

**POWHATAN COUNTY, VIRGINIA
HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY**

NOVEMBER 25, 1991

PREPARED BY

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Acknowledgements

This project could not have been completed without the assistance and support of Powhatan County's citizens and the Powhatan Historical Society. Several individuals have helped Traceries with this project by providing information and assistance which not only expanded our knowledge of the county and its architecture and history, but also helped the survey team become acquainted with and feel welcome in Powhatan County. Jeff O'Dell, Architectural Historian with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, provided guidance to Traceries, particularly in relation to the survey and documentation of agricultural buildings. Jeff reviewed our survey forms, photographs and historic context report, and provided helpful comments and suggestions that were incorporated into the final products. Other members of the VDHR staff including Joe White and Julie Vosmik provided guidance to Traceries throughout this project. Tom Shearin, President of the Powhatan Historical Society, provided Traceries the opportunity to complete this survey and report, and offered us guidance throughout the project, particularly in focusing our archival research. Tom helped direct our work so that it would address the requirements and interests of the county.

Margaret Palmore, a local historian and contributor to Powhatan Today, met with members of the survey team to discuss specific properties. Mrs. Palmore was able to help Traceries locate any identified properties that were not found during the preliminary on-site work and to verify the demolition of some of the sites. Helen Graham, owner and resident of Roseneath, spent an afternoon with the survey team discussing the history of her property as well as other sites around the county. Mrs. Graham provided first-hand knowledge on the tobacco industry of Powhatan, including a description of the methods of harvesting, drying and sorting the crop. Mrs. Wooldridge, owner and resident of Huguenot Springs, provided extensive information on her property, including a map illustrating the original configuration of the complex.

Traceries extends special thanks to Dr. and Mrs. Robert Buttermark for allowing us to stay at Derwent during our visits to Powhatan. Not only did this facilitate and expedite our on-site survey, but also it provided us the opportunity to learn more about the county and its people. Thanks also go to the many owners and residents who allowed us to survey their property, which in over fifty instances required us to enter their houses.

Special thanks goes to PMA Consulting Services and Sarah Driggs who participated in this project. PMA Consulting Services provided architectural and planning expertise and Ms. Driggs assisted in the archival and on-site survey.

Our appreciation is extended to these individuals who offered their services and shared their range of knowledge to our efforts. Their generosity of time and ideas made a substantive contribution to the contents of this report.

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INTRODUCTION

Project Purpose and Goals

In September, 1990, Powhatan County was awarded a matching-grant from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) to provide assistance in surveying the County's historic resources and initiating a cultural resources preservation program in the County. In March, 1991, Tracerics, a Washington, D.C. consulting firm concerned with architectural history and historic preservation, and Powhatan County executed a contract for the survey project. PMA Consulting Services, an architecture, planning and management consulting firm from Newport News, Virginia, collaborated with Tracerics on the project, and was responsible for providing architecture and planning expertise.

The purpose of this project was to conduct a comprehensive survey of the county, identifying all resources that are 50 years or older. Specifically, the contract required Tracerics to survey and document 320 properties to the reconnaissance-level and 80 properties to the intensive-level, and to:

1. provide narrative and statistical architectural descriptions of the properties surveyed;
2. provide brief general reports on potential historic districts;
3. provide completed survey forms, photographs, drawings and maps prepared and collected during the survey phase of the project;
4. place the properties and their resources in the historical context of the growth and development of Powhatan County as based on the themes recognized by VDHR;
5. evaluate the significance of these resources, balancing historical data, architectural data, and integrity, using local, state and National Register criteria for significance; and,
6. provide recommendations for further study and preservation planning.

Survey Coverage and Study Area (Figure 1)

The survey included the entire county of Powhatan, which is bordered on the north by the James River, on the south by the Appomattox River, on the east by Chesterfield County and on

the west by Cumberland County. The survey team systematically covered the county, surveying or indicating all contributing properties that are 50 years and older. The magisterial district of the properties was recorded in order to ensure that the surveyed properties were evenly distributed across the county. The determination of whether to survey or mark a property was based on the condition, the integrity, the date of construction, the building type and the architectural significance of it resources. Although the survey team visited properties that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, Traceries was not responsible for surveying these properties in this project.

Survey Form (Figure 2)

Traceries was responsible for revising VDHR's current survey forms prior to initiating on-site work. The form was revised to more conveniently correspond to the screens currently being developed by VDHR using the Integrated Preservation Software (IPS) system. VDHR's long and brief forms which correspond to intensive and reconnaissance survey, were consolidated into one survey form - the level of survey prescribing the degree of completion of the form. The survey form used for the survey of Powhatan County is undergoing further revisions as the VDHR-IPS system is refined.

The form used for the on-site survey work included eight basic sections: Property Identification; Property Location; Property Description; Site Description; General Description; Architectural Description; Interior Description; and CRM Tracking. Additional sections including Historical Data; Bibliographic Information; and Evaluation of Significance were filled out on-site or as the data was entered into the computer system as appropriate.

The Property Identification Section includes information used to identify the property such as the property name and VDHR file number. Sources for the property name included owners, signs, as well as information collected during archival research.

Information related to the geographical location of the resources was entered in the Property Location Information section. Among other location identifiers, the surveyor provided a complete and accurate descriptive location of the property being surveyed. This section also included county tax map and parcel information and ownership status.

The Property Description Information section is the listing and count of the contributing and non-contributing buildings, structures, sites and objects located within the property. The configuration and organization of the contributing and non-contributing resources is indicated on the site plan.

The Site Description section provides information related to the placement of the resources and landscape features within the property. The section includes a site plan, a short description of

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notable landscape features and a brief description of the context by defining the immediate and general surroundings of the property.

The General Description section is completed for the primary resource and, if appropriate, any secondary resources. This section addresses the building type and sub-type, and current and historic uses of the resources. The condition and integrity of the resource are evaluated in this section. The integrity is assessed using six of the seven aspects outlined in National Park Service's National Register Bulletin Number 15. They include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling. The seventh aspect of integrity, association, requires archival research and cannot be evaluated through on-site examination alone, and was not included.

The Architectural Description section is a relatively technical description of the resource as it appears when surveyed. The section includes specific information regarding the materials, configuration, alterations and treatment of the resource, including the architectural classification. This section was thoroughly completed on-site for properties surveyed at either the reconnaissance or intensive level.

The Interior Description section was completed only if the surveyor was granted permission to enter the resource or the owner provided information on the interior. Information such as the plan type, a sketch plan and descriptions of moldings, fixtures or hardware was included in this section.

The CRM (Cultural Resource Management) Tracking Information section provides data related to surveys or studies conducted on the property and should be up-dated as necessary. Specifically, the survey team indicated the level of survey conducted, the date the survey took place, the individuals responsible for conducting the survey, and the negative and frame number of the photographs and slides taken of the resource.

Although the form was successful in collecting the required information, the format of the form is being adjusted to better correspond with the evolving IPS screens. This particular version of the survey form was used for the Powhatan County as well as Caroline County Historic Architectural Surveys.¹

¹ The data recorded on paper during the survey was entered into the experimental VDHR-IPS Powhatan County database and can be organized as desired by VDHR with the finalization of the VDHR-IPS development project.

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Survey Methodology

Preliminary Work

Prior to the field survey, Tracerics collected the U.S.G.S. maps for Powhatan County and indicated on the maps the sites that had already been identified by VDHR, including properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Tracerics also studied the WPA map and the 1880 LaPrade map (Figure 3) to determine the areas that would include a high concentration of historic properties. The WPA map includes over 400 sites which correspond to forms that describe the historical and architectural significance of the properties. This information was collected as part of a WPA project during the 1930s. In some cases, it was difficult to locate the site because of the re-numbering of the roads and the obscure description of the location of the site. In addition, many of the properties have been demolished since the completion of the WPA survey in the late 1930s. The LaPrade map was helpful in identifying sites associated with a specific family name. The map indicates the type of resource, i.e. houses, mills, churches, post offices and railroad stations, as well as the name of the owner of the property. The LaPrade map, which dates from 1880, also illustrates the road system in Powhatan during the 1880s. Other historic maps of the county include the 1864 J.F. Gilmer map (Figure 4), 1885 S.H. Cosby map (Figure 5) of the Macon Magistral District and the 1885 Nannie L. Moseley map (Figure 6) of the Huguenot Magisterial District.

On-site Survey

The on-site survey work was initiated upon completion of the map research. The goal was to complete the on-site survey work before late spring and the blooming of foliage with an effort to determine the historic context for the county's development. The survey was conducted in teams of two architectural historians, which was an efficient method for both travelling and surveying. While on the road, a surveyor mapped the route and provided directions while the other was responsible for driving. During on-site work one historian completed the survey form while the other team member photographed the property and spoke with the resident, as necessary.

In using the USGS maps, the survey team investigated every paved and unpaved road which lead to a black dot, indicating a property existed prior to the revision of the maps in the 1960s-80s. In some cases the roads were impassable because of the condition of the roadway or because of a locked gate. The survey teams generally did not walk down roads that were impassable unless the road lead to a property that was previously identified by VDHR. Likewise, the teams did not walk down roads that were blocked by locked-gates; however, if the road lead to an identified property, an effort was made to contact the owner to receive permission to survey the property.

Tracerics was required to survey 320 properties at the reconnaissance level and 80 properties at the intensive level. The level of examination was dependent upon several factors including, but not limited to, the following: 1) the date of construction; 2) the level of architectural significance; 3) the level of historical significance; 4) the condition of the property; 5) the integrity of the property; 6) the distinctiveness of the building type; 7) the degree of representation of the building type; and 8) the potential threat to the property. Generally, if the property was surveyed to the intensive-level versus the reconnaissance-level, the form included more detailed descriptive information, and more photographs and slides were taken of the property. As requested by Powhatan County and VDHR, special attention was paid to 1) early outbuildings and farm structures; and 2) significant buildings that are in poor condition or that are threatened by imminent destruction.

In surveying the properties, special care was taken to examine all resources located on the site. If outbuildings and dependencies contributed to the significance of the property and they retained their integrity, a secondary resource survey form was completed and the structure was photographed. Interiors of the primary and secondary structures were investigated only when the owner granted permission. If access was gained, the interior was photographed and notes on the interior detailing and floor plan were included on the survey form. When an owner or tenant was present, the survey team inquired about the property's history and significance within the county.

The survey teams also noted properties in the county that are 50 years or older but did not warrant individual survey based on the scope of this project. This information was transferred onto photocopies of the USGS maps. The dot(s) on the map representing the specific property(ies) was(were) circled and a notation was included indicating the number of structures, the purpose of the building(s) and the approximate date of construction. The following codes were used to indicate the purpose of the property:

A = Agriculture	Refers to an individual barn
C = Commercial	Refers to a store or office building
D = Dwelling	Refers to a domestic property not related to agriculture
F = Farm	Refers to a complex of domestic and agricultural buildings
R = Religious	Refers to a church or cemetery

After surveying the entire county, several properties previously identified by VDHR had not been located by the survey team. Kim Prothro Williams and Betsy Jiranek met with Margaret Palmore, an authority on Powhatan's history, to discuss these properties, as well as other aspects of history of the county. Mrs. Palmore was able to locate most of the properties or verified their demolition. As a result, Tracerics can account for all of the 125 previously identified properties.

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In assigning dates to properties, the survey team considered historical data, architectural features, construction techniques and information provided by the owner. Generally, the survey team was conservative in assigning dates to the properties, erring on a date of construction too late rather than too early. In most cases, a span was provided to indicate the earliest possible and the latest possible construction date. Assigning dates to agricultural structures and dependencies was generally more difficult than other building types. The basic construction and form of utilitarian building types such as barns, smokehouses and corn cribs, have not changed much over the years. Architectural features and construction techniques, such as bonding, nail type, saw cut, and window types, were used in assigning dates to these building.

Archival Research

The majority of the archival research was conducted following the completion of the on-site survey work. Archival institutions consulted during the research phase of the project include the Library of Congress, the Virginia State Library and Archives, the Powhatan Public Library, the National Museum of American History and the archives of Powhatan Today. Since the project focused on the architectural survey, primary research was not a priority, with the exception of the agricultural theme. Research into the census records and historic photographs provided information on the type and amount of crops grown in the county, and the rise and fall of their productivity. Other primary sources consulted include the Mutual Assurance Society records and the Works Progress Administration records, both stored at the Virginia State Archives, and the county's tax information located at the Office of Planning and Zoning in the Administration Building.

Computerization of Survey Findings

The survey findings were entered into VDHR's newly developed draft version of the Integrated Preservation Software (IPS) system. Simultaneously with this project for Powhatan County, Tracerics was contracted by VDHR to develop the custom application of IPS to accommodate Virginia's architecture and history. IPS is under development by the National Park Service and eventually will be used by all State Historic Preservation Offices to ensure consistency in the retrieval and documentation of information. The system is a versatile preservation management tool with many capabilities and, therefore, many uses. It is intended to be primarily a finders' aid that can direct users to more information, but it is also a sophisticated and analytical tool which, with proper use, can provide support data to assist cultural resource historians, preservationists and managers.

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Information entered into IPS can be sorted and enumerated for accurate and consistent accounts of study findings. These reports include frequency counts on appropriate fields, itemized historic events, and associated individual reports, chronological reports, as well as reports based on specific data fields such as architectural style, material, or interior plan.

Further, this software is capable of recording historic context themes, as well as evaluation criteria. This application allows for easy identification of potential associations as well as advanced evaluations of a specific property or building type. Individual data records provide a permanent and easily retrievable record of the information gathered as part of this survey, and can be grouped as appropriate to illustrate historic and architectural trends and patterns. With VDHR's distribution of the software, records may be augmented by the county to reflect additional findings or changes or actions taken as they occur over the years.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

COUNTY AND CITY CORPORATE LIMITS

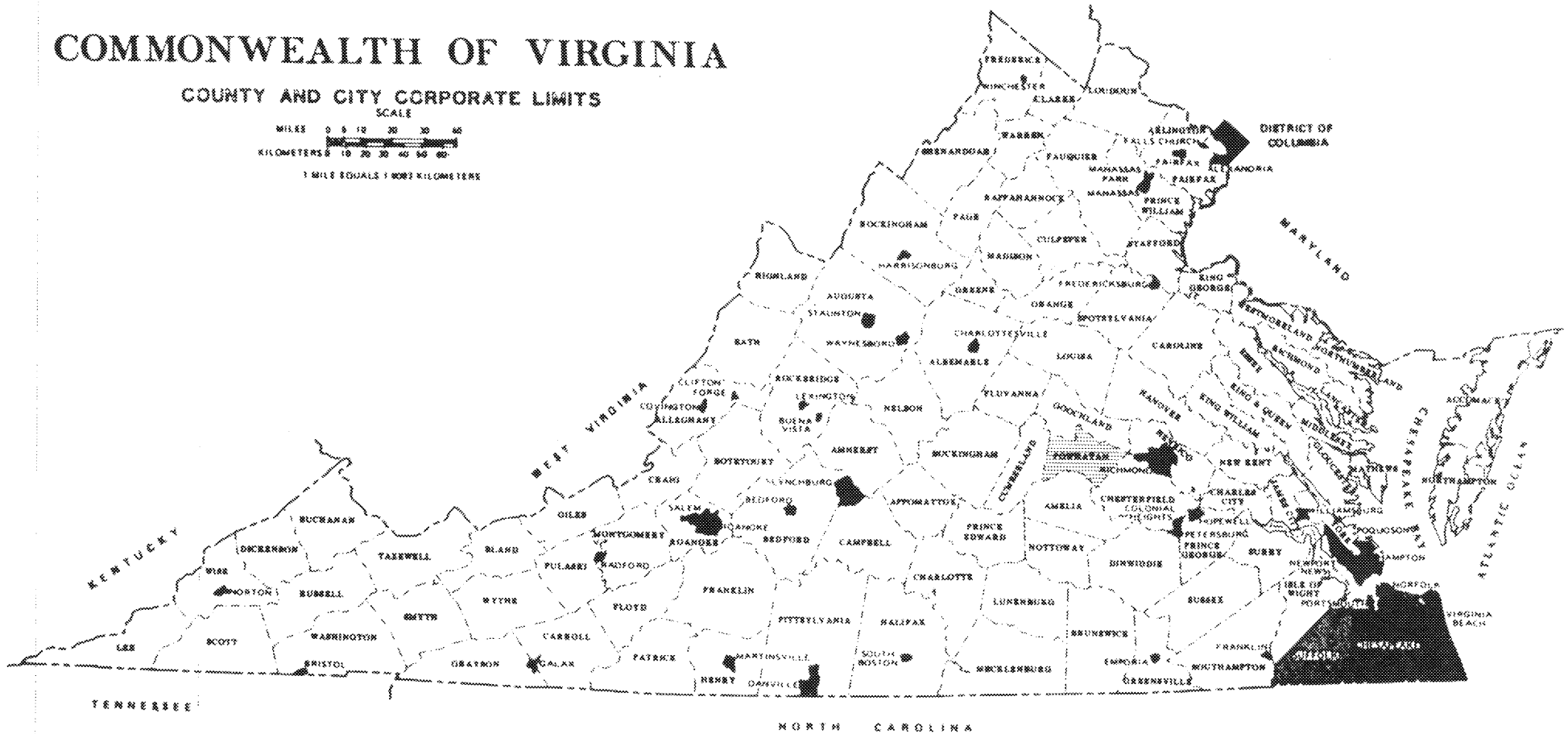
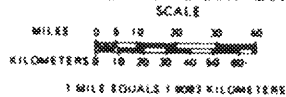


Figure 1: Map of the Commonwealth of Virginia, indicating the location of Powhatan County
Source: The Virginia Landmarks Register

Figure 2: Virginia Department of Historic Resources Property Survey Form
Source: VDHR

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES File # _____
Property Survey Form

TRACT IDENTIFICATION

USGS Block _____ Quad Map Name: _____ = _____; Coordinates: _____

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

Name Type/Date: _____ Name: _____
Name Type/Date: _____ Name: _____
Name Type/Date: _____ Name: _____

PROPERTY LOCATION INFORMATION

Caroline County Magisterial District: _____
Town: _____ Vicinity of: _____
Address/Location: _____

Tax Map Section and Parcel Number: _____ HisDis: _____
Ownership Status: Private Public-Local Public-State Public-Federal

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION INFORMATION

Types and Number of Each Type of Contributing Resource Within Property:

Building(s): _____

Structure(s): _____

Site(s): _____

Object(s): _____

Is this property within a Village/Potential District?
If so, note corresponding File #s on V/HD Description Sheet.

Total Number of Contributing Resources Within Property: _____
Approx. Number of Non-Contributing Resources: _____

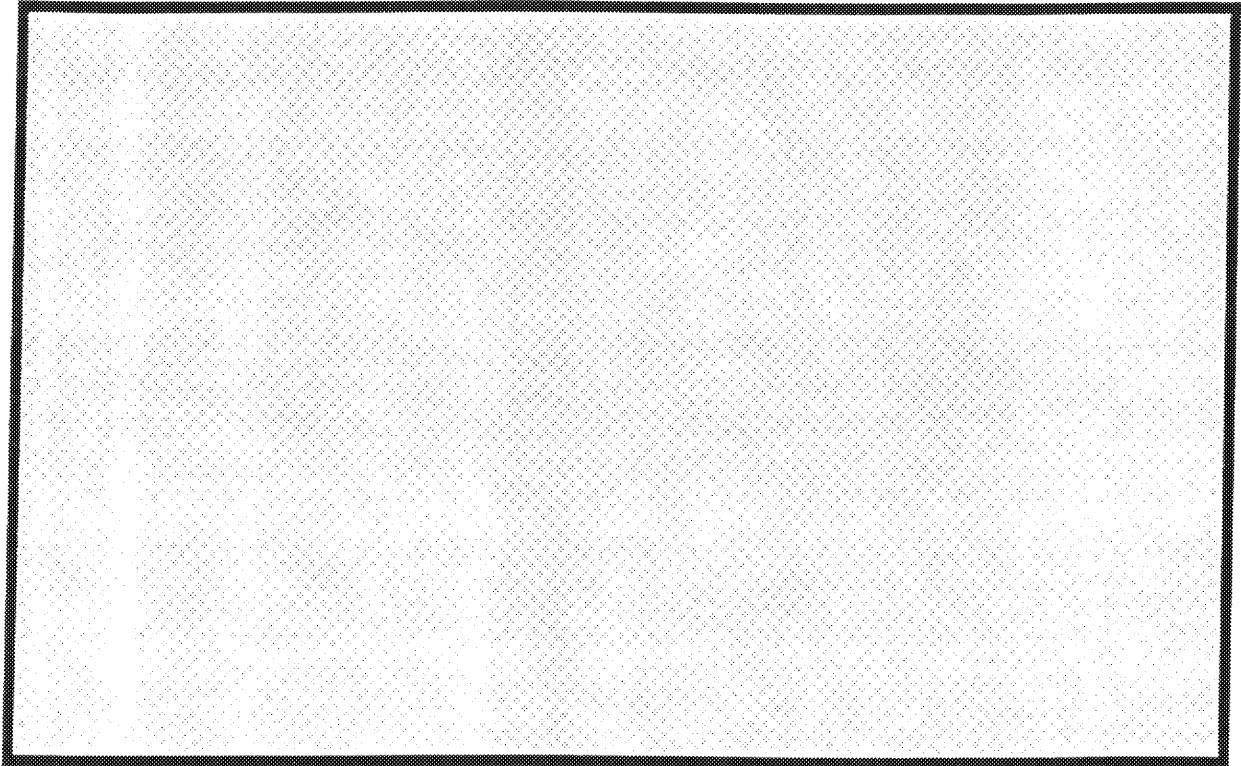
CRM TRACKING INFORMATION

<u>CRM Event Type</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Person</u>
Recon Survey		Traceries	
Intensive Survey		Traceries	
=====			
Negative Nos (B&W Roll/Frame)		=	/
Slides		Color Prints	

SITE DESCRIPTION

File #

SITE PLAN: (Indicate North Arrow)



NOTABLE LANDSCAPE FEATURES:

CONTEXT DESCRIPTION:

Physical Character of Immediate Surroundings:

Residential Yard Farm/Agricultural Estate Plantation/Agricultural
Major Transportation Corridor

Physical Character of General Surroundings: Rural Urban Suburban
Major Transportation Corridor

GENERAL DESCRIPTION FOR PRIMARY RESOURCE:

File #

Resource Type: Building Sub-Type: _____
Use Type/Date: _____ Use: _____
Use Type/Date: _____ Use: _____
Use Type/Date: _____ Use: _____
Condition: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Ruinous
Threatened? Yes No Explain why:
Level of Integrity: Design- Y N ? Materials- Y N ? Workmanship- Y N ?
Location- Y N ? Setting- Y N ? Feeling- Y N ?

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Materials:

Foundation: (1) _____ (2) _____
Walls: (1) _____ (2) _____
(3) _____ (4) _____
Roof: (1) _____ (2) _____
Other: (1) _____ (2) _____
(3) _____ (4) _____

Footprint: _____ Configuration/Massing: _____
of Stories: _____ Number of Bays: _____
Foundation Type: Solid Piers Basement Type: _____
Roof Type: (Note Features)
Chimneys:
Dormers:

Window Type(s):

Main Entry Door Type(s) and Treatment:

Porch Type(s)/Materials:

Additional Description (Note decorative features, cornice treatments, hardware, etc.)

Additions/Alterations:

Architectural Classification:

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION: Plan Type: _____ Discussed on Back?

GENERAL DESCRIPTION FOR SECONDARY RESOURCE:

File #72

Resource Type: _____ Sub-Type: _____
Use Type/Date: _____ Use: _____
Use Type/Date: _____ Use: _____
Use Type/Date: _____ Use: _____
Condition: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Ruinous
Threatened? Yes No Explain why:
Level of Integrity: Design- Y N ? Materials- Y N ? Workmanship- Y N ?
Location- Y N ? Setting- Y N ? Feeling- Y N ?

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Materials:

Foundation: (1) _____ (2) _____
Walls: (1) _____ (2) _____
(3) _____ (4) _____
Roof: (1) _____ (2) _____
Other: (1) _____ (2) _____
(3) _____ (4) _____

Footprint: _____ Configuration/Massing: _____

of Stories: _____ Number of Bays: _____

Foundation Type: Solid Piers Basement Type: _____

Wall Description:

Roof Type: (Note Features)
Chimneys:
Dormers:

Window Type(s):

Main Entry Door Type(s) and Treatment:

Porch Type(s)/Materials:

Additional Description (Note decorative features, cornice treatments, hardware, etc.)

Additions/Alterations:

Architectural Classification:

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION: Plan Type: _____ Discussed on Back?

HISTORICAL DATA INFORMATION

File #72-

<u>Event/Association</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Individual/Association</u>	<u>Source</u>
Land Grant		Owner	
Original Construction		Owner	
Original Construction		Builder	
Original Construction		Architect	
Addition			

Alteration

BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

File #72-

Resource Materials

Type Citation

Location

Resource People

Name

Address

Telephone

Date of

Present Owner:

Interview

Others:

EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE:

File #72-

HISTORIC THEME(S): _____

RECONNAISSANCE ARCHITECTURAL STATEMENT: (Note primary architectural characteristics of the resource and explain architectural significance of the resource within the context of the survey. Note aspects of the resource not visible or clear from photographs. Explain apparent alterations and additions. Discuss architectural integrity of primary resource and associated outbuildings.)

RECONNAISSANCE HISTORICAL STATEMENT: (Note any known individuals, families, groups, or events associated with the resource. Evaluate historic significance within the context of each historic theme noted and within the context of the area surveyed.)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION FOR VILLAGE OR POTENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT:

TRACT IDENTIFICATION

USGS Block _____ Quad Map Name: _____ = _____; Coordinates: _____

LOCATION INFORMATION

Powhatan County Magisterial District: Macon Spencer Huguenot
Town: _____ Vicinity of: _____
Location:

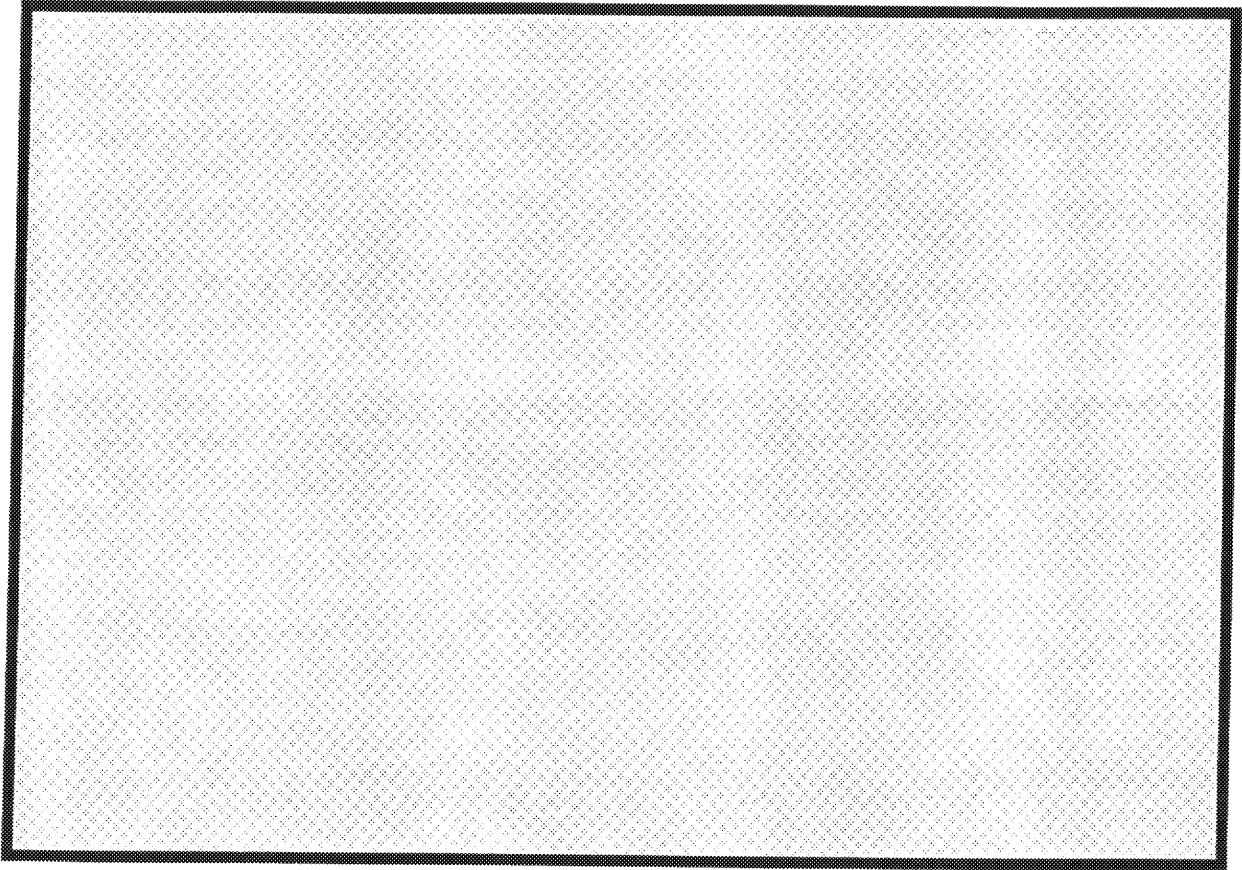
Tax Map Sections and Parcel Numbers: _____

If V/PHD contains fewer than 10 contributing properties, list their File #s:

If V/PHD contains more than 10 contributing properties, photograph various views of the area and key to Site Plan.

General Descriptive Statement:

VILLAGE OR POTENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT SITE PLAN:



FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Evaluated By: _____

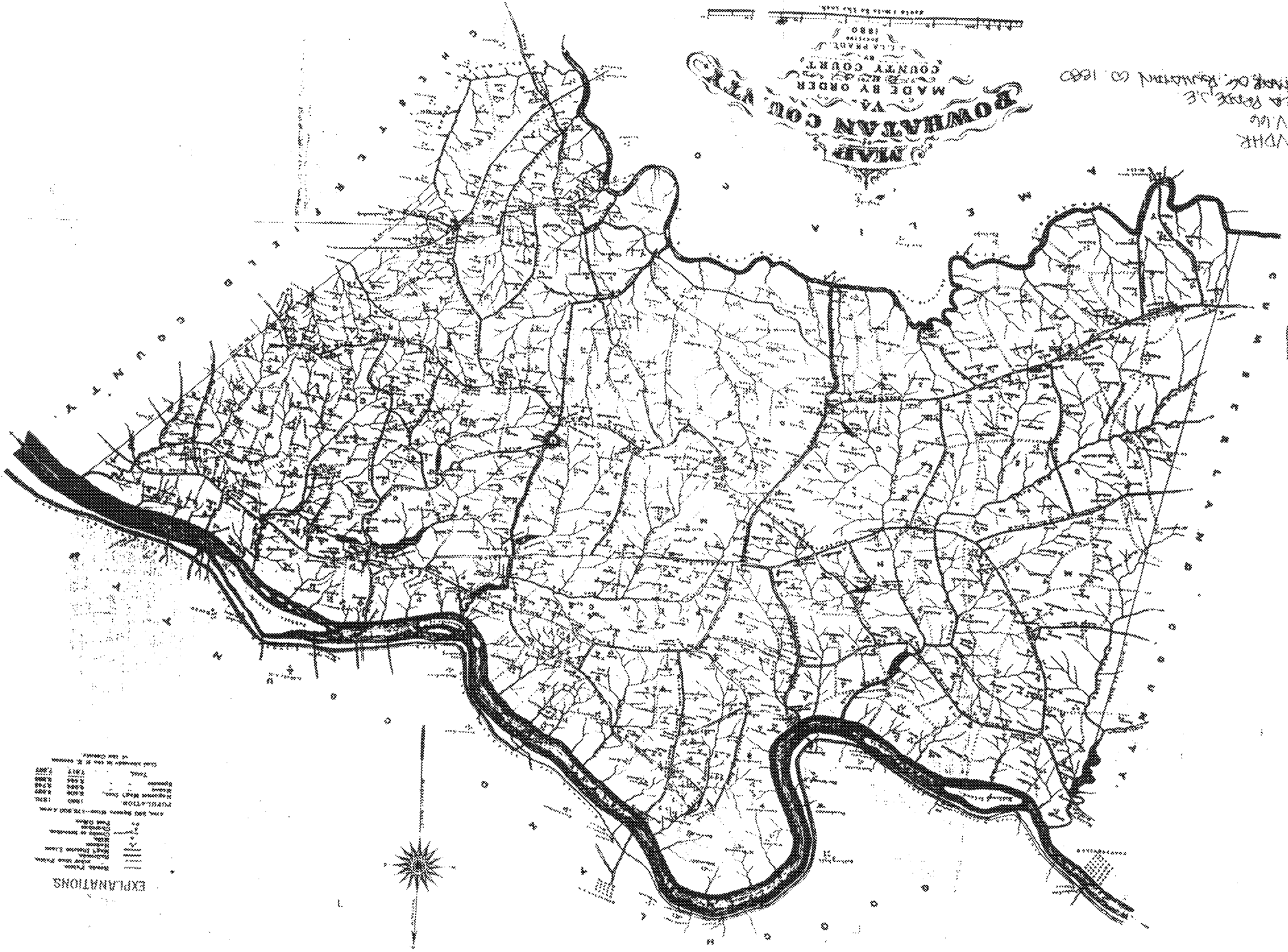
Virginia Landmarks Register Status:

Ineligible (Staff Eval.)_____	Eligible (Staff Eval.)_____
Ineligible (HRB)_____	Eligible (HRB)_____
Individual Property Listing_____	Date Listed_____
District Listing (contributing property)_____	
District Listing (noncontributing property)_____	
Insufficient Information_____	Date Evaluated_____

National Register Status:

Ineligible (Staff Eval.)_____	Eligible (Staff Eval.)_____
Ineligible (SRB)_____	Eligible (SRB)_____
Individual Property Listing_____	Date Listed_____
District Listing (contributing property)_____	
District Listing (noncontributing property)_____	
Determined Eligible (Keeper, NPS)_____	
Insufficient Information_____	Date Evaluated_____

Figure 3: J.E. Larrade Map of Powhatan County, 1880
Source: VDH



VDHR
VIRG
LA 8822X J.E
Map of Powhatan Co. 1880

EXPLANATIONS

Scale, Feet
 1/4" = 1 Mile
 1" = 4 Miles

POWHATAN COUNTY, VA.
 1880

1880
 1880
 1880
 1880
 1880
 1880

Scale, Feet
 1/4" = 1 Mile
 1" = 4 Miles

To: DHR student worker or other helper

From: Jeff O'Dell, Room 213

Date: 2 Jan 1992

Re: **Needed: xerox copies of two reports**

These two reports, one an Historic Architectural Survey of Caroline County and the other, Powhatan County, Va. Historic Architectural Survey need to be copied: 4 copies each. Because they have photo prints attached to some pages, and because some pages have fold-out maps, they can't simply be run through the machine on automatic. Please see me first about how to xerox them.

Thanks.

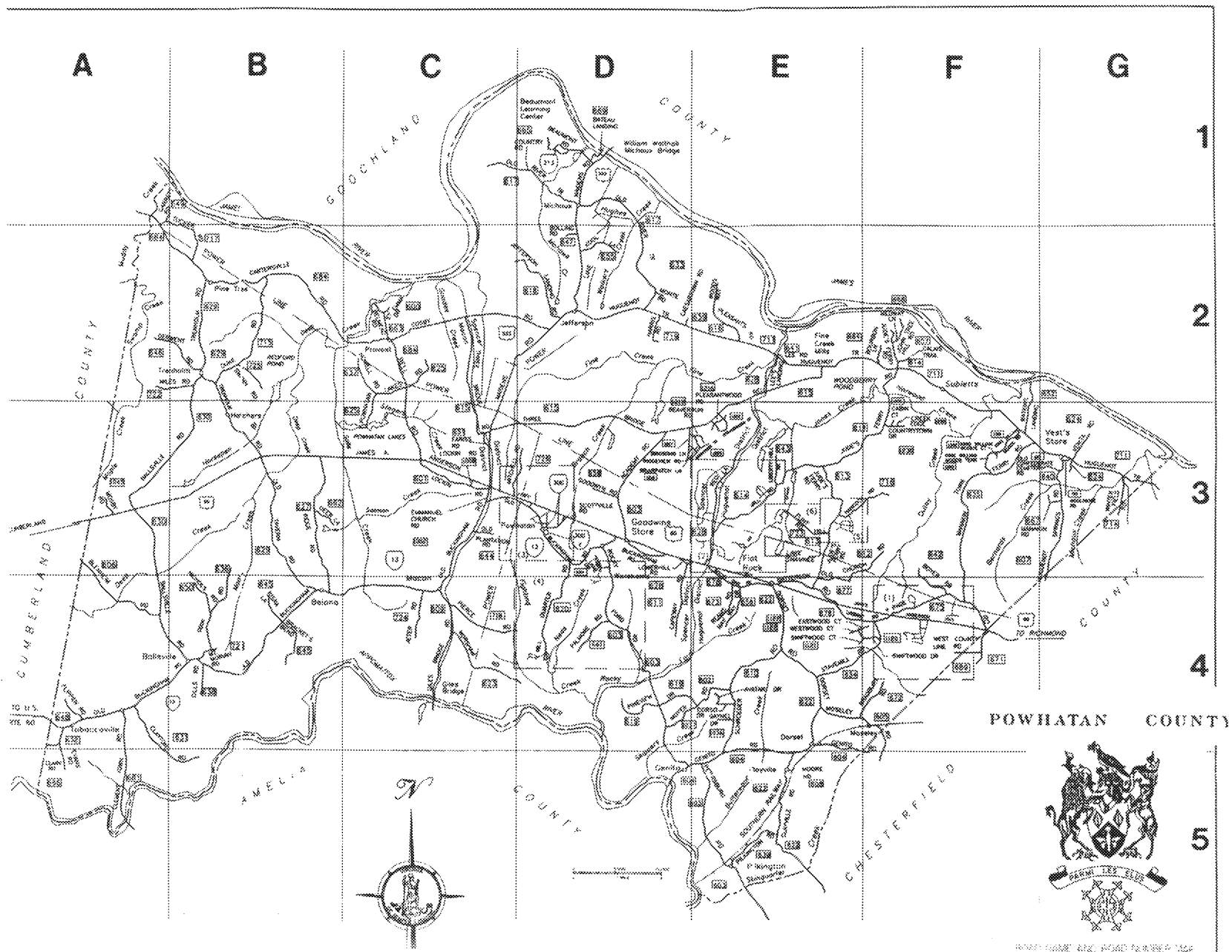
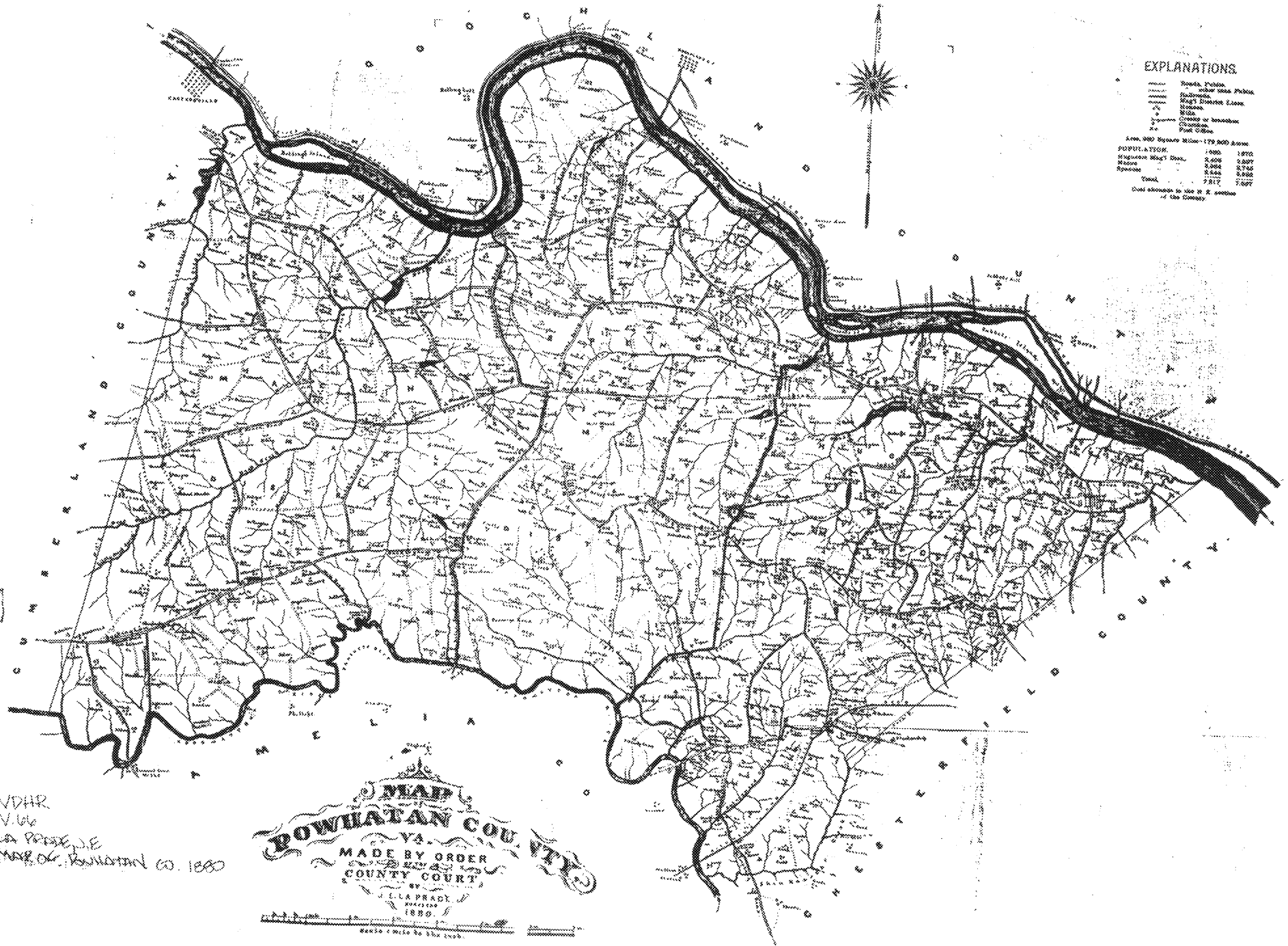


Figure 7: Road Name and Road Number Map of County of Powhatan, July 1990
 Source: Powhatan County Department of Planning and Community Development



POWHATAN AND ROAD PLANNED 1990
 PREPARED BY
 POWHATAN COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
 1000 MARKET STREET
 POWHATAN, VIRGINIA 23126



VDHR
 V.66
 LA PRADY, J.E.
 MAP OF POWHATAN CO. 1880

Figure 3: J.E. LaPrade Map of Powhatan County, 1880
 Source: VDHR

Note:
 Rail Roads are represented by a solid line
 First Class Roads do do do
 Second do do do do
 Third do do do do
 Fourth do do do do

MAP OF POWHATAN COUNTY VIRGINIA

Surveyed and drawn under direction of Capt. A.H. Campbell H. C. H. Topog. Dept. E. C.
 By C.E. Cassell & Sons ENGRS.
 34 C. ST. N. Y.



Gilmer, J.F.: Map of Powhatan County, 1864.

