

**AN ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
OF
LUNENBURG COUNTY, VIRGINIA**

FINAL REPORT

PREPARED BY
KIMBERLY M. CHEN & ASSOCIATES, INC.

FOR

THE VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

THE LUNENBURG COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

AND

THE LUNENBURG COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

Kimberly M. Chen & Associates, Inc., a consulting firm specializing in architectural history and historic preservation, conducted the historic architecture survey of Lunenburg County between January 2003 and February 2004. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) and the Lunenburg County Board of Supervisors sponsored the Survey and Planning Cost Share Project. The Lunenburg County Historical Society and the VDHR directed the project. The historic architecture survey requirements included a windshield survey of the entire county with all buildings over fifty years of age noted on the appropriate United States Geological Survey Quadrangle Map, and the documentation of 150 properties at the reconnaissance or intensive level. No more than twenty-five previously surveyed properties could be included in the new survey. A secondary requirement was to determine the current condition and status of the 255 previously surveyed properties. Another major component of the project was to develop a historic context for Lunenburg County based on the eighteen historic themes and eight historic periods developed by the VDHR.

Before the start of the survey, a review was made of the existing property files at the VDHR. The Department's files contained documentation for 225 previously surveyed properties in Lunenburg. There are currently three individual properties and one historic district containing twenty-six properties listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places in the county. Preliminary Information Forms, the precursor to a National Register Nomination, have been completed for five additional properties and one rural historic district. A National Register nomination is currently being prepared for the Fifth Avenue Historic District in the Town of Kenbridge.

The survey covered 282,880 acres and resulted in the completion of VDHR field forms for 135 properties at the reconnaissance level and fifteen properties at the intensive level. Surveys were prepared for twenty-three previously identified properties - eleven at the reconnaissance level and twelve at the intensive level. The status was updated on seventy-three of the previously surveyed properties. Architectural descriptions were written, site plans drawn, and black and white photographs taken for each resource. Each property was assessed and placed within the historic context of Lunenburg County. In addition to the above, floor plans were drawn and the interiors described and photographed for the intensive level surveys. Each of the survey reports was entered into the VDHR Data Sharing System database.

The survey identified twenty individual properties as being potentially eligible for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. Further, potential historic districts were identified in Kenbridge, Victoria, Meherrin, and Fort Mitchell. On 25 March 2004, the VDHR Evaluation Team assessed the individual properties and historic districts for eligibility to the state and federal registers. Sixteen of the twenty individual properties and all four of the historic districts were determined eligible for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. In order to list the properties and districts on the state and federal registers, Preliminary Information Forms and National Register Nomination forms will need to be completed.

In addition to the above recommendations, twelve properties have been identified for study at the intensive level. Additional information is needed for one property surveyed at the intensive level before it can be determined eligible for listing. It is further recommended that a study be made of the mill sites and the Late-Nineteenth and Early-Twentieth Century school buildings in the county. It is also recommended that the existing Data Sharing System database files for the previously surveyed properties in Lunenburg County be examined and entries completed and revised.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Lunenburg Survey has been an adventure. It has survived State budget cuts, floods, sleet, snow, hurricanes, earthquakes, and mud. The survey has also been a tremendous pleasure because of the graciousness and willingness of the property owners to open their homes and to share their knowledge and love of Lunenburg County. I am grateful to the Lunenburg County Board of Supervisors for embracing and supporting the survey project and for recognizing the potential value of the project for future development and planning activities. The project would not have been possible without the support and guidance of the Board of the Lunenburg County Historical Society, especially Jack Gregory and Anne Hamlett. Roberta Rickers and the staff at the Ripberger Library in Kenbridge served as the conduit for information coming in from county residents to the survey team. They were always willing to answer our questions, give us directions, and share the resources at the library. This project would not have been possible without their support. I am indebted to Cookie Currin for her tours of the Reedy Creek area and White Oaks Farm and for her incredible knowledge of the county and its history. Special thanks go to Anne and Jim Gaulding, Randolph Hooks and John Webb for riding along and sharing their knowledge. I would be remiss if I did not thank Tom Rutledge for fixing a flat tire; Earl and Lyle Currin for towing me out of the mud, and Mrs. Gregory for feeding me every time I turned up on your doorstep.

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I would also like to thank Erika Schmelzer for all of her hard work to see this project through to completion. I would also like to express my appreciation to the staff at the VDHR, namely, Paige Weiss, Ann Andrus, Jack Zehmer, Quatro Hubbard, Ariel Lambert and Trent Parks. They kept the numbers straight, the pressure on, and DSS working. I deeply appreciate their advice and guidance.

On a personal note, I would like to thank my husband, Lee, and my son, Doug, for their patience and understanding of my love for old buildings. I would also like to dedicate this to my Mom. I know this is a bit unusual for a survey report, but my vocation is all her fault. She taught me long ago to love history, architecture, and heritage – all of which I have come to appreciate even more in Lunenburg County. Thank you.



INTRODUCTION

PROJECT PURPOSE AND GOALS

The purpose of the project as stated in RFP Number 2001-2002-0007 was to conduct a survey of architectural resources in Lunenburg County, consistent with the procedures established by the Secretary of Interior's Guidelines for a Comprehensive Reconnaissance Survey. A minimum of 150 properties are to be documented - 135 reconnaissance level surveys and fifteen intensive level surveys. In addition to the 150 surveyed properties, all properties in the county observed to be fifty years of age or older are to be indicated on the appropriate USGS Quadrangle map. The RFP also required the preparation of a final report to evaluate the properties included in the survey and to make recommendations to Lunenburg County for future historic preservation related projects.

SCOPE OF WORK

The project anticipated the survey of up to twenty-five previously identified properties and carried the implication that the status be noted for the 255 previously surveyed properties. The remaining 125 properties to be surveyed are to be fifty years of age and located within the boundaries of Lunenburg County. Each resource is to be documented on a VDHR reconnaissance or intensive level survey form. In addition to a completed VDHR survey form for the exterior of the building and any associated outbuildings, a reconnaissance level survey includes a site plan and black and white photographs of the exterior. In addition to the above information, intensive level surveys include interior descriptions, interior photographs and floor plans. The survey process documents the architectural style, building materials, and use for each resource and an approximate date of construction is established based on this information. Archival research is undertaken on some properties to further refine the date of construction. All of the properties surveyed are entered into the Data Sharing System (DSS), a database managed by the VDHR that allows for the further analysis of buildings on a regional and statewide basis. Further, each resource is assessed within the established historic context for Lunenburg County and recommendations made for further study. Recommendations were also made regarding properties eligible for individual listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places and for potential historic district designation.

STAFFING

The VDHR in conjunction with Lunenburg County entered into a contract with Kimberly M. Chen & Associates, Inc. to perform the services described in the RFP. Kimberly M. Chen & Associates, Inc. is an architectural history firm that specializes in historic preservation projects. Kimberly M. Chen & Associates, Inc. subcontracted with Susan G. Horner to assist with the survey project. The subcontract with Susan G. Horner was terminated in June 2003. Kimberly Chen served as the Project Manager and Senior Architectural Historian responsible for overseeing all aspects of the project including field surveys, developing the historic context and writing the final survey report. Fifty-five of the on-site surveys were conducted by Kimberly Chen and Susan Horner. The remaining ninety-five reconnaissance and intensive surveys were conducted by Ms. Chen and Erika Schmelzer, an architectural historian with Kimberly M. Chen & Associates, Inc. Ms. Schmelzer was also responsible for entering the survey data into DSS, assisting with the archival research and preparing the files for final submission. Mary Porzio, an intern with Kimberly M. Chen & Associates, Inc., assisted with the preparation of the photographs, maps and project files.



HISTORIC CONTEXT

The VDHR requires that all cultural resource related projects within the Commonwealth be carried out in accordance with a system of statewide historic contexts. These contexts have been defined by the VDHR as a part of the Virginia Comprehensive Preservation Planning Process, in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation Planning. Historic contexts can be applied to field work, research and the writing of reports and other publications. Historic contexts also apply to archeological sites, buildings and districts. By using this system of standardized historic contexts, a property can be placed within its appropriate context by region, theme and historic period. This system is essential for the comparison of cultural resources on a statewide basis, linking them with other similar resources and with the broad patterns of the history and development in the state. This organized and comprehensive approach is imperative to the evaluation and protection of significant historical properties.

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

Geographically, Southside Virginia or the lower Piedmont region is bounded by the James River on the north and the Virginia-North Carolina line to the south. The area lies between the fall line and the Blue Ridge Mountains. The south side remained frontier longer than the Upper Piedmont because the colonial government restricted settlement because the region was close to Native American villages that received periodic attacks from neighboring Indian tribes located to the north and south. Europeans began to filter into the region by the early eighteenth century. Few settlers came from the Lower Tidewater. The majority came from the Upper Tidewater and Upper Piedmont regions and a significant number of German and Scotch-Irish settled in the region as they emigrated south from Pennsylvania to the Carolinas through the Shenandoah Valley. Settlers came in two waves between the late 1740s and early 1750s and again in the mid-1760s. Settlement was interrupted during the French and Indian War (1754-1763); in fact many settlers abandoned the area for fear of Indian attacks. The Revolutionary War had little impact on the region; and with the exception of the Battle of Lynchburg in 1864, a few cavalry raids and the surrender at Appomattox in 1865 the south side was spared the devastation of the Civil War.

The eastern sector of south side was dominated by the cultivation of tobacco which gave rise to a plantation society that resembled Tidewater. The western part of the region was dominated by general agriculture and dairy farms. Industries, such as slate quarries, iron and furniture manufacturing, and mining, added diversity to the regions economy. Lynchburg and Danville were early hubs for the transportation of goods to the north and south with rail lines connecting them to small towns and depots throughout the region. With transportation improvements, Roanoke became the center for the distribution of agricultural and manufactured products. Today, industrial development and the attraction of the region for recreational uses and as a retirement center there are increased demands for services and transportation systems – all of which have an adverse impact of the rural landscape and historic resources.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW OF LUNENBURG COUNTY

SETTLEMENT TO SOCIETY (1607 TO 1750)

Situated in Southside Virginia between the Nottoway and Meherrin Rivers, Lunenburg County was created in 1746 from Brunswick County. Both counties were named in honor of King George II, whose titles included “Baron of Brunswick-Lunenburg.” Brunswick was created in 1720 from Prince George, a county split from Charles City County in 1702. When created in 1746, Lunenburg County covered nearly 5,000 square miles. Eventually, ten counties – Mecklenburg, Halifax, Charlotte, Campbell, Pittsylvania, Henry, Patrick, Franklin, Appomattox, and Bedford – were carved out of this expanse-giving rise to Lunenburg’s nickname, “The Mother of Counties”.

There is much debate over the identity of the first English explorers to visit Lunenburg County. It is known that by 1650 the Lower Cherokee Trading Path, the Saponi Trail, and the Occoneechi Path were routes of interest to the English and that there were plans to explore the frontier with packhorses and Indian guides.

Some of these early explorers were Edward Bland and Abraham Wood in the 1650s; John Lederer, a former German physician, in the late 1660s and early 1670s; and Captain Thomas Batts and Robert Fallam, and James Needham and Gabriel Arthur in the early 1670s. However, credit for opening the frontier goes to Abraham Wood, who under the governorship of Sir William Berkeley spent much of his life as commander of a large trading post at Fort Henry (Petersburg) and who discovered and named the New River in 1654. He also financed and sent Batts and Fallam in 1671 to explore north and west of what is now Radford. Their expedition went as far west as Tug Fork (Kentucky state line), a tributary to Big Sandy and the Ohio River. (de Hart 2003)

Some scholars believe that Batts and Fallam were the first Englishmen to pass through the boundaries of present day Lunenburg County in September 1671. While others believe, that honor belongs to John Lederer. Regardless of the identity of the first explorers, they left no permanent mark on the countryside.

“The river system of the Southside, though pleasing to the eye, was nearly useless as a means of transportation, a fact which would work to hinder the full integration of the Southside into the better-settled parts of the Virginia colony.” (Beeman, 1984: 16) By 1702, occupation had reached into the lower portion of the Piedmont and by 1729, the area was sparsely settled. Before 1730, the settlers of Lunenburg County were predominately English moving from the eastern counties of Surry, Isle of Wight, Henrico, Goochland, and Hanover. It is likely that small bands of Native Americans, principally Nottoway and Meherrin tribes of the Iroquois nation, were still utilizing parts of Lunenburg County. By 1669 due to disease and warfare, the total population of the Piedmont tribes had declined from a height of 20,000 to about 1,800 and with the Treaty of 1677 they had lost their land and become tributaries of the colony. (Egloff and Woodward, 1992: 45) In general, the human population during this early period of settlement was both transient and sparsely scattered.

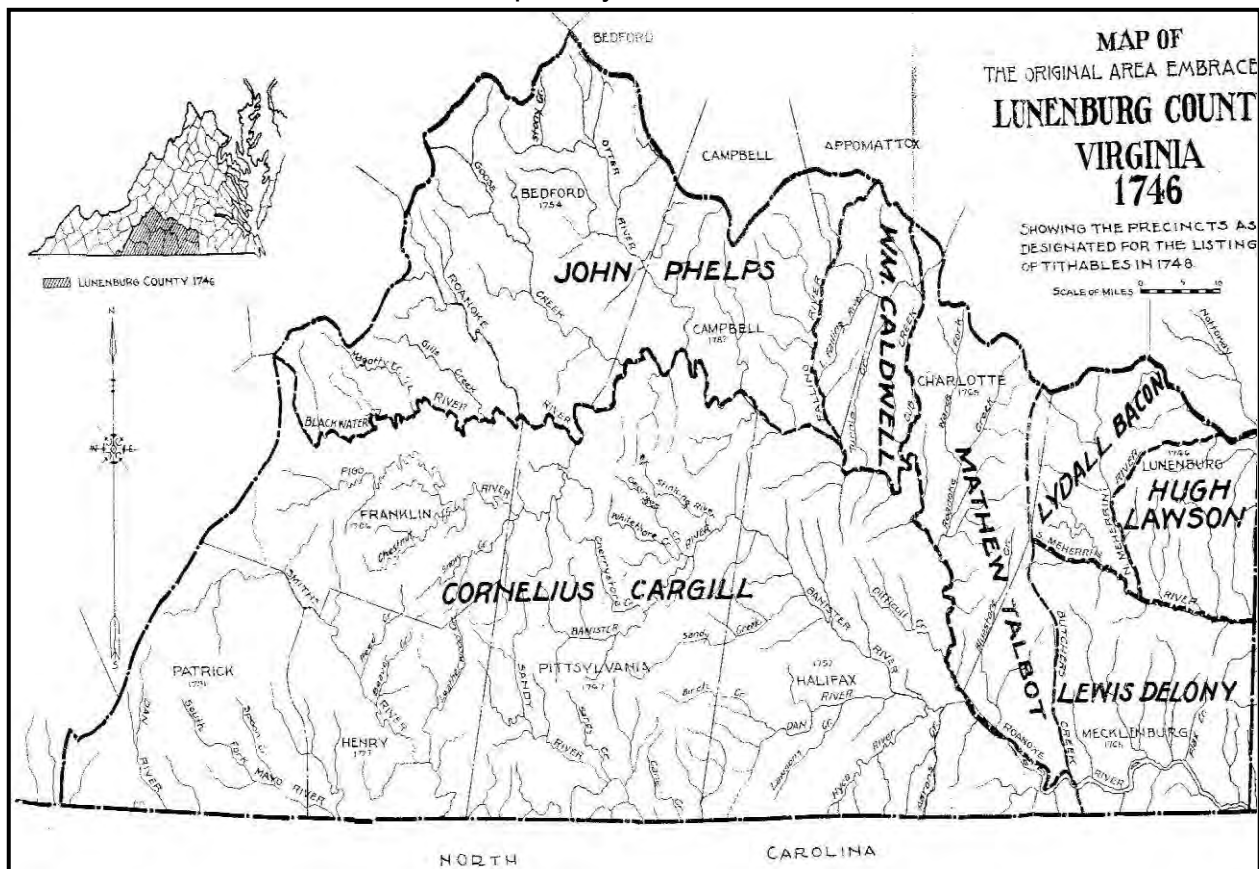


Figure 1: Map of the Original Area Embraced by Lunenburg County, Virginia, 1746

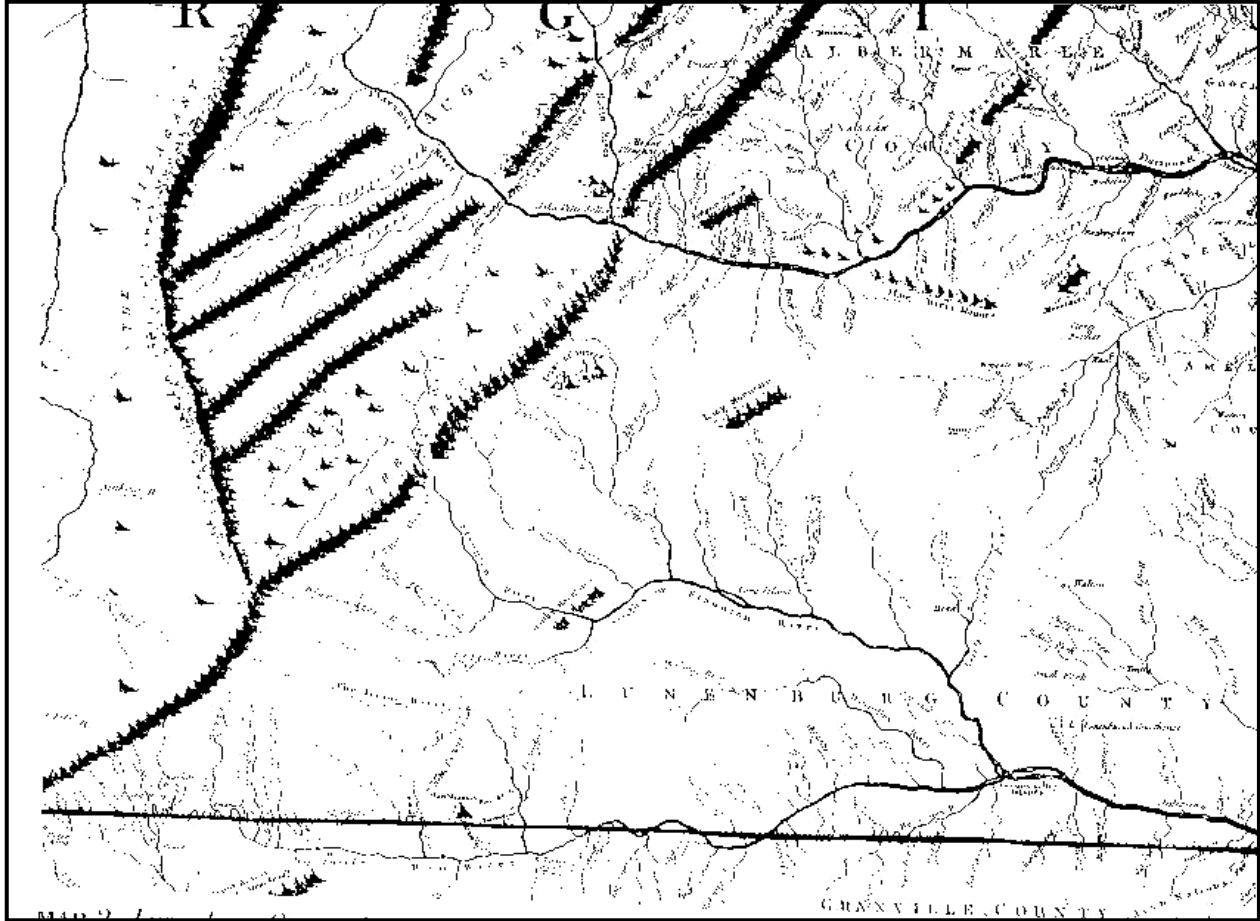


Figure 2: Map of Lunenburg County, 1749

COLONY TO NATION PERIOD (1750 TO 1789)

By the year of its formation, 1746, with 338 tithes, the area now known as Lunenburg County was considered densely populated. The 1705 Act of the fourth Queen Anne defined a tithe as follows:

"That all male persons, of the age of sixteen years, and upwards, and all Negro, mulatto, and Indian women, of the age of sixteen years, and upwards, not being free, shall be, and are hereby declared to be tithable, or chargeable, for defraying the public, county, and parish charges, in this her majesty's colony and dominion; excepting such only, as the county court, and vestry, for reasons, in charity, made to appear to them, shall think fit to excuse." (Bell, Sunlight, 1931: 42)

English settlers were still coming from eastern Virginia but Scots-Irish had begun moving down the Shenandoah Valley from Pennsylvania. These new settlers came through gaps in the Blue Ridge and moved east, reversing the traditional flow of immigrants. Swiss, Germans, and French Huguenots were also moving into the area creating a diverse society. These new immigrants also brought with them new evangelical religions – Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian – that would later threaten the Anglican hegemony in Lunenburg. These new religions represented the “common vernacular” and they were not tied to the traditions of the landed gentry. With the exception of a few speculative nonresident landowners like William Byrd, Richard Randolph and Lewis Burwell, the majority of Lunenburg’s early inhabitants were people of modest circumstances looking for a better life on the frontier. According to Beeman,

“there was no group in Lunenburg that could boast of disproportionately large holdings in either land or slaves. Over 93 percent of the 292 land sales within the county during the period 1746-1751 involved tracts of 600 acres or less. Four percent involved tracts of 601-1,000 acres, less than two percent, tracts of 1,001-2,000 acres, and only one-half of one percent -- two transactions in all -- dealt with parcels larger than 2,000 acres. Although nineteen land patents out of 447 granted during the same period exceeded 2,000 acres, all but three were to nonresidents. The great majority of the patents – 84 percent – involved tracts of less than 600 acres. Moreover, in a region where land was still plentiful and labor was in short supply, the scarcity of slave labor – less than 20 percent of the population in 1750 – made it unlikely that any resident would accumulate wealth on a scale comparable to that of the grandees of the tidewater and the Northern Neck.” (Beeman, 1978: 457)

The traditional institutions – the Anglican Church and County Court – that defined the social hierarchies of power and authority in Tidewater and the Northern Neck were fundamentally lacking in frontier Lunenburg. The sheer size of the county at its inception was a major obstacle. Between 1746 and 1751, the tithable population in Lunenburg nearly doubled a trend that continued for the next twenty years. Further, the population growth in south side Virginia was substantial enough that between 1752 and 1764, four counties were formed from Lunenburg reducing the county to its present 443 square miles. The authority of the court and the church grew with the reduction of the county’s boundaries and the compacting of its population. The Reverend James Craig arrived in Lunenburg County in 1759. He would serve as the minister of the Cumberland Parish until his death in 1795. Craig began to assert the influence of the Anglican Church into a county with a growing evangelical bent. He amassed considerable wealth and influence and was part of the growing gentry in Lunenburg, tied to the cultivation of tobacco, the ownership of slaves, and in many cases the operation of mills. “By 1770 the fusion of political, religious, and economic power within the county was nearly complete, and those Lunenburg leaders who bore the title of

'gentleman justice' had acquired at a partial claim to the formal power and personal authority that the title connoted." (Beeman, 1978: 464-465)

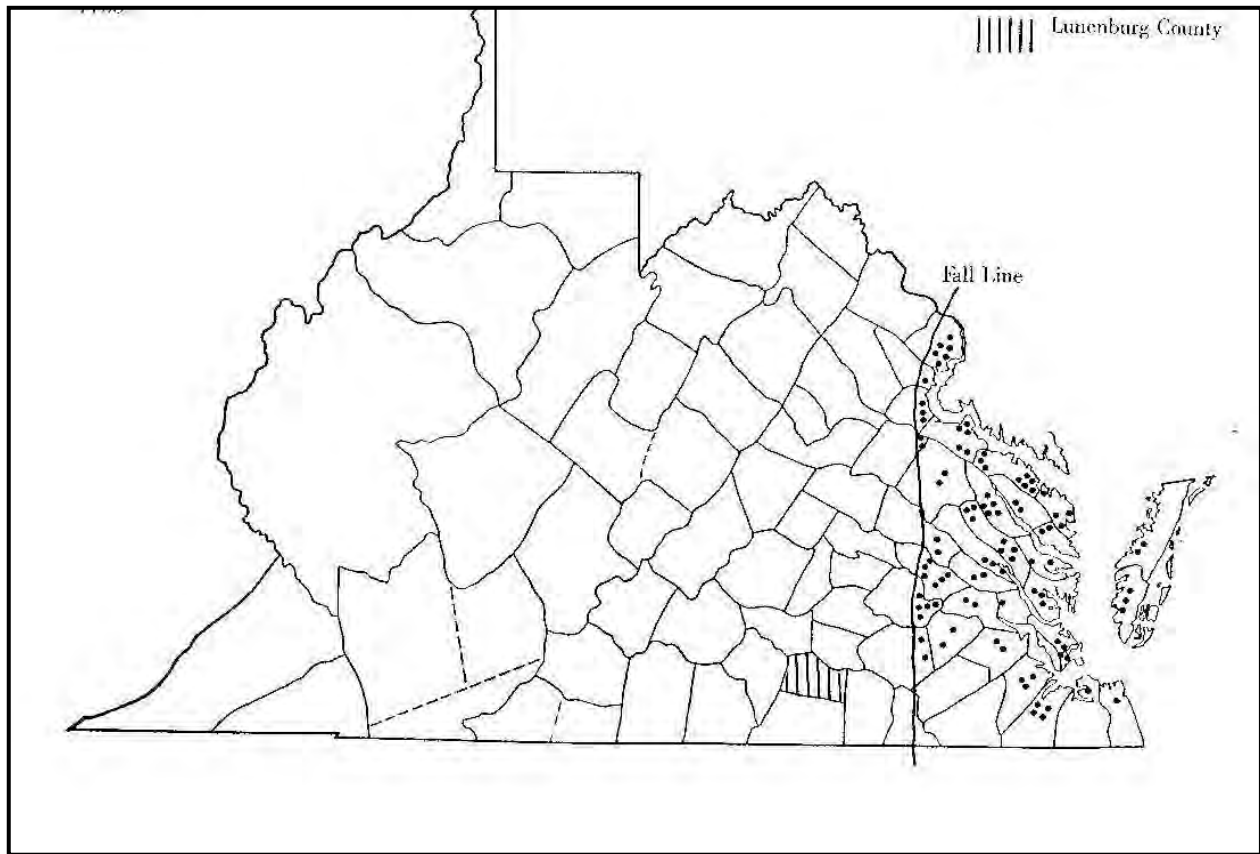


Figure 3: Tobacco Warehouses in Virginia, 1765

Before the 1760s, the tending and marketing of livestock was a more dependable source of income for early settlers in Lunenburg than either the cultivation of grain or tobacco. Settlers were beginning to grow tobacco but their efforts were limited by the labor-intensive nature of the crop and poor transportation. By 1770, the tithable population of Lunenburg had increased to 1,683 and the percentage of the population-owning slaves had increased from twenty-two percent to fifty-three percent. These changes led to the transition from a subsistence farming based economy to one based on a single cash crop – tobacco.

“By the time the Southside tobacco economy was first reaching a truly productive phase (the 1760s and 1770s), control over the tobacco trade was being transferred from resident planters and merchants to large Scottish merchant houses based in Glasgow..... As a consequence, control in the Southside of virtually all those aspects of the tobacco

economy other than the actual cultivation of the leaf itself – inspection, pricing, and purchase of tobacco, the advancing of credit, and the provision of a store of imported, manufactured goods – fell not to the resident economic elite but to a group of salaried outsiders. ” (Beeman, 1984: 78-79)

On the eve of the Revolution, Lunenburg’s population was still transient and its economy increasingly based on the cultivation of tobacco and slave labor. The same factors that hindered growth – isolation and poor transportation – protected the county from the upheaval and destruction of war. Only one dramatic encounter with the war took place on Lunenburg soil. On 23 July 1781, British Colonel Banastre Tarleton’s cavalry swept through and burned Craig’s Mill. However, the price paid in blood by Lunenburg’s militias was devastatingly high.

“Lunenburg’s military records for the Revolution are particularly poor, although it is known the county militia was 573 strong in 1776 and reduced to 382 by 1781. Three Lunenburg companies were present at Valley Forge, one of which had already suffered staggering 45 percent fatalities. A second company had lost 44 percent of its original 68 men before Valley Forge, 25 of those dying in a 3-week period during the winter of 1776-77. The third company consisted of 7 survivors by March 1778.” (Mouer, Kiser and Boyd, 1992: 15)

Lunenburg’s population held steady during the American Revolution at 2,022 tithables. However, the number of unrelated white laborers had fallen below fifty percent and the number of slaves had increased to forty-eight percent of the total population. The Southside, including Lunenburg began claiming a larger and larger share of the world tobacco market. The disruptions of war and failing soils were loosening Tidewater’s monopoly of the market. In 1785, Southside produced thirty-three percent of all the tobacco in Virginia, by 1790; the area produced forty percent of the total tobacco crop, and by 1840, that number had risen to sixty-two percent.

EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789 TO 1830)

The next forty years saw the continued expansion of Lunenburg’s economy and its continued reliance on a single crop. The amount of land being cultivated in the county changed little between 1795 and 1800 but the character of the population working the land changed radically. By 1800, the number of slaves (5,876) in the county exceeded the number of whites (4,372). By 1820, with 6,663 slaves, almost double the white population; Lunenburg had one of the highest concentrations of slaves living within its borders in the state. With an increase in production, better transportation and easier access to tobacco markets, wealth in Lunenburg grew. The tendency, however, was to

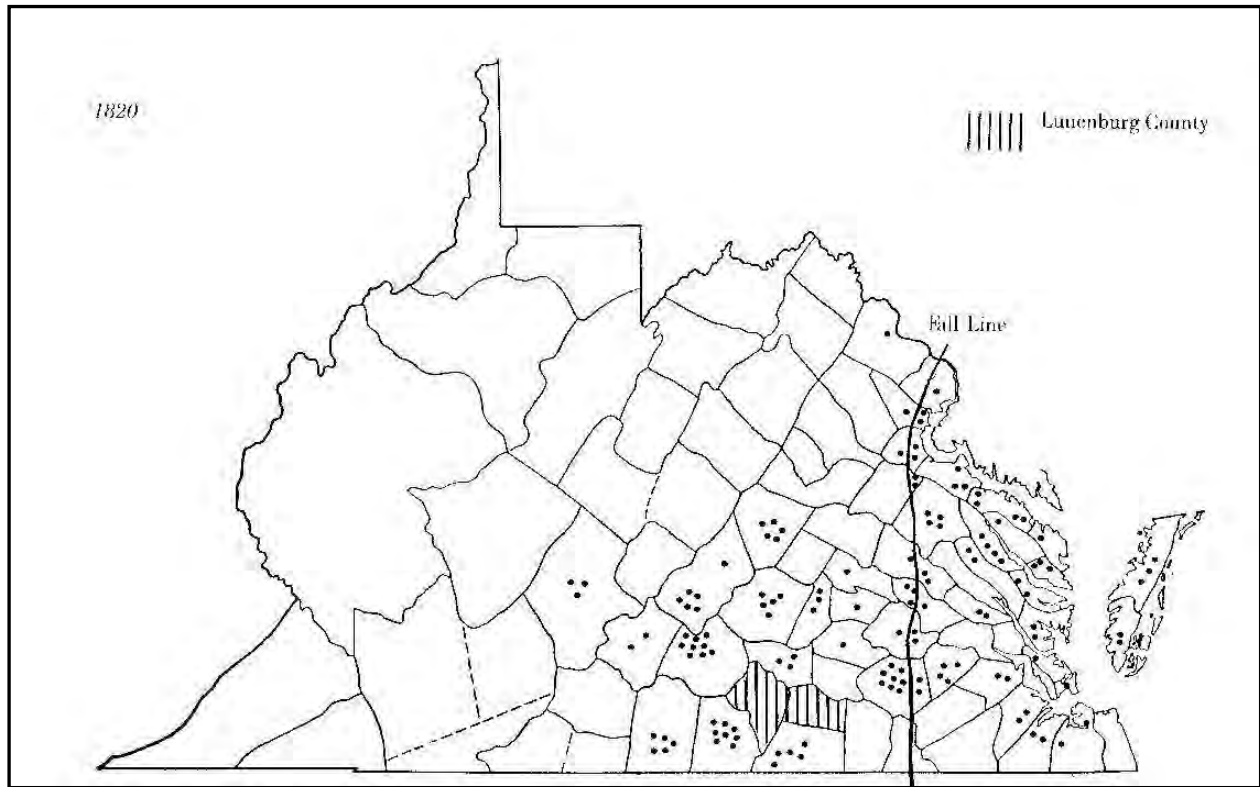


Figure 4: Tobacco Warehouses in Virginia, 1820

reinvest capital in slaves rather than luxury items and other trappings associated with landed gentry. Dwellings and lifestyles continued to be modest.

The population of the county began to stabilize during the period. The out-migration rate fell from twenty percent to four percent. Communities also began to form around the courthouse and at cross roads. After several moves, in 1782, the final location for the courthouse was established and a frame building erected. Taverns and residences sprang up around the new courthouse and in 1816; the place became an incorporated village named Lewiston. In 1827, when the present courthouse was completed, the village included twenty dwellings, two general stores, two taverns, and a resident population of seventy-five. Between 1789 and 1830, in addition to the Courthouse, eight post offices were established, which serve as further evidence of the stabilization of the counties population.

The other major change during the post-Revolutionary War years was the removal of the influence of the Anglican Church over both the social and political structure of the county. The backcountry delegates, including Lunenburg County, weighed heavily in the passage of the bill for religious freedom in 1785. The passage of this bill represented a fundamental change in feelings towards political representation and traditional attitudes. It was a major victory for the counter culture evangelicals.

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830 TO 1860)

By 1840, the county's population had reached 11,052, over half of those slaves. Between 1840 and 1860, the white population in the county increased by 292 persons, from 4,129 to 4,421. During this period, the slave population increased by 598 to 7,305 slaves in 1860. Between 1840 and 1860, the production of tobacco in Lunenburg County increased by over 1,600,000 pounds and corn increased by nearly 20,000 bushels. The production of all other crops and the raising of livestock declined during the antebellum period, indicating a growing reliance on tobacco. With much of its capital tied up in slaves, Lunenburg agreed strongly with the pro-slavery side in the growing debate before the Civil War.

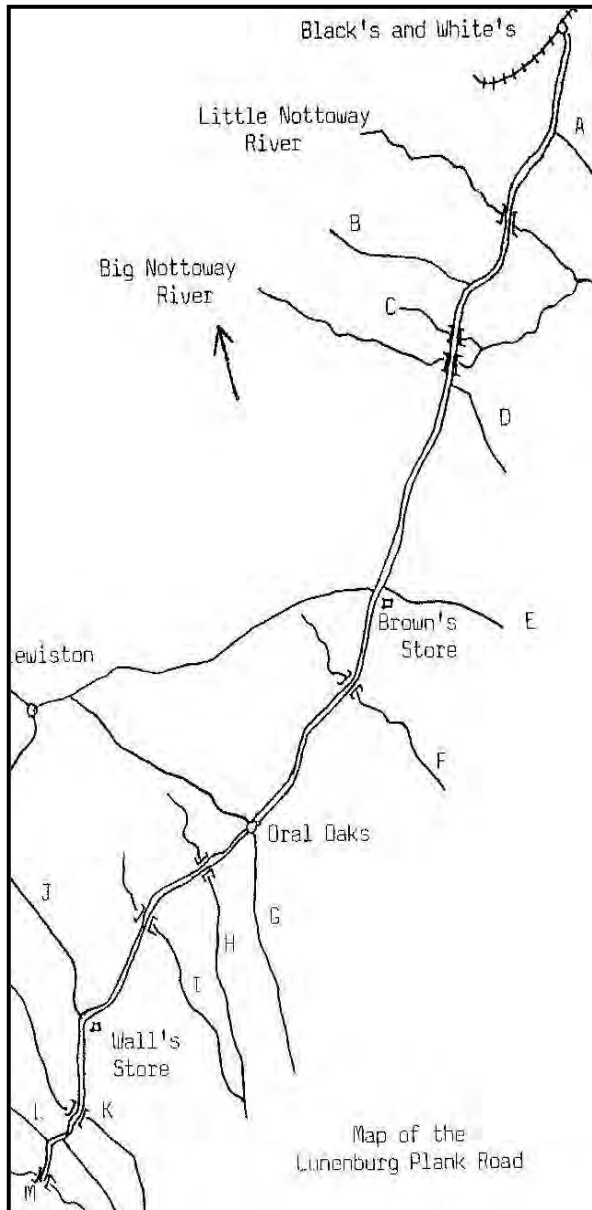


Figure 5: Map of the Lunenburg Plank Road, ca. 1852

In 1852, Virginia passed an act to foster infrastructure improvement projects. The act promised state funds for railroads, canals, turnpikes, and plank roads. With few navigable rivers, the county was in need of an improved way of moving tobacco to market. Thus, the Lunenburg Plank Road Company was quickly organized and plans were made to construct an all-weather plank road from Black's and White's (Blackstone) to the Meherrin River, a distance of 26 ½ miles. The project also required the construction of at least seven bridges to cross the Nottoway and Meherrin Rivers and the numerous creeks in between. The plank road would be a vast improvement for the county, whose roads were "a muddy track in the winter and a dusty path in the summer." (Gilliam, Winter 1984: 13) The wooden roadway proved expensive to install and maintain. Because of the weathering and rotting of the beams, large sections of planking were repaired or replaced frequently. The revenues generated by the tolls were not sufficient to support the maintenance of the road and stockholders never received dividends. The company dissolved in July 1862 and sections of the road surrendered to the counties in which it was located – Nottoway and Lunenburg.

Another, more successful transportation improvement in 1852 was the construction of a depot of the Richmond and Danville Railroad at Moore's Ordinary. Given the name Meherrin, a thriving village grew up around the depot. Chartered in 1847, the Richmond and Danville Railroad had completed 140-miles of track in 1856 between the two cities for which it was named. The fifteen new post offices, established between 1830 and 1860, are a further indication of improved roads and the consolidation of communities.

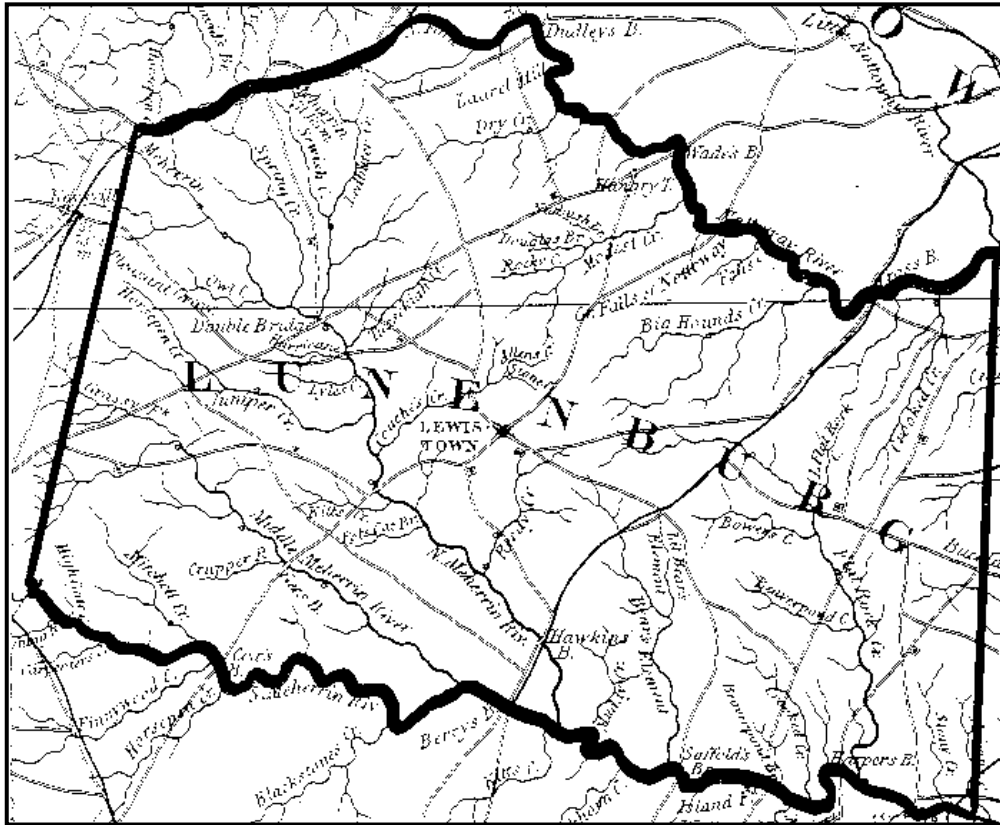


Figure 6: Map of Lunenburg County, 1859

CIVIL WAR PERIOD (1860 TO 1865)

Beeman writes that, “In the aftermath of Nat Turner’s rebellion... the imperatives of racial slavery caused Lunenburg’s identity to be forged in a fashion that was distinctly, and militantly, Southern.” (Beeman, 1984: 226) On 11 March 1861, citizens gathered at the courthouse to take into consideration the looming crisis. Those gathered unanimously passed a secessionist set of resolutions two months before Virginia joined the Confederacy, thus giving rise to Lunenburg’s nickname, “The Old Free State.” As soon as the vote for secession was called, Lunenburg began to reorganize its militia units for war. The first of many units to depart the county were Company B, the Pryor Rifles, and Company C, the Flat Rock Riflemen of the 20th Virginia Infantry Regiment.

In total more than 1,000 men from Lunenburg would leave to fight in every major engagement of the war. It was not until June of 1864 that fighting would actually take place on county soil. On 22 June 1864, Brigadier-General James H. Wilson and Brigadier-General August V. Kautz set out with 7,000 men to destroy the Southside and the Danville railroads to cut off supplies coming into Richmond. On June 24, the Union troops entered Lunenburg burning the tracks and depot at Meherrin. Foraging parties were also sent out in search of horses and food. The Union troops continued down the tracks toward the Roanoke River, burning and looting as they went. When they reached the Roanoke, they were confronted by the small garrison under the command of Colonel B. F. Farinholt. The garrison had been reinforced by the home guard, troops from Danville, and boys and men from the surrounding counties, including Lunenburg. A force of 800 had been assembled to defend the bridge. Four separate charges were attempted but each time they were turned back by Confederate fire. In the mean time, General W. H. F. Lee and his cavalry had closed in behind Wilson's forces. Wilson found himself positioned between a bridge he could not cross and the Confederate cavalry, so under cover of darkness the Union troops made a forced march to Wylliesburg. On 27 June 1864, Union troops crossed the Meherrin into Lunenburg County on their way to the Boydton Plank Road. The events of Wilson's raid have given rise to many tales throughout the county of marauding Union troops carrying off the silver, slaves, food and horses.

News of Lee's surrender came on 9 April 1865. It is said that many of the men from Lunenburg's troops, over 1,000 served throughout the war, when hearing of the surrender started to march south into North Carolina to join General Joseph E. Johnson. Johnson however was forced to surrender and Lunenburg's men came home to try to rebuild their lives and livelihoods.

RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH PERIOD (1865 TO 1917)

While the first years after the Civil War were difficult ones, this period also saw the introduction of public education, the construction of railroads and the establishment of the counties two largest towns – Kenbridge and Victoria. The winter of 1865 was harsh, because fields had not been planted in four years, the livestock and labor required to cultivate the fields was scarce, and the currency to purchase provisions was worthless. The 1870 census illustrates the impact of the Civil War on Lunenburg County. The white population declined by only seventy-seven persons but the African American population declined by 1,503 between 1860 and 1870. The production of all crops was down by over fifty percent, and the number of pigs, cattle, and sheep were down by nearly sixty percent. The most dramatic decline was in the production of tobacco from over 4,000,000 pounds to less than 1,000,000 pounds. It would not be until 1900 that tobacco production in Lunenburg County exceeded pre-war levels. The county's population grew by approximately 2,400 persons between 1870 and 1910 with African American population always exceeding white population.

