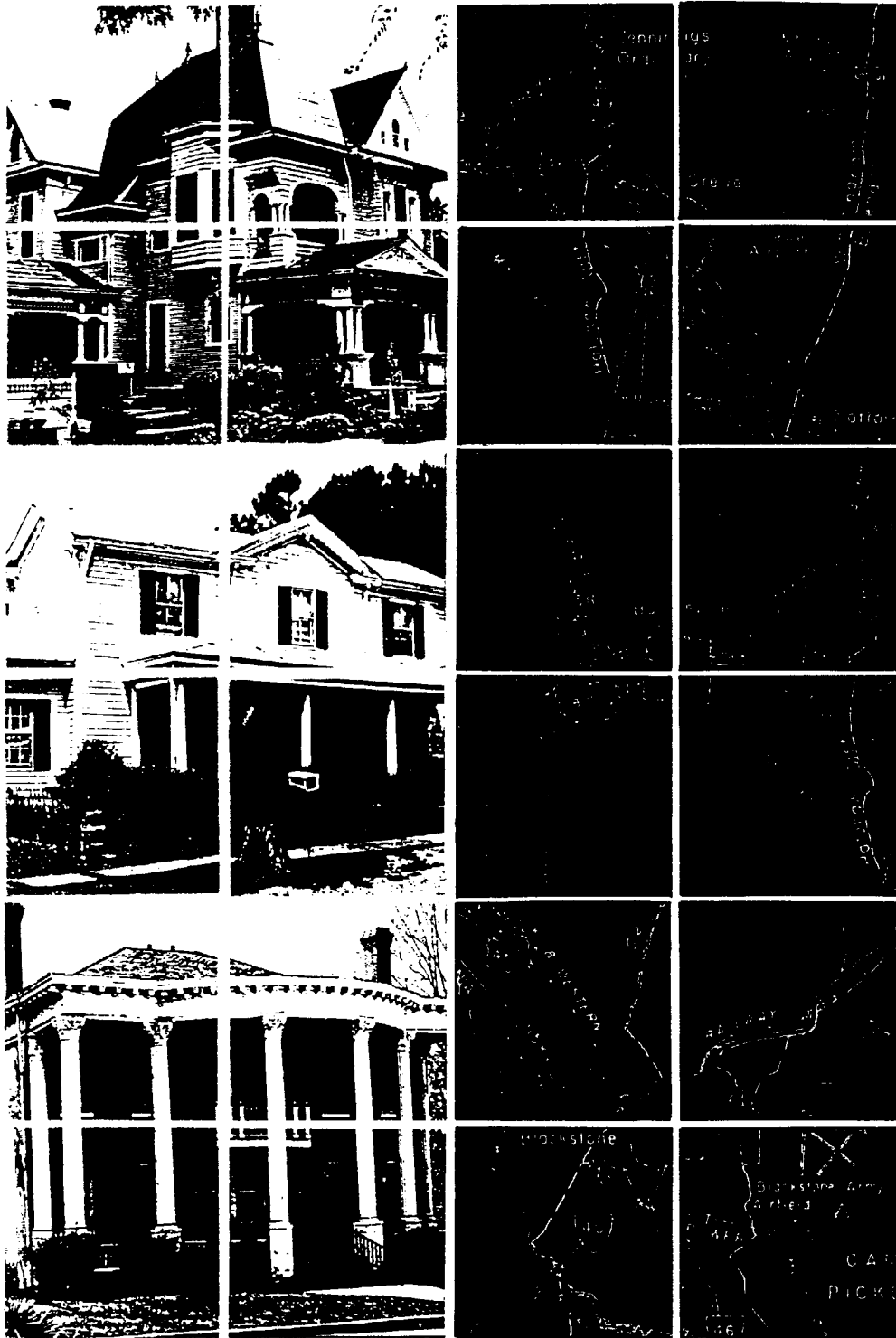


Historic Architectural Survey of Nottoway County



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

FINAL DRAFT

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ABSTRACT

In July, 1994, the County of Nottoway was awarded a matching grant by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) to conduct a survey of the County. In January, 1995, Hill Studio, P.C. was awarded a contract by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) to conduct this survey. In June, 1995, the County of Nottoway was awarded additional funding to expand the survey. The survey was carried out under the general direction of Valerie N. Birch, AICP, Project Manager. Alison Blanton, project architectural historian, was the principal investigator.

The original contractual agreement specified that 150 properties were to be surveyed at the reconnaissance level and that 15 properties were to be surveyed at the intensive level. With the additional funding, Hill Studio was able to survey 45 additional properties, 40 at the reconnaissance level and 5 at the intensive level. A total of 210 properties were surveyed. Of these properties, 16 were determined to be potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Twenty-three additional properties were recommended for further study.

In addition to the building surveys, the contractual agreement specified that two Preliminary Information Forms (PIFs) be prepared for the project. Hill Studio prepared PIFs for the Nottoway Courthouse Complex and the Crewe Historic District. Both of these districts have been determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This project could not have been completed without the generous support and cooperation of the County of Nottoway and its residents and to them Hill Studio would like to extend our warmest thanks.

John Prosise, Nottoway County Planner, and his staff gave graciously of their time and offered the team guidance and helpful information throughout the course of the project.

Elizabeth Hoge Lipford, David Edwards, and Margaret Peters of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources provided assistance and guidance throughout the course of the project. Their patience and prompt responses were greatly appreciated.

Hill Studio, P.C. would like to extend a special thanks to the following for taking the time to share with us their knowledge of Nottoway County: The Nottoway County Historical Association members in general and Dickie Ingram and Larry Williamson in particular; Mrs. Walter B. Arnold, John and Sandra Bolick, Clyde Bolick, Mrs. Alice Bass, Billy Boswell, Rev. Ricardo Brown, Mary Alice Carlos, Mayo K. Ceraratt, Wirt Corrie, Mr. Harris Daniel, Greg Eanes, Emma and Mac Farrar, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Freeman, Mr. C. E. Hall, Dr. James Harris, Rudolph Harmon, Mr. and Mrs. R. Thomas Hawkes, Louis Ingram, Bruce and Linda Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lucy, Reggie Morton, Cassandra O'Dell, Mr. and Mrs. Ted Prosise, David Redford, Tom Robinson, Mrs. Sanger, Frannie Schwabenton, and Anne Scott. Their contributions to the project are invaluable.

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CHAPTER 1: PROJECT BACKGROUND

Introduction

In July, 1994, the County of Nottoway was awarded a matching grant by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) to conduct an historic architectural survey of the of the County. In January 1995, Hill Studio, P.C. was awarded a contract by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) to conduct this survey. The survey was carried out under the general direction of Valerie N. Birch, AICP, Project Manager. Alison Blanton, project architectural historian, was the principal investigator. Ms. Blanton was assisted in the field by Valerie N. Birch, Fraser Davis, Melissa Board, David Pyles, and Mary Zirkle.

Project Description

Purpose

The primary goal of this project is to provide the County and its residents with information concerning historic resources in Nottoway County, encouraging and improving the protection of these resources. The survey will help to accomplish this goal by providing information essential for:

- Studying the potential for creation of new conservation or preservation districts;
- Making informed comprehensive planning decisions;
- Increasing the public awareness of the historic value of the historic resources within Nottoway County.

The objective of this study was to conduct a survey of architectural resources of Nottoway County to produce the following items:

- The Integrated Preservation Software (IPS) database for 190 properties surveyed at the reconnaissance level. Reconnaissance level surveys provide the following basic information about an historic resource:
 - * Style
 - * Date
 - * Address/location
 - * Physical condition
 - * Threats, if any
 - * Historic context
 - * Exterior architectural features (type/form, material, treatment)
 - * Architectural description
 - * Statement of architectural and historic significance
 - * Brief description of secondary resources

- * Site plan
- * Photographs documenting each resource, contributing and non-contributing
- The Integrated Preservation Software (IPS) database for 20 properties surveyed at the intensive level. Intensive level surveys provide a more detailed documentation of an historic resource, including a description of the interior features of the resource. The following information is included in an intensive level survey:
 - * Style
 - * Date
 - * Address/location
 - * Physical condition
 - * Threats, if any
 - * Site plan
 - * Verbal boundary description
 - * Function(s) of property
 - * Period context
 - * Historic context
 - * Exterior architectural features (type/form, material, treatment)
 - * Architectural description
 - * Interior description
 - * Historical events
 - * Statement of architectural and historic significance
 - * Brief description of secondary resources
 - * Photographs documenting each resource, contributing and non-contributing
- A survey report that discusses the historic context of the survey area based on appropriate themes recognized by DHR, evaluates the significance of the resources, and provides recommendations for further study, preservation planning, and educational projects.
- Two historic district Preliminary Information Forms (PIFs), one for Crewe and one for the Nottoway County Complex.
- A set of maps indicating the location of all surveyed properties.
- A scripted slide show.

The survey report will serve as a planning document for making land-use decisions and planning for future survey, evaluation, and treatment of architectural resources within the study area.

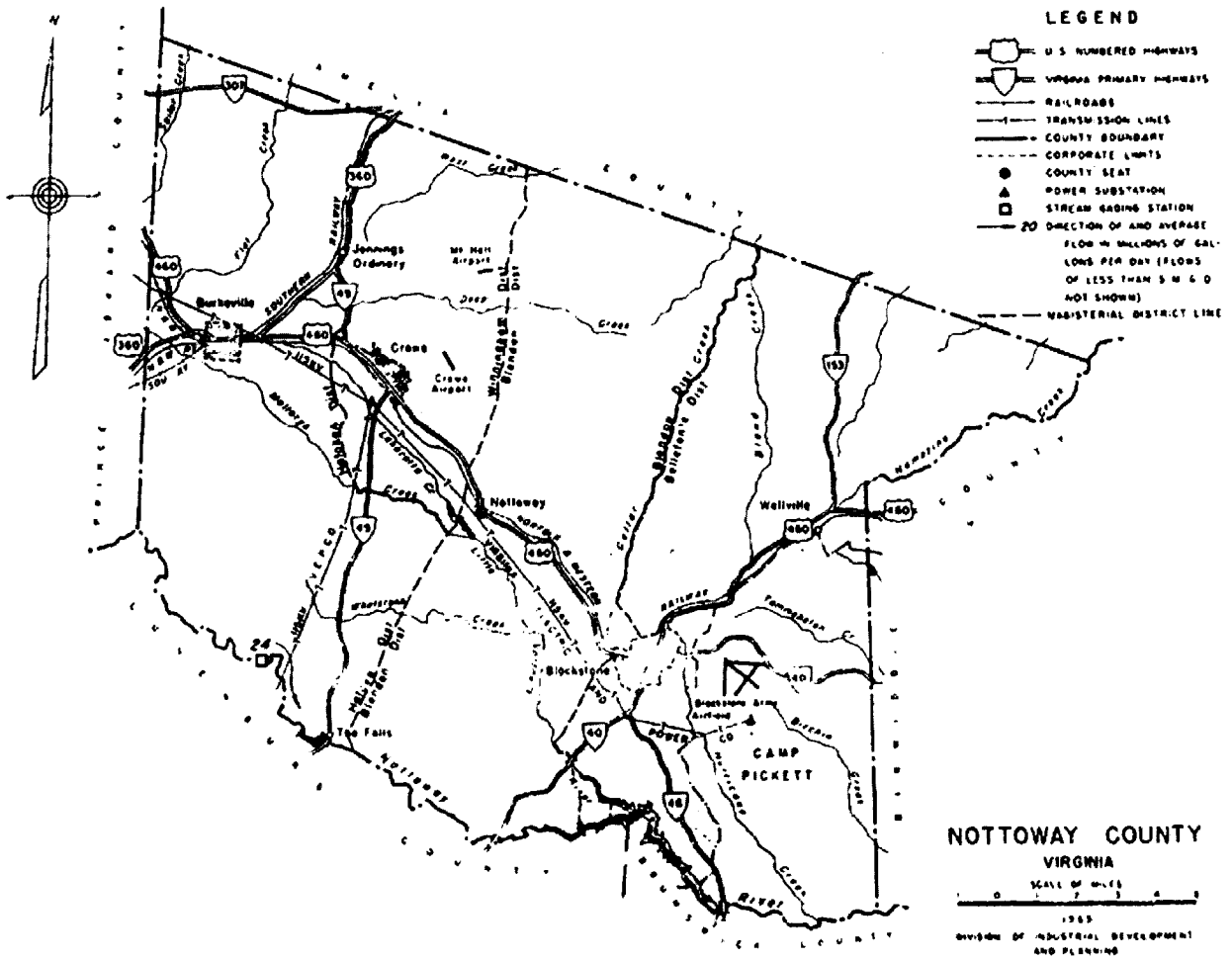


Figure 1. Project area.

MAP OF NOTTOWAY COUNTY

CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY

Literature and Records Review

Background data was reviewed prior to, during, and after completion of the fieldwork. The literature and records search was conducted in Nottoway, Blacksburg, Richmond, and Roanoke, Virginia at the following locations:

- Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR)
- Virginia State Library (VSL)
- Nottoway County Clerk's Office
- Nottoway County Public Library
- Roanoke Regional Library, Roanoke, Virginia
- Newman Library, VPI & SU, Blacksburg, Virginia

The following resources were reviewed:

- National Register of Historic Places files
- 1918 Dunn Map
- Gilmer Map of Nottoway County
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps
- Mutual Assurance Policies for Nottoway County
- County documents and records
- Nottoway County Historical Association files and papers

Previous Architectural Investigations

A total of 122 resources have previously been surveyed within the study area. Of these resources, six are on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and one has been determined eligible but has yet to be nominated. The resources currently listed on the National Register in Nottoway County include:

67-0004	Nottoway County Courthouse
67-0014	Oakridge
67-0047	Burkes Tavern
67-0107	Little Mountain Pictograph (44NT13)
142-0001	Schwartz Tavern
142-0007	Blackstone Historic District

Woodland (67-0050) has been determined eligible by DHR but has not been nominated.

In addition to the Blackstone Historic District, two other potential historic districts have been surveyed but have not been evaluated for National Register eligibility. These districts are:

67-0099-001 thru 019
67-0110-001 thru 007

Piedmont Geriatric Hospital
Camp Pickett

On-Site Survey Methodology

Once preliminary research was completed, on-site survey work began in March, 1995 and was completed in December, 1995. First the team divided the county up into areas covered by 7 1/2 minute USGS quadrangle maps. Then, using historic maps, W. R. Turner's Old Homes and Families of Nottoway County, information gathered from local residents, and Department of Historic Resources recommendations, the survey team conducted the on-site field survey on a quadrangle by quadrangle basis, working from east to west. The team concentrated on surveying rural properties first, then properties within the towns. Information concerning the location of potential survey sites was brought to the attention of the survey team through the course of the project. The survey team made every effort to examine these sites before the project was completed. Properties within the Blackstone Historic District were inventoried when the district was listed on the National Register, therefore, further reconnaissance level surveys within its boundaries were not included in the scope of this project.

Preliminary Information Forms (PIFs)

A Preliminary Information Form (PIF) provides the State Review Board with enough preliminary information (i.e. integrity, historical background) to determine whether or not a potential historic district warrants more detailed documentation for nomination to the National Register (VDHR:1). A completed PIF is first reviewed by VDHR's National Register Evaluation Team. The PIF is then reviewed by the State Review Board. If the board feels that the information provided in the PIF is sufficient, it will act upon the question of the district's eligibility (VDHR:2).

A historic district Preliminary Information Form (PIF) was prepared for the Nottoway County Courthouse complex and downtown Crewe (see Appendices E and F). Similar work has previously been completed for the town of Blackstone. The PIF submissions included black-and-white photographs and color slide documentation of general streetscapes, significant historic resources, as well as a sampling of non-contributing resources within the proposed districts.

VDHR Integrated Preservation Software (IPS) Data Entry

All survey findings were entered into the Virginia Department of Historic Resources Integrated Preservation Software system (VDHR-IPS) as individual files. These files contain the following information: DHR id number (a unique number assigned to a property by DHR in order to identify it; the prefix identifies the county, city or town where the resource is located, the following four digit number identifies the individual resource), resource address/location, USGS quadrangle, site description, resource classification and count, estimated date of construction, VDHR historic context, physical condition, any threats, primary components and materials (exterior features), architectural style, architectural description, additions/alterations

description, secondary resource description, architectural and historical statement, bibliographic data, and graphic documentation. IPS files were also created for previously surveyed resources that were not resurveyed at the time of the study. These IPS files only contain the following basic data elements: DHR id number, property name, address, and USGS quadrangle. Diskettes containing the survey information for this project were provided to DHR and the County of Nottoway.

The following id prefixes were assigned to surveyed resources within the study area:

- 67 Resources within Nottoway County
- 142 Resources within the Town of Blackstone
- 181 Resources within the Town of Burkeville
- 203 Resources within the Town of Crewe

Expected Results

Based on the fact that the development of Nottoway County was primarily agricultural, the majority of properties surveyed were expected to be agriculture-related. Resources associated with this development would include dwellings, farmsteads, tenant houses, smokehouses and agriculture-related outbuildings such as tobacco barns, sheds, granaries, and animal shelters. Also, due to the fact that the county had one of the largest slave populations in the region, the project team expected to survey a number of slave-related resources. Other types of resources expected would include small one and two-room schools, crossroads stores, small community post offices, and churches.

It was expected that most of the resources would date from the early nineteenth century through the early twentieth century. It was anticipated that most rural resources would tend to be vernacular in style while resources within the towns would tend to exhibit a wider range of architectural styles and features. The earlier farmsteads would have been located on relatively large tracts of lands and as a result, would tend to be spaced at some distance from one another. Concentrations of dwellings should increase as one gets closer to the larger towns. Settlements would also tend to develop around crossroads, and would include at least one store, an ordinary, a post office, several dwellings, and possibly a school and or a church.

CHAPTER 3: HISTORIC CONTEXT

Physiographic Region

The County of Nottoway lies within Virginia's Lower Piedmont or "Southside" region.

A Brief History of Nottoway County

This section represents a consolidation of various sources regarding the known history of Nottoway County, Virginia.

Introduction

Nottoway County developed as an agrarian society with tobacco as the main cash crop. Changes in transportation, such as the advent of the railroad in the mid- and late 19th century, opened other areas for Nottoway to distribute its agricultural goods.

SETTLEMENT TO SOCIETY (1607-1750)

The first people to inhabit Nottoway County were native American Indians of the Mangoac or Nadowa tribe. Nottoway County was named for the Nadowa Indians that settled along the Nottoway River. "Nottoway" is the anglicized version of "Nadowa" meaning "rattlesnake" or "enemy" (Turner, 1982; Cummins, 1970). Traces of these people can be found in archaeological studies although Indians were present in the county until 1804.

The first non-native people to settle in Nottoway were English, bringing British traditions and the Anglican religion. They settled the area before it was known as Nottoway, raising crops and cultivating the new land. These early inhabitants ran self-sufficient farms and plantations. Their agrarian society was based on the barter system.

During the mid-eighteenth century, farmsteads began to appear on large tracts of land. Many of these tracts were sold or given to the early settlers by the King of England (Cummins, 1970:8). **Maple Grove** (67-184), home of the Hurt family, and **Old Homestead** (67-36), seat of the Ward family, were built during this time (circa 1740).

COLONY TO NATION (1750-1789), EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789-1830)

Before Nottoway County was its own governmental entity, it was known as Nottoway Parish in Amelia County. Amelia County was itself part of Prince George County until 1734. Nottoway Parish became Nottoway County by a legislative act in 1788.

In 1789 commissioners were appointed by the court to build a courthouse and other associated buildings on the property of Peter Randolph (Turner, 1932). Records show that the courthouse was constantly in need of repair and in 1841 the court ordered the building to be sold. The contract for the present **Nottoway County Courthouse** (67-4) was let in 1839. The first court was held in the new courthouse, an architecturally impressive brick building designed by Branch H. Ellington in the Roman-Revival style, in 1843.

Crossroads settlements began to develop in the early 1800s. The settlements of Black's and White's (Blackstone), Jennings Ordinary, St. Mark's and Nottoway Court House developed during this time.

During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, Nottoway County experienced an improvement in its economy due to the removal of British trade restrictions. The cultivation of tobacco was also at a peak.

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830-1861)

The County continued to prosper during this time period. Tobacco continued to reign as the main cash crop. The railroads began to appear during the 1850s. However, they did not have much impact at this time.

CIVIL WAR (1861-1865)

The Civil War was a time of little growth in the County as most work was trained on the war effort. Nottoway Court House was the site of the local vote for secession in April 1861.

The Battle of Nottoway Court House, known locally as the "Battle of the Grove" was a one-day skirmish in the larger Wilson-Kautz Cavalry Raid that was fought four days in June 1864. A number of domestic resources were used as field hospitals during this particular event during the war. General Grant occupied the courthouse in April 1865.

The railroads played a key role in the transport of artillery and equipment for the Confederate Army. As a result, they became a strategic target for the Union forces. The Burkeville Railroad Station was burned on June 23, 1864 during the Wilson-Kautz Raid, by the Union Cavalry commanded by General Augustus V. Kautz (Eanes 1995).

RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1865-1917)

The period following the Civil War was a time of slow growth and recovery. Black's and White's became known as Blackstone in 1888 and Burke's Junction became Burkeville in 1877. Crewe was established in 1887-1888 by the Norfolk and Western Railroad as a railroad town serving the new rail shops.

During this time, the greatest influence on the evolution of the County was the development of the railroad. Not only did the introduction of the railroad bring the physical presence of rails, trains, shops, and stations to Nottoway, it brought industrialization to what was previously a strictly agrarian society.

Populations continued to grow in the rural areas even though the towns of Blackstone, Burkeville and Crewe grew. Agriculture began to decline with the growth of industry in the towns.

WORLD WAR I AND II (1917-1945)

There was a great amount of growth during this time period in Nottoway County. The shift away from farming towards industry and manufacturing continued. The use of the automobile greatly improved the accessibility of people to resources and further contributed to the growth of towns.

Piedmont Sanatorium was constructed early in the 20th century to serve the area as a tuberculosis treatment center for African Americans.

Camp Pickett was constructed in the early 1940s and decreased the area available for use in farming. It provided a larger economic base in Blackstone than had previously existed. It is estimated that Camp Pickett increased the population of Blackstone from 3,000 to 12,000.

Domestic Theme

This theme relates broadly to the human need for shelter, a home place, and community dwellings.

Property Types

Single Dwellings

Multiple Dwellings

Secondary Domestic Structures:

Dairys

Smokehouses

Kitchens

Other Dependencies

Hotels

Inns

Ordinaries/Taverns

Resources Identified

Single Dwellings

67-0001	Battleview Manor/ The Bowery	67-0042	J. C. May House
		67-0044	Austin House
67-0002	Fancy Hill	67-0045	Wells House
67-0003	Inverness	67-0048	Ravenwood
67-0005	Oakwood	67-0050	Woodland
67-0009	Hickory Hill/Carter's Hall	67-0051	Poplar Grove
67-0010	Aspen Circle	67-0053	White House
67-0011	Cedar Hill	67-0058	Holly Hill/Green Holly
67-0013	Mulberry Grove	67-0059	House, Route 153
67-0014	Oakridge	67-0060	House, Route 153
67-0015	Poplar Hill	67-0061	R. M. Wray House
67-0018	Aspen Hall	67-0062	Hawkes-Williamson House
67-0020	Oak Grove/Cadwell Place	67-0063	W.G. White House
67-0024	Cummins House	67-0065	W.R. Fisher House
67-0025	Dillemoth House	67-0066	Hawkes House
67-0026	Leinster/Old Hale Place	67-0067	Hawkes House
67-0027	Governor Mann House	67-0068	W.A. Morton House
67-0028	Oak Motte	67-0071	John Clay House
67-0029	The Tavern/ Peter Randolph House	67-0072	House, Route 612
		67-0074	Charles Gibbs House
67-0031	Mountain Hall	67-0076	K.T. Simonton House
67-0033	Boxwood	67-0077	House, Route 610
67-0036	Old Homestead	67-0078	Ulrey House
67-0040	Old Field (Hyde Park)	67-0079	House, Route 614
67-0041	The Knole/Old Cochran Place	67-0081	J.R. Skinner House
		67-0084	Morgan House

*Resources Identified
Single Dwellings(con't)*

67-0085	House, Route 609	67-0141	Pine Shadows
67-0086	Flowers House	67-0142	Ingleside
67-0087	Clay House	67-0144	Baleview Farm
67-0088	C.L. Abernathy House	67-0145	Woodland
67-0089	House, Route 669	67-0147	Rural Retreat
67-0090	Drinkwater	67-0148	House, Route 49 North
67-0091	Patterson House	67-0149	D.C. Owen House
67-0092	Windrow	67-0150	Farrar House
67-0094	House, Route 616	67-0151	Camadan
67-0095	Motley House	67-0152	Fowlkes House
67-0097	House, Route 628	67-0153	Robertson House
67-0102	House, Route 626	67-0156	House, Route 49 South
67-0103	Robertson and Chumney House and Store	67-0157	House, Route 49 South
67-0111	House, Route 631	67-0158	House, Route 49
67-0114	Burnt Chimney	67-0160	House, Route 49
67-0115	T.J. Williams House	67-0161	Wilson House
67-0116	Coleman House	67-0162	Hico
67-0117	L.C. Hawkes House	67-0163	Mallory Hill
67-0118	R.B. Payne House	67-0164	Jennings Estate
67-0119	House, Route 612	67-0165	House, Route 49
67-0120	House, Route 660	67-0166	Maple Grove
67-0121	House, Route 660	67-0169	House, Route 626
67-0122	M.D. Ritchie House	67-0171	House, Route 49
67-0123	Wenger House	67-0172	House, Route 49
67-0124	Tenant House, Route 618	67-0173	House, Route 49
67-0125	J.T. Rice House	67-0174	House, Route 460 Business
67-0126	Turkey Island	67-0175	Poplar Hill/The Elms
67-0127	House, Route 611	67-0176	Hazel Dell
67-0128	Edge Hill/Whiskey Hill	67-0177	Glen Cove
67-0129	House, Route 625	67-0178	Rover's Rest
67-0130	House, Route 625	67-0179	House, Route 666
67-0131	House, Route 460	67-0183	Farley's
67-0132	Locust Grove	67-0184	Maple Grove/Hurt Place
67-0133	House, Route 632	67-0185	Wootton House
67-0134	House, Route 619	67-0186	Bright Shadows
67-0135	House, Route 619	67-0187	Pridgen Estate
67-0136	House, Route 619	67-0188	House, Route 630
67-0137	House, Route 619	67-0189	Cliff Ellett, Sr. House
67-0138	House, Route 630	67-0190	Ellett House
67-0139	Tenant House I	67-0192	Chestnut Hill
67-0140	Tenant House II	67-0193	Windsor
		67-0194	H. Ingram House

*Resources Identified
Single Dwellings(con't)*

67-0195	Maple Lawn	203-0002	Oliver-Wheary House
67-0196	Rural Oaks	203-0004	House, Route 618
67-0198	Walnut Hill	203-0005	House, Route 618
67-0199	L.E. Parrish House	203-0006	House, Route 618
67-0200	Old Bloomfield Farm	203-0007	House, Route 618
67-0201	House, Route 625	203-0008	House, Route 618
67-0202	House, Route 625	203-0009	House, Route 618
67-0203	House, Route 625	203-0010	House, Route 618
67-0204	River View/ Old Frank White Farm	203-0011	House, Route 618
67-0205	Miller's Hill/ T.O. Sandy Farm	203-0012	House, Route 618
67-0206	Jackson House	203-0013	House, Route 618
67-0207	Wellville Stationmaster's House	203-0014	House, Route 618
67-0208	Seamster House	203-0015	House, Route 618
67-0209	Bacon's Hall	203-0016	House, Route 618
67-0211	Baldwin House	203-0017	House, Route 1044
67-0232	House, Route 618	203-0023	House, 105 W. Pennsylvania Avenue
67-0233	House, Route 618	203-0024	House, 102 W. Pennsylvania Avenue
67-0234	House, Route 618	203-0028	House, 417 E. Maryland Avenue
67-0235	House, Route 618		
67-0236	House, Route 618	203-0029	House, 215 First Street
67-0237	House, Route 618	203-0030	House, 406 Custis Street
67-0238	House, Route 618	203-0031	House, 307 East Carolina Avenue
142-0006	Robertson House		
142-0009	Upson House/Lucy House	203-0032	House, 301 East Carolina Avenue
142-0010	House, 200 Courthouse Road		
142-0011	Birdwood	203-0033	House, 406 West Carolina Avenue
142-0012	Mahoney House		
142-0013	Gravatt House	203-0034	C.E. Wilson House
142-0014	Log Cabin, Third Street	203-0035	House, 600 Block W. Carolina Avenue
142-0015	Dr. Woolridge House		
142-0016	Barco House	203-0036	House, 146 West Carolina Avenue
142-0017	Crawley House		
142-0018	Frank Haven	203-0037	House, 701 West Carolina Avenue
181-0003	House, Agnew Street		
181-0004	Dr. Smith House	203-0038	Bluebird's Nest
181-0010	House, 117 Deems Street	203-0039	House, 1316 West Carolina Avenue
181-0011	House, 113 Deems Street	203-0044	Edwards House
181-0012	Robinwood		

*Resources Identified
Properties with Secondary Domestic
Structures*

67-0005 Oakwood
 67-0009 Hickory Hill
 67-0010 Aspen Circle
 67-0011 Cedar Hill
 67-0015 Poplar Hill
 67-0027 Governor Mann House
 67-0033 Boxwood
 67-0036 Old Homestead
 67-0040 Old Field (Hyde Park)
 67-0048 Ravenwood
 67-0059 House, Route 153
 67-0065 Fisher, W.R. House
 67-0067 Hawkes House
 67-0068 Morton, W.A. House
 67-0070 Phillips, J.W. House
 67-0071 Clay, John House
 67-0090 Drinkwater
 67-0092 Windrow
 67-0103 Robertson and Chumney
 House and Store
 67-0120 House, Route 660
 67-0141 Pine Shadows
 67-0143 Jennings Ordinary
 67-0147 Rural Retreat
 67-0151 Camadan
 67-0157 House, Route 49 South
 67-0161 Wilson House
 67-0162 Hico
 67-0172 Old George Johnson
 House
 67-0176 Hazel Dell
 67-0177 Glen Cove
 67-0178 Rover's Rest
 67-0183 Farley's
 67-0184 Maple Grove/Hurt Place
 67-0185 Wootton House
 67-0186 Bright Shadows
 67-0192 Chestnut Hill
 67-0196 Rural Oaks
 67-0198 Walnut Hill

67-0205 Miller's Hill/
 T.O. Sandy Farm
 67-0206 Jackson House
 181-0012 Robinwood
 203-0001 Oliver-Wheary House

Hotels/Inns

203-0021 Hotel Crewe
 203-0026 Oliver Hotel

Ordinaries/Taverns

67-0029 The Tavern
 67-0047 Burke's Tavern
 67-0143 Jennings Ordinary
 142-0001 Schwartz Tavern

OVERVIEW

The domestic dwellings surveyed in Nottoway County range from the mid-18th century through the 1940s. Their siting, form, and stylistic articulation vary through time as technologies, economies, and tastes evolved. The majority of the buildings are vernacular in form, based on regional traditions, rather than designed in any specific architectural style. Floor plans identified in the survey included hall-and-parlor, side-passage, central-passage (both single- and double-pile), and four-room configurations. Of these forms, the two-story, three-bay I-house with its central-passage, single-pile plan was the most prevalent. While there are examples of dwellings designed in the Georgian, Federal, Greek-Revival, Italianate, Queen-Anne, and Craftsman styles, in most cases, the influence of these academic styles is limited to the detailing of a vernacular form. Pattern books available in the late 18th and early 19th century had a great impact on the design of these vernacular dwellings as they provided architectural plans and details to the local builder.

Originally developing as an agrarian society, 18th and early 19th century Nottoway was rural in nature with a few crossroad settlements along the roads to the courthouse and towns or cities beyond. Therefore, most of the earliest domestic buildings were located within large tracts of land as centerpieces of almost autonomous farms or plantations. These dwellings were surrounded by numerous outbuildings that served to support the self-sufficient domestic life of the household. Other early domestic buildings such as ordinaries and taverns were clustered at crossroad settlements and along the early roads. The materials for construction were often dictated by the resources available on the site. The majority of the houses built prior to the Civil War were typically frame construction, using timbers on the land, with bricks for foundations and chimneys being produced by slave labor from private brickyards on the property.

With the arrival of the railroads in the mid-19th century, the towns of Blackstone and Burkeville began to emerge, followed by the rapid appearance of the railroad town of Crewe in the 1890s. Dwellings that were more urban in siting, size, form, and style began to be built in greater concentration in these towns during the second half of the 19th century. These urban dwellings were no longer self-sufficient as they were now part of a community that supplied goods and services in a free-market economy. Therefore, the materials for construction were no longer dictated by the resources of the site. The number and types of domestic outbuildings also decreased as a result of this urban setting.

Nottoway continues to contain a mixture of rural and urban lifestyles and dwellings representing both continue to be built. However, with the availability of technologies and materials and the dissemination of ideas and tastes so widespread in the 20th century, the form, material, and style of the later buildings are no longer dictated by their location.

COLONY TO NATION (1750-1789)

The five Colonial dwellings documented in the survey were located across the county and ranged from small, one-story vernacular examples to the grand plantation house at **Old Field**

(Hyde Park) (67-40). With the exception of early taverns or ordinaries, such as **Burke's Tavern (67-47)**, these farmhouses or plantations were sited away from the road on large tracts of land. All of the buildings surveyed are of frame construction with the use of brick or stone limited to the foundations and the chimneys. These materials and the slave labor necessary to produce them and construct the dwellings were supplied on the property.