Figure 4: J.F. Gilmer Map of Powhatan County, 1864
 Source: VDHR

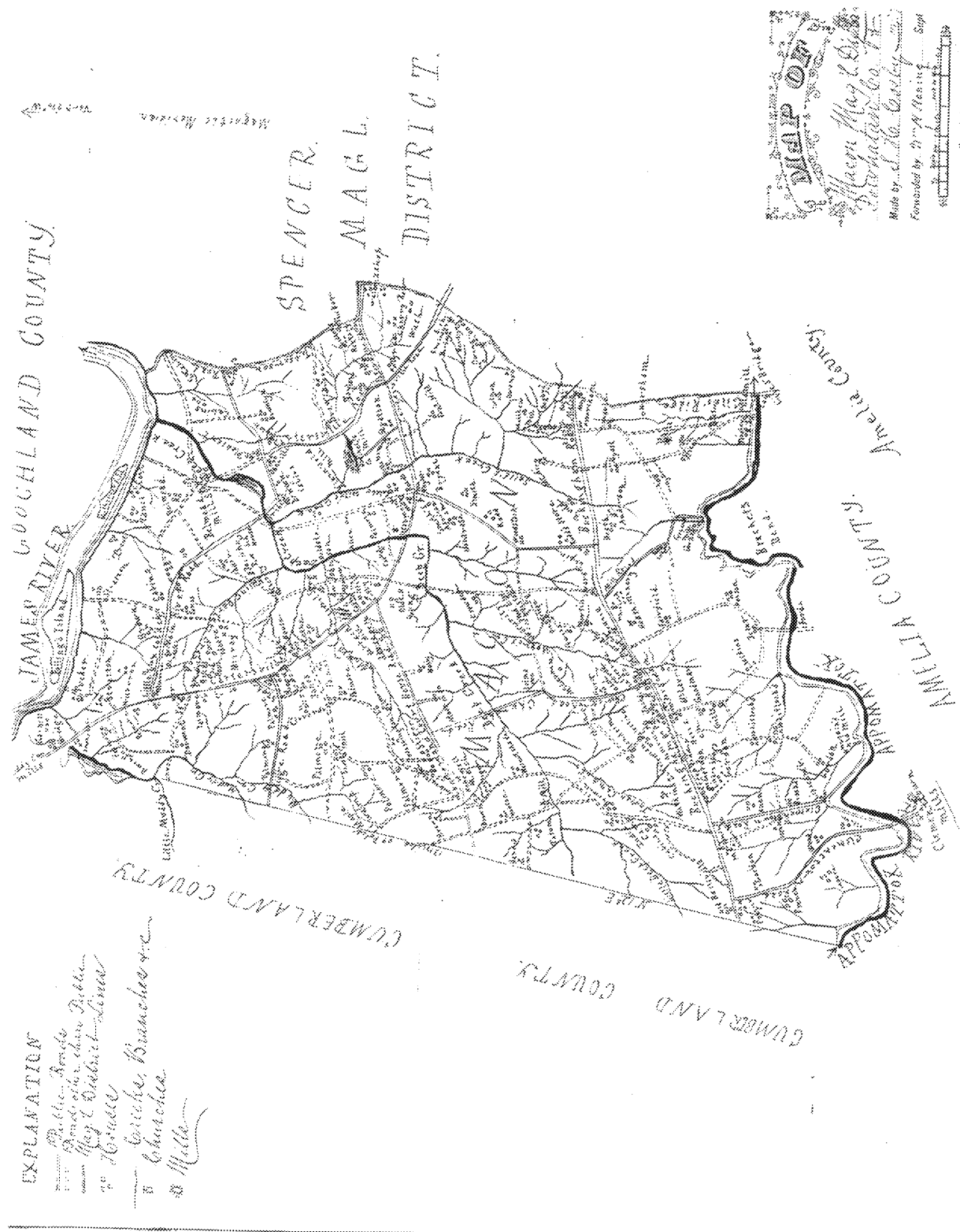


Figure 5: S.H. Cosby Map of Macon Magisterial District 1885
 Source: VDHR

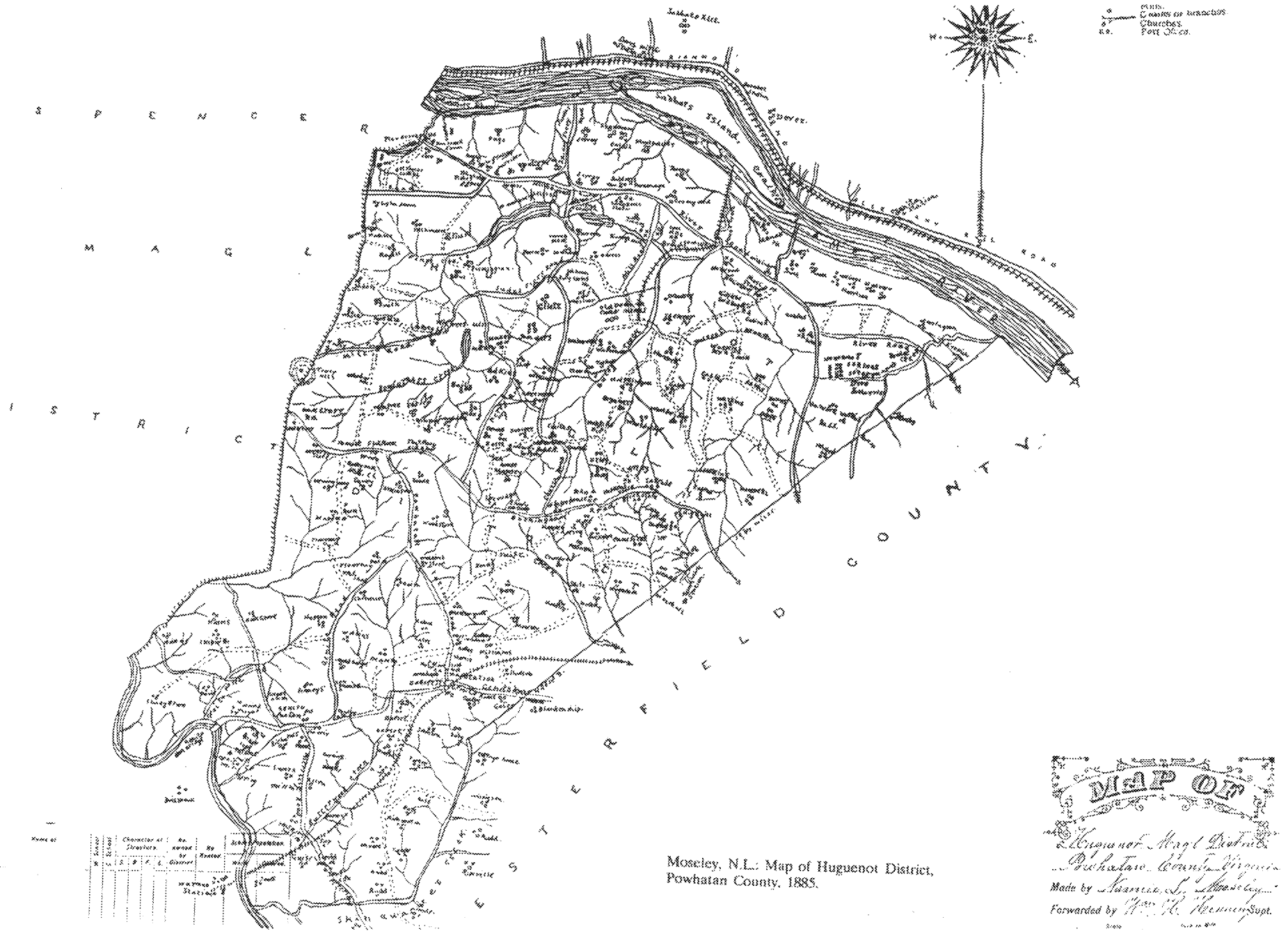


Figure 6: N.L. Moseley Map of Huguenot District of Powhatan County, 1885
Source: VDHR

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Overview of County's History

Powhatan County, located west of Richmond, is bordered by Chesterfield County to the east, Cumberland County to the west, Goochland County to the north and Amelia County to the south. The James River serves as the county's northern boundary and the Appomattox River serves as its southern boundary. Powhatan, which encompasses 272 square miles, is located in VDHR's defined region known as the Lower Piedmont.

The Monocan Indians occupied the area now known as Powhatan County. The first record of a white man in the area was 1608. At this time, a band of approximately 120 men led by Christopher Newport made an expedition up the James River to a point near the current Michaux Bridge. This journey was successful in penetrating the land occupied by the Monocan Indians. One remaining record stated:

Arriving at the Falles, we marched by land some forties myles in two dayes and a halfe; and so returned downe the same path we went. Two townes we discovered of the Monacans, called Massinacak and Mowhemenchouch; the people neither used us well nor ill, yet for our securities we tooke one of their petty Kings, and led him abound to conduct us the way.²

The site of the Monocan village was an open settlement bordered by cliffs rising on the north side of the James River, rolling country on the south, the present Bernards Creek on the east and Jones Creek on the west. The tribe was known to farm, as indicated by the name "Monocan" which may be derived from the Algonquin word signifying a digging stick or spade.³ According to sparse records, the tribe declined to extinction by the time of the arrival of the Huguenots in 1700.

The Huguenots immigrated to Virginia as a result of King Louis XIV's repeal of the French Edict of Nantes in 1685, which had granted tolerance to his Protestant subjects. With the repeal of the Edict, the subjects were forced to practice Catholicism and were forbade to leave the kingdom with the threat of death. With monetary support from England's King William III,

² Richard T. Couture, p. 4, citing Barbour, Philip L., (ed.) The Jamestown Voyages Under the First Charter, 360, Vol II, p. 360.

³ Richard T. Couture, Powhatan: A Bicentennial History (Richmond, Virginia: The Dietz Press, Inc.), p. 6.

the Huguenots migrated to Virginia where land was reserved for their settlement in what is now known as Powhatan County. They settled on the James River near Manakin in the abandoned Monacan Indian village. William Byrd visited the Huguenot settlement in May of 1701 and reported:

. . . about seventy of their hutts, being, most of them, very mean; there being upwards of forty of them betwixt the two Creeks, which is about four miles along on the River, and have cleared all the old Manacan Fields for near three miles together, as also some others (who came hither last February . . .) have located new grounds toward the Lower Creeks, and done more work than they that went thither first. They have, all of them, some Garden trade and have planted corne, but few of them brouke up their ground of wed the same, whereupon I sent for most of them and told them they must not expect to enjoy the land unless the would endeavour to improve it, and if they make no corne for their subsistence next yeare they could not expect any further relief from the Country. . . ⁴

The last Vestry Book for the settlement was dated 1750. Such records indicate a gradual infiltration of English names, suggesting that the uniquely French character of the area was not maintained and that a new, diverse community was being formed. The refugees soon scattered throughout the area, disenchanted by the lack of resources in the designated settlement. By 1750, the village was nearly destroyed.⁵

More than 25 years later, the county of Powhatan was formally established. The county was named after the Indian Chief Powhatan, father of the Indian princess, Pocahontas. In May 1777, the Virginia General Assembly created the county out of land from the eastern portion of Cumberland County between the James and Appomattox Rivers. In 1850, a portion of Chesterfield County was annexed creating the current day 272 square mile County of Powhatan.

After the formation of the county, the first court was held on July 17, 1777 in the home of Littlebury Mosby, located at the intersection of Anderson Highway and Old Tavern Road. Mosby, an important figure in the county, was a gentleman justice, vestryman and senior warden of Petersville Church, a colonel in the militia, a tavern keeper and a high sheriff. At the first court, plans were discussed for the laying out of the county seat which was to be known as

⁴ Couture, p. 29 citing Bugg, James L, Jr. "The French Huguenot Frontier Settlement of Manakin Town," Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, vol 61, no 4 (October, 1953), p. 375.

⁵ Ibid., p. 47.

Scottville, after General Charles Scott, a revolutionary general. The name of the county seat was changed to Powhatan in 1836, and the existing court house was constructed in 1848.

Historically, farming has been the most important industry in Powhatan County and has included the cultivation of a variety of crops as well as the raising of cattle and other livestock. The county remains an important agricultural community today, and although many of the barns, smokehouses and other agricultural outbuildings of the 19th century are no longer in use, they remain as a testament to the extent and type of farming which took place from the late 17th through the 19th centuries in the county. Agricultural history forms the most significant aspect of the county's building stock as well as the history of its economic development. Remaining building stock illustrating agricultural development representing a range of building types and retaining the highest degree of integrity, are discussed in this report under the Subsistence/Agriculture Theme.

More dwellings than any other building type are extant in Powhatan County making residential life an important component in studying the county's history and architecture. During the late 18th and early 19th centuries, most of the dwellings were constructed as part of an agricultural complex, either as the primary residence or slave quarters. By the mid-19th century, single-family dwellings were constructed throughout the county with the owner employed at local saw and grist mills, or employed at neighboring farms. By the early 20th century, Powhatanians were commuting to Chesterfield or Henrico Counties for employment. VDHR's Domestic Theme outlines the history and development of significant towns and villages within the county which included the highest concentration of residential structures. These towns usually developed as important nodes in the early road, rail and water transportation systems. The evolution of vernacular house plans is presented in the Domestic Theme, as well as a discussion of residences designed in more formal and academic styles. The Domestic Theme also presents important examples of multiple-family dwellings, and outbuildings and dependencies.

The architecture of Powhatan County is marked by the designs and influence of the nationally noted Alexander Jackson Davis. In 1845, Davis received his first commission in Virginia, from Philip St. George Cocke, the third son of John Hartwell Cocke of Bremo. Cocke commissioned Davis to design his residence at Belmead, which led to further projects in Powhatan County including the Courthouse, Emmanuel Church and Elmington. The influence of Davis' skilled handling of the Gothic Revival style is apparent in several residences and cottages scattered throughout the county.

Those who were born and raised in the county, and those who have moved from the urban environment to the peaceful setting of Powhatan, have a strong pride for the county's history and enduring rural quality. Although only a brief moment in history, Powhatan County is perhaps best known for its association with Robert E. Lee. Lee and his family arrived at Derwent from Richmond in the beginning of July, 1865. On September 15, 1865, Lee left the county for Washington College in Lexington, where he has been appointed president. The

large number of families that came to the county in the early 19th century and their descendants remain is a testimony to the high quality of life offered in Powhatan. Such pride of place is evidenced by a song composed in honor of the county. The "Powhatan Waltz" was first printed in Godey's Lady's Book and Magazine in 1856. As printed in the magazine, the song was composed by "Mrs. J. M. C. of Virginia," and dedicated to "Mrs. Robert A. Mayo of Powhatan Seat." The exact identity of the composer is not certain nor is the address of the particular Mrs. Mayo.⁶ The song's existence, however, sheds light on Powhatanians' enthusiasm and loyalty to their county.

The most complete history compiled on the county is Powhatan: A Bicentennial History, by Richard T. Couture, published in 1980. Couture presents the history of the county from the habitation of the Monocan Indians through the re-districting of the county in the late 1970s. Although lengthy, the history is not comprehensive and in some instances is not correct, the book was reviewed for this project and is referenced through this report.

As the county continues to expand, officials must consider the treatment of its historic resources. The proposed construction of Route 288 and the flooding of the Appomattox River to create Genito Lake are projects that will have direct and indirect effects on the county's historic properties as well as their context. Although the county retains its rural and somewhat agrarian character, as well as structures documenting its history, a plan must be developed and implemented to ensure the perpetuation of its rural quality into the 21st century.

⁶ Ibid., p. 471.

THEME: DOMESTIC

RESOURCE TYPE: Towns and Villages, Single-family Dwellings, Multiple-family Dwellings, Outbuildings and Dependencies

Through its history, Powhatan County has been marked by a high percentage of domestic structures. Fertile soils, close proximity to the state capital, and rivers to the north and south of the county have influenced the development of the land. Originally part of Goochland County and later Cumberland County, records indicate that Powhatan was settled as early as 1608, with settlement concentrated along the James River and at the cross-roads of important transportation routes.

Towns and Villages (Figure 7)

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

Powhatan Courthouse: (Figure 8)

Powhatan Courthouse (originally Scottville) (Figure 9) was conceived in the late eighteenth century in accordance with the 1777 legislative act dividing Cumberland County in half to form Cumberland and Powhatan counties. This act directed the establishment of the town of Scottville to be located in the center of the county and to serve as the county seat. The town was to measure 1300 by 900 feet with streets 100 feet wide and six squares set aside for county buildings.⁷ The town was laid out on land purchased from Betty Bailey and Richard Ligon. Although the county's magistrates attempted to build a courthouse at the newly established county seat of Scottville as early as 1778, a structure was not completed until 1785. This structure was replaced by the existing Alexander J. Davis-designed courthouse in 1849.⁸

⁷ William H. Gaines, Jr. "Courthouses of Cumberland and Powhatan Counties," Virginia Cavalcade 17 (Winter 1968), p. 41.

⁸ Stephen John Schottler, "A Study for Expanded Courthouse Facilities, Powhatan County, Virginia," n.p.

Jefferson: (Figure 10)

Another pre-conceived and planned community in the county is the town of Jefferson. Jefferson was originally located at a bend on the James River and served as the entry point for goods coming to Powhatan from across the river. The Jefferson Ferry provided a crossing to Goochland County and areas north. The town, most probably named for ancestors of Thomas Jefferson, was laid out in 32 lots in blocks of four squares.⁹ Although the town thrived through the nineteenth century, it died with the improvements of land transportation and the decline in the importance of the river as a major transportation route. The town of Jefferson was relocated to the intersection of Huguenot Trail (Rt. 711) and Maidens Road (Rt 522), the original location of Maxey's Tavern, which is demolished.

Ballsville:

Located on Old Buckingham Road (Rt 13), just east of Tobaccoville, Ballsville contained some of the most important businesses of the county during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Cosby Map of 1885 shows a post office located in the village of Ballsville, as well as two churches and numerous residential and commercial structures. Today, the village of Ballsville consists solely of residential buildings fronting Old Buckingham Road (Rt 13).

Moseley:

Located just west of the border of Chesterfield County, Moseley was situated on the Richmond and Danville Railroad line. Evidence of nineteenth-century commercial development exists along the railroad corridor, portions of which have been abandoned.

Tobaccoville:

The town of Tobaccoville, originally known as Old Ballsville, was located at the intersection of Old Buckingham Road (Rt 13) and Clement Town Road (Rt 681). According to the 1880 LaPrade Map, a bridge on Clement Town Road provided a crossing over the Appomattox River and access to the Clementtown Mills. The bridge pre-dates 1880 since records indicate that the Confederate Army used the bridge in April, 1865.¹⁰

⁹ Couture, p 165.

¹⁰ Ibid., p. 313.

Michaux:

The town of Michaux was the closest settlement to the Michaux Ferry crossing of the James River. Named after the French Huguenot family, the town was located south of the crossing at the intersection of the east/west and north/south legs of the Michaux Ferry Road. The Michaux Ferry crossing transported passengers across the James River to Goochland County's Maiden's Adventure Station on the Richmond and Allegheny Railroad line. The 1880 LaPrade Map indicates that the original village included Michaux Mill, Antioch Church and numerous residential structures.

Manakin Town: (Figure 11)

The settlement of Powhatan was influenced by the influx of the French Huguenots following King Louis XIV's repeal of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. Arriving in Virginia in 1700, the Huguenots settled along the south bank of the James River in an area previously occupied by the Manakin Indians. Known as Manakin Town, the area was settled by some 500 to 600 Huguenots. The Huguenots, known for their manufacturing skills, were not able to apply their knowledge due to the lack of raw materials. The settlers also suffered from their lack of backwoods experience. Because of a complex of grievances and the immigrants desire to be farmers like the other Virginian colonists, the French refugees who landed after the initial group did not go to Manakin Town, but rather scattered throughout the county. Today, there are no remains from this settlement along the James. The site, however, was surveyed for its historical significance to the development of the county.

Single-family Dwellings

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

Vernacular styles

Much of the late-eighteenth and nineteenth-century architecture in Powhatan County is not directly associated with any academic style, but is instead limited to vernacular building forms.

These vernacular configurations range from the modest hall-parlor and side passage plans to the larger more accommodating I-house plans.

In general, hall-parlor houses are one-story, side-gable buildings that are two rooms wide and one room deep. The linear plan of these vernacular forms evolved from the traditional British folk houses, but grew to accommodate the needs of the local climate and emerging traditions. Front porches, rear shed-roof additions as well as salt-box additions are common expansions to the small, enclosed hall-parlor plan houses. In Powhatan the least altered example of the hall-parlor house is the house (72-240) located off of Ballsville Road (Rt 630) between Trenholm and Ballsville.

The house at Site 72-240, a mortise-and-tenon structure supported by a solid brick foundation, sits abandoned at the far end of an open field on a lane off of Ballsville Road (Rt 630). The one-story, frame hall-parlor house has a steeply pitched, side gable roof with brick end chimneys and a molded box cornice. A rear shed-roof addition and a front porch with a hipped roof are the only additions and changes to this otherwise pure example of the hall-parlor house dating from the early to mid-nineteenth century.

Jefferson Landing (72-7) (Figure 12), originally a hall-parlor plan, was altered in the mid-nineteenth century with the construction of the interior stair case. At this time, a central hall was created transforming the plan to a central-passage type with rooms of similar dimensions flanking the central hall. This adaptation of a hall-parlor plan, which increased the level of privacy by adding a central hall, typically occurred in Virginia in the mid- to late-nineteenth century.

Somerset (72-40) (Figure 13), located just south of Route 60, on the east side of Ballsville Road (Rt 630), is a 1-1/2 story frame house dating from the late 18th century. Set on a brick foundation, Somerset has a steeply-pitched gable roof and brick end chimneys with corbelled shoulders. Two gabled dormer windows are evenly spaced across the front elevation. The original plan for Somerset was a typical hall-parlor configuration with the stair located at the rear of the hall. A one-story shed-roofed addition was constructed on the rear of the dwelling which obscures the original hall-parlor plan.

During the late eighteenth century, the side-passage plan was common in Virginia dwellings. The plan featured a passage at one gable end which ran the full depth of the house and included the major exterior entrances and the stair. The passage opened into one or more rooms on one side of the dwelling.

Center Hill (Figure 14), built in the early nineteenth century and home to Blair Bolling¹¹ in the nineteenth century, is an excellent example of the side-passage house. Set on a raised stone foundation, this one-and-one-half-story frame structure has a steeply pitched gable roof with one brick end chimney and a box cornice with bed molding. A door piercing the stone foundation leads to a basement level kitchen, while the raised first floor opens off of a replacement porch onto the hall, or large principal room of the hall-parlor house. A stair at the back of the hall leads to the loft. A brick, one-story addition abuts the hall-parlor unit to the rear.

The frame dwelling west of Old Buckingham Road (Rt 13) (72-225) was constructed c. 1840. The gabled house has a two-story central block with one-story flanking wings. A massive brick, central chimney rises from the center block with brick end chimneys located on the two side wings. It is possible that the original portion of the house included the north wing, which was a side-passage plan. As was customarily done in Virginia, the vernacular form was enlarged to accommodate rooms serving more specific functions as well as an enclosed stair. The enlargement of the dwelling resulted in a symmetrical facade with a one-story, three-bay porch marking the main entrance.

Although the hall-parlor and side-passage houses persisted in pure forms from early colonial times until the nineteenth century, the relatively small and cramped quarters eventually gave way to larger and more linear-type houses, such as the I-house. However, alternative forms of houses that are neither pure expressions of the hall-parlor or the I-house are well-represented in the county.

The most prevalent vernacular form in Powhatan architecture is the I-house. Like the hall-parlor house, this early Virginia house form evolved from the traditional British folk house, but grew to include additions and local stylistic details. In Powhatan, the I-house first appeared during the mid-1800s and persisted for the next hundred years. The I-house can be characterized as a two-story, two-room wide, one-room deep house. The rectangular structure has the primary entrance located centrally on the longer axis and end chimneys located on each of the shorter sides. The elevations of I-houses are symmetrically organized into three bays with either a one or two-story porch articulating the primary facade. A distinguishing element of the I-houses in Powhatan is the treatment of the cornice. In combination with other factors, the type of cornice found on the I-houses provided an indication of the general date of construction.¹²

¹¹ Blair Bolling, "Journal of His Travels, 1810-1839."

¹² Generally, I-houses dating from the mid- to late-nineteenth century have box cornices with molded corner profile elements. By the turn of the century, the molded profile element is no longer as prevalent, while the box cornice remained in a more simplified form. During the late nineteenth to early twentieth century, houses often included cornice returns in the gable

Constructed in 1841, Derwent (72-9) (Figure 15) is one of the earliest examples of an I-house in Powhatan County. The property is also significant as the residence of Robert E. Lee during the summer of 1865. The original portion of the I-house is a two-story, frame rectangular block with a gable roof. The one-story porch located on the primary facade, is supported by pairs of square wood columns which sit on brick piers. The house typifies the architectural elements associated with the I-houses of Virginia.

A later nineteenth century example of an I-house can be seen just down the road from Derwent at the corner of Derwent Road (Rt 646) and Trenholm Road (Rt 629) in Trenholm. This house (72-235) with its balloon-frame structure, low-pitched gable roof, and original two-over-two, double-hung window sash dates from c. 1880-1900. A one-story addition abutting the house at the rear indicates the need local inhabitants had for more space, and foreshadows the evolution of the rectangular I-house to the larger L-shaped or T-shaped Victorian farmhouses.

The Clayton House (72-260), a 1920s I-house, shows the enduring quality of the I-house form over the course of a century. This house, similarly a two-story structure, three bays wide, differs most dramatically from the nineteenth-century examples in that it is lacking the end chimneys generally associated with its type. Here, two stove flues are located at the rear of the house, while windows can be found on the end elevations, normally reserved for end chimneys. Another element of the Clayton House which distinguishes it from the nineteenth-century examples is its roof line. Instead of an enclosed box cornice apparent in the other examples, the roof of the Clayton House has overhanging eaves with exposed rafters.

Although the I-house continued to be used as a building form into the twentieth century in Powhatan, other forms of vernacular domestic architecture began to emerge and replace this particular form. One of the most prevalent forms of twentieth century vernacular architecture in the county is the bungalow, or the Craftsman cottage. For the purposes of this report, the term bungalow is applied to any single-family house constructed from about 1880 to the 1930s, and retaining a combination of characteristics including, but not limited to: 1) low roof lines with over-hanging eaves, 2) shingled or stuccoed siding, 3) wrap-around or generous porch with squat, tapered, or stylized columns set upon brick or concrete piers, 4) horizontal emphasis, 5)

ends, an element used to give the vernacular form a more formal appearance. This type of treatment was typically associated with the Greek Revival style of the 1820s-1850s, as well as with this later classical revival style which emerged around the turn of the twentieth century. As with almost all house types, the cornice was rarely boxed-in after the mid-1920s, and the ends of the rafters were exposed. In addition to the treatment of the cornice, the type of windows, the bonding of the brick, the pitch of the roof and the type of nails are clues to the date of construction of the I-houses.

exposed rafter ends, 6) double-hung windows with multi-light upper sash and single pane lower sash, and 7) dormer windows, often oversized.

Jude's Ferry Farm (72-311) (Figure 16) is one of Powhatan's finest examples of a vernacular bungalow, retaining much of its integrity of design and materials. The two-and-one-half story frame house has a front porch which runs across the length of the front elevation. The tympanum of the pedimented porch has lattice detailing typically associated with the Arts and Crafts Movement. The overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends create a strong horizontal emphasis.

The county contains examples of unusual vernacular forms resulting from the immigration of the Huguenots as well as the natural evolution of simple log structures to larger farm houses and plantation houses. Hunter's Fare (72-57) (Figure 17), located on the west side of Maidens Road (Rt 522), is situated on land that was once owned by Jacob Michaux, a French Huguenot. Jacob Michaux subdivided the land into three parcels and constructed a house on each parcel for his three sons. Hunter's Fare was constructed for Techarner Michaux in c. 1797. The floor plan of Hunter's Fare illustrates the Huguenot tradition of having two front entrances placed adjacent to each other. One entrance provided access to the less formal portion of the house and was used by the family and its slaves. The other entrance, reserved for the guests, provided access into the formal parlor. According to oral history, Huguenots traditionally held funerals and other religious services in their homes making the separate entrances a practical feature of their residences.

The dwelling on the Old Buckingham Road (Rt. 13) west of Macon is a rare, unaltered dwelling dating from c. 1860-1880. The small, frame house probably had a single-room plan with a loft space above. An excellent example of a vernacular form, the building has a brick, end chimney on the east elevation and had a porch at one time, indicated by the ghosting on the north facade. The six-over-six, double-hung windows on the ground floor are covered by wood louvered shutters. The gabled roof has a box cornice.

Log dwellings surveyed in the county represented a large range of dates from the late eighteenth century to the mid-twentieth century, as well as a variety of construction techniques. Such log buildings clearly illustrate vernacular forms and detailing elements. The one-and-one-half-story log house at 1433 Schroeder Road (Rt. 610) (72-290) was constructed c. 1860-1890. Although the original logs are covered by weatherboard and asbestos siding, the log construction method is evident through the treatment of the dormers, which are situated flush with the plain of the lower walls. The log dwelling on the west side of Schroeder Road (Rt. 610) (72-292) is a late example of log construction, dating from c. 1890-1920. The logs abut each other at the corners in a simple manner without a notching treatment.

The Rudd House (72-242) (Figure 18 and 19), located on Old Buckingham Road (Rt 13) west of Sallee Creek, was originally constructed c. 1840 with subsequent additions and alteration

dating from c. 1885-1900. The original portion of the house, the east wing, is of log construction and contains two original fireplaces. When the west wing was constructed, vernacular victorian details were applied to the facade including a scroll-saw railing and brackets at the top of the posts on the porch. The original kitchen was connected to the addition by a hyphen during the late 19th century. Although the house represents a series of building campaigns, the facade is unified by the Victorian detailing and consistency of scale.

Academic Styles

Although the majority of the pre-twentieth-century domestic structures in Powhatan reflect vernacular traditions, excellent examples of the Federal, Colonial, Greek Revival, Italianate and Gothic Revival styles are scattered throughout the county. Documents indicate that at least two prominent architects worked in the county in the mid-nineteenth century. New York architect A.J. Davis is credited with the design of Elmington (72-12), Emmanuel Church (72-13), Belmead (72-49) and the Powhatan Courthouse (72-68). John Notman, a Philadelphian architect, assisted with the landscape plans for Huguenot Springs (72-92).

Colonial:

The early colonists arriving in the New World from Europe brought with them the prevailing architectural styles and construction practices of their native countries. At first, the buildings were of late Medieval inspiration; later, the new classicism of the Renaissance prevailed. Malvern (72-26) (Figure 20), although quite altered, illustrates design elements associated with the Colonial style, particularly of the Post-Medieval English influence. The house was constructed in c. 1760 by Francis Harris. The distinctive feature of the house is its double end chimneys on the east and west elevations. The brick chimneys have corbelled shoulders and a diaper design created with buff and red brick. The original floor plan was a typical hall-parlor plan with a central hall and adjacent rooms of similar proportions. Various additions were constructed at the rear of the house and it appears that walls were added within the original portion. Malvern is currently threatened by the proposed construction of Highway 288.

Georgian:

Based on the English "detached" house, the Georgian style of architecture was a common building style in the eighteenth century in the American colonies. The Georgian house in Virginia is generally characterized by its simple box-like structure designed in strict symmetry in both plan and elevation. It is usually a two-story structure, two-rooms deep with five or seven vertical window bays placed in a symmetrical fashion. A central entry door opening onto a

through-passage is often embellished with an entablature and architrave, or an engaged pediment.

Edgemont (72-101) (Figure 21), constructed between 1764 and 1794, illustrates the transition from the Georgian to the Federal style. The massing, symmetry and fenestration clearly exhibit Georgian qualities, while the pedimented porch with its slender Doric columns and denticulated raking cornice and indented rondels exemplify Federal architectural elements. The interior of the residence, which was originally a hall-parlor configuration, includes Federal style mantles and moldings, including a dado with fine reeding capped with a chair rail and fluted door surrounds. The residence is significant as the birthplace of Colonel John Singleton Mosby, popularly known as the "Grey Ghost of the Confederacy." Mosby served in the Army of Northern Virginia during the Civil War and as U.S. Consul to China, special agent of the General Land Office in Colorado and Assistant Attorney in the United States Department of Justice.

Federal:

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

Built in ca. 1784, Elioeh was originally constructed as a six-bay building, rectangular in plan. In the 1830s, a new wing and hyphens were connected to the house, creating an H-shaped building in plan (Figure 22). Federal details to the dwelling include the centrally placed door flanked by sidelights and surmounted by a transom; the grouping of six window openings into three "bays" on the south elevation; and the elongated first floor windows on this same elevation.

Moorwood (72-29), built c. 1820 by William Old, is of brick construction with four massive brick chimneys punctuating the gabled roofline. The two-story dwelling has a side-passage plan which is expressed in its three-bay facade. The northern end bay is distinguished by a one-story entrance porch, supported by Doric columns and a denticulated cornice.

Mill Quarter Plantation (72-27) (Figure 23), constructed in the early 1830s by William Randolph II, is a unique example of the Federal style residences built in Virginia at that time. Although the house appears from the front elevation to be typically rectangular in plan, a two-story wing projects from the rear elevation, creating an L-shaped plan. Both elevations of the edifice present a regular, three-bay arrangement with a door placed on center. On the interior, this relationship results in intersecting corridors which provides for cross-ventilation in the summer months. The exterior walls are of brick laid in Flemish bond. The central pedimented porch is supported by paired Doric columns, and the main entrance is embellished with side-lights, a transom and bull's eye moldings. A porte-cochere supported by Doric columns is located on the east side of the house and a wing with a two-story sleeping porch projects from the north elevation.

Hughes Creek (72-71) (Figure 24), which was constructed c. 1833, retains much of its integrity with no additions altering the original design. The two-story brick dwelling has a central mass with two flanking wings. The central block includes three bays with the central bay marked by a one-story pedimented porch. The east wing is a one-and-one-half story sun porch wrapped with casement windows which alternate with engaged Doric columns.

Roseneath (72-50) (Figure 25), constructed in 1859, clearly illustrates the elements associated with the Federal style. Constructed of brick laid in five-course American bond, the two-story residence sits on a raised basement. The massing and elevations of the dwelling are symmetrical with one-story porches on the rear and front elevations. The modillioned cornice supports an overhanging eave. The interior features a central-hall plan with the kitchen in its original location at the basement level. The resource retains a guest house dating from the 1870s and numerous outbuildings including a smoke house, cornercrib, ice house and barns.

Greek Revival:

The Greek Revival style, the first Romantic style, dominated the newly independent United States through much of the first half of the 19th century. Architectural precedents associated with Greek democracy were especially appropriate in the new republic as it rejected its ties to England. The Greek Revival style is marked by porches supported by columns, usually of the Doric order, gable or hipped roofs, a wide cornice representing the classical entablature, and front door surrounded by narrow sidelights and transoms.

The residence at Kelona (72-107) (Figure 26) is an excellent example of Greek Revival temple front dwelling presented in a vernacular form. The four square columns are grouped in pairs across the facade and support an entablature and pedimented roof. A balcony is located at the second level with an intricate rail running across the facade. The interior of the original portion of the house is a single room with a fireplace on the north wall. Although various additions

have been constructed over the years, the original portion of the house retains its integrity and can be easily recognized as the oldest section of the dwelling.

Gothic Revival Style:

The Gothic Revival style emerged in America in the early 1840s as a reaction against the symmetry, balance and regularity associated with the classical styles of architecture so popular in this country up to that time. The Gothic Revival actually began in England in 1749 when Sir Horace Walpole began remodeling his country house in the Medieval style. Over the next century, others borrowed his ideas and the Picturesque country house became common in England. The first documented fully domestic example in American was designed by Alexander Jackson Davis in 1832. Davis' 1837 book entitled Rural Residences was replete with Gothic-style examples. Although the book was not widely published, his ideas were disseminated through publications by his friend Andrew Jackson Downing, who promoted his own books through lectures.

Alexander Jackson Davis' association with Powhatan is the most significant factor regarding the architecture of the county. Philip St. George Cocke the third son of John Hartwell Cocke of Breemo, was a close friend of Davis' and is responsible for introducing his designs to the county with the commission of Belmead in 1845 (72-49). The mansion, which overlooks the James River, is a preeminent example of an American Gothic Revival villa.

Davis was also involved with the design of the residence for Robert K. Dabney, now known as Elmington (72-12) (Figure 27 and 28). In 1858, Dabney asked Davis to follow Design XXII (Figure 29) of Downing's Architecture of Country Houses, an Italian villa. Davis revised the Downing plan to accommodate Dabney's needs. Most importantly, Dabney wanted the plan contrived so that it could be constructed in two phases to suit the size of his growing family and fortune, and wanted it adjusted so that the public rooms could lead to a porch overlooking the landscape.¹³ Construction began on the east side of the house but the rest was never completed.

A comparison of Downing's Plate XXII (Figure 29) and Davis' design for the Dabney House (Figure 30) indicates that Davis not only reduced the size of the house but also reversed the general layout. Davis maintained the same basic massing and detailing. Based on the floor plan of Elmington sketched during the HABS in 1958, Davis' original plans for the Dabney house were revised by relocating the stairs from the south side of the hall to the north side. According to WPA information, a porch existed on the south and east elevations, which was subsequently demolished. Although Elmington gives an effect in the general massing and

¹³ Mills Lane, Architecture in the Old South: Virginia (New York: Abbeville Press), p. 47.

symmetry of the Federal style, had the entire design been constructed, the house would clearly illustrate the Gothic Revival style associated with A.J. Davis.

The residence at Goodwyn Farm (72-106) (Figure 30 and 31) actually appears very similar in massing and detailing to Davis' elevations for the Dabney House. Designed in the Gothic Revival style, the Goodwyn Farmhouse is a two-story building with a projecting entrance bay, two porches providing view to the landscape, semi-circular arched openings, bracketed eaves and corbelled chimneys. Although documentation indicates that Seth Hatcher was the original builder and owner of the house, it is evident that A.J. Davis' work had a great influence on this design.

Although there is no record of Davis' involvement in the design of Michaux Grant (72-62) (Figure 32), Downing's book and Davis' work in the picturesque mode may have had an influence on the addition to this modest eighteenth-century residence. The house was constructed over three building campaigns including the original portion from c.1800, a west wing from c. 1841 and an east wing from c. 1870-85. The west wing of c. 1841 exhibits Gothic details and scale associated with Davis' Gothic Revival villas. The two-story, octagonal bay, double-flue brick chimney and bracketed eaves can all be attributed to the presence of Davis' work in the county. Two Gothic style cottages, located behind the main residence, also include elements associated with Davis' work.

Brooklyn (72-67) (Figure 33), located on a gravel lane to the south of Old River Trail (Rt 621), is a two-story, frame, I-house dating from c. 1850-80. Located approximately 50 yards north of the residence is a one-and-one-half-story Gothic Revival cottage. Research for this project did not uncover any information explaining the relationship between the two residences nor if the cottage was relocated to its current site. Although greatly altered, the cottage is an excellent example of the Gothic Revival style and the influence of Davis' work. The cottage is similar in scale, massing and detailing to A.J. Davis's plan and elevation entitled Farmer's House (Figure 34), illustrated in Rural Residences. The double-flue, brick chimney stack, which also appears on the plates in Rural Residences, is similar to the chimney stacks of Belmead in Powhatan, and Lower Brems and Recess in Fluvanna County.

The residence at 4747 Cosby Road (Rt 621) (72-169) also illustrates the Gothic Revival style and the influence of Davis' work in the county. Constructed in the mid- to late-1800s, the house includes elements typically associated with the Gothic Revival such as pointed arch windows, scalloped roof brackets, fish scale shingles, and triangular bay windows emulating Gothic oriel windows. The two-and-one-half story kitchen, which was originally free-standing, is attached to the rear of the house by a hyphen. The kitchen is square in plan and topped with a hipped roof.

Italianate Style:

Like the Gothic Revival style, the Italianate style began in England as part of the Picturesque movement. This reaction against formal classical ideals promoted the rambling, informal Italian farmhouse. Like the Gothic Revival style, the Italianate style was popularized in America by the publications of A.J. Downing. By the 1860s, the Italianate style had almost completely replaced the earlier Gothic Revival style.

Fighting Creek Plantation (72-15) (Figure 35 and 36) is distinct from Powhatan County's vernacular architecture as a fine example of early Italianate style. Constructed in 1848, the dwelling exhibits Italianate details which are presented in a classical manner adhering to a strict symmetry throughout. The structure includes a two-story central block with one-story flanking wings. The front elevation is symmetrically organized into three bays with a two-story pedimented porch marking the central entrance. The six-over-six, double-hung windows have semi-circular arched lintels with simple raised crowns. The main entrance, which is surmounted by an identical entrance on the second floor, includes a semi-circular arched opening with a double door and a three-light transom. The door is flanked by narrow side lights with semi-circular arched lintels. A denticulated cornice is associated with classical precedents.

The symmetry of the facade is carried through to the floor plan, which is an excellent example of a central-hall type. The front entry leads to the center hall which has the main stair situated on its west wall. Two rooms of equal size open off of the hall on the north and south sides. These side rooms have window openings on their east and west walls and end fireplaces.

Queen Anne Style:

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

The R.B. Whitlock House (72-262) (Figure 37) is one of Powhatan's finest examples of the Queen Anne style. Constructed in 1912-13 by Whitlock, a successful tobacco dealer, the frame house includes Victorian scroll-sawn detailing on the wrap-around porch and on the bargeboards of the pediment. The porch includes an octagonal bay at the southeast corner, and a two-story octagonal bay with a pyramidal roof projects from one side of the front elevation. The mansard roof is punctuated by a front pediment and gabled dormers.

The residence located at 2704 Huguenot Trail (Rt 711) (72-283) (Figure 38) was constructed c. 1890-1910. The house includes elements and details typically associated with the Queen Anne

style. Not attributed to a specific architect, it is probable that the house is based on designs found in contemporary architectural pattern books. The asymmetrical massing, roof finials, scalloped brackets, scroll-saw detailing and wrap-around porch are elements associated with Queen Anne architecture and provide the house, which is situated on the top of a hill, with a more academic quality as compared to the vernacular examples prevalent in the county.

MULTIPLE-FAMILY DWELLINGS/TRANSPORTATION & RECREATION-RELATED

Based on the survey results, two properties in the county are associated with multiple-family accommodations. These properties, Belona Station and Huguenot Springs, were built as hotels, a building type distinguished from taverns or ordinaries. Taverns and ordinaries, generally located along major rail and road transportation routes, were roadside accommodations which offered the traveler both lodging and meals. The term hotel was derived from the French word "hotel" which referred to a grand private residence which provided a separate space for disparate activities. In the nineteenth century, the term hotel in America came to signify a large, comfortable accommodation in which guests stayed for any length of time.

According to the current owner, Belona Station (72-251) served as a hotel for railroad passengers and was associated with a station. This two-story frame structure is situated approximately 100 yards north of the former railroad bed. The second floor space of the building, which has been reconfigured, originally had six rooms of equal size. Neighbors recall that the first-floor space was used for dances. The owner removed pieces of molding from the building which have the signature of the builder, C.B. Walthall, inscribed on the back. This inscription was also found in the moldings at Birdland Farm (72-255). It makes sense that Walthall-constructed buildings are located in this part of the county as the family name appears near this location on the 1880 LaPrade map. With the railroad now defunct and the interior reconfigured, the former railroad hotel has lost much of its integrity.

Huguenot Springs (72-92) (Figure 39) consisted of a large hotel and several cottages to house guests visiting the natural springs located on the site. Warm-water and sulphur spring resorts were a popular summer retreat for Virginia's elite, seeking to escape the heat of the city. Important springs, such as at Warm Springs in Bath County, were located in the mountainous regions of the state. Huguenot Springs in Powhatan County opened as an alternative summer retreat to Richmonders wanting to avoid the long, arduous drive to the mountains.

The land around Huguenot Springs, known by the Indians for its curative waters, was purchased in June 1846 by Abraham Wooldridge, Archibald Wooldridge, and Wyndham Robertson. The threesome responsible for capitalizing on the natural springs advertized the establishment in the Richmond Enquirer on June 18, 1847:

The establishment, now fitting up in a style well calculated for the comfortable accommodation of visitors, will be opened on the first day of July 1847--These Springs are situated in sight of the river road, on the North side of Powhatan County, near the Manakin Town Ferry, about 16 miles above the city of Richmond. This location has long been famed for its healthfulness--and the springs noted for the curative qualities of the water. One is decidedly sulphur, similar in composition to the celebrated White Sulphur, but in weaker proportions. The other spring is chalybeate. ¹⁴

The advertisement continues to promote the springs and offers travelers coach-line service between Huguenot Springs, ferry crossings and railroad lines, as well as coach service between Richmond and Huguenot Springs.

Whether the springs were opened as advertised is not known; however, it is certain that in July 1848 landscaping improvements such as shady walks and level roads around the hotel and springs were being made on the site. The overall landscaping scheme consisted of an oval drive leading from the road to the main hotel building at the end of a long bowling green. The carriage drive was bordered by double rows of trees behind which were placed rows of cabins and cottages "at irregular and varying distances, but which, partly seen and partly concealed among scattered trees, contribute to a picturesque effect." ¹⁵

This picturesque quality in the landscaping may be attributed to John Notman, a well-known Philadelphia architect responsible for the redesign of the Virginia state capital grounds in Richmond in the mid-nineteenth century. According to Notman scholar, Constance Greiff, Notman's association with the landscaping improvements to Huguenot Springs is demonstrated by a letter he sent to Thomas T. Giles in August 1847. This letter reads:

As to the Springs, I could visit them this fall. The plan of proceeding is, for the Company to have prepared, if they have not one already, a Surveyor's plot or map of the ground to be laid out, with position of the buildings at present on it marked. This ready I will come on and take a view of the place, noting on the map the general features. This may occupy there a couple of days or so. I return [to Philadelphia] and make the plan

¹⁴ Bettie W. Weaver, "Huguenot Springs", *Virginia Cavalcade*, 18 (1968-69), p. 13-14.

¹⁵ Constance Greiff, *John Notman Architect*, (Philadelphia: The Athenaeum of Philadelphia), p. 127.

to a large scale, with directions to staking it out; or will return with it and stake out walks, drives etc., with proper places for planting"¹⁶

The landscaping scheme, whether carried out according to Notman's plan or not, can be seen as executed on an 1870 map of Huguenot Springs. The bucolic nature of the landscape complemented the rustic and picturesque quality of the hotel building, cottages and spring architecture. Meandering paths led the guests to the sulphur spring, surrounding by an octagonal Greek temple of wood, while Gothic Revival cottages dotted either side of the bowling green and the imposing colonnaded hotel provided a dignified centerpiece at the end of the same lawn.

During the Civil War, the hotel was converted into a Confederate convalescent hospital, where trains of wounded Confederate soldiers were brought to recover or die. Following the war, the hotel reverted to its former use, despite the diminished popularity of water spas. The hotel burned around the turn of the century, leaving the complex a remnant of its former self.