Prior to the Civil War, the South Side Railroad had been completed between Petersburg and Keysville, Virginia but the war halted construction on the line to Durham, North Carolina. The existing tracks were destroyed during the Wilson-Kautz raid. In 1867, the damaged tracks north of Keysville were repaired and the line was completed to Durham through Fort Mitchell on the western edge of Lunenburg County. Tradition has it that the town was named for a popular woman named Mitchell. When asking about her favorite admirer, people would say “Who is holding the fort now?” - thus, the name Fort Mitchell. By 1890, the community of Fort Mitchell boasted a Post Office, three general merchants, and a physician. (County Directory, 1890-1891:703-709)

In 1902, Colonel William N. Page and Henry Huttleston Rogers had the idea for a railroad that would connect the coalfields of West Virginia with the port at Norfolk. To keep their competitors from discovering the plan they began construction on two in-state lines – the Deepwater Railroad in West Virginia and the Tidewater Railroad in Virginia. These two lines meet at the Virginia-West Virginia border in 1907 and became the Virginian Railroad. The entire 446 miles of track were completed in 1909. The shortest and most easily graded line passed through the northeast corner of Lunenburg County, giving rise to the towns of Kenbridge and Victoria and the community of Dundas. The work of grading the line through Lunenburg County began in 1904 and brought with it an influx of laborers and money. The Town of Kenbridge, originally called Tinkling, started in March 1906 with the establishment of a Post Office in W. F. Kennedy’s Store. Kennedy and Blackwell’s stores were the only two buildings in the town situated at the intersection of State Rt. 40 (the lower road to the Court House) and Rt. 137 (Cox’s Road). In 1908, an act of the General Assembly incorporated the town and the name changed to Kenbridge, a contraction of the names Kennedy and Bridgforth. W. F. Kennedy and Willie Bridgforth owned most of the land upon which the town was located. The railroad brought with it both industrial and commercial development in and around the new town. A quarry was established to provide stone for the railroad bed and a factory was begun to make hickory handles for axes and sledgehammers. By 1910, a bank and a wide assortment of shops and businesses lined Broad Street and Sixth Avenue; and Fifth Avenue was laid out in lots upon which large homes were constructed for the town’s leading citizens. Around 1910, the first tobacco warehouses were built and Kenbridge soon ranked fourth in sales in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Other buildings for the drying and storage of tobacco soon followed. Named for Queen Victoria, the Town of Victoria had its beginning with the coming of the Virginian Railroad. Before 1906, the area now known as Victoria was farm and forestland. The Waddill family sold 337 acres to the Victoria Land Company and seventy-five acres to the Tidewater Townsite Corporation in 1906. The Tidewater Improvement Company purchased an additional 137 acres from the Miller Lumber Company in 1907. The land was subdivided into lots and streets and alleys were laid out. “An ad in the Norfolk Landmark enticed prospective buyers to come to this young giant railway center where shops, yards and division headquarters of the Virginian (Tidewater) Railway are now building.” (Hamlett, 1984) In 1908, a combination station and freight house was

completed in Victoria; in 1910, divisional offices were added; and in 1911, an oil house and 50,000-gallon water tank was added. Dundas is situated at the eastern edge of Lunenburg County and it was the last stop before the Virginian passed into Brunswick County. The name for the tiny community is attributed to Logan Parrish, who stammered “W-w-well, by G-g-gawd, w-w-w-we d-d-done d-d-dis” when referring to the depot. It is also speculated that the town may have been named for Dundas, Scotland. Trains stopped in Dundas four times a day and often two at a time. The crossroads soon had six general stores, a blacksmith shop, planning and sawmills, a barbershop, a gristmill and a bank. (McKelway: 1975, Page 5, Col. 1) The prosperity of the Kenbridge, Victoria and Dundas were tied to the success of the Virginian Railroad.

WORLD WAR I TO PRESENT (1917 TO 2004)

In 1920, the population of Lunenburg County stood at 15,260 persons. There were a total of 2,108 farms and 9,633 acres dedicated to the cultivation of tobacco. In that year, nearly five million pounds of tobacco were produced. The raising of chickens and dairy products also represented a major sector of the agrarian based economy. The population of the county steadily declined over the next forty years to a low of 12,523 in 1960 and has only slightly rebounded over the last forty years to 13,146 in 2000. The number of farms also declined to 1,849 in 1950, the last year that the census recorded this statistic. The 2000 census for County Business Patterns shows that the majority of workers in Lunenburg County are engaged in the manufacturing of tobacco or wood products. The next largest employer is the retail sector closely followed by the construction trades. A very small number of workers, less than three percent, listed their occupations as farmers.

The single largest change in Lunenburg County between 1917 and 1945 was the loss of the Virginian Line Railroad. The first major change to the Virginian Line came in 1954 when the steam locomotives were discontinued and replaced with diesel engines. The argument was that diesel engines were cleaner and easier to operate. In 1959, the Virginian merged with the Norfolk & Western, later renamed Norfolk Southern. Roanoke became the new service yard and the yard in Victoria was dismantled. The depot in Dundas was demolished in the 1960s. The depots at Kenbridge and Victoria were demolished shortly thereafter. In the 1990s, all of the former Virginian tracks in Lunenburg were taken up.

The loss of the former Virginian Line Railroad is reflected in a decline in the county’s population from 12,124 in 1980 to 11,419 in 1990, and a 9.6% unemployment rate in 1997. In 2000, the county’s population had grown to 13,146 and the 2003 estimated population of 13,167 shows continued moderate growth. The 1,100 inmates at the Lunenburg Correctional Center account for the majority of the county’s population growth between 1990 and 2000. The Lunenburg Correctional Center, the Virginia Marble Corporation, and the Kenbridge Construction Company are the largest

employers in the county. Barnes Manufacturing Company, a lumber processing concern, is representative of the growing forestry industry in the area. The operation of the tobacco markets is still an important fixture in the local economy and two companies, Imperial Processing and S&M Brands, are engaged in the processing of tobacco and the manufacture of cigarettes.



HISTORIC THEMES

The VDHR recommends that the historic context portion of the survey report be presented chronologically in accordance with eighteen themes that have been established by VDHR. The surveyed resources should be discussed by theme within the period in which they were constructed or modified. VDHR has defined eighteen (18) themes, which represent the broad range of human activities since prehistoric times. Refer to Appendix 2: VDHR Themes and Definitions, for a complete explanation of each theme and its associated resource types. The eighteen themes identified by VDHR are:

- Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning
- Domestic
- Subsistence/Agriculture
- Government/Law/Political
- Funerary
- Ethnicity/Immigration
- Settlement Patterns
- Engineering
- Recreation/Arts
- Transportation/Communication
- Commerce/Trade
- Industry/Processing/Extraction
- Landscape
- Health Care/Medicine
- Education
- Military/Defense
- Religion
- Social

The Lunenburg County survey identified resources associated with sixteen of the eighteen themes. The only two themes not represented are engineering and military/defense. However, a number of bridges have been previously surveyed, in the county, that represent the engineering theme and an archeological survey has been made of an Indian fortification which represents the military and defense theme. All of the properties surveyed represent the theme of architecture, landscape architecture, and community planning. Further, several of the surveyed properties represent multiple themes.



THEME: ARCHITECTURE

The theme of architecture is the core of the Lunenburg County survey and is pivotal to an understanding of the evolution of the county's built environment. It is within the framework of architecture that all of the other themes identified in the county are understood and organized. An architectural style was assigned to all of the primary resources surveyed and to many of the secondary resources. At least one example of all of the major architectural styles was identified in the county and at least one example of a building from all of the periods of significance was documented except for the European Settlement to the Society Period (1600 to 1750).

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES



Figure 7: John B. Gaulding House, ca. 1780
(055-5050)

American architecture can be divided into two principle types – vernacular and styled. Vernacular houses were built of locally available materials and were often constructed quickly and crudely to provide basic shelter to their inhabitants. These houses made no attempt to reflect the stylistic influences of their times. In Lunenburg County, vernacular houses are built of either heavy timber or log construction. Heavy timber or post-and-girt construction was introduced to Virginia by early English and French settlers. The tradition of log buildings was brought by immigrants from the heavily timbered areas

of central and northern Europe who arrived in Lunenburg via the Shenandoah Valley in the mid-eighteenth century. These traditional houses, especially the vernacular forms – 1 ½ story, hall-and-parlor plans and two story I-houses – persisted into the twentieth century. With the improvement of the roads and the coming of the railroad, the introduction of stylistic elements to vernacular house forms increased. There are very few high style houses in Lunenburg County – houses that contain both the form and decorative elements of the current architectural style. The majority of the houses in Lunenburg can be described as vernacular, with the application of decorative elements borrowed from a popular pattern book or purchased from the current millwork catalogues. The houses also display a blending and overlapping of styles that was common in isolated rural areas. The twentieth-century houses, churches and commercial buildings in the towns of Kenbridge and Victoria are more refined stylistically.

COLONY TO NATION PERIOD (1750 TO 1789)



**Figure 8: Nelson House, ca. 1770
(055-0101)**

Early settlers brought with them the building traditions of their native lands which they quickly adapted to the different climate and social and economic structure of the colonies. As a consequence, regional architectural patterns were established. About 1720, the colonies moved away from a survival mode into a budding consumer society and building moved away from rudimentary shelter to a statement of social status. Since wood was readily available and cheaper and faster to build with, even the finest of Colonial buildings were frame with brick and stone being relegated to foundations and chimneys.

The typical southern house as illustrated by the Nelson House, had a main ground floor with a single-space loft above. They had steeply pitched gables, often with dormers and chimneys at one or both ends. The one-room deep, hall-and-parlor plan was the most with a central front door and a stair tucked in at the rear. Because there were no architects and few trained builders in isolated rural areas, stylistic influences that began to appear among wealthy planters and in burgeoning towns were slow to filter to the frontier.

EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789 TO 1830)



**Figure 9: Ravenscroft (Spring Bank), ca. 1793
(055-0017)**

Georgian architecture was prevalent from 1700 to 1780 with rural examples appearing as late as the 1830s. The style was influenced by the English pattern books of James Gibbs, William Salmon and others, or by first hand observation in England. Builders adapted the fashionable forms to their traditional methods and materials creating a distinctly American style. The Georgian house was typically a one- or two-story box with a shallow hip or side gable roof. Facades are symmetrical, generally five bays wide, with windows aligned horizontally and vertically. The central door was often

emphasized by an elaborate surround with flanking pilasters and a decorative crown.

The cornice usually had a decorative element, generally simple tooth-like dentils. Windows, commonly nine or twelve panes per sash, had small panes of glass separated by heavy wooden mullions. Southern examples were raised off the ground on high foundations, often had symmetrical wings, and Classical porches.

Interiors were more refined with the introduction of cornices and base moldings and the advent of plaster and lath ceilings and walls. The dado was often wainscoted and in more formal rooms and finer houses paneling was run from floor to ceiling. The fireplace wall was the decorative focus and surrounds consisted of heavy classically inspired pilasters and moldings. Shelves were shallow or nonexistent. Center hall stairs were a showpiece of the turner's art. Typically open string stairs wrapped the walls of the hall with elaborate newel posts and balusters. Lunenburg examples are more refined with decoration limited to carved stair ends.



**Figure 10: Mantel at Woodlawn, ca. 1818
(055-0023)**

In Lunenburg, Georgian inspired architecture overlaps with the Federal style, often referred to interchangeably as Adamesque or Jeffersonian. In form the Federal style is not unlike the Georgian. Houses were still symmetrical boxes of one- or two-stories with an emphasis on the entrance and cornice. Doors were graced with delicate fanlights and surrounded by classical pilasters and pediments. Overall, decoration was less robust and more delicately ornamented as illustrated in the mantel from Woodlawn.

This period also brought with it the emergence of the influence of American pattern books rather than the English books. “The earliest of these, such as *The Young Carpenter’s Assistant* (1805) by Owen Biddle, and *Modern Builder’s Guide* (1797) by Asher Benjamin, were based on Federal architecture, but Benjamin’s work kept pace with the times in a series of revisions. *The Builder’s Assistant* (1819), a pattern book by John Haviland, was an early attempt to adapt Greek forms to construction needs.” (Calloway: 1991, 206)

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830 TO 1860)

The nineteenth century, was a period of overwhelming economic, social and technological change and growth, especially in the largely traditional, agrarian South based on a system of slave labor.

“For builders the period brought dramatic developments in the practice of building and in the character of popular styles. Rapid developments in

building technology – the invention of the circular saw, the proliferation of sash and blind factories producing vast quantities of ready-made decorations, and the spread of the balloon frame – introduced new flexibility of form and decoration as well as new roles for the builder. Architectural publications shifted not only from classicism to eclecticism but also from builders' guides to the house pattern books with models for complete building and their settings. Growing separation of the process of design and construction came with the emerging distinction between the professional architect and the contractor.” (Bishir: 1981, 6)



**Figure 11: Antioch Church, 1857
(055-5083)**

The Antebellum Period also brought with it a proliferation of revival influenced styles. The styles from this period are collectively referred to as Romantic-styles because they looked to ancient models, classical and medieval, for their inspiration. Architectural models based on Greek classical ideals were popular as the colonies rejected the English inspired styles of the previous decades. The 1842 publication of Andrew Jackson Downing's *Cottage Residences*, the first pattern book that depicted house styles, led to a new trend of competition between acceptable architectural styles. The Greek Revival style dominated during the 1820s and 1860s, and the Gothic Revival and Italianate styles appeared in 1840s through

the 1880s. The Greek Revival-house, like the preceding styles, was symmetrical. Corners were often emphasized by articulated pilasters. Roof lines were shallow pitched gables or hips with wide cornice bands that represented the two part classical entablature. The heavy entablatures were repeated on the porches that were either entry or full facade supported by prominent Doric order square pilasters or rounded columns. The front door was surrounded by narrow sidelights and a rectangular line of transom lights that were unified by an elaborate architrave. The fan light was gone. Windows were usually six-light double-hung sashes with decorative lintels and surrounds. The three part window, without the arched center sash as seen in earlier Palladian inspired windows, was also popular. Interiors were decorated in the Greek manner with anthemions, key frets and egg-and-dart moldings. Wainscoting was no longer used. The simplicity of architectural ornamentation in door and window surrounds, ceiling decoration and fireplace surrounds was contrasted with decorative wall papers, carpets and furniture.



**Figure 12: Hart Place, ca. 1840
(055-5052)**

During the second half of the nineteenth century, American architects began to lose interest in Greco-inspired Classicism and began to look to medieval inspired models. The advent of balloon framing, at this time, made it easier for builders to construct complex architectural features such as bay windows, towers, and overhanging roofs. The symmetry of earlier styles was abandoned for asymmetrical massings with projecting bays and towers. As a consequence, plans became more complex. It was also during this period that building elements – doors, sash, and trim -- were being mass produced which led to a blurring

of regional distinctions. The most prevalent of the new decorative styles was the Italianate. Italianate inspired dwellings had low-pitched hipped-roofs with widely overhanging eaves with decorative brackets. Windows were tall and narrow, often arched, with elaborate crowns. Sashes were often of a one-over-one or two-over-two light pattern. Doors had heavy carved surrounds and transom and sidelights were generally absent. Porches had carved supporting posts and elaborately decorated cornices. The Gothic Revival-style dwelling had steeply pitched gable roofs, usually with a steep cross gable. The gables were commonly decorated with carved vergeboards. Windows were generally double-hung sashes of a two-over-two configuration with decorative hoods. Windows with a pointed-arch or lancet form were also popular as were bay or cantilevered oriel windows. Doors, like the windows, had elaborate surrounds and often the panels were elongated with a lancet design. Porches, both entry and full facade, had decorative posts that supported flat arches and simple cornices. Interiors were as decorated as the exteriors because of the proliferation and affordability of mass produced construction materials and decorative elements. In Lunenburg, Greek Revival is the most common of the Romantic era styles seen. There are a few examples of applied brackets or lancet windows and earlier houses being remodeled in the prevailing popular style.

RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH PERIOD (1865 TO 1917)



**Figure 13: Hethorn-Bagley House, 1902
(055-5071)**

The rapid industrialization of the United States and the growth of the railroad continued to spread the architectural advances of the previous decades. Complex house components such as doors, windows, siding, roofing materials and decorative details could be mass produced in a factory and shipped throughout the country on the expanding system of railroads at relatively low costs. Unlike the preceding Romantic houses, the Victorian houses made no attempt at historic accuracy but rather freely

adapted medieval and classical prototypes. Exuberant mixtures of details were superimposed on irregular massed plans. Queen Anne is the most evident of the Victorian styles in Lunenburg County. The Queen Anne style is characterized by a steeply pitched roof often with a central hip with dominant intersecting gables. Patterned shingles along with other devices are used to avoid a smooth walled appearance. The facades are asymmetrical, plans complex, and porches wrap around the dominate planes of the facade with access from various interior spaces. Decorative details are divided between the application of turned and spindlework ornamentation and classical columns and other classical details.

WORLD WAR I TO WORLD WAR II PERIOD (1917 TO 1945)



**Figure 14: Episcopal Church of St. Paul and
St. Andrew, 1917
(247-5009)**

The Chicago Columbian Exposition of 1893 brought about another shift in architectural styling that stressed the historically correct interpretation of European and Colonial American styles. The complete spectrum of European and Colonial styles dominated domestic building during the 1920s and 1930s. The first wave of modernism began to emerge during the first two decades of the twentieth century but did not dominate American housing until the decades immediately following World War II. American inspired examples of Colonial and Classical Revival style buildings are seen in Lunenburg County along with modernist inspired Bungalow and Art Deco stylings.



**Figure 15: Victoria Baptist Church, 1923
(317-0001)**

With the exception of several of the ecclesiastical buildings, there are limited examples of European inspired revival-style buildings. Episcopal Church of St. Paul and St. Andrew exemplifies the Gothic inspired church buildings of the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries when Gothic was touted as the “only proper style” for churches and other public buildings. Colonial Revival and Classical Revival buildings looked to the original Georgian, Federal and Greek Revival-style buildings for their inspiration and adapted many of the same characteristics. The symmetrical

arrangement of facades replaced the asymmetry so popular during the Victorian era. Shallow gable and hipped roofs were also back in fashion as were articulated entrances and classical porches. The best examples of Colonial and Classical Revival-style buildings in Lunenburg County can be seen in the major public structures like Kenbridge High School and many of the churches.

There are limited examples of modernist buildings in Lunenburg County; for the most part this influence is embodied in Craftsman or Bungalow-style dwellings. As seen in the C. P. Nelson House in Victoria, Craftsman houses have low pitched gable roofs, sometimes hipped, with wide over hanging eaves with exposed rafters. There are often decorative windows or false beams and braces in gable ends. The roofs of deep porches are supported by tapered, square columns that are often set on pedestals of a different material. Windows are often transomed or banked in groupings of two or three. The Royster House and the Robert Hawthorne House share many of the same character defining features seen in the C. P. Nelson House. The Herbert Almand House in Dundas is a very good example of a two-story Craftsman inspired dwelling. The only example of an Art Deco influenced building documented in the county is the Telephone Company building in Kenbridge. The building displays simplified elements of the Art Deco style in its stepped parapet and the use of glass block.



**Figure 16: C. P. Nelson House, 1909
(317-5003)**

BUILDERS, CRAFTSMEN AND ARCHITECTS

The early architecture of Lunenburg County, like all of rural Southside Virginia was built to serve the agricultural pursuits of its residents. The houses, barns and other dependencies were of a functional nature. They were designed to satisfy the most basic need – shelter. These vernacular buildings featured traditional construction methods with little or no regard for changing styles of architecture. In the earliest days of settlement neighbor helped neighbor prepare the materials and construct their homes and dependencies. As settlement increased so did the presence of trained craftsmen – white and black, free and slave – that combined vernacular building forms with stylistic embellishments. For the most part these early craftsmen worked with wood – mechanics, carpenters, joiners and turners. There were few brick and stone masons, painters or plasterers.

The names of these early craftsmen and their apprentices are lost except for an occasional mention in County Order Books or family papers. It was not until the 1850 Federal census that a man's occupation was listed along with the names of the other members of his household. For a well established artisan this list often included a number of unrelated males who were apprenticed to the master craftsman. The census lists free "blacks and mulattos" and their chosen trades but the census does not reflect the large number of slaves who had acquired a variety of building related skills. Early craftsmen were transient, moving from job to job, and few accumulated wealth from their labors. Research has also shown that in the 1840s, for whatever reason there was a mass departure of skilled artisans from Virginia to North Carolina. (Bishir: 1981, 2)

A search of the 1850 census for Lunenburg County supports these assertions and reveals the identities of eleven bricklayers, forty-three carpenters, three painters and one stone mason. Further, a comparison of names in the 1860, 1850, 1840 and 1830 census reveals a general profile of the county's craftsmen. In 1850, there were eleven bricklayers in Lunenburg County. One of these men also appeared in the 1840 census and three were still in the county in 1860. All of the brick layers were born in Virginia and all of them were white except for one African American and one "Mulatto". Only two bricklayers owned property. The wealthiest bricklayer, and for that matter the wealthiest craftsman in Lunenburg County, was 37 year old George S. Smith who owned property valued at \$1,250.00. Smith's household also included two, unrelated ten year old boys who were likely apprentices. The 1850 census lists forty-three carpenters in Lunenburg County. Eighteen of them appear in more than one census. Five appear in three consecutive enumerations, either 1830 to 1850, or 1840 to 1860. Additionally, ten carpenters appear in two consecutive enumerations – five in the 1850 and 1860 census, and five in the 1840 and 1850 census. Seven carpenters were listed in the 1850 census as owning property that ranged in value from \$225.00 to \$900.00. With the exception of William Elder and Thomas Tomlinson, who were born in Ireland, all of the other carpenters were born in Virginia. Four of the forty-three carpenters were African-American. The 1850 census also contained the names of three painters and

one stone mason. None of these men appeared in a previous or subsequent census; all were born in Virginia; and all were white. The 1860 Federal census gives the names of additional craftsmen – seven bricklayers or brick masons, one cabinet maker, forty carpenters, two painters, and one plasterer. As with earlier tradesmen, the majority was white males born in Virginia; only three bricklayers and one carpenter were African American and one carpenter was identified as a “Mulatto”. While a review of the census helps to create a general profile of the builders and craftsmen residing in Lunenburg County, it does not assist with the task of attributing buildings in the county to a certain artisan. (Refer to Appendix 4, for a listing of craftsmen)

Unfortunately, the scope of this project has not allowed for an extensive search of family papers and public records that might definitively identify the builders associated with specific buildings in Lunenburg. This report will also discuss the lives and careers of four builders for which there is documentation that clearly attributes two buildings in the county – Ravenscroft and the Courthouse -- to them. This report will attempt to attribute several dwellings in the county to Jacob Holt based on similarities in distinctive architectural elements. Finally, this report will discuss a grouping of buildings that are related by a unique multi-stack chimney for which a brickmason has not been identified.

JACOB SHELOR AND JOHN INGE



Figure 17: Ravenscroft (Spring Bank), 1793

The earliest identified builders associated with a Lunenburg County property are Jacob Shelor, a stone mason, and John Inge, a carpenter. Documentary evidence shows that both of these men were employed by Bishop John Stark Ravenscroft to build his home, Spring Bank (Ravenscroft or Magnolia Grove), in 1793. Jacob Shelor was likely recommended to Bishop Ravenscroft by

Sir Peyton Skipwith. Sir Peyton, who had married Ravenscroft’s aunt, Jean Miller in 1788, had employed Jacob Shelor to construct the stone foundation walls and chimneys at Elm Hill, ca. 1786, in Mecklenburg County. Skipwith also used Jacob Shelor to build the stone walls of “Prestwould”, his mansion in the same county, between 1793 and 1794. It was Ravenscroft who recommended carpenter, John Inge, to Sir Peyton

Skipwith. There is a letter dated 28 September 1793 in which Ravenscroft states that he is sending Inge to Prestwoud. Ravenscroft also recommended Inge to Armistead Burwell, his brother-in-law, when he built his home Woburn which was completed ca. 1799.

As is typical of builders and craftsmen of this era, little is known of the lives of Jacob Shelor and John Inge. It is believed that Jacob Shelor was born after 1753 in either Pennsylvania or Maryland. His father, Lawrence Shelor, arrived in Philadelphia from Hamburg, Germany on 8 September 1753. Women and children were not listed on the ship's manifest but Lawrence Shelor and his first wife, Margaretta, had five children, all born in Germany. By 1759, Lawrence Shelor had settled at Oley Valley in Berks County, Pennsylvania and after 1767, Margaretta's name no longer appears in the records of the Oley Reformed Church, Lutheran. Jacob and his sister Mary were born to Lawrence and his second wife, Mary Beatty. In 1778, Lawrence purchased land in Frederick County, Maryland. In 1782, Jacob and his brother Daniel removed to Floyd County, Virginia where Daniel operated an iron mine and furnace. Jacob married Elizabeth Ryland in 1801 and they had four children. One of their daughters, Sarah, married George L. Gee of Lunenburg County in 1819. Shelor moved to South Carolina in the first decade of the 19th century where he engaged in the slave trade. He also owned numerous slaves skilled in stone masonry. Jacob Shelor died in South Carolina around 1840. In addition to the three houses named above, Shelor is known to have built the Mecklenburg County Clerk's office in 1815. The small brick building was dismantled in 1839 when the courthouse was built. The bricks were used in the walk way in front of the courthouse. (Bracey: 1977, 202) He is also believed to have constructed a large dam near Richmond (this may refer to Bosher's dam constructed in 1823).

John Inge was born in 1748 in King William County, Virginia to Vincent and Sarah Burras Inge. Vincent immigrated to New Kent County, Virginia from England in 1719 and Sarah was born in Hanover County, Virginia in 1729. In 1787, John Inge appears on the tax rolls in Lunenburg County and in 1789 he marries Frances Dance of Lunenburg. Their eldest son, Edward, was born in Lunenburg County; the next two daughters were born in Pittsylvania County; a third daughter was born in Brunswick County; and their last two sons were born in Mecklenburg County. While Inge seemed to move frequently, presumably from job to job, he does seem to have accumulated a degree of wealth as reflected in numerous deeds. (Anderson) By 1808, Inge appears to have settled in Pittsylvania County where he acquired 1,200 acres on the north fork of Sandy River. In January 1819, he married Nancy Overton Harris, the widow of Samuel Harris. John Inge died in January 1820 and was buried in Pittsylvania County. Inge's wood work has been described as having an "old-fashioned quality...It is also uniform throughout the house, contrasting with the more dramatic distinctions earlier joiners created among rooms." (Chappell: 1995) In addition to the three houses listed – Ravenscroft, Prestwoud and Woburn -- few other examples of Inge's work have been identified. Based on similarities in style, execution and time period, two other

Lunenburg houses, Reedy Creek (ca. 1790) and Flat Rock (ca. 1795), can possibly be attributed to John Inge. Reedy Creek and Flat Rock were both built during the time period that Inge was actively working in Lunenburg, the woodwork shares many of the same late-Georgian features found at Ravenscroft and Prestwoud, and the woodwork at these two houses is uniform from room to room. More research is needed to definitively make this attribution.

DABNEY COSBY AND WILLIAM A. HOWARD



**Figure 18: Lunenburg County Courthouse, 1827
(055-0105-0025/055-0014)**

Dabney Cosby, a brickmason, and William A. Howard, a carpenter, collaborated on the construction of the Lunenburg County Courthouse in 1827. In 1818, prior to constructing the Lunenburg courthouse Howard built the courthouse in Cumberland County and he built the Mecklenburg County courthouse in 1838. (Peters: 1995, 43) Dabney Cosby built the courthouses in Buckingham (1822), Goochland (1826), Sussex (1828), and Halifax (1838) counties. (Lay: 2000, 104) Cosby was also known for his academic buildings which included Hotels D and E and eight

student rooms at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, Randolph-Macon College in Mecklenburg County, and Venable Hall at Hampden-Sydney College in Prince Edward County. (Peters: 1995, 53 and Lay: 2000, 104) Howard worked in association with Cosby at Randolph-Macon and Hampden-Sydney, and in the 1820s and 1830s they both had large shops in Prince Edward County.

Of Irish decent, Cosby was born in Louisa County on 11 August 1779 to Zacheus Cosby and Susan Dabney. In 1801, he married Frances Davenport Tapp and had established himself as an experienced brickmason in Staunton, Virginia. Upon the recommendation of State legislator and judge, Archibald Stuart, Dabney Cosby was recruited by Thomas Jefferson to work at the University of Virginia in 1819. (Lay: 2000, 103) At the University of Virginia, Jefferson himself instructed Cosby on the “art of making bricks.” (Peters: 1995, 53) In 1824, Cosby moved to Buckingham County and by 1830 he was residing in Prince Edward County. The 1830 Federal census for Prince Edward County shows that Cosby’s household contained forty-nine people – Cosby and his wife, Frances, ten of their fourteen children (the four older girls are not listed), seventeen white males between the ages of twenty and fifty, nineteen male and four female slaves. Cosby moved to Raleigh, North Carolina in 1839 where he worked with Andrew

Jackson Davis on academic buildings in Chapel Hill and more than thirty other buildings. (Lay: 2000, 104) He died in Raleigh on 8 July 1862. Two of his sons, Dabney Minor Cosby and John Wayt Cosby became architects, practicing in Halifax County, Virginia and Raleigh, North Carolina respectively.

Relatively little is known of William A. Howard's life. He was born ca. 1787 (63 years old in the 1850 census) and married Rebecca E. T. Anderson on 16 December 1817 in Cumberland County, which corresponds with the construction of the courthouse there. He is listed in the 1830 Prince Edward County census with a household of forth-five persons. The census lists William and Rebecca and four children under the age of ten, along with one white female between the ages of thirty and forty and another white female between the ages of seventy and eighty – likely a sister and mother to William or Rebecca. The household also includes nine white males between the ages of fifteen and thirty, ten male and nine female slaves, and two “free colored” females. A 1840 census record of Howard could not be found but he appears in the 1850 census for Mecklenburg County with a household that included his wife, thirty-two male “students” between the ages of fourteen and twenty-two and a twenty-six year old college professor named, Charles B. Sherwood. A will or death record could not be located for William A. Howard. Of particular interest to the study of the architecture of Lunenburg County is one of Howard's “students”, Jacob Holt.

DABNEY COSBY AND WILLIAM A. HOWARD AT BRICKLAND



Figure 19: Brickland was constructed in two phases, the left side in 1818 and the right side in 1822 (055-0002)

The author would like to put forth the following supposition that Dabney Cosby and William A. Howard may have been involved in the construction of Brickland. This idea is based on purely circumstantial evidence and upon the sophistication of the dwelling. Brickland was built in two stages between 1818 and 1822 for Dr. Sterling Neblett, Jr. (1792-1871), a wealthy plantation owner and active politician who served four terms in the Virginia House of Delegates – 1789-

1790, 1792-1793, 1802-1804, and 1812-1815. It is possible through his service to the General Assembly that Neblett was acquainted with Judge Archibald Stuart of Staunton. Stuart recommended Dabney Cosby to Thomas Jefferson for work at the University.

The disruption in the construction of the two parts of Brickland coincides with Cosby's employment at the University. The only way to substantiate this notion is with a detailed examination of Neblett and Stuart's personal papers.



Figure 20: Cornice at Brickland, ca. 1818

Whether or not Cosby and Howard were involved in the construction of Brickland, the influence of two popular pattern books is evident in the details of the dwelling. While traditional in form, Brickland embraces the five bay facade and other elements made popular in the publications of William Pain. Pain published two books – *Practical House Carpenter* (1766) and *Practical Builder* (1774) – which translated the works of the Adams brothers to the United States in the late 1780s. The cornice and soffit at Brickland are drawn directly from Pain's Doric planceer and entablature minus the frieze and floral decorations as illustrated in the *Practical Builder*. Asher Benjamin's *The American Builder's Companion*, first published in 1806, also seems to have been used for elements found at Brickland. The exterior doors and transoms appear to be drawn directly from Plate XXXVIII-Of Doors and Sashes. The paneled window jambs are derivative of Plate XXXIX-Of Windows. The inspiration for both the square and elliptical stair and the mantels can also be found in the pages of *The American Builder's Companion*.

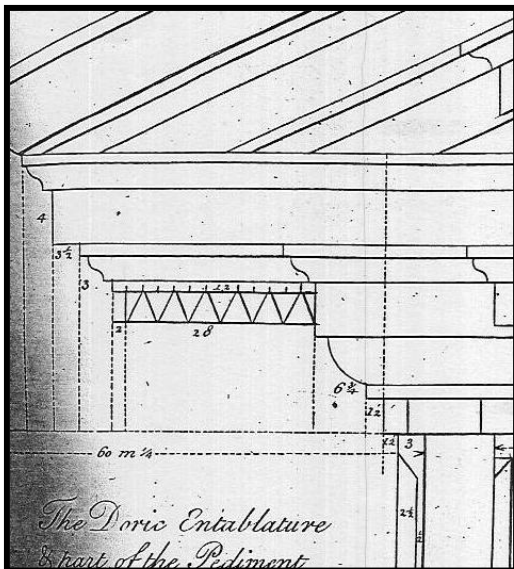


Figure 21: Plate XVII, William Pain, *The Practical Builder or Workman's General Assistant*

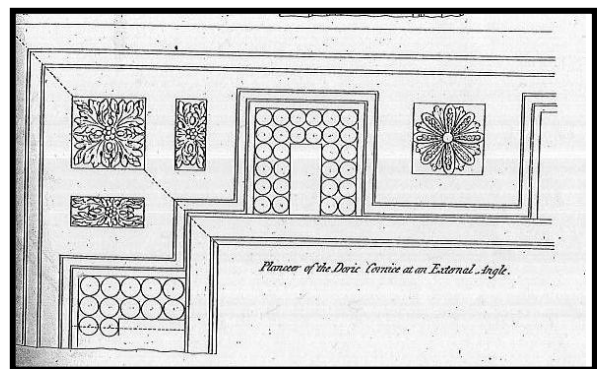


Figure 22: Plate XXIX, William Pain, *The Practical Builder or Workman's General Assistant*

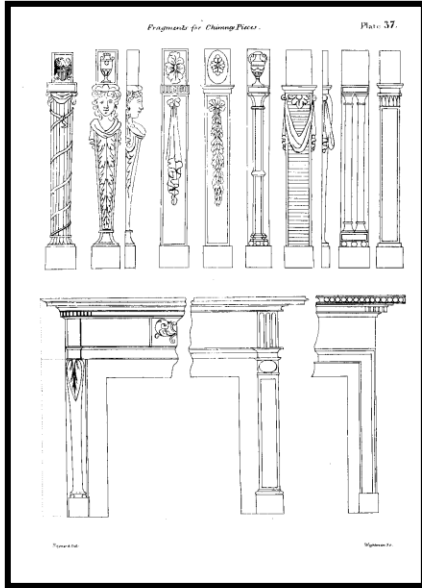


Figure 23: Plate 37, Asher Benjamin, *The American Builder's Companion*



Figure 24: Parlor Mantel at Brickland, ca. 1818



Figure 25: Parlor Mantel at Brickland, ca. 1822



Figure 26: Entrance at Brickland, ca. 1818

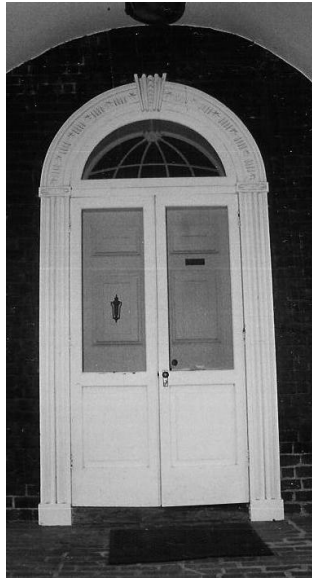


Figure 27: Entrance at Brickland, ca. 1822

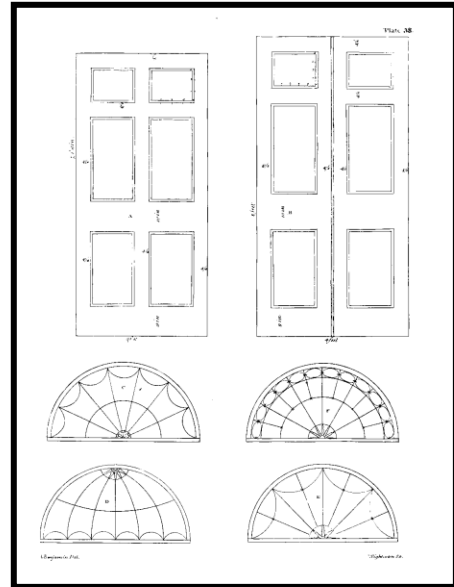


Figure 28: Plate 38, Asher Benjamin, *The American Builder's Companion*

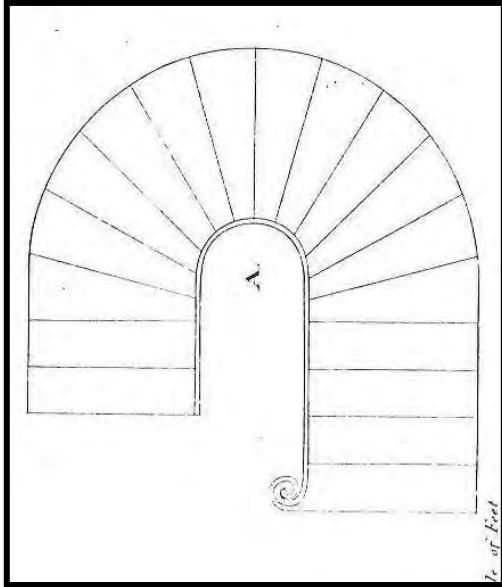


Figure 29: Plate 48,
Asher Benjamin, *The American
Builder's Companion*



Figure 30: Elliptical Stair at
Brickland, ca. 1822



Figure 31: Parlor at
Brickland, ca. 1822

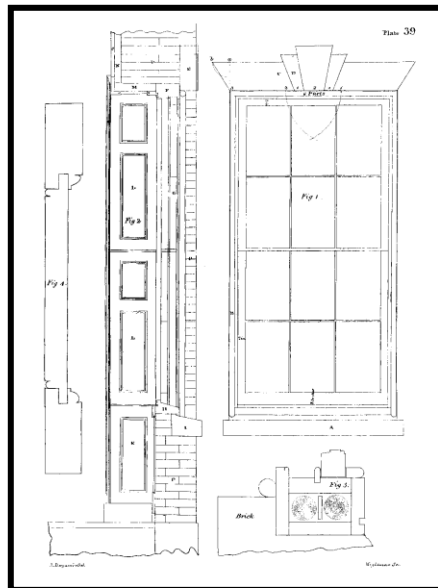


Figure 32: Plate 39,
Asher Benjamin,
*The American Builder's
Companion*

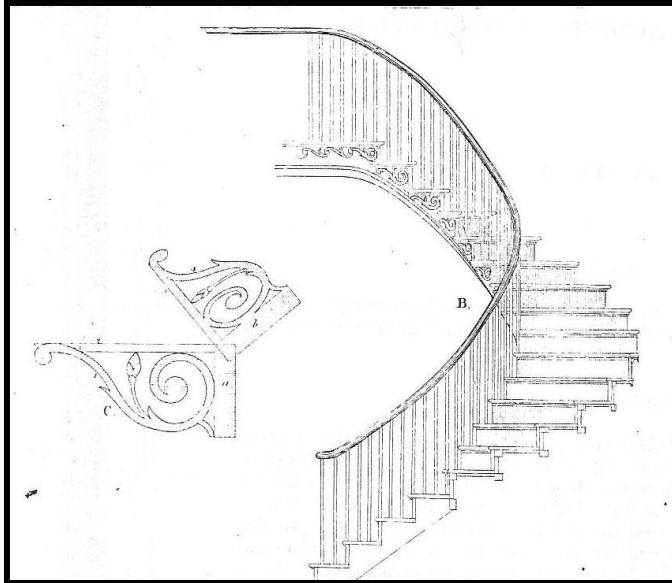
JACOB HOLT

Jacob Holt was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia in 1811. He was “the older son of David Holt, a carpenter, and Elizabeth McGehee Holt, daughter of a prominent planter family.” (Bishir: 1981, 2) Elizabeth Holt died in 1821, entrusting Jacob, his younger brother, Thomas, and two older sisters to the care of her brother. “Within three years David Holt died, leaving a poignantly meager estate of carpenter’s tools ‘left at different places’ about the community.” (Bishir: 1981, 2)

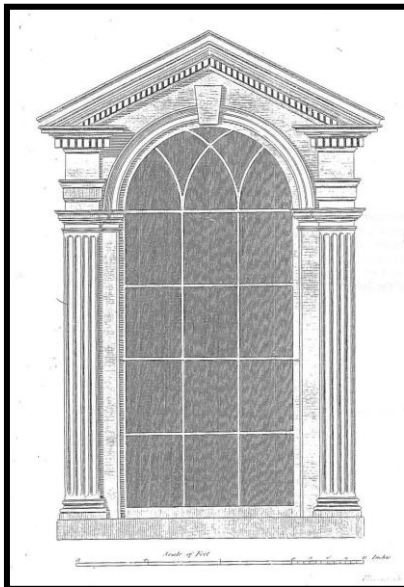


Figure 33: Rotherwood, Prince Edward County, ca. 1840

Jacob and his brother, Thomas, entered into apprenticeships with William A. Howard, which was the customary means of supporting and training orphans. Jacob Holt married sixteen year old Aurelia Phillips in 1838 and had by then established himself in the community -- commanding the second largest nonagricultural work force in the county. (Bishir: 1981, 2) By 1840, Holt and his work force had removed to Warrenton, North Carolina. “With the coming of the railroad in the late 1830s, a general upswing after recovery from the panic of 1837, and increasing agricultural improvements, Warren County and Warrenton stood in the 1840s at the edge of a period of unprecedented prosperity. For a builder, a glance at the modest and, by 1840, old-fashioned dwellings that lined the streets confirmed a ready market for new and stylish construction.” (Bishir: 1981, 4) As many as twenty-seven buildings from this period in Warrenton have been attributed to Holt and his shop. These buildings were first in a Greek Revival-mode and by the 1850s reflected Holt’s own eclectic Italianate style. Holt’s younger brother joined him in Warrenton in 1849 from Lunenburg County where he had been residing. The Civil War brought an end to Holt’s robust career in North Carolina and by the late 1860s he “found occasional repairs and modest construction jobs.” (Bishir: 1981, 5) In 1869, Holt relocated to Chase City, Virginia where John Boyd and George Endly, two Pennsylvanians, had bought land cheap from cash poor owners and were enticing Northerners to come and establish farms in the area. Holt recognized that these new immigrants would require and could afford new houses and his career once again flourished. At the age of sixty-nine, Holt died on 21 September 1880, leaving an extensive legacy of buildings. Two of his sons, Jacob Whittington Holt and William Howard Kenneth Holt, continued their father’s trade in Virginia and North Carolina.



**Figure 34: Plate 30,
Owen Biddle, *Young Carpenter's Assistant***



**Figure 35: Plate 19,
Owen Biddle,
*Young Carpenter's Assistant***

Jacob Holt's long career exemplifies the persistence of traditional construction practices and vernacular building forms while at the same time it reflects the influence of the growing number of pattern books and architectural publications that kept his work current and responsive to the tastes of his wealthy clientele. Among the early publications that informed Holt's work were Owen Biddle's *Young Carpenter's Assistant* (1805), Asher Benjamin's *Practical House Carpenter* (1830) and *The Practice of Architecture* (1835), and Minard Lafever's *The Young Builder's General Instructor* (1829). "Biddle, Lafever and Benjamin aimed their books at the provincial builder who

would take from their pages correct techniques for framing structures or for designing classical orders, as well as ideas for mantels, stairs, moldings and the like. Seldom did these books present elevations or ground plans; they focused primarily on the presentation of details for application to various compositions." (Bishir: 1981, 11) In the 1840s and 1850s the classicism and pragmatism of the early builders' guides were replaced by eclectic architectural publications. These new publications by A. J. Downing, Calvert Vaux, Samuel Sloan and William Ranlett presented ideas for entire buildings with accompanying concepts for landscapes, paint schemes and furnishings. Holt used these new pattern books as he had used the earlier builders' guides. "Rather than reproducing for his clients the glamorous villas of the plates, he chose a collection of appealing details, such as mantels, pinwheels, brackets, arches, trefoils, and the like, that he applied enthusiastically and repeatedly to his accustomed house form without substantially disturbing the basics." (Bishir: 1981, 11-12) Holt relied on traditional building forms and plans – a shallow-roofed, central hall plan, either one or two rooms deep – to which he attached increasing abundant decoration.