Although there is no evidence of architect-designed buildings during this period, the buildings were not devoid of style. It is likely that pattern books such as Batty Langley's *City and Country Builder's and Workman's Treasury of Designs*, which was published in 1740, or the 1806 edition of *The American Builder's Companion* by Asher Benjamin supplied the local builders with detail designs for embellishing their homes. While in most cases the exteriors tended to be simple frame structures with minimal detailing, the interiors are much more elaborate with wainscoting, hand-carved detailing in mantels and staircases, and decorative-plaster cornices. Only a few 18th century dwellings still exist in the area and, typically, these have been enlarged with various additions that often obscure their original forms.

An early example of the central-passage, single-pile plan is found at **Old Homestead**

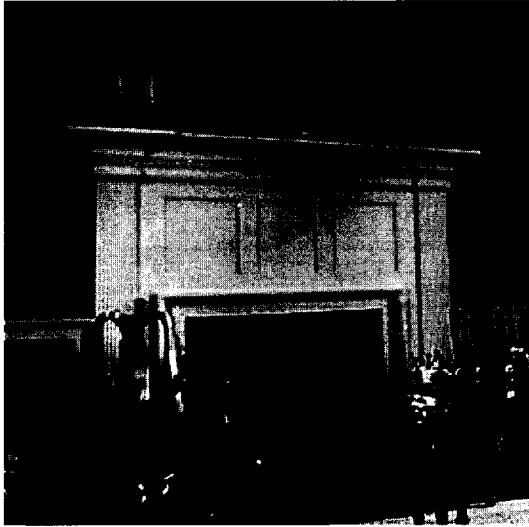


Figure 2. Old Homestead (67-36)

(67-36), built circa 1740 as the seat of the Ward family in the West Creek area (Figure 2). It is a one-and-one-half story frame dwelling with a steeply-pitched gable roof, three gabled dormers, and two exterior end chimneys with two sets of corbelled shoulders.

Although the exterior form is reminiscent of the post-medieval English tradition and the detailing is minimal, the interior is fully articulated in the Georgian style with paneled wainscoting throughout and a Chippendale balustrade in the staircase. The tall mantels feature paneled chimney breasts, stop-fluted pilasters, fretwork, and molded cornices (Figure 3). The dining

**Figure 3. Mantel,
Old Homestead (67-0036).**



room is fully paneled with an original cupboard next to the fireplace. The original six-panel Christian doors with H- and L- hinges still exist as well as the original lock with English seal on the front door. A two-story frame addition was added to the rear in 1841.

Old Homestead is unusual in that it has a summer kitchen that was originally attached to the main house. Accessed off the dining room and sharing the chimney, this one-and-a-half story kitchen has a small, separate staircase in the corner that leads to the sleeping quarters above. There is no connection between this section and the main house on the second floor. The woodwork on the first floor of the kitchen is simpler than the main house, yet very elaborate for a service

area. The mantel has a single-paneled breastplate and molded cornice shelf. The wainscoting, which consists of a single panel with baseboard and chair rail, is impressive as it features a single, continuous three-foot by twenty-foot board. The exposed beams of the ceiling are hand-hewn with beading along the edge. A well and two small log outbuildings are also located in the immediate vicinity of the main house. The log structures, used as a smokehouse and moon house, have rounded logs that are saddle notched, gable roofs with louvered end-vents, and stone pier foundations.

Old Field (Hyde Park) (67-40) is a much larger example of the central-passage, single-pile plan with rear and side wings dating from the early 20th century. Two-and-a-half-stories in height with a full English basement and two-story porch, this early plantation house offered dining on the basement level with formal entertaining spaces (parlor and ballroom) on the first level and sleeping quarters on the second and attic levels. Although vernacular in form with minimal detailing on the exterior, the interior is well articulated, with detailing from the early Federal, Greek Revival and Colonial Revival periods reflecting the various stages of construction. The earliest mantels feature central, raised panels flanked by paired colonettes and hand-carved fretwork in a diagonal pattern. A carved tracery pattern, whose design is sketched in the ceiling nearby, adorns the stair stringer. The window and door surrounds have molded trim with corner blocks. The original parlor on the first level features Greek-Revival detailing from an early 19th century remodeling and addition of an earlier side wing. The mantel and door hood are embellished with a meandering-key design. The circa 1906 side addition imitates the trim and detailing of the original section as interpreted in the Colonial-Revival style.

The original summer kitchen of Old Field (Hyde Park) still stands directly behind the main house. This one-and-a-half story, frame building has a side-gable roof with central brick chimney. The two-room plan features two entrances with one interior staircase located along one side wall and a large, double-sided stone fireplace in the center. A later, two-story frame overseer's house is also on the property.

Figure 4. Boxwood (67-0033).



Boxwood (67-33), built in the late-18th century originally consisted of a side-passage, single-pile plan (Figure 4). At some point, probably in the early 1800s, it was enlarged to the present central-passage, double-pile plan. The various phases of construction are evident in slight changes in floor level in the interior as well

as the different structural systems in the basement.

This two-and-a-half story frame dwelling has a broad gable roof and paired exterior end chimneys with a single window in between. The chimneys, laid in Flemish bond, have two sets of shoulders with tile weatherings and stacks that originally extended ten feet higher. The exterior is clad in beaded weatherboard siding attached with pegs. Evidence of the original, two-story, one-bay porch is still visible.

The interior detailing at Boxwood dates from the 1800s expansion and is extensive. There is wainscoting throughout the first floor and in the second floor bedrooms, as well as chair rails in the second floor hallway and on the third floor. The Federal-style mantels in the living room and dining room are hand-carved with a central beaded medallion, fretwork, and reeding in the breast plate. There is a molded cornice shelf above and slender paired columns on

Figure 5. Boxwood (67-33) Hinge Detail.



either end. The ceilings originally featured decorative-plaster cornices that have been removed. The six-panel Christian doors have their original H- and L- hinges (Figure 5).

The domestic outbuildings at Boxwood include a kitchen, a smokehouse and a privy--all of frame construction on stone pier foundations. The kitchen was originally two rooms wide with a central brick chimney (the chimney and one room have been removed).

EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789-1830)

Approximately twenty-three of the dwellings surveyed were constructed during the late 18th and early 19th century. This period, known as the "Golden Age of Virginia", was characterized by an improvement in the economy due to the removal of British trade restrictions that resulted in improved living conditions. With tobacco cultivation at a peak, the plantation house, with its numerous dependencies, remained the most prevalent type of dwelling in Nottoway.

As towns did not develop and incorporate until the mid- to late 19th century, crossroad settlements such as Black's and White's, Burke's Tavern, Jennings Ordinary, and Nottoway Court House served the communal needs of the agrarian society of the 18th and early 19th century. Typically, these communities were located along major routes of transportation and centered around taverns that also served as post offices and stage stops. **Schwartz Tavern (142-0001)** was built circa 1798 on the site of an earlier tavern at the junction of Cocke's, Hungarytown and Old Church roads. A rival tavern, run by a Mr. White, was also located at

t h i s
junction,
thus giving
t h e
community
the early
name of
Black's
a n d
White's
(Schwartz
meaning
"black" in
German).
**Schwartz
Tavern** is
a one-and-
one-half
s t o r y



Figure 6. Schwartz Tavern (1421).

frame structure has a side-gabled roof with dormers, exterior end chimneys, beaded siding and a stone foundation (Figure 6).

The interior of the original block consists of a single room with beaded horizontal paneling, a Federal-style mantel and an enclosed corner stair. The tavern was enlarged with a north wing in the early 1800s and an additional south wing prior to 1840, giving testimony to the continued importance of the tavern to antebellum community life. Black's and White's continued to grow

after the Civil War and was incorporated and named Blackstone in 1888. Schwartz Tavern later became the home of the Anderson family and has recently been restored as a tourist attraction.

Burke's Tavern (67-0047), located on the Old Raccoon Trail, has been the site of a tavern



Figure 7. Jennings Ordinary (67-0143).

since the 1740s, with the existing tavern structure dating to the late 18th century. This one-and-one-half story frame dwelling was extensively remodeled on the interior in the Greek-Revival style and enlarged circa 1820 when a new store, **Burke's Store (67-0049)** was built across the road. This community moved one mile to the southeast with the construction of the railroad in the 1850s and became known as Burke's Junction, which

was later incorporated in 1877 as Burkeville.

Jennings Ordinary (67-0143), located on the Old Richmond Road (Highway 460) on part of the estate of William Jennings, was built circa 1800 on the site of an earlier tavern on the old stage road to Richmond. This two-and-one-half story, three-bay frame dwelling has a steeply pitched gable roof with an exterior end chimney with two sets of corbelled shoulders and flanked by two small attic windows (Figure7). While the exterior is fairly simple, the interior detailing exhibits the influence of the Federal style. The mantel in the parlor is hand-carved with a central ellipse, fretwork, a molded cornice and slender Doric columns on either end. The stringer face of the staircases feature carved tracery on the first floor and a fluted shell design on the second floor.

As planters prospered, the simple hall-and-parlor and side-passage plans of the 18th century were either enlarged to create central-passage plans or replaced entirely. **Jennings Ordinary** and **Mulberry Grove (67-0013)** both feature hall-and-parlor plans that have been modified. The original plan of Jennings Ordinary was altered in the 1930s with a side addition and the relocation of the entrance from the hall to the parlor section. The one-and-one-half story, hall-and-parlor section of Mulberry Grove was constructed circa 1790 but has been greatly altered by two-story additions to the front and side.

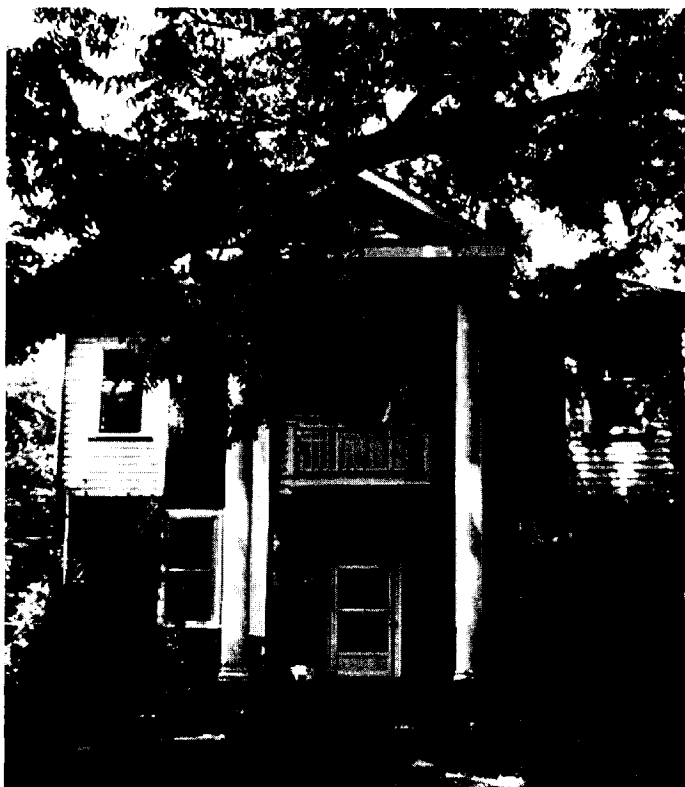


Figure 8. Mountain Hall (67-0031).

Mountain Hall (67-31), Burnt Chimney (67-114) and the Clay House (67-87) are examples of side-passage plans constructed during this period that were later enlarged without obscuring their original form. **Mountain Hall** (Figure 8), built circa 1800 for the prominent doctor and Congressman Dr. James Jones, is one of the few examples of the Georgian style in the area. Square in form with a pyramidal roof and double end chimneys, the dwelling is constructed of brick on the first level and wood siding on the second. Detailing includes a molded cornice with modillions, a Colonial entry porch and a two-story, one-bay side portico with a pedimented-gable roof with modillions and smooth Doric columns. The interior features a double-pile plan with a spacious side-passage hall giving it the name "Mountain Hall". An inconspicuous corner stair as well as other features give credence to the belief that

Thomas Jefferson, a friend of Dr. Jones, may have been involved in, or at least influenced, the design of Mountain Hall.

Other early side-passage dwellings, such as **Battleview (67-1)** and **The Elms (67-175)** (Figure 9) were later altered and enlarged to appear as center-passage, single-pile I-houses. **Rural Oaks (67-196)**, built in the early 19th century by the Dobbins family, is an early example of the



Figure 9. The Elms (67-0175)

typical I-house with its two-story, three-bay facade with side-gable roof and exterior end chimneys. **Hazel Dell (67-176)**, built circa 1820, is a variation of the classic I-house with the

introduction of the hip roof (Figure 10). Often, these early, central-passage, single-pile I-houses are later enlarged with “T” and “L” wings added to the back. Larger, five-ranked dwellings such as **Poplar Hill (67-15)** (Figure 11) built in 1795 by Captain Thomas Epes, also begin to appear. The small, one-story dwellings such as **Chestnut Hill (67-192)** (Figure 12) and **Mallory Hill (67-163)** become rare as people aspire to larger houses with more specialized spaces.



Figure 10. Hazel Dell (67-0176).

Frame construction continued to dominate. However, the earliest brick dwelling surveyed, **Hickory Hill (67-9)** circa 1830 (Figure 13), was constructed during this period, indicating the

Figure 11. Poplar Hill (67-0015)



availability of sufficient slave labor to produce such a large amount of bricks. The presence of skilled artisans from Europe is seen in the stonework at **Rover’s Rest (67-178)** with its circa 1815 foundation and chimneys of coursed ashlar. Charles Hingston, an English stonemason, was responsible for this stonework as well as later work at **Ravenwood (67-48)** and **Mountain Hall (67-31)**.

Although vernacular traditions persisted in many of the buildings’ design, the local builders were aware of the prevailing styles through popular pattern books and began to incorporate some of the elements in the exterior as well as the interior detailing of their houses. **Bacon’s Hall (67-209)** and **Fancy Hill (67-2)** (Figure 14) are examples of the Federal style constructed in the early



Figure 12. Chestnut Hill

1800s. They are both two-storied with five ranks of windows and a denticulated cornice as identifying features. **Bacon's Hall**, which was built slightly earlier, has a side-gable roof and



Figure 13. Hickory Hill (67-0009).

19th century vernacular dwelling with stylistic influence evident in its Greek-Revival detailing (Figure 15). Vernacular in form, it is unusual as it has a hyphenated configuration that was supposedly built all at one time (NCHA). The building is composed of a front, two-story section with two-room plan and a two-story, one-room rear section connected by a one-and-a-half story stairhall with side entrance. The front facade is most unusual with its two, side-by-side single-leaf entrance doors within a single surround. Although no evidence of a connection

Figure 15. Cedar Hill (67-0011).



a single-leaf, six-panel door with a rectangular, four-lite transom. **Fancy Hill**, built circa 1830 for Colonel Travis Epes, features more of the typical Federal-style details with a hip roof; elliptical fanlights over the first and second-story doors; nine-over-nine light window sashes; and an interior mantel composed of a fluted breast plate, central and end blocks with ellipses, and slender, paired columns on either end (Turner, 1932).

Cedar Hill (67-11), built circa 1820 by Stith Hardaway, is another example of an early

Figure 14. Fancy Hill (67-0002).



building traditions could explain this unusual double entrance (Powhatan). The entrance surround shows the influence of the Greek-Revival style with its cornice with full entablature supported by squared Doric pilasters with raised paneling. The interior doorways are topped by a molded cornice with a Greek meander design in the entablature supported by paneled pilasters on the sides. This is one of a few Greek-Revival buildings documented in the survey.

Domestic outbuildings continued to be an

essential component of the late-18th and early-19th century rural residences. The property at Hickory Hill includes a one-and-a-half story, frame summer kitchen and a smokehouse constructed of logs. The summer kitchen has a gable roof with brick exterior end chimney (Figure 16). The interior features peg construction and beams with beaded edges. Cedar Hill has a one-story frame kitchen with brick exterior chimney and metal side-gabled roof. Poplar Hill features a wellhouse and a frame smokehouse with pyramidal roof (Figure 17).



Figure 16. Hickory Hill Summer Kitchen (67-9)

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830-1861)

The period prior to the Civil War was one of continuing prosperity. As tobacco continued to reign as the main cash crop, large tracts of land with independent dwellings and outbuildings continued to be built. Although the railroads began to make an appearance in the 1850s, they did not have much of an impact on the styles and materials of domestic dwellings until after the Civil War. Eleven buildings constructed during the antebellum period were surveyed.



Figure 17. Poplar Hill Smokehouse (67-15)

These domestic buildings continued to be primarily of frame construction and the I-house remained a dominant form. Several central-passage, double-pile plans were also surveyed. Although these buildings continue to be vernacular in design, the influence of the Greek-Revival, Gothic-Revival, and the Italianate styles, is evident in the minimal elaborations of the cornice and porch detailing.



Figure 18. Ravenwood Chimney Detail (67-48).

Ravenwood (67-48), Green Holly (67-58), Wootton House (67-185), and River View (67-204), all constructed circa 1850 - 1860, are examples of the I-house during this period. Ravenwood is distinguished by its coursed ashlar foundation and chimneys, one of which is dated and signed "Chas Hingston - 1849" (Figure 18). The work of English stonemason, Charles Hingston, it testifies to the continued presence of skilled

artisans from abroad in the area. **Green Holly** is an example of the transition from the Federal to the Greek-Revival style with its plain boxed cornice, six-over-six and nine-over-nine windows, and two-story entry porch — reminiscent of the Federal style. The paneled entablature of the porch and the ten-light sidelights in rows of two lights each are evidence of the later Greek Revival style. The **Wootton House (67-185)** is a more complete example of Gothic-Revival embellishments on an I-house (Figure 19). Vernacular in form with its two-story, three-bay facade and hip roof, there are remnants of a decorative vergeboard along the boxed cornice. The porch is an excellent example of the style with its chamfered squared columns and scroll-sawn pendants, brackets, and balustrade. **River View (67-204)** is another I-house with a decorative vergeboard as well as a bracketed cornice reflecting the influences of the Gothic-Revival and Italianate styles.



Figure 19. Wootton House (67-185).

Miller’s Hill/T.O. Sandy

Farm (67-205) is an unusual evolution of a building form. The original circa 1830 structure consisted of two separate one-and-one-half story brick dwellings with single-room plans and Federal detailing on the interior. A later two-story frame wing added to the north facade circa 1870 reoriented the entrance to the center of the south facade. The central bay and a second story, both of brick, were added in the early 20th century, giving the building the appearance of a simple two-story, five-bay brick dwelling with a frame rear wing. Only on close inspection



Figure 20. Miller’s Hill (67-205).

of the bonding patterns in the brick and the interior plan with its mixture of Federal and Colonial-Revival detailing does the complexity of the building become apparent.

Ingleside (67-142), built by Robert Ward in the second quarter of the 19th century, is an early example of the central-passage, double-pile plan with hipped roof and interior-slope chimneys. While simple in form and elevation, its two-story entry porch is a good surviving example of Gothic-Revival elaboration. **Bright**

Shadows (67-186), built circa 1850 by Robert Beverley, is another example of the central-passage, double-pile plan during this period.

Oakwood (67-5), built just prior to the Civil War by Freeman Epes, stands as an excellent example of the Italianate style (Figure 21). Constructed of brick produced at a brickyard on the property, this central-passage, double-pile building has a hipped roof and four interior end chimneys.



Figure 21. Oakwood (67-5).

The exterior is fully articulated in the Italianate style with cornice brackets, decorative-sawn window crowns on the tall first floor windows, and rounded hood heads on the segmental-arched windows on the second floor. The double-leaf entrance, with arched fanlight and molded hood, is in a central projecting pavilion with gabled roof and quatrefoil attic window. The porch features chamfered wood columns on piers with decorative Italianate sawnwork. The interior features a grand staircase with a front

and back lower flight and an upper flight that spans the hallway. The cornice brackets and decorative scroll-sawn detailing of the exterior is carried through to the interior in the mantel designs.

Domestic outbuildings associated with these antebellum residences include a summer kitchen and smokehouse at **Ravenwood**. The one-and-a-half story frame summer kitchen has been attached to the rear of the main house by a one-story hyphen with flat roof. It has a gable roof with single dormer and originally had an exterior end chimney that has been removed. The one-story frame smokehouse has a metal gable roof and a vertical plank door. The building is clad in weatherboards and sits on a stone and brick foundation. The smokehouse at the **Wootton House** is also a one-story frame building with side gable roof of wood shingles. The **W.R. Fisher House (67-65)** property includes one of the few surviving examples of slave cabins as well as a kitchen. The slave cabins, located some distance to the rear of the house, were originally two, separate, one-story buildings with gable roofs that have since been joined with a central brick chimney. They are of log construction covered with weatherboards. The kitchen is a one-story, two-bay frame building with side-gable roof and pier foundation. The chimney has been removed. The outbuildings at **Oakwood** include a summer kitchen and a former icehouse. The summer kitchen, located to the rear of the house, is a one-and-a-half, two-bay frame structure with metal gable roof and exterior end chimney. The roof has exposed rafters and a decorative vergeboard. The site of the ice house, which retains its original stone cellar, has been replaced with an early 20th century tenant house.

THE CIVIL WAR (1861-1865)

There were no domestic buildings surveyed that were constructed during the Civil War. In fact, little construction at all occurred during this period other than that related to the military as all labor, materials, and attention was focused on the war. However, many of the antebellum homes in Nottoway were directly involved in the war as they were employed as temporary hospitals.

RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1865-1917)

This period marked the greatest change in the character of domestic buildings in Nottoway County. After the Civil War, the railroads became a dominant influence on the society and economy of the area. The railroads brought industries, jobs, people, and materials. As a result of this increase in population, earlier crossroad settlements such as Black's and White's and Burke's Junction began to emerge as the towns of Blackstone and Burkeville. Crewe quickly appeared as a railroad town to serve the new Norfolk & Western shops.

With this new urban life came a different type of domestic design as building lots were laid out and households were no longer self-sufficient and surrounded by outbuildings. Different building technologies, such as balloon-framing, and standardized materials were developed as industry progressed and rail transportation made everything more available. Other advances in technology — such as coal and oil heating systems, indoor plumbing, and gas and electrical lighting — began to impact the local building practices during this period. The Queen-Anne style with its many scroll-sawn decorative pieces became popular as pre-cut pieces could be shipped by rail. Also, with the growth of towns, there developed a specialized class of builders, craftsmen, and even architects. While Nottoway County remained a primarily rural area with vernacular buildings of frame construction continuing to dominate the landscape, the people became more directly influenced by the technologies, tastes, and trends of the world beyond and their houses reflected this influence.

Tenant farming began to emerge as a way to continue cultivating the agricultural lands without slave labor after the Civil War. Typically of frame construction and vernacular in form, few examples of this period survive. Several early tenant houses from this period are located near **Fancy Hill (67-2)** and were probably originally part of that property.

Over seventy-five domestic buildings constructed during the period between the Civil War and World War I were surveyed. Although many of these buildings continued to be scattered in rural areas across the county, the majority were located in or near the towns of Blackstone, Burkeville, or Crewe, or smaller crossroad settlements such as Nottoway. The rural residences built during this time began to change in character as they were often associated with smaller tracts of land, they began to be located closer to roadways, and they were no longer completely self-sufficient. The number of outbuildings directly associated with domestic life, such as former slave cabins, detached kitchens, smokehouses, privies, icehouses, and wellhouses began to decline by the 20th century. Wood remained the primary building material, with some of the more substantial urban houses being constructed of brick. Vernacular building

forms, dominated by the I-house, continued to persevere, especially in the rural areas. These vernacular buildings, however, are clearly influenced by the prevailing styles in their detailing, particularly in porch designs. The American Foursquare and the smaller, 1-story cottage form began to appear after the turn of the century. Formal styles, such as the Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and the Classical Revival are also represented.



Figure 22. Governor Mann House (67-27).

Just outside the village of Nottoway on Route 633 stands a unique collection of Italianate, Second Empire, and Gothic-Revival buildings constructed in the 1870s and 1890s. The **Governor Mann House (67-27)**, built circa 1870, is an excellent example of the informal villa form of the Italianate style with its central, three-story tower, cornice brackets, arched windows with decorative hood molds, and scroll-sawn detailing on the porch (Figure 22). The house originally featured bracketed balconies on the upper floors, which have been removed. The Italianate detailing is carried through to the interior with elaborate door and window surrounds of walnut. The **Cummins House (67-24)**, located directly to the north, exhibits a mixture of influences, including Italianate cornice brackets, Gothic-Revival vergeboards, and a Greek-Revival door surround.

At the end of the road is the **Dillemuth House (67-25)** (Figure 23), with its mansard roof, it is the only known remaining example of the Second Empire style in the county. It is possible that Governor Mann, the county judge from 1870 to 1892, may have been involved in the development of this small neighborhood near the courthouse.

Other examples of the Italianate style include the **D.C. Owen House (67-149)**, constructed circa 1890 on the outskirts of Burkeville. Although its form is more vernacular, it is fully detailed in the Italianate style with its cornice brackets, bracketed window crowns, and chamfered porch columns with scroll-sawn decorative elements. The spindlework of the porch frieze reflects the influence of the later Queen-Anne style.



Figure 23. Dillemuth House (67-25).

The **House, 223 Agnew Street (181-3)** in Burkeville is a turn-of-the-century example of the Italianate villa style with its central tower, cornice brackets, and paired windows (Figure 24).

Influence of the Queen-Anne style is evident in the decorative vergeboard in the gable ends. **Robinwood (181-12)** is a late 19th century example of the free-classic interpretation of the Queen-Anne style with its fluted Ionic columns and a Palladian-motif entrance and dormer (Figure 25). Built in the town of Burkeville as a townhouse to the Fowlkes family of **Old Field (Hyde Park)**, **Robinwood** represents



Figure 24. House, 223 Agnew Street (181-0003).

the transition from the self-sufficiency of rural plantation life to the early urban life-style in Burkeville. In addition to the pumphouse and smokehouse that still exist, other early

dependencies originally located on the property included a windmill to pump water, an ice house, and a servant's quarters with laundry room and a carbide burner that provided lighting to the main house. Another example of the free-classic Queen-Anne style is **Birdwood (142-11)**, built in the early 20th century on what was then the outskirts of Blackstone. This frame dwelling features a double end-gable with decorative siding. The stepped facade has a wraparound porch with fluted Doric columns and decorative scrollwork in the frieze depicting dentils, triglyphs and metopes.



Figure 25. Robinwood (181-12)

The Queen-Anne style is perhaps the most pervasive of the styles during the late 19th and early 20th century. Not only are there several fine examples of the style in pure form, but with the availability of ready-made decorative elements, the Queen-Anne style had a major influence on vernacular buildings across the county. The **Wilson House (203-34)**, built in the 1890s for C.E. Wilson, reputed to be Nottoway's first millionaire, is an excellent example of the Queen-Anne style with its modulated roof forms, wall surfaces, and detailing (Figure 26). The **Upton**



Figure 25. C.E. Wilson House (203-0034).

House (142-9) is one of the best examples of the pure Queen-Anne style in the county (Figure 27). Built in 1894 for Daniel T. Upson, a local merchant in Blackstone, this residence is fully articulated in the Queen-Anne style with its octagonal turret, oriel window, stained glass, "wagon wheel" vergeboard, and decorative sawnwork. The **Bluebird's Nest (203-38)** in Crewe is a less ornate turn-of-the-century example of the style in the free-classic form with its pedimented gables and Doric columns.

The Colonial-Revival style began to appear in the area after the turn of the century. The **Oliver-Wheary House (203-2)** is an excellent example of the Colonial-Revival style (Figure 28). Built in 1914 for Crewe merchant T.B. Oliver, the impressive brick house features a one-story wraparound porch with two-story entrance portico, all of which is supported by columns. The hip roof has gabled dormers on all sides, with a Palladian window in the front, and a boxed cornice with modillions.



Figure 26. Upson House (142-0009).



Figure 27. Oliver-Wheary House (203-0002).

The **Robertson House (142-6)**, in Blackstone, stands as a fine example of the Classical Revival style (Figure 29). Built in 1908 after the design of the Missouri House at the 1907 Jamestown Exposition, this impressive brick dwelling features a full-width, full-height portico with Corinthian columns. The low-hipped roof has a molded boxed cornice with modillions and full entablature. The interior features fully paneled wainscoting and paneled staircase with a stain-glass window on the landing. The mantels have heavily bracketed shelves on slender colonettes with Ionic

capitals.

Figure 29. Robertson House (142-0006).

The **Gravatt House (142-13)**, originally on the outskirts of Blackstone, is a rare example in the county of the more formal Italian Renaissance style. Constructed of brick in the early 20th century, it has a simple rectangular form of two-stories and five-bays. The low-hipped roof has a bracketed cornice that is repeated in the one-story entry porch. The windows are simple round-arched openings with two-over-two lights in the upper windows



and two-over-two-over two lights in the full-length windows on the ground floor. The simplicity of the **Gravatt House** gives it the dignified presence of an urban Italian Renaissance palazzo.

Vernacular building traditions persisted throughout the county into the 20th century, and although the I-house continued to dominate, other forms such as the one-story cottage form and the American Foursquare also began to emerge. With the availability of ready-made decorative elements, these simple forms began to be embellished with detailing from the Queen-Anne and Colonial-Revival styles. The **Hawkes-Williamson House (67-62)** illustrates the persistence of the simple, unembellished I-house (Figure 30). **Turkey Island (67-126)** is another example with a slight modification to the typical form with its hip roof and interior-slope chimneys.



Figure 30. Hawkes-Williamson House (67-0062).

The **Baldwin House (67-211)** is an example of an I-house influenced by the Queen Anne style with its central peak elaborated with a decorative vergeboard (Figure 31). **Maple Grove (67-166)** and the **Fowlkes House (67-152)** are both I-houses with central peaks that are either pedimented or feature gable returns, illustrating the influence of the Colonial Revival on this vernacular form. **Seamster House (67-208)** is an example of an I-house with both the central peak of the Colonial Revival and a porch with turned posts and scroll-sawn



Figure 31. Baldwin House (67-0211).

brackets from the Queen-Anne style.

The irregular massing of the Queen-Anne style combined with the pedimented gables of the Colonial-Revival style to produce a new form in buildings such as the **House, Route 626 (67-169)** (Figure 32) Its stepped facade, intersecting hip-and-gable

roof, and gable returns illustrated the transition from the Queen Anne to the Colonial Revival on a vernacular level. The cottage form, consisting of a one-story, central-passage, double-pile plan with hip roof, began to appear during this period. The **House, Route 619 (67-135)** and the **House, Route 619 (67-156)** are examples of this vernacular form dating from the early 1900s (Figure 33).



Figure 32. House, Route 626 (67-0169).

As the economy changed and the population increased and began to settle in more concentrated areas such as towns and crossroad settlements, the number and types of domestic outbuildings began to decline in the late 19th and early 20th century. Often technological advances lead to the disappearance of a type of outbuilding, such as indoor plumbing that replaced the privy. Wellhouses, icehouses, and smokehouses continued to exist, albeit in smaller numbers with decreasing numbers as fewer were made. The property at the **Mahoney House (142-12)** contains a frame ice house with gable roof. A frame smokehouse with gable roof and louvered vent windows still stands on the property of the Governor Mann House. The new outbuilding associated with domestic buildings was the carriage house, later



Figure 33. House, Route 619 (67-0135).

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Figure 34. C.E. Wilson Carriage House (203-34)

to become the garage or carport. The circa 1890 Wilson House and the 1914 Oliver-Wheary House have excellent examples of carriage houses designed to complement their Queen-Anne and Colonial-Revival designs (Figure 34).

WORLD WAR I AND WORLD WAR II (1917-1945)

As the industrialization of the area that began in the previous period with the railroads continued to develop, the economy of the region shifted away from farming. Generally after World War I there was an era of prosperity in which land values soared and fortunes could

be made. This, of course, was followed by the Depression. During this time, whether voluntarily for profit or involuntarily by default, many of the largest and oldest properties passed out of the families that had occupied them for generations (Turner 1932). This subdivision of land combined with the decreased emphasis on farming and the new dominance of the automobile led to a change in development and building practices. Although houses continued to be built in the rural areas as well as the towns, they were on much smaller tracts of land and were located near the road rather than down long secluded lanes. Even the new styles of the period, the Craftsman and the Bungalow, tended to be of a smaller scale.

Approximately 25 buildings constructed during this period were surveyed. These represent buildings across the county, in towns as well as in rural areas. Wood remained the building material of choice and vernacular forms in general continued to prevail. The American Foursquare and the bungalow forms appeared for the first time and the Craftsman style appeared to be the most influential. The distribution of catalogs by Sears, Roebuck and Company devoted to mail-order houses helped to promote the popularity of the Craftsman bungalow. As for domestic outbuildings, with the exception of the garage, they disappeared during this time.

The American Foursquare — with its two-story, two-bay, double-pile plan — emerged as a form that would begin to challenge the I-house as a dominant form in the 20th century. The **White House (67-53)** is an early, vernacular example of this new form. The **House, 1316 West Virginia Avenue (203-39)** is an example that illustrates the influence of the Colonial Revival with its boxed cornice with dentils and modillions (Figure 35).



Figure 35. House, 1316 W. Virginia Ave. (203-0039).

The biggest influence on the buildings of this

period was the emergence of the Craftsman style as it either directed the overall design of buildings or influenced the detailing of a vernacular form. Several examples of Craftsman-style bungalows were surveyed, including: the **House, Route 625 (67-129)**, **Baleview Farm (67-144)** and **Frank Haven (142-18)** (Figure 36).



Figure 36. Frank Haven (142-18)

These dwellings feature the typical one-and-a-half story bungalow form with either dormers or intersecting gables. Details such as exposed rafters, overhanging eaves, windows with multi-paned upper sashes, and tapered porch columns on brick piers further identify these buildings with the Craftsman style.

Other forms with Craftsman detailing that were identified included: the front-gable roof (**House, Route 630 (67-138)**); the jerkin-head or clipped gable roof (**House, Route 49 (67-160)**); and the hipped-roof cottage form (**House, Route 619 (67-134)**). The **House, Route 49 (67-173)** illustrates a 20th-century example of the I-house with Craftsman detailing.

