrib designs usually included an overhanging skirt or other devices for reducing pillaging by rodents. (Noble, p. 107) The deterrent typically used in Cumberland County was the elevation of the structure on piers.

Typical examples of the comcrib as found in Cumberland County were found at Clinton Manor House (24-240, see Figure 48), and at the Putney House (24-167, see Figure 49).

Tobacco Barns

With tobacco being the county's main cash crop during the nineteenth century, Cumberland has an excellent sampling of tobacco barns from that time. Tobacco barn forms varied based on the three distinct methods of drying the crop: fire-cured, air-cured and flue-cured. In the fire-cured method, an open fire is laid on the earth floor of the barn. The dense smoke from the burning wood partially smothered with damp sawdust generates smoke which comes in direct contact with the tobacco leaves. The smoke turns the leaves a dark brown and results in a distinctive aroma and taste. Fire-cured tobacco barns, therefore, are distinguished by their airtight construction and absence of any type of ventilation.²⁴

The barns for air-curing, the oldest method of drying tobacco, tend to follow a standard form in Virginia. A frame, gabled structure with a vertical form and one or two ground-level portals was used throughout Cumberland County.

The third method of drying type, flue-curing, came into use in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These structures consist of a tall building usually flanked by open sheds. The shed additions provide shelter for the workers as well as the furnace and fuel supply. The shed, the

²³ Allen G. Noble, Wood, Brick and Stone Volume 2: Barns and Farm Structures. The University of Massachusetts Press, 1984, p. 105.

²⁴ Nobel, p. 49.

most distinctive feature of the flue-cured tobacco barn, appears in a variety of sizes and configurations.²⁵

The flue-curing process has several advantages over the fire-curing method, particularly the fact that the fire is contained in a furnace, thereby reducing the danger of fire. The flue-curing method also consumes less fuel by a closed heating system. The heat is conducted through the barn in a series of flues and is maintained uniform throughout the space.²⁶ In the flue-curing process 80 percent of the tobacco leaf's weight is water when it is first put in the barn and after it is cured, only 20 to 25 percent of its weight is water. The flue curing process is basically a two-step process in which the leaf is first yellowed at a moderate temperature and high relative humidity. The web of the leaf and the stem are then dried by gradually increasing the temperature to 160 to 180 degrees and lowering the humidity.²⁷

Examples of all three types of tobacco barns were located in Cumberland County. Two of the oldest examples were found at the Hazelgrove Farm, located on Route 600. Dating to ca. 1820, these frame tobacco barns are good examples of the air-curing method (Figure 50). Also on the same farm is a ca. 1892 fire-cured tobacco barn with trenches in which the fires were built, survive in the ground (Figure 51). Across the road, on a farm also belonging to the Hazelgroves is a late-nineteenth century example of the flue-cured method tobacco barn (Figure 52).

Dairy Barns and Hay Barns

Generally identified by their relatively large size and distinctive shapes, early twentieth-century dairy barns are often long, two-story frame buildings with gambrel roof and hay hoods. Rows of small window openings providing natural interior lighting can be found along the long elevations at the first floor level. The interior spaces of the dairy barns are arranged to accommodate rows of cattle on the first floor, and a hay storage area above. The large loft, created by the gambrel roof, provides maximum storage area for hay and feed for the dairy herds. Hay barns are often identical in exterior form, but may not provide the interior partitioning for the dairy cattle on the first floor. Other hay barns are smaller frame buildings constructed with less detail in an inferior fashion.

An excellent example of a dairy farm complex with notable dairy barns is the Duncan Dairy Farm (24-80). The primary dairy barn, dating to 1932, is an impressive example. This massive brick structure stretches three stories high and is capped by a gambrel roof. It is built employing fireproof construction, and is the only such barn located in the county (24-53). The only other substantial

²⁵ Laura Scism, "Carolina Tobacco Barns: History and Function," in Carolina Dwelling, Raleigh, N.C.: North Carolina State University, 1978, p. 120.

²⁶ Nobel, p. 51.

²⁷ Scism, p. 124.

dairy farm complex surveyed in the county was the Cumva Dairy Farm. The Dairy Barn at Cumva is a large frame structure also with a gambrel roof (Figure 54). Both examples have partitioned interior stalls for cattle.

Several examples of hay barn were surveyed throughout the county. One notable example is located at the Duncan Dairy farm (24-80). Dating to ca. 1830, this mortise and tenon frame hay barn is set upon a random stone foundation with a steeply pitched gable roof (Figure 55).

Other Barns

Other barns built for specific purposes were also surveyed in the county. Two good examples are the sheep Barn at Spring Hill (24-103) and a large corn barn located along Route 615. The sheep barn is a mortise and tenon frame structure which sits on a 3-course American bond brick foundation and dates to ca. 1840 (Figure 56). Though clad in corrugated metal siding today, the original structural members and foundation remain. The barn along Route 615 is an immense frame structure with a through passage for tractors and wagons on the central bay of the first level (Figure 57). Corn is stored in bins to either side of this passage.

Conclusion

Tobacco was the main cash crop in the county through the eighteenth century. Corn and wheat were raised for local consumption from the seventeenth century through the twentieth century, and actually required more acreage for its cultivation. By 1870, the production of tobacco began to decline while the growth of corn and wheat continued to increase. This transition in the county's crops is evident in the agricultural architecture with the tobacco barns generally dating from the late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth centuries, while the corncribs are more recent construction. Today, agriculture remains the primary industry in the county.

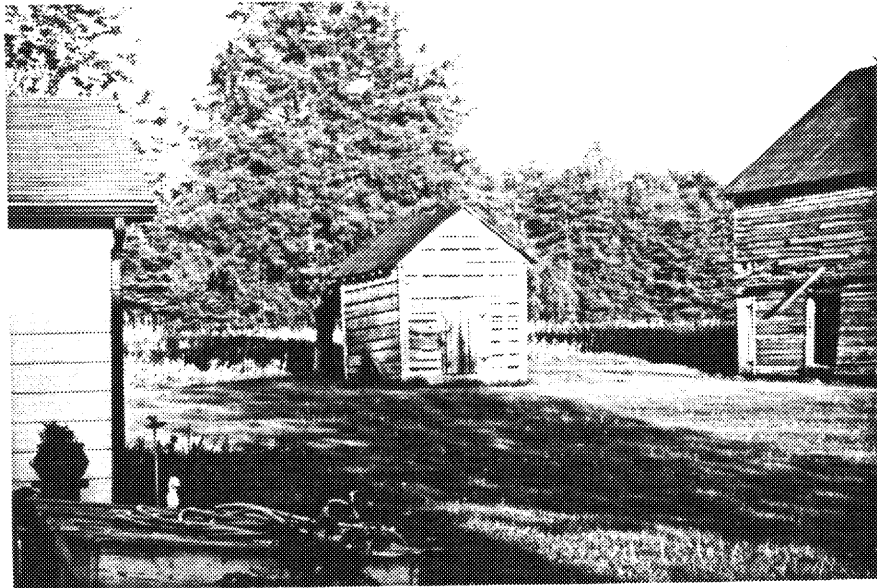


Figure 48: Photograph of Corncrib at Clinton Manor House (24-240)

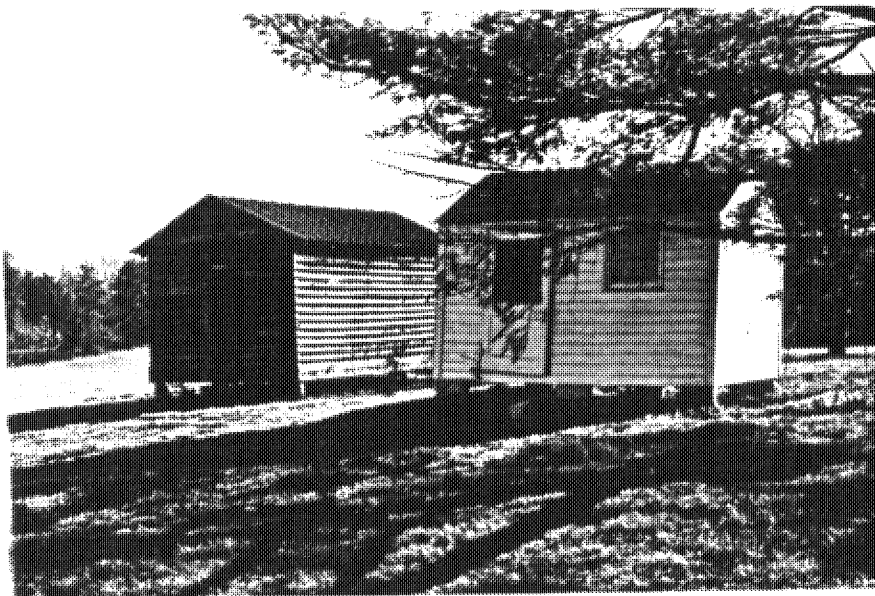


Figure 49: Photograph of Corncrib at Putney House (24-167)

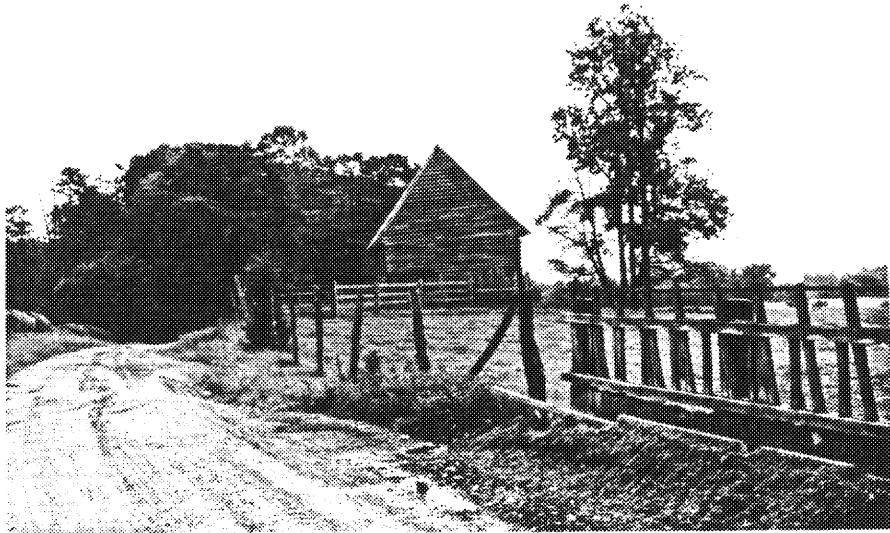


Figure 50: Photograph of Tobacco Barn at Hazelgrove Farm (24-314)

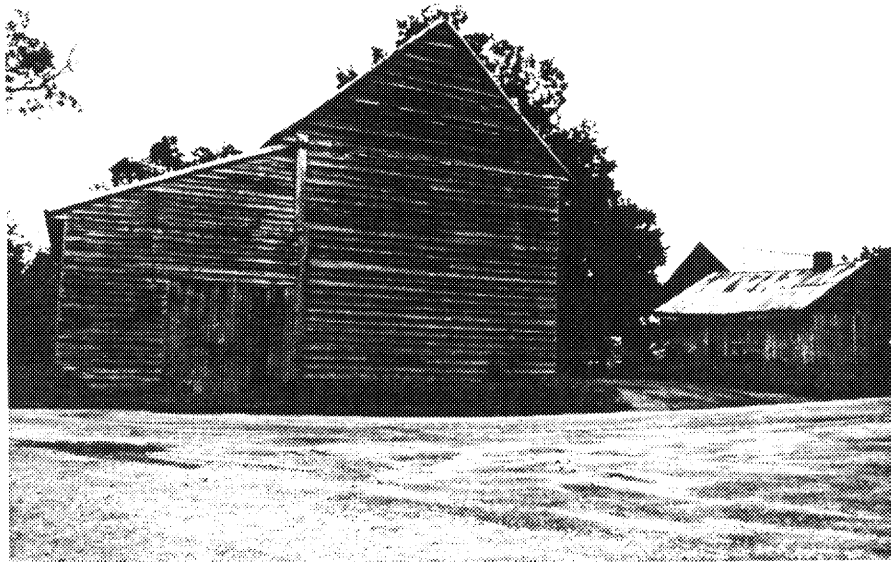


Figure 51: Photograph of Tobacco Barn at Hazelgrove Farm (24-314)



Figure 52: Photograph of Tobacco Barn on Hazelgrove Property (24-335)

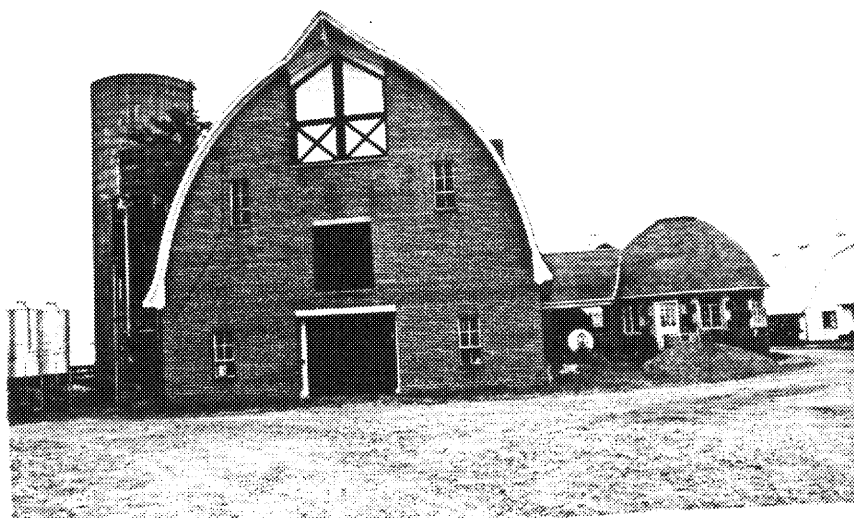


Figure 53: Photograph of Duncan Dairy Barn (24-80)

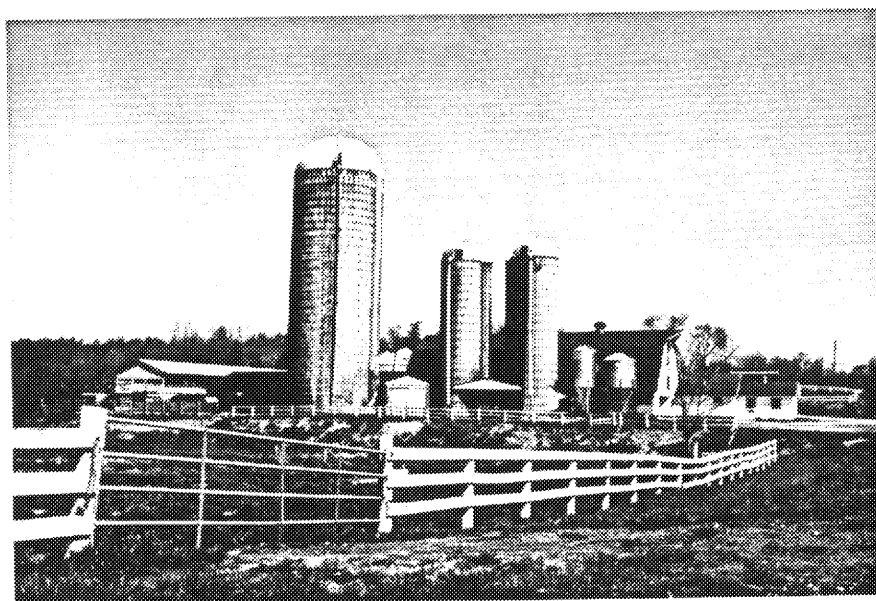


Figure 54: Photograph of CumVa Dairy Barn (24-21)

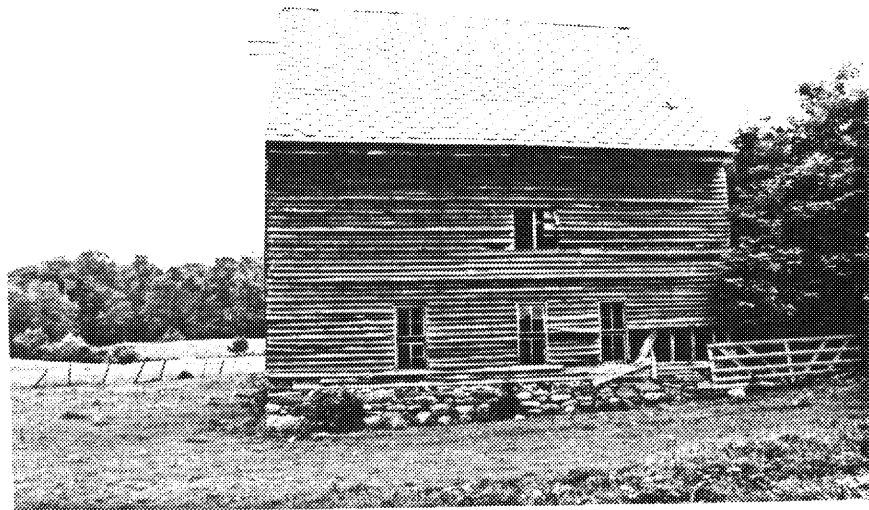


Figure 55: Photograph of Hay Barn at Duncan Dairy Farm (24-80)



Figure 56: Photograph of Sheep Barn at Spring Hill (24-103)

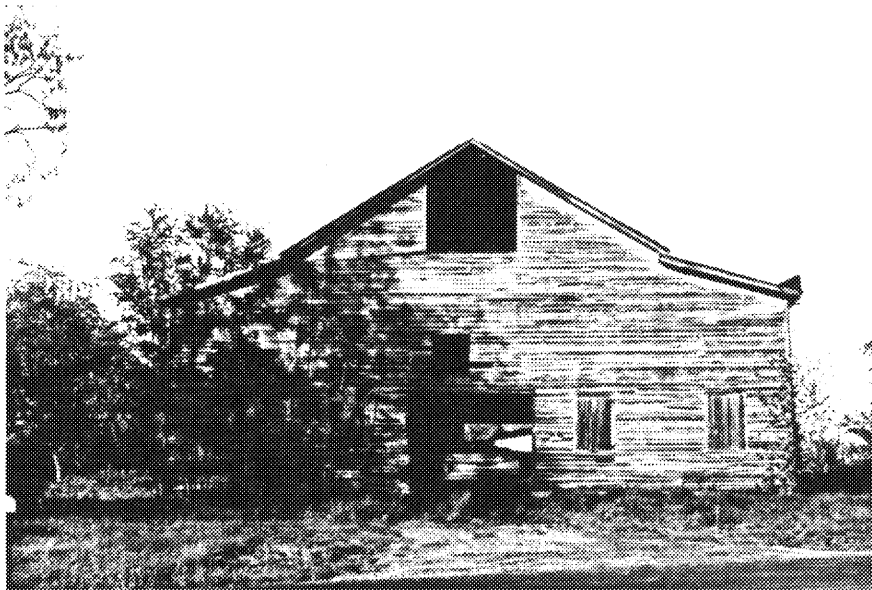


Figure 57: Photograph of Corn Barn (24-260)

THEME: GOVERNMENT/LAW/POLITICAL

RESOURCE TYPES: Courthouse, Prisons, Post Offices, Law Office

Cumberland County was formed from Goochland County in 1749 and named in honor of Prince William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland and the third son of King George II. The original boundaries of the county extended from what is now Buckingham County, on the east to Chesterfield County of the west thus including present day Powhatan County. With the advent of George III accession to the throne, the Cumberland County Committee of Safety declared themselves in favor of independence from the British. Following this the residents of the eastern half of the county began to take steps towards self-government leading to the division of the county along the Muddy Creek which resulted in the formation of Powhatan County in 1777. This line corresponded to the division between the Littleton and Southam Parishes. With the division of the county and the formation of Powhatan County, the courthouse fell within the boundaries of Powhatan, thus necessitating the erection of a new courthouse and the establishment of a new county seat.²⁸

The first meeting of the Cumberland court following the Muddy Creek division occurred in 1777 at the home of Maurice Langhorne in the town of Effingham.²⁹ Effingham Tavern, as it was later called, stood in Cumberland County until it was consumed by fire in 1933 (Figure 58). Another local tavern which was demolished only recently (June 1990) is Langhorne Tavern (Figure 59).³⁰ The site finally selected for the new town of Cumberland was located on the Buckingham Road (now Route 45). The original courthouse a log prison on the site were built by Langhorne himself in 1778.³¹

Today the site is occupied by the 1818 Courthouse which stands several yards from the original courthouse site and the Cumberland County Jail which dates to ca. 1825 (Figure 60). Both buildings are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Reflecting the influence of Jefferson, the courthouse has a temple form with a Doric portico at the front. The jail, included within the courthouse property, is a three-bay, two-story brick structure with a frame entry portico.

²⁸ William H. Gaines, "Courthouses of Cumberland and Powhatan Counties," Virginia Cavalcade, Vol. 17, pp. 38-39.

²⁹ Gaines, p.39.

³⁰ Cumberland County Historical Society, Cumberland County Virginia Historical Bulletin, August 1990, p. 21.

³¹ Gaines, p. 30.

The clerk's office near the Cumberland Courthouse also reflects an exceptional Jeffersonian design.³²

Neither structure was included within the scope of the current survey project. The only government related buildings surveyed were the Muddy Creek Post Office (24- 017), the Sunny Side Post Office (24-211), the Cartersville Post Office (24-126-028), and two law offices. The Muddy Creek Post Office sits adjacent to the Muddy Creek Mill which is a National Register property (Figure 61). It is a Flemish bond brick structure with a slate gable roof dating to the first half of the nineteenth century. During its period of use, it served as a combination store and post office for the small town of Tamworth. Unlike the post office at Tamworth, the Sunny Side Post Office is located in the northeast room of the two-story frame Guthrie House, located on Route 13 (Figure 62). The post office was in operation from the early 1900's until its consolidation with the Cumberland Post Office in 1955. Of the two post offices in Cartersville, only one is in operation today, having replaced the earlier one. Originally a church, the Cartersville Post Office is an early twentieth century brick temple-form-plan building located at the south end of Church Street (Figure 63).

Although only a few extant examples of post offices remain, several have existed throughout Cumberland County. The following list compiled from the Virginia Geologist and Census of 1860 illustrates the many post offices which once existed. Those post offices existing in 1860 are distinguished by an asterisk.

Angola (1870-1908)
Ashby (1873-1910)
Boswell's (1880-1902--name changes to Pinta, no longer on map)
*Ca Ira (1797, 1801-1907--name changed to McRae)
*Cartersville (1796-)
Clinton (1873-1915)
Colemanville (1876-86, no longer on map)
*Columbia
Cotton Town (1878-1890--name changed to Adriance)
Cromona (1882-1906)
*Cumberland Court House (1795-1832, 1833- , name changed to Cumberland 1893)
Darifleg (1880-1880, name changed to Island, changed to Goochland County 1886)
*Famville
Felixville (1813-1817/19, no longer on map)
Flanagan's Mill (1873-1907)
Fork of Willis (1867-68)
Gray's Siding
Guinea Mills
Hamilton

³²The designer, William A. Howard, is an important courthouse designer in southside Virginia.

Hatcher
Hawk
Hillcrest
Lakeside Village
Langhorne's Tavern (1815-53, 1854-54)
McRae (see Ca Ira)
*Oak Forest (1840-72, 1873-1909)
Palmore (1827-27, name changed to Stony Point Mills)
Physick Spring (1825/28-1828/31, no longer on map)
Piney Forest (1856-84, no longer on map)
Point of Rock Mills (1860-66, no longer on map)
Raines Tavern (1809-45, 1847-55)
Rains (1883-84, no longer on map)
*Royal Oaks (1849-66)
Starry Creek (1854-66, moved location into Franklin County 1856)
Stoddert (1887-1907)
*Stony Point Mills (see Palmore)
*Sunny Side (1856-1954)
Tally (1885-1910)
Trenton (1832-38)
Trenton Mills (1875-1913)
Walton Mills (1860-66)
Whiteville
Willis (1883-91 no longer on map)
Woodson (1857-59, no longer on map)

In addition to the post offices located during this survey, two law offices were also identified, the Robert G. Woodson Law Office (24-137) and the James Pendleton Baber Law Office (24-199). Located on Stony Point Road, the Woodson Office is an early twentieth century, Classical Revival temple-form-plan brick structure.³³ The building is notably high style as it incorporates engaged Doric pilasters and a superimposed pediment at the front (Figure 64). By contrast, the Baber Law Office dates to the late eighteenth century and is a 1-1/2 story frame structure with English bond exterior end chimneys. Originally a side-passage, double-pile plan dwelling, the structure now houses a law office (Figure 65).

Though not a part of the current survey due to its status on the National Register, Taylor Creed's Law Office at Needham (24-30) contributes to the history of education in the county and is significant as one of the earliest law schools in Virginia.

³³It appears as though the vertical sash was reworked towards the end of the century.

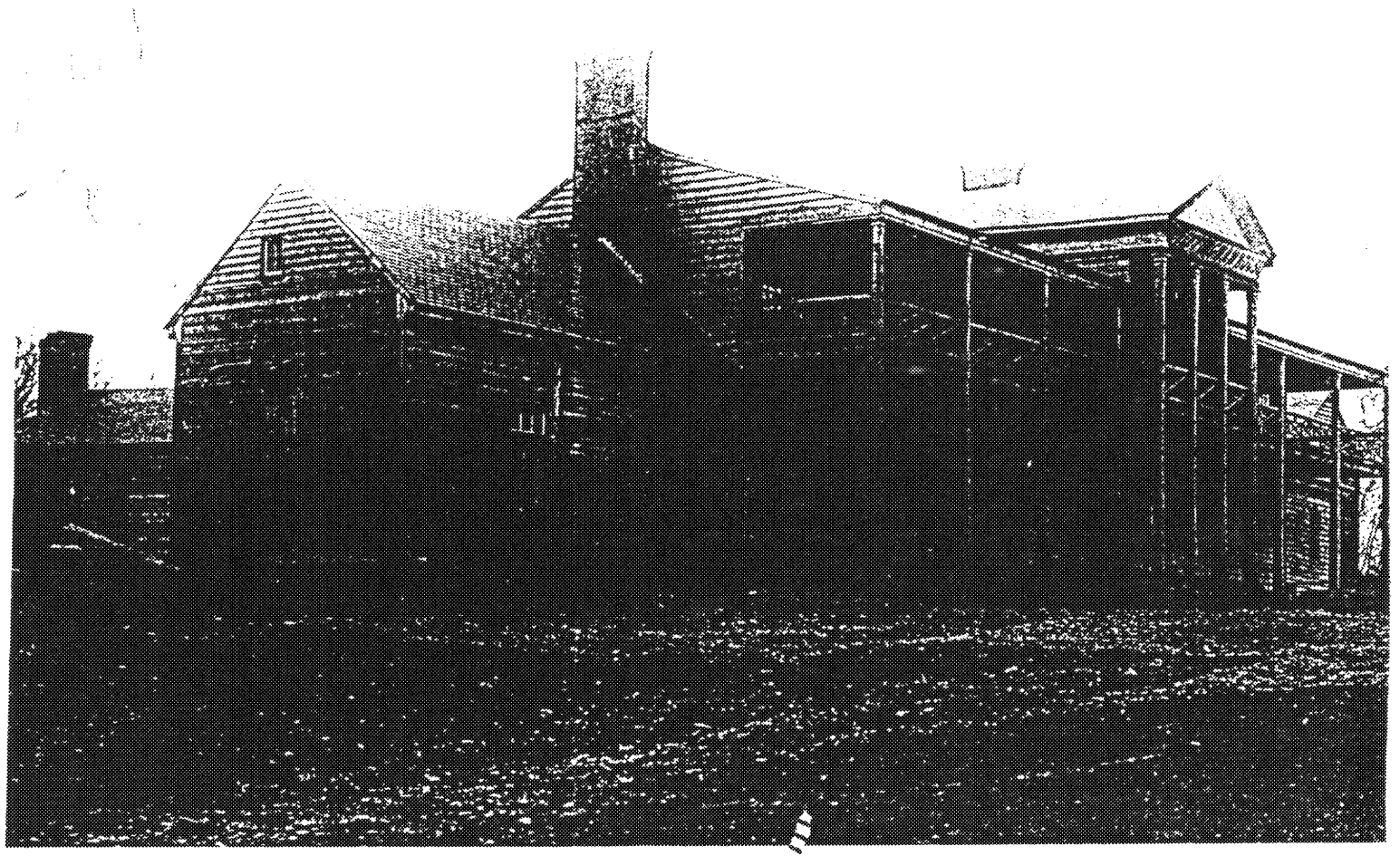


Figure 58: Photograph of Effingham Tavern, HABS

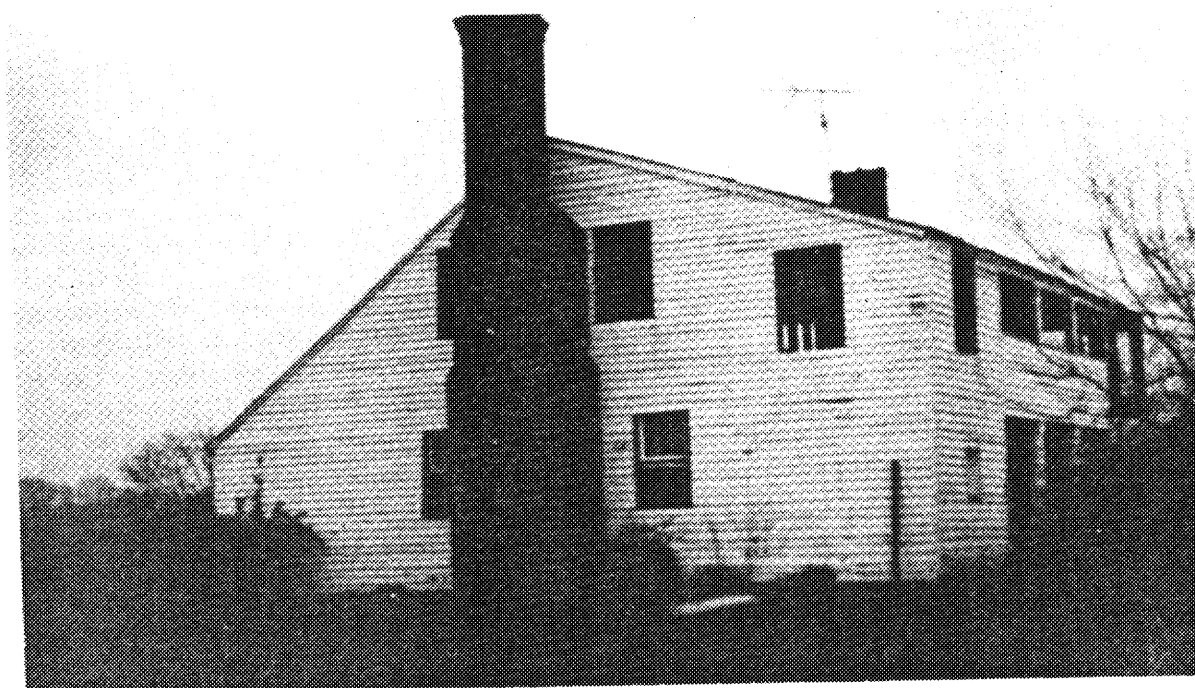


Figure 59: Photograph of Langhome Tavern, courtesy of Cumberland Historical Society

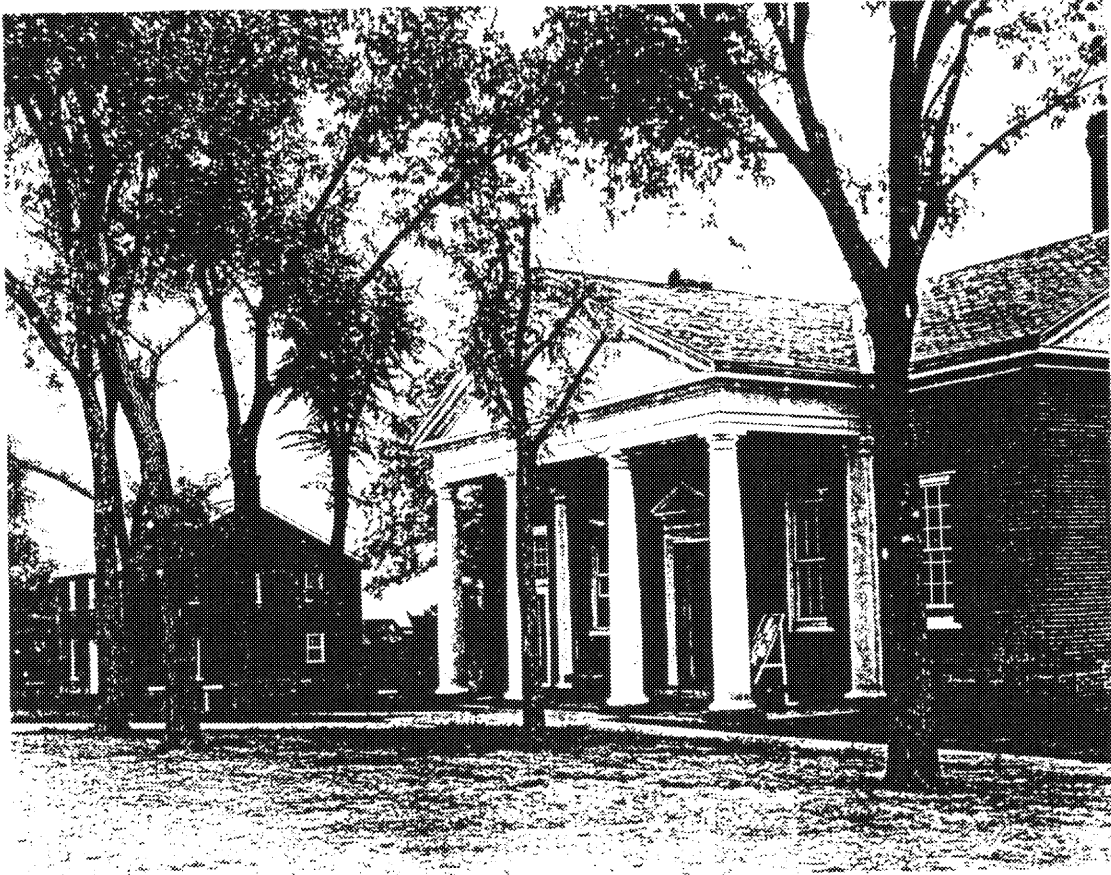


Figure 60: Photograph of Cumberland Courthouse, HABS

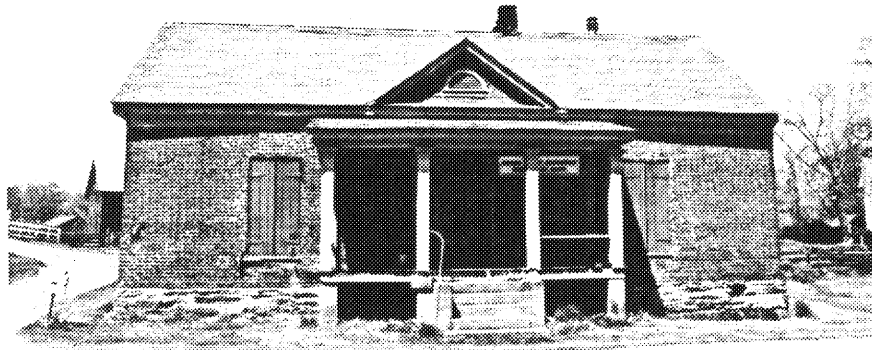


Figure 61: Photograph of Muddy Creek Post Office (24-17)



Figure 62: Photograph of Sunny Side Post Office (24-211)

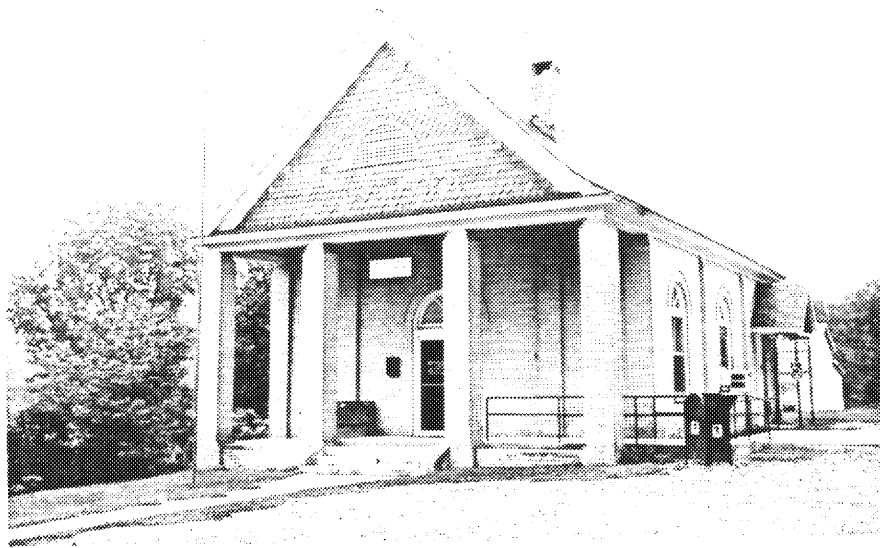


Figure 63: Photograph of Cartersville Post Office (24-126-32)



Figure 64: Photograph of Woodson Law Office (24-137)

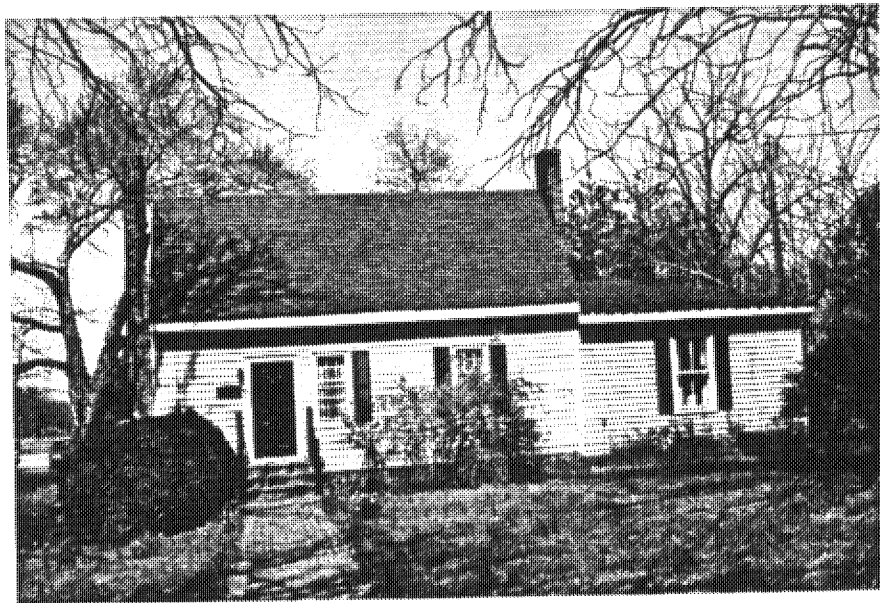


Figure 65: Photograph of James Pendleton Baber Law Office (24-199)

THEME: TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION

RESOURCE TYPE: Ferries, Roads

Water-related

The James and Appomattox Rivers provided the county with its primary means of transportation during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Accordingly, ferries were essential for the transport of the county's products and people.

According to the Calendar of Virginia State Papers, the Ferry at Cartersville, originally known as Carter's Ferry, was in operation as a supply route during the Revolutionary War.³⁴ As the main crossing point along the James River it served the counties of Louisa, Goochland, Powhatan, Cumberland, Buckingham, and Prince Edward.³⁵ The ferry remained in operation until at least the 1970's. (See Engineering/ Technology section for information on bridge.)

The first bridge to cross the Appomattox was allotted for in 1747 when the residents of Amelia County began a crusade to build one. Though the endeavor seems to have encountered initial resistance on the Goochland County side of the river, the project proceeded. In 1748, Theodrick Carter was appointed surveyor of the road from Guinea Road to the newly completed bridge over the Appomattox.

A map dating to 1777 summarizes the bridges then existing in the newly founded County of Cumberland. Grouped by Parish, the Upper Parish, Littleton contained a total of six: Great Guinea, one; Little Guinea, two; Willis' Creek, two, and Muddy Creek, one. The Lower Parish, Southam, contained a total of four bridges: Jones' Creek, one; Deep Creek, two; and Muddy Creek, one. One other bridge was noted as crossing the Appomattox over Butterwood (Refer back to Figure 2).

In 1796, Benjamin Henry Latrobe undertook a trip down the Appomattox River for the purposes of surveying its navigability. His daily reports reveal the need to remove their boat from the water and go around the mill dam at Stony Point (Figure 66).³⁶

In 1864, Charles Cassell surveyed and delineated all bridges and roadways existing at the time in Cumberland. Along the Appomattox, he located the following bridges: a covered bridge at Farmville, the High Bridge, a fordable bridge at Jamestown, and a covered bridge at Stony Point. Of these only the High Bridge remains (See Technology and Engineering Theme). Traversing the

³⁴Calendar of Virginia State Papers, Vol. 2, p. 70.

³⁵Calendar of Virginia State Papers, Vol. 2, p. 158.

³⁶Benjamin Henry Latrobe, "An Essay of Landscape," The Virginia Cavalcade, Vol. 8, pp. 8-38.

James, Cassell indicated the following: at Muddy Creek the river was navigable to the mill, the river is fordable on foot across an outcropping of rocks near Amphill farm, there is a ferry at Elk Island, and Darneld's Ford at Boatwright Island. Any bridges which may have existed within the county crossing its many rivers were not indicated by Cassell.

Though not easily navigable, the Willis River was improved for navigation by the James River Company in the early-nineteenth century. Stretching across Cumberland County to the James River, the Willis River's main port was at Ca Ira, near Cumberland Courthouse, which serves as a local loading point for tobacco bound for the James River.³⁷ Unlike the other Rivers in the county, the Willis River was maintained in the manner of the road system. Eleven precincts between Ca Ira and the James were maintained by particular people, each section being approximately 2.4 miles long.³⁸

Rail-related

The same map illustrates the roads existing at the time in Cumberland as well as the route of the railroad. The South Side Railroad was the only one running through the county in 1864 and covered only a small section of the far southern portion of the county near Farmville running across the High Bridge into the county and crossing back out of the county from the bridge at Farmville.

In November of 1884, the voters of Cumberland approved a referendum to have subscriptions to build a railroad between Moseley's Crossing and the Town of Farmville and joining the Powhatan-Cumberland line. By 1890 the narrow gauge railroad was completed.³⁹ In foreclosure in 1905, the Farmville and Powhatan system was sold to local interests and renamed Tidewater and Western. Though T. M.R. Talcott, the new vice-president of the railroad, increased the railroad's efficiency, it went into receivership on May 14, 1917, by which time it had apparently become known as the "Tired and Weary" railroad (Figure 67). Later in the year, an English firm had offered to purchase the rails, and though their initial offer was refused, the railroad's position was reversed on September 20, 1917. Shortly after, the rails were pulled up and shipped to Europe to help repair war-damaged tracks.⁴⁰

³⁷William W. Trout, The Slate and Willis' Rivers Atlas, Lexington, Virginia: The Virginia Canals and Navigations Society, 1994, p. 32.

³⁸Trout, p. 33.

³⁹Cumberland County Historical Society, pp. 20-21.

⁴⁰Edward F. Heite, "Narrow Gauge to Farmville," The Virginia Cavalcade, Vol. 16, p. 41.

Road-related

In 1738-1739, the Virginia General Assembly passed a bill allowing for the erection of road signs where two or more roads or highways met. Following this enactment, many roads and bridges were affected in Cumberland County. During this period surveyors (caretakers) were appointed to keep a particular road clear and passable for the duration of a year. In addition, the Gentleman Justices would convene to decide on new road and bridges as well as alterations to existing ones.

As of 1791, many roads already existed in Cumberland County as reflected in a Court Order Book of the period which delineated the new surveyors (caretakers) of these roads. The roads mentioned in this court order include ones running from Little Guinea to Tarwallet, from Thompson's Ordinary to Hubbard's gate, from Angola to the Red Hill, on Cannon's Ferry Road from Horn Quarter Road to Benjamin Wilson's Line, on Cannon's Ferry Road from the old line to Burton's Branch, from Wilson's Line to Cannon's Ferry Road, from Horn Corner Road to upper Groom's Quartet Creek, from James' Mill to Carter's Ferry Road, from the Buckingham County Line to Soak Arse Creek, from the River Road to Carter's Ferry Road, and from Dean's Store to Tarwallet Creek.⁴¹

According to the 1864 map, the major thoroughfares in Cumberland County were a road running north-south from Cartersville to Farmville and two roads running east-west (corresponds to modern day Route 45), Buckingham Road (roughly Route 13) and Old Court House Road (roughly Route 60) both which ran into Powhatan County (Figure 68). Several other roads were indicated on Cassell's map as well, including Davenport Road which ran from the major north-south route east until it intersected with Buckingham Road, Little Brown's Road which ran west from the north-south corridor to the Willis River, Trenton Road, which paralleled the Willis River between Trenton Mill and Trent Mill, and Guinea Road which ran parallel to Guinea Creek. Several other unnamed roads branched off of the main north-south corridor connecting properties across the county.

⁴¹Cumberland County Historical Society, Cumberland County Virginia Historical Bulletin, Sept. 1993, p. 23.



Figure 66: Sketch of the Appomattox, Benjamin Henry Latrobe

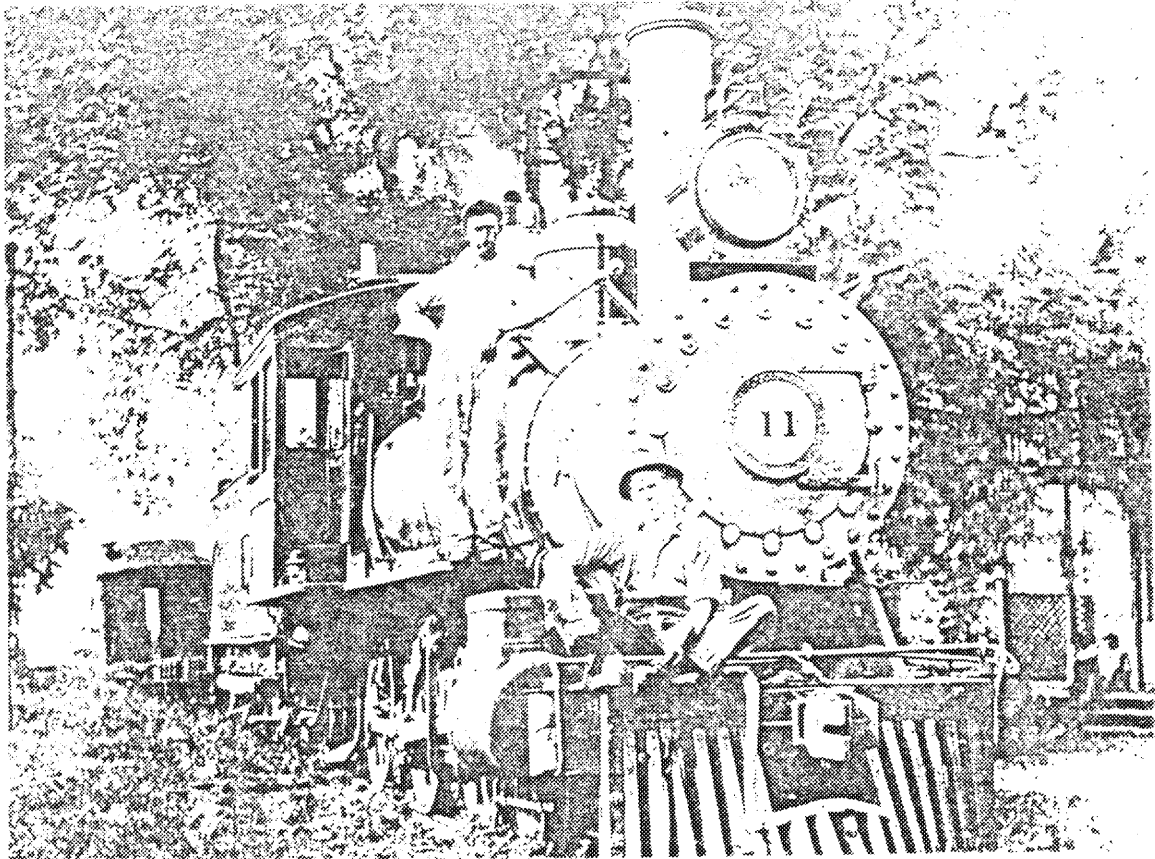


Figure 67: Illustration of Railroad

THEME: MILITARY

RESOURCE TYPES: Military Headquarters and War-related buildings

The most significant military association to be found in Cumberland County's history dates to the Civil War and specifically, to the end of the Civil War and the defeat of General Robert E. Lee and his troops. The route of Lee's retreat followed what is today Route 45, a route running north-south through the middle of the county. As such, all the military resources included in this survey except one relate directly to the Civil War period.

Like many counties in Virginia, Cumberland County was the site of Civil Wars skirmishes. Unlike other locations scattered across the state, however, Cumberland County provided the site for Lee's final retreat. The first property associated with this retreat is the High Bridge, across which Lee and his troops travelled (Figure 69). Following their safe passage, Lee ordered the bridge (both the rail bridge and the wagon bridge below it) burned. The actual burning of the structures was delayed, leading to the successful progress of the Union Troops, hot in pursuit of Lee. Near the site of the bridge ruins is a fortification (24-416) used by Confederate soldiers to watch the bridge. The fortification, square in plan, consists of a raised earthen perimeter bisected by another elevated mound, with two recessed areas in between (Figure 70). On each corner is a earth projection used for the stationing of artillery.

Located approximately three miles due west of the High Bridge, is Walnut Hill (24-417), site of a Civil War skirmish as indicated by a military map published in John Watts de Peyster's The Grand Hunt of the Army of the Potomac in 1872.

The Confederate Cemetery (24-413, ca. 1865) associated with the defeat during Lee's final battles is located a quarter mile southwest of Walnut Hill (Figure 71). The cemetery consists of a mass burial mound marked by a single obelisk commemorating the death of six hundred Confederate soldiers. The carefully landscaped area is surrounded by wooded areas and is marked by large concrete piers.

Thaxston House, across Route 45 from the cemetery, is the location where Lee met with his War Advisor. The meeting is thought to have taken place in the front yard of the house. Thaxston House is a mid-nineteenth century vernacular farmhouse (Figure 72). Typical of this building type, it has a steeply pitched gable roof punctuated with gabled dormers and exterior end chimneys.

Another meeting, this time between Lee and his advisors, took place at Cumberland Presbyterian Church, located approximately two miles north of Thaxston House on Route 45 (Figure 73). (Cumberland Presbyterian Church, thought by local residents to be a Colonial period meeting house, is described in full in the Religion section.)

The one military resource not associated with the Civil War period is the Jesse Thomas Plaque (24-120), a Revolutionary War resource. Though the actual plaque was erected in 1940, it commemorates Jesse Thomas, a Cumberland County plantation owner, who mounted his horse, Fearnought, on this spot to ride in pursuit of Major-General Baron von Steruben at Point of Fork

arsenal (located outside of Charlottesville) with the intention of warning him of Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe's approach (Figure 74). Simcoe was under orders from Lord Cornwallis and intent on the destruction of arsenals. Thomas' warning apparently warded off the impending destruction.⁴²

⁴²Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Survey Form.

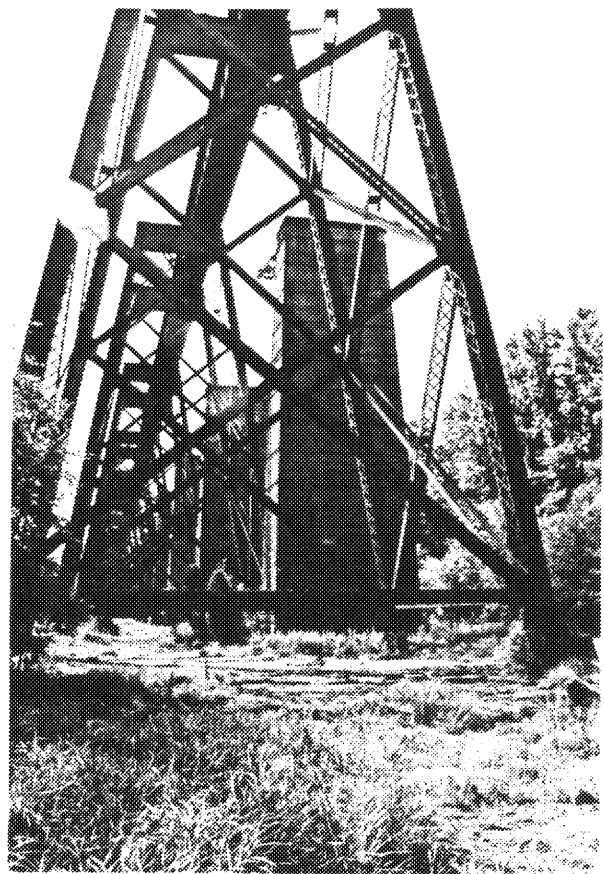


Figure 69: Photograph of High Bridge (24-56)

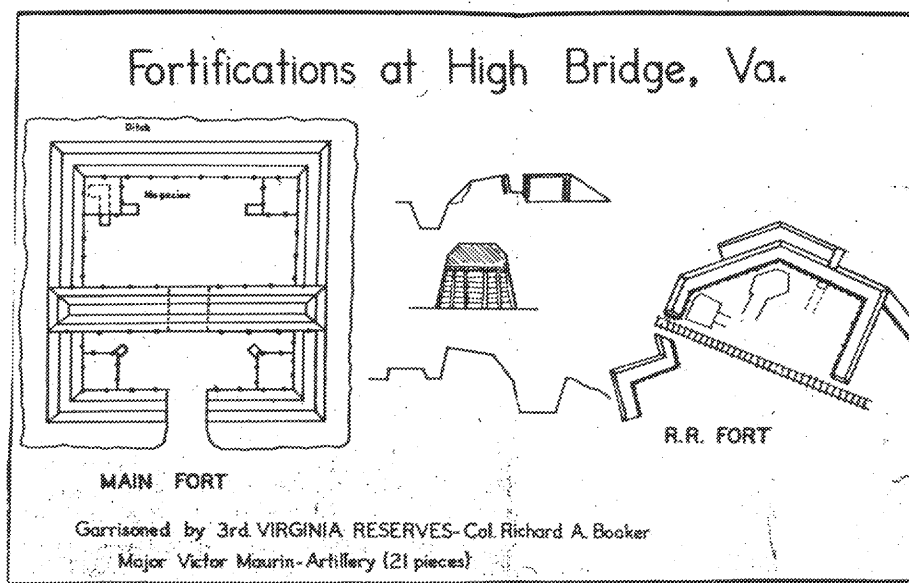


Figure 70: Illustration of Fortification at High Bridge, courtesy of Jo Smith



Figure 71: Photograph of Confederate Cemetery (24-413)



Figure 72: Photograph of Thaxston House (24-113)

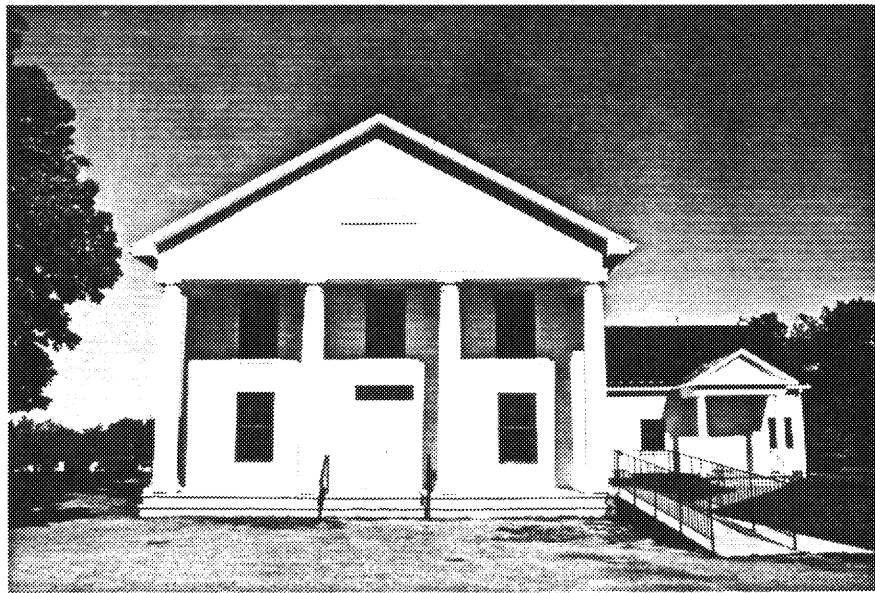


Figure 73: Photograph of Cumberland Presbyterian Church (24-48)



Figure 74: Photograph of Jesse Thomas Plaque (24-120)

THEME: RELIGION

RESOURCE TYPES: Churches, Ceremonial Sites

Cumberland County is rich in religious history from the days prior to its founding until modern times. In 1745, Southam Parish was created from St. James Parish and was coterminous with Cumberland County founded four years later. Southam Parish was subdivided in 1772 along the Muddy Creek on the James River to the Appomattox River, the area west becoming Littleton Parish. With the formation of Powhatan County in 1777, Southam Parish became a part of the new county.⁴³

As the Church of England was the recognized religion of the time, the earliest churches in both Virginia and Cumberland County were Anglican. Though no actual examples of these were found, Tar Wallet Church (24-102) stands on the site of such a church dating to 1732 (Figure 75).⁴⁴ Cumberland Presbyterian Church is thought to be by local sources an 18th century meeting house. As such it is the oldest church standing in the county. Though the building has undergone extensive renovations over time, the girders and joists forming the ceiling could date to the 1750's, according to historian, Calder Loth.⁴⁵

In 1776 the General Assembly began to dismantle the established church and three years after the American defeat of Great Britain in 1781, the Church of England in America had been completely disestablished. (Cocke,15) After the Revolutionary War and the social, political, and religious uprising which followed the war, many Episcopal church structures in Virginia were abandoned and pillaged. In 1779, when Thomas Jefferson became the governor of Virginia, he quickly proposed a "Statute for Religious Freedom", which declared that no person should be required to support or attend a church or be punished or fined for his religious beliefs. He declared that:

"all men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain, their opinions in matters of religion, without their civil capacities being in any way affected."⁴⁶

Thomas Jefferson and James Madison encouraged the legislature to repeal the laws requiring attendance at the established church, and forbidding different religious practices. Repealing these religious laws encouraged the rise of Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and other denominations in

⁴³Virginia Genealogy, vol. 8, no. 3, p. 123.

⁴⁴Dorothy Putney, Unpublished Manuscript, p. 4.

⁴⁵Calder Loth, Memorandum Re: Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, December 21, 1992.

⁴⁶Louis D. Rubin, Jr. Virginia: A History, New York: W.W. Norton and Company, Inc., p. 59.