In the 1930s, three of the cottages were moved from the sides of the open lawn to the end of the lawn, in front of the old hotel foundations. These two-story cottages were attached to form a U-shape plan at the end of the lawn where they serve as the primary residence of the private property today (Figure 40). Two of the smaller, one-story cottages remain on either side of the lawn, in front of the residence, while the Huguenot Springs Ordinary (72-324), located on the east side towards the north end of the lawn, is maintained as a separate, private summer house. The brick foundations of the original hotel still exist, and form the boundaries of a formal garden at the rear of the private residence.

OUTBUILDINGS AND DEPENDENCIES

The most prevalent type of secondary dwellings in the county is the slave quarters. Generally associated with large farms or plantations, this pre-Civil War building type continued in use as servant quarters following the war. The change in the societal structure following the war resulted in the diminution and eventually the obsolescence of this building type. By the twentieth century, the slaves/servants quarters had given way entirely to tenant houses. Despite the abandonment of this building type, many continued in use for storage or other farm activities and are still in good condition today. Some properties did not provide separate quarters for the slaves, but rather included a summer house which served a dual purpose. This building type provided space on the ground level for the preparation of food and sleeping space for the slaves in the loft. Summer houses were generally larger than buildings that only

¹⁶ Ibid.

provided slave quarters, always including a loft space for sleeping and at least one chimney for cooking purposes. Summer houses are also discussed in this section of the report.

Slave Quarters

At least 9 servant/slave quarters were identified as part of the survey of Powhatan County. Most of the slave quarters identified are associated with large farm properties such as Whitewood (72-88) (Figure 41), Keswick (72-45), Moorwood (72-29), Malvern (72-26), Millwood (72-28), and the Brown Farm (72-104). The materials and designs of the slave quarters were less sophisticated than those of the primary residence of the property. A one-and-one-half-story, one-room, log structure was typical housing for slaves. In some instances, slaves' sleeping quarters were located in a loft space, while the lower level was used for food preparation.

Mill Hill (72-294), located on the west side of Academy Road (Rt 603), retains a two-story frame slave quarters. Constructed c. 1820-45, the building is elevated on a brick foundation and has a brick end chimney on the west elevation. The fenestration includes two-over-two and six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. The interior plan includes a single room on the first level and a single room on the upper floor. A Federal mantel adorns the fireplace on the first floor.

The servant/slave quarters at Whitewood are a one-room log structure located approximately 200 yards away from the main residence. The building is constructed of logs, but covered with horizontal wood siding. The two-bay building with a steeply pitched gable roof is almost square in plan. It has one exterior stone chimney in deteriorating condition and small windows in the end gable at the attic level. The interior consists of a single room on the ground floor with a mantle around the fireplace opening, and an enclosed stairwell leading to the attic sleeping loft above.

The slave quarters at Moorwood are most notable because they are attached to the primary residence, and not placed at a distance from the house.¹⁷ The one-and-one-half-story structure appended to the north elevation of the house is constructed of brick and supports a steeply-pitched gable roof. A two-bay front elevation allows for a door and window to penetrate the walls of the small abode, while the end elevation is void of either an end chimney or window.

¹⁷ HABS Documentation dated July 1958, provides a floor plan of the dwelling and indicates that the north wing is the slave quarters. There is no indication that the wing was detached and relocated to its current site.

The Goodwyn Farm (72-106) (Figure 42) retains three slave quarters located adjacent to the main residence, and a larger and more sophisticated slave quarters approximately one-half mile away from the residence. The three slave quarters in close proximity to the residence are one-and-one-half-story, frame structures with Gothic Revival detailing, responding to the design of the main residence. The slave quarters set a distance from the primary residence is a one-and-one-half-story, frame dwelling which was altered and expanded in the 1930s.

Smokehouses

At least 46 smokehouses were identified during the survey as part of a farm, estate or plantation. Smokehouses, as the name implies, were used for smoking the meat, a process that preserved and enhanced the flavor of the meat. Smokehouses, in general, are rather simple structures, being nothing more than an almost airtight house with a dirt floor. Windows are usually absent and the small single door is typically located in the gable. Some sort of ventilation is required to provide the draft necessary to keep the fire burning. Small flue openings are placed under the eaves or high up in the gable. Hickory was the preferred wood, although oak, cherry, apple, sassafras and corn cobs were also burned. Some of the smokehouses were equipped with curing boxes, where the meat is immersed for varying time periods to absorb the sugar or salt.¹⁸

Byron Halsted is author of a 1881 publication entitled Barns and Outbuildings. The book presents design guidelines for barns and associated outbuildings and presents plans and illustrations of good examples of each type. Halsted claims that:

a good smoke house should be found upon every farm, large or small, and there are many other families besides those of farmers which would be vastly benefited by one. The object is to be able to expose meats to the action of creosote and the empyreumatic vapors resulting from the imperfect combustion of wood, etc.¹⁹

Liberty Hill Farm (72-108) (Figure 43), located at 2471 Mill Road (Rt 614), retains its original brick smokehouse, which clearly exhibits the characteristics associated with the building type as represented in Powhatan County. The dependency is detached from the house yet within closed proximity so that the meat could be tended to and the owners could ensure that it was not

¹⁸ Allen G. Noble, Wood, Brick, and Stone: The North American Settlement Landscape: Volume 2: Barns and Farm Structures (Amherst: The University of Massachusetts Press, 1984), p. 90.

¹⁹ Byron D. Halstead, Barn Plans and Outbuildings (New York: Orange Judd Co, 1881), p. 187.

stolen. The rectangular, one-story smokehouse has a gabled roof with openings in the gable ends providing ventilation. A wood batten door is located on the east elevation.

The smokehouse at the McCracken House (72-369) is located approximately twenty yards east of the dwelling adjacent to the detached kitchen. Square in plan, the frame smokehouse has a pyramidal roof with a standing seam metal sheathing and a box cornice. A chimney stack is located in the center of the structure. The door of the smoke house, located on the west elevation, is made up of narrow wood planks arranged in an interlocking X-pattern, resulting in an extremely sturdy door. Revealed through examination of the interior of the structure, the posts are closely spaced to protect the meat from theft. Based on the construction date of the primary resource, the smoke house was built in the late-19th to early-20th centuries.

Holly Hill (72-98) (Figure 44) has a log smokehouse located approximately twenty yards southeast of the main dwelling. Records indicate that the residence was constructed in 1814 and it is probable that the smoke house dates from the same general time period. The structure is square in plan and has a steeply pitched gable roof. The logs, which are connected with V-joints, have hewn vertical surfaces while the bark remains on their horizontal sides. Cut nails hold staves in place between the logs. Poles, from which the meat hung during the curing process, extend transversely across the structure. The poles rest on the sill and extend to the exterior of the structure. The wood plank door is squat in its dimensions and includes wrought nails. The frame for the door opening is attached to the logs by wood pegs. The structure, which is in excellent condition, is currently used for storage purposes.

Erin Hill (72-14), located on Old Buckingham Road (Rt 13) in close proximity to the courthouse green, was constructed c. 1800-1820. The original brick smokehouse is located approximately twenty yards north of the residence. The gabled structure has a single opening on the east elevation and its brick walls are laid in Flemish bond matching the main residence.

Moorwood (72-29) retains many of its original outbuildings including a slave quarters, ice house and smokehouse. The brick smokehouse is located approximately 30 yards north of the main residence within close proximity to the slave quarters. Constructed c. 1820-40, the structure is square in plan and has a gable roof sheathed with standing seam metal. The north elevation of the smoke house has a single door opening while the south elevation has two, evenly spaced door openings. The three openings have wood batten doors. Holes located directly below the box cornice provide the necessary ventilation.

Homestead (72-33), located approximately one-half mile northeast of the Powhatan Courthouse, was constructed c. 1820. It retains a gabled smokehouse which dates from the same period. Constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond, the walls are marked by a pattern of holes which provide the necessary ventilation for curing the meat. The steeply pitched slate roof has a box cornice with a molded profile. A corncrib, shed and cemetery are located adjacent to the smokehouse.

Kitchens and Summer Houses

Detached kitchens are often associated with single-family dwellings as well as farms. The kitchens are generally one-story structures set away from the house to confine fire danger and to remove the great heat from the dwelling. Detached kitchens are generally built of brick with a gable roof and a large brick end chimney. The interiors usually consist of one large room with a fireplace where the food was prepared and cooked. Summer houses differ from a detached kitchen because of their dual function. A summer house provides space on the ground floor for food preparation and a loft space for storage or sleeping. Beginning in the early- to mid-19th century, kitchens were often incorporated into the main house at the basement level with a separate entrance from the exterior.

According to Noble, there are two origins for the detached kitchen. One theory claims that the kitchen evolved from an earlier, cruder dwelling which was replaced by a more elaborate farmhouse. The earlier dwelling was then converted for use as a kitchen. The other theory claims that the origin of the summer kitchen lies in continental European folk traditions. Detached kitchens were constructed by Pennsylvania Germans, Hungarians, French-Canadians, Belgians, Russian-Germans and Finns in the eastern United States.²⁰

The summer kitchen at Terre Haute (72-94) consists of a single one-story structure, two rooms wide. The building is constructed of brick and supports a side gable roof with a brick end chimney and a box cornice. The front elevation is pierced by two single entry doors, leading to separate, different sized rooms. The larger, unheated room most likely served as the sleeping quarters, while the smaller room, next to the chimney was used by the slaves/servants for the preparation and consumption of food.

The original kitchen at Jefferson Landing (72-7) was connected to the main house by a one-story, twentieth-century enclosed hyphen. The resource, which is currently threatened by neglect, is obscured by overgrowth. The kitchen, which is barely visible, has a steeply pitched gable roof covered with standing seam metal. A brick end chimney with a corbelled cap is located on the south elevation. Other openings and details of the kitchen are not visible.

Big Oaks (72-51) (Figure 45), which is located on the east side of Academy Road (Rt 603) north of Plainview, includes two log structures which date from the early 1800s. The larger of the two structures is a one-and-one-half-story gabled summer house with a stone and brick end chimney. The square logs are joined with full dovetail corner notching and chinking is used between the logs. It is probable that the first floor of the structure was used for food

²⁰ Noble, p. 97.

preparation and the loft space provided sleeping space for the slaves. The smaller log structure, located ten feet to the east of the summer house is constructed of the same materials and by the same method as the summer house and dates from the same period. The function of the smaller log structure is not certain.

The original summer house at Monacan Farm (72-72) is located approximately twenty yards east of the main house. This one-and-one-half-story, brick structure provided space on the ground level for food preparation and a loft on the upper level for storage or sleeping. The structure has a T-shaped footprint with two brick end chimneys on the north and south elevations. The west elevation, which faces the main house, has two entrances flanked by six-over-nine, double-hung windows. The gable roof extends beyond the plane of the wall providing a covered porch on the west elevation which is supported by four wood columns. The summer house is more sophisticated than other detached kitchens surveyed in the county, including decorative features such as a box cornice with a molded profile and corbelled chimney caps.

The Goodwyn Farm (72-106), a complex of domestic and agricultural buildings which retain their integrity, includes the original summer house. The one-and-one-half-story, frame structure has a large central brick chimney and a front porch supported by three wood columns. The steeply pitched roof, scalloped barge board and treatment of the front porch are elements associated with the Gothic Revival style. A well is located adjacent to the summer house.

Dry Run (72-90), which is located on the west side of Old Confederate Cemetery Road (Rt 607), was constructed c. 1811. A summer house, which appears to antedate the original dwelling, is situated approximately fifty yards to the east of the main residence. This one-and-one-half-story brick structure has a large end chimney on its south elevation. A gable dormer window on the east elevation and a four-over-four, double-hung window provide light to the upper loft space, which was originally intended for storage or sleeping space.

Spring Houses

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

mildew and mold, adequate ventilation was needed, and was usually accomplished with the use of louvers or roof ventilators.²¹

Mill Quarter Plantation (72-27), dating from the 1740s, retains many of its outbuildings including a wood shed, chicken house, hay shed, cottage and spring house. The brick spring house is located approximately twenty yards east of the residence. Square in plan, the structure has a pyramidal roof covered with wood shingles and a finial rises from its peak. Fenestration includes six-over-six, double-hung windows with wood lintels.

Hughes Creek (72-72) (Figure 46), which is located on Old River Trail (Rt 617), was constructed c. 1888. The original spring house is located at the rear of the residence (north). The brick structure is rectangular in plan with apsidal ends on the north and south elevations. The hipped roof is covered with gray slate. Openings include a wood batten door on the south elevation, a six-light window on the west elevation and a small opening at the base of the wall on the south elevation. The former spring house is currently equipped with a hand pump.

Spring Hill (72-220), located on Old Buckingham Road east of Sallee Creek, retains many outbuildings including equipment sheds, barns, cemeteries and a spring house. The brick spring house is located at the base of a hill, approximately fifty yards from the original dwelling. Although the property is abandoned and in deteriorated condition, the spring emerging from the ground at the spring house is still active.

Other Domestic Buildings

Greenwood (72-21), located on Huguenot Trail (Rt 711), retains a one-story log structure which appears to date c. 1800-1880, the same period of construction as the main dwelling. The original function of the structure is not certain. Although the building has two door openings, it appears from the seam in the facade that it was expanded to the west. With this expansion, the second door was added and, possibly, a chimney was removed. If this was the case, the structure may have originally functioned as a slave quarters. The space between the logs is filled with chinking and the corners are marked by corner boards. The rafter ends are exposed under the overhanging eaves. A well is located directly adjacent to the structure which would help confirm the theory that the building served as slave quarters.

The structure of a privy, although unprepossessing, is distinctive enough to be readily recognizable. Privies were of frame construction with the height dimension much larger than the width or depth. The structures usually had ventilators placed on the roof or side walls, and small decorative cut-outs on the wooden door.²² The privy at the Goodwyn Farm is the most

²¹ Ibid., p. 82.

²² Ibid., p. 87.

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intact surviving example of the building type. The frame structure, which is taller than wide or deep, has a gable roof and a slightly raised brick foundation. This privy is unusual in that it has six-light windows on the side elevations as a means of ventilation. The interior, which remains intact, contains two side-by-side seats.

Powhatan County contains a wide variety of domestic structures representing a range of dates, styles and building types. The county has historically had a large percentage of residential structures, and as the population increases with residents who commute daily to Richmond, the number continues to grow. Although many of the original cross-road towns and villages have lost their original function, the individual residences and farm complexes retain their integrity of design and feeling.

To: DHR student worker or other helper

From: Jeff O'Dell, Room 213

Date: 2 Jan 1992

Re: **Needed: xerox copies of two reports**

These two reports, one an Historic Architectural Survey of Caroline County and the other, Powhatan County, Va. Historic Architectural Survey need to be copied: 4 copies each. Because they have photo prints attached to some pages, and because some pages have fold-out maps, they can't simply be run through the machine on automatic. Please see me first about how to xerox them.

Thanks.

**POWHATAN COUNTY, VIRGINIA
HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY**

NOVEMBER 25, 1991

PREPARED BY

**TRACERIES
1606 20TH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20001
(202) 232-6870**

Acknowledgements

This project could not have been completed without the assistance and support of Powhatan County's citizens and the Powhatan Historical Society. Several individuals have helped Traceries with this project by providing information and assistance which not only expanded our knowledge of the county and its architecture and history, but also helped the survey team become acquainted with and feel welcome in Powhatan County. Jeff O'Dell, Architectural Historian with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, provided guidance to Traceries, particularly in relation to the survey and documentation of agricultural buildings. Jeff reviewed our survey forms, photographs and historic context report, and provided helpful comments and suggestions that were incorporated into the final products. Other members of the VDHR staff including Joe White and Julie Vosmik provided guidance to Traceries throughout this project. Tom Shearin, President of the Powhatan Historical Society, provided Traceries the opportunity to complete this survey and report, and offered us guidance throughout the project, particularly in focusing our archival research. Tom helped direct our work so that it would address the requirements and interests of the county.

Margaret Palmore, a local historian and contributor to Powhatan Today, met with members of the survey team to discuss specific properties. Mrs. Palmore was able to help Traceries locate any identified properties that were not found during the preliminary on-site work and to verify the demolition of some of the sites. Helen Graham, owner and resident of Roseneath, spent an afternoon with the survey team discussing the history of her property as well as other sites around the county. Mrs. Graham provided first-hand knowledge on the tobacco industry of Powhatan, including a description of the methods of harvesting, drying and sorting the crop. Mrs. Wooldridge, owner and resident of Huguenot Springs, provided extensive information on her property, including a map illustrating the original configuration of the complex.

Traceries extends special thanks to Dr. and Mrs. Robert Buttermark for allowing us to stay at Derwent during our visits to Powhatan. Not only did this facilitate and expedite our on-site survey, but also it provided us the opportunity to learn more about the county and its people. Thanks also go to the many owners and residents who allowed us to survey their property, which in over fifty instances required us to enter their houses.

Special thanks goes to PMA Consulting Services and Sarah Driggs who participated in this project. PMA Consulting Services provided architectural and planning expertise and Ms. Driggs assisted in the archival and on-site survey.

Our appreciation is extended to these individuals who offered their services and shared their range of knowledge to our efforts. Their generosity of time and ideas made a substantive contribution to the contents of this report.

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INTRODUCTION

Project Purpose and Goals

In September, 1990, Powhatan County was awarded a matching-grant from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) to provide assistance in surveying the County's historic resources and initiating a cultural resources preservation program in the County. In March, 1991, Tracerics, a Washington, D.C. consulting firm concerned with architectural history and historic preservation, and Powhatan County executed a contract for the survey project. PMA Consulting Services, an architecture, planning and management consulting firm from Newport News, Virginia, collaborated with Tracerics on the project, and was responsible for providing architecture and planning expertise.

The purpose of this project was to conduct a comprehensive survey of the county, identifying all resources that are 50 years or older. Specifically, the contract required Tracerics to survey and document 320 properties to the reconnaissance-level and 80 properties to the intensive-level, and to:

1. provide narrative and statistical architectural descriptions of the properties surveyed;
2. provide brief general reports on potential historic districts;
3. provide completed survey forms, photographs, drawings and maps prepared and collected during the survey phase of the project;
4. place the properties and their resources in the historical context of the growth and development of Powhatan County as based on the themes recognized by VDHR;
5. evaluate the significance of these resources, balancing historical data, architectural data, and integrity, using local, state and National Register criteria for significance; and,
6. provide recommendations for further study and preservation planning.

Survey Coverage and Study Area (Figure 1)

The survey included the entire county of Powhatan, which is bordered on the north by the James River, on the south by the Appomattox River, on the east by Chesterfield County and on

the west by Cumberland County. The survey team systematically covered the county, surveying or indicating all contributing properties that are 50 years and older. The magisterial district of the properties was recorded in order to ensure that the surveyed properties were evenly distributed across the county. The determination of whether to survey or mark a property was based on the condition, the integrity, the date of construction, the building type and the architectural significance of its resources. Although the survey team visited properties that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, Traceries was not responsible for surveying these properties in this project.

Survey Form (Figure 2)

Traceries was responsible for revising VDHR's current survey forms prior to initiating on-site work. The form was revised to more conveniently correspond to the screens currently being developed by VDHR using the Integrated Preservation Software (IPS) system. VDHR's long and brief forms which correspond to intensive and reconnaissance survey, were consolidated into one survey form - the level of survey prescribing the degree of completion of the form. The survey form used for the survey of Powhatan County is undergoing further revisions as the VDHR-IPS system is refined.

The form used for the on-site survey work included eight basic sections: Property Identification; Property Location; Property Description; Site Description; General Description; Architectural Description; Interior Description; and CRM Tracking. Additional sections including Historical Data; Bibliographic Information; and Evaluation of Significance were filled out on-site or as the data was entered into the computer system as appropriate.

The Property Identification Section includes information used to identify the property such as the property name and VDHR file number. Sources for the property name included owners, signs, as well as information collected during archival research.

Information related to the geographical location of the resources was entered in the Property Location Information section. Among other location identifiers, the surveyor provided a complete and accurate descriptive location of the property being surveyed. This section also included county tax map and parcel information and ownership status.

The Property Description Information section is the listing and count of the contributing and non-contributing buildings, structures, sites and objects located within the property. The configuration and organization of the contributing and non-contributing resources is indicated on the site plan.

The Site Description section provides information related to the placement of the resources and landscape features within the property. The section includes a site plan, a short description of

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notable landscape features and a brief description of the context by defining the immediate and general surroundings of the property.

The General Description section is completed for the primary resource and, if appropriate, any secondary resources. This section addresses the building type and sub-type, and current and historic uses of the resources. The condition and integrity of the resource are evaluated in this section. The integrity is assessed using six of the seven aspects outlined in National Park Service's National Register Bulletin Number 15. They include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling. The seventh aspect of integrity, association, requires archival research and cannot be evaluated through on-site examination alone, and was not included.

The Architectural Description section is a relatively technical description of the resource as it appears when surveyed. The section includes specific information regarding the materials, configuration, alterations and treatment of the resource, including the architectural classification. This section was thoroughly completed on-site for properties surveyed at either the reconnaissance or intensive level.

The Interior Description section was completed only if the surveyor was granted permission to enter the resource or the owner provided information on the interior. Information such as the plan type, a sketch plan and descriptions of moldings, fixtures or hardware was included in this section.

The CRM (Cultural Resource Management) Tracking Information section provides data related to surveys or studies conducted on the property and should be up-dated as necessary. Specifically, the survey team indicated the level of survey conducted, the date the survey took place, the individuals responsible for conducting the survey, and the negative and frame number of the photographs and slides taken of the resource.

Although the form was successful in collecting the required information, the format of the form is being adjusted to better correspond with the evolving IPS screens. This particular version of the survey form was used for the Powhatan County as well as Caroline County Historic Architectural Surveys.¹

¹ The data recorded on paper during the survey was entered into the experimental VDHR-IPS Powhatan County database and can be organized as desired by VDHR with the finalization of the VDHR-IPS development project.

Survey Methodology

Preliminary Work

Prior to the field survey, Tracerics collected the U.S.G.S. maps for Powhatan County and indicated on the maps the sites that had already been identified by VDHR, including properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Tracerics also studied the WPA map and the 1880 LaPrade map (Figure 3) to determine the areas that would include a high concentration of historic properties. The WPA map includes over 400 sites which correspond to forms that describe the historical and architectural significance of the properties. This information was collected as part of a WPA project during the 1930s. In some cases, it was difficult to locate the site because of the re-numbering of the roads and the obscure description of the location of the site. In addition, many of the properties have been demolished since the completion of the WPA survey in the late 1930s. The LaPrade map was helpful in identifying sites associated with a specific family name. The map indicates the type of resource, i.e. houses, mills, churches, post offices and railroad stations, as well as the name of the owner of the property. The LaPrade map, which dates from 1880, also illustrates the road system in Powhatan during the 1880s. Other historic maps of the county include the 1864 J.F. Gilmer map (Figure 4), 1885 S.H. Cosby map (Figure 5) of the Macon Magistral District and the 1885 Nannie L. Moseley map (Figure 6) of the Huguenot Magisterial District.

On-site Survey

The on-site survey work was initiated upon completion of the map research. The goal was to complete the on-site survey work before late spring and the blooming of foliage with an effort to determine the historic context for the county's development. The survey was conducted in teams of two architectural historians, which was an efficient method for both travelling and surveying. While on the road, a surveyor mapped the route and provided directions while the other was responsible for driving. During on-site work one historian completed the survey form while the other team member photographed the property and spoke with the resident, as necessary.

In using the USGS maps, the survey team investigated every paved and unpaved road which lead to a black dot, indicating a property existed prior to the revision of the maps in the 1960s-80s. In some cases the roads were impassable because of the condition of the roadway or because of a locked gate. The survey teams generally did not walk down roads that were impassable unless the road lead to a property that was previously identified by VDHR. Likewise, the teams did not walk down roads that were blocked by locked gates; however, if the road lead to an identified property, an effort was made to contact the owner to receive permission to survey the property.

Traceries was required to survey 320 properties at the reconnaissance level and 80 properties at the intensive level. The level of examination was dependent upon several factors including, but not limited to, the following: 1) the date of construction; 2) the level of architectural significance; 3) the level of historical significance; 4) the condition of the property; 5) the integrity of the property; 6) the distinctiveness of the building type; 7) the degree of representation of the building type; and 8) the potential threat to the property. Generally, if the property was surveyed to the intensive-level versus the reconnaissance-level, the form included more detailed descriptive information, and more photographs and slides were taken of the property. As requested by Powhatan County and VDHR, special attention was paid to 1) early outbuildings and farm structures; and 2) significant buildings that are in poor condition or that are threatened by imminent destruction.

In surveying the properties, special care was taken to examine all resources located on the site. If outbuildings and dependencies contributed to the significance of the property and they retained their integrity, a secondary resource survey form was completed and the structure was photographed. Interiors of the primary and secondary structures were investigated only when the owner granted permission. If access was gained, the interior was photographed and notes on the interior detailing and floor plan were included on the survey form. When an owner or tenant was present, the survey team inquired about the property's history and significance within the county.

The survey teams also noted properties in the county that are 50 years or older but did not warrant individual survey based on the scope of this project. This information was transferred onto photocopies of the USGS maps. The dot(s) on the map representing the specific property(ies) was(were) circled and a notation was included indicating the number of structures, the purpose of the building(s) and the approximate date of construction. The following codes were used to indicate the purpose of the property:

A = Agriculture	Refers to an individual barn
C = Commercial	Refers to a store or office building
D = Dwelling	Refers to a domestic property not related to agriculture
F = Farm	Refers to a complex of domestic and agricultural buildings
R = Religious	Refers to a church or cemetery

After surveying the entire county, several properties previously identified by VDHR had not been located by the survey team. Kim Prothro Williams and Betsy Jiranek met with Margaret Palmore, an authority on Powhatan's history, to discuss these properties, as well as other aspects of history of the county. Mrs. Palmore was able to locate most of the properties or verified their demolition. As a result, Traceries can account for all of the 125 previously identified properties.

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In assigning dates to properties, the survey team considered historical data, architectural features, construction techniques and information provided by the owner. Generally, the survey team was conservative in assigning dates to the properties, erring on a date of construction too late rather than too early. In most cases, a span was provided to indicate the earliest possible and the latest possible construction date. Assigning dates to agricultural structures and dependencies was generally more difficult than other building types. The basic construction and form of utilitarian building types such as barns, smokehouses and corn cribs, have not changed much over the years. Architectural features and construction techniques, such as bonding, nail type, saw cut, and window types, were used in assigning dates to these building.

Archival Research

The majority of the archival research was conducted following the completion of the on-site survey work. Archival institutions consulted during the research phase of the project include the Library of Congress, the Virginia State Library and Archives, the Powhatan Public Library, the National Museum of American History and the archives of Powhatan Today. Since the project focused on the architectural survey, primary research was not a priority, with the exception of the agricultural theme. Research into the census records and historic photographs provided information on the type and amount of crops grown in the county, and the rise and fall of their productivity. Other primary sources consulted include the Mutual Assurance Society records and the Works Progress Administration records, both stored at the Virginia State Archives, and the county's tax information located at the Office of Planning and Zoning in the Administration Building.

Computerization of Survey Findings

The survey findings were entered into VDHR's newly developed draft version of the Integrated Preservation Software (IPS) system. Simultaneously with this project for Powhatan County, Tracerics was contracted by VDHR to develop the custom application of IPS to accommodate Virginia's architecture and history. IPS is under development by the National Park Service and eventually will be used by all State Historic Preservation Offices to ensure consistency in the retrieval and documentation of information. The system is a versatile preservation management tool with many capabilities and, therefore, many uses. It is intended to be primarily a finders' aid that can direct users to more information, but it is also a sophisticated and analytical tool which, with proper use, can provide support data to assist cultural resource historians, preservationists and managers.

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Information entered into IPS can be sorted and enumerated for accurate and consistent accounts of study findings. These reports include frequency counts on appropriate fields, itemized historic events, and associated individual reports, chronological reports, as well as reports based on specific data fields such as architectural style, material, or interior plan.

Further, this software is capable of recording historic context themes, as well as evaluation criteria. This application allows for easy identification of potential associations as well as advanced evaluations of a specific property or building type. Individual data records provide a permanent and easily retrievable record of the information gathered as part of this survey, and can be grouped as appropriate to illustrate historic and architectural trends and patterns. With VDHR's distribution of the software, records may be augmented by the county to reflect additional findings or changes or actions taken as they occur over the years.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

COUNTY AND CITY CORPORATE LIMITS

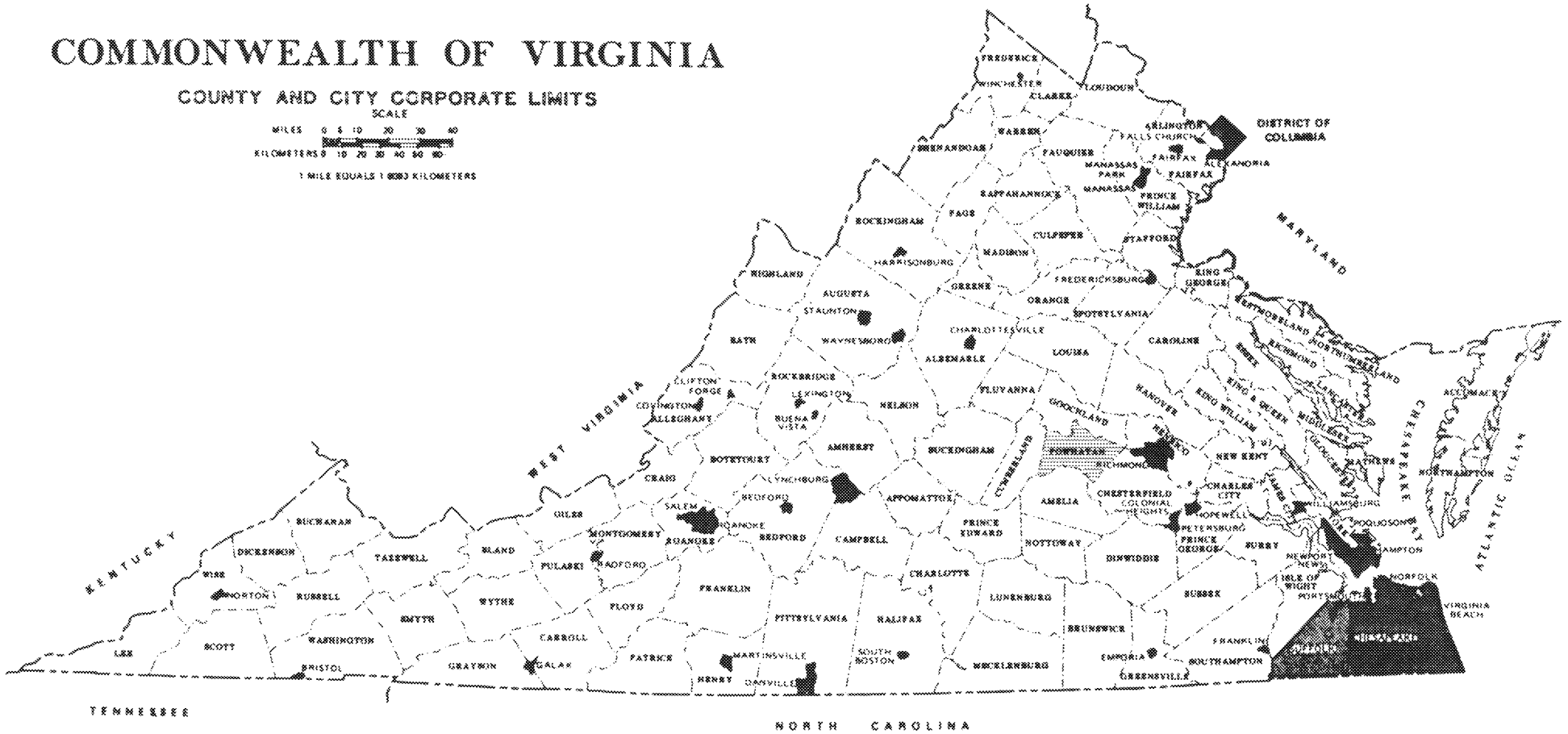
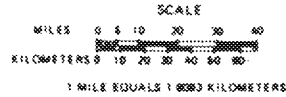


Figure 1: Map of the Commonwealth of Virginia, indicating the location of Powhatan County

Source: The Virginia Landmarks Register

Figure 2: Virginia Department of Historic Resources Property Survey Form
Source: VDHR

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES File #
Property Survey Form

TRACT IDENTIFICATION

USGS Block _____ Quad Map Name: _____ = _____; Coordinates: _____

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

Name Type/Date: _____ Name: _____
Name Type/Date: _____ Name: _____
Name Type/Date: _____ Name: _____

PROPERTY LOCATION INFORMATION

Caroline County Magisterial District: _____
Town: _____ Vicinity of: _____
Address/Location: _____

Tax Map Section and Parcel Number: _____ HisDis: _____
Ownership Status: Private Public-Local Public-State Public-Federal

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION INFORMATION

Types and Number of Each Type of Contributing Resource Within Property:

Building(s): _____

Structure(s): _____

Site(s): _____

Object(s): _____

Is this property within a Village/Potential District?
If so, note corresponding File #s on V/HD Description Sheet.

Total Number of Contributing Resources Within Property: _____
Approx. Number of Non-Contributing Resources: _____

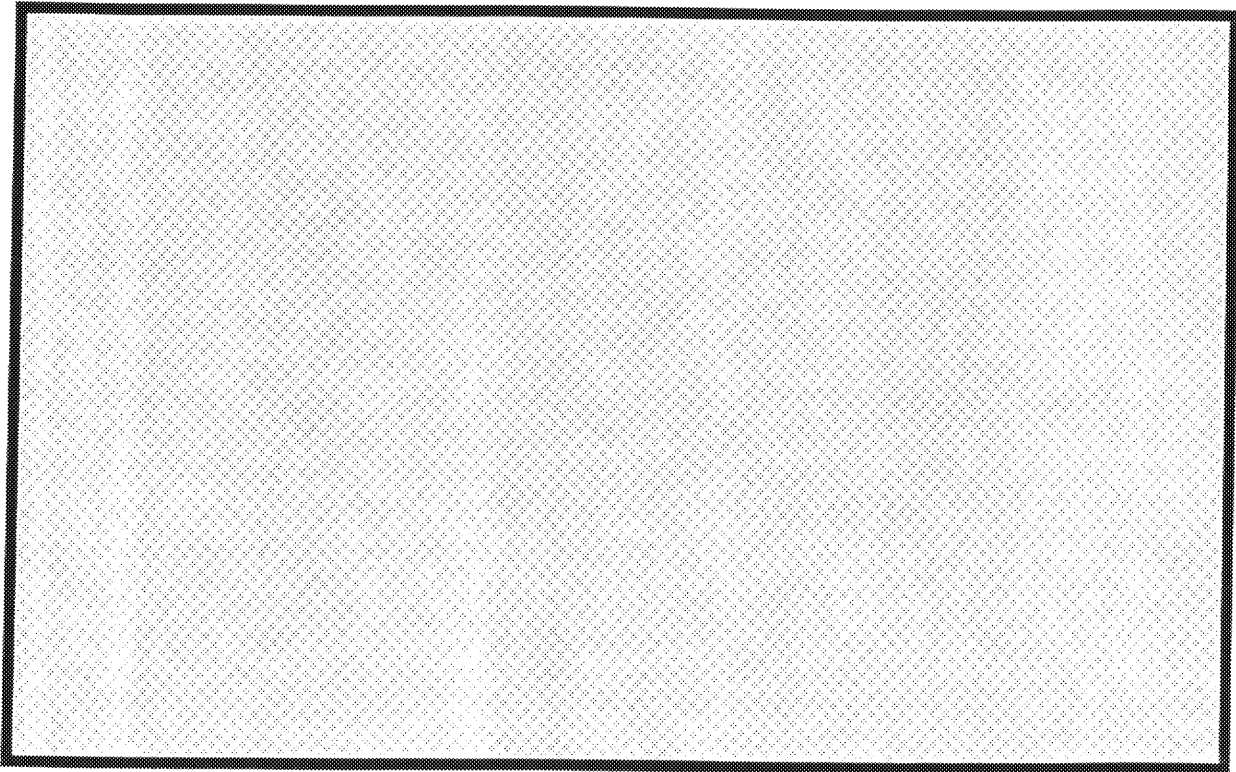
CRM TRACKING INFORMATION

<u>CRM Event Type</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Person</u>
Recon Survey		Traceries	
Intensive Survey		Traceries	
=====			
Negative Nos (B&W Roll/Frame)		=	/
Slides	Color Prints		

SITE DESCRIPTION

File #

SITE PLAN: (Indicate North Arrow)



NOTABLE LANDSCAPE FEATURES:

CONTEXT DESCRIPTION:

Physical Character of Immediate Surroundings:

Residential Yard Farm/Agricultural Estate Plantation/Agricultural
Major Transportation Corridor

Physical Character of General Surroundings: Rural Urban Suburban
Major Transportation Corridor

GENERAL DESCRIPTION FOR PRIMARY RESOURCE:

File #

Resource Type: Building Sub-Type: _____
Use Type/Date: _____ Use: _____
Use Type/Date: _____ Use: _____
Use Type/Date: _____ Use: _____
Condition: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Ruinous
Threatened? Yes No Explain why:
Level of Integrity: Design- Y N ? Materials- Y N ? Workmanship- Y N ?
Location- Y N ? Setting- Y N ? Feeling- Y N ?

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Materials:
Foundation: (1) _____ (2) _____
Walls: (1) _____ (2) _____
(3) _____ (4) _____
Roof: (1) _____ (2) _____
Other: (1) _____ (2) _____
(3) _____ (4) _____
Footprint: _____ Configuration/Massing: _____
of Stories: _____ Number of Bays: _____
Foundation Type: Solid Piers Basement Type:
Roof Type: (Note Features)
Chimneys:
Dormers:

Window Type(s):

Main Entry Door Type(s) and Treatment:

Porch Type(s)/Materials:

Additional Description (Note decorative features, cornice treatments, hardware, etc.)

Additions/Alterations:

Architectural Classification:

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION: Plan Type: _____ Discussed on Back?

GENERAL DESCRIPTION FOR SECONDARY RESOURCE:

File #72

Resource Type: _____ Sub-Type: _____
Use Type/Date: _____ Use: _____
Use Type/Date: _____ Use: _____
Use Type/Date: _____ Use: _____
Condition: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Ruinous
Threatened? Yes No Explain why:
Level of Integrity: Design- Y N ? Materials- Y N ? Workmanship- Y N ?
Location- Y N ? Setting- Y N ? Feeling- Y N ?

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Materials:

Foundation: (1) _____ (2) _____
Walls: (1) _____ (2) _____
(3) _____ (4) _____
Roof: (1) _____ (2) _____
Other: (1) _____ (2) _____
(3) _____ (4) _____

Footprint: _____ Configuration/Massing: _____

of Stories: _____ Number of Bays: _____

Foundation Type: Solid Piers Basement Type:

Wall Description:

Roof Type: (Note Features)

Chimneys:

Dormers:

Window Type(s):

Main Entry Door Type(s) and Treatment:

Porch Type(s)/Materials:

Additional Description (Note decorative features, cornice treatments, hardware, etc.)

Additions/Alterations:

Architectural Classification:

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION: Plan Type: _____ Discussed on Back?

HISTORICAL DATA INFORMATION

File #72-

<u>Event/Association</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Individual/Association</u>	<u>Source</u>
Land Grant		Owner	
Original Construction		Owner	
Original Construction		Builder	
Original Construction		Architect	
Addition			

Alteration

BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

File #72-

Resource Materials

Type Citation

Location

Resource People

Name

Address

Telephone

Date of
Interview

Present Owner:

Others:

EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE:

File #72-

HISTORIC THEME(S): _____

RECONNAISSANCE ARCHITECTURAL STATEMENT: (Note primary architectural characteristics of the resource and explain architectural significance of the resource within the context of the survey. Note aspects of the resource not visible or clear from photographs. Explain apparent alterations and additions. Discuss architectural integrity of primary resource and associated outbuildings.)

RECONNAISSANCE HISTORICAL STATEMENT: (Note any known individuals, families, groups, or events associated with the resource. Evaluate historic significance within the context of each historic theme noted and within the context of the area surveyed.)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION FOR VILLAGE OR POTENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT:

TRACT IDENTIFICATION

USGS Block _____ Quad Map Name: _____ = _____; Coordinates: _____

LOCATION INFORMATION

Powhatan County Magisterial District: Macon Spencer Huguenot
Town: _____ Vicinity of: _____
Location:

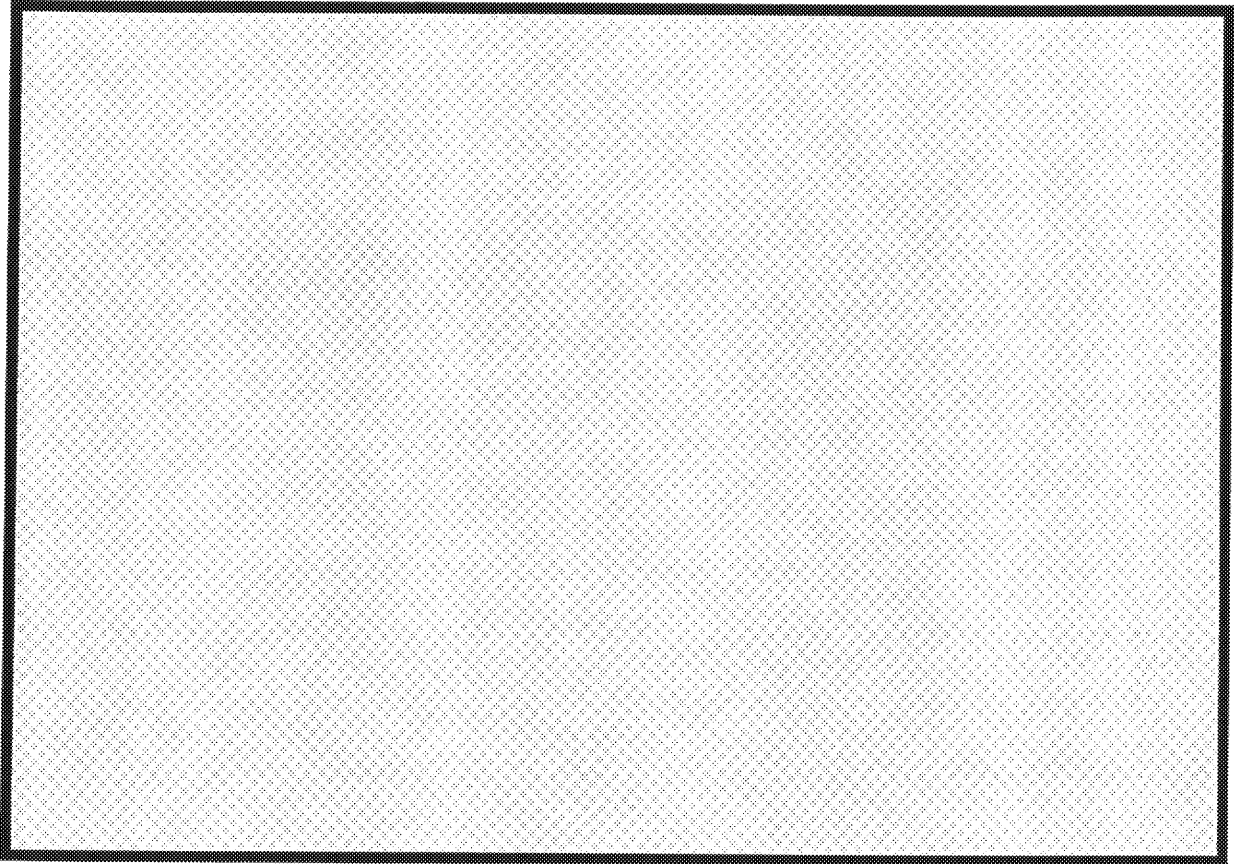
Tax Map Sections and Parcel Numbers: _____

If V/PHD contains fewer than 10 contributing properties, list their File #s:

If V/PHD contains more than 10 contributing properties, photograph various views of the area and key to Site Plan.