Although the Colonial Revival would become a major influence on vernacular buildings after World War II, only one building of this type constructed prior to 1945 was identified. The **L.C. Hawkes House (67-117)**, with its one-story, Cape Cod form with side-gable roof, gabled dormers, and gabled entry porch, would become a popular form in the second half of the 20th century.

With the establishment of Camp Pickett in the 1940s, there was a great influx of servicemen and their families to the area. As most of these were only stationed at Camp Pickett temporarily, they did not invest in building or buying their own homes. Instead, many of these transient residents were housed in apartments created out of subdividing larger homes. **Old Field (Hyde Park)** was divided into one-room apartments during the war (Scott 1995), as was **The Gables at Blackstone College for Girls**.

Domestic outbuildings continued to decrease during this period and were limited primarily to garages, carports, and work or storage sheds. After the Civil War, the slave cabin became obsolete and few examples from earlier periods are still standing. Tenant farming became a new approach to farming the large tracts of land and the tenant house, such as the buildings at **Tenant House I (67-139)** and **Tenant House**



Figure 37. Tenant House II (67-140)

II, (67-140), emerged as a new building type (Figure 37). These tended to be simple vernacular buildings of frame construction with a gable roof and single chimney or stove flue. Two tenant houses of similar construction were also surveyed on the property of the **House, Route 153 (67-59)**.

Subsistence/Agriculture Theme

This theme most broadly seeks explanations of the different strategies that cultures develop to procure, process, and store food.

Property Types

Small Family Farmsteads

Large Plantations

Smokehouses

Granaries

Silos

Barns

Chicken Coops

Corncribs

Resources Identified

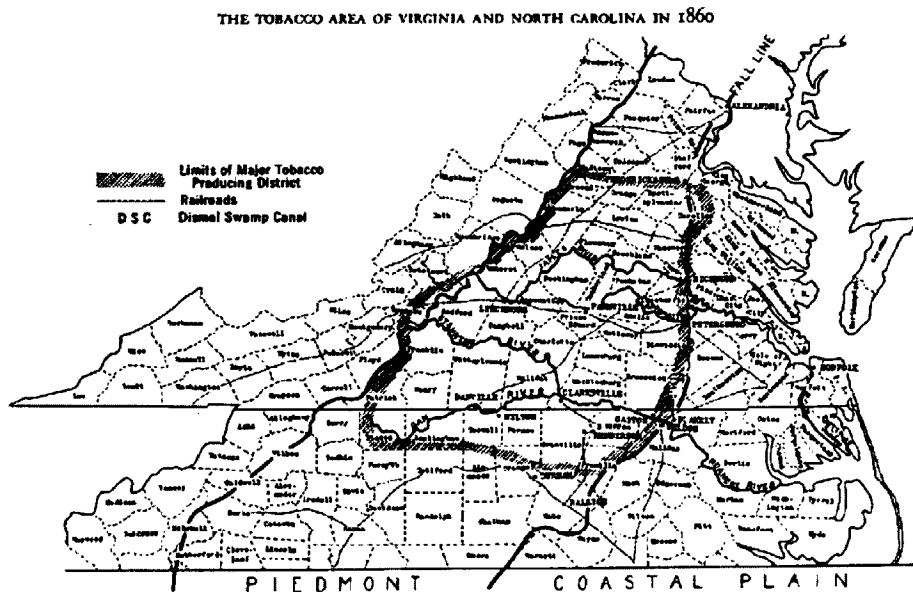
67-0005	Oakwood
67-0028	Oak Motte
67-0033	Boxwood
67-0036	Old Homestead
67-0040	Old Field (Hyde Park)
67-0059	House, Route 153
67-0067	Hawkes House
67-0068	Morton, W.A. House
67-0070	Phillips, J.W. House
67-0071	Clay, John House
67-0087	Clay House
67-0096	Meadview Dairy
67-0117	Hawkes, L.C. House
67-0122	Ritchie, M. D. House
67-0141	Pine Shadows
67-0151	Camadan
67-0159	Jenkins Farm
67-0176	Hazel Dell
67-0177	Glen Cove
67-0184	Maple Grove/Hurt Place
67-0193	Windsor
67-0205	Miller's Hill/T.O. Sandy Farm
67-0209	Bacon's Hall

Nottoway County history is steeped in its agrarian roots. These roots are reflected in the rural settlement patterns and the development and patterns of the local farmsteads.

Nottoway County was located in the major tobacco producing region of the United States (Figure 38). As a result, the cultivation of tobacco played a major role in the development of Nottoway County, particularly during the 1800s. The average tobacco farm/plantation consisted of approximately 478 acres, of which about 13 acres were planted in tobacco (Robert 1938:19). During the height of tobacco cultivation prior to the Civil War, 73% of the population was slave (Robert 1938). The slaves were generally supervised by an overseer. The overseer lived on-site. Several overseer's houses still exist in the County.

After the Civil War, farm labor shifted from slave labor to tenant labor. Slave cabins gave way to tenant houses. Many of these tenant houses were set up as duplexes and housed two families.

During the late eighteenth and early twentieth centuries, as towns began to develop and industrialize, agriculture although still a major economic force, began to decline.



(From *The Tobacco Kingdom*)

Government/Law/Political Theme

This theme conveys 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.

Property Types

City/Town Halls

Courthouses

Fire/Police Departments

Post Offices

Resources Identified

Courthouses

67-0004 Nottoway County Court House Complex:
Clerk's Office
Former Jail/Commissioner of Revenue Office
County Library

Town Halls

203-0020 Crewe Town Hall and Fire Department

Fire/Police Departments

203-0020 Crewe Town Hall and Fire Department

Post Offices

67-0049 Burke's Store
67-0103 Robertson - Chumney House and Store
142-0008 Blackstone Post Office



Figure 39. Nottoway Court House (67-4)

The original courthouse building in Nottoway County was located at a small settlement called Hendersonville. After the building burned, another was begun on land owned by Peter Randolph. Completed in 1793 and sold in 1841, it was replaced by the present building on the west side of Route 625 near Route 460. The present **Nottoway County Court House (67-0004)** was contracted in 1839 and first used in 1843. Nottoway County Court House area was the site of many historically important events. The vote for secession from the Union was held here on April 7, 1861. The

courthouse was occupied by General Grant during Lee's retreat just before the surrender at Appomattox. During this occupation on April 5, 1865, Union soldiers slashed many of the court records (Cummins 1970) .

The Courthouse is listed on the National Register of Historic places. It is an architecturally impressive brick building designed by Branch H. Ellington in the Roman-Revival style (Figure 39). It has a central temple form with Tuscan portico and one-story side wings. These wings have side-gabled roofs with pedimented gable ends and molded, boxed cornices. The building reflects Jeffersonian influence in its triple-hung sash windows.

The first Deputy Clerk's office, originally occupied by Mr. Wortham, was located on the grounds of **Windrow (67-0092)**. The present clerk's office was constructed on the Courthouse grounds at the time of the Courthouse construction. It too is a brick building but is one story with a side-gabled roof and additions on the east side and rear of the building.

The building currently housing the Office of the Commissioner of Revenue is the former jail. Constructed circa 1900 as the jail, it is located directly behind the courthouse. It is a one-story brick building with hipped roof. It was painted white when it was converted to offices.

Two other circa 1950 buildings, modern and utilitarian in design, contribute to the Courthouse Complex. They serve as the Agriculture and Social Services buildings. Across the street are a circa 1950s post office and two offices that house the Health Department and Economic Development Commission.

The courthouse area served as a central hub for social activity as well as county government activity. Although removed from the main route of 460, this area continues to provide a central function in the county as is evidenced by the construction in the 1940s of the County Library. The building is located to the east of the Clerk's Office and is brick constructed with Colonial Revival influence. The Nottoway Courthouse area retains the early village setting originally associated with its construction.

Town halls play an important role in keeping government on a local level. The **Crewe Town Hall (203-0020)** is located in downtown Crewe on the corner of East Carolina Avenue and Tyler Street. Built in 1939, it is a stately Colonial Revival-style brick building (Figure 40). The original Town Hall was located in a store on Carter Street until the adoption of a town manager form of government in 1926 which began a campaign to construct a Town Hall. The **Crewe Volunteer Fire Department**, a historic resource associated with the Town Hall, is located adjacent to the Town Hall and is detailed in the same style.



Figure 40. Crewe Town Hall (203-0020)

Post offices played an important role in rural Nottoway County. Mail was delivered on a weekly basis when the mail routes first began. Originally, post offices were located in crossroad stores. These small post offices have all but disappeared today. Although no longer in use, an example of one of the early post office can be found in **Robertson-Chumney House and Store (67-103)**. This property consists of two separate houses built at different times that are connected by a hyphen. The store still contains counters, boxes and shelves used when the post office was operating. In time, post offices were housed in their own buildings such as the brick Federal Revival Blackstone Post Office in the Blackstone Historic District which was constructed in 1940.

Health Care/Medicine Theme

This theme refers to the care of the sick, elderly, and the disabled and the promotion of health and hygiene.

Property Types

Hospitals

Doctor's Offices/Residences

Sanitariums

Resources Identified

Doctor's Offices/Residences

67-0128 Edge Hill/Whiskey Hill

142-0016 Dr. Barco House

142-0021 Dr. Woolridge House

181-0004 Dr. Smith House

Hospitals/Sanatoriums

67-0099 Piedmont Geriatric
Hospital

203-0042 Dr. Bryant's Norfolk &
Western Hospital

Early medical care was provided by physicians who served their community by traveling to patients. The first doctors were skilled in general medicine and traveled to patients by horse and buggy rather than seeing patients in an established office. The advent of automobiles and growth of towns meant “horse and buggy” doctors could keep an office and accept patients without traveling.

Four dwellings were used as hospitals during the Battle of Nottoway Court House/Battle of the Grove. They are: Cedar Hill (67-0011)
The Bowery/Battleview Manor (67-0001)
Poplar Hill (67-0175)

Many early doctors practiced in offices set up in their homes. Dr. Smith practiced medicine in his home in Burkeville, the **Dr. Smith House (181-0004)**. Dr. Patterson of Nottoway County practiced medicine in an office in the basement of his home, **Edge Hill/Whiskey Hill (67-0128)** (Figure 41). Dr. Woolridge, the first African-American doctor in Blackstone, lived in the **Woolridge House (142-0015)** on North Brown Street (Figure 42). Dr. Barco, another early African-American practitioner also lived in Blackstone at the **Barco House (142-0016)**.



Figure 41. **Edge Hill/Whiskey Hill (67-0128)**

Dr. Bryant’s Norfolk and Western Hospital (203-0042) in Crewe was built in the 1890s in conjunction with the railroad construction begun in 1888. The property also had a dwelling in which the nurses lived and a pharmacy was located behind the hospital.



Figure 42. **Woolridge House (142-15)**

The Piedmont Sanatorium for Colored People (currently **Piedmont Geriatric Hospital (67-0099)**) was built in Burkeville circa 1918 as a tubercular sanatorium. It served African-Americans not only from Nottoway County, but also those from other Southside areas. It became

Piedmont State Hospital in the 1960s and is now a geriatric facility for those with mental impairments. It was surveyed by VDHR in 1989 and numbered 67-0099-1 through 67-0099-19 for its many dwellings and other outbuildings associated with the main hospital building.

Education Theme

This theme relates to the process of conveying or acquiring knowledge or skills through systematic instruction, training, or study, whether through public or private efforts.

Property Types

Schools
Colleges
Libraries

Resources Identified

Schools

67-0082	Cellar Creek Schoolhouse
67-0155	School on Route 633
67-0170	St. Mark's School
67-0180	Prospect School
67-0181	Sneads Spring School
67-0191	Morning Star School
181-0009	Ingleside School

Colleges

142-0003	Blackstone Female Institute
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Properties with schools present at one time

67-0020	Oak Grove, circa 1850
67-0026	Leinster, before 1800
67-0047	Burke's Tavern
67-0092	Windrow
67-0205	Miller's Hill/T.O. Sandy Farm

Schools no longer in existence

Union Academy
Hoge Memorial Academy/Blackstone Military Academy
Longyear High School
Haytokah Agricultural Academy
Nottoway Academy
Spring Hill Academy

Before the public school system was instituted in Virginia in 1870, education was provided by parish schools, endowed free schools, tutors and old field schools. Parish schools were the first organized schools in the Colonial Period in Nottoway County and were often held in the parish houses of the local clergymen. The first such schools were operated by the established Anglican Church since that was the dominant religion of the time.

Endowed free schools were held by those families that could afford to hire a private tutor and provide education for children whose parents could not afford a teacher. These schools were most often held at the home of the family paying the teacher.

“Old field schools” were a community effort to establish basic education for children in an area. These buildings were constructed as their name describes, in old fields, and maintained by those families who used the school. These schools may have been constructed to be mobile so they could follow changing populations. A movable school was once located at **Windrow (67-0092)**. A boarding school was run for a time at **Burke’s Tavern (67-0047)** during 1840.



Figure 43 Cellar Creek School (67-0082)

One-room schoolhouses followed home and mobile schools. These schools were often very simple frame structures with metal gable roofs and pier foundations. **Sneads Spring School (67-0181)**, **Cellar Creek School (67-0082)** (Figure 43) and **Morning Star School (67-0191)** are examples of early 20th century one-room public schools that are still standing .

All three of these schools are simple in form. Morning Star School and Sneads Spring School both have metal side-gabled roofs. Cellar Creek School has a metal hipped roof. Larger schools were built later. **St. Mark’s School (67-0170)** was constructed in 1912 as a more advanced, three-room, vernacular frame schoolhouse.

Union Academy, a boys school in use circa 1870, was located on the southern edge of Blackstone. Dr. Walter Reed, known for tracing Yellow Fever transmission to a mosquito, was a student here for four years. It is no longer standing but is delineated by a marker commemorating Dr. Reed.

The **Ingleside School (181-0009)** was completed in 1892 as Ingleside Seminary by Northern churchmen for African-American girls who remained in the area during Reconstruction [from “The First Catalogue of Ingleside Seminary”]. It is an example of a boarding school that was Victorian in style. A classroom building and pump house are all that remain of the original

school complex. Burkeville Elementary School is currently located on this site.

The first public school in Blackstone was located on South Main Street near Eighth Street (Cummins, 1970). Built sometime after the passage of the Virginia public school bill in 1870, it was converted to other uses in 1888. The first school superintendent of the Nottoway school system was Dr. T. W. Sydnor (of Oakwell, now demolished), appointed as a result of the creation of Virginia's public school system.

The **Blackstone Female Institute (142-0003)** was founded in 1894 (Figure 44). It was later called the Blackstone College for Girls and is now the Virginia United Methodist Conference Assembly Center. It is a large, Classical Revival-style brick building with a central entrance portico. Side wings flank the main body of the building in the same style. The original section is a T-shaped plan. Several buildings are associated with the main building. One of these buildings is "The Gables", which was constructed to house the president of the Institute. The Colonial Revival-style building with a hipped roof has a number of dormers, thus the name, "The Gables". A boiler house, two work shops, dormitory building, playing fields and an amphitheater complete the campus.



Figure 44. Blackstone Female Institute (142-0003)

Military/Defense Theme

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

Property Types

Battlefields

Military Bases

Resources Identified

Battlefields

Battlefield of The Battle of the Grove /Battle of Nottoway Court House

Military Bases

67-0110 Camp Pickett

Nottoway County gave much to her country in defense despite the small size of the area. Soldiers served in the following wars: Revolutionary (even though the area was part of Amelia County), War of 1812, the Civil War and World War I.

The area of Amelia County that became Nottoway County was involved peripherally in the Revolutionary War. The British Cavalry, led by Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, passed through Nottoway while going to raid Bedford. His men met a citizen named Peter Francisco, who is said to have wounded two of the British soldiers and chased off seven at Benjamin Ward's West Creek. The British then camped at **Burke's Tavern (67-0047)** after burning Edmondson's Old Tavern (later known as Burnt Ordinary and later Morgansville) (Turner 1932).

The War of 1812 had little noticeable physical effect on Nottoway County. It is known, however, for providing a Surgeon-General of Hospitals to the cause. Dr. James A. Jones of **Mountain Hall (67-0031)** was appointed to serve in that position in Richmond during the defensive campaign of that area (Cummins 1970)

A prosperous time in Virginia came to an end with the onset of the Civil War in 1861. Five companies of men were sent by Nottoway to war. Union troops passed through Nottoway on a number of occasions.

The Battle of Nottoway Court House, known locally as "the Battle of the Grove", was fought on Nottoway soil. This engagement, one of four major engagements of the Wilson-Kautz Raid, occurred on June 23, 1864 and was viewed from **The Bowery (67-0001)** which was renamed "Battleview Manor" as a result. Following this skirmish, **Cedar Hill (67-0011)**, **The Bowery/Battleview Manor (67-0001)** and **Poplar Hill (67-0175)** were used as hospitals.

At the end of the Civil War, General Ulysses Grant passed through Nottoway on his way to Appomattox on April 5, 1865. He occupied the Nottoway Courthouse, and his troops plundered the Clerk's Office on the grounds, leaving records in bad condition or destroyed. The last major engagement of the War took place the same day at Saylor's Creek where Nottoway County meets the counties of Prince Edward and Amelia (Turner 1932). There are a number of sites that were used for various fortifications, trenches, latrine and artillery caches (Eanes 1995). These sites probably have archaeological potential since few reminders are visible.

World Wars I and II had a tremendous impact on Nottoway County in terms of changes in economics and settlement. **Camp Pickett (67-0110-001 through 67-0110-007)** was built in 1942 on 22,000 acres of Nottoway County and acreage from other surrounding counties. Fort Pickett, as it was later called, was a training ground for approximately 500,000 men. It was later used in the war as one of the largest convalescent hospitals in the United States. Due to the influx of people, the areas around Camp Pickett, especially Blackstone, experienced an economic boom (Turner 1932).

Religion Theme

This theme concerns the organized system of beliefs, practices, and traditions regarding the world view of various cultures and the material manifestation of spiritual beliefs. It also encompasses the study and understanding of places of worship, religious training and education, and administration of religious facilities.

Property Types

Places of worship
Ceremonial sites
Church schools
Church-related residences

Resources Identified

Churches

67-0006	Old Brick Church
67-0008	Bethesda Presbyterian Church
67-0016	St. Mark's Methodist Church
67-0030	St. Matthew's Methodist Church
67-0054	Rocky Hill United Methodist Church
67-0075	Cedar Hill Church
67-0080	Bethel Church
67-0083	Cellar Creek Baptist Church
67-0146	First Nottoway Baptist Church
67-0154	Union Church
67-0167	New Bethel Church
67-0197	Mt. Nebo Church
181-0002	Barker Memorial Church
181-0005	Burkeville Presbyterian Church
203-0001	Crewe Methodist Church
203-0022	Crewe Christian Church

Church Schools

67-0170	St. Mark's School
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SETTLEMENT TO SOCIETY (1607-1750); COLONY TO NATION (1750-1789)

During the Colonial period, the Church of England was the established church in Virginia and the colonists were subject to the tithes and duties of the Church as administered by their local parish. The area of Nottoway, then Amelia County, was originally part of Bristol Parish, and later part of Raleigh Parish, before becoming Nottoway Parish in the late 1700s. The first colonial church in the area was Southern Chapel or Green's Church, built in 1740 by Parson Green on Jordan's Road (now Hungarytown Road) just west of Black's and White's. St. Luke's Episcopal Church formerly stood on this site.

Although the position of the Anglican Church began to diminish after the Revolutionary War, due to its association with England, it did maintain a presence in Nottoway. A 1785 inventory of the Episcopal Church in Nottoway Parish lists: "340 acres of land with glebe and houses thereon; rent, six pounds; personal effects, one cup and plate etc.; two churches with three and a half acres of land; one chapel of ease" (Watson 1925, 48). In addition to Green's Church, there was an old Colonial Church located above Leneave's Mill. This church was supposedly a large and impressive structure, "nicely finished and plastered within, and provided with a large gallery" (Watson 1925, 48).

Following the passage of Thomas Jefferson's Freedom of Religion Act in 1785, the Anglican Church was disestablished in 1786. Episcopal services were abandoned after an early rector, Parson Wilkinson, was dismissed because it was discovered that he had a second wife in England. Dr. John Cameron performed services from 1794-1796 in an attempt to resurrect the Church in Nottoway Parish, but to no avail as the political and religious sympathies had changed. After 1796, the Episcopal Church ceased to be a practicing church in Nottoway. As the Presbyterian minister William S. White later observed "Old Parson Wilkinson,... left behind him an odor so unsavory that, with the downfall of 'Green's church,' every vestige of that sect disappeared" (White 1891, 57).

The dominance of the Anglican Church, however, did not go unchallenged. As the influence of the Great Awakening spread in the mid-18th century, dissenters began to gather and organize. One of these early groups became Presbyterians and met at Polegreen in Hanover County with the popular and influential Samuel Davies as minister. This early Presbyterian church at Polegreen had a small following in Nottoway Parish. According to Jack Stewart, the early African-American preacher, a small group of families, including the Wilsons and Tanners from near Mountain Hall, would "go off on horseback in these periodical journeys" to hear Samuel Davies at Polegreen. As Davies left Hanover in 1759 to become president of the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University), it is evident that these early Presbyterians in Nottoway Parish were worshipping in Hanover prior to the Revolutionary War (Land and Community Associates 1992). After the war, it is known that James Henderson of Hendersonville and Robert Fitzgerald of Leinster (67-0026), both of Scottish descent, joined the College Church at Hampden-Sydney.

Jack Stewart, fondly referred to as "Old Jack" or "Uncle Jack," served as a preacher to the slaves during these early days (Watson 1925). A slave himself, he preached at slaves funerals

until a law was passed forbidding Negroes to preach. Afterwards, he helped with the Presbyterian Church in the area. He was friends with Dr. James Jones and his wife of Mountain Hall, with whom he had been acquainted for over 40 years when he died in 1843 at an age over 100 years. The Reverend William S. White wrote a biography of "Uncle Jack" entitled *The African Preacher*, which had a "wide diffusion among the freedmen of the South" (White 1891, 61).

Another early group of dissenters were the Baptists. In 1769, the Baptist Church, known as the Separate Baptist Church, was established in the area of Nottoway with 66 members under the pastorate of Jeremiah Walker. The church, known as Walker's Meeting House or Nottoway Meeting House was located three miles from Burkeville on the old Lewiston Plank Road (Route 723). The land for the church was donated by John Fowlkes of Old Field (Hyde Park), even though it was illegal at the time to aid any religious organization other than the Established Church (Turner 1932, 114). As the Church of England was still the established church at this time, the Baptists and other denominations were considered dissenters. Jeremiah Walker was imprisoned in Chesterfield County in 1773 "for sundry misdemeanors, ... that he had convened the people in the County and preached to them, not being a minister of the Church of England..." (Turner 1932, 18).

EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789-1830)

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830-1861)

THE CIVIL WAR (1861-1865)

With the Act of Religious Freedom passed in 1785, this period is characterized by a decline in the dominance of the Anglican Church. With their new-found political and religious freedoms, combined with the influence of the "free-thought" movement and the lack of other well-established churches, the people of the area were generally lacking in religious discipline during this time. The Presbyterian minister Dr. William S. White wrote of the challenge he faced in Nottoway during his tenure from 1827 to 1832:

"My life in Nottoway may be characterized as one of incessant, but delightful, labor. That county had long been celebrated for the politeness, refinement, and hospitality of its inhabitants. But they were deplorably irreligious. They had been afflicted with some of the worst specimens of the old English clergy — men who were leaders in fashionable dissipation. ... This country. The influence of such men on the cause of true religion, and even of sound morality, was bad. Card-playing, horse-racing and wine-drinking were almost universal among the higher classes."

The Infidel Clubs were flourishing in the early 1800s, with nearby Paineville founded as a local center in the free-thought movement that was promoted in Thomas Paine's book *Age of Reason*. Many prominent people were members, including Dr. James Jones of **Mountain Hall (67-0031)**. The popularity of this movement, however, was short-lived with many of its members not only returning to the church, but becoming even more faithful and serving as

very prominent and supportive members of their churches. The racetracks and their influence on the morals of the people also “began to decline under the force of the truth preached by the ministers of the different churches” (White 1891, 56). By the 1830s a general reformation began as it became popular once again to be religious. A great revival within the Presbyterian and Methodist churches swept the county in the 1830s and 1840s bringing in many new converts that led to the further spread of existing churches as well as the organization of new churches.

The Presbyterian Church became organized in Nottoway County under the leadership of Dr. J.H. Rice in 1823 at Green’s Church near Blackstone. In 1827, the Reverend William S. White came to Nottoway. Soon after, in 1828, Green’s Church burned, and the Presbyterians built a new church, Shiloh Presbyterian Church, on land donated by Captain Samuel Morgan of Morgansville. This land was located adjacent to the Bellefonte Jockey Club, a “great institution of the county” at the time and often cited as the cause of the recent moral decline of the area (White 1891, 64). The business of the club competed with Captain Morgan’s tavern at Morgansville, thereby prompting him to donate the land for the church. The presence of Shiloh Presbyterian Church so close to Bellefonte did cause the racetrack to eventually close as the owner, Richard Jones, and three presidents were converted and joined the church. Upon the closing of the Bellefonte Race Track and Jockey Club in 1842, the large hotel at the resort was converted into a seminary for young ladies (White 1891).



Figure 45 Old Brick Church (67-0006)

Reverend White resigned in 1832 and was succeeded by Dr. Theodorick Pryor (1837-1855, 1867-1890). Under Dr. Pryor’s supervision, **Old Brick Church (67-0006)** was built in 1837 with popular subscription (Figure 45). The register indicated there were 106 adult members of the church at that time. This Gothic-Revival church, located at Nottoway Court House, was the site of final prayers for the Nottoway Grays before leaving for Richmond to join the Confederate army. Restored in the 1970s by the Nottoway County Historical Association, **Old Brick Church (67-0006)** stands today as one of the oldest churches in Nottoway County.

The Methodist Church also began organizing during this period, first meeting in 1827 in a wheelwright shop on the Crenshaw farm. Crenshaw’s Meeting House grew out of this gathering. **St. Mark’s Church (67-0016)** was organized following a revival in 1838 when more than one hundred converts joined the church at Crenshaw’s. Located at the intersection of Rt. 600 and

626 on land donated by G.W. Oliver, this frame church stands with **St. Mark's School (67-0170)** as an established crossroads settlement.

The Episcopal Church was resurrected in 1856 with the arrival of Dr. Gibson (Turner 1932). Under his supervision, St. Luke's Church was constructed on the site of the earlier Colonial church. St. Luke's Episcopal Church is currently located on the corner of South Main and Church Streets in Blackstone.

The black population of Nottoway County, composed mostly of slaves, typically worshipped in galleries constructed at the rear of the white churches. **Old Brick Church (67-0006)** listed two blacks, "Billy" and "Mary", in the register as members of the church in 1837 when the church was built (Cummins 1970, 23). **St. Mark's Church (67-0016)** was constructed in 1838 with a rear gallery; this gallery was torn down when the church was remodeled in 1875. **First Nottoway Baptist Church (67-146)** was originally a pre-Civil War church for a white Baptist congregation with a balcony for slaves. It was later given to the freed blacks for their own congregation's use. Blacks also worshipped with whites at the Republican Church, built by "Church" Fowlkes for the use of all denominations.

RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1865-1917)

While the established denominations continued to grow and build new churches across the county during this time, the period following the Civil War was characterized by the emergence of independently-organized African American churches as well as the development of towns in the county and the appearance of the "urban" church.

The town of Burkeville, which developed at the junction of the railroad lines in the 1850s, was incorporated in 1877. The Methodists were the first to establish a church in town when they had White's Chapel moved there. This was later replaced by **Barker Memorial Church (181-0002)**, given by George Barker in 1913 in memory of his father. This Colonial-Revival church with its jerkin-head roof form and high-style detailing is unusual for the area. (Figure 46). The Presbyterians began worshipping in an old freight station along the tracks in 1873. They constructed the **Burkeville Presbyterian Church (181-0005)**, in 1874 on land donated by Dr. James A. Agnew and Colonel Samuel MacLean on MacLean Street. This Gothic-Revival church (Figure 47), with its four spires



Figure 46. Barker Memorial Church (181-0002)



Figure 47. Burkeville Presbyterian Church (181-0005)

and bell tower, was originally clad in grey clapboards. The interior is unusual with its oiled pine paneling trimmed with walnut stain. A balcony was built across the rear so that the black community of Burkeville could also worship. A manse was built in 1919 on the lot adjacent to the church property. An Episcopal Church was built in 1888 directly to the north of the Presbyterian Church, but it was later closed. The Baptist church was originally located in front of Anderson's Hotel by the railroad on land donated by Colonel Burke. A new, Colonial-Revival church was built on Agnew Street in the 1950s.

Several African American churches were established during this period. Most notable was the relocation of Ingleside Seminary, a boarding school for black girls, from Amelia Court House in 1892. Deed books also make reference to a Presbyterian church on Dimmick Street between Fourth and Fifth streets in 1885

and the establishment of Macedonia Baptist Church at the corner of Dimmick and Third in 1922.

Several of the earliest churches in the county, such as Shiloh Presbyterian Church, St. Luke's Episcopal Church, and Crenshaw Meeting House, were located near present-day Blackstone and, as the town grew, it became natural for these congregations to relocate to new churches in Blackstone. The majority of the churches in Blackstone are located in the area around South Main and Church Streets. Constructed around the turn of the century, these churches represent a wide range of styles including the Roman-Revival Blackstone Baptist Church (403 South Main Street, 1907), St. Luke's Church designed in the Gothic-Revival style (420 South Main Street, 1898), the Romanesque-Revival Crenshaw United Methodist Church (200 Church Street, 1903) (Figure 48), and the Gothic-Revival style Blackstone Presbyterian Church (301 Church Street, 1901). Deed books refer to the establishment of two earlier churches in Blackstone--a black Baptist church founded in 1903 and the African Zion Methodist Episcopal Church in 1905.



Figure 48. Crenshaw United Methodist Church

Located on the edge of town is the former **Blackstone Female Institute**, now the **Virginia United Methodist Assembly Center (142-0003)**, which was organized in 1894 with the

Reverend James Cannon, Jr. as the first president. The original building burned and the present building was designed in 1922 by Petersburg architect Fred A. Bishop in the Collegiate Beaux-Arts Classicism style. These buildings are all included in the **Blackstone Historic District (142-0007)**. The **Hoge Memorial Academy** was also established in Blackstone in 1894 under the sponsorship of the Hanover Presbytery with Dr. Theodorick Pryor Epes as president. It served as the Hoge Military Academy from 1912 until 1931.



Figure 49 Crewe Methodist Church (203-0001)

the Classical-Revival style after a fire in 1916. The **Crewe Methodist Church (203-0001)** was organized in 1888 and rebuilt in 1907 on the corner of Carolina Avenue and Powell Street. Designed in the Gothic-Revival style, it has a four-story bell tower originally topped with a spire that made it the tallest building in Crewe (Figure 49). The church was abandoned when a new modern sanctuary was built in 1980; the original church now stands vacant and is threatened with deterioration. Pryor Memorial Church was built in 1889 to honor of Dr. Theodorick Pryor of the Presbyterian Church. The present brick Gothic-Revival church was dedicated in 1918. In 1893, Gibson Memorial Episcopal Church was built, later to be demolished in the 1950s for a new church building. The **Crewe Christian Church (203-0022)** was also established in 1893. After a fire destroyed the church in 1918, the present Romanesque-Revival style church was completed in 1921. Eleven Oaks Baptist, rebuilt in the 1970s, was originally established as Fowlkes Baptist Church for blacks in 1867.

Beyond the towns, the churches continued to expand during this period to meet the demands of their ever-increasing congregations. Oftentimes during this period, a newer church was built on the site of an earlier structure, as in the example of **Rocky Hill Methodist Church (67-54)** which was rebuilt in 1873. Churches constructed in the second half of the 19th century typically continued to be located at crossroads or major roadways. They ranged in denomination as well as in style and form, although the gable-roof form with front vestibule was the most typical, as in the 1886 **St. Matthew's Methodist Church (67-0030)** at Nottoway Court House and the later **New Bethel Church (67-0167)** and **Bethesda Church (67-0008)**, both of which were constructed in the early 20th century. This vernacular form often included minimal stylistic detailing such as pointed-arched windows that reflect the influence of the Gothic-Revival style that was so popular in ecclesiastical design. **Cedar Hill Church (67-75)** and **Cellar Creek**

Baptist Church (67-83), both constructed at the turn-of-the-century, are rural, vernacular examples of the Gothic Revival with their triangular-topped windows. **Mt. Nebo Church (67-0197)**, an early black church, is a late 19th century, rural, vernacular example of the Carpenter Gothic which is unusual in the area (Figure 50). **Bethel Church (67-0080)**, built circa 1912, was one of the only churches surveyed with two front entrances. Sometimes, as in the case of the circa 1907 **Union Church (67-0154)**, another building type such as a schoolhouse was converted to use as a church.