Figure 91: Photograph of French's Store (24-90)



Figure 92: Photograph of Bruner's Store (24-118)



Figure 93: Photograph of Robertson's Store (24-94)

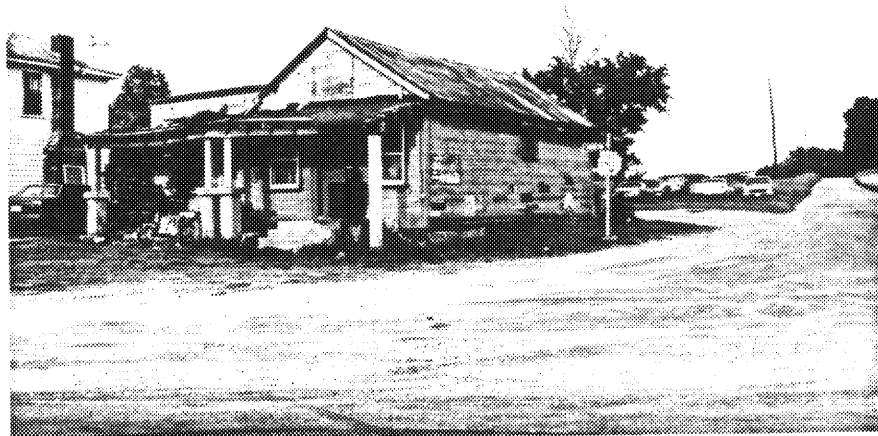


Figure 94: Photograph of Dinny Court Store (24-323)

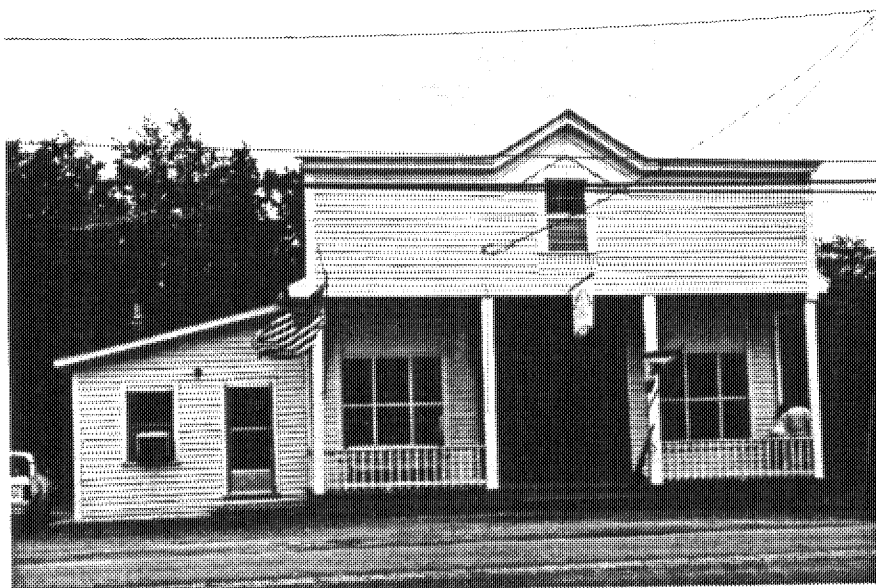


Figure 95: Photograph of Wooden Things Store (24-354)

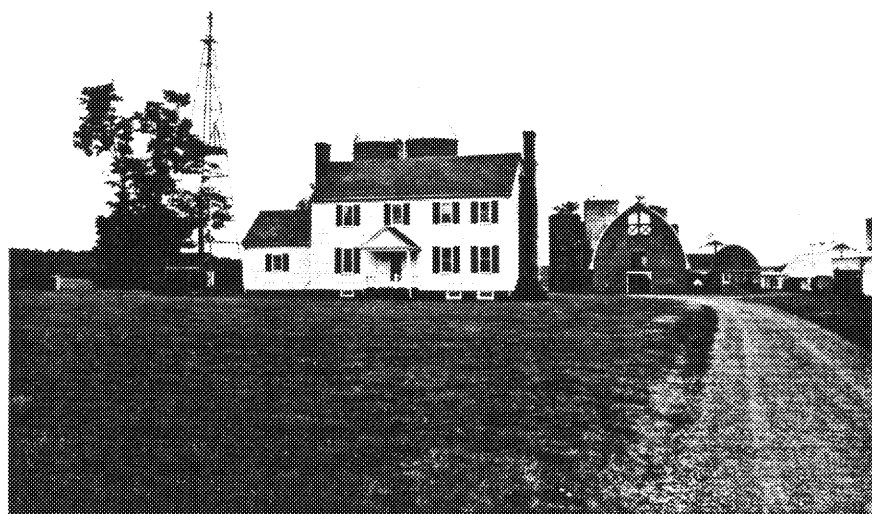


Figure 96: Photograph of Hudgin's Tavern (24-80)



Figure 97: Photograph of Irwin's Tavern (24-106)

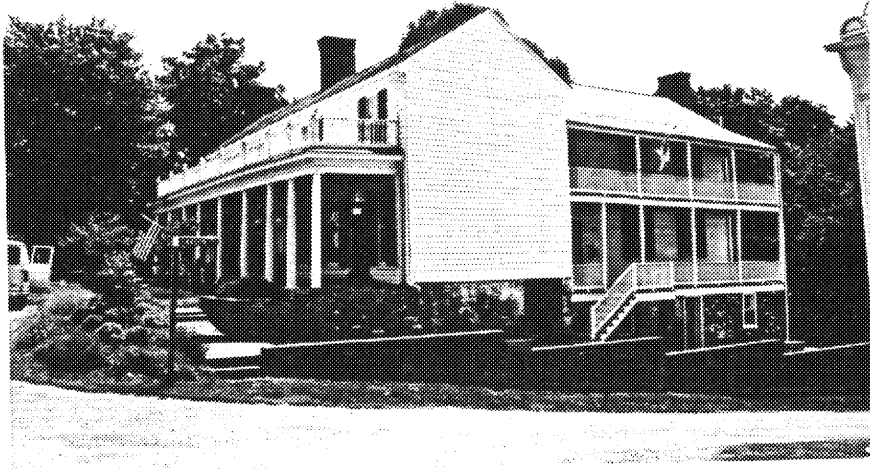


Figure 98: Photograph of Palmore (24-126-2)



Figure 99: Photograph of Red Rose Inn (24-140)

THEME: INDUSTRY/PROCESSING

RESOURCE TYPES: Mills

During the formation of Cumberland County in the late-eighteenth century, the need for flour and corn meal led to the erection of grist mills across the county. When a landowner wanted to construct a mill, a meeting of twelve freeholders would take place to determine the damage such a mill dam would incur.⁴⁸ If the project was approved the mill would then go into production for the miller's own use and possibly that of his adjacent neighbors.

Of all the mills intact, from this period, six properties remain: Trenton Mill (24-33), Flanagan's Mill (24-19), Trent Mill (24-50), Muddy Creek Mill (24-016, on the National Register of Historic Places), Morton's Mill House (24-186), and the mill located along Route 60 in Cumberland. Of these all were surveyed except for Muddy Creek Mill.

Trenton Mill and miller's house date to the late eighteenth century and are located near Sport's Lake on Randolph Creek at the intersection of Routes 608 and 613 (Figure 100). The mill sits on a stone foundation with frame above, four stories high with pegged mortise and tenon joints. It remained in operation until 1935, when it was later converted to a store associated with a "sportsman's paradise." The privately owned complex catered to the needs of various sportsmen using the mill and associated buildings for fishing at the nearby lake. The miller's house dating to shortly after the Civil War, was at this time converted into a sporting lodge. Both buildings are currently abandoned and in a state of deterioration.

Flanagan's Mill (also known as Trice's Mill, Walton Mill, and Dixie Lee Flour Mills) was erected ca. 1800 as the second mill on this location (Figure 101). It sits at the intersection of Routes 714 and 612 on Trice's Lake near Lakeside Village. According to local authorities, Robert E. Lee spent the night at this mill following his surrender at Appomattox.⁴⁹ The mill itself is a frame and brick structure which sits atop a random stone foundation reaching four stories high with a slate roof. Currently the mill is abandoned and deteriorating. No other associated resources exist.

Trent's Mill, dating to the mid-nineteenth century, sits by itself at the intersection of Routes 622 and 650 along the Willis River (Figure 102). Originally a four story frame structure, the mill now sits on a deteriorating random stone and rebuilt concrete pier foundation and is clad in brick. The building is currently vacant.

One example of an early twentieth century mill and its accompanying mill workers' residences was located in the town of Cumberland (Figure 103). The diesel generator powered mill is a three-story

⁴⁸Cumberland County Historical Society, p. 31.

⁴⁹Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Survey Form.

frame structure with 6/6 double-hung sash. The four associated dwellings are all single-pile, central passage, one-story frame buildings dating to the first decades of the twentieth century.

Of the property at Morton's Mill, only the house, dating to the early eighteenth century, and a portion of the canal lock remain (Figure 104). No evidence of the mill dating to the early eighteenth century exists.



Figure 100: Photograph of Trenton Mill (24-33)

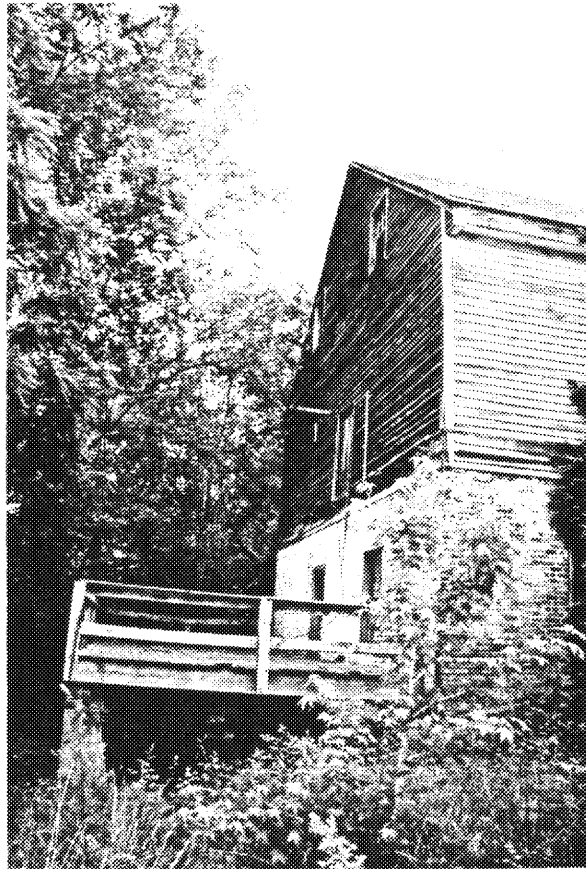


Figure 101: Photograph of Flanagan's Mill (24-19)



Figure 102: Photograph of Trent's Mill (24-50)

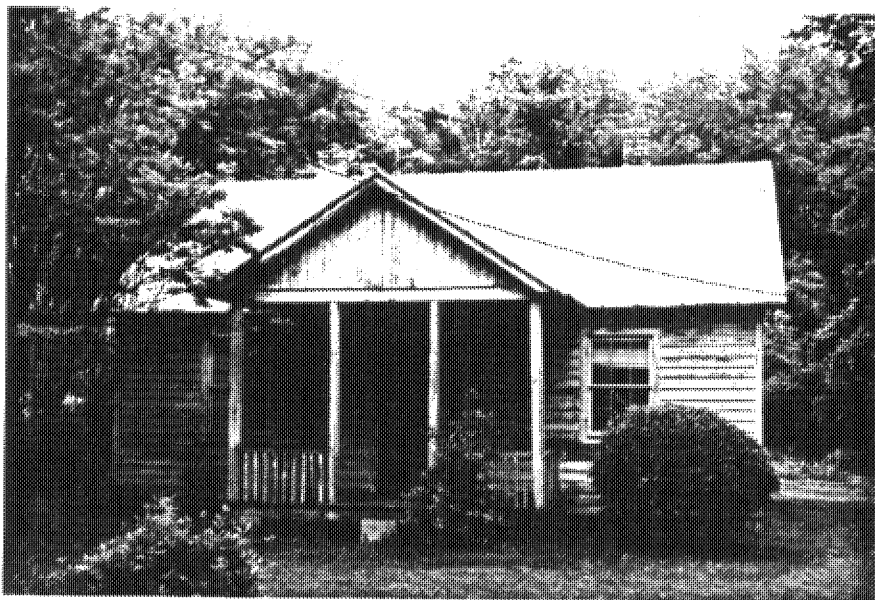


Figure 103: Photograph of Millworker's Residence (24-357)

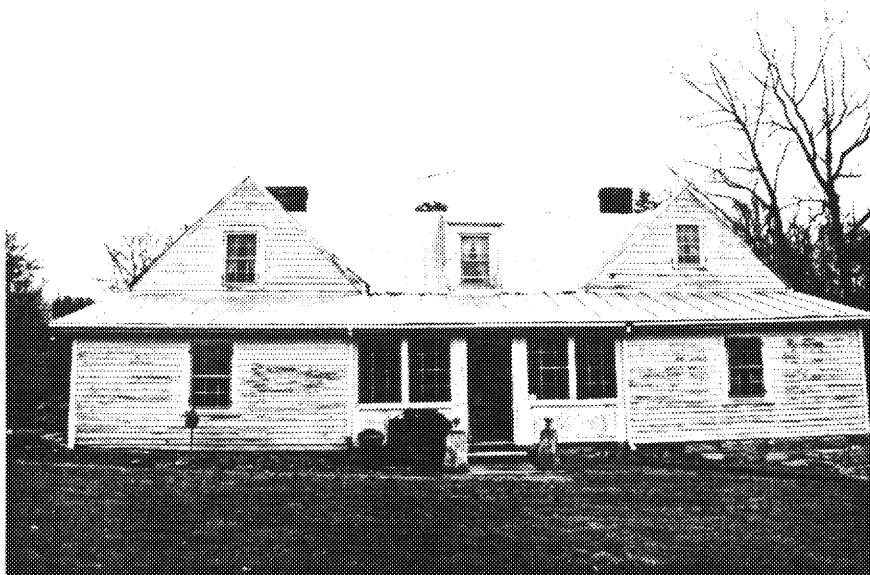


Figure 104: Photograph of Morton's Mill House (24-186)

THEME: EDUCATION

RESOURCE TYPE: Schools

The first general school law was passed in 1796. The law was a passive rather than compulsory law and was intended solely to provide for poor children whose parents were unable to provide for the children's education. The education law of 1796 relied on the willingness of a county to accept the responsibility for free education, so there was little progress under the act. Although the gentleman justices of Cumberland County provided for free schools for the poor as early as the 1790's, little information about these schools is known.⁵⁰

With the passing of a Literary Fund "for the enlightenment of learning" in 1810 and "An Act to Provide for the Education of the Poor" in 1811, an air of change was felt in Virginia.⁵¹ (Dabney, p. 246) As a result, Cumberland County boasted nine school commissioners in 1832, and paid \$376.73 educating the poor (approximately 100 children out of the entire population of 11,690).⁵²

Though Jefferson founded the University of Virginia shortly following these acts, little happened with regard to elementary and secondary schooling until after the statewide convention in Richmond in 1841 during which legislation was introduced to establish an adequate school system across Virginia. While passing the Senate with ease, the bill was narrowly defeated in the House. Finally in 1845, the State Education Convention met in Richmond resulting in the passing of legislation in 1846 albeit without the provision for a State Superintendent or State Board of Education.⁵³

Though private academies for upper class Virginians were found throughout the state, the 1850 Census reveals no such private academies in Cumberland County. A few examples of private schools were identified such as the school room at Morningside (24-14), coincidentally built by the first Superintendent of Schools in Cumberland County.

During the Civil War the fight for an educational system as well as most privately held schools and academies came to an abrupt halt. The fight for educating Virginians resumed in 1898 with the Conference on Southern Education held in Caton Springs, West Virginia. Although Virginia's schools rated higher than many others in the southeast, they lagged behind the national average. The average student who did attend school--attendance was not mandatory--went an average of four

⁵⁰Cumberland County Historical Society, Cumberland County Virginia Historical Bulletin, July 1986, p. 16.

⁵¹Virginius Dabney, Virginia: The New Dominion A History from 1607 to the Present, Charlottesville, Va: The University of Virginia Press, 1983, p. 246.

⁵²Cumberland County Historical Society, Cumberland County Virginia Historical Bulletin, July 1986, p. 16.

⁵³Dabney, pp. 244-249.

months a year. In addition, nearly all the schools were elementary with the facilities for women and blacks being far inferior to those of white males.⁵⁴

On April 13, 1872, the Board of School Trustees of Cumberland County organized the first county school board and proposed a tax to be levied in support of a school system. A month later, a three day Teacher's Institute was arranged for August, during which theories on education were to be discussed. Though several teachers missed the conference due to illness, Reverend William H. Gordon praised the present educational system and emphasized the necessity of both moral and mental training of the students.⁵⁵

A listing of teachers in the county for the school year 1892-1893 indicates that at the time there were 32 white teachers and 16 black teachers. Additionally, the list reveals the existence of black schools in many of the same locations as white schools.⁵⁶

White Teachers

Miss Marian Brown - Cartersville
Mr. J.J. Ballow - Flanagan Mill
Miss Fannie Blanton - Bush Park
Mr. T.H. Woodson - Bush Park
Mr. W.G. Bigger - Ashby
Miss Nannie A. Sanderson - Penrith
Mr. Jno. E. Harris - Clinton
Mrs. E.B. Taylor - Bush Park
Miss Nancy V. Reynolds - Ashby
Miss Mary H. Wilkinson - Trenton Mills
Miss Mattie S. Hooe - Cremona
Mrs. Sarah J. Talley - Flanagan Mill
Miss Jennie M. Hanes - Talley
Miss Dante Hanes - Cumberland C.H.
Miss Sallie E. Garrett - Oak Forest
Mrs. Nannie Vaughan - Cumberland C.H.
Mr. Hampden Wilson - Sunny Side
Miss Flora V. Guthrie - McRae's
Mr. A. W. Agee - McRae's
Mr. William M. Corson - McRae's

⁵⁴Dabney, p. 447.

⁵⁵Cumberland County Historical Society, Cumberland County Virginia Historical Bulletin, July 1986, p. 18.

⁵⁶Cumberland County Historical Society, Cumberland County Historical Bulletin, July 1986, p. 26. List also taken from Bulletin.

Miss Rena Foster - Guinea Mills
Miss Lou Ammstead of Farmville - Guinea Mills
Mrs. C.W. Crawlet - Adriaance
Miss Kate S. Crawley - Adriaance
Miss Lucy T. Bidgood of Farmville - Raines
Miss Myrtle Bondurant - Farmville R.F.D.
Mrs. H.H. Brown - Hawk P.O.
Miss Mary Womack - Angola
Miss Mary Lee Blanton - Stoddert

Black Teachers

Mr. S. H. Mayo - Boswells
Mr. Jno. R. Mayo - Boswells
Mr. S.B. Taylor - Ashby
Mr. Grant Dungee - Talley
Mr. George H. Sanderson - Cumberland C.H.
Mr. J. R. Johnson of Richmond - Cumberland C. H.
Mr. Frank C. Bolling of Richmond - Oak Forest
miss Martha E. Bolling - Raines
Miss Eliza W. Bolling - Raines
Mr. Jno. W. Henderson of Curdsville - Hawk
Miss Mary B. Wilson - McRae's
Mrs. Victora Wilson - McRae's Mr. C.H. McDaniel - Farmville
Miss Mary Branch - Farmville
Mr. Jno. D. Bolden - McRae's
Miss Kate Moseley - Adriaance

The earliest extant education buildings found in Cumberland County date to the second half of the nineteenth century. One such one-room school dating between 1880-1890 was found on Route 45 and consists of a one-story, frame room with a gable roof and 6/6 double-hung sash. It is currently in a state of deterioration surrounded by overgrowth. (This may be Central School) The only other nineteenth century educational building found is Oak Forest School, also a one room frame structure with a corner entry which would be incorporated into many early twentieth century schools found in Cumberland County. This building is also in a state of disrepair and sits along Route 45.

The sixth of the Conferences on Southern Education begun in 1898 was held in Richmond Virginia in 1903, followed by a two day Cooperative Education Commission the next year. Finally, in May 1905, the May Campaign was held which led to a deluge of school bills and educational legislation in the General Assembly of 1906.⁵⁷

⁵⁷Dabney, pp. 448-450.

As a result of the new state legislation, school buildings were built across Virginia, Cumberland County included. Examples in Cumberland County consist of early twentieth century two-room frame structures and one-room frame structures which were affiliated with neighboring churches. Three nearly identical two-room frame schools were surveyed: Flat Rock School (24-298), Turkey Cock School (24-303, see Figure 105), and a school on Route 614, now used as a church (24-275). All three of these schools feature hipped roofs with paired entries about a projecting central gabled bay. Each entry has a hipped roof supported by a square post. The other three schools are St. Paul's on Route 45, Fork of Willis School on Route 690, and Stoddert School, now located on the High Bridge Farm. St. Paul's (founded in 1936) consists of a one-room, front facing gable frame building with a hipped roof front porch supported by turned posts (Figure 106). It currently sits along route 45 with its doors and windows boarded up. Fork of Willis School exists as a ruin, though it once featured corner entries about a central bay with decorative barge board detailing in the pedimented gable. The Stoddert School has been reconstructed on a new site.

Near the town of Cartersville, a population concentration within Cumberland County, a far more substantial school building dating to 1911 was constructed. The site for Hamilton High School sits at the corner of Route 45 and Route 690, and the building itself consists of a two-story frame structure, three bays wide, with a projecting central bay capped by a bell tower. There are four rooms on either floor, with a total of eight classrooms (Figure 107). John Randolph School, which is contemporary with Hamilton High School and located at the Farmville end of the county, is a one-story frame structure with a hipped roof at the rear and front facing gable. Like Hamilton High School it has banks of windows on the side elevations and in the tradition of schools across the county, it has paired entries, one for boys and the other for girls. The school is currently being used for the storage of hay.

With the advent of the Depression and the formation of the Work Progress Administration (WPA) and the Public Works Administration (PWA) across America and in Virginia, Cumberland High School was built in 1934. Cumberland High School occupies a lot along Route 45 spanning three bays across the front and two bays deep (Figure 108). The two-story brick building features a stepped parapet on the front facade with engaged pilasters separating each of the three front bays. In addition to the main school building, the WPA also constructed a log cabin exhibit behind the house which is currently used as a part of the school complex.

The oldest extant training agricultural building is the former Cumberland Training Agricultural Building which dates to 1939-1940. Now Cumberland Elementary School, this one-story brick building features a central entry portico with square posts surrounded by groupings of four windows, 12/12 double-hung sash, on either side of the center.

Of all of the school buildings surveyed and mentioned above, only Cumberland High School and the Cumberland Training Agricultural Building (currently Cumberland Elementary School, also known as Jackson High School at one time) are still in use today as educational buildings.

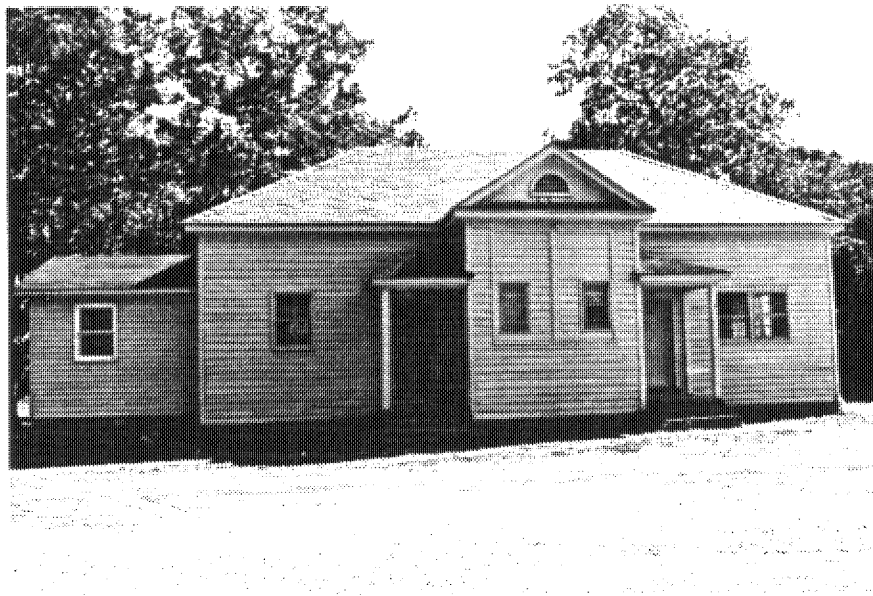


Figure 105: Photograph of Turkey Cock School (24-303)



Figure 106: Photograph of Saint Paul's School (24-384)

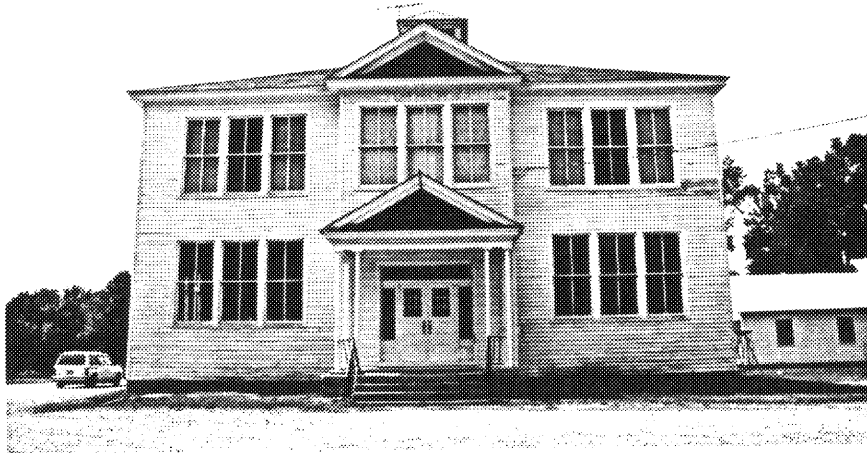


Figure 107: Photograph of Hamilton High School (24-105)

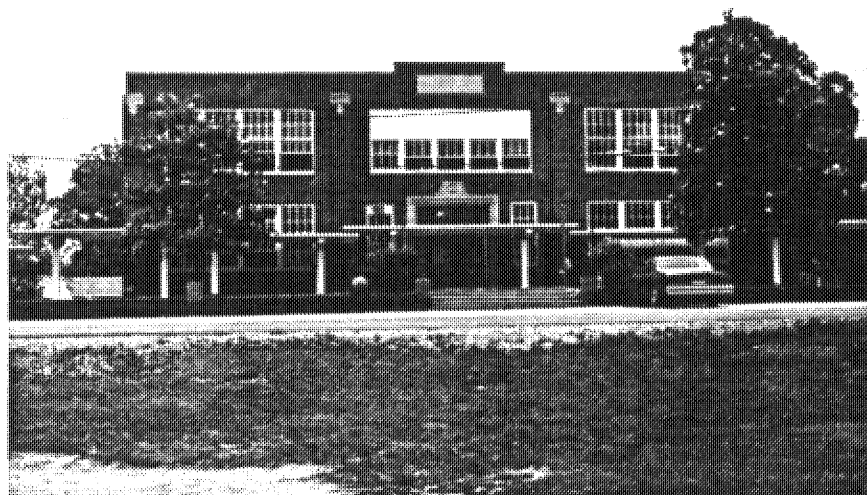


Figure 108: Photograph of Cumberland High School (24-350)

THEME: FUNERARY

RESOURCE TYPE: Cemeteries

The several examples of cemeteries located in Cumberland County can be divided into three basic types: family cemeteries, church related cemeteries, and public cemeteries.

Family Cemeteries

In Cumberland County, as in much of rural Virginia, family cemeteries were historically used by the local residents during times of inclement weather, during which the neighboring church cemeteries could not be readily accessed. These family cemeteries often included several of the following common characteristics: boxwood plantings marking either the headstone or foot stone, large rough stones partially submerged in the earth as a headstone or foot stone, granite markers, periwinkle plantings, and a surrounding low wall with a gate. One example surveyed which retains all of these elements is the Putney Family Cemetery (24-059), a mid nineteenth century cemetery located across from Trenton Mill along Route 613. The cemetery, once located behind the family home, now demolished, is surrounded by a low random stone wall with periwinkle all around the perimeter. Inside the wall, both marked and unmarked graves are found as are large boxwood. Those markers which do exist are granite with engraved birth and death dates. One such stone features a hand with the index finger directing D. Wilkinson (d. 1860) towards heaven. Another good example of such a family cemetery is the Moses Smith Cemetery located along Route 631. Like the Putney cemetery, the Moses Smith Cemetery (24-128) is surrounded by a low fence (wire in this instance) within which are located marked and unmarked graves. There are engraved granite stones laid in a row as well as rock marker and cedar tree grave sites.

Probably the most significant for its historic associations is the cemetery located at Oak Hill which contains the tombstone of Charles Irving Thornton (1854), with an epitaph written by Charles Dickens (24-054). This is the only epitaph known to have been written by Dickens while visiting the United States and is listed on the National Register.

"THIS IS THE GRAVE of a little Child whom God in his goodness called to a Bright Eternity when he was very young. Hard as it is For Human Affection To reconcile itself To Death In any shape (and most of all, perhaps at First In this) HIS PARENTS can even now believe (sic) That it will be a Consolation to them Throughout their lives and when they shall have grown old and grey always to think of him as a Child IN HEAVEN And Jesus Called a little Child unto him, and set him in the midst of them. He was the son of ANTHONY and M.I. THORNTON Called CHARLES IRVING. He was born on the 20th day of January 1841, and he died on the 12th day of March 1842. Having lived only 13 months and 19 days."

The cemetery features many of the typical characteristics of a family cemetery. It is located within a wooded area with both marked and unmarked graves and boxwood plantings.

Though it does not conform to many of the typical characteristics of a family cemetery, the family cemetery located on the Northfield Property (24-293) includes the earliest grave markers located in the county as well as many high quality engraved marble and granite headstones (Figure 109).

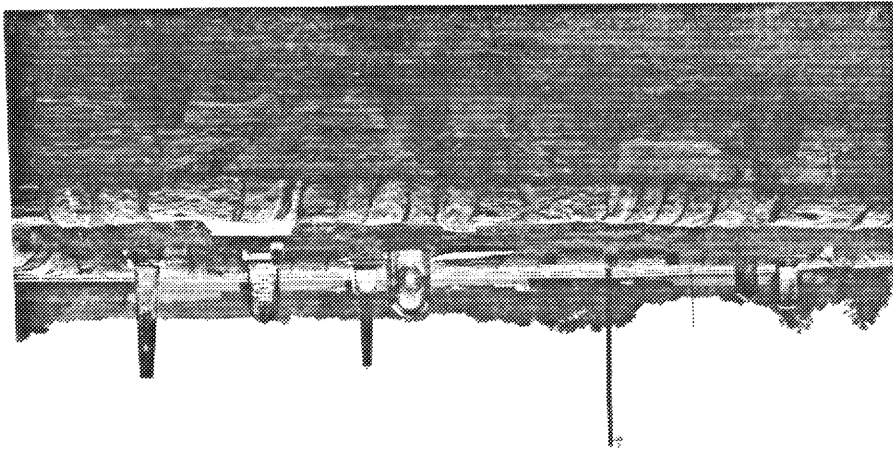
Church Cemeteries

Nearly every church surveyed within the county had an accompanying cemetery. In some instances, the tombstones in the cemetery predate the actual church building and date to a previous church on the site. Typically these church cemeteries include sections which date to different periods. Oftentimes, the oldest sections are located furthest from the church, near a wooded area. The cemetery at Thomas Chapel is representative of this (24-29).

Public Cemeteries

The only public cemetery surveyed was the Cartersville Cemetery (24-042), located along Route 45 near Cartersville. The cemetery is separated into family plots surrounded by low concrete foundation-like walls. These in turn are contained within an overall grid which is accessed from Route 45 through a low brick wall. Gravel access road run between the family plots. While a few of the sections feature an occasional planting, the grounds are generally bare with only a well kept lawn and the granite markers.

Figure 109: Photograph of Family Cemetery at Northfield (24-293)



THEME: SOCIAL

RESOURCE TYPE: Masonic Hall. Club House

Many community, social, fraternal and charitable organizations have prospered throughout Cumberland's history. Of these various organizations, only two associated resources were identified during the current survey: a masonic temple and a fishing club house.

Freemasonry in Cumberland County dates to as early as 1792 when the Powhatan Amicable Lodge #28, originally chartered in 1790, was moved to the Cumberland Courthouse and rechartered as the Cumberland Lodge #28. By 1842, there were five lodges in the county: Lodges #70 and #141 in Cartersville, Lodges #146 and #33 in Ca Ira, and Lodge #99 at Cumberland Courthouse. Having passed their heyday, only one lodge met regularly by the turn of the century-- Lodge #141, the DeWitt Clinton Lodge. The Cumberland Lodge #283 received its charter in 1903 and continues to operate today.

During the survey, one masonic temple was identified, the DeWitt Clinton Lodge #141 in Cartersville (24-126-009). Originally used as a dwelling and a store, the frame structure dates to the original platting of Cartersville and was constructed between 1790 and 1795.

Besides the Masonic Lodge, the only other building related to the Social theme identified is the Ca Ira Fishing Club House (24-116). Though originally used as a single dwelling, the building dates to the early 1800's and consists of a 1-1/2 story frame structure set upon an English basement (Figure 110). Initially associated with the prospering tobacco export town of Ca Ira, the club house building originally housed a tavern and store. No examples of buildings relating to African American organizations were located during the survey.



Figure 110: Photograph of Ca Ira Fishing Club (24-116)

THEME: HEALTH CARE/ MEDICINE

RESOURCE TYPE: Springs

During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, visiting natural springs became a popular pastime across Virginia. The springs were thought to have medicinal value and became the site of recreational and healing-related ventures. One such site is that of Lithia Springs (24-396) in Cumberland County, just outside of Farmville. The Lithia Springs were discovered in 1877 when Elizabeth Rosa Houston drank from them during a walk behind her house. Feeling better from having taken the waters, Elizabeth apparently continued to visit the springs until she noted a alteration in her health. By word of mouth, the curing power of the springs spread until they became incorporated in 1884. At its heyday, there were sixteen springs on the site--two lithia, others were magnesia (for dyspepsia), sulphur and iron (for bony formations between the joints), iodine, iron and sulphur (for complicated blood troubles), aluminum (for intestinal problems), arsenous chalybeate (for the nervous system), and iodine (for blood troubles).⁵⁸ In addition to the springs, a dance pavilion also shared the site. The pavilion, located on a hill overlooking the site, no longer exists. All that remains is part of the foundation and one framing piece marking the division of the building into two--an alteration which occurred during a family argument while owned by the Thaxstons.⁵⁹ During this period, the popularity of the springs began to decrease. Today, only two springs can be found, both of which are covered by a cone shaped cement structure. In addition, a bottling house which dates to the early twentieth century still stands on the site. No examples of early doctor's offices were located during the survey.

⁵⁸Cumberland County Historical Society, pp. 55-56.

⁵⁹According to local ore, two of the Thaxstons got in a fight over the dance hall and divided the property in two as a result. Following this, a wall was built down the middle of the buildings, each side belonging to a different sibling. A framing member can be seen on the site to support this legend.

THEME: TECHNOLOGY/ ENGINEERING

RESOURCE TYPE: Bridges

Cumberland County's location bounded by the James River to the north and the Appomattox to the south, necessitated the construction of multiple bridges to traverse the waterways. The oldest surviving examples of these bridges are the Cartersville Bridge Ruins (24-053) crossing the James River and the High Bridge (24-056) spanning the Appomattox.

The Cartersville Bridge is a rare surviving example of a composite bridge dating to 1822. It is the last major timber bridge to span the James River. The wood structure is augmented by cast iron connections and set upon a stone pier foundation, making it a landmark engineering structure. Though partially destroyed by flood in 1972, the bridge ruins are listed on the National Register.

High Bridge, originally a part of the South Side Railroad, dates to 1853. Spanning the Appomattox, the original structure consisted of twenty brick piers supporting a wooden superstructure. During the Civil War, General Robert E. Lee ordered the bridge to be burned to prevent Union soldiers from advancing. The action having been delayed, was unsuccessful and created serious problems for the Confederate forces who would later be forced to surrender.

In addition to these bridges which traverse the two major rivers bounding Cumberland County are a series of smaller bridges which span the numerous rivers throughout the county. While many of these structures have been replaced by modern bridges, two historic bridges do survive and were surveyed. The first, Swinging Bridge (24-343) is a pedestrian bridge which crosses the Willis River and dates to the early-twentieth century. It is a suspension bridge with frame supports and metal cables which allow for a series of wooden planks to cross the river. One other swinging pedestrian bridge was brought to our attention during the survey but was destroyed by vandals when the cables were cut causing the bridge to sink.⁶⁰ The Willis River Bridge (24-71), a road bridge dating to 1934, consists of a Warren metal truss structure (Figure 111). While once a common bridge form in Virginia, this is the only surviving example in Cumberland County. The other Cumberland County example of this bridge type, the Boston Branch Bridge, no longer exists in its original location, but has been removed and set in an open field.⁶¹

⁶⁰This bridge was also along the Willis River, according to local residents. The precise location was not identified during this survey as the bridge no longer exists.

⁶¹The precise location of this field could not be determined.

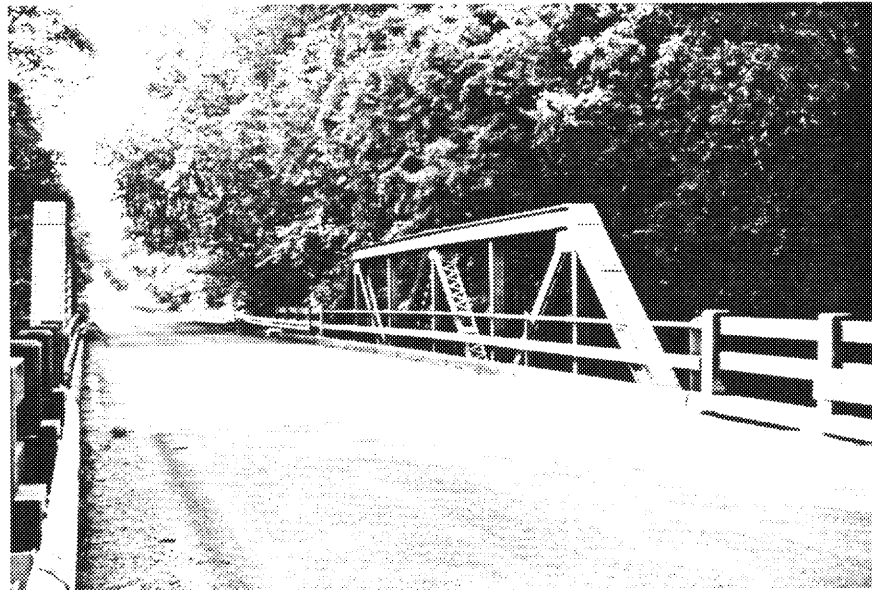


Figure 111: Photograph of Willis River Bridge (24-71)

SECTION IV SURVEY FINDINGS

A. Cumberland County Database Holdings

The VDHR-Integrated Preservation Software System (VDHR-IPS) is a computer system developed by the National Park Service and customized to meet VDHR's computer needs and desires. VDHR-IPS contains an individual database for Cumberland County. The Cumberland County database includes a record for all of the properties surveyed during the 1994 survey, as well as other, previously identified properties. Currently, this includes 449 total records. Of these 449 properties, 415 represent surveyed properties; ten represent properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places; 18 represent previously identified, and now-demolished properties; three represent properties which were previously identified, but not located during this survey, and presumed demolished; two represent nature areas, the Cumberland State Forest and the Bear Creek Lake State Park, which were part of a state-owned properties survey; one represents a property which was previously identified, but was not accessible and therefore not surveyed during this survey; and one represents a previously identified property that is actually outside of the county limits.

Statistical information based upon the survey findings can be produced by running computer-generated reports. Some of this information is factual, and is based upon numbers collected from the survey, while other information is evaluative, and is based upon Traceries' understanding and evaluation of architectural and historical data collected during the survey. The computer-generated reports represent both factual and evaluative subjects and provide statistics on important trends and aspects of the county's architectural heritage. The following summary and analysis has been prepared by architectural historians at Traceries and is based upon a professional understanding of the resources surveyed and takes into consideration the needs and desires of the county and the concerns of DHR. Other organizations or groups, such as the local community, the historical society, or the library may be interested in other aspects of the county's historic resources; relevant computer-generated reports can be prepared for them as appropriate.

B. Summary and Analysis of Survey Findings

National Register Resource Categories

Each property record listed in the computer includes a count of the number and category of National Register resources located on the property. These resource categories are as follows: building, structure, district, site, object. The resources were labeled based on the definitions included in National Register Bulletin 15.

Building A building, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar construction, is created to shelter any form of human activity. "Building" may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.

District A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

Site A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, when the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.

Structure The term "structure" is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter.

Object The term "object" is used to distinguish from buildings and structures those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be, by nature or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment, such as statuary in a designed landscape.

The survey of Cumberland County was primarily an architectural survey. A total of 421 buildings were surveyed, compared with 17 sites, 6 structures, 4 objects and 1 district (Cartersville Historic District). Although many additional historic sites, such as cemeteries were identified and surveyed, only extant buildings were systematically documented to include all significant examples.

Resource Types

Each property record includes a count of resource types, called "wuzits." These resource types include districts, buildings, structures and objects and range from single dwellings to cemeteries. A complete list of the types and number of "wuzits" surveyed is compiled below:

IPS FREQUENCY REPORT
FOR THE FIELD Wuzit Type for Resource

Wuzit Uses

14	Barn
6	Bridge
38	Cemetery
27	Church
1	Clubhouse
21	Commercial Building
3	Comcrib
3	Dairy
2	Dairy Barn
1	Fortification
2	Garage
1	Gas Station
1	Gravestone
4	Ice House
8	Kitchen
4	Mill
1	Mixed: Domes/Indust
2	Multiple Dwelling
3	Office/Office Bldg.
5	Other
3	Post Office
2	Power Plant
3	Privy
16	School
1	Servant's Quarters
3	Shed
330	Single Dwelling
11	Smoke/Meat House
4	Spring/Spring House
6	Tavern/Ordinary
3	Tenant House
3	Tobacco Barn

VDHR Themes

VDHR has defined eighteen cultural themes for Virginia's material cultural history from prehistoric times to the present. Each surveyed property relates to one or more of the defined themes. The following list shows the historic themes developed for the county and the number of surveyed resources associated with them.

IPS Frequency Report
For the field HISTORIC CONTEXT

<u># of Uses</u>	<u>VDHR Historic Theme</u>
31	Commerce/Trade
0	Community Planning
309	Domestic
11	Education
0	Ethnicity/Immigration
1	Government/Law/Political
1	Health Care/Medicine
5	Industry/Processing/Extraction
0	Landscape
3	Military/Defense
1	Recreation/Arts
36	Religion
0	Settlement Patterns
1	Social
6	Subsistence/Agricultural
5	Technology/Engineering
3	Transportation/Communication
0	Other

Identified and Surveyed Resources

For each property surveyed in Cumberland County, a complete list of the historic resources found on the property was compiled. For properties surveyed to the intensive level, each of these historic resources was surveyed and documented separately. For properties surveyed to the reconnaissance level, only the primary resource on the property was surveyed and documented, while the other historic resources were listed and described in a notes field. Throughout the entire survey process, therefore, 1,024 historic resources were identified, and 532 were surveyed and documented. Of the identified resources, 330 were single dwellings, of which 324 were surveyed; 86 were barns of which 17 were surveyed (seven of these barns were tobacco barns, three of which were surveyed);

33 were smokehouses, of which 11 were actually surveyed; 38 were garages, of which two were surveyed; and four were mills, of which all four were surveyed; and so on.

Threatened Properties

Based upon the total of 532 resources evaluated, 100 resources were determined to be threatened by deterioration, vacancy, or neglect. This represents 20 percent of the county's historic resources and should be examined more closely for causes. In specific, 25 of the properties are threatened by deterioration, 15 by neglect, and 57 by vacancy. The high rate of vacancy indicates that historic resources are being abandoned by property owners and left vacant and ripe for decay. In order to help preserve the county's historic resources, the reason for this high rate of vacancy should be addressed.

Condition of Resources

In addition to whether a property is threatened or not, its overall condition was evaluated as part of this survey. Of the surveyed properties, 45 were in excellent condition; 51 in excellent-good condition; 204 in good condition; 44 in good-fair condition; 99 in fair condition; 45 in poor condition; seven in deteriorated condition; and three in ruinous condition. Based upon this evidence, it appears that the present overall condition of Cumberland County's historic resources is good. However, vacant resources are quick to deteriorate and should be paid particular attention to.

Physical Character of General Surroundings and of Immediate Setting

Of the 415 properties surveyed, 333 were considered to be located in a rural setting and 82 in in-town environs. This represents the rural nature of the survey. Of the larger rural setting, however, 68 were considered to be set on farms or agricultural complexes, 232 on residential lots, and 38 on transportation corridors. The large number of farms indicate the continued importance of agriculture in the county, while the even larger number of residential lots indicates the development of the once-open landscapes.

Predominant Construction Materials

The predominant construction material in Cumberland County is brick, followed closely by stone. Of the surveyed buildings, 394 of them have brick walls, while 326 have frame walls, and only four have stone walls. Of those buildings with chimneys, 389 are brick and 24 are stone. Of all of the roofs on historic buildings in Cumberland, 116 are clad with slate, 256 with metal, 60 with asphalt shingles, and three with wood shingles. The high percentage (24%) of slate roofs in the county reveals the relative availability of slate in the area, due undoubtedly to the county's proximity to Buckingham County slate quarries.

Plan Types

A building's plan type can reveal much about the use of space in the past and the social history of a given area. Plan types were captured on all the resources surveyed to the intensive level. A list of the plan types found in Cumberland County is shown below:

IPS FREQUENCY REPORT FOR THE FIELD Interior Plan

<u># Uses</u>	<u>Plan Type</u>
8	Central Passage, Double Pile
24	Central Passage, Single Pile
2	Double Pen (Farm Building)
2	Hall Parlor
1	Irregular
51	One-room
4	Other
5	Side Passage, Single Pile
1	Single Pen (Farm Building)
3	Two-Room, Single Pile

Architectural Style

Cumberland County includes a sampling of buildings designed in a variety of architectural styles. The majority of the buildings, reflecting local building traditions, are vernacular and have no style. Others, however, reflect more formal stylistic tendencies, as illustrated in the list below:

IPS FREQUENCY REPORT FOR THE FIELD Architectural style

<u># Uses</u>	<u>Style</u>
33	Bungalow/Craftsman
4	Classical Revival
2	Colonial
3	Colonial Revival
6	Commercial Style
1	Early Republic
24	Federal
2	Georgian
3	Gothic Revival
17	Greek Revival

2	Italianate
<u># Uses</u>	<u>Style</u>
1	Mixed (more than 3 styles from different periods)
1	Moderne
2	Other
9	Queen Anne
361	Vernacular

Significant Persons

In general, information on persons associated with a given property is collected during the survey and included in the documentation. If a given property is associated with a nationally known and significant person, this information is recorded under a category listed as "Significant Persons." The survey revealed that five properties in the county are associated with the nationally significant persons, Thomas Jefferson and General Robert E. Lee.

SECTION V SURVEY RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Recommendations for Further Study

Archaeological Survey

The survey of Cumberland County was strictly an extant-resources survey. However, the history of the county extends well beyond the standing structures and buildings. An archaeological survey indicating areas of potential archaeological interest should be conducted as a subsequent phase to this survey. The two surveys together will provide the county with a complete listing and assessment of the area's historic resources.

Preservation Plan

Cumberland County has now completed a comprehensive survey of its historic and architectural resources. To move toward protecting these identified resources, the county should pursue the development of a preservation plan. The preparation of a preservation plan and its implementation is essential in preserving the county's historic and architectural resources. The survey, identification and documentation of these resources is the first, and critical step in the process.

A preservation plan can be designed to allow for the preservation of the greater percentage of the county's architectural and archeological resources. The purpose of a plan is to address the unique history and features of Cumberland County, to acknowledge the need for continued growth, and to outline methods and procedures that will mutually benefit and encourage the preservation of architectural and archeological resources while at the same time stimulating economic growth. A preservation plan will provide the methods of implementing necessary to make the protection of historic resources a reality.

B. Evaluation/Recommendations for Designation

Standards for Evaluation:

The properties surveyed in Cumberland County have been evaluated on a preliminary basis for their historic significance at the local, state and national levels. As stated in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Evaluation, evaluation is the process of determining whether identified properties meet defined criteria of significance and whether they should, therefore, be included in an inventory of historic properties determined to meet the established criteria.

In association with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Evaluation are the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Evaluation. These guidelines describe the principles and process for evaluating the significance of the identified historic properties. In evaluating the historic resources of Cumberland County, both the Standards and Guidelines for evaluation were consulted. As a first step, the guidelines suggest that criteria used to develop an inventory of historic properties should be coordinated with the National Register of Historic Places. In the case of Cumberland County, the evaluation process was conducted using the National Register of Historic Places criteria and the Virginia Landmark Designation criteria. The National Register of Historic Places is the official national list of recognized properties, and is maintained and expanded by the National Park Service on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior. The Virginia Landmarks Register designation criteria, established in 1966, are coordinated with those established for the National Register.

The National Register of Historic Places Criteria states:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

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

Similarly, the Virginia Landmarks Register designation criteria are set forth in the legislation as follows:

No structure or site shall be deemed a historic one unless it has been prominently identified with, or best represents, some major aspect of the cultural, political, economic, military, or social history of the State or nation, or has had a relationship with the life of an historic personage or event representing some major aspect of, or ideals related to, the history of the State or nation. In the case of structures which are to be so designated, they shall embody the principal or unique features of an architectural style or demonstrate the style of a period of our history or method of construction, or serve as an illustration of the work of a master builder, designer or architect whose genius influenced the period in which he worked or has significance in current times. In order for a site to qualify as an archaeological site, it shall be an area from which it is reasonable to expect that artifacts, materials, and other specimens may be found which give insight to an understanding of aboriginal man or the Colonial and early history and architecture of the State or nation.⁶²

A second consideration cited by the guidelines suggests that the established criteria should be applied within particular historic contexts. In the case of Cumberland County, the criteria were examined to determine how they might apply to properties within the given context. The historic contexts are synonymous with the eighteen historic themes developed by the VDHR and listed as follows:

- Domestic Theme: This theme relates broadly to the human need for shelter, a home place, and community dwellings.
- Subsistence/Agriculture Theme: This theme most broadly seeks explanations of the different strategies that cultures develop to procure, process and store food.
- Government/Law/Political Theme: This theme relates primarily to the enactment and administration of laws by which a nation, state, or other political jurisdiction is governed; and activities related to politics and government.
- Health Care/Medicine Theme: This theme refers to the care of sick, elderly and the disabled, and the promotion of health and hygiene.
- Education Theme: This theme relates to the process of conveying or acquiring knowledge or skills through systematic instruction, training, or study, whether through public or private efforts.

⁶² Calder Loth, editor, The Virginia Landmarks Register, p.x.

- Military/Defense Theme: This theme relates to the system of defending the territory and sovereignty of a people and encompasses all military activities, battles, strategic locations, and events important in military history.

- Religion Theme: This theme concerns the organized system of beliefs, practices, and traditions regarding the world view of various cultures and the material manifestation of spiritual beliefs.

- Social Theme: This theme relates to social activities and institutions, the activities of charitable, fraternal, or other community organizations and places associated with broad social movements.

- Recreation and the Arts Theme: This theme relates to the arts and cultural activities and institutions related to leisure time and recreation.

- Transportation/Communication Theme: This theme relates to the process and technology of conveying passengers, materials, and information.

- Commerce/Trade Theme: This theme relates to the process of trading goods, services and commodities.

- Industry/Processing/Extraction Theme: This theme explores the technology and process of managing materials, labor and equipment to produce goods and services.

- Landscape Theme: This theme explores the historic, cultural, scenic, visual and design qualities of cultural landscapes, emphasizing the reciprocal relationships affecting the natural and the human-built environment.

- Funerary Theme: This theme concerns the investigation of grave sites for demographic data to study population, composition, health and mortality within prehistoric and historic societies.

- Ethnicity/Immigration Theme: This theme explores the material manifestations of ethnic diversity and the movement and interaction of people of different ethnic heritages through time and space in Virginia.

- Settlement Patterns Theme: Studies related to this theme involve the analysis of different strategies available for the utilization of an area in response to subsistence, demographic, socio-political, and religious aspects of a cultural system.

- Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning Theme: This theme explores the design values and practical arts of planning, designing, arranging, constructing and developing buildings, structures, landscapes, towns and cities for human use and enjoyment.

- Technology/Engineering Theme: While the technological aspects of a culture form the primary basis of interpretation of all themes, this theme relates primarily to the utilization of and

evolutionary changes in material culture as a society adapts to the physical, biological, and cultural environment.

After determining how criteria apply, the Secretary of Interior's Guidelines for Evaluation suggest that the integrity of a property should be assessed. In evaluating the integrity, factors such as structural problems, deterioration, and abandonment should be considered if they have affected the significance of the property. In surveying the properties of Cumberland County, the integrity of the resource was evaluated using six of the seven aspects as defined in National Register Bulletin 15. The six aspects include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The seventh aspect, association, was not always evaluated while conducting on-site survey work, and requires further archival research.

Based upon the state and national guidelines and criteria, all of the properties in Cumberland County were evaluated for potential nomination to the National Register and Virginia Landmark Register.

Because this survey project concentrated on on-site investigation and devoted less time to archival research on individual properties, the following recommendations for nominations are based on the property's apparent architectural significance, and are, in some cases, supplemented by limited historical data. In order to complete the necessary documentation for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places, additional archival research should be pursued.

Summary of Evaluation Process:

Cumberland County currently contains 8 properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places, including the Cartersville Historic District as one property. The survey indicated that at least 13 other properties in Cumberland County are potentially eligible for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places as follows.⁶³

Recommendations for Re-evaluation of Previously Listed National Register Properties

At least one of the existing historic properties in Cumberland County was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972. Since then, the methods of evaluation and standards for designation have changed and, in this case, bring to question the issue of non-contiguous, but related resources. As listed on the National Register the property, Amphill includes the main dwelling and the domestic outbuildings immediately on the property. Not included in the property, however, is the Amphill Overseer's House (24-73), located north of, and across the road from Amphill. This

⁶³ Only those 47 properties surveyed to the intensive level were evaluated for potential listing on the National Register. An additional 14 properties which were not surveyed to the intensive level for reasons of access, have been recommended for further study. These properties should, at that time, also be considered for listing on the National Register.

house, built at the same time as the original section of Ampthill, ca. 1750, historically served as the Ampthill Caretaker's house. Because of its direct association with Ampthill, it is recommended that the National Register Form for Ampthill be revised to include the Caretaker's House.

Recommendations for Designation of Historic Properties to the National Register of Historic Places:

In evaluating new properties to be considered for listing on the National Register, Traceries developed two categories for potentially eligible properties. The properties were placed in the appropriate category based on the examination of the property's architectural and historical significance and the information available on the property. Category 1 lists all of those properties determined potentially eligible to the National Register based on this preliminary review. Category 2 refers to those properties which have architectural or historical merits, but require further research to determine if they meet the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places. If a property is listed in either Category 1 or Category 2 and is currently threatened, the type of threat to the property is thus indicated. Threatened properties listed below should be considered as a priority.

CATEGORY 1: Potentially Eligible

Morningside (24-0014)

Associated VDHR Theme(s): Domestic, Education, Subsistence/Agriculture

Criterion C: Morningside property, with its main dwelling, school house, farm buildings and domestic structures, is an excellent example of a mid-19th-century farm complex in Cumberland County. The main dwelling, designed in a transitional Greek Revival/Italianate style, has elegant interior proportions and details including a spiral stair in the front hall. The dwelling appears to have been designed by an architect who may well have been from Richmond and familiar with sophisticated interiors.

Mount Elba (24-0015)

Associated VDHR Theme(s): Domestic

Criterion C: Built ca. 1750, Mount Elba survives as the only example of formal Georgian architecture in Cumberland County. Its overall massing and exterior and interior detailing is typical of the finest Virginia Georgian houses of the period.

High Bridge (24-0056)

Associated VDHR Theme(s): Military, Transportation

Criterion A: Towards the end of the Civil War, General Robert E. Lee crossed High Bridge on his retreat from Petersburg and ordered it burned behind him. The order was delayed and the Union troops traversed the Appomattox River, hastening Lee's final surrender at Appomattox.

Criterion C: The surviving ruins of High Bridge are of the few remaining examples of a pre-Civil War era bridges in Virginia. It is notable as one of the most significant in size.

Duncan's Dairy Farm (24-0080)

Associated VDHR Theme(s): Commerce/Trade

Criterion C: Duncan's Dairy Farm consists of an early 19th-century tavern at one time known as Hudgin's Tavern (also known as Locust Grove) as well as a significant grouping of 20th-century dairy barns and related agricultural buildings. The

tavern is located on the former "River Road" which ran behind the tavern and was a stopping place for coaches travelling between Cartersville and Buckingham. It is one of only two taverns identified in Cumberland County.

Goshen (24-0091)

Associated VDHR Theme(s): Domestic

Criterion C: Built ca. 1840, the main dwelling at Goshen is an elegant example of a brick Federal house. Although representative of a Federal-style house, Goshen is the only example of its kind in Cumberland County and survives in excellent condition.

Thaxston House (24-113)

Associated VDHR Theme(s): Domestic, Military

Criterion A: On April 7, 1865, at the tail end of the Civil War, Thaxston House served as a meeting place for General Robert E. Lee and his Secretary of War, General Breckenridge to discuss the current state of military affairs. Local history contends that it was at Thaxston house that Lee, who had not been informed that the Union Army has crossed the Appomatox, informed Breckenridge of his plans to continue south to North Carolina.

Jamesview (24-131)

Associated VDHR Theme(s): Domestic

Criterion B: Originally owned by Robert Carter, Jamesview was purchased in 1720 by James Skelton and later inherited by descendent Martha Skelton Wayles and her husband, Thomas Jefferson. Although owner of the property, it is not known whether Jefferson ever spent time at Jamesview.

Criterion C: Originally built in the early 18th century and significantly enlarged and expanded during the nineteenth century, Jamesview survives as a good example of a modest plantation house overlooking the James River in this part of Virginia.

Walnut Hill (24-0417)

Associated VDHR Theme(s): Domestic, Military

Criterion A: Walnut Hill was the site of a Civil War skirmish, as identified on a military map and published in John Watts de Peyster's The Grand Hunt of the Army of the Potomac, 1872.

Criterion C: Walnut Hill, including the primary residence, the slaves quarters, the office, smokehouse, ice house, agricultural and other buildings, is an excellent example of an 18th and 19th century farm complex. The original house, built ca. 1730, was added onto in a series of phases that attest to the evolving social and architectural tastes over time. The brick slaves quarters house is an excellent example of its building type and is the only surviving brick quarters in Cumberland County.

CATEGORY 2: Potentially Eligible (requires further study)

Locust Level (24-0013)

Associated VDHR Theme(s): Domestic

Criterion C: Built ca. 1790, Locust Level survives as an excellent local example of a Federal-style farmhouse. Though additions have been made to the two-story, central-passage, single-pile plan house, much of the original exterior and interior fabric remains intact.

Union Hill (Rock Cottage) (24-0020)

Associated VDHR Theme(s): Domestic

Criterion C: Originally built ca. 1730 and later enlarged ca. 1830, the dwelling known as Union Hill or Rock Cottage provides an excellent example of the evolution of the architectural and social needs of the Virginia resident. The oldest section, a 1-1/2-story, side-passage plan dwelling typical of 18th-century rural Virginia, became, in the mid-19th century as stability in the region increased, a rear wing to a larger and more substantial, two-story Federal I-house.

West Hill (24-0021)

Associated VDHR Theme(s): Domestic

Criterion C: West Hill property is an excellent, intact example of an early 19th-century domestic complex including a main dwelling, a smokehouse, a dairy, and a summer kitchen. The main dwelling, built ca. 1807, is a good example of a five-bay, central-passage plan dwelling with Federal exterior and interior details.

Center Presbyterian Church (24-0023)

Associated VDHR Theme(s): Religion

Criterion C: Built in 1852, Center Presbyterian Church survives as an excellent example of a Greek Revival church.

Trenton Mill (24-0033)

Associated VDHR Theme(s): Industry/Processing

Criterion C: Built ca. 1750 and originally known as the Randolph Creek Mill, Trenton Mill survives an excellent example of a late 18th-century mill and its associated resources. The mill building is currently, however, threatened with demolition due to neglect and requires immediate attention to save it from structural failure.