General Descriptive Statement:

VILLAGE OR POTENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT SITE PLAN:



FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Evaluated By:

Virginia Landmarks Register Status:

Ineligible (Staff Eval.) _____ Eligible (Staff Eval.) _____
Ineligible (HRB) _____ Eligible (HRB) _____
Individual Property Listing _____ Date Listed _____

District Listing (contributing property) _____
District Listing (noncontributing property) _____
Insufficient Information _____ Date Evaluated _____

National Register Status:

Ineligible (Staff Eval.) _____ Eligible (Staff Eval.) _____
Ineligible (SRB) _____ Eligible (SRB) _____
Individual Property Listing _____ Date Listed _____

District Listing (contributing property) _____
District Listing (noncontributing property) _____
Determined Eligible (Keeper, NPS) _____
Insufficient Information _____ Date Evaluated _____

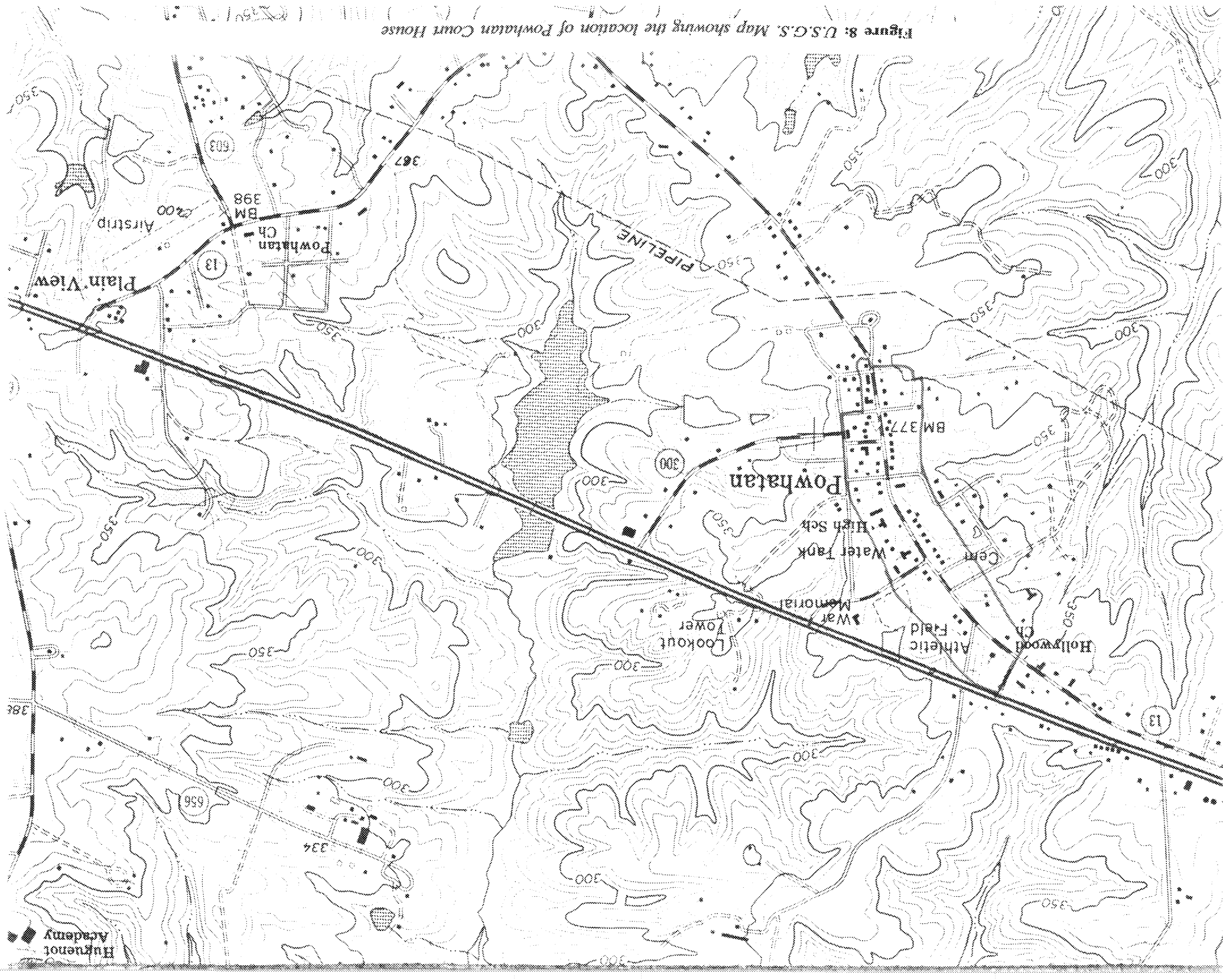


Figure 8: U.S.G.S. Map showing the location of Powhatan Court House

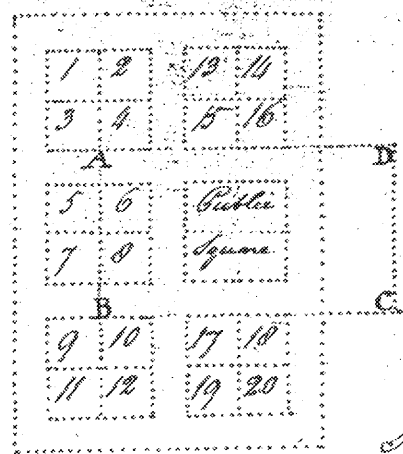
Friday October the seventh One thousand eight hundred

The Court met pursuant to adjournment

Present in Court

1785 Attobony Mosby, John Kethronland } Justices
William S. Smith, and David Flournoy. }

Agreeable to an Order of Powhatan County Court bearing date the
day of December One thousand seven hundred and eighty four
Mumford surveyor of the said County, in the month and year
precedes to lay off the prison bounds pursuant to the said Order
and certificate of the same is this day returned and ordered to be
and is as followeth -



15th Decemb^r 1785
The Prison bounds begun at
Post from A to B 508 feet to B
C 871 feet to C from C to D 508
D from D to A 871 feet to the
Surveyed by
E Mumford
N 50 W to the spring

Surveyed 29th May 1778 the
beginning at a corner stake on the east side of
Buckingham Road, at a corner stake from A to B 150 feet
B from B to C S 85 W 700 feet to C a corner stake on the west
the Road thence from C to D N 5 W 1300 feet to a corner stake
D from D to A N 85 E 900 feet to the beginning. Said off
Squares agreeable to an Act of Assembly, One for the public
other five divided in Twenty Lots, the squares surrounded by
One hundred feet.
Edward Mumford

1785 PLAT OF SCOTTVILLE (Powhatan Courthouse)

Figure 9: Plat of Scottville, 1785
Source: Powhatan: A Bicentennial History

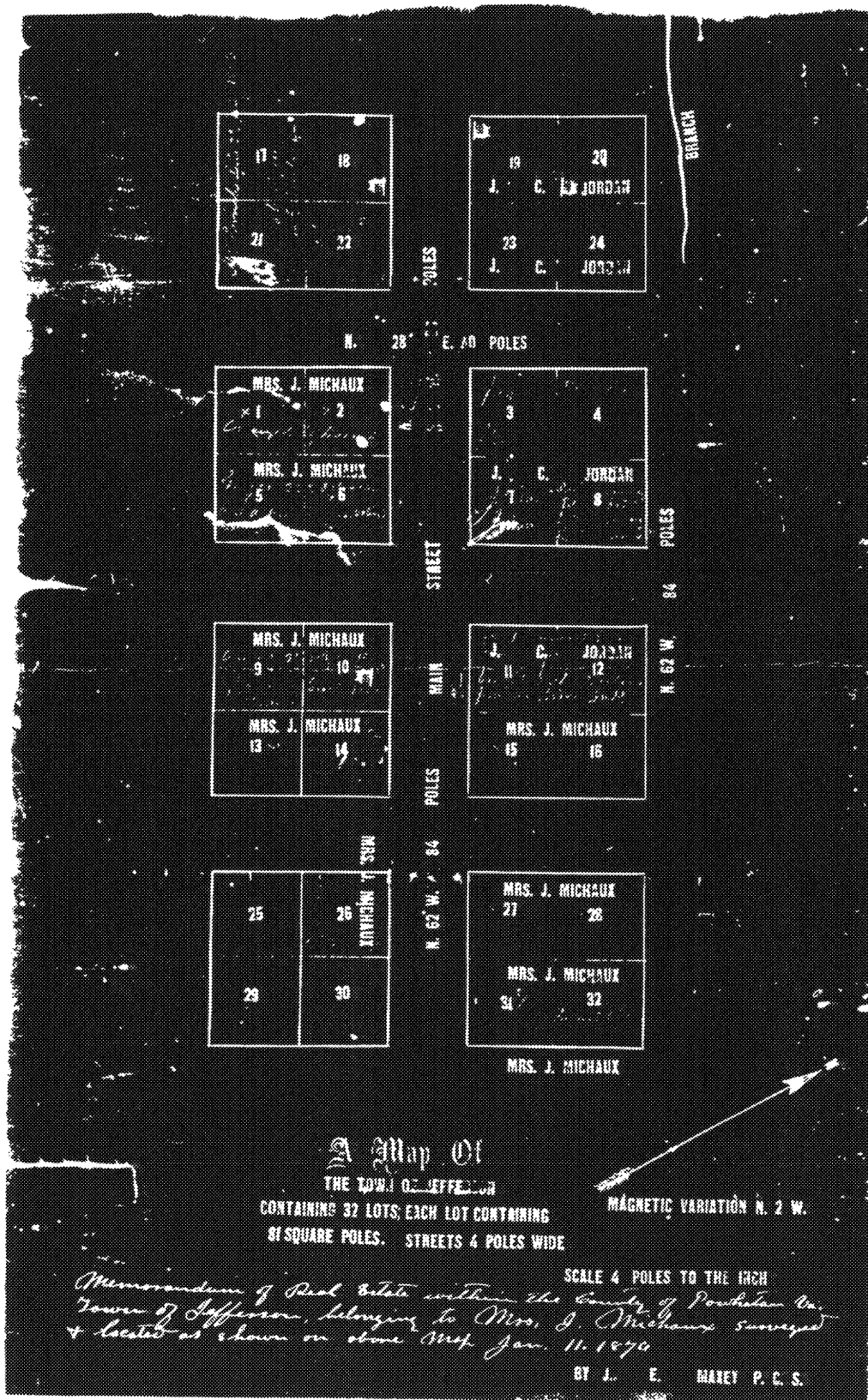


Figure 10: Plat of Town of Jefferson,
Source: Virginia S.

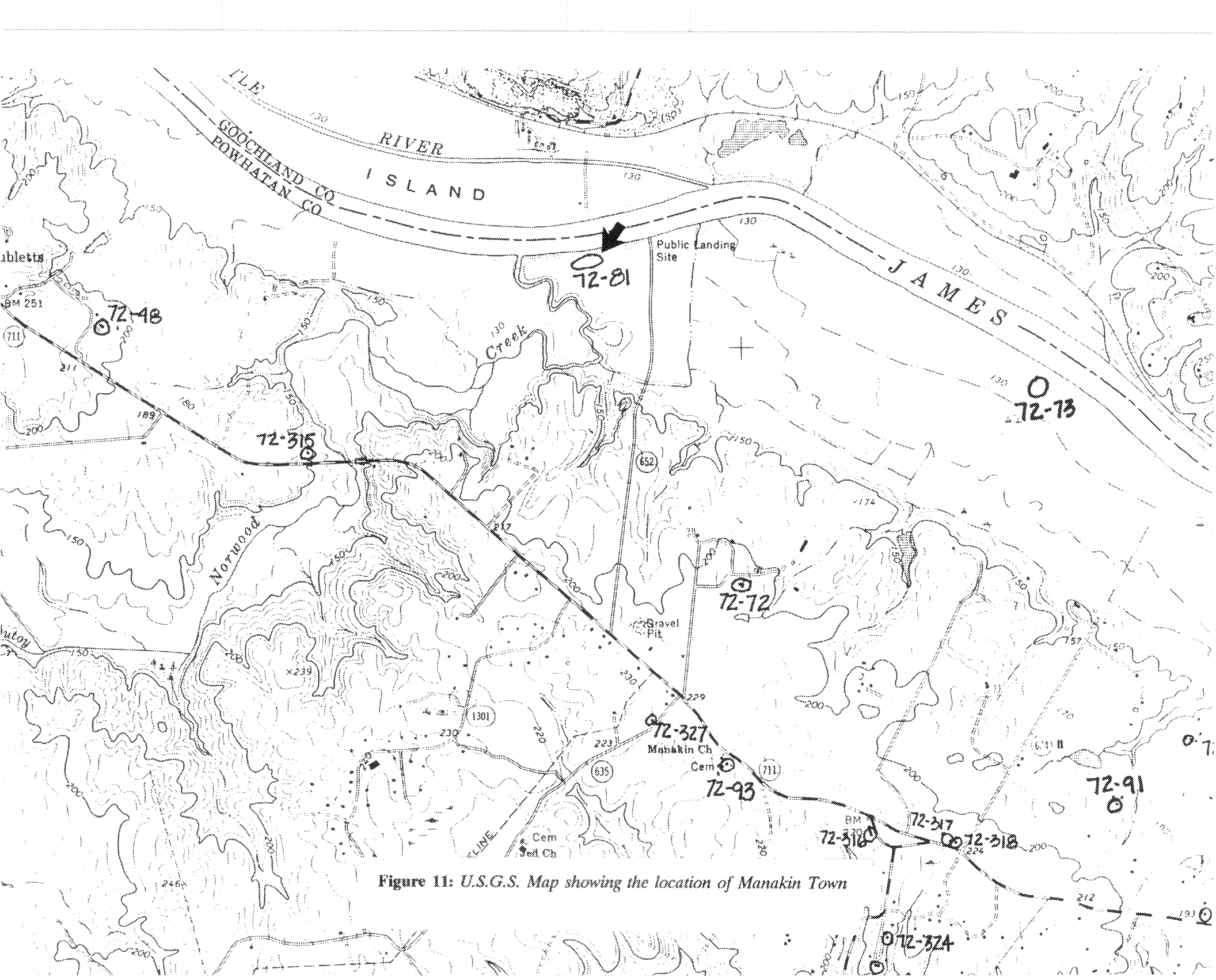


Figure 11: U.S.G.S. Map showing the location of Manakin Town



Figure 12: *Jefferson Landing (72-7), North Elevation*
Source: Tracerics, 1991



Figure 13: *Somerset (72-40), East Elevation*
Source: Tracerics, 1991



Figure 14: *Center Hill (72-5), South and West Elevations*
Source: Tracerics, 1991

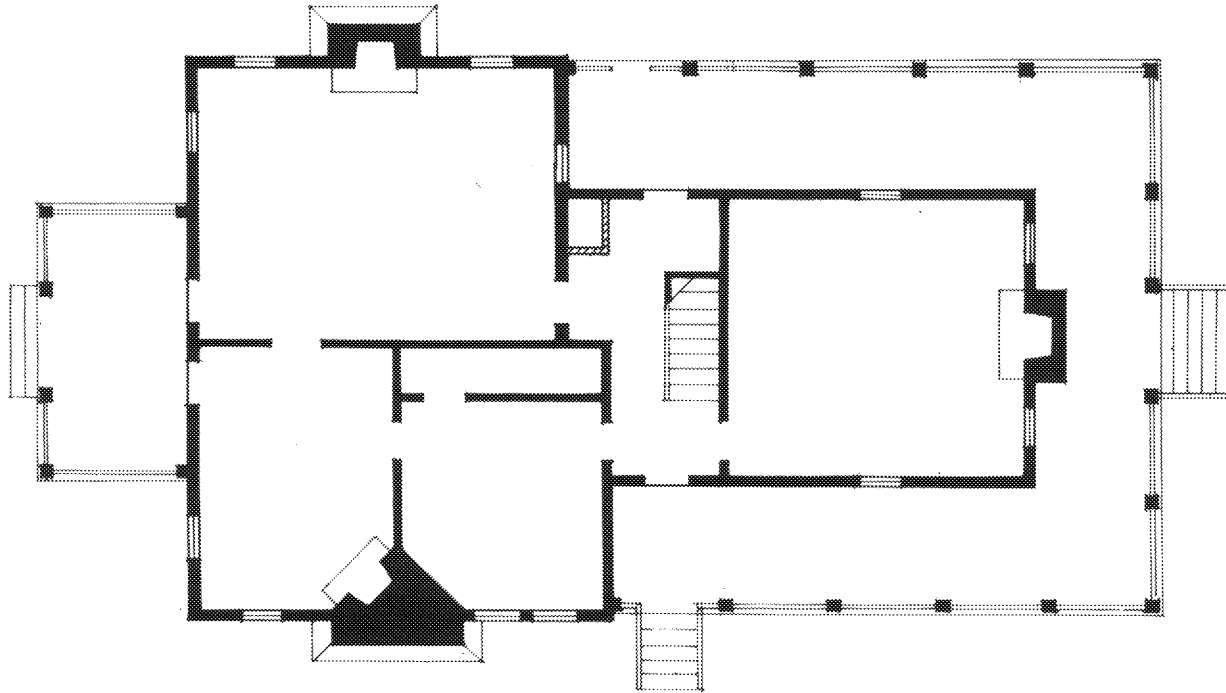


Figure 15: *Derwent (72-9), South Elevation*
Source: Tracerics, 1991

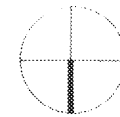


Figure 16: *Jude's Ferry Farm (72-311), South Elevation*
Source: Traceries, 1991

Hunter's Fare



First Floor Plan



PMA Consulting Services

August 30, 1991

drawn by: Jeff Stodghill

Figure 17: *Hunter's Fare (72-57), Floor Plan*
Source: PMA, 1991

Rudd House

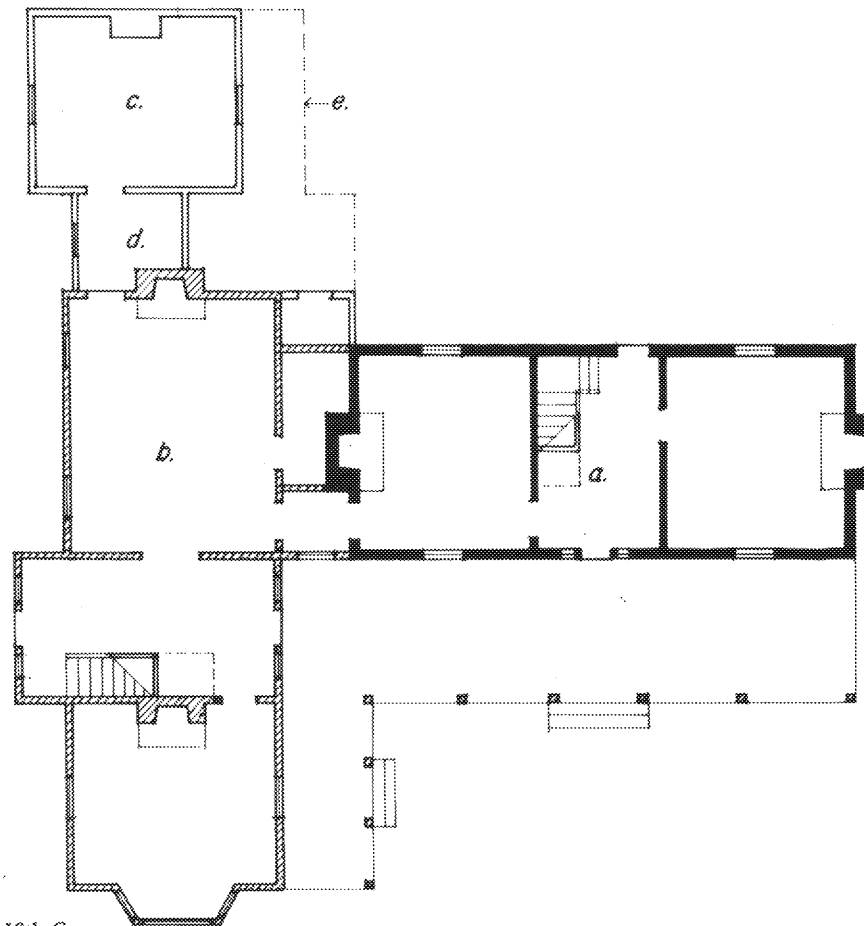


Figure 18: *Rudd House (72-242), Floor Plan*
Source: PMA, 1991

- a. Original log dwelling, Mid 19th C.*
- b. Subsequent addition, Late 19th C.*
- c. Subsequent kitchen addition, Late 19th C.*
- d. Hyphen connection, date unknown*
- e. Non-contributing rear porch addition.*

First Floor Plan



Figure 19: *Rudd House (72-242), South Elevation*
Source: Tracerics, 1991

Malvern

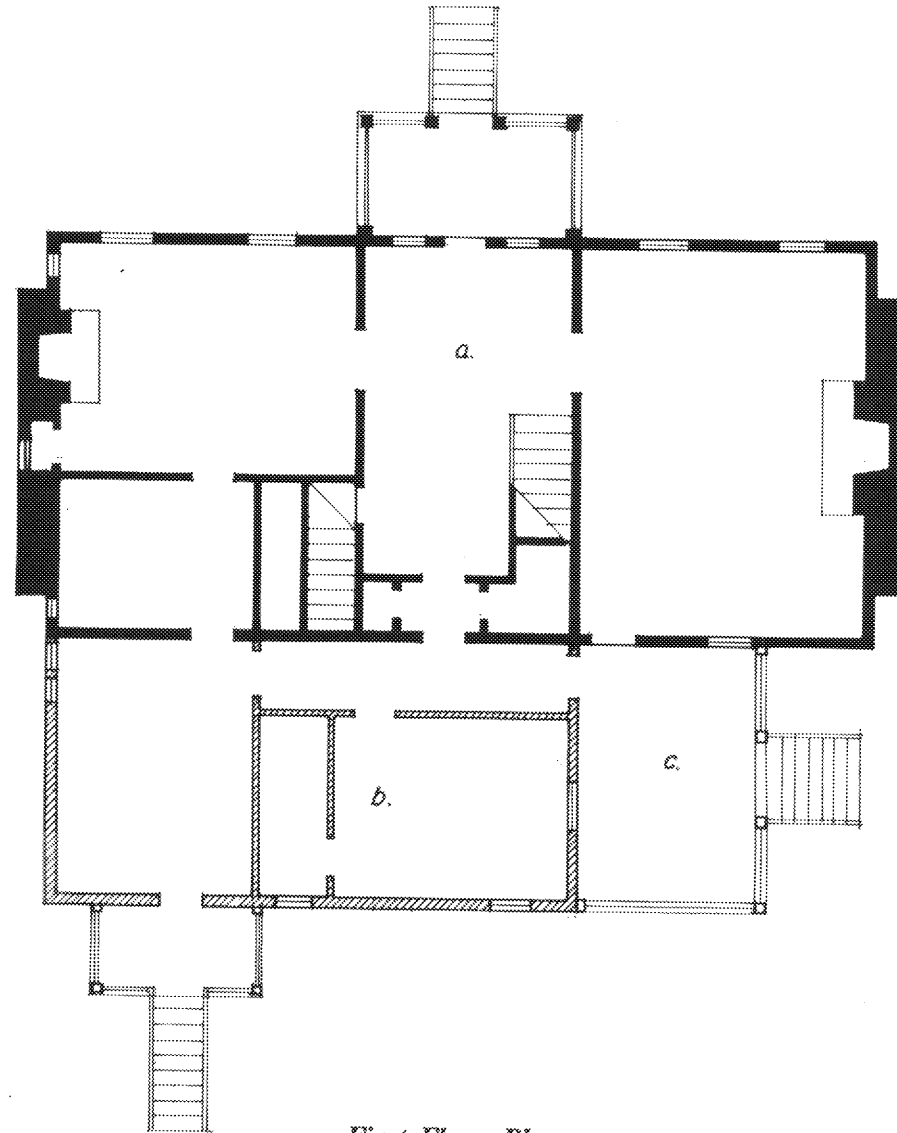
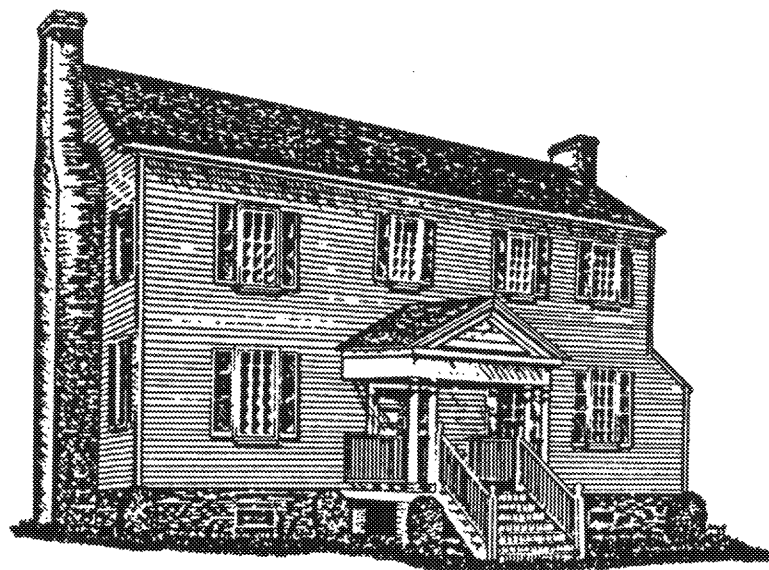


Figure 20: Malvern (72-26), Floor Plan
Source: PMA, 1991

- a. Original dwelling, Early 18th C.*
- b. Rear addition, date unknown*
- c. Porch addition, date unknown*

First Floor Plan



Edgemont, 1764

Birthplace of Colonel John S. Mosby, December 6, 1833
The Grey Ghost of the Confederacy

Figure 21: *Edgemont (72-101)*, Sketch
Source: Aldine R. West



Figure 22: *Eloch (72-11), South and West Elevations*
Source: Traceries, 1991



Figure 23: *Mill Quarter Plantation (72-27), South Elevation*
Source: Traceries, 1991



Figure 24: *Hughes Creek (72-71), North Elevation*
Source: Tracerics, 1991



Figure 25: *Roseneath (72-50), Sketch*
Source: Helen Graham

PMA Consulting Services
a. Original 2 story dwelling, Late 18th C.
b. Subsequent 1-1/2 story addition, 19th C.
c. Various rear additions, dates unknown
d. Former dog roof, infill addition, 19th C.

August 30, 1991

drawn by: Jeff Stodghill

First Floor Plan

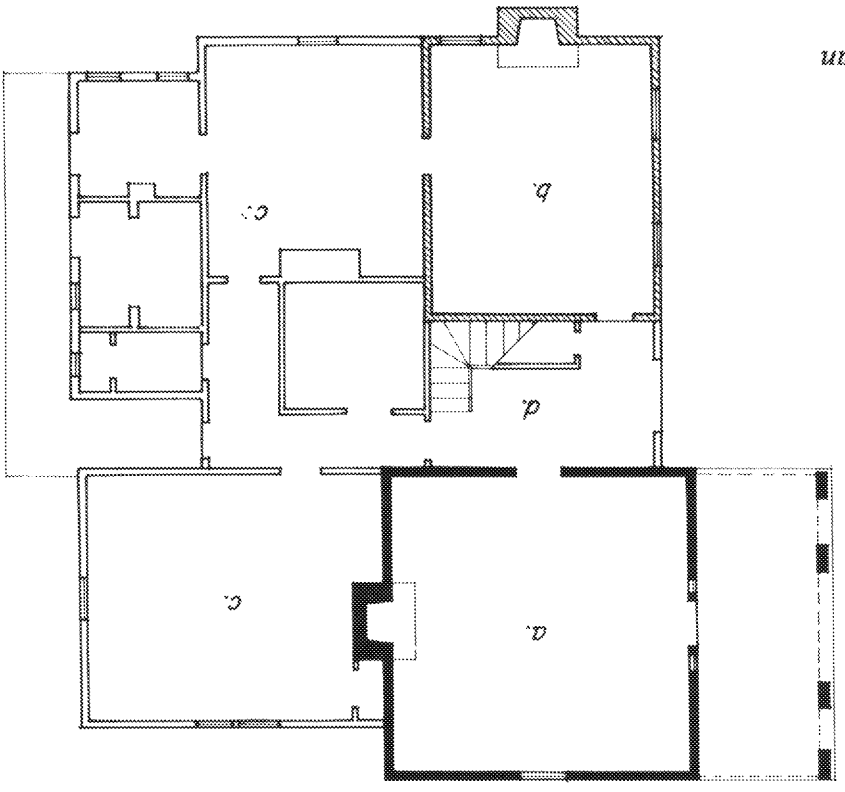
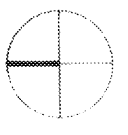


Figure 26: Keloma (72-107), Floor Plan
Source: PMA, 1991



Keloma



Figure 27: *Elmington (72-12), South and West Elevations*
Source: Traceris, 1991



Elmington - 1826

Figure 28: *Elmington (72-12), Sketch*
Source: Mrs. Robert R. Cosby

DESIGN XXII
 VILLA IN THE ITALIAN STYLE

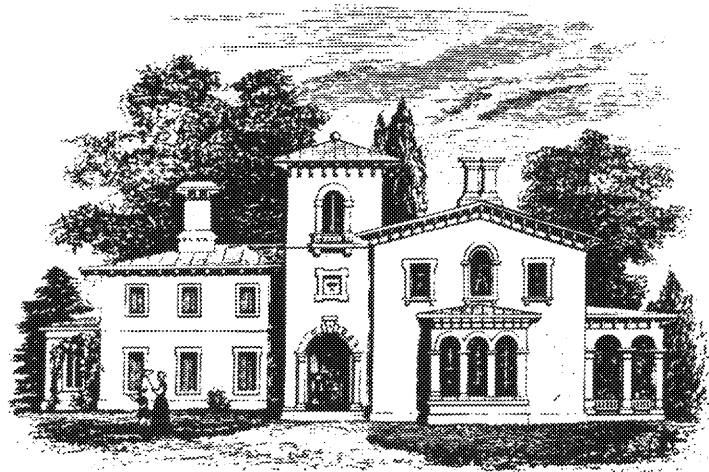


Fig. 119

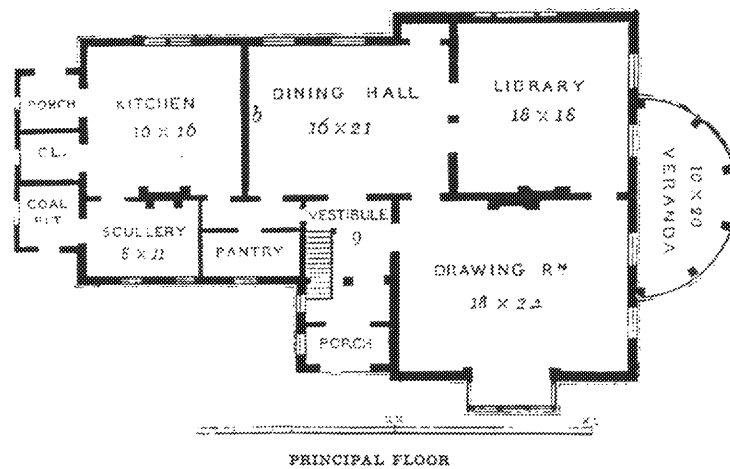
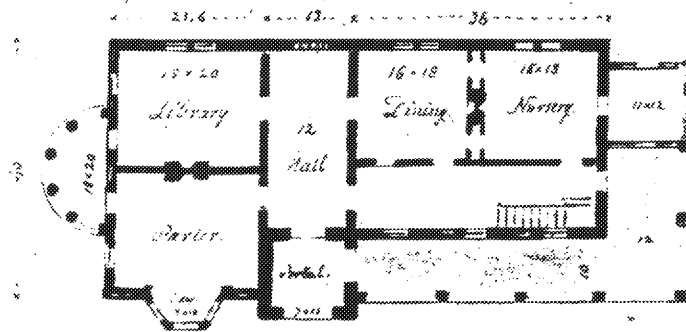
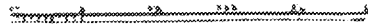


Fig. 120

Figure 29: *Design XXII, Villa in the Italian Style, A.J. Downing*
 Source: The Architecture of Country Houses



R. DABNEY. POWHATAN, VA. 1858.



Robert K. Dabney House, Powhatan County,
 elevation and plan by A. J. Davis, 1858.
Metropolitan Museum of Art

Figure 30: Robert K. Dabney House, A.J. Davis, 1858
 Source: Architecture of the Old South Virginia

Goodwyn House

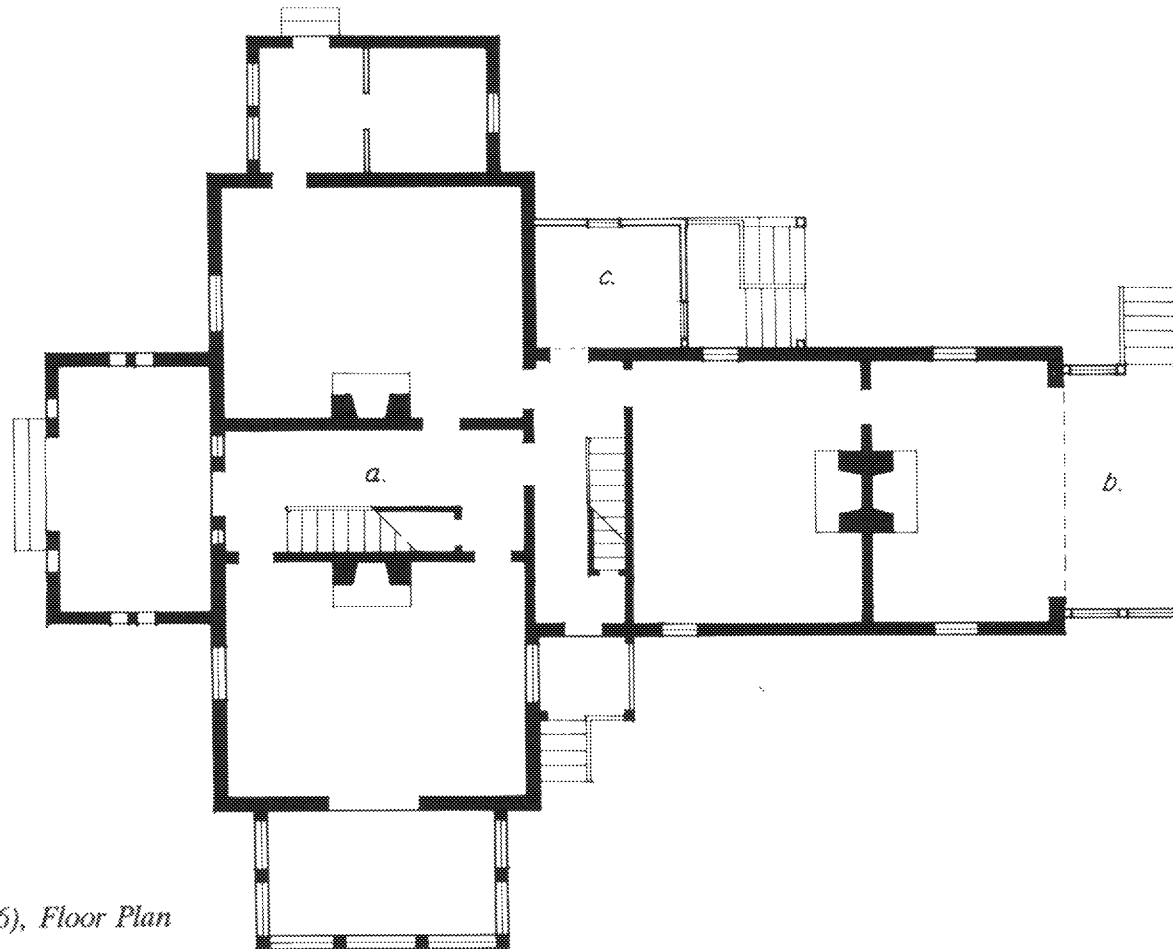


Figure 31: Goodwyn Farm (72-106), Floor Plan
Source: PMA, 1991

- a. Original dwelling, Mid 19th C.
- b. Porch addition, Late 19th - 20th C.
- c. Addition, date unknown

First Floor Plan

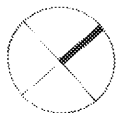
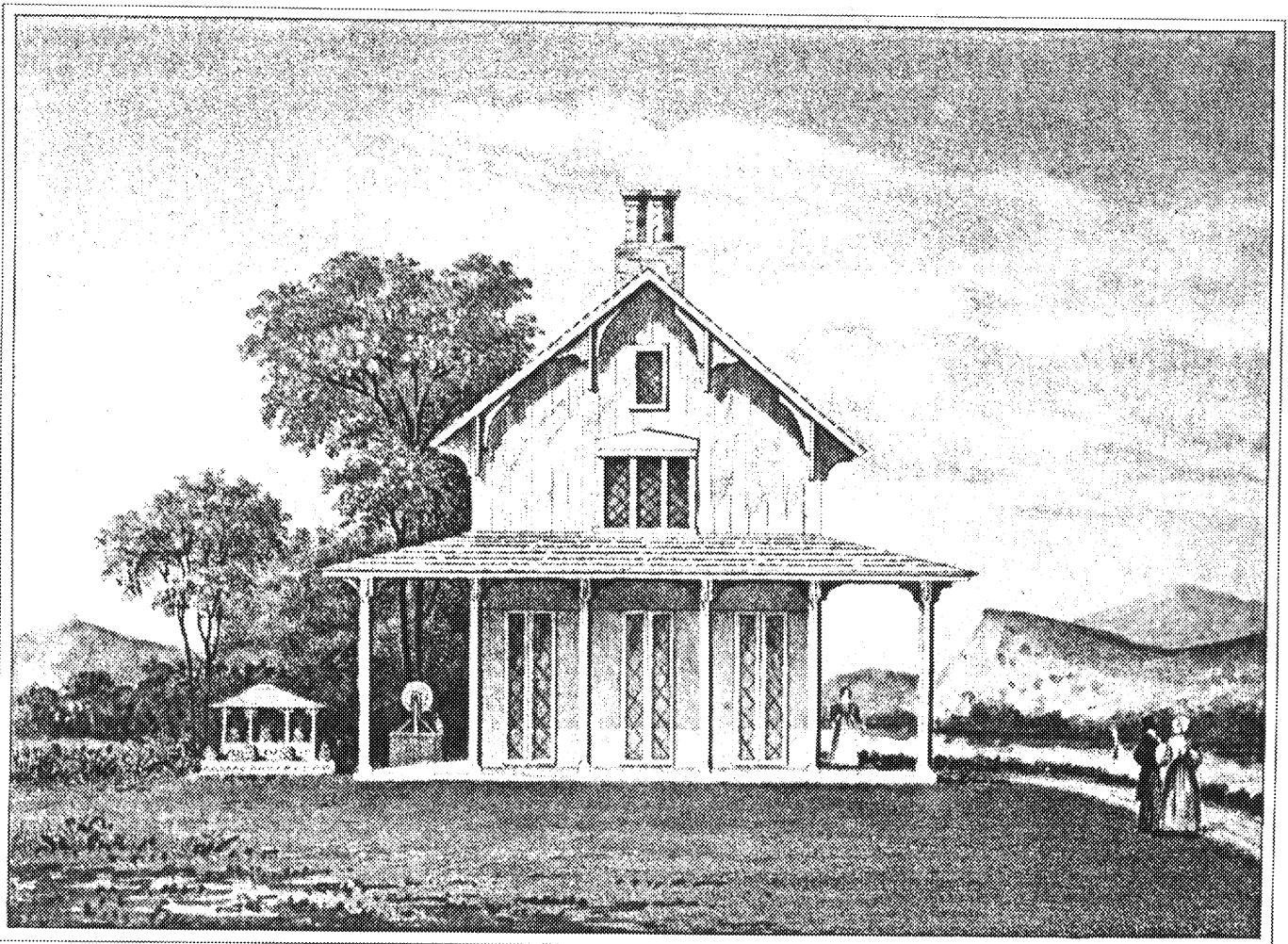




Figure 32: *Michaux Grant (72-62), North Elevation*
Source: Tracerics, 1991



Figure 33: *Cottage at Brooklyn (72-67), North and West Elevations*
Source: Tracerics, 1991



A. J. Davis Architect.

Baltimore Lith. & Engr. Co. N. Y.

F A R M E R ' S H O U S E .

FIRST FLOOR.

SECOND FLOOR.