JACOB HOLT IN LUNENBURG COUNTY



Figure 36: Oak Ridge, ca. 1830 (055-0056)

To date no buildings attributed to or influenced by Jacob Holt have been identified in Lunenburg County. Catherine Bishir in her extensive study of Holt and his career has however identified numerous buildings associated with Holt in the surrounding counties. Ms. Bishir identified three Greek Revival-style houses -- Linden, Walnut Hill and Rotherwood -- all built ca. 1840 in Prince Edward County that are either attributed to or have documentation linking them to Jacob Holt. Edwin Edmunds' farm account books link Holt to the building of Rotherwood. A comparison of Rotherwood and Oak Ridge (055-0056),

built between 1830 and 1835 for Tarleton Woodson Knight in the north central portion of Lunenburg County near the boarder with Prince Edward County, reveals remarkable similarities between the two houses. Both dwellings have shallow roof lines that lack a frieze below the cornice. They both have three-bay facades with articulated central entrances and they both use triple windows that are diminished in length on the second story (nine-over-nine sash on the first and nine-over-six sash on the second). While the architrave at Oak Ridge is more ornate than Rotherwood the transoms are identical and derived from Owen Biddle as are the stair, the newel posts and the mantels. The striking difference in the buildings is the use of brick rather than the frame construction usually associated with Holt.

The author would like to posit the possible collaboration between Holt and Dabney Minor Cosby. There are strong connections between their teachers -- William A. Howard and Dabney Cosby. This speculation is based on the following premise -- Howard, Holt and the Cosbys were all practicing in Prince Edward County at this time and Holt and Dabney Minor were at the beginnings of their independent careers and attempting to establish themselves in the region as builders. This collaboration may also explain the more elongated form of Oak Ridge that is a slight deviation from the later bold, boxy nature that typified Holt's houses.

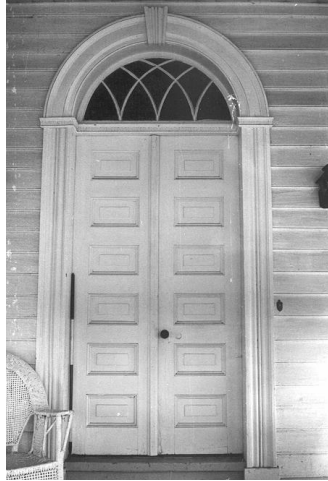
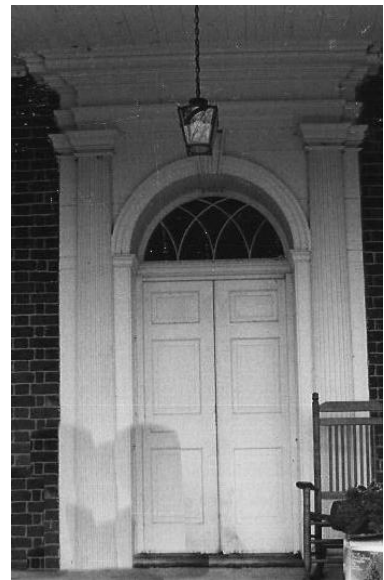


Figure 37: Mantel, Entrance, and Stair at Rotherwood, ca. 1840



Figure 38: Stair, Mantel, and Entrance at Oak Ridge, ca. 1830 (055-0056)



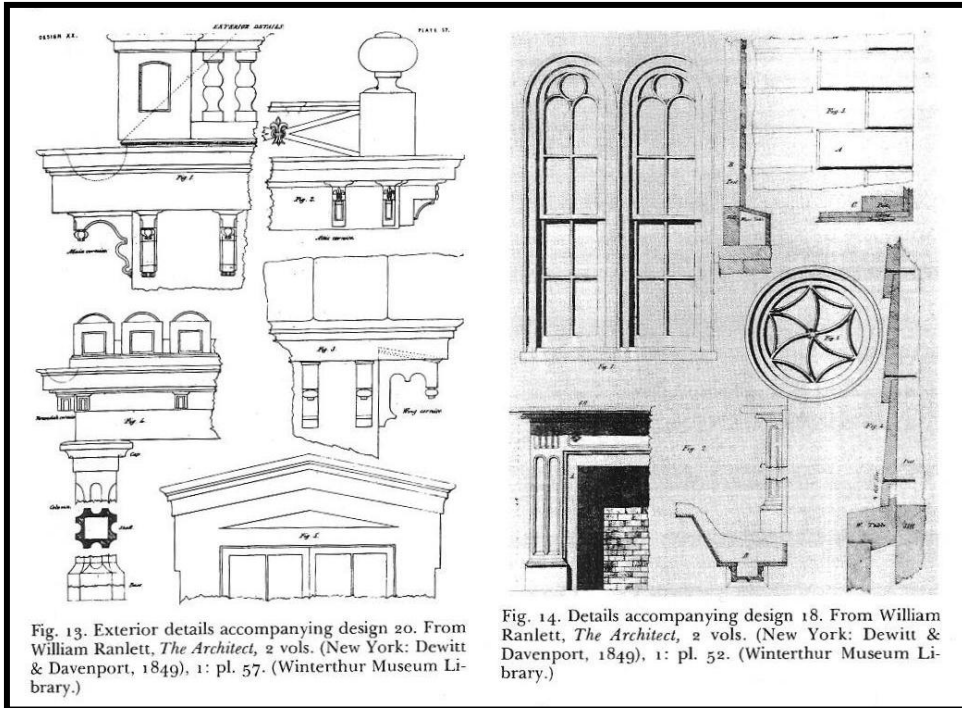


Figure 39: William Ranlett, *The Architect* (Bishir: 1981, 13)

In the 1850s, Holt began to move away from the classicism of Asher Benjamin to a more robust Italianate influenced set of decorative elements. These new details were drawn from the architectural pattern books of Ranlett, Downing, Vaux, and Sloan. “He (Holt) extracted from Ranlett’s handsome plates of villas and cottages a series of brackets to punctuate the broad eaves of his houses, to clump in miniature at the caps of the corner pilasters and porch posts, or to march up the raking cornices of temple-form public buildings.” (Bishir: 1981, 8) Large rectangular windows were filled with paired arches with round, ogee or lancet tops, and entrances were decorated with pin wheels and scallop decorations. Classical porches were replaced with trellises of swags, arches, brackets and pendants. Gothic trefoils and quatrefoils appear on panels, stairs and mantels. By the 1870s, his boxy houses were adorned with raised center gables and lavished with sawn decoration, much of his own creation. It was in Mecklenburg County that Jacob Holt spent the last years of his life building eclectic houses.



Figure 40: Elmwood, Holt inspired porch added ca. 1870 (055-0042)



Figure 41: Rock Hill, Holt inspired, ca. 1870 (055-0043)

Two houses in Lunenburg County exhibit the influences of the later part of Holt's career when he was using a robust, eclectic set of decorative elements. The houses, Elmwood and Rock Hill, are associated with brothers, William T. and John A. Spencer. Elmwood appears to be a ca. 1870 remodeling of an 1840s brick dwelling and Rock Hill is a new frame dwelling built in the early 1870s. The two houses stand in the southern end of Lunenburg County, very close to the Mecklenburg County line. The porch, transom and sidelight details displayed at Elmwood and Rock Hill are derivative of Ranlett.

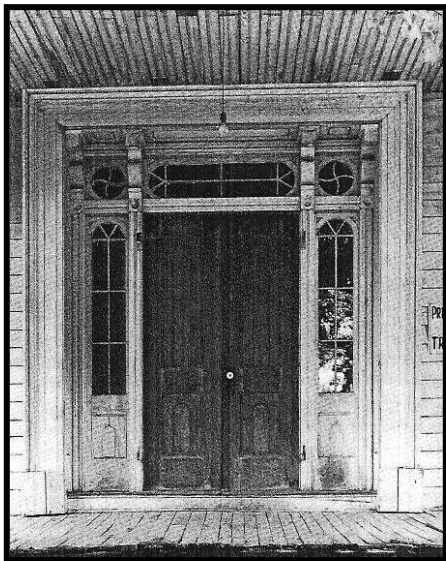


Figure 42: Entrance at Vine Hill, Franklin County, North Carolina, built by Jacob Holt, 1856



Figure 43: Entrance at Rock Hill, ca. 1870 (055-0043)

TRIPLE WINDOW HOUSES IN LUNENBURG COUNTY



**Figure 44: Oak Ridge, ca. 1830
(055-0056)**

There are several other triple windowed houses in Lunenburg County that may be the work of Jacob Holt or were influenced by Oak Ridge.

All of the other triple window houses are frame which is more typical of Holt's work. With the exception of one dwelling, all of the identified houses were either constructed ca. 1840 or have ca. 1840 additions with triple windows. The earliest of the triple window houses was constructed in the early nineteenth century in Lunenburg Courthouse. The triple windows are likely the result of a remodeling of a traditional 1 ½ story dwelling. The triple windows at Lee Hall, now moved to The Plains, Virginia, are in a ca. 1840 addition which created an L-plan with an early nineteenth century dwelling. Ben Lomond believed to have been constructed in 1824 has triple windows as do Midlothian, Oral Oaks and the Wert Wallace House all built ca. 1840.

Three of the houses -- Midlothian, Oral Oaks, and the house at Lunenburg Courthouse -- share another feature, a unique transom. The architrave is "Adamesque" in character with an elliptical transom and sidelights flanking double doors. It is the division of the transom that is unusual. A typical "Adamesque" or Federal transom has vertical mullions that radiate from a central point with horizontal mullions that follow the curvature of the frame. In the case of these three houses, the vertical muntins are evenly spaced with only a slight angle and there is a



Figure 45: Midlothian, ca. 1840 (055-0126)



Figure 46: Transom at Oral Oaks, ca. 1840 (055-0117)

single horizontal member that follows the curvature of the frame.

The potential connection of several houses in Lunenburg County to Jacob Holt is an unexplored, potentially significant chapter in the architectural understanding of Southside Virginia architecture and the career of a prolific early builder. The potential attribution of these buildings to Jacob Holt warrants further investigation.

JACOBEOAN MULTIPLE CHIMNEY STACKS



Figure 47: Flat Rock, ca. 1780, chimneys added ca. 1856 (055-0003)

This grouping of buildings is perhaps the more common scenario to be found in the early nineteenth century – a collection of buildings clearly related by time and a distinctive feature for which a builder cannot be identified. In Lunenburg County, this phenomenon is represented in five dwellings with Jacobean multiple chimney stacks. All of these houses were constructed or the chimneys added ca. 1850. At three of the houses, the Keller Homeplace, Shackleton, and Woodland, the chimneys were constructed at the same time as the house. At Flat Rock and the Eubank House the chimneys were added to late-eighteenth century dwellings in the 1850s.

Diagonally set chimney stacks “were a popular form on both vernacular and sophisticated buildings in Jacobean England but were used only rarely in the New World, probably because they were difficult to construct and were fashionable at a time when few permanent buildings were being erected here.” (Loth: 1999, 354) The only two preserved examples of Jacobean diagonally set chimney stacks in America are found in Virginia – Winona in Northampton County and Bacon’s Castle in Surry County. Bacon’s Castle, the oldest documented house in Virginia, was built in 1665 for Arthur Allen. It is a seminal example of high-style seventeenth century domestic architecture and is pure Jacobean in form with its cruciform plan, curvilinear gables and multiple diagonal stacks. (Loth: 1999, 516) John Hartwell Cocke sited Bacon’s Castle as one of his inspirations for the design of the Jacobean Revival cottage that he designed for his son at Bremono Recess. Between 1834 and 1836, Cocke wrapped an existing story-and-



Figure 48: Eubank House, ca. 1700, chimneys added ca. 1849 (055-0038)

a-half wooden dwelling with a Jacobean inspired brick facade. Cocke was so pleased with the style that he built a second similar house for another son at Lower Breemo, ca. 1839. Cocke stated in an 1844 letter to Charles Tyler Botts, editor of the *Southern Planter*, “the stile is copied from the only two specimens of the like building I ever saw – the well remembered, old Six-chimney House in Wmsburg once the property of the Custis Family – and Bacon’s Castle....” (Brownell: 1992, 258) Cocke was well familiar with Bacon’s Castle, the ancestral

home where he grew up. He may have also been influenced by John Claudius Loudon’s *Encyclopedia of Cottage, Farm and Villa Architecture* which was published in London in 1833 and added to Cocke’s library in 1834.

On a national level the Gothic Revival-style of architecture was beginning to take hold at the same time John Hartwell Cocke was building Breemo Recess and Lower Breemo. The first documented, fully developed example of Gothic Revival architecture in America was Glen Ellen, built in Baltimore, Maryland. Glen Ellen was designed by Alexander Jackson Davis in 1832. Davis championed the style in his plan book, *Rural Residences*, published in 1837. Davis’ book was not well circulated but the idea was picked up by his friend, Andrew Jackson Downing and featured in his two books, *Cottage Residences* and *The Architecture of Country Houses*, published in 1842 and 1850, respectively. The Gothic Revival style had fallen from favor by 1865 and enjoyed a brief rebirth in the 1870s as the only proper style for religious and public buildings.



Figure 49: Keller Homeplace, ca. 1850 (055-0127)

The characteristics of the Gothic Revival-style included steeply pitched cross gabled roofs with decorated vergeboards in the gables. Rarely were roof lines flat or hipped. Windows and doors had pointed-arches or decorative surrounds and



Figure 50: Shackleton, ca. 1850 (055-0050)

porch posts were often carved or paneled with elongated brackets between the supports that mimicked Gothic arches. Massive, decorative chimneys were another feature that was emphasized including grouped chimneys with several flues but not necessarily the attenuated multiple stacks. Most Gothic Revival houses were frame with horizontal cladding but vertical board-and-batten siding was common because it emphasized the verticality of the style.

The five Lunenburg County houses with Jacobean multiple chimney stacks display very few influences of Gothic Revival style. The three new houses display minimal elements of the Gothic Revival style. The Keller Place has board-and-batten siding and paneled porch posts. Its one-story hipped roof form is more attributable to the long present influences of the Greek-Revival tradition. Shackleton has a center gable but the roof line is not overly steep and it lacks the sawn vergeboards and decorative porch common to the Gothic Revival influence. New Woodland is more Queen Anne in nature with a series of intersecting hipped roofs. The carpenter for the three new houses adapted some of the Gothic Revival stylistic elements but applied them to largely traditional house forms. None of the new houses are full blown expressions of the popular style. The application of “new” architectural elements to traditional house forms was typical in rural areas during the nineteenth century. In the case of the Eubank House and Flat Rock the multiple stack chimneys were added during the “remodeling” of late-eighteenth century dwellings. The Lunenburg chimneys are more hexagonal in form, giving them an almost rounded appearance, this is what differentiates them from the original examples at Bacon’s Castle and Winona that are square and set on the diagonal. These clues point to a brickmason who either saw the chimneys at Bacon’s Castle or the two Bremo houses or in one of the popular architectural pattern books by

The five Lunenburg County houses with Jacobean multiple chimney stacks



Figure 51: New Woodland, ca. 1854 (055-0020)

Andrew Jackson Downing and applied them to traditional house forms. The author believes the influence was more from observing the nearby Virginia houses rather than the influence of the pattern books. A search of the census records reveals a number of brickmasons working in Lunenburg County at the time these chimneys were constructed but it is impossible to know which of these craftsmen is responsible without making an exhaustive search of family and local records.

THEME: DOMESTIC



Figure 52: Pleasant Hill, ca. 1771 (055-0022)

Ninety-seven of the 150 properties surveyed were associated with the Domestic Theme. The resource types identified included ninety-three single dwellings, three slave quarters, a hotel and 223 domestic outbuildings. The secondary domestic outbuildings included garages, kitchens, laundries, lithium pits, privies, a variety of sheds, smoke houses, spring houses or dairies, and wells. A complete list of resource types is included in the Evaluation section of this report.

The documented single dwellings were typically frame houses, 1 ½ or two-stories in height, constructed on raised foundations of stone or brick. The roofs were predominately side-gables and covered with standing-seam metal. The chimneys, primarily constructed of brick, were mostly located on the interior. Exterior-end chimneys were generally constructed of stone rubble often with brick stacks. The dwellings tended to be single pile and three to five bays wide with central-passage plans. Most had one story porches on the facade with little decoration. The architectural styles ranged from the Georgian and Federal styles of the mid-eighteenth century to the revival styles of the early-twentieth century. The most frequently identified style was one of the many eclectic revival styles of the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries.

EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT TO SOCIETY (1600-1750)

No dwellings or other buildings for that matter, from this earliest period of settlement, were documented in Lunenburg County. It is not surprising that no buildings survive from this period given the rudimentary nature of these early structures. Further, the county was not explored until the last quarter of the seventeenth century, was sparsely settled in the early-eighteenth century, and was not recognized as an independent county until 1746. While no actual buildings survive, William Byrd II provides a vivid description of an early dwelling. In 1733, while visiting his holdings in the Southside region, William Byrd stayed at the home of Captain Henry Embry. Embry was not poor; in fact he would eventually serve as Sheriff and as a Burgess. Byrd described the Embry home as a “castle containing of one dirty room with a dragging door to it that will neither open or shut...We were obliged to lodge very socially in the same apartment with the family where, reckoning women and children, we mustered in all no less than nine persons, who all pigged lovingly together.” (Mouer: 1992, 13)

COLONY TO NATION (1751-1789)

The current survey documented three single-dwellings from this period. The previous surveys identified twelve additional dwellings from the Colonial Period. The typical dwelling was 1 ½ stories in height and of post and girt construction. No brick dwellings were recorded in this time period. The earliest portion of the Hammock House, possibly built in the 1750s, is a one room, 1 ½ story dwelling with a stone rubble foundation and a stone, exterior-end chimney with a brick stack. In the 1770s, a two room, 1 ½ story, hall-and-parlor plan addition was made. This addition has a raised foundation constructed of brick in a three course American bond pattern and an exterior-end chimney with a stone foundation and double ramped weatherings also in a three-course American bond pattern. Similar to the Hammock House is the Nelson House constructed around 1770. The Nelson House is set on a lower foundation and the two



Figure 53: John Hammock House, ca. 1750, the ca. 1770 addition is visible in this view (055-5093)

exterior-end, double shouldered chimneys have been stuccoed. The third house, recorded during this period, is Pleasant Hill, built in 1771. Pleasant Hill has been expanded over the years from a 1 ½ story, hall-and-parlor plan dwelling to a two-story center hall plan but it still contains a fully paneled Georgian fireplace wall in the parlor.

While modest in size, all of these houses were built by substantial landowners. All three builders – John Hammock, David Winn, and Samuel Garland – owned tracts greater than 600 acres. In 1746, only four percent

of the property owners in Lunenburg County owned tracts larger than 600 acres. In Tidewater, six percent of the planters owned similar tracts. Using land as a measure of wealth the Lunenburg gentry were as prosperous as the Tidewater gentry. But, in comparison to the dwellings being built by the landed gentry in the Tidewater region, these houses are unpretentious. “An analysis of houses advertised for sale in the *Virginia Gazette* over the course of the eighteenth century shows that 45 percent of Virginia’s landowning planters lived in houses with fewer than 540 square feet.” (Ellis: 1997, 25) About 1725, prosperous Tidewater planters abandoned the hall-and-chamber-plan and rearranged domestic spaces to accommodate their genteel lifestyle. They built houses with symmetrical facades and classical details surrounded by a hierarchical arrangement of outbuildings. “Furthermore, the development in Virginia houses of the central passage as a social channel and barrier and the dining room as a setting for the newly popular rituals of display and hospitality represent the gentry’s attempt to distance themselves from middling and lower planters. Thus, the

architecture of the Tidewater gentry expressed the ideology of the Anglican ruling class.” (Ellis: 1997, 23) The Southside planters were wealthy enough to build grand houses like their Tidewater brothers but they chose not to do so. The gentry of Lunenburg County were not interested in a hierarchical arrangement of their living space. Ellis puts forth the theory that while the Anglican gentry may have held the institutional power in Southside Virginia, it was the Baptists that held social and ideological control. The Baptist ideology judged the worth of a person by their personal experience and moral behavior. “The Baptist condemned all the important venues for gentry display and bearing as godless and decadent” thus, dictating architectural expression and rejecting domestic spaces designed for social ritual. (Ellis: 1997, 33)

EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1790-1830)



Figure 54: Jeter House, ca. 1800 (055-5036)

A total of seventy-five single dwellings have been documented in Lunenburg County from the Early National Period. Twenty-three were documented by the current survey and fifty-two had been previously documented. The majority of the houses documented were of frame construction with four of these being of log construction. As with the Colonial Period the typical dwelling was 1 ½ stories in height with brick or stone exterior-end chimneys and foundations. The use of brick for chimneys and foundations was more prevalent and one dwelling

constructed of brick was recorded. The majority of the houses is of modest size and reflects the continued influence of traditional floor plans that were not driven by a hierarchical arrangement of rooms. In later years, these modest houses were expanded by the construction of wings. The ca. 1830, two-story, one room addition seen at the Jeter House was a common solution to the need for increased space. On occasion two-story, center hall plan dwellings were added to the front, or as seen at Woodburn a series of one-story additions were made to the side and rear. Rarer still the house was raised to a full two stories as discussed at Pleasant Hill.



Figure 55: Woodburn, ca. 1820 (055-0040)

Two major houses, Ravenscroft and Brickland, were constructed in Lunenburg County during this era. More so than any other properties in the county, both of these houses express the Anglican influenced hierarchical arrangement of spaces -- both interior and exterior. Both houses are set in “articulated processional landscapes” as defined by Dell Upton. (Vlach: 1993, 8) The houses are set at the center of a controlled landscape with a sequence of social buffers. The supporting dependencies are arrayed in a regulated fashion to the rear. Both houses have center hall plans which presented another set of social barriers to those entering the house. While not a large plantation owner, 300 acres and nine slaves, Ravenscroft was likely influenced by what he saw while being educated in England and by his wife who was a member of Virginia’s nobility. Dr. Sterling Neblett, the builder of Brickland, was one of the wealthiest men in region. In 1860, his real and personal property in Virginia and Mississippi was valued at over half a million dollars. The Brickland estate alone contained 1,600 acres. Ravenscroft and Brickland show the influence of the Late Georgian and Federal styles of architecture with highly articulated interior finishes and sophisticated, symmetrical facades.

These simple, vernacular houses were little influenced by popular architectural styles but did display an interesting attention to detail expressed by the limited use of ornamentation. Siding was decorated with a cyma reversa bead or window surrounds were reeded. On the interior, mantels were the principal recipients of decoration or stylistic influences. There are also a few rare examples of graining in the county, dating from the mid-nineteenth century. The graining that was documented was of an almost vernacular art or primitive nature.



Figure 56: Interior door graining detail at the Jeter House (055-5036)



Figure 57: Window detail at the Jeter House (055-5036)

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1831-1860)



**Figure 58: Old Boswell Place, ca. 1851
(055-0081)**

Ridge and Bechelbronn. Oak Ridge is a well articulated example of Greek Revival-style architecture. While Bechelbronn is a curious combination of building campaigns and warrants further research to discern the various periods of construction. Three slave quarters were recorded as primary resources from this period. Seven others were recorded as secondary resources. Between 1830 and 1860 the white population in Lunenburg County remained nearly constant (4479/4421) but the slave population in the county more than doubled from 2,850 slaves in 1830 to 7,305 in 1860. It is not surprising with this exponential increase in population that a number of dwellings associated with slaves have survived.

Fifty-five houses from the Antebellum Period have been inventoried in Lunenburg County. Twenty-five were documented as part of the current survey. Three of these single dwellings were slave quarters. The dwellings were predominately frame, and almost equally divided between 1 ½-story and 2-story dwellings. The center hall plan became more prevalent during this era. The majority of the houses built during this era can be classified as vernacular or un-styled dwellings with the occasional application of a bracket at the cornice or a pedimented porch.

Two brick dwellings were recorded – Oak



**Figure 59: Craig-Love House, ca. 1840
(055-5129/055-0119)**



Figure 60: Bechelbronn, ca. 1835 (055-0063)

RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH PERIOD (1866-1917)



**Figure 61: Kenbridge Hotel, ca. 1915
(247-5005)**

The current survey documented thirty-seven single dwellings and one hotel from the Reconstruction and Growth Period. The previous surveys had documented nineteen single-dwellings. The majority of these dwellings were two-stories in height, of frame construction and exhibited a variety of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century architectural styles. With the expansion of the railroad and the establishment of the towns of Kenbridge and Victoria, during this period, more houses displayed stylistic influences and the application of mass-produced ornamentation. The Kenbridge Hotel, built in 1915, is one of four brick domestic buildings surveyed and a good example of Colonial Revival-style architecture.

WORLD WAR I TO PRESENT (1917 TO PRESENT)



**Figure 62: Robert Hawthorne House,
ca. 1920 (055-5116)**

The dwellings from this period were either 1 ½ or 2 ½ stories in height and exhibited the influences of the Craftsman and Revival styles popular in the mid-twentieth century.

The previous surveys documented seven domestic buildings from this period while the current survey documented an additional ten. Eight of the buildings surveyed were of frame construction. The remaining two were brick.



**Figure 63: Warren Lang House,
ca. 1940 (055-5079)**

SECONDARY DOMESTIC OUTBUILDINGS



Figure 64: Kitchen and Quarters, ca. 1840, Brickland (055-0002)

Two hundred and twenty-three domestic outbuildings were documented as part of this survey. The majority of these dependencies dated from the mid-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. They were all simple, frame buildings with a variety of utilitarian functions. Among the buildings identified were kitchens, laundries, privies, smoke houses, spring and/or dairy houses, and the pits associated with ice houses. One of the more unique structures identified were lithium pits. The lithium pits were associated with an early form of interior gas lights. The pits were located in the rear yard and connected to the dwelling by underground pipes. The gas was carried through the house in pipes to light fixtures.



Figure 65: Ice House Pit, ca. 1880, Davis-Jackson Farm (055-5072-0001)



Figure 66: Smokehouse, ca. 1860, House in the Grove (055-5072-0003)



Figure 67: Privy, ca. 1900, Davis-Jackson Farm (055-5072-0001)

THEME: SUBSISTENCE/AGRICULTURE



Figure 68: Log Tobacco Barn, ca. 1860, House in the Grove (055-5072-0003)

It was not until the 1840 census that information about professions and agricultural production was gathered. In that year, 3,432 free persons out of 4,545 listed their occupation as farmer in Lunenburg. The 1860 census reveals that only forty out of a total of 614 farms were over 500 acres. The average farm was between 100 and 500 acres. The census also showed that the more than 7,000 slaves were owned by fewer than 125 owners. The average farmer owned fewer than fifteen slaves. Sterling Neblett of Brickland however owned over 1,600 acres and 145 slaves. His holdings in Tennessee and Mississippi were considerably larger.

The leading crop in Lunenburg County for over 100 years was tobacco. In 1840, 2,640,000 pounds of tobacco were gathered and in 1860, the total had risen to 4,272,081 pounds. The cultivation of tobacco was land, labor and time intensive. In early spring, the seed beds were prepared by clearing an area about the size of a barn floor. This was back breaking work done with an axe and hoe. The land was then burned to kill insect larva and weed seeds. The fire also fertilized the land. The land was raked and swept smooth and the tiny tobacco seeds were mixed with dirt and scattered on the seed bed. The seed bed was then covered to protect the seeds and seedlings from frost and birds. In the meantime the fields had to be prepared to receive the seedlings. Once the threat of frost was gone the seedlings were gathered in baskets and planted one at a time by hand in the prepared field. The field had to be kept free from weeds and grass by hand with a hoe, because the rows were too close together for a mule and plow. In mid-summer the plants were “topped” to prevent them from going to seed and to produce the best leaves. While the plants were growing log barns had to be chinked and repaired to hold in the heat for the curing process. In later flue barns the flues need to be repaired to prevent sparks and fires. Wood also needed to be gathered and stacked to be available to keep the curing fires burning. In fall, the plants were “primed.” The ripened leaves were removed individually from each stalk



Figure 69: Oil-fired Flue Tobacco Barn, ca. 1900, House in the Grove (055-5072-0003)



**Figure 70: Wood Shed, ca. 1900,
House in the Grove (055-5072-0003)**

keep the leaves supple so they could be handled. In the strip room workers sat at low tables on chairs that had been cut down by narrow windows where they sorted and graded the tobacco. The tobacco was gathered into small bundles of twelve to twenty-five leaves called “hands”. The hands were hung in the storage room before transport to the local markets.

The production of tobacco fell to slightly under two million pounds in 1870 and did not regain its antebellum levels until 1910 when over five million pounds were grown. While much of Lunenburg’s economy was dedicated to the cultivation of tobacco, there was a degree of diversity in the cultivation of grains and the raising of live stock. In 1840, 274,547 bushels of corn, 138,245 bushels of oats and 26,824 bushels of wheat were grown. These production levels stayed rather constant for the next sixty years. The cultivation of sweet potatoes was also prevalent between 1840 and 1900. At the close of the nineteenth century orchards, principally apple but also peach, pear, cherry, and plum were introduced. The raising of pigs, sheep and cattle has always been a part of Lunenburg’s economy. In the 1890s the raising of chickens and to a lesser degree turkeys was explored. Around 1910, dairy cattle were introduced with limited success. In addition to the tobacco barns, the assortment of farm related buildings at White Oaks attests to the variety of agricultural endeavors in Lunenburg County.

and strung on tobacco sticks. The sticks were carefully hung in the tobacco barns to be cured or dried. Early farmers cured their tobacco with the application of direct smoky heat and later flue curing was used. Either curing processes required nearly ninety hours of constant supervision and the careful regulation of the heat. Once the leaves were completely dried the tobacco sticks were taken down and carried to the seasoning pit where the tobacco absorbed moisture from the air to



**Figure 71: Strip Room, Seasoning Pit, and
Storage Room, ca. 1860, House in the Grove
(055-5072-0003)**



Figure 72: Sweet Potato/Chicken House, ca. 1840, White Oaks Farm (055-5072)



Figure 73: Interior of Sweet Potato House showing clay burner, ca. 1840, White Oaks Farm (055-5072)



These two small buildings were originally constructed, in the mid-nineteenth century, to store sweet potatoes. When they were no longer needed for sweet potatoes, clay burners were added and the buildings were used as chicken houses.

Figure 74: Sweet Potato/Chicken House, ca. 1860, House in the Grove (055-5072-0003)

The design of a corn crib is very specific to its purpose and unlike the sweet potato house it can not be adapted for another use. The corn crib is raised off the ground and has closely placed slats on the walls to keep rodents out. The slats and the raised floor allow air to circulate so the corn will not rot. The small door high in the wall makes it easier to add or remove corn once the crib is full.



Figure 75: Corn Crib, ca. 1900, House in the Grove (055-5072-0003)



**Figure 76: Sheep Shed, ca. 1925,
White Oaks Farm (055-5072)**

Between 1925 and 1940, White Oaks (055-5072) was a major sheep farm but sheep had been raised on the farm since the late-nineteenth century. The sheep shed has a hinged door at one end so that the sheep can enter and be protected from the elements or predators. The floor is below grade so the building stays cool. There is a loft above for the storage of feed. The building was also used for shearing and birthing.



**Figure 77: Sheep Birthing Parlor, ca. 1900,
White Oaks Farm (055-5072)**

The log sheep birthing parlor has individual stalls where the sheep could be confined during lambing to protect them from predators and the weather.

**Figure 78: Drummer's Stable, ca. 1890,
Theodore Benjamin Hardy House and Store
(055-5072-0002)**



There are two stables on the White Oaks (055-5072) property. The first was built in the 1890s by Theodore Benjamin Hardy. It was designed so that the drummers coming to his store could drive their wagons in at one end and out the other without having to unhitch their team. The second stable was built in 1938 by Sterling Givens Hawthorn.

**Figure 79: Hawthorn Stable, 1938,
House in the Grove (055-5072-0003)**



THEME: COMMERCE/TRADE



**Figure 80: Shelton's Store, ca. 1860
(055-5078)**

The survey documented eighteen properties associated with the theme of commerce/trade. The resource types include general stores, gas stations, a tavern, a warehouse, a stable, and a farm implement dealership. Plantersville Tavern (055-5045), built ca. 1790, was the earliest recorded property associated with this theme. One of the earliest general stores surveyed was Rehoboth Store (Shelton's Store) (055-5078),

built ca. 1860 in Rehoboth, Virginia. Before 1900, general stores were scattered throughout the county and typically located at the crossroads. With the establishment of towns in Lunenburg County at the turn of the twentieth century, commercial buildings began to appear clustered together in attached buildings on the main streets of Kenbridge and Victoria. One of the earliest surveyed commercial buildings in Kenbridge was the Ferguson & Allen Department Store (247-5007), built ca. 1910. The Farm-All Farm Implement Dealer (247-5006) building, erected 1915 in Kenbridge, sold farming equipment to farmers in the county. The building has a decorative gambrel parapet with pylons that is not seen elsewhere in the county.



**Figure 81: Farm-All Farm Implement Dealer,
ca. 1915 (247-5006)**



**Figure 82: Drummer's Office, ca. 1900,
Theodore Benjamin Hardy House and Store
(055-5072-0002)**

There was one secondary resource recorded at Theodore Benjamin Hardy House and Store (055-5072-0002), built ca. 1899. Theodore Hardy operated the store on his property from 1899 to 1919. An unusual secondary resource associated with this theme is the drummer's Office at the Theodore Benjamin Hardy House. It was in this little building that Hardy negotiated deals with traveling venders. If nightfall was close or the weather inclement the drummers could spend the night.

THEME: EDUCATION



**Figure 83: Gill Hill School, ca. 1890
(055-5056)**

Before 1870, tutors educated white children and laws forbid the education of African American children. It was not until 1870, that Virginia established universal free education for all people. (Wood, 1963: 2) Within Lunenburg County, each of the seven magisterial districts had its own school board. While publicly supported, the schools were dependant on private contributions and funds for schools lagged far behind the demand for education. The survey project documented seven schools. The building dates range from 1873 to 1922 and all of the schools with the exception of Kenbridge High School are frame buildings of one to six rooms. Three of the schools – Unity, Gill Hill and Plantersville -- are associated with the education of the county's African-American students. The earliest of these seven schools to be documented was Unity School (055-5105) built in 1873. The largest of the frame schools surveyed was Lochleven School (055-5082) constructed in 1921. Kenbridge High School (247-0001-0002), built in 1921, is atypical of the other schools documented because of its brick construction and size. The high school was designed by one of the leading Virginia architects Charles M. Robinson in the Classical Revival style.



**Figure 84: Kenbridge High School, 1921
(247-0001-0002)**



Figure 85: Dundas Post Office, 1917 (055-5127)

THEME: GOVERNMENT/LAW/POLITICAL

Two resources, the Dundas Post Office (055-5127) built in 1917 and Kenbridge Town Hall (247-5008) constructed in 1913, are currently associated with this theme. Both buildings were originally built for other uses, the Bank of Dundas and Kenbridge Baptist Church, respectively. The primary governmental complex – the courthouse and its associated buildings – is listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.



Figure 86: Dr. Marabel's Office, ca. 1870 (055-5048)

THEME: HEALTH CARE/MEDICINE

In 1890, there were fourteen doctors in Lunenburg County who practiced from their homes or small offices. With the creation of the towns of Kenbridge and Victoria, came the establishment of two early hospitals – Harris and Kendig. The two resources associated with this theme include a hospital and a doctor's office. Dr. Marabel's Office (055-5048) was constructed ca. 1870 in a rural setting on the property of the "Old Gregory Place." The building is currently used for storage and its facade has been

removed. There is a secondary resource associated with this theme at Glynholly (Wilkinson Place) (055-5081). The tenant house was originally built as a doctor's office for Mr. Wilkinson's son Dr. William Wingfield Wilkinson, ca. 1892. Dr. Wilkinson used the office to practice medicine for about a year following his graduation. The Harris Hospital (247-0001-0003) was built ca. 1910 for Dr. Thomas Caesar Harris on East Fifth Avenue in the town of Kenbridge. Local tradition states that the sunroom on the western elevation served as Dr. Harris's operating room. The hospital was later converted into a dwelling and the rear two-story wing of the hospital was demolished.



Figure 87: Harris Hospital, ca. 1910 (247-0001-0003)



**Figure 88: Stones Mill Ruins,
ca. 1870 (055-5067)**

THEME: INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/ EXTRACTION

With the exception of mills, industries were rare in rural Virginia before 1920. Mills however moved into the region with the first settlers. The many streams in the Southside could be dammed to furnish the power necessary to turn a waterwheel. Steam powered mills appeared after the Civil War. In 1815 Virginia placed a tax on mills so this is the first year for which an accurate count of these industries exists. John Blackwell and Levi Clay, Commissioners of Revenue in Lunenburg County,

enumerated thirty-one mills in 1815. The 1890 County Directory listed an iron foundry, thirty-one corn and flour mills, eighteen saw mills, fourteen coach and wagon builders, fifteen distillers, and one tanner among Lunenburg's industrial concerns. The coming of the railroad, brought with it industries related to the laying of the tracks. Among these ventures was the manufacturing of hickory handles for axes and sledge hammers and a quarry outside of Kenbridge to provide rock for the road bed. The survey documented three properties associated with the theme of industry/processing/extraction. The Stones Mill Ruins (055-5067) was constructed ca. 1870 on Stony Creek. All that remains of the mill are the stone lined race, the foundation, and the iron wheel. Two other properties associated with the theme, the Axe Handle Factory (055-5080) built ca. 1890 and the Victoria Roller Mill (317-5002) built in 1924, remain standing today.



Figure 89: Victoria Roller Mill, ca.1924 (317-5002)



Figure 90: Antioch United Methodist Church, ca. 1857 (055-5083)

THEME: RELIGION

Seventeen of the churches recorded in Lunenburg County were constructed between 1835 and 1927. These churches typically were of frame construction with a front gable roof and a nave or cross plan; however, five of the churches built after 1913 were constructed with bricks. A majority of the buildings have Gothic arched windows along the sides and stained-glass windows. Five of the churches have one or two towers on the facade. Two churches were also associated with the ethnic theme. One of the earliest

surveyed churches is Good Hope Christadelphian Church (055-5132), built in 1835 and moved to its present site in 1902. This building holds significance to the Christadelphian faith, as it is the oldest building in the United States which is still operating as a Christadelphian Church where Dr. Thomas, the founder, actually spoke. The only Greek Revival-style antebellum church surveyed was Antioch United Methodist Church (055-5083), built in 1857. When the church was constructed there was a “gallery for the Negroes who at that time attended services in considerable numbers” and there was a strip located down the center of the sanctuary that separated the males and females during services. The only Gothic Revival-style church recorded was Bethany Church (055-5040), built ca. 1870. This church was one of the first African American Baptist Churches in Lunenburg



Figure 91: Good Hope Christadelphian Church, ca. 1835 (055-5132)



Figure 92: Victoria Presbyterian Church, ca. 1913 (317-0004)

County. The congregation of Bethany Church had been formed prior to 1825 and was a white church up to the end of the Civil War when it was given to the African American congregation. Two of the five brick churches surveyed, The Episcopal Church of St. Paul and St. Andrew (247-5009) and Victoria Baptist Church (317-0001), were constructed in the early twentieth century. The Episcopal Church was founded in 1917

in Kenbridge under the name of St. Paul's Episcopal Church and was constructed with bricks from the dismantled Old St. Paul's, located north of Victoria. The construction of the Late Gothic Revival-style church with a crenulated tower was overseen by Fred A. Skillman, contractor. In April of 1994, the church merged with the St. Andrews congregation from Victorian and renamed the church to The Episcopal Church of St. Paul and St. Andrew. The Victoria Baptist Church was organized in 1907 and the current church on the property was erected in 1923. The building was one of the few churches in Lunenburg County designed in the Classical Revival-style and it has a pedimented portico with Doric columns on the facade.

THEME: FUNERARY



Figure 93: Cemetery, ca. 1886, Meherrin United Methodist Church (055-5135-0005)

Twenty-eight of the properties surveyed have associated cemeteries -- seven churches and twenty-one residences. Of these twenty-one residences, two of them have an additional slave cemetery and one has a pet cemetery. The earliest church cemetery recorded, Meherrin United Methodist Church (055-5135-0005/055-5123) dates from 1886, while the earliest private cemetery, associated with Oak Ridge (055-0056), dates from post 1772. The majority of the private cemeteries were small with fewer than fifteen marked graves, often enclosed with an iron fence or a brick wall, and some had plantings, especially boxwood, near the perimeter or graves. Most of the graves were marked with headstones that varied in size and artistic decoration (simple to elaborate). The cemeteries associated with the churches were large and ranged in size from forty to approximately 250 graves. The largest church cemetery was Meherrin United Methodist Church with roughly 250 marked graves, the earliest of which dated from July of 1886. Traditionally, slave cemeteries were not enclosed but often encompassed large trees and the graves were marked with fieldstone. The slave cemetery at Green Cove has been enclosed with a brick wall to protect the site. The slave cemetery at White Oaks Farm was established at the base of an ancient white oak and a few of the graves are marked with white quartz. There was one pet cemetery, ca. 1990, associated with the Washington Maddux Bridgforth House (055-5130) with one large tombstone engraved with the names of several dogs.

THEME: ETHNICITY/IMMIGRATION



Figure 94: Slave Cemetery, ca. 1840, Davis-Jackson Farm (055-5072-0001)

reconstruction era. In the 19th century an old farm road ran through White Oaks Farm connecting Reedy Creek Road and Old Mansion Road. It was along this farm road that Jack Davis (1866-1931) and Will (1875-?) and Letha Jackson (1878-1968) purchased 89 and 56 acres respectively from Theodore Benjamin Hardy in the 1890s. It was on Davis's property that the Bethany School was built in 1899 (now demolished). Under the leadership of Will Jackson, Asie and Walter Maddox a school league was formed to educate the African American children in the community. The school operated on this site until 1940 when it was consolidated and the students transferred to the elementary division of the Lunenburg Training School. Also on the property is an African American cemetery centered on a large white oak tree. There are approximately 50 graves marked with field stone and white quartz. Also near Horsepen Creek is a log slave quarters that was the home of Roosevelt Jackson's grandparents. In addition, Davis and Jackson built dwellings and other farm buildings on their property. The Gregory-Knott House (055-5095), was built ca. 1870 by Dr. Flavious Gregory following the Civil War and was later sold to an African American family by the name of Knott in January of 1902.

The twenty-two resources associated with this theme include ten slave quarters, three slave cemeteries, one church cemetery, three schools, three churches, and two houses. All of the resources were associated with the African American community in Lunenburg County. Brickland (055-0002), built 1818-1822, was associated with this theme because there are two slave quarters on the property, one of which, the kitchen/slave quarters, built ca. 1820, has Gothic Revival mantels inside. The Davis-Jackson Farms (055-5072-0001) are significant properties associated with the African American community of Lunenburg County during the



Figure 95: Slave Quarters, ca. 1840, Davis-Jackson Farm (055-5072-0001)



Figure 96: Bethany Baptist Church, ca. 1870 (055-5040)

Three churches associated with this theme include Antioch Church (055-5083), Bethany Church (055-5040), and New Galilee Church (055-5041). The New Galilee Church was built ca. 1890 with a nave plan and rests on a stone pier foundation. Bethany church also possesses a cemetery on the church grounds where African Americans associated with the church are buried. Two other properties associated with this theme, Green Cove (055-5047) and Washington Maddux Bridgforth House (055-5130), have slave cemeteries. At Green Cove, the pre-1840 slave cemetery has approximately twenty-five unmarked graves and five graves marked

with river stone. The resource has been recently enclosed by a brick and wood fence. The ca. 1830 slave cemetery on the Washington Maddux Bridgeforth property is located to the west of the family cemetery. Originally associated with the Maddux plantation, the cemetery is not enclosed and has an unknown number of graves, although a few are marked with rocks.

Three schools surveyed that are associated with this theme include Gill Hill (055-5056), Plantersville (055-5099), and Unity (055-5105) because they were constructed for the education of African American children in the county. Gill Hill was constructed on a one acre site and opened in 1890 and Plantersville opened in 1915.