APPENDIX A
List of Surveyed Properties in Cumberland County
by File Number Order

VDHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
024-0001-	Brick House Trenton House Virginia Forestry Superintendent Residence	GOLD HILL
024-0002-	Brown's Presbyterian Church	HILLCREST
024-0003-	Pleasant Grove	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0006-	Elkora	CARTERSVILLE
024-0007-	Fork of Willis Church	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0008-	Glentivar	CARTERSVILLE
024-0010-	Hors Du Monde	CUMBERLAND
024-0011-	Langhorne House	HILLCREST
024-0013-	Locust Level Mountain View	HILLCREST
024-0014-	Morningside	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0015-	Mount Elba	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0017-	Muddy Creek Mill Post Office Tamworth Post Office	CARTERSVILLE
024-0019-	Flanagan's Mill Trice's Mill Walton Mill	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0020-	Union Hill Rock Cottage	GOLD HILL
024-0021-	West Hill	
024-0022-	House, Route 60	WHITEVILLE
024-0023-	Center Presbyterian Church	CUMBERLAND
024-0024-	Chantilly	CARTERSVILLE
024-0026-	Tobacco Barn at Hamilton	CARTERSVILLE
024-0028-	House, Route 60	HILLCREST
024-0029-	Thomas Chapel	WHITEVILLE
024-0031-	Oakland	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0033-	Trenton Mill	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0035-	Viewmont	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0038-	Woodlawn	WHITEVILLE
024-0039-	Greenwood	CARTERSVILLE
024-0040-	Muddy Creek Mill House	CARTERSVILLE
024-0041-	St. James Episcopal Church	CARTERSVILLE
024-0042-	Cartersville Cemetery	CARTERSVILLE
024-0043-	House, Rt. 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0045-	Inglewood	GOLD HILL
024-0047-	Lancaster House	GOLD HILL
024-0048-	Cumberland Presbyterian Church	FARMVILLE
024-0049-	Rochelle	RICE
024-0050-	Trent's Mill	GOLD HILL
024-0054-	Tombstone of Charles Irving Thornton	HILLCREST
024-0055-	House, Route 45	HILLCREST
024-0056-	High Bridge	RICE
024-0058-	House, Route 45	FARMVILLE
024-0059-	Putney Family Cemetery	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0060-	House, Rt. 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0061-	House, Hillcrest Road	HILLCREST
024-0062-	Wilkinson House	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0063-	House, Hillcrest Road	HILLCREST
024-0064-	House, 76 Rt. 668 (North Airport Road)	FARMVILLE
024-0065-	Farm, Rt. 45	HILLCREST
024-0066-	House, Rt. 45	FARMVILLE

VDHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
*****	*****	*****
024-0067-	House, Rt. 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0070-	Cremona	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0071-	Willis River Bridge	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0072-	Horseshoe Bluff Farm	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0073-	Nan's Cottage	CARTERSVILLE
	Amphill Caretaker's House	
024-0075-	Old White Place	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0078-	Rock Spring Farm	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0079-	Fork of Willis School	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0080-	Duncan's Dairy Farm	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
	Effingham Tavern	
	Hudgin's Tavern	
	Locust Grove	
024-0081-	Tally Ho	WHITEVILLE
024-0082-	Locust Grove	WHITEVILLE
024-0083-	Oakland	TRENHOLM
024-0085-	Melrose	WHITEVILLE
024-0086-	Wine House	WHITEVILLE
024-0087-	Oak Hill	HILLCREST
024-0088-	House, Rt. 607	TRENHOLM
024-0089-	School, Rt. 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0090-	French's Store and House	CUMBERLAND
024-0091-	Goshen	WHITEVILLE
024-0092-	Grove Church	CUMBERLAND
024-0093-	Oatland	CUMBERLAND
024-0094-	Robertson's Store	GOLD HILL
	Store, Rt. 623	
	House, Rt. 623	
024-0095-	Jenkins Church	WHITEVILLE
024-0096-	Rock Castle	CUMBERLAND
024-0097-	Brown's Church Manse	HILLCREST
	Thompson House	
024-0098-	House, Rt. 703	CUMBERLAND
024-0099-	Allendale	HILLCREST
024-0100-	Anderson House	FARMVILLE
024-0101-	Midway	HILLCREST
024-0102-	Tar Wallet Baptist Church	HILLCREST
024-0103-	Spring Hill	RICE
024-0104-	Locust Grove	HILLCREST
024-0105-	Hamilton High School	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0106-	Irwin's Tavern	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0108-	Ashland Farm	RICE
024-0109-	Chapel, Rt. 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0111-	School, Rt. 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0113-	Thaxston House	FARMVILLE
024-0114-	Millview	RICE
024-0116-	Ca Ira Fishing Club, Club House	HILLCREST
024-0117-	Newstead	CARTERSVILLE
024-0118-	M. H. Maxey Store	WHITEVILLE
	Bruners Store	
	R. O. Moore Store	
024-0119-	Old Hoe Place	GOLD HILL
024-0120-	Jesse Thomas Plaque	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0121-	Woodlawn	WHITEVILLE
024-0122-	House, Route 624	WHITEVILLE
024-0125-	House, Rt 60 (Anderson Highway)	WHITEVILLE

VDHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
=====	=====	=====
024-0126-001	Booker House Lot #2	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-002	Palmore Cartersville Tavern Lot #18	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-003	Bank of Cartersville Lot #9	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-004	Hume House Gresham House Lot #9	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-005	Cartersville Ford Dealership Lot #10	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-006	Walton House Lot #11 Williams House	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-007	Dickerson's Drug Store H. B. Pleasants House Lot #14	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-008	J. F. Pleasants House Lot #16	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-009	Glasser House Lot #13 Masonic Lodge	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-010	Harrison, H.T. House Lot #15	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-011	General Store, Church Street Lot #29	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-012	W.E. Robinson House Lot #29	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-013	Cartersville ME Episcopal Church South Lot #33	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-014	Pleasants House Lot #36	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-015	House, Church Street Lot #25	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-016	Stinnett House	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-017	Healy-Hankins House Lot #21	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-018	Caldwell House Lot #18	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-019	Baptist Parsonage Lot #17	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-020	Cartersville Baptist Church Lot #19	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-021	St. Catherine Catholic Church	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-022	Unique Fashions	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-023	Marsh House	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-024	Store, Route 45	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-025	Brown House	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-026	Culbertson House	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-029	Indian House	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-031	The Deanery	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-032	Cartersville Post Office	CARTERSVILLE
024-0128-	Moses Smith Cemetery Green Acres	

VDHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
024-0129-	Booker Cemetery Woodside	CUMBERLAND
024-0131-	Jamesview	CARTERSVILLE
024-0132-	House, Rt 657	RICE
024-0133-	Union Church	RICE
024-0134-	House, 230 Rt. 657	RICE
024-0135-	House, Rt. 657	RICE
024-0136-	House, Route 653	RICE
024-0137-	Office, Stoney Point Road Robert G. Woodson Jr., Law Office	CUMBERLAND
024-0138-	Payne Memorial United Methodist Church	CUMBERLAND
024-0139-	Farm Bureau of Virginia	CUMBERLAND
024-0140-	Red Rose Inn Apartments	CUMBERLAND
024-0141-	House, Fitzgerald Road	CUMBERLAND
024-0142-	House, Fitzgerald Road	CUMBERLAND
024-0143-	House, Fitzgerald Road	CUMBERLAND
024-0144-	House, Fitzgerald Road	CUMBERLAND
024-0145-	House, Fitzgerald Road	CUMBERLAND
024-0146-	House, Fitzgerald Road	CUMBERLAND
024-0147-	Farm, Anderson Hwy. (Rt. 60)	CUMBERLAND
024-0148-	Barn, Stoney Point Road	CUMBERLAND
024-0149-	Farm, Stoney Point Road	CUMBERLAND
024-0150-	Stinson House	HILLCREST
024-0151-	House, Wilson-Russell Drive	HILLCREST
024-0152-	House, Cumberland Road (Rt. 45)	HILLCREST
024-0153-	House, Tear Wallet Road	HILLCREST
024-0154-	Farm, Tear Wallet Road	HILLCREST
024-0155-	B and P Motor Parts	HILLCREST
024-0156-	House, Box 296 Fleming Road	HILLCREST
024-0157-	House, Agee Lane	HILLCREST
024-0158-	House, Rt. 633	HILLCREST
024-0159-	Farm, Cumberland Rd.	HILLCREST
024-0160-	House, Vogel Road	HILLCREST
024-0161-	House, Ca Ira Road	HILLCREST
024-0162-	House, Anderson Hwy. (Rt. 60)	HILLCREST
024-0163-	House, Holman Mill Road	HILLCREST
024-0164-	Farm, John Randolph Road	HILLCREST
024-0165-	House, Angola Road	HILLCREST
024-0166-	Cox Road	HILLCREST
024-0167-	Putney House	HILLCREST
024-0168-	House, Rt. 45, Cumberland Road	HILLCREST
024-0169-	Mosby House	HILLCREST
024-0170-	House, Raines Tavern Road	RICE
024-0171-	Farm, Raines Tavern Road	FARMVILLE
024-0172-	House, Crooked Lane	FARMVILLE
024-0173-	Farm, Raines Tavern Road	FARMVILLE
024-0174-	House, Raines Tavern Road	FARMVILLE
024-0175-	House, Raines Tavern Road	WILLIS MOUNTAIN
024-0176-	House, Plank Road	FARMVILLE
024-0177-	House, Plank Road	FARMVILLE
024-0178-	House, 922 Plank Road	FARMVILLE
024-0179-	House, 1107 Plank Road	FARMVILLE
024-0180-	House, Plank Road	FARMVILLE
024-0181-	Sharon Baptist Cemetery	FARMVILLE
024-0182-	House, 1586 Plank Road	WILLIS MOUNTAIN

VDHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
024-0183-	House, Plank Road	FARMVILLE
024-0184-	Flatcake Plantation	FARMVILLE
024-0185-	House, 408 Plank Road	FARMVILLE
024-0186-	Morton's Mill	FARMVILLE
024-0187-	House, Plank Road	FARMVILLE
024-0188-	House, 721 Plank Road	FARMVILLE
024-0189-	House, Cumberland Road	HILLCREST
024-0190-	Farm, Cumberland Road	HILLCREST
024-0191-	Farm, Route 634	WILLIS MOUNTAIN
024-0192-	Long Acre Farms	WILLIS MOUNTAIN
024-0193-	House, Asal Road	WILLIS MOUNTAIN
024-0194-	Farm, Route 680	WILLIS MOUNTAIN
024-0195-	Garage, Cumberland Road	HILLCREST
024-0196-	Antioch United Methodist Church	HILLCREST
024-0197-	Store, Cumberland Road	HILLCREST
024-0198-	Farm, 1208 Blanton Farm Road	HILLCREST
024-0199-	Baber, James Pendleton Law Office	CUMBERLAND
024-0200-	Moore's Super Market (Bi-Rite)	CUMBERLAND
024-0201-	Store, Rt. 60	CUMBERLAND
024-0202-	World of Video and Masonic Lodge #283	CUMBERLAND
024-0203-	House, Route 600	CUMBERLAND
024-0204-	House, Route 643	CUMBERLAND
024-0205-	House, Langhorne Road (Rt. 717)	CUMBERLAND
024-0206-	House, Langhorne Road (Rt. 717)	CUMBERLAND
024-0207-	House, Rt. 674	CUMBERLAND
024-0208-	Tobacco Barn, Rt. 654	CUMBERLAND
024-0209-	Garrett House	CUMBERLAND
024-0210-	House, Route 723 (Hatcher Road)	CUMBERLAND
024-0211-	House, Rt. 13	CUMBERLAND
024-0212-	House, Rt. 13	CUMBERLAND
024-0213-	House, Rt. 13	CUMBERLAND
024-0214-	Farm, Route 667	CUMBERLAND
024-0215-	House, Route 662	CUMBERLAND
024-0216-	House, Route 654	WHITEVILLE
024-0217-	House, Route 654	WHITEVILLE
024-0218-	House, Route 616	WHITEVILLE
024-0219-	House, Route 616	WHITEVILLE
024-0220-	Oakland	WHITEVILLE
024-0221-	House, Parker Road (Rt. 648)	WHITEVILLE
024-0222-	House, Deep Run Road (Rt. 616)	WHITEVILLE
024-0223-	Mayo House	WHITEVILLE
024-0224-	House, Rt. 616	WHITEVILLE
024-0225-	House, Rt. 616	TRENHOLM
024-0226-	House, Rt. 45	CARTERSVILLE
024-0227-	House, Rt. 45, Cartersville Rd.	CARTERSVILLE
024-0228-	Store, Cartersville Ext.	CARTERSVILLE
024-0229-	House, Route 687	CARTERSVILLE
024-0230-	House, Route 684 (Cartersville Ext.)	CARTERSVILLE
024-0231-	House, Route 684 (Cartersville Ext.)	CARTERSVILLE
024-0232-	House, Rt. 684 (Cartersville Extension)	CARTERSVILLE
024-0233-	House, Rt. 647 (Brown Road)	WHITEVILLE
024-0234-	House, Rt. 647	WHITEVILLE

VDHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
024-0235-	Winfield Farm House, Rt. 647	WHITEVILLE
024-0236-	House, Rt. 601	WHITEVILLE
024-0237-	House, Rt. 60	WHITEVILLE
024-0238-	Rising Zion Baptist Church	WHITEVILLE
024-0239-	House, Rt. 60	WHITEVILLE
024-0240-	Clinton Manor House	WHITEVILLE
024-0241-	House, Route 45 N	WHITEVILLE
024-0242-	Bethlehem Baptist Church	WHITEVILLE
024-0243-	House, Route 45 (Cartersville Road)	WHITEVILLE
024-0244-	House, Route 45 (Cartersville Road)	WHITEVILLE
024-0245-	House, Rt 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0246-	House, Rt 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0247-	Oak Grove Baptist Church	WHITEVILLE
024-0248-	Stonenell and Holland Store Ashby General Store	WHITEVILLE
024-0249-	House, Rt 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0250-	House, Rt. 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0251-	House, Rt. 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0252-	Greenfield Farm	WHITEVILLE
024-0253-	Farm, Rt. 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0254-	House, Rt. 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0255-	House, Rt. 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0256-	House, Rt. 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0257-	House, Rt. 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0258-	House, Rt. 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0259-	House, Rt. 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0260-	Barn, Rt. 615	WHITEVILLE
024-0261-	House, Rt. 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0262-	House, Rt. 614	WHITEVILLE
024-0263-	Mt. Horeb Church	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0264-	House, Rt. 45	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0265-	House, Rt. 626	WHITEVILLE
024-0266-	Cemetery, Rt. 624	WHITEVILLE
024-0267-	House, Rt. 624	WHITEVILLE
024-0268-	House, Rt. 624	WHITEVILLE
024-0269-	House, Rt. 624	WHITEVILLE
024-0270-	House, Rt. 635	WHITEVILLE
024-0271-	House, Route 624	WHITEVILLE
024-0272-	House, Rt 625	WHITEVILLE
024-0273-	House, Rt 663	WHITEVILLE
024-0274-	Farm, Rt 663	WHITEVILLE
024-0275-	School, Rt. 614	WHITEVILLE
024-0276-	House, Rt. 697	WHITEVILLE
024-0277-	House, Rt. 611	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0278-	House, Rt. 654	TRENHOLM
024-0279-	House, Rt. 654	TRENHOLM
024-0280-	House, Rt. 654	CUMBERLAND
024-0281-	House, Rt. 13	CUMBERLAND
024-0282-	Store, Rt. 622	WHITEVILLE
024-0283-	House, Route 622	WHITEVILLE
024-0284-	Cornerstone Church Cemetery	HILLCREST
024-0285-	House, Rt. 623	GOLD HILL
024-0286-	The Country Store	GOLD HILL
024-0287-	Farm, Route 672	WHITEVILLE
024-0288-	House, Route 672	GOLD HILL

VDHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
*****	*****	*****
024-0289-	House, Route 672	GOLD HILL
024-0290-	Farm, Route 672	GOLD HILL
024-0291-	House, Route 672	GOLD HILL
024-0292-	Farm, Route 617	GOLD HILL
024-0293-	House, Route 13	WHITEVILLE
024-0294-	Cumberland Lookout Tower	CUMBERLAND
024-0295-	House, Route 690	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0296-	Oakwood Methodist Church	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0297-	House and Store, Route 690	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0298-	Flat Rock School	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0299-	House, Cornfield Lane	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0300-	Farm, Route 45	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0301-	House, Route 45 (Cartersville Road)	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0302-	House, Rt. 45	CARTERSVILLE
024-0303-	School, Rt. 45	CARTERSVILLE
024-0304-	House, Route 45	CARTERSVILLE
024-0305-	House, Route 711	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0306-	House and Store, Route 45	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0307-	House, Route 45	CARTERSVILLE
024-0308-	House, Route 689	CARTERSVILLE
024-0309-	House, Route 45 (Cartersville Road)	CARTERSVILLE
024-0310-	Green Creek Church	RICE
024-0311-	High Bridge Farm	RICE
024-0312-	House, Route 643	CUMBERLAND
024-0313-	House, Route 600	CUMBERLAND
024-0314-	Hazelgrove Farm	CUMBERLAND
024-0315-	Farm, Route 600	CUMBERLAND
024-0316-	House, Route 600	RICE
024-0317-	House, Route 653	RICE
024-0318-	House, Route 653	RICE
024-0319-	House, Rt. 653	RICE
024-0320-	House, Route 653	RICE
024-0321-	House, Route 653	RICE
024-0322-	House, River Road	RICE
024-0323-	Dinny Court Store	RICE
024-0324-	Angola Farm	RICE
024-0325-	House, Rt. 600	RICE
024-0326-	House Rt. 600	RICE
024-0327-	House, Rt. 600	RICE
024-0328-	House, Rt. 600	RICE
024-0329-	House, Route 600	RICE
024-0330-	Farm, Route 673	HILLCREST
024-0331-	House, Route 638	HILLCREST
024-0332-	Store, Route 638	HILLCREST
024-0333-	Centenary United Methodist Church	HILLCREST
024-0334-	House, Route 638	HILLCREST
024-0335-	Farm, Route 638	CUMBERLAND
024-0336-	Willow Bank	HILLCREST
024-0337-	Oakgrove	HILLCREST
024-0338-	House, Route 639	HILLCREST
024-0339-	House, Route 60	HILLCREST
024-0340-	House, Route 724	HILLCREST
024-0341-	House, Route 608 (Johnson Road)	WHITEVILLE
024-0342-	House, Route 608 (Johnson Road)	WHITEVILLE
024-0344-	House, Route 612	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0345-	House, Route 60	HILLCREST

VDHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
=====	=====	=====
024-0346-	Restover	HILLCREST
024-0347-	House, Route 60	HILLCREST
024-0348-	Church, Route 60	HILLCREST
	House, Route 60	
024-0349-	Pocohontas Farm	HILLCREST
024-0350-	Cumberland High School	CUMBERLAND
024-0351-	House, Route 60	CUMBERLAND
024-0352-	House, Route 60	CUMBERLAND
024-0353-	House, Route 60	CUMBERLAND
024-0354-	Grocery Store, Route 60	CUMBERLAND
	Wooden-Things Store	
024-0355-	Mill, Route 60	CUMBERLAND
024-0356-	House, Route 60	CUMBERLAND
024-0357-	House, Route 60	CUMBERLAND
024-0358-	House, Route 60	CUMBERLAND
024-0359-	House, Route 60	CUMBERLAND
024-0360-	House, Route 60	CUMBERLAND
024-0361-	Maple Hill	WHITEVILLE
024-0362-	Store, Route 60	WHITEVILLE
024-0363-	Dwelling and Store, Flannagan's Mill Road	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0364-	House, Route 45	FARMVILLE
024-0365-	Cumberland Training Agricultural Building Jackson High School Cumberland Elementary School	HILLCREST
024-0366-	Barn, Route 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0367-	Mount Calvary Baptist Church	WHITEVILLE
024-0368-	House, Route 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0369-	House, Route 607	CARTERSVILLE
024-0370-	House, Route 605	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0371-	House, Route 605	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0372-	Little Fork Baptist Church	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0373-	House, Route 690	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0374-	House, Route 686	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0375-	House, Route 686	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0376-	Pleasant View Baptist Church	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0377-	House, Route 610	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0378-	House, Route 631	HILLCREST
024-0379-	House, Route 631	HILLCREST
024-0380-	House, Route 631	HILLCREST
024-0381-	Jack's Junk	FARMVILLE
024-0382-	House, Route 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0383-	House, Route 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0384-	Saint Paul's School	FARMVILLE
024-0385-	Barber Shop, Route 45	FARMVILLE
024-0386-	House, Route 45	FARMVILLE
024-0387-	House, Route 45	FARMVILLE
024-0388-	Randolph, John High School	HILLCREST
024-0389-	House, Route 45	FARMVILLE
024-0390-	House, Route 609	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0391-	Stoddert School	RICE
024-0392-	House, Route 600	FARMVILLE
024-0393-	House, Route 600	FARMVILLE
024-0394-	House, Route 600	FARMVILLE
024-0395-	House, Route 45	FARMVILLE

VDHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
024-0396-	Lithia Springs	FARMVILLE
024-0397-	House, Georgia Street	FARMVILLE
024-0398-	House, Georgia Street	FARMVILLE
024-0399-	House, Georgia Street	FARMVILLE
024-0400-	House, Georgia Street	FARMVILLE
024-0401-	House, Georgia Street	FARMVILLE
024-0402-	House, Georgia Street	FARMVILLE
024-0403-	Gas Station	FARMVILLE
024-0404-	House, Bizarre Street	FARMVILLE
024-0405-	House, Spring Street	FARMVILLE
024-0406-	House, Osborn Road	FARMVILLE
024-0407-	House, Osborn Road	FARMVILLE
024-0408-	House, Osborn Road	FARMVILLE
024-0409-	House, Osborn Road	FARMVILLE
024-0410-	Bridge, Route 699	FARMVILLE
024-0411-	House, Osborn Road	FARMVILLE
024-0412-	House, Early Street	FARMVILLE
024-0413-	Confederate Cemetery	FARMVILLE
024-0414-	House, Bragg Street	FARMVILLE
024-0415-	House, Route 45	FARMVILLE
024-0416-	Fortification at High Bridge	RICE
024-0417-	Walnut Hill	FARMVILLE
024-0418-	Cemetery, Route 615	WHITEVILLE
024-0419-	Northfield	WHITEVILLE

413 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

APPENDIX B
List of Surveyed Properties in Cumberland County
by Name of Property

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0099-	Allendale	Historic	1850
024-0100-	Anderson House	Historic	1790
024-0324-	Angola Farm	Current	1830
024-0196-	Antioch United Methodist Church	Current	1880
	Antioch United Methodist Church	Historic	
024-0108-	Ashland Farm	Historic	1850
024-0155-	B and F Motor Parts	Current	1940
024-0199-	Baber, James Pendleton Law Office	Current	1760
024-0126-003	Bank of Cartersville	Historic	1900
	Lot #9	Historic	
024-0126-019	Baptist Parsonage	Historic	1790
	Lot #17	Historic	
024-0385-	Barber Shop, Route 45	Current	1930
024-0366-	Barn, Route 45	Current	1930
024-0260-	Barn, Rt. 615	Current	1900
024-0148-	Barn, Stoney Point Road	Current	1900
024-0242-	Bethlehem Baptist Church	Historic	1905
024-0129-	Booker Cemetery	Historic/Current	1800
	Woodside	Alternate Name	
024-0126-001	Booker House	Historic	1900
	Lot #2	Historic	
024-0001-	Brick House	Historic	1815
	Trenton House	Historic	
	Virginia Forestry Superintendant	Common	
	Residence		
024-0410-	Bridge, Route 699	Current	1930
024-0126-025	Brown House	Historic	1900
024-0097-	Brown's Church Manse	Historic	1840
	Thompson House	Current	
024-0002-	Brown's Presbyterian Church	Current	1858
	Brown's Presbyterian Church	Historic	
024-0116-	Ca Ira Fishing Club, Club House	Current	1800
024-0126-018	Caldwell House	Historic	1925
	Lot #18	Historic	

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0126-020	Cartersville Baptist Church Lot #19	Historic Historic	1906
024-0042-	Cartersville Cemetery	Historic	1916
024-0126-005	Cartersville Ford Dealership Lot #10	Historic Historic	1910
024-0126-013	Cartersville ME Episcopal Church South Lot #33	Historic Historic	1883
024-0126-032	Cartersville Post Office	Historic	1910
024-0418-	Cemetery, Route 615	Current	
024-0266-	Cemetery, Rt. 624		1914
024-0333-	Centenary United Methodist Church	Current	1884
024-0023-	Center Presbyterian Church	Historic/Current	1852
024-0024-	Chantilly	Historic	1730
024-0109-	Chapel, Rt. 45	Current	1920
024-0348-	Church, Route 60 House, Route 60	Historic Current	1890
024-0240-	Clinton Manor House	Historic	1870
024-0413-	Confederate Cemetery	Historic	1865
024-0284-	Cornerstone Church Cemetery	Current	1902
024-0166-	Cox Road	Current	1800
024-0070-	Cremona	Current	1875
024-0126-026	Culbertson House	Historic	1915
024-0350-	Cumberland High School Cumberland Middle School	Historic Current	1936
024-0294-	Cumberland Lookout Tower	Historic	1930
024-0048-	Cumberland Presbyterian Church Cumberland Presbyterian Church	Historic Current	1754
024-0365-	Cumberland Training Agricultural Building Jackson High School Cumberland Elementary School	Historic Historic Current	1940

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0125-007	Dickerson's Drug Store H. B. Pleasants House Lot #14	Historic Historic Historic	1850
024-0323-	Dinny Court Store	Historic	1940
024-0080-	Duncan's Dairy Farm Effingham Tavern Hudgin's Tavern Locust Grove	Historic/Current Historic Historic Historic	1815
024-0363-	Dwelling and Store, Flannagan's Mill Road	Current	1900
024-0006-	Elkora	Historic	1850
024-0139-	Farm Bureau of Virginia	Current	1875
024-0198-	Farm, 1208 Blanton Farm Road	Current	1840
024-0147-	Farm, Anderson Hwy. (Rt. 60)	Current	1875
024-0159-	Farm, Cumberland Rd.	Current	1875
024-0190-	Farm, Cumberland Road	Current	1900
024-0164-	Farm, John Randolph Road	Current	1875
024-0171-	Farm, Raines Tavern Road	Current	1880
024-0173-	Farm, Raines Tavern Road	Current	1843
024-0300-	Farm, Route 45	Current	1882
024-0315-	Farm, Route 600	Current	1920
024-0292-	Farm, Route 617	Current	1885
024-0191-	Farm, Route 634	Current	1870
024-0335-	Farm, Route 638	Current	1805
024-0214-	Farm, Route 667	Current	1890
024-0287-	Farm, Route 672	Current	1910
024-0290-	Farm, Route 672	Current	1885
024-0330-	Farm, Route 673	Current	1880
024-0194-	Farm, Route 680	Current	1890
024-0274-	Farm, Rt. 663	Current	1890
024-0253-	Farm, Rt. 45	Current	1895

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0065-	Farm, Rt. 45	Current	1910
024-0149-	Farm, Stoney Point Road	Current	1900
024-0154-	Farm, Tear Wallet Road	Current	1900
024-0019-	Flanagan's Mill Trice's Mill Walton Mill	Historic Historic Historic	1800
024-0298-	Flat Rock School	Historic	1915
024-0184-	Flatcake Plantation	Historic	1800
024-0007-	Fork of Willis Church	Historic	1828
024-0079-	Fork of Willis School	Historic	1915
024-0416-	Fortification at High Bridge	Historic	1860
024-0090-	French's Store and House	Historic	1875
024-0195-	Garage, Cumberland Road	Current	1900
024-0209-	Garrett House	Historic	1907
024-0403-	Gas Station	Current	1940
024-0126-011	General Store, Church Street Lot #29	Historic/Current Historic	1890
024-0126-009	Glasser House Lot #13 Masonic Lodge	Historic Historic Historic	1790
024-0008-	Glentivar Glentivar	Historic Current	1855
024-0091-	Goshen	Historic	1840
024-0310-	Green Creek Church	Historic/Current	1920
024-0252-	Greenfield Farm	Current	1880
024-0039-	Greenwood	Historic/Current	1840
024-0354-	Grocery Store, Route 60 Wooden-Things Store	Historic Current	1910
024-0092-	Grove Church	Historic	1892
024-0105-	Hamilton High School	Historic	1911
024-0126-010	Harrison, H.T. House Lot #15	Historic Historic	1790

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0314-	Hazelgrove Farm	Historic/Current	1750
024-0126-017	Healy-Hankins House Lot #21	Historic Historic	1850
024-0056-	High Bridge	Historic	1854
024-0311-	High Bridge Farm	Historic/Current	1890
024-0010-	Hors Du Monde	Historic	1830
024-0072-	Horseshoe Bluff Farm	Historic	1890
024-0306-	House and Store, Route 45	Current	1900
024-0297-	House and Store, Route 690	Current	1905
024-0326-	House Rt. 600	Current	1910
024-0179-	House, 1107 Plank Road	Current	1875
024-0182-	House, 1586 Plank Road	Current	1880
024-0134-	House, 230 Rt. 657	Common	1920
024-0185-	House, 408 Plank Road	Current	1890
024-0188-	House, 721 Plank Road	Current	1880
024-0064-	House, 76 Rt. 668 (North Airport Road)	Current	1880
024-0178-	House, 922 Plank Road	Current	1910
024-0157-	House, Agee Lane	Current	1930
024-0162-	House, Anderson Hwy. (Rt. 60)	Current	1875
024-0165-	House, Angola Road	Current	1890
024-0193-	House, Asal Road	Current	1890
024-0404-	House, Bizarre Street	Current	1925
024-0156-	House, Box 296 Fleming Road	Current	1910
024-0414-	House, Bragg Street	Current	1925
024-0161-	House, Ca Ira Road	Current	1875
024-0126-015	House, Church Street Lot #25	Current Historic	1910
024-0299-	House, Cornfield Lane	Historic	1910
024-0172-	House, Crooked Lane	Current	1880

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0189-	House, Cumberland Road	Current	1900
024-0152-	House, Cumberland Road (Rt. 45)	Current	1900
024-0222-	House, Deep Run Road (Rt. 616)	Current	1890
024-0412-	House, Early Street	Current	1925
024-0141-	House, Fitzgerald Road	Current	1875
024-0142-	House, Fitzgerald Road	Current	1875
024-0143-	House, Fitzgerald Road	Current	1875
024-0144-	House, Fitzgerald Road	Current	1875
024-0145-	House, Fitzgerald Road	Current	1875
024-0146-	House, Fitzgerald Road	Current	1900
024-0397-	House, Georgia Street	Current	1920
024-0398-	House, Georgia Street	Current	1925
024-0399-	House, Georgia Street	Current	1925
024-0400-	House, Georgia Street	Current	1925
024-0401-	House, Georgia Street	Current	1925
024-0402-	House, Georgia Street	Current	1925
024-0061-	House, Hillcrest Road	Current	1925
024-0063-	House, Hillcrest Road	Current	1920
024-0163-	House, Holman Mill Road	Current	1875
024-0206-	House, Langhorne Road (Rt. 717)	Current	1890
024-0205-	House, Langhorne Road (Rt. 717)	Current	1930
024-0406-	House, Osborn Road	Current	1925
024-0407-	House, Osborn Road	Current	1925
024-0408-	House, Osborn Road	Current	1925
024-0409-	House, Osborn Road	Current	1925
024-0411-	House, Osborn Road	Current	1925
024-0221-	House, Parker Road (Rt. 648)	Current	1900
024-0187-	House, Plank Road	Current	1900

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0339-	House, Route 60	Current	1930
024-0345-	House, Route 60	Current	1820
024-0347-	House, Route 60	Current	1900
024-0351-	House, Route 60	Current	1900
024-0352-	House, Route 60	Current	1890
024-0353-	House, Route 60	Current	1890
024-0357-	House, Route 60	Current	1890
024-0358-	House, Route 60	Current	1890
024-0359-	House, Route 60	Current	1890
024-0022-	House, Route 60	Current	1920
024-0356-	House, Route 60	Current	1890
024-0028-	House, Route 60	Current	1850
024-0203-	House, Route 600	Current	1910
024-0313-	House, Route 600	Current	1870
024-0316-	House, Route 600	Current	1900
024-0329-	House, Route 600	Current	1930
024-0392-	House, Route 600	Current	1920
024-0393-	House, Route 600	Current	1925
024-0394-	House, Route 600	Current	1925
024-0370-	House, Route 605	Current	1920
024-0371-	House, Route 605	Current	1880
024-0369-	House, Route 607	Current	1880
024-0341-	House, Route 608 (Johnson Road)	Current	1900
024-0342-	House, Route 608 (Johnson Road)	Current	1905
024-0390-	House, Route 609	Current	1730
024-0377-	House, Route 610	Current	1945
024-0344-	House, Route 612	Current	1910
024-0218-	House, Route 616	Current	1940

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0176-	House, Plank Road	Current	1885
024-0177-	House, Plank Road	Current	1885
024-0180-	House, Plank Road	Current	1875
024-0183-	House, Plank Road	Current	1880
024-0170-	House, Raines Tavern Road	Current	1875
024-0174-	House, Raines Tavern Road	Current	1875
024-0175-	House, Raines Tavern Road	Common	1850
024-0322-	House, River Road	Current	1850
024-0293-	House, Route 13	Current	1924
024-0304-	House, Route 45	Current	1925
024-0307-	House, Route 45	Current	1915
024-0364-	House, Route 45	Current	1900
024-0058-	House, Route 45	Current	1920
024-0395-	House, Route 45	Current	1941
024-0415-	House, Route 45	Current	1925
024-0368-	House, Route 45	Current	1930
024-0382-	House, Route 45	Current	1890
024-0387-	House, Route 45	Current	1910
024-0386-	House, Route 45	Current	1925
024-0389-	House, Route 45	Current	1910
024-0055-	House, Route 45	Current	1810
024-0383-	House, Route 45	Current	1920
024-0244-	House, Route 45 (Cartersville Road)	Current	1900
024-0243-	House, Route 45 (Cartersville Road)	Current	1890
024-0301-	House, Route 45 (Cartersville Road)	Current	1900
024-0309-	House, Route 45 (Cartersville Road)	Current	1900
024-0241-	House, Route 45 N	Current	1875
024-0360-	House, Route 60	Current	1900

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0219-	House, Route 616	Current	1900
024-0283-	House, Route 622	Current	1885
024-0122-	House, Route 624	Current	1895
024-0271-	House, Route 624	Current	1846
024-0379-	House, Route 631	Current	1920
024-0378-	House, Route 631	Current	1880
024-0380-	House, Route 631	Current	1936
024-0331-	House, Route 638	Current	1880
024-0334-	House, Route 638	Current	1900
024-0338-	House, Route 639	Current	1880
024-0312-	House, Route 643	Current	1905
024-0204-	House, Route 643	Current	1840
024-0136-	House, Route 653	Current	1900
024-0317-	House, Route 653	Current	1920
024-0320-	House, Route 653	Current	1880
024-0318-	House, Route 653	Current	1890
024-0321-	House, Route 653	Current	1880
024-0216-	House, Route 654	Current	1925
024-0217-	House, Route 654	Current	1900
024-0215-	House, Route 662	Current	1920
024-0288-	House, Route 672	Current	1925
024-0289-	House, Route 672	Current	1910
024-0291-	House, Route 672	Current	1885
024-0230-	House, Route 684 (Cartersville Ext.)	Current	1900
024-0231-	House, Route 684 (Cartersville Ext.)	Current	1890
024-0375-	House, Route 686	Current	1850
024-0374-	House, Route 686	Current	1910

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0229-	House, Route 687	Current	1890
024-0308-	House, Route 689	Current	1890
024-0295-	House, Route 690	Current	1875
024-0373-	House, Route 690	Current	1880
024-0305-	House, Route 711	Current	1930
024-0210-	House, Route 723 (Hatcher Road)	Current	1920
024-0340-	House, Route 724	Current	1895
024-0249-	House, Rt 45	Current	1900
024-0246-	House, Rt 45	Current	1880
024-0245-	House, Rt 45	Current	1915
024-0125-	House, Rt 60 (Anderson Highway)	Current	1870
024-0272-	House, Rt 625	Current	1890
024-0132-	House, Rt 657	Current	1920
024-0273-	House, Rt 663	Current	1890
024-0212-	House, Rt. 13	Current	1890
024-0213-	House, Rt. 13	Current	1890
024-0211-	House, Rt. 13	Current	1910
024-0281-	House, Rt. 13	Current	1770
024-0264-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1880
024-0261-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1905
024-0250-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1895
024-0251-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1895
024-0254-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1895
024-0255-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1900
024-0256-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1900
024-0259-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1900
024-0258-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1900
024-0257-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1900

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0226-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1885
024-0302-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1925
024-0043-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1939
024-0060-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1910
024-0066-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1920
024-0067-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1920
024-0227-	House, Rt. 45, Cartersville Rd.	Current	1925
024-0168-	House, Rt. 45, Cumberland Road	Current	1890
024-0237-	House, Rt. 60	Current	1930
024-0239-	House, Rt. 60	Current	1818
024-0325-	House, Rt. 600	Current	1920
024-0327-	House, Rt. 600	Current	1890
024-0328-	House, Rt. 600	Current	1900
024-0236-	House, Rt. 601	Current	1930
024-0088-	House, Rt. 607	Current	1910
024-0277-	House, Rt. 611	Current	1917
024-0262-	House, Rt. 614	Current	1890
024-0224-	House, Rt. 616	Current	1935
024-0225-	House, Rt. 616	Current	1885
024-0285-	House, Rt. 623	Current	1840
024-0269-	House, Rt. 624	Current	1900
024-0268-	House, Rt. 624	Current	1885
024-0267-	House, Rt. 624	Current	1900
024-0265-	House, Rt. 626	Current	1880
024-0158-	House, Rt. 633	Current	1875
024-0270-	House, Rt. 635	Current	1900
024-0234-	House, Rt. 647 Winfield Farm	Current Common	1875

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0235-	House, Rt. 647	Current	1925
024-0233-	House, Rt. 647 (Brown Road)	Current	1900
024-0319-	House, Rt. 653	Current	1900
024-0280-	House, Rt. 654	Current	1870
024-0279-	House, Rt. 654	Current	1910
024-0278-	House, Rt. 654	Current	1880
024-0135-	House, Rt. 657	Common	1920
024-0207-	House, Rt. 674	Current	1820
024-0232-	House, Rt. 684 (Cartersville Extension)	Current	1900
024-0276-	House, Rt. 697	Current	1920
024-0098-	House, Rt. 703	Current	1930
024-0405-	House, Spring Street	Current	1925
024-0153-	House, Tear Wallet Road	Current	1875
024-0160-	House, Vogel Road	Current	1875
024-0151-	House, Wilson-Russell Drive	Current	1900
024-0126-004	Hume House Gresham House Lot #9	Historic Historic Historic	1910
024-0126-029	Indian House	Historic	1940
024-0045-	Inglewood	Historic	1800
024-0106-	Irwin's Tavern	Historic	1911
024-0126-008	J. F. Pleasants House Lot #16	Historic Historic	1915
024-0381-	Jack's Junk	Current	1910
024-0131-	Jamesview	Historic/Current	1730
024-0095-	Jenkins Church	Historic	1857
024-0120-	Jesse Thomas Plaque	Historic	1940
024-0047-	Lancaster House	Historic	1840
024-0011-	Langhorne House Langhorne House	Historic Current	1860

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0396-	Lithia Springs	Historic	1877
024-0372-	Little Fork Baptist Church	Historic	1920
024-0104-	Locust Grove	Historic	1830
024-0082-	Locust Grove	Historic	1810
024-0013-	Locust Level Mountain View	Historic Current	1790
024-0192-	Long Acre Farms	Current	1880
024-0118-	M. H. Maxey Store Bruners Store R. O. Moore Store	Historic Current Historic	1880
024-0361-	Maple Hill	Historic/Current	1903
024-0126-023	Marsh House	Historic	1900
024-0223-	Mayo House	Current	1890
024-0085-	Melrose	Historic	1850
024-0101-	Midway Midway	Historic Current	1780
024-0355-	Mill, Route 60	Current	1920
024-0114-	Millview	Current	1850
024-0200-	Moore's Super Market (Bi-Rite)	Current	1920
024-0014-	Morningside	Historic	1857
024-0186-	Morton's Mill Morton's Mill	Historic Current	1720
024-0169-	Mosby House	Historic	1900
024-0128-	Moses Smith Cemetery Green Acres	Historic Alternate Name	1912
024-0367-	Mount Calvary Baptist Church	Historic	1930
024-0015-	Mount Elba	Historic	1750
024-0263-	Mt. Horeb Church Mt. Horeb Church	Current Historic	1890
024-0040-	Muddy Creek Mill House	Historic	1830
024-0017-	Muddy Creek Mill Post Office Tamworth Post Office	Historic Current	1830

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0073-	Nan's Cottage Amphill Caretaker's House	Historic Historic	1750
024-0117-	Newstead	Historic	1920
024-0419-	Northfield	Historic/Current	1820
024-0247-	Oak Grove Baptist Church	Current	1909
024-0087-	Oak Hill	Historic	1800
024-0337-	Oakgrove	Historic/Current	1780
024-0031-	Oakland	Historic	1767
024-0220-	Oakland	Historic	1847
024-0083-	Oakland	Historic	1750
024-0296-	Oakwood Methodist Church	Current	1911
024-0093-	Oatland Oatland	Historic Current	1808
024-0137-	Office, Stoney Point Road Robert G. Woodson Jr., Law Office	Current Common	1900
024-0119-	Old Hoe Place	Historic	1830
024-0075-	Old White Place	Historic	1800
024-0126-002	Palmore Cartersville Tavern Lot #18	Historic Historic Historic	1810
024-0138-	Payne Memorial United Methodist Church	Current	1914
024-0003-	Pleasant Grove	Historic	1862
024-0376-	Pleasant View Baptist Church	Historic	1930
024-0126-014	Pleasants House Lot #36	Historic Historic	1850
024-0349-	Pocohontas Farm	Historic	1905
024-0059-	Putney Family Cemetery	Historic	1860
024-0167-	Putney House Putney House	Current Historic	1906

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0388-	Randolph, John High School Randolph, John Elementary School	Historic Historic	1910
024-0140-	Red Rose Inn Apartments	Current	1875
024-0346-	Restover	Historic	1905
024-0238-	Rising Zion Baptist Church	Historic/Current	1900
024-0094-	Robertson's Store Store, Rt. 623 House, Rt. 623	Historic Historic Historic	1880
024-0049-	Rochelle	Historic	1830
024-0096-	Rock Castle	Historic	1811
024-0078-	Rock Spring Farm	Historic	1790
024-0384-	Saint Paul's School	Historic	1880
024-0303-	School, Rt. 45	Current	1915
024-0089-	School, Rt. 45	Current	1870
024-0111-	School, Rt. 45	Current	1890
024-0275-	School, Rt. 614	Current	1900
024-0181-	Sharon Baptist Cemetery	Current	1893
024-0103-	Spring Hill	Historic	1823
024-0126-021	St. Catherine Catholic Church	Historic	1890
024-0041-	St. James Episcopal Church	Historic	1940
024-0126-016	Stinnett House	Historic	1910
024-0150-	Stinson House	Current	1920
024-0391-	Stoddert School	Historic	1880
024-0248-	Stonenell and Holland Store Ashby General Store	Historic Current	1900
024-0228-	Store, Cartersville Ext.	Current	1925
024-0197-	Store, Cumberland Road	Current	1900
024-0126-024	Store, Route 45	Current	1940
024-0362-	Store, Route 60	Current	1937
024-0332-	Store, Route 638	Current	1910

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0201-	Store, Rt. 60	Current	1920
024-0282-	Store, Rt. 622	Historic	1920
024-0081-	Tally Ho	Historic/Current	1850
024-0102-	Tar Wallow Baptist Church	Historic/Current	1904
024-0113-	Thaxston House	Historic	1850
024-0286-	The Country Store	Current	1930
024-0126-031	The Deanery	Historic	1780
024-0029-	Thomas Chapel	Historic	1847
024-0026-	Tobacco Barn at Hamilton	Current	1890
024-0208-	Tobacco Barn, Rt. 654	Current	1910
024-0054-	Tombstone of Charles Irving Thornton	Historic	1847
024-0050-	Trent's Mill	Current	1850
024-0033-	Trenton Mill	Historic	1771
024-0133-	Union Church	Current	1925
024-0020-	Union Hill Rock Cottage	Historic Alternate Name	1730
024-0126-022	Unique Fashions	Current	1915
024-0035-	Viewmont	Historic	1790
024-0126-012	W.E. Robinson House Lot #29	Historic Historic	1909
024-0417-	Walnut Hill	Historic/Current	1730
024-0126-006	Walton House Lot #11 Williams House	Historic Historic Historic	1795
024-0021-	West Hill	Historic	1807
024-0062-	Wilkinson House	Historic	1850
024-0071-	Willis River Bridge	Historic	1934
024-0336-	Willow Bank	Historic/Current	1780
024-0086-	Wine House	Historic	1850
024-0121-	Woodlawn	Historic	1830

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0038-	Woodlawn	Historic	1780
024-0202-	World of Video and Masonic Lodge #283	Current	1920

413 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

APPENDIX C
List of Surveyed Properties in Cumberland County
by Date of Construction

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0186-	Morton's Mill	Historic	1720
	Morton's Mill	Current	
024-0024-	Chantilly	Historic	1730
024-0390-	House, Route 609	Current	1730
024-0131-	Jamesview	Historic/Current	1730
024-0020-	Union Hill	Historic	1730
	Rock Cottage	Alternate Name	
024-0417-	Walnut Hill	Historic/Current	1730
024-0314-	Hazelgrove Farm	Historic/Current	1750
024-0015-	Mount Elba	Historic	1750
024-0073-	Nan's Cottage	Historic	1750
	Amphill Caretaker's House	Historic	
024-0083-	Oakland	Historic	1750
024-0048-	Cumberland Presbyterian Church	Historic	1754
	Cumberland Presbyterian Church	Current	
024-0199-	Baber, James Pendleton Law Office	Current	1760
024-0031-	Oakland	Historic	1767
024-0281-	House, Rt. 13	Current	1770
024-0033-	Trenton Mill	Historic	1771
024-0101-	Midway	Historic	1780
	Midway	Current	
024-0337-	Oakgrove	Historic/Current	1780
024-0126-031	The Deanery	Historic	1780
024-0336-	Willow Bank	Historic/Current	1780
024-0038-	Woodlawn	Historic	1780
024-0100-	Anderson House	Historic	1790
024-0126-019	Baptist Parsonage	Historic	1790
	Lot #17	Historic	
024-0126-009	Glasser House	Historic	1790
	Lot #13	Historic	
	Masonic Lodge	Historic	
024-0126-010	Harrison, H.T. House	Historic	1790
	Lot #15	Historic	
024-0013-	Locust Level	Historic	1790
	Mountain View	Current	
024-0078-	Rock Spring Farm	Historic	1790
024-0035-	Viewmont	Historic	1790
024-0126-006	Walton House	Historic	1795
	Lot #11	Historic	
	Williams House	Historic	
024-0129-	Booker Cemetery	Historic/Current	1800
	Woodside	Alternate Name	
024-0116-	Ca Ira Fishing Club, Club House	Current	1800
024-0166-	Cox Road	Current	1800
024-0019-	Flanagan's Mill	Historic	1800
	Trice's Mill	Historic	
	Walton Mill	Historic	
024-0184-	Flatcake Plantation	Historic	1800
024-0045-	Inglewood	Historic	1800
024-0087-	Oak Hill	Historic	1800
024-0075-	Old White Place	Historic	1800
024-0335-	Farm, Route 638	Current	1805
024-0021-	West Hill	Historic	1807
024-0093-	Oatland	Historic	1808
	Oatland	Current	
024-0055-	House, Route 45	Current	1810
024-0082-	Locust Grove	Historic	1810

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0126-002	Palmore	Historic	1810
	Cartersville Tavern	Historic	
	Lot #18	Historic	
024-0096-	Rock Castle	Historic	1811
024-0001-	Brick House	Historic	1815
	Trenton House	Historic	
	Virginia Forestry Superintendent Residence	Common	
024-0080-	Duncan's Dairy Farm	Historic/Current	1815
	Effingham Tavern	Historic	
	Hudgin's Tavern	Historic	
	Locust Grove	Historic	
024-0239-	House, Rt. 60	Current	1818
024-0345-	House, Route 60	Current	1820
024-0207-	House, Rt. 674	Current	1820
024-0419-	Northfield	Historic/Current	1820
024-0103-	Spring Hill	Historic	1823
024-0007-	Fork of Willis Church	Historic	1828
024-0324-	Angola Farm	Current	1830
024-0010-	Hors Du Monde	Historic	1830
024-0104-	Locust Grove	Historic	1830
024-0040-	Muddy Creek Mill House	Historic	1830
024-0017-	Muddy Creek Mill Post Office	Historic	1830
	Tamworth Post Office	Current	
024-0119-	Old Hoe Place	Historic	1830
024-0049-	Rochelle	Historic	1830
024-0121-	Woodlawn	Historic	1830
024-0097-	Brown's Church Manse	Historic	1840
	Thompson House	Current	
024-0198-	Farm, 1208 Blanton Farm Road	Current	1840
024-0091-	Goshen	Historic	1840
024-0039-	Greenwood	Historic/Current	1840
024-0204-	House, Route 643	Current	1840
024-0285-	House, Rt. 623	Current	1840
024-0047-	Lancaster House	Historic	1840
024-0173-	Farm, Raines Tavern Road	Current	1843
024-0271-	House, Route 624	Current	1846
024-0220-	Oakland	Historic	1847
024-0029-	Thomas Chapel	Historic	1847
024-0054-	Tombstone of Charles Irving Thornton	Historic	1847
024-0099-	Allendale	Historic	1850
024-0108-	Ashland Farm	Historic	1850
024-0126-007	Dickerson's Drug Store	Historic	1850
	H. B. Pleasants House	Historic	
	Lot #14	Historic	
024-0006-	Elkora	Historic	1850
024-0126-017	Healy-Hankins House	Historic	1850
	Lot #21	Historic	
024-0175-	House, Raines Tavern Road	Common	1850
024-0322-	House, River Road	Current	1850
024-0028-	House, Route 60	Current	1850
024-0375-	House, Route 686	Current	1850
024-0085-	Melrose	Historic	1850
024-0114-	Millview	Current	1850

09/07/1994

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0126-014	Pleasants House	Historic	1850
	Lot #36	Historic	
024-0081-	Tally Ho	Historic/Current	1850
024-0113-	Thaxston House	Historic	1850
024-0050-	Trent's Mill	Current	1850
024-0062-	Wilkinson House	Historic	1850
024-0086-	Wine House	Historic	1850
024-0023-	Center Presbyterian Church	Historic/Current	1852
024-0056-	High Bridge	Historic	1854
024-0008-	Glentivar	Historic	1855
	Glentivar	Current	
024-0095-	Jenkins Church	Historic	1857
024-0014-	Morningside	Historic	1857
024-0002-	Brown's Presbyterian Church	Current	1858
	Brown's Presbyterian Church	Historic	
024-0416-	Fortification at High Bridge	Historic	1860
024-0011-	Langhorne House	Historic	1860
	Langhorne House	Current	
024-0059-	Putney Family Cemetery	Historic	1860
024-0003-	Pleasant Grove	Historic	1862
024-0413-	Confederate Cemetery	Historic	1865
024-0240-	Clinton Manor House	Historic	1870
024-0191-	Farm, Route 634	Current	1870
024-0313-	House, Route 600	Current	1870
024-0125-	House, Rt 60 (Anderson Highway)	Current	1870
024-0280-	House, Rt. 654	Current	1870
024-0089-	School, Rt. 45	Current	1870
024-0070-	Cremona	Current	1875
024-0090-	French's Store and House	Historic	1875
024-0139-	Farm Bureau of Virginia	Current	1875
024-0147-	Farm, Anderson Hwy. (Rt. 60)	Current	1875
024-0159-	Farm, Cumberland Rd.	Current	1875
024-0164-	Farm, John Randolph Road	Current	1875
024-0179-	House, 1107 Plank Road	Current	1875
024-0162-	House, Anderson Hwy. (Rt. 60)	Current	1875
024-0161-	House, Ca Ira Road	Current	1875
024-0141-	House, Fitzgerald Road	Current	1875
024-0142-	House, Fitzgerald Road	Current	1875
024-0143-	House, Fitzgerald Road	Current	1875
024-0144-	House, Fitzgerald Road	Current	1875
024-0145-	House, Fitzgerald Road	Current	1875
024-0163-	House, Holman Mill Road	Current	1875
024-0180-	House, Plank Road	Current	1875
024-0170-	House, Raines Tavern Road	Current	1875
024-0174-	House, Raines Tavern Road	Current	1875
024-0241-	House, Route 45 N	Current	1875
024-0295-	House, Route 690	Current	1875
024-0158-	House, Rt. 633	Current	1875
024-0234-	House, Rt. 647	Current	1875
	Winfield Farm	Common	
024-0153-	House, Tear Wallet Road	Current	1875
024-0160-	House, Vogel Road	Current	1875
024-0140-	Red Rose Inn Apartments	Current	1875
024-0396-	Lithia Springs	Historic	1877

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0196-	Antioch United Methodist Church	Current	1880
024-0171-	Antioch United Methodist Church	Historic	
024-0330-	Farm, Raines Tavern Road	Current	1880
024-0252-	Farm, Route 673	Current	1880
024-0182-	Greenfield Farm	Current	1880
024-0188-	House, 1586 Plank Road	Current	1880
024-0064-	House, 721 Plank Road	Current	1880
024-0172-	House, 76 Rt. 668 (North Airport Road)	Current	1880
024-0183-	House, Crooked Lane	Current	1880
024-0371-	House, Plank Road	Current	1880
024-0369-	House, Route 605	Current	1880
024-0378-	House, Route 607	Current	1880
024-0331-	House, Route 631	Current	1880
024-0338-	House, Route 638	Current	1880
024-0320-	House, Route 639	Current	1880
024-0321-	House, Route 653	Current	1880
024-0373-	House, Route 653	Current	1880
024-0246-	House, Route 690	Current	1880
024-0264-	House, Rt 45	Current	1880
024-0265-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1880
024-0278-	House, Rt. 626	Current	1880
024-0192-	House, Rt. 654	Current	1880
024-0118-	Long Acre Farms	Current	1880
024-0094-	M. H. Maxey Store	Historic	1880
	Bruners Store	Current	
	R. O. Moore Store	Historic	
	Robertson's Store	Historic	1880
	Store, Rt. 623	Historic	
	House, Rt. 623	Historic	
024-0384-	Saint Paul's School	Historic	1880
024-0391-	Stoddert School	Historic	1880
024-0300-	Farm, Route 45	Current	1882
024-0126-013	Cartersville ME Episcopal Church South	Historic	1883
	Lot #33	Historic	
024-0333-	Centenary United Methodist Church	Current	1884
024-0292-	Farm, Route 617	Current	1885
024-0290-	Farm, Route 672	Current	1885
024-0176-	House, Plank Road	Current	1885
024-0177-	House, Plank Road	Current	1885
024-0283-	House, Route 622	Current	1885
024-0291-	House, Route 672	Current	1885
024-0226-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1885
024-0225-	House, Rt. 616	Current	1885
024-0268-	House, Rt. 624	Current	1885
024-0348-	Church, Route 60	Historic	1890
	House, Route 60	Current	
024-0214-	Farm, Route 667	Current	1890
024-0194-	Farm, Route 680	Current	1890
024-0274-	Farm, Rt 663	Current	1890
024-0126-011	General Store, Church Street	Historic/Current	1890
	Lot #29	Historic	
024-0311-	High Bridge Farm	Historic/Current	1890
024-0072-	Horseshoe Bluff Farm	Historic	1890
024-0185-	House, 408 Plank Road	Current	1890

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0165-	House, Angola Road	Current	1890
024-0193-	House, Asal Road	Current	1890
024-0222-	House, Deep Run Road (Rt. 616)	Current	1890
024-0206-	House, Langhorne Road (Rt. 717)	Current	1890
024-0382-	House, Route 45	Current	1890
024-0243-	House, Route 45 (Cartersville Road)	Current	1890
024-0352-	House, Route 60	Current	1890
024-0353-	House, Route 60	Current	1890
024-0357-	House, Route 60	Current	1890
024-0358-	House, Route 60	Current	1890
024-0359-	House, Route 60	Current	1890
024-0356-	House, Route 60	Current	1890
024-0318-	House, Route 653	Current	1890
024-0231-	House, Route 684 (Cartersville Ext.)	Current	1890
024-0229-	House, Route 687	Current	1890
024-0308-	House, Route 689	Current	1890
024-0272-	House, Rt 625	Current	1890
024-0273-	House, Rt 663	Current	1890
024-0212-	House, Rt. 13	Current	1890
024-0213-	House, Rt. 13	Current	1890
024-0168-	House, Rt. 45, Cumberland Road	Current	1890
024-0327-	House, Rt. 600	Current	1890
024-0262-	House, Rt. 614	Current	1890
024-0223-	Mayo House	Current	1890
024-0263-	Mt. Horeb Church	Current	1890
	Mt. Horeb Church	Historic	
024-0111-	School, Rt. 45	Current	1890
024-0126-021	St. Catherine Catholic Church	Historic	1890
024-0026-	Tobacco Barn at Hamilton	Current	1890
024-0092-	Grove Church	Historic	1892
024-0181-	Sharon Baptist Cemetery	Current	1893
024-0253-	Farm, Rt. 45	Current	1895
024-0122-	House, Route 624	Current	1895
024-0340-	House, Route 724	Current	1895
024-0250-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1895
024-0251-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1895
024-0254-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1895
024-0126-003	Bank of Cartersville	Historic	1900
	Lot #9	Historic	
024-0260-	Barn, Rt. 615	Current	1900
024-0148-	Barn, Stoney Point Road	Current	1900
024-0126-001	Booker House	Historic	1900
	Lot #2	Historic	
024-0126-025	Brown House	Historic	1900
024-0137-	Office, Stoney Point Road	Current	1900
	Robert G. Woodson Jr., Law Office	Common	
024-0363-	Dwelling and Store, Flannagan's Mill Road	Current	1900
024-0190-	Farm, Cumberland Road	Current	1900
024-0149-	Farm, Stoney Point Road	Current	1900
024-0154-	Farm, Tear Wallet Road	Current	1900
024-0195-	Garage, Cumberland Road	Current	1900
024-0306-	House and Store, Route 45	Current	1900
024-0189-	House, Cumberland Road	Current	1900

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0152-	House, Cumberland Road (Rt. 45)	Current	1900
024-0146-	House, Fitzgerald Road	Current	1900
024-0221-	House, Parker Road (Rt. 648)	Current	1900
024-0187-	House, Plank Road	Current	1900
024-0364-	House, Route 45	Current	1900
024-0244-	House, Route 45 (Cartersville Road)	Current	1900
024-0301-	House, Route 45 (Cartersville Road)	Current	1900
024-0309-	House, Route 45 (Cartersville Road)	Current	1900
024-0360-	House, Route 60	Current	1900
024-0347-	House, Route 60	Current	1900
024-0351-	House, Route 60	Current	1900
024-0316-	House, Route 600	Current	1900
024-0341-	House, Route 608 (Johnson Road)	Current	1900
024-0219-	House, Route 616	Current	1900
024-0334-	House, Route 638	Current	1900
024-0136-	House, Route 653	Current	1900
024-0217-	House, Route 654	Current	1900
024-0230-	House, Route 684 (Cartersville Ext.)	Current	1900
024-0249-	House, Rt 45	Current	1900
024-0255-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1900
024-0256-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1900
024-0259-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1900
024-0258-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1900
024-0257-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1900
024-0328-	House, Rt. 600	Current	1900
024-0269-	House, Rt. 624	Current	1900
024-0267-	House, Rt. 624	Current	1900
024-0270-	House, Rt. 635	Current	1900
024-0233-	House, Rt. 647 (Brown Road)	Current	1900
024-0319-	House, Rt. 653	Current	1900
024-0232-	House, Rt. 684 (Cartersville Extension)	Current	1900
024-0151-	House, Wilson-Russell Drive	Current	1900
024-0126-023	Marsh House	Historic	1900
024-0169-	Mosby House	Historic	1900
024-0238-	Rising Zion Baptist Church	Historic/Current	1900
024-0275-	School, Rt. 614	Current	1900
024-0248-	Stonenell and Holland Store	Historic	1900
	Ashby General Store	Current	
024-0197-	Store, Cumberland Road	Current	1900
024-0284-	Cornerstone Church Cemetery	Current	1902
024-0361-	Maple Hill	Historic/Current	1903
024-0102-	Tar Walleet Baptist Church	Historic/Current	1904
024-0242-	Bethlehem Baptist Church	Historic	1905
024-0297-	House and Store, Route 690	Current	1905
024-0342-	House, Route 608 (Johnson Road)	Current	1905
024-0312-	House, Route 643	Current	1905
024-0261-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1905
024-0349-	Pocohontas Farm	Historic	1905
024-0346-	Restover	Historic	1905
024-0126-020	Cartersville Baptist Church	Historic	1906
	Lot #19	Historic	
024-0167-	Putney House	Current	1906
	Putney House	Historic	
024-0209-	Garrett House	Historic	1907