Figure 50. Mt. Nebo Church (67-0197)

Transportation/Communication Theme

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

Railroad-related Facilities

Bridges

Road-related Facilities

Resources Identified

Railroad-related Facilities

- 67-0022 Crewe Railroad Station, demolished
 - 67-0207 Wellville Stationmaster's House
 - 203-0040 Crewe Engine Shop/Power House
 - 203-0041 Crewe Ice Factory
 - 203-0042 Dr. Bryant's Norfolk & Western Hospital
 - 203-0043 Crewe Stationmaster's House
 - 203-0045 N & W Oil and Waste House
 - 203-0047 N & W Gas House
 - 142-0002 Blackstone Railroad Station, demolished
 - 181-0007 Burkeville Railroad Station
- Norfolk & Western YMCA, demolished (never surveyed)

Bridges

- 67-0109 Bridge, 1924
- 67-0112 West Creek Bridge, Rt.
631

Road-related Facilities

- 67-0047 Burke's Tavern
- 67-0049 Burke's Store
- 67-0093 Store, Route 616
- 67-0168 Crossroads Grocery
- 67-0143 Jennings Ordinary
- 67-0210 Store, Route 460 Business West
- 67-0231 Store/Gas Station, Route 618
- 142-0001 Schwartz Tavern

SETTLEMENT TO SOCIETY (1607-1750); COLONY TO NATION (1750-1789);
EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789-1830)

The early roads of 18th-century rural Virginia typically emerged as access routes to courthouses, churches, ferries, bridges, and mills. As Nottoway County was originally part of Prince George County, then Amelia County in 1734, before becoming Nottoway County with its own county seat in 1788, some of the earliest roads are oriented towards Amelia Court House and other significant locations beyond the current boundaries. Roads leading south to Lunenburg County were dictated by crossing points on the Nottoway River. The most-traveled of these early roads led from Richmond or Petersburg to Lynchburg and Danville

The surveying and upkeep of the roads was vital to the livelihood of the county and its inhabitants. Early court records are full of orders for roads to be surveyed and then worked on by property owners' "hands", payments for building bridges, as well as penalties for neglecting to maintain the roads (Watson 1925). Applications for mills and ordinary licenses, both of which were directly associated with the roads, also fill the early court records. The early maps emphasize the connection of these roads and their local destinations as they clearly indicate not only the roads and natural landmarks, but also courthouses, mills, ferries, and ordinaries.

The roads were usually given a name related either to the destination (such as a settlement or a property), a place of interest along the way, a natural landmark, or a name describing the road itself. "Cocke's Road" (Rt. 40), one of the earliest roads in the county, was named for Abraham Cocke who received a grant in 1740 to establish a road to his mill near the forks of the Big and Little Nottoway Rivers (Turner 1932). The "Namozine Road" (Rt. 615), named for the Namozine Creek, ran from Jennings Ordinary past Fergusonville to Dennisville. **Burke's Tavern (67-0047)** was situated on "Raccoon Track", now known as Route 621. It is interesting to note that many of these early descriptive names have been resurrected for use in the newly-designed "911" Road Name System.

The stagecoach offered early public transportation through rural Virginia. The first stagecoach through Nottoway ran from Petersburg to North Carolina by way of Cocke's Road to Black's and White's and Nottoway Court House. In 1819 **Burke's Tavern (67-47)** was authorized as a stage stop and by 1834 there was a stage line running from Petersburg to Farmville with private conveyance offered from the stop at Burke's Tavern to Hampden-Sydney College (VDHR 67-47).

The early mail routes also followed this early road system, using the ordinaries or stores along the way as informal post offices. The mail route in 1818 went from Petersburg to Dinwiddie Court House, Darvills, Village Hill, Morgansville, Black's and White's, Hendersonville, Nottoway Court House, Hungarytown, Brydie's Store, Double Bridge, Pleasant Grove, Haleysburg, Bylliesburg, Bibbs Ferry, Scottsburg, and finally ending in Halifax Court House (Watson 1925). The mail was carried along this route of 123 miles once a week. Another route was added in 1819 that traveled 45 miles from Perkinsonville to Charlotte Court House by way of **Jenning's Ordinary (67-143)**, **Burke's Tavern (67-47)**, and Leyes.

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830-1860); THE CIVIL WAR (1861-1865);
RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1865-1917)

Perhaps the greatest influence on the evolution of Nottoway County was the development of rail transportation. Not only did the introduction of the railroad bring the physical presence of rails, engines, cars, shops, and stations to Nottoway, but it brought industrialization to what was previously a strictly agrarian society. It broadened the economic base of the county by offering more goods and markets, and creating new urban centers with a new work force, but it also improved the agricultural economy by transporting its products to market more efficiently.

Given its location southwest of Richmond and west of Petersburg, Nottoway was destined to be an important crossroad to both north-south and east-west lines. In 1847 the Richmond & Danville Railroad was chartered with Samuel D. Burke of **Burke's Tavern (67-47)** named a commissioner & collector for the new line. In 1851, the Southside Railroad was constructed running east to west from Petersburg to Black's and White's. This line was extended to Lynchburg in 1854, creating a junction of the Richmond & Danville Railroad and the Southside Railroad at what was then called Burke's Junction or Burke's Station, 1 1/2 miles southeast of **Burke's Tavern (67-47)**. This important junction was predicted in writing on the walls of **Burke's Store (67-49)**: "Capt. Pannel says that in 2 years from this date 9 April 1851 that the cars will be crossing from Farmville to Petersburg." Samuel D. Burke closed **Burke's Store (67-49)** at this point and erected the Burke Hotel at Burke's Junction, which would later be named Burkeville.

During the Civil War, the railroads played a key role in transporting artillery and equipment for the Confederate Army. As a result, they became a strategic target for the Union forces and many stations and sections of track were destroyed during the war. The original railroad station at Burkeville, located near Highway 460 at the present site of Southern States Cooperative, was burned in June 1864 by General Kautz's cavalry division during the Wilson-Kautz Cavalry Raid. The existing **Burkeville Railroad Station (181-0007)** was constructed in 1906 by Norfolk & Western. The brick building's design came from the engineering office of Norfolk & Western in Roanoke, Virginia. The building has typical features of railroad stations with a broad overhanging roof and bracketed eaves. The station is not currently being used by Norfolk & Western and stands vacant between two active tracks.

In 1881 the Southside Railroad between Petersburg and Lynchburg consolidated with the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad to become the Norfolk & Western Railroad. Soon after, in 1888, Norfolk & Western announced that it was reorganizing its regions and would be moving its shops from Petersburg to Nottoway County. At what was previously known as "Robertson's Siding" or "Robertson's Switch", a new roundhouse, a machine shop, a store house, and a coal wharf were built, and the town of Crewe, named for a famous railroad center in England, was born. With the railroad yards located on the south side of Virginia Avenue, a bustling city developed to the north to provide housing, goods, and services to the large workforce of the Norfolk & Western Railroad.

The buildings associated with the railroad were extensive. Built between 1888 and 1910,

these included buildings that were directly related to the operations of the railroad as well as buildings that provided for the workers' lives beyond the railroad. The utilitarian buildings of the railroad yard included an imposing semi-circular brick roundhouse with 21 stalls at the center surrounded by a large water tank, the **N & W Oil and Waste House (203-45)**, **N & W Gas House (203-47)**, the coal wharf, and the **Power House (203-40)**. These larger buildings are brick with corbelled-brick detailing and segmental arched openings. The smaller buildings such as the yard office and the passenger and freight station were frame with board-and-batten siding. The **Crewe Stationmaster's House (203-43)** is the only surviving example of these smaller buildings. A similar building, the **Wellville Stationmaster's House (67-207)** is located further to the east near the settlement of Wellville. These one-story, three-bay board-and-batten dwellings with their side-gabled roof and Victorian detailing on the porch are typical of early 20th century railroad housing.

Other buildings associated with the railroad were the **Y.M.C.A. Building** and **Dr. Bryant's Norfolk & Western Hospital (203-42)**. The Y.M.C.A. building, located at the northwest corner of the railroad yard, was built in the early 1900s to serve as second home for railroad men stopping over in Crewe between shifts. The three-story Colonial Revival building included a restaurant, store, boarding rooms, storage rooms, and even a gymnasium (which was added later, but is still standing). The Y.M.C.A. building was the site of many social events and gatherings for the railroad men as well as the citizens of Crewe. It was demolished in the 1970s.

Directly across Virginia Avenue (Route 460) stands **Dr. Bryant's N&W Hospital (203-42)**. This two-story frame building was built by Dr. J.W. Bryant, for whom Bryant Springs, which is located directly behind the hospital, was named. Although the hospital was not owned by the railroad, Dr. Bryant established it to cater to the needs of the railroad men. A building to house the nurses used to stand on the vacant lot directly to the east and a pharmacy was located on the corner. In addition to these two buildings, there are several residences in the town of Crewe constructed by the railroad for its supervisors and other employees.

WORLD WAR I TO WORLD WAR II (1917-1945); THE NEW DOMINION (1945-PRESENT)

Although the Norfolk & Western railroad (now Norfolk Southern) continues to be a thriving industry, its presence in Crewe has diminished over the years. The passing of the steam engines, the end of passenger traffic, and the computerization of operations, have contributed to the slow abandonment and demolition of many of the railroad buildings in Crewe and the surrounding area. The imposing roundhouse and Y.M.C.A. building have been demolished as well as passenger stations in Crewe, Nottoway Court House, and Blackstone. The only known existing railroad buildings in Nottoway are the **Burkeville Railroad Station (181-0007)**, the **Oil and Waste Houses (203-45)**, the **Power House (203-40)**, the **N&W Hospital (203-42)**, the **Crewe Stationmaster's House (203-43)**, the **Wellville Stationmaster's House (67-207)** and the circa 1950 Division Office Building.

With the industrial advances of the late 19th and early 20th century came the final lasting influence on the development of Nottoway: the automobile. Although automobiles had been

available since the early 20th century, due to war shortages and the Depression, they didn't "reign supreme" until after World War II. During the Depression, however, Public Works Projects worked to improve the existing roads. The roads of the 20th century generally followed the paths of the earlier roads, expanding them and adding new roads to the existing network. The **Bridge, 1924 (67-109)** which was completed in 1932 on Route 40 as it crosses the Nottoway River between Blackstone and Kenbridge, is an example of such projects. This combination metal truss and reinforced-concrete girder bridge was constructed by Roanoke Bridge and Iron Works according to standard specifications furnished by the State Department of Highways. The roadside service station became a new building type during this era. An example of a typical 1920s service station can be found at the **Store at Nottoway Court House (67-210)**, located at the intersection of Route 460 Business and Route 728 (Figure 51). This store is typical of the early gas station with storefront facade of central entrance flanked by picture windows and protruding porte-cochere that allowed the driver to pull off the road and pump gas under shelter. Like so many of these early gas stations, it survives today as only a store.



Figure 51. Store at Nottoway Courthouse (67-210)

The early road systems of the county, originally dictated by destination points, eventually created new destinations as crossroads grew to settlements. The early 18th- and 19th-century taverns or ordinaries on the mail and stagecoach routes paved the way for 20th-century crossroad settlements with post offices, stores, roadside motels, and service stations. With faster and more efficient cars and the late 20th century phenomena of transportation-corridor development, these roads are now bypassing the towns that were their original destinations and the crossroad settlements that grew up around them. In the 1970s, Route 460 constructed a bypass around Burkeville and Blackstone so that now, ironically, one does not even see these once important junctions when traveling between Petersburg and Lynchburg.

Commerce/Trade Theme

This theme relates to the process of trading goods, services, and commodities.

Property Types

Banks

Stores

Warehouses

Resources Identified

Banks

181-0001 Farmers and Merchants Bank of Burkeville

Stores

67-0019 Old Craddock Store

67-0049 Burke's Store

67-0057 Hawkes, Robert Store

67-0073 Harris Store

67-0093 Store, Route 616

67-0168 Marshall's Store

67-0210 Store, Route 460 Business West

67-0231 Store/Gas Station. Route 618

203-0041 Crewe Ice Factory

Warehouses

203-0027 T.B. Oliver Tobacco
Warehouse

SETTLEMENT TO SOCIETY (1607-1750); COLONY TO NATION (1750-1789);
EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789-1830); ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830-1861);
THE CIVIL WAR 1861-1865)

Nottoway County in the 18th and early-19th centuries was primarily an agrarian society with limited commercial trade. As the population was dispersed across the region on farms and plantations, there were no towns or commercial centers at the time, only crossroad settlements with country stores. Money was also scarce as the economy was directly tied to the seasonal harvest of crops which were vulnerable to uncontrollable weather conditions. The farmers and planters were therefore dependent on credit and the bartering of goods, both of which were available at the local country store.

These early stores were usually located at crossroads and often were situated in an outbuilding on the proprietor's property. An example of this can be found at **Old Craddock Store (67-19)** located at the juncture of West Creek Road (Route 619) and the old "Namozine Road" (Route 615), at a settlement known as Fergusonville. Built prior to the Revolutionary War, this one-story, one-room frame store with gable roof, double-leaf door and front porch is typical of the early country stores. The store is located on the grounds of a farm complex, however, the original residence, which stood to the south of the store, has been demolished. A later, 19th-century dwelling stands to the northeast of the store. The store and house are presently vacant.

Perhaps the most well-known of the early country stores is **Burke's Store (67-49)** (Figure 52) located across from **Burke's Tavern (67-47)** on Route 621, formerly known as "Raccoon



Figure 52. Burke's Store (67-49)

Track." This location has been the site of a store and tavern associated with the Burke family since the first half of the 18th century. The current 2-story brick store, designed in the Greek-Revival style with detailing patterned after Asher Benjamin, was built by Samuel Dabney Burke in the early 1800s. Like most owners of country stores at this time, he "conducted a large mercantile business; handled furniture, farm implements, dry goods, groceries, crockery, and medicines, ... everything needed for a home of that day" (VDHR 67-49). As with many of the early country stores, it was more than a store. The ground floor was used as a barn with horse stalls for those staying at the tavern

and the rear of the main floor served as a post office. As Samuel D. Burke was active in the local church, the government, and the general development of the area, the tavern and the store were popular places for the leaders of the area to gather. Testimony to this is some writing that survives on the plaster wall of the store stating: "Capt. Pannel says that from 2 years of this date 9 April 1851 that the cars will be crossing from Farmville to Petersburg."

This prediction refers to the imminent expansion westward of the Southside Railroad. By 1855, the Southside Railroad did cross with the Richmond-Danville Railway at "Burke's Junction", 1 1/2 miles southeast of Burke's Tavern and Store. This new junction caused the business to shift and Colonel Burke closed the store and built Burke's Hotel overlooking the station in what was to become Burkeville.

Another early settlement was Morgansville, located west of Wellville near the Bellefonte race track. Originally the site of Edmondson's Old Ordinary which was burned by Tarleton's Cavalry, it was later known as Burnt Ordinary until Captain Samuel Morgan purchased it in the early 1800s and renamed it Morgansville (Turner 1932, 69). At this crossroads, Captain Morgan ran a tavern, store and a post office, one of the first in the county. With the competition of the race track nearby, business declined and Morgan closed his operations. He donated one acre of land to the Presbyterian Church to rebuild after their fire and Shiloh Presbyterian Church was built in 1828. Revivals held by the Reverend William S. White at the church led to the closing of the race track.

Other crossroad settlements in the early 1800s included Black's and White's, Jennings' Ordinary, St. Mark's, and Nottoway Court House. Black's and White's, which later became Blackstone, was named after two taverns located at the junction of Cocke's, Jordan's, and Old Church Roads. In addition to the two taverns, this early settlement consisted of a blacksmith shop, a doctor's office, and an ice house. All that remains of this early junction is **Schwartz's Tavern (142-0001)**.

Nottoway Court House was described in Martin's Gazetteer of Virginia, circa 1835, as "(Post Village)...It contains a Court House, Clerk's Office, criminal and debtor's jail, besides fifteen dwelling houses, one mercantile, one hotel, one saddler, one tailor, and one blacksmith shop. ... A daily stage passes this place on its route from Petersburg to North Carolina. Population, seventy persons of whom, one is an attorney and one a regular physician" (Turner 1932, 12). Jennings' Ordinary, although it served primarily as a tavern, was also included on the stage and mail routes. Later, a circa 1920s store with post office was located across Route 360, but was removed when the highway was widened in the 1960s. St. Mark's was known for its school and church located at the intersection of Snead Spring Road and Hungarytown Road (Route 600 and 626).

The introduction of the railroads to the area in the 1850s marked the beginning of the development of towns in Nottoway County. Black's and White's (Blackstone) began to comprehend its potential as a center for tobacco marketing as the first stage of the Southside Railroad was completed from there to Petersburg in 1851. "Burke's Junction" or "Burke's Station", which would later become Burkeville, began to develop as soon as the junction of the Southside Railroad and the Richmond-Danville Railway lines crossed at that point. Although the Civil War and its economic aftermath interrupted this development of towns, the groundwork, as in the rails, had been laid and it was only a matter of time before towns were established that would greatly change the commercial character of the county.

RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1865-1917)

The period following the Civil War saw the further establishment of the railroads and the consequent development of towns in Nottoway County. With this greater concentration of people in towns and the growth in industry promoted by the railroads, commercial centers with diverse and specialized businesses as well as financial institutions began to develop for the first time. Prior to 1873, there were no banks in the county; by 1920, five different banks had been established in the towns of Blackstone, Burkeville and Crewe. The growth of these towns as commercial centers would characterize the period between the Civil War and World War I.

Blackstone, incorporated in 1888, grew out of the pre-Revolutionary War crossroads settlement of Black's and White's. With the construction of the Southside Railroad in 1851 from Petersburg to Black's and White's and the expansion of the line to Lynchburg in 1855, it became a marketing center for the dark-leaf tobacco grown in the area. Tobacco warehouses and two auction houses were built to fulfill this new role. Financial institutions became necessary as the commerce developed. In 1873, Freeman Epes organized the Citizens Bank of Blackstone,

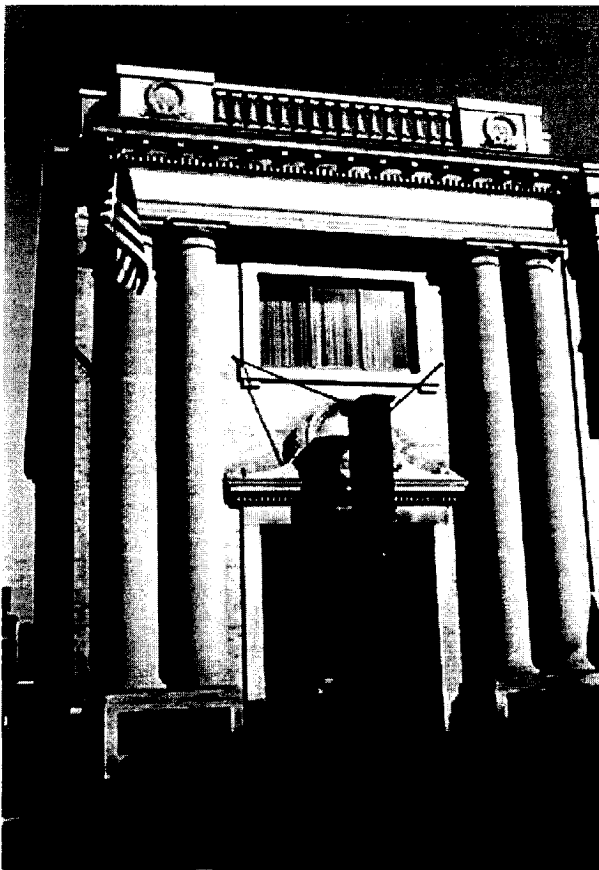


Figure 53. Citizens Bank of Blackstone

now located in a circa 1920 Beaux-Arts building at 126 South Main Street (Figure 53). The First National Bank of Blackstone, located at 100 South Main Street, was established in 1908 in a Romanesque-Revival building designed by Richmond architect D. Wiley Anderson. The commercial district of Blackstone developed along Main and Broad Streets. This area, included in the **Blackstone Historic District (142-0007)** contains a large group of commercial buildings from the late 19th and early 20th century that represent a broad range of businesses and building styles. This impressive collection of buildings and their businesses attested to the claim that Blackstone was a thriving commercial center to Southside Virginia at the turn of the century.

Burkeville originated in 1855 as "Burke's Junction" or "Burke's Station" at the intersection of the Southside Railroad and the Richmond-Danville Railway. Commerce in the area immediately began to locate around the junction, including Burke's Hotel, built by Samuel D. Burke who owned **Burke's Tavern (67-47)** and **Burke's Store (67-49)**. The town was incorporated in 1877 and named Burkeville in honor of Samuel D. Burke. A 1933 fire destroyed most of the businesses on Agnew St. including the post office, Barden's Dry Goods, and Terry's store.

Crewe, named for an important railroad center in England, was developed by the Norfolk & Western Railroad in 1888 when it relocated its shops and built a terminal halfway between Norfolk and Roanoke. The railroad built its yard with shops and roundhouse on the south side of Virginia Avenue and the town of Crewe was built to the north. Unlike other towns, Crewe developed with an immediate population of transplanted railroad workers. Goods and services were needed at once to support this new town and a commercial district that included: hotels; a variety of stores; the newspaper, *The Crewe Headlight*; a printing office; a photo studio; the Bank of Crewe; a doctor's office; and a millinery, among others quickly grew up along Virginia Avenue (History Committee for the Crewe Centennial 1988). A fire broke out in the 100 block of Virginia Avenue in 1899, destroying nearly the whole block, including the bank. When the Bank of Crewe relocated to the 100 block of Carolina Avenue, the business district shifted one block to the north, where it remains today.

It could be said that what the railroad did not build or provide in Crewe, T.B. Oliver did. A local merchant with a store down near "The Falls", T.B. Oliver moved to Crewe, got in on the "ground floor" and became one of the leading businessmen of the town. He first built a grocery and general merchandizing store on Carolina Avenue (which was destroyed by fire in 1916). The later addition of a fresh meat department necessitated that he build an ice plant and a slaughter house as well. In addition to his grocery operations, he helped to organize the Bank of Crewe with Judge William Hodges Mann and C.E. Wilson in 1888. In 1898 Oliver built the **T.B. Oliver Tobacco Warehouse (203-0027)** in hopes of creating a local market for the tobacco farmers. This large, one-story frame building was later used as a skating rink, U.S.O. Center, and presently it houses the Crewe Community Center. In 1905, he built a row of stores with white brick fronts that was known as the "Oliver Block". He also built the Oliver Hotel.

There were many other early businesses in Crewe including: the Citizens Bank of Crewe, established in 1903; Crittenden's Drug Store, opened in 1892 and located at 121 West Carolina Avenue since 1915; **C.L. Jennings and Son (203-0025)**, G.B. Corrie's Jewelry Store, opened in 1913 primarily to sell and repair watches for the railroad and its employees; Jones and Company Insurance Agency, previously known as Sowers Insurance Agency established in 1888; and B&M Drug, located in the Hotel Crewe, among others.

C.L. Jennings and Son (203-0025) is an example of an early business that moved from the country to the town. Established in 1898, it was originally a country store and wheelwright shop, selling a variety of things from hardware to coffins in the Macajah area south of Crewe. In 1908, C.L. Jennings moved his store to Virginia Avenue in Crewe and expanded to include the funeral business. The business moved to its present location on the corner of Powell Street and West Carolina Avenue in 1931. At this time, a furniture and hardware store was located on one side with the funeral parlor on the other side. In 1952, the furniture store moved across the street and the funeral parlor expanded. The business continues today as the Jennings-McMillian Funeral Home.

Although the towns of Blackstone, Burkeville, and Crewe did emerge to dominate the local commerce during this time, the county remained mostly rural and country stores at crossroad

settlements continued to exist to serve the farmers in their immediate communities. The **Robertson-Chumney House and Store (67-103)** the old Jordan's Road (now Hungarytown Road or Route 626) operated in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. This one-story, one-room frame store with gable roof, double-leaf door, and front porch is typical of the country store . Located in front of the main dwelling, this store served as a post office as well. The original shelves, paneled counters, and postal station with scale are still intact.

WORLD WAR I AND WORLD WAR II (1917-1945)

This period marked the introduction of the automobile in the 1920s and Fort Pickett in the 1940s, both of which would have a permanent influence on the development of Nottoway County. The automobile contributed to the growth of the towns as it made them and their stores more accessible. Fort Pickett, established in the 1940s to provide training for troops going overseas, brought a great influx of servicemen and their families to the area, creating a great demand for goods and services. The towns were flourishing during this period. In Burkeville, the **Farmers & Merchants Bank (181-0001)** was established in its impressive, brick Romanesque-Revival building on Agnew Street (Figure 54). In 1933, it became a branch of the Bank of Crewe. In Crewe, the **Hotel Crewe (203-0021)** was built in 1928 by the Shorters, former managers of the Oliver Hotel (Figure 55). The Hotel featured an elegant dining room, an ice cream counter, and a soda and sandwich



Figure 54. Farmers & Merchants Bank (181-0001)



Figure 55. Hotel Crewe (203-0021)

bar. In Blackstone, a new Beaux-Arts building for the Citizens Bank of Blackstone was constructed circa 1920. Many other new businesses were established in the towns of Blackstone , Burkeville, and Crewe during this period.

Even though the towns were flourishing, the crossroad country stores continued to be built. While the circa 1920s **Marshall's Store (67-168)** at the intersection of The Falls Road (Route 49) and Hungarytown Road (Route 626) continued to be a typical country store with a

front porch, the **Store at Nottoway Court House (67-210)** shows the transition of store to gas station with its porte-cochere that allows the car to drive up to the gas pumps.

Industry/Processing/Extraction Theme

This theme explores the technology and process of managing materials, labor, and equipment to produce goods and services.

Property Types

Mills

Factories

Industrial sites

Resources Identified

Mills

67-0064 Hobbs Mill

203-0018 Thompson's Mill

203-0003 Crewe Hosiery Factory

203-0041 Crewe Ice Factory

203-0046 Crewe Power Plant

COLONY TO NATION (1750-1789); THE EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789-1830);
THE ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830-1861); THE CIVIL WAR (1861-1865)

Nottoway County originally developed in the 18th century as an agrarian society, with tobacco as the primary cash crop. The plantation system that emerged to sustain the tobacco production created large, self-sufficient properties. Thus, the earliest industry in Nottoway County was based on the farmers' need to provide their own products and services. Private grist mills, sawmills, and brickyards were commonly found on properties such as **Old Field (Hyde Park) (67-40)**. Primarily built to provide for the property on which they were located, it was not uncommon for these operations to serve the local community surrounding them.

Hobbs Mill (67-64), located on the Namozine Creek along the Dinwiddie-Nottoway County line, was originally part of Edmund Bland's estate in Dinwiddie County. It was operated by the Hobbs-White family from the early 1800s through the 1960s. The three-story frame mill operated using "overshot" wheel and "burr" stones from England that were used as ballast on ships. In 1918 the mill was enlarged and steel rollers were added to grind the flour, while the stones were still used for the corn. The miller's "toll wheat" was sold in local stores as "Hobbs Flour" and later as "Namozine Flour" in the 1800s. Beginning in the 1890s, Eugene S. Hobbs entered into a ninety-nine year contract with Norfolk & Western to supply the steam engines with water from the millpond. After passing through the water wheel, the water was pumped into storage tanks near the railroad bed. The two wooden tanks and hand pump were later replaced with an electric pump and a cement tank that holds 200,000 gallons of water. The mill stopped operating in the 1960s when the reduction gears and replacement wheel were sold to a mill in Pennsylvania.

Another early industry was a foundry established by Captain Richard Irby in 1850 on his plantation Poplar Hill, now called **The Elms (67-175)**. It was later moved to the nearby fork of Cokes and Brunswick roads. There is no physical evidence of this operation at either site.

RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1865-1917)

The biggest change to the character of Nottoway industry came with the construction of the railroad, beginning in the 1850s with the Southside Railway and the Richmond-Danville Railroad and culminating in 1881 with the consolidation of the lines to create Norfolk & Western, known today as Norfolk Southern. The Norfolk & Western would become a defining factor to the character of Nottoway in the 20th century. Not only did it create the town of Crewe and employ a large sector of the population, either directly through its operations or indirectly through services and supplies needed to support those operations, but more importantly, it served to connect this rural southside area to supplies, products, and markets across the nation. As a result of this connection through the railroad to broader economies, numerous industries, offering products and services of varying types — from textiles and forest products to stone quarries and poultry production — began to emerge at the beginning of the 20th century.

In 1888, the town of Crewe was developed as a result of the relocation of the Norfolk & Western shops. In response, many industries sprang up during this time in the area to service the railroad, its employees, and the general increase in population. In the early days of Crewe, there were three or four sawmills operating within the town limits to supply lumber for the sudden building boom. The **Crewe Ice Factory (203-41)** was established circa 1900 primarily to provide ice for the refrigerated freight cars (Corrie 1995). The **Crewe Power Plant (203-46)** was established in 1914 (Figure 56). An axe-handle factory was also established in the early 1900s near the intersection of Bible Road and Cellar Creek Road (Routes 607 and 614).



Figure 56. Crewe Power Plant (203-46)

The manufacture of tobacco continued to be an important industry at the turn of the century. The Joseph E. Beach and Co. tobacco warehouse, constructed in 1909 on the corner of Lunenburg Avenue and Second Street, is one of few such buildings that survive in Blackstone. This warehouse was part of a tobacco processing plant for the “classifying, grading, and re-drying of tobacco for sale here and abroad” (Cummins 1970). In 1960 a fire destroyed the last auction house and the flue-cured tobacco markets and associated industries moved to Kenbridge. The dark-fired tobacco industry remains in Blackstone today.

WORLD WAR I AND WORLD WAR II (1917-1945)

As a result of the Depression and World War II, the federal government became a greater presence in the area during the second quarter of the 20th century. The Public Works Projects during the Depression helped to promote industry with road improvements and rural electrification projects. The arrival of the military with the construction of **Camp Pickett (67-110-001 thru 67-110-007)** in the 1940s has also had a great impact on the industry and economy of Nottoway County. With the great influx of servicemen and their families, the demand for goods and services increased dramatically. The population of Blackstone rose from 3,000 to 12,000 during this time. By the 1960s, manufacturing had surpassed farming as the primary industry in the county. In a 1966 survey, Vepco reported that Nottoway had 138 manufacturing plants employing 2,283 people in the area (Cummins 1970, 92). Mills continued as a local industry during this period. **Thompson’s Mill (203-18)** was built circa 1925 just to the west of Crewe, directly south of Deep Creek and the prominent earlier Leneaves Mill. It is a one-and-one-half story frame building with the original millstone.

As testimony to Nottoway County’s advantageous location along major transportation corridors, the Epes Transport System was started in 1930 by Wilfred G. Epes, with headquarters in Blackstone. Originally founded to serve the tobacco industry in Blackstone, it has continued to grow, greatly expanding its service area and the types of services it offers.

Southside Electric Cooperative is another successful industry in the county. Established in 1937 with assistance from the U.S. Rural Electrification Bureau, the cooperative brought electricity to 160 members in Amelia, Brunswick, Dinwiddie, and Nottoway counties. In 1946, the headquarters were moved from Blackstone to Crewe where they remain today serving 17 rural southside counties.

The Crewe Garment Factory opened in 1945 on Tyler Street as a manufacturing plant for ready-to-wear apparel. It was later moved to a concrete-block building between Tyler and Carter Streets and was known as Eddins Garment Company. In the late 1950s, the factory was bought by a New York-based company and named Crewe Garment Company, Inc. The building has greatly expanded over the years, adding a shipping department and an outlet store, Crewe Factory Sales. These two businesses are important to the industrial base in Crewe.

In 1945, The Burkeville Veneer Company was started by W. H. King in response to increasing demand for forest products. In the 1950s it employed 180 people in Burkeville with another branch in Amelia with 65 employees. At that time, 40,000 logs were processed daily. Other industries established in Nottoway during this period include the Burkeville Stone Corporation, owned by S.C. Luck (now Luck Stone) and the Velvet Textile Mill in Blackstone.

CHAPTER 4: SURVEY FINDINGS

Study Area

Two-hundred ten buildings were surveyed in Nottoway County.

Summary of Surveyed Properties

The following table is a summary of Nottoway County properties surveyed during the course of this project.