Figure 97: Unity School, ca. 1873 (055-5105)

THEME: SETTLEMENT PATTERNS



Figure 98: Plantersville Tavern, ca. 1790 (055-5045)

Early settlement patterns in Lunenburg County began slowly with the development of small farms and plantations scattered throughout the county. Dirt roads were cut through fields to link areas of the county to one another. At or near the crossroads taverns and general stores were built. In 1827, the Lunenburg Courthouse was built at a cross roads near the geographic center of the county at Lewiston (later named Lunenburg). The earliest town to develop in Lunenburg County was Meherrin. Two years after the founding of the county (1746), George Moore was granted a license to operate a tavern or ordinary at his home which was located at a

major stagecoach crossroads near the Prince Edward and Lunenburg county lines. The town began to blossom when the Richmond and Danville Railroad was extended through Meherrin in 1852 and a depot was constructed. Other towns that developed with the expansion of rail lines were Fort Mitchell, Kenbridge, Victoria, and Dundas in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

A post office was established at the Fort Mitchell Depot in 1875. The depot had been built a few years earlier by the Southside Railroad. In 1902, Colonel William N. Page and Henry Huttleston Rogers had the idea for a railroad that would connect the coalfields of West Virginia with the port at Norfolk. To keep their competitors from discovering the plan they began construction on two in-state lines – the Deepwater Railroad in West Virginia and the Tidewater Railroad in Virginia. These two lines meet at the Virginia-West Virginia border in 1907 and became the Virginian Railroad. The entire 446 miles of track were not completed until 1909. The shortest and most easily graded line passed through the northeast corner of Lunenburg County, giving rise to the towns of Kenbridge and Victoria and the community of Dundas. The work of grading the line through Lunenburg County began in 1904 and brought with it an influx of laborers and money. The town of Kenbridge, originally named Tinkling, began to take shape in 1906 with the construction of the Bank of Lunenburg and other



Figure 99: H. J. Robertson's Grocery Store, ca. 1910, Victoria, Virginia (317-5004)



Figure 100: Ferguson and Allen Department Store, ca. 1910, Kenbridge, Virginia (247-5007)

businesses. Prior to 1906, the Kennedy and Blackwell's stores were the only two buildings in the town situated at the intersection of State Route 40 (the lower road to the Court House) and Route 138 (Cox's Road, later named Fifth Avenue). In 1908, an act of the General Assembly incorporated the town and the name changed to Kenbridge, a contraction of the names Kennedy and Bridgforth. The railroad brought with it both industrial and commercial development in and around the new town. A quarry was established to provide stone for the railroad bed and a factory to make hickory handles for axes and sledgehammers was begun. Around 1910, the first tobacco warehouses were built and Kenbridge soon ranked fourth in sales in the State of Virginia. The town of Victoria began in 1906 when the Tidewater Railroad was built. Victoria was the half-way point between Norfolk and Roanoke. The town was also centered on the crossroads of Courthouse Road/Falls Road (Route 49) and Kenbridge-Victoria Road (Route 40). By 1909, the town was incorporated by an order of the Court of the County

of Lunenburg. In 1916, the town officially became incorporated by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia. Victoria became a thriving town and by the 1940s, it was one of the chief trading centers of Southside Virginia. Dundas was the third community to develop around 1906 with the expansion of the railroad. Located on Dundas Road (Route 137) near the border of Brunswick County, the community never became incorporated but was a trade center for the surrounding farming families. The Dundas depot was built by the Virginian Railroad and trains would stop there four times daily. However, passenger trains stopped coming through Dundas in 1955 and the depot was demolished when the Virginian Railroad merged with Norfolk and Western in the 1960s.

THEME: RECREATION/ARTS



**Figure 101: Simplicity Drive-In, ca. 1945
(055-5058)**

Simplicity Drive-In Theater (055-5058) was the only resource associated with this theme. It was built ca. 1945 and is representative of early and mid-twentieth-century drive-in theaters in the nation. The drive-in theater was born in 1933 in New Jersey and slowly spread over the United States through the 1940s. By the 1950s there were just over 5,000. However, the number of drive-in theaters declined when movie theaters began to build multiple screens, giving the viewer a choice of which movie they wanted to see. The number of drive-in theaters declined drastically in the 1980s. Simplicity Drive-In Theater is the only remaining drive-in theater left in Lunenburg County and as of 1998, is one of the 800 remaining in the United States.

THEME: TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION



**Figure 102: Fort Mitchell Depot, ca. 1875
(055-5097)**

The Fort Mitchell Depot (055-5097) was the only resource associated with this theme to be recorded. Built ca. 1875 in the Late 19th and 20th Century Revival-style by Southside Railroad, the Fort Mitchell Depot was not only a train station but also a post office. It is the last remaining train station in Lunenburg County.



RESEARCH DESIGN

OBJECTIVES

The objective of the survey project was to gather and evaluate information about historic properties in Lunenburg County and place them within a contextual frame work to better understand their contribution to the county's heritage. The intention of the project was to:

- Evaluate the condition of and update the status of the previously surveyed properties
- Collect additional information on and survey previously unidentified properties
- Make recommendations for future historic architecture surveys and for the potential listing of individual properties and districts on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places

SCOPE OF WORK

The project was organized into the following basic tasks:

- Review and evaluate existing survey files at the VDHR
- Conduct a windshield survey of the county noting all properties believed to be over fifty years of age and mark them on the appropriate USGS Quadrangle map
- Survey and document 150 primary historic resources – 135 at the reconnaissance level and fifteen at the intensive level
- Research and develop a historic context for the county, indicating the periods and areas of significance based on the eighteen themes and eight historic periods developed by the VDHR
- Identify potential historic districts and individual properties eligible for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places
- Make recommendations for further survey and documentation projects

APPROACH

The historic preservation-consulting firm of Kimberly M. Chen & Associates, Inc. undertook this project as a joint venture between the firm, the Lunenburg County Historical Society and the VDHR. The over-arching goals for the project were three-fold – to design a plan for the project that was timely and cost effective, to create a final product that met the Department of Resources’ high quality standards, and provided useful data to the county.

Crucial to meeting the goals of the project was the assembly of a professional team with the experience, skills and credentials to successfully complete a project of the highest standard in an efficient manner. The team was composed of two members – a Project Manager/Senior Architectural Historian and an Architectural Historian. The Project Manager/Senior Architectural Historian was responsible for the overall management of the project, supervised the reconnaissance and intensive level surveys, developed the historic context, and wrote the survey report. Initially, an architectural historian was subcontracted with to assist with the surveys, to manage the DSS database, and to assist with the assembly of the final product submissions. This arrangement proved to be unsatisfactory and the subcontract was terminated. Kimberly M. Chen & Associates subsequently hired an architectural historian and an intern to assist with the completion of the project.

The RFP described in detail the types of properties that were to be given priority for inclusion in the survey but criteria needed to be developed that would allow the survey team to make field decisions about which properties specifically would be documented. A survey criteria was developed by creating a draft historic context for the county, working closely with the Lunenburg County Historical Society and citizens to identify potential properties, reviewing the existing documentation, both at VDHR and other sources, for historic resources in the county, and applying the eighteen historic themes to the identified properties. Using this method the team was able to select properties that were the best preserved and least altered examples that illustrated the historic context and historic themes identified in Lunenburg County.

Data management and the recordation of each property to VDHR standards ensured the successful completion of the contract. The contract required that 135 properties be surveyed at the reconnaissance level and fifteen properties be recorded at the intensive level. Further, all of the previously surveyed properties needed to be located and their condition updated in the DSS database. Finally, all properties in the county that the survey team determined to have been built before 1954 were indicated on the appropriate USGS Quadrangle map.

Each property was individually recorded on either a VDHR reconnaissance or intensive level survey form. Each survey form documents a single property, including the primary resource and any associated secondary resources. For reconnaissance level surveys

the completed form contains a detailed architectural description of the exterior or the primary resource and a brief exterior description of any secondary resources, a description of the property's setting, and a statement of the property's significance within the county's historic context. In addition to the survey form, the file for a reconnaissance level survey includes two to five labeled, black and white photographs that illustrate the architectural character of the primary and secondary resources. A site plan sketch that shows the relationship between the primary and secondary resources and the location of nearby roads or geographic features is included in the file along with a copy of the relevant section of the USGS Quadrangle map. In addition to the above site and exterior descriptions, an intensive level survey form includes a detailed description of the interior architectural features of the primary resource. The project file for an intensive level survey includes all of the same items as a reconnaissance level survey with the addition of floor plan sketches. The photographic requirements for an intensive level survey are also greater because the architectural character of both the interior and exterior must be documented.

Once the survey forms are completed in the field, the information is entered in the Department of Historic Resource's Data Sharing System. Once entered the information can be manipulated and analyzed creating a broader understanding of the architectural resources of the county. DSS makes it simpler to manage and organize the information being gathered in the field and enhances the architectural historian's ability to place each property within the historical context of the county and discuss the architectural evolution of the community.

Kimberly M. Chen & Associates has approached this project with a professional commitment to produce a survey of Lunenburg County of the highest quality. This goal has been achieved through close cooperation with the Lunenburg County Historical Society, a command of VDHR survey requirements, a sound working knowledge of DSS, and a comprehension of Virginia architecture and its related resources.

IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of the architectural survey of the Lunenburg County was based on the following general tasks:

PROJECT INITIATIONS AND SURVEY DESIGN

The RFP required that special attention be given to the following resource types: early outbuildings and farm structures; significant buildings that are in poor condition or that are threatened by imminent destruction; resources related to ethnic minority cultures; pre-1860 resources; previously surveyed properties that warrant updated or additional information; significant buildings that may be affected by transportation network improvements (i.e. roads and railroad construction); and freedman's village structures. Keeping these resource types preeminent, a thorough review was made of existing survey materials, maps, and other related items for Lunenburg County on file with the VDHR. Kimberly Chen met with members of the Lunenburg County Historical Society and other individuals who possessed specific knowledge of historic structures in the county. Public solicitations were also made for the suggestion of properties to be included in the survey. The results of this effort were then reviewed, potential properties mapped and a cost effective and efficient survey strategy developed.

SURVEY

The on-site survey effort was initiated based on the road network and the proximity of identified properties. Scheduling was dependent on weather conditions and staff availability. The schedule and survey approach was reevaluated and revised on a regular basis.

The initial phase of the survey involved driving every road in the county and noting on the appropriate USGS Quadrangle map all properties that appeared to be over fifty years of age. Special attention was given to those properties that represented the resource types identified in the RFP. A goal of the survey was to identify properties that represented as many of the VDHR identified historic themes as possible. This process was used to identify at least 125 previously undocumented properties to be recorded at the reconnaissance or intensive level. Intensive level survey forms for fifteen properties and reconnaissance level survey forms for 135 properties were completed for each selected property. Each property surveyed was carefully mapped and labeled on a USGS Quadrangle map. Each property and its contributing resources were photographed and noted on a sketch site plan. Additionally, interior photographs and floor plans were prepared for the intensive surveys. Local archival resources were also reviewed, a bibliography developed and the information added to the individual property files or collected for the survey report.

DATA ENTRY

Information collected during the on-site survey and recorded on VDHR field forms was entered into the VDHR Data Sharing System (DSS) Database. Data on each property surveyed was recorded as a single record and each record was edited and expanded as archival research was completed and photographs reviewed. All records were reviewed for accuracy and consistency. After each record was reviewed and corrected as necessary, frequency and tabular reports were generated. These reports provide organized data for analysis that is incorporated into the architectural survey report for Lunenburg County.

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORT

This phase of the project involved the assembly and synthesis of the archival and field survey findings. The primary focus of the report is to develop a historic context for the county using as its foundation the eight time-periods and eighteen themes developed by the Department of Historic Resources. This context is then used to interpret the resources documented by this survey and can be used to evaluate the previously surveyed properties and properties that may be identified in the future. Photographs, maps, and charts were prepared to illustrate the report. A draft document was submitted to the Lunenburg County Historical Society and staff at the Department of Historic Resources and revised in accordance with their comments.

PRODUCT SUBMISSIONS

The control and quality management of the final product submissions began with the completion of the first field survey form. The submissions included USGS maps, site plans, DSS generated survey forms; and photographs, negatives and slides all labeled to VDHR standards. The survey forms, site plans, photographs and key sections of the USGS maps were placed in VDHR file envelopes. No more than five (5) reconnaissance-level survey files were placed in each envelope and an individual envelope was created for each of the fifteen (15) intensive survey files. Each file envelope was neatly labeled in pencil with the VDHR file number, property name and address. One set of file envelopes was prepared for VDHR and a duplicate set provided to Lunenburg County. File envelopes were also prepared for Lunenburg County that contained Xerox copies of the VDHR survey files and photographs for the previously surveyed properties that were not included as a part of this project. A scripted slide presentation was also submitted to the county.

Five bound and illustrated copies of the final survey report were delivered to VDHR and ten copies were delivered to Lunenburg County. Each entity also received an unbound

version of the report for photocopying convenience as well as a CD containing the final survey report. A scripted slide show providing a general overview of the significant surveyed properties was also prepared and turned over to the county.

PRESENTATIONS

An initial public presentation was made in October 2002 in conjunction with the VDHR to describe the survey and the survey process to interested county residents. A second meeting was held in November 2002 to introduce the survey team to key members of the Lunenburg County Historical Society and others with particular information regarding historic properties in the county. On 25 March 2004, the survey team presented survey materials to the VDHR National Register Evaluation Team for those surveyed properties eligible for individual listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places and for potential historic district designation. A final slide presentation was made to the Lunenburg County Historical Society and interested citizens on 28 March 2004. After the presentation, the scripted slide show was turned over to the county for future presentations. The consultant also made a brief presentation to the Lunenburg County Board of Supervisors on 13 May 2004.

EXPECTED RESULTS

The RFP (2001-2002-0007) and the contract stipulated that 135 resources be surveyed at the reconnaissance level and fifteen at the intensive level. In addition to the documentation of 150 properties, the project anticipated the creation of a map illustrating all of the resources in the county that appeared to be 50 years of age or older and the formulation of recommendations for future survey and documentation projects.

Through the survey-design process, it was anticipated that the survey would provide a sampling of architectural resources related to the eighteen VDHR themes with the exception of resources related to military and defense. Given the residential and agrarian nature of Lunenburg County it was anticipated that the domestic and agriculture themes would dominate and that freestanding single-family dwellings and secondary domestic outbuildings would be highly represented in the survey.



SURVEY FINDINGS

LUNENBURG COUNTY DATABASE HOLDINGS

Prior to the commencement of this project, 255 properties had been surveyed in Lunenburg County. The majority of these previously surveyed properties were documented between 1968 and 1972 as part of a statewide survey effort sponsored by VDHR, then known as the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission. Another group of properties was surveyed in 1992 as part of a power-line-easement study and the Virginia Department of Transportation has conducted random surveys over the last decade in conjunction with road and bridge projects. The recently completed project is the first comprehensive countywide survey to be conducted. The results of the 2003-2004-survey project are as follows:

- 135 properties were documented at the reconnaissance level
 - 124 new properties
 - Eleven previously surveyed properties
- Fifteen properties were documented at the intensive level
 - Three new properties
 - Twelve previously surveyed properties
- Conditions of seventy-three previously surveyed properties were updated
- Properties thought to have been built prior to 1954 were indicated on USGS Quadrangle maps

The 127 new surveys, the twenty-three surveys of previously documented properties and the updated information on the seventy-three previously surveyed properties were entered into the VDHR Data Sharing System. The information entered into the system for the remaining previously surveyed properties in Lunenburg County is incomplete. The Data Sharing System (DSS) is a computer system developed by the VDHR and the Virginia Department of Transportation. DSS is a web-based program that provides access to all documented archaeological and architectural resources in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Since being launched in February 2002 over 6,500 new entries have been added to the nearly 150,000 that were transferred from the Integrated Preservation Software System, VDHR's former database program.

The following DSS generated reports have been created for this project, and are included in Appendix 3:

- Inventory of All Previously Surveyed Properties by VDHR ID Number
- Inventory of all Previously Surveyed Properties Included in this Project by Survey Type and VDHR ID Number
- Inventory of all Newly Surveyed Properties by VDHR ID Number
- Inventory of All Properties by VDHR ID Number
- Inventory of All Properties Alphabetically

ANALYSIS OF SURVEY FINDINGS

The completed survey forms contain a wealth of information on each surveyed resource. Some of the data is implied, based on the architectural historian's experience and ability to analyze construction methods and building forms in the field. This information includes approximate dates for a resource or architectural style. Other data is explicit and based on specific information or enumerations. Examples include the number of buildings on a property, or exact dates drawn from primary resource research. When the survey data is entered into the data base, DSS allows for the computer generation of statistical reports for the documented properties, which allows the architectural historian to observe and interpret patterns of development.

PROPERTY AND RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION

A property is defined by its physical boundaries. Be it a town lot or rural parcels, the limits of the property are set by legal meets and bounds. Often in the field, the exact limits are unknown and are set by the surveyor's interpretation of the surroundings – concentrations of buildings, roads and geographic features. Each property documented contains at least a primary resource and often a number of associated secondary resources. The primary resource is the building that defines the character of the property. This can be the prominent dwelling on a farm or a lone barn. The secondary resources are those that support the primary resource, such as a garage, a corncrib or a privy. The Lunenburg survey documented 150 properties. These properties by definition contained 150 primary resources. The survey documented an additional 533 secondary resources for a total of 683 primary and secondary resources associated with 150 properties.

CATEGORIZATION OF PROPERTIES

Each primary and secondary resource can be placed within one of five property categories – building, district, object, site, and structure. These property types are defined in *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. In analyzing the survey data, a district becomes an overlay category, as it is a collection of buildings, sites, structures and objects. The property categories are defined as follows:

- 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 refer to a historically, 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.
- Object: The term “object” is used to distinguish between 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 and design, movable, it is associated with a specific setting or environment, such as statuary in a designed landscape.
- Site: A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric 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.

The 683 primary and secondary resources surveyed in Lunenburg County can be categorized as the following property types with six identified districts. The identified districts unify resources surveyed or observed in Kenbridge, Victoria, Meherrin, Dundas, Fort Mitchell and White Oaks Farm.

PROPERTY CATEGORIZATION	TOTAL
Buildings	600
Sites	64
Structures	19
Objects	0
Total Categorized Properties	683
Districts	6

HISTORIC STATUS

Primary and secondary resources documented by the survey are further understood by their historic status. Historic status at a simplistic level is based on the age of the property. According to *National Register Bulletin 16A*, properties must be fifty years of age or more to be considered historic places. Further, the property must be significant when measured against local, state or national trends. The National Register offers the following four aspects of American History for measuring a property’s significance:

- Association with historic events or activities
- Association with important persons
- Distinctive design or physical characteristics
- Potential to provide important information about prehistory or history

For the Lunenburg County Survey, a resource was considered historic if:

- The primary resource was fifty years of age or more, and
- The resource contributed to the understanding of the physical and cultural development of the county

A resource was classified as non-historic if:

- The primary resource was less than fifty years of age, and
- The resource did not contributed to the understanding of the physical and cultural development of the county

The historic status of the resources surveyed in Lunenburg County is illustrated in the following chart:

PROPERTY CATEGORIZATION	TOTAL	HISTORIC	NON-HISTORIC
Buildings	600	513	87
Sites	64	61	3
Structures	19	19	0
Objects	0	0	0
Total Categorized Properties	683	593	90

RESOURCE SUB-TYPES OR “WUZIT”

Within DSS each primary and secondary resource surveyed is classified by the original use for which it was constructed or a “wuzit”. “Wuzit” is a contraction of “what is it,” a term that was coined when the National Park Service was developing the Integrated Preservation Software database, the precursor to DSS. The Lunenburg County survey identified fifty resource sub-types ranging from animal shelters to windmills. Sheds, single dwellings and barns represent the largest groups of sub-types identified. Further, it is not surprising that 548 of the 683 primary and secondary resources surveyed were categorized as wuzits or functional sub-types associated with agricultural activities. The primary resources surveyed represent seventeen wuzit categories, with single dwellings being the most highly represented. The following chart illustrates the sub-types assigned to the resources surveyed and their historic status.

RESOURCE SUB-TYPE	TOTAL NUMBER OF SUB-TYPES SURVEYED	PRIMARY RESOURCE SUB-TYPES	HISTORIC	NON-HISTORIC
Animal Shelter	2		2	0
Barn	117	1	112	5
Caboose	1		1	0
Carport	5		0	5
Cemetery	30		27	3
Church	19	10	17	2
Corn Crib	16		16	0
Depot	1	1	1	0
Dog House	5		0	5
Factory	1	1	1	0
Garage	29		21	8
Gas Stations	2	2	2	0

RESOURCE SUB-TYPE	TOTAL NUMBER OF SUB-TYPES SURVEYED	PRIMARY RESOURCE SUB-TYPES	HISTORIC	NON-HISTORIC
Gazebo	2		1	1
Government	2		2	0
Green House	1		0	1
Hen House	13		13	0
Hospital	1	1	1	0
Hotel	1	1	1	0
Ice house	1		1	0
Kitchen	13		13	0
Laundry	4		4	0
Lithium Pit	2		2	0
Mill	1	1	1	0
Office	5	2	5	0
Pack House	11		11	0
Pavilion	2		0	2
Pig House	2		2	0
Play House	1		1	0
Post Office	1	1	1	0
Privy	9		8	1
Pump House	1		1	0
Ruins	34		34	0
School	7	6	7	0
Shed	122		83	39
Sheep Shed	2		2	0
Silo	8		6	2
Single Dwelling	120	96	119	1
Smoke house	20		20	0
Spring House/Dairy	2		2	0
Stable	15	1	14	1
Stemming Bldg.	1		1	0
Store	16	14	16	0
Sweet Potato Shed	2		2	0
Swimming Pool	3		3	0
Tavern	1	1	1	0
Theater	1	1	1	0
Trailer	2		2	0
Warehouse	1	1	1	0
Well	22		8	14
Windmill	3		3	0
Total	683	150	593	90

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE AND HISTORIC THEMES

In accordance with the Virginia Comprehensive Planning Process and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation Planning the historic context for a particular property is defined by region, period of significance and historic theme. Lunenburg County is part of the Lower Piedmont region as defined by the VDHR. The periods of significance as defined by the VDHR can be divided into two large categories -- Prehistoric Native American Settlement and Contact Period to the Present. Each of these broader categories is further subdivided into major periods of cultural development. For the Lunenburg County survey the period of significance for each surveyed resource was defined as the date of construction. An approximate construction date for each of the 150 resources surveyed in Lunenburg County was determined through research, previously published information, information provided by an owner or a professional evaluation of the building's architectural style and construction methods. The date range for the primary resources surveyed in Lunenburg County was 1770 to 1945. The following chart summarizes the period of significance for the 150 primary resources surveyed. It is not surprising that few buildings have survived from the county's early history as many of these early buildings were crude, temporary structures. The two periods of sustained growth in the county – 1800 to 1840 and 1900 to 1940 – are reflected in the number of properties surveyed.

Period of Significance	# of Primary Resources Surveyed
Settlement to Society (1607 – 1750)	0
Colony to Nation (1750 – 1789)	3
Early National Period (1789 – 1830)	24
Antebellum Period (1830 - 1860)	32
Civil War (1861 – 1865)	0
Reconstruction and Growth (1865 – 1914)	60
World War I to Present (1914 - 1945)	31
Total Primary Resources Surveyed	150

The historic context of the primary resources surveyed in Lunenburg County is further understood by eighteen historic themes defined by the VDHR. These themes identify the cultural purpose or function for which a building was constructed. A property can represent multiple themes – for example over 80% of the primary and secondary resources surveyed in Lunenburg County are associated with the theme of agriculture and all of the primary resources surveyed are associated with the theme of architecture.

As illustrated in the chart below, ten of the eighteen themes are represented by the primary resources surveyed with domestic buildings being the most highly represented. Additionally, six other themes – Social, Funerary, Ethnicity/Immigration, Settlement Patterns, Architecture/Landscape Architecture/ Community Planning, and Technology/Engineering are secondarily represented by the primary resources or their associated secondary resources. No resources associated with the themes of Landscape, and Military/Defense were identified.

Primary Historic Theme	# of Surveyed Resources
Transportation	1
Recreation/Arts	1
Government/Law/Political	2
Health Care	2
Agriculture/Subsistence	2
Industry/Processing/Extraction	3
Education	7
Religion	17
Commerce/Trade	18
Domestic	97

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Information entered into DSS can be analyzed to create a physical profile of the primary resources surveyed in Lunenburg County. The physical characteristics that can be analyzed include architectural style, construction materials, height, floor plan, roof configuration, chimney materials and placement, and building condition. With the exception of building condition, which is a subjective determination, all of the characteristics are determined by the architectural historian’s technical evaluation of the property. The physical characteristics of the resources all assist in defining their period of significance. Combined, these characteristics give us a general sketch of the typical primary resource surveyed by this project – a two-story, center hall plan, frame dwelling, built between 1865 and 1914, in one of the many eclectic revival styles, with a side gable roof and interior brick chimneys.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

Domestic buildings fall into two basic groups – vernacular houses and styled houses. Vernacular houses are those that were constructed with no attempt to reproduce the

current architectural fashion. These dwellings were meant to provide basic shelter and were often constructed by their occupants or untrained builders. Few of these simple structures survive. Most surviving buildings make some attempt at being fashionable and display the influences of the current architectural style. Often this is the application of isolated stylistic elements to a traditional or vernacular building form. A style was assigned to each building by the architectural historian in the field based on professional judgment. The organization of architectural styles in the following chart is from *National Register Bulletin 16A* and reflects the architectural styles assigned to the primary resources surveyed in Lunenburg County.

Period Of Construction	Style	# of Primary Resources Surveyed
Colonial (1600 – 1820)	Georgian	8
	Early Republic	16
	Federal	6
Romantic (1820-1880)	Mid-Nineteenth Century	11
	Greek Revival	12
	Gothic Revival	1
	Vernacular Greek Revival	6
	Italianate	3
Victorian (1860-1900)	Late Victorian	15
	Queen Anne	5
Eclectic (1880-1940)	Late Nineteenth & Twentieth Century Revival	36
	Late Gothic Revival	5
	Classical Revival	3
	Colonial Revival	6
	Late Nineteenth & Early Twentieth Century American Movements	3
	Bungalow / Craftsman	7
	Art Deco	1
Other	Other	5

GENERAL BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS

A major element in determining the approximate age of the building is an analysis of the materials with which a building is constructed, and the manner in which those materials are prepared and assembled. They also assist in defining the general character of the buildings found in the region. (Refer to Appendix 5 – Building Construction Timeline)

BUILDING MATERIALS

The majority of the buildings surveyed in Lunenburg County were frame with structural variants of log, heavy timber and balloon framing. The log and heavy timber framed buildings represent the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century dwellings surveyed. The remaining material types represent the late-nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings documented in the survey.

Building Material	# of Primary Resources Surveyed
Brick Veneer/Frame	1
Concrete Block	1
Concrete	1
Metal	1
Rusticated block	1
Stone	1
Stuccoed Brick	1
Brick	24
Frame	
Log	8
Heavy Timber	10
Balloon Framing	100

FLOOR PLAN AND NUMBER OF STORIES

The floor plan of a building is composed of a series of modules arranged in a variety of ways. These modules are often referred to as pens or more commonly rooms. The earliest of dwellings are generally composed of a single room or pen. As dwellings became more permanent and the need for space increased the number of pens increased as did the complexity of their arrangement. A linear plan refers to a building that is a single room deep or single pile. This is the most common plan form found in Lunenburg County. Massed plan or double-pile plan suggests a building that is two rooms in depth. Massed plans began to appear in the mid-eighteenth century. By the mid-nineteenth century with the invention of balloon framing irregular or complex plans

with rooms of various sizes and shapes with projecting bays began to appear. As floor plans evolved so did the elevations of buildings. Just as modules were arranged side by side as the need for space increased, they were also stacked one on top of the other.

# of Rooms or the Arrangement	# of Primary Resources Surveyed
1 Room	52
2 Room	6
Hall and Parlor	24
Center Hall	51
Complex	17

# of Stories in Height	# of Primary Resources Surveyed
1 Story	28
1 1/2 Story	42
2 Story	57
2 1/2 Story	17
3 Story	4

ROOF CONFIGURATIONS

Like plans and elevations roof lines are often dictated by local building traditions. The vernacular building tradition of Lunenburg County favored the side gable roof well into the mid-nineteenth century. It is not until the mid-nineteenth century that variants on the gable roof begin to appear. In the mid-nineteenth century, the high style, temple-front Greek Revival dwellings inspired the introduction of front gable roofs on vernacular dwellings and likewise cross and center gables were inspired by the Gothic Revival movement of the same period.

Roof Configuration	# of Primary Resources Surveyed
Gable	
Front	2
Cross	5
Center	18
Side	51
Complex	5
Hip	13

CHIMNEY MATERIAL AND PLACEMENT

Chimneys did not come into wide use on modest houses until the time of the colonization of America. The earliest chimneys in the New World were constructed of a wooden frame work covered with a coating of hardened clay. These early chimneys

were a fire hazard and were quickly replaced with masonry chimneys of stone or brick. Brick was the preferred material because their regular shape minimized the chance of joint failures and chimney fires. Chimneys often combined brick and stone with stone being used for the base and brick for the stack. The configuration and placement of chimneys changed over time as well. Early chimneys were massive, exterior structures often constituting the entire end wall of a simple frame dwelling. Rarely were diagonally set chimney stacks used. Simple colonial Virginia dwellings, 1720s to 1780s, had exterior-end chimneys with two sets of tiled weatherings, square stacks and corbelled caps. From the early to mid-nineteenth century, exterior-end chimneys were narrower with a single set of stepped weatherings and rectangular stacks. Chimneys were also moved into the interior of the building with only the stacks being visible above the roof becoming a less dominate architectural feature. Cast-iron stoves were first introduced in the 1830s and were in widespread use by the 1880s. These stoves needed only metal stove pipes or small masonry flues to vent hot gases to the exterior. Central furnaces that burned wood or coal became popular in the 1880s. Advances in heating systems had an impact on the floor plans of dwellings as well leading to larger, more irregular compound plans.

Chimney Material and Placement	# of Primary Resources Surveyed
Stone	
Interior	4
Exterior	32
Brick	
Interior	118
Exterior	76
Other	
Interior	1
Exterior	3

BUILDING CONDITIONS

The majority of the buildings surveyed in Lunenburg County were found to be in fair to excellent condition. A small percentage were found to be in poor to deteriorated condition and only one surveyed property, Stones Mill, was in ruins. There did not seem to be a correlation between the age of the building and its condition. In fact many of the county's oldest buildings were in the best states of preservation. The correlation appeared to be more related to the function of the building and a contemporary use. For example almost all of the early school buildings documented in the county were in poor or deteriorated condition. It should also be noted that many of the older secondary

structures, especially those related to agricultural pursuits were found to be in poor or deteriorated conditions. This was especially true of early log tobacco barns and other secondary structures that no longer had a functional purpose.

Building Condition	# of Primary Resources Surveyed
Excellent	27
Good	41
Fair	43
Poor	27
Deteriorated	11
Ruins	1

STATUS OF PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES

The status of seventy-three of the 255 previously surveyed properties was updated as part of the county wide survey. This task was accomplished by copying the existing maps on file with VDHR that showed the locations of all of the previously surveyed properties. While in the field, the survey team confirmed the location of all of the previously surveyed properties and made note of the condition of the property and any other changes that needed to be made to the property record. All of these changes were made to the existing DSS records. The majority of the properties were found to be in good to fair condition. Of concern are the forty-two properties that have been lost since they were first surveyed and the fourteen additional properties that were found to be in a deteriorated or ruinous state. There were five additional properties that could not be accessed because the roads were gated, thus the condition of the property could not be confirmed.

Status of Previously Surveyed Properties	# of Previously Surveyed Properties
Deteriorated/Ruins	14
Duplication	1
Heavily Altered	2
Mapped in wrong location	8
Moved	2
No Access - Could not verify	5
No Longer Standing or Could not locate	42

The following dwellings were no longer standing or could not be located:

VDHR ID#	Resource Name
055-0008	Old Hite Place
055-0010	Hungary Hill
055-0019	Greenock
055-0021	Woodland (old)
055-0030	Columbian Grove
055-0032	Stokes House
055-0033	White Hall
055-0037	Sycamore
055-0044	Pennington
055-0052	Street House
055-0057	Poole Place
055-0060	Gaulding House
055-0061	Kusian Place
055-0064	Crymes House Ruins
055-0066	Harding Heritage
055-0068	McLaughlin House
055-0073	Hatchett House
055-0077	Sylvan Oaks
055-0078	Abernathy House
055-0091	Simpkins, J. E. House
055-0099	Dix Place
055-0102	Smith Place (J. G. Inge House)
055-0108	Hawthorne's Store
055-0109	Lail Place (Joe Blackwell House)
055-0112	Rail Road Station, Kenbridge
055-0118	Spring Grove
055-0147	House, Rt. 613
055-0149	House, Rt. 613
055-0153	House
055-0174	Rux, Andrew House
055-0176	House, Rt. 649
055-0185	Farmstead, Rt.626
055-0186	Farm Building, Rt.626
055-0187	Farm Building, Rt.626
055-5008	Worsham Cemetery
055-5009	Boswell Cemetery
055-5025	Tobacco Barns
055-5025	Tobacco Barn – Owl Creek Road

VDHR ID#	Resource Name
055-0112	Kenbridge Railroad Station
317-0009	Victoria Railroad Station
317-0010	Water Tower
317-0011	Virginian Railroad Roundhouse

The following properties were found to be deteriorated or in a ruinous state:

VDHR ID#	Resource Name
055-0031	Kinderwood
055-0035	Fowlkes House
055-0071	Wayside (Cox House)
055-0072	Foster House (Redman House)
055-0076	Marshall, Joseph, House
055-0083	Chetham Place
055-0084	Coleman House
055-0092	Thomas, Sam House
055-0095	Wall House
055-0111	Crafton Place
055-0159	Copley House
055-0162	House Rt.612
055-0160	Barnes House
055-0082	Buck Currin

The following properties were not accessible and therefore their current conditions could not be determined:

VDHR ID#	Resource Name
055-0062	Williamson House
055-0158	House
055-0168	House Rt.602
055-0163	Farm Building
055-0094	George Tucker

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS

Lunenburg County is poorly represented on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. Currently, there are three individual properties and one historic district containing twenty-six properties listed on the state and federal registers and a National Register Nomination is being prepared for Brickland and the Fifth Avenue Historic District in Kenbridge. The Fifth Avenue Historic District contains forty-three primary resources. Five additional properties and one rural historic district have Preliminary Information Forms, the precursor to a National Register Nomination, on file at the VDHR.

Properties on the State and Federal Registers

- Flat Rock (055-0003)
- Jones Farm (055-0182)
- Victoria High School (317-0012)
- Lunenburg Courthouse Historic District (055-0105)

Properties with completed Preliminary Information Forms

- Hotel Gary (Rosewood) (055-0004)
- Lee Hall (055-0025)
- Taylor, Miles, House (055-0124)
- Midlothian (055-0126)
- Keller Homeplace (055-0127)
- Broad Branch Creek Rural Historic District (055-0183)

One of the requirements of this project was to recommend properties to the VDHR Evaluation Team for a determination of eligibility to the State and Federal Registers. Twenty individual properties and four historic districts were presented to the Evaluation Team on 25 March 2004. The following individual properties and districts were determined eligible for listing on the State and Federal Registers:

- Brickland (055-0002)
- Cameron-Hite House (055-5062)
- Elmwood (055-0042)
- Fort Mitchell Depot (055-5097)
- Gaulding, James E. House (055-0065)
- Good Hope Christadelphian Church (055-5132)
- Hammock House (055-5093)
- Hazelwood Complex (055-5063)
- Jeter House (055-5036)
- Oak Ridge (055-0056)
- Pleasant Hill (055-0022)
- Ravenscroft (055-0017)

- Rock Hill (John Spencer House) (055-0043)
- White Oaks Farm (055-5072)
- Woodburn (055-0040)
- Woodlawn (055-0023)
- Fort Mitchell Historic District (055-5097)
- Meherrin Historic District (055-5135)
- Kenbridge Historic District (247-5000)
- Victoria Historic District (317-0001)
- Fifth Avenue Historic District, Kenbridge (247-0001)

The Evaluation Team suggested that the following houses be surveyed at the intensive level so that a determination of eligibility could be made:

- Bell-Rainey House (055-0089)
- Happy Hill (055-0027)
- Winn House (Old Boswell Place/Hubbard House) (055-0081)

The Evaluation Team asked that further research be conducted on Bechelbronn (055-0063) to assist in evaluating the significance of this uniquely constructed dwelling.



RECOMMENDATIONS

This portion of the report presents recommendations for future preservation planning undertakings in Lunenburg County and outlines some of the available tools at the local, state, and federal levels. Preservation planning efforts should not only include the protection of standing historic buildings but should also include the conservation of the rural landscapes which create the settings for these buildings as well as the towns and crossroad communities. The county's planning efforts can be improved through the use of preservation programs and legal protections available at the national, state, and local levels. The success of a local preservation program is dependent on the interest and commitment of the local citizens. Their input and involvement should be sought and encouraged in every aspect of the formulation of a Lunenburg County historic preservation plan. Recent undertakings, including this comprehensive survey project and the recent establishment of a local historic district in the Town of Kenbridge, are indicative of the local commitment to recognize and preserve the historic buildings and character that make Lunenburg County unique.

Unlike many rural counties near urbanized areas that are under tremendous development pressure, Lunenburg's location and slow growth have protected its resources. On the other hand the areas slow growth and relatively constant population has resulted in a low demand for housing. As a result housing costs are low and in comparison the costs to renovate are high and the cost to bring utilities to these rural dwellings higher still, making the renovation of these isolated buildings nearly cost prohibitive. Recent changes in farming patterns are also threatening historic properties and landscapes. The cultivation of tobacco has been replaced by timbering and cattle which take a heavy toll on historic properties. The land has become more valuable than the buildings. Agricultural outbuildings that are so important to the understanding of county's cultural history are being abandoned and lost along with many of the county's smaller farmsteads. The majority of the oldest and more architecturally significant buildings are well maintained. But there are some, like the Hammock House, the James E. Gaulding House, the Jeter House and the Cameron-Hite House that are threatened with demolition by neglect.

SURVEY AND DOCUMENTATION EFFORTS

The recently completed 2003 survey was the first comprehensive survey of historic resources in Lunenburg County. This project documented 129 previously unidentified

properties and added to the understanding of twenty-one properties that had been previously surveyed. Prior to the commencement of the survey project in 2003, 255 properties had been surveyed in Lunenburg County. The documentation on many of these previously surveyed properties is limited. It is recommended that the existing surveys be evaluated and significant properties that are poorly documented should be surveyed at the intensive level. The DSS records for many of the previously surveyed properties are also incomplete. The existing DSS entries for properties surveyed in Lunenburg County prior to 2003 should be reviewed and revised. This survey report should be periodically revised to reflect the expanded data base to create a more complete understanding of the county's cultural resources.

The 2003 county-wide survey noted the locations of standing structures in the county believed to be fifty years of age or older on the appropriate USGS map. These maps can form the basis of an ongoing survey effort to document the complete range of property types, historic themes, and historic periods that are represented in Lunenburg County. Priority should be given to surveying properties that may be affected by planned development in the county. A list of threatened properties should be compiled and efforts made to encourage their documentation and preservation. The expanded survey should include the intensive level documentation of the three properties as recommended by the VDHR Evaluation Team, as well as, at risk properties that were documented at the reconnaissance level in previous surveys. In addition to expanding the comprehensive survey of the county, it is recommended that the county's schools and mill sites be studied further. Lunenburg County has a unique collection of early school buildings. The private support for public education, especially among the county's early African American population, is significant. Mills were a significant part of Lunenburg County's formative years and many of these properties are documented and there are remnants still standing. These sites should be explored before all physical evidence is lost. It is also recommended that the research be continued to link Dabney Cosby, William A. Howard and Jacob Holt to buildings in Lunenburg County. The attribution of county properties to these significant Southside builders would not only elevate the understanding of their careers but also the significance of Lunenburg County's architectural resources. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources provides technical assistance to local governments for survey projects as well as limited funding through its Cost Share Program. County officials and the Lunenburg County Historic Society are encouraged to continue a countywide survey program.

LISTING IN THE VIRGINIA LANDMARKS REGISTER AND THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places is honorific. The registers are state and national lists of properties worthy of preservation by virtue of their architectural design and integrity; their association with historic events or persons; and their archaeological potential. Listing on the register

places no restrictions on a property nor does it guarantee the preservation of a property. Listing does, however, offer limited protection from a federally funded or licensed project such as a highway expansion or a cell tower placement. There are several benefits to listing a property or district on the State and Federal registers. The first is the formal recognition of the significance of the property at both the local and national levels which can inform owners, county residents, students, and scholars of the historic and architectural significance of the county's built resources and foster good stewardship. The other benefit of listing a property or district on the State and Federal registers is making Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits available to either an owner or an investor interested in renovating a property.

Lunenburg County is under represented on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. There are currently three individual properties and one district listed in the county. A nomination for the Kenbridge Fifth Avenue Historic District is being prepared. Preliminary Information Forms have been completed for five properties and one district. A Preliminary Information Form is a precursor to a Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places nomination. This project further identified twenty individual properties and four historic districts, which have been determined eligible, on both the State and Federal registers. The VDHR offers technical assistance to property owners and localities interested in preparing register nominations. The county and the Lunenburg County Historical Society should be encouraged to sponsor a series of workshops to assist property owners with the preparation of the register nomination report. Much of the information needed to complete the nomination reports is contained in the files and survey reports produced for the properties surveyed as part of this project.

STATE PRESERVATION INCENTIVE PROGRAMS

The VDHR administers two preservation incentive programs – the state and federal rehabilitation tax credit program and the easement program – that are available to owners with properties either individually listed or listed as contributing to a district listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. The state and/or federal rehabilitation tax credit program allows an owner to take a percentage of their qualified rehabilitation expenditures as a credit against state and/or federal income taxes owed. County officials should work with the VDHR and the Lunenburg County Historical Society to offer a series of workshops to explain the requirements of and the application process for the tax credit program.

The VDHR's easement program is designed to protect properties and landscapes listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. An historic preservation easement is a legal agreement that allows the donor to retain ownership and possession of a historic property, while granting another entity, such as the Commonwealth of Virginia, the authority to protect its historic, architectural, and/or

archaeological features. Easements contain covenants that obligate the owner to refrain from actions that are incompatible with the preservation of the property. The covenants are perpetual and pass with the title to the land and are binding to all subsequent owners. The VDHR's Board of Historic Resources holds more than 300 easements in one of the oldest and most successful easement programs in the country.

PRESERVATION PLANNING INITIATIVES

In addition to a comprehensive survey program, listing on the state and federal registers, and utilizing state preservation incentives, preservation planning efforts can improve the rate of survival of historic buildings and landscapes. Lunenburg County's rural landscape with its historic houses, churches, schools, crossroad communities, and towns is one of its greatest assets. Now is the time for Lunenburg County to implement a comprehensive preservation planning initiative while development pressures are relatively low. Beyond the county's existing land use regulations there are no procedures or requirements for the retention of open space, or that regulate property maintenance or that discourage demolition or inappropriate alterations. The uncoordinated and unregulated development of former agricultural lands, and the scale and form of new residential and commercial development can destroy the county's historic properties and landscapes.

The greatest threats facing Lunenburg County's historic resources are neglect and abandonment. The 2003 survey determined that forty-one of the previously surveyed properties were no longer standing and that another fourteen were found to be in deteriorated condition. Further, of the newly surveyed properties, thirty-nine were found to be in poor to deteriorated condition. These statistics only address the primary resources and do not reflect the deterioration and loss of historic secondary domestic outbuildings. A key factor that has contributed to the loss of historic buildings and landscapes in Lunenburg County is the transition from traditional farming to timbering and raising cattle. These pursuits do not require the use of the existing outbuildings, many of which have been abandoned and allowed to fall into decay. It has also led to a decentralization of occupation which no longer requires a property owner to live on the land which has resulted in the abandonment of numerous dwellings. The land has become more valuable than the buildings. There is a low demand for housing and the cost to maintain and renovate these buildings is high especially the cost of extending utilities (water, sewer and electricity) to these rural buildings. It is recommended that a countywide historic preservation task force be established to educate residents about the significance of the architectural resources in the county, to offer technical assistance to property owners wishing to renovate their buildings, and to explore existing funding sources or establish a revolving loan fund to assist with the preservation of historic properties.