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0247-	Oak Grove Baptist Church	Current	1909
024-0126-012	W.E. Robinson House	Historic	1909
	Lot #29	Historic	
024-0126-005	Cartersville Ford Dealership	Historic	1910
	Lot #10	Historic	
024-0126-032	Cartersville Post Office	Historic	1910
024-0287-	Farm, Route 672	Current	1910
024-0065-	Farm, Rt. 45	Current	1910
024-0354-	Grocery Store, Route 60	Historic	1910
	Wooden-Things Store	Current	
024-0326-	House Rt. 600	Current	1910
024-0178-	House, 922 Plank Road	Current	1910
024-0156-	House, Box 296 Fleming Road	Current	1910
024-0126-015	House, Church Street	Current	1910
	Lot #25	Historic	
024-0299-	House, Cornfield Lane	Historic	1910
024-0387-	House, Route 45	Current	1910
024-0389-	House, Route 45	Current	1910
024-0203-	House, Route 600	Current	1910
024-0344-	House, Route 612	Current	1910
024-0289-	House, Route 672	Current	1910
024-0374-	House, Route 686	Current	1910
024-0211-	House, Rt. 13	Current	1910
024-0060-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1910
024-0088-	House, Rt. 607	Current	1910
024-0279-	House, Rt. 654	Current	1910
024-0126-004	Hume House	Historic	1910
	Gresham House	Historic	
	Lot #9	Historic	
024-0381-	Jack's Junk	Current	1910
024-0388-	Randolph, John High School	Historic	1910
	Randolph, John Elementary School	Historic	
024-0126-016	Stinnett House	Historic	1910
024-0332-	Store, Route 638	Current	1910
024-0208-	Tobacco Barn, Rt. 654	Current	1910
024-0105-	Hamilton High School	Historic	1911
024-0106-	Irwin's Tavern	Historic	1911
024-0296-	Oakwood Methodist Church	Current	1911
024-0128-	Moses Smith Cemetery	Historic	1912
	Green Acres	Alternate Name	
024-0266-	Cemetry, Rt. 624		1914
024-0138-	Payne Memorial United Methodist Church	Current	1914
024-0126-026	Culbertson House	Historic	1915
024-0298-	Flat Rock School	Historic	1915
024-0079-	Fork of Willis School	Historic	1915
024-0307-	House, Route 45	Current	1915
024-0245-	House, Rt 45	Current	1915
024-0126-008	J. F. Pleasants House	Historic	1915
	Lot #15	Historic	
024-0303-	School, Rt. 45	Current	1915
024-0126-022	Unique Fashions	Current	1915
024-0042-	Cartersville Cemetery	Historic	1916
024-0277-	House, Rt. 611	Current	1917
024-0109-	Chapel, Rt. 45	Current	1920
024-0315-	Farm, Route 600	Current	1920

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0310-	Green Creek Church	Historic/Current	1920
024-0134-	House, 230 Rt. 657	Common	1920
024-0397-	House, Georgia Street	Current	1920
024-0063-	House, Hillcrest Road	Current	1920
024-0058-	House, Route 45	Current	1920
024-0383-	House, Route 45	Current	1920
024-0022-	House, Route 60	Current	1920
024-0392-	House, Route 600	Current	1920
024-0370-	House, Route 605	Current	1920
024-0379-	House, Route 631	Current	1920
024-0317-	House, Route 653	Current	1920
024-0215-	House, Route 662	Current	1920
024-0210-	House, Route 723 (Hatcher Road)	Current	1920
024-0132-	House, Rt. 657	Current	1920
024-0066-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1920
024-0067-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1920
024-0325-	House, Rt. 600	Current	1920
024-0135-	House, Rt. 657	Common	1920
024-0276-	House, Rt. 697	Current	1920
024-0372-	Little Fork Baptist Church	Historic	1920
024-0355-	Mill, Route 60	Current	1920
024-0200-	Moore's Super Market (Bi-Rite)	Current	1920
024-0117-	Newstead	Historic	1920
024-0150-	Stinson House	Current	1920
024-0201-	Store, Rt. 60	Current	1920
024-0282-	Store, Rt. 622	Historic	1920
024-0202-	World of Video and Masonic Lodge #283	Current	1920
024-0293-	House, Route 13	Current	1924
024-0126-018	Caldwell House Lot #18	Historic Historic	1925
024-0404-	House, Bizarre Street	Current	1925
024-0414-	House, Bragg Street	Current	1925
024-0412-	House, Early Street	Current	1925
024-0398-	House, Georgia Street	Current	1925
024-0399-	House, Georgia Street	Current	1925
024-0400-	House, Georgia Street	Current	1925
024-0401-	House, Georgia Street	Current	1925
024-0402-	House, Georgia Street	Current	1925
024-0061-	House, Hillcrest Road	Current	1925
024-0406-	House, Osborn Road	Current	1925
024-0407-	House, Osborn Road	Current	1925
024-0408-	House, Osborn Road	Current	1925
024-0409-	House, Osborn Road	Current	1925
024-0411-	House, Osborn Road	Current	1925
024-0304-	House, Route 45	Current	1925
024-0415-	House, Route 45	Current	1925
024-0386-	House, Route 45	Current	1925
024-0393-	House, Route 600	Current	1925
024-0394-	House, Route 600	Current	1925
024-0216-	House, Route 654	Current	1925
024-0288-	House, Route 672	Current	1925
024-0302-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1925
024-0227-	House, Rt. 45, Cartersville Rd.	Current	1925
024-0235-	House, Rt. 647	Current	1925
024-0405-	House, Spring Street	Current	1925

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0228-	Store, Cartersville Ext.	Current	1925
024-0133-	Union Church	Current	1925
024-0385-	Barber Shop, Route 45	Current	1930
024-0366-	Barn, Route 45	Current	1930
024-0410-	Bridge, Route 699	Current	1930
024-0294-	Cumberland Lookout Tower	Historic	1930
024-0157-	House, Agee Lane	Current	1930
024-0205-	House, Langhorne Road (Rt. 717)	Current	1930
024-0368-	House, Route 45	Current	1930
024-0339-	House, Route 60	Current	1930
024-0329-	House, Route 600	Current	1930
024-0305-	House, Route 711	Current	1930
024-0237-	House, Rt. 60	Current	1930
024-0236-	House, Rt. 601	Current	1930
024-0098-	House, Rt. 703	Current	1930
024-0367-	Mount Calvary Baptist Church	Historic	1930
024-0376-	Pleasant View Baptist Church	Historic	1930
024-0286-	The Country Store	Current	1930
024-0071-	Willis River Bridge	Historic	1934
024-0224-	House, Rt. 616	Current	1935
024-0350-	Cumberland High School	Historic	1936
	Cumberland Middle School	Current	
024-0380-	House, Route 631	Current	1936
024-0362-	Store, Route 60	Current	1937
024-0043-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1939
024-0155-	B and F Motor Parts	Current	1940
024-0365-	Cumberland Training Agricultural Building	Historic	1940
	Jackson High School	Historic	
	Cumberland Elementary School	Current	
024-0323-	Dinny Court Store	Historic	1940
024-0403-	Gas Station	Current	1940
024-0218-	House, Route 616	Current	1940
024-0126-029	Indian House	Historic	1940
024-0120-	Jesse Thomas Plaque	Historic	1940
024-0041-	St. James Episcopal Church	Historic	1940
024-0126-024	Store, Route 45	Current	1940
024-0395-	House, Route 45	Current	1941
024-0377-	House, Route 610	Current	1945

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APPENDIX D
List of Properties Surveyed to the Intensive Level

Cumberland County Inventory--Intensive Surveys

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT	Resource Type
024-0001-	Brick House Trenton House Virginia Forestry Superintendant Residence	Historic Historic Common	1815	Single Dwelling
024-0002-	Brown's Presbyterian Church Brown's Presbyterian Church	Current Historic	1858	Church
024-0003-	Pleasant Grove	Historic	1862	Single Dwelling
024-0007-	Fork of Willis Church	Historic	1828	Church
024-0011-	Langhorne House Langhorne House	Historic Current	1860	Single Dwelling
024-0013-	Locust Level Mountain View	Historic Current	1790	Single Dwelling
024-0014-	Morningside	Historic	1857	Single Dwelling
024-0015-	Mount Elba	Historic	1750	Single Dwelling
024-0017-	Muddy Creek Mill Post Office Tamworth Post Office	Historic Current	1830	Post Office
024-0020-	Union Hill Rock Cottage	Historic Alternate Name	1730	Single Dwelling
024-0021-	West Hill	Historic	1807	Single Dwelling
024-0023-	Center Presbyterian Church	Historic/Current	1852	Church
024-0024-	Chantilly	Historic	1730	Single Dwelling
024-0029-	Thomas Chapel	Historic	1847	Church
024-0031-	Oakland	Historic	1767	Single Dwelling
024-0033-	Trenton Mill	Historic	1771	Mill

Cumberland County Inventory--Intensive Surveys

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT	Resource Type
024-0041-	St. James Episcopal Church	Historic	1940	Church
024-0047-	Lancaster House	Historic	1840	Single Dwelling
024-0048-	Cumberland Presbyterian Church Cumberland Presbyterian Church	Historic Current	1754	Church
024-0049-	Rochelle	Historic	1830	Single Dwelling
024-0056-	High Bridge	Historic	1854	Bridge
024-0073-	Nan's Cottage Amphill Caretaker's House	Historic Historic	1750	Single Dwelling
024-0080-	Duncan's Dairy Farm Effingham Tavern Hudgin's Tavern Locust Grove	Historic/Current Historic Historic Historic	1815	Tavern/Ordinary
024-0081-	Tally Ho	Historic/Current	1850	Single Dwelling
024-0083-	Oakland	Historic	1750	Single Dwelling
024-0085-	Melrose	Historic	1850	Single Dwelling
024-0087-	Oak Hill	Historic	1800	Single Dwelling
024-0090-	French's Store and House	Historic	1975	Single Dwelling
024-0091-	Goshen	Historic	1840	Single Dwelling
024-0092-	Grove Church	Historic	1892	Church
024-0093-	Oatland Oatland	Historic Current	1808	Single Dwelling
024-0097-	Brown's Church Manse Thompson House	Historic Current	1840	Single Dwelling

Cumberland County Inventory--Intensive Surveys

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT	Resource Type
024-0099-	Allendale	Historic	1850	Single Dwelling
024-0100-	Anderson House	Historic	1790	Single Dwelling
024-0103-	Spring Hill	Historic	1823	Single Dwelling
024-0106-	Irwin's Tavern	Historic	1911	Single Dwelling
024-0113-	Thaxston House	Historic	1850	Single Dwelling
024-0117-	Newstead	Historic	1920	Single Dwelling
024-0121-	Woodlawn	Historic	1830	Single Dwelling
024-0131-	Jamesview	Historic/Current	1730	Single Dwelling
024-0153-	House, Tear Wallet Road	Current	1875	Single Dwelling
024-0184-	Flatcake Plantation	Historic	1800	Single Dwelling
024-0186-	Morton's Mill Morton's Mill	Historic Current	1720	Single Dwelling
024-0199-	Baber, James Pendleton Law Office	Current	1760	Single Dwelling
024-0209-	Garrett House	Historic	1907	Single Dwelling
024-0220-	Oakland	Historic	1847	Single Dwelling
024-0271-	House, Route 624	Current	1846	Single Dwelling
024-0417-	Walnut Hill	Historic/Current	1730	Single Dwelling

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**HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
OF
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, VIRGINIA**



Final Report

Prepared by Tracerics
for
The Virginia Department of Historic Resources

October 17, 1994

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SECTION I INTRODUCTION

In December 1993 the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) contracted with Traceries to conduct a comprehensive survey of Cumberland County and to document a total of 420¹ historic resources within the county. Traceries, a consulting firm concerned with architectural history and preservation conducted the survey effort. As such, Traceries provided overall management of the survey, conducted research into the history of Cumberland County, conducted reconnaissance-level and intensive-level on-site survey work, conducted data entry, and prepared the final survey report.

The survey for the Virginia Department of Historic Resources was undertaken in collaboration with the Cumberland County Office of Community Development and the Cumberland County Historical Society. The Office of Community Development was instrumental in the organizational stages of the survey and provided Traceries with access to the public by sponsoring public meetings, and by contacting owners of historic properties regarding the survey of the county. Members of the Cumberland County Historical Society provided the impetus for the survey project as a whole, and were indispensable in helping Traceries identify demolished buildings and historic properties not easily accessible.

The survey of Cumberland County provided a comprehensive on-site coverage of the area and a complete listing of the county's historic and cultural resources. The survey and documentation of the county's historic resources also resulted in the identification of thirteen properties that are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The survey of Cumberland County was a priority for both the state and county. From DHR's perspective, Cumberland County has a limited amount of historical survey work on record and much of it is outdated and inaccurate. The county considered the survey a priority for a number of reasons. First, the county recognizes that their valuable resources, many of which have been lost in recent years and are currently being threatened, must be identified and inventoried before a preservation plan can be developed and implemented. Second, the county is currently working on plans for the construction of a waste water treatment plant, which will inevitably result in expanded residential growth and development. The survey is recognized as the first step necessary to ensure that future development is not threatening to historic resources, but is planned in such a way that protects resources of historic and architectural significance. Finally, the county is interested in promoting tourist attractions in the area, primarily, the route of Robert E. Lee's retreat through the county, and other historic points of interest such as the Cartersville Historic District.² The survey

¹ The original contract required the survey and documentation of 420 historic resources; contract modifications as explained in the research design reduced this overall number to 404, but increased the level of documentation on certain properties.

² Cumberland County is currently working on promoting Lee's retreat route as "Lee's Retreat," a project which is being funded by Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) funds.

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would provide the county with a database from which the historic points of interest can be selected and promoted.

SECTION II. RESEARCH DESIGN

A. Project Objectives

The goal of the project was to conduct a comprehensive survey of Cumberland County, identifying the area's historic resources including buildings, structures, and sites 50 years old or older. The contract required Traceries to survey and document 420 of these identified properties--378 to the reconnaissance level and 42 to the intensive level. The principal purpose of the project was to provide the county with an accurate listing and assessment of the area's resources--the first step necessary to ensure the future protection and preservation of the county's architecturally and historically valued resources.

The scope of work included the following activities:

1. provide survey forms completed to the appropriate levels along with black and white photographs and slides, as appropriate, for each surveyed property;
2. provide narrative architectural descriptions and architectural and historical summary statements of the properties surveyed;
3. place the surveyed properties within the historical context of the growth and development of Cumberland County as based on the historic themes recognized by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources;
4. evaluate the significance of these resources and make recommendations for potential National Register Nominations and local historical districts;
5. provide recommendations on further study and preservation planning that may be used by the county in the preparation of a preservation component for the Comprehensive Plan.

B. Survey Coverage Area

The survey area included the entire county of Cumberland. Located in the Lower Piedmont, Cumberland County is a long and narrow county, roughly bounded on the north by the James River, on the south and southeast by the Appomattox River, on the northeast by Powhatan and on the west by Buckingham County. The county is located approximately 80 miles west of Richmond and is traversed by State Route 60 from east to west and Route 45 from north to south (Figure 1).

The survey included the entire county, as well as the northern section of the Town of Farmville--that part of the town that extends north of the Appomattox River and falls within the county boundaries.³

C. Project Methodology

Preliminary Planning

Prior to initiating the field survey, Traceries collected the necessary U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Maps of Cumberland County and compiled already existing information on previously identified and surveyed historic resources in the area. This information was collected at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and the Cumberland County Office of Community Development. The DHR survey data included information on approximately 100 architectural sites identified during previous surveys, including a survey conducted by the Virginia State Landmarks Commission in 1972 and a survey conducted by the Historic American Buildings Inventory of Virginia in 1957. Information located at the Office of Community Development was limited to a collection of Cumberland County Historical Bulletins.

Based on the above survey records, Traceries indicated on the USGS maps all of the previously identified sites in the county, as well as properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The compilation of previous findings and the marked-up USGS maps provided the framework from which Traceries began both the on-site and archival study of Cumberland County.

A public presentation made before the County Board of Supervisors and the general public was held on February 23, 1994. The purpose of the presentation was to give the Board, members of the Historic Society, and the general public an understanding of the survey process and survey goals. An additional presentation was made to the Cumberland Historic Society on June 12, 1994. The purpose of this meeting was to give the Society a status report and to elicit their help in locating unidentified properties and for further directing on-site work.

On-site Survey

The on-site survey was conducted primarily by Lisa Tucker and Sujatha Shan and managed by Kimberly Williams in the period from March 1994 through August 1994. The survey team worked together to map, survey and photograph the historic sites. The team identified the sites to be surveyed, completed the survey forms to the appropriate level, and photographed the sites. When

³ Although the Town of Farmville is legally separated from the county, this northern portion above the Appomattox River was historically part of the county, and was therefore, included in the survey.

owners or residents of the properties were present, the survey project was introduced to them and informal oral histories were conducted.

Using the USGS maps, the survey team investigated every paved and unpaved road leading to a marked property within the entire survey area. If a property was inaccessible due to impassable road conditions or because of a locked gate, the survey team noted it on the maps; at a mid-point through the survey members of the Cumberland County Historical Society then reviewed the maps and helped the team determine whether the properties merited survey work.

If a property was accessible and determined to be 50 years or older, it was surveyed to either the reconnaissance or intensive level. As modified, the survey proposal required a survey of 358 properties at the reconnaissance level and 46 properties at the intensive level. The level of examination was dependent upon several factors including, but not limited to the following: 1) the date of construction; 2) the level of architectural significance; 3) the level of historical significance; 4) the condition of the property; 5) the integrity of the property; 6) the distinctiveness of the building type; 7) degree of representation of the building type; 8) the interior accessibility of the property's resources; and 9) potential threat to the property. In general, a property was surveyed to the intensive level if it contained one or more resources built before the Civil War, or if one or more resources on the property was a particularly good example of a type or style of construction; or if a group of historic resources existed as a cohesive complex. A property surveyed to the intensive level versus the reconnaissance level required greater documentation, including extensive examination and survey of every resource on the property including interiors, as well as archival research.

Archival Research

Research into the history of Cumberland County was conducted simultaneously to the on-site investigation and continued beyond its completion. This research involved the examination of published books and articles, as well as unpublished documents. Published records were located at the Virginia State Library and Archives in Richmond, and the Cumberland Public Library in Cumberland. Published sources on the history of Cumberland County are limited. Cumberland County Virginia and Its People, by the Cumberland County Historical Society, published in 1983 is the most up to date and complete publication on the county's historic and architectural resources. Although outdated, Today and Yesterday in the Heart of Virginia, published by the Farmville Herald in 1935, also provided useful information. Other important published sources include the compilation of the Cumberland County Historical Society Bulletins, The Crucible and the Cornerstone, Felixville: A Forgotten Village in Cumberland County, Virginia and Other Sketches, and articles located in Virginia Cavalcade and the Virginia Genealogist.

Unpublished sources on the history of the county were found in personal files belonging to the Cumberland County Historical Society and included, WPA survey forms from the 1930s and miscellaneous reports on selected sites. Historic photographs compiled as part of the WPA survey

were collected at the Virginia State Library and Archives and provided important information on the status of historic resources in the county.

Primary source research was limited to maps and agricultural census records. The maps provide knowledge of the growth and development of the area, while census records provided statistics on population and the agricultural industry of the county.

Oral Histories

An intrinsic aspect of surveying involves conducting casual oral histories of local property owners and residents. In general when a property is being surveyed, the owner is interviewed for his knowledge of the property and the individual resources on the property and the information is captured at that time. Other oral history research was not so casual; individuals having a particular knowledge of the area's resources and history were specifically interviewed by the survey team. County residents providing significant input into the survey include, John and Dorothy Putney, Julia Cox, Jo Smith, and Dr. W.B. Blanton, Jr.

VDHR-Integrated Preservation Software Data Entry

All of the survey findings, from the on-site survey and the archival study, were entered into the Virginia Department of Historic Resources-Integrated Preservation Software (VDHR-IPS) system.⁴ This computer system allows for information to be entered into the computer and stored and then sorted and enumerated for accurate and consistent accounts of study findings. Computer reports can be generated to produce frequency counts on appropriate fields; user-formatted reports on itemized historic events, associated individuals, chronological periods and other specific fields such as architectural style, building materials, interior plans and the like. VDHR-IPS was an important component of the survey, and will be a useful planning tool for Cumberland County. The information on the computer can be continuously updated, added to and used to generate reports.

D. Expected Results

As originally written in the Request for Proposal (RFP) and well-defined in the contract, it was expected that 378 properties would be surveyed to the reconnaissance level and 42 properties would be surveyed to the intensive level. The identification and survey of the 42 intensive-level properties posed no problem. However, because of the rural nature of the survey area, the identification of the required number of reconnaissance-level properties became an issue once the survey was well underway. The territory to be surveyed was being comprehensively covered, but the number of properties meriting survey work was not advancing along the same lines. By the time the entire county was covered, a total number of 278, as opposed to 378, properties were documented to the

⁴ The IPS software version used in the Cumberland County survey is Version 3.00.

reconnaissance level. Following discussions with DHR and the county, it was decided that certain areas originally excluded from the survey would be included. These two areas were the northern end of the Town of Farmville (north of the Appomattox River) and the Cartersville Historic District. Farmville had not originally been included as it is a town outside the county limits (although historically part of it), while Cartersville had not originally been included as it is a recognized historic district.

In addition to surveying the northern section of Farmville and the Cartersville Historic District, particular attention was paid to surveying each and every resource fifty years or older and found along Routes 45 and 60.⁵ Route 45 from Farmville to Cumberland is the site of an important proposed sewer line project. As this undertaking has a potential impact on every property located along the route, each one was documented.⁶ Although Route 60 is not currently slated for a highway project in the near future, it is not an unlikely site for a future undertaking of that kind. It was, therefore, felt that a thorough listing of all properties 50 years or older should be compiled.

As a result of these changes to the scope of work, a contract modification was made that required a total of 358 properties to be surveyed to the reconnaissance level and 46 properties to be surveyed to the intensive level. In the end, the number of surveyed properties actually exceeded these numbers. A total of 368 properties were surveyed to the reconnaissance level, while 48 were surveyed to the intensive level.

⁵ Approximately four properties were not surveyed because permission from the property owners was not granted.

⁶ The survey of all properties along the proposed route of the proposed sewer line will be valuable information once the project is underway. In general, if federal funds are involved in any project or undertaking that may have an affect on historic properties potentially eligible to the National Register, a federal review process, Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, goes into effect. As part of this process, a survey and evaluation of all historic properties would be required. As the survey and evaluation has already taken place as part of this survey, the collection of this information would not have to be repeated and the findings could be used in case of Section 106 review.

SECTION III HISTORIC CONTEXT

A. Historic Overview of Cumberland County

Located in central Virginia, Cumberland County is bounded by the James River to the north, the Appomattox on the south and southwest, and the counties of Powhatan to the northwest and Buckingham to the east (Figure 1). Cumberland County was created from Goochland County in 1748 and consists of fertile agricultural land traversed by the Willis River and the Muddy and Guinea Creeks (Figure 2).

In addition to its colorful local history, the county lays claim to several Civil War-related activities. Robert E. Lee's retreat in the last days of the Civil War went through the lower corner of the county and some skirmishes occurred in Cumberland territory. The **High Bridge**, which Lee ordered burnt near the end of the Civil War, stands in Cumberland County as do **Thaxston House** and **Cumberland Presbyterian Church** where Lee is known to have met with his war advisors near the end of the war. The county contains several Civil War-related sites including the **Confederate Cemetery**, and **Walnut Hill**. The county as a whole, however, was spared the damage inflicted on many other areas of Virginia.

Historically, Cumberland's primary industry has been agriculture. While once a predominantly tobacco producing county, local farmers now grow corn, wheat, and other crops as well as raise cattle. Because of its agricultural heritage, small cross roads communities sprang up around the county, with no real centralized city. Located at either end of the county are small towns-- Cartersville, on the James River to the north, and a part of the town of Farmville to the south. Centrally located in the county, is the **Cumberland County Courthouse**, around which a small town has risen. The town of Cartersville, consisting of thirty-seven lots running north-south and conforming to a curve in the James River, was originally platted in 1790. The only other formally platted town within the county lines was Felixville. Though platted in 1811, Felixville was never actually developed. The area around the Cumberland Courthouse consists of a linear development along Route 60. Several small villages historically found in Cumberland County were located at cross roads intersections and consisted of a group of residences, a country store, and a post office. Sunny Side, a small community clustered around the predecessor to **Grove Church**, is an excellent example of this type of community. Other examples of this crossroads village type are Clinton and Hamilton. Clinton, named for an eighteenth century British General, at one time had as many as thirty dwellings, two stores, a carriage shop, a grist mill, a post office, and four blacksmiths shops. The town of Tamworth, near the Powhatan County line, grew up around the **Muddy Creek Mill** during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Perhaps the oldest village in the country is Ca Ira, named for a popular song during the French Revolution. Established by the General Assembly in 1796, Ca Ira reached its peak in the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

Like agriculture, milling was also an important local 19th-century industry. Located along the eastern edge of the county are three of the county's four antebellum mills. **Trent's Mill**, **Trenton Mill**, and **Trice's Mill (Flanagan's Mill)** are all located along branches of the Willis River to the

east. The **Muddy Creek Mill**, a former mill center located near the small town of Cartersville, is located along the Muddy Creek near the James River.

Cumberland County's religious history predates the actual founding of the county. In 1745, Southam Parish was created from Saint James Parish and was coterminous with the boundaries of Cumberland County, founded four years later. As the Church of England was the recognized religion at the time, the earliest churches in Cumberland County were Anglican. **Tar Wallet Church** stands on the site of an earlier church from this period which dates to 1732. By the end of the eighteenth century, the established church was being dismantled. When the Statute of Religious Freedom was passed in 1779, and laws requiring mandatory attendance at the established church were repealed, an assortment of different dominations arose in Cumberland County. The Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and others were all represented and continue to color the religious makeup of the county today.

The history of education in Cumberland County follows the rest of the state in many ways. The first general school law was passed in 1796. This law rested on the willingness of a county to accept responsibility for free education. The gentleman justices of Cumberland County provided for such free schooling for the poor as early as the 1790s. The nineteenth century was an era of change for the educational system across Virginia. On April 13, 1872, the Board of School Trustees of Cumberland County organized their first county school board and proposed a tax to support a school system. One month later a three day Teacher's Institute was held during which theories of education were to be discussed. By 1892, there were thirty-two white teachers and sixteen black teachers in the county.

In addition to the several historic churches and school houses located throughout the county, are many historic houses from a wide array of styles. The county has an excellent collection of Federal period dwellings, as well as many Greek Revival period dwellings and churches.

While many of the county's historic resources are owned by individuals, Bear Creek State Forest, bounded by Route 60 to the south and the Trent's Mill area to the north, is a State Park open to the public for recreational purposes. The Cumberland State Forest, with over 14,000 acres, contains a good cross-section of a variety of historic resources including prehistoric occupation sites, cemeteries, and two early nineteenth-century dwellings. The forest also contains several fishing lakes fed by Bear Creek and the Willis River and is an important recreational area for county residents and tourists.

Many community, social, fraternal and charitable organizations have prospered throughout Cumberland's history. Freemasonry in Cumberland County dates to as early as 1792 when the Powhatan Amicable Lodge #28, originally chartered in 1790, was moved to the Cumberland Courthouse and rechartered as the Cumberland Lodge #28. By 1842, there were five lodges in the county.

During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, visiting natural springs became a popular pastime across Virginia. The springs were thought to have medicinal value and became the site of

recreational and healing-related ventures. The **Lithia Springs** in Cumberland County, just north of Farmville, were discovered in 1877 when Elizabeth Ross Houston drank from them during a walk behind her house. Feeling better from having taken the waters, Elizabeth apparently continued to visit the springs until she noted an alteration in her health. By word of mouth the curing power of the springs spread until they became incorporated in 1884. At the heyday, there were sixteen springs on the site.

As can be seen, Cumberland has a rich history that is well represented by the built environment. Of this history, however, only ten properties have been formally recognized and listed on the National Register of Historic Places: **Ampthill** (24-32, ca. 1830), the **Cartersville Bridge Ruins** (24-53, ca. 1822), **Clifton** (24-36, ca. 1750), **Grace Episcopal Church** (24-9, ca. 1840), **Morven** (24-27, ca. 1820), the **Cartersville Historic District** (24-126, ca. 1790), **Needham** (24-30, ca. 1821), the **Muddy Creek Mill** (24-16, ca. 1750), the **Charles Irving Thornton Tombstone** (24-54), and the **Cumberland County Courthouse and Jail** (24-5, 24-25). An additional thirteen have been recommended for listing. The inclusion of these thirteen will more fully illustrate the county's history and architectural heritage.⁷

⁷See individual themes for more in-depth historical information and references to sources.

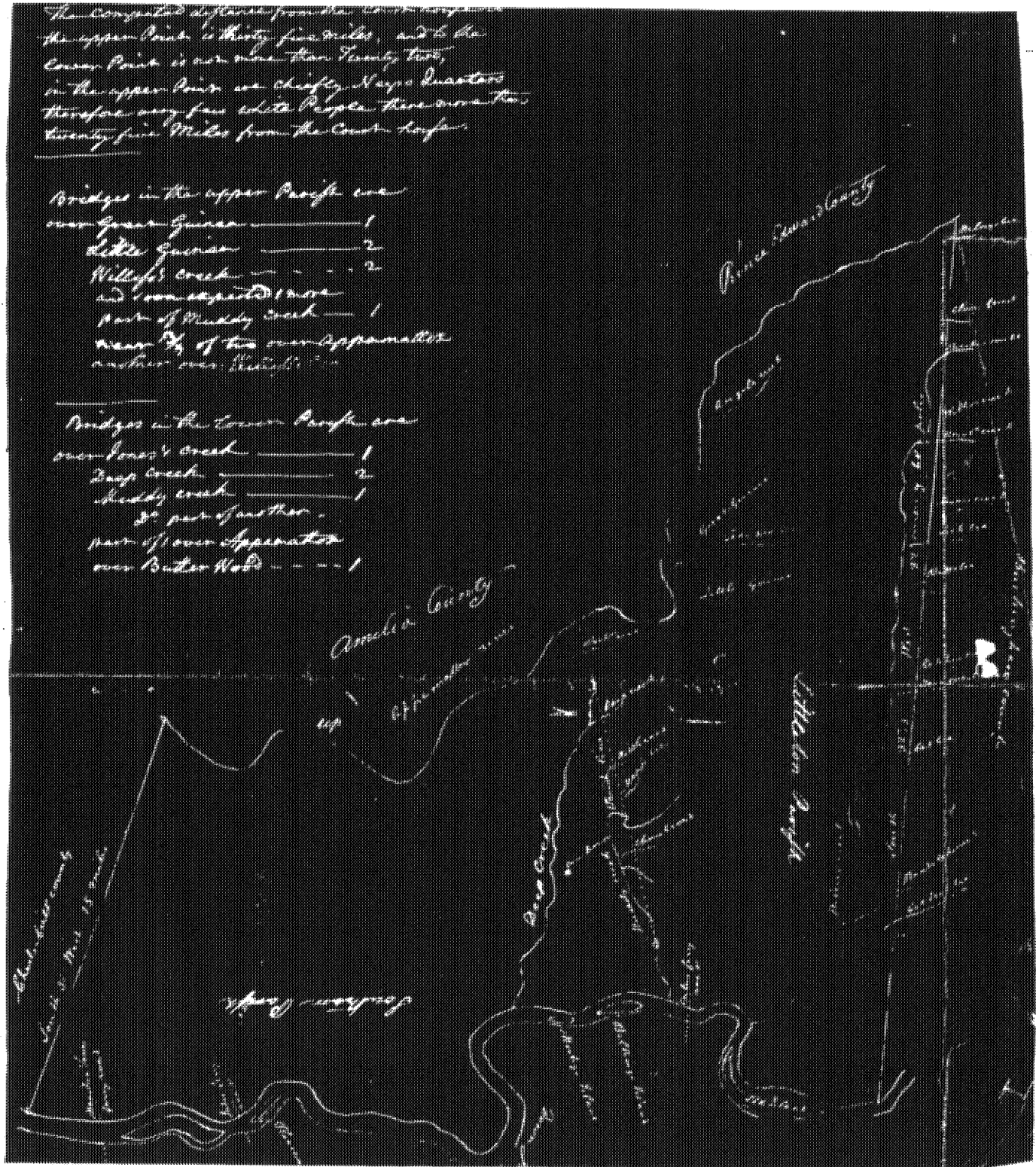


Figure 2: Map of Cumberland County, 1777

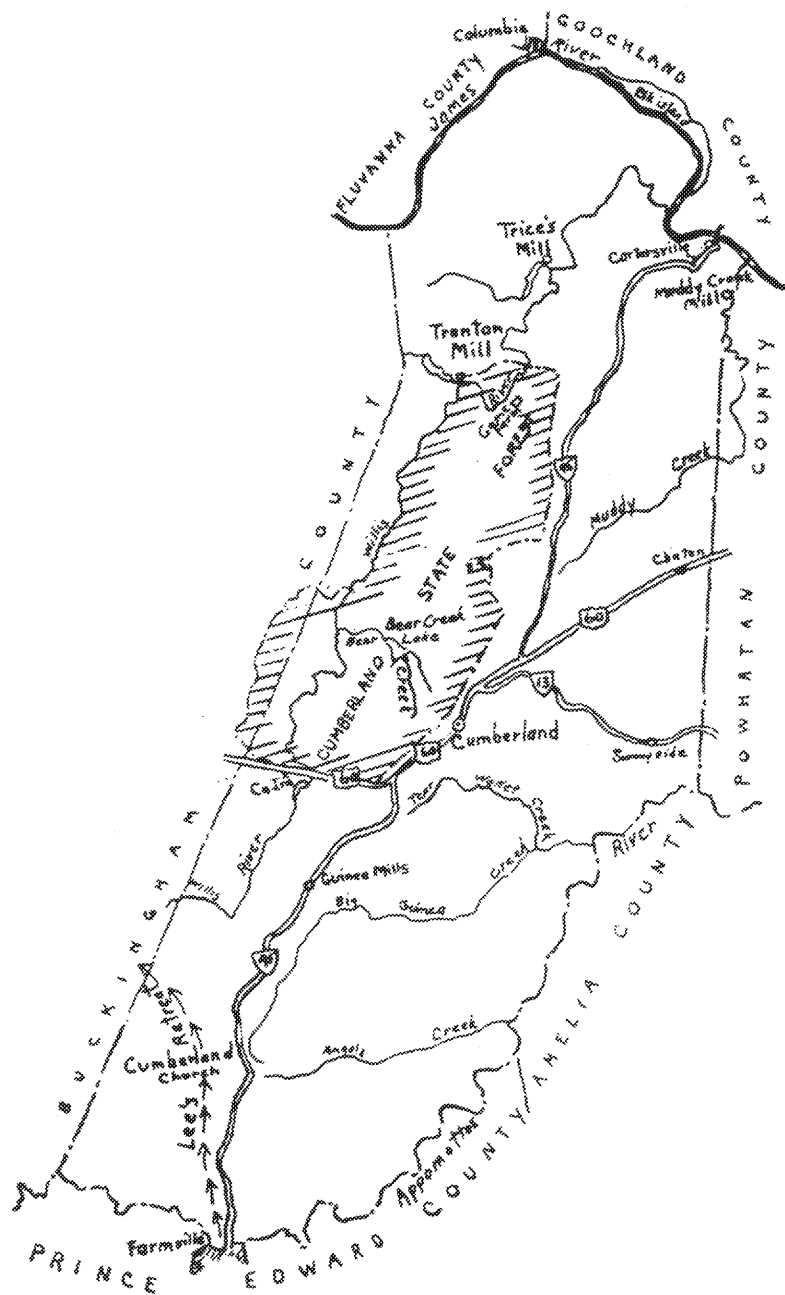


Figure 1: Map of Cumberland County

B. Historic Themes

THEME: ETHNICITY/IMMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT

RESOURCE TYPES: Towns and Villages

TOWNS AND VILLAGES

Although most of the domestic settlements occurred as farms, plantations, and other isolated communities, a number of villages concentrated at road intersections and river landings also grew up in the county. Many of these small villages were unplanned communities which evolved with the needs of the local citizens. Others, such as Cartersville, Farmville, and Felixville, were planned developments that were laid out to specific requirements. A summary of some of the significant villages and towns is listed below.

Cartersville

The town of Cartersville, divided into 37 parcels, was platted on May 15, 1790. (Map, May 15, 1790) The lots were rectilinear running north-south and conforming to a curve along the James River. In October of 1790, 27 acres of land at Carter's Ferry belonging to John Woodson, were laid out into half acre lots with convenient streets, establishing the town of Cartersville. At this time it was specified that the land was to be sold at public auction and the buildings to be erected were to conform to the following standards: minimum of sixteen feet square with a brick or stone chimney and fit for habitation. These were to be built within a five year period of time.⁸ In 1795, an act permitting Cartersville landowners a longer time to build was passed. This act forbade wood and dirt chimneys and log houses. Horse racing in the streets was also banned.⁹

Originally a river front town which thrived on shipping tobacco and housing travelers along the James River, today the Town of Cartersville consists of approximately thirty buildings, the majority of them being single family dwellings. In addition, there are two churches, a post office, and one store. Of the existing buildings in the village, three date to recent times, while most date to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Most of the buildings along High Street date to the original platting of Cartersville at the end of the eighteenth century.

Felixville

The village of Felixville, although platted, was never actually developed. Established by the State Assembly in 1811 as a speculative land venture, Felixville was laid out into 39 lots, many of which

⁸Henning's Statutes, Vol. 13, p. 171.

⁹Shepherd Statutes, 1795 Vol. 1, p. 412

were sold on November 11, 1813. Following an outbreak of typhoid or malaria, the town was sold to Thomas and Meriwether Goodman in 1819.¹⁰

Cumberland Courthouse

As the second site of the Cumberland Courthouse originally known as "Effingham," the area around the Cumberland Courthouse is a good example of a town which evolved over time without any formal planning or linear development. The majority of the building took place along Route 45 on either side of the courthouse. Some additional development occurred along Route 600 leading to the courthouse. In 1836, The Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia described the Courthouse area as containing in addition to the county buildings, five dwelling houses, one mercantile store, a non-denominational house of worship, two taverns, a saddler, and a boot and shoe factory. Among the residents at the time were a tailor and various mechanics.¹¹

Included in this area today is the Cumberland County Courthouse, the old jail, several late-nineteenth to early-twentieth century stores, a mill and four mill workers' houses, some turn-of-the-century dwellings, and two churches.

Sunny Side

Located along Route 13, Sunny Side refers to an area between Route 654 and Route 621, Sunny Side is a typical cross roads community of rural Virginia and Cumberland County. Originally established at the intersection of the Brazeal and Clarke family estates, the first post office at Sunny Side was located in Frayser's Tavern on the Brazeal estate in 1857. When Mrs. Brazeal retired as postmistress, the post office was moved next door to the Guthrie Home (24-211). Approximately one mile north of the post office, Mr. H. A. French opened his mercantile store in 1876 which he continuously operated until his death in 1899. Across from the store was Ralph Berger's blacksmith shop. In 1890, with the advent of the Powhatan-Cumberland Railroad narrow gauge line, a station was placed midway between the Post Office and French's store. This resulted in the construction of several neighboring structures including a stemmery (tobacco factory), a freight station and passenger depot, a station master's house, and commissary. Activities came to an abrupt halt in 1917 when the railroad was taken up, sold, and shipped to France. In addition to the post office and railroad related buildings, two churches, Grove Methodist Church and Centenary Baptist stood on the site.¹²

¹⁰Cumberland County Historical Society, Cumberland County and Its People, Walsworth Publishing Company, p. 18.

¹¹Cumberland County Historical Society, pp. 17-18.

¹² Cumberland County Historical Society, pp. 20-21.

Today, little remains of the railroad community, though several of the neighboring structures were located. Included in this area are French's Store and house, several residences, the Garrett house housing the former Sunny Side post office, Centenary Baptist Church and Grove Church.

Tamworth

Located along the Muddy Creek, Tamworth represents a nineteenth century mill community. Originally consisting of the Muddy Creek Mill (24-16), miller's house, post office and store as well as a cooper's shop, blacksmith's shop, and saw mill, Tamworth today includes several of these original structures. The mill itself, the miller's house, the store and post office, as well as two dwellings were surveyed. The mill and its surrounding properties are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Hillcrest

Hillcrest is a twentieth-century community near the Cumberland Courthouse and also located along Route 45. It consists of a small group of abandoned stores and several early twentieth century dwellings.

Hamilton

The Hamilton crossroads community is located along Route 45 just outside of Cartersville at the intersection of Route 45 with Route 690. Several dwellings and the chimney remains of an eighteenth century tavern (24-106) are located in this area, as is Hamilton High School, dating to the early twentieth century, and two stores.

Clinton

Clinton, also a cross roads community, is located at the intersection of Route 60 and Route 654. Originally named for eighteenth-century British General Henry Clinton, the town dates to the nineteenth century. Once a thriving community, Clinton boasted approximately thirty dwellings, two stores, a carriage shop, a grist mill, a post office and four blacksmiths shops.¹³

Today all that remains of this once prosperous community is the Clinton Manor House, Bruner Store, the "Courthouse" house, Moore's Store (abandoned), and a few other dwellings. Bruner's Store (originally Maxey's) incorporates part of a building dating to the eighteenth century with a long and varied history as a dance hall, a masonic temple, a Sunday school, church, sawmill,

¹³ Cumberland Historical Society, p.16.

residence, tobacco stripping barn, and store.¹⁴ The "Courthouse" house dates to the early nineteenth century. According to local lore, court was held in this house during the construction of the Cumberland Courthouse (24-5), 1818-1821.¹⁵

Ca Ira

The community of Ca Ira, located along Route 632 near the Willis River, served as a take out point for the Willis River and as the main exporting point along the Willis. The community took its name from a popular French marching song meaning "the Revolution will triumph" or "it will go," reflecting the popular enthusiasm for the French Revolution in Virginia at the time.¹⁶ Though originally established by the General Assembly in 1796, it reached its high point between 1827 and 1860. Described by Joseph Martin in 1836 in The Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia, the village of Ca Ira contained approximately 40 dwellings, three mercantile stores, a merchant mill, a tobacco warehouse, two taverns, a non-denominational church, and a masonic hall. The population at the time was 310 and mail was delivered three times a week. Amongst the residents were two blacksmiths, two wheelwrights, two tailors, and two plough manufacturers.¹⁷

The rapid expansion of this community took place as a result of the removal of a dam along the large pond adjacent to the area. Prior to this, the surrounding pond has produced conditions for bilious attacks which has twice nearly depopulated the town completely. During its heyday, Ca Ira boasted \$40,000 worth of sales annually by its three mercantile stores, 28,000 to 30,000 bushels of wheat ground at the mill during the season, and 300 to 500 hogsheads of tobacco received.¹⁸

Today, only a few buildings survive from this once thriving village. The extant structures located along Route 632 near the Ca Ira Pond include Grace Episcopal Church (24-009), now on the National Register, approximately five modest dwellings, and the Ca Ira Fishing Club (24-116). Of these, only the church and fishing lodge date to Ca Ira's period of prosperity.

¹⁴ Michael Boykin, The Farmville Herald, March 12, 1975, p. 1.

¹⁵ Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Survey Form.

¹⁶ National Register Nomination, Grace Episcopal Church, p. 3.

¹⁷ Cumberland County Historical Society, p. 16.

¹⁸ Cumberland County Historical Society, p. 16.

THEME: RESIDENTIAL/DOMESTIC

RESOURCE TYPES: Single-family Dwellings, Secondary Dwellings, Domestic Outbuildings.

Throughout its history, Cumberland County has been marked by a high percentage of domestic structures. Originally a part of Goochland County, records indicate that Cumberland was settled as early as the early eighteenth century, with settlement concentrated along the James River and at the cross-roads of important transportation routes.

SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLINGS

A large portion of the domestic structures in Cumberland County reflect a vernacular tradition based on regional precedents rather than on any pure academic style. The builders within the region had a large influence on the architectural forms and were responsible for creating and adapting styles and elements associated with the area. During the eighteenth century, pattern books which provided the builders with architectural plans and details, had an impact on the designs of the period. Beyond the vernacular tradition, Cumberland County includes some residential buildings reflecting the more formal Federal, Italianate, Greek, and Gothic Revival styles.

Early Settlement Period (1570-1789)

Vernacular Houses:

Much of the architecture from the early settlement period in Cumberland County is not directly associated with any academic style, but is instead limited to vernacular building forms. The most prominent vernacular configuration is the modest hall-parlor plan.

In general, hall-parlor houses are 1-1/2 story, two-room plan dwellings covered with steeply pitched gable roofs. The hall was entered directly from the outside and led into the parlor. The linear plan of these vernacular forms evolved from the traditional British folk houses, but grew to accommodate the needs of the local climate and emerging traditions. Front porches, rear, shed-roof additions as well as salt-box additions are common expansions to the small, enclosed hall-parlor plan houses.

Several examples of the early hall-parlor plan house are found in Cumberland County. The earliest example of the hall-parlor plan dwelling found in the county is Walnut Hill (Figure 3), located outside of Farmville at the southern end of the county. Like Oakland it has undergone a series of additions and alterations. Walnut Hill (24-417) dates to ca. 1720, and survives as a frame example of the hall-parlor form which has been expanded to include additional rooms, making it a central-passage plan with a room appended to the rear. Many eighteenth century outbuildings such as a slave's quarters, icehouse and office, remain on the site as well.

Oakland (24-31) which dates to 1767, is a Flemish bond brick dwelling which stretches four bays across the front and has substantial additions to either side. Though the house itself was the victim

of a serious fire last year, the original form remains as do many outbuildings, including an eighteenth century frame dwelling which is thought to be older than the brick house.

Anderson House, also located just north of Farmville, dates to the end of the eighteenth century, ca. 1790. Like the two previous examples, Anderson House (24-100) has undergone a significant change. A large, two-story addition was made to the rear ca. 1840. In addition to the primary dwelling, there is an eighteenth century family cemetery and a few mid-nineteenth century outbuildings on the property.

Located near the Cumberland Courthouse is the James Baber Law Office (24-199), formerly a hall-parlor plan, single-family dwelling. An enclosed, boxed winder stair leads to the loft level formerly used as sleeping quarters. Like the previous examples, this building has additions to the rear.

Though it now fronts the road with a late nineteenth century Italianate facade, French's House (24-90) located near Sunny Side has the remains of a hall parlor plan. The original section of the house, located to the rear of the present house, has been incorporated into a substantial addition. An eighteenth-century smokehouse and store share the site with the house.

The only surviving example to which little alteration has occurred is Willow Bank (24-336) which dates to 1780. This house stands as a good example of an unaltered early house plan type (Figure 4).

In addition to the hall-parlor plan, there were several local vernacular variations to this two-room plan type during the early settlement period. Nan's Cottage (24-73), also known as the Ampthill Overseer's House, located in the northwest section of the county, appears as an unusual adaptation of the hall-parlor plan type. While there are two rooms with a central stair between them, there is no evidence that these two rooms ever provided access one into the other on the interior. This two-room plan-type is also seen at Hors du Monde, Oakgrove, and in the slave quarters at Walnut Hill.

Another local interpretation of a vernacular plan form arises at Morton's Mill house (24- 186), located north of Farmville along the Appomattox River. This house, originally two separate rooms connected by a dog-trot, is now a three-room, I-plan house. (The dog-trot having been filled in.) The property on which the house sits, once boasted a mill as well. Today, remains of an early canal lock can be found on the property.

Langhome House (24-11) was the only example of a central-passage, single-pile dwelling found from this early time period. This plan-type becomes the most frequently found form after the turn-of-the-century.

Georgian Houses:

Based on the English "detached" house, the Georgian style of architecture was a common building style in the eighteenth century in the American colonies. The Georgian house in Virginia is generally characterized by its simple box-like structure designed in strict symmetry in both plan and

elevation. It is usually a two-story structure, two-rooms deep with five or seven vertical window bays placed in a symmetrical fashion. A primary central door opening onto a through-passage is often embellished with an entablature and architrave, or an engaged pediment.

Only one example of the Georgian style was located in Cumberland County--Mount Elba (Figure 5). Located amidst gently rolling hills in the Lakeside Village Quadrangle, near the James River, Mount Elba (24-15) consists of an imposing five-bay, two-story, Flemish bond brick dwelling with an unusual L-shaped plan (Figure 6). The interior features two staircases--a grand entry hall stair and a rear servant's stair. While a good example of a regional interpretation of the style, the English counterpart adhered to a much more confining use of symmetry. While it is thought that this house was built at two different times, there is no evidence of this on the exterior brickwork. Mount Elba retains its Georgian period interiors and is an excellent and notable example of the style. In front of Mount Elba sits a stone slave block, the only surviving example of such a block in the county.

Early National Period (1789-1830)

Vernacular Houses:

During the late eighteenth century, the central-passage plan became common in Cumberland County dwellings. In central-passage-plan houses, a central hall runs through the house between the two principal rooms to either side. Two vernacular examples of this plan type were found--Oatland (24-93) and the house along Pleasant Valley Road (24-184). Oatland (Figure 7), dating to the first decade of the nineteenth century contains an original log section visible in the basement. In addition to the main house, there is a good collection of eighteenth century outbuildings on the property. The house on Pleasant Valley Road retains its original central-passage plan type and much of its original interior fabric. A large addition has been made to the rear, and no contemporary outbuildings survive.

Federal Houses:

In its purest form, the Federal-style house is most commonly a two-story structure, rectangular in plan with doors and windows arranged in rigid symmetry across all elevations. Architectural details such as a projecting cornice with dentils, molded lintels over window openings, and fanlights or transoms above doors generally embellish the exterior elevations of Federal style houses. This style of architecture did not represent an extreme break with Georgian-style architecture of the late colonial era, but allowed for somewhat more flexibility. Polygonal projections, semi-circular bays, or rectangular wings are common modifications to the standard box form of the more rigid, Georgian style. Other modifications involved refinements to the scale and proportion of the buildings. Innovations appeared in the interior decoration of the buildings of the Federal period, where classical motifs were used with restrained elegance.

Several examples of Federal period architecture were located in Cumberland County, ranging in date from 1800 through 1840. Oak Hill (Figure 8), built ca. 1800, is the earliest example exhibiting the Federal style in Cumberland County (with the exception of Cartersville). Currently owned by the

State Forest, the house survives as an excellent example of the Federal style. It has a double-pile, central-passage plan with Federal period mantels, door and window surrounds in place. Near the house itself, is the family cemetery which contains the Charles Irving Thornton tombstone with an epitaph written by Charles Dickens (Figure 9).

Goshen (24-91) survives as an excellent example of a substantial Federal period house and dates to the end of the style's span in Cumberland County, ca. 1840 (Figure 10). This house, set atop a raised basement with an integral kitchen, retains its Federal period mantels, trim, and doors as well as some of the surrounding outbuildings. Two other good examples of late-Federal period houses in Cumberland County are Union Hill (24-20) and Greenwood (24-39).

Two houses located outside of Cartersville were executed in the Federal style with the characteristics of those houses found within the Cartersville Historic District. Both Woodlawn and Viewmont date to ca. 1790 and echo the architecture of the Cartersville buildings (Figure 11). Both have central-passage, single-pile plan type.

Houses in Cartersville:

The majority of the houses and taverns in Cartersville were executed in the Federal style and date to the last decade of the eighteenth century and first decade of the nineteenth century. Characteristic of the Federal architecture in Cartersville are the transoms above the entry door, the unusual four bay facade, exterior end Flemish bond chimneys and side-gable roofs (Figure 12). Examples which illustrate this pattern are: Walton House (24-126-006), Pleasant House (24-126-014), and Harrison House (24-126-010).

Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

Vernacular Houses:

The central-passage, single-pile plan type thrived in Cumberland County during the Antebellum Period. Two excellent examples of this plan type are the Brown's Church Manse (24-97) and the Thaxston House (24-113). Both houses are one-and-a-half story dwellings. Thaxston House, located just north of the Appomattox within the Farmville Town limits, is a frame dwelling with a one-story, one-bay front porch supported on octagonal columns. The Thaxston House (Figure 13) is in excellent condition and retains most of its original nineteenth century interior. Brown's Church Manse, similar in plan, is executed in brick and has received a series of later additions. Much of the original interior fabric of this house has been recently removed.

The most prevalent vernacular form in Cumberland County is the I-house. Like the hall-parlor house, this early Virginia house form evolved from the traditional British folk house, but grew to include additions and stylistic details. In Cumberland County, the I-house first appeared during the mid-1800's and persisted for the next hundred years. The I-house can be characterized as a two-story, two-room wide, one-room deep house. The rectangular structure has the primary entrance located centrally on the longer axis and end chimneys located on each of the shorter sides. The elevations of I-houses are symmetrically organized into three bays with either a one or two-story

porch articulating the primary facade. A distinguishing element of the I-houses in Cumberland County is the treatment of the cornice. In combination with other factors, the type of cornice found on the I-houses provided an indication of the general date of construction.

Examples of the vernacular I-house form can be found as early as 1840. Though some parts of Tally Ho are thought to date to as early as 1740, the current dwelling is a predominantly ca. 1840 house. It has a central-passage, single-pile plan and is two stories. The interior elements of the house have just recently been lost to fire (June 1994). While Woodlawn (24-121) began as a hall-parlor plan dwelling in the 1830's, it was incorporated into a basic I-house ca. 1860, as was often the case with this earlier plan type (Figure 14). In addition to the main house, the property at Woodlawn also contains an early family cemetery.

Academic Forms:

Greek Revival

The Greek Revival Style, the first Romantic style, dominated the newly independent United States through much of the first half of the nineteenth century. Architectural precedents associated with Greek democracy were especially appropriate in the new republic as it rejected its ties to England. The Greek Revival style is marked by porches supported by columns, usually of the Doric order, gable or hipped roofs, a wide cornice representing the classical entablature, and front door surrounds with sidelights and a transom. The Greek Revival style is, by far, one of the most frequently found academic styles in Cumberland County.

Three excellent examples of the style in Cumberland County are found at Rochelle (24-49), Pleasant Grove (24-3) and Melrose (24-85). Rochelle, is a frame dwelling with a central-passage, double-pile plan (Figure 15). Typical of the Greek Revival period are the sidelight and elegant transom, as well as the pedimented window caps on the exterior.

Pleasant Grove is unusual in that it dates to the period during the Civil War (Figure 16). Pleasant Grove features a typical Greek Revival interior and exterior. All the rooms have Doric pilaster mantels, dog ear window and door surrounds, and four panel doors. The exterior has the typical pedimented window caps and a the ghost of a one-story, one-bay front porch typical of the Greek Revival.

The latest example of a fully Greek Revival style house in the county is Melrose, which dates to just after the Civil War, ca. 1868 (Figure 17). Like Pleasant Grove, it is a brick dwelling. Stretching five bays across the front this imposing two-story brick house features a one-story end wall porch. Typical of the Greek Revival Style are the front door sidelights and transom, the pedimented window and door surrounds, and the boxed cornice.

In addition to the many Greek Revival style houses which exhibit characteristics on the exterior, there are many houses belonging to other stylistic traditions on the exterior which feature Greek Revival

traits on the interiors. Two good examples of this are Lancaster House (24-47) and Morningside (24-14). Lancaster House features typical vernacular-Federal detailing on the exterior, and then has elaborate Greek Revival detailing on the interior (Figure 18). Another excellent example of this is Morningside. Morningside has elegant Italianate detailing on the exterior which contrasts with the pattern-book academic Greek Revival detailing of the interior (Figure 19). Typical of the Greek Revival are the grand pedimented window and door surrounds with fret molding. The mantels, as well, feature pedimented fire box openings and, in one instance, fret patterning.

Gothic Revival

The Gothic Revival style emerged in America in the early 1840s as a reaction against the symmetry, balance and regularity associated with the classical style of architecture so popular in this country up to that time. The Gothic Revival actually began in England in 1749 when Sir Horace Walpole began remodeling his country house in the Medieval style. Over the next century, others borrowed his ideas and the Picturesque country house became common in England. The first documented fully domestic example in America was designed by Alexander Jackson Davis in 1832. Davis' book entitled Rural Residences was replete with Gothic-style examples. Although the book was not widely published, his ideas were disseminated through publications by his friend, Alexander Jackson Downing, who promoted his own books through lectures.

Alexander Jackson Davis' association with nearby Powhatan County for his commission of Bellmeade, had a limited impact on the architecture of Cumberland County. Downing's book, The Architecture of Country Houses, influenced a single residence in Cumberland County, the Clinton Manor House (24-240). Typical of Downing's designs are the T-shape plan, the central four flue chimney, and the lattice work on the front facing gable (Figures 20 and 21).

Italianate

Like the Gothic Revival style, the Italianate style began in England as a part of the Picturesque movement. This reaction against formal classical ideals promoted the rambling, informal Italian farmhouse. Like the Gothic Revival style, the Italianate style had almost completely replaced the earlier Gothic Revival style.

While several houses from the turn-of-the-century feature Italianate detailing as in the case of French's House (24-90, see Figure 22), only one example of a completely Italianate style dwelling was located. Morningside features many of the characteristics associated with the Italianate style such as paired windows and a projecting bracketed cornice with pendants. In addition to the main house, there are several contemporary outbuildings on the property--a summer kitchen, a school house, a smokehouse and a barn (Figure 23).

Queen Anne Style

The Queen Anne style was the dominant style of American architecture from the period 1880-1910. The style continued through the beginning of this century with decreasing popularity. The expanding railroad network of the period helped to spread the style by conveniently transporting the pre-cut architectural details associated with the style, such as corner brackets, gable ornament, towers, intricate wood shingle designs and gabled dormers.

Like the Italianate style, the Queen Anne style most frequently occurred in Cumberland County in the form of ornamentation on the vernacular I-house form. Only a handful of examples of the style were found as used for an entire house. The Hume House (24-126-4) is a brick structure dating to 1910 (Figure 24). Typical of the Queen Anne style it has a corner turret and arched windows. Perhaps the best example of the style in the County is the house (24-168) located along Route 45 (Cumberland Road). It features the corner turret, irregular massing, complex gable roof, and wrap-around porch associated with the style as well as the pre-cut architectural details (Figure 25). Another house located along Route 45, near Hamilton (24-301) illustrates the Queen Anne style as it is found in Cumberland County. Typical of the Queen Anne style is the irregular massing, the wrap-around front porch, and complex gable roof (Figure 26).

Reconstruction Period (1865-1924)

The period following the Civil War saw the rise of vernacular house forms such as the two-bay, two-story house and the I-house form and its variations the L-plan and T-plan forms.

The most frequent of all house types found in Cumberland County is the I-house.¹⁹ In Cumberland County the I-house form emerged in the 1840's and flourished for many years well into the twentieth century (Figure 27). Typical of this house form are the single-pile, central-passage plan, two-story front elevations and side facing gable roof. Variations in Cumberland County include examples with interior paired chimneys (Figure 28) versus the more common exterior end chimneys (Figure 29); some examples have hipped roofs, and others have a chimney to only one end. Regional differences also occur. While the most frequent fenestration pattern included one window to either side of a central door, some examples included paired windows. In addition, in the area near Cartersville, Palladian vents in a central facing front gable are featured (Figure 29); while in the area near Farmville, diamond vents were the preference (Figure 20).

Almost as common as the I-house is the L-plan variation of which forty-five examples were found (Figure 31). Though less frequent, nineteen examples of the T-plan were also located in Cumberland County (Figure 32).

¹⁹The exact number of I-houses is not available from the current edition of IPS which does not include "I-house" as a building configuration option.