DHR Inventory Number	Property Name	Property Type	Potential Significance	Date of Construction
67-0001	Battleview Manor	Dwelling	Yes, Criteria B, C	1820
67-0002	Fancy Hill	Dwelling	Yes, Criterion C	1830
67-0003	Inverness	Dwelling	Yes, Criterion C	Ca. 1800
67-0005	Oakwood	Dwelling	Eligible, Criterion C	1860
67-0006	Old Brick Church	Church	Yes, Criteria A, C	1837
67-0008	Bethesda Presbyterian Church	Church	No	Ca. 1915
67-0009	Hickory Hill	Dwelling	Yes, Criterion C	1830-1835
67-0010	Aspen Circle	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1790
67-0011	Cedar Hill	Dwelling	Yes, Criterion C	Ca. 1820
67-0013	Mulberry Grove	Dwelling	No	1840
67-0015	Poplar Hill	Dwelling	Yes, Criterion C	1795
67-0019	Old Craddock Store	Store	No	Pre-1780
67-0020	Oak Grove	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1800
67-0024	Cummins House	Dwelling	Yes, Criteria A, C	1850

DHR Inventory Number	Property Name	Property Type	Potential Significance	Date of Construction
67-0025	Dillemoth House	Dwelling	Yes, Criteria A, C	1880
67-0026	Leinster	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1900
67-0027	Governor Mann House	Dwelling	Eligible, Criteria A, C	1870
67-0028	Oak Motte	Dwelling	No	1819
67-0030	Saint Matthews Church	Church	Yes, Criterion A	Ca. 1900
67-0031	Mountain Hall	Dwelling	Yes, Criteria B, C	Ca. 1800
67-0033	Boxwood	Dwelling	Eligible, Criterion C	1785
67-0036	Old Homestead	Dwelling	Eligible, Criterion C	1740
67-0040	Hyde Park	Dwelling	Eligible, Criterion C	1752
67-0041	The Knole	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1780
67-0042	May House	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1850
67-0048	Ravenwood	Dwelling	Yes, Criterion C	1849
67-0049	Burke's Store	Store	Eligible, Criterion C	1820
67-0051	Poplar Grove/ Fowlkes House	Dwelling	No	1790
67-0053	White House	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1915
67-0054	Rocky Hill United Methodist Church	Church	No	1873
67-0058	Holly Hill/ Green Holly	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1850
67-0059	House, Route 153	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1920
67-0061	Wray, R.M. House	Dwelling	No	1890
67-0062	Hawkes-Williamson House	Dwelling	No	1913

DHR Inventory Number	Property Name	Property Type	Potential Significance	Date of Construction
67-0063	White, William G. House	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1900
67-0064	Hobbs Mill	Mill	Yes, Criteria C, D	Ca. 1800
67-0065	Fisher, W.R. House	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1900
67-0066	Hawkes House	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1890
67-0067	Hawkes House	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1890
67-0068	Morton, W.A. House	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1840
67-0070	Phillips, J.W. House	Dwelling	No	1877
67-0071	Clay, John, House	Dwelling	No	1794
67-0072	House, Route 612	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1880
67-0074	Gibbs, Charles, House	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1870
67-0076	Simonton, K.T. House	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1900
67-0079	House, Route 614	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1920
67-0080	Bethel Church	Church	No	1912
67-0082	Cellar Creek Schoolhouse	School	Yes, Criterion A as part of potential Multiple Property Listing	Ca. 1910
67-0084	Morgan House	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1890
67-0087	Clay House	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1815
67-0090	Drinkwater	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1890
67-0092	Windrow	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1800
67-0093	Store, Route 616	Store	No	Ca. 1910
67-0094	House, Route 616	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1908

DHR Inventory Number	Property Name	Property Type	Potential Significance	Date of Construction
67-0096	Meadview Dairy	Farm	No	Ca. 1920
67-0103	Robertson and Chumney House and Store	Dwelling and Store	No	Ca. 1885
67-0114	Burnt Chimney	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1850
67-0115	Williams, T.J. House	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1910
67-0116	Coleman House	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1890
67-0117	Hawkes, L.C. House	Dwelling	No	1946
67-0118	Payne, R.B., House	Dwelling	Yes, Criterion C	Ca. 1810
67-0119	House, Route 612	Dwelling	Yes, Criterion C	Ca. 1820
67-0120	House, Route 660	Dwelling	No	1942
67-0121	House, Route 660	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1920
67-0122	Ritchie, M.D., House	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1880
67-0123	Wenger House	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1900
67-0124	Tenant House, Route 618	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1930
67-0125	Rice, J.T. House	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1930
67-0126	Turkey Island	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1900
67-0127	House, Route 611	Dwelling	NO	Ca. 1940
67-0128	Edge Hill	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1860
67-0129	House, Route 625	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1920
67-0130	House, Route 625	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1890
67-0131	House, Route 460	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1900
67-0132	Locust Grove	Dwelling	No	1907
67-0133	House, Route 632	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1900
67-0134	House, Route 619	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1930

DHR Inventory Number	Property Name	Property Type	Potential Significance	Date of Construction
67-0135	House, Route 619	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1900
67-0136	House, Route 619	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1900
67-0137	House, Route 619	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1900
67-0138	House, Route 630	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1930
67-0139	Tenant House I	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1910
67-0140	Tenant House II	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1910
67-0141	Pine Shadows	Dwelling	No	1912-1913
67-0142	Ingleside	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1830
67-0143	Jennings Ordinary	Dwelling	Eligible, Criterion C	1780
67-0144	Baleview Farm	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1930
67-0145	Woodland	Dwelling	Yes, Criterion B	Ca. 1830
67-0146	First Nottoway Baptist Church	Church	No	1867
67-0147	Rural Retreat	Dwelling	No	1790
67-0148	House, Route 49 North	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1910
67-0149	Owen, D.C. House	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1890
67-0150	Farrar House	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1890
67-0151	Camadan	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1900
67-0152	Fowlkes House	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1915
67-0153	Robertson House	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1890
67-0154	Union Church	Church	No	Ca. 1900
67-0155	School, Route 633	School	Yes, Criterion A as part of a potential Multiple Property Listing	Ca. 1920
67-0156	House, Route 49 South	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1900

DHR Inventory Number	Property Name	Property Type	Potential Significance	Date of Construction
67-0157	House, Route 49 South	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1900
67-0158	House, Route 49	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1900
67-0159	Jenkins Farm	Farm	No	Ca. 1900
67-0160	House, Route 49	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1940
67-0161	Wilson House	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1910
67-0162	Hico	Dwelling	No	1842
67-0163	Mallory Hill	Dwelling	No	1807
67-0164	Jennings Estate	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1900
67-0165	House, Route 49	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1920
67-0166	Maple Grove (Williamson)	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1910
67-0167	New Bethel Church	Church	No	1917
67-0168	Crossroads Grocery	Store	No	Ca. 1920
67-0169	House, Route 626	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1900
67-0170	St. Mark's School	School	Eligible, Criterion C	1912
67-0171	House, Route 49	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1930
67-0172	Old George Johnson House	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1890
67-0173	House, Route 49	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1920
67-0174	House, Route 460 Business	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1900
67-0175	Poplar Hill	Dwelling	Yes, Criterion C	1812
67-0176	Hazel Dell	Dwelling	Yes, Criterion C	Ca. 1820
67-0177	Glen Cove	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1820
67-0178	Rover's Rest	Dwelling	Yes, Criterion C	Ca. 1830

DHR Inventory Number	Property Name	Property Type	Potential Significance	Date of Construction
67-0179	House, Route 666	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1890
67-0180	Prospect School	School	Yes, Criterion A as part of a potential Multiple Property Listing	Ca. 1910
67-0181	Sneads Spring School	School	Yes, Criterion A as part of a potential Multiple Property Listing	Ca. 1910
67-0182	Nottoway County Pumping Station	Pumping Station	Yes, Criterion C as part of potential Multiple Property Listing	1917
67-0183	Farley's	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1850
67-0184	Maple Grove/ Hurt Place	Dwelling	Yes, Criterion C	Ca. 1740
67-0185	Wootton House	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1850
67-0186	Bright Shadows	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1850
67-0187	Pridgen Estate	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1900
67-0188	House, Route 630	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1925
67-0189	Ellette, Cliff Sr. House	Dwelling	No	1917
67-0190	Ellette House	Dwelling	No	1915

DHR Inventory Number	Property Name	Property Type	Potential Significance	Date of Construction
67-0191	Morning Star School	School	Yes, Criterion A as part of a potential Multiple Property Listing	Ca. 1910
67-0192	Chesnut Hill	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1815
67-0193	Windsor	Dwelling	No	1818
67-0194	Ingram House	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1925
67-0195	Maple Lane	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1900
67-0196	Rural Oaks	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1825
67-0197	Mt. Nebo Church	Church	No	1885
67-0198	Walnut Hill	Dwelling	No	1805
67-0199	Parrish, L.E. House	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1910
67-0200	Old Bloomfield Farm	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1910
67-0201	Manahan	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1900
67-0202	House, Route 625	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1885
67-0203	House, Route 625	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1900
67-0204	River View	Dwelling	No	1882
67-0205	Miller's Hill/ T.O. Sandy Farm	Dwelling	Eligible, Criterion B	1820
67-0206	Jackson House	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1900
67-0207	Wellville Stationmaster's House	Dwelling	Yes, Criterion C as part of a potential Multiple Property Listing	Ca. 1880
67-0208	Seamster House	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1900
67-0209	Bacon's Hall	Dwelling	Yes, Criterion C	1788

DHR Inventory Number	Property Name	Property Type	Potential Significance	Date of Construction
67-0210	Store, Route 460 West Business	Store	Yes, Criterion A as part of potential Nottoway Courthouse Historic District	Ca. 1920
67-0211	Baldwin House	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1890
142-0003	Blackstone College	School	Eligible, Criterion C	1922
142-0006	Robertson House	Dwelling	Eligible, Criterion C	1908
142-0009	Upton House	Dwelling	Eligible, Criterion C	1894
142-0210	House, 200 Courthouse Road	Dwelling	No	1942
142-0211	Birdwood	Dwelling	Yes, Criteria B, C	1909
142-0212	Mahoney House	Dwelling	Yes, Criterion C	Ca. 1900
142-0213	Gravett House	Dwelling	Yes, Criteria B, C	Ca. 1900
142-0214	Log Cabin, Third Street	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1880
142-0215	Dr. Woolridge House	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1900
142-0216	Barco House	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1920
142-0217	Crawley House	Dwelling	No	1913
142-0218	Frank Haven	Dwelling	Yes, Criterion C	1937
181-0001	Farmers and Merchants Bank of Burkeville	Bank	No	1915
181-0002	Barker Memorial Methodist Church	Church	Yes, Criterion C	1913

DHR Inventory Number	Property Name	Property Type	Potential Significance	Date of Construction
181-0003	House, Agnew Street	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1900
181-0004	Dr. Smith House	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1900
181-0005	Burkeville Presbyterian Church	Church	Yes, Criterion C	1874
181-0006	Burkeville Funeral Parlor	Funeral Home	No	Ca. 1920
181-0007	Burkeville Railroad Station	Depot	Eligible, Criterion C	1906
181-0009	Ingleside Seminary Laundry House	School	No	1910
181-0010	House, 117 Deems Street	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1900
181-0011	House, 113 Deems Street	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1900
181-0012	Robinwood	Dwelling	Yes, Criterion C	1870
203-0001	Crewe Methodist Church	Church	Eligible, Criterion C	1907
203-0002	Oliver-Wheary House	Dwelling	Eligible, Criterion C	1914
203-0003	Crewe Hosiery Mill	Mill	No	Ca. 1930
203-0017	House, Route 1044	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1900
203-0018	Williamson Mill	Mill	No	Ca. 1920
203-0019	Crittendon House	Dwelling	Yes, Criterion C as part of the Crewe Historic District	Ca. 1890

DHR Inventory Number	Property Name	Property Type	Potential Significance	Date of Construction
203-0020	Crewe Town Hall	Town Hall	Yes, Criterion C as part of the Crewe Historic District	1939
203-0021	Hotel Crewe	Hotel	Yes, Criterion C as part of the Crewe Historic District	1927
203-0022	Crewe Christian Church	Church	Yes, Criterion C as part of the Crewe Historic District	1921
203-0023	House, 105 W. Pennsylvania Avenue	Dwelling	Yes, Criterion C as part of the Crewe Historic District	Ca. 1900
203-0024	House, 102 W. Pennsylvania Avenue	Dwelling	Yes, Criterion C as part of the Crewe Historic District	Ca. 1900
203-0025	C.L. Jennings and Son	Funeral Home	Yes, Criterion C as part of the Crewe Historic District	1939
203-0026	Oliver Hotel	Hotel	Yes, Criterion C as part of the Crewe Historic District	1910

DHR Inventory Number	Property Name	Property Type	Potential Significance	Date of Construction
203-0027	T.B. Oliver Tobacco Warehouse	Warehouse	Yes, Criterion C as part of the Potential Crewe Historic District	1898
203-0028	House, 417 E. Maryland Ave.	Dwelling	Yes, Criterion C as part of the Potential Crewe Historic District	Ca. 1910
203-0029	House, 215 First Street	Dwelling	Yes, Criterion C as part of the Potential Crewe Historic District	1912
203-0030	House, 409 Custis Street	Dwelling	Yes, Criterion C as part of the Potential Crewe Historic District	Ca. 1920
203-0031	House, 307 East Carolina Avenue	Dwelling	Yes, Criterion C as part of the Potential Crewe Historic District	Ca. 1900

DHR Inventory Number	Property Name	Property Type	Potential Significance	Date of Construction
203-0032	House, 301 East Carolina Avenue	Dwelling	Yes, Criterion C as part of the Potential Crewe Historic District	Ca. 1890
203-0033	House, 406 West Carolina Avenue	Dwelling	Yes, Criterion C as part of the Potential Crewe Historic District	Ca. 1910
203-0034	C.E. Wilson House	Dwelling	Yes, Criterion C as part of the Potential Crewe Historic District and individually	Ca. 1890
203-0035	House, 600 Block W. Carolina Avenue	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1935
203-0036	House, West Virginia Avenue	Dwelling	Yes, Criterion C as part of the Potential Crewe Historic District	Ca. 1900
203-0037	House, 701 W. Carolina Avenue	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1900

DHR Inventory Number	Property Name	Property Type	Potential Significance	Date of Construction
203-0038	Bluebird's Nest	Dwelling	Yes, Criterion C as part of the Potential Crewe Historic District	Ca. 1900
203-0039	House, 1316 W. Virginia Avenue	Dwelling	No	Ca. 1920
203-0040	Norfolk and Western Powerhouse	Power Plant	Eligible, Criterion C	1900
203-0041	Crewe Ice Factory	Factory	No	Ca. 1910
203-0042	Dr. Bryant's Norfolk and Western Hospital	Hospital	Yes, Criterion C as part of the Crewe Historic District	Ca. 1900
203-0043	Crewe Stationmaster's House	Dwelling	Yes, Criterion C as part of a potential Multiple Property Listing	Ca. 1900
203-0044	Edward's House	Dwelling	Yes, Criterion C as part of the Potential Crewe Historic District and individually	Ca. 1890

DHR Inventory Number	Property Name	Property Type	Potential Significance	Date of Construction
203-0045	N & W Oil and Waste House	Industrial Building	Yes, Criterion C as part of the Potential Crewe Historic District	Ca. 1900
203-0046	Crewe Power Plant	Power Plant	Yes, Criterion C as part of a potential Multiple Property Listing	1914
203-0047	Norfolk and Western Gas House	Industrial Building	Yes, Criterion C as part of a potential Multiple Property Listing	Ca. 1900

CHAPTER 5: EVALUATION

Evaluation of Properties

The National Park Service has developed a set of standards, the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, by which properties nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are evaluated. These Criteria are set forth in National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.

In order to qualify for listing on the National Register, a property or district must be determined to be significant through its association with an important historic context and it must retain its historic integrity.

Significance

In order for a property or district to be considered for National Register listing, it must be shown to be significant for one or more of the four NRHP Criteria for Evaluation. Significance of a property or district is determined through its association with an important historic context (historical pattern). Historic contexts relate to the eighteen historic themes developed by DHR: domestic, subsistence/agriculture, government/law/political, health care/medicine, education, military/defense, religion, social, recreation and the arts, transportation/communication, commerce/trade, industry/processing/extraction, landscape, funerary, ethnicity/immigration, settlement patterns, architecture/landscape architecture/community planning, and technology/engineering. Properties/districts can be determined to be significant within more than one historic context. It can also be deemed significant on one or more geographic level (i.e. local, state, national).

The Criteria describe how properties/districts are significant for their association with important events or persons (Criterion A and B), for their importance in design or construction (Criterion C), or for their information potential (Criterion D) (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1991). The following is a brief description of each of the four NRHP Criteria for Evaluation (excerpted from National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation):

Criterion A: Event

Properties can be eligible for the National Register if they are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Types of Events

- A specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history.
- A pattern of events or a historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or the nation.

Association of the Property with the Event

- The property must be documented to have existed at the time of the event or pattern of events and to have been associated with those events. A property is not eligible if its associations are speculative.

Significance of the Association

Mere association with historic events or trends is not enough, in and of itself, to qualify under Criterion A. The property's specific association must be considered important as well.

Criterion B: Person

Properties may be eligible for the National Register if they are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Significance of the Individual

The persons associated with the property must be individually significant within an historic context. A property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group. It must be shown that the person gained importance within his or her profession or group.

Association with the Property

Properties eligible under Criterion B are usually those associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he or she achieved significance. The individual's association with the property must be documented. Speculative associations are not acceptable. Properties associated with living persons are usually not eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

Criterion C: Design/Construction

Properties may be eligible for the National Register if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Resources that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, districts, are defined within the context of this criterion. Districts must be an unified entity and possess a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1991:5).

Distinctive Characteristics of Types, Periods, and Methods of Construction

To be eligible under this portion of the Criterion, a property must clearly illustrate, through “distinctive characteristics,” the following:

- The pattern of features common to a particular class of resources,
- The individuality or variation of features that occurs within the class,
- The evolution of that class, or
- The transition between classes of resources.

Work of a Master

A master is a figure of generally recognized greatness in a field, a known craftsman of consummate skill, or an anonymous craftsman whose work is distinguishable from others by its characteristic style and quality. The property must express a particular phase in the development of the master’s career, an aspect of his or her work, or a particular idea or theme in his or her craft. A property is not eligible as the work of a master, however, simply because it was designed by a prominent architect.

Properties Possessing High Artistic Values

High artistic values may be expressed in many ways, including areas as diverse as community design or planning, engineering, and sculpture. A property is eligible for its high artistic values if it so fully articulates a particular concept of design that it expresses an aesthetic ideal. A property is not eligible, however, if it does not express aesthetic ideals or design concepts more fully than other properties of its type.

Criterion D: Information Potential

Properties may be eligible for the National Register if they have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Archaeological Sites

Criterion D most commonly applies to properties that contain or are likely to contain information bearing on an important archaeological research question.

Buildings, Structures, and Objects

Criterion D can also apply to buildings, structures, and objects that contain

important information. In order for these types of properties to be eligible under Criterion D, they themselves must be, or must have been, the principal source of the important information.

Integrity

Integrity is the ability of a property or district to convey its significance. To be listed in the National Register of Historic Places, a property/district must not only be shown to be significant under the National Register Criteria, but it also must have integrity. The National Register Criteria recognizes seven aspects that define integrity. The aspects are: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1991). The following is a brief description of each of the seven aspects of integrity (excerpted from National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criterion for Evaluation):

Location

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.

Design

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. It results from conscious decisions made during the original conception and planning of a property (or its significant alteration) and applies to activities as diverse as community planning, engineering, architecture and landscape architecture. Design includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation and materials.

Setting

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. Setting refers to the *character* of the place in which the property played its historic role. It involves *how*, not just *where*, the property is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and open space.

Materials

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form an historic property.

CHAPTER 6: RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations for National Register Listing

Based on the on-site survey of the project area, the following buildings are recommended for listing on the National Register of Historic Places:

67-0005	Oakwood
67-0027	Gov. Mann House
67-0033	Boxwood
67-0036	Old Homestead
67-0040	Old Field (Hyde Park)
67-0049	Burke's Store
67-0143	Jennings Ordinary
67-0170	St. Mark's School
67-0205	Miller's Hill/T.O. Sandy Farm
142-0003	Blackstone College/Virginia Methodist Assembly Center
142-0006	Robertson House
142-0009	Upton House
181-0005	Burkeville Presbyterian Church
181-0007	Burkeville Railroad Station
181-0009	Ingleside Seminary Laundry House
181-0012	Robinwood
203-0002	Oliver-Wheary House
203-0001	Crewe Methodist Church
203-0040	N & W Powerhouse

Based on the on-site survey of the project area, the following buildings are recommended for further study:

67-0001	Battleview	142-0011	Birdwood
67-0002	Fancy Hill	142-0012	Mahoney House
67-0003	Inverness	142-0013	Gravatt House
67-0006	Old Brick	181-0002	Barker Memorial Church
67-0009	Hickory Hill		
67-0011	Cedar Hill		
67-0015	Poplar Hill		
67-0024	Cummins House		
67-0025	Dillemoth		
67-0031	Mountain Hall		
67-0048	Ravenwood		
67-0176	Hazel Dell		
67-0184	Maple Grove		
67-0207	Wellville Stationmaster's House		
67-0209	Bacon's Hall		

Multiple Property Submission

The Multiple Property Submission is a method of nominating groups of properties that are related by one or more common historic themes. The Multiple Property format is an effective way of organizing information collected in surveys of potentially historic properties for registration purposes and in preservation planning. The format provides for properties to be evaluated as part of historical themes and patterns. The thematic approach allows the preservation specialist to address more than the unique resources, but to deal with resources having like characteristics and associations. It makes possible a comparative basis for examining a group of related resources to determine the relative importance among members of the group... For National Register registration, the multiple property submission streamlines the nomination and designation of groups of eligible properties (National Register Bulletin 16B).

Based on the on-site survey of the project area, Hill Studio, P.C. recommends that two multiple-property submissions be prepared: one for all N & W Railroad buildings and one for all schools and school-related buildings fifty years or older.

The railroad played integral role in the development of much of the county. Unfortunately, many of the buildings have long since disappeared. The few remaining need to be documented.

The following railroad buildings were documented during the course of the study:

67-0182	Nottoway Pumping Station
67-0207	Wellville Stationmaster's House
181-0007	Burkeville Railroad Station

Recommendations for Further Study

203-0040	Crewe Engine Shop/Power House
203-0043	Crewe Stationmaster's House
203-0045	Crewe N & W Oil and Waste House
203-0042	Dr. Bryant's N & W Hospital

Small, rural schoolhouses played an important role in the education of Nottoway County's rural population. An unusually large number of these schoolhouses are still standing today and need to be documented. It might be possible to develop a Heritage Tour of education-related facilities within the county as a part of an overall Heritage Tour of Nottoway County.

The following schools/schoolhouses were surveyed during the course of the study:

67-0082	Cellar Creek Schoolhouse
67-0155	School, Route 633
67-0170	St. Mark's School
67-0180	Prospect School
67-0181	Sneads Spring School
67-0191	Morning Star School
142-0003	Blackstone Female Institute (Virginia Methodist Assembly Center)
181-0009	Ingleside School

Archaeological Survey

The scope of this project did not allow for an archaeological survey. It became evident during the course of the project that Nottoway County has a wealth of undocumented archaeological resources dating from pre-history through the Civil War that should be documented. Hill Studio, P.C. strongly recommends that an archaeological survey of the county be completed.

Documentation

Prepare a National Register Registration Form for the proposed Nottoway Courthouse Complex Historic District.

Contingent upon DHR's review and approval of the proposed Nottoway Courthouse Complex Historic District, Hill Studio recommends that the County of Nottoway pursue completion of a National Register form for the district.

Prepare a building-by-building survey and a National Register Registration Form for the proposed Crewe Historic District.

Contingent upon DHR's review and approval of the proposed Crewe Historic District, Hill Studio recommends that the County of Nottoway pursue completion of a building-by-building survey and National Register form for the district.

Prepare a Preliminary Information Form (PIF) for a potential Burkeville Historic District.

Hill Studio, P.C. recommends that the Town of Burkeville be studied for Historic District potential.

HABS/HAER Documentation

Hill Studio, P.C. recommends HABS/HAER documentation of the following historic resources that are in danger of being lost:

67-0064	Hobbs Mill
181-0007	Burkeville Railroad Station

Preservation Action

Preservation Plan

Nottoway County now has 321 surveyed historic buildings. A recommended next step, in addition to an archaeological survey, is the preparation of a county-wide preservation plan. The plan would help Nottoway County identify preservation issues, concerns, and goals. It would also help the county to integrate historic preservation with economic development, heritage tourism, education, conservation, and community development efforts.

Rural Historic Districts

In many instances, Nottoway County's rural landscape and settlement patterns have remained relatively unchanged. However, as development pressure increases (particularly in the northern section of the county) and the economy shifts from the traditional agricultural base towards a service-oriented base, the traditional settlement patterns that help to make Nottoway County unique will change. Already, many outbuildings associated with historic farm sites are beginning to disappear. Establishment of rural historic districts will help to preserve the traditional character of the County.

Public Education

Awareness of the history of Nottoway County and the accomplishments of its residents should be actively promoted.

There are many ways to promote and protect the heritage of Nottoway County. Some of these include:

- Development of a local history curriculum in the local schools that incorporates information available through DHR and the Nottoway County Historical Association.
- Development of a driving tour of the historic resources of Nottoway County.
- Development of an annual "Nottoway County Historic Resources Fair."
- Development of an oral history program.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

STYLES

- CRAFTSMAN** The Craftsman style became popular in the early-20th century 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 handcraftsmanship and natural materials. It was typically applied as detailing 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.
- FEDERAL** 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. This style is characterized by a low-pitched roof and smooth facade with elaboration typically confined to the entrance. Door and window openings are delicately scaled and articulated, often using fans and oval forms. Columns and moldings are slender and more delicate compared to the Georgian period. The interior plan featured rooms of varying sizes and shapes and decorative detailing consisted of delicate rosettes, urns, swags, fans, and oval sunbursts.
- GEORGIAN** The period of the Georgian style in architecture generally refers to the early 18th century Colonial period in America, ending with the Revolutionary War. 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.
- GREEK-REVIVAL** The Greek-Revival style became popular in the early 19th century as the young country wanted to associated itself with the ideals of Greek democracy. Characterized by a columned portico and pedimented-gable roof that alluded to the Greek temple. Other details associated with the style include bold, simple moldings, heavy cornices with a wide, an unadorned frieze, horizontal transoms, fretwork, and the lack of any arches, which were so prevalent in the Federal style.
- ITALIANATE** The Italianate style was introduced to America through pattern books in the 1830s and dominated architectural design through the mid-19th

century. It can be picturesque like an Italian villa with towers and cupolas, or classically restrained as urban Italian palazzo. Features include wide, overhanging eaves with cornice brackets, arched window and door openings with ornate hoods or surrounds, and grouped windows.

QUEEN-ANNE

The Queen-Anne style became popular in the late-19th century and is closely associated with the development of the railroad as it made the mass-produced, scroll-sawn detail elements of the style widely available. This style is characterized by an asymmetrical composition with a variety of forms, textures, materials, and colors. This is 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, are a trademark of this style. In the “free-classic” interpretation 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.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE - PILE PLANS

When describing the plan of a building, “pile” refers to the number of rooms deep the building contains, with “single” meaning one room deep and “double” meaning two rooms deep.

VERNACULAR

Refers to local building practices as traditions, function, materials, and craftsmanship guide the construction of buildings. Although such buildings are not designed in the academic styles, they are often influenced by the popularity of these styles. Typically, buildings that are vernacular in form may feature detailing that reflects a current style.

ORDINARY/ TAVERN for

An establishment, typically located along major routes of transportation, that provides regular meals and often times overnight accommodation for travelers.

DETAILING

ASHLAR

Hewn or squared stone.

CHAIR RAIL

Interior wall trim located at chair height.

CHIMNEY BREASTS

The stone or brick structure that projects into the room and contains the chimney flue.

CHRISTIAN DOORS

Six-panel doors whose pattern is said to depict a cross over an open Bible.

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	In classical architecture, the upper projecting section of an entablature. The projecting ornamental molding along the top of a building at the roof-to-wall juncture.
DENTICULATED	Detailing consisting of dentils, small square blocks used in a row in classical cornices.
ENTABLATURE	In classical architecture, the part of a structure between the column capital and the roof, comprising the architrave, frieze, and cornice.
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.
I-HOUSE	A 2-story, 3-bay dwelling that is 1-bay deep and has a side-gable roof.
MODILLIONS	An ornamental bracket used in series under the cornice in classical entablatures.
ORIEL WINDOW	A bay window on the upper floor only.
PALLADIAN WINDOW	A tripartite window opening with a large arched central light and flanking rectangular side lights.
PORTICO	A major porch, sometimes two stories in height. Typically it has a pedimented roof supported by classical columns.
QUATREFOIL	Four-leaf tracery of Gothic windows.
STOP-FLUTED PILASTERS	Fluted pilasters (engaged flat columns) that form the vertical ends of a mantle and often serve to support the mantle shelf.
TRANSOM	A horizontal light above a window or door.
VERGEBOARD	A board, often ornately carved, attached to the end gables of a roof. Also called a "bargeboard."
WAINSCOTING	Wooden paneling on interior walls.

COLUMN STYLES

CORINTHIAN



DORIC

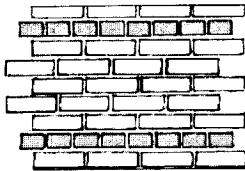


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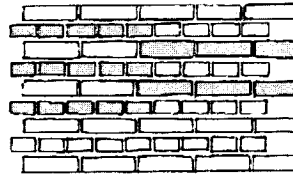


BRICK PATTERNS

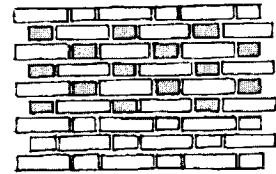
5-COURSE AMERICAN BOND



ENGLISH BOND



FLEMISH BOND



(Adapted from Architectural Graphic Standards)

(Other sketches adapted from A Field Guide to American Houses)

ROOF FORMS

FRONT-GABLED ROOF

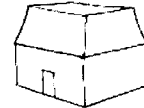


JERKIN-HEAD

A gable roof with the gable end clipped back at the ridge line.

MANSARD ROOF

A roof that has two slopes on all four sides.



PEDIMENTED GABLE

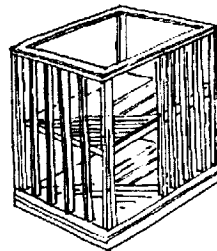
The gable end of the roof where the cornice and entablature continue across the sides and base of the gable, creating a triangular outline of the gable end.

SIDE-GABLED ROOF



BUILDING FORMS

BALLOON-FRAME



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APPENDIX A

Inventory of Surveyed Resources by Identification Number

VDHR

ID #. PROPERTY NAME AND USGS MAP LOCATION REPORT

VDHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
=====	=====	=====
067-0001-000	Battleview Manor/The Bowery	BLACKSTONE WEST
067-0002-000	Fancy Hill	CREWE EAST
067-0003-000	Inverness	CREWE WEST
067-0004-000	Nottoway County Court House	CREWE EAST
067-0005-000	Oakwood	BLACKSTONE EAST
067-0006-000	Old Brick Church Old Brick Church Presbyterian Church	CREWE EAST
067-0007-000	Bunch House (not standing)	
067-0008-000	Bethesda Presbyterian Church	CREWE EAST
067-0009-000	Hickory Hill Carter's Hall	RUBERMONT
067-0010-000	Aspen Circle	RUBERMONT
067-0011-000	Cedar Hill	BLACKSTONE WEST
067-0012-000	Millbrook	
067-0013-000	Mulberry Grove	RUBERMONT
067-0014-000	Oakridge Oak Ridge	BLACKSTONE WEST
067-0015-000	Poplar Hill	BLACKSTONE WEST
067-0016-000	St. Marks Methodist Church	RUBERMONT
067-0017-000	Whetstone (not standing) LeClerq Place	BLACKSTONE WEST
067-0018-000	Aspen Hall	CREWE EAST
067-0019-000	Old Craddock Store	CREWE EAST
067-0020-000	Oak Grove/Cadwell Place	CREWE EAST
067-0022-000	Crewe Railroad Station (not standing)	
067-0023-000	Blendon Cemetery	CREWE EAST
067-0024-000	Cummins House	CREWE EAST
067-0025-000	Dillemoth House	CREWE EAST
067-0026-000	Leinster/Old Hale Place	CREWE EAST
067-0027-000	Mann, Governor William. House	CREWE EAST
067-0028-000	Oak Motte	CREWE EAST
067-0029-000	The Tavern Randolph, Peter, House	CREWE EAST
067-0030-000	Saint Matthews Church Nottoway Church	CREWE EAST
067-0031-000	Mountain Hall	CREWE EAST
067-0032-000	Y.M.C.A.--Railroad (not standing) Norfolk & Western Building	
067-0033-000	Boxwood Locust Grove	HEBRON
067-0034-000	Cypress Trees	WELLVILLE
067-0035-000	The Hermitage (not standing)	
067-0036-000	Old Homestead West Creek Farm	CREWE EAST
067-0040-000	Old Field Hyde Park Hyde Farmlands Academy Hyde Park Farm	RUBERMONT
067-0041-000	The Knole/Old Cochran Place	CREWE WEST
067-0042-000	May House	CREWE WEST
067-0043-000	Cemetery #1	BLACKSTONE EAST
067-0044-000	Austin House	BLACKSTONE EAST

VDHR

ID #. PROPERTY NAME AND USGS MAP LOCATION REPORT

VDHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
=====	=====	=====
067-0045-000	West Place	BLACKSTONE EAST
	Family Quarters #2538	
067-0046-000	Shenstone (not standing)	BLACKSTONE EAST
	Shenstone Site	
067-0047-000	Burke's Tavern	CREWE WEST
067-0048-000	Ravenwood	BLACKSTONE WEST
067-0049-000	Burke's Store	CREWE WEST
067-0050-000	Woodland	RUBERMONT
067-0051-000	Poplar Grove/Fowlkes House	CREWE WEST
067-0053-000	White House	WELLVILLE
067-0054-000	Rocky Hill United Methodist Church	WELLVILLE
067-0055-000	House, Route 153	
067-0056-000	Store, Routes 153 and 608	WELLVILLE
067-0057-000	Hawkes, Robert, Store	WELLVILLE
067-0058-000	Holly Hill	WELLVILLE
	Green Holly	
067-0059-000	House, Route 153	WELLVILLE
067-0060-000	House, Route 153	WELLVILLE
067-0061-000	Wray, R. M., House	WELLVILLE
067-0062-000	Hawkes-Williamson House	WELLVILLE
067-0063-000	White, William G., House	HEBRON
067-0064-000	Hobbs Mill	HEBRON
067-0065-000	Fisher, W.R., House	HEBRON
067-0066-000	Hawkes House	HEBRON
067-0067-000	Hawkes House	HEBRON
067-0068-000	Morton, W.A., House	HEBRON
067-0069-000	Maple Lawn Farm	HEBRON
067-0070-000	Phillips, J.W., House	HEBRON
067-0071-000	Clay, John, House	HEBRON
067-0072-000	House, Route 612	HEBRON
067-0073-000	Harris Store	HEBRON
067-0074-000	Gibbs, Charles, House	WELLVILLE
067-0075-000	Cedar Hill Church	WELLVILLE
067-0076-000	Simonton, K.T., House	WELLVILLE
067-0077-000	House, Route 610	WELLVILLE
067-0078-000	Ulrey House	
067-0079-000	House, Route 614	WELLVILLE
067-0080-000	Bethel Church	WELLVILLE
067-0081-000	Skinner, J.R., House	WELLVILLE
067-0082-000	Cellar Creek Schoolhouse	WELLVILLE
067-0083-000	Cellar Creek Baptist Church	WELLVILLE
067-0084-000	Morgan House	WELLVILLE
067-0085-000	House, Route 609	WELLVILLE
067-0086-000	Flowers House	WELLVILLE
067-0087-000	Clay House	WELLVILLE
067-0088-000	Abernathy, C. L., House	WELLVILLE
067-0089-000	House, Route 669	WELLVILLE
067-0090-000	Drinkwater	WELLVILLE
067-0091-000	Patterson House	WELLVILLE
067-0092-000	Windrow	WELLVILLE
067-0093-000	Store, Route 616	DEATONVILLE
067-0094-000	House, Route 616	DEATONVILLE
067-0095-000	Motley House	DEATONVILLE
	Rucker House	