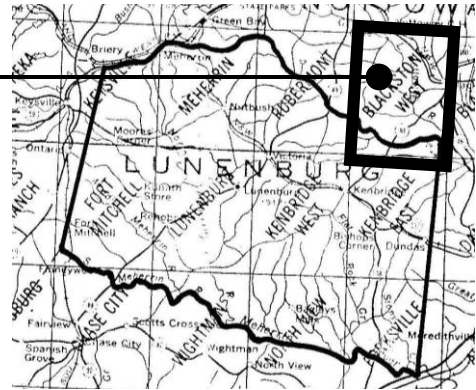
County officials are encouraged to develop and apply creative solutions to prevent the further loss of Lunenburg County's historic resources. The maps that accompany this report should be studied at the county planning level to identify sensitive areas where intensive development should be discouraged. Conversely, areas that would benefit from focused preservation activities should be identified. Zoning and other land use regulations are among the most powerful tools available for the preservation of historic buildings and landscapes. Virginia enabling legislation allows local governments to adopt an ordinance creating historic overlay districts and to appoint an architectural review board to administer the ordinance. The ordinance can include measures to encourage the retention and reuse of historic buildings and open space. The Town of Kenbridge recently initiated a historic overlay district within its zoning ordinance to protect the small town character of its downtown core. Historic overlay zoning can be a powerful tool when combined with the designation of rural historic districts. Other types of zoning and development controls that could be explored include: mandatory open-space requirements, open space design, traditional neighborhood development, large-lot zoning, sliding scale zoning, and development service districts.



APPENDIX 1:

PHOTOGRAPHIC INVENTORY

Blackstone Quad



Loch Lomond (Taylor Farm) 055-0012

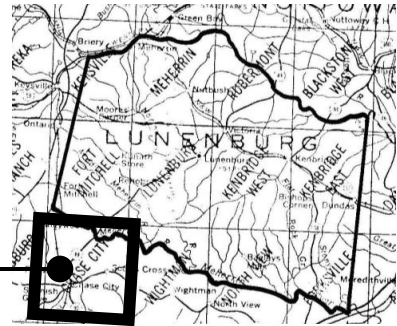
This 1 1/2-story, two-bay, Early Republic -style dwelling is believed to have been built ca. 1800 by a member of the Tredway family. The Flemish bond chimney and foundation and beaded weatherboard are typical of a dwelling built during this period. The two additions on the right side were built ca. 1840 and ca. 1870.

Cedar Circle 055-0070

William Irby constructed a 2 1/2-story, two-bay frame dwelling (the right side of the current house) around 1840. Evidence of the original enclosed stair substantiates this theory. Very shortly, thereafter, Irby added the remaining three bays creating the current symmetrical Greek Revival-style facade. Throughout the house, there are Greek Revival-style moulded door-frames and decorative six-panel wood doors. In the entrance hall there is wainscoting around the room and a winder stair with a square newel post and picket balustrade.



Chase City Quad



Ravenscroft (Spring Bank) 055-0017

Spring Bank, the recently uncovered original name, has also been known as Ravenscroft or Magnolia Grove. It was built in 1793 by Bishop John Stark Ravenscroft (1772-1830), the First Episcopal bishop of North Carolina (1823-1830). The original 300 acres was given to Ann Spotswood Burwell, the bishop's wife, as a wedding gift from her father Colonel Burwell. The

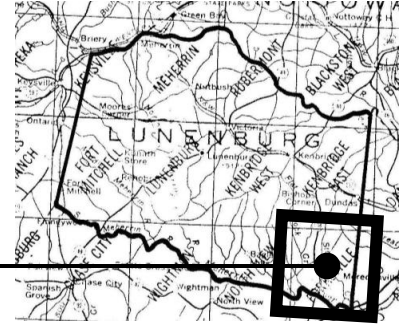
property was part of a 1762 land grant from King George II of England to Colonel Burwell. Bishop Ravenscroft hired John Inge as the carpenter and Jacob Shelor as the mason. Jacob Shelor was the same builder and mason who built the "Prestwould" a mansion near Clarksville for Ravenscroft's aunt, Lady Jean Skipwith, in 1795. There is a letter dated 28 September 1793 sending Inge to Prestwould.

The two-story, five-bay, frame dwelling was constructed in the Georgian style with a hipped roof and a box cornice with modillions. The weatherboard siding has an unusual cyma reversa bead which is seen on several other houses in the county. The dwelling rests on a raised ashlar foundation and there are ashlar chimneys flanking the two-story central block.

On the first floor of the interior, there is a central entrance hall with a u-shaped Georgian stair that has Tuscan column newel posts at the corners and a picket balustrade. The stair brackets are a simple scroll decoration. The Georgian mantels have pulvinated friezes, crossettes, and dentils. This property has been determined eligible for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.



Forksville Quad



Ben Callis House 055-5065

This 1 1/2-story, frame dwelling was reportedly constructed ca. 1870 by Ben Callis. The steeply pitched double front gables are representative of the Late Gothic Revival-style architecture. There is a single large stone chimney with shallow double shoulders.



Johnson - Turner House 055-5066

This 1 1/2-story Vernacular mortise-and-tenon dwelling was built ca. 1830 by Thomas Johnson. There are two exterior-end stone chimneys, one of which is now enclosed by a later one-story addition. A small family cemetery is located nearby.

Stones Mill, ruins 055-5067

Stones Mill was constructed in the 1870s along Stony Creek. All that remains are the stone-lined race, the mill foundations, and the iron wheel.





Hollydale Store 055-5068

Built ca. 1910 the Hollydale Store is representative of Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revival-style frame store buildings found in Lunenburg County. The building has weatherboard siding and rests on a stone foundation. There is a one-story shed roof addition on the side elevation to the right.

Wesley Manson House 055-5069

This 2 1/2-story, Queen Anne-style frame dwelling was built in 1912 by Wesley Manson. The house features a slate shingled hip roof and a box cornice with brackets and a plain frieze. There is a central pedimented gable with diamond-paned, paired windows. Nearby is an unusual brick pack house dating from the first quarter of the 20th century and the springs and cave where whiskey was manufactured and stored.



Glynholly (Wilkinson Place) 055-5081

The original 1 1/2-story dwelling, located to the rear of Glynholly was built around 1773 by John Wilkinson IV. This portion of the house has nine-over-nine wood, double-hung sash windows and a large exterior-end brick chimney. A 1 1/2-story, three-bay house was built in the early nineteenth century and connected to the original section by a breezeway. This building was remodeled in 1892 and raised from the 1 1/2-stories to two.



Lochleven School 055-5082

Built in 1921, Lochleven is a six-room Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revival-style frame school building. At the entrance, tripartite windows flank the double-leaf wood paneled entry doors, which have a transom.

Antioch Church

055-5083

Built in 1857, Antioch is a Greek Revival-style church as represented by the pedimented facade with a box cornice, and a louvered oculus. There are decorative stained-glass windows on the facade and a recessed entry with turned posts and sawn brackets. A projecting stair bay leads to the second story gallery.



Ash Lane 055-5084

This 1 1/2-story, three-bay, Vernacular mortise-and-tenoned dwelling is believed to have been constructed ca. 1790 by members of the Hite family. It has a side gable roof with a moulded cornice, and a raised stone foundation. There is an exterior-end stone chimney with double shoulders and a brick flue.

Ozlin Farm 055-5085

This two-story Greek Revival-style frame dwelling was built ca. 1860. Additions have been made to the far right and rear of the house. There is a one-story, one-bay porch with a front gable roof.



House at Gill's Corner 055-5086

This two-story frame dwelling is representative of the Vernacular Greek Revival style. It was built ca. 1870. All of the windows and the front door have pediment wood lintels. There is an exterior-end, stone chimney on the left elevation with a brick flue and corbelled cap. The building rests on a parged stone foundation.



House, RT. 603 055-5087

Built ca. 1870, this two-story Late Victorian-style frame dwelling has an L-plan with a two-story projecting bay. The porch has a box cornice, turned posts, and sawn brackets. The building rests on a coursed-rubble stone foundation.

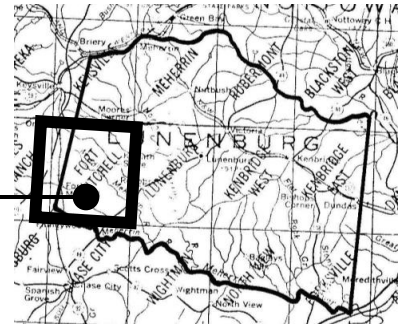


Marshall Farm 055-5088

This two-story Late Victorian-style frame dwelling was built ca. 1880. There is a central projecting bay with scalloped bargeboards and corner boards with moulded caps. The wraparound, hip-roofed porch has a box cornice and chamfered posts on brick piers. The building has weatherboard siding; corner boards with moulded caps, and rests on a stone foundation.



Fort Mitchell Quad



Woodburn 055-0040

Family history states that Woodburn was constructed around 1830 by Zachariah Josephus Gregory. However, this 1 1/2-story, Early Republic-style dwelling has many features that would suggest an earlier date. The mortise-and-tenoned dwelling has a raised Flemish Bond-pattern brick foundation. The two exterior-end chimneys are done in a four-course American Bond brick pattern with corbelled caps. The weatherboard siding has

a cyma reversa bead like that found at Ravenscroft and Flat Rock. The central entrance hall has an enclosed winder stair and paneled wainscoting. There are Adamesque mantels in the two rooms on the first story. In the basement, there are board-and-batten doors and HL hinges with leather washers. Several additions have been made to the house. This property has been determined eligible for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

Elmwood 055-0042

Local tradition states that Elmwood was built by the Saunders family in the late 1700s. However, its architectural style and construction methods indicate a much later, ca. 1840 date. Research also suggests that the house may have been remodeled in the 1870s by Jacob Holt, a prolific regional builder-architect. The two-story brick dwelling has an L-shaped plan and is in the Mid-19th Century-style. There is an



elaborate entrance doorframe identical to Rock Hill. On the facade is a eclectic porch with chamfered posts, thin quatrefoil brackets that form an ogee arch between each post, quatrefoil pierced scalloping in the frieze, curvilinear paired narrow brackets at the posts, a balustrade at the roof with sawn quatrefoil panels, and flat vertical panels at the corners above each post. The entire building has brickwork done in a five-course American Bond pattern. This property has been determined eligible for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.



John Spencer House (Rock Hill) 055-0043

Local tradition states that Rock Hill was built by John A. Spencer around 1871. Research suggests that the house may be the work of Jacob Holt, a prolific builder-architect in the region. This two-story, Italianate-style, frame dwelling has an L-shaped plan and a decorative wooden cornice with a paneled frieze, soffits, and pendentive brackets. At the central entrance is an elaborate doorframe with acanthus leaf brackets and pilasters. Flanking

the door are arched tracery sidelights with paneled bases and an elliptical tracery transom flanked by pinwheel shaped windows. The building has weatherboard siding, moulded corner boards with bracketed caps, and a brick foundation. The three exterior-end brick chimneys are done in a four-course American Bond pattern with stepped weathering and corbelled caps. A rear enclosed porch has paneled pilasters and decorative sawn brackets. On the first floor, there is an ell-shaped stair in the entrance hall and large moulded doorframes. There are three different mantels used throughout the house. One mantel has a curved top and carved squiggly shapes and another mantel has ribbed pilasters and a slightly pointed-arch lintel. In the rear wing is a stair that has corner winder steps with a turned newel post. This property has been determined eligible for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

Plantersville Tavern 055-5045

Little is known about this 1 1/2-story Vernacular building constructed in the 1790s. The mortise-and-tenoned building is believed to have been used as a tavern. The windows have pegged frames and plank shutters with hand-wrought latches and hinges. The interior walls are covered with beaded sheathing. The building has vertical, board-and-batten siding and sits on a stone foundation. Evidence suggests that there was an exterior-end stone chimney.



**Plantersville United Methodist Church
055-5046**

The ground was broken for the building in the fall of 1906 and it was completed on August 25, 1907. The Late Gothic Revival-style frame church has pointed-arched windows and a front gable roof with pressed tin shingles and a box cornice. There is a projecting entry vestibule with a front gable roof, and double-leaf doors with a three-paned pointed-arch transom. The church basement was constructed in 1953 and

the church was moved back onto the new foundation when the construction was complete.

Green Cove 055-5047

The original rooms of Green Cove are believed to have been built in the 1870s by William R. Rutledge. This early portion of the house is identified by a large chimney and stone construction. The Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revival-style frame portion of the house was constructed in 1904 by Emmett Wood and Bessie Colbert Rutledge. In addition to the main house, the property has a fine collection of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century outbuildings, two early house sites, an old cemetery used by members of the Rutledge and Burns families and an early African-American cemetery.





Dr. Marabel Office 055-5048

Local tradition states that Dr. William H. Marble built his doctor's office after buying the property in the 1870s from Josephus Gregory. This one-story, Mid 19th Century-style building has weatherboard siding and rests on a wood timber foundation. In the interior, there are hard wood floors and a tongue-and-groove wood ceiling.

Ward Homestead and Cemetery 055-5061

This 1 1/2-story, Federal-style, mortise-and-tenoned dwelling was likely constructed by William A. Ward around 1830. There are two large stone exterior-end chimneys and a stone pier foundation. On the rear is a hyphen that connects the house to another building that may have been the kitchen. This building is also a 1 1/2-story, mortise-and-tenoned structure with a large exterior-end stone chimney.



Gregory- Knott House 055-5095

According to local tradition, the house was built by Dr. Flavious Gregory following the Civil War. In the 1930s, the house was sold to an African American family by the name of Knott. It is a two-story, Mid 19th Century-style frame dwelling with broken pediments at the gable ends. The house has weatherboard and asbestos shingle siding and rests on a brick pier foundation.



Pollard House 055-5096

Built ca. 1800, this 1 1/2-story, Early Republic-style log dwelling has a side gable roof, a moulded cornice, an exterior-end stone chimney, weatherboard siding, and a random-rubble stone foundation. There are two single-leaf wood paneled doors with vertical wood on the facade. There is a one-story, addition on the left side with an interior stone chimney and a hip roof.

Fort Mitchell Depot 055-5097
Fort Mitchell, Virginia

Local tradition states that the Fort Mitchell Post Office and depot were established around 1875. This one-story, Late 19th and 20th Century Revival-style train station has a pressed metal shingle hip roof with an extension on all four sides. This extended roof forms an open porch with square posts on all sides. There are two interior brick chimneys with decorative caps.



This frame building has beaded German weatherboard siding on the facade and board-and-batten siding on the sides. This property and the surrounding community has been determined eligible for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.



Mt. Zion Baptist Church 055-5098

Local history states that Mt. Zion Church was built in 1835 on the land of John Gregory. This one-story, Mid 19th Century-style church has a nave plan, a front gable roof, and a moulded cornice. A projecting entry bay on the facade was added in 1950s when the church was remodeled. In an early photograph of the church, the original facade had a twelve-light fixed window in the center bay and two wood paneled doors in the outer bays.

Plantersville School 055-5099

Built in 1915 for African American students, this one-story, one-room, Late 19th and 20th Century Revival-style frame school has a gable roof, an overhanging cornice with exposed rafter ends, and weatherboard siding. There is a double-leaf door at the entrance.



Watson Place 055-5100

Built ca. 1810, this 1 1/2-story, Early Republic-style, mortise-and-tenoned dwelling has a side gable roof and a box cornice. There is one exterior-end stone chimney. The house rests on a solid random rubble foundation.

Robertson Place 055-5101

This two-story, Late Victorian-style dwelling was built ca. 1890 for Willie Tyler Robertson and has a gable roof, a box cornice, and a front gable pediment with a sawn truss and pierced vent. There is a central entrance with an elliptical glass transom above a wood door with arched panels. The porch has a box cornice, chamfered posts, a spindle frieze, sawn brackets, and a wood deck. The two exterior-end brick chimneys are done in an eight-course American Bond pattern with corbelled caps. The building rests on a stone foundation.





Kenilworth School 055-5102

Built in 1908, this one-story, two-room, Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement-style frame school has a hip roof with extended eaves and exposed rafter-ends that are decoratively sawn. The building has weatherboard siding and rests on a poured concrete pier foundation.

Mangum House 055-5103

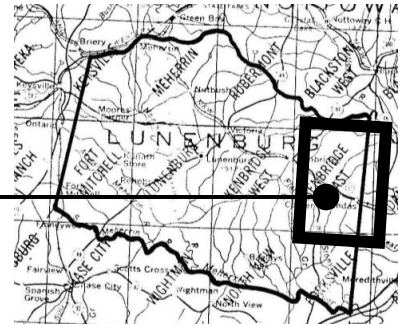
This two-story, Late Victorian-style frame dwelling was built around 1900 and has a gable roof and a box cornice with widely spaced paired brackets in the frieze. There is a one-story, hip-roofed porch with a box cornice, chamfered posts, narrow curvilinear sawn brackets, a circular pattern in the brackets between posts, and a sawn balustrade. There is an exterior-end stone chimney with a brick stack and a corbelled cap. The building has weatherboard siding and rests on a stone pier foundation.



Fort Mitchell School 055-5104

This one-story, four-room, Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement-style frame school has a hip roof with exposed carved rafter ends and a flat roof connector between two hip-roofed sections. The school was built ca. 1908 and has a recessed porch in the center bay with a concrete stoop. The building has been resided with aluminum siding and rests on a brick pier foundation.

Kenbridge-East Quad



Brickland 055-0002

Brickland was built in two stages between 1818 and 1822 for Dr. Sterling Neblett, Jr. (1792-1871), a wealthy plantation owner and active politician who served four terms in the Virginia House of Delegates. During Dr. Neblett's ownership, the plantation grew from the 280 acres that his father gave him in 1816 to 1600 acres.

This two-and-a-half-story, brick, Federal-style dwelling has a gable roof and a box cornice with triangle dentils and flat-vented modillions. The first stage of the house was built in 1818. It is 1 1/2-stories in height, and it has a pedimented gable end. At the entrance there is a double-leaf wood paneled door with a broken pediment, paneled pilasters with triangle dentils, an Adamesque fan light, a moulded arch doorframe with a keystone, and paneling in between the recessed double doors and storm doors. The house is built on a brick foundation and has brickwork done in a Flemish Bond pattern on the facade and sides. Stage two of the house was completed in 1822 when the tax assessment for the house went up \$2000. This two-and-a-half-story section of the house has a gable roof, interior-end chimneys, and a box cornice with triangle dentils and vented flat modillions. In between the first and second stories in each bay are recessed stuccoed panels. There is a central entrance that has a double-leaf wood paneled door with an Adamesque fan light, a moulded arch doorframe with a stars and bars pattern, a ribbed keystone with a center row of dots, and ribbed side molding with sunburst impost blocks. The front gable roof porch has a pediment, triangle dentils in the box cornice, vented flat modillions, paired Tuscan columns that are widely spaced, a brick deck, and a barrel vault ceiling under the gable. The brickwork has been done in a Flemish Bond pattern on the facade and a three-course American Bond on the sides and rear. However, there is a section of the facade in the far right two bays where the brickwork is done in a three-course American Bond pattern from the ground to the bottom of the first story window. The one-story brick addition on the rear is done in a five-course American Bond pattern.





Throughout the house, there are tall ceilings and heart-of-pine wood floors. On the first floor in the first stage of the house, there is a large entrance hall with a decorative Adamesque doorframe and ribbed plasterwork on the ceiling. There is a U-shaped stair with a black walnut banister, scrollwork, and newels in the Federal style. The other first-floor rooms have plasterwork on the ceiling, a Federal-style chair rail, and arched openings on either side of an elaborate Federal-style mantel. The mantel in the front room has paired fluted $\frac{3}{4}$ columns with acanthus leaves (Vernacular Corinthian Order), a stylized medallion above the columns, triangle dentils, and reeding. On the second floor there is a 1920s tiled bathroom and a large bedroom. On the first floor in the second stage of the house, there is an entrance hall with a decorative Adamesque doorframe, paneled wainscoting, a reeded chair rail, and paneled plaster sections above the wainscoting. There is a three-story elliptical winding stair with a black walnut rail, a swirl-design newel post, and elaborate stair brackets with sunburst and scroll designs. There are two arched niches in the stair wall between the first and second stories. The two main rooms on the first story are the dining room and parlor. In the dining room, there are plaster-paneled walls and a wood paneled wainscoting with a reeding and dentils. In the parlor, there is paneled plasterwork on the walls and ceiling, wood paneled wainscoting with horizontal reeding, and decorative window cornices and doorframe with acanthus leaves and triangle dentils. The parlor also has a Federal mantel with paired fluted Tuscan columns on bases with circle ends and triangle dentils. On the second floor, there are bedrooms with a chair rail or paneled wainscoting, recessed windows with vertical reeding, and a Federal mantel. On the third floor, there are two rooms with plain wood mantels.

In 1920, Mr. Bridgforth (owner) had the house restored and hired a Mr. Hartsoak of Ashland, VA as his architect. Mr. Bridgforth also hired carpenters that were brought in from Richmond. In 1929, the grounds were landscaped by the Valentine Nursery of New Jersey. This property has been determined eligible for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

Pleasant Hill 055-0022

This two-story, Georgian-style dwelling has Federal and Greek Revival-style decoration. It was built around the time of the Revolutionary War. All of the windows and doorframes have a decorative ribbed wood frame with bulls-eye corners. The one-story, three-bay porch has a ribbed cornice, a pediment, Doric columns, a picketed balustrade, a wood deck, and a granite pier foundation with latticework infill. There are two exterior-end brick chimneys with granite bases, one of which is done in a Flemish Bond pattern (left) and the other in a five-course American Bond pattern (right). This mortise-and-tenoned house has beaded weatherboard siding and rests on a granite pier foundation with Flemish Bond brick infill. There is a two-story wing on the rear with an exterior-end brick chimney and a stone coursed foundation.



Throughout the house, there are wood floors and beaded window frames with bulls-eye corners. On the first floor, the front door opens into the parlor with paneled wainscoting and a ribbed entablature around the room. There is an entire paneled wall on the left with a Federal mantel with fluted 1/2 columns and two arched recessed window openings with a decorative keystone. The other room on the first floor has a Greek Revival-style chair rail and mantel with octagonal columns. On the second floor, all of the bedrooms have a Federal mantel with a slate hearth and a reeded chair rail. There is an enclosed winder stair, in the corner, that goes to the attic. On the first floor of the rear wing is a stair hall with a reeded chair rail and a stair in the far corner with a finial under the stairs.



The stair has a square newel post and pine rails. The other room on the first floor is now a dining room and has a reeded chair rail, baseboards, and a Greek Revival-style mantel with octagonal columns.



Among the extant outbuildings are an early kitchen, slave quarters and laundry house. This property has been determined eligible for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.



Woodlawn 055-0023

Descendants of the original owner state that Thomas Bridgforth, Jr., following his purchase of the land in 1817, built Woodlawn from 1818 to 1820. This 2 1/2-story, mortise-and-tenoned, Federal-style dwelling has a gable roof, a decorative cornice, and an English basement. The cornice has dentils, modillions, a row of circle holes, and second row of dentils at the base. All of the windows on the facade have workable wood shutters and wood entablatures with a simple frieze. There is an Adamesque-style fanlight at the entrance but the stair covers the light on the interior. There is

an arched ribbed wood doorframe with a keystone. The house has weatherboard siding and an English basement with brickwork done in an English Bond pattern. The raised brick portion of the basement rests on a solid granite stone foundation under ground level. There are two exterior-end brick chimneys with granite stone bases that step out. The chimney on the east (left) elevation is done in a Flemish Bond pattern and the chimney on the west elevation is done in a pattern with one course of Flemish Bond then seven courses of Stretcher Bond. According to the owner, the chimney on the west elevation was struck by lightning and the flue was re-laid. The rear porch is identical to the front porch.



Throughout the house, there are heart-of-pine wood floors. The original dining room, in the English basement, has a stone fireplace and hand-hewn beams on the ceiling. On the first floor, there are two large rooms and an entrance hall with paneled wainscoting. In the entrance hall there is a colored glass Adamesque fanlight and double-leaf door opposite the entrance door. There is a U-shaped stair in the entrance hall with stair brackets, turned balusters, pine railings, paneled wainscoting up the stair walls, and a Federal-style newel post.



In the parlor there is paneled wainscoting with a diagonal reeded chair rail, a moulded entablature, and an Adamesque mantle with elaborate reeding, a ribbed medallion, and a granite hearth. There is also an elaborate doorframe with fluted pilasters and an entablature in the room. The other room on the first floor has a fireplace on a 45-degree angle and a Federal-style

mantel with decorative reeding and fluted pilasters. On the second floor, there are two large bedrooms with a chair rail and a reeded mantel. This property has been determined eligible for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

Hethorn-Bagley House 055-5071

Built for Captain William Hethorn (1902-1903), this 2 1/2-story, twenty-five-room, Queen Anne-style frame dwelling has a slate shingled hip roof, a dentiled box cornice, and a central broken pediment dormer. There are two, 2 1/2-story projecting pedimented gable bays with Palladian windows at the attic level. The entrance has a double-leaf door with flanking sidelights and a three-part stained-glass transom with peacocks, trees, birds, and rectangle and oval patterns.



There is a two-story, seven-bay wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and a turned balustrade on both stories. The building has weatherboard siding and a parged foundation. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Garland Bagley, the daughter of Captain Hethorn, occupied the house for many years. According to the Liles family who bought the house from the Bagleys in 1952, Captain Hethorn was stationed in England and when he returned home, he brought materials from England to build the house.



Hatchett House (Broadhurst) 055-5074

Built ca. 1872, this two-story, Late Victorian-style, frame, L-shaped dwelling has a gable roof, a box cornice with sawn brackets with newels and a plain frieze, and a central front gable pediment with a decorative truss and newel hanging down. In the center of the pediment is a pierced circular wheel design and at the apex and edges of the pediment is a carved pinwheel pattern. There are workable wood shutters on the facade

windows. The building has weatherboard siding, decorative corner boards with capitals, and a parged foundation.

J. J. Almand House 055-5075

Built ca. 1900, this two-story, brick Queen Anne-style dwelling has a hipped roof with intersecting gables. There are decorative circular vents in the gables. The building is set on a rusticated block foundation and there are concrete quoins at the corners. The wrap-around porch has battered posts and a plain frieze.



Browder–Rash Farm 055-5089

This two-story, Late 19th and 20th Century Revival-style frame dwelling was built ca. 1900 and has two, two-story, three-sided projecting bays. The projecting bays have pedimented roofs with sawn trusses and decorative circular vents. There is a one-story, eight-bay, wraparound, hip-roofed porch with a box cornice, turned posts, and sawn brackets. The building has been resided with aluminum siding.



House, Rt. 607 055-5090

Built ca. 1920, this one-story, Bungalow-style frame dwelling has a metal standing seam pyramidal roof. Above the entrance door is a front gable roof overhang that is supported by angular brackets. The house has weatherboard siding, corner boards, and a parged foundation that has been covered with sheet metal.

**G. C. Elliott's Amoco Service Station
055-5091**

This one-story, Late 19th and 20th Century Revival-style concrete block gas station was built ca. 1930 and has a front stepped pediment on the facade and exposed rafter ends on the side elevations. The stepped pediment has been parged and there is a painted sign that reads "G. C. Elliott's AMOCO Ser. Station."





Royster House 055-5092

This 1 1/2-story, Bungalow-style frame dwelling was built ca. 1920 and has a gable roof that extends into a shed roof porch on the front and rear. There is a front gable roof dormer with a tripartite Bungalow window. All of the windows on the first story are paired three-over-one, wood, double-hung sash and have decorative shutters. At the entrance, there is a Bungalow door with a three-light top half.

There is a one-story, three-bay porch with paired square posts on brick piers, a picketed balustrade, and a brick pier foundation with latticework infill.

John Hammock House 055-5093

This 1 1/2-story, Georgian-style, mortise-and-tenon dwelling may have been built by John Hammock as early as 1780. This house has a gable roof, a box cornice, and front gable roof dormers. On the first story there is a twelve-over-twelve, wood, double-hung sash window with a moulded wood frame. There is a large exterior-end brick chimney with double shoulders done in a random three, four, and five-course American Bond pattern. The one-story, one-bay front gable roof porch has heavy square posts, a box cornice, a wood deck, and raised brick pier foundation. The entire house has beaded weatherboard siding; corner boards, and rests on a raised brick foundation in a three-course American Bond pattern with twelve-light fixed windows. This property has been determined eligible for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.



Clarence L. Bagley House 055-5094

Local tradition states that Clarence L. Bagley built this two-story, Late 19th and 20th Century Revival-style frame dwelling around 1907. There is a one-story, three-bay, hip-roofed porch on the facade with a box cornice, turned posts, a wood deck, and a concrete foundation. At the rear of the house are two one-story wings with a stone foundation. The entire house has weatherboard siding and corner boards.

Ragsdale House 055-5125
Dundas, Virginia

This two-story, Late Victorian-style, frame, L-shape dwelling has a gable roof with a central front gable roof pediment and a box cornice. The one-story, three-bay shed roof porch has a box cornice, turned posts, a wood deck, and a brick pier foundation with concrete block infill. There are two exterior-end stone chimneys with brick flues and corbelled caps. The house has a solid ashlar stone foundation and weatherboard siding. The facade has been covered with aluminum siding that is now falling off. The house appears to have been built around 1870. However, evidence of a possible double slave quarters on the property and other building techniques suggests an earlier date.



Herbert Almand House 055-5126
Dundas, Virginia

Herbert Almand built this 2 1/2-story, Bungalow-style, brick dwelling in 1922. On the facade there is a two-story, three-bay projecting front gable with a broken pediment, exposed rafter ends, and a four-over-four, wood, double-hung sash window flanked by vertical three-light fixed windows in the center of the stuccoed pediment. There is a one-story,



five-bay wraparound hip-roofed porch with paired square posts on brick piers, exposed rafters, a plain frieze, a concrete deck, and a brick foundation with vents. The brickwork on the house is done in a pattern with one row of Flemish Bond and then seven rows of Stretcher Bond.

Bank of Dundas (Dundas Post Office) 055-5127
Dundas, Virginia

Built in 1917, this two-story, Late 19th and 20th Century Revival-style brick bank has a shed roof with a parapet and brick coping. The building has a decorative corbelled brick cornice. On the first story, there are one-pane fixed windows that are a foot longer than the second story window openings. The building's facade is done in a random pattern with one row of Flemish Bond then four, six, or seven stretcher courses. The building is now used as the Dundas Post Office.





**Dundas Baptist Church 055-5128
Dundas, Virginia**

Dundas Baptist Church was built around 1916 in the Late Gothic Revival style. This two-story, frame, church has pointed-arched stained-glass windows, a front gable roof with pressed tin shingles, overhanging eaves, and a box cornice with brackets and birds-mouth rafters. At the top of the gable peak is a scroll and behind it is a spire with a cross on top. On both stories of the facade are stained-glass windows that have

geometric patterns in green, blue, maroon, pale-green, and marbled purple. The church has a T-shaped plan and it has been resided with vinyl.

Edward Garland Bagley House 055-5134

In 1906, Edward Garland Bagley built this house for his wife. This 2 1/2-story, Late Victorian-style frame dwelling has a complex hip and gable roof and a box cornice with a plain frieze. There is a 2 1/2-story, two-bay projecting bay in the center of the facade. At the attic level of the projecting bay there is a front gable roof pediment with paired nine-over-one wood, double-hung sash windows. The windows on both stories of the projecting bay are paired nine-over-nine, wood, double-hung sash. At the entrance, there is a six-light transom and two-light sidelights with a paneled base that flank a single-leaf door. There is a one-story, one-bay, hip-roofed porch with paired square columns with wood brackets, a picketed balustrade, a box cornice, and a brick foundation. The building has weatherboard siding and rests on a random rubble stone foundation.





**Louis A. Hardy House 247-0001-0001
Kenbridge, Virginia**

Louis A. Hardy, director of the Bank of Lunenburg, built this house in 1909. This 2 1/2-story, Queen Anne-style frame dwelling has a complex hip and gable roof with rectangle and octagonal shaped slate shingles. There is a moulded cornice with a plain frieze and deep soffits around the house. At the entrance, there is a double-leaf leaded glass door with egg and dart molding and a full light. There is a nine-bay

wraparound porch with fluted Scamozzi columns, a box cornice with applied roundels to the frieze, a roof balustrade with square posts and turned balusters, a wooden deck, and a brick foundation with vents. The house has weatherboard siding and chamfered corner boards with moulded caps. The interior of the house was divided into four apartments in the 1930s. Almost all of the doorframes in the building have a paneled transom, a large entablature, and ribbed molding. Each apartment has a kitchen, bedroom, bathroom, and living room. In apartment 1, on the first floor there are two chimneypieces. The chimneypiece in the front room (bedroom) has acanthus leave brackets and a mirror. In the living room, there is a chimneypiece with Ionic columns, an oval mirror, a tiled surround, and an elaborate cast-iron covering. In apartment 2, on the first floor there is a decorative chimneypiece in the front room (living room) with Doric columns on the bottom, Ionic columns on the top, and a rectangular mirror.

Kenbridge High School 247-0001-0002
Kenbridge, Virginia

Kenbridge High School was built in 1921 by the Virginia architect, Charles M. Robinson. Two two-story, brick additions were added to the front of the school in 1949 (left) and 1952 (right) by the Kenbridge Masonry Company. This two-story, brick, Classical Revival-style school has a raised basement, a hip roof, and Art Deco elements. At the center of the roofline are an Art Deco-style pediment with concrete coping, a corbelled brick frame, and a decorative brick diamond in the center. On the facade, there are two story, Doric pilasters between each bay and a projecting stringcourse above the pilaster caps. There are tripartite windows on the first and second stories. Separating the first and second story are rectangle concrete panels. There is a raised brick foundation with a decorative belt course. The building has brickwork done in a five-course American Bond pattern. The two-story additions on the front are done in a six-course American Bond brick pattern and have a five-course American Bond pattern on the raised foundation. There is an entrance on each of the additions with three single-leaf wood paneled door with a light and a ten light transom.



On both floors of the interior of the original portion of the school is a long hallway that has glazed terracotta wainscoting topped with a moulded wood. In all of the rooms, there is a pressed tin ceiling with square paneled sections that have pressed dot patterns; a curved ribbed entablature with an egg and dart pattern; and fleur-de-lis in the corners. The wood floors have been covered with asbestos tile and all of the doors to the classrooms have a wood paneled door with a nine-light top half and a six-light transom. In each classroom, there are blackboards on all four walls with wood frames and paneled bases. On one of the walls, there is a sliding blackboard with a closet and coat rack behind it. The two-story auditorium is located in the front. The auditorium has a balcony that is partially supported by two iron columns with a simple lotus capital. The stage has a large moulded wood elliptical-arched frame and red curtains. There are wood paneled double doors with twelve-light transoms at the entrance to the auditorium from the hallway. There are thirty-six-light casement windows on the second story above the entrance doors to the auditorium. In the basement, there are classrooms, two bathrooms, and a cafeteria. The cafeteria is located under the auditorium with four round steel columns and two square columns with a plastered top and glazed block bases. In the two-story additions, the hallways have yellow glazed concrete block wainscoting with a dark brown glazed top and base. There are asbestos floor tiles and acoustic ceiling tiles. In the classrooms, there are chalkboards with wood frames on two of the walls and a paneled closet on the back wall. On the second floor of the left wing, there is a large library with concrete block wainscoting. In the basement of the right wing, there is a classroom and storage rooms.



**Dr. Thomas C. Harris Hospital 247-0001-0003
Kenbridge, Virginia**

The Harris Hospital was built around 1910. This 2 1/2-story, Colonial Revival-style stuccoed brick hospital has a cross gable roof and a box cornice with broken pediment gable ends. At the entrance is a broken pediment with a modillioned-cornice supported by Doric columns. There is a one-story sunroom with a triangulated cornice; nine-over-nine windows flank an eight-light door with horizontal wood panels and a three-light transom. Local

tradition states, that Dr. Harris used this sunroom served as an operating room. The hospital was converted into a dwelling and the rear two-story wing of the hospital has been demolished.

**Telephone Company
247-0001-0004**

Kenbridge, Virginia

Built ca. 1930, this one-story, Art Deco-style brick communications facility has a flat roof with a parapet. The parapet has concrete coping on the facade and tile coping on the sides. There are dogtooth panels at the top corners and a soldier course at the foundation. Flanking the entrance are vertical glass block panels. The building is done in a Stretcher Bond pattern with wire cut bricks.



**St. Luke's Episcopal Church 247-5002
Kenbridge, Virginia**

Constructed in 1927, St. Luke's Episcopal Church is a one-story, frame, Late Gothic Revival-style church with a cross gable roof and a corner square entry tower. The tower has a crenellated parapet and a pointed-arch louvered vent above the door. At the entrance is a double-leaf wood paneled door with a paneled Gothic arch transom and an applied cross. There is a large front gable roof bay with a box cornice, widely spaced angular brackets in the

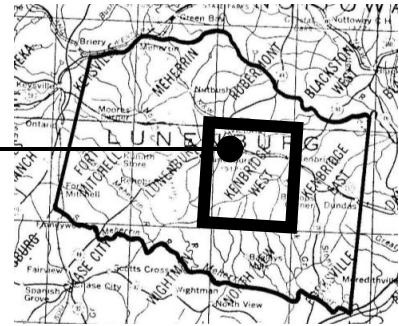
gable, scalloped bargeboards, and a wooden cross at the ridge. In the center of this bay is a large three-part Gothic arched tracery window with amber pressed glass. The church has weatherboard siding.

**Kenbridge Baptist Church
(Kenbridge Town Hall) 247-5008
Kenbridge, Virginia**

Built in 1913, as the Kenbridge Baptist Church, this one-story, brick, Late 19th and 20th Century Revival-style former church now serves as the town hall. The building has a gable roof with broken pediment gable ends. There are segmental arch windows with concrete sills. The building was done in a Stretcher Bond pattern and rests on a projecting rowlock water table foundation. The building is now used as the Kenbridge Town Hall.



Kenbridge-West Quad



Nelson House 055-0101

Constructed around 1770 by a member of the Winn family, this 1 1/2-story, mortise-and-tenoned, Georgian-style dwelling has a gable roof with a moulded cornice and two front gable dormers. There is a one-story, three-bay, front gable roof porch a pediment, chamfered posts, a picketed balustrade, and a raised foundation. There are two exterior-end, parged brick chimneys with double shoulders and corbelled caps.

Cameron- Hite House 055-5062

This 1 1/2-story, Early Republic-style mortise-and-tenoned, dwelling has a gable roof, a pedimented cornice in the gable ends, and a raised brick foundation in a Flemish Bond pattern. There are decorated wood window frames on the first story with paneled sides and an x-shape design at the corners. The exterior-end brick chimney on the left elevation is done in a Flemish Bond pattern and has a date of 1803 engraved in a brick.



At the entrance, there is a single-leaf wood, eight-paneled door. The entire house has beaded weatherboard siding and corner boards. The house served as the rectory for St. John's Church in the Cumberland Parish from 1803 to 1914. It was likely built for the Reverend John Cameron who succeeded Reverend James Craig and served the parish until his death in 1815. The 104-acre "house tract" and an additional 50 acres were purchased by Llewellyn Haskins Hite in 1923 and are still owned by the Hite family. This property has been determined eligible for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.



Bridforth House 055-5070

This ca. 1890, two-story, Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revival-style frame dwelling has a gable roof, a box cornice, and a central pedimented gable with decorative bargeboards and a pinwheel in the center. At the entrance, there is a double-leaf wood door with a $\frac{3}{4}$ length light and a two-light transom. The building has weatherboard siding and rests on a solid brick foundation.

Unity School 055-5105

This ca. 1873, one-story, Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement-style, frame, two-room school has a gable roof with exposed rafter ends. The windows on the facade are nine-over-nine, wood, double-hung sashes set in banks of five. The building has weatherboard siding, corner boards, and a concrete-pier foundation. Community leaders built it for African-American students.



**Craig-Love House 055-5129
(Virginius Love House 055-0119)
Kenbridge, Virginia**

Constructed around 1840, this two-story, Greek Revival-style frame dwelling has early Italianate and Victorian decorative elements. The cornice on the facade has decorative sawn brackets and a plain paneled frieze. There is a one-story, nine-bay wraparound porch with a hip roof, replacement Doric columns, a box cornice,

and a brick pier foundation. The building is weatherboarded, has corner boards, and a raised foundation. However, the foundation on the left half of the building is stone and the right half is brick done in an alternating four and three-course American Bond pattern. Local tradition states that this building used to be an old stagecoach stop.

Washington Maddux Bridgforth House

055-5130

Local history states that Washington Maddux Bridgforth built a house in 1832 at this location, which over the years suffered two fires. After the second fire in 1936, the house was rebuilt using the foundation and chimneys – all that remained of the original house. This 2 1/2-story, Colonial Revival-style frame dwelling has a gable roof, a box cornice, and a front gable roof dormer.



The entrance to the house is set asymmetrically on the facade. The one-story, three-bay porch has a hip roof, a box cornice, a plain frieze, Doric columns, a picketed balustrade, and a parged pier foundation with latticework infill. The exterior-end brick chimneys have stone bases.

The stacks are done in a five-course American Bond pattern. The building has asbestos siding and rests on a raised stone foundation with four-light fixed windows. There is also a slave cemetery on the property.



Lone Oak 055-5131

This 1-1/2-story, mortise-and-tenoned, Georgian-style dwelling was built ca. 1810 and has a gable roof and a moulded cornice. Three front gable roof dormers were added around 1900. On the first story, there are twelve-over-twelve wood, double-hung sash windows with reeded frames and bulls-eye corners. At the entrance is a six-panel door with a four-light transom and a reeded doorframe with bulls-eye corners. There are

two exterior-end stone chimneys with brick flues. The building has beaded weatherboard siding and rests on a coursed rubble stone foundation.

Good Hope Christadelphian Church

055-5132

Local tradition states that this church was originally built around 1835 and moved to this site in 1902. This one-story, mortise-and-tenoned, Vernacular Greek Revival-style church has a nave plan and a front gable roof with wood corner brackets. On the facade, there is double-leaf wood paneled door in a pointed-arch doorframe. On the side-elevations, there are pointed-arch window frames. The church has weatherboard siding and rests on concrete block foundation. This property has been determined eligible for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.



Walthall House 055-5133

Built around 1860, this 1 1/2-story, Greek Revival-style frame dwelling has a gable roof and Italianate decoration. There is a box cornice with a plain frieze and sawn brackets on the facade. The windows on the facade have hand-hewn ribbed window frames. There is a wood paneled door with two vertical top lights, a one-light transom, and a Greek Revival-style hand-hewn doorframe with a slightly pointed-arch at the entrance. The Classical porch with square columns, Doric pilasters, and a stone pier foundation has collapsed. The building has weatherboard siding with corner pilasters and rests on a stone foundation. There are wood ribbed ceilings and plank walls on the interior.

Farmer's Tobacco Warehouse 247-5003 Kenbridge, Virginia

Built in 1915, this one-story, brick tobacco warehouse has a stepped parapet on the facade with a corbelled rowlock with tile coping. There are segmental arch windows on the facade with corbelled sills. The brickwork is in a seven-course American Bond pattern.





**Mason and Roby Mule Dealers 247-5004
Kenbridge, Virginia**

This one-story, corrugated metal stable was built in 1915. It has a stepped parapet on the facade with metal coping. The building has corrugated metal panel siding and sits on a solid poured concrete foundation.

**Kenbridge Hotel 247-5005
Kenbridge, Virginia**

This 2 1/2-story, Colonial Revival-style brick hotel was built ca. 1915, and has a pressed tin patterned hip roof with dormers. Faint outlines of the original porch are visible on the facade. The hotel has been converted into an apartment building.



**Farm-All Farm Implement Dealer
247-5006**

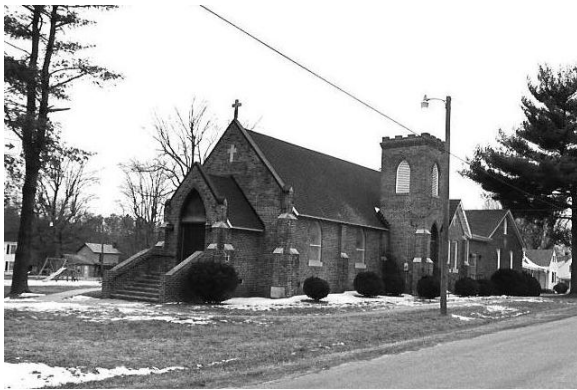
Kenbridge, Virginia

Formerly a farm implements dealership built around 1915, this one-story, Late 19th and 20th Century Revival-style brick commercial building has a decorative gambrel parapet. The top edge of the parapet has a gambrel profile between the pylons and a corbelled brick cornice. There are expressed corner pylons and

pylons flanking the entry that divide the facade into three parts.