In addition to the vernacular I-house form, the two-story, two-bay vernacular house form is commonly found during this period in Cumberland County.²⁰ Several houses were surveyed in the county which adhere to this building form. A good example of this house plan type is a house found along Route 663 (24-274, see Figure 32).

World War I to Present

During this period, America became a predominantly urban nation and the number of operating farms began to decline. Transportation corridors, which shifted from the railroad to interstate highway systems, directly affected the built environment. Instead of the small towns and villages that clustered around the station stops of the railroad and crossroads, development began to concentrate along the principal automobile arteries. The early to mid-twentieth century transportation-related residential architecture in Cumberland County is most evident along Route 45 and Route 60.

The most typical domestic forms found along transportation corridors are the bungalow and the cottage. The bungalow is characterized by its low overhanging roof form supported on tapered wood posts set atop brick piers with exposed rafter ends and Craftsman-like detailing (Figure 33). Thirty-two examples of the bungalow form were found in Cumberland County dating from the late 1920's through as late as 1950. A representative example of the bungalow house form as found in Cumberland County is a house located on Osborn Road (24-406, see Figure 33). A good example of a typical vernacular cottage is a house located along Route 45 (24-368, see Figure 34). Another form of house dating from this period is the shotgun house form which is characterized by a series of single rooms arranged front to back. These are one-story dwellings with a front facing gable roof. Only a few examples of this building form were located during the current survey in Cumberland County.

SECONDARY DWELLINGS

Slave and Servant Quarters:

Although once a prevalent building type associated with the Virginia plantation house, very few examples of slave quarters or servants quarters were identified during the 1994 survey. Perhaps the best example of a slaves quarters is located on the Walnut Hill property (24-417). Consisting of a one-story, random patterned brick building, the slave quarters is divided into two distinct sections with separate entrances (Figure 35). The only other example of a servants quarters is located at Oatland (Figure 36). Though the building is currently in a state of disrepair, it was once a-story-and-a-half frame structure. While a frame structure in ruins near the Lancaster House is thought by the current owner to be the ruins of a slaves quarters, no physical evidence on the site corroborates this theory. Evidence that domestic servants, most likely slaves, resided in the main house exists at

²⁰The exact number of two-bay, two-story frame dwellings is not available as the current version of IPS does not make it possible to run a report based on the number of bays.

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Morningside and Mount Elba, two houses which have secondary servants' stairways (Figures 37 and 38).

OUTBUILDINGS AND DEPENDENCIES

Detached Kitchens:

Detached kitchens are often associated with single-family dwellings as well as farms. The kitchens are generally one-story structures set away from the house to confine fire danger and to remove heat from the dwelling. In Cumberland County, the detached kitchens are generally frame with a large end chimney, either brick or stone.

Though once associated with many of the properties surveyed, only a few examples of the detached summer kitchen survive in Cumberland County. Some of the best examples are the summer kitchen at Melrose (24-85), the kitchen at Morningside (24-14) and the kitchen found behind the Sunny Side post office house (24-211). The kitchen at Melrose dates to the same period as the house, and consists of a one-room frame structure with a hipped roof (Figure 39). Though the original kitchen at Morningside burned, the existing kitchen building on the site dates to the end of the nineteenth century and serves as a good example of the kitchen buildings which used interior stoves instead of fireplaces (Figure 40). The Sunny Side kitchen building is a good example of the typical one-room kitchens which would have been found behind the many late nineteenth century I-houses in the county (Figure 41).

Spring Houses:

Spring houses are structures built at the source of water to ensure the protection of the spring, to protect the water from pollution, and to provide a cool, clean space for storing dairy products. Spring houses were typically constructed of brick or stone, which offered the best insulation, and were located at the base of a slope where the spring usually emerged from the ground. In some cases, the water was channeled through troughs which were located in the floor or were slightly raised from the floor of the spring houses. The water flowed continuously through the spring house, supplying a steady inflow of cooling water. In order to prevent mildew and mold, adequate ventilation was needed, and was usually accomplished with the use of louvers or roof ventilation.

Very few examples of the spring house survive in Cumberland County. Perhaps the best example of this rapidly disappearing building type are the spring houses at Pleasant Grove (24-3, see Figure 42) and Oakland (24-83, see Figure 43). Typical of this building type, both of these structures are stone with gable roofs. Both examples seem to have implemented the channeled trough system of cooling.

Smokehouses:

Smokehouses were used for smoking meat, a process that preserved and enhanced the flavor of the meat. In general, smokehouses are rather simple structures. They consist of an airtight structure with an earth floor. While an entry door is needed, windows are usually not present. Some form of ventilation is required to keep the fire burning, and often, this would occur in the form of small flue openings beneath the eaves. While hickory was the preferred wood to be used, oak, cherry, apple, sassafras, and corn cobs were also burned.

Thirty-three examples of smokehouses were located in Cumberland County during the current survey. Typically these were one-room frame structures with steeply pitched gable roofs. Two excellent examples of the smokehouse are the one located at the Muddy Creek house near Tamworth (24-40, see Figure 44) and the one located behind the French House near Sunny Side (24-90, see Figure 45).

Other Domestic Outbuildings:

In addition to the above mentioned domestic outbuildings, other types were located during the current survey (Figure 46). A few examples of dairies were found near the main dwelling. In addition, a handful of ice houses were also identified (Figure 47).

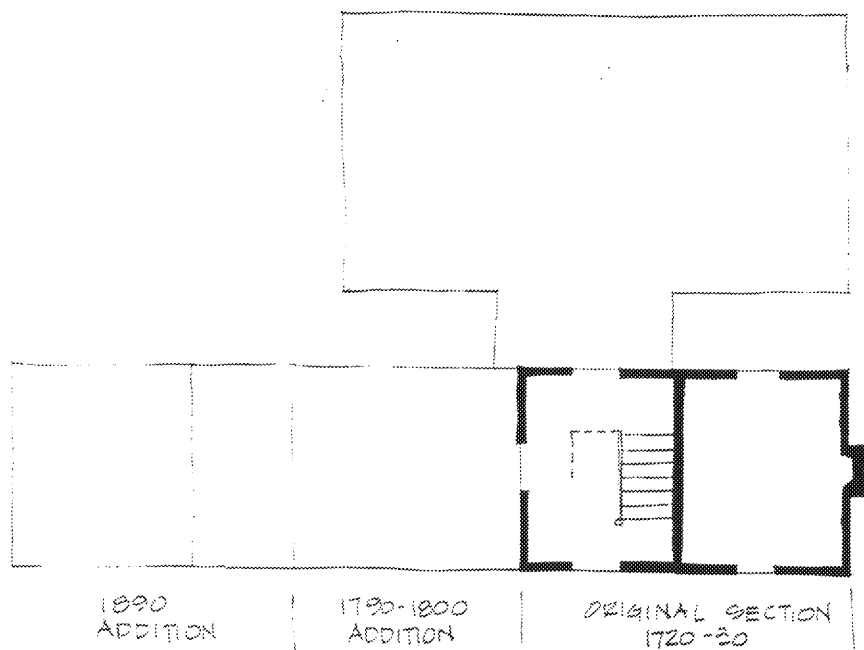


Figure 3: Plan of Walnut Hill (24-417)



Figure 4: Photograph of Willow Bank (24-336)



Figure 5: Photograph of Mount Elba (24-15)

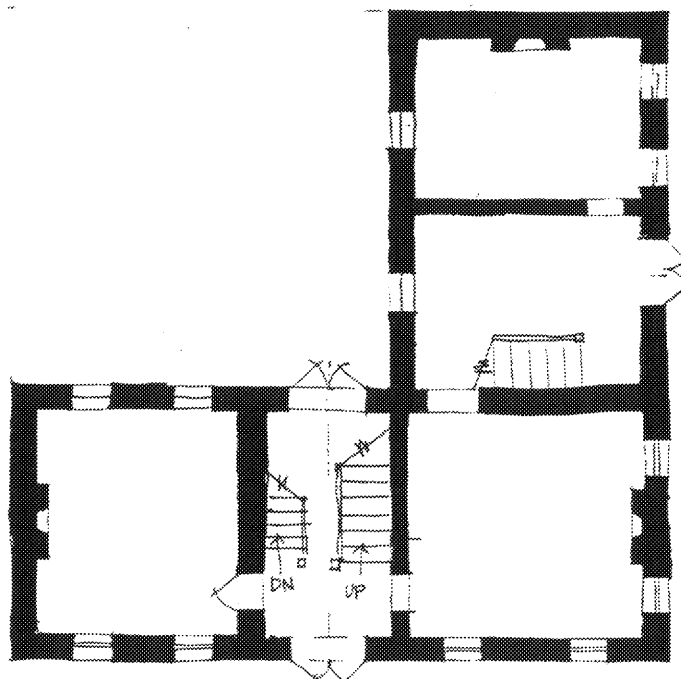


Figure 6: Plan Mount Elba (24-15)



Figure 7: Photograph of Oakland (24-93)

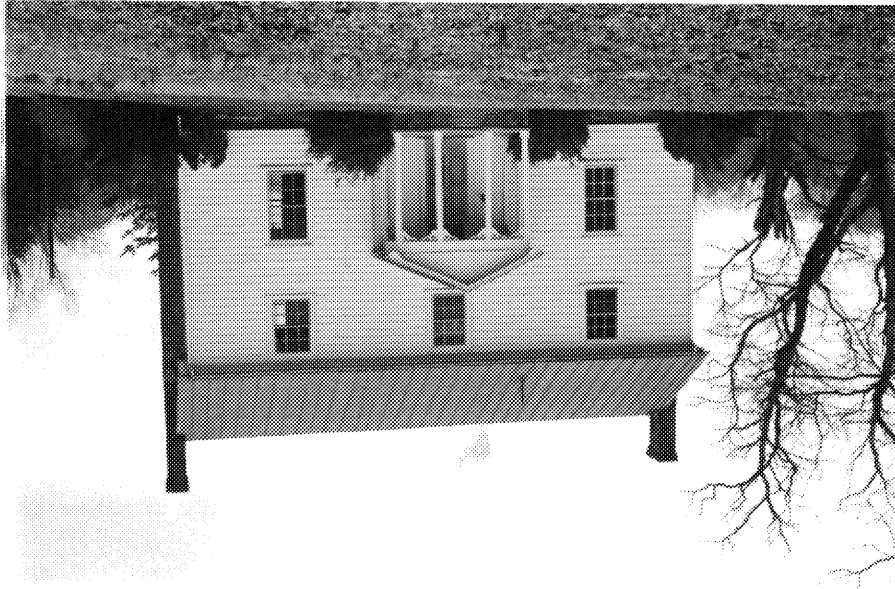


Figure 8: Photograph of Oak Hill (24-87)



Figure 9: Photograph of Tombstone of Charles Irving Thomson



Figure 10: Photograph of Goshen (24-91)

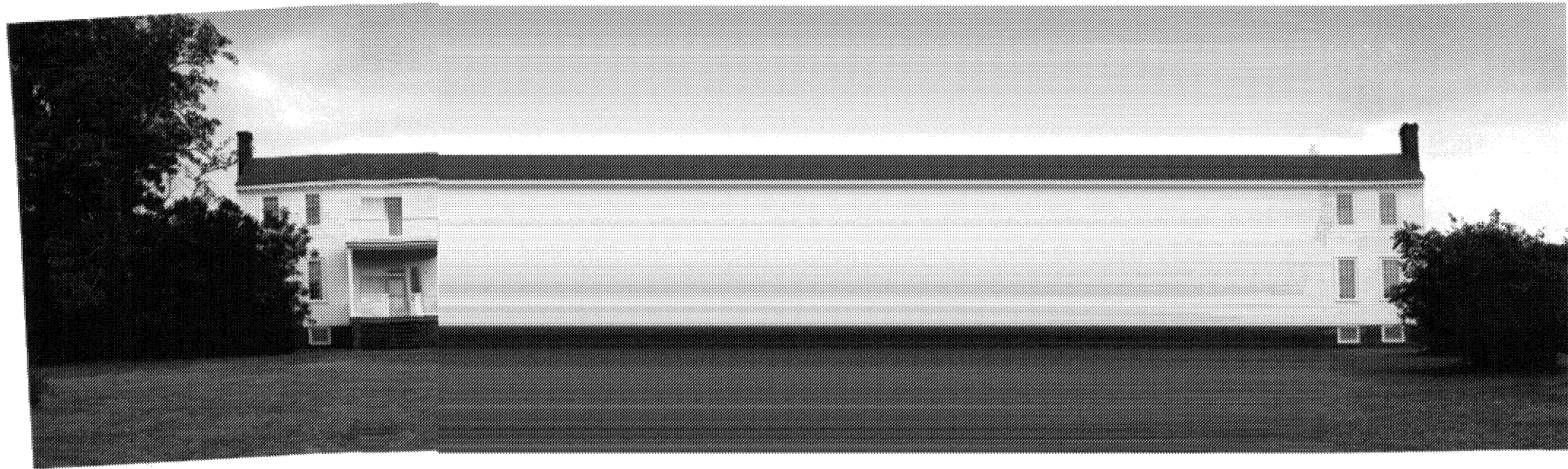


Figure 11: Photograph of V...mont (24-35)

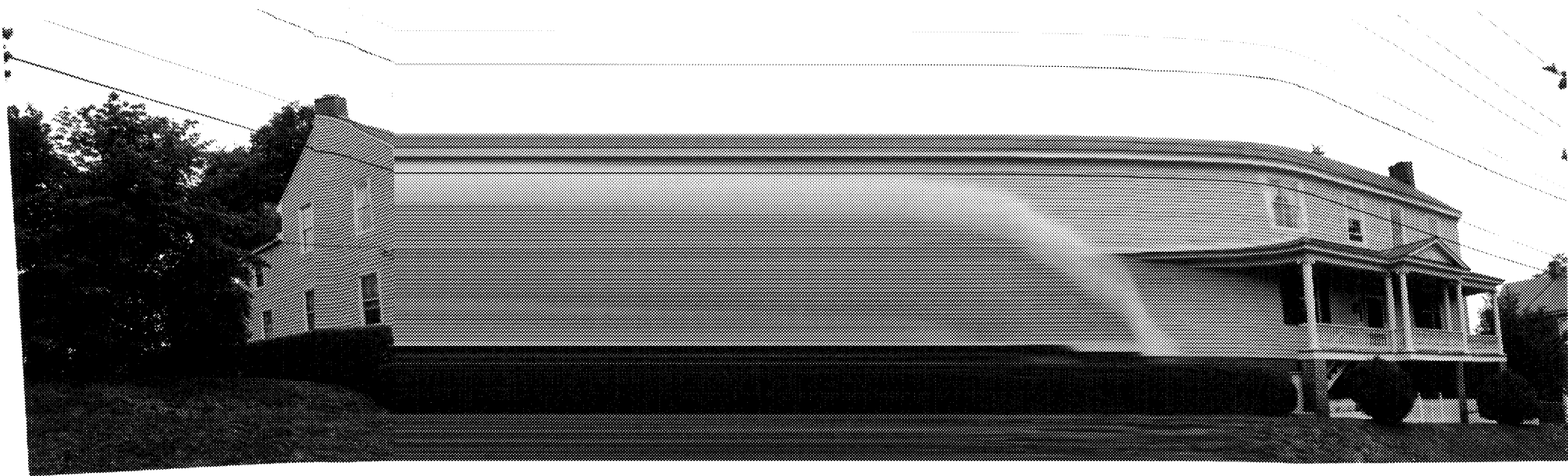


Figure 12: Photograph of G...ser House (24-126-9)



Figure 13: Photograph of Thaxston House (24-113)

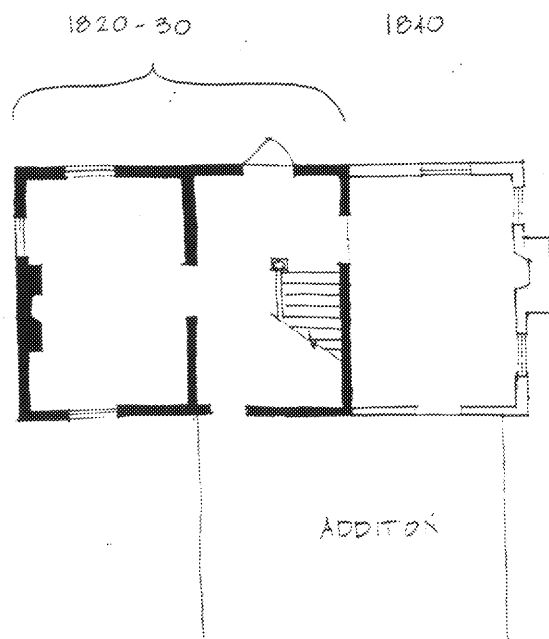


Figure 14: Plan of Woodlawn (24-121)



Figure 15: Photograph of Rochelle (24-49)



Figure 16: Photograph of Pleasant Grove (24-3)

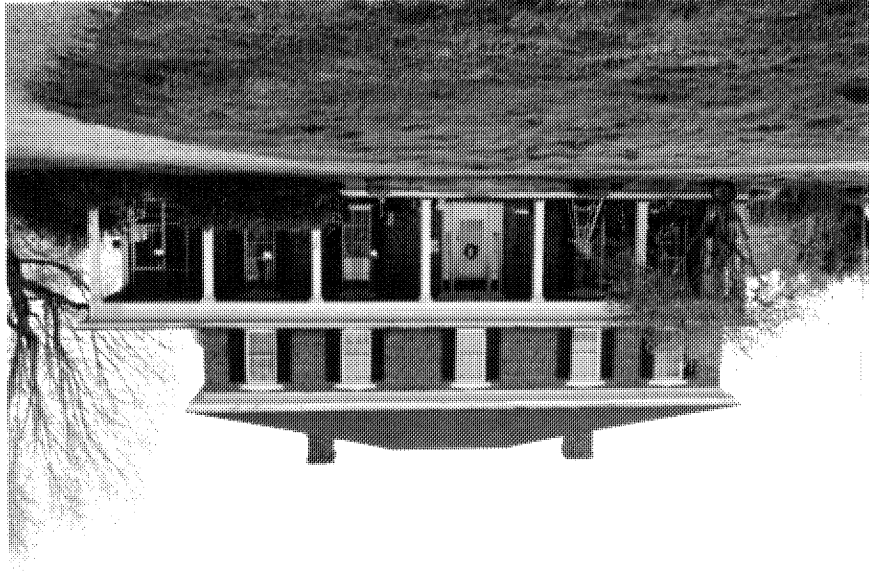


Figure 17: Photograph of Melrose (24-85)



Figure 18: Interior Photograph of Lancaster House (24-47)



Figure 19: Interior Photograph of Morningside (24-14)



Figure 20: Photograph of Clinton (24-240)

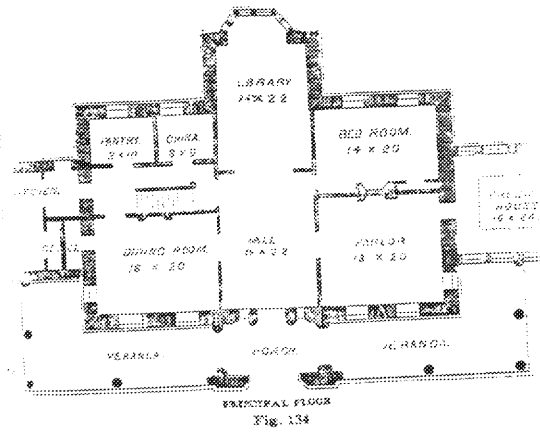
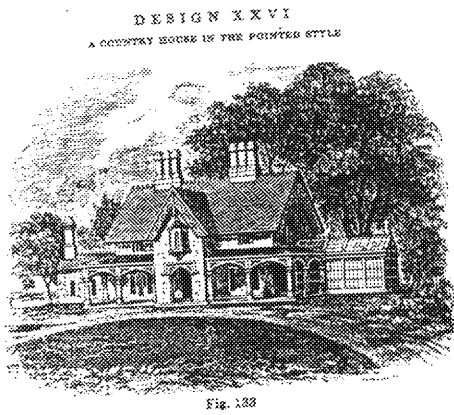
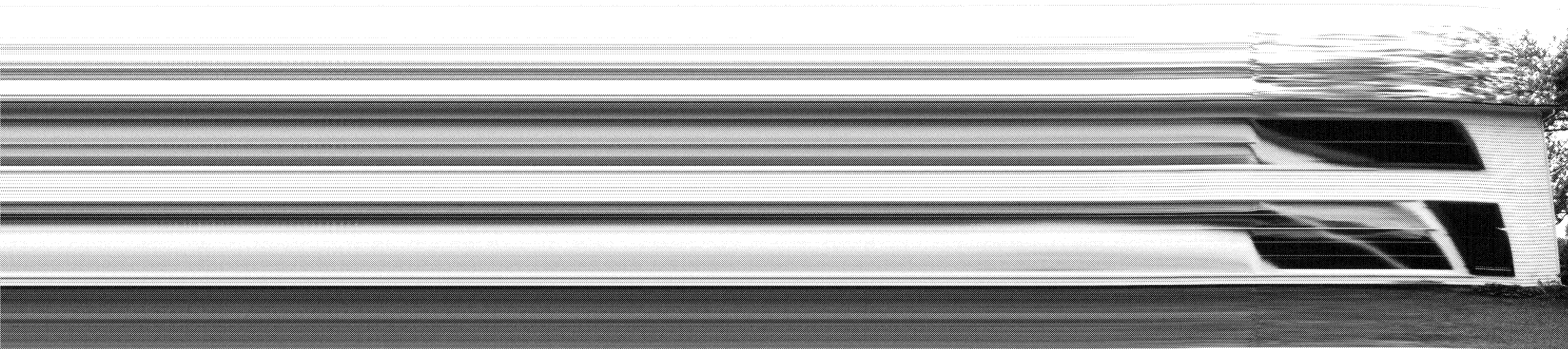
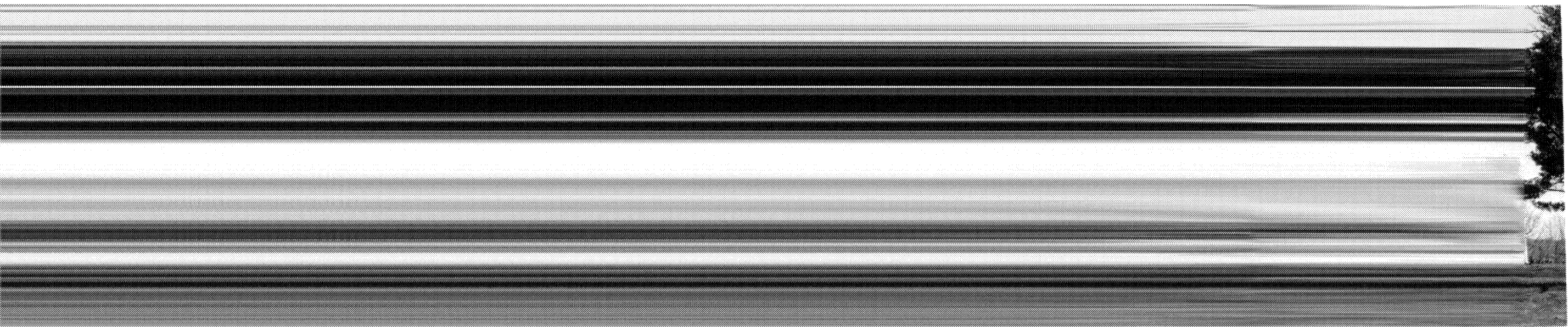


Figure 21: Figures 133 and 134 from A. J. Downing's The Architecture of Country Houses



— 4 —



Figure 22: Photograph of French House (24-90)



Figure 23: Photograph of Morningside (24-14)



Figure 24: Photograph of Hume House (24-126-4)



Figure 25: Photograph of House on Route 45 (24-168)



Figure 26: Photograph of House on Route 45 (24-105)



Figure 27: Photograph of House on Route 45 (24-256)

Figure 29: Photograph of House on Route 45 (24-254)

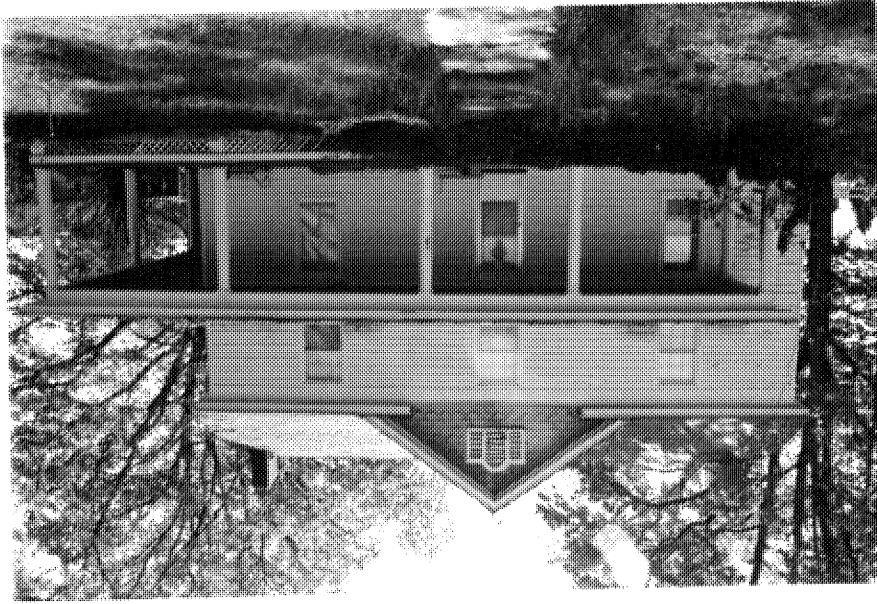


Figure 28: Photograph of High Bridge Farm (24-311)

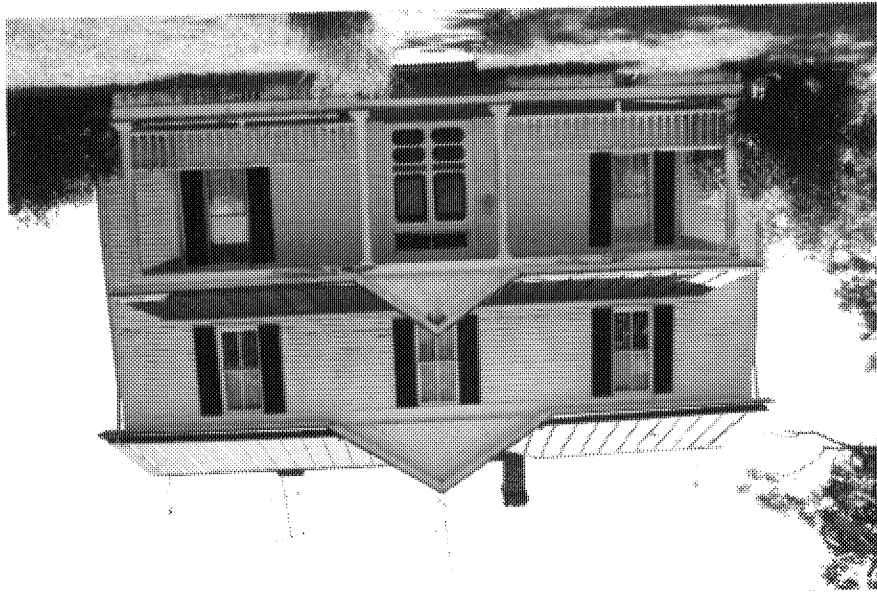




Figure 30: Photograph of House on Route 672 (24-291)

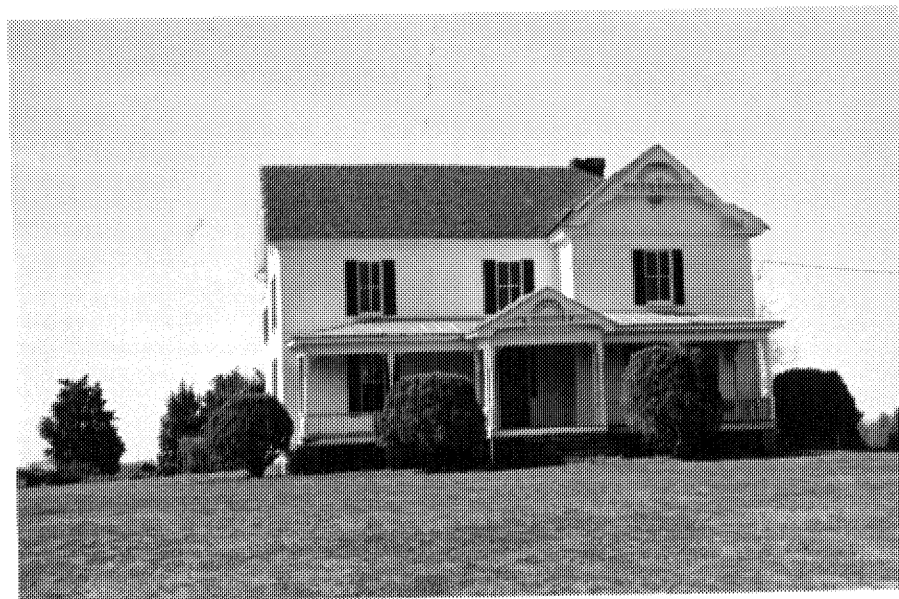


Figure 31: Photograph of House on Route 13 (24-212)



Figure 32: Photograph of House on Route 663 (24-274)



Figure 33: Photograph of House on Osborn Road (24-406)



Figure 34: Photograph of House on Route 45 (24-368)



Figure 35: Photograph of Slave Quarters at Walnut Hill (24-417)



Figure 36: Photograph of Servant's Quarters at Catland (24-93)

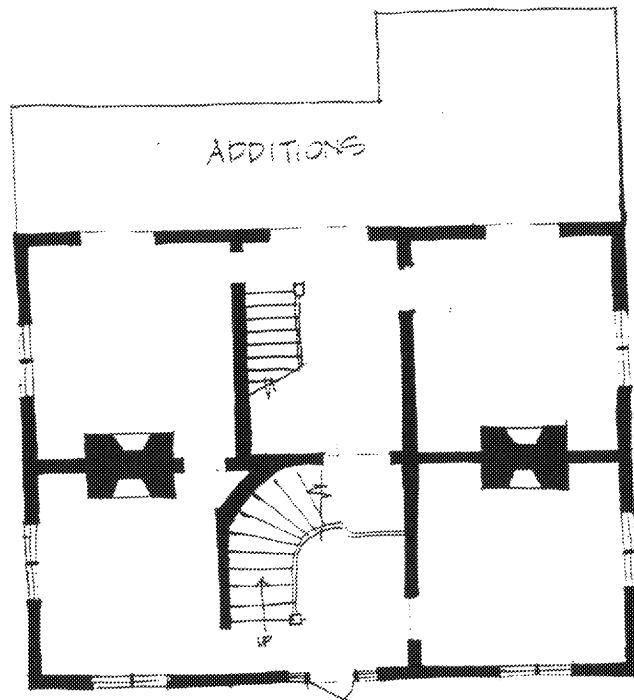


Figure 37: Plan of Momingside (24-14)

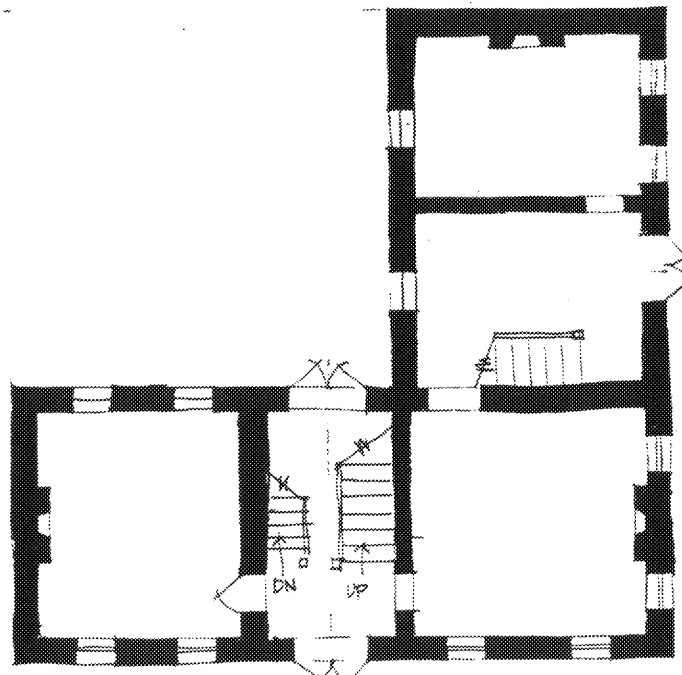


Figure 38: Plan of Mount Elba (24-15)

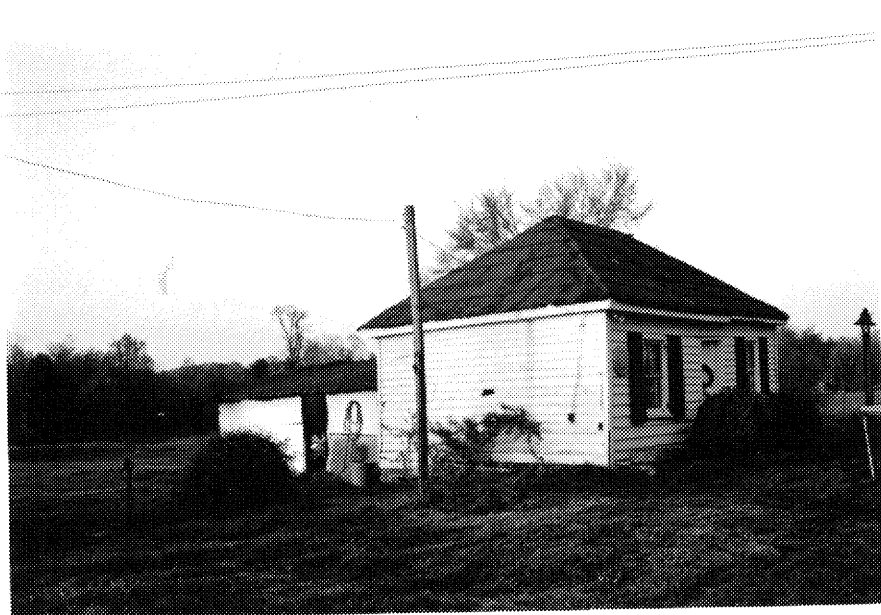


Figure 39: Photograph of Kitchen at Melrose (24-85)



Figure 40: Photograph of Kitchen at Locust Grove (24-104)

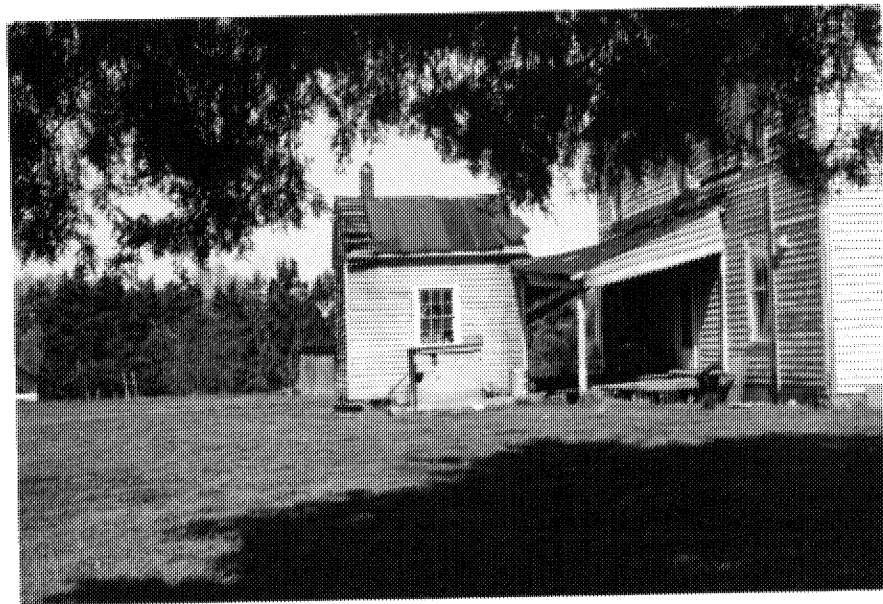


Figure 41: Photograph of Kitchen at Sunny Side (24-211)



Figure 42: Photograph of Spring House at Pleasant Grove (24-3)



Figure 43: Photograph of Spring House at Oakland (24-83)



Figure 44: Photograph of Smokehouse at Muddy Creek Mill House (24-40)



Figure 45: Photograph of Smokehouse at French House (24-90)

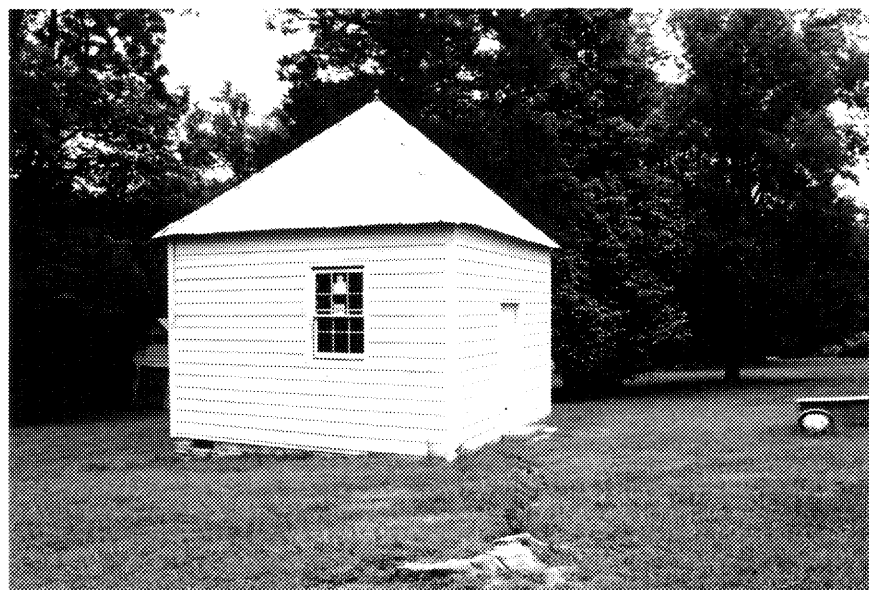


Figure 46: Photograph of Dairy at Oakland (24-83)



Figure 47: Photograph of Icehouse at Millview (24-114)

THEME: SUBSISTENCE/AGRICULTURE

RESOURCE TYPES: Farms; Barns and Other Agricultural Buildings

AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS

Historically, farming has been the most important industry in Cumberland County and has included the raising of cattle and other livestock. According to an article published in 1881 on tobacco production in Virginia, Virginia ranked second in the United States in the production, acreage and total value of tobacco.²¹

Cumberland County's climatic conditions, as well as the ample rainfall, allow for a long growing season from seven to eight months a year. The soil varies from a red-clay soil suitable for raising wheat, to a sand-clay soil for general farming, to a rich soil along the rivers which proved superb for tobacco cultivation. The 1850 Census Records indicate that 2,476,135 pounds of tobacco, 118,616 bushels of wheat, and 220,535 bushels of corn were produced in Cumberland County that year. In addition to these, peas and beans, Irish potatoes, and sweet potatoes were also grown.²²

The farms in Cumberland County include a variety of agricultural buildings, but few serve their original functions. The most common agricultural buildings surveyed in the county include hay barns and tobacco barns. Although numerous sheds were located during the survey, the term was used when the original function of the building was not readily apparent. During the on-site survey work, the survey team identified hay barns, granaries, tobacco barns and livestock barns; if the specific purpose of the barn was not obvious, it was referred to simply as a barn. Although antebellum farm buildings are increasingly rare in Virginia, Cumberland has several good examples scattered throughout the county. Because of the rural quality of the county and the generally slow influx of development, Cumberland retains an excellent collection of antebellum farm buildings.

Corncribs

The survey included the identification of nine corncribs, a specialized form of a granary. Since the general design of the corncrib has not changed substantially over time, assigning a date to them was difficult and was based on the types of nails and sawcuts. According to Allen Noble, the precise origin of the corncrib as a separate structure has not been clearly established. One theory is that the

²¹ "Tobacco Production in Virginia in 1879," The Virginias: A Mining, Industrial and Scientific Journal (September 1881), p. 140.

²² 1850 Census, Schedule of Productions of Agriculture in Cumberland County, Va.

type is derived from a simple shelter built by American Indians.²³ The form of the comcrib is based purely on function, and includes certain basic design features. First, the walls include a high proportion of open space, usually accomplished by using widely spaced slats. This allowed for adequate ventilation to aid in the drying process and prevented mildew. Second, comcribs are narrow, again to ensure adequate circulation of air. The proper width of a comcrib depends on the harvest date for the particular locality and the prevailing weather conditions, including humidity, temperature and the amount of sun and wind. The walls of some comcribs were constructed to slant outward toward the top. This provided maximum protection from the weather and assisted in the unloading of the corn. The openings to the comcrib usually included a man-sized door located in the gable end, as well as a series of smaller doors for unloading located at the base of the wall. Finally, comcrib designs usually included an overhanging skirt or other devices for reducing pillaging by rodents. (Noble, p. 107) The deterrent typically used in Cumberland County was the elevation of the structure on piers.

Typical examples of the comcrib as found in Cumberland County were found at Clinton Manor House (24-240, see Figure 48), and at the Putney House (24-167, see Figure 49).

Tobacco Barns

With tobacco being the county's main cash crop during the nineteenth century, Cumberland has an excellent sampling of tobacco barns from that time. Tobacco barn forms varied based on the three distinct methods of drying the crop: fire-cured, air-cured and flue-cured. In the fire-cured method, an open fire is laid on the earth floor of the barn. The dense smoke from the burning wood partially smothered with damp sawdust generates smoke which comes in direct contact with the tobacco leaves. The smoke turns the leaves a dark brown and results in a distinctive aroma and taste. Fire-cured tobacco barns, therefore, are distinguished by their airtight construction and absence of any type of ventilation.²⁴

The barns for air-curing, the oldest method of drying tobacco, tend to follow a standard form in Virginia. A frame, gabled structure with a vertical form and one or two ground-level portals was used throughout Cumberland County.

The third method of drying type, flue-curing, came into use in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These structures consist of a tall building usually flanked by open sheds. The shed additions provide shelter for the workers as well as the furnace and fuel supply. The shed, the

²³ Allen G. Noble, Wood, Brick and Stone Volume 2: Barns and Farm Structures, The University of Massachusetts Press, 1984, p. 105.

²⁴ Nobel, p. 49.

most distinctive feature of the flue-cured tobacco barn, appears in a variety of sizes and configurations.²⁵

The flue-curing process has several advantages over the fire-curing method, particularly the fact that the fire is contained in a furnace, thereby reducing the danger of fire. The flue-curing method also consumes less fuel by a closed heating system. The heat is conducted through the barn in a series of flues and is maintained uniform throughout the space.²⁶ In the flue-curing process 80 percent of the tobacco leaf's weight is water when it is first put in the barn and after it is cured, only 20 to 25 percent of its weight is water. The flue curing process is basically a two-step process in which the leaf is first yellowed at a moderate temperature and high relative humidity. The web of the leaf and the stem are then dried by gradually increasing the temperature to 160 to 180 degrees and lowering the humidity.²⁷

Examples of all three types of tobacco barns were located in Cumberland County. Two of the oldest examples were found at the Hazelgrove Farm, located on Route 600. Dating to ca. 1820, these frame tobacco barns are good examples of the air-curing method (Figure 50). Also on the same farm is a ca. 1892 fire-cured tobacco barn with trenches in which the fires were built, survive in the ground (Figure 51). Across the road, on a farm also belonging to the Hazelgroves is a late-nineteenth century example of the flue-cured method tobacco barn (Figure 52).

Dairy Barns and Hay Barns

Generally identified by their relatively large size and distinctive shapes, early twentieth-century dairy barns are often long, two-story frame buildings with gambrel roof and hay hoods. Rows of small window openings providing natural interior lighting can be found along the long elevations at the first floor level. The interior spaces of the dairy barns are arranged to accommodate rows of cattle on the first floor, and a hay storage area above. The large loft, created by the gambrel roof, provides maximum storage area for hay and feed for the dairy herds. Hay barns are often identical in exterior form, but may not provide the interior partitioning for the dairy cattle on the first floor. Other hay barns are smaller frame buildings constructed with less detail in an inferior fashion.

An excellent example of a dairy farm complex with notable dairy barns is the Duncan Dairy Farm (24-80). The primary dairy barn, dating to 1932, is an impressive example. This massive brick structure stretches three stories high and is capped by a gambrel roof. It is built employing fireproof construction, and is the only such barn located in the county (24-53). The only other substantial

²⁵ Laura Scism, "Carolina Tobacco Barns: History and Function," in Carolina Dwelling, Raleigh, N.C.: North Carolina State University, 1978, p. 120.

²⁶ Nobel, p. 51.

²⁷ Scism, p. 124.

dairy farm complex surveyed in the county was the Cumva Dairy Farm. The Dairy Barn at Cumva is a large frame structure also with a gambrel roof (Figure 54). Both examples have partitioned interior stalls for cattle.

Several examples of hay barn were surveyed throughout the county. One notable example is located at the Duncan Dairy farm (24-80). Dating to ca. 1830, this mortise and tenon frame hay barn is set upon a random stone foundation with a steeply pitched gable roof (Figure 55).

Other Barns

Other barns built for specific purposes were also surveyed in the county. Two good examples are the sheep Barn at Spring Hill (24-103) and a large corn barn located along Route 615. The sheep barn is a mortise and tenon frame structure which sits on a 3-course American bond brick foundation and dates to ca. 1840 (Figure 56). Though clad in corrugated metal siding today, the original structural members and foundation remain. The barn along Route 615 is an immense frame structure with a through passage for tractors and wagons on the central bay of the first level (Figure 57). Corn is stored in bins to either side of this passage.

Conclusion

Tobacco was the main cash crop in the county through the eighteenth century. Corn and wheat were raised for local consumption from the seventeenth century through the twentieth century, and actually required more acreage for its cultivation. By 1870, the production of tobacco began to decline while the growth of corn and wheat continued to increase. This transition in the county's crops is evident in the agricultural architecture with the tobacco barns generally dating from the late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth centuries, while the corncribs are more recent construction. Today, agriculture remains the primary industry in the county.



Figure 48: Photograph of Corncrib at Clinton Manor House (24-240)

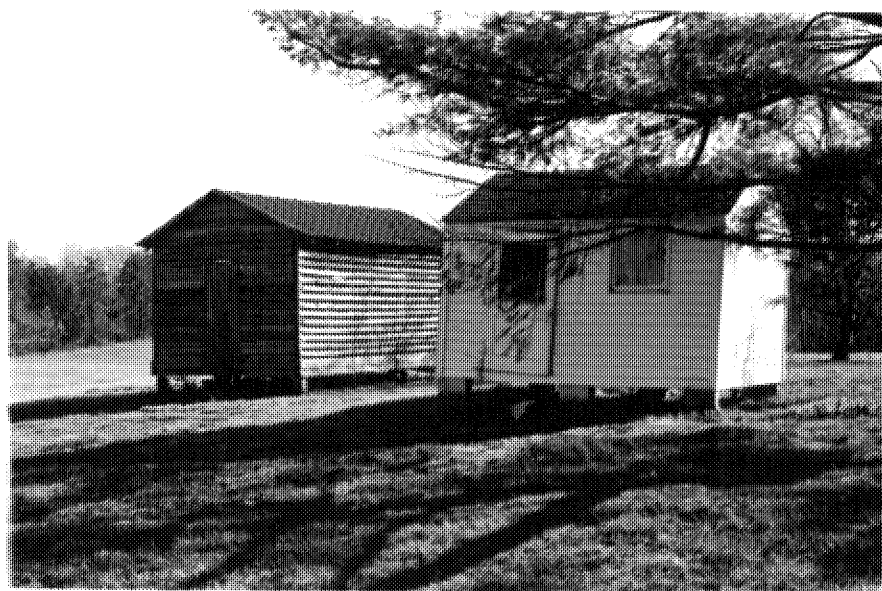


Figure 49: Photograph of Corncrib at Putney House (24-167)



Figure 50: Photograph of Tobacco Barn at Hazelgrove Farm (24-314)



Figure 51: Photograph of Tobacco Barn at Hazelgrove Farm (24-314)



Figure 52: Photograph of Tobacco Barn on Hazelgrove Property (24-335)

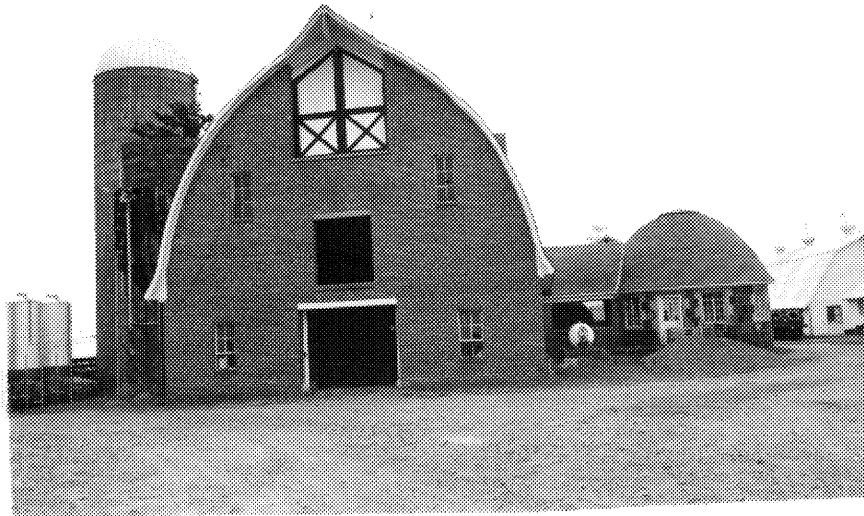


Figure 53: Photograph of Duncan Dairy Barn (24-80)



Figure 54: Photograph of CumVa Dairy Barn (24-21)



Figure 56: Photograph of Sheep Barn at Spring Hill (24-103)

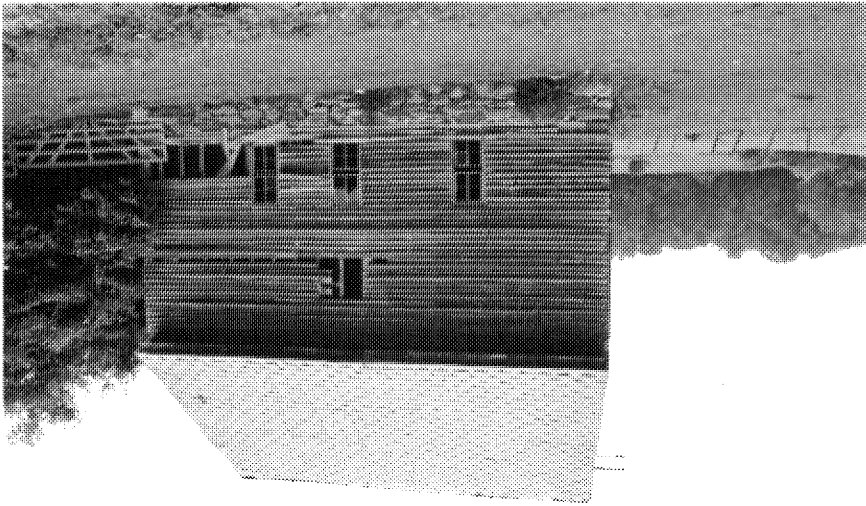


Figure 55: Photograph of Hay Barn at Duncan Dairy Farm (24-80)

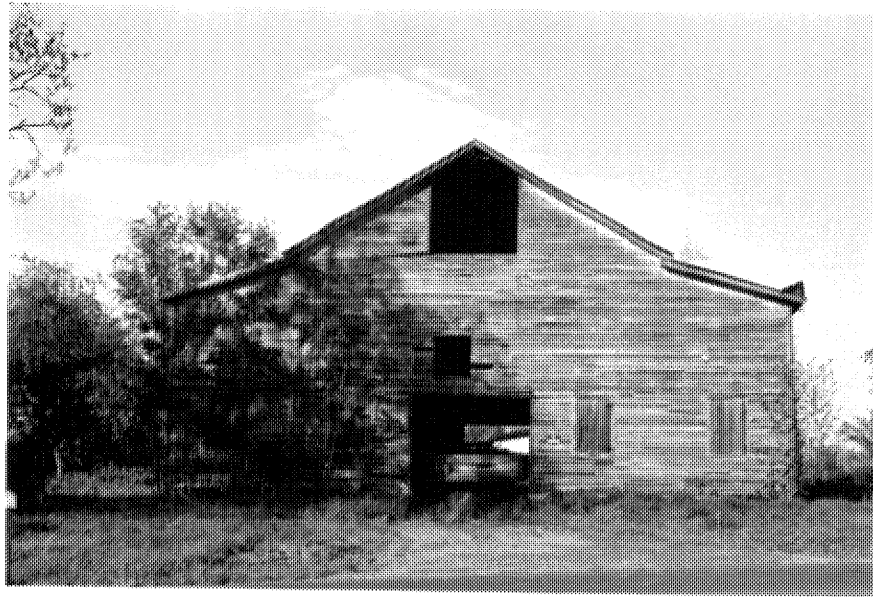


Figure 57: Photograph of Corn Barn (24-260)

THEME: GOVERNMENT/LAW/POLITICAL

RESOURCE TYPES: Courthouse, Prisons, Post Offices, Law Office

Cumberland County was formed from Goochland County in 1749 and named in honor of Prince William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland and the third son of King George II. The original boundaries of the county extended from what is now Buckingham County, on the east to Chesterfield County of the west thus including present day Powhatan County. With the advent of George III accession to the throne, the Cumberland County Committee of Safety declared themselves in favor of independence from the British. Following this the residents of the eastern half of the county began to take steps towards self-government leading to the division of the county along the Muddy Creek which resulted in the formation of Powhatan County in 1777. This line corresponded to the division between the Littleton and Southam Parishes. With the division of the county and the formation of Powhatan County, the courthouse fell within the boundaries of Powhatan, thus necessitating the erection of a new courthouse and the establishment of a new county seat.²⁸

The first meeting of the Cumberland court following the Muddy Creek division occurred in 1777 at the home of Maurice Langhorne in the town of Effingham.²⁹ Effingham Tavern, as it was later called, stood in Cumberland County until it was consumed by fire in 1933 (Figure 58). Another local tavern which was demolished only recently (June 1990) is Langhorne Tavern (Figure 59).³⁰ The site finally selected for the new town of Cumberland was located on the Buckingham Road (now Route 45). The original courthouse a log prison on the site were built by Langhorne himself in 1778.³¹

Today the site is occupied by the 1818 Courthouse which stands several yards from the original courthouse site and the Cumberland County Jail which dates to ca. 1825 (Figure 60). Both buildings are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Reflecting the influence of Jefferson, the courthouse has a temple form with a Doric portico at the front. The jail, included within the courthouse property, is a three-bay, two-story brick structure with a frame entry portico.

²⁸ William H. Gaines, "Courthouses of Cumberland and Powhatan Counties," Virginia Cavalcade, Vol. 17, pp. 38-39.

²⁹ Gaines, p.39.

³⁰ Cumberland County Historical Society, Cumberland County Virginia Historical Bulletin, August 1990, p. 21.

³¹ Gaines, p. 30.

The clerk's office near the Cumberland Courthouse also reflects an exceptional Jeffersonian design.³²

Neither structure was included within the scope of the current survey project. The only government related buildings surveyed were the Muddy Creek Post Office (24- 017), the Sunny Side Post Office (24-211), the Cartersville Post Office (24-126-028), and two law offices. The Muddy Creek Post Office sits adjacent to the Muddy Creek Mill which is a National Register property (Figure 61). It is a Flemish bond brick structure with a slate gable roof dating to the first half of the nineteenth century. During its period of use, it served as a combination store and post office for the small town of Tamworth. Unlike the post office at Tamworth, the Sunny Side Post Office is located in the northeast room of the two-story frame Guthrie House, located on Route 13 (Figure 62). The post office was in operation from the early 1900's until its consolidation with the Cumberland Post Office in 1955. Of the two post offices in Cartersville, only one is in operation today, having replaced the earlier one. Originally a church, the Cartersville Post Office is an early twentieth century brick temple-form-plan building located at the south end of Church Street (Figure 63).

Although only a few extant examples of post offices remain, several have existed throughout Cumberland County. The following list compiled from the Virginia Geologist and Census of 1860 illustrates the many post offices which once existed. Those post offices existing in 1860 are distinguished by an asterisk.

Angola (1870-1908)
Ashby (1873-1910)
Boswell's (1880-1902--name changes to Pinta, no longer on map)
*Ca Ira (1797, 1801-1907--name changed to McRae)
*Cartersville (1796-)
Clinton (1873-1915)
Colemanville (1876-86, no longer on map)
*Columbia
Cotton Town (1878-1890--name changed to Adriance)
Cromona (1882-1906)
*Cumberland Court House (1795-1832, 1833- , name changed to Cumberland 1893)
Darifleg (1880-1880, name changed to Island, changed to Goochland County 1886)
*Farnville
Felixville (1813-1817/19, no longer on map)
Flanagan's Mill (1873-1907)
Fork of Willis (1867-68)
Gray's Siding
Guinea Mills
Hamilton

³²The designer, William A. Howard, is an important courthouse designer in southside Virginia.

Hatcher
Hawk
Hillcrest
Lakeside Village
Langhorne's Tavern (1815-53, 1854-54)
McRae (see Ca Ira)
*Oak Forest (1840-72, 1873-1909)
Palmore (1827-27, name changed to Stony Point Mills)
Physick Spring (1825/28-1828/31, no longer on map)
Piney Forest (1856-84, no longer on map)
Point of Rock Mills (1860-66, no longer on map)
Raines Tavern (1809-45, 1847-55)
Rains (1883-84, no longer on map)
*Royal Oaks (1849-66)
Starry Creek (1854-66, moved location into Franklin County 1856)
Stoddert (1887-1907)
*Stony Point Mills (see Palmore)
*Sunny Side (1856-1954)
Tally (1885-1910)
Trenton (1832-38)
Trenton Mills (1875-1913)
Walton Mills (1860-66)
Whiteville
Willis (1883-91 no longer on map)
Woodson (1857-59, no longer on map)

In addition to the post offices located during this survey, two law offices were also identified, the Robert G. Woodson Law Office (24-137) and the James Pendleton Baber Law Office (24-199). Located on Stony Point Road, the Woodson Office is an early twentieth century, Classical Revival temple-form-plan brick structure.³³ The building is notably high style as it incorporates engaged Doric pilasters and a superimposed pediment at the front (Figure 64). By contrast, the Baber Law Office dates to the late eighteenth century and is a 1-1/2 story frame structure with English bond exterior end chimneys. Originally a side-passage, double-pile plan dwelling, the structure now houses a law office (Figure 65).

Though not a part of the current survey due to its status on the National Register, Taylor Creed's Law Office at Needham (24-30) contributes to the history of education in the county and is significant as one of the earliest law schools in Virginia.

³³It appears as though the vertical sash was reworked towards the end of the century.