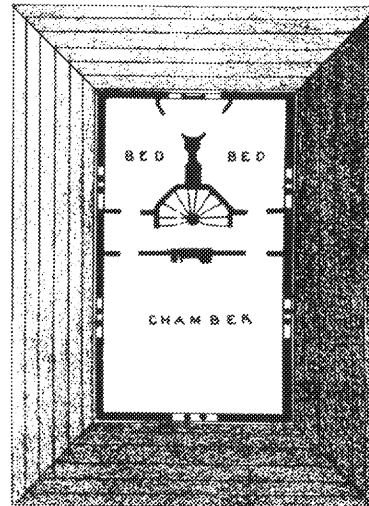
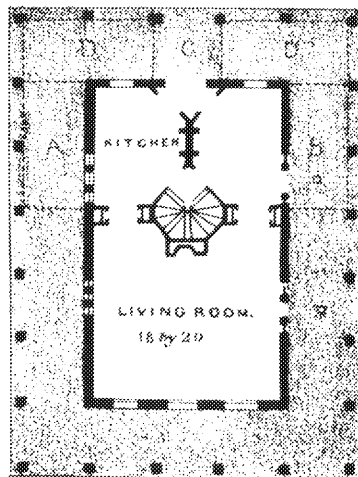


Figure 34: *Farmer's House, A.J. Davis*
 Source: Rural Residences



Figure 35: *Fighting Creek (72-15), North Elevation*
Source: Tracerics, 1991

Fighting Creek Plantation

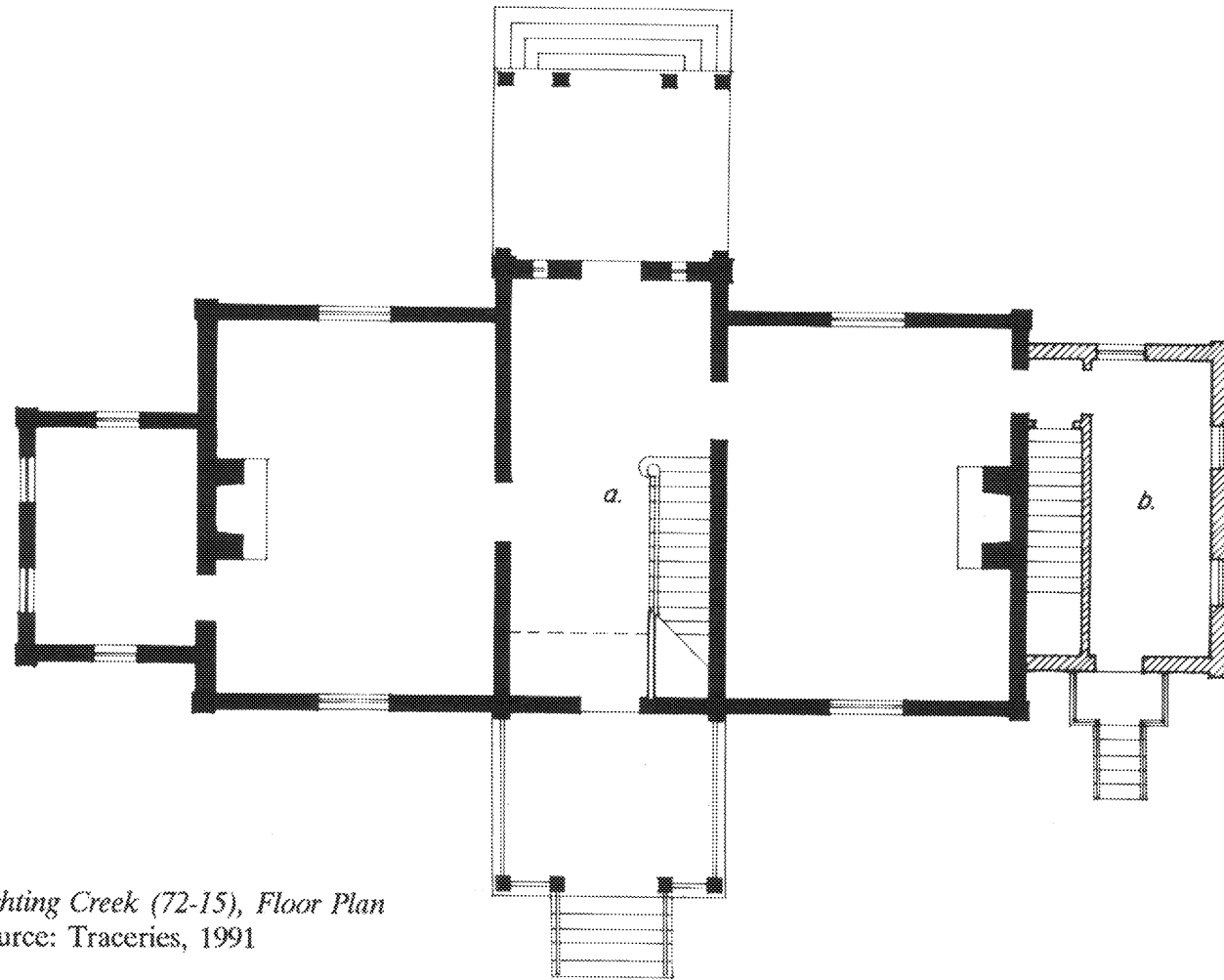


Figure 36: *Fighting Creek (72-15), Floor Plan*
Source: Traceris, 1991

a. Original Mid 19th C. dwelling
b. Addition to replace original porch, c.a. 1970

First Floor Plan



Figure 37: *R.B. Whitlock House (72-262), South and West Elevations*
Source: Tracerics, 1991



Figure 38: *2704 Huguenot Trail (72-283), East Elevation*
Source: Tracerics, 1991

Figure 40: Huguenot Springs and Farm, Historic Site Plan, J.E. La Prade 1870
Source: Mrs. T.L. Wooldridge

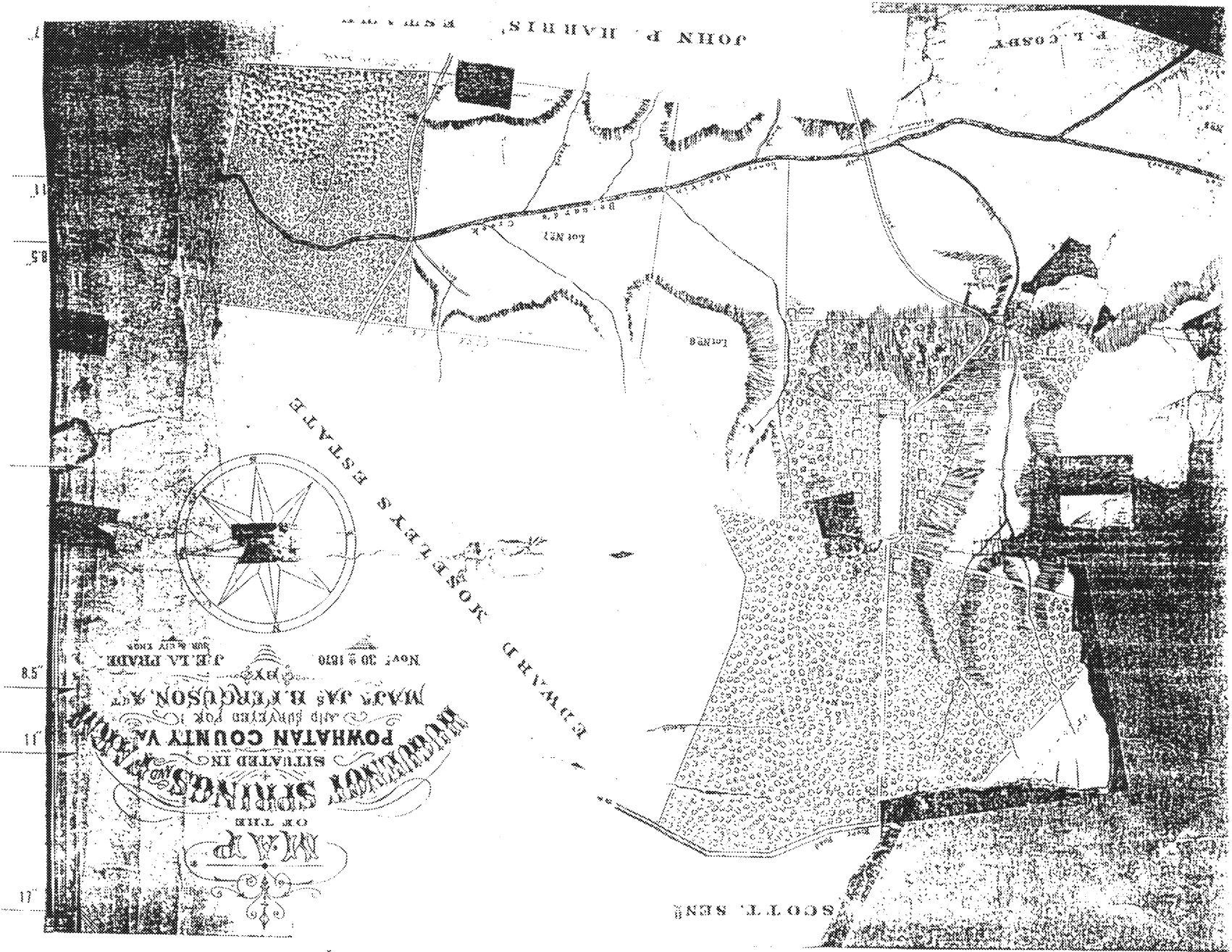




Figure 41: *Slave Quarters at Whitewood (72-88), West Elevation*
Source: Tracerries, 1991

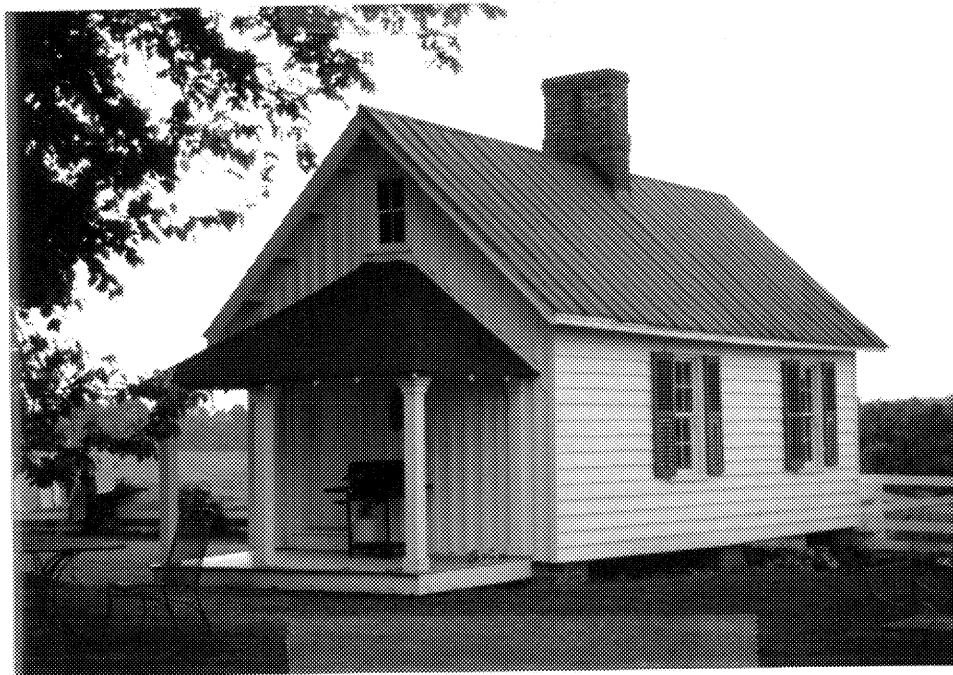


Figure 42: *Slave Quarters at Goodwyn Farm (72-106)*
Source: Tracerries, 1991



Figure 43: *Smokehouse at Liberty Hill Farm (72-108), East Elevation*
Source: Tracerics, 1991

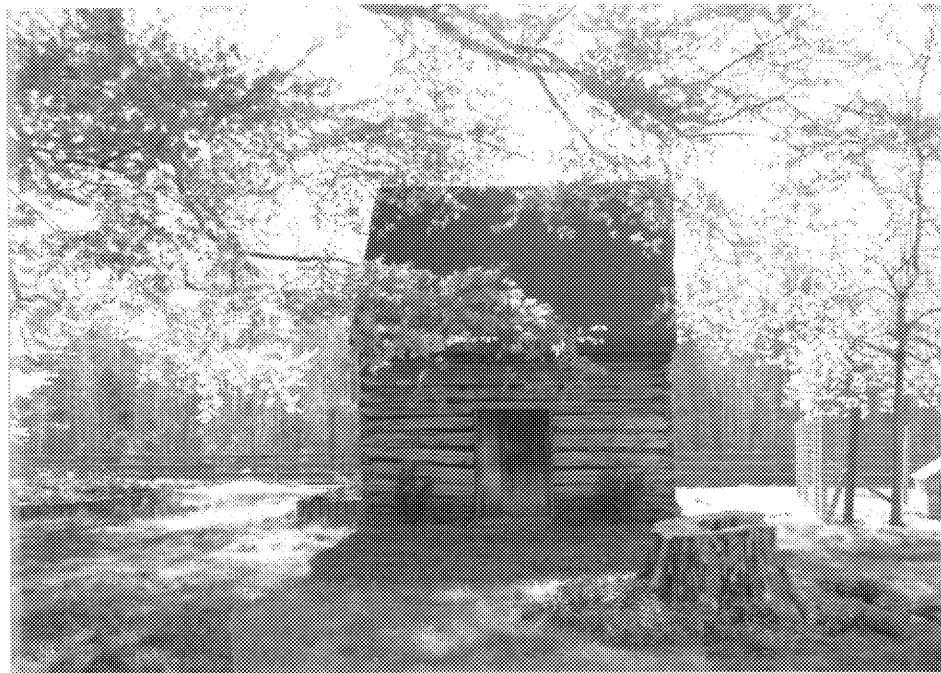


Figure 44: *Smokehouse at Holly Hill (72-98), West Elevation*
Source: Tracerics, 1991



Figure 45: *Summer House at Big Oaks (72-51), South Elevation*
Source: Traceries, 1991



Figure 46: *Spring House at Hughes Creek (72-71), West Elevation*
Source: Traceries, 1991

THEME: SUBSISTENCE/AGRICULTURE

RESOURCE TYPE: Barns, Granaries, Corncribs, and other outbuildings

Historically, farming has been the most important industry in Powhatan County and has included the cultivation of a variety of crops as well as the raising of cattle and other livestock. According to an article published in 1881 on tobacco production in Virginia, Powhatan produced 514,430 pounds of tobacco in 1870 and 914,132 pounds in 1880. At this time, Virginia ranked second in the United States in the production, acreage and total value of tobacco.²³

The 1870 census is the only census of the nineteenth century which provides a breakdown of the agricultural statistics by county. At that time, the 376 farms in Powhatan County were valued at a total of \$1,449,229.00. A majority of the farms, approximately 194, contained between 100 and 499 acres. The second largest number of farms contained between 50 to 99 acres. Only four farms had over 1000 acres. The census provides a count of the livestock in the county with 4223 swine, 1600 sheep and 1241 milch cattle. Crops listed in the census include 541,430 pounds of tobacco, 67,445 bushels of oats, 87,440 bushels of Indian corn and 43,820 bushels of wheat.²⁴

Powhatan County's climatic conditions, as well as the ample rainfall, allow for a long growing season from seven to eight months of the year. The soil varies from a red-clay soil suitable for raising wheat, to a sand-clay soil for general farming, to a rich alluvial soil along the rivers which proved superb for tobacco cultivation.

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

²³ "Tobacco Production in Virginia in 1879," The Virginias: A Mining, Industrial and Scientific Journal (September 1881), p. 140.

²⁴ Census, 9th, June 1870, Statistics of Wealth and Industry.

Granaries

Granaries, which were used during the nineteenth century, provided a well-ventilated site for storing grain. According to Halsted in Barns and Outbuildings, as a rule it is more profitable to thrash grain as soon as it was harvested.

There is a saving of time and labor in drawing the sheaves from the field directly to the thrashing machine, and mowing away the straw in the barn at once. The thrashing may be done in the field, and the straw stacked there, especially now that steam-thrashers are coming into more frequent use.²⁵

A granary is generally a one-story-plus-loft, frame structure with the loft equipped with ventilating bins for storing the grains. The bins are designed so that the grain can easily be loaded from the top using a wheel-hoist to lift the bags of grain from the wagons. The bottoms of the bins are usually sloped and raised above the floor. A slide at the base of the bin or a spout allows a portion of the grain to run into bags or onto the floor for shovelling.

The granary at Old Brown Farm (72-104) (Figure 47) is one of the oldest farm buildings surveyed in the county. The wrought nails indicate that the structure dates from the 1820s or earlier, and the mortise-and-tenon-joints, false-plate construction and steeply pitched gable confirm this early construction date. The lean-to on the south elevation was constructed during the late nineteenth century and the lean-to on the east elevation dates to the early twentieth century. The north elevation includes window openings with wood batten shutters that have their original strap hinges. The ground floor of the granary is one open space; the survey team did not have access to the upper level.

The property located across the road from Mill Quarter Plantation includes a barn, granary and cemetery (72-180). The granary, located approximately twenty yards west of the barn, was constructed c. 1920. The structure is distinguished by its central drive-through. The tractor could be parked in the drive-through and unloaded directly into the side wings of the granary for storage. The structure is elevated on posts to safeguard against rodents. It is probable that both levels included grain bins used for grain storage since the structure is elevated from the ground.

Corncribs

The survey included the identification over 30 corncribs, a specialized form of a granary. Since the general design of the corncrib has not changed substantially over time, assigning a date to them was difficult and was based on the types of nails and saw cuts. According to Allen Noble,

²⁵ Halsted, p. 177.

the precise origin of the corncrib as a separate structure has not been clearly established. One theory is that the type is derived from a simple shelter built by American Indians.²⁶ The form of the corncrib is based purely on function, and includes certain basic design features. First, the walls include a high proportion of open space, usually accomplished by using widely spaced slats. This allowed for adequate ventilation to aid in the drying process and prevent mildew. Second, corncribs must be narrow, again to ensure adequate circulation of air. The proper width of a corncrib depends on the harvest date for the particular locality and the prevailing weather conditions, including humidity, temperature and the amount of sun and wind. The walls of some corncribs were constructed to slant outward toward the top. This provided the maximum protection from the weather and assisted in the unloading of the corn. The openings to the corncrib usually included a man-sized door located in the gable end, as well as a series of smaller doors for unloading located at the base of the wall. Finally, corncrib designs usually included an overhanging skirt or other device for reducing pillaging by rodents. The deterrent typically used in Powhatan was the elevation of the structure on piers, covered in metal.²⁷

The earliest known corncrib in Powhatan is at Monacan Farm (72-72) (Figure 48). Constructed c. 1830-60, it stands just beyond the yard east of the house. The one-story crib is constructed of logs which are hewn on all sides and joined with diamond-notched joints. The loft of the barn extends beyond the walls of the first floor providing additional shelter for the corn. Wood batten doors are located on the first-floor and loft. The doors retain their original hardware including iron strap hinges and wrought nails.

A classic example of a corncrib is located at 1844 Mill Quarter Road (Rt. 620) (72-178). Constructed c. 1900-1920, the structure is a single crib with lean-to wings on each side. The walls are constructed of wood slats and slant inward toward the bottom. Vertical weatherboard is located in the gable. The structure is raised on concrete piers and a single wood slat door is located on the north elevation.

The Clayton House (72-260), located on a gravel road approximately one-and-one-half miles off of Old Buckingham Road (Rt 13), retains five log structures dating from the 1920s. The log corncrib, which is in a deteriorated state, has a gable roof and has V-notch joints. The structure measures 10'-3" by 14'-3" and is raised on stone piers. A small, wood batten door is located on the east elevation.

Greenwood (72-21), located on the north side of Huguenot Trail (Rt 711), has a log dwelling which has been altered through additions and the application of finish materials. The property also retains one log and two frame structures located approximately 100 yards from the main

²⁶ Noble, p. 105.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 107.

residence. The three structures are sited adjacent to and equidistant from each other. The two end structures were clearly constructed as corncribs; the original function of the center structure is not certain. The log corncrib has square-notched corner joints with vertical weatherboards in the gable. The structure is elevated on stone piers and a small wood batten door is located on the south elevation. The frame corncrib is a one-and-one-half-story structure with vertical weatherboard on the first level and diagonally placed weatherboard in the gable. Wood batten doors are located at both levels and a shed addition connects the corncrib to the central structure.

A farm (72-201) located on Ballsville Road (Rt 630) north of Deep Creek retains an unaltered corncrib dating from c. 1910-30. The double crib provides storage on both sides as well as in the loft space above the central opening. Lean-to additions are located on the east and west elevations which provide wagon shelters.

Tobacco Barns

With tobacco being the county's main cash crop during the nineteenth century, Powhatan has an excellent sampling of tobacco barns from that time. Tobacco barn forms varied based on the three distinct methods of drying the crop: fire-cured, air-cured and flue-cured. In the fire-cured method, an open fire is laid on the earth floor of the barn. The dense smoke from the burning wood partially smothered with damp sawdust generates smoke which comes in direct contact with the tobacco leaves. The smoke turns the leaves a dark brown and results in a distinctive aroma and taste. Fire-cured tobacco barns, therefore, are distinguished by their air-tight construction and absence of any type of ventilation.²⁸ The only fire-cured tobacco barn located in the county was at Upper Comotoma (72-267). The vertical, frame structure may have been constructed as early as c. 1870-1900, the same period of construction as the residence on the property. The tobacco barn has one-story, lean-to additions on each side, and a central batten door.

The barns for air-curing, the oldest method of drying tobacco, tend to follow a standard form in Virginia. A frame, gabled structure with a vertical form and one or two ground-level portals was used throughout Powhatan County. The tobacco barn at Upper Comotoma (72-267) (Figure 49), east of the town of Jefferson, is representative of the air-curing tobacco barns in the county. The tall frame structure was constructed c.1900, the same time period as the construction of the primary dwelling on the property. The barn has one-story, lean-to additions on both its east and west elevations. The west addition is a wagon shelter, while the east addition is an enclosed space.

²⁸ Ibid., p. 49.

Another example of an air-curing tobacco barn is located at Roseneath (72-154). The tall frame, gabled structure has a series of poles which run across the interior space for hanging the leaves for drying. Double doors, located on the east and west elevations, were opened in the early winter to let in moist air to soften the leaves for sorting. The barn, which has a stone pier foundation, was constructed c. 1918.

The tobacco barn located at Belnemus (72-2) is a rare surviving example of a mid-nineteenth century air-curing tobacco barn. The frame, one-story-plus-loft structure is basically unaltered with the exception of a mezzanine level which was inserted during the twentieth century. The exterior is clad in board-and-batten and has side shed wings. The interior is a single-room plan with a dirt floor. The structure is framed by posts on roughly four-foot centers, to which are attached rails which were used to hang the tobacco-drying poles. The roof has four sets of collars, which were also used for hanging the tobacco. The rails are spaced vertically every three feet and measure approximately 2 feet by 3 feet. According to the WPA report, Belnemus originally had fifteen large tobacco houses with steeply pitched roofs.

The third method of drying type, flue-curing, came into use in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These structures consist of a tall building usually flanked by open sheds. The shed additions provide shelter for workers as well as the furnace and fuel supply. The shed, the most distinctive feature of the flue-cured tobacco barn, appears in a variety of sizes and configurations.²⁹

The flue-curing process has several advantages over the fire-curing method, particularly the fact that the fire is contained in a furnace, thereby reducing fire danger. The flue-curing method also consumes less fuel by using a closed heating system. The heat is conducted through the barn in a series of flues and is maintained uniform throughout the space.³⁰ In the flue-curing process, 80 percent of the tobacco leaf's weight is water when it is first put in the barn and after it is cured, only 20 to 25 percent of its weight is water. The flue-curing process is basically a two-step process in which the leaf is first yellowed at a moderate temperature and high relative humidity. The web of the leaf and the steam are then dried by gradually increasing the temperature to 160 to 180 degrees and lowering the humidity.³¹

Three examples of flue-curing tobacco barns were surveyed in Powhatan County. Each was of log construction. The tobacco barn located on the north side of Pineview Drive (Rt. 619) (72-

²⁹ Laura Scism, "Carolina Tobacco Barns: History and Function," in Carolina Dwelling (Raleigh, N.C.: North Carolina State University, 1978), p. 120.

³⁰ Noble, p. 51.

³¹ Scism, p. 124.

382) (Figure 50), has a brick vaulted flue located at the base of the structure. The fire was built in the flue, and its heat was evenly distributed throughout the barn by a series of flues. The log structure is connected by a crude form of square joints.

Another example of a flue-curing tobacco barn is located on the north side of Old Buckingham Road (Rt 13) just east of Clayton Road (Rt 631) (72-263). The barn, built c. 1910-40, is of log construction using square logs connected with square joints. A layer of tar paper attached with battens was applied to the exterior walls. A shed lean-to on the south elevation provided shelter for the fuel supply. Vents in the gables allowed for the escape of smoke and heat.

The third example of a flue-curing tobacco barn is located off of Cartersville Road (Rt 684) north of Duke Road (Rt. 715). The tall, frame structure has a concrete foundation with barrel vault ovens flanking the central door. The interior of the barn has six levels of drying poles organized in an H-shape.

Hay, Livestock and Multi-purpose Barns

The earliest example of a multi-purpose barn is located at Norwood (72-48). Constructed c. 1830-1850, the one-story bank barn provided space for grain storage on the main floor and loft and space for cattle boarding below.

The multi-purpose barn at Belmead (72-182) (Figure 51), constructed in 1841, is the most distinctive agricultural building located in the county. Although the barn exhibits vernacular traditions, it is distinguished by its temple-front elevation with four tapering stone columns supporting a wood pediment. A double hay door with strap hinges is centered in the projecting pediment. This arrangement creates a porte-cochere for the farm equipment and the hay to be loaded into the barn. The stone and weatherboard barn was originally constructed for boarding livestock on the ground floor and storing feed on the upper level. The interior of the ground floor is partitioned into different spaces reflecting a variety of functions at this level or an assortment of animal species with differing needs. The space originally included stalls which have been removed. Built on a sloped site, the structure is one-and-one-half stories in height on the front and two-and-one-half stories high at the rear. This configuration reflects a variation of the traditional German bank barn found throughout Pennsylvania. The northeast elevation of the Belmead barn is constructed entirely of stone with lunette windows at the third floor level. A lean-to on the east elevation provides wagon access. The framing of the gabled roof of the barn does not include a ridge board; the superstructure is supported by a queen post truss system.

Beaumont (72-125), now a state prison, was originally a plantation. The property includes a brick, one-story-plus-loft bank barn, constructed c. 1820-1840. The barn measures 53'-10" by 30'-4" and is constructed of four-, five- and irregular-course American bond. All of the

elevations have asymmetrically-disposed openings surmounted by soldier courses. The barn is in poor condition, and there are plans to demolish it.

Powhatan Correctional Center (72-53), formerly Maidens Adventure farm, retains a mule barn dating from 1857. The structure is constructed of five-course American bond brick with a gable-end front. It has four large windows on the upper floor and eleven small windows on the ground floor indicating the location of the mule stalls. An unusual features a row of small pointed-arch windows on one side. The date of 1857 date is painted in one gable.

The Goodwyn Farm (72-106) retains many of its original barns and agricultural outbuildings, which appear to date from the late-nineteenth century. The original dairy barn, which was relocated to its current site adjacent to the grist mill, is a two-and-one-half-story frame structure clad with beaded weatherboard. Two sets of trolley doors open across the facade of the barn at the first and second levels. The interior includes eight stalls on the first level of each side of the barn and a central aisle, which is a typical layout for dairy barns. The stalls retain original feed troughs and mangers, and wood ladders provide access to the upper levels of the barn where the hay was stored. The specific function of the barn adjacent to the dairy barn on the Goodwyn Farm is not certain because the original configuration of the interior has been substantially altered. The two-story frame structure was relocated to its current site.

The property southeast of Duke Road (Rt 715) (72-173) includes over seventeen farm buildings. It appears that most of the farm buildings were constructed at the same time as the main dwelling, a typical I-house dating from c. 1900. The exact function of each outbuilding can not always be determined; however, the property does include a corn crib, hay barn, privy, chicken house, livestock barn and machine shed. The frame livestock barn is a typical example of the type found throughout the county. The building provides space for the bordering of animals on the ground floor and the storage of feed on the second floor.

The farm located on Ballsville Road (Rt 630) north of Deep Creek retains a barn dating from c. 1920-40. Currently in a deteriorated condition, the barn has a gambrel roof, a popular feature of barns throughout the United States in the first half of the twentieth century. With the forests rapidly being depleted in the northeastern United States, the gambrel roof addressed this potential shortage by requiring less timber as well as shorter pieces of wood. The configuration of the gambrel roof also provided increased loft capacity for hay storage. The gambrel roof is capped with a gabled roof ventilator. The two-and-one-half-story, frame structure provided animal boarding space on the ground floor and hay storage space on the upper floors. The hay was loaded into the barn through a pair of hay doors located on the second level. A one-story, lean-to addition is located on the north elevation.

The property (72-180) located across the road from Mill Quarter includes a barn, granary and cemetery; the original dwelling is no longer extant. The barn, which dates from c. 1920, was originally used for boarding livestock on the first floor and storing hay on the second and third

floors. The structure has hay doors at the second- and third-floor levels, and a trolley door on the ground floor. Openings along the east and west elevations provide ventilation. The three-story structure with gambrel roof is a form that has come to symbolize rural architecture and specifically barn construction.

The farm on Duke Road (Rt 715) (72-58) located north of the intersection of Duke Road and Old Tavern Road (Rt 629) retains only the barns and outbuildings; the original farmhouse is demolished and a trailer now serves as the residence on the property. The resources include an excellent example of a double-crib barn as defined by Allen Nobel. The original portion of the barn is two-and-one-half stories and is composed of two identical cribs with a central drive running perpendicular to the ridge line. Hay and other feed was loaded into the barn through the hay doors at the upper levels, where it was stored for winter months. A loft space above the central drive provided additional storage space. Shed additions were constructed on the east and west elevations. The property also includes an example of a gambrel roof barn, a form which first became popular in agricultural buildings during the late nineteenth century.

Tobacco was the main cash crop in the county through the 18th century. Corn was raised for local consumption from the seventeenth century through the twentieth century, and actually required more acreage for its cultivation. By 1870, the production of tobacco began to decline while the growth of corn and wheat continued to increase. This transition in the county's crops is evident in the agricultural architecture with the tobacco barns generally dating from the late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth centuries, while the cornercribs and are of more recent construction. Today, agriculture remains an important industry in the county, although the general composition of the county's income has diversified over the years. Granaries, barns and corn cribs from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries stand as reminders of the county's long history of agricultural endeavors.



Figure 47: *Granary at Old Brown Farm (72-104)*
Source: Tracerics, 1991



Figure 48: *Corncrib at Mononcan Farm (72-72)*
Source: Tracerics, 1991



Figure 49: *Tobacco Barn at Upper Comotoma (72-267), North Elevation*
Source: Tracerics, 1991



Figure 50: *Tobacco Barn at Site 72-382, West Elevation*
Source: Tracerics, 1991



Figure 51: *Belmead Barn (72-182), South Elevation*
Source: Tracerics, 1991

THEME: GOVERNMENT/LAW/POLITICAL

RESOURCE TYPE: Courthouse, Jail, Clerk's Offices, Law Offices, Post Offices

Until 1777, Powhatan County was part of Cumberland County which was itself originally part of the larger Goochland County. Comprised of present day Cumberland, Powhatan and Goochland counties, Goochland County included area on both sides of the James River. The courthouse, located on the north side of the James River, proved inconvenient for those citizens living on the south side. Burdened by the location of the courthouse on the other side of the river, the southern contingency petitioned the House of Burgesses for a division of the county in 1742. This first appeal received no response, so two years later a similar appeal was re-presented to the House. This appeal to divide the county as well as another appeal to move the courthouse to the south side of the James was rejected outright by the legislature in 1744. A third and final appeal was presented and approved in 1748. In 1749 the General Assembly passed an act of dividing Goochland County "for the Ease and Convenience of the Inhabitants . . . in attending Courts and other Public Meetings."³² The new county, consisting of the present Cumberland and Powhatan Counties, was named in honor of Prince William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland and third son of King George II. Cumberland County comprised of present day Cumberland and Powhatan Counties, located its first courthouse just west of Deep Creek, at Deep Creek Bridge. No longer standing, this courthouse is reputed to have been a simple frame building which stood for at least thirty years.³³ By 1776, citizens of the eastern part of the new Cumberland County began to complain of the inconveniences they suffered "by reason of the great extent" of the county, and thus petitioned the General Assembly to divide the county in two.³⁴ In 1777, Cumberland County was broken along a line running from the mouth of Muddy Creek on the James south to the Appomattox River to form another new county. This newly formed county, Powhatan County, was named to honor the Powhatan Indian who ruled eastern Virginia in the first days of the Virginia Colony.

While Cumberland County worked to move their court from the site of Muddy Creek (now part of Powhatan) to a new location in the center of Cumberland County, Powhatan County held its first court in the home of Littlebury Mosby. The Mosby House (72-54), still standing, is located on the south side of Anderson Highway (Rt. 60), at the intersection of Trenholm Road (Rt 629). The Mosby House includes sections which may date from as early as the mid-18th

³² Gaines, p. 38.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Ibid., p. 39.

century, but was expanded and altered in the mid-nineteenth century. As it appears today, the two-story frame structure is covered by a hipped roof and has brick end chimneys. According to the present owners, the original structure featured a one-and-one-half-story elevation, and a two-room plan with a small room at the rear of the structure. Court sessions were reportedly held in the attic story of the house.

The Act establishing the county of Powhatan had directed that the county seat, to be named Scottville, be laid out at the center of the county. The town was to be 1,300 feet in length, 900 feet in width and to consist of six blocks of land each 300 feet square and surrounded by a street 100 feet wide.³⁵ One of the town blocks was to be specifically set aside for a courthouse and prison with pillory and stocks.³⁶ Land in the center of Powhatan was bought from Betty Bailey and Richard Ligon to become the town of Scottville and directions were given for the erection of a courthouse, to be modelled after the one in Buckingham County. However, no satisfactory bids were received to build the structure, and the court actually considered making use of the old Cumberland County Courthouse at Deep Creek. This idea was abandoned, and in 1779, the justices were meeting at the house of Thomas Pollock, located within the town site.

A courthouse was eventually erected in the public square in Scottville in 1785. This structure was a one-story, three-bay building built of brick. A sketch done of the courthouse square in 1835 shows the courthouse as well as the clerk's office and the jail building.³⁷ By late 1847, plans had been made to enlarge and alter the existing courthouse building. The enlargement and alteration gave way to demolition and rebuilding as specified in the historical records of Powhatan County in 1847. The specifications called for the dismantling and rebuilding of the old courthouse, along new temple form lines.³⁸ The resulting design (Figure 52) is credited to the nationally noted architect, Alexander Jackson Davis, who had previously designed the residence at Belmead for Philip St. George Cocke between 1845-48. The courthouse is an elegant distyle-in-antis Doric temple-form structure covered with stucco. The courthouse building, along with the former and present clerk's office, the jail, the town pump building, a frame office building and the Confederate monument make up the courthouse square historic district, listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The clerk's office, a brick T-shaped structure erected in 1796-97, is the oldest surviving building on the courthouse square and dates to shortly after the establishment of Powhatan County.

³⁵ WPA, p.5.

³⁶ WPA, p. 5.

³⁷ "A Study for Expanded Courthouse Facilities, Powhatan County, Virginia", Students of the School of Architecture, University of Virginia, January 1988.

³⁸ Ibid.

A small Italianate-style law office (72-400) built c. 1870, originally located on the west side of the courthouse building, has since been moved to a lot just across the street on the western side of the square. Three other law office structures are located within the Powhatan County town limits: the Law Office of Willis Jefferson Dance, the William Flannagan Law Office and the law office at 3848 Old Buckingham Road (Rt 13). The Willis Dance Law Office (72-395) is a one-story brick, gable-roofed structure built in the mid-19th century. The original one-room portion of the slightly enlarged building has a brick end chimney and a slate-covered roof. The William Flannagan Law Office (72-401) erected c. 1880 is similarly a one-room structure, but of different proportions, materials and style. Set on a stone foundation, this law building is a frame structure with a front gable roof and central door openings with narrow side lights and transom.

Just beyond the courthouse square and south on Buckingham Road (Rt 13) is another brick law office (72-32). This building, erected in the early 19th century, is a one-and-one-half-story structure with a steeply pitched gable roof and a brick end chimney. Jack-arched lintels with keystones appear above the windows and door, giving this building a formality appropriate to the courthouse complex.

The other public-related resource type most prominent in the county is the post office. Post offices were scattered throughout the county to serve the immediate vicinity. Post offices were not generally erected as such, but more often than not were accommodated within individuals' homes or in small stores. In the case of Dispatch (72-10) (Figure 53) and the old post office in Trenholm (72-236), additions were made to private homes in order to house the post offices. At Dispatch, a one-story wing was added to the one-and-one-half-story frame house to serve as a post office, or "dispatch", giving the house its name. At the old post office in Trenholm, it is also likely that a wing was added to the dwelling. The post office entrance is distinguished from the private residence entrance by the double wood doors and the shed roof porch facing the intersecting roads.

Post offices were also located in stores and taverns, such as Subletts Tavern (72-42) in Subletts and Nicholls store (72-228) in Macon. Subletts Tavern actually became known as Subletts Post Office and served as such for over 100 years.³⁹ Nicholls Store in Macon, erected in 1924, still operates as a store and post office.

Buildings erected solely and specifically as post offices were uncommon until the mid-20th century. However, the mid-to-late 19th-century structure at 1919 Moseley Road (72-299) in the town of Moseley may well have been built specifically as a post office. This building, associated

³⁹ WPA.

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with the frame house at this same address, is a one-room, one-story frame building with a front gable roof and cornice return.



Figure 52: *Powhatan Courthouse (72-68), West Elevation*
Source: Tracerics, 1991



Figure 53: *Dispatch (72-10), East Elevation*
Source: Tracerics, 1991

THEME: EDUCATION

RESOURCE TYPES: School buildings

The first general school law in Virginia was passed in 1796. The law was a passive rather than compulsory law and was intended solely to provide for poor children whose parents were unable to provide for the children's education. The education law of 1796 relied on the willingness of a county to accept the responsibility for free education, so there was little progress under this act. The Powhatan County Court took the stand that it was not necessary to establish public schools in the county. The elite Powhatanians of the late 1700s employed a tutor to educate their children.⁴⁰

As early as 1791, the Scottville Lodge of the Free Masons petitioned the General Assembly for the permission to raise money by lottery in order to erect a building in or near Powhatan Courthouse to be used as an academy and a lodge.⁴¹ Records do not indicate whether the academy was actually ever realized. The Literary Fund of 1810, however, was the first action taken by the state of Virginia to establish a public school system. Under the fund, the state reserved money for the education of the poor, and eventually for the establishment of the University of Virginia and the Virginia Military Institute. The Literary Fund was first sited in local records in June, 1814. At this time, the president of the Literary Fund, James Barbour, wrote to local officials to inquire if there was any estate undisposed of or any other money that should go to the state. According to the records, the county did not contribute to the Literary Fund.⁴²

One of the first private schools established in Powhatan County is Dunlora Academy, founded in 1830 with six students and one teacher. The concept of the school was realized by Mr. Edward Baptist. At Mr. Baptist's request, his sister, Mrs. Ann Hickman, agreed to bring a few young men to her home, Dunlora Plantation, for seminary training. Dunlora Academy was located approximately seven miles west of Powhatan Courthouse, off of Anderson Highway (Rt 60). In 1832, funds were available for the purchase of land nearer Richmond, and the academy was re-located to Henrico County. After moving, the school was renamed the Virginia Baptist Seminary, which was later changed to Richmond College and eventually named University of Richmond. The Dunlora Academy building was still standing in 1878. Rev. R.W. Cridlin,

⁴⁰ Couture, p. 370.

⁴¹ The Historical Records Survey, Division of Professional and Service Projects, Works Project Administration, Inventory of the County Archives of Virginia, p. 12.

⁴² Ibid., p. 371.

pastor of Petersville Church in Powhatan, asked the Baptist General Assembly to purchase the frame structure and reconstruct it on the Henrico County campus. This request was denied and the building fell to ruins.⁴³

One of the earliest descriptions of Powhatan's schools dates was written by Joseph Martin, known as the Gazetteer of Virginia, and was published in 1835.

There are ten male schools now in operation in this county, under the superintendence of competent teachers for the instruction of youth in the ordinary branches of education. There are also two female schools under the management of judicious and able teachers.⁴⁴

In the 1880s, William H. Ruffner pioneered a movement toward encouraging higher teachers' salaries, better school architecture and school libraries.⁴⁵ At least two examples from this building campaign are extant. According to Couture, the school near Subletts (72-313) (Figure 54) dates from 1889, and was constructed on land condemned for the purpose of providing a school for the Huguenot District. The one-story, frame building has a bank of six-over-six, double-hung windows across its front elevation (north). The gable roof line is extended at each end to provide cover over the two entrances. A six-light transom surmounts each door. Although not documented to date from the same period, the school at 2876 Huguenot Springs Road (Rt 607) (72-326) has the same form and detailing as the school near Subletts.

Three other small-scaled school houses were located in the county. The school on Huguenot Trail (Rt 711) (72-271) has the same form as the schools constructed as a result of efforts made by Ruffner. The one-story frame building has a bank of six-over-six, double-hung windows on the front elevation. This example has only one entrance, which is covered by a pent roof supported by side brackets. The gabled roof is marked by a brick corbelled chimney.

A schoolhouse is located just south of the intersection of Trenholm Road (Rt 629) and Duke Road (Rt 715) (72-172). This one-story, frame building differs from the previous examples with its square plan and hipped roof. The six-over-six, double-hung windows are symmetrically spaced across the facade. The school at the intersection of Maidens Road (Rt 522) and Huguenot Trail (Rt 711) (72-266) is closer to this form with its square plan and hipped roof.

⁴³ Margaret Palmore, "University's Roots are in Powhatan," Powhatan Today (March 28, 1991), p. 1B.

⁴⁴ Agnes E. Gish, "Powhatan County Steeped in History," Powhatan Today (July 27, 1989), p. 4.

⁴⁵ Couture, p. 384.

In 1895, St. Francis de Sales High School for Colored and Indian Girls (72-181) (Figure 55) was opened as the sister school to St. Emma's. An imposing complex of brick buildings designed in clearly defined styles including Gothic Revival and Romanesque Revival sited high upon a hill overlooking Deep Creek, St Francis incorporates a school building, a large bell tower and a chapel into one structure. Several outbuildings, including a gymnasium building, a boiler house, a pump house and agricultural buildings, are distributed about the school grounds.

The main school building, U-shaped in plan, appears as a rambling brick structure consisting of several wings dating from various construction periods. Two four-story wings appended to the original building form a central courtyard framing one of the original elevations of the building. This elevation has a ground floor arcade supporting two upper stories. Arched brick openings set within recessed panels with denticulated cornice motifs form the open arcade, while simple rectangular windows march in a rhythmic parade across the top two floors. A central, segmental arched opening of the arcade leads to the entry door of the main wing of the school building. The rear of the school complex is particularly imposing with its tall tower overlooking the river valley and the exuberantly designed chapel displaying its Gothic Revival elements. The school, formerly operated by the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, currently stands vacant.

Oak Grove Academy was established in 1900, on Old Buckingham Road (Rt 13) near Belona. This female academy was located on land owned by the Rudd family, across the road from the Rudd House (72-242). Originally the school operated as a grade school. After six years, the name was changed to The Powhatan Institute and high school level classes were added.⁴⁶ Although there are no remnants of the building, there is documentation describing the school:

⁴⁶ Margaret Palmore, "Oak Grove Academy - A Place in History," Powhatan Today (March 7, 1991), p. 1C.

There were two buildings, connected by a covered walkway. The smaller housed the dining room and kitchen, with a nice big bedroom upstairs. The other had classrooms and assembly on the first floor, bedrooms on the second. We had electric lights, an unshaded bulb from the ceiling. Steam heat. One bathroom, seldom used. ⁴⁷

In 1932, the Powhatan County Agricultural High School (72-390) was erected in Powhatan Courthouse. This two-story, brick building reflects the Stripped Classical style popular in urban centers at the time. The central pavilion projects from the side wings and is framed by quoins executed in white brick. The windows are outlined by a single row of white brick and the spandrel area is composed of the same material. The door surround, executed in limestone, is an excellent example of Stripped Classical detailing. The entrance is flanked by stylized fluted pilasters. A limestone panel located above the entrance, bears the original name of the school.

Pocahontas High School (72-157) was completed in 1939, and served as a separate facility for blacks. The central pavilion of the one-story, brick school projects beyond the plane and above the capping of the two side wings. Twenty-five-light, steel windows with operable hoppers at the base are symmetrically spaced across the front elevation. Brick detailing is located above and around the central entrance.

The public schools in Powhatan County are currently housed in three buildings which are centrally located within the county. Powhatan Elementary School and Powhatan High School are located on Old Buckingham Road (Rt 13) just west of Powhatan Courthouse in buildings constructed within the last five years. Pocahontas Middle School (72-157) is located in the original Pocahontas High School on Anderson Highway (Rt 60). Plans are currently underway to construct an additional elementary school in the county.

⁴⁷ Couture, p. 389.



Figure 54: *School near Subletts (72-313), North and East Elevations*
Source: Tracerics, 1991



Figure 55: *St. Francis de Sales High School for Colored and Indian Girls (72-181), East Elevation*
Source: Tracerics, 1991

THEME: MILITARY/DEFENSE

RESOURCE TYPE: Musket Factory

During the Civil War, Powhatan County had a cavalry troop, which was organized by Philip St. George Cocke. Cocke was elected captain of the troop; John F. Lay, first lieutenant; Charles Old, and Thomas G. Skipwith, second and third lieutenants. In February of 1861, Captain Lay offered the services of the troops to Governor John Letcher. Although the Governor declined the offer, he asked that the troops be ready to mobilize at a moments' notice. The troops encamped at St. Luke's Church in Powhatan and were mobilized to Culpepper, and eventually marched to the front in Manassas in May of 1861.⁴⁸

As during the Revolutionary War, the county was spared during the Civil War. According to Couture, the North never came into the county, and the daily life of the average Powhatanian was not affected by the war.⁴⁹ The Huguenot Springs Hotel, however, did serve as a convalescent hospital during the Civil War. Women from Powhatan and Chesterfield Counties served as nurses and attendants for the injured and sick soldiers. About 250 soldiers died at the hospital from wounds or disease. They were buried at the Huguenot Springs Cemetery (72-321) in unmarked graves.⁵⁰

The only architectural remnant directly related to the militia is the Musket Factory (72-31) (Figure 56), also known as the Foundry or the Armory. The building was constructed soon after the War of 1812 to serve as the U.S. Armory. Alexander McRae, Zachariah Brooks and Branch Archer under a contract with the War Department to produce 10,000 muskets, bayonets and ramrods, were responsible for constructing the Armory on Fine Creek. The original armory complex included the massive stone musket factory with a stone spillway and moat, and several other secondary stone buildings. The musket factory, itself, was never completed nor did it function as originally intended. The property was purchased in 1936 by artist Julien Binsford, who constructed a hipped roof with a modillioned cornice and installed windows. The property, which includes the original stone foundry and the supervisor's house, was acquired for use as a golf club.

⁴⁸ Ibid., p. 248.

⁴⁹ Ibid., p. 254.

⁵⁰ Betty Weaver, "Powhatan County's Forgotten Spa: Huguenot Springs." Virginia Cavalcade (Winter, 1969), p. 15.



Figure 56: *Musket Factory (72-31), North Elevation*
Source: Traceries, 1991

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THEME: RELIGION

RESOURCE TYPE: Churches, Chapels, Rectory

In the late 17th century, the boundaries of Powhatan County were obscured by the parish boundaries; the two often overlapped and did not correspond to one another. The early Virginians were subject to the Parish Duties or, in other words, the Church of England tithes and obligations.

Quakers played an important role in the history of Powhatan. Decedents of John Pleasants, a Quaker from Norwich, England, developed Fine Creek Plantations. Although Quakers are opposed to violence and war, General Littlebury Mosby, from a Quaker family, distinguished himself at the Siege of Savannah in 1779.⁵¹ The Quakers had a strong presence in Powhatan; however, there are no formal structures to mark their places in history.⁵²

After the dis-establishment of the Anglican Church in the late 18th century, the lay people were uninterested in the church. There was also a lack of funds since the church was no longer permitted to tax the citizens as the law permitted during the colonial rule. It was not until the 1830s, that Virginians developed a renewed interest in the church, and with this came a surge in new church construction.⁵³

The survey of the county included twenty-two churches, with dates of construction ranging from 1820 to 1925. The surveyed churches represent the Baptist, Episcopal, Presbyterian and Methodist religions. Two memorial churches were surveyed including the Hobson Memorial Chapel and the Huguenot Memorial Chapel. St. Francis de Sales School for Colored and Indian Girls also included a Catholic chapel which was incorporated into the main school building.

The Old Powhatan Church was the oldest existing Virginia church south of the James River before its destruction by fire in 1971. According to the Richmond News-Leader, the church was

⁵¹ Elizabeth Binsford, Powhatan's Strength 1700-1978 (Powhatan, Virginia: Powhatan County Independence Bicentennial Commission, 1978), p. 1.

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Emmanuel Episcopal Church, 1990.

constructed in 1771 north of Flat Rock off of Old Church Road (Route 612).⁵⁴ At the time of its destruction, the church housed a Baptist congregation. The Old Powhatan Church Cemetery (72-305) is still extant and contains tombstones dating to the early 20th century. Members from the Roberts, Gills, Moseley, Hancock and Winfree family are buried in the cemetery.

The Muddy Creek Church (72-30) was one of oldest churches in the county before its demolition in the late 1950s. The original church, which was constructed of brick, dated from c. 1773. Currently a 1960s brick church is located on the property, as well as a cemetery with the earliest tombstone dating from 1901, and a one-room log school building, which was re-located to this site.

The Rocky Oak Creek Church (72-287), dating from c. 1814, is the oldest extant church in Powhatan County. Originally an Episcopal church, the property was deeded to the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1814.⁵⁵ The frame church building has a stone foundation and is clad with beaded weatherboards. The footprint of the building is a rectangle with east and west appendages for the narthex and altar. Unlike the later churches in the county, Rocky Oak Creek Church does not have a bell tower or colored glass windows. The interior plan includes rows of pews with a central aisle. The ceiling is finished in beaded board with molded wood supports.

Grace Church (72-20), currently known as the Gospel Way Tabernacle, was constructed in 1842 in the Greek Revival style. The building is of brick construction and is distinguished by its simplicity of detail. The front elevation (west) is organized into three bays by projecting brick piers with a corbelled cornice. This projecting brickwork gives the impression of a portico applied to the facade of the church. The center bay includes the main entrance which has a semi-circular arched opening with double doors of wood. Twelve-over-twelve, double-hung windows with jack arches flank the main entrance and light the side elevations of the church. The gabled roof has a molded cornice with cornice returns. The rafters are exposed under the overhanging eaves. The church is surrounded by graves dating from as early as 1885. Prominent Powhatan families such as Randolph, Harris, and Skipwith are buried here.