**Ferguson and Allen Department Store 247-5007
Kenbridge, Virginia**

Built around 1910, this two-story, Late 19th and 20th Century Revival-style brick commercial store/dwelling was once known as Ferguson and Allen Department Store and now serves as a pizzeria. The building has a rusticated block facade and a shed roof with a stepped parapet. There is an ornate metal cornice with heavy edge brackets at the roofline and a decorative metal cornice between the first and second stories. There is a recessed entrance with windows on the angled walls and etched glass transoms above.



**The Episcopal Church of St. Paul and St. Andrew 247-5009
Kenbridge, Virginia**

St. Paul's Episcopal Church was founded in 1917 in Kenbridge and was constructed with bricks from the dismantled Old St. Paul's, located north of Victoria. The construction of St. Paul's in Kenbridge was overseen by Fred A. Skillman, contractor. In April of 1994, the church was renamed The Episcopal Church of St. Paul and St. Andrew when the

congregation of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church in Victoria merged with St. Paul's in Kenbridge. This one-story, brick Late Gothic Revival-style church has a steeply pitched front gable roof with metal coping and a stone cross at the gable peak. There is a projecting vestibule with a pointed-arch entrance and a pointed-arch stained-glass transom. In the right bay is a recessed two-story tower with crenellations, a corbelled cornice, and buttresses at the tower corners. There are brick buttresses with concrete angled caps on all sides of the church. There are pointed-arch stained-glass windows on the side elevations. The brickwork on the church has been done in a six-course American Bond pattern.

**Kenbridge Christian Church 247-5010
Kenbridge, Virginia**

Built in 1927, this two-story, brick, Classical Revival-style church has a cross plan, a front gable roof, a raised basement, and two asymmetrical towers. The tower on the left is lower than the right tower. Both towers have a concrete coping and a decorative corbelled cornice. In the upper half of the left tower, there is a yellow art-glass window with painted wood panels, and a concrete lintel and sill. The central two-story, three-bay section of the facade has a front gable roof and a pedimented portico with four colossal Doric columns. Behind the portico are stained-glass windows, concrete jack arch lintels, and concrete sills on both stories. There are single-leaf, wood doors on the sides of the towers under the portico. The first-story windows on the side elevations are stained glass and have concrete jack arches with a keystone and voussoirs. The building has brickwork done in a pattern with a course of Flemish Bond followed by six courses of Stretcher Bond.



**Victoria Baptist Church 317-0001
Victoria, Virginia**

The present Victoria Baptist Church was constructed from 1923 to 1924. This two-and-a-half-story, brick, Classical Revival-style church has a front pediment slate shingle roof with a box cornice at the sides and base of the pediment. There is a pedimented portico with a stained-glass rosette window in the tympanum and four colossal fluted Doric columns. There is a double-leaf wood paneled door at the entrance with wood pediment.

There are fixed stained-glass windows over the door on both stories of the facade with a granite sill supported by granite brackets (except the second story outer bays that do not have brackets). The church has brickwork done in a six-course American Bond pattern and a raised basement.

Victoria Christian Church 317-0002

Victoria, Virginia

Completed in 1924, this two-story, brick, Late 19th and 20th Century Revival-style church has a cross plan, a front gable roof, and two asymmetrical towers. The tower on the right is three stories and has a crenellated roof with concrete coping. The two-story tower on the left has a tan and white marbled art-glass, circular arched window. The central two-story, three-bay section of the facade has a front gable roof with a pedimented portico. The portico has four colossal Tuscan columns and a triglyph frieze with a plain metope. Behind the portico on the second story are three arched art-glass windows (tan/white marbled) with segmental brick arches and concrete keystones, sills, and impost blocks. On the first story, there are two-over-two, wood, double-hung sash art-glass windows with concrete jack arches and sills. At the entrance is a double-leaf paneled door with a stained-glass transom (purple, green, white). There is a raised, poured concrete, basement with twelve-light paired casement windows. The brickwork on the church is done in a pattern with one course of Flemish Bond then six-courses of Stretcher Bond



Victoria Presbyterian Church 317-0004

Victoria, Virginia

Built in 1913, this one-story, brick, Late 19th and 20th Century Revival-style church has Gothic Revival elements. The front gable roof church has a projecting box cornice that is broken at the square entry tower at the corner. The tower is flush with the facade. This two-story tower has a pyramidal roof and a pointed-arch entry door with a pointed-arch stained-glass transom. There is a large pointed-arch stained-glass

window on the facade with blue, red, green, and orange colored glass in diamond shapes. The church has brickwork done in a Stretcher Bond pattern. There are stained-glass arched windows on the side elevations.

James T. Waddill House 317-0007

Victoria, Virginia

Built around 1870 for James T. Waddill, this two-story, frame, Greek Revival-style dwelling has a box cornice and exterior-end chimneys. The windows on the second story of the facade are eight-over-eight, wood, double-hung sash except for the center bay, which is six-over-six. All of the first-story windows have larger eight-over-eight, wood, double-hung sashes than the second story. There is a one-story, three-bay central hip-roofed porch with a box cornice, a plain frieze, square columns, a picketed balustrade, and a wood deck at ground level. The building has weatherboard siding and rests on a solid brick foundation. On the interior, there is a stair in the corner behind the entrance door and there are wood floors throughout the house. The bedrooms all have a ribbed wood ceiling and a simple wood mantel. An old granary that stands on the next block over was part of the Waddill track before the town of Victoria was formed.



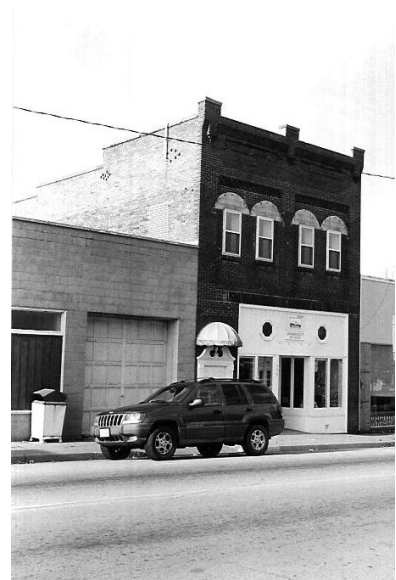
Victoria Roller Mill 317-5002

Victoria, Virginia

Built in 1924, this is a three-story, frame, Vernacular, flourmill with a gable roof and exposed rafter ends. On the third-story, there are two asymmetrical placed windows. There are two corrugated metal doors on the first story. The building has weatherboard siding and rests on a parged concrete block pier foundation with vertical board infill.

**H. J. Robertson's Grocery Store 317-5004
Victoria, Virginia**

Built around 1910, this two-story, brick, Late 19th and 20th Century Revival-style commercial store/dwelling has a shed roof with a parapet and brick coping. There is an elaborate corbelled brick cornice with parapets on the facade. Directly above each second story window is a semi-circular hood with pressed tinwork that was made to look like rusticated stone blocks. On the first story, there is a storefront and an entry door to the apartment on the second story that has a Federal-style doorframe. The brickwork on the building's facade is done in a Stretcher Bond pattern and the side elevations are done in a five-course American Bond pattern.



**1412 11th Street 317-5005
Victoria, Virginia**

Constructed in 1920, this 2 1/2-story, frame, Bungalow/Craftsman-style dwelling has a metal standing seam hip roof and an overhanging cornice with exposed rafter ends. On the facade, there is a central front gable roof dormer with an overhanging cornice, broken pediment, and fish-scale shingles in the center. On the underside of the dormer are a broken cornice with exposed rafters and a plain frieze. At the entrance there is a wood paneled door with a leaded-glass top, a bottom panel with a carved wreath design, and a decorative wood screen door with elaborated carving, sawn brackets, and spindle work. The one-story, two-bay hip-roofed porch has a box cornice, square posts with sawn brackets, a picketed balustrade, a wood deck, and a brick pier foundation with latticework infill. Above the entrance bay on the porch roof is a pediment with fish-scale shingles in the center. The house has fish-scale wood shingles on the second story and thin weatherboard siding on the first story.

1418 11th Street 317-5006

Victoria, Virginia

In 1924, this two-story, Late 19th and 20th Century Revival-style frame dwelling was built. The house has a cross gable roof and a two-story, two-bay projecting front gable. This front gable has a broken pediment and a window with a decorative sunburst-pattern vent in the center. At the entrance, there is a fifteen-light door with decorative shutters. There is a one-story, six-bay, wraparound porch with a hip roof, a box cornice, Tuscan columns, a picketed balustrade (wide), a wood deck, and a brick pier foundation with latticework infill. The house has weatherboard siding.



Flippo-Neblett House 317-5007

Victoria, Virginia

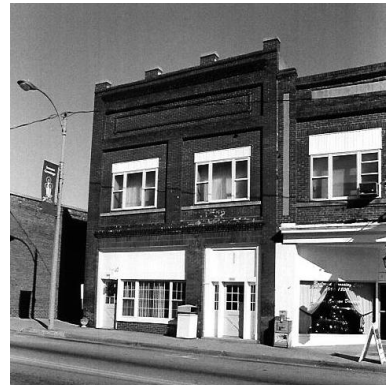
This three-story, Queen Anne-style, frame dwelling was built by the Flippo family around 1902. The house has complex roof with many hip-roofed dormers and gable-roof projections. There is a one-story, eight-bay, U-shaped, wraparound porch with a hip roof, a box cornice, Tuscan columns, a wood deck, and a parged-brick-pier foundation. Part of the porch has been enclosed on the right side

next to a bay window. The building has been resided with aluminum siding and rests on a solid parged foundation. Local tradition states that the Flippo's rented out ten of the bedrooms to soldiers and in the 1940s, the family sold the house to Mr. Norman Neblett.

Store, 1810 Main Street 317-5008

Victoria, Virginia

Built ca. 1910, this two-story, Late 19th and 20th Century Revival-style, brick commercial store/dwelling has a shed roof with a parapet and brick coping. There is a corbelled brick cornice with parapets on the facade. In between the first and second stories is a corbelled brick cornice. The building's facade is done in a Stretcher Bond pattern and the side elevations are done in a six-course American Bond pattern.

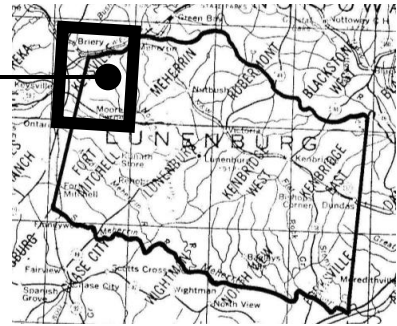




**Lunenburg Drug Company 317-5009
Victoria, Virginia**

This two-story, Late 19th and 20th Century Revival-style, brick commercial store/dwelling was built ca. 1910. The building has a shed roof with a parapet and brick coping, a corbelled brick cornice, decorative brickwork, and corbelled end parapets on the facade. Below the cornice is a recessed rectangular-shaped box that has been stuccoed. The stucco faintly covers a previous store sign, which reads "Lunenburg Drug Co. Inc." Between the first and second stories is a large projecting wood box cornice with a plain frieze. On the first story there is a large diagonally recessed bay on the left with two one-light fixed storefront windows and a door. The building's facade is done in a Stretcher Bond pattern and the side elevations are done in a five-course American Bond pattern.

Keysville Quad



Old Pleasant Grove 055-0034

Local history states that Old Pleasant Grove was built around 1813 by James Neal. This two-story Georgian-style, mortise-and-tenoned, dwelling with Italianate additions has a hip roof and a box cornice with paired sawn brackets. The original portion of the house is located on the left (south) and has a raised stone foundation and two exterior-end brick chimneys done in a Flemish Bond pattern. The window frames on the original part of the

house are all pedimented. On the Italianate additions, there are only a few remaining elaborate window hoods with a design of intertwining snakes. On the interior, there are five carved mantels. In the parlor, there is decorative wainscoting and a reeded stair on the far wall. The stair, in the Italianate addition, has black walnut balusters with mushroom like newel posts and sawn brackets under the two-step turn.

Slave Quarter 055-5055

Built ca. 1840, this 2 1/2-story, Mid 19th Century-style log slave quarters was later converted into a single dwelling. The building has a gable roof with extended rafter ends and there are two small sash windows on the second story. There are two single-leaf wood doors on the facade in the center bays and a central interior chimney. The building sits on a stone pier foundation.





Gill Hill School 055-5056

Gill Hill School was built in 1890 for African American students. This one-story, Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revival-style frame school has a front gable roof and an overhanging box cornice with exposed rafter ends. On the left elevation there are four, six-over-six, wooden, double-hung sash windows placed next to each other. The building has weatherboard siding and rests on a concrete block pier foundation.

Dairy Barn, Stone's Farm 055-5057

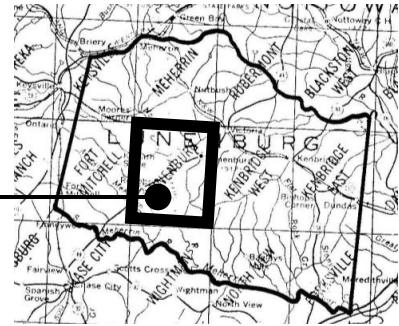
Built around 1940, this three-story, concrete block dairy barn has a gambrel roof, large metal vent flues on the ridge of the roof, and a cornice with exposed rafter ends. On the third story of the facade, there are three bays with wood doors. In the center bay of the first story is a large wood slider door. The building is concrete blocked on the first story and the second and third stories are wood sided.



Simplicity Drive-In Theater 055-5058

This ca. 1940, two-story, Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revival-style, concrete block theater building has an overhanging cornice with exposed rafter ends. The window in the left bay of the second story was the projection window.

Lunenburg Quad



Slave Quarter, Yates Property 055-0041-0001

Built ca. 1840, this 1 1/2-story, Mid 19th Century-style, log slave quarter has a metal standing seam gable roof and a central interior brick chimney. At the entrance is a single-leaf wood paneled door with a wood frame screen. The building has weatherboard siding and sits on a stone pier foundation. Local tradition states that from 1894 to 1912, the building was called the Tempest Post Office. Some

time later, the building was converted into a single dwelling.

Aspen Hill 055-0079

Local tradition states that Aspen Hill was built ca. 1790 by John Iverson Boswell, Jr. This 1 1/2-story, mortise-and-tenoned, Georgian-style, dwelling has a gable roof, a beaded cornice, corner brackets, beaded weatherboard siding, and a raised stone foundation. On the facade, there are nine-over-nine wood, double-hung sash windows on the first story and eight-over-eight windows in the raised basement. There is a



one-story, three-bay, Classical porch with a pediment, a box cornice, a plain frieze, square columns with Doric-like caps, a wood deck, and a brick pier foundation with a solid brick wall on the front. The porch also has sawn balusters and a ribbed gambrel roof ceiling. There are two exterior-end chimneys with stone bases and brickwork done in a three-course American Bond pattern. There is a 1 1/2-story building built around the same time as the house that is now attached to the house by a hyphen on the rear. On the interior, there are two large rooms in the basement with stone chimneys and a large stone lintel. All of the rooms on the first floor have a Georgian-style chair rail, a Georgian or Federal-style mantel, a picture rail, and plank wood floors. There is a partially enclosed winder stair in the far corner of the entrance hall with walnut rails.



House, 5997 Traffic Road 055-5034
Built ca. 1810, this 1 1/2-story, Early Republic-style, mortise-and-tenoned, dwelling has a stone pier foundation and weatherboard siding. There is a hip-roofed porch with a box cornice, square posts with applied sawn brackets, a wood deck, and a stone pier foundation. The house has a ca. 1840 addition on the rear and a ca. 1900 addition on the facade.

Wallace Store 055-5037

Local tradition states that this store was built ca. 1860 and was moved from its original location on Aspen Hill (across the road), in 1941. This two-story, Greek Revival-style, frame store has a front gable roof with a box cornice and plain frieze that return at the gable ends. There is a double-leaf, wood plank door at the entrance. The building has weatherboard siding and rests on a stone pier foundation. There are diagonal wood support beams on the side elevations.



W. H. Hardy Store and Dancehall 055-5038

Built ca. 1850, this 2 1/2-story, Vernacular Greek Revival-style, frame store/dance hall/brothel has a metal standing seam gable roof, a box cornice, and a stone foundation. The building has weatherboard siding, wood corner boards and two wood plank doors on the second story. According to the current owner, the building has a hand-pegged frame. Oral tradition states that the building had a store on the first floor, a dance hall on the second floor, and a brothel in the attic. The original owner of the building lived in the adjacent house.



Hardy House 055-5039

This two-story, Vernacular Greek Revival-style, frame dwelling was built ca. 1850 for the Hardy family. The house has a metal standing seam gable roof, a box cornice, and a stone foundation. The entire building has weatherboard siding with wood corner boards. Local tradition states that Wade Hardy owned this house and the store/dancehall at the front of the property.



Bethany Church 055-5040

Built in the 1870s, Bethany Church was one of the first African American Baptist Churches in Lunenburg County. The congregation of Bethany Church had been formed before 1825 and was a white church up to the end of the Civil War when it was given to the African American congregation. This one-story, frame, Gothic Revival-style church has pointed-arch stained-glass windows on the side elevations and a steeply pitched front gable roof. On the facade, there are pointed-arch art-

glass transoms above two-over-two, wood, double-hung art-glass sash windows. At the entrance, there is a double-leaf wood paneled replacement door with a modern Georgian-style cornice. According to local records, the entire church was covered with brick veneer in the 1940s.

House, off Rt. 712 055-5049

This ca. 1900, two-story, frame, Late 19th and 20th Century Revival-style dwelling has a gable roof with scalloped bargeboards and a broken pediment in the gable ends. All of the windows on the facade are two-over-two, wood, horizontal, double-hung sash. The house rests on a stone foundation.





House, off Rt. 684 055-5060

Built ca. 1810, this 1 1/2-story, Federal-style, mortise-and-tenoned dwelling has a side gable roof and a moulded cornice. There is a large stone exterior-end chimney on the right elevation. The building is weatherboarded and rests on a stone pier foundation. The entrance to the house was enclosed in a hyphen that was added when a two-story addition was placed in the front of the house in the 1890s. This addition in front of the old house is a two-story,

three-bay frame Late 19th and 20th Century Revival-style addition.

White Oaks Farm 055-5072

White Oaks Farm is significant as a Century Farm that has been owned, operated and occupied by the Hardy and Hawthorne families since 1830. Theodore Benjamin Hardy established the farm in 1890 on 490 acres, on both sides of Reedy Creek Road, which he was given by his parents, Charles Madison and Sue Leigh Smith Hardy. In 1919, T.B. Hardy sold the farm to his sister, Mary Sigma Hardy and her husband, William Hardy Hawthorne. In 1955, the farm was divided between two of their children, Sterling Givens Hawthorne and Audrey Hawthorne Gill. Additional property was added over the years until the farm totaled 659 acres and is now a single property owned by Sterling Givens Hawthorne's daughter, Lucy Brown Buchanan Hawthorne Currin and her husband, Earl Carlyle Currin, Jr. The property has a significant collection of mid-nineteenth and twentieth century outbuildings. Today, the farm contains approximately 659 acres. There are three significant related properties:



- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 055-5072-0001 | The Davis-Jackson Farms |
| 055-5072-0002 | The Theodore Benjamin Hardy House and Store |
| 055-5072-0003 | The House in the Grove |

This property has been determined eligible for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.



The Davis-Jackson Farms 055-5072-0001

The Davis-Jackson Farms are significant properties associated with the African American community of Lunenburg County during the reconstruction era. Around 1890, Jack Davis, and Will and Letha Jackson purchased 89 and 56 acres respectively from Theodore Benjamin Hardy. It was on Davis' property that the Bethany School was constructed in 1899, under the leadership of Will Jackson, and Asie and Walter Maddox.

In addition, on the property is an African American cemetery centered on a large White

Oak tree. There are approximately 50 graves marked with fieldstone and white quartz. Also near Horsepen Creek is a log dwelling that was the home of Roosevelt Jackson's grandparents. In addition, Davis and the Jackson built dwellings and other farm buildings on their property. The Jacksons moved into the Davis house in 1953 when their house burned. The Davis-Jackson House is a two-story, center hall plan, frame dwelling built in the Vernacular style of



Lunenburg County. The dwelling has a side gable roof with a centered front pediment. The box cornice extends across the base of the pediment and returns at the gable ends. The dwelling has a brick pier foundation. The 1-story porch covers the entire facade and it has turned posts, a box cornice, and a standing seam metal hip roof. There is an interior side chimney on the east wall of the northern room.

The dwelling consists of five rooms on the first story and three rooms on the second story. The main part of the house has flat trim board casings at the doors and windows and plaster walls. The baseboards are flat and undecorated. There are five panel doors throughout. A picture rail encircles the walls of the north and south rooms. The center hall has an open stringer stair with turned balusters and a molded handrail. A similar stair is located in the north room. There is a plain mantel in the north room with paneled pilasters and a molded shelf. The additions on the east side have horizontal plank walls. There is an open stringer stair in the 1 1/2 -story addition with a horizontal board rail and no balustrade. There are wood floors throughout.



Theodore Benjamin Hardy House and Store 055-5072-0002

White Oaks Farm was established in 1890 on 490 acres, on both sides of Reedy Creek Road, which Theodore Benjamin Hardy was given by his parents, Charles Madison and Sue Leigh Smith Hardy. White Oaks Farm was part of the larger Hardy farm called Wattsboro. Built in 1896, the Hardy House is a two-story, three-bay, frame, Late Victorian, L-plan

dwelling with a gable roof. There is a central front gable with a diamond vent in the apex. The front and side gables have cornice returns and sawn barge boards, and the cornice has sawn brackets. The windows have shallow pedimented lintels. The one-story, hip-roofed porch has turned posts and sawn brackets. There are two exterior-end five-course American bond brick chimneys with stone bases. The interior has graining attributed to Henry Ruegg. T. B. Hardy built a store on the property in 1899, which he operated until 1919, when he sold the house and farm to his sister, Mary Sigma Hardy and her husband, William Hardy Hawthorne. Located in the house yard is the drummer's office, and nearby are two stables all designed to accommodate the itinerant peddlers.

The House in the Grove, 055-5072-0003

The House in the Grove was built by the Bloerjacks, a German family that migrated to Lunenburg County from New York before the Civil War. The house was then owned by the Bragg family and sold to Lucy Brown Buchanan and her husband, Sterling Givens Hawthorne in the 1940s. This is a ca. 1860, 1 ½-story, two-bay, side hall plan, Vernacular Greek Revival-style, frame dwelling with a side gable roof with a box cornice. The one-story, three-bay, shed roofed porch has exposed rafter ends, square posts, a wood deck and a stone pier foundation. There is a stone chimney on the east elevation. The building has weatherboard siding and is set on a stone pier foundation. There are two rooms on the interior and a narrow stair to the loft above. There are numerous associated outbuildings.



Reedy Chapel Christian Church 055-5076

Local records state that the Reedy Chapel Christian Church was built in 1922 on land given by Samuel B. Gary. This one-story, frame, Late 19th and 20th Century Revival-style church has pointed-arch windows and a front gable roof with exposed rafter ends. On the side elevations, there are pointed-arch windows that have triangular transoms. There is a one-story, projecting apse with a hipped roof on the rear. The church has weatherboard siding and rests on a new solid concrete block foundation.



**House, 3923 Rehoboth Road 055-5077
Rehoboth, Virginia**

This ca. 1890, two-story, Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revival-style, frame dwelling has a gable roof and a box cornice. There is a one-story, five-bay, Late Victorian-style porch with a hip roof, a box cornice, sawn balusters, sawn posts, a wooden deck, and a brick pier foundation. The building has weatherboard siding and rests on a brick foundation.

**Shelton's Store 055-5078
Rehoboth, Virginia**

This 1 1/2-story, Greek Revival-style, mortise-and-tenoned store was built ca. 1860. It has a metal standing seam front gable roof and a heavy box cornice with a plain frieze. The window and doorframes have a Greek Revival-style crown. The building has weatherboard siding with decorative paneled corner boards and brackets at the corners. The building rests on a brick pier foundation with brick infill. Oral tradition states that this store was operated by Mr. Junior Shelton in the early 1940s.





**Warren Lang House 055-5079
Rehoboth, Virginia**

Built in the 1940s by Warren Lang, this 2 1/2-story, brick, Colonial Revival-style dwelling has a slate shingle hip roof with a flare, a box cornice with modillions, and three front gable roof dormers. All of the windows on the second story are six-over-nine, wood, double-hung sash except for the center bay, which is six-over-six. On the first story, there are nine-over-nine, wooden, double-hung sash. All of the windows on the facade have corbelled brick sills,

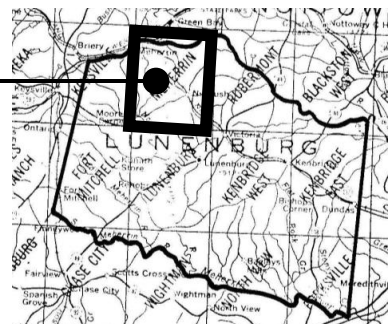
a brick jack arch with a concrete keystone, and decorative wood shutters. There is a Georgian doorframe at the entrance. The building has brickwork done in a Stretcher Bond pattern.

Axe Handle Factory 055-5080

This ca. 1890, two-story, frame, Late 19th and 20th Century Revival-style factory has a metal standing seam side gable roof and exposed rafter ends. The tops of the second story windows are close to the roofline. There is an exterior-end stone chimney on the right elevation. The entire building rests on a stone pier foundation.



Meherrin Quad



Arvin House (Happy Hill) 055-0027

Local history states that Happy Hill was built ca. 1832 by William Arvin, for his eldest son, William Arvin, Jr., upon his marriage to Ann Jeffress Blackwell. This 1 1/2-story, Federal dwelling has a side gable roof with a box cornice and two hip-roofed dormers. There is a one-story, one-bay, Greek Revival-style porch with a pedimented front gable roof and paired square columns. The building has

weatherboard siding with a cyma reversa bead, corner boards, and rests on a four-course American Bond brick foundation.

James E. Gaulding House 055-0065

This 1 1/2-story, Early Republic-style mortise-and-tenoned dwelling has a side gable roof, a moulded cornice, and a shed roof dormer. There is a ca. 1810 two-story, Early Republic-style addition. There are two exterior-end chimneys done in a three-course American Bond pattern with corbelled caps and stepped shoulders. The building has beaded weatherboard siding and rests



on a solid brick foundation done in a three-course American Bond pattern. On the interior, there is one room on each floor in the two earlier portions of the house. These rooms have beaded wainscoting, Georgian mantels, and heart-of-pine plank floors. This property has been determined eligible for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.



John B. Gaulding House 055-5050

This 1 1/2-story, ca. 1780, Vernacular frame dwelling has side gable roof with a box cornice and a central shed-roofed dormer. The house sits on a raised brick Flemish Bond foundation and has cyma reversa beaded weatherboard. There is a two-story, ca. 1850 Greek Revival-style addition attached to the right bay of the facade. The one-story, shed-roofed porch has Tuscan columns and a box cornice. The Greek Revival-addition has weatherboard siding and rests on a

three-course American Bond brick foundation. There is another ca. 1900 two-story addition on the rear of the Greek Revival addition.

House, off Rt. 721 055-5051

Built ca. 1840, this 1 1/2-story, Vernacular frame dwelling has a side gable roof, a box cornice, and a stone foundation. There is a six-course American Bond brick exterior-end chimney and a one-story, addition to the rear with shed roof porch extensions.



Hart Place 055-5052

The earliest portion of this house was constructed ca. 1840 as a plantation office. The main dwelling, now gone, stood a short distance away. A two-story, T-plan Italianate-style addition was made to the office in the 1880s. The resulting dwelling has a cross gable roof with a box cornice with a plain frieze and sawn brackets. There are paired windows on both stories with decorative wooden window hoods on the original portion. A one-story hip-roofed porch with turned posts, wood brackets, a box cornice, and plain frieze unites the two facades. The entire building has weatherboard siding and a brick foundation.





Arvin House 055-5053

Constructed ca. 1880, this two-story, Late Victorian-style frame dwelling engulfs a ca. 1800 1 1/2-story log house. The L-plan house has a cross gable roof with a box cornice with a plain frieze and sawn brackets. The enclosed hip-roofed porch has a box cornice with sawn brackets. At the gable ends, there is a broken pediment cornice with sawn brackets and a louvered vent at the apex. There is a four-sided projecting bay on the first story of the north elevation. The building has weatherboard

siding and rests on a coursed-rubble stone foundation.

Arvin's Store 055-5054

Arvin's Store, built ca. 1880, is a two-story, Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revival-style frame commercial building. It has a front gable roof with a box cornice and a triangular louvered vent at the apex. There is a central interior brick chimney with a corbelled cap. The building has weatherboard siding and rests on a stone pier foundation. There is a one-story shed roof addition on the rear. On the interior, there are wooden bead board walls and ceilings and flat board trim.



House, 504 Moore's Ordinary Road

055-5135-0001

Meherrin, Virginia

This two-story Italianate-style frame dwelling was built ca. 1870. It has a gable roof with a dentiled cornice with thin, widely spaced sawn brackets. The one-story, shed-roofed porch has a box cornice, turned posts, and sawn brackets. The building has weatherboard siding and rests on a solid brick foundation. There are two, eight-course American Bond brick exterior-end chimneys with corbelled

caps.

**Store, 443 Moore's Ordinary Road 055-5135-0002
Meherrin, Virginia**

This two-story Late 19th and 20th Century Revival-style frame store and dwelling was built ca. 1900. It has a front gable roof with a pedimented gable end and a box cornice. The one-story, hip-roofed porch has square posts and exposed rafter ends. On the left elevation, there are two projecting one-story, gable-roofed bays with paired windows. The building has weatherboard siding and rests on a solid concrete block foundation.



**Gas Station, 362 Moore's Ordinary Road
055-5135-0003
Meherrin, Virginia**

This ca. 1920, one-story, Late 19th and 20th Century Revival-style frame building is one of the earliest gas stations found in Lunenburg County. It has a gable roof with a front gable roof overhang and a box cornice. The one-story, one-bay overhang has a box cornice and tapered square posts on a concrete base island where the

gas pumps used to be. There is a central interior brick chimney with a pedimented cap. The building has weatherboard siding and rests on a brick pier foundation with concrete block infill.

**E. W. Dickerson's Store 055-5135-0004
Meherrin, Virginia**

Built ca. 1890, this two-story Late Victorian-style red brick store and dwelling has blond brick decoration. The cornice has three courses each of alternating red and blond brick stretcher rows with a mouse-tooth row below. Below the cornice and above the windows are decorative brick panels with blond brick edging. Below the panels are three stretcher courses of blond bricks with a center mouse-tooth course. The second story windows have blond brick segmental arches with quoins. The shed-roofed porch has square wood posts on brick piers and sawn brackets. An iron lintel with end brackets and supporting iron columns extends across the facade. The building's facade is done in a Stretcher Bond pattern with blond brick quoins and the side elevations are all in a five-course American Bond pattern.





Meherrin United Methodist Church

055-5135-0005

Meherrin, Virginia

The present church was constructed in 1889 at a cost of \$600 near the site of an early edifice constructed in the late 1860s. This one-story Late 19th and 20th Century Revival-style church has Gothic Revival elements and a steeply pitched front gable roof. There is a hip-roofed cupola on the ridge above the entry with pointed-arch louvered vents on all four sides. In the center of the

pediment is a circular art-glass window; there are pointed-arch art-glass windows that flank the entrance and a three-light, pointed-arch, art-glass transom over the entry doors. There is a front gable-roofed porch with square posts. On the side-elevations, there are pointed-arch art-glass windows.

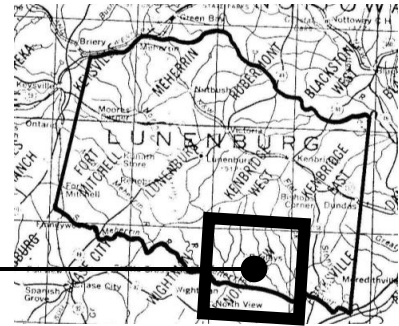
House, 128 Stagecoach Road 055-5135-0006

Meherrin, Virginia

It is believed that this two-story, Mid 19th Century frame dwelling with Colonial Revival-style decorative alterations was constructed ca. 1850. There is a gable roof with a slight flare at the edges and a box cornice. There is a full-width one-story, hip-roofed porch with a box cornice and square posts on brick piers. The building has weatherboard siding and rests on a solid brick foundation.



North View Quad



Bell-Rainey House 055-0089

This 1 1/2-story, Georgian-style frame dwelling is thought to have been constructed in the 1830s. It has a pressed-tin shingle side gable roof with a box cornice, and pedimented gable ends. All of the first-story windows have twelve-over-twelve, wood, double-hung sash and molded wood. At the entrance, there is a single-leaf paneled door with a four-light transom. The house has a raised brick foundation done in a four-course American

Bond pattern and there are two central interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps. On the interior there are built in bookcases that flank the fireplace and vertical paneled doors. There is a U-shaped stair with square balusters and a square newel post.

Hazelwood Complex 055-5063

The earliest portion of this house is thought to have been a two-room, 1 1/2-story, Vernacular frame dwelling built ca. 1820. Around 1900, the house was expanded to two rooms deep and two-stories in height and a one-story addition made to the rear. The house has a side gable roof with a box cornice. There are two, exterior-end chimneys with stone up to the second story and brick stacks with corbelled caps. Ghost-marks reveal that the porch had a flat roof and Tuscan columns. The house rests on a random stone foundation and is weatherboarded. The house is part of a large complex that contains nearly thirty outbuildings – among them a kitchen and corncrib and numerous log and frame tobacco barns. There is also a Hazelwood family cemetery on the property. This property has been determined eligible for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.





Salem Church 055-5064

The exact date of construction for Salem Church is unknown but it is thought to be between 1892 and 1903. J. H. Wall was influential in the founding and construction of this church. The congregation merged with Antioch Church in 1975 and the building has been vacant since. Salem is a one-story, frame, Vernacular Greek Revival-style church with a cruciform plan and a cross gable roof. All three gable ends have broken pediment box cornices. On the facade, there are two,

paneled doors that lead into the sanctuary. There is a three-sided apse on the rear elevation with two window openings on the sides. The church has weatherboard siding and rests on stone piers. On the interior there are hardwood floors, an alter rail, and beaded wooden aprons under the window frames.

Shallow Branch Farm

055-5073

A Century Farm, the house at Shallow Branch was built ca. 1870 by Henry Hawthorne. It is a two-story, Vernacular Greek Revival-style, L-plan frame dwelling with a side gable roof and a box cornice. At the entrance, there is a paneled door, flanking sidelights, and a multi-light transom. There is a one-story, front gable roof porch with square posts.



The two five-course American Bond exterior-end brick chimneys have single stepped-shoulders. The entire building has weatherboard siding with wood corner boards and rests on a stone foundation.

Terrell-Hamlett House 055-5106

This two-story, Late Victorian-style frame dwelling was built ca. 1900 by the Terrells and purchased shortly thereafter by Haney Hamlett and is still in the Hamlett family. The dwelling has a metal hipped roof with a box cornice. The one-story, hip-roofed porch has a box cornice and turned posts. There is an exterior side chimney with a corbelled cap and two interior end chimneys. The building has weatherboard siding and decorative corner boards and rests on a stone pier foundation.



Powers House 055-5107

This two-story, Late Victorian-style frame dwelling was built ca. 1900 by Harvey Powers. It may incorporate a pre-1820 dwelling as suggested by the three-course American bond brick exterior-end chimneys. The house is situated on a farm established by the Powers family in the 1780s. There are some early surviving outbuildings. The house has a side gable roof with a box cornice, and a center front gable with a scroll-sawn truss. At the entrance, there is a paneled door with a beveled glass light, flanking sidelights and a transom. There is a one-story, hip-roofed porch with a box cornice, Ionic columns, and a turned balustrade. On the porch, there is a centered, projecting pediment that is supported by Ionic columns. There is a one-story, gable roof addition on the rear with a central interior chimney and an enclosed porch.



Powers Store 055-5108

This is two-story, ca. 1900, Late 19th and 20th Century Revival-style frame store that was built and operated by the Powers family. It has a front gable roof with a raking box cornice. There are diagonal board shutters secured with a diagonally hung iron bar. At the entrance, there is a vertical plank door. The building has weatherboard siding and rests on a stone pier foundation.

House, 5065 Craig's Mill Road 055-5109

This is a ca. 1910 one-story, Colonial Revival-style frame dwelling with a pressed-tin shingle hip roof and a central pediment with an arch top window and a keystone at attic level. At the entrance, there is a paneled door with flanking sidelights and a transom. There is a one-story, hip roofed porch. The building has weatherboard siding and rests on a poured concrete pier foundation. There are two, one-story, gable roof additions on the rear. One of them has a stone chimney that rests on a stone pier foundation and may predate the front of the dwelling.





V. S. Powers House 055-5110

Built ca. 1900, this is a two-story, Late Victorian-style frame dwelling with a side gable roof with a box cornice, a frieze board, and a center front gable. There are broken pediments in the front and end gables. There is a one-story, hip-roofed porch with a box cornice with posts, and brackets. There are two exterior-end chimneys, one is done in a four-course American Bond pattern and the other has

been rebuilt in a Stretcher Bond pattern. The building has weatherboard siding and rests on a solid stone foundation. There is a one-story, gable roof addition on the rear with a central interior chimney and an enclosed porch.

Emporia Lumber Company Chapel and Commissary 055-5111

This church and its attached commissary may have been built by the Emporia Lumber Company for their workers in the 1910s. Housing was constructed nearby. It is a one-story, frame Late 19th and 20th Century Revival-style church with a front gable roof, a box cornice, and a louvered vent oculus in the gable. There are Gothic arch windows on the facade with Gothic arch, workable, wood shutters. At the entrance, there is a paneled door with a pointed-arch wood transom. The church has weatherboard siding; corner boards, and rests on a brick pier foundation. The one-story shed-roofed commissary is to the side.





House, off Rt. 643 055-5112

Built ca 1870, this two-story, Late 19th and 20th Century Revival-style frame dwelling has a side gable roof with a center front gable with sawn bargeboards and a box cornice with a plain frieze board. At the entrance, there is a one-story, front gable-roofed replacement porch with turned posts. There are two exterior-end stone chimneys, one of which is on the rear wing. The building has weatherboard siding and rests on a solid stone foundation.

House, off Rt. 643 055-5113

This two-story, Mid 19th Century-style frame dwelling was built ca. 1850. It has a side gable roof and a box cornice. At the entrance, there are double-leaf paneled doors. There are two exterior-end stone chimneys on the gable ends and a solid stone foundation. At the rear of the house is a one-story gable roof addition with a screened side porch.



**House, 1246 Bagley's Mill Road
055-5114**

Built ca. 1870 this is a one-story, Late Victorian-style frame dwelling with a side gable roof with a center front gable and a box cornice. The gable has a broken pediment with decorative diagonal boards. On the facade, there are two, three-sided projecting bays, and a paneled door with flanking sidelights and a transom. There is a one-story, shed-

roofed porch with turned posts, brackets, and a sawn scalloped frieze board. There is a one-story gable roof wing on the rear with a partially enclosed porch. The building has weatherboard siding; paneled corner boards with cornice bands, and rests on a concrete foundation.

House, off Rt. 640 055-5115

This two-story, frame dwelling was possibly constructed in the 1840s with 1890s Late Victorian-style alterations. It has a side gable roof with a center front gable and a box cornice. The front gable has a broken pediment with diagonal boards. At the entrance, there is a paneled door with flanking sidelights and a transom. There is a one-story, shed-roofed porch with a box cornice, chamfered posts, scroll brackets, and a sawn scalloped frieze board. There is a two-story gable roof wing on the rear with a one-story shed roof enclosed porch on the side. There is a parged stone and brick exterior side chimney and two exterior-end brick chimneys with corbelled caps. The building has weatherboard siding; paneled corner boards with cornice bands, and rests on a solid stone foundation.

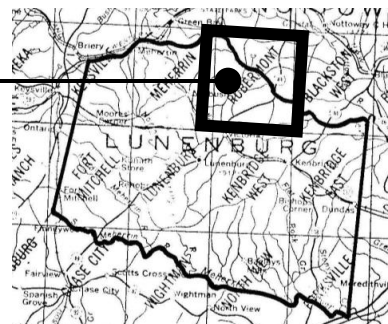


Robert Hawthorne House 055-5116

This 1 1/2-story, frame Bungalow-style dwelling was built ca. 1920 by Robert Hawthorne. It has a hipped roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. There is a hip roof dormer with exposed rafters and paired segmental arch windows on the facade. At the entrance, there is a paneled door with a light and a transom. There is a one-story, wraparound porch with battered posts on brick piers. The hip roof

on the building extends to form the porch roof. The entire house has weatherboard siding and rests on a solid parged foundation.

Rubermont Quad



Oak Ridge 055-0056

Tarleton Woodson Knight began construction on this two-story Greek Revival-style, L-plan brick dwelling in 1830 and completed the house in 1835. It has a cross gable roof and a box cornice. The windows on the facade are tripartite with fluted frames with a bulls-eye entablature at the heads. At the entrance, there is a double-leaf paneled door with a semi-circular fanlight with a gothic tracery and

an elaborate Adamesque-style door surround with fluted Doric pilasters and a fluted arched frame with a keystone. The porch has a box cornice and Tuscan columns, which came from the Longwood College Colonnade. The house has brickwork done in a Flemish Bond pattern on the facade and the left elevation. The rear and right elevations have a Flemish Bond pattern up to the base of the first-story windows then a three-course American Bond pattern up to the roofline.

In the entry hall, the doorframe has a projecting cornice with diagonal reeding and reeded panels between the cornice and fanlight. All of the doorframes in the entrance hall have bulls-eye corners and reeded molding. There is a U-shaped stair with a picket balustrade. The newel posts drop below the ceiling where the stairs



turn. The handrail terminates in a spiral around a tapered newel post. Under each tread is an elaborate rinceau stair bracket and at the landing portion is a series of circle motifs. The Federal-style mantel in the parlor has paired $\frac{1}{2}$ columns, and diagonal reeding around the fireplace opening and on a row on the top of the mantel. The interior woodwork appears to be based on Owen Biddle's *Young Carpenter's Assistant*, a popular pattern book of the early nineteenth-century. This property has been determined eligible for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of



Historic Places.

Bechelbronn 055-0063

The original house was a 1 ½-story brick dwelling constructed in 1835 by John Perry. Local legend has it that his son, Dr. William Hartwell Perry, had this house dismantled and reconstructed further back on the property. About 1900, Hettie Scott Perry, the first wife of Judge W. H. Perry, the son of Dr. Perry had the house raised to the current two-story, Greek Revival-style dwelling. She also added the side and rear wings. The house has a gable roof with a box cornice, and a center front gable with a broken segmental pediment. There are broken pediments on the gable ends. At the entrance, there is a paneled door with a Greek Revival-style moulded wood frame. There is a one-story, one-bay, front gable roof porch in the far left bay with a box cornice and Tuscan columns. There are two exterior-end brick chimneys that are done in an alternating three or four-course American Bond pattern. The house has brickwork done in a Flemish Bond pattern on the facade, a three-course American Bond on the sides and rear, and a solid Stretcher Bond pattern on the foundation.



Throughout the house, there are both Federal and Greek Revival-style mantels and heart-of-pine plank floors. In the entrance hall, there are Greek Revival-style moulded doorframes and wide baseboards. The stair is set to the right of the door on the rear wall and projects into the drawing room. A portion of the main stair projects into the drawing room about six feet from the floor and has newels at the corners and a four-light fixed window on one of the plastered sides.



Fitzgerald House 055-5032

This two-story, Late 19th and 20th Century Revival-style frame dwelling was built around 1910 by Fred and Cordelia Fitzgerald. It has a cross gable roof with a box cornice with a plain frieze. On the facade, there is a centered front gable with a broken pediment. There is a one-story, hip-roofed porch with battered posts on brick

piers. There are two interior-end chimneys on either side of the facade. The house has weatherboard siding and rests on a parged foundation.

Inge House 055-5033

This 1 1/2-story, Federal-style frame dwelling is thought to have been built around 1820. It was moved to its present site from a nearby knoll in the 1920s. The move in the 1920s would explain the exposed rafter ends on the gable roof and the configuration of the posts on the porch. The house has weatherboard siding and rests on a stone foundation. The additions to the house rest on a concrete block foundation.