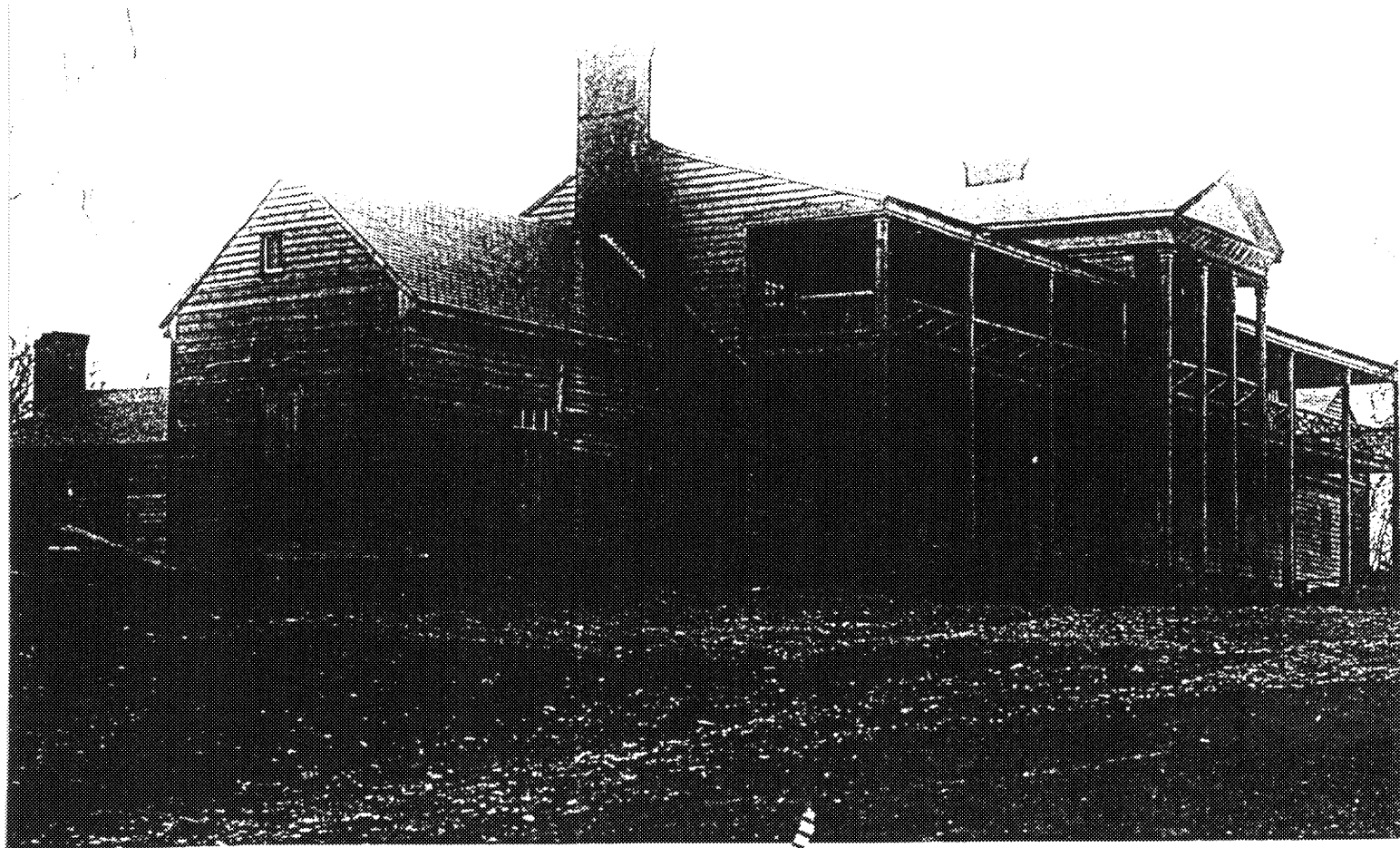


Figure 58: Photograph of Effingham Tavern, HABS

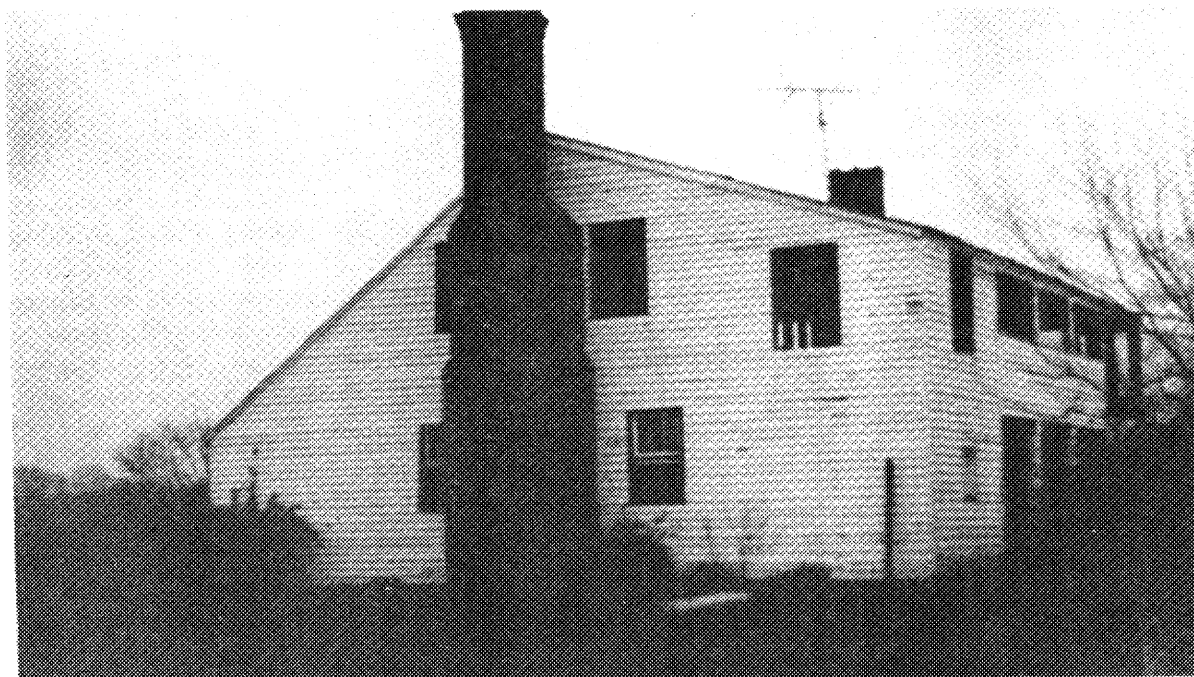


Figure 59: Photograph of Langhome Tavern, courtesy of Cumberland Historical Society



Figure 60: Photograph of Cumberland Courthouse, HABS



Figure 61: Photograph of Muddy Creek Post Office (24-17)



Figure 62: Photograph of Sunny Side Post Office (24-211)



Figure 63: Photograph of Cartersville Post Office (24-126-32)



Figure 64: Photograph of Woodson Law Office (24-137)

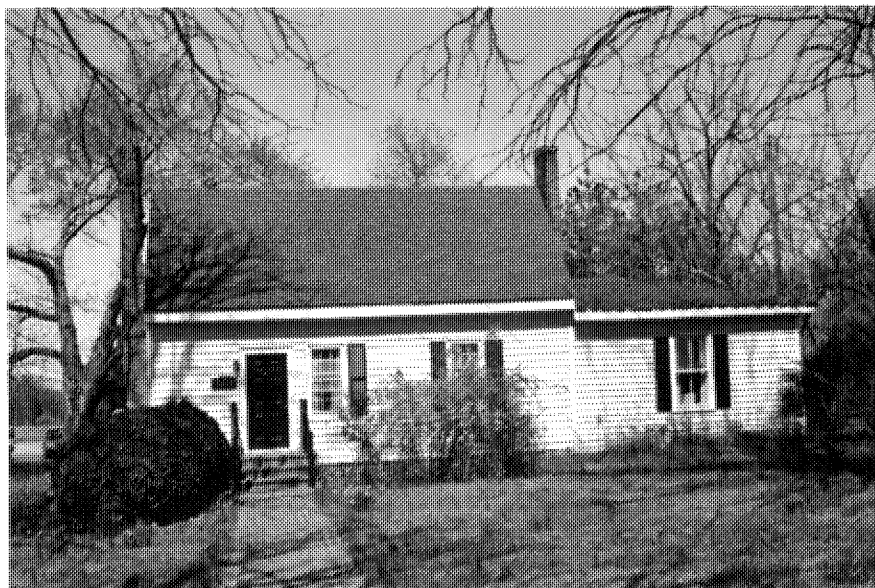


Figure 65: Photograph of James Pendleton Baber Law Office (24-199)

THEME: TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION

RESOURCE TYPE: Ferries, Roads

Water-related

The James and Appomattox Rivers provided the county with its primary means of transportation during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Accordingly, ferries were essential for the transport of the county's products and people.

According to the Calendar of Virginia State Papers, the Ferry at Cartersville, originally known as Carter's Ferry, was in operation as a supply route during the Revolutionary War.³⁴ As the main crossing point along the James River it served the counties of Louisa, Goochland, Powhatan, Cumberland, Buckingham, and Prince Edward.³⁵ The ferry remained in operation until at least the 1970's. (See Engineering/ Technology section for information on bridge.)

The first bridge to cross the Appomattox was allotted for in 1747 when the residents of Amelia County began a crusade to build one. Though the endeavor seems to have encountered initial resistance on the Goochland County side of the river, the project proceeded. In 1748, Theodrick Carter was appointed surveyor of the road from Guinea Road to the newly completed bridge over the Appomattox.

A map dating to 1777 summarizes the bridges then existing in the newly founded County of Cumberland. Grouped by Parish, the Upper Parish, Littleton contained a total of six: Great Guinea, one; Little Guinea, two; Willis' Creek, two, and Muddy Creek, one. The Lower Parish, Southam, contained a total of four bridges: Jones' Creek, one; Deep Creek, two; and Muddy Creek, one. One other bridge was noted as crossing the Appomattox over Butterwood (Refer back to Figure 2).

In 1796, Benjamin Henry Latrobe undertook a trip down the Appomattox River for the purposes of surveying its navigability. His daily reports reveal the need to remove their boat from the water and go around the mill dam at Stony Point (Figure 66).³⁶

In 1864, Charles Cassell surveyed and delineated all bridges and roadways existing at the time in Cumberland. Along the Appomattox, he located the following bridges: a covered bridge at Farmville, the High Bridge, a fordable bridge at Jamestown, and a covered bridge at Stony Point. Of these only the High Bridge remains (See Technology and Engineering Theme). Traversing the

³⁴Calendar of Virginia State Papers, Vol. 2, p. 70.

³⁵Calendar of Virginia State Papers, Vol. 2, p. 158.

³⁶Benjamin Henry Latrobe, "An Essay of Landscape," The Virginia Cavalcade, Vol. 8, pp. 8-38.

James, Cassell indicated the following: at Muddy Creek the river was navigable to the mill, the river is fordable on foot across an outcropping of rocks near Amphill farm, there is a ferry at Elk Island, and Darneld's Ford at Boatwright Island. Any bridges which may have existed within the county crossing its many rivers were not indicated by Cassell.

Though not easily navigable, the Willis River was improved for navigation by the James River Company in the early-nineteenth century. Stretching across Cumberland County to the James River, the Willis River's main port was at Ca Ira, near Cumberland Courthouse, which serves as a local loading point for tobacco bound for the James River.³⁷ Unlike the other Rivers in the county, the Willis River was maintained in the manner of the road system. Eleven precincts between Ca Ira and the James were maintained by particular people, each section being approximately 2.4 miles long.³⁸

Rail-related

The same map illustrates the roads existing at the time in Cumberland as well as the route of the railroad. The South Side Railroad was the only one running through the county in 1864 and covered only a small section of the far southern portion of the county near Farmville running across the High Bridge into the county and crossing back out of the county from the bridge at Farmville.

In November of 1884, the voters of Cumberland approved a referendum to have subscriptions to build a railroad between Moseley's Crossing and the Town of Farmville and joining the Powhatan-Cumberland line. By 1890 the narrow gauge railroad was completed.³⁹ In foreclosure in 1905, the Farmville and Powhatan system was sold to local interests and renamed Tidewater and Western. Though T. M.R. Talcott, the new vice-president of the railroad, increased the railroad's efficiency, it went into receivership on May 14, 1917, by which time it had apparently become known as the "Tired and Weary" railroad (Figure 67). Later in the year, an English firm had offered to purchase the rails, and though their initial offer was refused, the railroad's position was reversed on September 20, 1917. Shortly after, the rails were pulled up and shipped to Europe to help repair war-damaged tracks.⁴⁰

³⁷William W. Trout, The Slate and Willis' Rivers Atlas, Lexington, Virginia: The Virginia Canals and Navigations Society, 1994, p. 32.

³⁸Trout, p. 33.

³⁹Cumberland County Historical Society, pp. 20-21.

⁴⁰Edward F. Heite, "Narrow Gauge to Farmville," The Virginia Cavalcade, Vol. 16, p. 41.

Road-related

In 1738-1739, the Virginia General Assembly passed a bill allowing for the erection of road signs where two or more roads or highways met. Following this enactment, many roads and bridges were affected in Cumberland County. During this period surveyors (caretakers) were appointed to keep a particular road clear and passable for the duration of a year. In addition, the Gentleman Justices would convene to decide on new road and bridges as well as alterations to existing ones.

As of 1791, many roads already existed in Cumberland County as reflected in a Court Order Book of the period which delineated the new surveyors (caretakers) of these roads. The roads mentioned in this court order include ones running from Little Guinea to Tarwallet, from Thompson's Ordinary to Hubbard's gate, from Angola to the Red Hill, on Cannon's Ferry Road from Horn Quarter Road to Benjamin Wilson's Line, on Cannon's Ferry Road from the old line to Burton's Branch, from Wilson's Line to Cannon's Ferry Road, from Horn Corner Road to upper Groom's Quartet Creek, from James' Mill to Carter's Ferry Road, from the Buckingham County Line to Soak Arse Creek, from the River Road to Carter's Ferry Road, and from Dean's Store to Tarwallet Creek.⁴¹

According to the 1864 map, the major thoroughfares in Cumberland County were a road running north-south from Cartersville to Farmville and two roads running east-west (corresponds to modern day Route 45), Buckingham Road (roughly Route 13) and Old Court House Road (roughly Route 60) both which ran into Powhatan County (Figure 68). Several other roads were indicated on Cassell's map as well, including Davenport Road which ran from the major north-south route east until it intersected with Buckingham Road, Little Brown's Road which ran west from the north-south corridor to the Willis River, Trenton Road, which paralleled the Willis River between Trenton Mill and Trent Mill, and Guinea Road which ran parallel to Guinea Creek. Several other unnamed roads branched off of the main north-south corridor connecting properties across the county.

⁴¹Cumberland County Historical Society, Cumberland County Virginia Historical Bulletin, Sept. 1993, p. 23.

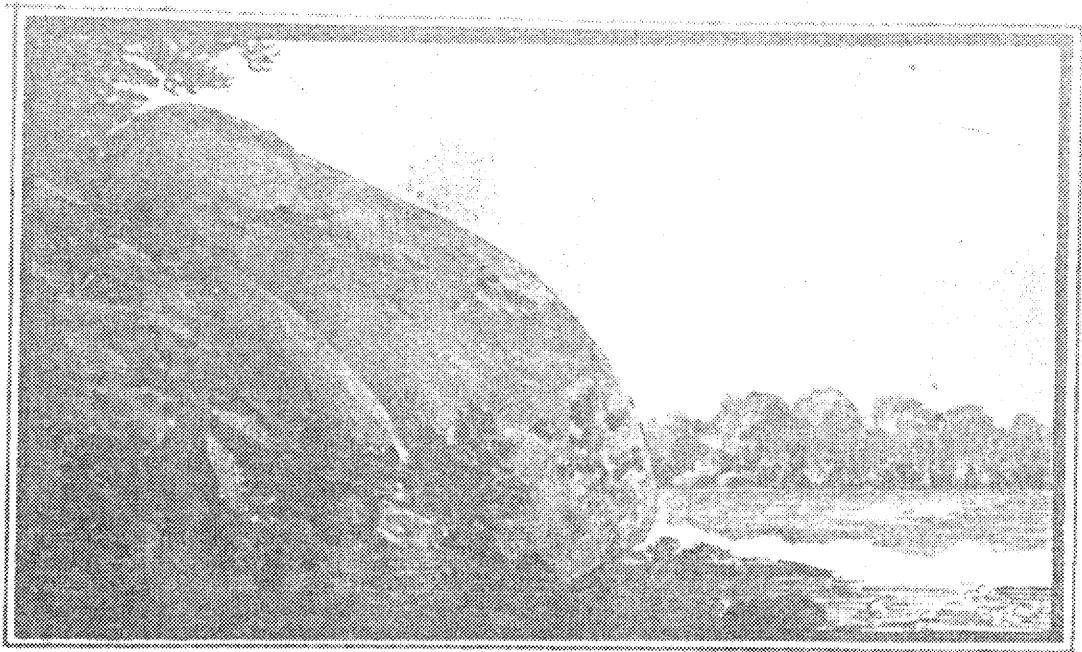


Figure 66: Sketch of the Appomattox, Benjamin Henry Latrobe

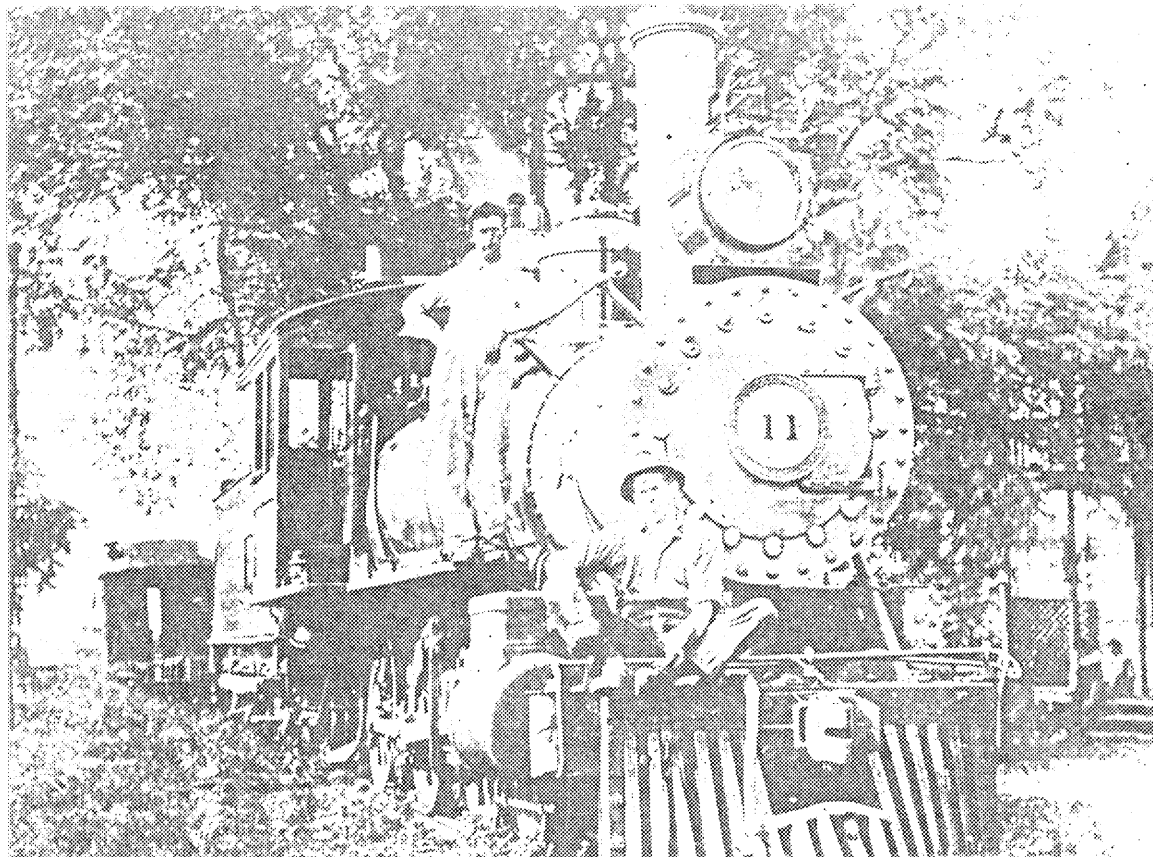


Figure 67: Illustration of Railroad



Figure 68: Detail from Map, Charles Cassell, July 5, 1864

THEME: MILITARY

RESOURCE TYPES: Military Headquarters and War-related buildings

The most significant military association to be found in Cumberland County's history dates to the Civil War and specifically, to the end of the Civil War and the defeat of General Robert E. Lee and his troops. The route of Lee's retreat followed what is today Route 45, a route running north-south through the middle of the county. As such, all the military resources included in this survey except one relate directly to the Civil War period.

Like many counties in Virginia, Cumberland County was the site of Civil Wars skirmishes. Unlike other locations scattered across the state, however, Cumberland County provided the site for Lee's final retreat. The first property associated with this retreat is the High Bridge, across which Lee and his troops travelled (Figure 69). Following their safe passage, Lee ordered the bridge (both the rail bridge and the wagon bridge below it) burned. The actual burning of the structures was delayed, leading to the successful progress of the Union Troops, hot in pursuit of Lee. Near the site of the bridge ruins is a fortification (24-416) used by Confederate soldiers to watch the bridge. The fortification, square in plan, consists of a raised earthen perimeter bisected by another elevated mound, with two recessed areas in between (Figure 70). On each corner is a earth projection used for the stationing of artillery.

Located approximately three miles due west of the High Bridge, is Walnut Hill (24-417), site of a Civil War skirmish as indicated by a military map published in John Watts de Peyster's The Grand Hunt of the Army of the Potomac in 1872.

The Confederate Cemetery (24-413, ca. 1865) associated with the defeat during Lee's final battles is located a quarter mile southwest of Walnut Hill (Figure 71). The cemetery consists of a mass burial mound marked by a single obelisk commemorating the death of six hundred Confederate soldiers. The carefully landscaped area is surrounded by wooded areas and is marked by large concrete piers.

Thaxston House, across Route 45 from the cemetery, is the location where Lee met with his War Advisor. The meeting is thought to have taken place in the front yard of the house. Thaxston House is a mid-nineteenth century vernacular farmhouse (Figure 72). Typical of this building type, it has a steeply pitched gable roof punctuated with gabled dormers and exterior end chimneys.

Another meeting, this time between Lee and his advisors, took place at Cumberland Presbyterian Church, located approximately two miles north of Thaxston House on Route 45 (Figure 73). (Cumberland Presbyterian Church, thought by local residents to be a Colonial period meeting house, is described in full in the Religion section.)

The one military resource not associated with the Civil War period is the Jesse Thomas Plaque (24-120), a Revolutionary War resource. Though the actual plaque was erected in 1940, it commemorates Jesse Thomas, a Cumberland County plantation owner, who mounted his horse, Fearnought, on this spot to ride in pursuit of Major-General Baron von Steuben at Point of Fork

arsenal (located outside of Charlottesville) with the intention of warning him of Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe's approach (Figure 74). Simcoe was under orders from Lord Cornwallis and intent on the destruction of arsenals. Thomas' warning apparently warded off the impending destruction.⁴²

⁴²Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Survey Form.



Figure 69: Photograph of High Bridge (24-56)

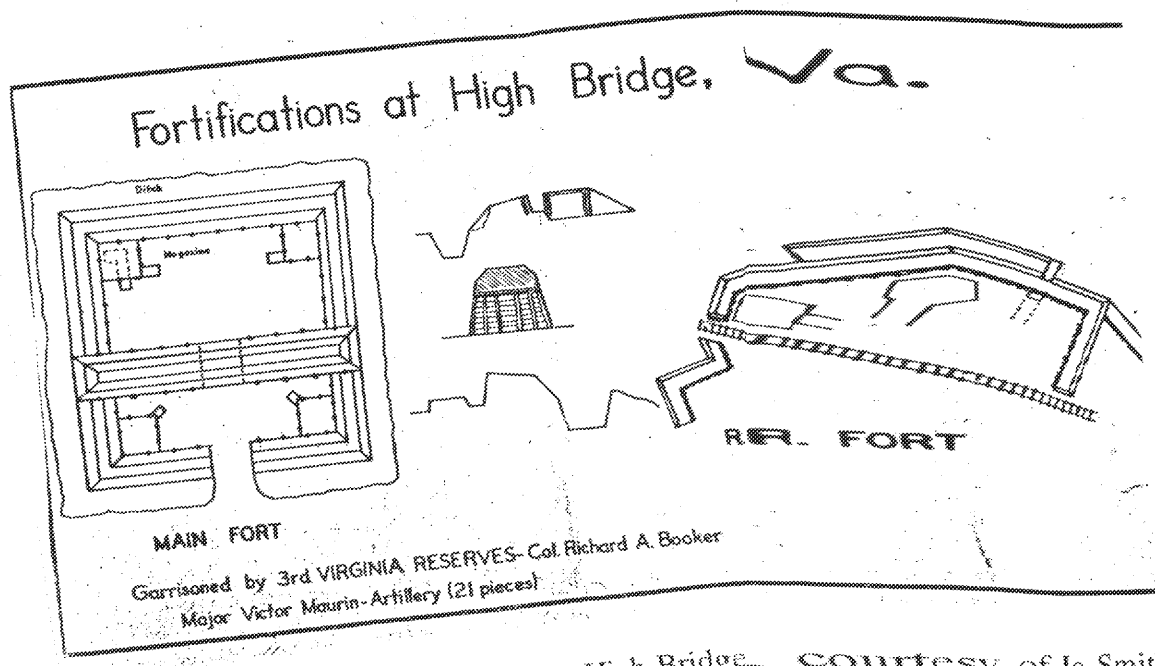


Figure 70: Illustration of Fortification at High Bridge, courtesy of Jo Smith



Figure 71: Photograph of Confederate Cemetery (24-413)



Figure 72: Photograph of Thaxston House (24-113)



Figure 73: Photograph of Cumberland Presbyterian Church (24-48)



Figure 74: Photograph of Jesse Thomas Plaque (24-120)

THEME: RELIGION

RESOURCE TYPES: Churches, Ceremonial Sites

Cumberland County is rich in religious history from the days prior to its founding until modern times. In 1745, Southam Parish was created from St. James Parish and was coterminous with Cumberland County founded four years later. Southam Parish was subdivided in 1772 along the Muddy Creek on the James River to the Appomattox River, the area west becoming Littleton Parish. With the formation of Powhatan County in 1777, Southam Parish became a part of the new county.⁴³

As the Church of England was the recognized religion of the time, the earliest churches in both Virginia and Cumberland County were Anglican. Though no actual examples of these were found, Tar Wallet Church (24-102) stands on the site of such a church dating to 1732 (Figure 75).⁴⁴ Cumberland Presbyterian Church is thought to be by local sources an 18th century meeting house. As such it is the oldest church standing in the county. Though the building has undergone extensive renovations over time, the girders and joists forming the ceiling could date to the 1750's, according to historian, Calder Loth.⁴⁵

In 1776 the General Assembly began to dismantle the established church and three years after the American defeat of Great Britain in 1781, the Church of England in America had been completely disestablished. (Cocke,15) After the Revolutionary War and the social, political, and religious uprising which followed the war, many Episcopal church structures in Virginia were abandoned and pillaged. In 1779, when Thomas Jefferson became the governor of Virginia, he quickly proposed a "Statute for Religious Freedom", which declared that no person should be required to support or attend a church or be punished or fined for his religious beliefs. He declared that:

"all men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain, their opinions in matters of religion, without their civil capacities being in any way affected."⁴⁶

Thomas Jefferson and James Madison encouraged the legislature to repeal the laws requiring attendance at the established church, and forbidding different religious practices. Repealing these religious laws encouraged the rise of Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and other denominations in

⁴³Virginia Genealogy, vol. 8, no. 3, p. 123.

⁴⁴Dorothy Putney, Unpublished Manuscript, p. 4.

⁴⁵Calder Loth, Memorandum Re: Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, December 21, 1992.

⁴⁶Louis D. Rubin, Jr. Virginia: A History, New York: W.W. Norton and Company, Inc., p. 59.

Virginia. Each of these denominations appeared in Cumberland County during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century and exerted an influence on the religious composition of the county.

While no complete examples of eighteenth century religious architecture survive, six mid-nineteenth century churches and one chapel from the same period were found. These include the following: Brown's Presbyterian (24-2), Thomas Chapel United Methodist Church (24-29), Grace Episcopal Church (24-9), Center Presbyterian Church (24-23), Fork of Willis Church (24-7) and Jenkin's Church (24-95). Five of the churches are brick while one is frame as is the chapel. Common characteristics mark six of the seven buildings such as paired entries, a front facing gable and a longitudinal plan with raised galleries to either side of a central aisle nave. Brown's Presbyterian Church is a brick vernacular Greek Revival structure dating to 1858 (Figure 76), as is Thomas Chapel which dates to 1847 (Figure 77). Grace Episcopal, dating to 1840-1843, is a brick vernacular Greek Revival building which is on the National Register of Historic Places (Figure 78). Another brick temple form church with Greek Revival detailing, Center Presbyterian, dates to 1852 and is characterized by two columns in antis supporting a pedimented lintel at the entry (Figure 79). Fork of Willis Church is the only frame church identified from this period (Figure 80). Like the other churches mentioned, it too features Greek Revival detailing. The one structure which is not Greek Revival is Jenkin's Church, a frame vernacular church with cornice returns and a double entry (Figure 81). Unlike the other buildings discussed, Jenkin's Church is only one-story with a central aisle nave. Though the eighteenth century church on the site burned, Saint James Episcopal Church was built in 1939 based on the eighteenth century Jeffersonian design for Christ Church as interpreted by architect Milton Grigg (Figure 82).

The end of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twentieth century saw the formation of several churches throughout the county. Several of these church buildings still exist and were surveyed (Insert exact number after report). Of these, a notable example is Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, a frame structure featuring a front facing gable with wood shingles and an adjacent entry tower to the north, built in 1892 (24-92, see Figure 83). Three other examples of this time period are included within the Cartersville Historic District: Cartersville Baptist Church (24-126-020, see Figure 84), Saint Catherine's R.C. Church (24-126-021, see Figure 85), and Methodist Episcopal Church South (24-126-013, see Figure 86).

In addition to actual church buildings, a church manse and a baptist parsonage were also identified in the county. Brown's Church Manse (24-97) dates to ca. 1840, predating the current church building by eighteen years. This 1-1/2 story brick dwelling is a good example of a mid-nineteenth century church manse and features typical vernacular domestic features of this period such as five-course American brick bonding, interior end chimneys, and a side-facing slate shingle gable roof (Figure 87). The Baptist Parsonage (24-126-019) is located in the Town of Cartersville and dates to the late eighteenth century (Figure 88). Originally a single family dwelling, the building is now owned by the Cartersville Baptist Church. Typical of the original Cartersville homes, this is an imposing two-story frame structure on top of an English basement with long narrow double-hung windows and exterior end chimneys.



Figure 75: Photograph of Tar Wallet Church (24-102)



Figure 76: Photograph of Brown's Presbyterian Church (24-2)



Figure 77: Photograph of Thomas Chapel (24-29)

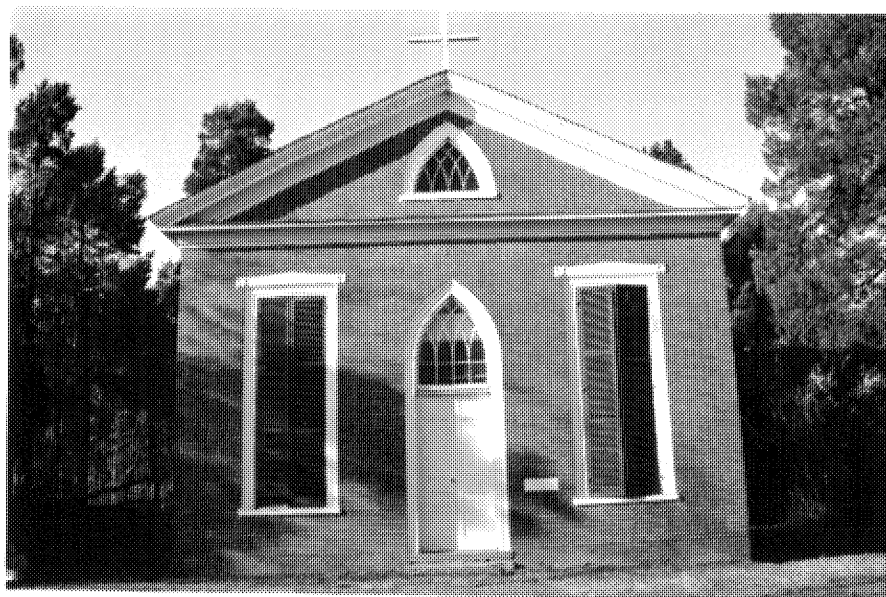


Figure 78: Photograph of Grace Episcopal Church (24-9)

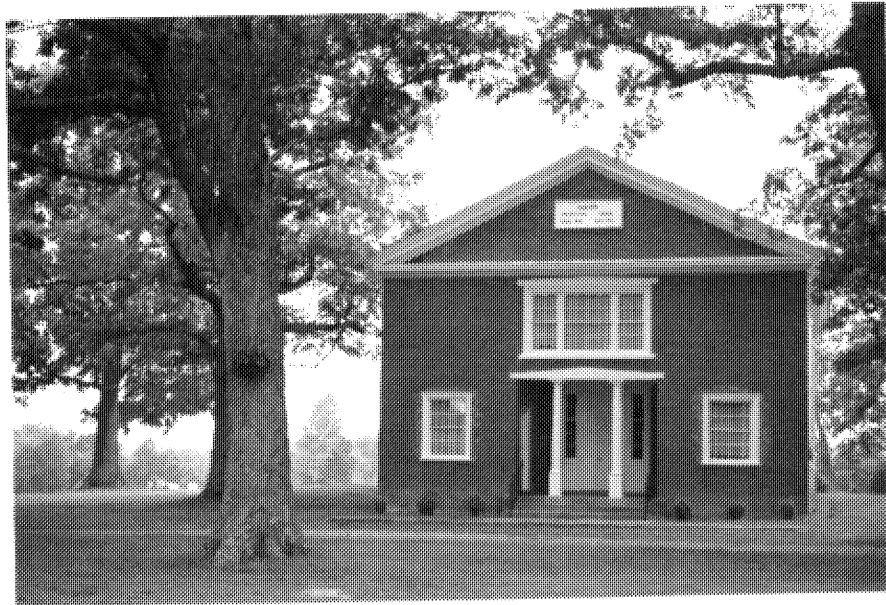


Figure 79: Photograph of Center Presbyterian Church (24-23)



Figure 80: Photograph of Fork of Willis Church (24-6)



Figure 81: Photograph of Jenkin's Church (24-95)

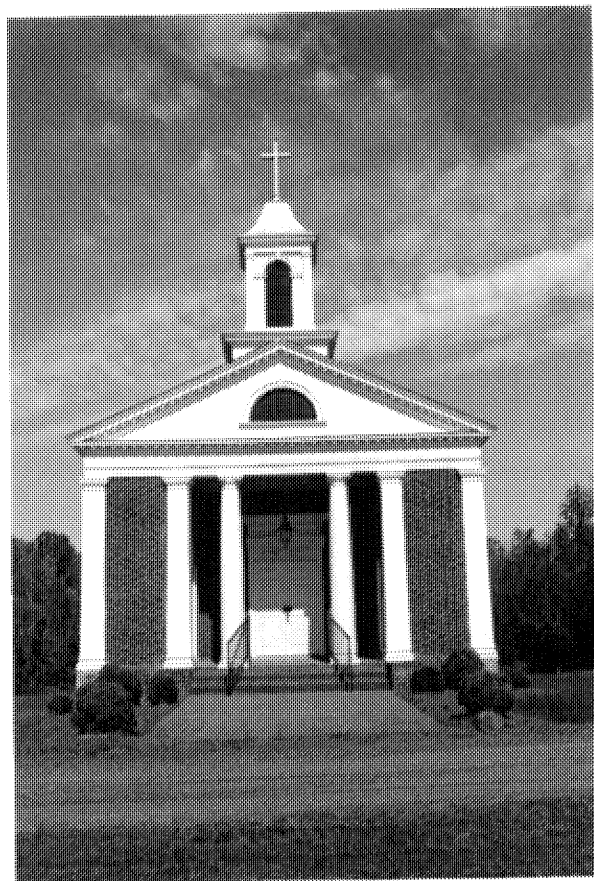


Figure 82: Photograph of Saint James Episcopal Church (24-41)



Figure 83: Photograph of Grove Methodist Church (24-92)



Figure 84: Photograph of Cartersville Baptist Church (24-126-20)



Figure 85: Photograph of Saint Catherine's Catholic Church (24-126-21)



Figure 86: Photograph of Methodist-Episcopal Church South (24-126-13)



Figure 87: Photograph of Brown's Church Manse (24-97)



Figure 88: Photograph of Baptist Parsonage (24-126-19)

THEME: COMMERCE/TRADE

RESOURCE TYPE: Stores, Taverns, Inns

Because of the rural nature of Cumberland County and the lack of significant public transportation, small commercial ventures such as stores and taverns grew up at cross-roads and along the major corridors running through the county. These retail businesses served the needs of the immediate surroundings and offered food and lodging to the traveler passing through the county.

Stores

Supplying local produce as well as imported goods, the small village store served most of the needs of the local residents. Nine such small stores were identified in this survey, all of which are closely associated with a residence: Dwelling and Store, Flanagan's Mill Road (24-363), store Route 622 (24-282), store Route 696 (24-286), a combination house and store on Route 45 (24-306), Dinny Court Store (24-323), store Route 60, Clinton Store (24-118), Robertson's Store (24-94), French's Store (24-90), Ashby Store (24-248), and the stores at Cartersville (24-126-003, 24-126-007, and 24-126-011).

Originally constructed as the Cartersville Bank (Figure 89), the Cartersville Drugstore and Bank dates to 1900. It consists of a small, one-story, brick, temple-form building. The store on Church Street also dates to the early twentieth century. Unlike the original bank building, it is a large two-story frame structure. The earliest of the stores surveyed in Cartersville is Dickerson's Store. Though now a single family dwelling, Dickerson's Store building opened for operation in 1915 (Figure 90). The current building which appears to have been substantially rebuilt, incorporates parts of a late-eighteenth-century structure.

French's Store and house are located at the intersection of Route 13 and Route 654 (Figure 91). The rear portion of both the house and the store date to the last part of the eighteenth century, making this one of the oldest stores in the county. The dwelling has a substantial addition to the front (1899) as does the store. Both are frame structures. The store is clad in board and batten and features a front porch. The house presents a late nineteenth century facade to Route 13 with an earlier portion to the rear.

The store at the small town of Clinton, Bruner's Store (formerly known as Maxey's Store), dates to the late eighteenth century, according to an article in a local newspaper (Figure 92). Upon inspection of the property as it stands to day, the store appears to date to the late nineteenth century. It is a frame structure with a front facing gable roof. The immediate surroundings include the Clinton Manor House and other resources at one time associated with the store. Each property is in separate ownership today.

Two unusual examples of the country store can be seen at the store on Route 45 (24-94) and Robertson's Store (24-306, see Figure 93). The combination house/store on Route 45 consists of a

four-bay, two-story, frame structure with exterior end chimneys and a side facing gable roof dating to the early part of the twentieth century. According to the current owner, one side was used as a store and the other a residence. Robertson's Store also served such a dual purpose, but its form is unique in Cumberland County. The building features a large stepped parapet at the front with an elaborate bracketed cornice and one-story front porch. In addition, there is a two-story recessed porch on one side and another porch to the rear. This property also includes two associated tenant houses. All three buildings on the property date to the period between 1880-1890.

The more typical form of the cross roads country store is exemplified by the Dinny Court Store or the store along Route 696 (Figure 94). These are early twentieth century frame stores with bungalow type detailing such as the shed roof front porch supported on square columns. A variation on this theme is found in the store at Route 622 which feature a false stepped parapet at the front, a type more typical of the stores found near Cumberland Courthouse.

Commercial Strip

Near the Cumberland Courthouse, a row of commercial buildings was constructed in the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century. These include the following: Moore's Supermarket (24-200), store Route 60 (24-201), World of Video (24-197), and Wooden-Things Store (24-354). Each of these stores features a stepped parapet. All are frame with the exception of the store on Route 60 (24-201) which is brick (Figure 95).

Taverns

Taverns in Cumberland County seem to have functioned as both public meeting places where farmers could eat, drink, and conduct business as well as a place to accommodate overnight visitors. Effingham Tavern, now demolished, also served for a time as the local court building following the formation of Powhatan County prior to the construction of the Cumberland County Courthouse in 1818. Two taverns were found still standing in Cumberland County--Hudgin's Tavern at Duncan Dairy Farm (24-80) and Irwin's Tavern at the intersection of Route 45 and Route 690 (24-106).

Hudgin's Tavern dates to 1815 and consists of a four-bay, two-and-one-half-story frame building on a full basement (Figure 96). The property upon which the tavern sits currently consists of a large dairy operation which functioned until 1984. The tavern itself has a central-passage single-pile plan with a fireplace in each room on three floors.

While Irwin's Tavern appears to date to the early twentieth century, an earlier building on the site seems to have been renovated and incorporated into a substantial remodeling effort (Figure 97). The early stone fireplace, dating to 1776, is still a part of the building.

In addition to purpose-built taverns, many houses doubled as taverns and inns. Cartersville, located near the James River at a ferry crossing, offered many such accommodations, two of which have

been identified and surveyed--Palmore (24-126-002, see Figure 98) and Harrison House (24-126-010).

Inns

The only inn identified in the current survey is the Red Rose Inn (Figure 99). Though in appearance a typical late nineteenth century L-shaped, frame dwelling, the Red Rose Inn has provided rooms near the Cumberland County courthouse since its initial construction.⁴⁷

⁴⁷Cumberland County Historical Society, p. 19.

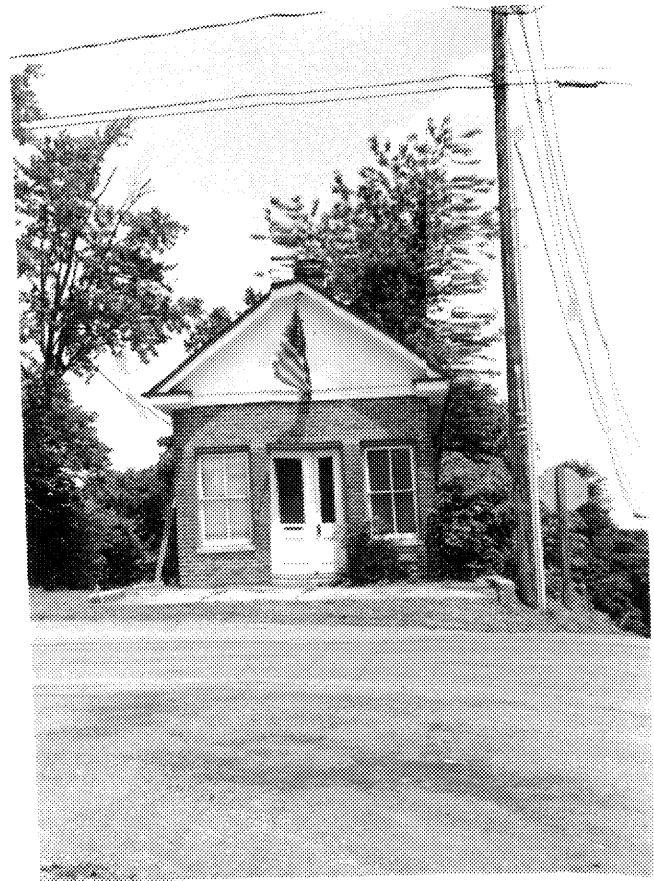


Figure 89: Photograph of Cartersville Bank (24-126-3)



Figure 90: Photograph of Dickerson's Drug Store (24-126-7)

Virginia. Each of these denominations appeared in Cumberland County during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century and exerted an influence on the religious composition of the county.

While no complete examples of eighteenth century religious architecture survive, six mid-nineteenth century churches and one chapel from the same period were found. These include the following: Brown's Presbyterian (24-2), Thomas Chapel United Methodist Church (24-29), Grace Episcopal Church (24-9), Center Presbyterian Church (24-23), Fork of Willis Church (24-7) and Jenkin's Church (24-95). Five of the churches are brick while one is frame as is the chapel. Common characteristics mark six of the seven buildings such as paired entries, a front facing gable and a longitudinal plan with raised galleries to either side of a central aisle nave. Brown's Presbyterian Church is a brick vernacular Greek Revival structure dating to 1858 (Figure 76), as is Thomas Chapel which dates to 1847 (Figure 77). Grace Episcopal, dating to 1840-1843, is a brick vernacular Greek Revival building which is on the National Register of Historic Places (Figure 78). Another brick temple form church with Greek Revival detailing, Center Presbyterian, dates to 1852 and is characterized by two columns in antis supporting a pedimented lintel at the entry (Figure 79). Fork of Willis Church is the only frame church identified from this period (Figure 80). Like the other churches mentioned, it too features Greek Revival detailing. The one structure which is not Greek Revival is Jenkin's Church, a frame vernacular church with cornice returns and a double entry (Figure 81). Unlike the other buildings discussed, Jenkin's Church is only one-story with a central aisle nave. Though the eighteenth century church on the site burned, Saint James Episcopal Church was built in 1939 based on the eighteenth century Jeffersonian design for Christ Church as interpreted by architect Milton Grigg (Figure 82).

The end of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twentieth century saw the formation of several churches throughout the county. Several of these church buildings still exist and were surveyed (Insert exact number after report). Of these, a notable example is Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, a frame structure featuring a front facing gable with wood shingles and an adjacent entry tower to the north, built in 1892 (24-92, see Figure 83). Three other examples of this time period are included within the Cartersville Historic District: Cartersville Baptist Church (24-126-020, see Figure 84), Saint Catherine's R.C. Church (24-126-021, see Figure 85), and Methodist Episcopal Church South (24-126-013, see Figure 86).

In addition to actual church buildings, a church manse and a baptist parsonage were also identified in the county. Brown's Church Manse (24-97) dates to ca. 1840, predating the current church building by eighteen years. This 1-1/2 story brick dwelling is a good example of a mid-nineteenth century church manse and features typical vernacular domestic features of this period such as five-course American brick bonding, interior end chimneys, and a side-facing slate shingle gable roof (Figure 87). The Baptist Parsonage (24-126-019) is located in the Town of Cartersville and dates to the late eighteenth century (Figure 88). Originally a single family dwelling, the building is now owned by the Cartersville Baptist Church. Typical of the original Cartersville homes, this is an imposing two-story frame structure on top of an English basement with long narrow double-hung windows and exterior end chimneys.

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The study of religious architecture of Cumberland County was limited to the on-site survey of these churches and chapels and did not concentrate on individual church histories.



Figure 75: Photograph of Tar Wallet Church (24-102)



Figure 76: Photograph of Brown's Presbyterian Church (24-2)



Figure 77: Photograph of Thomas Chapel (24-29)



Figure 78: Photograph of Grace Episcopal Church (24-9)



Figure 79: Photograph of Center Presbyterian Church (24-23)



Figure 80: Photograph of Fork of Willis Church (24-6)



Figure 81: Photograph of Jenkin's Church (24-95)

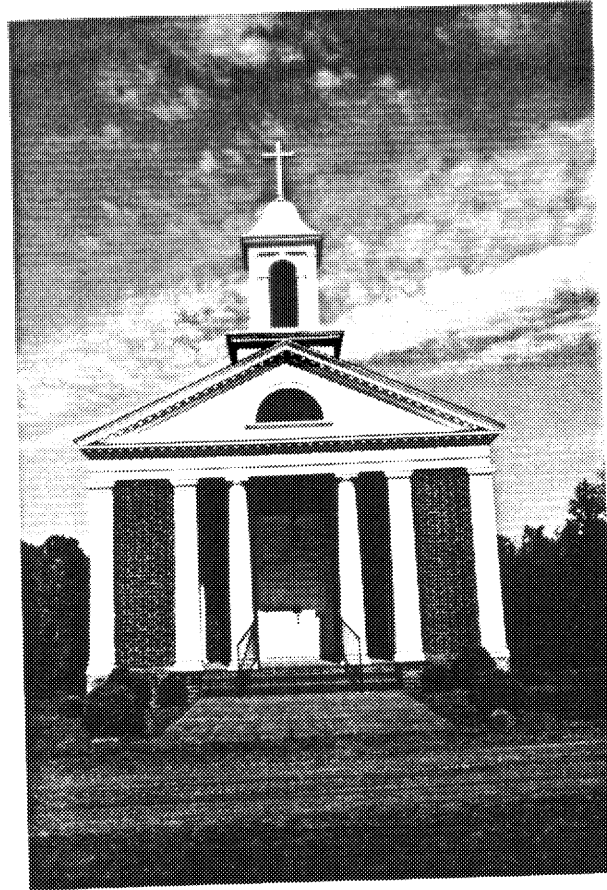


Figure 82: Photograph of Saint James Episcopal Church (24-41)



Figure 83: Photograph of Grove Methodist Church (24-92)

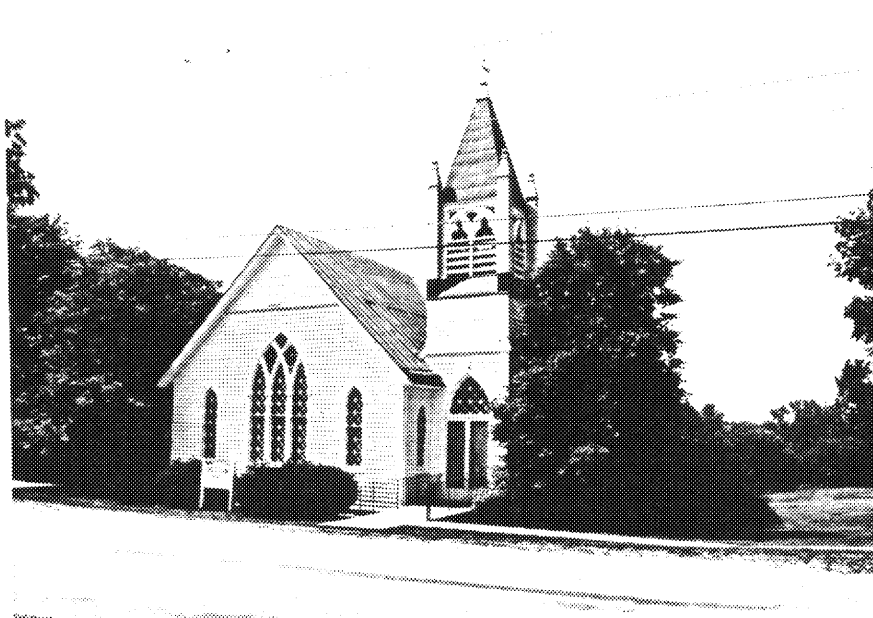


Figure 84: Photograph of Cartersville Baptist Church (24-126-20)

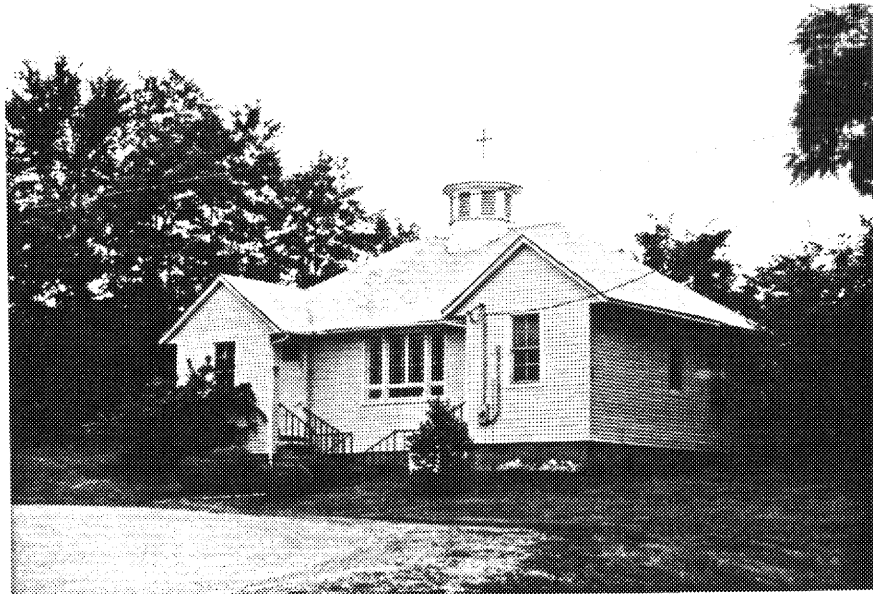


Figure 85: Photograph of Saint Catherine's Catholic Church (24-126-21)

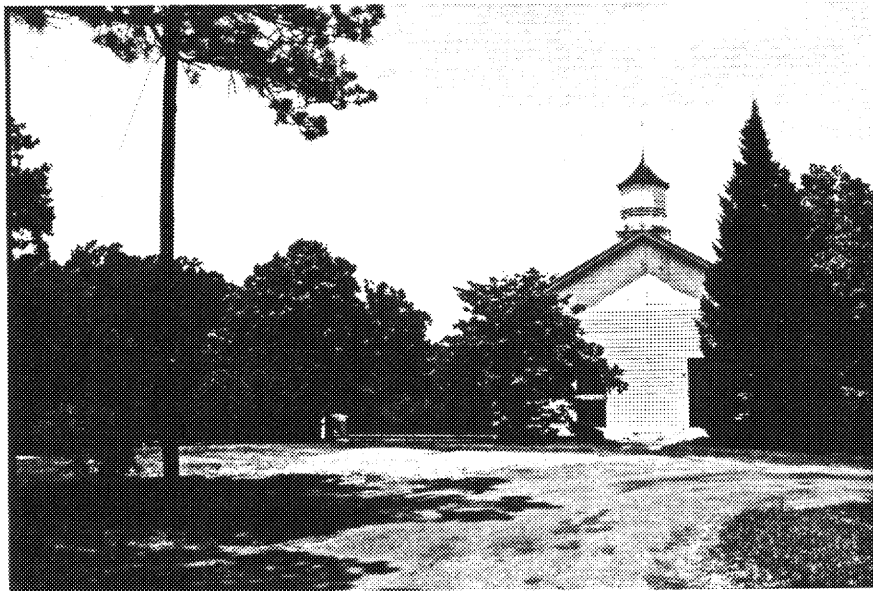


Figure 86: Photograph of Methodist-Episcopal Church South (24-126-13)



Figure 87: Photograph of Brown's Church Manse (24-97)

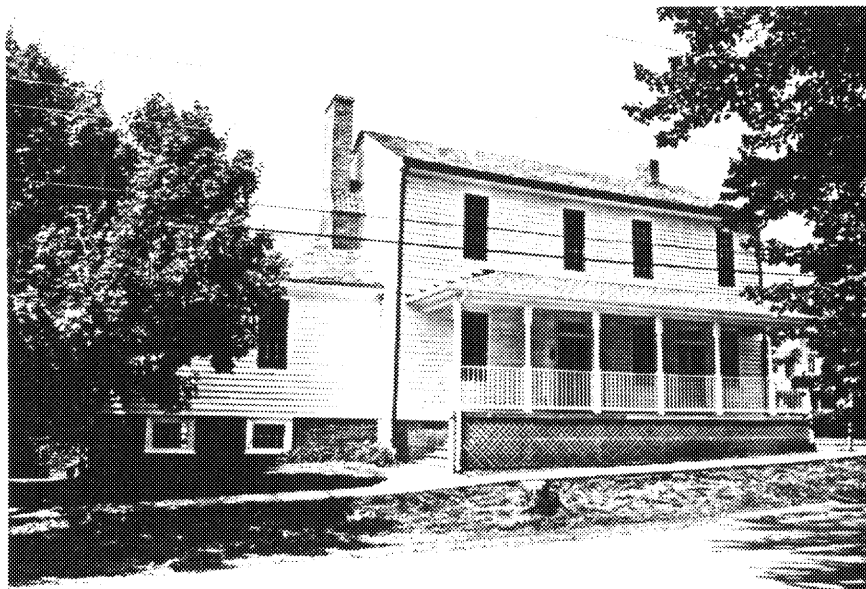


Figure 88: Photograph of Baptist Parsonage (24-126-19)

THEME: COMMERCE/TRADE

RESOURCE TYPE: Stores, Taverns, Inns

Because of the rural nature of Cumberland County and the lack of significant public transportation, small commercial ventures such as stores and taverns grew up at cross-roads and along the major corridors running through the county. These retail businesses served the needs of the immediate surroundings and offered food and lodging to the traveler passing through the county.

Stores

Supplying local produce as well as imported goods, the small village store served most of the needs of the local residents. Nine such small stores were identified in this survey, all of which are closely associated with a residence: Dwelling and Store, Flanagan's Mill Road (24-363), store Route 622 (24-282), store Route 696 (24-286), a combination house and store on Route 45 (24-306), Dinny Court Store (24-323), store Route 60, Clinton Store (24-118), Robertson's Store (24-94), French's Store (24-90), Ashby Store (24-248), and the stores at Cartersville (24-126-003, 24-126-007, and 24-126-011).

Originally constructed as the Cartersville Bank (Figure 89), the Cartersville Drugstore and Bank dates to 1900. It consists of a small, one-story, brick, temple-form building. The store on Church Street also dates to the early twentieth century. Unlike the original bank building, it is a large two-story frame structure. The earliest of the stores surveyed in Cartersville is Dickerson's Store. Though now a single family dwelling, Dickerson's Store building opened for operation in 1915 (Figure 90). The current building which appears to have been substantially rebuilt, incorporates parts of a late-eighteenth-century structure.

French's Store and house are located at the intersection of Route 13 and Route 654 (Figure 91). The rear portion of both the house and the store date to the last part of the eighteenth century, making this one of the oldest stores in the county. The dwelling has a substantial addition to the front (1899) as does the store. Both are frame structures. The store is clad in board and batten and features a front porch. The house presents a late nineteenth century facade to Route 13 with an earlier portion to the rear.

The store at the small town of Clinton, Bruner's Store (formerly known as Maxey's Store), dates to the late eighteenth century, according to an article in a local newspaper (Figure 92). Upon inspection of the property as it stands to day, the store appears to date to the late nineteenth century. It is a frame structure with a front facing gable roof. The immediate surroundings include the Clinton Manor House and other resources at one time associated with the store. Each property is in separate ownership today.

Two unusual examples of the country store can be seen at the store on Route 45 (24-94) and Robertson's Store (24-306, see Figure 93). The combination house/store on Route 45 consists of a

four-bay, two-story, frame structure with exterior end chimneys and a side facing gable roof dating to the early part of the twentieth century. According to the current owner, one side was used as a store and the other a residence. Robertson's Store also served such a dual purpose, but its form is unique in Cumberland County. The building features a large stepped parapet at the front with an elaborate bracketed cornice and one-story front porch. In addition, there is a two-story recessed porch on one side and another porch to the rear. This property also includes two associated tenant houses. All three buildings on the property date to the period between 1880-1890.

The more typical form of the cross roads country store is exemplified by the Dinny Court Store or the store along Route 696 (Figure 94). These are early twentieth century frame stores with bungalow type detailing such as the shed roof front porch supported on square columns. A variation on this theme is found in the store at Route 622 which feature a false stepped parapet at the front, a type more typical of the stores found near Cumberland Courthouse.

Commercial Strip

Near the Cumberland Courthouse, a row of commercial buildings was constructed in the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century. These include the following: Moore's Supermarket (24-200), store Route 60 (24-201), World of Video (24-197), and Wooden-Things Store (24-354). Each of these stores features a stepped parapet. All are frame with the exception of the store on Route 60 (24-201) which is brick (Figure 95).

Taverns

Taverns in Cumberland County seem to have functioned as both public meeting places where farmers could eat, drink, and conduct business as well as a place to accommodate overnight visitors. Effingham Tavern, now demolished, also served for a time as the local court building following the formation of Powhatan County prior to the construction of the Cumberland County Courthouse in 1818. Two taverns were found still standing in Cumberland County--Hudgin's Tavern at Duncan Dairy Farm (24-80) and Irwin's Tavern at the intersection of Route 45 and Route 690 (24-106).

Hudgin's Tavern dates to 1815 and consists of a four-bay, two-and-one-half-story frame building on a full basement (Figure 96). The property upon which the tavern sits currently consists of a large dairy operation which functioned until 1984. The tavern itself has a central-passage single-pile plan with a fireplace in each room on three floors.

While Irwin's Tavern appears to date to the early twentieth century, an earlier building on the site seems to have been renovated and incorporated into a substantial remodeling effort (Figure 97). The early stone fireplace, dating to 1776, is still a part of the building.

In addition to purpose-built taverns, many houses doubled as taverns and inns. Cartersville, located near the James River at a ferry crossing, offered many such accommodations, two of which have

been identified and surveyed--Palmore (24-126-002, see Figure 98) and Harrison House (24-126-010).

Inns

The only inn identified in the current survey is the Red Rose Inn (Figure 99). Though in appearance a typical late nineteenth century L-shaped, frame dwelling, the Red Rose Inn has provided rooms near the Cumberland County courthouse since its initial construction.⁴⁷

⁴⁷Cumberland County Historical Society, p. 19.