St. Luke's Church (72-38) is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and therefore was not surveyed as part of this project. Nonetheless, the church is important to the religious history of the county. The original portion of the church was constructed after 1843, a recessed chancel was added in 1890 and a choir room and vestry room were constructed in 1915. The one-story, brick church includes detail associated with the Classical Revival style. The church

⁵⁴ "Historic Church Lost in Fire," Richmond News-Leader (January 23, 1971).

⁵⁵ Binsford, p. 3.

was constructed by William Henry Harrison, an immigrant from England. Harrison also built his own residence, known as Middlesex (72-1).

Emmanuel Church (72-13), also listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is significant historically and architecturally. Emmanuel Church was constructed in 1843 as an extension of the Petersville Church. The church is also significant as an excellent example of the Gothic Revival style, and of the work of the nationally known architect Davis.

Mt. Zion Church (72-244), constructed c. 1880, illustrates the influence of Davis in Powhatan County. The church, designed in the Gothic Revival style, includes such elements as pointed-arched openings, crenelated bell tower, and brick pier buttressing.

Mt. Moriah Baptist Church (72-218), constructed in 1886, also reflects the Gothic Revival style. Originally rectangular in form, several additions have been constructed over the years. The front elevation of the church has a central entrance with a pointed-arch opening. The two-over-two, double-hung windows also have pointed-arch openings. The interior of the church retains much of the original furnishings and finishes. The ceiling of the sanctuary is heart pine planks which are supported on the perimeter by wood brackets. The heart pine and cedar pews, as well as the heart pine wainscoting and moldings are original to the church. The gabled altar space is framed by fluted pilasters and bracketed raking cornice.

St. James Episcopal Church (72-145) (Figure 57), New Greenbriar Baptist Church (72-164), Pine Hill Baptist Church (72-378), Shiloh Baptist Church (72-87) and Hollywood Baptist Church (72-353) were all constructed c. 1900 and share similar massing and detailing characteristics. All five examples feature a rectangular sanctuary with a gable roof and a projecting narthex. The narthex is surmounted by a tower capped with a pyramidal roof. The entrances through the towers have double doors and pointed-arch or semi-circular arch transoms. The side elevations of the five examples include arched openings. The New Greenbriar Church, Shiloh Baptist Church and Hollywood Baptist Church have marbled glass in the transoms and windows.

Corinth Christian Church (72-337), constructed c. 1890, is an excellent example of Vernacular Gothic Revival, a less academic presentation of the Gothic style. The church sanctuary is rectangular in form with a steeply pitched gable roof. An octagonal apse with a semi-conical roof is incorporated into the north elevation. The fenestration of the Corinth Church is simplified from the pointed-arch and semi-circular arch openings of the Gothic Revival churches. Two-over-two, double-hung windows run along the side elevations at Corinth Church, and the front entrance includes a pair of wood panel doors flanked by four-light sidelights.

Fine Creek Baptist Church (72-265), constructed in 1903, illustrates details associated with the early Craftsman movement. The original portion of the church was rectangular in form; an educational building was added in 1949 and a narthex sometime after 1978. The new elevation of the narthex uses elements from the original facade. The gable truss and three pointed-arch

windows at the second level are directly carried over from the original elevation. The arrangement of the fenestration on the ground floor has been altered with the original side doors and paired central window reversed in the new elevation.

A memorial chapel generally has fewer architectural elements typically associated with religious architecture than a church constructed for a particular denomination. Memorial chapels commemorate a person or event, and may not necessarily be associated with a particular religion group. Hobson's Memorial Chapel (72-258) (Figure 58) illustrates this point with its exterior resembling a Quaker Meetinghouse. The two-story, brick chapel is marked by its simplicity of detail. The front elevation is strictly symmetrical with two sets of paired wood panel doors surmounted by eight-over-eight, double-hung windows. The side elevation includes twelve-over-twelve, double-hung windows, with all fenestration having lintels with corner blocks. The gables on the front and rear elevations are enclosed forming a tympanum. The cornice on the front elevation runs just above the level of the lintel of the second floor windows integrating the two zones. In 1975, a Sunday School addition was constructed on the west side of the original church. The addition is connected to the church by a one-story hyphen, thereby maintaining the integrity of Hobson's Memorial Chapel.

Huguenot Memorial Chapel (72-93), constructed in 1895, was originally known as Manakin Church. The building, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, stands as a symbol of the Huguenots that immigrated to Virginia in 1700. The building is architectural distinctive with its three-sided narthex and pointed-arch windows. The nominated property includes the chapel as well as a large granite marker honoring the largest Huguenot settlement in colonial America.

The chapel at St. Francis is a large, imposing building designed in a Baroque Gothic Revival style with High Victorian design elements, such as polychromy and brick corbelling, characterizing its exterior elevation. A three-bay facade decorated with stone belt courses, window surrounds, label moldings and window tracery. Projecting piers of brick divide the facade into its three bays, carrying the viewers eyes up to the Flemish gable parapet which obscures the gable-roofed nave behind. The side elevations are more rigidly composed and consist of six regular window bays, each separated by brick piers. Gothic-arched tracery windows fenestrate each bay of the first floor, while rectangular openings appear at the second floor. Copper bas-reliefs separate these second floor windows from the copper dormers which, flush with the building plane, project above the roof line resembling Medieval knights armor seen above a fortification wall.

Although not originally constructed for religious purposes, the Rectory (72-69) was later donated to St. Luke's Church. The original rooms of the house were constructed to serve as slave quarters of Norwood (72-48). Additions were made to the west and north of the original portion. The two-story frame building currently serves as a residence.

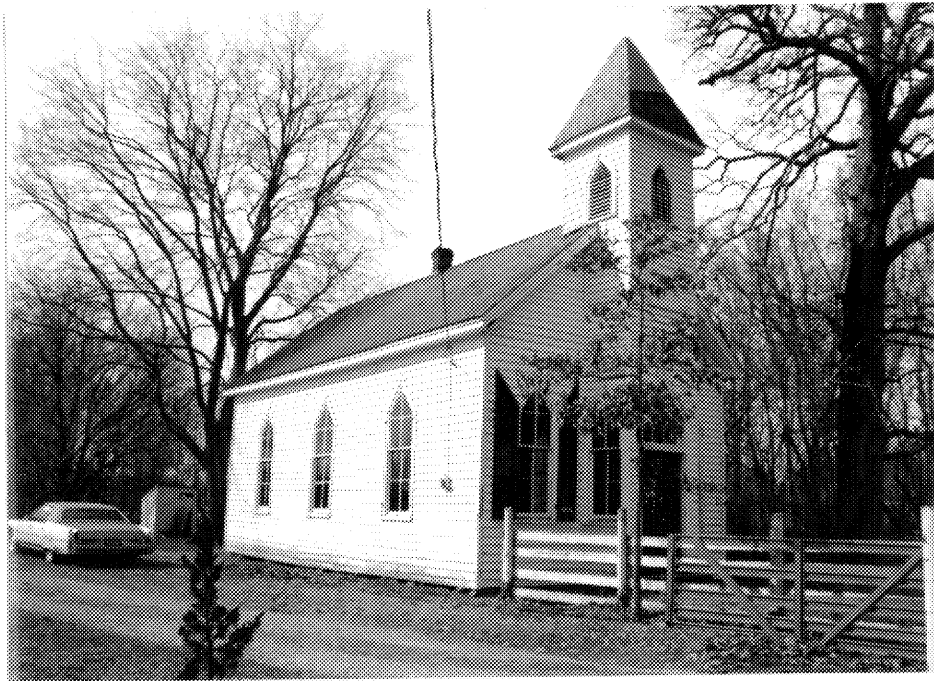


Figure 57: *St. James Episcopal Church (72-145), North and East Elevation*
Source: Tracerics, 1991



Figure 58: *Hobson's Chapel United Methodist Church (72-258), South Elevation*
Source: Tracerics, 1991

THEME: TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION

RESOURCE TYPE: Railroad Stations, Ferry Landings, Roads

Water-related

The James and Appomattox Rivers provided the county with its primary means of transportation during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Accordingly, ferries were essential for the transport of the county's products and people. The first recorded ferry to cross the James was associated with the Huguenots and their settlement at Manakin Town. The 1864 Campbell map indicates that there was still a ferry crossing at this site, which was referred to as the Town Ferry. By 1880, the ferry provided access to the Venito Station on the Richmond and Allegheny Railroad line.

Another important crossing was the ferry that provided transport from the south side of the James to the Goochland Courthouse. Until 1727, when Powhatan County was still part of Goochland County, travel across the river for official business was frequent. Atkinson ferry, named after its first operator, Sarah Atkinson, is said to have been in use until 1915, when the Michaux Memorial Bridge was built at the mouth of Mohawk Creek.⁵⁶

By 1763, John Jude was operating a ferry across the James River near the mouth of Genito Creek. The A-frame structure which once supported the cable for the Jude's Ferry (72-310) still exists. According to the 1880 LaPrade map, travellers would have to go east from the ferry landing in Goochland County to the Dover Mills Station on the Richmond and Allegheny Railroad Line. According to Couture, the ferry was in operation as late as 1923.⁵⁷

The Norwood ferry, which was in use in the 1880s, operated in two segments. The first part ran from Norwood farm in Powhatan to Sabot's Island. The passengers then walked across the island and took another ferry to Boscobel Station on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.⁵⁸

With the introduction of rail transportation, ferry landings began to directly relate to the stations. Ferries carried passengers from Powhatan across the James to the various stations on

⁵⁶ Couture, p. 305.

⁵⁷ Ibid., p. 310.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

the north bank. The first C&O train on the James River Division ran on October 15, 1881.⁵⁹ According to the 1880 LaPrade map, stations existed at Venita, Boscobel, Dover Mills, Lee's Landing, Maiden's Adventure, Cedar Point, Irwin, Rock Castle and Westview.

The James River and Kanawha Canal was chartered in 1785.⁶⁰ Located on the north side of the James River, the canal provided inexpensive and easy water transportation. Following the Civil War, the canal lost business to the railroads. The Civil War destroyed portions of the canal, and in the 1880s, segments of the Richmond and Allegheny Railroad tracks were laid on the towpath, thereby making the canal obsolete.⁶¹

Rail-related

The importance of the James and Appomattox Rivers to County's transportation system diminished as land transportation, including roads and railroads, became more sophisticated. The first mention of a railroad in the county was the 1840 entry in the Deputy Clerks' records for the Powhatan Railroad. The railroad served coal mines located in the northwest corner of the county. The railroad was not directly connected with any other line. It ran from the mines to the James River, where the coal could be transported by canal barges to down the James to Richmond. By 1844, the railroad had gone bankrupt.⁶²

The building of the Richmond-Danville Railroad, which began in Manchester and passed through Powhatan to Danville, began in 1848. By 1850, the rail line was in operation. It served the coal industry in the county, as well as provided transportation for travellers. The first sleeping car was built in Manchester by the Richmond-Danville Rail Company.⁶³

With the Civil War came the end to the early growth period in the rail industry. The Richmond-Danville line was used by the Confederacy for the transport of equipment and

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ Ibid., p. 307.

⁶¹ Ibid., p. 309.

⁶² Ibid., p. 324.

⁶³ Ibid., p. 325.

artillery. The railroad was devastated by the war, and recovered at a slow pace. In the early 1900, the Richmond and Danville became part of the Southern Railway System.⁶⁴

The rail industry lost ground to motor vehicles after World War II. In 1954, the passenger trains of the Southern Railway were stopped. Then, in 1971, the Southern Railway discontinued its freight trains, closing down the line altogether.

In the late 1800s, several attempts were made at establishing other railroad lines in the state, including the Richmond and Trans-Allegheny Railroad, and the Richmond and South Western Railroad, both of which would have travelled through Powhatan. Records indicate that citizens voted on whether the county should subscribe to the capitalization of the railroad. Despite the outcome on the voting, neither of the lines were actually constructed.

The Tidewater and Western Railroad developed from an incorporation of numerous lines that operated throughout the region. In 1877, General T. M. Logan and his associates purchased the Clover Hill Railroad and its coal resources, thereby establishing the Bright Hope Railroad. In 1881, the Bright Hope, which was thirty-two miles in length, switched from standard gauge to narrow gauge.⁶⁵

The Farmville and Powhatan Railroad, which would play a part in the development of the Tidewater and Western, was meanwhile incorporated to run from Moseley's Crossing at the Richmond and Danville Railroad, to the town of Farmville in Prince Edward County. In 1886, the county voted to subscribe up to \$40,000 in stock for the construction of the Farmville and Powhatan.⁶⁶

Sometime in 1887, the Bright Hope and the Farmville and Powhatan were merged. By the end of 1888, the General Assembly had chartered the new Farmville and Powhatan Railroad, which as a result of the merger, was over ninety-two miles in length.⁶⁷

By 1890, there were problems with the bonds for the Farmville and Powhatan. The directors of the railroad were accused of not dealing fairly with the Powhatanians. Eventually, the Board of Supervisors was requested to exchange the original bonds for stock in the company. At this

⁶⁴ Ibid., p. 326.

⁶⁵ Ibid., p. 328.

⁶⁶ Ibid., p. 329.

⁶⁷ Ibid., p. 330.

point, the Supervisors instructed the state's attorney to file suit in court for purposes of testing the legality of the stocks.⁶⁸

Finally, in 1890, the railroad began operation. Records indicate that the railroad was always in poor condition and that numerous law cases were pending in court. In 1905, the company was sold and during its final years of operation it was known as the Tidewater and Western, or the "Tired and Weary". On September 28, 1917, the Supreme Court of Virginia allowed the company to dismantle its tracks and sell the property.⁶⁹

Remains of railroad beds exist in several locations throughout the county. The bed of the narrow-gage Tidewater and Western Railroad that ran from Farmville to West Point is visible throughout the county. The railroad ran during the early 1900s. There is also a depression from a former railroad located in the front lawn of the resource now known as Belona Station (72-251). According to the owner of Belona Depot, there was actually a rail station located on the property. The current Belona Station is said to have originally been a hotel that provided overnight accommodations for rail travelers. Unfortunately, none of the original rail depots are extant. It should be noted that early taverns and ordinaries discussed under the section Commerce/Trade of this report are related to the rail lines as they also provided accommodations for the travellers.

The only railroad currently serving the county is the Norfolk-Southern Railroad which cuts across the southeastern corner of the county. This line appears on the 1880 LaPrade Map, and is indicated as the Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Road-related

Early roads in Powhatan County led to mines and to centers of interest such as the county seat, churches, the saw and flour mills, the crossroads stores, ordinaries and bridges and ferries. The two main roads running east-west were the Old Buckingham Road on the ridge between the two rivers and the Manakin Town Road between Old Buckingham Road and the James River.⁷⁰ Crossroads connected the two roads and the rivers. During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, much effort was made to improve existing roads and bridges, as well as to construct new ones.

⁶⁸ Ibid., p. 332.

⁶⁹ Ibid., p. 335.

⁷⁰ The Historical Records Survey, Division of Professional and Service Projects, Works Projects Administration, Inventory of County Archives of Virginia, p. 11.

One early road in Powhatan with a historically picturesque name was Negro Arm Road; the origin of the road's name has not been documented. The road ran in a north/south direction in the middle of the county. Based on the 1880 LaPrade Map, Negro Arm Road (Rt. 603) connected Middle Road (Rt. 615) and Old Buckingham Road (Rt. 13).

In August of 1798, the court assigned numbers to the existing roads. Surveyors were appointed to maintain the roads; negligence on the part of the surveyors was subject to investigation by the grand jury. Subsequently, according to Couture, petitions for new roads were made to the county. For instance, in 1814, John Butler requested that a road be constructed from Old Buckingham Road to Robert's old field. A commission reviewed the proposal, and recommended that the road be established. There are also records of James Clarke, the owner of Belnemus, who petitioned the county court for a road to his mill.⁷¹

The records include numerous entries for the establishment of the road from Buckingham state road to the road that led from Powhatan Courthouse to Cartersville. According to Couture, this was probably Anderson Highway, Route 60. Henry Skipwith petitioned for the road and the entries begin in March of 1818.

Route 13, Old Buckingham Road, originally connected the Cumberland Courthouse and Powhatan Courthouse. The road parallels Route 60 through the eastern half of the county, and then veers south just west of Powhatan Courthouse and follows the James and Appomattox watershed. Old Buckingham Road approached Route 60 again near the Cumberland Courthouse. The original road begins in Chesterfield County where Route 677 and Route 147 intersect.⁷² The road which passes through what were once important towns in the county, names and numbers change as it traverses the county. Hopkinsville, an important stage layover of the 19th century, was located where Manakin Ferry Road intersects Old Buckingham Road, known as Page Road at this location. The road passes through Flat Rock, which was an early mail-stop. Old Buckingham Road then winds past Powhatan Courthouse and other once-important villages such as Macon, Belona, Ballsville and Tobaccoville. The road intersects Route 60 two miles east of Cumberland Court House, and ends in Cumberland County at a place called Buckingham.⁷³

By 1880, the county included a network of roads: River Road running in an east-west direction in the northern part of the county, Middle Road running in the same direction in the middle of

⁷¹ Couture, p. 340.

⁷² Agnes Gish, "Country Roads Take Me Home," Powhatan Toady (August 7, 1986).

⁷³ Ibid., p. 3.

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the county and Buckingham Road running in the southern part. Major north-south links included Negro Arm Road, Giles Bridge Road, Ridge Road, Jefferson Road, Jude's Ferry Road, Michaux Ferry Road, Church Road, Ridge Road, and Powhatan Station Road.

By the 1930s, the paved roads and improvements provided Powhatan County with the framework for the current road system. Since then, the roads have been re-numbered and many of the descriptive names have been lost. Recently, the county adopted a post office box system for mail delivery, which has accelerated the elimination of road names.

THEME: COMMERCE/TRADE

RESOURCE TYPE: Stores, Banks, Taverns, Ordinaries

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

Stores

Supplying local produce as well as imported goods, the small village store served the needs of the local residents. Although generally abandoned today, at least 11 of the nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century stores survive throughout the county. These stores can be found principally along Cosby Road (Rt 621), Old Huguenot Trail Road (Rt 711), Maiden Road (Rt 522), Old Buckingham Road (Rt 13) and Ballsville Road (Rt 630), as well as at the cross-roads of Macon and Ballsville, and in the town of Powhatan Courthouse.

In general, these small retail establishments are one-story frame structures with gable roofs and front porches used for displaying produce and other goods. The front elevations generally have a central entry flanked by large rectangular window openings. Windows found on the stores dating from the nineteenth century have multi-paned, double-hung units, while early to mid-twentieth-century windows tended to be large, plate glass show windows.

The oldest documented store in the county is the Cosby Store (72-156) (Figure 59), located along Cosby Road (Rt 621). This structure, probably constructed in the early 1900s, is a one-story frame building set on a rubble pier foundation. The front gable of the Cosby Store originally had a porch extending across the front, but was apparently removed after being knocked down by a team of horses which broke loose one day and kicked it.⁷⁴ The original owner of the store, Jim Cosby, not only served as a merchant, but was the local banker as well. There were no banks in Powhatan at that time, so Mr. Cosby apparently made loans and bought and sold land to people in the county.⁷⁵

Several other one-story frame stores, all vacant and abandoned, can be found along important roads in the county. On Huguenot Trail (Rt 711), there are two early twentieth-century

⁷⁴ Couture, p.361.

⁷⁵ Ibid., p. 360.

examples, one located at the corner of Rt 711 and Venita Road (Rt 624) (72-318), the other on Rt 711 (72-312), just west of Subletts. The store just west of Subletts was apparently moved from an unknown location.⁷⁶ Today, Maidens Road (Rt 522) is host to a series of more recent stores, leaving at least one early twentieth-century example vacant. This store (72-348) is similarly a one-story, frame structure with a front gable roof and shed roof porch providing cover across the front of the store building. Central double doors are flanked by large rectangular window openings with shutters currently closed and boarded over with cross braces. Another one-story, frame store, similar to those described above, is located at 2255 Ridge Road (Rt 627) (72-245).

A one-story, frame store (72-241) from the period 1890-1900 is located on Ballsville Road (Rt 630), between Trenholm and Ballsville on the southeast side of the road. This store sits upon a pier foundation and has a front gable with cornice returns in the gable. Partially open shutters over the windows flanking the central door reveal the two-over-two, double-hung windows behind.

Nicholls Store (72-228), located in the town of Macon at the intersection of Old Buckingham Road (Rt 13) and Giles Bridge Road (Rt 609), was constructed in 1924 by Mr. Nicholls. Mr. Nicholls' son still operates the store today, which retains much of its original interior detailing. The store, rectangular in plan, is a one-story structure with a gable roof and overhanging eaves. A porch, supported by spindle columns, projects in front of the building's facade, fenestrated by large show windows. These show windows have large openings with four fixed-light sash surmounted by seven-light transoms. Inside, the store is arranged as a large open space with built-in shelves along the walls and free-standing shelves creating a series of aisles.

The most recent commercial structure to be surveyed was Brown's Service Station (72-230) on Anderson Highway (Rt 60), at the intersection with Trenholm Road (Rt 629). Built in 1936, when Rt 60 was paved, the store and gas station caters to the automobile industry. The store, designed in the Colonial Revival style, is a long rectangular wood frame structure with three dormer windows grouped towards one end. The building retains the original storekeeper's quarters, which are attached on the west end of the commercial portion.

Powhatan Courthouse must have been bustling with commercial activity at one time. Today, it is a rather peaceful commercial center with one old feed or hardware store serving as the Powhatan Office Building (72-399), and Walton's Cracker Barrel (72-407) (Figure 60) catering to local culinary tastes. The Powhatan Office Building is an early twentieth-century commercial structure with a false gable roof obscured on the sides by a stepped parapet. The front of the building has been covered with wood and brick while the side elevations retain the original

⁷⁶ This information was provided by a local resident knowledgeable about the buildings.

pressed tin cladding material. Large show windows, now filled with plate glass, flank a central door opening, a typical arrangement.

The Cracker Barrel differs from all the other commercial structures seen in the county in both size and style. This is a tall, two-story wood frame structure designed in a vernacular Victorian mode. A double-story front porch is equipped with spindle columns and knee-brackets and a balustrade on the second floor. Four-light sash which fill the large window openings of the first floor distinguish this level as public space, while the smaller two-over-two light, double-hung sash of the second floor identify this as the dwelling space. A hipped roof covers both the main block of the building and the double-story porch.

Banks

In discussing the banking activities of his great-grandfather's store, Robert Cosby recounted the paucity of banks in Powhatan in the 1890-1900 era.⁷⁷ It was apparently quite common in the early twentieth century for the banks of Richmond to have local businesses serve as branch banks in Powhatan. Powhatan finally got its own bank in 1922, when the Bank of Powhatan opened (72-406) (Figure 61). This bank building, located in Powhatan Courthouse, is an elegant Roman temple-front building constructed of brick and built in sympathy to the courthouse across the road. The tetra pro-style temple front precedes the long, rectangular-shaped cella once serving as the bank's lobby and cashier area. The cella walls are articulated on the exterior by recessed panels pierced by rectangular window openings. The front elevation has a central replacement door surmounted by a projecting pediment and flanked by long, rectangular window openings.

Ordinaries and Taverns

The terms "ordinary" and "tavern" are basically interchangeable, and for the purposes of this report no distinction has been made. Historically, however, the term "ordinary" appears to have been more frequently used during the eighteenth century in Virginia and was gradually replaced by the term "tavern." A tavern or ordinary referred to a broad range of building configurations from a one- or two-room establishment to a building which provided multiple public rooms and accommodations for numerous travelers. Some taverns functioned as public meeting places where local farmers could eat, drink and conduct business, while other taverns only offered

⁷⁷ Couture, p. 362.

accommodations for overnight lodgers.⁷⁸ Although the exact events associated with the taverns and ordinaries surveyed in Powhatan has not been determined, based on state and local traditions, it is probable that, at a minimum, the resources provided spaces for social interaction.

The oldest known tavern building found in Powhatan County is Macon Tavern (72-227) (Figure 62), located on Old Buckingham Road (Rt 13) at the intersection of Giles Bridge Road (Rt 609) in Macon. According to local resident, Mr. Nicholls, this tavern was constructed during the 1720s and was known as Woodson Tavern. A three-bay, I-house wing, added to the tavern building in 1903, changed the frontal emphasis of the building so that it now faces Giles Bridge Road. The one-and-one-half-story tavern is a wood frame structure, rectangular in plan. It rests upon a raised brick foundation and has a steeply pitched gable roof with a brick end chimney, now enclosed by the 1903 addition. A porch, which is not original, covers the three-bay elevation of the facade. A one-story, shed addition with a brick end chimney of Flemish bond abuts the tavern building to the west.

Similar in construction and date to the Macon Tavern is the original portion of the Courthouse Tavern in Powhatan Courthouse (72-35). Constructed in the mid- to late-eighteenth century, the original portion of the building consists of a one-and-one-half-story frame structure raised on a brick foundation and articulated on the end by a brick chimney. The gabled roof of this building extends in a flaring fashion beyond the plane of the wall to provide a cover for the three-bay porch. The roof is supported by simple square wood columns with a simple balustrade running between them. Shortly after 1800, this small tavern was extended to include a large, two-and-one-half-story brick addition with double-story porches and shed dormers. Long, rectangular windows with nine-over-nine, double-hung wood sash and jack-arch lintels with keystones on the second floor express a certain formality.

Probably the most well-known taverns in the county are French's Tavern (72-105) and Subletts Tavern (72-42). Subletts Tavern (Figures 63 and 64) is located on the north side of Huguenot Trail (Rt 711) in Subletts. Probably built in the mid-eighteenth century as a residence, the original part of the structure exists today with several nineteenth-century additions. The original portion consists of a one-and-one-half-story frame building covered with beaded weatherboard. The gabled roof with wood shingles is punctuated with gabled dormers and a box cornice with a decorative corner profile. A large end chimney is constructed of brick with a stepped base, double corbelled shoulders and a corbelled cap. According to the WPA information on Subletts, the once private dwelling most likely operated as a tavern from 1816-1844, the years for which William Sublett was consecutively issued tavern licenses. Eventually, during the mid-nineteenth century, a two-story, two-bay wing was erected to the west of the structure and connected to it by a one-and-one-half-story hyphen. The WPA information indicates that this

⁷⁸ Jeffery M. O'Dell, Chesterfield County: Early Architecture and Historic Sites (County of Chesterfield, Virginia, 1983), p. 443.

two-story addition served as a post office for over 100 years. At the rear of the house is a one-story kitchen addition. The entire complex has been skillfully renovated and uses original building materials where possible, and reproduction materials when not.

French's Tavern, located on Old Buckingham Road (Rt 13) between Ballsville and Tobaccoville, served as an important stage stop on the road from Richmond to Farmville. This two-story frame building with brick end chimneys is an excellent example of its type and has important associations with the history of the county. French's Tavern is listed on the National Register for both its historical and architectural significance. Because this property is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and has thorough written documentation, it was not surveyed as part of this project.

Red Lane Tavern (72-44), located on Old Buckingham Road (Rt 13) east of Powhatan Courthouse, was constructed in the early nineteenth century and served as a stage stop for many years.⁷⁹ Red Lane Tavern is a one-and-one-half-story frame building with a one-and-one-half-story kitchen connected to it at the rear by a one-story hyphen. The tavern building itself has a gable roof, two brick end chimneys and a raised porch with a hipped roof.

Genito Ordinary (72-18), located on the north side of Genito Road (Rt 604), was originally constructed during the late 18th century, and includes a series of later additions. Located just northeast of the Powhatan/Amelia County border, the ordinary served as an important stopping point between the two counties. The original portion of the ordinary has a raised brick basement extending to the ceiling level of the first floor, which originally served as the tavern. The original entrance to the tavern is located at this level although the doors have been replaced. The upper floors of this section are of frame construction and gabled dormer windows punctuate the gable roof. End chimneys of brick laid in Flemish bond with corbelled shoulders are located at both the north and south ends of the ordinary. Two-story frame additions are located on the east and north elevations. The ordinary has undergone extensive alterations and additions, and currently functions as a private residence.

⁷⁹ Powhatan Heritage, Powhatan County Bicentennial Calendar, 1977 (Powhatan, Virginia: Powhatan County Bicentennial Commission, 1977).



Figure 59: *Cosby Store (72-156), South and East Elevations*
Source: Tracerics, 1991



Figure 60: *Walton's Cracker Barrel (72-407), East Elevation*
Source: Tracerics, 1991



Figure 61: *Powhatan Bank (72-406), South Elevation*
Source: Traceries, 1991



Figure 62: *Macon Tavern (72-227), East Elevation*
Source: Traceries, 1991

Sublett's Tavern

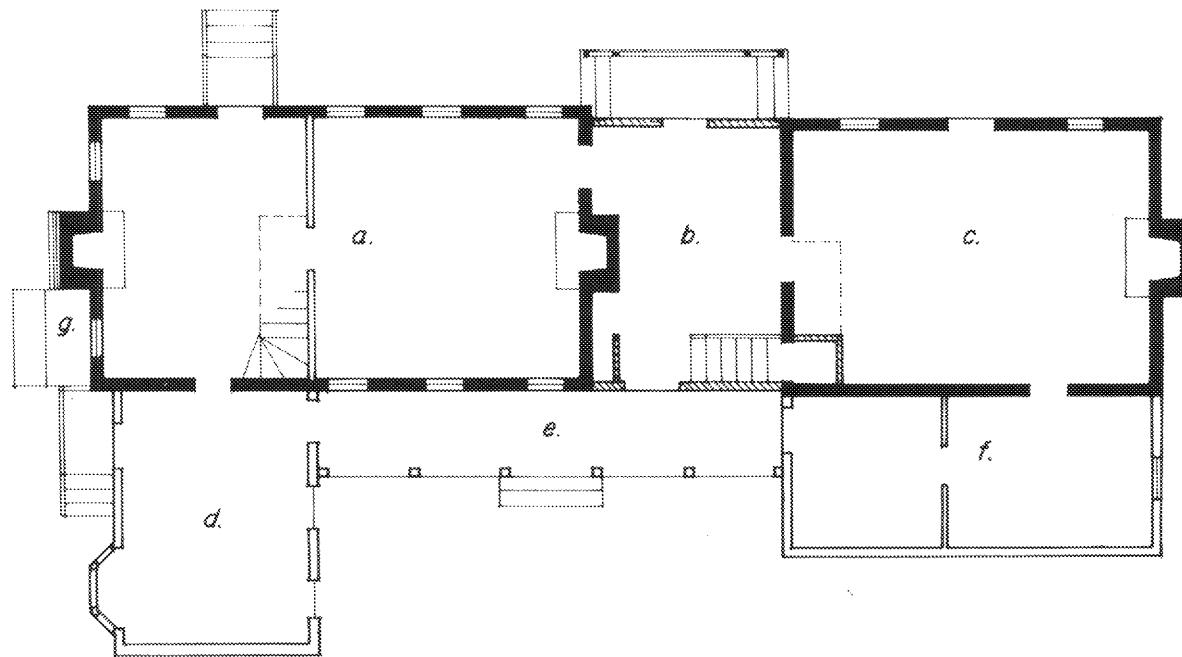


Figure 63: Sublett's Tavern (72-42), Floor Plan
Source: PMA, 1991

- a. Original 1-1/2 story dwelling, Mid - late 18th C.
- b. Hyphen connection, date unknown
- c. 2 story Tavern, Mid - late 18th C.
- d. Kitchen addition, 19th C.
- e. Porch addition, date unknown
- f. Rear addition, date unknown

First Floor Plan

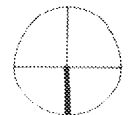




Figure 64: *Subletts Tavern (72-42), South Elevation*
Source: Tracerics, 1991

THEME: INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION

RESOURCE TYPE: Mills, Mines, Factories

Historically, farming was the most important industry in Powhatan County, but industrial concerns did have a presence in the county. Most importantly, the cultivation of corn and wheat led to the development of gristmills throughout the county, some of which survive today. Other forms of industry in the county included coal mining and clay manufacturing. In the twentieth century, sawmilling and lumbering became one of the most significant industrial employers of the county. According to the 1870 Census, the county had a total of 29 establishments, employing forty-five males above fifteen years old, twenty females above fifteen years old and ten youth. The county's industries were powered by at least ten water wheel and one thirty-eight horse-powered engine. The capital from these establishments totaling \$63,825 with wages accounting for \$3,355.⁸⁰

Grist Milling (Figure 65)

Although the first Powhatan County Order Book records the erection of numerous gristmills in the county in the late eighteenth century, only four mid- to late-19th century mills were located during the on-site survey of the county. According to research conducted by Couture, the first Powhatan County Order Book lists in the 1790s at least ten requests for permission by individuals to erect grist mills on their property.⁸¹ The records show that these requests for private dams were generally granted, indicating that numerous small dams must have dotted the waterways in the county in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Eventually, however, these small private mills were replaced by larger, more substantial mills built of brick and stone. An accurate count of mills, however, can not be taken from the number of dams in the county since some of the mills were powered by horses or mules rather than by water.

The 1880 LaPrade map of Powhatan County shows approximately twenty mills scattered across the county. Of these, five mills are extant. Four mills, Finches Mill (72-16), Woodward Mill (72-342) (Figure 66), Fine Creek Mill (72-16), and Goodwyn Farm Mill (72-106) were examined as part of this survey. The survey team was not able to gain access to Woodberry Mill (72-47), the other surviving example. Finches Mill, a pre-Civil War mill located in the Wildlife Management area between Powhatan Lakes, collapsed sometime between the HABS survey of 1958 and the current survey. Stone foundations of the mill and earthworks around the mill remain as the last testament to this mill site. Woodward Mill, south of Fine Creek Mills on the edge of Jones Creek, is the most intact example of the three water-powered mills. Rectangular

⁸⁰ Census, 9th, June 1870.

⁸¹ Couture, p. 353.

in plan, this mid-nineteenth century one-and-one-half-story structure has stone first-story walls floor laid in random fashion, and a frame attic story with the end gables pierced by rectangular window openings. A rusting metal mill wheel survives half-buried between Jones Creek and the mill building.

Fine Creek Mill, located in Fine Creek Mills, consists of stone remains found along a dry river bed. The mill building was originally three stories tall and set upon a high foundation and first story of stone. The second and third floors, of frame construction and covered with a steeply-pitched gable roof, no longer exist. Also dating from the mid-nineteenth century is Fine Creek Mill, which operated until 1940. The flour and other grain produced at Fine Creek Mill was shipped across the river to Goochland County by way of Lee's Ferry. Across a gravel lane leading to the mill stands the Miller's house. This house, still occupied, is a one-and-one-half-story log structure with massive stone and brick end chimneys, and board-and-batten walls. The Fine Creek Gatehouse (72-276) is located at the entrance of the gravel road leading to the mill.

The gristmill situated on Goodwyn Farm (72-106) dates from the mid-19th century. The structure, which was relocated to its current site, is a one-and-one-half-story frame barn with a gable roof. A one-and-one-half-story frame addition was constructed on the rear of the structure. Both the original section as well as the addition are elevated on brick piers. A seam in the clapboard on the east and west elevations indicates that the front portion of the structure was altered at some time. The gristmill includes two wood batten doors with their original strap hinges. The interior of the mill retains its original wood wheel and gears, which was originally powered by a horse rather than by water. This noncommercial gristmill was probably used for the owner's needs and perhaps those of his neighbors.⁸²

Coal Mining

Although coal production was one of the county's earliest industrial endeavors, coal mining failed to gain the same importance as agriculture and has left little in terms of physical remnants behind. Coal was first spotted in Powhatan County by William Byrd in 1705, when he was visiting the Huguenot settlement of Manakin Town. Having sighted the potential for coal production, Byrd sought a patent for Sabot Island, a 385-acre island where he had apparently seen a vein of coal protruding from the bank.⁸³ In 1709, George Smith, an agent for the Virginia Colony in England, was sent to the area of Manakin to mine. Shortly after his arrival, Smith reported the discovery of coal in the Falling Creek area. The coal was, he wrote "very

⁸² O'Dell, p. 396.

⁸³ Couture, p. 349.

good and sufficient to furnish several generations".⁸⁴ In 1710, George Smith reported that "all was well at the Sabot mine", and by 1711, he claims to have found some very good coal.⁸⁵ According to an article published in 1880 on coal in Virginia, the state quarried six million tons of coal between 1822 and 1877. The Chesterfield coal basin alone covered 189 square miles.⁸⁶ Despite the jump start on coal mining in Powhatan County, these mines never amounted to much, while coal production in neighboring Chesterfield and Midlothian counties became highly profitable during the remainder of the eighteenth century.

By the mid-nineteenth century, Etna Coal Company, an important coal company with mines in Powhatan and Chesterfield counties, saw the potential for profitable coal mining in Powhatan. In 1838, Etna lobbied for a railroad line to be constructed from the mines to the James River. From there coal could be shipped down the James River to Richmond. This attempt at improving coal production in Powhatan also proved futile; in 1853, the Etna operation was sold for taxes. Sometime following the Civil War, Etna was reorganized as the Old Dominion Coal Company. In 1872, Old Dominion sought a right of way for the coal railroad from its mines to the James River. This line, shown on the LaPrade map of 1880, runs from the mines south of Huguenot Trail Road through the Norwood tract of land to the James River, across from Sabot Island. No remains of the Old Dominion Coal Mine Railroad were located as part of this survey.

By 1880, any attempt at coal mining in Powhatan county came to a grinding halt. Mines in Chesterfield were plagued by fire and other explosions, and those in Powhatan abandoned for cheaper coal in the western portions of the state.⁸⁷

Clay Manufacturing

Approximately six miles south of Flat Rock is the small village of Clayville, so named for the composition of its soil. Not surprisingly, this village was host to a brick manufacturing plant which operated during the early 1900s. All types of brick, including white, red, and salt and pepper clay were produced from the local clay, as well as from other clay brought in from other states along the railroad line running next to the plant. In 1907, the Powhatan Clay Manufacturing Company in Clayville failed, most likely because the importation of clay became

⁸⁴ Ibid.

⁸⁵ Ibid., p.350.

⁸⁶ "The Resources of the Virginias On and Near the Proposed Route of the Richmond and Southwestern Railway," p. 90.

⁸⁷ Couture, p. 352.

prohibitively expensive, and the local clay supply diminished.⁸⁸ Today, the town of Clayville remains as an example of a small railroad village including late nineteenth and early twentieth century architecture. The exact site of the former clay company was not located during this survey.

Saw-milling and Lumbering

Two of the largest employers of the county during the 1920s, saw-milling and lumbering continue as an important industry today. Goodwyn Lumber Company is located at the end of Route 656, north of Anderson Highway.

The Hardwood Novelty Company, also known as the Dogwood Factory, was originally owned and operated by Mr. Malcolm W. Nichols, a Mr. English and a Mr. Lush. The company, which was located near the eastern end of the village of Powhatan, manufactured shuttles for textile mills, wooden mallets, croquet mallets and balls and spools.⁸⁹

Powhatan Cheese Company, Inc.

The Powhatan Cheese Company began operation in the spring of 1923 in the western end of the village of Powhatan. Until that time, tobacco was the primary cash crop in the county. However, with the declining price of tobacco, farmers searched for other ways to supplement their incomes, and dairy farming became popular in the county. The cheese factory provided the dairy farmers with a local outlet for the sale of dairy products. The cheese company was in operation for about ten years in the county, and developed a reputation for producing excellent cheese products.⁹⁰

Although historically farming has been Powhatan's largest industry, the county has supported several large businesses over the years. Most importantly, the industries directly related to agriculture such as gristmills, thrived during the late-eighteenth through the late-nineteenth centuries. The county continues to support at least two saw mills, R.C. Goodwyn & Sons and Ellis M. Palmore Lumber, Inc., and one stone plant, Luck Stone Corporation.

⁸⁸ A Guide to Powhatan County, Virginia (Powhatan Chamber of Commerce, 1990-91), p.5.

⁸⁹ Margaret Palmore, "Powhatan Yesterday - A Look Back," Powhatan Today (July 19, 1990), p. 4.

⁹⁰ Ibid.

THEME: FUNERARY

RESOURCE TYPE: Cemeteries, Memorial Markers

Most of the churches in Powhatan County have associated cemeteries, many of which date to the first church constructed on the site. Family cemeteries are located throughout the county, and in some cases separate slave cemeteries are located at a greater distance from the primary dwelling. Powhatan also includes several memorial markers scattered throughout the county.

Ten churches or chapels surveyed in Powhatan included cemeteries, including 1) Corinth Christian Church (72-337); 2) Hollywood Baptist Church (72-353); 3) Muddy Creek Church (72-30); 4) Hobson's Chapel (72-258); 5) Providence Presbyterian Church (72-247); 6) Mt. Moriah Church (72-218); 7) New Greenbriar Church (72-164); 8) Red Lane Baptist Church (72-141); 9) Mt. Cavalry Baptist Church; and, 10) Shiloh Baptist Church (72-87).

Corinth Church, located on Jude's Ferry Road (Rt 614), was established in 1837, and the tombstones bear such important county names as Sublett, Harris, and Porter. The earliest tombstone in the cemetery at Muddy Creek Church dates from 1901. The cemetery, located on Trenholm Road (Rt 629) includes names important to the county such as Swann, Hatcher and Palmore. Hobson Memorial Chapel was founded in 1841, and is located on Old Buckingham Road (Rt 13), west of Tobacoville. Its cemetery includes tombstones for members of the following families: Blanton, Palmore, Flippin, Wilson, Giles and Whitlock. The earliest tombstone at the Providence Presbyterian Church, located at 1950 Ridge Road (Rt 627), dates from 1918; the cemetery includes Royals, Blantons and Palmores. The Mt. Moriah Baptist Church near Ballsville was organized in 1850. The cemetery includes such names as McLaurine, Hurt and Coleman.

Petersville Cemetery (72-269) (Figure 67), located on Anderson Highway (Rt 60) several miles west of Powhatan Courthouse, was originally associated with the Petersville Church, which is no longer extant. The first church was built as early as 1730-35, and the cemetery is said to be the oldest in the county, including graves of many once prominent Powhatanians and Confederate soldiers.⁹¹ Several of the grave markers are grouped by iron fences; many of the tombstones are no longer legible.

⁹¹ Powhatan's Strength (Powhatan County, Virginia: Powhatan County Independence Bicentennial Commission, 1978), p. 3.

The Huguenot Springs Confederate Cemetery, located on Old Confederate Cemetery Road (Rt 607), is bordered by an iron gate and includes an obelisk-shaped memorial marker. The Confederate soldiers who died at the Convalescent Hospital at the Huguenot Springs Hotel were buried in unmarked graves at this site. In 1915, the granite marker was dedicated in memory of the unknown Confederates.⁹²

An unusual stone marker on Route 684 (72-185) commemorates the daughter of General Philip St. George Cocke, the builder and owner of Belmead. Cocke's daughter was killed at this site in a carriage accident. The stone marker, which is vertical in form with a acorn-shaped cap, is supported by a stone slab and is inscribed with the date November 14, 1840.

Nine family cemeteries associated with domestic structures were documented during the on-site survey. Subletts Cemetery is located on the property known as Mulberry Hill (72-334). The cemetery, situated under a cluster of magnolia trees in the center of a field, includes gravestones of the Sublett family.

A cemetery, located on Trenholm Road (Rt 629) north of Trenholm (72-364), commemorates Thomas Brown Jones, who died in 1883. The cemetery is surrounded by a concrete wall with a decorative iron gate.

Windy Hill (72-122), located on Huguenot Trail (Rt 711) east of Jefferson, has a cemetery for the Hicks family, the original owners of the property. The cemetery, dating from the mid-1800s, is bordered by a decorative iron fence and includes five gravestones.

Center Hill (72-05), constructed c. 1725, has a cemetery on the property which is located approximately one-half mile east of the dwelling. The cemetery, which is quite overgrown, is surrounded by a decorative iron fence. Although the gravestones are not legible, it is believed that they are from the Bolling family.

Shady Oaks (72-119), located on Urbine Road (Rt 676) at the intersection with Stavemill Road (Rt 634), dates from c.1860. Directly west of the house is a cemetery which is surrounded by a concrete wall with recessed panels. No grave stones are visible in the cemetery.

Somerset (72-40) (Figure 68) has the most spectacular family cemetery in the county. The house at Somerset, constructed in c. 1770, is split from the associated cemetery by Ballsville Road (Rt 630). The cemetery is surrounded by a stone wall with three stone steps crossing it. The earliest gravestone dates from 1811, and most of the stones commemorate members of the Brown family.

⁹² Weaver, p. 16.

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The barn on Mill Quarter Road (Rt 620) (72-180) has a family cemetery to its east. The cemetery, which is in poor condition, is surrounded by a concrete wall. The barn, cemetery and other outbuildings were originally associated with a dwelling that is no longer extant.

The property at 4747 Cosby Road (Rt 621) (72-169) has a cemetery which includes five gravestones of the Meacham family. The cemetery, located to the south of the main dwelling, is currently surrounded by a chain-link fence.

Spring Hill Farm (72-220), 4809 Old Buckingham Road, dates back to the 1760s. The property includes the original dwelling which dates from the 1760s, and a more modern dwelling from the 1890s. A family cemetery is located close to the original dwelling and includes gravestones for members of the Sledd and Winfree families. The property also includes a slave cemetery which is located approximately one-quarter mile from the dwellings. The slave cemetery includes the names Hickmon and Betty Criss.