House, off Rt. 667 055-5059

The origins of this ca. 1840 two-story Greek Revival-style frame dwelling are unknown. It has a gable roof with a box cornice. There is a one-story gable-roofed addition to the left side of the facade. The building has weatherboard siding and rests on a raised parged brick foundation with six-light fixed windows.

Parrish House 055-5117

This two-story Late Victorian-style frame dwelling was built around 1907 by Emmett Earnest Parrish. It has a side gable roof with a box cornice and a center front gable with a broken pediment and a sawn truss. All of the gable ends on the house have broken pediments with sawn trusses and circular-louvered vents. There is a one-story, shed roof porch at the entry with a box cornice, turned posts, and scroll brackets. A series of additions have been made to the side and the rear. The exterior-end chimney is stone with a brick flue, shoulder, and cap. The building has weatherboard siding, paneled corner boards with cornice bands, and rests on a stone pier foundation. There is an Early 19th Century reeded mantel in the parlor.





Slave Quarter at the Parrish House 055-5118

Built ca. 1840 this 1 1/2-story, one-room with a loft, Mid 19th Century-style log slave quarters has a side gable roof and a central interior brick chimney. There is a one-story, frame, shed roof addition on the rear. The building sits on a stone pier foundation and has weatherboard and vertical board siding.

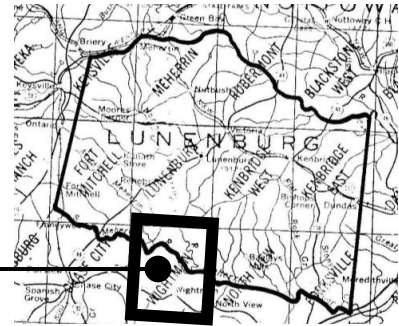
C. P. Nelson House 317-5003

Victoria, Virginia

This 1 1/2-story, brick Bungalow-style dwelling was built in 1909 by C. P. Nelson. It has a slate-shingled hip roof with exposed rafter ends that extends into the porch roof. There are central hip-roofed dormers with exposed rafter ends on three of the elevations and a one-story, projecting bay window on the right elevation. The front porch wraps around on both sides with a porte-cochere on the left side. The porch and porte-cochere have Tuscan columns on concrete piers. The brickwork on the house is done in Stretcher Bond pattern and there is a basement story with a scored parged brick foundation. There are two interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps.



Wightman Quad



Winn House 055-0081

(Old Boswell Place/Hubbard House)

This house was built in 1851-52 for Edmund C. Winn and it incorporates an older 1 1/2-story, two-bay house on the left side. The older house was remodeled to match the 1851 design. This two-story Greek Revival-style frame dwelling has a hip roof with wide eaves, moulded cornice and a wide plain frieze. There are Doric pilasters around the door with corner blocks and a multi-light transom. There is a central one-story, hip-roofed porch with square columns, box cornice, moulded frieze, and a decorative wood

balustrade. The balustrade has a narrow, picketed base with a diamond latticework on the top and a rounded wood rail. The building has weatherboard siding and rests on a solid brick foundation. All of the exterior-end chimneys are constructed in a Flemish Bond pattern with double-shouldered-stacks and corbelled-caps.

House, Rt. 622 055-5035

Built ca. 1920 this 1 1/2-story, frame Bungalow-style dwelling has a side gable roof with overhanging eaves. The one-story, front gable-roofed porch has turned posts and a star in the pediment above the louvered vent. The entire house has weatherboard siding and rests on a solid brick foundation. There is a side porch and small one-room addition on the right elevation.





Jeter Farm 055-5036

This ca. 1800 1 1/2-story, Vernacular log dwelling has a steeply pitched, side gable roof, and a stone foundation. It has one room on the first story and steep stair to the loft above. There is an exterior-end stone chimney. On the facade, there is a one-story shed-roofed porch with exposed rafters and rusticated posts. A two-story frame, Greek Revival-style addition was made to the left side of the facade around 1830. This

addition has a side gable roof, a box cornice, and an exterior-end four-course American Bond brick chimney. The windows, doorframes and corner boards are reeded. A one-story, frame hyphen connects the log house and the Greek Revival addition. In the interior of the ca. 1830 section, the walls are plastered and the ceilings are bead board. The baseboards, chair rails and window aprons are grained on the first story and marbleized on the second. The decorative painting has been attributed to Henry Ruegg. The Greek Revival-style mantel on the first story has reeded side panels. The stair has a chamfered newel post with turned balusters. A second addition was made to the rear of the log dwelling in the 1920s. This property has been determined eligible for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.



New Galilee Church 055-5041

Little is known about the origins of this ca. 1890, one-story, frame Late 19th and 20th Century Revival-style church. It has a front gable roof with a box cornice and exposed rafters. At the entrance, there is a double-leaf, wood paneled door with a molded wood frame. The church has weatherboard siding and beaded corner boards and rests on a stone pier foundation.





William Bernard Perkins Farm

055-5042

Built ca. 1820 this 1 1/2-story, Vernacular frame dwelling has a side gable roof, a stone foundation, and a parged stone chimney. Numerous additions have been made to the dwelling including shed-roofed additions to the rear and sides. Around 1900 a two-story frame Late 19th and 20th Century Revival -style

dwelling was constructed in front of the earlier dwelling and the two connected by a hyphen.

Wilburn 055-5043

The earliest portion of this dwelling was a 1 1/2-story, Vernacular frame house built ca. 1820 on part of the Tisdale land grant. When the Bell family purchased the property in 1900, they raised the house to two stories and constructed a two-story hip-roofed, center-gabled addition to the front. They also added a one-story, hip-roofed porch with turned posts to the original facade. The entire building is weatherboarded and rests on a parged stone foundation. Nearby is a building that was constructed with materials from the Wattsboro School in 1940 and the Bell Store, which sold general merchandise.



Log House and Tobacco Barn 055-5044

This 1 1/2-story, Vernacular log dwelling is believed to have been built ca. 1820. It has a side gable roof with shed roof additions and a large stone chimney on the east side. The building has one room on each story and there is a winder stair in the southwest corner. The house has weatherboard siding and rests on a stone pier foundation.



APPENDIX 2: HISTORIC THEMES

Theme: Domestic

This theme relates broadly to the human need for shelter, a home place, and community dwellings. Domestic property types include single dwellings such as a row house, mansion, residence, rock shelter, farmstead, or cave; multiple dwellings, such as a duplex, or apartment building; secondary domestic structures such as a dairy, smokehouse, storage pit, storage shed, kitchen, garage, or other dependency; hotels such as an inn, motel, or way station; institutional housing such as a military quarter, staff housing, poor house, or orphanage; camps such as a hunting campsite, fishing camp, forestry camp, seasonal residence, or temporary habitation site; and village sites.

Theme: Subsistence/Agriculture

This theme most broadly seeks explanations of the different strategies that cultures develop to procure, process, and store food. Beyond the basic studies of site function based on the analysis of a site location, the tool types from the site, and the food remains recovered, this theme also explores the reconstruction of past habitats from the perspective of their potential for human exploitation, energy flow studies on the procurement and processing of food, and the evolution of particular subsistence strategies over time within and between neighboring regions. Agriculture specifically refers to the process and technology of cultivating the soil, producing crops, and raising livestock and plants. Property types for the subsistence/agriculture theme include resources related to food production such as prehistoric villages, small family farmsteads, large plantations with representative or important collections of farm and outbuildings, and other agricultural complexes such as agribusiness sites or resources associated with processing such as a meat or fruit packing plant, cannery, smokehouse, brewery, winery, or food processing site; storage facilities such as a granary, silo, wine cellar, storage site, or tobacco warehouse; agricultural fields such as a pasture, vineyard, orchard, wheat fields, complex of crop marks or stone alignments, terrace, or hedgerow; animal facilities such as a hunting and kill site, stockyard, barn, chicken coop, hunting corral, hunting run, or apiary; fishing facilities or sites such as a fish hatchery or fishing ground; horticultural facilities such as a greenhouse, plant observatory, or garden; agricultural outbuildings such as a barn, chicken house, corncrib, smokehouse, or tool shed; and irrigation facilities such as an irrigation system, canal, stone alignment, hedgerow, or check dam.

Theme: Government/Law/Political

This theme relates primarily to activities related to politics and government and to the enactment and administration of laws by which a nation, state, or other political jurisdiction is governed. It embraces governmental systems, political activities, legal systems, important political/governmental events in history, and political leaders. This theme also explores the inter-relationships of contemporaneous cultures and group interactions within cultures from their political aspect. Anthropological research questions most often focus on Native American life, treat the nature of the different levels of socio-political organization, kinship systems which contribute to social integration, and mechanisms of cultural interactions between societies. Property types representing this theme include public administrative and service buildings such as the Capitol and the Executive Mansion as well as a town/city hall, federal, state, or county court house, prison, jail, fire/police department or station, post office, or custom house; public works projects and other types of government buildings; and sites of important governmental events or places associated with governmental leaders. Examples of prehistoric sites frequently related to this theme include both camps and villages.

Theme: Funerary

This theme concerns the investigation of gravesites for demographic data to study population composition, health, and mortality within prehistoric and historic societies. Property types include cemeteries such as a burying ground, burial site, or ossuary; graves and burials such as a burial cache, burial mound, or grave; and mortuaries such as a mortuary site, funeral home, cremation area, or crematorium.

Theme: Ethnicity/Immigration

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. While all property-types may be associated with this theme, properties that exemplify the ethos of immigrant or ethnic groups, the distinctive cultural traditions of peoples that have been transplanted to Virginia, or the dominant aspirations of an ethnic group are of particular interest. Also related to this theme are resources associated with persons of distinctive ethnic heritage who made a significant contribution to our history and culture in any field of human endeavor.

Theme: Settlement Patterns

Studies related to this theme involve the analysis of different strategies for the utilization of an area in response to subsistence, demographic, socio-political, and religious aspects of a cultural system. Evaluations can take place on two different levels: (1) utilization of space within a settlement and (2) local/regional distribution of settlements as a result of environmental adaptations. This theme is also concerned with the investigation of unknown or little known regions as well as the establishment and earliest development of new settlements or communities. While these studies primarily explore the subsistence-induced aspects of settlement patterns, studies of house types, village and town plans, and regional distributions are also combined with an analysis of the social, political, and economic aspects of settlement. Property types reflect the entire range of buildings, structures, districts, objects, sites, and landscapes.

Theme: Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning

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. Property types include impermanent structures, rural vernacular buildings and structures, urban vernacular buildings and structures, great architectural landmarks, buildings exemplary of national-styles, parks, gardens, and landscaped cemeteries, town and village plans, urban design and planned communities, and company towns.

Theme: Technology/Engineering

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 its physical, biological, and cultural environments. Research questions here range from artifact studies on the identification of changing tool types, their various functions, and how they were manufactured to more general issues related to the organization of labor and presence/absence of craft or occupational specialization. All site types may contribute to the understanding of this theme. This theme also involves the practical application of scientific principles to design, construct, and operate equipment, machinery, and structures to serve human needs. Property types include wood, metal, and concrete bridges, highways, dams, canal, railroad, air-transportation, and other transportation-related works, and various industrial structures, engines, and machinery.

Theme: Recreation/Arts

This theme relates to the arts and cultural activities and institutions associated with leisure time and recreation. It encompasses the activities related to the popular and academic arts including fine arts and the performing arts (painting, sculpture, dance, drama, and music), literature, recreational gatherings, entertainment and leisure activity, and broad cultural movements. Property types include theaters such as cinema, movie palace, theater, playhouse; auditoriums such as a hall, lyceum, or other auditorium; museums such as an art museum, art gallery, or exhibition hall; music facilities such as a concert hall, opera house, bandstand, or dance hall; sports facilities such as a gymnasium, swimming pool, tennis court, playing field, or stadium; outdoor recreation facilities such as a park, campground, picnic area, biking trail, fair, amusement park, or county or state fairground; monuments/markers such as a commemorative marker or monument; various works of art such as sculpture, carving, statue, mural, or rock art; and places associated with writers, artists, and performers. Landscaped gardens, parks, and cemeteries are listed under the Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning Theme.

Theme: Transportation/Communication

This theme relates to the process and technology of conveying passengers, materials, and information. Studies focus on transportation and communication networks involving roads, water, canals, railroads, and air as well as on the various structures, vehicles, equipment, and technology associated with each mode. Property types may be generally classified as either rail-related, air-related, water-related, road-related, or pedestrian-related. Examples include railroads, stations, engine houses, and trains; airports, airplanes, landing fields, and space vehicles; and research facilities associated with transportation systems; boats and other watercraft, piers, and wharves, ferries, lighthouses; canals and associated structures, locks, boats; roads and turnpikes, tollhouse, automobiles and other vehicles, and streetcars; and board walks, walkways, and trails.

Theme: Commerce/Trade

This theme relates to the process of trading goods, services, and commodities. Property types include businesses, professionals, organizational, and financial institutions, and specialty stores. Specific property types related to the theme include office buildings, trading posts, stores, department stores, restaurants, warehouses, trade sites, market buildings, arcades, shopping centers, offices, office blocks, and banks.

Theme: Industry/Processing/Extraction

This theme explores the technology and process of managing material, labor, and equipment to produce goods and services. Included in this theme are activities related to the extraction, production, and processing of materials such as quarrying, mining, manufacturing, lumbering, technology, electronics, pottery, textiles, food processing, distilling, fuel, building materials, tools, transportation, seafood, and many other industries. Property types include quarries, mills (grist, carding, textile, and woodworking), factories, distilleries, shipyards, mines, forges and furnaces, kilns, laboratories, power plants, dams, tanneries, village shops, and other small crafts and industrial sites.

Theme: Landscape

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. Investigations include studies into spatial organization patterns, land use, response to natural features, circulation networks, boundaries, vegetation, cluster arrangement of buildings, fences, and paths, structures, and small-scale landscape elements. Associated property types include not only deliberately designed or maintained landscapes such as parking lots, parks, plazas, gardens, street furniture, and objects, conservation areas, and rural historic districts but also unoccupied land, underwater sites, and natural features such as a mountain, valley, promontory, tree, river, island, pond, or lake.

Theme: Health Care/Medicine

This theme refers to the care of the sick, elderly, and the disabled, and the promotion of health and hygiene. Property types associated with this theme include hospitals such as a veterans medical center, mental hospital, asylum, private or public hospital, or medical research facility; clinics such as a dispensary or doctors office; sanitariums such as a nursing home, rest home, or other sanitarium; medical businesses/offices such as a pharmacy, medical supply store, or doctor or dentist office; and resorts such as a bath, spa or other resort facility.

Theme: Education

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. Property types include schools such as a field school, academy, one-room, two-room, or consolidated school, secondary school, grammar school, or trade or technical school; colleges such as a university, college, community college, or junior college; libraries, research facilities such as a laboratory, observatory, or planetarium; and other education-related resources such as a college dormitory or housing at a boarding school.

Theme: Military/Defense

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 to military history. It includes property types related to arms production and storage such as a magazine, gun manufactory, or armory; fortifications such as a fortified military or naval post, palisaded-village, fortified knoll or mountain top, battery, or bunker; military facilities such as a military post, supply depot, garrison fort, barrack, or military camp; battle sites such as a battlefield; coast guard facilities such as a lighthouse, coast guard station, pier, dock, or life-saving station; naval facilities such as a submarine, aircraft carrier, battleship, or naval base; and air facilities such as an aircraft, air base, or missile launching site.

Theme: Religion

This theme concerns the organized system of beliefs, practices, and traditions regarding the worldview of various cultures and the material manifestation of spiritual beliefs. For studies of Native American life, research questions also focus on the identification and evaluation of forms of religious leadership and how they vary over time and between societies. This theme also encompasses the study and understanding of places of worship, religious training and education, and administration of religious facilities. Property types include various places of worship such as a church, temple, synagogue, cathedral, meetinghouse, mound or sweat house; ceremonial sites such as a petroglyph or pictograph site, cave, shrine, or pilgrimage route; church schools such as a religious academy, school, or seminary; and church related residences such as a parsonage, monastery, hermitage, nunnery, convent, or rectory.

Theme: Social

This theme relates to social activities and institutions, the activities of charitable, fraternal, or other community organizations and places associated with broad social movements. Property types include meeting halls such as a grange, union, Masonic, or temperance hall, and the halls of other fraternal, patriotic, or political organizations; community centers; clubhouses such as the facilities of a literary, social, or garden club; and civic facilities such as a civic or community center.

Theme: Other

Any theme not covered by the above categories. The state preservation planning process is designed to accommodate various scales of inquiry and alternate ways of understanding our diverse cultural heritage. Studies underway related to Virginia's maritime heritage, Appalachian heritage, African-American heritage, studies of regions and themes that cross state boundaries, as well as more detailed analysis of historic contexts identified through the state and national register documentation are all likely to necessitate the addition of redefinition of these themes and related property types.



APPENDIX 3:

LUNENBURG COUNTY INVENTORIES

Inventory of All Previously Surveyed Properties by VDHR ID Number

VDHR ID#	Resource Name
055-0001	Ben Lomond (Ben Loman)
055-0002	Brickland
055-0003	Flat Rock (Old Bagley House)
055-0005	House near Love's Mill
055-0007	House near Love's Mill (portion of original Reedy Creek)
055-0008	Old Hite Place
055-0009	House near Brickland
055-0010	Hungary Hill
055-0011	Laurel Branches (Laural Branches)
055-0012	Loch Lomond (Loch Lomond & Dependencies)
055-0013	Love's Mill
055-0016	Lunenburg State Inn
055-0017	Ravenscroft/ Magnolia Grove/Spring Bank
055-0018	Slave Quarters, Ravenscroft/ Magnolia Grove/Spring Bank
055-0019	Greenock
055-0020	Woodland (new)
055-0021	Woodland (old)
055-0022	Pleasant Hill
055-0023	Woodlawn
055-0024	Woodhill
055-0025	Lee Hall
055-0026	Aspen Hall
055-0027	Arvin House (Happy Hill)
055-0028	Bell House
055-0029	Breezy Valley
055-0030	Columbian Grove (Honeysuckle Spring)
055-0031	Kinderwood (William J. Neblett House)
055-0032	Stokes House
055-0033	White Hall
055-0034	Old Pleasant Grove & Cemetery
055-0035	Fowlkes House

VDHR ID#	Resource Name
055-0036	Juniper Hills (Elm Hall)
055-0037	Sycamore
055-0038	Eubank House
055-0039	Bruce, Samuel, House (Griffin Farm)
055-0040	Woodburn
055-0041	Yates House
055-0042	Elmwood (William T. Spencer House)
055-0043	Rock Hill (John Spencer House)
055-0044	Pennington
055-0045	Moore, Bob, House
055-0046	Newcomb, Fannie, House
055-0048	Barnes House (Maple Shade)
055-0049	Passmore House, Kitchen & Cemetery
055-0050	Shackelton (Royal Place)
055-0051	Channey, E.Y., House (Pleasant Grove)
055-0052	Street House (Merriman Place)
055-0053	Ledbetter Christian Church
055-0054	Walnut Hill/Old John's Place & Cemetery
055-0055	Owen, Gornwy, House (Brunswick County)
055-0056	Oak Ridge (Coleman Place) near Green Bay
055-0057	Poole House
055-0058	Worshman House
055-0059	Underwood House
055-0060	Gaulding House
055-0061	Kusian, Dr., House
055-0062	Williamson House
055-0063	Bechelbronn
055-0064	Crymes House Ruins
055-0065	Gaulding, James E. House
055-0066	Harding Heritage
055-0068	McLaughlin, J. J., House
055-0069	Vaughn's Barn
055-0070	Cedar Circle
055-0071	Wayside (Cox House)

VDHR ID#	Resource Name
055-0072	Foster House (Redman House)
055-0073	Hatchett House
055-0074	Liberty Hall (Sentinel Oaks)
055-0075	Marshall, Francis Quenton, House
055-0076	Marshall, Joseph, House
055-0077	Sylvan Oaks
055-0078	Abernathy House
055-0079	Aspen Hill
055-0080	Bell, Bonaparte, House
055-0081	Winn House (Old Boswell Place/Hubbard House)
055-0082	Currin, Buck, House
055-0083	Chetham Place
055-0084	Coleman House
055-0085	Lee, Henderson, Place (Hazelwood Place)
055-0086	Love House (Cedar Lane Farm)
055-0087	Meremont and Cemetery
055-0089	Bell-Rainey House
055-0090	Reedy Creek
055-0091	Simpkins, J.E., House (Petty House)
055-0092	Thomas, Sam, House (Road Side Farm)
055-0093	Tisdale House
055-0094	Tucker, George, House & Cemetery
055-0095	Wall House (on Thomas Farm)
055-0096	Wall Store (on Thomas Farm)
055-0097	Whittles Mill Dam (also Mecklenburg County)
055-0098	Nottoway Falls
055-0099	Dix Place
055-0100	Lelialand (Crafton, Tom House)
055-0101	Nelson House
055-0102	Smith Place (Inge, J.G., House)
055-0104	Williams Methodist Church
055-0105-0001/055-0006	House, Rt. 49
055-0105-0002	Department of Social Service and Health

VDHR ID#	Resource Name
055-0105-0003	Clerk's Office
055-0105-0004	Magistrate's Office
055-0105-0005	Judicial Office
055-0105-0006	Lunenburg Sheriff's Office
055-0105-0007	Voter Registration Office
055-0105-0008	Jail
055-0105-0009	County Administrator's Office
055-0105-0010	Building Inspections and Magistrate
055-0105-0011	Tussekiah Baptist Church, Tussekiah Church
055-0105-0012	Confederate Memorial
055-0105-0013	Barn, Rt. 40/49
055-0105-0014	House, Rt. 40/49
055-0105-0015	House, Rt. 40/49
055-0105-0016/055-0004	Hotel Gary
055-0105-0017	House, Rt. 40/49
055-0105-0018	Corner Grocery and Post Office
055-0105-0019	Pioneer Building
055-0105-0020	House, Rt. 40/49
055-0105-0021/055-0015	Lunenburg Methodist Church
055-0105-0022	Barns, Rt. 678
055-0105-0023	House, Rt. 678
055-0105-0024	House, Rt. 678
055-0105-0025/055-0014	Lunenburg County Courthouse
055-0105-0026	Hood Brothers, Inc.
055-0106	Forest Hall
055-0107	Hawthorne, Henry C., House
055-0108	Hawthorne Store
055-0109	Lail Place (Joe Blackwell House)
055-0110	Old Mansion House (Henry Hicks Love House)
055-0111	Crafton Place
055-0113	Thrift's Chapel
055-0114	Bailey Farm

VDHR ID#	Resource Name
055-0115	Oakes Farm (Orgain Farm)
055-0116	Oliver House (Old Vaughan Place)
055-0117	Oral Oaks
055-0118	Spring Grove Farm
055-0119/055-5129	Love, Virginus, House (Craig-Love House)
055-0120	Hill Crest
055-0121	Tobacco Barns, Rt. 40
055-0122	Tobacco Barn, Rt. 40
055-0123	Elm Hall
055-0124/055-0103	Miles Taylor House/P. H. Turner House
055-0125	Mantel (from Lunenburg Court House)
055-0126	Midlothian
055-0127	Keller Homeplace
055-0128	Bridge #6056, Reedy Creek, Rt. 659
055-0129	House, Rt. 663
055-0130	Log Barn, Rt. 663
055-0131	Bridge, Rt. 663
055-0132	Bridge, Rt. 610, Stony Creek
055-0136	Frame Dwelling
055-0137	Frame Barn
055-0138	House, Rt. 634
055-0139	House, Rt. 634
055-0140	House, off Rt. 622
055-0141	Tobacco Farmstead, Rt. 622
055-0142	House, off Rt. 655
055-0143	House, Rt. 643
055-0144	House, Rt. 643
055-0145	House, Rt. 635
055-0146	Newcomb Farm
055-0147	House, Rt. 613
055-0148	Farmstead off Rt. 613
055-0149	House, off Rt. 613

VDHR ID#	Resource Name
055-0150	House, Rt. 637
055-0151	House, off Rt. 614
055-0152	Hazelwood House
055-0153	House, Rt. 614
055-0154	House, Rt. 614
055-0155	House, off Rt. 637
055-0156	House, Rt. 646
055-0157	House, off Rt. 613
055-0158	House, Rt. 613
055-0159	Copley Place
055-0160	Barnes House, Rt. 609
055-0161	House, Rt. 609
055-0162	House, off Rt. 613
055-0163	Tobacco Farmstead, Rt. 138
055-0164	House, Rt. 616
055-0165	Saint Mark's Church
055-0166	House, off Rt. 603
055-0167	House, Rt. 137
055-0168	House, off Rt. 602
055-0169	Tenant House, off Rt. 633
055-0170	Rocky Mill Bridge #6910, Rt. 633, S. Meherrin River
055-0174	Rux, Andrew, House
055-0175	House, Rt. 649
055-0176	House, Rt. 649
055-0177	House, Rt. 649
055-0178	Barn, Rt. 649
055-0179	Farm Buildings, Rt. 649
055-0180	Sheds, Rt. 649
055-0181	House, Rt. 649
055-0182	Jones Farm
055-0184	Bridge, Rt. 626
055-0185	Farmstead, Rt. 626

VDHR ID#	Resource Name
055-0186	Farm Buildings, Rt. 626
055-0187	Farm Buildings, Rt. 626
055-0188	House, Rt. 626
055-5001	Bridge #6132, Rt. 638, Stony Creek
055-5002	Bridge #6033, Rt. 631, Knights Creek
055-5003	Bridge #1009, Rt. 49, Kits Creek
055-5004	Bridge #1012, Rt. 40, Couches Creek
055-5005	Bridge #6102, Rt. 723, Modest Creek
055-5006	Bridge #6909, Rt. 723, Nottoway River
055-5007	Bridge #6139, Rt. 652, Falls Creek
055-5008	Worsham Cemetery
055-5009	Boswell Cemetery
055-5010	Tobacco Barns, Rt. 626
055-5011	Bridge #6059, Rt. 665, Dry Creek
055-5017	House, Rt. 648, Love Residence
055-5018	Fogg Farm, Rt. 648
055-5019	Building, Rt. 648
055-5020	Mayflower (Colored) Baptist Church & Cemetery
055-5021	Amos House, Rt. 698
055-5022	Union Grove Baptist Church
055-5023	Vagabond Hut/Tobacco Barn (2052 Owl Creek Road)
055-5024	Pout House (2091 Owl Creek Road)
055-5025	Tobacco Barn (1887 Owl Creek Road)
055-5026	House, (1782 Owl Creek Road)
055-5027	House, 804 Owl Creek Road (Shelton House)
055-5028	Barn Ruins, Owl Creek Road
055-5029	House, 334 Owl Creek Road
055-5030	House, 153 Owl Creek Road (Watson Residence)
055-5031	Blackwell Farm, Rt. 710 (Dabney Hardy/Tom Burton Place)
247-0002	Kimbrough House
247-0003	House, Rt. 114
247-0004	House, Rt. 114

VDHR ID#	Resource Name
247-0005	House, Rt. 114
247-0006	House, Rt. 114
247-0007	Silverman House
247-0008	Crenshaw House
247-0009	Martin House
247-0010	Crump House
247-0011	Leonard House
247-0012	House, Rt. 114
247-0013	House, Rt. 114
247-0014	Arthur House
247-0015	Platner House
247-0016	Brown House
247-0017	House, Rt. 114
247-0018	Clark House
247-0019	St. Paul's Episcopal Church Parsonage
247-0020	Bridge, Rt. 40 over N&W Railway
247-5001 (055-0112)	Kenbridge Railroad Station
317-0001	Victoria Baptist Church
317-0002	Victoria Christian Church
317-0003	Victoria Methodist Church
317-0004	Victoria Presbyterian Church
317-0005	St. Andrew's Episcopal Church
317-0006	Waddill Granary
317-0007	Waddill, James T., House
317-0008	Church of the Nazarene
317-0009	N & W Railway, Victoria Railroad Station, Virginian Railroad
317-0010	Water tower, Virginian Railroad Company
317-0011	Virginian Railroad Company Roundhouse
317-0012	Victoria High School

Inventory of all Previously Surveyed Properties Included in this Project by Survey Type and VDHR ID Number

VDHR ID#	Resource Name	Survey Type
055-0002	Brickland	Intensive
055-0017	Ravenscroft/ Magnolia Grove/Spring Bank	Intensive
055-0022	Pleasant Hill	Intensive
055-0023	Woodlawn	Intensive
055-0040	Woodburn	Intensive
055-0042	Elmwood (William T. Spencer House)	Intensive
055-0043	Rock Hill (John Spencer House)	Intensive
055-0056	Oak Ridge (Coleman Place) near Green Bay	Intensive
055-0063	Bechelbronn	Intensive
055-0070	Cedar Circle	Intensive
055-0079	Aspen Hill	Intensive
317-0007	Waddill, James T., House	Intensive
055-0012	Loch Lomond (Loch Lomond & Dependencies)	Reconnaissance
055-0027	Arvin House (Happy Hill)	Reconnaissance
055-0034	Old Pleasant Grove & Cemetery	Reconnaissance
055-0065	Gaulding, James E. House	Reconnaissance
055-0081	Winn House (Old Boswell Place/Hubbard Hse)	Reconnaissance
055-0089	Bell-Rainey House	Reconnaissance
055-0101	Nelson House	Reconnaissance
055-0119	Love, Virginus, House (Craig-Love House)	Reconnaissance
317-0001	Victoria Baptist Church	Reconnaissance
317-0002	Victoria Christian Church	Reconnaissance
317-0004	Victoria Presbyterian Church	Reconnaissance

Inventory of all Newly Surveyed Properties by VDHR ID Number

VDHR ID#	Resource Name	Survey Type
055-0041-0001	Slave Quarters, Yates Farm	Recon.
055-5032	Fitzgerald House	Recon.
055-5033	Inge House	Recon.
055-5034	House, 5997 Traffic Road	Recon.
055-5035	House, Rt. 622	Recon.
055-5036	Jeter Farm	Intensive
055-5037	Wallace Store	Recon.
055-5038	W. H. Hardy Store and Dancehall	Recon.
055-5039	Hardy House	Recon.
055-5040	Bethany Baptist Church	Recon.
055-5041	New Galilee Church	Recon.
055-5042	William Bernard Perkins Farm	Recon.
055-5043	Wilburn	Recon.
055-5044	Log House and Tobacco Barn, Rt. 655	Recon.
055-5045	Plantersville Tavern	Recon.
055-5046	Plantersville United Methodist Church	Recon.
055-5047	Green Cove	Recon.
055-5048	Dr. Marabel Office	Recon.
055-5049	House, off Rt. 712	Recon.
055-5050	Gaulding, John B. House	Recon.
055-5051	House, Rt. 721	Recon.
055-5052	Hart Place	Recon.
055-5053	Arvin House	Recon.
055-5054	Arvin's Store	Recon.
055-5055	Slave Quarter	Recon.
055-5056	Gill Hill School	Recon.
055-5057	Dairy Barn, Stone's Farm	Recon.

VDHR ID#	Resource Name	Survey Type
055-5058	Simplicity Drive-In Theater	Recon.
055-5059	House off Rt. 667	Recon.
055-5060	House off Rt. 684	Recon.
055-5061	Ward Homestead and Cemetery	Recon.
055-5062	Cameron-Hite House	Recon.
055-5063	Hazelwood Complex	Recon.
055-5064	Salem Church	Recon.
055-5065	Callis, Ben House	Recon.
055-5066	Johnson/Turner House	Recon.
055-5067	Stones Mill Ruins	Recon.
055-5068	Hollydale Store	Recon.
055-5069	Manson, Wesley House	Recon.
055-5070	Bridgforth House	Recon.
055-5071	Hethorn-Bagley House	Recon.
055-5072	White Oaks Farm	Recon.
055-5072-0001	Davis-Jackson House	Intensive
055-5072-0002	Hardy, Theodore Benjamin, House and Store	Recon.
055-5072-0003	House in the Grove	Recon.
055-5073	Shallow Branch Farm	Recon.
055-5074	Hatchett House (Broadhurst)	Recon.
055-5075	Almand, J. J. House	Recon.
055-5076	Reedy Chapel Christian Church	Recon.
055-5077	House, 3923 Rehoboth Road	Recon.
055-5078	Shelton's Store	Recon.
055-5079	Lang, Warren House	Recon.
055-5080	Axe Handle Factory	Recon.
055-5081	Glynholly, The Wilkinson Place	Recon.
055-5082	Lochleven School	Recon.
055-5083	Antioch Church	Recon.
055-5084	Ash Lane	Recon.

VDHR ID#	Resource Name	Survey Type
055-5085	Ozlin Farm	Recon.
055-5086	House at Gill's Corner	Recon.
055-5087	House, Rt. 603	Recon.
055-5088	Marshall Farm	Recon.
055-5089	Browder-Rash Farm	Recon.
055-5090	House on Rt. 607	Recon.
055-5091	G. C. Elliott's Amoco Service Station	Recon.
055-5092	Royster House	Recon.
055-5093	Hammock, John House	Recon.
055-5094	Bagley, Clarence L. House	Recon.
055-5095	Gregory-Knott House	Recon.
055-5096	Pollard House	Recon.
055-5097	Fort Mitchell Depot	Recon.
055-5098	Mt. Zion Baptist Church	Recon.
055-5099	Plantersville School	Recon.
055-5100	Watson Place	Recon.
055-5101	Robertson Place	Recon.
055-5102	Kenilworth School	Recon.
055-5103	Mangum House	Recon.
055-5104	Fort Mitchell School	Recon.
055-5105	Unity School	Recon.
055-5106	Terrell-Hamlett House	Recon.
055-5107	Powers Farm	Recon.
055-5108	Powers Store	Recon.
055-5109	House, 5065 Craig's Mill Road	Recon.
055-5110	V. S. Powers House	Recon.
055-5111	Emporia Lumber Company Chapel & Commissary	Recon.
055-5112	House, off Rt. 643	Recon.
055-5113	House, Rt. 643	Recon.
055-5114	House, 1246 Bagley's Mill Road	Recon.
055-5115	House, off Rt. 640	Recon.

VDHR ID#	Resource Name	Survey Type
055-5116	Hawthorne, Robert, House	Recon.
055-5117	Parrish House	Recon.
055-5118	Slave Quarter, Parrish House	Recon.
055-5125	Ragsdale House, Easy Street	Recon.
055-5126	Almand, Herbert House	Recon.
055-5127	Bank of Dundas (Dundas Post Office)	Recon.
055-5128	Dundas Baptist Church	Recon.
055-5129 (055-0119)	Craig-Love House (Virginius Love House)	Recon.
055-5130	Bridgforth, Washington Maddux House	Recon.
055-5131	Lone Oak	Recon.
055-5132	Good Hope Christadelphian Church	Recon.
055-5133	Walthall House	Recon.
055-5134	Bagley, Edward Garland House	Recon.
055-5135-0001	House, 504 Moore's Ordinary Road	Recon.
055-5135-0002	Store, 443 Moore's Ordinary Road	Recon.
055-5135-0003	Gas Station, 362 Moore's Ordinary Road	Recon.
055-5135-0004	E.W. Dickerson's Store	Recon.
055-5135-0005	Meherrin United Methodist Church	Recon.
055-5135-0006	House, 128 Stagecoach Road	Recon.
247-0001-0001	Hardy, L. A. House	Intensive
247-0001-0002	Kenbridge High School	Intensive
247-0001-0003	Dr. Thomas Caesar Harris Hospital	Recon.
247-0001-0004	Telephone Company, Kenbridge	Recon.
247-5002	St. Luke's Episcopal Church	Recon.
247-5003	Farmer's Tobacco Warehouse	Recon.
247-5004	Mason & Roby Mule Dealers	Recon.
247-5005	Kenbridge Hotel	Recon.
247-5006	Farm All - Farm Implement Dealer	Recon.
247-5007	Ferguson and Allen Department Store	Recon.
247-5008	Kenbridge Baptist Church (Kenbridge Town Hall)	Recon.
247-5009	The Episcopal Church of St. Paul & St. Andrew	Recon.

VDHR ID#	Resource Name	Survey Type
247-5010	Kenbridge Christian Church	Recon.
317-5002	Victoria Roller Mill	Recon.
317-5003	Nelson, C. P. House 2301 Lee Street	Recon.
317-5004	H. J. Robertson's Grocery Store 1909 Main Street	Recon.
317-5005	House, 1412 11th Street	Recon.
317-5006	House, 1418 11th Street	Recon.
317-5007	Flippo-Neblette House	Recon.
317-5008	Store, 1810 Main Street	Recon.
317-5009	Lunenburg Drug Company	Recon.

Inventory of All Properties by VDHR ID Number

VDHR ID#	Resource Name
055-0001	Ben Lomond (Ben Loman)
055-0002	Brickland
055-0003	Flat Rock (Old Bagley House)
055-0005	House near Love's Mill
055-0007	House near Love's Mill (portion of original Reedy Creek)
055-0008	Old Hite Place
055-0009	House near Brickland
055-0010	Hungary Hill
055-0011	Laurel Branches (Laural Branches)
055-0012	Loch Lomond (Loch Lomond & Dependencies)
055-0013	Love's Mill
055-0016	Lunenburg State Inn
055-0017	Ravenscroft/ Magnolia Grove/Spring Bank
055-0018	Slave Quarters, Ravenscroft/ Magnolia Grove/Spring Bank
055-0019	Greenock
055-0020	Woodland (new)
055-0021	Woodland (old)
055-0022	Pleasant Hill
055-0023	Woodlawn
055-0024	Woodhill
055-0025	Lee Hall
055-0026	Aspen Hall
055-0027	Arvin House (Happy Hill)
055-0028	Bell House
055-0029	Breezy Valley
055-0030	Columbian Grove (Honeysuckle Spring)
055-0031	Kinderwood (William J. Neblett House)
055-0032	Stokes House
055-0033	White Hall
055-0034	Old Pleasant Grove & Cemetery
055-0035	Fowlkes House

VDHR ID#	Resource Name
055-0036	Juniper Hills (Elm Hall)
055-0037	Sycamore
055-0038	Eubank House
055-0039	Bruce, Samuel, House (Griffin Farm)
055-0040	Woodburn
055-0041	Yates House
055-0041-0001	Slave Quarters, Yates Farm (Tempest Post Office)
055-0042	Elmwood (William T. Spencer House)
055-0043	Rock Hill (John Spencer House)
055-0044	Pennington
055-0045	Moore, Bob, House
055-0046	Newcomb, Fannie, House
055-0048	Barnes House (Maple Shade)
055-0049	Passmore House, Kitchen & Cemetery
055-0050	Shackelton (Royal Place)
055-0051	Channey, E.Y., House (Pleasant Grove)
055-0052	Street House (Merriman Place)
055-0053	Ledbetter Christian Church
055-0054	Walnut Hill/Old John's Place & Cemetery
055-0055	Owen, Gornwy, House (Brunswick County)
055-0056	Oak Ridge (Coleman Place) near Green Bay
055-0057	Poole House
055-0058	Worsham House
055-0059	Underwood House
055-0060	Gaulding House
055-0061	Kusian, Dr., House
055-0062	Williamson House
055-0063	Bechelbronn
055-0064	Crymes House Ruins
055-0065	Gaulding, James E. House
055-0066	Harding Heritage
055-0068	McLaughlin, J. J., House
055-0069	Vaughn's Barn

VDHR ID#	Resource Name
055-0070	Cedar Circle
055-0071	Wayside (Cox House)
055-0072	Foster House (Redman House)
055-0073	Hatchett House
055-0074	Liberty Hall (Sentinel Oaks)
055-0075	Marshall, Francis Quenton, House
055-0076	Marshall, Joseph, House
055-0077	Sylvan Oaks
055-0078	Abernathy House
055-0079	Aspen Hill
055-0080	Bell, Bonaparte, House
055-0081	Winn House (Old Boswell Place/Hubbard House)
055-0082	Currin, Buck, House
055-0083	Chetham Place
055-0084	Coleman House
055-0085	Lee, Henderson, Place (Hazelwood Place)
055-0086	Love House (Cedar Lane Farm)
055-0087	Meremont and Cemetery
055-0089	Bell-Rainey House
055-0090	Reedy Creek
055-0091	Simpkins, J.E., House (Petty House)
055-0092	Thomas, Sam, House (Road Side Farm)
055-0093	Tisdale House
055-0094	Tucker, George, House & Cemetery
055-0095	Wall House (on Thomas Farm)
055-0096	Wall Store (on Thomas Farm)
055-0097	Whittles Mill Dam (also Mecklenburg County)
055-0098	Nottoway Falls
055-0099	Dix Place
055-0100	Lelialand (Crafton, Tom House)
055-0101	Nelson House
055-0102	Smith Place (Inge, J.G., House)

VDHR ID#	Resource Name
055-0103	Turner, P. H. House
055-0104	Williams Methodist Church
055-0105-0001/055-0006	House, Rt. 49
055-0105-0002	Department of Social Service and Health
055-0105-0003	Clerk's Office
055-0105-0004	Magistrate's Office
055-0105-0005	Judicial Office
055-0105-0006	Lunenburg Sheriff's Office
055-0105-0007	Voter Registration Office
055-0105-0008	Jail
055-0105-0009	County Administrator's Office
055-0105-0010	Building Inspections and Magistrate
055-0105-0011	Tussekiah Baptist Church, Tussekiah Church
055-0105-0012	Confederate Memorial
055-0105-0013	Barn, Rt. 40/49
055-0105-0014	House, Rt. 40/49
055-0105-0015	House, Rt. 40/49
055-0105-0016/055-0004	Hotel Gary
055-0105-0017	House, Rt. 40/49
055-0105-0018	Corner Grocery and Post Office
055-0105-0019	Pioneer Building
055-0105-0020	House, Rt. 40/49
055-0105-0021/055-0015	Lunenburg Methodist Church
055-0105-0022	Barns, Rt. 678
055-0105-0023	House, Rt. 678
055-0105-0024	House, Rt. 678
055-0105-0025/055-0014	Lunenburg County Courthouse
055-0105-0026	Hood Brothers, Inc.
055-0106	Forest Hall
055-0107	Hawthorne, Henry C., House
055-0108	Hawthorne Store
055-0109	Lail Place (Joe Blackwell House)

VDHR ID#	Resource Name
055-0110	Old Mansion House (Henry Hicks Love House)
055-0111	Crafton Place
055-0112	Kenbridge Railroad Station
055-0113	Thriff's Chapel
055-0114	Bailey Farm
055-0115	Oakes Farm (Orgain Farm)
055-0116	Oliver House (Old Vaughan Place)
055-0117	Oral Oaks
055-0118	Spring Grove Farm
055-0119/055-5129	Love, Virginus, Place (Craig-Love House)
055-0120	Hill Crest
055-0121	Tobacco Barns, Rt. 40
055-0122	Tobacco Barn, Rt. 40
055-0123	Elm Hall
055-0124	Miles Taylor House/P. H. Turner House
055-0125	Mantel (from Lunenburg Court House)
055-0126	Midlothian
055-0127	Keller Homeplace
055-0128	Bridge #6056, Reedy Creek, Rt. 659
055-0129	House, Rt. 663
055-0130	Log Barn, Rt. 663
055-0131	Bridge, Rt. 663
055-0132	Bridge, Rt. 610, Stony Creek
055-0136	Frame Dwelling
055-0137	Frame Barn
055-0138	House, Rt. 634
055-0139	House, Rt. 634
055-0140	House, off Rt. 622
055-0141	Tobacco Farmstead, Rt. 622
055-0142	House, off Rt. 655
055-0143	House, Rt. 643
055-0144	House, Rt. 643

VDHR ID#	Resource Name
055-0145	House, Rt. 635
055-0146	Newcomb Farm
055-0147	House, Rt. 613
055-0148	Farmstead off Rt. 613
055-0149	House, off Rt. 613
055-0150	House, Rt. 637
055-0151	House, off Rt. 614
055-0152	Hazelwood House
055-0153	House, Rt. 614
055-0154	House, Rt. 614
055-0155	House, off Rt. 637
055-0156	House, Rt. 646
055-0157	House, off Rt. 613
055-0158	House, Rt. 613
055-0159	Copley Place
055-0160	Barnes House, Rt. 609
055-0161	House, Rt. 609
055-0162	House, off Rt. 613
055-0163	Tobacco Farmstead, Rt. 138
055-0164	House, Rt. 616
055-0165	Saint Mark's Church
055-0166	House, off Rt. 603
055-0167	House, Rt. 137
055-0168	House, off Rt. 602
055-0169	Tenant House, off Rt. 633
055-0170	Rocky Mill Bridge #6910, Rt. 633, S. Meherrin River
055-0174	Rux, Andrew, House
055-0175	House, Rt. 649
055-0176	House, Rt. 649
055-0177	House, Rt. 649
055-0178	Barn, Rt. 649
055-0179	Farm Buildings, Rt. 649