Figure 89: Photograph of Cartersville Bank (24-126-3)



Figure 90: Photograph of Dickerson's Drug Store (24-126-7)



Figure 91: Photograph of French's Store (24-90)



Figure 92: Photograph of Bruner's Store (24-118)



Figure 93: Photograph of Robertson's Store (24-94)



Figure 94: Photograph of Dinny Court Store (24-323)



Figure 95: Photograph of Wooden Things Store (24-354)

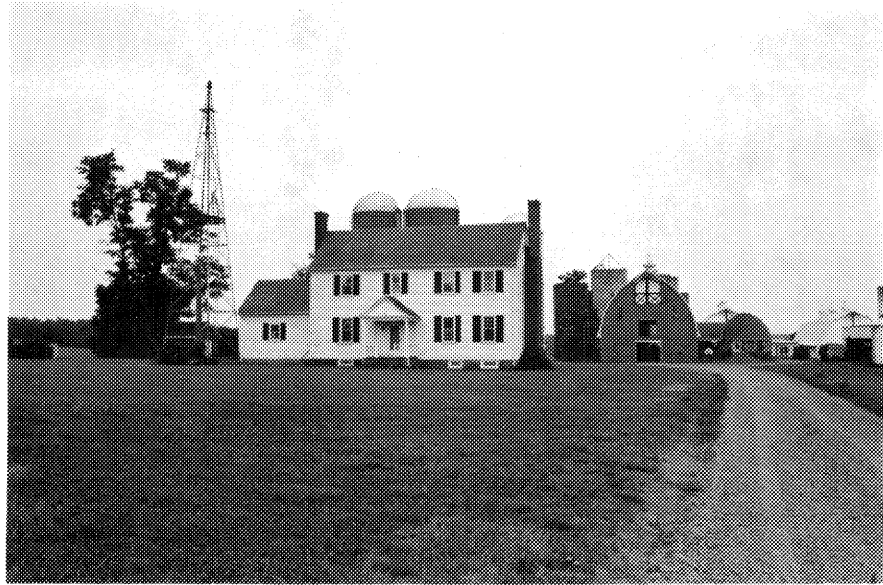


Figure 96: Photograph of Hudgin's Tavern (24-80)



Figure 97: Photograph of Irwin's Tavern (24-106)

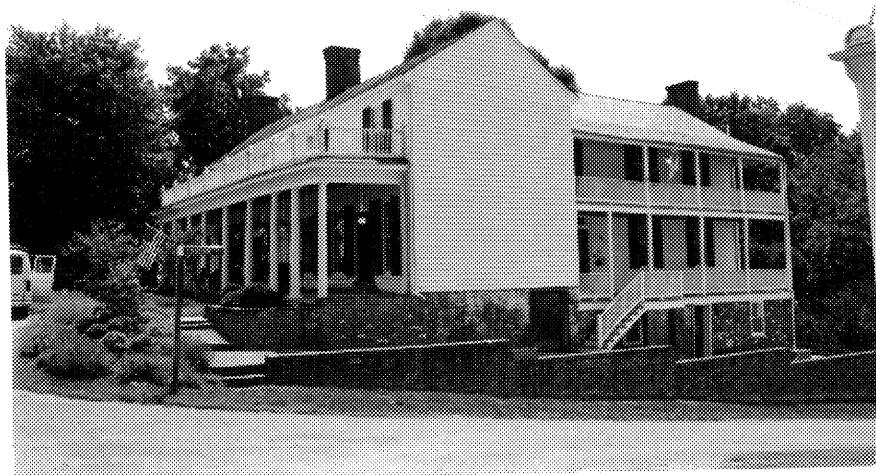


Figure 98: Photograph of Palmore (24-126-2)



Figure 99: Photograph of Red Rose Inn (24-140)

THEME: INDUSTRY/PROCESSING

RESOURCE TYPES: Mills

During the formation of Cumberland County in the late-eighteenth century, the need for flour and corn meal led to the erection of grist mills across the county. When a landowner wanted to construct a mill, a meeting of twelve freeholders would take place to determine the damage such a mill dam would incur.⁴⁸ If the project was approved the mill would then go into production for the miller's own use and possibly that of his adjacent neighbors.

Of all the mills intact, from this period, six properties remain: Trenton Mill (24-33), Flanagan's Mill (24-19), Trent Mill (24-50), Muddy Creek Mill (24-016, on the National Register of Historic Places), Morton's Mill House (24-186), and the mill located along Route 60 in Cumberland. Of these all were surveyed except for Muddy Creek Mill.

Trenton Mill and miller's house date to the late eighteenth century and are located near Sport's Lake on Randolph Creek at the intersection of Routes 608 and 613 (Figure 100). The mill sits on a stone foundation with frame above, four stories high with pegged mortise and tenon joints. It remained in operation until 1935, when it was later converted to a store associated with a "sportsman's paradise." The privately owned complex catered to the needs of various sportsmen using the mill and associated buildings for fishing at the nearby lake. The miller's house dating to shortly after the Civil War, was at this time converted into a sporting lodge. Both buildings are currently abandoned and in a state of deterioration.

Flanagan's Mill (also known as Trice's Mill, Walton Mill, and Dixie Lee Flour Mills) was erected ca. 1800 as the second mill on this location (Figure 101). It sits at the intersection of Routes 714 and 612 on Trice's Lake near Lakeside Village. According to local authorities, Robert E. Lee spent the night at this mill following his surrender at Appomattox.⁴⁹ The mill itself is a frame and brick structure which sits atop a random stone foundation reaching four stories high with a slate roof. Currently the mill is abandoned and deteriorating. No other associated resources exist.

Trent's Mill, dating to the mid-nineteenth century, sits by itself at the intersection of Routes 622 and 650 along the Willis River (Figure 102). Originally a four story frame structure, the mill now sits on a deteriorating random stone and rebuilt concrete pier foundation and is clad in brick. The building is currently vacant.

One example of an early twentieth century mill and its accompanying mill workers' residences was located in the town of Cumberland (Figure 103). The diesel generator powered mill is a three-story

⁴⁸Cumberland County Historical Society, p. 31.

⁴⁹Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Survey Form.

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frame structure with 6/6 double-hung sash. The four associated dwellings are all single-pile, central passage, one-story frame buildings dating to the first decades of the twentieth century.

Of the property at Morton's Mill, only the house, dating to the early eighteenth century, and a portion of the canal lock remain (Figure 104). No evidence of the mill dating to the early eighteenth century exists.



Figure 100: Photograph of Trenton Mill (24-33)



Figure 101: Photograph of Flanagan's Mill (24-19)



Figure 102: Photograph of Trent's Mill (24-50)



Figure 103: Photograph of Millworker's Residence (24-357)



Figure 104: Photograph of Morton's Mill House (24-186)

THEME: EDUCATION

RESOURCE TYPE: Schools

The first general school law was passed in 1796. The law was a passive rather than compulsory law and was intended solely to provide for poor children whose parents were unable to provide for the children's education. The education law of 1796 relied on the willingness of a county to accept the responsibility for free education, so there was little progress under the act. Although the gentleman justices of Cumberland County provided for free schools for the poor as early as the 1790's, little information about these schools is known.⁵⁰

With the passing of a Literary Fund "for the enlightenment of learning" in 1810 and "An Act to Provide for the Education of the Poor" in 1811, an air of change was felt in Virginia.⁵¹ (Dabney, p. 246) As a result, Cumberland County boasted nine school commissioners in 1832, and paid \$376.73 educating the poor (approximately 100 children out of the entire population of 11,690).⁵²

Though Jefferson founded the University of Virginia shortly following these acts, little happened with regard to elementary and secondary schooling until after the statewide convention in Richmond in 1841 during which legislation was introduced to establish an adequate school system across Virginia. While passing the Senate with ease, the bill was narrowly defeated in the House. Finally in 1845, the State Education Convention met in Richmond resulting in the passing of legislation in 1846 albeit without the provision for a State Superintendent or State Board of Education.⁵³

Though private academies for upper class Virginians were found throughout the state, the 1850 Census reveals no such private academies in Cumberland County. A few examples of private schools were identified such as the school room at Morningside (24-14), coincidentally built by the first Superintendent of Schools in Cumberland County.

During the Civil War the fight for an educational system as well as most privately held schools and academies came to an abrupt halt. The fight for educating Virginians resumed in 1898 with the Conference on Southern Education held in Caton Springs, West Virginia. Although Virginia's schools rated higher than many others in the southeast, they lagged behind the national average. The average student who did attend school--attendance was not mandatory--went an average of four

⁵⁰Cumberland County Historical Society, Cumberland County Virginia Historical Bulletin, July 1986, p. 16.

⁵¹Virginius Dabney, Virginia: The New Dominion A History from 1607 to the Present, Charlottesville, Va: The University of Virginia Press, 1983, p. 246.

⁵²Cumberland County Historical Society, Cumberland County Virginia Historical Bulletin, July 1986, p. 16.

⁵³Dabney, pp. 244-249.

months a year. In addition, nearly all the schools were elementary with the facilities for women and blacks being far inferior to those of white males.⁵⁴

On April 13, 1872, the Board of School Trustees of Cumberland County organized the first county school board and proposed a tax to be levied in support of a school system. A month later, a three day Teacher's Institute was arranged for August, during which theories on education were to be discussed. Though several teachers missed the conference due to illness, Reverend William H. Gordon praised the present educational system and emphasized the necessity of both moral and mental training of the students.⁵⁵

A listing of teachers in the county for the school year 1892-1893 indicates that at the time there were 32 white teachers and 16 black teachers. Additionally, the list reveals the existence of black schools in many of the same locations as white schools.⁵⁶

White Teachers

Miss Marian Brown - Cartersville
Mr. J.J. Ballow - Flanagan Mill
Miss Fannie Blanton - Bush Park
Mr. T.H. Woodson - Bush Park
Mr. W.G. Bigger - Ashby
Miss Nannie A. Sanderson - Penrith
Mr. Jno. E. Harris - Clinton
Mrs. E.B. Taylor - Bush Park
Miss Nancy V. Reynolds - Ashby
Miss Mary H. Wilkinson - Trenton Mills
Miss Mattie S. Hooe - Cremona
Mrs. Sarah J. Talley - Flanagan Mill
Miss Jennie M. Hanes - Talley
Miss Dante Hanes - Cumberland C.H.
Miss Sallie E. Garrett - Oak Forest
Mrs. Nannie Vaughan - Cumberland C.H.
Mr. Hampden Wilson - Sunny Side
Miss Flora V. Guthrie - McRae's
Mr. A. W. Agee - McRae's
Mr. William M. Corson - McRae's

⁵⁴Dabney, p. 447.

⁵⁵Cumberland County Historical Society, Cumberland County Virginia Historical Bulletin, July 1986, p. 18.

⁵⁶Cumberland County Historical Society, Cumberland County Historical Bulletin, July 1986, p. 26. List also taken from Bulletin.

Miss Rena Foster - Guinea Mills
Miss Lou Armistead of Farmville - Guinea Mills
Mrs. C.W. Crawlet - Adriance
Miss Kate S. Crawley - Adriance
Miss Lucy T. Bidgood of Farmville - Raines
Miss Myrtle Bondurant - Farmville R.F.D.
Mrs. H.H. Brown - Hawk P.O.
Miss Mary Womack - Angola
Miss Mary Lee Blanton - Stoddert

Black Teachers

Mr. S. H. Mayo - Boswells
Mr. Jno. R. Mayo - Boswells
Mr. S.B. Taylor - Ashby
Mr. Grant Dungee - Talley
Mr. George H. Sanderson - Cumberland C.H.
Mr. J. R. Johnson of Richmond - Cumberland C. H.
Mr. Frank C. Bolling of Richmond - Oak Forest
Miss Martha E. Bolling - Raines
Miss Eliza W. Bolling - Raines
Mr. Jno. W. Henderson of Curdsville - Hawk
Miss Mary B. Wilson - McRae's
Mrs. Victora Wilson - McRae's Mr. C.H. McDaniel - Farmville
Miss Mary Branch - Farmville
Mr. Jno. D. Bolden - McRae's
Miss Kate Moseley - Adriance

The earliest extant education buildings found in Cumberland County date to the second half of the nineteenth century. One such one-room school dating between 1880-1890 was found on Route 45 and consists of a one-story, frame room with a gable roof and 6/6 double-hung sash. It is currently in a state of deterioration surrounded by overgrowth. (This may be Central School) The only other nineteenth century educational building found is Oak Forest School, also a one room frame structure with a comer entry which would be incorporated into many early twentieth century schools found in Cumberland County. This building is also in a state of disrepair and sits along Route 45.

The sixth of the Conferences on Southern Education begun in 1898 was held in Richmond Virginia in 1903, followed by a two day Cooperative Education Commission the next year. Finally, in May 1905, the May Campaign was held which led to a deluge of school bills and educational legislation in the General Assembly of 1906.⁵⁷

⁵⁷Dabney, pp. 448-450.

As a result of the new state legislation, school buildings were built across Virginia, Cumberland County included. Examples in Cumberland County consist of early twentieth century two-room frame structures and one-room frame structures which were affiliated with neighboring churches. Three nearly identical two-room frame schools were surveyed: Flat Rock School (24-298), Turkey Cock School (24-303, see Figure 105), and a school on Route 614, now used as a church (24-275). All three of these schools feature hipped roofs with paired entries about a projecting central gabled bay. Each entry has a hipped roof supported by a square post. The other three schools are St. Paul's on Route 45, Fork of Willis School on Route 690, and Stoddert School, now located on the High Bridge Farm. St. Paul's (founded in 1936) consists of a one-room, front facing gable frame building with a hipped roof front porch supported by turned posts (Figure 106). It currently sits along route 45 with its doors and windows boarded up. Fork of Willis School exists as a ruin, though it once featured corner entries about a central bay with decorative barge board detailing in the pedimented gable. The Stoddert School has been reconstructed on a new site.

Near the town of Cartersville, a population concentration within Cumberland County, a far more substantial school building dating to 1911 was constructed. The site for Hamilton High School sits at the corner of Route 45 and Route 690, and the building itself consists of a two-story frame structure, three bays wide, with a projecting central bay capped by a bell tower. There are four rooms on either floor, with a total of eight classrooms (Figure 107). John Randolph School, which is contemporary with Hamilton High School and located at the Farmville end of the county, is a one-story frame structure with a hipped roof at the rear and front facing gable. Like Hamilton High School it has banks of windows on the side elevations and in the tradition of schools across the county, it has paired entries, one for boys and the other for girls. The school is currently being used for the storage of hay.

With the advent of the Depression and the formation of the Work Progress Administration (WPA) and the Public Works Administration (PWA) across America and in Virginia, Cumberland High School was built in 1934. Cumberland High School occupies a lot along Route 45 spanning three bays across the front and two bays deep (Figure 108). The two-story brick building features a stepped parapet on the front facade with engaged pilasters separating each of the three front bays. In addition to the main school building, the WPA also constructed a log cabin exhibit behind the house which is currently used as a part of the school complex.

The oldest extant training agricultural building is the former Cumberland Training Agricultural Building which dates to 1939-1940. Now Cumberland Elementary School, this one-story brick building features a central entry portico with square posts surrounded by groupings of four windows, 12/12 double-hung sash, on either side of the center.

Of all of the school buildings surveyed and mentioned above, only Cumberland High School and the Cumberland Training Agricultural Building (currently Cumberland Elementary School, also known as Jackson High School at one time) are still in use today as educational buildings.



Figure 105: Photograph of Turkey Cock School (24-303)



Figure 106: Photograph of Saint Paul's School (24-384)



Figure 107: Photograph of Hamilton High School (24-105)



Figure 108: Photograph of Cumberland High School (24-350)

THEME: FUNERARY

RESOURCE TYPE: Cemeteries

The several examples of cemeteries located in Cumberland County can be divided into three basic types: family cemeteries, church related cemeteries, and public cemeteries.

Family Cemeteries

In Cumberland County, as in much of rural Virginia, family cemeteries were historically used by the local residents during times of inclement weather, during which the neighboring church cemeteries could not be readily accessed. These family cemeteries often included several of the following common characteristics: boxwood plantings marking either the headstone or foot stone, large rough stones partially submerged in the earth as a headstone or foot stone, granite markers, periwinkle plantings, and a surrounding low wall with a gate. One example surveyed which retains all of these elements is the Putney Family Cemetery (24-059), a mid nineteenth century cemetery located across from Trenton Mill along Route 613. The cemetery, once located behind the family home, now demolished, is surrounded by a low random stone wall with periwinkle all around the perimeter. Inside the wall, both marked and unmarked graves are found as are large boxwood. Those markers which do exist are granite with engraved birth and death dates. One such stone features a hand with the index finger directing D. Wilkinson (d. 1860) towards heaven. Another good example of such a family cemetery is the Moses Smith Cemetery located along Route 631. Like the Putney cemetery, the Moses Smith Cemetery (24-128) is surrounded by a low fence (wire in this instance) within which are located marked and unmarked graves. There are engraved granite stones laid in a row as well as rock marker and cedar tree grave sites.

Probably the most significant for its historic associations is the cemetery located at Oak Hill which contains the tombstone of Charles Irving Thornton (1854), with an epitaph written by Charles Dickens (24-054). This is the only epitaph known to have been written by Dickens while visiting the United States and is listed on the National Register.

"THIS IS THE GRAVE of a little Child whom God in his goodness called to a Bright Eternity when he was very young. Hard as it is For Human Affection To reconcile itself To Death In any shape (and most of all, perhaps at First In this) HIS PARENTS can even now believe (sic) That it will be a Consolation to them Throughout their lives and when they shall have grown old and grey always to think of him as a Child IN HEAVEN And Jesus Called a little Child unto him, and set him in the midst of them. He was the son of ANTHONY and M.I. THORNTON Called CHARLES IRVING. He was born on the 20th day of January 1841, and he died on the 12th day of March 1842. Having lived only 13 months and 19 days."

The cemetery features many of the typical characteristics of a family cemetery. It is located within a wooded area with both marked and unmarked graves and boxwood plantings.

Though it does not conform to many of the typical characteristics of a family cemetery, the family cemetery located on the Northfield Property (24-293) includes the earliest grave markers located in the county as well as many high quality engraved marble and granite headstones (Figure 109).

Church Cemeteries

Nearly every church surveyed within the county had an accompanying cemetery. In some instances, the tombstones in the cemetery predate the actual church building and date to a previous church on the site. Typically these church cemeteries include sections which date to different periods. Oftentimes, the oldest sections are located furthest from the church, near a wooded area. The cemetery at Thomas Chapel is representative of this (24-29).

Public Cemeteries

The only public cemetery surveyed was the Cartersville Cemetery (24-042), located along Route 45 near Cartersville. The cemetery is separated into family plots surrounded by low concrete foundation-like walls. These in turn are contained within an overall grid which is accessed from Route 45 through a low brick wall. Gravel access road run between the family plots. While a few of the sections feature an occasional planting, the grounds are generally bare with only a well kept lawn and the granite markers.



Figure 109: Photograph of Family Cemetery at Northfield (24-293)

THEME: SOCIAL

RESOURCE TYPE: Masonic Hall, Club House

Many community, social, fraternal and charitable organizations have prospered throughout Cumberland's history. Of these various organizations, only two associated resources were identified during the current survey: a masonic temple and a fishing club house.

Freemasonry in Cumberland County dates to as early as 1792 when the Powhatan Amicable Lodge #28, originally chartered in 1790, was moved to the Cumberland Courthouse and rechartered as the Cumberland Lodge #28. By 1842, there were five lodges in the county: Lodges #70 and #141 in Cartersville, Lodges #146 and #33 in Ca Ira, and Lodge #99 at Cumberland Courthouse. Having passed their heyday, only one lodge met regularly by the turn of the century-- Lodge #141, the DeWitt Clinton Lodge. The Cumberland Lodge #283 received its charter in 1903 and continues to operate today.

During the survey, one masonic temple was identified, the DeWitt Clinton Lodge #141 in Cartersville (24-126-009). Originally used as a dwelling and a store, the frame structure dates to the original platting of Cartersville and was constructed between 1790 and 1795.

Besides the Masonic Lodge, the only other building related to the Social theme identified is the Ca Ira Fishing Club House (24-116). Though originally used as a single dwelling, the building dates to the early 1800's and consists of a 1-1/2 story frame structure set upon an English basement (Figure 110). Initially associated with the prospering tobacco export town of Ca Ira, the club house building originally housed a tavern and store. No examples of buildings relating to African American organizations were located during the survey.

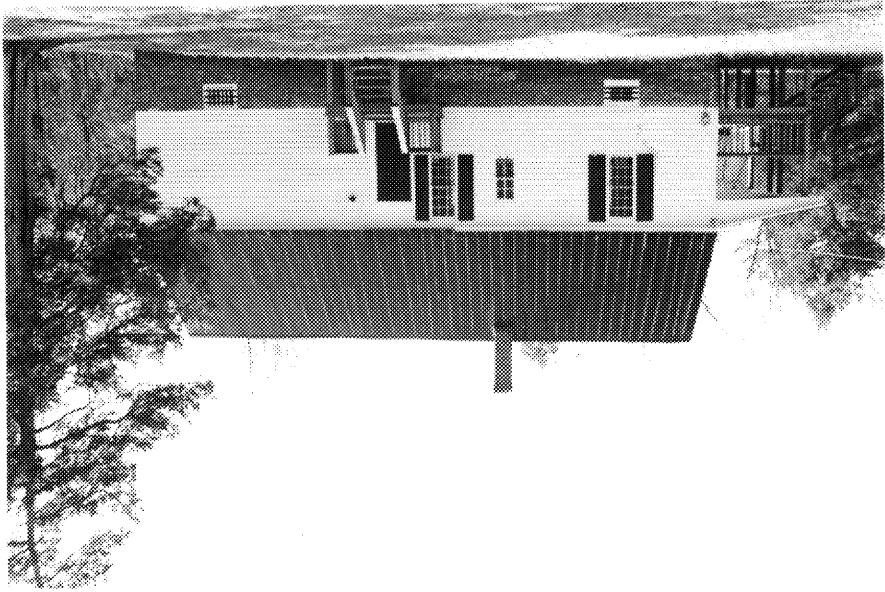


Figure 110: Photograph of Ca Ira Fishing Club (24-116)

THEME: HEALTH CARE/ MEDICINE

RESOURCE TYPE: Springs

During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, visiting natural springs became a popular pastime across Virginia. The springs were thought to have medicinal value and became the site of recreational and healing-related ventures. One such site is that of Lithia Springs (24-396) in Cumberland County, just outside of Farmville. The Lithia Springs were discovered in 1877 when Elizabeth Rosa Houston drank from them during a walk behind her house. Feeling better from having taken the waters, Elizabeth apparently continued to visit the springs until she noted a alteration in her health. By word of mouth, the curing power of the springs spread until they became incorporated in 1884. At its heyday, there were sixteen springs on the site--two lithia, others were magnesia (for dyspepsia), sulphur and iron (for bony formations between the joints), iodine, iron and sulphur (for complicated blood troubles), aluminum (for intestinal problems), arsenous chalybeate (for the nervous system), and iodine (for blood troubles).⁵⁸ In addition to the springs, a dance pavilion also shared the site. The pavilion, located on a hill overlooking the site, no longer exists. All that remains is part of the foundation and one framing piece marking the division of the building into two--an alteration which occurred during a family argument while owned by the Thaxstons.⁵⁹ During this period, the popularity of the springs began to decrease. Today, only two springs can be found, both of which are covered by a cone shaped cement structure. In addition, a bottling house which dates to the early twentieth century still stands on the site. No examples of early doctor's offices were located during the survey.

⁵⁸Cumberland County Historical Society, pp. 55-56.

⁵⁹According to local ore, two of the Thaxstons got in a fight over the dance hall and divided the property in two as a result. Following this, a wall was built down the middle of the buildings, each side belonging to a different sibling. A framing member can be seen on the site to support this legend.

THEME: TECHNOLOGY/ ENGINEERING

RESOURCE TYPE: Bridges

Cumberland County's location bounded by the James River to the north and the Appomattox to the south, necessitated the construction of multiple bridges to traverse the waterways. The oldest surviving examples of these bridges are the Cartersville Bridge Ruins (24-053) crossing the James River and the High Bridge (24-056) spanning the Appomattox.

The Cartersville Bridge is a rare surviving example of a composite bridge dating to 1822. It is the last major timber bridge to span the James River. The wood structure is augmented by cast iron connections and set upon a stone pier foundation, making it a landmark engineering structure. Though partially destroyed by flood in 1972, the bridge ruins are listed on the National Register.

High Bridge, originally a part of the South Side Railroad, dates to 1853. Spanning the Appomattox, the original structure consisted of twenty brick piers supporting a wooden superstructure. During the Civil War, General Robert E. Lee ordered the bridge to be burned to prevent Union soldiers from advancing. The action having been delayed, was unsuccessful and created serious problems for the Confederate forces who would later be forced to surrender.

In addition to these bridges which traverse the two major rivers bounding Cumberland County are a series of smaller bridges which span the numerous rivers throughout the county. While many of these structures have been replaced by modern bridges, two historic bridges do survive and were surveyed. The first, Swinging Bridge (24-343) is a pedestrian bridge which crosses the Willis River and dates to the early-twentieth century. It is a suspension bridge with frame supports and metal cables which allow for a series of wooden planks to cross the river. One other swinging pedestrian bridge was brought to our attention during the survey but was destroyed by vandals when the cables were cut causing the bridge to sink.⁶⁰ The Willis River Bridge (24-71), a road bridge dating to 1934, consists of a Warren metal truss structure (Figure 111). While once a common bridge form in Virginia, this is the only surviving example in Cumberland County. The other Cumberland County example of this bridge type, the Boston Branch Bridge, no longer exists in its original location, but has been removed and set in an open field.⁶¹

⁶⁰This bridge was also along the Willis River, according to local residents. The precise location was not identified during this survey as the bridge no longer exists.

⁶¹The precise location of this field could not be determined.

SECTION IV SURVEY FINDINGS

A. Cumberland County Database Holdings

The VDHR-Integrated Preservation Software System (VDHR-IPS) is a computer system developed by the National Park Service and customized to meet VDHR's computer needs and desires. VDHR-IPS contains an individual database for Cumberland County. The Cumberland County database includes a record for all of the properties surveyed during the 1994 survey, as well as other, previously identified properties. Currently, this includes 449 total records. Of these 449 properties, 415 represent surveyed properties; ten represent properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places; 18 represent previously identified, and now-demolished properties; three represent properties which were previously identified, but not located during this survey, and presumed demolished; two represent nature areas, the Cumberland State Forest and the Bear Creek Lake State Park, which were part of a state-owned properties survey; one represents a property which was previously identified, but was not accessible and therefore not surveyed during this survey; and one represents a previously identified property that is actually outside of the county limits.

Statistical information based upon the survey findings can be produced by running computer-generated reports. Some of this information is factual, and is based upon numbers collected from the survey, while other information is evaluative, and is based upon Traceries' understanding and evaluation of architectural and historical data collected during the survey. The computer-generated reports represent both factual and evaluative subjects and provide statistics on important trends and aspects of the county's architectural heritage. The following summary and analysis has been prepared by architectural historians at Traceries and is based upon a professional understanding of the resources surveyed and takes into consideration the needs and desires of the county and the concerns of DHR. Other organizations or groups, such as the local community, the historical society, or the library may be interested in other aspects of the county's historic resources; relevant computer-generated reports can be prepared for them as appropriate.

B. Summary and Analysis of Survey Findings

National Register Resource Categories

Each property record listed in the computer includes a count of the number and category of National Register resources located on the property. These resource categories are as follows: building, structure, district, site, object. The resources were labeled based on the definitions included in National Register Bulletin 15.

Building A building, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar construction, is created to shelter any form of human activity. "Building" may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.

District A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

Site A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, when the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.

Structure The term "structure" is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter.

Object The term "object" is used to distinguish from buildings and structures those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be, by nature or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment, such as statuary in a designed landscape.

The survey of Cumberland County was primarily an architectural survey. A total of 421 buildings were surveyed, compared with 17 sites, 6 structures, 4 objects and 1 district (Cartersville Historic District). Although many additional historic sites, such as cemeteries were identified and surveyed, only extant buildings were systematically documented to include all significant examples.

Resource Types

Each property record includes a count of resource types, called "wuzits." These resource types include districts, buildings, structures and objects and range from single dwellings to cemeteries. A complete list of the types and number of "wuzits" surveyed is compiled below:

IPS FREQUENCY REPORT
FOR THE FIELD Wuzit Type for Resource

Wuzit Uses

14	Barn
6	Bridge
38	Cemetery
27	Church
1	Clubhouse
21	Commercial Building
3	Comcrib
3	Dairy
2	Dairy Barn
1	Fortification
2	Garage
1	Gas Station
1	Gravestone
4	Ice House
8	Kitchen
4	Mill
1	Mixed: Domes/Indust
2	Multiple Dwelling
3	Office/Office Bldg.
5	Other
3	Post Office
2	Power Plant
3	Privy
16	School
1	Servant's Quarters
3	Shed
330	Single Dwelling
11	Smoke/Meat House
4	Spring/Spring House
6	Tavern/Ordinary
3	Tenant House
3	Tobacco Barn

VDHR Themes

VDHR has defined eighteen cultural themes for Virginia's material cultural history from prehistoric times to the present. Each surveyed property relates to one or more of the defined themes. The following list shows the historic themes developed for the county and the number of surveyed resources associated with them.

IPS Frequency Report
 For the field HISTORIC CONTEXT

<u># of Uses</u>	<u>VDHR Historic Theme</u>
31	Commerce/Trade
0	Community Planning
309	Domestic
11	Education
0	Ethnicity/Immigration
1	Government/Law/Political
1	Health Care/Medicine
5	Industry/Processing/Extraction
0	Landscape
3	Military/Defense
1	Recreation/Arts
36	Religion
0	Settlement Patterns
1	Social
6	Subsistence/Agricultural
5	Technology/Engineering
3	Transportation/Communication
0	Other

Identified and Surveyed Resources

For each property surveyed in Cumberland County, a complete list of the historic resources found on the property was compiled. For properties surveyed to the intensive level, each of these historic resources was surveyed and documented separately. For properties surveyed to the reconnaissance level, only the primary resource on the property was surveyed and documented, while the other historic resources were listed and described in a notes field. Throughout the entire survey process, therefore, 1,024 historic resources were identified, and 532 were surveyed and documented. Of the identified resources, 330 were single dwellings, of which 324 were surveyed; 86 were barns of which 17 were surveyed (seven of these barns were tobacco barns, three of which were surveyed);

33 were smokehouses, of which 11 were actually surveyed; 38 were garages, of which two were surveyed; and four were mills, of which all four were surveyed; and so on.

Threatened Properties

Based upon the total of 532 resources evaluated, 100 resources were determined to be threatened by deterioration, vacancy, or neglect. This represents 20 percent of the county's historic resources and should be examined more closely for causes. In specific, 25 of the properties are threatened by deterioration, 15 by neglect, and 57 by vacancy. The high rate of vacancy indicates that historic resources are being abandoned by property owners and left vacant and ripe for decay. In order to help preserve the county's historic resources, the reason for this high rate of vacancy should be addressed.

Condition of Resources

In addition to whether a property is threatened or not, its overall condition was evaluated as part of this survey. Of the surveyed properties, 45 were in excellent condition; 51 in excellent-good condition; 204 in good condition; 44 in good-fair condition; 99 in fair condition; 45 in poor condition; seven in deteriorated condition; and three in ruinous condition. Based upon this evidence, it appears that the present overall condition of Cumberland County's historic resources is good. However, vacant resources are quick to deteriorate and should be paid particular attention to.

Physical Character of General Surroundings and of Immediate Setting

Of the 415 properties surveyed, 333 were considered to be located in a rural setting and 82 in in-town environs. This represents the rural nature of the survey. Of the larger rural setting, however, 68 were considered to be set on farms or agricultural complexes, 232 on residential lots, and 38 on transportation corridors. The large number of farms indicate the continued importance of agriculture in the county, while the even larger number of residential lots indicates the development of the once-open landscapes.

Predominant Construction Materials

The predominant construction material in Cumberland County is brick, followed closely by stone. Of the surveyed buildings, 394 of them have brick walls, while 326 have frame walls, and only four have stone walls. Of those buildings with chimneys, 389 are brick and 24 are stone. Of all of the roofs on historic buildings in Cumberland, 116 are clad with slate, 256 with metal, 60 with asphalt shingles, and three with wood shingles. The high percentage (24%) of slate roofs in the county reveals the relative availability of slate in the area, due undoubtedly to the county's proximity to Buckingham County slate quarries.

Plan Types

A building's plan type can reveal much about the use of space in the past and the social history of a given area. Plan types were captured on all the resources surveyed to the intensive level. A list of the plan types found in Cumberland County is shown below:

IPS FREQUENCY REPORT FOR THE FIELD Interior Plan

<u># Uses</u>	<u>Plan Type</u>
8	Central Passage, Double Pile
24	Central Passage, Single Pile
2	Double Pen (Farm Building)
2	Hall Parlor
1	Irregular
51	One-room
4	Other
5	Side Passage, Single Pile
1	Single Pen (Farm Building)
3	Two-Room, Single Pile

Architectural Style

Cumberland County includes a sampling of buildings designed in a variety of architectural styles. The majority of the buildings, reflecting local building traditions, are vernacular and have no style. Others, however, reflect more formal stylistic tendencies, as illustrated in the list below:

IPS FREQUENCY REPORT FOR THE FIELD Architectural style

<u># Uses</u>	<u>Style</u>
33	Bungalow/Craftsman
4	Classical Revival
2	Colonial
3	Colonial Revival
6	Commercial Style
1	Early Republic
24	Federal
2	Georgian
3	Gothic Revival
17	Greek Revival

2 Italianate

Uses Style

1 Mixed (more than 3 styles from different periods)

1 Moderne

2 Other

9 Queen Anne

361 Vernacular

Significant Persons

In general, information on persons associated with a given property is collected during the survey and included in the documentation. If a given property is associated with a nationally known and significant person, this information is recorded under a category listed as "Significant Persons." The survey revealed that five properties in the county are associated with the nationally significant persons, Thomas Jefferson and General Robert E. Lee.

SECTION V SURVEY RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Recommendations for Further Study

Archaeological Survey

The survey of Cumberland County was strictly an extant-resources survey. However, the history of the county extends well beyond the standing structures and buildings. An archaeological survey indicating areas of potential archaeological interest should be conducted as a subsequent phase to this survey. The two surveys together will provide the county with a complete listing and assessment of the area's historic resources.

Preservation Plan

Cumberland County has now completed a comprehensive survey of its historic and architectural resources. To move toward protecting these identified resources, the county should pursue the development of a preservation plan. The preparation of a preservation plan and its implementation is essential in preserving the county's historic and architectural resources. The survey, identification and documentation of these resources is the first, and critical step in the process.

A preservation plan can be designed to allow for the preservation of the greater percentage of the county's architectural and archeological resources. The purpose of a plan is to address the unique history and features of Cumberland County, to acknowledge the need for continued growth, and to outline methods and procedures that will mutually benefit and encourage the preservation of architectural and archeological resources while at the same time stimulating economic growth. A preservation plan will provide the methods of implementing necessary to make the protection of historic resources a reality.

B. Evaluation/Recommendations for Designation

Standards for Evaluation:

The properties surveyed in Cumberland County have been evaluated on a preliminary basis for their historic significance at the local, state and national levels. As stated in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Evaluation, evaluation is the process of determining whether identified properties meet defined criteria of significance and whether they should, therefore, be included in an inventory of historic properties determined to meet the established criteria.

In association with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Evaluation are the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Evaluation. These guidelines describe the principles and process for evaluating the significance of the identified historic properties. In evaluating the historic resources of Cumberland County, both the Standards and Guidelines for evaluation were consulted. As a first step, the guidelines suggest that criteria used to develop an inventory of historic properties should be coordinated with the National Register of Historic Places. In the case of Cumberland County, the evaluation process was conducted using the National Register of Historic Places criteria and the Virginia Landmark Designation criteria. The National Register of Historic Places is the official national list of recognized properties, and is maintained and expanded by the National Park Service on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior. The Virginia Landmarks Register designation criteria, established in 1966, are coordinated with those established for the National Register.

The National Register of Historic Places Criteria states:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

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

Similarly, the Virginia Landmarks Register designation criteria are set forth in the legislation as follows:

No structure or site shall be deemed a historic one unless it has been prominently identified with, or best represents, some major aspect of the cultural, political, economic, military, or social history of the State or nation, or has had a relationship with the life of an historic personage or event representing some major aspect of, or ideals related to, the history of the State or nation. In the case of structures which are to be so designated, they shall embody the principal or unique features of an architectural style or demonstrate the style of a period of our history or method of construction, or serve as an illustration of the work of a master builder, designer or architect whose genius influenced the period in which he worked or has significance in current times. In order for a site to qualify as an archaeological site, it shall be an area from which it is reasonable to expect that artifacts, materials, and other specimens may be found which give insight to an understanding of aboriginal man or the Colonial and early history and architecture of the State or nation.⁶²

A second consideration cited by the guidelines suggests that the established criteria should be applied within particular historic contexts. In the case of Cumberland County, the criteria were examined to determine how they might apply to properties within the given context. The historic contexts are synonymous with the eighteen historic themes developed by the VDHR and listed as follows:

- Domestic Theme: This theme relates broadly to the human need for shelter, a home place, and community dwellings.
- Subsistence/Agriculture Theme: This theme most broadly seeks explanations of the different strategies that cultures develop to procure, process and store food.
- Government/Law/Political Theme: This theme relates primarily to the enactment and administration of laws by which a nation, state, or other political jurisdiction is governed; and activities related to politics and government.
- Health Care/Medicine Theme: This theme refers to the care of sick, elderly and the disabled, and the promotion of health and hygiene.
- Education Theme: This theme relates to the process of conveying or acquiring knowledge or skills through systematic instruction, training, or study, whether through public or private efforts.

⁶² Calder Loth, editor, The Virginia Landmarks Register, p.x.

- Military/Defense Theme: This theme relates to the system of defending the territory and sovereignty of a people and encompasses all military activities, battles, strategic locations, and events important in military history.
- Religion Theme: This theme concerns the organized system of beliefs, practices, and traditions regarding the world view of various cultures and the material manifestation of spiritual beliefs.
- Social Theme: This theme relates to social activities and institutions, the activities of charitable, fraternal, or other community organizations and places associated with broad social movements.
- Recreation and the Arts Theme: This theme relates to the arts and cultural activities and institutions related to leisure time and recreation.
- Transportation/Communication Theme: This theme relates to the process and technology of conveying passengers, materials, and information.
- Commerce/Trade Theme: This theme relates to the process of trading goods, services and commodities.
- Industry/Processing/Extraction Theme: This theme explores the technology and process of managing materials, labor and equipment to produce goods and services.
- Landscape Theme: This theme explores the historic, cultural, scenic, visual and design qualities of cultural landscapes, emphasizing the reciprocal relationships affecting the natural and the human-built environment.
- Funerary Theme: This theme concerns the investigation of grave sites for demographic data to study population, composition, health and mortality within prehistoric and historic societies.
- Ethnicity/Immigration Theme: This theme explores the material manifestations of ethnic diversity and the movement and interaction of people of different ethnic heritages through time and space in Virginia.
- Settlement Patterns Theme: Studies related to this theme involve the analysis of different strategies available for the utilization of an area in response to subsistence, demographic, socio-political, and religious aspects of a cultural system.
- Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning Theme: This theme explores the design values and practical arts of planning, designing, arranging, constructing and developing buildings, structures, landscapes, towns and cities for human use and enjoyment.
- Technology/Engineering Theme: While the technological aspects of a culture form the primary basis of interpretation of all themes, this theme relates primarily to the utilization of and

evolutionary changes in material culture as a society adapts to the physical, biological, and cultural environment.

After determining how criteria apply, the Secretary of Interior's Guidelines for Evaluation suggest that the integrity of a property should be assessed. In evaluating the integrity, factors such as structural problems, deterioration, and abandonment should be considered if they have affected the significance of the property. In surveying the properties of Cumberland County, the integrity of the resource was evaluated using six of the seven aspects as defined in National Register Bulletin 15. The six aspects include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The seventh aspect, association, was not always evaluated while conducting on-site survey work, and requires further archival research.

Based upon the state and national guidelines and criteria, all of the properties in Cumberland County were evaluated for potential nomination to the National Register and Virginia Landmark Register.

Because this survey project concentrated on on-site investigation and devoted less time to archival research on individual properties, the following recommendations for nominations are based on the property's apparent architectural significance, and are, in some cases, supplemented by limited historical data. In order to complete the necessary documentation for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places, additional archival research should be pursued.

Summary of Evaluation Process:

Cumberland County currently contains 8 properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places, including the Cartersville Historic District as one property. The survey indicated that at least 13 other properties in Cumberland County are potentially eligible for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places as follows.⁶³

Recommendations for Re-evaluation of Previously Listed National Register Properties

At least one of the existing historic properties in Cumberland County was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972. Since then, the methods of evaluation and standards for designation have changed and, in this case, bring to question the issue of non-contiguous, but related resources. As listed on the National Register the property, Ampthill includes the main dwelling and the domestic outbuildings immediately on the property. Not included in the property, however, is the Ampthill Overseer's House (24-73), located north of, and across the road from Ampthill. This

⁶³ Only those 47 properties surveyed to the intensive level were evaluated for potential listing on the National Register. An additional 14 properties which were not surveyed to the intensive level for reasons of access, have been recommended for further study. These properties should, at that time, also be considered for listing on the National Register.

house, built at the same time as the original section of Amphill, ca. 1750, historically served as the Amphill Caretaker's house. Because of its direct association with Amphill, it is recommended that the National Register Form for Amphill be revised to include the Caretaker's House.

Recommendations for Designation of Historic Properties to the National Register of Historic Places:

In evaluating new properties to be considered for listing on the National Register, Traceries developed two categories for potentially eligible properties. The properties were placed in the appropriate category based on the examination of the property's architectural and historical significance and the information available on the property. Category 1 lists all of those properties determined potentially eligible to the National Register based on this preliminary review. Category 2 refers to those properties which have architectural or historical merits, but require further research to determine if they meet the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places. If a property is listed in either Category 1 or Category 2 and is currently threatened, the type of threat to the property is thus indicated. Threatened properties listed below should be considered as a priority.

CATEGORY 1: Potentially Eligible

Morningside (24-0014)

Associated VDHR Theme(s): Domestic, Education, Subsistence/Agriculture

Criterion C: Morningside property, with its main dwelling, school house, farm buildings and domestic structures, is an excellent example of a mid-19th-century farm complex in Cumberland County. The main dwelling, designed in a transitional Greek Revival/Italianate style, has elegant interior proportions and details including a spiral stair in the front hall. The dwelling appears to have been designed by an architect who may well have been from Richmond and familiar with sophisticated interiors.

Mount Elba (24-0015)

Associated VDHR Theme(s): Domestic

Criterion C: Built ca. 1750, Mount Elba survives as the only example of formal Georgian architecture in Cumberland County. Its overall massing and exterior and interior detailing is typical of the finest Virginia Georgian houses of the period.

High Bridge (24-0056)

Associated VDHR Theme(s): Military, Transportation

Criterion A: Towards the end of the Civil War, General Robert E. Lee crossed High Bridge on his retreat from Petersburg and ordered it burned behind him. The order was delayed and the Union troops traversed the Appomattox River, hastening Lee's final surrender at Appomattox.

Criterion C: The surviving ruins of High Bridge are of the few remaining examples of a pre-Civil War era bridges in Virginia. It is notable as one of the most significant in size.

Duncan's Dairy Farm (24-0080)

Associated VDHR Theme(s): Commerce/Trade

Criterion C: Duncan's Dairy Farm consists of an early 19th-century tavern at one time known as Hudgin's Tavern (also known as Locust Grove) as well as a significant grouping of 20th-century dairy barns and related agricultural buildings. The

tavern is located on the former "River Road" which ran behind the tavern and was a stopping place for coaches travelling between Cartersville and Buckingham. It is one of only two taverns identified in Cumberland County.

Goshen (24-0091)

Associated VDHR Theme(s): Domestic

Criterion C: Built ca. 1840, the main dwelling at Goshen is an elegant example of a brick Federal house. Although representative of a Federal-style house, Goshen is the only example of its kind in Cumberland County and survives in excellent condition.

Thaxston House (24-113)

Associated VDHR Theme(s): Domestic, Military

Criterion A: On April 7, 1865, at the tail end of the Civil War, Thaxston House served as a meeting place for General Robert E. Lee and his Secretary of War, General Breckenridge to discuss the current state of military affairs. Local history contends that it was at Thaxston house that Lee, who had not been informed that the Union Army has crossed the Appomatox, informed Breckenridge of his plans to continue south to North Carolina.

Jamesview (24-131)

Associated VDHR Theme(s): Domestic

Criterion B: Originally owned by Robert Carter, Jamesview was purchased in 1720 by James Skelton and later inherited by descendent Martha Skelton Wayles and her husband, Thomas Jefferson. Although owner of the property, it is not known whether Jefferson ever spent time at Jamesview.

Criterion C: Originally built in the early 18th century and significantly enlarged and expanded during the nineteenth century, Jamesview survives as a good example of a modest plantation house overlooking the James River in this part of Virginia.

Walnut Hill (24-0417)

Associated VDHR Theme(s): Domestic, Military

Criterion A: Walnut Hill was the site of a Civil War skirmish, as identified on a military map and published in John Watts de Peyster's The Grand Hunt of the Army of the Potomac, 1872.

Criterion C: Walnut Hill, including the primary residence, the slaves quarters, the office, smokehouse, ice house, agricultural and other buildings, is an excellent example of an 18th and 19th century farm complex. The original house, built ca. 1730, was added onto in a series of phases that attest to the evolving social and architectural tastes over time. The brick slaves quarters house is an excellent example of its building type and is the only surviving brick quarters in Cumberland County.

CATEGORY 2: Potentially Eligible (requires further study)

Locust Level (24-0013)

Associated VDHR Theme(s): Domestic

Criterion C: Built ca. 1790, Locust Level survives as an excellent local example of a Federal-style farmhouse. Though additions have been made to the two-story, central-passage, single-pile plan house, much of the original exterior and interior fabric remains intact.

Union Hill (Rock Cottage) (24-0020)

Associated VDHR Theme(s): Domestic

Criterion C: Originally built ca. 1730 and later enlarged ca. 1830, the dwelling known as Union Hill or Rock Cottage provides an excellent example of the evolution of the architectural and social needs of the Virginia resident. The oldest section, a 1-1/2-story, side-passage plan dwelling typical of 18th-century rural Virginia, became, in the mid-19th century as stability in the region increased, a rear wing to a larger and more substantial, two-story Federal I-house.

West Hill (24-0021)

Associated VDHR Theme(s): Domestic

Criterion C: West Hill property is an excellent, intact example of an early 19th-century domestic complex including a main dwelling, a smokehouse, a dairy, and a summer kitchen. The main dwelling, built ca. 1807, is a good example of a five-bay, central-passage plan dwelling with Federal exterior and interior details.

Center Presbyterian Church (24-0023)

Associated VDHR Theme(s): Religion

Criterion C: Built in 1852, Center Presbyterian Church survives as an excellent example of a Greek Revival church.

Trenton Mill (24-0033)

Associated VDHR Theme(s): Industry/Processing

Criterion C: Built ca. 1750 and originally known as the Randolph Creek Mill, Trenton Mill survives an excellent example of a late 18th-century mill and its associated resources. The mill building is currently, however, threatened with demolition due to neglect and requires immediate attention to save it from structural failure.

APPENDIX A
List of Surveyed Properties in Cumberland County
by File Number Order

VDHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
024-0001-	Brick House Trenton House Virginia Forestry Superintendant Residence	GOLD HILL
024-0002-	Brown's Presbyterian Church	HILLCREST
024-0003-	Pleasant Grove	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0006-	Elkora	CARTERSVILLE
024-0007-	Fork of Willis Church	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0008-	Glentivar	CARTERSVILLE
024-0010-	Hors Du Monde	CUMBERLAND
024-0011-	Langhorne House	HILLCREST
024-0013-	Locust Level Mountain View	HILLCREST
024-0014-	Morningside	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0015-	Mount Elba	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0017-	Muddy Creek Mill Post Office Tamworth Post Office	CARTERSVILLE
024-0019-	Planagan's Mill Trice's Mill Walton Mill	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0020-	Union Hill Rock Cottage	GOLD HILL
024-0021-	West Hill	
024-0022-	House, Route 60	WHITEVILLE
024-0023-	Center Presbyterian Church	CUMBERLAND
024-0024-	Chantilly	CARTERSVILLE
024-0026-	Tobacco Barn at Hamilton	CARTERSVILLE
024-0028-	House, Route 60	HILLCREST
024-0029-	Thomas Chapel	WHITEVILLE
024-0031-	Oakland	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0033-	Trenton Mill	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0035-	Viewmont	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0038-	Woodlawn	WHITEVILLE
024-0039-	Greenwood	CARTERSVILLE
024-0040-	Muddy Creek Mill House	CARTERSVILLE
024-0041-	St. James Episcopal Church	CARTERSVILLE
024-0042-	Cartersville Cemetery	CARTERSVILLE
024-0043-	House, Rt. 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0045-	Inglewood	GOLD HILL
024-0047-	Lancaster House	GOLD HILL
024-0048-	Cumberland Presbyterian Church	FARMVILLE
024-0049-	Rochelle	RICE
024-0050-	Trent's Mill	GOLD HILL
024-0054-	Tombstone of Charles Irving Thornton	HILLCREST
024-0055-	House, Route 45	HILLCREST
024-0056-	High Bridge	RICE
024-0058-	House, Route 45	FARMVILLE
024-0059-	Putney Family Cemetery	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0060-	House, Rt. 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0061-	House, Hillcrest Road	HILLCREST
024-0062-	Wilkinson House	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0063-	House, Hillcrest Road	HILLCREST
024-0064-	House, 76 Rt. 668 (North Airport Road)	FARMVILLE
024-0065-	Farm, Rt. 45	HILLCREST
024-0066-	House, Rt. 45	FARMVILLE

VDHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
024-0067-	House, Rt. 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0070-	Cremona	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0071-	Willis River Bridge	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0072-	Horseshoe Bluff Farm	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0073-	Nan's Cottage	CARTERSVILLE
	Ampthill Caretaker's House	
024-0075-	Old White Place	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0078-	Rock Spring Farm	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0079-	Fork of Willis School	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0080-	Duncan's Dairy Farm	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
	Effingham Tavern	
	Hudgin's Tavern	
	Locust Grove	
024-0081-	Tally Ho	WHITEVILLE
024-0082-	Locust Grove	WHITEVILLE
024-0083-	Oakland	TRENHOLM
024-0085-	Melrose	WHITEVILLE
024-0086-	Wine House	WHITEVILLE
024-0087-	Oak Hill	HILLCREST
024-0088-	House, Rt. 607	TRENHOLM
024-0089-	School, Rt. 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0090-	French's Store and House	CUMBERLAND
024-0091-	Goshen	WHITEVILLE
024-0092-	Grove Church	CUMBERLAND
024-0093-	Oatland	CUMBERLAND
024-0094-	Robertson's Store	GOLD HILL
	Store, Rt. 623	
	House, Rt. 623	
024-0095-	Jenkins Church	WHITEVILLE
024-0096-	Rock Castle	CUMBERLAND
024-0097-	Brown's Church Manse	HILLCREST
	Thompson House	
024-0098-	House, Rt. 703	CUMBERLAND
024-0099-	Allendale	HILLCREST
024-0100-	Anderson House	FARMVILLE
024-0101-	Midway	HILLCREST
024-0102-	Tar Wallet Baptist Church	HILLCREST
024-0103-	Spring Hill	RICE
024-0104-	Locust Grove	HILLCREST
024-0105-	Hamilton High School	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0106-	Irwin's Tavern	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0108-	Ashland Farm	RICE
024-0109-	Chapel, Rt. 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0111-	School, Rt. 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0113-	Thaxston House	FARMVILLE
024-0114-	Millview	RICE
024-0116-	Ca Ira Fishing Club, Club House	HILLCREST
024-0117-	Newstead	CARTERSVILLE
024-0118-	M. H. Maxey Store	WHITEVILLE
	Bruners Store	
	R. O. Moore Store	
024-0119-	Old Hoe Place	GOLD HILL
024-0120-	Jesse Thomas Plaque	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0121-	Woodlawn	WHITEVILLE
024-0122-	House, Route 624	WHITEVILLE
024-0125-	House, Rt 60 (Anderson Highway)	WHITEVILLE

VDHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
=====	=====	=====
024-0126-001	Booker House Lot #2	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-002	Palmore Cartersville Tavern Lot #18	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-003	Bank of Cartersville Lot #9	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-004	Hume House Gresham House Lot #9	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-005	Cartersville Ford Dealership Lot #10	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-006	Walton House Lot #11 Williams House	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-007	Dickerson's Drug Store H. B. Pleasants House Lot #14	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-008	J. F. Pleasants House Lot #16	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-009	Glasser House Lot #13 Masonic Lodge	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-010	Harrison, H.T. House Lot #15	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-011	General Store, Church Street Lot #29	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-012	W.E. Robinson House Lot #29	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-013	Cartersville ME Episcopal Church South Lot #33	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-014	Pleasants House Lot #36	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-015	House, Church Street Lot #25	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-016	Stinnett House	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-017	Healy-Hankins House Lot #21	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-018	Caldwell House Lot #18	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-019	Baptist Parsonage Lot #17	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-020	Cartersville Baptist Church Lot #19	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-021	St. Catherine Catholic Church	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-022	Unique Fashions	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-023	Marsh House	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-024	Store, Route 45	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-025	Brown House	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-026	Culbertson House	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-029	Indian House	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-031	The Deanery	CARTERSVILLE
024-0126-032	Cartersville Post Office	CARTERSVILLE
024-0128-	Moses Smith Cemetery Green Acres	

VDHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
=====	=====	=====
024-0129-	Booker Cemetery Woodside	CUMBERLAND
024-0131-	Jamesview	CARTERSVILLE
024-0132-	House, Rt 657	RICE
024-0133-	Union Church	RICE
024-0134-	House, 230 Rt. 657	RICE
024-0135-	House, Rt. 657	RICE
024-0136-	House, Route 653	RICE
024-0137-	Office, Stoney Point Road Robert G. Woodson Jr., Law Office	CUMBERLAND
024-0138-	Payne Memorial United Methodist Church	CUMBERLAND
024-0139-	Farm Bureau of Virginia	CUMBERLAND
024-0140-	Red Rose Inn Apartments	CUMBERLAND
024-0141-	House, Fitzgerald Road	CUMBERLAND
024-0142-	House, Fitzgerald Road	CUMBERLAND
024-0143-	House, Fitzgerald Road	CUMBERLAND
024-0144-	House, Fitzgerald Road	CUMBERLAND
024-0145-	House, Fitzgerald Road	CUMBERLAND
024-0146-	House, Fitzgerald Road	CUMBERLAND
024-0147-	Farm, Anderson Hwy. (Rt. 60)	CUMBERLAND
024-0148-	Barn, Stoney Point Road	CUMBERLAND
024-0149-	Farm, Stoney Point Road	CUMBERLAND
024-0150-	Stinson House	HILLCREST
024-0151-	House, Wilson-Russell Drive	HILLCREST
024-0152-	House, Cumberland Road (Rt. 45)	HILLCREST
024-0153-	House, Tear Wallet Road	HILLCREST
024-0154-	Farm, Tear Wallet Road	HILLCREST
024-0155-	B and F Motor Parts	HILLCREST
024-0156-	House, Box 296 Fleming Road	HILLCREST
024-0157-	House, Agee Lane	HILLCREST
024-0158-	House, Rt. 633	HILLCREST
024-0159-	Farm, Cumberland Rd.	HILLCREST
024-0160-	House, Vogel Road	HILLCREST
024-0161-	House, Ca Ira Road	HILLCREST
024-0162-	House, Anderson Hwy. (Rt. 60)	HILLCREST
024-0163-	House, Holman Mill Road	HILLCREST
024-0164-	Farm, John Randolph Road	HILLCREST
024-0165-	House, Angola Road	HILLCREST
024-0166-	Cox Road	HILLCREST
024-0167-	Putney House	HILLCREST
024-0168-	House, Rt. 45, Cumberland Road	HILLCREST
024-0169-	Mosby House	HILLCREST
024-0170-	House, Raines Tavern Road	RICE
024-0171-	Farm, Raines Tavern Road	FARMVILLE
024-0172-	House, Crooked Lane	FARMVILLE
024-0173-	Farm, Raines Tavern Road	FARMVILLE
024-0174-	House, Raines Tavern Road	FARMVILLE
024-0175-	House, Raines Tavern Road	WILLIS MOUNTAIN
024-0176-	House, Plank Road	FARMVILLE
024-0177-	House, Plank Road	FARMVILLE
024-0178-	House, 922 Plank Road	FARMVILLE
024-0179-	House, 1107 Plank Road	FARMVILLE
024-0180-	House, Plank Road	FARMVILLE
024-0181-	Sharon Baptist Cemetery	FARMVILLE
024-0182-	House, 1586 Plank Road	WILLIS MOUNTAIN

VDHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
=====	=====	=====
024-0183-	House, Plank Road	FARMVILLE
024-0184-	Flatcake Plantation	FARMVILLE
024-0185-	House, 408 Plank Road	FARMVILLE
024-0186-	Morton's Mill	FARMVILLE
024-0187-	House, Plank Road	FARMVILLE
024-0188-	House, 721 Plank Road	FARMVILLE
024-0189-	House, Cumberland Road	HILLCREST
024-0190-	Farm, Cumberland Road	HILLCREST
024-0191-	Farm, Route 634	WILLIS MOUNTAIN
024-0192-	Long Acre Farms	WILLIS MOUNTAIN
024-0193-	House, Asal Road	WILLIS MOUNTAIN
024-0194-	Farm, Route 680	WILLIS MOUNTAIN
024-0195-	Garage, Cumberland Road	HILLCREST
024-0196-	Antioch United Methodist Church	HILLCREST
024-0197-	Store, Cumberland Road	HILLCREST
024-0198-	Farm, 1208 Blanton Farm Road	HILLCREST
024-0199-	Baber, James Pendleton Law Office	CUMBERLAND
024-0200-	Moore's Super Market (Bi-Rite)	CUMBERLAND
024-0201-	Store, Rt. 60	CUMBERLAND
024-0202-	World of Video and Masonic Lodge #283	CUMBERLAND
024-0203-	House, Route 600	CUMBERLAND
024-0204-	House, Route 643	CUMBERLAND
024-0205-	House, Langhorne Road (Rt. 717)	CUMBERLAND
024-0206-	House, Langhorne Road (Rt. 717)	CUMBERLAND
024-0207-	House, Rt. 674	CUMBERLAND
024-0208-	Tobacco Barn, Rt. 654	CUMBERLAND
024-0209-	Garrett House	CUMBERLAND
024-0210-	House, Route 723 (Hatcher Road)	CUMBERLAND
024-0211-	House, Rt. 13	CUMBERLAND
024-0212-	House, Rt. 13	CUMBERLAND
024-0213-	House, Rt. 13	CUMBERLAND
024-0214-	Farm, Route 667	CUMBERLAND
024-0215-	House, Route 662	CUMBERLAND
024-0216-	House, Route 654	WHITEVILLE
024-0217-	House, Route 654	WHITEVILLE
024-0218-	House, Route 616	WHITEVILLE
024-0219-	House, Route 616	WHITEVILLE
024-0220-	Oakland	WHITEVILLE
024-0221-	House, Parker Road (Rt. 648)	WHITEVILLE
024-0222-	House, Deep Run Road (Rt. 616)	WHITEVILLE
024-0223-	Mayo House	WHITEVILLE
024-0224-	House, Rt. 616	WHITEVILLE
024-0225-	House, Rt. 616	TRENHOLM
024-0226-	House, Rt. 45	CARTERSVILLE
024-0227-	House, Rt. 45, Cartersville Rd.	CARTERSVILLE
024-0228-	Store, Cartersville Ext.	CARTERSVILLE
024-0229-	House, Route 687	CARTERSVILLE
024-0230-	House, Route 684 (Cartersville Ext.)	CARTERSVILLE
024-0231-	House, Route 684 (Cartersville Ext.)	CARTERSVILLE
024-0232-	House, Rt. 684 (Cartersville Extension)	CARTERSVILLE
024-0233-	House, Rt. 647 (Brown Road)	WHITEVILLE
024-0234-	House, Rt. 647	WHITEVILLE

VDHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
	Winfield Farm	
024-0235-	House, Rt. 647	WHITEVILLE
024-0236-	House, Rt. 601	WHITEVILLE
024-0237-	House, Rt. 60	WHITEVILLE
024-0238-	Rising Zion Baptist Church	WHITEVILLE
024-0239-	House, Rt. 60	WHITEVILLE
024-0240-	Clinton Manor House	WHITEVILLE
024-0241-	House, Route 45 N	WHITEVILLE
024-0242-	Bethlehem Baptist Church	WHITEVILLE
024-0243-	House, Route 45 (Cartersville Road)	WHITEVILLE
024-0244-	House, Route 45 (Cartersville Road)	WHITEVILLE
024-0245-	House, Rt. 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0246-	House, Rt. 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0247-	Oak Grove Baptist Church	WHITEVILLE
024-0248-	Stonenell and Holland Store	WHITEVILLE
	Ashby General Store	
024-0249-	House, Rt. 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0250-	House, Rt. 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0251-	House, Rt. 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0252-	Greenfield Farm	WHITEVILLE
024-0253-	Farm, Rt. 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0254-	House, Rt. 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0255-	House, Rt. 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0256-	House, Rt. 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0257-	House, Rt. 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0258-	House, Rt. 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0259-	House, Rt. 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0260-	Barn, Rt. 615	WHITEVILLE
024-0261-	House, Rt. 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0262-	House, Rt. 614	WHITEVILLE
024-0263-	Mt. Horeb Church	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0264-	House, Rt. 45	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0265-	House, Rt. 626	WHITEVILLE
024-0266-	Cemetery, Rt. 624	WHITEVILLE
024-0267-	House, Rt. 624	WHITEVILLE
024-0268-	House, Rt. 624	WHITEVILLE
024-0269-	House, Rt. 624	WHITEVILLE
024-0270-	House, Rt. 635	WHITEVILLE
024-0271-	House, Route 624	WHITEVILLE
024-0272-	House, Rt. 625	WHITEVILLE
024-0273-	House, Rt. 663	WHITEVILLE
024-0274-	Farm, Rt. 663	WHITEVILLE
024-0275-	School, Rt. 614	WHITEVILLE
024-0276-	House, Rt. 697	WHITEVILLE
024-0277-	House, Rt. 611	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0278-	House, Rt. 654	TRENHOLM
024-0279-	House, Rt. 654	TRENHOLM
024-0280-	House, Rt. 654	CUMBERLAND
024-0281-	House, Rt. 13	CUMBERLAND
024-0282-	Store, Rt. 622	WHITEVILLE
024-0283-	House, Route 622	WHITEVILLE
024-0284-	Cornerstone Church Cemetery	HILLCREST
024-0285-	House, Rt. 623	GOLD HILL
024-0286-	The Country Store	GOLD HILL
024-0287-	Farm, Route 672	WHITEVILLE
024-0288-	House, Route 672	GOLD HILL

VDHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
=====	=====	=====
024-0289-	House, Route 672	GOLD HILL
024-0290-	Farm, Route 672	GOLD HILL
024-0291-	House, Route 672	GOLD HILL
024-0292-	Farm, Route 617	GOLD HILL
024-0293-	House, Route 13	WHITEVILLE
024-0294-	Cumberland Lookout Tower	CUMBERLAND
024-0295-	House, Route 690	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0296-	Oakwood Methodist Church	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0297-	House and Store, Route 690	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0298-	Flat Rock School	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0299-	House, Cornfield Lane	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0300-	Farm, Route 45	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0301-	House, Route 45 (Cartersville Road)	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0302-	House, Rt. 45	CARTERSVILLE
024-0303-	School, Rt. 45	CARTERSVILLE
024-0304-	House, Route 45	CARTERSVILLE
024-0305-	House, Route 711	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0306-	House and Store, Route 45	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0307-	House, Route 45	CARTERSVILLE
024-0308-	House, Route 689	CARTERSVILLE
024-0309-	House, Route 45 (Cartersville Road)	CARTERSVILLE
024-0310-	Green Creek Church	RICE
024-0311-	High Bridge Farm	RICE
024-0312-	House, Route 643	CUMBERLAND
024-0313-	House, Route 600	CUMBERLAND
024-0314-	Hazelgrove Farm	CUMBERLAND
024-0315-	Farm, Route 600	CUMBERLAND
024-0316-	House, Route 600	RICE
024-0317-	House, Route 653	RICE
024-0318-	House, Route 653	RICE
024-0319-	House, Rt. 653	RICE
024-0320-	House, Route 653	RICE
024-0321-	House, Route 653	RICE
024-0322-	House, River Road	RICE
024-0323-	Dinny Court Store	RICE
024-0324-	Angola Farm	RICE
024-0325-	House, Rt. 600	RICE
024-0326-	House Rt. 600	RICE
024-0327-	House, Rt. 600	RICE
024-0328-	House, Rt. 600	RICE
024-0329-	House, Route 600	RICE
024-0330-	Farm, Route 673	HILLCREST
024-0331-	House, Route 638	HILLCREST
024-0332-	Store, Route 638	HILLCREST
024-0333-	Centenary United Methodist Church	HILLCREST
024-0334-	House, Route 638	HILLCREST
024-0335-	Farm, Route 638	CUMBERLAND
024-0336-	Willow Bank	HILLCREST
024-0337-	Oakgrove	HILLCREST
024-0338-	House, Route 639	HILLCREST
024-0339-	House, Route 60	HILLCREST
024-0340-	House, Route 724	HILLCREST
024-0341-	House, Route 608 (Johnson Road)	WHITEVILLE
024-0342-	House, Route 608 (Johnson Road)	WHITEVILLE
024-0344-	House, Route 612	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0345-	House, Route 60	HILLCREST

VDHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
024-0346-	Restover	HILLCREST
024-0347-	House, Route 60	HILLCREST
024-0348-	Church, Route 60	HILLCREST
	House, Route 60	
024-0349-	Pocohontas Farm	HILLCREST
024-0350-	Cumberland High School	CUMBERLAND
024-0351-	House, Route 60	CUMBERLAND
024-0352-	House, Route 60	CUMBERLAND
024-0353-	House, Route 60	CUMBERLAND
024-0354-	Grocery Store, Route 60	CUMBERLAND
	Wooden-Things Store	
024-0355-	Mill, Route 60	CUMBERLAND
024-0356-	House, Route 60	CUMBERLAND
024-0357-	House, Route 60	CUMBERLAND
024-0358-	House, Route 60	CUMBERLAND
024-0359-	House, Route 60	CUMBERLAND
024-0360-	House, Route 60	CUMBERLAND
024-0361-	Maple Hill	WHITEVILLE
024-0362-	Store, Route 60	WHITEVILLE
024-0363-	Dwelling and Store, Flannagan's Mill Road	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0364-	House, Route 45	FARMVILLE
024-0365-	Cumberland Training Agricultural Building Jackson High School Cumberland Elementary School	HILLCREST
024-0366-	Barn, Route 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0367-	Mount Calvary Baptist Church	WHITEVILLE
024-0368-	House, Route 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0369-	House, Route 607	CARTERSVILLE
024-0370-	House, Route 605	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0371-	House, Route 605	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0372-	Little Fork Baptist Church	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0373-	House, Route 690	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0374-	House, Route 686	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0375-	House, Route 686	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0376-	Pleasant View Baptist Church	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0377-	House, Route 610	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0378-	House, Route 631	HILLCREST
024-0379-	House, Route 631	HILLCREST
024-0380-	House, Route 631	HILLCREST
024-0381-	Jack's Junk	FARMVILLE
024-0382-	House, Route 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0383-	House, Route 45	WHITEVILLE
024-0384-	Saint Paul's School	FARMVILLE
024-0385-	Barber Shop, Route 45	FARMVILLE
024-0386-	House, Route 45	FARMVILLE
024-0387-	House, Route 45	FARMVILLE
024-0388-	Randolph, John High School	HILLCREST
024-0389-	House, Route 45	FARMVILLE
024-0390-	House, Route 609	LAKESIDE VILLAGE
024-0391-	Stoddert School	RICE
024-0392-	House, Route 600	FARMVILLE
024-0393-	House, Route 600	FARMVILLE
024-0394-	House, Route 600	FARMVILLE
024-0395-	House, Route 45	FARMVILLE

VDHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
024-0396-	Lithia Springs	FARMVILLE
024-0397-	House, Georgia Street	FARMVILLE
024-0398-	House, Georgia Street	FARMVILLE
024-0399-	House, Georgia Street	FARMVILLE
024-0400-	House, Georgia Street	FARMVILLE
024-0401-	House, Georgia Street	FARMVILLE
024-0402-	House, Georgia Street	FARMVILLE
024-0403-	Gas Station	FARMVILLE
024-0404-	House, Bizarre Street	FARMVILLE
024-0405-	House, Spring Street	FARMVILLE
024-0406-	House, Osborn Road	FARMVILLE
024-0407-	House, Osborn Road	FARMVILLE
024-0408-	House, Osborn Road	FARMVILLE
024-0409-	House, Osborn Road	FARMVILLE
024-0410-	Bridge, Route 699	FARMVILLE
024-0411-	House, Osborn Road	FARMVILLE
024-0412-	House, Early Street	FARMVILLE
024-0413-	Confederate Cemetery	FARMVILLE
024-0414-	House, Bragg Street	FARMVILLE
024-0415-	House, Route 45	FARMVILLE
024-0416-	Fortification at High Bridge	RICE
024-0417-	Walnut Hill	FARMVILLE
024-0418-	Cemetery, Route 615	WHITEVILLE
024-0419-	Northfield	WHITEVILLE

413 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

APPENDIX B
List of Surveyed Properties in Cumberland County
by Name of Property

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0099-	Allendale	Historic	1850
024-0100-	Anderson House	Historic	1790
024-0324-	Angola Farm	Current	1830
024-0196-	Antioch United Methodist Church	Current	1880
	Antioch United Methodist Church	Historic	
024-0108-	Ashland Farm	Historic	1850
024-0155-	B and F Motor Parts	Current	1940
024-0199-	Baber, James Pendleton Law Office	Current	1760
024-0126-003	Bank of Cartersville	Historic	1900
	Lot #9	Historic	
024-0126-019	Baptist Parsonage	Historic	1790
	Lot #17	Historic	
024-0385-	Barber Shop, Route 45	Current	1930
024-0366-	Barn, Route 45	Current	1930
024-0260-	Barn, Rt. 615	Current	1900
024-0148-	Barn, Stoney Point Road	Current	1900
024-0242-	Bethlehem Baptist Church	Historic	1905
024-0129-	Booker Cemetery	Historic/Current	1800
	Woodside	Alternate Name	
024-0126-001	Booker House	Historic	1900
	Lot #2	Historic	
024-0001-	Brick House	Historic	1815
	Trenton House	Historic	
	Virginia Forestry Superintendant	Common	
	Residence		
024-0410-	Bridge, Route 699	Current	1930
024-0126-025	Brown House	Historic	1900
024-0097-	Brown's Church Manse	Historic	1840
	Thompson House	Current	
024-0002-	Brown's Presbyterian Church	Current	1858
	Brown's Presbyterian Church	Historic	
024-0116-	Ca Ira Fishing Club, Club House	Current	1800
024-0126-018	Caldwell House	Historic	1925
	Lot #18	Historic	



Figure 111: Photograph of Willis River Bridge (24-71)

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0126-020	Cartersville Baptist Church Lot #19	Historic Historic	1906
024-0042-	Cartersville Cemetery	Historic	1916
024-0126-005	Cartersville Ford Dealership Lot #10	Historic Historic	1910
024-0126-013	Cartersville ME Episcopal Church South Lot #33	Historic Historic	1883
024-0126-032	Cartersville Post Office	Historic	1910
024-0418-	Cemetery, Route 615	Current	
024-0266-	Cemetery, Rt. 624		1914
024-0333-	Centenary United Methodist Church	Current	1884
024-0023-	Center Presbyterian Church	Historic/Current	1852
024-0024-	Chantilly	Historic	1730
024-0109-	Chapel, Rt. 45	Current	1920
024-0348-	Church, Route 60 House, Route 60	Historic Current	1890
024-0240-	Clinton Manor House	Historic	1870
024-0413-	Confederate Cemetery	Historic	1865
024-0284-	Cornerstone Church Cemetery	Current	1902
024-0166-	Cox Road	Current	1800
024-0070-	Cremona	Current	1875
024-0126-026	Culbertson House	Historic	1915
024-0350-	Cumberland High School Cumberland Middle School	Historic Current	1936
024-0294-	Cumberland Lookout Tower	Historic	1930
024-0048-	Cumberland Presbyterian Church Cumberland Presbyterian Church	Historic Current	1754
024-0365-	Cumberland Training Agricultural Building Jackson High School Cumberland Elementary School	Historic Historic Current	1940

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0126-007	Dickerson's Drug Store H. B. Pleasants House Lot #14	Historic Historic Historic	1850
024-0323-	Dinny Court Store	Historic	1940
024-0080-	Duncan's Dairy Farm Effingham Tavern Hudgin's Tavern Locust Grove	Historic/Current Historic Historic Historic	1815
024-0363-	Dwelling and Store, Flannagan's Mill Road	Current	1900
024-0006-	Elkora	Historic	1850
024-0139-	Farm Bureau of Virginia	Current	1875
024-0198-	Farm, 1208 Blanton Farm Road	Current	1840
024-0147-	Farm, Anderson Hwy. (Rt. 60)	Current	1875
024-0159-	Farm, Cumberland Rd.	Current	1875
024-0190-	Farm, Cumberland Road	Current	1900
024-0164-	Farm, John Randolph Road	Current	1875
024-0171-	Farm, Raines Tavern Road	Current	1880
024-0173-	Farm, Raines Tavern Road	Current	1843
024-0300-	Farm, Route 45	Current	1882
024-0315-	Farm, Route 600	Current	1920
024-0292-	Farm, Route 617	Current	1885
024-0191-	Farm, Route 634	Current	1870
024-0335-	Farm, Route 638	Current	1805
024-0214-	Farm, Route 667	Current	1890
024-0287-	Farm, Route 672	Current	1910
024-0290-	Farm, Route 672	Current	1885
024-0330-	Farm, Route 673	Current	1880
024-0194-	Farm, Route 680	Current	1890
024-0274-	Farm, Rt 663	Current	1890
024-0253-	Farm, Rt. 45	Current	1895

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0065-	Farm, Rt. 45	Current	1910
024-0149-	Farm, Stoney Point Road	Current	1900
024-0154-	Farm, Tear Wallet Road	Current	1900
024-0019-	Flanagan's Mill Trice's Mill Walton Mill	Historic Historic Historic	1800
024-0298-	Flat Rock School	Historic	1915
024-0184-	Flatcake Plantation	Historic	1800
024-0007-	Fork of Willis Church	Historic	1828
024-0079-	Fork of Willis School	Historic	1915
024-0416-	Fortification at High Bridge	Historic	1860
024-0090-	French's Store and House	Historic	1875
024-0195-	Garage, Cumberland Road	Current	1900
024-0209-	Garrett House	Historic	1907
024-0403-	Gas Station	Current	1940
024-0126-011	General Store, Church Street Lot #29	Historic/Current Historic	1890
024-0126-009	Glasser House Lot #13 Masonic Lodge	Historic Historic Historic	1790
024-0008-	Glentivar Glentivar	Historic Current	1855
024-0091-	Goshen	Historic	1840
024-0310-	Green Creek Church	Historic/Current	1920
024-0252-	Greenfield Farm	Current	1880
024-0039-	Greenwood	Historic/Current	1840
024-0354-	Grocery Store, Route 60 Wooden-Things Store	Historic Current	1910
024-0092-	Grove Church	Historic	1892
024-0105-	Hamilton High School	Historic	1911
024-0126-010	Harrison, H.T. House Lot #15	Historic Historic	1790

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0314-	Hazeltrove Farm	Historic/Current	1750
024-0126-017	Healy-Hankins House Lot #21	Historic Historic	1850
024-0056-	High Bridge	Historic	1854
024-0311-	High Bridge Farm	Historic/Current	1890
024-0010-	Hors Du Monde	Historic	1830
024-0072-	Horseshoe Bluff Farm	Historic	1890
024-0306-	House and Store, Route 45	Current	1900
024-0297-	House and Store, Route 690	Current	1905
024-0326-	House Rt. 600	Current	1910
024-0179-	House, 1107 Plank Road	Current	1875
024-0182-	House, 1586 Plank Road	Current	1880
024-0134-	House, 230 Rt. 657	Common	1920
024-0185-	House, 408 Plank Road	Current	1890
024-0188-	House, 721 Plank Road	Current	1880
024-0064-	House, 76 Rt. 668 (North Airport Road)	Current	1880
024-0178-	House, 922 Plank Road	Current	1910
024-0157-	House, Agee Lane	Current	1930
024-0162-	House, Anderson Hwy. (Rt. 60)	Current	1875
024-0165-	House, Angola Road	Current	1890
024-0193-	House, Asal Road	Current	1890
024-0404-	House, Bizarre Street	Current	1925
024-0156-	House, Box 296 Fleming Road	Current	1910
024-0414-	House, Bragg Street	Current	1925
024-0161-	House, Ca Ira Road	Current	1875
024-0126-015	House, Church Street Lot #25	Current Historic	1910
024-0299-	House, Cornfield Lane	Historic	1910
024-0172-	House, Crooked Lane	Current	1880

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0189-	House, Cumberland Road	Current	1900
024-0152-	House, Cumberland Road (Rt. 45)	Current	1900
024-0222-	House, Deep Run Road (Rt. 616)	Current	1890
024-0412-	House, Early Street	Current	1925
024-0141-	House, Fitzgerald Road	Current	1875
024-0142-	House, Fitzgerald Road	Current	1875
024-0143-	House, Fitzgerald Road	Current	1875
024-0144-	House, Fitzgerald Road	Current	1875
024-0145-	House, Fitzgerald Road	Current	1875
024-0146-	House, Fitzgerald Road	Current	1900
024-0397-	House, Georgia Street	Current	1920
024-0398-	House, Georgia Street	Current	1925
024-0399-	House, Georgia Street	Current	1925
024-0400-	House, Georgia Street	Current	1925
024-0401-	House, Georgia Street	Current	1925
024-0402-	House, Georgia Street	Current	1925
024-0061-	House, Hillcrest Road	Current	1925
024-0063-	House, Hillcrest Road	Current	1920
024-0163-	House, Holman Mill Road	Current	1875
024-0206-	House, Langhorne Road (Rt. 717)	Current	1890
024-0205-	House, Langhorne Road (Rt. 717)	Current	1930
024-0406-	House, Osborn Road	Current	1925
024-0407-	House, Osborn Road	Current	1925
024-0408-	House, Osborn Road	Current	1925
024-0409-	House, Osborn Road	Current	1925
024-0411-	House, Osborn Road	Current	1925
024-0221-	House, Parker Road (Rt. 648)	Current	1900
024-0187-	House, Plank Road	Current	1900

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0339-	House, Route 60	Current	1930
024-0345-	House, Route 60	Current	1820
024-0347-	House, Route 60	Current	1900
024-0351-	House, Route 60	Current	1900
024-0352-	House, Route 60	Current	1890
024-0353-	House, Route 60	Current	1890
024-0357-	House, Route 60	Current	1890
024-0358-	House, Route 60	Current	1890
024-0359-	House, Route 60	Current	1890
024-0022-	House, Route 60	Current	1920
024-0356-	House, Route 60	Current	1890
024-0028-	House, Route 60	Current	1850
024-0203-	House, Route 600	Current	1910
024-0313-	House, Route 600	Current	1870
024-0316-	House, Route 600	Current	1900
024-0329-	House, Route 600	Current	1930
024-0392-	House, Route 600	Current	1920
024-0393-	House, Route 600	Current	1925
024-0394-	House, Route 600	Current	1925
024-0370-	House, Route 605	Current	1920
024-0371-	House, Route 605	Current	1880
024-0369-	House, Route 607	Current	1880
024-0341-	House, Route 608 (Johnson Road)	Current	1900
024-0342-	House, Route 608 (Johnson Road)	Current	1905
024-0390-	House, Route 609	Current	1730
024-0377-	House, Route 610	Current	1945
024-0344-	House, Route 612	Current	1910
024-0218-	House, Route 616	Current	1940

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0176-	House, Plank Road	Current	1885
024-0177-	House, Plank Road	Current	1885
024-0180-	House, Plank Road	Current	1875
024-0183-	House, Plank Road	Current	1880
024-0170-	House, Raines Tavern Road	Current	1875
024-0174-	House, Raines Tavern Road	Current	1875
024-0175-	House, Raines Tavern Road	Common	1850
024-0322-	House, River Road	Current	1850
024-0293-	House, Route 13	Current	1924
024-0304-	House, Route 45	Current	1925
024-0307-	House, Route 45	Current	1915
024-0364-	House, Route 45	Current	1900
024-0058-	House, Route 45	Current	1920
024-0395-	House, Route 45	Current	1941
024-0415-	House, Route 45	Current	1925
024-0368-	House, Route 45	Current	1930
024-0382-	House, Route 45	Current	1890
024-0387-	House, Route 45	Current	1910
024-0386-	House, Route 45	Current	1925
024-0389-	House, Route 45	Current	1910
024-0055-	House, Route 45	Current	1810
024-0383-	House, Route 45	Current	1920
024-0244-	House, Route 45 (Cartersville Road)	Current	1900
024-0243-	House, Route 45 (Cartersville Road)	Current	1890
024-0301-	House, Route 45 (Cartersville Road)	Current	1900
024-0309-	House, Route 45 (Cartersville Road)	Current	1900
024-0241-	House, Route 45 N	Current	1875
024-0360-	House, Route 60	Current	1900

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0219-	House, Route 616	Current	1900
024-0283-	House, Route 622	Current	1885
024-0122-	House, Route 624	Current	1895
024-0271-	House, Route 624	Current	1846
024-0379-	House, Route 631	Current	1920
024-0378-	House, Route 631	Current	1880
024-0380-	House, Route 631	Current	1936
024-0331-	House, Route 638	Current	1880
024-0334-	House, Route 638	Current	1900
024-0338-	House, Route 639	Current	1880
024-0312-	House, Route 643	Current	1905
024-0204-	House, Route 643	Current	1840
024-0136-	House, Route 653	Current	1900
024-0317-	House, Route 653	Current	1920
024-0320-	House, Route 653	Current	1880
024-0318-	House, Route 653	Current	1890
024-0321-	House, Route 653	Current	1880
024-0216-	House, Route 654	Current	1925
024-0217-	House, Route 654	Current	1900
024-0215-	House, Route 662	Current	1920
024-0288-	House, Route 672	Current	1925
024-0289-	House, Route 672	Current	1910
024-0291-	House, Route 672	Current	1885
024-0230-	House, Route 684 (Cartersville Ext.)	Current	1900
024-0231-	House, Route 684 (Cartersville Ext.)	Current	1890
024-0375-	House, Route 686	Current	1850
024-0374-	House, Route 686	Current	1910

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0229-	House, Route 687	Current	1890
024-0308-	House, Route 689	Current	1890
024-0295-	House, Route 690	Current	1875
024-0373-	House, Route 690	Current	1880
024-0305-	House, Route 711	Current	1930
024-0210-	House, Route 723 (Hatcher Road)	Current	1920
024-0340-	House, Route 724	Current	1895
024-0249-	House, Rt 45	Current	1900
024-0246-	House, Rt 45	Current	1880
024-0245-	House, Rt 45	Current	1915
024-0125-	House, Rt 60 (Anderson Highway)	Current	1870
024-0272-	House, Rt 625	Current	1890
024-0132-	House, Rt 657	Current	1920
024-0273-	House, Rt 663	Current	1890
024-0212-	House, Rt. 13	Current	1890
024-0213-	House, Rt. 13	Current	1890
024-0211-	House, Rt. 13	Current	1910
024-0281-	House, Rt. 13	Current	1770
024-0264-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1880
024-0261-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1905
024-0250-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1895
024-0251-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1895
024-0254-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1895
024-0255-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1900
024-0256-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1900
024-0259-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1900
024-0258-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1900
024-0257-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1900

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0226-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1885
024-0302-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1925
024-0043-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1939
024-0060-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1910
024-0066-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1920
024-0067-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1920
024-0227-	House, Rt. 45, Cartersville Rd.	Current	1925
024-0168-	House, Rt. 45, Cumberland Road	Current	1890
024-0237-	House, Rt. 60	Current	1930
024-0239-	House, Rt. 60	Current	1818
024-0325-	House, Rt. 600	Current	1920
024-0327-	House, Rt. 600	Current	1890
024-0328-	House, Rt. 600	Current	1900
024-0236-	House, Rt. 601	Current	1930
024-0088-	House, Rt. 607	Current	1910
024-0277-	House, Rt. 611	Current	1917
024-0262-	House, Rt. 614	Current	1890
024-0224-	House, Rt. 616	Current	1935
024-0225-	House, Rt. 616	Current	1885
024-0285-	House, Rt. 623	Current	1840
024-0269-	House, Rt. 624	Current	1900
024-0268-	House, Rt. 624	Current	1885
024-0267-	House, Rt. 624	Current	1900
024-0265-	House, Rt. 626	Current	1880
024-0158-	House, Rt. 633	Current	1875
024-0270-	House, Rt. 635	Current	1900
024-0234-	House, Rt. 647 Winfield Farm	Current Common	1875

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0235-	House, Rt. 647	Current	1925
024-0233-	House, Rt. 647 (Brown Road)	Current	1900
024-0319-	House, Rt. 653	Current	1900
024-0280-	House, Rt. 654	Current	1870
024-0279-	House, Rt. 654	Current	1910
024-0278-	House, Rt. 654	Current	1880
024-0135-	House, Rt. 657	Common	1920
024-0207-	House, Rt. 674	Current	1820
024-0232-	House, Rt. 684 (Cartersville Extension)	Current	1900
024-0276-	House, Rt. 697	Current	1920
024-0098-	House, Rt. 703	Current	1930
024-0405-	House, Spring Street	Current	1925
024-0153-	House, Tear Wallet Road	Current	1875
024-0160-	House, Vogel Road	Current	1875
024-0151-	House, Wilson-Russell Drive	Current	1900
024-0126-004	Hume House Gresham House Lot #9	Historic Historic Historic	1910
024-0126-029	Indian House	Historic	1940
024-0045-	Inglewood	Historic	1800
024-0106-	Irwin's Tavern	Historic	1911
024-0126-008	J. F. Pleasants House Lot #16	Historic Historic	1915
024-0381-	Jack's Junk	Current	1910
024-0131-	Jamesview	Historic/Current	1730
024-0095-	Jenkins Church	Historic	1857
024-0120-	Jesse Thomas Plaque	Historic	1940
024-0047-	Lancaster House	Historic	1840
024-0011-	Langhorne House Langhorne House	Historic Current	1860

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0396-	Lithia Springs	Historic	1877
024-0372-	Little Fork Baptist Church	Historic	1920
024-0104-	Locust Grove	Historic	1830
024-0082-	Locust Grove	Historic	1810
024-0013-	Locust Level Mountain View	Historic Current	1790
024-0192-	Long Acre Farms	Current	1880
024-0118-	M. H. Maxey Store Bruners Store R. O. Moore Store	Historic Current Historic	1880
024-0361-	Maple Hill	Historic/Current	1903
024-0126-023	Marsh House	Historic	1900
024-0223-	Mayo House	Current	1890
024-0085-	Melrose	Historic	1850
024-0101-	Midway Midway	Historic Current	1780
024-0355-	Mill, Route 60	Current	1920
024-0114-	Millview	Current	1850
024-0200-	Moore's Super Market (Bi-Rite)	Current	1920
024-0014-	Morningside	Historic	1857
024-0186-	Morton's Mill Morton's Mill	Historic Current	1720
024-0169-	Mosby House	Historic	1900
024-0128-	Moses Smith Cemetery Green Acres	Historic Alternate Name	1912
024-0367-	Mount Calvary Baptist Church	Historic	1930
024-0015-	Mount Elba	Historic	1750
024-0263-	Mt. Horeb Church Mt. Horeb Church	Current Historic	1890
024-0040-	Muddy Creek Mill House	Historic	1830
024-0017-	Muddy Creek Mill Post Office Tamworth Post Office	Historic Current	1830

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0073-	Nan's Cottage Amphill Caretaker's House	Historic Historic	1750
024-0117-	Newstead	Historic	1920
024-0419-	Northfield	Historic/Current	1820
024-0247-	Oak Grove Baptist Church	Current	1909
024-0087-	Oak Hill	Historic	1800
024-0337-	Oakgrove	Historic/Current	1780
024-0031-	Oakland	Historic	1767
024-0220-	Oakland	Historic	1847
024-0083-	Oakland	Historic	1750
024-0296-	Oakwood Methodist Church	Current	1911
024-0093-	Oatland Oatland	Historic Current	1808
024-0137-	Office, Stoney Point Road Robert G. Woodson Jr., Law Office	Current Common	1900
024-0119-	Old Hoe Place	Historic	1830
024-0075-	Old White Place	Historic	1800
024-0126-002	Palmore Cartersville Tavern Lot #18	Historic Historic Historic	1810
024-0138-	Payne Memorial United Methodist Church	Current	1914
024-0003-	Pleasant Grove	Historic	1862
024-0376-	Pleasant View Baptist Church	Historic	1930
024-0126-014	Pleasants House Lot #36	Historic Historic	1850
024-0349-	Pocohontas Farm	Historic	1905
024-0059-	Putney Family Cemetery	Historic	1860
024-0167-	Putney House Putney House	Current Historic	1906

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0388-	Randolph, John High School Randolph, John Elementary School	Historic Historic	1910
024-0140-	Red Rose Inn Apartments	Current	1875
024-0346-	Restover	Historic	1905
024-0238-	Rising Zion Baptist Church	Historic/Current	1900
024-0094-	Robertson's Store Store, Rt. 623 House, Rt. 623	Historic Historic Historic	1880
024-0049-	Rochelle	Historic	1830
024-0096-	Rock Castle	Historic	1811
024-0078-	Rock Spring Farm	Historic	1790
024-0384-	Saint Paul's School	Historic	1880
024-0303-	School, Rt. 45	Current	1915
024-0089-	School, Rt. 45	Current	1870
024-0111-	School, Rt. 45	Current	1890
024-0275-	School, Rt. 614	Current	1900
024-0181-	Sharon Baptist Cemetery	Current	1893
024-0103-	Spring Hill	Historic	1823
024-0126-021	St. Catherine Catholic Church	Historic	1890
024-0041-	St. James Episcopal Church	Historic	1940
024-0126-016	Stinnett House	Historic	1910
024-0150-	Stinson House	Current	1920
024-0391-	Stoddert School	Historic	1880
024-0248-	Stonenell and Holland Store Ashby General Store	Historic Current	1900
024-0228-	Store, Cartersville Ext.	Current	1925
024-0197-	Store, Cumberland Road	Current	1900
024-0126-024	Store, Route 45	Current	1940
024-0362-	Store, Route 60	Current	1937
024-0332-	Store, Route 638	Current	1910

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
=====	=====	=====	=====
024-0201-	Store, Rt. 60	Current	1920
024-0282-	Store, Rt. 622	Historic	1920
024-0081-	Tally Ho	Historic/Current	1850
024-0102-	Tar Wallet Baptist Church	Historic/Current	1904
024-0113-	Thaxston House	Historic	1850
024-0286-	The Country Store	Current	1930
024-0126-031	The Deanery	Historic	1780
024-0029-	Thomas Chapel	Historic	1847
024-0026-	Tobacco Barn at Hamilton	Current	1890
024-0208-	Tobacco Barn, Rt. 654	Current	1910
024-0054-	Tombstone of Charles Irving Thornton	Historic	1847
024-0050-	Trent's Mill	Current	1850
024-0033-	Trenton Mill	Historic	1771
024-0133-	Union Church	Current	1925
024-0020-	Union Hill Rock Cottage	Historic Alternate Name	1730
024-0126-022	Unique Fashions	Current	1915
024-0035-	Viewmont	Historic	1790
024-0126-012	W.E. Robinson House Lot #29	Historic Historic	1909
024-0417-	Walnut Hill	Historic/Current	1730
024-0126-006	Walton House Lot #11 Williams House	Historic Historic Historic	1795
024-0021-	West Hill	Historic	1807
024-0062-	Wilkinson House	Historic	1850
024-0071-	Willis River Bridge	Historic	1934
024-0336-	Willow Bank	Historic/Current	1780
024-0086-	Wine House	Historic	1850
024-0121-	Woodlawn	Historic	1830

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0038-	Woodlawn	Historic	1780
024-0202-	World of Video and Masonic Lodge #283	Current	1920

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APPENDIX C
List of Surveyed Properties in Cumberland County
by Date of Construction

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0186-	Morton's Mill	Historic	1720
	Morton's Mill	Current	
024-0024-	Chantilly	Historic	1730
024-0390-	House, Route 609	Current	1730
024-0131-	Jamesview	Historic/Current	1730
024-0020-	Union Hill	Historic	1730
	Rock Cottage	Alternate Name	
024-0417-	Walnut Hill	Historic/Current	1730
024-0314-	Hazelgrove Farm	Historic/Current	1750
024-0015-	Mount Elba	Historic	1750
024-0073-	Nan's Cottage	Historic	1750
	Amphill Caretaker's House	Historic	
024-0083-	Oakland	Historic	1750
024-0048-	Cumberland Presbyterian Church	Historic	1754
	Cumberland Presbyterian Church	Current	
024-0199-	Baber, James Pendleton Law Office	Current	1760
024-0031-	Oakland	Historic	1767
024-0281-	House, Rt. 13	Current	1770
024-0033-	Trenton Mill	Historic	1771
024-0101-	Midway	Historic	1780
	Midway	Current	
024-0337-	Oakgrove	Historic/Current	1780
024-0126-031	The Deanery	Historic	1780
024-0336-	Willow Bank	Historic/Current	1780
024-0038-	Woodlawn	Historic	1780
024-0100-	Anderson House	Historic	1790
024-0126-019	Baptist Parsonage	Historic	1790
	Lot #17	Historic	
024-0126-009	Glasser House	Historic	1790
	Lot #13	Historic	
	Masonic Lodge	Historic	
024-0126-010	Harrison, H.T. House	Historic	1790
	Lot #15	Historic	
024-0013-	Locust Level	Historic	1790
	Mountain View	Current	
024-0078-	Rock Spring Farm	Historic	1790
024-0035-	Viewmont	Historic	1790
024-0126-006	Walton House	Historic	1795
	Lot #11	Historic	
	Williams House	Historic	
024-0129-	Booker Cemetery	Historic/Current	1800
	Woodside	Alternate Name	
024-0116-	Ca Ira Fishing Club, Club House	Current	1800
024-0166-	Cox Road	Current	1800
024-0019-	Flanagan's Mill	Historic	1800
	Trice's Mill	Historic	
	Walton Mill	Historic	
024-0184-	Flatcake Plantation	Historic	1800
024-0045-	Inglewood	Historic	1800
024-0087-	Oak Hill	Historic	1800
024-0075-	Old White Place	Historic	1800
024-0335-	Farm, Route 638	Current	1805
024-0021-	West Hill	Historic	1807
024-0093-	Oatland	Historic	1808
	Oatland	Current	
024-0055-	House, Route 45	Current	1810
024-0082-	Locust Grove	Historic	1810

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0126-002	Palmore	Historic	1810
	Cartersville Tavern	Historic	
	Lot #18	Historic	
024-0096-	Rock Castle	Historic	1811
024-0001-	Brick House	Historic	1815
	Trenton House	Historic	
	Virginia Forestry Superintendent Residence	Common	
024-0080-	Duncan's Dairy Farm	Historic/Current	1815
	Effingham Tavern	Historic	
	Hudgin's Tavern	Historic	
	Locust Grove	Historic	
024-0239-	House, Rt. 60	Current	1818
024-0345-	House, Route 60	Current	1820
024-0207-	House, Rt. 674	Current	1820
024-0419-	Northfield	Historic/Current	1820
024-0103-	Spring Hill	Historic	1823
024-0007-	Fork of Willis Church	Historic	1828
024-0324-	Angola Farm	Current	1830
024-0010-	Hors Du Monde	Historic	1830
024-0104-	Locust Grove	Historic	1830
024-0040-	Muddy Creek Mill House	Historic	1830
024-0017-	Muddy Creek Mill Post Office	Historic	1830
	Tamworth Post Office	Current	
024-0119-	Old Hoe Place	Historic	1830
024-0049-	Rochelle	Historic	1830
024-0121-	Woodlawn	Historic	1830
024-0097-	Brown's Church Manse	Historic	1840
	Thompson House	Current	
024-0198-	Farm, 1208 Blanton Farm Road	Current	1840
024-0091-	Goshen	Historic	1840
024-0039-	Greenwood	Historic/Current	1840
024-0204-	House, Route 643	Current	1840
024-0285-	House, Rt. 623	Current	1840
024-0047-	Lancaster House	Historic	1840
024-0173-	Farm, Raines Tavern Road	Current	1843
024-0271-	House, Route 624	Current	1846
024-0220-	Oakland	Historic	1847
024-0029-	Thomas Chapel	Historic	1847
024-0054-	Tombstone of Charles Irving Thornton	Historic	1847
024-0099-	Allendale	Historic	1850
024-0108-	Ashland Farm	Historic	1850
024-0126-007	Dickerson's Drug Store	Historic	1850
	H. B. Pleasants House	Historic	
	Lot #14	Historic	
024-0006-	Elkora	Historic	1850
024-0126-017	Healy-Hankins House	Historic	1850
	Lot #21	Historic	
024-0175-	House, Raines Tavern Road	Common	1850
024-0322-	House, River Road	Current	1850
024-0028-	House, Route 60	Current	1850
024-0375-	House, Route 686	Current	1850
024-0085-	Melrose	Historic	1850
024-0114-	Millview	Current	1850

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0126-014	Pleasants House	Historic	1850
	Lot #36	Historic	
024-0081-	Tally Ho	Historic/Current	1850
024-0113-	Thaxton House	Historic	1850
024-0050-	Trent's Mill	Current	1850
024-0062-	Wilkinson House	Historic	1850
024-0086-	Wine House	Historic	1850
024-0023-	Center Presbyterian Church	Historic/Current	1852
024-0056-	High Bridge	Historic	1854
024-0008-	Glentivar	Historic	1855
	Glentivar	Current	
024-0095-	Jenkins Church	Historic	1857
024-0014-	Morningside	Historic	1857
024-0002-	Brown's Presbyterian Church	Current	1858
	Brown's Presbyterian Church	Historic	
024-0416-	Fortification at High Bridge	Historic	1860
024-0011-	Langhorne House	Historic	1860
	Langhorne House	Current	
024-0059-	Putney Family Cemetery	Historic	1860
024-0003-	Pleasant Grove	Historic	1862
024-0413-	Confederate Cemetery	Historic	1865
024-0240-	Clinton Manor House	Historic	1870
024-0191-	Farm, Route 634	Current	1870
024-0313-	House, Route 600	Current	1870
024-0125-	House, Rt 60 (Anderson Highway)	Current	1870
024-0280-	House, Rt. 654	Current	1870
024-0089-	School, Rt. 45	Current	1870
024-0070-	Cremona	Current	1875
024-0090-	French's Store and House	Historic	1875
024-0139-	Farm Bureau of Virginia	Current	1875
024-0147-	Farm, Anderson Hwy. (Rt. 60)	Current	1875
024-0159-	Farm, Cumberland Rd.	Current	1875
024-0164-	Farm, John Randolph Road	Current	1875
024-0179-	House, 1107 Plank Road	Current	1875
024-0162-	House, Anderson Hwy. (Rt. 60)	Current	1875
024-0161-	House, Ca Ira Road	Current	1875
024-0141-	House, Fitzgerald Road	Current	1875
024-0142-	House, Fitzgerald Road	Current	1875
024-0143-	House, Fitzgerald Road	Current	1875
024-0144-	House, Fitzgerald Road	Current	1875
024-0145-	House, Fitzgerald Road	Current	1875
024-0163-	House, Holman Mill Road	Current	1875
024-0180-	House, Plank Road	Current	1875
024-0170-	House, Raines Tavern Road	Current	1875
024-0174-	House, Raines Tavern Road	Current	1875
024-0241-	House, Route 45 N	Current	1875
024-0295-	House, Route 690	Current	1875
024-0158-	House, Rt. 633	Current	1875
024-0234-	House, Rt. 647	Current	1875
	Winfield Farm	Common	
024-0153-	House, Tear Waller Road	Current	1875
024-0160-	House, Vogel Road	Current	1875
024-0140-	Red Rose Inn Apartments	Current	1875
024-0396-	Lithia Springs	Historic	1877

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0196-	Antioch United Methodist Church	Current	1880
024-0171-	Antioch United Methodist Church	Historic	
024-0330-	Farm, Raines Tavern Road	Current	1880
024-0252-	Farm, Route 673	Current	1880
024-0182-	Greenfield Farm	Current	1880
024-0188-	House, 1586 Plank Road	Current	1880
024-0064-	House, 721 Plank Road	Current	1880
024-0172-	House, 76 Rt. 668 (North Airport Road)	Current	1880
024-0183-	House, Crooked Lane	Current	1880
024-0371-	House, Plank Road	Current	1880
024-0369-	House, Route 605	Current	1880
024-0378-	House, Route 607	Current	1880
024-0331-	House, Route 631	Current	1880
024-0338-	House, Route 638	Current	1880
024-0320-	House, Route 639	Current	1880
024-0321-	House, Route 653	Current	1880
024-0373-	House, Route 653	Current	1880
024-0246-	House, Route 690	Current	1880
024-0264-	House, Rt 45	Current	1880
024-0265-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1880
024-0278-	House, Rt. 626	Current	1880
024-0192-	House, Rt. 654	Current	1880
024-0118-	Long Acre Farms	Current	1880
024-0094-	M. H. Maxey Store	Historic	1880
	Bruners Store	Current	
	R. O. Moore Store	Historic	
	Robertson's Store	Historic	1880
	Store, Rt. 623	Historic	
	House, Rt. 623	Historic	
024-0384-	Saint Paul's School	Historic	1880
024-0391-	Stoddert School	Historic	1880
024-0300-	Farm, Route 45	Current	1882
024-0126-013	Cartersville ME Episcopal Church South	Historic	1883
	Lot #33	Historic	
024-0333-	Centenary United Methodist Church	Current	1884
024-0292-	Farm, Route 617	Current	1885
024-0290-	Farm, Route 672	Current	1885
024-0176-	House, Plank Road	Current	1885
024-0177-	House, Plank Road	Current	1885
024-0283-	House, Route 622	Current	1885
024-0291-	House, Route 672	Current	1885
024-0226-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1885
024-0225-	House, Rt. 616	Current	1885
024-0268-	House, Rt. 624	Current	1885
024-0348-	Church, Route 60	Historic	1890
	House, Route 60	Current	
024-0214-	Farm, Route 667	Current	1890
024-0194-	Farm, Route 680	Current	1890
024-0274-	Farm, Rt 663	Current	1890
024-0126-011	General Store, Church Street	Historic/Current	1890
	Lot #29	Historic	
024-0311-	High Bridge Farm	Historic/Current	1890
024-0072-	Horseshoe Bluff Farm	Historic	1890
024-0185-	House, 408 Plank Road	Current	1890

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0165-	House, Angola Road	Current	1890
024-0193-	House, Asal Road	Current	1890
024-0222-	House, Deep Run Road (Rt. 616)	Current	1890
024-0206-	House, Langhorne Road (Rt. 717)	Current	1890
024-0382-	House, Route 45	Current	1890
024-0243-	House, Route 45 (Cartersville Road)	Current	1890
024-0352-	House, Route 60	Current	1890
024-0353-	House, Route 60	Current	1890
024-0357-	House, Route 60	Current	1890
024-0358-	House, Route 60	Current	1890
024-0359-	House, Route 60	Current	1890
024-0356-	House, Route 60	Current	1890
024-0318-	House, Route 653	Current	1890
024-0231-	House, Route 684 (Cartersville Ext.)	Current	1890
024-0229-	House, Route 687	Current	1890
024-0308-	House, Route 689	Current	1890
024-0272-	House, Rt 625	Current	1890
024-0273-	House, Rt 663	Current	1890
024-0212-	House, Rt. 13	Current	1890
024-0213-	House, Rt. 13	Current	1890
024-0168-	House, Rt. 45, Cumberland Road	Current	1890
024-0327-	House, Rt. 600	Current	1890
024-0262-	House, Rt. 614	Current	1890
024-0223-	Mayo House	Current	1890
024-0263-	Mt. Horeb Church	Current	1890
	Mt. Horeb Church	Historic	
024-0111-	School, Rt. 45	Current	1890
024-0126-021	St. Catherine Catholic Church	Historic	1890
024-0026-	Tobacco Barn at Hamilton	Current	1890
024-0092-	Grove Church	Historic	1892
024-0181-	Sharon Baptist Cemetery	Current	1893
024-0253-	Farm, Rt. 45	Current	1895
024-0122-	House, Route 624	Current	1895
024-0340-	House, Route 724	Current	1895
024-0250-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1895
024-0251-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1895
024-0254-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1895
024-0126-003	Bank of Cartersville Lot #9	Historic	1900
024-0260-	Barn, Rt. 615	Current	1900
024-0148-	Barn, Stoney Point Road	Current	1900
024-0126-001	Booker House Lot #2	Historic	1900
		Historic	
024-0126-025	Brown House	Historic	1900
024-0137-	Office, Stoney Point Road	Current	1900
	Robert G. Woodson Jr., Law Office	Common	
024-0363-	Dwelling and Store, Flannagan's Mill Road	Current	1900
024-0190-	Farm, Cumberland Road	Current	1900
024-0149-	Farm, Stoney Point Road	Current	1900
024-0154-	Farm, Tear Wallet Road	Current	1900
024-0195-	Garage, Cumberland Road	Current	1900
024-0306-	House and Store, Route 45	Current	1900
024-0189-	House, Cumberland Road	Current	1900

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0152-	House, Cumberland Road (Rt. 45)	Current	1900
024-0146-	House, Fitzgerald Road	Current	1900
024-0221-	House, Parker Road (Rt. 648)	Current	1900
024-0187-	House, Plank Road	Current	1900
024-0364-	House, Route 45	Current	1900
024-0244-	House, Route 45 (Cartersville Road)	Current	1900
024-0301-	House, Route 45 (Cartersville Road)	Current	1900
024-0309-	House, Route 45 (Cartersville Road)	Current	1900
024-0360-	House, Route 60	Current	1900
024-0347-	House, Route 60	Current	1900
024-0351-	House, Route 60	Current	1900
024-0316-	House, Route 600	Current	1900
024-0341-	House, Route 608 (Johnson Road)	Current	1900
024-0219-	House, Route 616	Current	1900
024-0334-	House, Route 638	Current	1900
024-0136-	House, Route 653	Current	1900
024-0217-	House, Route 654	Current	1900
024-0230-	House, Route 684 (Cartersville Ext.)	Current	1900
024-0249-	House, Rt 45	Current	1900
024-0255-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1900
024-0256-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1900
024-0259-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1900
024-0258-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1900
024-0257-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1900
024-0328-	House, Rt. 600	Current	1900
024-0269-	House, Rt. 624	Current	1900
024-0267-	House, Rt. 624	Current	1900
024-0270-	House, Rt. 635	Current	1900
024-0233-	House, Rt. 647 (Brown Road)	Current	1900
024-0319-	House, Rt. 653	Current	1900
024-0232-	House, Rt. 684 (Cartersville Extension)	Current	1900
024-0151-	House, Wilson-Russell Drive	Current	1900
024-0126-023	Marsh House	Historic	1900
024-0169-	Mosby House	Historic	1900
024-0238-	Rising Zion Baptist Church	Historic/Current	1900
024-0275-	School, Rt. 614	Current	1900
024-0248-	Stonenell and Holland Store	Historic	1900
	Ashby General Store	Current	
024-0197-	Store, Cumberland Road	Current	1900
024-0284-	Cornerstone Church Cemetery	Current	1902
024-0361-	Maple Hill	Historic/Current	1903
024-0102-	Tar Wallet Baptist Church	Historic/Current	1904
024-0242-	Bethlehem Baptist Church	Historic	1905
024-0297-	House and Store, Route 690	Current	1905
024-0342-	House, Route 608 (Johnson Road)	Current	1905
024-0312-	House, Route 643	Current	1905
024-0261-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1905
024-0349-	Pocohontas Farm	Historic	1905
024-0346-	Restover	Historic	1905
024-0126-020	Cartersville Baptist Church	Historic	1906
	Lot #19	Historic	
024-0167-	Putney House	Current	1906
	Putney House	Historic	
024-0209-	Garrett House	Historic	1907

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0247-	Oak Grove Baptist Church	Current	1909
024-0126-012	W.E. Robinson House Lot #29	Historic Historic	1909
024-0126-005	Cartersville Ford Dealership Lot #10	Historic Historic	1910
024-0126-032	Cartersville Post Office	Historic	1910
024-0287-	Farm, Route 672	Current	1910
024-0065-	Farm, Rt. 45	Current	1910
024-0354-	Grocery Store, Route 60 Wooden-Things Store	Historic Current	1910
024-0326-	House Rt. 600	Current	1910
024-0178-	House, 922 Plank Road	Current	1910
024-0156-	House, Box 296 Fleming Road	Current	1910
024-0126-015	House, Church Street Lot #25	Current Historic	1910
024-0299-	House, Cornfield Lane	Historic	1910
024-0387-	House, Route 45	Current	1910
024-0389-	House, Route 45	Current	1910
024-0203-	House, Route 600	Current	1910
024-0344-	House, Route 612	Current	1910
024-0289-	House, Route 672	Current	1910
024-0374-	House, Route 686	Current	1910
024-0211-	House, Rt. 13	Current	1910
024-0060-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1910
024-0088-	House, Rt. 607	Current	1910
024-0279-	House, Rt. 654	Current	1910
024-0126-004	Hume House Gresham House Lot #9	Historic Historic Historic	1910
024-0381-	Jack's Junk	Current	1910
024-0388-	Randolph, John High School Randolph, John Elementary School	Historic Historic	1910
024-0126-016	Stinnett House	Historic	1910
024-0332-	Store, Route 638	Current	1910
024-0208-	Tobacco Barn, Rt. 654	Current	1910
024-0105-	Hamilton High School	Historic	1911
024-0106-	Irwin's Tavern	Historic	1911
024-0296-	Oakwood Methodist Church	Current	1911
024-0128-	Moses Smith Cemetery Green Acres	Historic Alternate Name	1912
024-0266-	Cemetery, Rt. 624		1914
024-0138-	Payne Memorial United Methodist Church	Current	1914
024-0126-026	Culbertson House	Historic	1915
024-0298-	Flat Rock School	Historic	1915
024-0079-	Fork of Willis School	Historic	1915
024-0307-	House, Route 45	Current	1915
024-0245-	House, Rt 45	Current	1915
024-0126-008	J. F. Pleasants House Lot #16	Historic Historic	1915
024-0303-	School, Rt. 45	Current	1915
024-0126-022	Unique Fashions	Current	1915
024-0042-	Cartersville Cemetery	Historic	1916
024-0277-	House, Rt. 611	Current	1917
024-0109-	Chapel, Rt. 45	Current	1920
024-0315-	Farm, Route 600	Current	1920

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0310-	Green Creek Church	Historic/Current	1920
024-0134-	House, 230 Rt. 657	Common	1920
024-0397-	House, Georgia Street	Current	1920
024-0063-	House, Hillcrest Road	Current	1920
024-0058-	House, Route 45	Current	1920
024-0383-	House, Route 45	Current	1920
024-0022-	House, Route 60	Current	1920
024-0392-	House, Route 600	Current	1920
024-0370-	House, Route 605	Current	1920
024-0379-	House, Route 631	Current	1920
024-0317-	House, Route 653	Current	1920
024-0215-	House, Route 662	Current	1920
024-0210-	House, Route 723 (Hatcher Road)	Current	1920
024-0132-	House, Rt 657	Current	1920
024-0066-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1920
024-0067-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1920
024-0325-	House, Rt. 600	Current	1920
024-0135-	House, Rt. 657	Common	1920
024-0276-	House, Rt. 697	Current	1920
024-0372-	Little Fork Baptist Church	Historic	1920
024-0355-	Mill, Route 60	Current	1920
024-0200-	Moore's Super Market (Bi-Rite)	Current	1920
024-0117-	Newstead	Historic	1920
024-0150-	Stinson House	Current	1920
024-0201-	Store, Rt. 60	Current	1920
024-0282-	Store, Rt. 622	Historic	1920
024-0202-	World of Video and Masonic Lodge #283	Current	1920
024-0293-	House, Route 13	Current	1924
024-0126-018	Caldwell House	Historic	1925
	Lot #18	Historic	
024-0404-	House, Bizarre Street	Current	1925
024-0414-	House, Bragg Street	Current	1925
024-0412-	House, Early Street	Current	1925
024-0398-	House, Georgia Street	Current	1925
024-0399-	House, Georgia Street	Current	1925
024-0400-	House, Georgia Street	Current	1925
024-0401-	House, Georgia Street	Current	1925
024-0402-	House, Georgia Street	Current	1925
024-0061-	House, Hillcrest Road	Current	1925
024-0406-	House, Osborn Road	Current	1925
024-0407-	House, Osborn Road	Current	1925
024-0408-	House, Osborn Road	Current	1925
024-0409-	House, Osborn Road	Current	1925
024-0411-	House, Osborn Road	Current	1925
024-0304-	House, Route 45	Current	1925
024-0415-	House, Route 45	Current	1925
024-0386-	House, Route 45	Current	1925
024-0393-	House, Route 600	Current	1925
024-0394-	House, Route 600	Current	1925
024-0216-	House, Route 654	Current	1925
024-0288-	House, Route 672	Current	1925
024-0302-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1925
024-0227-	House, Rt. 45, Cartersville Rd.	Current	1925
024-0235-	House, Rt. 647	Current	1925
024-0405-	House, Spring Street	Current	1925

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT
024-0228-	Store, Cartersville Ext.	Current	1925
024-0133-	Union Church	Current	1925
024-0385-	Barber Shop, Route 45	Current	1930
024-0366-	Barn, Route 45	Current	1930
024-0410-	Bridge, Route 699	Current	1930
024-0294-	Cumberland Lookout Tower	Historic	1930
024-0157-	House, Agee Lane	Current	1930
024-0205-	House, Langhorne Road (Rt. 717)	Current	1930
024-0368-	House, Route 45	Current	1930
024-0339-	House, Route 60	Current	1930
024-0329-	House, Route 600	Current	1930
024-0305-	House, Route 711	Current	1930
024-0237-	House, Rt. 60	Current	1930
024-0236-	House, Rt. 601	Current	1930
024-0098-	House, Rt. 703	Current	1930
024-0367-	Mount Calvary Baptist Church	Historic	1930
024-0376-	Pleasant View Baptist Church	Historic	1930
024-0286-	The Country Store	Current	1930
024-0071-	Willis River Bridge	Historic	1934
024-0224-	House, Rt. 616	Current	1935
024-0350-	Cumberland High School	Historic	1936
	Cumberland Middle School	Current	
024-0380-	House, Route 631	Current	1936
024-0362-	Store, Route 60	Current	1937
024-0043-	House, Rt. 45	Current	1939
024-0155-	B and F Motor Parts	Current	1940
024-0365-	Cumberland Training Agricultural Building	Historic	1940
	Jackson High School	Historic	
	Cumberland Elementary School	Current	
024-0323-	Dinny Court Store	Historic	1940
024-0403-	Gas Station	Current	1940
024-0218-	House, Route 616	Current	1940
024-0126-029	Indian House	Historic	1940
024-0120-	Jesse Thomas Plaque	Historic	1940
024-0041-	St. James Episcopal Church	Historic	1940
024-0126-024	Store, Route 45	Current	1940
024-0395-	House, Route 45	Current	1941
024-0377-	House, Route 610	Current	1945

413 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

APPENDIX D
List of Properties Surveyed to the Intensive Level

Cumberland County Inventory--Intensive Surveys

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT	Resource Type
024-0001-	Brick House	Historic	1815	Single Dwelling
	Trenton House	Historic		
	Virginia Forestry Superintendant Residence	Common		
024-0002-	Brown's Presbyterian Church	Current	1858	Church
	Brown's Presbyterian Church	Historic		
024-0003-	Pleasant Grove	Historic	1862	Single Dwelling
024-0007-	Fork of Willis Church	Historic	1828	Church
024-0011-	Langhorne House	Historic	1860	Single Dwelling
	Langhorne House	Current		
024-0013-	Locust Level	Historic	1790	Single Dwelling
	Mountain View	Current		
024-0014-	Morningside	Historic	1857	Single Dwelling
024-0015-	Mount Elba	Historic	1750	Single Dwelling
024-0017-	Muddy Creek Mill Post Office	Historic	1830	Post Office
	Tamworth Post Office	Current		
024-0020-	Union Hill	Historic	1730	Single Dwelling
	Rock Cottage	Alternate Name		
024-0021-	West Hill	Historic	1807	Single Dwelling
024-0023-	Center Presbyterian Church	Historic/Current	1852	Church
024-0024-	Chantilly	Historic	1730	Single Dwelling
024-0029-	Thomas Chapel	Historic	1847	Church
024-0031-	Oakland	Historic	1767	Single Dwelling
024-0033-	Trenton Mill	Historic	1771	Mill

Cumberland County Inventory--Intensive Surveys

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT	Resource Type
024-0041-	St. James Episcopal Church	Historic	1940	Church
024-0047-	Lancaster House	Historic	1840	Single Dwelling
024-0048-	Cumberland Presbyterian Church Cumberland Presbyterian Church	Historic Current	1754	Church
024-0049-	Rochelle	Historic	1830	Single Dwelling
024-0056-	High Bridge	Historic	1854	Bridge
024-0073-	Nan's Cottage Amphill Caretaker's House	Historic Historic	1750	Single Dwelling
024-0080-	Duncan's Dairy Farm Effingham Tavern Hudgin's Tavern Locust Grove	Historic/Current Historic Historic Historic	1815	Tavern/Ordinary
024-0081-	Tally Ho	Historic/Current	1850	Single Dwelling
024-0083-	Oakland	Historic	1750	Single Dwelling
024-0085-	Melrose	Historic	1850	Single Dwelling
024-0087-	Oak Hill	Historic	1800	Single Dwelling
024-0090-	French's Store and House	Historic	1975	Single Dwelling
024-0091-	Goshen	Historic	1840	Single Dwelling
024-0092-	Grove Church	Historic	1892	Church
024-0093-	Oatland Oatland	Historic Current	1808	Single Dwelling
024-0097-	Brown's Church Manse Thompson House	Historic Current	1840	Single Dwelling

Cumberland County Inventory--Intensive Surveys

VDHR FILE #	Name of Resource	Explanation of Name	YEAR BUILT	Resource Type
024-0099-	Allendale	Historic	1850	Single Dwelling
024-0100-	Anderson House	Historic	1790	Single Dwelling
024-0103-	Spring Hill	Historic	1823	Single Dwelling
024-0106-	Irwin's Tavern	Historic	1911	Single Dwelling
024-0113-	Thaxston House	Historic	1850	Single Dwelling
024-0117-	Newstead	Historic	1920	Single Dwelling
024-0121-	Woodlawn	Historic	1830	Single Dwelling
024-0131-	Jamesview	Historic/Current	1730	Single Dwelling
024-0153-	House, Tear Wallet Road	Current	1875	Single Dwelling
024-0184-	Flatcake Plantation	Historic	1800	Single Dwelling
024-0186-	Morton's Mill Morton's Mill	Historic Current	1720	Single Dwelling
024-0199-	Baber, James Pendleton Law Office	Current	1760	Single Dwelling
024-0209-	Garrett House	Historic	1907	Single Dwelling
024-0220-	Oakland	Historic	1847	Single Dwelling
024-0271-	House, Route 624	Current	1846	Single Dwelling
024-0417-	Walnut Hill	Historic/Current	1730	Single Dwelling

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