The county includes many family cemeteries associated with residential properties, including slave cemeteries, as well as cemeteries associated with churches. The grave markers provide information regarding the families who once occupied a specific dwelling and attended a particular church, as well as indicating the names that prevailed in the county throughout its history.



Figure 67: *Petersville Cemetery (72-269), General View*
Source: Traceries, 1991



Figure 68: *Cemetery at Somerset (72-40), General View*
Source: Traceries, 1991

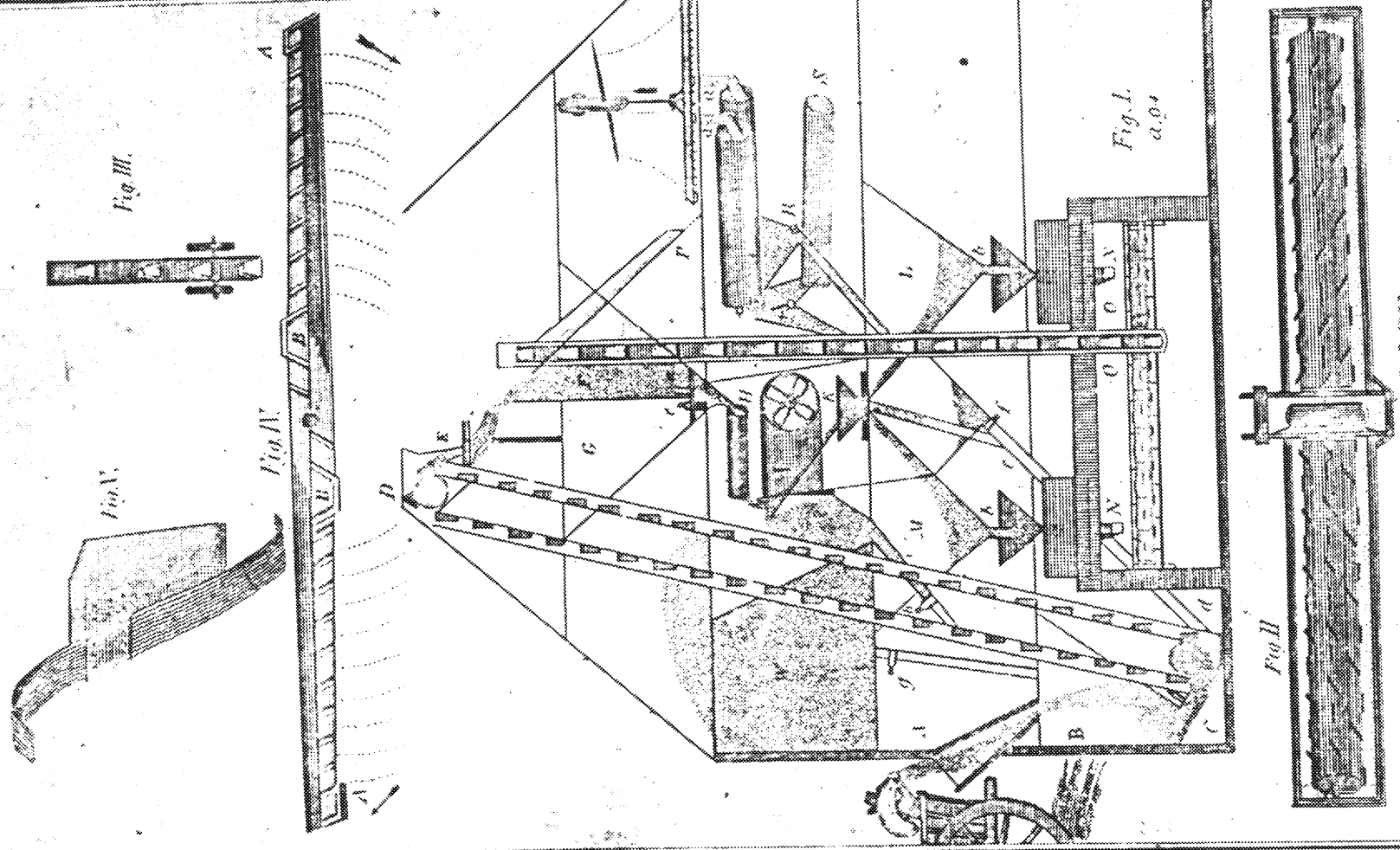


Figure 65: Historic Illustration of Grist Mill
Source: The Young Mill-Wright & Miller's Guide, Smithsonian Institute



Figure 66: *Woodward Mill (72-342), North and East Elevations*
Source: Tracerics, 1991

THEME: ETHNICITY/IMMIGRATION

RESOURCE TYPE: Town, Site, Church

In 1685, King Louis XIV of France repealed the Edict of Nantes, which had granted tolerance to his Protestant subjects. With the repeal of the Edict, the Protestants were forced to practice Catholicism and were forbade to leave the kingdom with the threat of death. With monetary support from England's King William III, over 400 Huguenots migrated to Virginia where land was reserved for their settlement.

Because the original site for the settlement was swampy and unhealthy, Colonel William Byrd agreed that it would be best for the Huguenots to go to a place on the James River known as Manakin Town (72-81). The Huguenots arrived in Virginia in 1700; they were granted 10,000 acres of land as a gift and exempted from all parish taxes for a period of seven years.⁹³

With their lack of backwoods experience, the settlers were not equipped for the frontier life of Virginia. Manufacturing, at which the Huguenots excelled, could not be developed due to the lack of raw materials, as well as a lack of tools, machinery and capitalization. Because of the poor living situation, the second group of immigrants did not go to Manakin Town, but rather scattered throughout the county. Other Huguenots slowly deserted Manakin Town and intermingled with the English-speaking colonists.

Manakin Town is recognized as a site for its historic significance as a Huguenot settlement. The area, which does not include any architectural remains, is on the south bank of the James River just west of the Public Landing Site, and has a high potential for archeological remains.

The National Register property of Manakin Episcopal Chapel (72-93) is located on Huguenot Trail (Rt 711) east of Subletts on early Huguenot land. The present chapel is the fourth built on this site and is marked by its small scale and intersecting picturesque gables.

⁹³ Robert L. Scribner, "Manakintowne in Virginia," Virginia Cavalcade 3 (Winter 1953), p. 38.

THEME: TECHNOLOGY/ENGINEERING

RESOURCE TYPE: Bridges, Dam

Considering Powhatan's position on the James and Appomattox River, bridges were an early development as a means of traversing the waterways. Despite the importance of bridges in the county, construction techniques were primitive, and often unsafe.⁹⁴ County records from the early to mid-nineteenth-century indicate that bridges in the county were in constant need of repair. In his history of Powhatan County, Couture writes of one late eighteenth century bridge, Genito Bridge, and several mid-nineteenth century bridges, including Deep Creek Bridge, Giles Bridge, and Fine Creek Bridge. The twentieth-century bridges referred to include the well-known Michaux Bridge and the Rock Castle Bridge. Of the listed bridges, all but three were rebuilt of concrete during the mid-to-late twentieth century.

Rock Castle Bridge (72-183), a metal truss bridge, crosses Deep Creek on Belmead property. According to Couture, \$2,500.00 was appropriated by the county for the construction of a bridge at Rock Castle in 1912, and drawings and specifications for the bridge were filed at that time.⁹⁵ Although partially washed out and no longer used, the bridge at Belmead still stands. Three stone piers which span Deep Creek originally supported a metal truss bridge. The metal truss only remains between two of the three stone piers. The road leading to the bridge no longer exists, and the bridge is overgrown with trees and vegetation.

The Bridge at Deep Creek (72-186), just outside the Belmead property on Bell Road (Rt 684), is also a metal truss bridge, but of a later date. This Pratt truss bridge, erected in 1935, replaced an earlier bridge from the mid-nineteenth century. Couture reports that in 1836, three commissioners met to investigate the necessity of rebuilding a bridge across Deep Creek which had been washed out and replaced by a ford. The meeting resulted in letting a contract for the Deep Creek bridge.⁹⁶

Giles Bridge (72-374) (Figure 69), which crosses the Appomattox River south of Macon, is similarly a metal Pratt truss bridge which replaced an earlier mid-nineteenth century bridge. Today, old stone piers in the banks of the river by the present bridge can be seen. These stone piers are probably the remnants of the old bridge which went through a series of repairs and which was finally replaced entirely. The existing metal truss bridge sits on concrete piers

⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 311.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 314.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 312.

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spanning the river. An inscription on the truss reveals the frame to be Tennessee Metal and the date of construction 1932.

Belmead Dam

Although there may be small earthen dams creating private ponds, as well as former millponds, the only existing major dam in the county is Belmead Dam (72-184) located on Deep Creek. The dam was originally used in conjunction with Belmead Mill, which was located to the east of the dam.⁹⁷ Built in 1919, the dam is of concrete construction with a center spillway.

⁹⁷ La Prade Map, 1880.

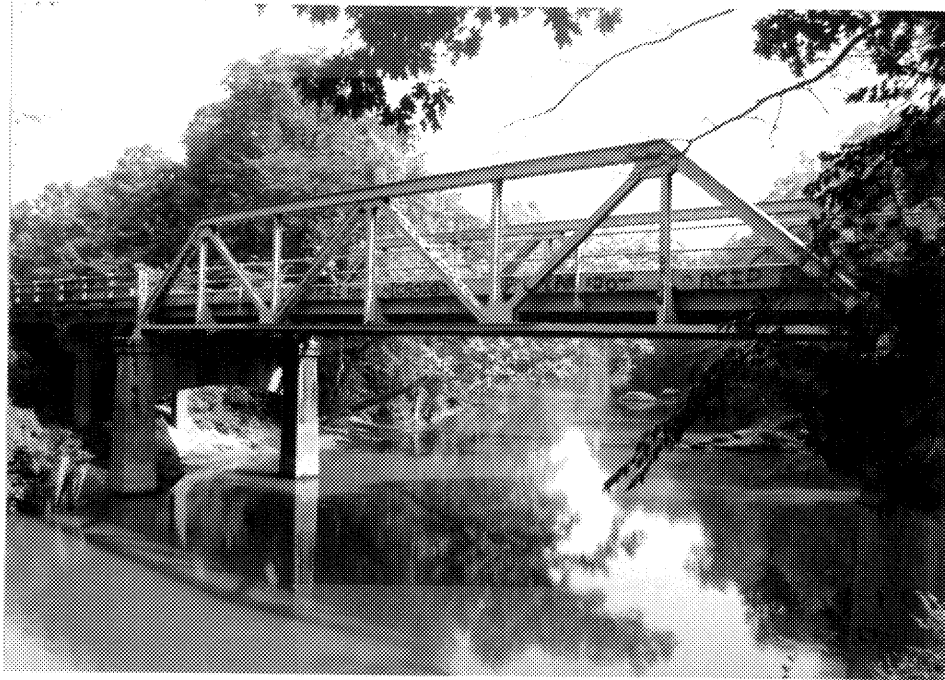


Figure 69: *Giles Bridge (72-374), General View*
Source: Traceries, 1991

CONCLUSIONS

Standards for Evaluation

The properties surveyed in Powhatan County have been evaluated for their historic significance at the local, state and national levels. As stated in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Evaluation, evaluation is the process of determining whether identified properties meet defined criteria of significance and whether they should, therefore, be included in an inventory of historic properties determined to meet the established criteria. The Secretary of the Interior provides four standards for evaluation. These standards are listed as follows:

- Standard I. Evaluation of Significance of Historic Properties Uses Established Criteria
- Standard II. Evaluation of Significance Applies the Criteria Within Historic Contexts
- Standard III. Evaluation Results in a List or Inventory of Significant Properties that is Consulted in Assigning Registration and Treatment Priorities
- Standard IV. Evaluation Results Are Made Available to the Public

Following the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Evaluation are the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Evaluation. These guidelines describe the principles and process for evaluating the significance of the identified historic properties. In evaluating the historic resources of Powhatan County, both the Standards and Guidelines for Evaluation were consulted. Firstly, the guidelines suggest that criteria used to develop an inventory of historic properties should be coordinated with the National Register of Historic Places. The evaluation of historic properties in Powhatan County was conducted using both the National Register of Historic Places Criteria and the Virginia Landmark Designation Criteria. The Virginia Landmark Designation Criteria, established in 1966 are coordinated with those established by the National Register, and therefore conform with the guidelines established by the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Evaluation.

The National Register of Historic Places Criteria states:

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

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

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

Similarly, the Virginia Landmark Designation Criteria are set forth in the legislation as follows:

No structure or site shall be deemed a historic one unless it has been prominently identified with, or best represents, some major aspect of the cultural, political, economic, military, or social history of the State or nation, or has had a relationship with the life of an historic personage or event representing some major aspect of, or ideals related to, the history of the State or nation. In the case of structures which are to be so designated, they shall embody the principal or unique features of an architectural style or demonstrate the style of a period of our history or method of construction, or serve as an illustration of the work of a master builder, designer or architect whose genius influenced the period in which he worked or has significance in current times. In order for a site to qualify as an archaeological site, it shall be an area from which it is reasonable to expect that artifacts, materials, and other specimens may be found which give insight to an understanding of aboriginal man or the Colonial and early history and architecture of the State or nation.⁹⁸

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

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

⁹⁸ Calder Loth, editor, The Virginia Landmarks Register (Charlottesville, Virginia: The University Press of Virginia, 1987), p. x.

- Subsistence/Agriculture Theme: This theme most broadly seeks explanations of the different strategies that cultures develop to procure, process and store food.
- Government/Law/Political Theme: This theme relates primarily to the enactment and administration of laws by which a nation, state, or other political jurisdiction is governed; and activities related to politics and government.
- Health Care/Medicine Theme: This theme refers to the care of sick, elderly and the disabled, and the promotion of health and hygiene.
- Education Theme: This theme relates to the process of conveying or acquiring knowledge or skills through systematic instruction, training, or study, whether through public or private efforts.
- Military/Defense Theme: This theme relates to the system of defending the territory and sovereignty of a people and encompasses all military activities, battles, strategic locations, and events important in military history.
- Religion Theme: This theme concerns the organized system of beliefs, practices, and traditions regarding the world view of various cultures and the material manifestation of spiritual beliefs.
- Social Theme: This theme relates to social activities and institutions, the activities of charitable, fraternal, or other community organizations and places associated with broad social movements.
- Recreation and the Arts Theme: This theme relates to the arts and cultural activities and institutions related to leisure time and recreation.
- Transportation/Communication Theme: This theme relates to the process and technology of conveying passengers, materials, and information.
- Commerce/Trade Theme: This theme relates to the process of trading goods, services and commodities.
- Industry/Processing/Extraction Theme: This theme explores the technology and process of managing materials, labor and equipment to produce goods and services.
- Landscape Theme: This theme explores the historic, cultural, scenic, visual and design qualities of cultural landscapes, emphasizing the reciprocal relationships affecting the natural and the human-built environment.

- Funerary Theme: This theme concerns the investigation of grave sites for demographic data to study population, composition, health and mortality within prehistoric and historic societies.
- Ethnicity/Immigration Theme: This theme explores the material manifestations of ethnic diversity and the movement and interaction of people of different ethnic heritages through time and space in Virginia.
- Settlement Patterns Theme: Studies related to this theme involve the analysis of different strategies available for the utilization of an area in response to subsistence, demographic, socio-political, and religious aspects of a cultural system.
- Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning Theme: This theme explores the design values and practical arts of planning, designing, arranging, constructing and developing buildings, structures, landscapes, towns and cities for human use and enjoyment.
- Technology/Engineering Theme: While the technological aspects of a culture form the primary basis of interpretation of all themes, this theme relates primarily to the utilization of and evolutionary changes in material culture as a society adapts to the physical, biological, and cultural environment.

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

Summary and Analysis of Findings

VDHR-IPS Powhatan County Database Holdings

The Powhatan County database includes a property record for each site and an individual resource record for each contributing resource located on the property. The database contains a total of 395 property records and 473 resource records. Of the 473 resource records, 459 records represent extant resources, 11 represent demolished resources and 2 represent ruins. These demolished resources were included in properties that were previously identified by VDHR. Since the survey team was required to visit the previously identified sites, the

information on properties including demolished resources was entered into the computer system. Information on the demolished properties assists the state and county with statistical data for developing and implementing a historic preservation plan.

Resources were surveyed at the reconnaissance-level and the intensive-level. Screen groups composed of data elements corresponding to the VDHR survey form information fields, were selected for data entry for each property based on the level of survey conducted and the building type surveyed. A property screen, either reconnaissance or intensive, was filled out for each property, as well as the appropriate resource screens. The Agricultural Intensive Resource screen was completed for barns, granaries, corncribs or any other agricultural outbuildings surveyed as part of a property.

Distribution of Properties

The survey team recorded the magisterial district for each property surveyed to assist in locating the properties and to ensure an even distribution of surveyed properties across the county. The following count by resource was generated from the VDHR-IPS database for Powhatan County:

Huguenot	131
Macon	188
Spencer	153

The magisterial districts are relatively equal in land size. The slight difference in the number of resources surveyed appears to relate to the proximity of the magisterial district to Richmond. The survey team surveyed the fewest resources in Huguenot District, which is located directly adjacent to Chesterfield County. 153 resources were surveyed in Spencer District, located in the center of the county and 188 resources in Macon District, the most western district.

It is probable that the eastern portion of the county historically contained the largest number of buildings and structures since the county was settled from the east. Therefore, based on the statistical findings of the survey, it appears that the development associated with the Richmond Metropolitan Area has had an effect on the building stock of Powhatan County.

National Register Resource Categories

Each property record includes a count of National Register resource categories including building, structure, district, site and object contained within the property boundaries. The resources were labeled based on the definitions included in National Register Bulletin 15.

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

historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.

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

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

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

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

The count of resource types varies for each property. It is possible that a property may not include a resource type if the resource was demolished since the property was previously surveyed. The following count was generated from the database:

799	TOTAL NATIONAL REGISTER RESOURCE TYPES
566	Buildings
152	Structures
77	Sites
4	Objects

The large percentage of buildings in the National Register Resource Type Count reflects the large number of dwellings indicated in the count of building types and the prevalence of the domestic theme in the county's resources. The structures generally relate to the agricultural outbuildings surveyed including barns, granaries, corncribs and sheds. The districts

Resource Types

Each property record includes a count of "wuzits," a temporary term developed by computer specialist Larry Karr in conjunction with the National Register to refer to the resource type based on its original purpose. For each property record, the wuzit is "property." The resources records include a variety of wuzits representing buildings, sites, objects, districts and structures. Of the 1854 resources located during the survey, 489 dwellings were identified and 295 dwellings were surveyed which corresponds to the large number of resources related to the domestic theme and the high count of buildings. Although a large number of sheds were located, the term "shed" was used generally to refer to a structure when the specific function was not apparent. The count of sheds, 294, relates only to the high count of structures under the National Register resource type. The survey located 171 barns, forty-four corncribs, eighteen tobacco barns, thirteen hay barns, five cow barns, five general agricultural buildings and five granaries, which corresponds to the high count of properties related to the Subsistence/Agricultural Theme. Other "wuzits" with high counts include churches with a total of twenty-eight, sixty-seven cemeteries, sixty-four smokehouses and 107 garages.

Construction Materials

295 dwellings were surveyed during the on-site work. Of the 295 dwellings viewed, 180 are of frame construction and sixteen are of brick construction. This great disparity reflects the availability of lumber in the county and the more frequent use of the less expensive method of construction. Although the county had a clay manufacturing company, it is possible that the majority of the products were transported out of the county. In order to further analyze this finding, further research into the history of the records of the county's lumber mills and clay manufacturing companies is required.

Architectural Derivation and Floor Plans

The county includes a sampling of resources designed in more formal styles including Federal, Gothic Revival and Georgian. A majority of the resources illustrate vernacular forms, which reflect a mixture of styles presented in a manner associated with the region. Vernacular forms are typically found in more rural areas which are isolated from metropolitan centers where formal styles are typically initiated.

The resources in the county reflecting the Colonial period typically were one-and-one-half-story, frame dwellings with steeply pitched side gables with gabled dormers and end chimneys. Twenty-three resource were surveyed which reflect the academic Federal style. These resources were typically two-story, brick dwellings with strict symmetrical massing and fenestration. The

seventeen Gothic Revival buildings include resources which definitively can be attributed to A.J. Davis, as well as resources which clearly reflect his influence in the county. The survey team identified thirty-three Colonial Revival resources throughout the county. The resources were typically dwellings of the I-house form with detailing associated with the Colonial Revival style.

The survey team was able to identify the interior floor plans for 152 resources. If the survey team was not able to gain access to the resource, the plan type was determined, where possible, based on the general form of the resource and the organization of the fenestration. A large number of resources with one-room and open plans were located during the survey. A one-room plan generally referred to a dwelling, while an open plan was used to describe a church or barn. Twenty-seven resources with a center-hall plan were identified. This plan incorporated a central passage, usually containing a stairway, flanked by rooms of approximately equal dimensions. The findings include fifteen resources with central passage, single-pile plans and five with central passage, double-pile. Seven surveyed dwellings have hall-parlor plans, which were common in one- and one-and-one-half-story dwellings in Virginia during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

Date of Construction Range

Based on the survey findings, there were surges of building activity in the county between c. 1880 and 1890; at the end of the twentieth century; and between c. 1910 and 1920. Explanation of these building surges requires further research into the history of the county including census information, records on industries within the county and the development of the railroad industry.

Associated and Significant Individuals

The survey team collected information on the names of individuals associated with the original construction of the resource, including architects, builders, engineers and designers. The associated individual was determined for only sixteen of the properties. Four of these sixteen properties list A.J. Davis as the architect. Additional information on the associated individuals requires further research into deeds, wills, and personal papers. Information was also collected on significant persons as defined in National Register Bulletin 16. A.J. Davis, General Robert E. Lee, Peter Jefferson and John Notman are included in the list. This topic also requires further research.

Threatened Properties

Based on the survey findings, 117 properties were determined to be threatened by deterioration, private development or public development. Specifically, 104 properties were threatened by deterioration, usually resulting from neglect and abandonment. Seven properties are threatened by private development of land surrounding the resource. Generally, the private development includes sub-dividing the land, inappropriate alterations or additions, and compromising the context of the resource. One surveyed property, Malvern (72-26), is threatened by public development, specifically the proposed construction of Route 288. The preferred alignment of the highway would require the taking of land associated with Malvern. The county should study, analyze and consider the computer-generated report on threatened properties when determining specific issues to be included in the preservation plan.

VDHR Themes

VDHR defined eighteen cultural themes for Virginia's material cultural history from prehistoric times to the present. The survey team evaluated the properties and their resources and applied the appropriate VDHR theme or themes. The following count was generated from the VDHR-IPS database for Powhatan County:

57	Commerce/Trade
464	Domestic
35	Education
5	Ethnicity/Immigration
31	Funerary
13	Government/Law/
5	Health Care/Medicine
8	Industry/Processing/Extraction
2	Landscape
8	Military/Defense
38	Religion
162	Subsistence/Agriculture
8	Technology/Engineering
8	Transportation

The high count of domestic buildings and structures relates to the large number of dwellings, smokehouses, privies and slave quarters located during the survey. Through its history, Powhatan has been marked by its large number of domestic resources. The county's proximity to Richmond, as well as its fertile soils and bordering rivers, have influenced the development of the land. Historically, farming has been the most important industry in Powhatan County, and

this is reflected in the high percentage of structures related to the Subsistence/Agriculture Theme. This count includes barns, chicken houses, corncribs, granaries and silos. The county retains fifty-seven resources that relate to the Commerce/Trade Theme, which include stores, offices, taverns, ordinaries and a bank. Because of the rural nature of Powhatan County, and the lack of significant public transportation, small commercial ventures such as stores, taverns and ordinaries grew up at cross-roads and along the major corridors running through the county. The thirty-five resources related to the Education Theme include a variety of schools ranging in construction date from the mid-nineteenth century to 1940 and in size from a single-room building to the large complex of buildings at St. Francis (72-181). The thirty-eight religious resources include churches and chapels, and the thirty-one funerary resources include family, church and slave cemeteries and a memorial markers.

National Register Extended Criteria

Forty-five properties and their corresponding resources were determined potentially eligible for the National Register. This determination was based on on-site survey and archival research findings, as well as review of historic integrity. For each property, the National Register criteria were listed. This general criteria has been extended by Tracerics to provide a more specific explanation of the properties' potential for significance. This information represents a preliminary review of the properties and additional archival research and analysis is required. In addition, the determinations represent Tracerics' opinions. VDHR staff must review the information before any property owner proceeds with formal designation of the property.

Recommendations for Designation Consideration

Based on the state and national guidelines and criteria as discussed under Standards for Evaluation, all of the properties in Powhatan County were evaluated for potential nomination. Since this survey project concentrated on the on-site investigation and devoted less time to the archival research, the following recommendations for nominations are based on the property's apparent architectural significance, and are, in some cases, supplemented by limited historic data. It would be beneficial to the county and to VDHR to conduct a second phase of the project which would emphasize historic research, particularly primary source. This primary source research should be directed generally to the county and specifically to the identified properties and the associated individuals. This information would assist in define the significance of the identified resources and evaluating their potential eligibility.

Although Belmead was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1969, the survey team found that the boundaries exclude the barn, which was constructed in 1841 and pre-dates the construction of the primary dwelling. Tracerics recommends that the boundaries for the National Register property be revised and expanded to include the barn, which is marked by a

portico supported by four brick columns. The boundaries should also include the Rock Castle Bridge and the Belmead Dam, which are associated with the primary resource.

Powhatan Courthouse, including the courthouse green, was listed on the National Register in 1969. Based on on-site survey and limited historic research, it appears that the boundaries for the historic district should be expanded to the northeast and southwest along Old Buckingham Road (Rt 13). Powhatan Courthouse (originally Scottville) was conceived in the late 18th century in accordance with the 1777 act of the legislature dividing Cumberland County in half to form Cumberland and Powhatan counties. This act directed the establishment of the town of Scottville to be located in the center of the county and to serve as the county seat. The town was to measure 1300 by 900 feet with streets 100 feet wide and six squares set aside for county buildings.⁹⁹

The National Register nomination form for Powhatan Courthouse does not list the contributing and non-contributing buildings located within its boundaries. Furthermore, the boundaries appear to be rather arbitrary, and not associated with the street pattern of the town. Based on archival research and on-site survey, it seems that the boundaries should be revised according to Illustration . The historic district would not extend as far south as the existing edge and would extend further north to include the two churches on Old Buckingham Road (Rt. 13). The nomination should be expanded to include descriptions of significant buildings such as the Tavern and schools.

In addition to the suggested expansion of the existing National Register properties, there are properties potentially eligible for listing on the Register. Tracerics developed three hierarchical categories. The properties were placed in the appropriate category based on 1) the architectural significance of the property; 2) the historic significance; 3) the amount of historic information available; and 4) the potential threat to the property. Category 1 lists all those properties which Tracerics feels strongly are potentially eligible for the National Register based on preliminary review. The applicable National Register criteria is indicated with an explanation of why it applies to the particular property and the associated VDHR theme is listed. Some level of historic information was available on the resources listed in Category 1. Category 2 refers to those properties which are architectural significant but require further archival research to determine if they meet National Register or Virginia Landmarks criteria. The properties in Category 2 are potentially eligible for the National Register. Category 3 lists properties that are potentially eligible and are currently threatened. A description of the specific threat to the property is indicated in the list.

⁹⁹ Gaines, p. 41.

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CATEGORY 1: Potentially Eligible

Elmington (72-12)

Associated VDHR Theme: Domestic, Subsistence/Agricultural

Criteria C: The design of Elmington has been attributed to A.J. Davis. Robert K. Dabney wrote to Davis asking that he follow Design XXII of A.J. Downing's Architecture of County Houses. Dabney asked that the plan be adjusted so that the public rooms would lead to a porch overlooking the landscape. He also required that the design be contrived in stages.

Hunters Fare (72-57)

Associated VDHR Themes: Domestic, Ethnicity/Immigration

Criteria C: The house illustrates the influence of the Huguenot immigrants with the use of two front entrances, a characteristic attributed to Huguenot architecture.

Huguenot Springs (72-92 and 72-324)

Associated VDHR Themes: Domestic, Health Care/Medicine, Commerce/Trade, landscape

Criteria C: Huguenot Springs consisted of a large hotel and several cottages to house guests visiting the natural springs located on the site. Warm-water and sulphur spring resorts were a popular summer retreat to Virginia's elite seeking to escape the heat and politics of the city. Although the hotel burned down, several cottages, two springs and the ordinary remain as a testimony of this popular resort spa. The property also meets Criteria C because its picturesque landscaping may be attributed to John Notman, a well-known Philadelphia architect responsible for the redesign of the Virginia state capital grounds in Richmond in the mid-19th century.

Goodwyn Farm (72-106)

Associated VDHR Theme: Domestic, Subsistence/Agricultural

Criteria C: The complex includes a dwelling, three slave quarters, a privy, summer kitchen, two barns and a gristmill which retain their integrity of design and material. The dwelling,

constructed in the Gothic Revival style in c. 1810-1842, illustrates the influence of the work of A.J. Davis in the county.

Birdland Farm (72-255) (Figure 70)

Association VDHR Theme: Domestic

Criteria B: This was once the residence of Miss Birdie May Baugh, who was instrumental in having the cardinal designated as the state bird of Virginia. She also published a book and wrote a column about birds for the Times-Dispatch in Richmond.

Criteria C: The construction of the house is attributed to the builder C.B. Walthall, who signed the back of a piece of door molding. Walthall is credited with several other dwellings in the county and the family name appears on the 1880 LaPrade Map. The residence illustrates the evolution of the I-house form, with variations presented by the use of the hipped roof and interior chimneys.

Ballsville Historic District

Associated VDHR Themes: Domestic, Religion, Commerce/Trade

Criteria C: Located at the intersection of Ballsville Road (Rt. 630) Cook Road (Rt. 636), the village of Ballsville once contained some of the most important businesses of the county. The Cosby Map of 1885 shows a post office located in the village of Ballsville, as well as two churches and numerous residential and commercial structures. Although the crossroads village no longer serves as an important business center in the county, the architecture is a testament to this earlier period. Ballsville currently includes approximately 17 contributing resources with 16 residential buildings and one commercial building.

Fine Creek Mills Historic District

Associated VDHR Themes: Domestic, Commerce/Trade, Education, Industry/Processing

Criteria B: Fine Creek Mills is the site of General Robert E. Lee's last bivouac as identified by Lee's nephew Robert Lee who accompanied his uncle to the campsite in 1865. A stone marker and plaque were placed at the site by the state.

Criteria C: The area of Fine Creek Mills includes several architecturally significant buildings, including the mill, itself, which is in ruinous condition, the miller's cottage, the gatehouse, general store, and two residences.

Criteria D: The Fine Creek Mill, constructed shortly after 1735, is in a ruinous state. The foundations, the mill pond and wall are barely discernable. Excavation of the site could provide information regarding the configuration and functioning of the original mill.

CATEGORY 2: Potentially Eligible (require further study)

Middlesex (72-1)

Middlesex was constructed c. 1825 by William Henry Harrison, who was also responsible for the construction of the National Register property St. Luke's Episcopal Church.

Center Hill (72-5)

The residence at Center Hill, constructed in c. 1820-1850, is a good example of a one-story, side-passage plan.

Derwent (72-9)

Derwent, an early example of an I-house, is significant for its association with Robert E. Lee. General Lee and his family arrived at Derwent from Richmond in the beginning of July, 1865. On September 15, 1865, he left the county for Washington College in Lexington, where he has been appointed president.

Dispatch (72-10)

Dispatch, constructed c. 1780-1830, is an early example of a double-pile, side passage plan. The residence is also significant for functioning as an early post office and store.

Elioch (72-11)

Constructed c.1784, Elioch is an excellent example of a Georgian H-plan residence.

Elmington (72-12)

Elmington, constructed in c. 1847, retains its integrity of design and materials. The residence is one of the best examples of Federal architecture in the county.

Erin Hill (72-14) (Figure 71)

Erin Hill, an early example of the Federal style, was constructed between 1800-20. Two one-story wings were added to the main block of the residence in 1948.

Fighting Creek (72-15)

Fighting Creek illustrates a blend of elements associated with both the Italianate and Roman Classical Revival Styles. The symmetry of massing and fenestration, and the pedimented portico are clearly based on classical precedents while the semi-circular arched openings and heavy window hoods are elements associated with Italianate architecture.

Genito Ordinary (72-18)

Genito Ordinary was constructed during the late 18th century and illustrates an important building type in the history of Powhatan county and its transportation routes.

The Glebe (72-19)

The Glebe, constructed c. 1750, is significant for serving as an Episcopal Rectory. According to the chain of ownership for the Glebe, the House of Burgesses granted authority to the newly formed Southam Parish of the church to purchase a tract of land to occupied by the rector. The land on which the Glebe stand was purchased in 1747 and specifications for the house were developed in 1748.

Grace Church (72-20)

Grace Church, currently known as the Gospel Way Tabernacle, was constructed in 1842 in the Greek Revival style. The building is of brick construction and is distinguished by its simplicity of detail. The church is surrounded by graves dating from as early as 1885. Prominent Powhatan families such as Randolph, Harris, and Skipwith are buried here. Further research is required to determine the historical significance of the church and its potential eligibility.

Bienvenue (72-23) (Figure 70)

Bienvenue, located within the limits of Powhatan Courthouse, was constructed between 1810-25. The one-story pedimented porch marking the main entrance to the residence may be original. The property also includes a guesthouse, barn, shed and tombstone.

Mill Quarter (72-27)

Mill Quarter Plantation is an excellent example of a Federal double-hall residence. The original portion of the house was constructed in the 1740s, while the main block was added in the 1840s. The property originally included a mill and slave quarters.

Millwood (72-28) (Figure 73)

The property is part of a large tract of land acquired through a grant and purchase by the Harris family. Millwood was constructed by John Harris during the early 19th century. The house is L-shaped with a central hall and rooms of similar proportions on either side. The original kitchen is now connected to the main house by a one-story hyphen. The property retains a barn, smokehouse, and slave quarters.

Moorwood (72-29)

Moorwood, constructed c. 1820, is an excellent example of a Federal dwelling using a double-pile, side-passage plan. The property retains original outbuildings including an ice house, smokehouse, barn, secondary dwelling, and kitchen. According to the information collected during the HABS survey, the slave quarters is attached to the north elevation of the residence. This is an unusual organization; the slave quarters are customarily set at a distance from the residence.

Musket Factory (72-31)

The Musket Factory is the only architectural remnant directly related to the militia. The building was constructed soon after the War of 1812 to serve as the U.S. Armory.

Homestead (72-33)

The Homestead, constructed c. 1820, is an excellent example of a Federal dwelling. Located directly east of the Powhatan Courthouse Green, the property would be included within the boundaries of the proposed expanded Powhatan Historic District.

Somerset (72-40)

Somerset, constructed c. 1770, is an unusual vernacular form with a saltbox roof at the rear. The property retains a cemetery which is bordered by a stone wall.

Subletts Tavern (72-42)

Subletts Tavern is located on the north side of Huguenot Trail (Rt 711) in Subletts. Probably built in the mid-18th century as a residence, the original part of the structure exists today with several 19th century additions. The tavern is a well-preserved example of the building type which is closely associated with the transportation history of the county.

Red Lane Tavern (72-44)

Red Lane Tavern was constructed c. 1820-1840 along Old Buckingham Road, which served as the major east/west corridor through the county. The tavern illustrates the typical form associated with the building type including a detached kitchen and English basement.

Roseneath (72-50)

Roseneath, constructed c. 1859, is an excellent example of a Federal, hall-parlor residence. The property retains many of its original outbuildings including a smokehouse, well, ice house, tobacco barn and guest house. The kitchen is in its original location in the basement level of the house.

Old Cumberland Courthouse (72-54)

Powhatan County held its first court in the home of Littlebury Mosby, also known as the Old Cumberland Courthouse. Court sessions were reportedly held in the attic story of the house. The Mosby House includes sections which may date from as early as the mid-18th century, and was expanded and altered in the mid-19th century.

Provost (72-55) (Figure 74)

The original portion of Provost was constructed c.1783. A wing was added in c.1858 to serve as a store on what then was considered the main road to Richmond. In 1901, a post office was opened at Provost, and later a telephone exchange was located in the building.

Michaux Grant (72-62)

Michaux Grant illustrates a series of building campaigns and the prevailing architectural style associated with each addition. Of particular note is the addition dating from 1870-85, which illustrates the influence of Alexander J. Davis' work in Powhatan County.

Hughes Creek (72-71)

Hughes Creek was constructed c. 1833 on land granted to Charles Flemming in 1714. The Federal style residence retains its original form with no additions and few alterations.

Windsor (72-89)

Windsor is significant as the residence of Charles Lee, the brother of Robert E. Lee. General Lee stopped at Windsor on his way back from Appomattox to Richmond after the Civil War. Although the residence is greatly altered with additions and modernizations, the property is historically significant for its association with General Lee.

Edgemont (72-101)

The architecture of Edgemont, constructed between 1764 and 1794, illustrates the transition from the Georgian to the Federal style. The residence is also significant as the birthplace of Colonel John Singleton Mosby, popularly known as the "Grey Ghost of the Confederacy."

Kelona (72-107)

Kelona is an unusual example of a Greek Revival style residence with a temple-form facade. The original portion of the house dates from c. 1797 and additions date from the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

New Castle Farm (72-115) (Figure 75)

The original section of the residence on New Castle Farm dates from the early 18th century. In the mid- to early-19th century a large wing was added on the west elevation which is a combination of stylistic details. The residence is an interesting study of the evolution of building form and style.

Hickory Hill (72-121) (Figure 76)

Hickory Hill was constructed c.1813 in an I-house form. Additions date from c. 1830 and 1968. The property was part of Windsor and may have served as the overseer's residence.

Frame House on Rt 621 (72-169)

The Gothic Revival residence at 4747 Cosby Road (Rt. 621) illustrates the influence of the work of A.J. Davis on the county's architecture. The property also includes a good example of Colonial Revival barn.

St. Francis de Sales High School for Colored Girls (72-181)

Construction on the Gothic Revival school building began in 1895. The property includes a complex of buildings illustrating a range of styles. According to the original drawings for the buildings, the school building was designed H.A. Roby and the attached chapel was designed by C.L. Dodd. Little information was uncovered during the preliminary research into these architects.

Dwelling (72-225)

The frame dwelling west of Old Buckingham Road was constructed c. 1840. The gabled house has a two-story central block flanked by one-story wings. It is possible that the original house included the north wing which was a side-passage plan. The house is significant as an example of a vernacular form which was subsequently expanded.

Macon Tavern (72-227)

Macon Tavern is the oldest known tavern building found in Powhatan County. According to local historian, Mr. Nicholls, this tavern was constructed during the 1720s and was known as Woodson Tavern. A three-bay I-house wing, added to the tavern building in 1903, changed the frontal emphasis of the building so that it now faces Giles Bridge Road.

Rudd House (72-242)

The Rudd House was originally constructed c. 1840 with subsequent additions and alteration dating from c. 1885-1900. The original portion of the house, the east wing, is of log construction and contains two original fireplaces. When the west wing was constructed, Vernacular Victorian details were applied to the facade including a scroll-saw railing and brackets at the top of the posts on the porch. According to one theory, Mr. William Rudd, owner and resident of the Rudd House, built Oak Grove Academy directly across the street in order to keep his daughter at home. The school building is no longer extant.

Hobson's Memorial Chapel (72-258)

Hobson's Memorial Chapel, constructed c.1841, is potentially eligible for its architectural merit, although further research is required. Designed in the Classical Revival style, the structure is built of brick laid in Flemish bond on the front elevation and 5-course American bond on the rear and side elevations. The chapel is simple in its form and detailing, similar in appearance to a Friend's meeting house.

Whitlock House (72-262)

The Whitlock House was constructed in 1912-13 by the tobacco dealer, R.B. Whitlock. Designed in the Queen Anne style, the residence illustrates the persistence of the style to a late date. The property includes numerous original outbuildings including a barn, corner crib and secondary dwelling.

Moseley Frame House and Post Office (72-299)

The complex includes a frame house and post office constructed c. 1840-1880. The Norfolk Southern Railroad tracks are located directly across Moseley Road to the north of the property. Further research is necessary to determine the relationship between the post office and residence. It is possible that the residence served as the dwelling for the postmaster.

Mulberry Hill (72-334) (Figure 77)

The original dwelling at Mulberry Hill was a one-room log structure dating from the early 18th century. The main block of the house dates from c.1825 and the south wing was added in 1958. Surrounded by cultivated fields, the house retains its original agrarian context. The Subletts cemetery is located on the property.

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McCracken House (72-369)

Constructed between c. 1800-1830, the McCracken House retains many of its original outbuildings including a corncrib, kitchen and smokehouse. The residence, a good example of the Early Classical Revival style, retains its original front and side porches which are supported by Doric columns.

Category 3: Potentially Eligible and Threatened

Jefferson Landing (72-7)	Neglect
Dispatch (72-10)	Neglect
Malvern (72-26)	Proposed construction of new state highway 288
Woodberry Mill (72-47)	Neglect
Brooklyn (72-67)	Surrounding development
Slave Quarters at Whitewood(72-88)	Neglect
Whitlock House (72-262)	Neglect
Powhatan Bank (72-406)	Neglect

Recommendations for Further Study

This project focused on the on-site survey of the county's historic architecture. Although Tracerics conducted archival research of primary and secondary materials, further time could be spent on this task, particularly on the primary sources.

The Virginia State Archives has a collection of material on Powhatan County that was assembled as part of a Works Progress Administration project. The collection includes photographs of the historic architecture of the county that correspond to survey forms. Although Tracerics copied all of the survey forms completed for the county, the collection of photographs was not copied. These photographs may assist in identifying surveyed properties and determining their construction dates and history. The photographs also document the appearance of the property during the late 1930s.

Further research on the individual properties, including biographical research on the original owners would assist in determining the historic and architectural significance of the property, and the potential for nominating the property as a Virginia State Landmark. Primary sources such as tax and land records, and marriage records would help establish a date of construction and indicate changes to the property.

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Specific geographic areas requiring further research include Fine Creek Mills, Moseley and Michaux. These areas appear to be cohesive in terms of the network of roads and the building fabric; however, sufficient information has not been collected to document the origins and history of the villages, and the reason for their decline. Based on the findings from further research, these areas have the potential to be designated as historic districts.

Recommendations For Preservation Planning

The following section was drafted by PMA Consulting Services.

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Preservation Planning Recommendations

Powhatan County, Virginia

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Preservation Planning Recommendations

This section deals with establishing a framework for future historic preservation planning efforts in Powhatan County which can promote the stabilization, conservation, and preservation of the County's historic architectural resources through the use of legal protection and community preservation efforts at the local, state, and national levels. The background information and recommendations offered here are intended to assist the community in preparing a future Preservation Plan which would identify community concern and specific strategies for historic preservation. Completing a Preservation Plan should involve collaboration between the county government, the Historical Society, owners of historic properties, other citizens, historians, and planners. The process should integrate the findings of the survey into the policy-making procedures of the County and should meet the national and state standards for historic preservation as well as the needs of the community.

Role of the Citizens and Local Government

The success of preservation programs depends entirely on the interest and commitment of local citizens in preserving the remaining historic resources of a community in spite of its continuing development. Citizen involvement must occur at the one-on-one level as well as the community level in order to form a consensus on the preservation issues on which actions can be taken. It is the responsibility of the local government to translate these community issues into general policies and regulations which will govern how historic preservation will be accomplished in relation to

other community goals. The Code of Virginia enables local governments to designate historic landmarks and districts, to enact zoning ordinances to control development within historic districts and certain other procedures which assist in the preservation of historic resources¹⁰⁰. Use of these provisions becomes possible when the local government adopts preservation policy as part of its Comprehensive Plan, and adopts provisions for historic preservation within the Zoning Ordinance.

Role of State Government

The State of Virginia encourages and facilitates historic preservation through the legislative and executive branches of state government. The Code of Virginia establishes the legal framework for historic preservation at the state and local levels from a legislative standpoint; while the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) administers part of this mandate by assisting local governments and citizens in the documentation, preservation, and registration of historic resources throughout the Commonwealth. The Virginia Landmarks Register provides for the recognition of significant state historic landmarks and for the review of impacts which a state-funded or permitted project might have on a registered landmark. Additionally, the VDHR provides funding assistance for various preservation programs which it administers.

Role of the Federal Government

¹⁰⁰ Code of Virginia, Section 15.1, 503.2

Under the authority of federal legislative acts, the National Park Service administers the Department of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for archaeology and historic preservation. The Department of the Interior establishes comprehensive Guidelines and Standards for the preservation of the Nation's historic resources, maintains the National Register of Historic Places, and administers federal tax incentive programs for historic preservation. Listing on the National Register of Historic Places provides for a similar review of impacts to historic properties when federally-funded or permitted projects are involved.

The Need for a Preservation Plan

Existing Conditions: Powhatan County has several significant historic sites which have been placed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and National Register of Historic Places. In addition, over 400 other significant properties have been identified as a result of this survey, some of which are also eligible for the national and state registers. This survey project has greatly expanded the quality of information and the level of documentation on existing historic buildings and structures and historic sites not previously surveyed in Powhatan County. The information collected will allow the County to determine the significance of its historic resources and proceed to determine how best to preserve them.