VDHR

ID #. PROPERTY NAME AND USGS MAP LOCATION REPORT

VDHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
=====	=====	=====
067-0096-000	Meadview Dairy	DEATONVILLE
067-0097-000	House. Route 628	DEATONVILLE
067-0098-000	House. Route 628 (not standing)	
067-0099-001	Piedmont Sanatorium Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Staff Residence	CREWE WEST
067-0099-002	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Superintendent's Residence	CREWE WEST
067-0099-003	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Garage	CREWE WEST
067-0099-004	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Power House	CREWE WEST
067-0099-005	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Vehicle Shed	CREWE WEST
067-0099-006	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Painting and Inventory Building	CREWE WEST
067-0099-007	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Wellhouse	CREWE WEST
067-0099-008	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital	CREWE WEST
067-0099-009	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Power Plant	CREWE WEST
067-0099-010	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Storage Building	CREWE WEST
067-0099-011	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Vehicle Shed 2	CREWE WEST
067-0099-012	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Pump House	CREWE WEST
067-0099-013	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Water Tower	CREWE WEST
067-0099-014	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Nurses Dormitory	CREWE WEST
067-0099-015	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital	CREWE WEST
067-0099-016	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital SE Staff Residence	CREWE WEST
067-0099-017	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Farm Manager's House	CREWE WEST
067-0099-018	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Dairy Complex	CREWE WEST
067-0099-019	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Pole Barn	CREWE WEST
067-0100-001	Riddle's House Nottoway Correctional Center	CREWE WEST
067-0100-002	Nottoway Correctional Center Dwelling	
067-0100-003	Nottoway Correctional Center Corn Crib	
067-0100-004	Nottoway Correctional Center Hay Barn	
067-0100-005	Nottoway Correctional Center Equipment Shed	
067-0100-006	Nottoway Correctional Center Smokehouse	
067-0100-007	Nottoway Correctional Center Storage Building	

VDHR

ID #. PROPERTY NAME AND USGS MAP LOCATION REPORT

VDHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
067-0100-008	Nottoway Correctional Center Wood Shed	
067-0100-009	Nottoway Correctional Center Tobacco Barn	
067-0100-010	Nottoway Correctional Center Tobacco Barn	
067-0100-011	Nottoway Correctional Center Warden's Residence Old House	
067-0100-013	Nottoway Correctional Center Staff Residence	
067-0100-014	Nottoway Correctional Center Residence	
067-0100-015	Nottoway Correctional Center Tobacco Barn	
067-0100-016	Nottoway Correctional Center Pig Parlor	
067-0102-000	House, Route 626	
067-0103-000	Robertson and Chumney House & Store	BLACKSTONE WEST
067-0104-000	Farm, Route 615	CREWE WEST
067-0107-000	Little Mountain Pictograph Site (44NT13)	
067-0109-000	Bridge 1924	BLACKSTONE WEST
067-0110-001	Fort Pickett Officer's Club Officer's Club, Bldg. #1615	BLACKSTONE EAST
067-0110-002	Fort Pickett Incinerators Buildings # 2022, 2023, 2024	BLACKSTONE EAST
067-0110-003	Fort Pickett Military Barracks #3048 The 3000 Area-Barracks #3048	BLACKSTONE EAST
067-0110-004	Fort Pickett Mess Hall Mess Hall Building #3049	BLACKSTONE EAST
067-0110-005	Fort Pickett Administration Building Administration Building #3055	BLACKSTONE EAST
067-0110-006	Faith Chapel Building #3001	BLACKSTONE EAST
067-0110-007	Fort Pickett Field House Field House Building #1613	BLACKSTONE EAST
067-0111-000	House, Route 631	CREWE EAST
067-0112-000	West Creek Bridge, Route 631	CREWE EAST
067-0113-000	Jennings Ordinary Hunt Club	CREWE EAST
067-0114-000	Burnt Chimney	WELLVILLE
067-0115-000	Williams, T.J., House	WELLVILLE
067-0116-000	Coleman House	WELLVILLE
067-0117-000	Hawkes, L.C., House	WELLVILLE
067-0118-000	Payne, R.B., House	WELLVILLE
067-0119-000	House, Route 612	WELLVILLE
067-0120-000	House, Route 660	WELLVILLE
067-0121-000	House, Route 660	WELLVILLE
067-0122-000	Ritchie, M. D., House	WELLVILLE
067-0123-000	Wenger House	WELLVILLE

VDHR

ID #, PROPERTY NAME AND USGS MAP LOCATION REPORT

VDHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
067-0124-000	Tenant House, Route 618	CREWE EAST
067-0125-000	Rice, J.T., House	CREWE EAST
067-0126-000	Turkey Island Turkey Island Farms	CREWE EAST
067-0127-000	House, Rt 611	CREWE EAST
067-0128-000	Edge Hill (Dillard) Whiskey Hill	CREWE EAST
067-0129-000	House, Rt 625	CREWE EAST
067-0130-000	House, Route 625	CREWE EAST
067-0131-000	House, Route 460	CREWE EAST
067-0132-000	Locust Grove	CREWE EAST
067-0133-000	House, Route 632	CREWE EAST
067-0134-000	House, Route 619	CREWE EAST
067-0135-000	House, Route 619	CREWE EAST
067-0136-000	House, Route 619	CREWE EAST
067-0137-000	House, Route 619	CREWE EAST
067-0138-000	House, Route 630	CREWE EAST
067-0139-000	Tenant House I	CREWE EAST
067-0140-000	Tenant House II	CREWE EAST
067-0141-000	Pine Shadows	CREWE EAST
067-0142-000	Ingleside	CREWE EAST
067-0143-000	Jennings Ordinary	CREWE WEST
067-0144-000	Baleview Farm	CREWE WEST
067-0145-000	Woodland	CREWE WEST
067-0146-000	First Nottoway Baptist Church	CREWE WEST
067-0147-000	Rural Retreat	CREWE WEST
067-0148-000	House, Rt 49 North	CREWE WEST
067-0149-000	Owen, D.C., House	CREWE WEST
067-0150-000	Farrar House	CREWE WEST
067-0151-000	Camadan	CREWE WEST
067-0152-000	Fowlkes House	CREWE WEST
067-0153-000	Robertson House	CREWE WEST
067-0154-000	Union Church	CREWE WEST
067-0155-000	School, Rt 633	CREWE WEST
067-0156-000	House, Route 49 south	CREWE WEST
067-0157-000	House, Route 49 south	CREWE WEST
067-0158-000	House, Route 49	CREWE WEST
067-0159-000	Jenkins Farm	CREWE WEST
067-0160-000	House, Route 49	CREWE WEST
067-0161-000	Wilson House	CREWE WEST
067-0162-000	Hico	CREWE WEST
067-0163-000	Mallory Hill	CREWE WEST
067-0164-000	Jennings Estate	CREWE WEST
067-0165-000	House, Route 49	RUBERMONT
067-0166-000	Maple Grove (Williamson)	RUBERMONT
067-0167-000	New Bethel Church	RUBERMONT
067-0168-000	Crossroads Grocery	RUBERMONT
067-0169-000	House, Route 626	RUBERMONT
067-0170-000	St. Mark's School St. Mark's	RUBERMONT
067-0171-000	House, Route 49	RUBERMONT
067-0172-000	Old George Johnson House	RUBERMONT
067-0173-000	House, Route 49	RUBERMONT
067-0174-000	House, Route 460 Business	BLACKSTONE WEST

VDHR

ID #. PROPERTY NAME AND USGS MAP LOCATION REPORT

VDHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
=====	=====	=====
067-0175-000	Poolar Hill The Elms	BLACKSTONE WEST
067-0176-000	Hazel Dell	BLACKSTONE WEST
067-0177-000	Glen Cove Scott Farm	BLACKSTONE WEST
067-0178-000	Rover's Rest	BLACKSTONE WEST
067-0179-000	House, Route 666	BLACKSTONE WEST
067-0180-000	Prospect School	BLACKSTONE WEST
067-0181-000	Sneads Spring School	BLACKSTONE WEST
067-0182-000	Nottoway County Pumping Station	BLACKSTONE WEST
067-0183-000	Farley's	BLACKSTONE EAST
067-0184-000	Maple Grove / Hurt Place	BLACKSTONE EAST
067-0185-000	Wootton House Spring Dale Dairy Farm	DEATONVILLE
067-0186-000	Bright Shadows	DEATONVILLE
067-0187-000	Pridgen Estate	BLACKSTONE EAST
067-0188-000	House, Route 630	CREWE EAST
067-0189-000	Ellette, Cliff Sr., House Hoskinson House	CREWE WEST
067-0190-000	Ellette House	CREWE WEST
067-0191-000	Morning Star School	CREWE WEST
067-0192-000	Chestnut Hill Old Fowlkes Place	RUBERMONT
067-0193-000	Windsor Windsor Dairy Farm	JETERSVILLE
067-0194-000	Ingram House	RUBERMONT
067-0195-000	Maple Lane	BLACKSTONE WEST
067-0196-000	Rural Oaks Hickory Hill Dobbins	BLACKSTONE WEST
067-0197-000	Mt. Nebo Church	BLACKSTONE WEST
067-0198-000	Walnut Hill	BLACKSTONE WEST
067-0199-000	Parrish, L.E., House	BLACKSTONE EAST
067-0200-000	Old Bloomfield Farm	BLACKSTONE EAST
067-0201-000	Manahan	BLACKSTONE WEST
067-0202-000	House, Route 625	BLACKSTONE WEST
067-0203-000	House, Route 625	BLACKSTONE WEST
067-0204-000	River View Old Frank White Farm	BLACKSTONE WEST
067-0205-000	Miller's Hill Locust Grove/The Grove T.O Sandy Farm	CREWE WEST
067-0206-000	Jackson House	DEATONVILLE
067-0207-000	Wellville Stationmaster's House	BLACKSTONE EAST
067-0208-000	Seamster House	BLACKSTONE EAST
067-0209-000	Bacon's Hall Sanbogist Farm	CREWE EAST
067-0210-000	Store, Route 460 Business West	CREWE EAST
067-0211-000	Baldwin House	CREWE EAST
067-0231-000	Store/Gas Station, Rt. 618	CREWE EAST
067-0232-000	House, Rt. 618	CREWE EAST
067-0233-000	House, Rt. 618	CREWE EAST
067-0234-000	House, Rt. 618	CREWE EAST
067-0235-000	House, Rt. 618	CREWE EAST

VDHR

ID #, PROPERTY NAME AND USGS MAP LOCATION REPORT

VDHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
=====	=====	=====
067-0236-000	House, Rt. 618	CREWE EAST
067-0237-000	House, Rt. 618	CREWE EAST
067-0238-000	House, Rt. 618	CREWE EAST
142-0001-000	Schwartz Tavern	BLACKSTONE EAST
142-0002-000	Blackstone Railroad Station (not standing)	BLACKSTONE WEST
142-0003-000	Blackstone Female Institute Blackstone College for Girls The Virginia (United) Methodist Assembly Center	BLACKSTONE WEST
142-0005-000	100 Block Main Street, Blackstone	BLACKSTONE EAST
142-0006-000	Robertson House Armbruster's at Blackstone The Colonial Trail Hotel King's Inn/Holly Inn	BLACKSTONE WEST
142-0009-000	Upton House Lucy House	BLACKSTONE WEST
142-0 10-000	House, 200 Courthouse Road	BLACKSTONE WEST
142-0 11-000	Birdwood	BLACKSTONE WEST
142-0 12-000	Mahoney House	BLACKSTONE WEST
142-0 13-000	Gravatt House	BLACKSTONE WEST
142-0 14-000	Log cabin, Third Street	BLACKSTONE WEST
142-0 15-000	Dr. Woolridge House	BLACKSTONE EAST
142-0 16-000	Barco House	BLACKSTONE EAST
142-0 17-000	Crawley House	BLACKSTONE EAST
142-0 18-000	Frank Haven	BLACKSTONE EAST
181-0001-000	Farmers & Merchants Bank of Burkeville Bank of Crewe (1933) Burkeville Barber Shop	CREWE WEST
181-0002-000	Barker Memorial Methodist Church South Barker Memorial Methodist Church	CREWE WEST
181-0003-000	House, Agnew Street	CREWE WEST
181-0004-000	Dr. Smith House	CREWE WEST
181-0005-000	Burkeville Presbyterian Church	CREWE WEST
181-0006-000	Burkeville Funeral Parlor Burkeville Outlet	CREWE WEST
181-0007-000	Burkeville Railroad Station-N&W Railroad	CREWE WEST
181-0008-000	Burkeville Baptist Church	CREWE WEST
181-0009-000	Ingleside Seminary-Laundry House Burkeville Intermediate School	CREWE WEST
181-0010-000	House, 117 Deems Street	CREWE WEST
181-0011-000	House, 113 Deems Street	CREWE WEST
181-0012-000	Robinwood	CREWE WEST
203-0001-000	Crewe Methodist Church	CREWE WEST
203-0002-000	Oliver-Wheary House	CREWE EAST
203-0003-000	Crewe Hosiery Mill Southside Skill Center	CREWE EAST
203-0004-000	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)	CREWE EAST
203-0005-000	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)	CREWE EAST
203-0006-000	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)	CREWE EAST
203-0007-000	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)	CREWE EAST

VDHR

ID #, PROPERTY NAME AND USGS MAP LOCATION REPORT

VDHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	USGS QUAD MAP
203-0008-000	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)	CREWE EAST
203-0009-000	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)	CREWE EAST
203-0010-000	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)	CREWE EAST
203-0011-000	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)	CREWE EAST
203-0012-000	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)	CREWE EAST
203-0013-000	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)	CREWE EAST
203-0014-000	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)	CREWE EAST
203-0015-000	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)	CREWE EAST
203-0016-000	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)	CREWE EAST
203-0017-000	House, Route 1044	CREWE WEST
203-0018-000	Thompson Mill	CREWE WEST
203-0019-000	Crittendon House	CREWE EAST
203-0020-000	Crewe Town Hall	CREWE EAST
203-0021-000	Hotel Crewe	CREWE EAST
203-0022-000	Crewe Christian Church	CREWE EAST
203-0023-000	House, 105 W. Pennsylvania Avenue	CREWE EAST
203-0024-000	House, 102 W. Pennsylvania Avenue	CREWE EAST
203-0025-000	C.L. Jennings and Son Jennings-McMillian Funeral Home	CREWE WEST
203-0026-000	Oliver Hotel	CREWE EAST
203-0027-000	T. B. Oliver Tobacco Warehouse Crewe Community Center	CREWE EAST
203-0028-000	House, 417 E. Maryland Avenue	CREWE EAST
203-0029-000	House, 215 First Street	CREWE EAST
203-0030-000	House, 406 Custis Street	CREWE EAST
203-0031-000	House, 307 East Carolina Avenue	CREWE EAST
203-0032-000	House, 301 East Carolina Avenue	CREWE EAST
203-0033-000	House, 406 West Carolina Avenue	CREWE WEST
203-0034-000	C.E. Wilson House	CREWE WEST
203-0035-000	House, 600 Block, W. Carolina Avenue	CREWE WEST
203-0036-000	House, West Virginia Avenue	CREWE WEST
203-0037-000	House, 701 W. Carolina Avenue	CREWE WEST
203-0038-000	Bluebird's Nest	CREWE WEST
203-0039-000	House, 1316 W. Virginia Avenue	CREWE WEST
203-0040-000	Norfolk & Western Powerhouse Engine Shops	CREWE EAST
203-0041-000	Crewe Ice Factory R&L Welding Fabricating Service	CREWE EAST
203-0042-000	Dr. Bryant's Norfolk & Western Hospital	CREWE WEST
203-0043-000	Crewe Stationmaster's House	CREWE WEST
203-0044-000	Edwards House	CREWE WEST
203-0045-000	N&W Oil and Waste House	CREWE WEST
203-0046-000	Crewe Power Plant	CREWE EAST
203-0047-000	Norfolk and Western Gas House	CREWE WEST
203-0048-000	Crewe Historic District	CREWE WEST

323 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

APPENDIX B

Inventory of Surveyed Resources by Chronologic Order

VDHR

CHRONOLOGICAL REPORT

VDHR FILE #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME
142-0002-000		Blackstone Railroad Station (not standing)
067-0007-000		Bunch House (not standing)
181-0008-000		Burkeville Baptist Church
067-0043-000		Cemetery #1
203-0048-000		Crewe Historic District
067-0022-000		Crewe Railroad Station (not standing)
067-0034-000		Cypress Trees
067-0055-000		House, Route 153
067-0098-000		House, Route 628 (not standing)
067-0012-000		Millbrook
067-0035-000		The Hermitage (not standing)
067-0078-000		Ulrey House
067-0112-000		West Creek Bridge, Route 631
067-0017-000		Whetstone (not standing)
		LeClerq Place
067-0023-000	1715	Blendon Cemetery
067-0095-000	1735	Motley House
		Rucker House
067-0184-000	1740	Maple Grove / Hurt Place
067-0036-000	1740	Old Homestead
		West Creek Farm
067-0019-000	1750	Old Craddock Store
067-0040-000	1752	Old Field
		Hyde Park
		Hyde Farmlands Academy
		Hyde Park Farm
067-0041-000	1780	The Knole/Old Cochran Place
067-0033-000	1785	Boxwood
		Locust Grove
067-0010-000	1790	Aspen Circle
067-0051-000	1790	Poplar Grove/Fowlkes House
067-0147-000	1790	Rural Retreat
067-0071-000	1794	Clay, John, House
067-0015-000	1795	Poplar Hill
142-0001-000	1798	Schwartz Tavern
067-0064-000	1800	Hobbs Mill
067-0003-000	1800	Inverness
067-0143-000	1800	Jennings Ordinary
067-0113-000	1800	Jennings Ordinary Hunt Club
067-0031-000	1800	Mountain Hall
067-0014-000	1800	Oakridge
		Oak Ridge
067-0046-000	1800	Shenstone (not standing)
		Shenstone Site
067-0092-000	1800	Windrow
067-0050-000	1800	Woodland
067-0198-000	1805	Walnut Hill
067-0163-000	1807	Mallory Hill
067-0118-000	1810	Payne, R.B., House
067-0175-000	1812	Poplar Hill
		The Elms
067-0029-000	1812	The Tavern
		Randolph, Peter, House
067-0192-000	1815	Chestnut Hill

CHRONOLOGICAL REPORT

VDHR FILE #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME
		Old Fowlkes Place
067-0020-000	1815	Oak Grove/Cadwell Place
067-0178-000	1815	Rover's Rest
067-0193-000	1818	Windsor
		Windsor Dairy Farm
067-0028-000	1819	Oak Motte
067-0001-000	1820	Battleview Manor/The Bowery
067-0049-000	1820	Burke's Store
067-0047-000	1820	Burke's Tavern
067-0011-000	1820	Cedar Hill
067-0087-000	1820	Clay House
067-0177-000	1820	Glen Cove
		Scott Farm
067-0176-000	1820	Hazel Dell
067-0119-000	1820	House, Route 612
067-0205-000	1820	Miller's Hill
		Locust Grove/The Grove
		T.O Sandy Farm
067-0102-000	1825	House, Route 626
067-0091-000	1825	Patterson House
067-0196-000	1825	Rural Oaks
		Hickory Hill
		Dobbins
067-0002-000	1830	Fancy Hill
067-0009-000	1830	Hickory Hill
		Carter's Hall
067-0145-000	1830	Woodland
067-0209-000	1832	Bacon's Hall
		Sanbogist Farm
067-0142-000	1835	Ingleside
067-0006-000	1837	Old Brick Church
		Old Brick Church Presbyterian Church
067-0016-000	1838	St. Marks Methodist Church
067-0068-000	1840	Morton, W.A., House
067-0013-000	1840	Mulberry Grove
067-0162-000	1842	Hico
067-0004-000	1843	Nottoway County Court House
067-0018-000	1847	Aspen Hall
067-0048-000	1849	Ravenwood
067-0186-000	1850	Bright Shadows
067-0114-000	1850	Burnt Chimney
067-0024-000	1850	Cummins House
067-0183-000	1850	Farley's
067-0146-000	1850	First Nottoway Baptist Church
067-0058-000	1850	Holly Hill
		Green Holly
067-0042-000	1850	May House
067-0185-000	1850	Wootton House
		Spring Dale Dairy Farm
067-0128-000	1860	Edge Hill (Dillard)
		Whiskey Hill
067-0005-000	1860	Oakwood
067-0074-000	1870	Gibbs, Charles, House
067-0027-000	1870	Mann, Governor William, House

VDHR

CHRONOLOGICAL REPORT

VDHR FILE #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME
067-0054-000	1873	Rocky Hill United Methodist Church
181-0005-000	1874	Burkeville Presbyterian Church
067-0235-000	1875	House, Rt. 618
067-0070-000	1877	Phillips, J.W., House
067-0025-000	1880	Dillemuth House
067-0072-000	1880	House, Route 612
067-0122-000	1880	Ritchie, M. D., House
181-0012-000	1880	Robinwood
067-0207-000	1880	Wellville Stationmaster's House
067-0204-000	1882	River View
		Old Frank White Farm
067-0202-000	1885	House, Route 625
142-0 14-000	1885	Log cabin, Third Street
067-0197-000	1885	Mt. Nebo Church
067-0103-000	1885	Robertson and Chumney House & Store
142-0005-000	1890	100 Block Main Street, Blackstone
067-0211-000	1890	Baldwin House
203-0034-000	1890	C.E.Wilson House
067-0116-000	1890	Coleman House
203-0019-000	1890	Crittendon House
067-0090-000	1890	Drinkwater
203-0044-000	1890	Edwards House
067-0150-000	1890	Farrar House
067-0086-000	1890	Flowers House
067-0067-000	1890	Hawkes House
067-0066-000	1890	Hawkes House
203-0032-000	1890	House, 301 East Carolina Avenue
067-0085-000	1890	House, Route 609
067-0130-000	1890	House, Route 625
067-0179-000	1890	House, Route 666
067-0084-000	1890	Morgan House
067-0172-000	1890	Old George Johnson House
067-0149-000	1890	Owen, D.C., House
067-0153-000	1890	Robertson House
067-0123-000	1890	Wenger House
067-0061-000	1890	Wray, R. M., House
142-0009-000	1894	Upson House
		Lucy House
203-0027-000	1898	T. B. Oliver Tobacco Warehouse
		Crewe Community Center
067-0044-000	1900	Austin House
203-0038-000	1900	Bluebird's Nest
067-0151-000	1900	Camadan
067-0075-000	1900	Cedar Hill Church
067-0083-000	1900	Cellar Creek Baptist Church
203-0043-000	1900	Crewe Stationmaster's House
203-0042-000	1900	Dr. Bryant's Norfolk & Western Hospital
181-0004-000	1900	Dr. Smith House
067-0104-000	1900	Farm, Route 615
067-0065-000	1900	Fisher, W.R., House
142-0 13-000	1900	Gravatt House
203-0024-000	1900	House, 102 W. Pennsylvania Avenue
203-0023-000	1900	House, 105 W. Pennsylvania Avenue
181-0011-000	1900	House, 113 Deems Street

VDHR

CHRONOLOGICAL REPORT

VDHR FILE #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME
181-0010-000	1900	House, 117 Deems Street
203-0031-000	1900	House, 307 East Carolina Avenue
203-0037-000	1900	House, 701 W. Carolina Avenue
181-0003-000	1900	House, Agnew Street
203-0017-000	1900	House, Route 1044
067-0131-000	1900	House, Route 460
067-0174-000	1900	House, Route 460 Business
067-0158-000	1900	House, Route 49
067-0156-000	1900	House, Route 49 south
067-0077-000	1900	House, Route 610
067-0137-000	1900	House, Route 619
067-0203-000	1900	House, Route 625
067-0169-000	1900	House, Route 626
067-0133-000	1900	House, Route 632
067-0089-000	1900	House, Route 669
067-0237-000	1900	House, Rt. 618
067-0238-000	1900	House, Rt. 618
203-0036-000	1900	House, West Virginia Avenue
067-0206-000	1900	Jackson House
067-0159-000	1900	Jenkins Farm
067-0164-000	1900	Jennings Estate
067-0026-000	1900	Leinster/Old Hale Place
142-0112-000	1900	Mahoney House
067-0195-000	1900	Maple Lane
203-0045-000	1900	N&W Oil and waste House
203-0040-000	1900	Norfolk & Western Powerhouse Engine Shops
203-0047-000	1900	Norfolk and Western Gas House
067-0187-000	1900	Pridgen Estate
067-0030-000	1900	Saint Matthews Church Nottoway Church
067-0208-000	1900	Seamster House
067-0076-000	1900	Simonton, K.T., House
067-0140-000	1900	Tenant House II
067-0126-000	1900	Turkey Island Turkey Island Farms
067-0154-000	1900	Union Church
067-0043-000	1900	West Place Family Quarters #2538
067-0063-000	1900	White, William G., House
142-0115-000	1905	Dr. Woolridge House
181-0007-000	1906	Burkeville Railroad Station-N&W Railroad
203-0001-000	1907	Crewe Methodist Church
067-0132-000	1907	Locust Grove
067-0094-000	1908	House, Route 616
142-0006-000	1908	Robertson House Armbruster's at Blackstone The Colonial Trail Hotel King's Inn/Holly Inn
142-0111-000	1909	Birdwood
067-0082-000	1910	Cellar Creek Schoolhouse
203-0041-000	1910	Crewe Ice Factory R&L welding Fabricating Service
067-0073-000	1910	Harris Store

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CHRONOLOGICAL REPORT

VDHR FILE #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME
067-0057-000	1910	Hawkes, Robert, Store
203-0033-000	1910	House, 406 West Carolina Avenue
203-0028-000	1910	House, 417 E. Maryland Avenue
067-0157-000	1910	House, Route 49 south
067-0135-000	1910	House, Route 619
067-0136-000	1910	House, Route 619
067-0148-000	1910	House, Rt 49 North
181-0009-000	1910	Ingleside Seminary-Laundry House Burkeville Intermediate School
067-0201-000	1910	Manahan
067-0166-000	1910	Maple Grove (Williamson)
067-0191-000	1910	Morning Star School
067-0200-000	1910	Old Bloomfield Farm
203-0026-000	1910	Oliver Hotel
067-0199-000	1910	Parrish, L.E., House
067-0180-000	1910	Prospect School
067-0181-000	1910	Sneads Spring School
067-0093-000	1910	Store, Route 616
067-0056-000	1910	Store, Routes 153 and 608
067-0139-000	1910	Tenant House I
067-0115-000	1910	Williams, T.J., House
067-0161-000	1910	Wilson House
067-0032-000	1910	Y.M.C.A.-Railroad (not standing) Norfolk & Western Building
067-0080-000	1912	Bethel Church
203-0029-000	1912	House, 215 First Street
067-0141-000	1912	Pine Shadows
067-0170-000	1912	St. Mark's School St. Mark's
181-0002-000	1913	Barker Memorial Methodist Church South Barker Memorial Methodist Church
142-0 17-000	1913	Crawley House
067-0062-000	1913	Hawkes-Williamson House
203-0046-000	1914	Crewe Power Plant
203-0002-000	1914	Oliver-Wheary House
067-0008-000	1915	Bethesda Presbyterian Church
067-0190-000	1915	Ellette House
181-0001-000	1915	Farmers & Merchants Bank of Burkeville Bank of Crewe (1933) Burkeville Barber Shop
067-0152-000	1915	Fowlkes House
203-0004-000	1915	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)
203-0006-000	1915	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)
203-0007-000	1915	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)
203-0008-000	1915	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)
203-0009-000	1915	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)
203-0012-000	1915	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)
067-0053-000	1915	White House
067-0189-000	1917	Ellette, Cliff Sr., House Hoskinson House
067-0167-000	1917	New Bethel Church
067-0182-000	1917	Nottoway County Pumping Station
067-0099-008	1918	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital
067-0099-004	1918	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Power House

VDHR

CHRONOLOGICAL REPORT

VDHR FILE #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME
067-0099-010	1918	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Storage Building
067-0099-001	1918	Piedmont Sanatorium Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Staff Residence
067-0088-000	1920	Abernathy, C. L., House
142-0,16-000	1920	Barco House
181-0006-000	1920	Burkeville Funeral Parlor Burkeville Outlet
067-0168-000	1920	Crossroads Grocery
203-0039-000	1920	House, 1316 W. Virginia Avenue
203-0030-000	1920	House, 406 Custis Street
067-0060-000	1920	House, Route 153
067-0059-000	1920	House, Route 153
067-0173-000	1920	House, Route 49
067-0165-000	1920	House, Route 49
067-0079-000	1920	House, Route 614
067-0097-000	1920	House, Route 628
067-0121-000	1920	House, Route 660
067-0236-000	1920	House, Rt. 618
203-0005-000	1920	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)
203-0011-000	1920	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)
067-0069-000	1920	Maple Lawn Farm
067-0096-000	1920	Meadview Dairy
067-0099-018	1920	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Dairy Complex
067-0099-003	1920	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Garage
067-0099-006	1920	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Painting and Inventory Building
067-0099-002	1920	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Superintendent's Residence
067-0099-005	1920	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Vehicle Shed
067-0099-007	1920	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Wellhouse
067-0155-000	1920	School, Rt 633
067-0081-000	1920	Skinner, J.R., House
067-0210-000	1920	Store, Route 460 Business West
067-0231-000	1920	Store/Gas Station, Rt. 618
203-0018-000	1920	Thompson Mill
203-0022-000	1921	Crewe Christian Church
142-0003-000	1922	Blackstone Female Institute Blackstone College for Girls The Virginia (United) Methodist Assembly Center
067-0188-000	1925	House, Route 630
067-0232-000	1925	House, Rt. 618
203-0013-000	1925	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)
203-0015-000	1925	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)
067-0194-000	1925	Ingram House
067-0129-000	1926	House, Rt 625
203-0021-000	1927	Hotel Crewe
067-0144-000	1930	Baleview Farm
203-0003-000	1930	Crewe Hosiery Mill Southside Skill Center
067-0171-000	1930	House, Route 49
067-0138-000	1930	House, Route 630
067-0111-000	1930	House, Route 631
067-0233-000	1930	House, Rt. 618
067-0234-000	1930	House, Rt. 618

VDHR

CHRONOLOGICAL REPORT

VDHR FILE #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME
203-0014-000	1930	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)
203-0016-000	1930	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)
067-0099-012	1930	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Pump House
067-0099-016	1930	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital SE Staff Residence
067-0124-000	1930	Tenant House, Route 618
067-0109-000	1932	Bridge 1924
067-0125-000	1934	Rice, J.T., House
203-0035-000	1935	House, 600 Block, W. Carolina Avenue
067-0134-000	1935	House, Route 619
142-0118-000	1937	Frank Haven
203-0025-000	1939	C.L. Jennings and Son Jennings-McMillian Funeral Home
203-0020-000	1939	Crewe Town Hall
067-0099-015	1939	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital
067-0100-001	1939	Riddle's House Nottoway Correctional Center
067-0100-002	1940	Nottoway Correctional Center Dwelling
067-0100-015	1940	Nottoway Correctional Center Tobacco Barn
067-0100-008	1940	Nottoway Correctional Center Wood Shed
067-0099-017	1940	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Farm Manager's House
067-0099-013	1940	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Water Tower
067-0100-003	1941	Nottoway Correctional Center Corn Crib
067-0110-006	1942	Faith Chapel Building #3001
067-0110-005	1942	Fort Pickett Administration Building Administration Building #3055
067-0110-007	1942	Fort Pickett Field House Field House Building #1613
067-0110-002	1942	Fort Pickett Incinerators Buildings # 2022, 2023, 2024
067-0110-004	1942	Fort Pickett Mess Hall Mess Hall Building #3049
067-0110-003	1942	Fort Pickett Military Barracks #3048 The 3000 Area-Barracks #3048
067-0110-001	1942	Fort Pickett Officer's Club Officer's Club, Bldg. #1615
142-0110-000	1942	House, 200 Courthouse Road
067-0120-000	1942	House, Route 660
067-0100-004	1942	Nottoway Correctional Center Hay Barn
067-0100-005	1943	Nottoway Correctional Center Equipment Shed
067-0100-009	1943	Nottoway Correctional Center Tobacco Barn
067-0100-006	1944	Nottoway Correctional Center Smokehouse
067-0100-010	1944	Nottoway Correctional Center Tobacco Barn
067-0099-009	1944	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Power Plant
067-0160-000	1945	House, Route 49
067-0127-000	1945	House, Rt 611
203-0010-000	1945	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)
067-0100-016	1945	Nottoway Correctional Center Pig Parlor
067-0100-014	1945	Nottoway Correctional Center Residence
067-0100-007	1945	Nottoway Correctional Center Storage Building
067-0100-013	1945	Nottoway Correctional Center Staff Residence
067-0100-011	1945	Nottoway Correctional Center Warden's Residence

VDHR

CHRONOLOGICAL REPORT

VDHR FILE #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME
=====	=====	=====
		Old House
067-0117-000	1946	Hawkes, L.C., House
067-0099-014	1949	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Nurses Dormitory
067-0099-019	1950	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Pole Barn
067-0099-011	1950	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Vehicle Shed 2
067-0107-000	900	Little Mountain Pictograph Site (44NT13)