VDHR ID#	Resource Name
055-0180	Sheds, Rt. 649
055-0181	House, Rt. 649
055-0182	Jones Farm
055-0184	Bridge, Rt. 626
055-0185	Farmstead, Rt. 626
055-0186	Farm Buildings, Rt. 626
055-0187	Farm Buildings, Rt. 626
055-0188	House, Rt. 626
055-5001	Bridge #6132, Rt. 638, Stony Creek
055-5002	Bridge #6033, Rt. 631, Knights Creek
055-5003	Bridge #1009, Rt. 49, Kits Creek
055-5004	Bridge #1012, Rt. 40, Couches Creek
055-5005	Bridge #6102, Rt. 723, Modest Creek
055-5006	Bridge #6909, Rt. 723, Nottoway River
055-5007	Bridge #6139, Rt. 652, Falls Creek
055-5008	Worsham Cemetery
055-5009	Boswell Cemetery
055-5010	Tobacco Barns, Rt. 626
055-5011	Bridge #6059, Rt. 665, Dry Creek
055-5017	House, Rt. 648, Love Residence
055-5018	Fogg Farm, Rt. 648
055-5019	Building, Rt. 648
055-5020	Mayflower (Colored) Baptist Church & Cemetery
055-5021	Amos House, Rt. 698
055-5022	Union Grove Baptist Church
055-5023	Vagabond Hut/Tobacco Barn (2052 Owl Creek Road)
055-5024	Pout House (2091 Owl Creek Road)
055-5025	Tobacco Barn (1887 Owl Creek Road)
055-5026	House, (1782 Owl Creek Road)
055-5027	House, 804 Owl Creek Road (Shelton House)
055-5028	Barn Ruins, Owl Creek Road
055-5029	House, 334 Owl Creek Road

VDHR ID#	Resource Name
055-5030	House, 153 Owl Creek Road (Watson Residence)
055-5031	Blackwell Farm, Rt. 710 (Dabney Hardy/Tom Burton Place)
055-5032	Fitzgerald House
055-5033	Inge House
055-5034	House, 5997 Traffic Road
055-5035	House, Rt. 622
055-5036	Jeter Farm
055-5037	Wallace Store
055-5038	W. H. Hardy Store and Dancehall
055-5039	Hardy House
055-5040	Bethany Baptist Church
055-5041	New Galilee Church
055-5042	William Bernard Perkins Farm
055-5043	Wilburn
055-5044	Log House and Tobacco Barn, Rt. 655
055-5045	Plantersville Tavern
055-5046	Plantersville United Methodist Church
055-5047	Green Cove
055-5048	Dr. Marabel Office
055-5049	House, off Rt. 712
055-5050	Gaulding, John B. House
055-5051	House, Rt. 721
055-5052	Hart Place
055-5053	Arvin House
055-5054	Arvin's Store
055-5055	Slave Quarter
055-5056	Gill Hill School
055-5057	Dairy Barn, Stone's Farm
055-5058	Simplicity Drive-In Theater
055-5059	House, off Rt. 667
055-5060	House off Rt. 684

VDHR ID#	Resource Name
055-5061	Ward Homestead and Cemetery
055-5062	Cameron-Hite House
055-5063	Hazelwood Complex
055-5064	Salem Church
055-5065	Callis, Ben House
055-5066	Johnson/Turner House
055-5067	Stones Mill Ruins
055-5068	Hollydale Store
055-5069	Manson, Wesley House
055-5070	Bridgforth House
055-5071	Hethorn-Bagley House
055-5072	White Oaks Farm
055-5072-0001	Davis-Jackson House
055-5072-0002	Hardy, Theodore Benjamin, House and Store
055-5072-0003	House in the Grove
055-5073	Shallow Branch Farm
055-5074	Hatchett House (Broadhurst)
055-5075	Almand, J. J. House
055-5076	Reedy Chapel Christian Church
055-5077	House, 3923 Rehoboth Road
055-5078	Shelton's Store
055-5079	Lang, Warren House
055-5080	Axe Handle Factory
055-5081	Glynholly, The Wilkinson Place
055-5082	Lochleven School
055-5083	Antioch Church
055-5084	Ash Lane
055-5085	Ozlin Farm
055-5086	House at Gill's Corner
055-5087	House, Rt. 603
055-5088	Marshall Farm
055-5089	Browder-Rash Farm

VDHR ID#	Resource Name
055-5090	House on Rt. 607
055-5091	G. C. Elliott's Amoco Service Station
055-5092	Royster House
055-5093	Hammock, John House
055-5094	Bagley, Clarence L. House
055-5095	Gregory-Knott House
055-5096	Pollard House
055-5097	Fort Mitchell Depot
055-5098	Mt. Zion Baptist Church
055-5099	Plantersville School
055-5100	Watson Place
055-5101	Robertson Place
055-5102	Kenilworth School
055-5103	Mangum House
055-5104	Fort Mitchell School
055-5105	Unity School
055-5106	Terrell-Hamlett House
055-5107	Powers Farm
055-5108	Powers Store
055-5109	House, 5065 Craig's Mill Road
055-5110	V. S. Powers House
055-5111	Emporia Lumber Company Chapel and Commissary
055-5112	House, off Rt. 643
055-5113	House, Rt. 643
055-5114	House, 1246 Bagley's Mill Road
055-5115	House, off Rt. 640
055-5116	Hawthorne, Robert, House
055-5117	Parrish House
055-5118	Slave Quarter, Parrish House
055-5125	Ragsdale House, Easy Street
055-5126	Almand, Herbert House
055-5127	Bank of Dundas (Dundas Post Office)

VDHR ID#	Resource Name
055-5128	Dundas Baptist Church
055-5129 (055-0119)	Craig-Love House (Virginius Love Place)
055-5130	Bridgforth, Washington Maddux House
055-5131	Lone Oak
055-5132	Good Hope Christadelphian Church
055-5133	Walthall House
055-5134	Bagley, Edward Garland House
055-5135-0001	House, 504 Moore's Ordinary Road
055-5135-0002	Store, 443 Moore's Ordinary Road
055-5135-0003	Gas Station, 362 Moore's Ordinary Road
055-5135-0004	E.W. Dickerson's Store
055-5135-0005	Meherrin United Methodist Church
055-5135-0006	House, 128 Stagecoach Road
247-0001-0001	Hardy, L. A. House
247-0001-0002	Kenbridge High School, Kenbridge
247-0001-0003	Dr. Thomas Caesar Harris Hospital, Harris Hospital
247-0001-0004	Telephone Company, Kenbridge
247-0002	Kimbrough House
247-0003	House, Rt. 114
247-0004	House, Rt. 114
247-0005	House, Rt. 114
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247-0008	Crenshaw House
247-0009	Martin House
247-0010	Crump House
247-0011	Leonard House
247-0012	House, Rt. 114
247-0013	House, Rt. 114
247-0014	Arthur House
247-0015	Platner House
247-0016	Brown House

VDHR ID#	Resource Name
247-0017	House, Rt. 114
247-0018	Clark House
247-0019	St. Paul's Episcopal Church Parsonage
247-0020	Bridge, Rt. 40 over N&W Railway
247-5001	Kenbridge Railroad Station
247-5002	St. Luke's Episcopal Church
247-5003	Farmer's Tobacco Warehouse
247-5004	Mason & Roby Mule Dealers
247-5005	Kenbridge Hotel
247-5006	Farm All - Farm Implement Dealer
247-5007	Ferguson and Allen Department Store, Kenbridge
247-5008	Kenbridge Baptist Church (Kenbridge Town Hall)
247-5009	The Episcopal Church of St. Paul & St. Andrew
247-5010	Kenbridge Christian Church
317-0001	Victoria Baptist Church
317-0002	Victoria Christian Church
317-0003	Victoria Methodist Church
317-0004	Victoria Presbyterian Church
317-0005	St. Andrew's Episcopal Church
317-0006	Waddill Granary
317-0007	Waddill, James T., House
317-0008	Church of the Nazarene
317-0009	N & W Railway, Victoria Railroad Station, Virginian Railroad
317-0010	Water tower, Virginian Railroad Company
317-0011	Virginian Railroad Company Roundhouse
317-0012	Victoria High School
317-5002	Victoria Roller Mill
317-5003	Nelson, C. P. House 2301 Lee Street
317-5004	H. J. Robertson's Grocery Store 1909 Main Street
317-5005	House, 1412 11th Street
317-5006	House, 1418 11th Street
317-5007	Flippo-Neblette House
317-5008	Store, 1810 Main Street
317-5009	Lunenburg Drug Company

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247-5003	Farmer's Tobacco Warehouse	123

VDHR ID#	Resource Name	Page Number
055-0148	Farmstead off Rt. 613	
055-0185	Farmstead, Rt. 626	
247-5007	Ferguson & Allen Department Store	53, 62, 125
055-5032	Fitzgerald House	154
055-0003	Flat Rock (Old Bagley House)	ix, 26, 38, 40, 85, 100
317-5007	Flippo-Neblette House	130
055-5018	Fogg Farm, Rt. 648	
055-0106	Forest Hall	
055-5097	Fort Mitchell Depot	61, 63, 85, 104
055-5104	Fort Mitchell School	106
055-0072	Foster House (Redman House)	84
055-0035	Fowlkes House	84
055-0137	Frame Barn	
055-0136	Frame Dwelling	
055-5091	G. C. Elliott's Amoco Service Station	112
055-5135-0003	Gas Station, 362 Moore's Ordinary Road	145
055-0060	Gaulding House	83
055-0065	Gaulding, James E. House	142
055-5050	Gaulding, John B. House	16, 143
055-5056	Gill Hill School	54, 60, 133
055-5081	Glynholly, The Wilkinson Place	55, 96
055-5132	Good Hope Christadelphian Church	57, 85, 123
055-5047	Green Cove	58, 60, 102
055-0019	Greenock	83
055-5095	Gregory-Knott House	59, 103
317-5004	H. J. Robertson's Grocery Store	61, 129
055-5093	Hammock, John House	43, 85, 87, 113
055-0066	Harding Heritage	83
055-5039	Hardy House	136
247-0001-0001	Hardy, L. A. House	116
055-5072-0002	Hardy, Theodore Benjamin, Hse. and Str	52, 53, 137, 139

VDHR ID#	Resource Name	Page Number
055-5052	Hart Place	20, 143
055-0073	Hatchett House	83
055-5074	Hatchett House (Broadhurst)	111
055-0108	Hawthorne Store	83
055-0107	Hawthorne, Henry C., House	
055-5116	Hawthorne, Robert, House	47, 152
055-5063	Hazelwood Complex	85, 147
055-0152	Hazelwood House	
055-5071	Hethorn-Bagley House	21, 111
055-0120	Hill Crest	
055-5068	Hollydale Store	96
055-0105-0026	Hood Brothers, Inc.	
055-0105-0016/055-0004	Hotel Gary	85
055-5086	House at Gill's Corner	98
055-5072-0003	House in the Grove	48- 52, 137, 139
055-0009	House near Brickland	
055-0005	House near Love's Mill	
055-0007	House near Love's Mill (part of Reedy Creek)	
055-5059	House off Rt. 667	155
055-5060	House off Rt. 684	137
055-5090	House on Rt. 607	112
055-5026	House, (1782 Owl Creek Road)	
055-5114	House, 1246 Bagley's Mill Road	151
317-5005	House, 1412 11th Street	129
317-5006	House, 1418 11th Street	130
055-5030	House, 153 Owl Creek Road (Watson Res)	
055-5029	House, 334 Owl Creek Road	
055-5077	House, 3923 Rehoboth Road	140
055-5135-0001	House, 504 Moore's Ordinary Road	144
055-5109	House, 5065 Craig's Mill Road	149
055-5034	House, 5997 Traffic Road	135

VDHR ID#	Resource Name	Page Number
055-5027	House, 804 Owl Creek Road (Shelton Hse)	
055-0168	House, off Rt. 602	84
055-0166	House, off Rt. 603	
055-0149	House, off Rt. 613	83
055-0157	House, off Rt. 613	
055-0162	House, off Rt. 613	84
055-0151	House, off Rt. 614	
055-0140	House, off Rt. 622	
055-0155	House, off Rt. 637	
055-5115	House, off Rt. 640	152
055-5112	House, off Rt. 643	151
055-0142	House, off Rt. 655	
055-5059	House, off Rt. 667	155
055-5049	House, off Rt. 712	136
247-0003	House, Rt. 114	
247-0004	House, Rt. 114	
247-0005	House, Rt. 114	
247-0006	House, Rt. 114	
247-0012	House, Rt. 114	
247-0013	House, Rt. 114	
247-0017	House, Rt. 114	
055-0167	House, Rt. 137	
055-0105-0014	House, Rt. 40/49	
055-0105-0015	House, Rt. 40/49	
055-0105-0017	House, Rt. 40/49	
055-0105-0020	House, Rt. 40/49	
055-0105-0001/055-0006	House, Rt. 49	
055-5087	House, Rt. 603	98
055-0161	House, Rt. 609	
055-0147	House, Rt. 613	83
055-0158	House, Rt. 613	84

VDHR ID#	Resource Name	Page Number
055-0153	House, Rt. 614	83
055-0154	House, Rt. 614	
055-0164	House, Rt. 616	
055-5035	House, Rt. 622	157
055-0188	House, Rt. 626	
055-0138	House, Rt. 634	
055-0139	House, Rt. 634	
055-0145	House, Rt. 635	
055-0150	House, Rt. 637	
055-0143	House, Rt. 643	
055-0144	House, Rt. 643	
055-5113	House, Rt. 643	151
055-0156	House, Rt. 646	
055-5017	House, Rt. 648, Love Residence	
055-0175	House, Rt. 649	
055-0176	House, Rt. 649	83
055-0177	House, Rt. 649	
055-0181	House, Rt. 649	
055-0129	House, Rt. 663	
055-0105-0023	House, Rt. 678	
055-0105-0024	House, Rt. 678	
055-5051	House, Rt. 721	143
055-5135-0006	House, 128 Stagecoach Road	146
055-0010	Hungary Hill	83
055-5033	Inge House	155
055-0105-0008	Jail	
055-5036	Jeter Farm	158
055-5066	Johnson/Turner House	95
055-0182	Jones Farm	85
055-0105-0005	Judicial Office	
055-0036	Juniper Hills (Elm Hall)	
055-0127	Keller Homeplace	38, 39, 40, 85

VDHR ID#	Resource Name	Page Number
247-5010	Kenbridge Christian Church	126
247-0001-0002	Kenbridge High School, Kenbridge	22, 54, 117
247-5005	Kenbridge Hotel	47, 124
055-0112/247-5001	Kenbridge Railroad Station	84
247-5008	Kenbridge Baptist Church	55, 119
055-5102	Kenilworth School	106
247-0002	Kimbrough House	
055-0031	Kinderwood (William J. Neblett House)	84
055-0061	Kusian, Dr., House	83
055-0109	Lail Place (Joe Blackwell House)	83
055-5079	Lang, Warren House	47, 141
055-0011	Laurel Branches (Laural Branches)	
055-0053	Ledbetter Christian Church	
055-0025	Lee Hall	37, 82
055-0085	Lee, Henderson, Place (Hazelwood Place)	
055-0100	Lelialand (Crafton, Tom House)	
247-0011	Leonard House	
055-0074	Liberty Hall (Sentinel Oaks)	
055-0012	Loch Lomond (Loch Lomond & Dependencies)	93
055-5082	Lochleven School	54, 97
055-0130	Log Barn, Rt. 663	
055-5044	Log House and Tobacco Barn, Rt. 655	159
055-5131	Lone Oak	122
055-0086	Love House (Cedar Lane Farm)	
055-0119/055-5129	Love, Virginus, Place (Craig-Love House)	46, 121
055-0013	Love's Mill	
055-0105-0025/055-0014	Lunenburg County Courthouse	
317-5009	Lunenburg Drug Company	131
055-0105-0021/055-0015	Lunenburg Methodist Church	
055-0105-0006	Lunenburg Sheriff's Office	
055-0016	Lunenburg State Inn	

VDHR ID#	Resource Name	Page Number
055-0105-0004	Magistrate's Office	
055-5103	Mangum House	106
055-5069	Manson, Wesley House	96
055-0125	Mantel (from Lunenburg Court House)	
055-5088	Marshall Farm	99
055-0075	Marshall, Francis Quenton, House	
055-0076	Marshall, Joseph, House	84
247-0009	Martin House	
247-5004	Mason & Roby Mule Dealers	124
055-5020	Mayflower (Colored) Baptist Church & Cemetery	
055-0068	McLaughlin, J. J., House	83
055-5135-0005	Meherrin United Methodist Church	58, 146
055-0087	Meremont and Cemetery	
055-0126	Midlothian	37, 85
055-0124	Miles Taylor House/P. H. Turner House	85
055-0045	Moore, Bob, House	
055-0101	Nelson House	17, 43, 120
317-5003	Nelson, C. P. House 2301 Lee Street	22, 156
055-5041	New Galilee Church	60, 158
055-0146	Newcomb Farm	
055-0046	Newcomb, Fannie, House	
055-0098	Nottoway Falls	
055-0056	Oak Ridge (Coleman Place)	33, 34, 37, 46, 58, 85, 153
055-0115	Oakes Farm (Orgain Farm)	
055-0081	Winn House	
055-0008	Old Hite Place	83
055-0110	Old Mansion House (H H Love House)	
055-0034	Old Pleasant Grove & Cemetery	132
055-0116	Oliver House (Old Vaughan Place)	
055-0117	Oral Oaks	37

VDHR ID#	Resource Name	Page Number
055-0055	Owen, Gornwy, House (Brunswick County)	
055-5085	Ozlin Farm	98
055-5117	Parrish House	155
055-0049	Passmore House, Kitchen & Cemetery	
055-0044	Pennington	83
055-0105-0019	Pioneer Building	
055-5099	Plantersville School	54, 60, 105
055-5045	Plantersville Tavern	53, 61, 102
055-5046	Plantersville United Methodist Church	102
247-0015	Platner House	
055-0022	Pleasant Hill	42-44, 85, 109
055-5096	Pollard House	104
055-0057	Poole House	83
055-5024	Pout House (2091 Owl Creek Road)	
055-5107	Powers Farm	149
055-5108	Powers Store	149
055-5125	Ragsdale House, Easy Street	114
055-0017	Ravenscroft/Magnolia Grove/Spring Bank	17, 24-26, 45, 85, 94, 100
055-5076	Reedy Chapel Christian Church	140
055-0090	Reedy Creek	
055-5101	Robertson Place	105
055-0043	Rock Hill (John Spencer House)	36, 86, 101
055-0170	Rocky Mill Bridge #6910	
055-5092	Royster House	22, 113
055-0174	Rux, Andrew, House	83
055-0165	Saint Mark's Church	
055-5064	Salem Church	148
055-0050	Shackelton (Royal Place)	40
055-5073	Shallow Branch Farm	148
055-0180	Sheds, Rt. 649	
055-5078	Shelton's Store	53, 140
247-0007	Silverman House	
055-0091	Simpkins, J.E., House (Petty House)	83

VDHR ID#	Resource Name	Page Number
055-5058	Simplicity Drive-In Theater	63, 133
055-5055	Slave Quarter	132
055-5118	Slave Quarter, Parrish House	156
055-0018	Slave Quarters, Ravenscroft	
055-0041-0001	Slave Quarters, Yates Farm	134
055-0102	Smith Place (Inge, J.G., House)	83
055-0118	Spring Grove Farm	83
317-0005	St. Andrew's Episcopal Church	
247-5002	St. Luke's Episcopal Church	118
247-0019	St. Paul's Episcopal Church Parsonage	
055-0032	Stokes House	83
055-5067	Stones Mill Ruins	56, 81, 95
317-5008	Store, 1810 Main Street	130
055-5135-0002	Store, 443 Moore's Ordinary Road	145
055-0052	Street House (Merriman Place)	83
055-0037	Sycamore	83
055-0077	Sylvan Oaks	83
247-0001-0004	Telephone Company, Kenbridge	22, 118
055-0169	Tenant House, off Rt. 633	
055-5106	Terrell-Hamlett House	148
247-5009	The Epis. Ch. of St. Paul & St. Andrew	21, 57, 125
055-0092	Thomas, Sam, House (Road Side Farm)	84
055-0113	Thrift's Chapel	
055-0093	Tisdale House	
055-5025	Tobacco Barn (1887 Owl Creek Road)	83
055-0122	Tobacco Barn, Rt. 40	
055-0121	Tobacco Barns, Rt. 40	
055-5010	Tobacco Barns, Rt. 626	
055-0163	Tobacco Farmstead, Rt. 138	84
055-0141	Tobacco Farmstead, Rt. 622	
055-0094	Tucker, George, House & Cemetery	84
055-0103	Turner, P. H. House	

VDHR ID#	Resource Name	Page Number
055-0105-0011	Tussekiah Baptist Church	
055-0059	Underwood House	
055-5022	Union Grove Baptist Church	
055-5105	Unity School	54, 60, 121
055-5110	V. S. Powers House	150
055-5023	Vagabond Hut/Tobacco Barn	
055-0069	Vaughn's Barn	
317-0001	Victoria Baptist Church	22, 57, 58, 126
317-0002	Victoria Christian Church	127
317-0012	Victoria High School	85
317-0003	Victoria Methodist Church	
317-0004	Victoria Presbyterian Church	57, 127
317-5002	Victoria Roller Mill	56, 128
317-0011	Virginian Railroad Company Roundhouse	84
055-0105-0007	Voter Registration Office	
055-5038	W. H. Hardy Store and Dancehall	135
317-0006	Waddill Granary	
317-0007	Waddill, James T., House	128
055-0095	Wall House (on Thomas Farm)	84
055-0096	Wall Store (on Thomas Farm)	
055-5037	Wallace Store	135
055-0054	Walnut Hill/Old John's Place & Cemetery	33
055-5133	Walthall House	123
055-5061	Ward Homestead and Cemetery	103
317-0010	Water tower, Virginian Railroad Company	84
055-5100	Watson Place	105
055-0071	Wayside (Cox House)	84
055-0033	White Hall	83
055-5072	White Oaks Farm	51, 52, 86, 137, 139
055-0097	Whittles Mill Dam (also Mecklenburg Co.)	
055-5043	Wilburn	159

VDHR ID#	Resource Name	Page Number
055-5042	William Bernard Perkins Farm	159
055-0104	Williams Methodist Church	
055-0062	Williamson House	84
055-0081	Winn House	86, 157
055-0040	Woodburn	44, 45, 86, 100
055-0024	Woodhill	
055-0020	Woodland (new)	38, 40
055-0021	Woodland (old)	
055-0023	Woodlawn	18, 86, 110
055-5008	Worsham Cemetery	83
055-0058	Worsham House	
055-0041	Yates House	



APPENDIX 4:

LIST OF CRAFTSMEN

Last Name	First Name	MI	Age In 1850	Race	Occupation	Place of Birth	Census Year	Census Year	Census Year	Census Year
Burton	James		28		Brick Mason	Va.	1860			
Holmes	William		47	Black	Brick Mason	Va.	1860	1850	1840	
Rany	Charles		27		Brick Mason	Va.	1860			
Royal	Tilman		28		Brick Mason	Va.	1860			
Dinkins	Thomas		27	Mulatto	Bricklayer	Va.		1850		
Holmes	John		36	Black	Bricklayer	Va.	1860			
Homes	Joseph		27	Black	Bricklayer	Va.		1850		
Oliver	Alexander		38		Bricklayer	Va.		1850		
Royal	L.	B.	52		Bricklayer	Va.		1850		
Royal	Richard Sr.		21		Bricklayer	Va.	1860			
Smith	George	S.	37		Bricklayer	Va.	1860	1850		
White	B.	R.	36		Bricklayer	Va.		1850		
White	Cephas		38		Bricklayer	Va.	1860	1850		
White	David	M.	28		Bricklayer	Va.	1860	1850		
Winn	Bass	F.	65		Bricklayer	Va.		1850		
Winn	Joseph	B.	57		Bricklayer	Va.		1850	1840	
Winn	Peter	H.	37		Bricklayer	Va.		1850		
Young	Henry		33	Black	Bricklayer	Va.	1860			
Gippel	George		48		Cabinet Maker	Va.	1860			
Andover	John		22		Carpenter	Va.	1860			
Ashworth	Newman		56		Carpenter	Va.	1860			
Ashworth	William		34		Carpenter	Va.	1860			
Atwell	E.	M.	35		Carpenter	Va.	1860			
Bayne	John	R.	36		Carpenter	Va.		1850		
Bayne	W.	D.	43		Carpenter	Va.	1860			
Bishop	James		24		Carpenter	Va.		1850		
Blanton	George	T.	27		Carpenter	Va.		1850		
Bragg	David	B.	40		Carpenter	Va.		1850	1840	
Cheatham	Robert	G.	39		Carpenter	Va.		1850		
Crenshaw	George		32		Carpenter	Va.	1860			
Dalton	William		38		Carpenter	Va.		1850	1840	
Davis	James	E.	34		Carpenter	Va.	1860			
Davis	Washington		29		Carpenter	Va.	1860	1850		

Last Name	First Name	MI	Age In 1850	Race	Occupation	Place of Birth	Census Year	Census Year	Census Year	Census Year
Dishazer	John	J.	45	Mulatto	Carpenter	Va.	1860			
Dodd	James	W.	25		Carpenter	Va.	1860			
Dodd	Washington		20		Carpenter	Va.	1860	1850		
Doswell	Andrew		34	Black	Carpenter	Va.		1850		
Doswell	Willis		32	Black	Carpenter	Va.		1850		
Edmond	R.	H.	28		Carpenter	Va.				
Elder	William		50		Carpenter	Ireland	1860	1850	1840	
Fram	William		54		Carpenter	Va.	1860			
Freeman	Daniel		49		Carpenter	Va.		1850		
Fuqua	Isaih		25		Carpenter	Va.	1860	1850		
Gee	George	W.	38		Carpenter	Va.		1850	1840	
Harding	Benjamin		23		Carpenter	Va.	1860			
Harrison	G.	C.	38		Carpenter	Va.	1860			
Hudson	Barbany		45		Carpenter	Va.	1860			
Jackson	Joseph		20		Carpenter	Va.		1850		
Jackson	Joshua	G.	18		Carpenter	Va.		1850		
James	John	B.	24		Carpenter	Va.	1860			
James	A.	W.	27		Carpenter	Va.	1860			
Jordan	M.	M.	37		Carpenter	Va.	1860			
Keeton	Charles	W.	27		Carpenter	Va.		1850		
Knight	Benjamin	H.	35		Carpenter	Va.		1850		
Knight	George		28		Carpenter	Va.		1850		
Leonard	Parks	D.	49		Carpenter	Va.	1860			
Lester	Elijah		34	Black	Carpenter	Va.	1860			
Lester	John		25	Black	Carpenter	Va.		1850		
Marble	Zibula		36		Carpenter	Va.	1860			
Matthews	John	O.	38		Carpenter	Va.	1860			
Matthews	Drewry		30		Carpenter	Va.	1860			
Moon	David		47		Carpenter	Va.		1850	1840	
Pamplin	John	R.	20		Carpenter	Va.		1850		
Parish	John	W.	25		Carpenter	Va.	1860			
Parish	William		27		Carpenter	Va.		1850		

Last Name	First Name	MI	Age In 1850	Race	Occupation	Place of Birth	Census Year	Census Year	Census Year	Census Year
Parrish	James		30		Carpenter	Va.	1860			
Pettus	Aclin	G.	49		Carpenter	Va.	1860			
Phillips	William		30		Carpenter	Va.		1850		
Procisco	Mark	D.	45		Carpenter	Va.	1860	1850	1840	
Ragsdale	John		23		Carpenter	Va.	1860			
Richardson	Henry		38	Black	Carpenter	Va.		1850		
Riland	Richard		25		Carpenter	Va.		1850		
Robertson	Peter	F.	50		Carpenter	Va.	1860	1850		1830
Robertson	Richard		16		Carpenter	Va.		1850		
Robertson	George	C.	32		Carpenter	Va.	1860			
Robertson	John	E.	38		Carpenter	Va.	1860			
Ruthledge	William	C.	20		Carpenter	Va.	1860			
Skinner	Gholson		41		Carpenter	Va.		1850		
Skinner	James		46		Carpenter	Va.		1850	1840	
Skinner	Samuel		50		Carpenter	Va.	1860			
Skinner	William	B.	48		Carpenter	Va.	1860			
Slaughter	Isaih		44		Carpenter	Va.	1860			
Slaughter	Josephus		36		Carpenter	Va.		1850		
Snead	Waddle		25		Carpenter	Va.		1850		
Sneed	Edward	H.	25		Carpenter	Va.	1860	1850		
Sneed	James		46		Carpenter	Va.	1860			
Sulevant	James	H.	41		Carpenter	Va.		1850		
Sullivant	Colgate	W.	24		Carpenter	Va.		1850		
Tisdale	Chastain	C.	53		Carpenter	Va.		1850	1840	1830
Tisdale	Hinkley	M.	48		Carpenter	Va.		1850	1840	1830
Tomlinson	Thomas		35		Carpenter	Ireland		1850	1840	
Tucker	William	H.	23		Carpenter	Va.	1860			
Waddle	James	L.	22		Carpenter	Va.	1860	1850		
Wallace	Richard	H.	24		Carpenter	Va.	1860			
Watson	Robert	J.	29		Carpenter	Va.	1860			
Watson	William	O.	23		Carpenter	Va.		1850		

Last Name	First Name	MI	Age In 1850	Race	Occupation	Place of Birth	Census Year	Census Year	Census Year	Census Year
White	William		33		Carpenter	Va.	1860			
Wilkes	Richard		63		Carpenter	Va.		1850	1840	1830
Wilkes	Richard, Jr.		23		Carpenter	Va.		1850		
Wilkes	Benjamin	W.	46		Carpenter	Va.	1860			
Williamson	James		23		Carpenter	Va.	1860			
Murrill	George		16		Carpenter Appren.	Va.		1850		
Eubanks	George		28		Master Carpenter	Va.	1860			
Ellis	William	.	25		Painter		1860			
James	Samuel	C.	30	Black	Painter	Va.		1850		
Wise	Leweling				Painter	Va.		1850		
Wise	Thomas		68		Painter	Va.		1850		
Bucknell	James	H.	21		Painter	Va.	1860			
Royal	Albert		36		Plasterer	Va.	1860			
White	Henry	A.	23		Stone Mason	Va.		1850		



APPENDIX 5:

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION TIMELINE

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION TIMELINE

	1740	1760	1780	1800	1820	1840	1860	1880	1900	1920	1940
BRICKWORK											
Hand Molded	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			
Machine Pressed						■	■	■	■	■	
Extruded									■	■	■
Oyster shell lime mortar	■	■	■								
Limestone Mortar		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
English Bond	■	■	■								
Flemish Bond	■	■	■	■	■	■					
American Bond 3-course			■	■	■						
American Bond 5-course					■	■	■	■			
American Bond 7-course										■	
Stretcher Bond								■	■	■	■
WOOD FRAMING & BOARDS											
Pit Sawn Members	■	■	■	■							
Reciprocating Sawn Members				■	■	■	■	■			
Circular Sawn Members						■	■	■	■	■	■
IRON NAILS											
Hand Wrought	■	■	■								
Machine Cut with Handmade Heads			■	■	■						
Machine Cut with Machine Heads					■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Wire								■	■	■	■
Pointless Screws	■	■	■	■	■	■					

	1740	1760	1780	1800	1820	1840	1860	1880	1900	1920	1940
PLASTER & LATH											
Oyster Shell Lime Plaster	■	■	■								
Limestone/Gypsum Plaster		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Animal Hair Binder	■	■	■	■	■						
Split Wood Lath	■	■	■	■	■						
Sawn Wood Lath				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Metal Lath									■	■	■
Gypsum Board Lath										■	■
Gypsum Drywall											■
CHIMNEYS											
Exterior End/ Double Shoulder	■	■									
Exterior End/ Single Shoulder				■	■	■					

This chart was created by Joseph Dye Lahendro, Architect
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GLOSSARY

American bond: a brick pattern involving regular courses of stretchers with occasional bond courses of headers

Anthemion: a stylized palmette or honeysuckle decoration used in classical architecture

Architrave: a door, mantel, or window frame in the form of a board with moldings projecting gradually out to a culminating outer molding

Art Deco: a decorative design style intended to renounce all of the various revival styles practiced in the early 20th century; characterized by vertical massing and surface ornamentation of angular geometric forms such as zigzags, chevrons, and stylized floral motifs, sometimes combined with polychromy; most North American examples were constructed in the 1920s and 1930s.

Ashlar: hewn or squared stone

Balloon framing: a wood framing system composed entirely of 2x members, with corner posts and studs running continuously from the sill plate at the foundation to the roof plate and intermediate floors supported on a ledger board attached to the studs. Used widely from the mid-19th to the mid-20th century.

Baseboard: a mopboard at the bottom of the wall, often the lowest element in a wainscot or plastered wall

Batten door: a door made up of vertical boards fastened together by two or three horizontal battens on the rear

Bay: the openings, whether doors or windows, in a facade

Bead: a small curved molding along the edge of a board

Bed mold: the bottom molded element in a classical cornice

Board and Batten: wood siding construction in which wide vertical boards are covered at the joints by narrow boards

Bolection molding: a molding with a projecting central element flanked above and below by receding moldings, often symmetrically placed

Bulkhead: a low sloping doorway resting on masonry side walls that covers a below grade basement entry

Bungalow: a style popular in the early-twentieth century, usually a 1 1/2 –story house of irregular, floor plan with a deep gable roof and a dormer on the front and rear. A porch is usually placed across the front of the house and is covered by an extension of the roof. An “American Foursquare” house is a two-story version of the bungalow. The bungalow is a nationally popular house form associated with publications of the Craftsman design movement.

Cavetto molding: an inward curving molding

Central-passage plan: a house plan in which a central entrance hall is flanked by a room on each side

Chair rail: a board running around a room, usually carrying a molding and often at about window sill height, sometimes forming the top of a wainscot

Circular sawn: sawn by a mechanical saw with a circular blade that leaves curved marks

Clapboard: riven or split board used to sheath walls and roofs, lapped and attached horizontally to a frame building to shed rain

Classical Revival: late 19th–early 20th century revival of the classical styles with elements assembled using the beaux-arts tradition

Clipped gable: a gable roof with the top of the gable end hipped

Collar beam: part of a roof framing system that ties the rafters together just below the apex, to prevent the rafters from spreading, to which the ceiling of a garret is sometime attached

Colonial Revival: architectural styles beginning in the late-19th century inspired by the study of colonial buildings, especially English and Dutch styles

Common rafters: the slender, usually principal roof members with their feet on the plate and usually lapped and pinned to each other at the apex

Corbelling: brick or masonry work in courses built with one row projecting slightly beyond the other to create a stacked effect, like a series of corbels

Cornice: the highest member of a classical composed facade, often the only classical feature of a house, it usually spans a wall just below the roof and is made up of classical moldings that project out to the roof edge

Craftsman: the Craftsman style became popular in the early-20th century. It began as an American extension of the British Arts and Crafts movement that was a reaction against the mass-production associated with the Industrial Revolution. It championed traditional handicrafts and natural materials. In this region, its principal manifestation was in the detailing applied to the 1 1/2 –story bungalow house form. Characteristics of the style include: a mixture of natural materials, such as stone, wood shingles, stucco, and cobblestones; gently-pitched broad gable roofs with dormers and exposed rafters; porches supported by battered columns on piers; and multi-paned window and door glazing in a variety of geometric shapes.

Crossette: the sideways extension of the moldings forming an architrave at a wall opening, also known as dog-ear

Crown molding: the top molded element in a classical cornice

Cyma molding: a double-curving molding in the classical order. If the upper curve is concave it is called a cyma recta or ogee; if convex it is a cyma reversa or back ogee

Dentils: regular tooth-like projections which run along a more elaborate classical molding

Double-pile: a house with two ranges of rooms arranged one behind the other

Down braces: members of a frame building that are angled from the sill to a vertical post to give rigidity to the frame

Egg-and-dart: a convex molding with a series of bas-relief ovoids alternating with stylized pointed tongues

End board: the small wood element closing a cornice at a building's gable end, sometimes sawn in an ornamental curve to correspond to the cornice profile

English bond: a brick pattern made up of alternating courses of headers and stretchers

Entablature: in classical architecture, the part of a structure between the column capital and the roof, comprising the architrave, frieze, and cornice

Facade: a principal front of a building or other important architectural elevation

Federal (Adamesque/Jeffersonian): the Federal style was the dominant style in the United States from circa 1780 to the early-19th century. It was a development and refinement of the earlier Georgian style based on more accurate studies of ancient Rome and Greece. Door and window openings are delicately scaled and articulated, often using fans and oval forms. Columns and molding are slender and more delicate compared to the Georgian period. Mantels are often made up of plaster supporting a full entablature with a projecting shelf/cornice. Architectural elements are sometimes detailed with rosettes, urns, swags, fans and oval sunbursts.

Fillet: a square molding often used to divide curved elements

Flemish bond: a brick pattern made up of alternating stretchers and headers in an ornamental pattern

Fretwork: a geometrical ornament of vertical and horizontal lines repeated to form a band. Characteristic of the Greek Revival style, it is also known as a key pattern or meander

Frieze: the middle division of an entablature, between the cornice and the architrave. The decorated band along the upper part of a wall below the cornice

Gable roof: a pitched roof with two inclined planes having equal angles that meet at a peak in the center

Georgian: the period of the Georgian style in architecture generally refers to the early-18th century in the American colonies. Based on classical design principles of Rome, this English style came to the colonies through pattern books and immigrant artisans. As a departure from the earlier medieval architecture, this style is characterized by rigid symmetry, balanced proportions, and classical detailing

Glazed headers: a brick that has received special treatment in its firing to give it a shiny blue-black color, used to ornament walls, often in Flemish bond and English bond walls

Gothic Revival: a style originating in Britain and imitating some elements of medieval architecture, often used for dwelling and churches in the mid-19th century until

well into the twentieth century. Characterized by pointed arches, grouped windows with heavy moldings, curved vergeboards, and spiky finials

Grapevine joint: an incised groove in a mortar joint

Greek Revival: the Greek Revival style became popular in the early-19th century as the young country wanted to associate itself with the ideals of Greek democracy. It is often characterized by a columned portico and pedimented-gable roof that allude to the Greek temple. Other details associated with the style include bold, simple moldings, heavy cornices with a wide, unadorned frieze, horizontal transoms, and fretwork

Hall-chamber plan or hall-and-parlor: a house plan in which two rooms of unequal size make up the first floor, the larger room often serves as a principal living space and the other as a bed room

Head: the horizontal member at the top of a door or window

Header: the short side of a brick laid horizontally

Hewn: roughly flattened sides of a timber member

Hip roof: a roof that slopes inward from all exterior walls

HL hinges: wrought iron hinges with the form of the letters H and L when seen from the front

Hood: a bracket or cantilevered roof over a door

I-house: refers to a two-story center passage, single-pile house with a single room on each side of a center stair or passage that is aligned with the entrance in the middle of the long facade

Italianate: the Italianate style was introduced to America through pattern books in the 1830s and dominated architectural design through the mid-19th century. The most elaborate examples can resemble a picturesque Italian villa with towers and cupolas, or classically restrained as an urban Italian palazzo. As applied to the regional building tradition, features include wide, overhanging eaves with cornice brackets, arched windows and door openings with ornate hoods or surrounds, and grouped windows

Jamb: the side member of a door or window

Joists: the principal members of a frame building to which the floor or ceiling is attached

L-shaped plan: an intersecting gable house in the shape of an L

Lancet window: a narrow window with a pointed arch head, common in the Gothic Revival style

Lap joint: wood joint in which corresponding inset sections of two members are laid together

Lintel: a wooden or stone member spanning a door, window, or fireplace opening

Lock rail: the rail in a wooden panel door to which the lock is attached

Modillions: ornamental brackets or blocks used in a series under the cornice in classical entablatures

Mortise-and-tenon: wood joint in which a projecting reduced end of a member is inserted into a corresponding hole in another, often fixed in place with a peg or pin

Mortise lock: a lock inserted into a door frame

Muntin: the slender members separating and supporting the panes in a window

Ovolo molding: an outward curving molding, a quarter-round form, sometimes flattened into an oval, if quirked, it returns sharply before it joins the fillet

Pediment: the triangular gable end of a classical building, or the same form used elsewhere

Peg-and-slot: colloquial term used to mean mortise-and-tenon

Pilasters: engaged flat columns that form the vertical ends of a mantel and often serve to support the mantel shelf

Pinned: method of securing wood joists by means of a peg or pin inserted into a round hole through the members

Pinrail: a wood member spanning a wall at mid-height, from which pictures, mirrors, or other objects might be hung, sometimes from wooden pegs or pins

Pintles: iron hinge base for a door or shutter with a vertical post on which a shutter or door swings, either screwed to a door or window jamb or driven into it

Pit-sawn: sawn by hand with a two-man saw, with one sawyer in a pit dug below the member being reduced, characterized by slightly varying, nearly straight saw marks

Planceer: the underside of a corona; generally, any soffit of a cornice

Plates: the topmost horizontal members in the walls of a framed building

Posts: the principal vertical members in a framed building that carry the most weight, they usually form the corners, and others are spaced at regular intervals and flank the door and window openings

Press: a built-in cupboard or small closet

Pulvinated: a building element that bows outward, especially the frieze of a classical style entablature

Quatrefoils: an architectural motif composed of four leaves in a radial pattern

Queen Anne: the Queen Anne style became popular in the late-19th century and is closely associated with industrial development as it made the mass-produced, scroll-sawn detail elements of the style widely available. It is characterized by an asymmetrical composition with a variety of forms, textures, material, and colors, achieved through the use of towers, turrets, bays, tall chimneys, and wrap-around porches. Contrasting materials, decorative brickwork or wood siding and colored glass in the windows add to the texture. Scroll-sawn detailing, particularly in the porches, is a trademark of this style. In the Colonial Revival version of the style, classical detailing such as columns with capitals, dentils, Palladian-motif window and door openings were added to the asymmetrical Queen Anne form.

Rail: the horizontal members in a panel door

Raised and fielded panels: wood paneling with a projecting central rectangular section

Reeding: parallel carved grooves that extend lengthwise in a pilaster or trim board

Rake board: the board that descends along the end edge of a roof

Ridge beam: a member at the apex of a roof that sometimes carries the upper rafter ends

Rimlock: a lock mounted on the face of a door and enclosed in a metal or wooden box

Scarf joint: a popular way of joining two lengths of timber into a single member

Segmental arch: an arch formed of a shallow arc or section of a true circle

Side-passage plan: a house plan in which a single room, often the principal entertaining room, is flanked on one side by a passage or entrance hall

Sill: the lowest member of a framed buildings, laid on top of the foundation or spanning piers

Single-pile: a house with a single range of rooms arranged across the front

Split lath: the strips of wood nailed across the framing to hold plaster. When split rather than sawn, it has been split along the grain of the wood from a larger piece

Stile: the vertical members in a wooden paneled door

Stoop: an uncovered platform at the entrance to a house

Stretcher: the long side of a brick laid horizontally

Studs: the slender secondary vertical members in a frame building that carry the siding and the lath

T-plan: a house shaped like a T, usually with the T-stem facing the rear and the T-bar creating gabled ends at the sides

Torus: a projecting half-round element in a classical molding

Tracery: decoration in the form of interlaced fillets or moldings, without foliage or other features of nature

Transom: a glazed panel set above a door to provide light on the interior, usually when there is no place for a conventional window

Trefoil: a closed tracery shape with three foils divided by cusps or reverse curves, similar to a cloverleaf

Triglyph: a three-part carved element in a classical cornice

Vergeboard: a board, often ornately carved, attached to the end gables of a roof. Also called a bargeboard

Vernacular: a method of design in which local building traditions primarily guide the construction of buildings. Although such buildings are not designed in the academic styles, they often incorporate details adapted from published sources.

Wainscoting: wood paneling around the lower part of a room

Weatherboard: siding made up of sawn boards attached horizontally to a frame building with the lower edge lapped to shed rain

Winder stair: a stair with a tread or treads that are wider at one end; used for turning corners without a landing

Wrought nails: hand-made nails with a round-shaped head



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