APPENDIX C

Inventory of Surveyed Resources by Wuzit Type

VDHR

PROPERTY RESOURCE/WUZIT REPORT

VDHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	WUZIT(S)
=====	=====	=====
067-0107-000	Little Mountain Pictograph Site (44NT13)	
203-0048-000	Crewe Historic District	
142-0001-000	Schwartz Tavern	
067-0110-005	Fort Pickett Administration Building	Administration Bldg.
	Administration Building #3055	
067-0099-019	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Pole Barn	Animal Shelter
181-0001-000	Farmers & Merchants Bank of Burkeville	Bank
	Bank of Crewe (1933)	
	Burkeville Barber Shop	
067-0100-004	Nottoway Correctional Center Hay Barn	Barn
067-0100-005	Nottoway Correctional Center Equipment Shed	Barn
067-0100-016	Nottoway Correctional Center Pig Parlor	Barn
067-0033-000	Boxwood Locust Grove	Single Dwelling Kitchen Smoke/Meat House Barn
067-0143-000	Jennings Ordinary	Tavern/Ordinary Barn
067-0036-000	Old Homestead West Creek Farm	Single Dwelling Privy Smoke/Meat House Well Barn
067-0205-000	Miller's Hill Locust Grove/The Grove T.O Sandy Farm	Single Dwelling Silo Barn Cemetery Tenant House
067-0110-003	Fort Pickett Military Barracks #3048	Barracks
	The 3000 Area-Barracks #3048	
142-0003-000	Blackstone Female Institute Blackstone College for Girls The Virginia (United) Methodist Assembly Center	School Single Dwelling Boiler House Work Shop
067-0109-000	Bridge 1924	Bridge
203-0002-000	Oliver-Wheary House	Single Dwelling Carriage House
067-0023-000	Blendon Cemetery	Cemetery
067-0043-000	Cemetery #1	Cemetery
067-0040-000	Old Field Hyde Park	Single Dwelling Kitchen
	Hyde Farmlands Academy	Tenant House
	Hyde Park Farm	Cemetery
067-0205-000	Miller's Hill Locust Grove/The Grove T.O Sandy Farm	Single Dwelling Silo Barn

VDHR

PROPERTY RESOURCE/WUZIT REPORT

VDHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	WUZIT(S)
=====	=====	=====
		Cemetery
		Tenant House
067-0016-000	St. Marks Methodist Church	Church
067-0075-000	Cedar Hill Church	Church
067-0083-000	Cellar Creek Baptist Church	Church
203-0001-000	Crewe Methodist Church	Church
181-0002-000	Barker Memorial Methodist Church South	Church
	Barker Memorial Methodist Church	
067-0006-000	Old Brick Church Old Brick Church Presbyterian Church	Church
067-0030-000	Saint Matthews Church Nottoway Church	Church
067-0110-006	Faith Chapel Building #3001	Church
067-0154-000	Union Church	Church
067-0054-000	Rocky Hill United Methodist Church	Church
203-0022-000	Crewe Christian Church	Church
067-0008-000	Bethesda Presbyterian Church	Church
181-0005-000	Burkeville Presbyterian Church	Church
067-0146-000	First Nottoway Baptist Church	Church
067-0197-000	Mt. Nebo Church	Church
181-0008-000	Burkeville Baptist Church	Church
067-0110-001	Fort Pickett Officer's Club Officer's Club, Bldg. #1615	Clubhouse
067-0056-000	Store, Routes 153 and 608	Commercial Building
067-0057-000	Hawkes, Robert, Store	Commercial Building
067-0073-000	Harris Store	Commercial Building
067-0093-000	Store, Route 616	Commercial Building
067-0019-000	Old Craddock Store	Commercial Building
142-0005-000	100 Block Main Street, Blackstone	Commercial Building
067-0210-000	Store, Route 460 Business West	Commercial Building
067-0231-000	Store/Gas Station, Rt. 618	Commercial Building
067-0100-003	Nottoway Correctional Center Corn Crib	Corncrib
067-0004-000	Nottoway County Court House	Courthouse
067-0099-018	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Dairy Complex	Dairy Barn
142-0002-000	Blackstone Railroad Station (not standing)	Depot
067-0022-000	Crewe Railroad Station (not standing)	Depot
181-0007-000	Burkeville Railroad Station-N&W Railroad	Depot
067-0110-004	Fort Pickett Mess Hall Mess Hall Building #3049	Scale/Scale Building Dining Hall
067-0099-014	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Nurses Dormitory	Dormitory
203-0003-000	Crewe Hosiery Mill Southside Skill Center	Factory
203-0041-000	Crewe Ice Factory R&L Welding Fabricating Service	Factory
181-0006-000	Burkeville Funeral Parlor	Funeral Home

VDHR

PROPERTY RESOURCE/WUZIT REPORT

VDHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	WUZIT(S)
=====	=====	=====
	Burkeville Outlet	
067-0099-003	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Garage	Garage
067-0099-001	Piedmont Sanatorium	Hospital
	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Staff Residence	
067-0099-008	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital	Hospital
067-0099-015	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital	Hospital
203-0042-000	Dr. Bryant's Norfolk & Western Hospital	Hospital
203-0021-000	Hotel Crewe	Hotel/Inn
203-0026-000	Oliver Hotel	Hotel/Inn
067-0110-002	Fort Pickett Incinerators Buildings # 2022, 2023, 2024	Incinerator
067-0005-000	Oakwood	Single Dwelling Tenant House Kitchen
067-0040-000	Old Field Hyde Park Hyde Farmlands Academy Hyde Park Farm	Single Dwelling Kitchen Tenant House Cemetery
067-0033-000	Boxwood Locust Grove	Single Dwelling Kitchen Smoke/Meat House Barn
067-0064-000	Hobbs Mill	Mill
067-0049-000	Burke's Store	Mixed Use: Other Spring/Spring House
181-0009-000	Ingleside Seminary-Laundry House Burkeville Intermediate School	Mixed Use: Other
067-0034-000	Cypress Trees	Other
067-0099-010	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Storage Building	Other
067-0110-007	Fort Pickett Field House Field House Building #1613	Other
203-0045-000	N&W Oil and Waste House	Other
203-0047-000	Norfolk and Western Gas House	Other
067-0099-004	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Power House	Power Plant
067-0099-009	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Power Plant	Power Plant
203-0040-000	Norfolk & Western Powerhouse Engine Shops	Power Plant
203-0046-000	Crewe Power Plant	Power Plant
067-0036-000	Old Homestead West Creek Farm	Single Dwelling Privy Smoke/Meat House Well Barn
067-0099-012	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Pump House	Pump House
067-0182-000	Nottoway County Pumping Station	Pump House
181-0012-000	Robinwood	Single Dwelling Smoke/Meat House Pump House

VDHR

PROPERTY RESOURCE/WUZIT REPORT

VDHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	WUZIT(S)
=====	=====	=====
181-0007-000	Burkeville Railroad Station-N&W Railroad	Depot Scale/Scale Building
067-0082-000	Cellar Creek Schoolhouse	School
067-0155-000	School, Rt 633	School
067-0181-000	Sneads Spring School	School
067-0180-000	Prospect School	School
142-0003-000	Blackstone Female Institute	School
	Blackstone College for Girls	Single Dwelling
	The Virginia (United) Methodist Assembly Center	Boiler House Work Shop
067-0170-000	St. Mark's School	School
	St. Mark's	Shed
067-0191-000	Morning Star School	School
067-0099-005	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Vehicle Shed	Shed
067-0099-011	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Vehicle Shed 2	Shed
067-0100-007	Nottoway Correctional Center Storage Building	Shed
067-0100-008	Nottoway Correctional Center Wood Shed	Shed
067-0170-000	St. Mark's School	School
	St. Mark's	Shed
142-0009-000	Upton House	Single Dwelling
	Lucy House	Shed
067-0205-000	Miller's Hill	Single Dwelling
	Locust Grove/The Grove	Silo
	T.O Sandy Farm	Barn Cemetery Tenant House
067-0017-000	Whetstone (not standing) LeClerq Place	Single Dwelling
067-0014-000	Oakridge Oak Ridge	Single Dwelling
067-0029-000	The Tavern Randolph, Peter, House	Single Dwelling
067-0044-000	Austin House	Single Dwelling
067-0045-000	West Place Family Quarters #2538	Single Dwelling
067-0046-000	Shenstone (not standing) Shenstone Site	Single Dwelling
067-0050-000	Woodland	Single Dwelling
067-0060-000	House, Route 153	Single Dwelling
067-0079-000	House, Route 614	Single Dwelling
067-0081-000	Skinner, J.R., House	Single Dwelling
067-0084-000	Morgan House	Single Dwelling
067-0085-000	House, Route 609	Single Dwelling
067-0088-000	Abernathy, C. L., House	Single Dwelling
067-0089-000	House, Route 669	Single Dwelling
067-0091-000	Patterson House	Single Dwelling
067-0097-000	House, Route 628	Single Dwelling
067-0099-002	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Superintendent's Residence	Single Dwelling
067-0099-016	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital SE	Single Dwelling

VDHR

PROPERTY RESOURCE/WUZIT REPORT

VDHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	WUZIT(S)
=====	=====	=====
	Staff Residence	
067-0099-017	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Farm Manager's House	Single Dwelling
067-0100-001	Riddle's House	Single Dwelling
067-0100-002	Nottoway Correctional Center Dwelling	Single Dwelling
067-0100-011	Nottoway Correctional Center Warden's Residence	Single Dwelling
	Old House	
067-0100-013	Nottoway Correctional Center Staff Residence	Single Dwelling
067-0100-014	Nottoway Correctional Center Residence	Single Dwelling
067-0102-000	House, Route 626	Single Dwelling
067-0025-000	Dillemoth House	Single Dwelling
067-0024-000	Cummins House	Single Dwelling
142-0 15-000	Dr. Woolridge House	Single Dwelling
067-0127-000	House, Rt 611	Single Dwelling
067-0132-000	Locust Grove	Single Dwelling
067-0129-000	House, Rt 625	Single Dwelling
067-0148-000	House, Rt 49 North	Single Dwelling
067-0131-000	House, Route 460	Single Dwelling
067-0164-000	Jennings Estate	Single Dwelling
067-0158-000	House, Route 49	Single Dwelling
067-0159-000	Jenkins Farm	Single Dwelling
067-0125-000	Rice, J.T., House	Single Dwelling
067-0151-000	Camadan	Single Dwelling
067-0152-000	Fowlkes House	Single Dwelling
067-0188-000	House, Route 630	Single Dwelling
067-0028-000	Oak Motte	Single Dwelling
203-0017-000	House, Route 1044	Single Dwelling
067-0163-000	Mallory Hill	Single Dwelling
067-0160-000	House, Route 49	Single Dwelling
067-0157-000	House, Route 49 south	Single Dwelling
067-0062-000	Hawkes-Williamson House	Single Dwelling
067-0156-000	House, Route 49 south	Single Dwelling
067-0153-000	Robertson House	Single Dwelling
067-0126-000	Turkey Island Turkey Island Farms	Single Dwelling
067-0020-000	Oak Grove/Cadwell Place	Single Dwelling
067-0144-000	Baleview Farm	Single Dwelling
067-0068-000	Morton, W.A., House	Single Dwelling
067-0104-000	Farm, Route 615	Single Dwelling
067-0111-000	House, Route 631	Single Dwelling
067-0112-000	West Creek Bridge, Route 631	Single Dwelling
067-0113-000	Jennings Ordinary Hunt Club	Single Dwelling
067-0067-000	Hawkes House	Single Dwelling
067-0066-000	Hawkes House	Single Dwelling
067-0058-000	Holly Hill Green Holly	Single Dwelling
067-0117-000	Hawkes, L.C., House	Single Dwelling

VDHR

PROPERTY RESOURCE/WUZIT REPORT

VDHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	WUZIT(S)
=====	=====	=====
067-0121-000	House, Route 660	Single Dwelling
067-0114-000	Burnt Chimney	Single Dwelling
067-0120-000	House, Route 660	Single Dwelling
067-0115-000	Williams, T.J., House	Single Dwelling
067-0053-000	White House	Single Dwelling
067-0041-000	The Knole/Old Cochran Place	Single Dwelling
067-0116-000	Coleman House	Single Dwelling
067-0090-000	Drinkwater	Single Dwelling
067-0074-000	Gibbs, Charles, House	Single Dwelling
067-0070-000	Phillips, J.W., House	Single Dwelling
067-0001-000	Battleview Manor/The Bowery	Single Dwelling
067-0168-000	Crossroads Grocery	Single Dwelling
067-0013-000	Mulberry Grove	Single Dwelling
067-0169-000	House, Route 626	Single Dwelling
067-0173-000	House, Route 49	Single Dwelling
067-0172-000	Old George Johnson House	Single Dwelling
067-0171-000	House, Route 49	Single Dwelling
067-0167-000	New Bethel Church	Single Dwelling
067-0133-000	House, Route 632	Single Dwelling
067-0005-000	Oakwood	Single Dwelling
		Tenant House
		Kitchen
067-0134-000	House, Route 619	Single Dwelling
067-0135-000	House, Route 619	Single Dwelling
067-0136-000	House, Route 619	Single Dwelling
067-0086-000	Flowers House	Single Dwelling
067-0076-000	Simonton, K.T., House	Single Dwelling
067-0007-000	Bunch House (not standing)	Single Dwelling
067-0032-000	Y.M.C.A.-Railroad (not standing)	Single Dwelling
	Norfolk & Western Building	
067-0035-000	The Hermitage (not standing)	Single Dwelling
067-0098-000	House, Route 628 (not standing)	Single Dwelling
067-0137-000	House, Route 619	Single Dwelling
067-0141-000	Pine Shadows	Single Dwelling
067-0048-000	Ravenwood	Single Dwelling
067-0193-000	Windsor	Single Dwelling
	Windsor Dairy Farm	
067-0208-000	Seamster House	Single Dwelling
067-0179-000	House, Route 666	Single Dwelling
067-0211-000	Baldwin House	Single Dwelling
067-0183-000	Farley's	Single Dwelling
067-0080-000	Bethel Church	Single Dwelling
067-0162-000	Hico	Single Dwelling
067-0123-000	Wenger House	Single Dwelling
067-0118-000	Payne, R.B., House	Single Dwelling
067-0119-000	House, Route 612	Single Dwelling
067-0061-000	Wray, R. M., House	Single Dwelling
067-0161-000	Wilson House	Single Dwelling
067-0165-000	House, Route 49	Single Dwelling
067-0009-000	Hickory Hill	Single Dwelling
	Carter's Hall	
067-0015-000	Poplar Hill	Single Dwelling
067-0174-000	House, Route 460 Business	Single Dwelling
067-0206-000	Jackson House	Single Dwelling

VDHR

PROPERTY RESOURCE/WUZIT REPORT

VDHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	WUZIT(S)
=====	=====	=====
142-0 11-000	Birdwood	Single Dwelling
142-0 12-000	Mahoney House	Single Dwelling
142-0 13-000	Gravatt House	Single Dwelling
181-0003-000	House, Agnew Street	Single Dwelling
142-0 10-000	House, 200 Courthouse Road	Single Dwelling
067-0209-000	Bacon's Hall	Single Dwelling
	Sanbogist Farm	
067-0204-000	River View	Single Dwelling
	Old Frank White Farm	
203-0018-000	Thompson Mill	Single Dwelling
067-0077-000	House, Route 610	Single Dwelling
203-0023-000	House, 105 W. Pennsylvania Avenue	Single Dwelling
203-0024-000	House, 102 W. Pennsylvania Avenue	Single Dwelling
203-0025-000	C.L. Jennings and Son	Single Dwelling
	Jennings-McMillian Funeral Home	
067-0026-000	Leinster/Old Hale Place	Single Dwelling
203-0030-000	House, 406 Custis Street	Single Dwelling
203-0031-000	House, 307 East Carolina Avenue	Single Dwelling
067-0202-000	House, Route 625	Single Dwelling
067-0203-000	House, Route 625	Single Dwelling
067-0201-000	Manahan	Single Dwelling
067-0198-000	Walnut Hill	Single Dwelling
203-0028-000	House, 417 E. Maryland Avenue	Single Dwelling
203-0029-000	House, 215 First Street	Single Dwelling
203-0032-000	House, 301 East Carolina Avenue	Single Dwelling
203-0033-000	House, 406 West Carolina Avenue	Single Dwelling
203-0034-000	C.E. Wilson House	Single Dwelling
067-0232-000	House, Rt. 618	Single Dwelling
067-0018-000	Aspen Hall	Single Dwelling
067-0233-000	House, Rt. 618	Single Dwelling
067-0234-000	House, Rt. 618	Single Dwelling
067-0235-000	House, Rt. 618	Single Dwelling
067-0236-000	House, Rt. 618	Single Dwelling
203-0004-000	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)	Single Dwelling
203-0005-000	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)	Single Dwelling
203-0006-000	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)	Single Dwelling
203-0007-000	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)	Single Dwelling
203-0008-000	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)	Single Dwelling
203-0009-000	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)	Single Dwelling
203-0010-000	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)	Single Dwelling
203-0011-000	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)	Single Dwelling
203-0012-000	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)	Single Dwelling
203-0013-000	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)	Single Dwelling
203-0014-000	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)	Single Dwelling
203-0015-000	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)	Single Dwelling
203-0016-000	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)	Single Dwelling
067-0237-000	House, Rt. 618	Single Dwelling
067-0238-000	House, Rt. 618	Single Dwelling
203-0035-000	House, 600 Block, W. Carolina Avenue	Single Dwelling
	Avenue	
203-0036-000	House, West Virginia Avenue	Single Dwelling
203-0037-000	House, 701 W. Carolina Avenue	Single Dwelling
203-0038-000	Bluebird's Nest	Single Dwelling
203-0039-000	House, 1316 W. Virginia Avenue	Single Dwelling

VDHR

PROPERTY RESOURCE/WUZIT REPORT

VDHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	WUZIT(S)
=====	=====	=====
067-0128-000	Edge Hill (Dillard) Whiskey Hill	Single Dwelling
067-0031-000	Mountain Hall	Single Dwelling
067-0142-000	Ingleside	Single Dwelling
067-0087-000	Clay House	Single Dwelling
067-0063-000	White, William G., House	Single Dwelling
067-0059-000	House, Route 153	Single Dwelling
067-0002-000	Fancy Hill	Single Dwelling
181-0004-000	Dr. Smith House	Single Dwelling
067-0072-000	House, Route 612	Single Dwelling
067-0092-000	Windrow	Single Dwelling
067-0122-000	Ritchie, M. D., House	Single Dwelling
067-0065-000	Fisher, W.R., House	Single Dwelling
067-0071-000	Clay, John, House	Single Dwelling
067-0139-000	Tenant House I	Single Dwelling
181-0010-000	House, 117 Deems Street	Single Dwelling
181-0011-000	House, 113 Deems Street	Single Dwelling
067-0094-000	House, Route 616	Single Dwelling
142-0-16-000	Barco House	Single Dwelling
142-0-17-000	Crawley House	Single Dwelling
142-0-18-000	Frank Haven	Single Dwelling
067-0150-000	Farrar House	Single Dwelling
067-0149-000	Owen, D.C., House	Single Dwelling
142-0214-000	Log cabin, Third Street	Single Dwelling
067-0166-000	Maple Grove (Williamson)	Single Dwelling
067-0010-000	Aspen Circle	Single Dwelling
067-0175-000	Poplar Hill The Elms	Single Dwelling
067-0138-000	House, Route 630	Single Dwelling
067-0186-000	Bright Shadows	Single Dwelling
067-0185-000	Wootton House Spring Dale Dairy Farm	Single Dwelling
067-0003-000	Inverness	Single Dwelling
067-0051-000	Poplar Grove/Fowlkes House	Single Dwelling
067-0130-000	House, Route 625	Single Dwelling
067-0147-000	Rural Retreat	Single Dwelling
067-0177-000	Glen Cove Scott Farm	Single Dwelling
067-0178-000	Rover's Rest	Single Dwelling
067-0184-000	Maple Grove / Hurt Place	Single Dwelling
067-0040-000	Old Field Hyde Park Hyde Farmlands Academy Hyde Park Farm	Single Dwelling Kitchen Tenant House Cemetery
067-0027-000	Mann, Governor William, House	Single Dwelling Smoke/Meat House
067-0011-000	Cedar Hill	Single Dwelling
067-0078-000	Ulrey House	Single Dwelling
067-0195-000	Maple Lane	Single Dwelling
067-0145-000	Woodland	Single Dwelling
067-0033-000	Boxwood Locust Grove	Single Dwelling Kitchen Smoke/Meat House Barn

VDHR

PROPERTY RESOURCE/WUZIT REPORT

VDHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	WUZIT(S)
=====	=====	=====
142-0003-000	Blackstone Female Institute	School
	Blackstone College for Girls	Single Dwelling
	The Virginia (United) Methodist	Boiler House
	Assembly Center	Work Shop
067-0036-000	Old Homestead	Single Dwelling
	West Creek Farm	Privy
		Smoke/Meat House
		Well
		Barn
203-0002-000	Oliver-Wheary House	Single Dwelling
		Carriage House
142-0006-000	Robertson House	Single Dwelling
	Armbruster's at Blackstone	
	The Colonial Trail Hotel	
	King's Inn/Holly Inn	
142-0009-000	Upson House	Single Dwelling
	Lucy House	Shed
067-0205-000	Miller's Hill	Single Dwelling
	Locust Grove/The Grove	Silo
	T.O Sandy Farm	Barn
		Cemetery
		Tenant House
181-0012-000	Robinwood	Single Dwelling
		Smoke/Meat House
		Pump House
067-0055-000	House, Route 153	Single Dwelling
067-0069-000	Maple Lawn Farm	Single Dwelling
067-0012-000	Millbrook	Single Dwelling
067-0187-000	Pridgen Estate	Single Dwelling
067-0190-000	Ellette House	Single Dwelling
067-0194-000	Ingram House	Single Dwelling
067-0200-000	Old Bloomfield Farm	Single Dwelling
067-0207-000	Wellville Stationmaster's House	Single Dwelling
067-0199-000	Parrish, L.E., House	Single Dwelling
067-0042-000	May House	Single Dwelling
067-0103-000	Robertson and Chumney House & Store	Single Dwelling
067-0196-000	Rural Oaks	Single Dwelling
	Hickory Hill	
	Dobbins	
067-0192-000	Chestnut Hill	Single Dwelling
	Old Fowlkes Place	
203-0019-000	Crittendon House	Single Dwelling
067-0176-000	Hazel Dell	Single Dwelling
067-0189-000	Ellette, Cliff Sr., House	Single Dwelling
	Hoskinson House	
067-0096-000	Meadview Dairy	Single Dwelling
067-0095-000	Motley House	Single Dwelling
	Rucker House	
203-0043-000	Crewe Stationmaster's House	Single Dwelling
203-0044-000	Edwards House	Single Dwelling
067-0100-006	Nottoway Correctional Center	Smoke/Meat House
	Smokehouse	
067-0027-000	Mann, Governor William, House	Single Dwelling
		Smoke/Meat House

VDHR

PROPERTY RESOURCE/WUZIT REPORT

VDHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	WUZIT(S)
=====	=====	=====
067-0033-000	Boxwood Locust Grove	Single Dwelling Kitchen Smoke/Meat House Barn
067-0036-000	Old Homestead West Creek Farm	Single Dwelling Privy Smoke/Meat House Well Barn
181-0012-000	Robinwood	Single Dwelling Smoke/Meat House Pump House
067-0049-000	Burke's Store	Mixed Use: Other Spring/Spring House
067-0047-000	Burke's Tavern	Tavern/Ordinary
067-0143-000	Jennings Ordinary	Tavern/Ordinary Barn
067-0124-000	Tenant House, Route 618	Tenant House
067-0005-000	Oakwood	Single Dwelling Tenant House Kitchen
067-0140-000	Tenant House II	Tenant House
067-0040-000	Old Field Hyde Park Hyde Farmlands Academy Hyde Park Farm	Single Dwelling Kitchen Tenant House Cemetery
067-0205-000	Miller's Hill Locust Grove/The Grove T.O Sandy Farm	Single Dwelling Silo Barn Cemetery Tenant House
067-0100-009	Nottoway Correctional Center Tobacco Barn	Tobacco Barn
067-0100-010	Nottoway Correctional Center Tobacco Barn	Tobacco Barn
067-0100-015	Nottoway Correctional Center Tobacco Barn	Tobacco Barn
203-0020-000	Crewe Town Hall	Town Hall
067-0099-006	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Painting and Inventory Building	Warehouse
203-0027-000	T. B. Oliver Tobacco Warehouse Crewe Community Center	Warehouse
067-0099-013	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Water Tower	Water Tower
067-0036-000	Old Homestead West Creek Farm	Single Dwelling Privy Smoke/Meat House Well Barn
067-0099-007	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Wellhouse	Well House
142-0003-000	Blackstone Female Institute Blackstone College for Girls	School Single Dwelling

VDHR

PROPERTY RESOURCE/WUZIT REPORT

VDHR FILE #	PROPERTY NAME	WUZIT(S)
=====	=====	=====
	The Virginia (United) Methodist Assembly Center	Boiler House Work Shop

351 RECORDS IN THIS REPORT

APPENDIX D

Inventory of Surveyed Resources by Historic Context

VDHR

HISTORIC CONTEXT REPORT

VDHR FILE #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	VDHR HISTORIC CONTEXT
067-0017-000		Whetstone (not standing) LeClerq Place	
067-0107-000	900	Little Mountain Pictograph Site (44NT13)	
067-0078-000		Ulrey House	
067-0055-000		House, Route 153	
067-0069-000	1920	Maple Lawn Farm	
067-0012-000		Millbrook	
067-0103-000	1885	Robertson and Chumney House & Store	
203-0048-000		Crewe Historic District	
067-0005-000	1860	Oakwood	Architecture/Communit Planning
203-0034-000	1890	C.E.Wilson House	Architecture/Communit Planning
067-0027-000	1870	Mann, Governor William, House	Architecture/Communit Planning
067-0057-000	1910	Hawkes, Robert, Store	Commerce/Trade
067-0073-000	1910	Harris Store	Commerce/Trade
067-0093-000	1910	Store, Route 616	Commerce/Trade
181-0001-000	1915	Farmers & Merchants Bank of Burkeville Bank of Crewe (1933) Burkeville Barber Shop	Commerce/Trade
067-0019-000	1750	Old Craddock Store	Commerce/Trade
142-0005-000	1890	100 Block Main Street, Blackstone	Commerce/Trade
067-0168-000	1920	Crossroads Grocery	Commerce/Trade
203-0027-000	1898	T. B. Oliver Tobacco Warehouse Crewe Community Center	Commerce/Trade
067-0210-000	1920	Store, Route 460 Business West	Commerce/Trade
203-0018-000	1920	Thompson Mill	Commerce/Trade
203-0021-000	1927	Hotel Crewe	Commerce/Trade
067-0231-000	1920	Store/Gas Station, Rt. 618	Commerce/Trade
067-0064-000	1800	Hobbs Mill	Commerce/Trade
067-0049-000	1820	Burke's Store	Commerce/Trade
203-0041-000	1910	Crewe Ice Factory R&L Welding Fabricating Service	Commerce/Trade
067-0014-000	1800	Oakridge Oak Ridge	Domestic
067-0029-000	1812	The Tavern	Domestic
067-0044-000	1900	Randolph, Peter, House Austin House	Domestic
067-0045-000	1900	West Place Family Quarters #2538	Domestic
067-0046-000	1800	Shenstone (not standing) Shenstone Site	Domestic
067-0047-000	1820	Burke's Tavern	Domestic
067-0050-000	1800	Woodland	Domestic
067-0056-000	1910	Store, Routes 153 and 608	Domestic
067-0060-000	1920	House, Route 153	Domestic
067-0079-000	1920	House, Route 614	Domestic
067-0081-000	1920	Skinner, J.R., House	Domestic
067-0084-000	1890	Morgan House	Domestic
067-0085-000	1890	House, Route 609	Domestic
067-0088-000	1920	Abernathy, C. L., House	Domestic

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HISTORIC CONTEXT REPORT

VDHR FILE #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	VDHR HISTORIC CONTEXT
067-0089-000	1900	House, Route 669	Domestic
067-0091-000	1825	Patterson House	Domestic
067-0097-000	1920	House, Route 628	Domestic
067-0102-000	1825	House, Route 626	Domestic
067-0025-000	1880	Dillemuth House	Domestic
067-0024-000	1850	Cummins House	Domestic
067-0127-000	1945	House, Rt 611	Domestic
067-0132-000	1907	Locust Grove	Domestic
067-0129-000	1926	House, Rt 625	Domestic
067-0148-000	1910	House, Rt 49 North	Domestic
067-0131-000	1900	House, Route 460	Domestic
067-0164-000	1900	Jennings Estate	Domestic
067-0158-000	1900	House, Route 49	Domestic
067-0125-000	1934	Rice, J.T., House	Domestic
067-0151-000	1900	Camadan	Domestic
067-0152-000	1915	Fowlkes House	Domestic
067-0188-000	1925	House, Route 630	Domestic
203-0017-000	1900	House, Route 1044	Domestic
067-0163-000	1807	Mallory Hill	Domestic
067-0160-000	1945	House, Route 49	Domestic
067-0157-000	1910	House, Route 49 south	Domestic
067-0062-000	1913	Hawkes-Williamson House	Domestic
067-0156-000	1900	House, Route 49 south	Domestic
067-0124-000	1930	Tenant House, Route 618	Domestic
067-0153-000	1890	Robertson House	Domestic
067-0020-000	1815	Oak Grove/Cadwell Place	Domestic
067-0068-000	1840	Morton, W.A., House	Domestic
067-0111-000	1930	House, Route 631	Domestic
067-0067-000	1890	Hawkes House	Domestic
067-0066-000	1890	Hawkes House	Domestic
067-0058-000	1850	Holly Hill Green Holly	Domestic
067-0117-000	1946	Hawkes, L.C., House	Domestic
067-0121-000	1920	House, Route 660	Domestic
067-0114-000	1850	Burnt Chimney	Domestic
067-0120-000	1942	House, Route 660	Domestic
067-0115-000	1910	Williams, T.J., House	Domestic
067-0053-000	1915	White House	Domestic
067-0041-000	1780	The Knole/Old Cochran Place	Domestic
067-0116-000	1890	Coleman House	Domestic
067-0074-000	1870	Gibbs, Charles, House	Domestic
067-0001-000	1820	Battleview Manor/The Bowery	Domestic
067-0013-000	1840	Mulberry Grove	Domestic
067-0169-000	1900	House, Route 626	Domestic
067-0173-000	1920	House, Route 49	Domestic
067-0172-000	1890	Old George Johnson House	Domestic
067-0171-000	1930	House, Route 49	Domestic
067-0133-000	1900	House, Route 632	Domestic
067-0134-000	1935	House, Route 619	Domestic
067-0135-000	1910	House, Route 619	Domestic
067-0136-000	1910	House, Route 619	Domestic
067-0086-000	1890	Flowers House	Domestic
067-0076-000	1900	Simonton, K.T., House	Domestic
067-0007-000		Bunch House (not standing)	Domestic

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HISTORIC CONTEXT REPORT

VDHR FILE #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	VDHR HISTORIC CONTEXT
067-0035-000		The Hermitage (not standing)	Domestic
067-0098-000		House, Route 628 (not standing)	Domestic
067-0137-000	1900	House, Route 619	Domestic
067-0141-000	1912	Pine Shadows	Domestic
067-0048-000	1849	Ravenwood	Domestic
067-0208-000	1900	Seamster House	Domestic
067-0179-000	1890	House, Route 666	Domestic
067-0211-000	1890	Baldwin House	Domestic
067-0183-000	1850	Farley's	Domestic
067-0162-000	1842	Hico	Domestic
067-0123-000	1890	Wenger House	Domestic
067-0118-000	1810	Payne, R.B., House	Domestic
067-0119-000	1820	House, Route 612	Domestic
067-0061-000	1890	Wray, R. M., House	Domestic
067-0161-000	1910	Wilson House	Domestic
067-0165-000	1920	House, Route 49	Domestic
067-0009-000	1830	Hickory Hill Carter's Hall	Domestic
067-0015-000	1795	Poplar Hill	Domestic
067-0174-000	1900	House, Route 460 Business	Domestic
067-0206-000	1900	Jackson House	Domestic
142-0,11-000	1909	Birdwood	Domestic
142-0 12-000	1900	Mahoney House	Domestic
142-0,13-000	1900	Gravatt House	Domestic
181-0003-000	1900	House, Agnew Street	Domestic
142-0 10-000	1942	House, 200 Courthouse Road	Domestic
067-0204-000	1882	River View Old Frank White Farm	Domestic
067-0077-000	1900	House, Route 610	Domestic
203-0023-000	1900	House, 105 W. Pennsylvania Avenue	Domestic
203-0024-000	1900	House, 102 W. Pennsylvania Avenue	Domestic
067-0026-000	1900	Leinster/Old Hale Place	Domestic
203-0030-000	1920	House, 406 Custis Street	Domestic
203-0031-000	1900	House, 307 East Carolina Avenue	Domestic
203-0026-000	1910	Oliver Hotel	Domestic
067-0202-000	1885	House, Route 625	Domestic
067-0203-000	1900	House, Route 625	Domestic
067-0201-000	1910	Manahan	Domestic
067-0198-000	1805	Walnut Hill	Domestic
203-0028-000	1910	House, 417 E. Maryland Avenue	Domestic
203-0029-000	1912	House, 215 First Street	Domestic
203-0032-000	1890	House, 301 East Carolina Avenue	Domestic
203-0033-000	1910	House, 406 West Carolina Avenue	Domestic
067-0232-000	1925	House, Rt. 618	Domestic
067-0018-000	1847	Aspen Hall	Domestic
067-0233-000	1930	House, Rt. 618	Domestic
067-0234-000	1930	House, Rt. 618	Domestic
067-0235-000	1875	House, Rt. 618	Domestic
067-0236-000	1920	House, Rt. 618	Domestic
203-0004-000	1915	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)	Domestic
203-0005-000	1920	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)	Domestic
203-0006-000	1915	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)	Domestic
203-0007-000	1915	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)	Domestic
203-0008-000	1915	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)	Domestic

VDHR

HISTORIC CONTEXT REPORT

VDHR FILE #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	VDHR HISTORIC CONTEXT
=====	=====	=====	=====
203-0009-000	1915	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)	Domestic
203-0010-000	1945	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)	Domestic
203-0011-000	1920	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)	Domestic
203-0012-000	1915	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)	Domestic
203-0013-000	1925	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)	Domestic
203-0014-000	1930	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)	Domestic
203-0015-000	1925	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)	Domestic
203-0016-000	1930	House, Rt. 618 (Indian Oak Avenue)	Domestic
067-0237-000	1900	House, Rt. 618	Domestic
067-0238-000	1900	House, Rt. 618	Domestic
203-0035-000	1935	House, 600 Block, W. Carolina Avenue	Domestic
203-0036-000	1900	House, West Virginia Avenue	Domestic
203-0037-000	1900	House, 701 W. Carolina Avenue	Domestic
203-0038-000	1900	Bluebird's Nest	Domestic
203-0039-000	1920	House, 1316 W. Virginia Avenue	Domestic
067-0128-000	1860	Edge Hill (Dillard) Whiskey Hill	Domestic
067-0031-000	1800	Mountain Hall	Domestic
067-0142-000	1835	Ingleside	Domestic
067-0087-000	1820	Clay House	Domestic
067-0063-000	1900	White, William G., House	Domestic
067-0059-000	1920	House, Route 153	Domestic
067-0002-000	1830	Fancy Hill	Domestic
181-0004-000	1900	Dr. Smith House	Domestic
067-0072-000	1880	House, Route 612	Domestic
067-0092-000	1800	Windrow	Domestic
067-0122-000	1880	Ritchie, M. D., House	Domestic
067-0065-000	1900	Fisher, W.R., House	Domestic
067-0071-000	1794	Clay, John, House	Domestic
067-0139-000	1910	Tenant House I	Domestic
067-0140-000	1900	Tenant House II	Domestic
181-0010-000	1900	House, 117 Deems Street	Domestic
181-0011-000	1900	House, 113 Deems Street	Domestic
067-0094-000	1908	House, Route 616	Domestic
142-0 16-000	1920	Barco House	Domestic
142-0 17-000	1913	Crawley House	Domestic
142-0 18-000	1937	Frank Haven	Domestic
067-0150-000	1890	Farrar House	Domestic
067-0149-000	1890	Owen, D.C., House	Domestic
142-0 14-000	1885	Log cabin, Third Street	Domestic
067-0166-000	1910	Maple Grove (Williamson)	Domestic
067-0010-000	1790	Aspen Circle	Domestic
067-0175-000	1812	Poplar Hill The Elms	Domestic
067-0138-000	1930	House, Route 630	Domestic
067-0186-000	1850	Bright Shadows	Domestic
067-0185-000	1850	Wootton House Spring Dale Dairy Farm	Domestic
067-0003-000	1800	Inverness	Domestic
067-0051-000	1790	Poplar Grove/Fowlkes House	Domestic
067-0130-000	1890	House, Route 625	Domestic
067-0147-000	1790	Rural Retreat	Domestic
067-0178-000	1815	Rover's Rest	Domestic

VDHR

HISTORIC CONTEXT REPORT

VDHR FILE #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	VDHR HISTORIC CONTEXT
=====	=====	=====	=====
067-0184-000	1740	Maple Grove / Hurt Place	Domestic
067-0011-000	1820	Cedar Hill	Domestic
067-0195-000	1900	Maple Lane	Domestic
067-0145-000	1830	Woodland	Domestic
067-0033-000	1785	Boxwood Locust Grove	Domestic
067-0143-000	1800	Jennings Ordinary	Domestic
067-0036-000	1740	Old Homestead West Creek Farm	Domestic
203-0002-000	1914	Oliver-Wheary House	Domestic
142-0006-000	1908	Robertson House Armbruster's at Blackstone The Colonial Trail Hotel King's Inn/Holly Inn	Domestic
142-0009-000	1894	Upton House Lucy House	Domestic
181-0012-000	1880	Robinwood	Domestic
067-0187-000	1900	Pridgen Estate	Domestic
067-0190-000	1915	Ellette House	Domestic
067-0194-000	1925	Ingram House	Domestic
067-0207-000	1880	Wellville Stationmaster's House	Domestic
067-0199-000	1910	Parrish, L.E., House	Domestic
067-0042-000	1850	May House	Domestic
067-0196-000	1825	Rural Oaks Hickory Hill Dobbins	Domestic
067-0192-000	1815	Chestnut Hill Old Fowlkes Place	Domestic
203-0019-000	1890	Crittendon House	Domestic
067-0176-000	1820	Hazel Dell	Domestic
067-0189-000	1917	Ellette, Cliff Sr., House Hoskinson House	Domestic
067-0095-000	1735	Motley House Rucker House	Domestic
203-0043-000	1900	Crewe Stationmaster's House	Domestic
203-0044-000	1890	Edwards House	Domestic
142-0001-000	1798	Schwartz Tavern	Domestic
067-0082-000	1910	Cellar Creek Schoolhouse	Education
067-0155-000	1920	School, Rt 633	Education
067-0181-000	1910	Sneads Spring School	Education
067-0180-000	1910	Prospect School	Education
142-0003-000	1922	Blackstone Female Institute Blackstone College for Girls The Virginia (United) Methodist Assembly Center	Education
067-0170-000	1912	St. Mark's School St. Mark's	Education
067-0191-000	1910	Morning Star School	Education
142-015-000	1905	Dr. Woolridge House	Ethnicity/Immigration
181-0009-000	1910	Ingleside Seminary-Laundry House Burkeville Intermediate School	Ethnicity/Immigration
067-0004-000	1843	Nottoway County Court House	Government/Law/Political
067-0100-001	1939	Riddle's House Nottoway Correctional Center	Government/Law/Political

VDHR

HISTORIC CONTEXT REPORT

VDHR FILE #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	VDHR HISTORIC CONTEXT
203-0020-000	1939	Crewe Town Hall	Government/Law/Political
067-0100-002	1940	Nottoway Correctional Center Dwelling	Government/Law/Political
067-0100-003	1941	Nottoway Correctional Center Corn Crib	Government/Law/Political
067-0100-004	1942	Nottoway Correctional Center Hay Barn	Government/Law/Political
067-0100-005	1943	Nottoway Correctional Center Equipment Shed	Government/Law/Political
067-0100-006	1944	Nottoway Correctional Center Smokehouse	Government/Law/Political
067-0100-007	1945	Nottoway Correctional Center Storage Building	Government/Law/Political
067-0100-008	1940	Nottoway Correctional Center Wood Shed	Government/Law/Political
067-0100-009	1943	Nottoway Correctional Center Tobacco Barn	Government/Law/Political
067-0100-010	1944	Nottoway Correctional Center Tobacco Barn	Government/Law/Political
067-0100-011	1945	Nottoway Correctional Center Warden's Residence	Government/Law/Political
067-0100-013	1945	Nottoway Correctional Center Old House	Government/Law/Political
067-0100-014	1945	Nottoway Correctional Center Staff Residence	Government/Law/Political
067-0100-015	1940	Nottoway Correctional Center Tobacco Barn	Government/Law/Political
067-0100-016	1945	Nottoway Correctional Center Pig Parlor	Government/Law/Political
067-0099-001	1918	Piedmont Sanatorium Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Staff Residence	Health Care/Medicine
067-0099-002	1920	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Superintendent's Residence	Health Care/Medicine
067-0099-003	1920	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Garage	Health Care/Medicine
067-0099-004	1918	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Power House	Health Care/Medicine
067-0099-005	1920	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Vehicle Shed	Health Care/Medicine
067-0099-006	1920	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Painting and Inventory Building	Health Care/Medicine
067-0099-007	1920	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Wellhouse	Health Care/Medicine
067-0099-008	1918	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital	Health Care/Medicine
067-0099-009	1944	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Power Plant	Health Care/Medicine
067-0099-010	1918	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Storage Building	Health Care/Medicine
067-0099-011	1950	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Vehicle Shed 2	Health Care/Medicine

VDHR

HISTORIC CONTEXT REPORT

VDHR FILE #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	VDHR HISTORIC CONTEXT
067-0099-012	1930	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Pump House	Health Care/Medicine
067-0099-013	1940	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Water Tower	Health Care/Medicine
067-0099-014	1949	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Nurses Dormitory	Health Care/Medicine
067-0099-015	1939	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital	Health Care/Medicine
067-0099-016	1930	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital SE Staff Residence	Health Care/Medicine
067-0099-017	1940	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Farm Manager's House	Health Care/Medicine
067-0099-018	1920	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Dairy Complex	Health Care/Medicine
067-0099-019	1950	Piedmont Geriatric Hospital Pole Barn	Health Care/Medicine
203-0042-000	1900	Dr. Bryant's Norfolk & Western Hospital	Health Care/Medicine
203-0003-000	1930	Crewe Hosiery Mill Southside Skill Center	Industry/Processing/Extension
067-0182-000	1917	Nottoway County Pumping Station	Industry/Processing/Extension
067-0034-000		Cypress Trees	Landscape
067-0110-001	1942	Fort Pickett Officer's Club Officer's Club, Bldg. #1615	Military/Defense
067-0110-002	1942	Fort Pickett Incinerators Buildings # 2022, 2023, 2024	Military/Defense
067-0110-003	1942	Fort Pickett Military Barracks #3048	Military/Defense
067-0110-004	1942	The 3000 Area-Barracks #3048 Fort Pickett Mess Hall	Military/Defense
067-0110-005	1942	Mess Hall Building #3049 Fort Pickett Administration Building	Military/Defense
067-0110-006	1942	Administration Building #3055 Faith Chapel	Military/Defense
067-0110-007	1942	Building #3001 Fort Pickett Field House	Military/Defense
067-0032-000	1910	Field House Building #1613 Y.M.C.A.-Railroad (not standing) Norfolk & Western Building	Recreation/Arts
067-0016-000	1838	St. Marks Methodist Church	Religion
067-0023-000	1715	Blendon Cemetery	Religion
067-0043-000		Cemetery #1	Religion
067-0075-000	1900	Cedar Hill Church	Religion
067-0083-000	1900	Cellar Creek Baptist Church	Religion
203-0001-000	1907	Crewe Methodist Church	Religion
181-0002-000	1913	Barker Memorial Methodist Church South	Religion
067-0006-000	1837	Barker Memorial Methodist Church Old Brick Church	Religion
067-0030-000	1900	Old Brick Church Presbyterian Church Saint Matthews Church Nottoway Church	Religion

VDHR

HISTORIC CONTEXT REPORT

VDHR FILE #	YEAR	PROPERTY NAME	VDHR HISTORIC CONTEXT
067-0167-000	1917	New Bethel Church	Religion
067-0154-000	1900	Union Church	Religion
067-0080-000	1912	Bethel Church	Religion
067-0054-000	1873	Rocky Hill United Methodist Church	Religion
203-0022-000	1921	Crewe Christian Church	Religion
203-0025-000	1939	C.L. Jennings and Son Jennings-McMillian Funeral Home	Religion
181-0006-000	1920	Burkeville Funeral Parlor Burkeville Outlet	Religion
067-0008-000	1915	Bethesda Presbyterian Church	Religion
181-0005-000	1874	Burkeville Presbyterian Church	Religion
067-0146-000	1850	First Nottoway Baptist Church	Religion
067-0197-000	1885	Mt. Nebo Church	Religion
181-0008-000		Burkeville Baptist Church	Religion
067-0113-000	1800	Jennings Ordinary Hunt Club	Social
067-0159-000	1900	Jenkins Farm	Subsistence/Agriculture
067-0028-000	1819	Oak Motte	Subsistence/Agriculture
067-0126-000	1900	Turkey Island Turkey Island Farms	Subsistence/Agriculture
067-0144-000	1930	Baleview Farm	Subsistence/Agriculture
067-0104-000	1900	Farm, Route 615	Subsistence/Agriculture
067-0090-000	1890	Drinkwater	Subsistence/Agriculture
067-0070-000	1877	Phillips, J.W., House	Subsistence/Agriculture
067-0193-000	1818	Windsor Windsor Dairy Farm	Subsistence/Agriculture
067-0209-000	1832	Bacon's Hall Sanbogist Farm	Subsistence/Agriculture
067-0177-000	1820	Glen Cove Scott Farm	Subsistence/Agriculture
067-0040-000	1752	Old Field Hyde Park Hyde Farmlands Academy Hyde Park Farm	Subsistence/Agriculture
067-0205-000	1820	Miller's Hill Locust Grove/The Grove T.O Sandy Farm	Subsistence/Agriculture
067-0200-000	1910	Old Bloomfield Farm	Subsistence/Agriculture
067-0096-000	1920	Meadview Dairy	Subsistence/Agriculture
203-0046-000	1914	Crewe Power Plant	Technology/Engineering
067-0109-000	1932	Bridge 1924	Transportation/Communication
067-0112-000		West Creek Bridge, Route 631	Transportation/Communication
142-0002-000		Blackstone Railroad Station (not standing)	Transportation/Communication
067-0022-000		Crewe Railroad Station (not standing)	Transportation/Communication
181-0007-000	1906	Burkeville Railroad Station-N&W Railroad	Transportation/Communication
203-0040-000	1900	Norfolk & Western Powerhouse Engine Shops	Transportation/Communication
203-0045-000	1900	N&W Oil and Waste House	Transportation/Communication
203-0047-000	1900	Norfolk and Western Gas House	Transportation/Communication

APPENDIX E

Preliminary Information Form for the Nottoway County Courthouse Historic District

APPENDIX E: PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM FOR THE POTENTIAL NOTTOWAY COUNTY COURTHOUSE COMPLEX HISTORIC DISTRICT

NAME: NOTTOWAY COUNTY COURTHOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT

LOCATION

- A. ROUTE 625 (WEST COURTHOUSE ROAD), NOTTOWAY, VA
- B. GENERAL BOUNDARIES (SEE MAP ATTACHED)
Highway 460 Business south from bypass, including Route 683 (Mann Road), to intersection with Route 625, thence south on Route 625, encompassing the Courthouse property to its southern boundary .

GENERAL DATA

- A. RANGE OF DATES: 1843 - 1950
- B. PRIMARY USE: GOVERNMENT, RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL
RELIGION
- C. SIGNIFICANT BUILDINGS
Nottoway County Courthouse (67-4), 1843, Branch Ellington, Architect; County Clerk's Office, circa 1843; County Library, circa 1940; Office of the Commissioner of Revenue, circa 1900; Old Brick Church (67-6), 1837; St. Matthew's Methodist Church (67-30), circa 1900; Governor Mann House (67-27), circa 1870; Cummins House (67-24), circa 1880; Dillemoth House (67-25), circa 1880; Crane House (67-129), 1926; House, Route 625 (67-130), circa 1890; and Store at Nottoway Courthouse (67-210), circa 1920.

- Non-Contributing Buildings (less than 50 years)
Department of Social Services
Office of the Commonwealth Attorney
Agricultural Building
Sheriffs Office
U.S. Post Office
General District Court and County Administration Offices (1983 addition)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The proposed Nottoway County Courthouse Historic District includes the courthouse complex on the south side of West Courthouse Road (Route 625) as well as the village of residences, churches, and stores that have developed along Highway 460 Business, Route 683 (Mann Road), and Route 625. The courthouse complex is located on approximately seven acres on the south side West Courthouse Road (Route 625) is situated on a "green" that is bounded along the road by a stone retaining wall and surrounded by large, stately elm trees, live oaks, maples, and a single magnolia and walnut tree. The 1843 **Nottoway Courthouse**

(67-4) stands as the centerpiece of this complex. Listed on the National Register as an individual resource, this Roman-Revival style brick building designed by Branch H. Ellington has a central temple form with Tuscan portico with full entablature and one-story side wings. The wings have side-gable roof with a molded boxed cornice and pedimented gable ends. Triple-hung sash windows, a Jeffersonian feature, punctuate the front and side elevations.

The Clerk's Office, which stands directly to the east of the courthouse, dates to the construction of the courthouse. It is a one-story brick building with side-gable roof with boxed cornice and interior-end chimneys. The three-bay facade has a central single-leaf door with shutters that is flanked by single windows with horizontal bars. Brick additions have been made to the east side and to the rear of this building. The rear addition, which houses the district court and the county administrative offices, was constructed in 1983 and is in keeping with the materials, detailing and form of the original section.

The County Library, located to the east of the Clerk's Office, was constructed in the 1940s as a gift from David K.E. Bruce, who gave the money to construct libraries in several southside counties. It is also a one-story, three-bay brick building, but is slightly more elaborate with dormer windows and a Colonial-Revival entry porch.

The Office of the Commissioner of the Revenue is located directly behind the courthouse in the former jail. This one-story brick building with hip roof was built ca. 1900 as a jail. Since its conversion to an office, it has been painted white. Two other one-story brick buildings to the west of the courthouse complete the complex. These modern, circa 1950 buildings house the Agriculture Building and the Social Services Building. Although they are modern and utilitarian in design, they do contribute to the layout of buildings surrounding the 1843 courthouse. Directly across Rt. 625 is a circa 1950s post-office building, a large parking lot, and two small frame offices, housing the Health Department and the Economic Development Commission.

The development of the village is concentrated along Highway 460 Business between the main highway and the intersection with Route 625 (West Courthouse Road), including Route 683 (Mann Road). The area is comprised of a variety of building types, including residences, churches, and stores that depict styles ranging from the early 19th century Early Classical-Revival style to the early 20th century Craftsman bungalow. The earliest extant building is the Early Classical-Revival style Old Brick Church (67-6) built in 1837 near the junction of Highway 460 Business and Route 625. Immediately to the south is the later, Colonial-Revival style **St. Matthew's Methodist Church (67-30)**, built circa 1900.

Also clustered around this intersection are several dwellings, including the circa 1890 **House, Route 625 (67-130)**. This 1-story brick dwelling, located directly behind **St. Matthew's Church**, features scroll-sawn brackets on the Victorian porch. A one-story frame Victorian building with two front doors is also located on this property. It is believed that it was moved to the present site and served as a post office at one time. Early 20th century development includes the **Crane House (67-129)**, a Craftsman-style bungalow built in 1926, and the circa 1920 **Store at Nottoway Court House (67-210)** with its stepped-parapet roof and porte-cochere.

The residential development along Route 683 (Mann Road) represent an interesting mix of late 19th century styles. The central and most prominent dwelling is the **Governor Mann House (67-27)** which was constructed circa 1870 during his tenure as county judge. This impressive Italianate-style dwelling features a central tower, bracketed cornices, and arched windows with decorative head-moulds. The Second-Empire style **Dillemuth House (67-25)** and the transitional Italianate/Queen-Anne style **Cummins House (67-24)**, both built circa 1880, stand on either side of the **Governor Mann House**. This collection of high-styled dwellings is unique to the county and represents the importance of Nottoway Court House during this period as well as the influence of Governor Mann, a Nottoway County judge at the time.

The village of Nottoway Court House, comprised today of buildings ranging from the 1843 Courthouse to the 1920s store and gas station, represents the continuing importance of Nottoway Court House as it serves as the county's seat of government

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The first county seat of Nottoway County, formed in 1788 from Amelia County, was located at Hendersonville, one mile west of the present courthouse. After a fire in 1789 destroyed this courthouse, the property of Peter Randolph was surveyed and determined to be approximately in the center of the county and therefore suitable as a site for a new courthouse. A courthouse, clerk's office and jail were built in 1793 near the junction of present-day Routes 460 and 625, on the site of the current courthouse.

The new courthouse location became the site of many political and social events as court days were a major event in the life of the county. One of the more infamous events that occurred was the 1818 duel between Dr. John S. Hardaway and Dr. George S.G. Bacon that resulted in the death of Dr. Hardaway and the eventual acquittal of Dr. Bacon. The irony of the situation lies in that they were not only good friends and prominent citizens, but the original conflict was not even between them. The incident was initiated in a challenge to duel from Colonel William C. Greenhill to Colonel Tyree G. Bacon over some personal or political differences. This duel was never realized between the principals, however it became the cause of Dr. George Bacon, as he defended his father and challenged Dr. Hardaway for being the messenger of the original invitation to duel. The significance of this event lies in its illustration of how courthouses and their greens were the stage for conflict resolutions, whether this took place within the law and the courthouse, or outside of the legal system and its symbolic structures.

The area around the courthouse began to develop in the early 1800s to provide goods and services to the people as they conducted their business at court. The area was described in Martin's Gazeteer of Virginia, circa 1835 as:

“sixty-seven miles west of Richmond and one hundred and eighty-nine miles from Washington, situated on the Nottoway River one mile east of Hendersonville,

in the business part of the county. It contains a Court House, Clerk's Office, criminal and debtor's jail, besides fifteen dwelling houses, one mercantile, one hotel, one saddler, one tailor, and one blacksmith shop. In the vicinity, on Nottoway River, there is a manufacturing flour mill. A daily stage passes this place on its route from Petersburg to North Carolina. Population, seventy persons of whom one is an attorney and one a regular physician."

This 1793 courthouse and clerk's office, however, were never satisfactory and in constant need of repair to the point that they were ordered to be sold in 1841.

The contract for the construction of the present Nottoway Courthouse was awarded on December 5, 1839 to Branch H. Ellington with an initial payment of \$1,000. After three years of construction, the first court was held in 1843. The impressive Roman-Revival building with temple-form central block and Tuscan portico illustrates the influence of Thomas Jefferson's classically-inspired temple design for the State Capitol in Richmond, 1785-1788. The clerk's office and a jail were soon constructed to complete the county government complex.

Following the historic meeting on April 7, 1861 to decide on secession, the green in front of the courthouse served as a muster ground for local troops of the Confederate Army. The first group to mobilize at the court house was the Nottoway Grays who were sent off with a patriotic flag presentation ceremony in May 1861 that included a big dinner on the court house green and prayers by the pastor of the nearby Old Brick Church. Other troops continued to muster on the court house green until at the end of the war, in April 1865, General Grant's troops occupied the court house in his pursuit of General Lee. The troops ransacked the Clerk's Office and vandalized the early court records. Nottoway citizens, however reclaimed their courthouse, and in 1893 a monument of a Confederate Soldier was erected on the courthouse green by the Ladies Memorial Association Nottoway. Once again, this event was celebrated with a large dinner on the courthouse green.

The development of the village of Nottoway Court House in the late 19th century is typical of many small, courthouse village communities in the days following Reconstruction. During this period, the Democratic Party emerged as an effective political force grounded in the local politics of the courthouse "green."

William Hodges Mann's rapid rise from a young county clerk to county judge in 1870 at the age 27, followed by a term in the Virginia Senate and culminating in 1910 as Governor of Virginia bears witness to the power of local politics within the Democratic Party. Governor Mann's faith in the power of local politics is illustrated in the construction of his elaborate Italianate home, the **Governor Mann House** at Nottoway Court House. The unusual presence of this dwelling as well as two other high-style houses on either side, the **Dillemuth House** and the **Cummins House**, appear as an alliance of buildings not unlike the alliances among local politicians taking place on the courthouse "green" nearby. Another county clerk, Rives B. Hardy, rose in state politics with Mann as he took on the powerful position as the Governor's secretary. This early example of close alliances on the local level of county politics would eventually become the backbone of the Byrd political machine that would dominate

Virginia politics through the first half of the 20th century.

While Nottoway County continued to prosper into the 20th century, the development followed the lines of the railroad, and later, Route 460, leaving the courthouse area relatively undisturbed. The area continued to serve as the seat of government for the county and the village surrounding it continued as a viable community. Several buildings were constructed during the early 20th century, including: St. Matthew's Church (circa 1900), the Crane House (1926) and the Store at Nottoway Court House (circa 1920). Although the Clerk's Office and a jail have always been located on the green in association with the courthouse, it is interesting that as government grew, the offices of these new agencies continued to locate around the courthouse and its green. Funds to build a library were given in the 1940s by David K.E. Bruce, a benefactor who donated money to construct libraries in several southside counties. The courthouse area was chosen as the site for the new county library. In the 1950s, various offices such as the Agriculture Building and the Office of Social Services were constructed immediately to the west of the courthouse. These buildings serve to balance the Clerk's Office and Library located to the east. The Commissioner of the Revenue's office is located directly behind the courthouse in the building that used to serve as a jail. More recently, in 1983, the Clerk's Office has been expanded with a rear addition that houses the District Court and the County Administration offices. The current complex of buildings serves as a tangible illustration of the structure and functions of the county government. The original courthouse was also added onto at this time. Thus, even as the county and the government continue to grow, the Nottoway Courthouse and its complex, located off the beaten path of 20th century development, maintains its early village setting and its "court-days" pace of activity.

The Nottoway Courthouse complex and the surrounding residential, religious, and commercial buildings are recommended to be considered for eligibility as an historic district under Criteria C as embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type or period of building as well as embodying an entity. The 1843 courthouse designed by Branch H. Ellington is already listed as an individual building on the National Register and the **Governor Mann House** has been determined eligible for individual listing, however, we feel that the village as a whole is significant as a distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, but together serve to illustrate the structure of the county government and its continuing prominence in the life of the county as the site of numerous political and social events over the years.

APPENDIX F

Preliminary Information Form for the Crewe Historic District

APPENDIX F: PRELIMINARY INFORMATION FORM FOR THE POTENTIAL CREWE HISTORIC DISTRICT

NAME: CREWE HISTORIC DISTRICT

LOCATION

- A. CITY OR COUNTY: Nottoway County
- B. GENERAL BOUNDARIES (SEE MAP ATTACHED)

GENERAL DATA

- A. RANGE OF DATES: 1890-ca. 1930
- B. PRIMARY USE: Commercial, residential, religious, government

C. SIGNIFICANT BUILDINGS

- Crewe Town Hall (203-0020), ca. 1920
- Bank of Crewe, ca. 1900
- T.B. Oliver Tobacco Warehouse (203-0027), ca. 1890
- Oliver Hotel (203-0026), ca. 1910
- 115 West Virginia Avenue
- Crewe Theater, ca. 1930
- Chambliss House, ca. 1860
- Wilson House (203-0034), ca. 1890
- Dr. Bryant's N & W Hospital (203-0042), ca. 1900
- Oliver-Wheary House (203-0002), ca. 1914
- Tappy Row Duplexes, East Carolina Avenue
- Crewe Baptist Church, 1916
- Pryor Memorial Church, 1918
- Crewe Catholic Church, 1921
- Crewe Christian Church (203-0022), ca. 1921

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The town of Crewe, established in 1888 as a result of the establishment of the Norfolk & Western division headquarters, includes a full range of late 19th and early 20th century residential, commercial, and institutional structures that reflect the rapid development of the town as well as its relation to the railroad. As the town was laid out by railroad surveyors at the same time the rail yard was planned, the streets are arranged in a regular grid pattern for the most part. Deviations include the preexisting roads of Tyler and Custis Streets as well as the area around Ridge Street where topography dictated an angled approach to the ridge.

The majority of the buildings, particularly the residential structures, are of frame construction built between 1890 and 1910. Several forms and styles are prevalent, although scattered, throughout the town. These include the two-story Queen-Anne house with intersecting-gable roof, integral porch roof, pent-gables, decorative shingles and multi-paned upper window sashes. The **Edwards House (203-44)** at 211 East Virginia Avenue is an excellent, unmodi

fied example of this type. The one-story cottage form with hip roof and Victorian detailing in the porch, is another common residential design in the town. The I-house is also prevalent, typically with a central peak and Victorian porch detailing as seen in the house at **307 East Carolina Avenue (203-0031)**. The American Foursquare is popular in the later, circa 1910 dwellings. While these easily identifiable forms remain intact, many of the porches have been altered, changing the appearance of the buildings. Numerous houses were built by Norfolk & Western for its employees, however these vary in style and are scattered throughout the town, making them difficult to identify.

Multiple-family dwellings were very common, especially in the early days of Crewe as railroad workers moved quickly with their jobs, leaving family behind to follow later. Early Sanborn maps of Crewe show numerous duplexes, boarding houses and hotels. As these were typically of frame construction and located in the congested areas, most of these have been destroyed by the numerous fires. In other cases, they have been converted to single-family use and cannot be identified. The "Tappy Row" duplexes (circa 1890) on East Carolina Street do survive as examples of this early building type.

Two more sophisticated examples of residential architecture include the circa 1890 **C.E. Wilson House (203-34)**, a fully articulated Queen-Anne style dwelling, and the imposing Colonial-Revival brick house at 200 Oliver Street built in 1914 for T.B. Oliver.

The commercial buildings along Carolina Avenue are typically brick and date from the early 20th century as a fire in 1899 destroyed the original commercial district of mostly frame buildings on Virginia Avenue. Notable among these buildings are the circa 1910 Classical Revival **Oliver Hotel (203-26)**, the **Bank of Crewe**, and the 1927 **Crewe Hotel (203-21)**, also in the Classical Revival style. Across the street, at 115 West Carolina Street, is the only cast-iron storefront in the town of Crewe, which was manufactured in Petersburg.

The numerous churches are a significant component of the town. Although almost all of the congregations were organized immediately with the population of the town, many of them did not build their churches right away or had very modest frame sanctuaries at first. Designed in a variety of revival styles, the majority of the extant churches are brick and date to the early 20th century. Most notable is the 1907 Gothic-Revival **Crewe Methodist Church (203-1)** on Carolina Avenue, often referred to as Crewe's only skyscraper with its corner tower. The Crewe Baptist Church, built in 1916 on the eastern edge of town, is an excellent example of the Classical-Revival style.

Ironically, the **Crewe Town Hall (203-20)** was not built until 1939, nor was it built on the site designated in the original plan. The 1888 "Map of Lots in Crewe" reserved a block of Carolina Street for the future town hall. However, after the fire of 1899 when the business district on Virginia Avenue was destroyed, the Bank of Crewe and other prominent businesses sought to rebuild on that block of Carolina Avenue designated for the Town Hall. During this time, the town hall was located in a store on Carter Street. After the adoption of a town-manager form of government in 1926, there began a campaign to build a town hall and the present Colonial-Revival town hall and fire station were constructed in 1939. The location of the town hall at the east end of Carolina Avenue helped to expand the business district as it encouraged development at that end of town. The **Jennings McMillian Funeral Home (203-25)** and the Crewe Theater were both built nearby in the 1930s.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The town of Crewe is often referred to as the “town that Norfolk & Western built.” Prior to the construction of the Norfolk & Western shops, the area was comprised of large farms with one rail stop known as “Robertson’s Siding” or “Robertson’s Switch.” In 1881, the Norfolk & Western Railroad purchased the Southside Railroad from Lynchburg to Petersburg and began to reorganize into four divisions from the coal fields of Western Virginia to the shipping ports of Norfolk. Located halfway between Norfolk and Roanoke, “Robertson’s Siding” was determined in 1888 to be the site of the new division headquarters and the Petersburg shops would be moved to this new location. Norfolk & Western purchased land for the construction of a rail yard — complete with roundhouse, shops, power plant, and division offices — and named the new headquarters “Crewe” after a famous rail center in England. At the same time, railroad engineers laid out the town of Crewe, with a “Map of Lots of Crewe” recorded in April 1888 (D.B. 2 pp. 261-262). This map placed the town limits down the centerline of Virginia Avenue, thereby excluding the railroad from the town and exempting it from any local tax liability. The town of Crewe, as laid out, was bounded by Virginia Avenue and Custis Streets on the south, Russell Street to the east, Maryland Avenue to the north, and Archer Street to the west. The streets were to be 60 feet wide (with the exception of Virginia Avenue, which was 80 feet) with 20 feet wide alleys and Square #54 between Carolina, Powell, Tennessee, and Carter streets was to be reserved for the construction of a town hall. In 1893, the town of Crewe was chartered by the General Assembly.

With the large work force needed to construct the railroad buildings as well as the ongoing operation of the railroad and the immediate relocation of workers from the Petersburg shops, the town of Crewe grew quickly. The town was first built almost entirely from wood, and several sawmills were located within the town to meet the demand for building materials. Boarding houses and small “hotels” were common as the men often moved ahead of their families to continue their jobs with the railroad. The families soon joined the railroad workers and various small commercial businesses began to appear to service the growing population of the new town. The original commercial district was located on Virginia Avenue with the Bank of Crewe, several groceries, and the Hancock Hotel and Crewe Hotel lining the street across from the rail yard. After a fire in 1899, however, the commercial businesses relocated one block to the north on Carolina Street, where many of them remain today.

T.B. Oliver, a local grocer, became quite successful as he sought to provide for every need from fresh vegetables grown on his farms, to fresh meat from a slaughterhouse, to providing a water-supply system to the town. His success is an indicator of the demand for goods and services generated not only by the railroad and its employees, but by the population that serviced it as well. He was a very civic-minded and generous citizen of Crewe, contributing a great deal to the improvement and the development of the town. Some of the projects he was responsible for, or involved in, include: the organization of the Bank of Crewe in 1888; the establishment of a bright-tobacco warehouse (circa 1890); the construction of the “Oliver Block”, a row of brick buildings on Carolina Avenue in 1905; the campaign to build a new Crewe Methodist Church (1907); the financing of new sidewalks for the town in 1915; and the development of North Town, better known as “Oliver Town” on farmland adjacent to the town to the north. His own home, the Oliver-Wheary House, an impressive Colonial-Revival style house built in 1914 on the corner of Oliver and Powell Streets, is a symbol of his own success as well as the expansion of the town to the north.

C.E. Wilson is another example of the opportunities available in Crewe. Beginning as a telegraph dispatcher in Nottoway, he no doubt was aware of the coming of the railroad yard to Robertson’s Siding. Like Oliver, he “got in on the ground floor” and became very influential in the town, helping to establish the Bank of Crewe in 1888. He led the effort to rebuild the Crewe High School after a fire destroyed it, and established the first electric light plant in the