Currently, these historic sites are not protected under the provisions of the county Zoning Ordinance because Historic Districts have yet to be designated. However, the current county Zoning Ordinance does contain the necessary language and provisions to allow for designation of Historic

Historic Districts (H)

16.1 Intent: Historic Districts are designed to protect Historic Landmarks within Powhatan County by adopting overlay zones delineating historic districts adjacent to specified landmarks, buildings and structures.

The district covers portions of the County in which are located historic landmarks, buildings or structures having an important historic interest and requires other buildings and structures to be architecturally compatible with the historic landmark, buildings or structure there-in.

16.2 Designation: Historic Districts shall be designated and zoned by the Board of Supervisors of Powhatan County around and including the site of the specified landmark, building or structure so designated by the Board of Supervisors of Powhatan County, but in no event shall any historic district extend further than one quarter mile from the property line of the land pertaining to any such historic landmark, building or structure.

16.3 Design: No building or structure, including signs, shall be erected reconstructed, substantially altered or restored within any historic district unless the same is approved by the Board of Supervisors as being architecturally compatible with the historic landmark, building or structure therein. The Board of Supervisors will consider the recommendations of the Planning Commission and may employ an architect or architects for additional assistance as they see fit prior to approving the architectural design or any building or structure.

16.4 Demolition: No historic landmark, buildings or structure within any historic district shall be razed or demolished until the razing or demolition thereof is approved by the Board of Supervisors, after receiving the recommendations of the Planning Commission and if deemed necessary consultation with any architect or architects or the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission.

* Excerpt from the Powhatan County Zoning Ordinance, adopted August 8, 1983; as amended through April 8, 1991.

Figure 1

Overlay Districts and review procedures for controlling alteration and demolition of historic buildings and structures and new development

(including signs) within these districts. Article 16 of the Powhatan County Zoning Ordinance makes provisions under the authority of Virginia State Law for Historic Overlay Districts as given in Figure 1.

These regulations provide a basic framework for managing the historic resources of the County; however, they can not be an effective means of protection for historic properties until Historic Districts can be designated within the County. Additionally, the County is in need of architectural design guidelines for use by the county residents in designing new buildings or signs within historic districts, or alterations to historic landmarks, buildings, or structures, as well as for use by the Board of Supervisors in reviewing and approving these requests. Design guidelines are important in establishing a set of objective criteria on which to base architectural design and review decisions for historic districts.

Preservation Concerns: Powhatan County will need a broader approach toward planning for the preservation of its Historic Architecture in order to address some of the current conditions which threaten its historic resources and take advantage of some of the current opportunities which are available. The following concerns have been identified based on observations during the field survey, analysis of the data collected, and research into other areas of county policy and long-range planning goals:

Concern #1: The planned construction of Route 288 through Powhatan County will directly impact several historic properties located on Route 711 adjacent to the proposed route. As shown on Figure 2, the proposed highway will come close to two properties which are situated along the James River, encroaching into the open space surrounding these sites. According to the Virginia Department of Transportation's (VDOT) environmental-impact study on Route 288¹⁰¹, VDOT expects increased noise levels and a relatively high, short and long-term aesthetic impact on the rural landscapes, in addition to other impacts noted. Also of concern is the expected acceleration of commercial and residential development in the County which the construction of Route 288 could cause, especially if an interchange is built at Route 711. Since there is a rich concentration of historic houses along Route 711, it will be important to establish growth controls for this area in advance of the construction in order to avoid compromising the rural historic setting which typifies this section of Powhatan County. It is unclear what, if any, measures will mitigate the visual and noise impacts of Route 288 on properties immediately adjacent to the highway.

Concern #2: Future development of the surrounding Richmond Metropolitan area will have both positive and negative effects on the preservation of the County's historic resources. As growth continues, it can be expected that Powhatan's rural character and abundance of older historic properties will attract new families to the rural lifestyle. This will likely continue to stimulate the trend of restoring and renovating historic properties. However, future development from the east will necessarily

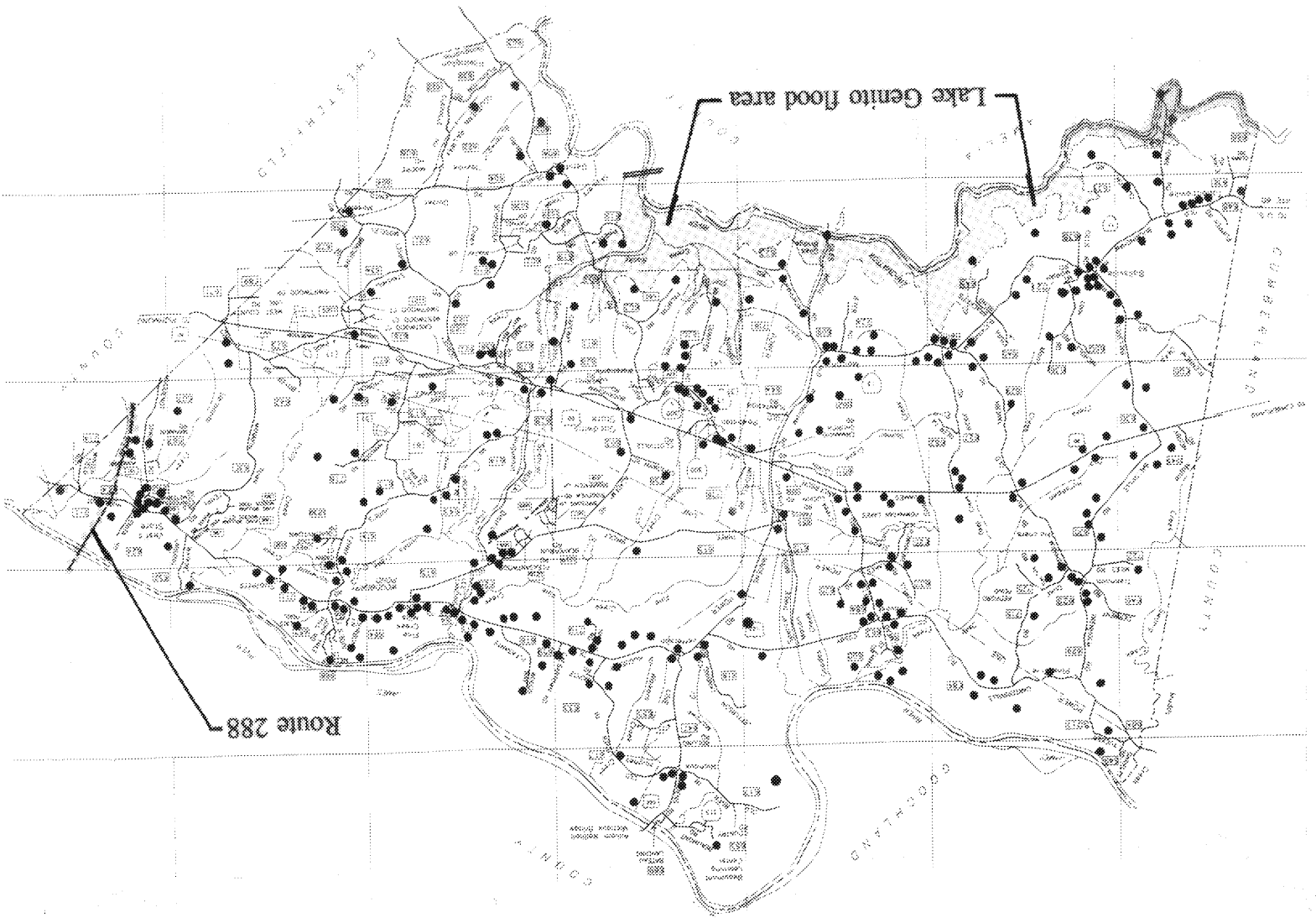
¹⁰¹ Route 288, Final Environmental Impact Statement, Virginia Department of Transportation.

mean denser development along major highways and increased residential development in existing rural land similar to that which has occurred in the adjacent portion of Chesterfield County. This type of development, if not properly controlled and designed when adjacent to historic structures and buildings, could compromise the historic setting and significance of existing historic resources.

Concern #3: There are several forms of common site specific threats which contribute to the loss of the County's historic architecture. Chronic neglect and/or abandonment is a problem which has contributed to the loss of many structures in the County. Inappropriate or poorly-designed alterations and additions can severely compromise the historic character of a historic property and diminish its significance as a landmark. Establishing design guidelines for use by the owners of historic properties is important in ensuring that future alterations, additions, and renovation work are compatible with the character and style of the original architecture. Demolition of historic structures is yet another common cause of the loss of historic architecture in the County. Sites which have been abandoned and are isolated are perhaps the most vulnerable to demolition. Activities from timbering can also damage or demolish adjacent historic structures.

● = Historic Site
 [---] = Proposed Route 288
 [hatched] = Lake Genito flood area, approximate

Figure 2
Distribution of Historic Sites



Concern #4: The possible future development of Lake Genito as a water source from the Appomattox River could threaten historic properties along the County's southern border in several ways. Creation of the reservoir would flood approximately 6,835 acres of land within the County and five to six miles of county roads.¹⁰² The reservoir boundary is planned at an elevation of 250 feet; however, flooding levels could rise to 260 or 270 feet. Flooding to these levels may flood several of the resources identified in this survey. Also of concern is the possibility of future development around the shoreline of Lake Genito. If this area was allowed to develop, special efforts would be necessary to retain the existing historic structures and ensure that new development was compatible.

Concern #5 The beauty and character of the vistas of some properties along the James River is a fragile quality which has been well-preserved in Powhatan County to date. Protection of this open-space and view-sheds should be encouraged to preserve this quality for future generations. As pressures to develop increase, it is likely that river-front property will continue to face the threat of subdivision. The County should encourage individual land owners to preserve important vistas in this area, and where public vistas or viewsheds exist, the County should consider working to preserve these for the community's benefit.

The diversity of threats to historic properties in Powhatan County and their relationship to land use within the County suggest that historic preservation planning should be accomplished in close coordination with other community goals. This should allow the community to identify and

¹⁰² The Comprehensive Plan for Powhatan County, Virginia. 1988-2005. Adopted September 1, 1988.

articulate its preservation concerns and proceed to prioritize and coordinate them within the larger context of the County's land use and community facility planning.

Components of a Preservation Plan

A Preservation Plan for Powhatan County should be developed which identifies the community's preservation issues and establishes a series of policy goals by which the County can manage the preservation of its historic resources in the future. Development of the plan should integrate and prioritize preservation goals with other community goals so that a balanced and coordinated planning program results. This can be accomplished through the development of a separate component of the County's Comprehensive Plan or as an independent study which can later be integrated into the County's public policy. A Preservation Plan should accomplish the following objectives:

- Survey of Historic Resources within the County
- Development of the Historic Contexts of the County
- Definition of community preservation issues and goals
- Integration of preservation goals with other goals of the County Comprehensive Plan.
- Identification of strategies and actions necessary to achieve the preservation objectives including updating the Zoning Ordinance
- Establish a plan for implementation

Once these objectives are accomplished, the County should adopt the preservation policies needed to meet the concerns of the community. This

Preservation goals should then be translated into specific strategies which address 'how to proceed' in achieving the cited goal. A strategy is, in itself, a plan for dealing with some specific aspect of the community. Such strategies may involve designation of historic districts, amendments to the zoning ordinance for specific purposes, organization of register nominations, and other measures which will address preservation concerns. Preservation strategies should be developed in coordination with other aspects of the County's Comprehensive Plan so that priorities can be established for competing interests and a balance can be achieved between the need for preservation and other needs of the community.

These strategies will form the framework of an action plan which can be implemented through acts by the county government, the Historical Society, other community groups, and individual citizens. The preservation planning process should not end once strategies are identified and implemented. Rather, the community should use the process to continue the remaining survey work, research, and documentation work, as well as respond to changing conditions in the County and surrounding areas. Future work towards a Preservation Plan for Powhatan should focus on the designation of local Historic Districts, further developing the County's preservation policy, updating the Zoning Ordinance as needed to manage and protect the County's historic resources, and organization of remaining surveys, research, and other preservation programs.

Recommendations

To date, Powhatan County has managed to avoid a substantial loss of its significant historic resources by virtue of its distance from the major centers of economic and residential growth in the region, and its commitment to maintain its historic rural character. However, with the continued growth of the Richmond Metropolitan Area and Chesterfield County, the imminent construction of the Route 288, and the inevitable pressure to develop certain portions of the County, Powhatan should take concrete steps toward enacting a comprehensive preservation program in order to retain and preserve its historic architectural heritage as the County continues to develop. The following recommendations outline some specific tasks which should be undertaken to protect these historic resources from a planning perspective.

The county residents and local government have the most significant interest in the preservation of its historic resources, as well as the greatest ability to ensure their preservation through individual, group, and governmental actions. The following actions are recommended:

- a) Designate Historic Districts: Designation of Historic Overlay Zoning Districts would provide immediate protection for designated properties against demolition or inappropriate alteration under the current zoning provisions. Sites which have been placed on the National and State Registers, as well as those recommended for nomination, should be considered for designation as soon as possible, perhaps prior to completing the Preservation Plan. In addition, the

following areas should be considered for designation as Historic Districts:

- Powhatan Courthouse Area (originally Scottville)
 - Ballsville Area
 - Fine Creek Mills
 - Moseley
 - Tobaccoville
 - Michaux
 - Jefferson
 - Route 711/Route 522 corridor along the James River
 - Open space and vistas along Route 711 corridor toward the James River
 - Significant properties which are threatened
- b) Complete the Preservation Plan: The County should proceed to identify preservation issues, goals, and strategies which are compatible with other community objectives and integrate these into governmental policy. While this is usually done through periodic revisions of the County Comprehensive Plan, it is possible for citizen groups or other organizations to initiate the process by defining issues and goals in advance of the formation of County Policy.
- c) Update the Zoning Ordinance: Once preservation policies are established, it may be necessary to adjust the County Zoning

Ordinance to implement certain preservation strategies and make adjustments to other provisions of the ordinance which compete with preservation objectives. In reviewing and revising the Zoning Ordinance, the County should consider the following:

- Establishment of Design Guidelines for design, review and approval of alterations to historic structures and new construction within Historic Districts. Carefully drafted design guidelines are an important guide for the community to use in designing new construction or alterations within historic districts, and for the design review body to use in determining whether the proposed change is appropriate or not. Design guidelines are essential to ensure that the criteria used in approving or denying requests is objective, rather than arbitrary or capricious.
- Establishment of an administrative review procedure for property owners who are in compliance with established design guidelines. This is strongly recommended as the numbers of designated historic properties increases.
- Recognition of all contributing resources within the envelope of Historic Districts.
- Review procedures for granting variances and special use permits and building code exceptions when historic preservation goals are in conflict with other zoning provisions.

- d) Nominate sites to the State and National Registers: Registry of significant historic properties at the State and National Registers provides for broad recognition of the County's historic resources. Additionally, it affords some degree of protection from state and federally-funded projects which may severely impact the significant historical resources of the County. Therefore, the County should organize a procedure to ensure that eligible properties are nominated to the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. National Register standing is also important for participation in some national-level preservation programs.
- e) Additional Programs: The county government, the Historical Society, other interested civic organizations, and citizens should consider taking advantage of the following programs or methods of further preserving the Historic Architecture of the Community:
- 1) Securing Historic and Open Space Easements for historic properties which should be protected in perpetuity. Easements of this sort can offer tax incentives which ease the burden of maintaining and continued ownership of historic properties.
 - 2) Development of Historic Resources Awareness Program to foster interest, understanding, and cooperation for preservation among county residents. This could include a variety of programs such as:
 - Historic property owner notification drive
 - Local recognition of historic property status

- Establish public education and awareness program for residents
- Development of Historic Landmark markers
- Local assistance resource group to assist in finding sources of grants, low-interest loans, and technical advice on other National and State programs for owners of historic properties
- Encourage the publication of articles which can make the findings of the historical research on the County and its resources more widely recognized

In summary, Powhatan County should move as quickly as possible to designate Historic Districts for historic properties which are eligible to the National and State Registers, significant properties, threatened properties, and properties in danger of loss, so that they can benefit from the provisions of the current Historic Overlay Zoning District. This will provide for design reviews for new projects, alterations, or demolitions within these overlay districts. It is recommended that the County proceed next to develop and identify preservation issues and goals, and that these be translated into policies and adopted into the Comprehensive Plan. As a matter of procedure, the County should develop policy statements dealing with historic preservation of its resources prior to enacting programs or changes in the Zoning Ordinance. Once preservation issues, goals, and strategies have been identified, it is recommended that the County proceed to draft and adopt Architectural Design Guidelines, make an necessary adjustments to the Zoning Ordinance, designate additional Historic Districts, and proceed with securing easements and other long term protectives for historic properties. However, other programs, such as community education, owner recognition, public awareness campaigns, and

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incentive programs should be started as soon as possible, especially the process of nominating eligible sites to the National and State Registers.



Figure 70: *Birdland Farm (72-255), South Elevation*
Source: Tracerics, 1991



Figure 71: *Erin Hill (72-14), East Elevation*
Source: Tracerics, 1991



Figure 72: *Bienvenue (72-23), West Elevation*
Source: Tracerics, 1991



Figure 73: *Millwood (72-28), North Elevation*
Source: Tracerics, 1991



Figure 74: *Provost (72-55), North Elevation*
Source: Tracerics, 1991



Figure 75: *New Castle Farm (72-115), North and West Elevations*
Source: Tracerics, 1991



Figure 76: *Hickory Hill (72-121), East Elevation*
Source: Tracerics, 1991



Figure 77: *Mulberry Hill (72-334), North and West Elevation*
Source: Tracerics, 1991

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**APPENDIX ONE: VDHR-IPS REPORTS FOR
POWHATAN COUNTY, VIRGINIA**

POWHATAN COUNTY, VIRGINIA
FREQUENCY REPORT
FOR THE FIELD Magisterial Districts in Virginia

11/19/1991

PAGE 1

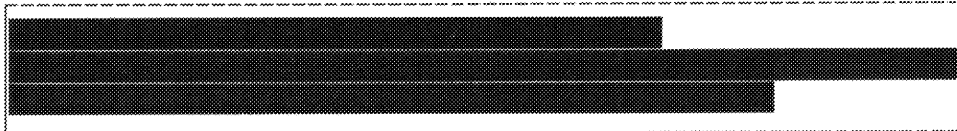
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153 Spencer
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3 DIFFERENT CODES ARE USED 472 TIMES

FOR THE FIELD Magisterial Districts in Virginia

Huguenot 131
Macon 188
Spencer 153



POWHATAN COUNTY, VIRGINIA
FREQUENCY REPORT
FOR THE FIELD NR Resource Type

11/19/1991

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4	O	Object
77	S	Site
152	U	Structure

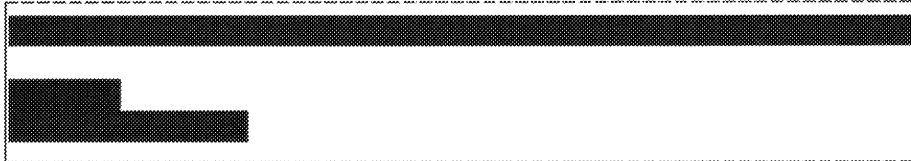
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FOR THE FIELD NR Resource Type

11/19/1991

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O Object 4
S Site 77
U Structure 152



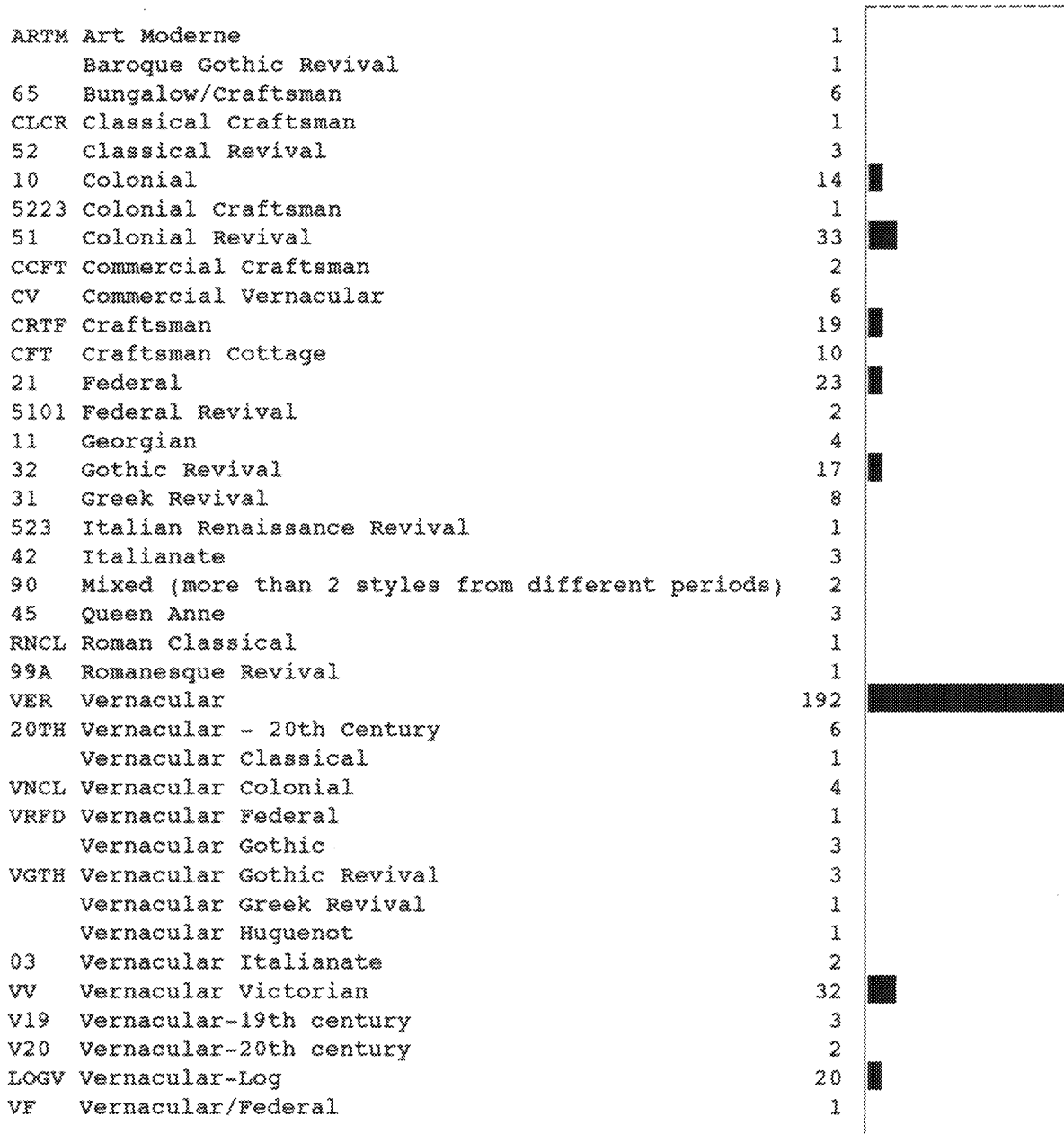
POWHATAN COUNTY, VIRIGINA
 FREQUENCY REPORT
 FOR THE FIELD Architectural Derivation

11/19/1991

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# Uses	Code	Text
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1		Baroque Gothic Revival
6	65	Bungalow/Craftsman
1	CLCR	Classical Craftsman
3	52	Classical Revival
14	10	Colonial
1	5223	Colonial Craftsman
33	51	Colonial Revival
2	CCFT	Commercial Craftsman
6	CV	Commercial Vernacular
19	CRTF	Craftsman
10	CFT	Craftsman Cottage
23	21	Federal
2	5101	Federal Revival
4	11	Georgian
17	32	Gothic Revival
8	31	Greek Revival
1	523	Italian Renaissance Revival
3	42	Italianate
2	90	Mixed (more than 2 styles from different periods)
3	45	Queen Anne
1	RNCL	Roman Classical
1	99A	Romanesque Revival
192	VER	Vernacular
6	20TH	Vernacular - 20th Century
1		Vernacular Classical
4	VNCL	Vernacular Colonial
1	VRFD	Vernacular Federal
3		Vernacular Gothic
3	VGTH	Vernacular Gothic Revival
1		Vernacular Greek Revival
1		Vernacular Huguenot
2	03	Vernacular Italianate
32	VV	Vernacular Victorian
3	V19	Vernacular-19th century
2	V20	Vernacular-20th century
20	LOGV	Vernacular-Log
1	VF	Vernacular/Federal

38 DIFFERENT CODES ARE USED 434 TIMES



Uses Text

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27 Center Hall
 2 Central corridor
 5 Central Passage, Double Pile (Parlor)
15 Central Passage, Single Pile (Parlor)
 2 Corridor - double loaded
 3 Four square
 3 Four-Room
 7 Hall Parlor
 1 Irregular
39 One-Room
24 Open
 3 Other
 1 Possom Trot
 9 Side Passage, Double Pile (Parlor)
 6 Side Passage, Single Pile (Parlor)
 5 Three-Room
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16 DIFFERENT CODES ARE USED 152 TIMES

POWHATAN COUNTY, VIRGINIA
 FREQUENCY REPORT
 FOR THE FIELD YEAR OF ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION

11/19/1991

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FOR THE FIELD YEAR OF ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION

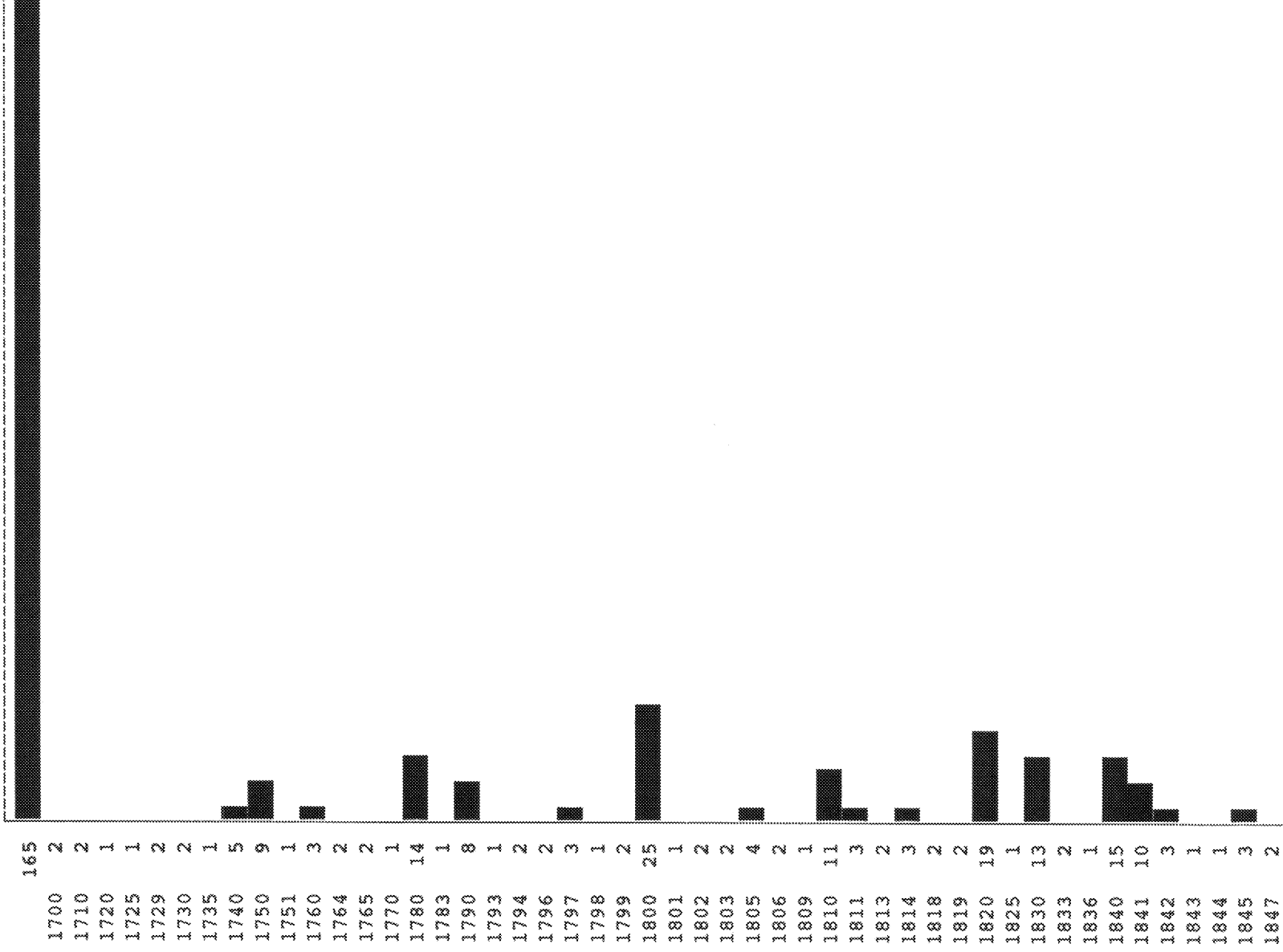
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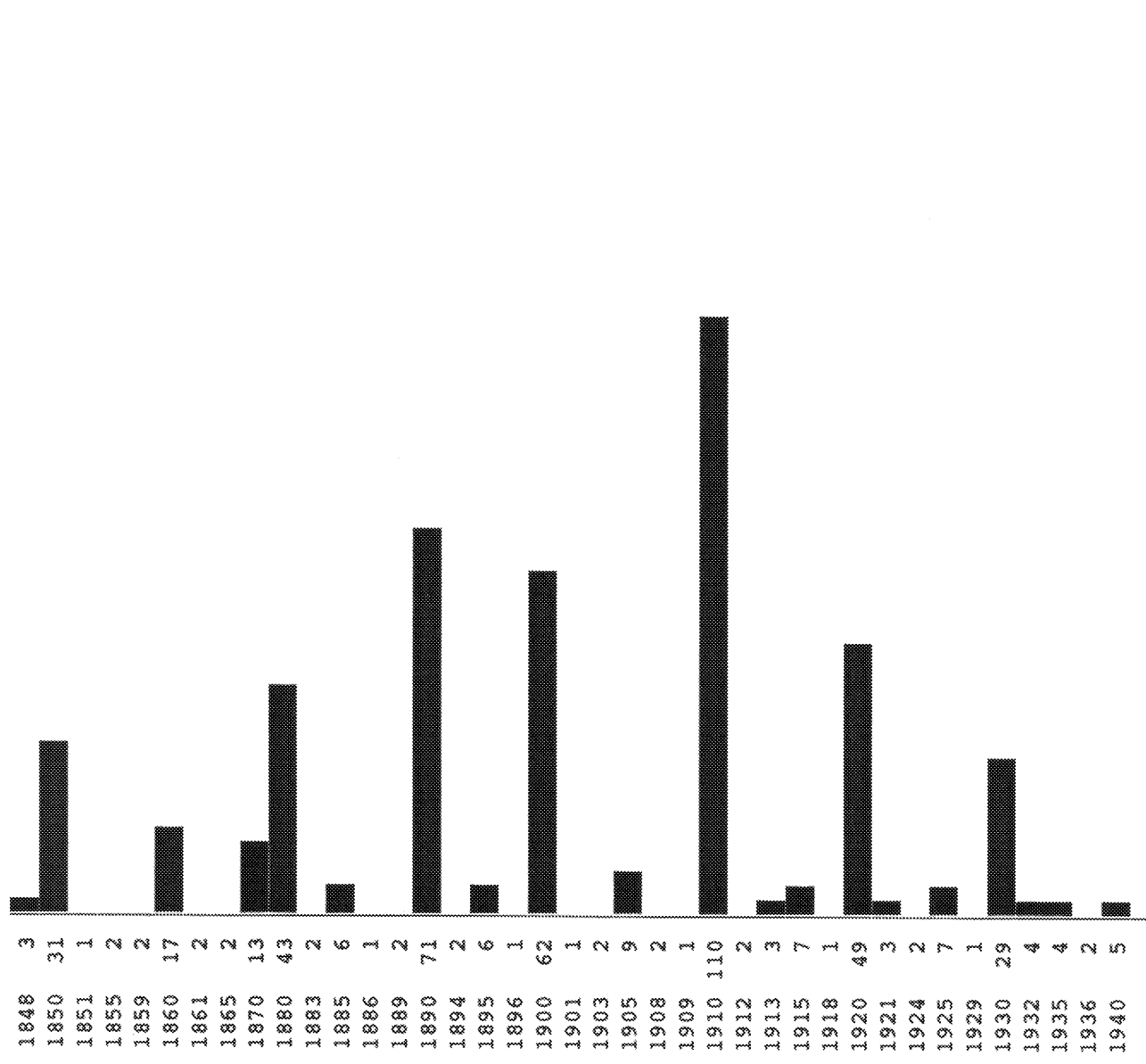
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3	1921
2	1924
7	1925
1	1929
29	1930
4	1932
4	1935
2	1936
5	1940

88 DIFFERENT DATES ARE USED FOR 877 RECORDS

FREQUENCY GRAPH
 FOR THE FIELD YEAR OF ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION





ASSOCIATED INDIVIDUAL

VDHR #	RESOURCE NAME	BUILDER/ARCHITECT/DESIGNER/ENGINEER
072-0001	Middlesex	Harrison, William Henry
072-0004	Calais	Harris, Francis
072-0007	Jefferson Landing	Jefferson, Peter
072-0012	Elmington	Davis, Alexander Jackson
072-0013	Emmanuel Episcopal Church	Davis, Alexander Jackson
072-0038	St. Luke's Episcopal Church	Harrison, William Henry
072-0049	Belmead	Davis, Alexander Jackson
072-0068	Powhatan County Courthouse	Davis, Alexander Jackson
072-0092	Huguenot Springs	Notman, John
072-0095	Beaumont Learning Center	Walthall, William
072-0101	Edgemont	Mosby, Colonel John Singleton
072-0171	Mt. Carmel Church Graveyard	Mt. carmel Presbyterian Church
072-0181-001	St. Francis de Sales High School for Colored Girls	Roby, H.A.
072-0181-002	St. Francis de Sales High School for Colored Girls	Dodd, C.L.
072-0255	Birdland Farmhouse	Walthall, C. B.

16 TOTAL RESOURCES IN THIS REPORT

SIGNIFICANT INDIVIDUALS

VDHR #	RESOURCE NAME	SIGNIFICANT PERSON
072-0007	Jefferson Landing	Jefferson, Peter
072-0009	Derwent	Lee, General Robert E.
072-0012	Elmington	Davis, Alexander Jackson
072-0013-	Emmanuel Episcopal Church	Davis, Alexander Jackson
072-0013-001	Emmanuel Episcopal Church	Davis, Alexander Jackson
072-0028-001	Millwood	Harris, Thomas
072-0029-001	Moorwood	Old, William
072-0033-001	Homestead	Dance, William Spencer
072-0049	Belmead	Davis, Alexander Jackson
072-0054-001	Cumberland old Courthouse	Mosby, General Littlebury
072-0062-001	Michaux Grant	Michaux, Jacob
072-0068-001	Powhatan County Courthouse	Davis, Alexander Jackson
072-0079	Powhatan Courthouse Historic District	Davis, Alexander Jackson
072-0089-001	Windsor	Lee, General Robert E.
072-0092-001	Huguenot Springs	Notman, John
072-0095-001	Beaumont Learning Center	Walthall, William
072-0181-001	St. Francis de Sales High School for Colored Girls	Drexel, Louise
072-0181-002	St. Francis de Sales High School for Colored Girls	Drexel, Louise
072-0242	Rudd House	Rudd, William
072-0255-	Birdland Farmhouse	Walthall, C.B.
072-0262-001	Whitlock, R.B. House	Whitlock, R.H.

21 TOTAL RESOURCES IN THIS REPORT

POWHATAN COUNTY, VIRGINIA
FREQUENCY REPORT
FOR THE FIELD Threats to Resource

11/19/1991

PAGE 1

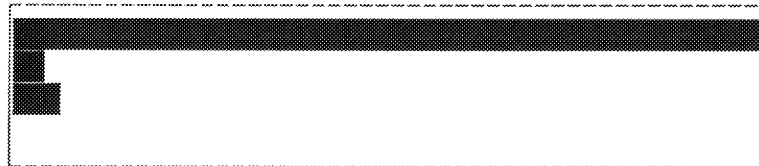
# Uses	Code	Text
104		Deterioration
5	5	Other
7	3	Private Development
1	2	Public Development

4 DIFFERENT CODES ARE USED 117 TIMES

FREQUENCY GRAPH
FOR THE FIELD Threats to Resource

11/19/1991

Deterioration	104
5 Other	5
3 Private Development	7
2 Public Development	1



POWHATAN COUNTY, VIRGINIA
 FREQUENCY REPORT
 FOR THE FIELD Historic Context

11/19/1991

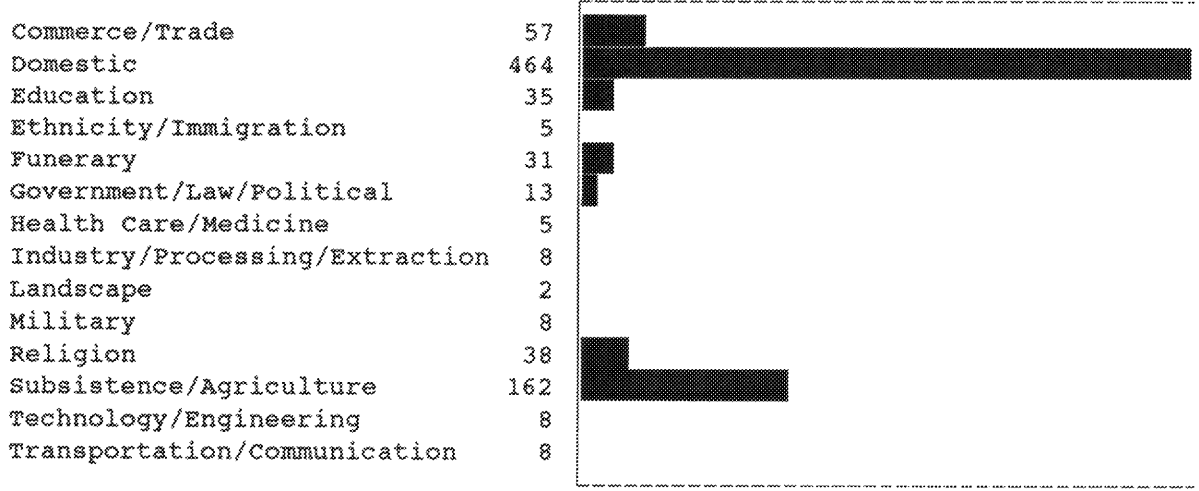
PAGE 1

# Uses	Text
57	Commerce/Trade
464	Domestic
35	Education
5	Ethnicity/Immigration
31	Funerary
13	Government/Law/Political
5	Health Care/Medicine
8	Industry/Processing/Extraction
2	Landscape
8	Military
38	Religion
162	Subsistence/Agriculture
8	Technology/Engineering
8	Transportation/Communication

14 DIFFERENT CODES ARE USED 844 TIMES

FREQUENCY GRAPH
 FOR THE FIELD Historic Context

11/19/1991



APPENDIX TWO: GLOSSARY

Entries from the glossary in Jeffery O'Dell's Chesterfield County: Early Architecture and Historic Sites were used in the following glossary, along with additional entries.

block and tackle - A block and tackle refers to a wooden beam projecting from the plane of the building that supports a pulley, used for lifting hay and straw into the loft. The wooden platform helps with the maneuvering of the hay and straw into the loft space.

bonding - the pattern of the brick work (Figure 78)

box cornice - the area at the top of the wall under the eaves which is enclosed, thereby concealing the rafter ends

catslide - a roof having a longer slope on one side usually to cover a rear addition or porch

center-hall plan: plan incorporating a central passage, usually containing a stairway, flanked by rooms or equal or approximately equal size (Figure 79)

false plate - board or timber which rests horizontally across the ends of tie beams cantilevered beyond the wall plate and which receives the rafter feet

hall-parlor plan - dwelling plan consisting of a larger room usually containing the stair and main exterior entrance (hall), which joins a somewhat smaller room (parlor) (Figure 79)

hay hood - an extension at the ridge of the barn roof that provides weather protection for the hay door located in the gable.

hay door - The door for loading and unloading the hay, straw or grain into the barn. The door or doors are located at the second- or third-floor level.

I-house - term coined in the 1930s by geographer Fred Kniffen to denote a two-story, gable-roofed, usually center-hall-plan house type (Figure 79)

lean-to - a small, shallow building or extension having a single-sloped roof whose rafters pitch or lean against another building or wall

loft - living space located immediately under the roof and above the wall plate

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mortice and tenon - 1) a joint made by connecting two pieces of wood, in which the projecting part of one piece fits into the corresponding cutout in the other piece; 2) form of timber construction characterized by use of mortice-and-tenon joinery

narrow gauge - railroad where the rails are set 3' apart

side-hall plan - plan of a dwelling featuring at one gable end a passage which runs the full depth of the house and contains the principal exterior entrances and the stair; this "side-passage" opens into one or more rooms on one side (Figure 79)

standard gauge - railroad where the rails are set 4'-8" apart

trolley door - the door is suspended on a track by steel hangers and can slide open to a full width. The aperture, free of projecting latches and other hardware, provides a clear passage for animals and feed.

Vernacular - refers to traditional local or "folk" building forms and methods

ILLUSTRATION OF TYPES OF BONDING

From Jeffery M. O'Dell's Chesterfield County: Early Architecture and
Historic Sites, 1983.

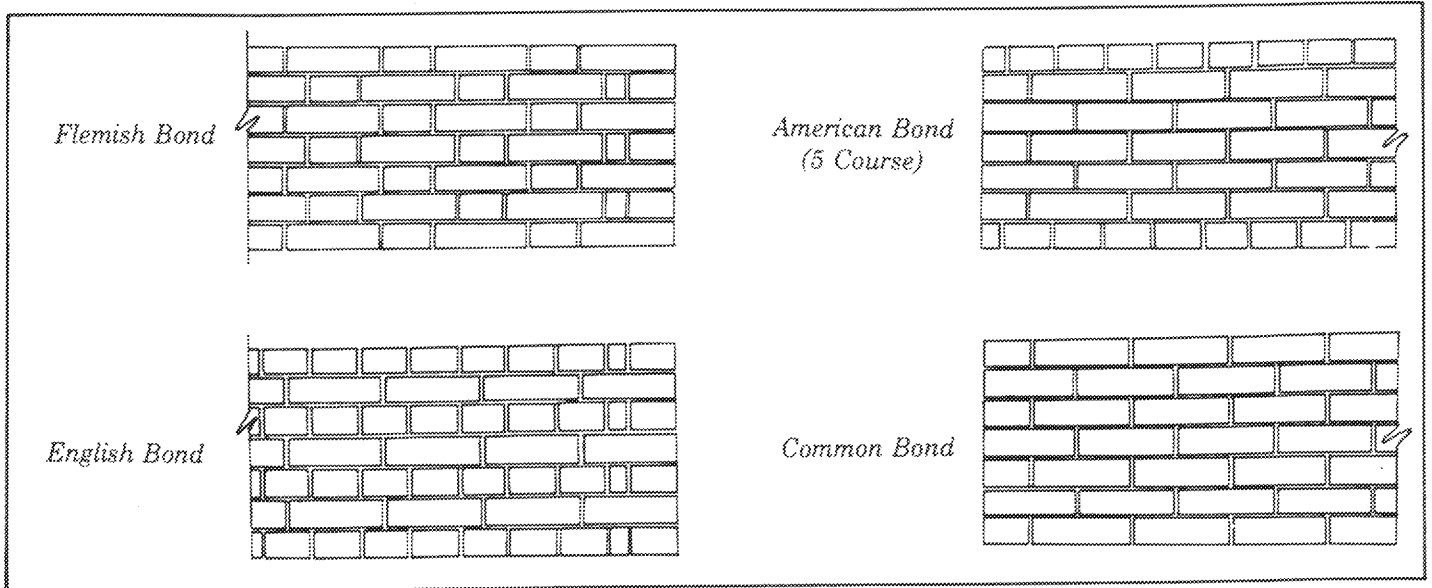
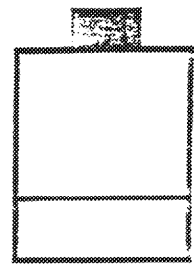
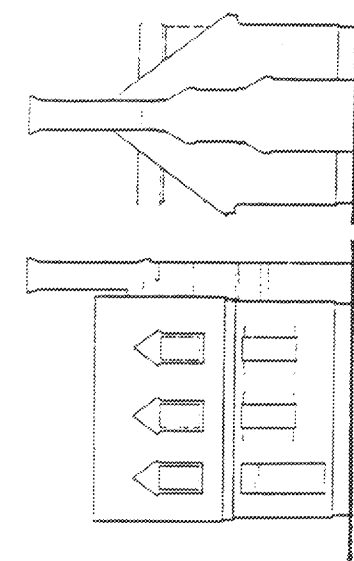


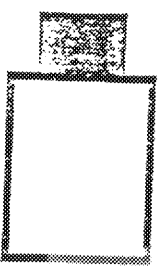
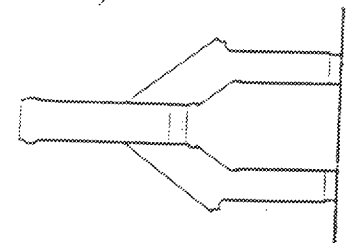
Figure 78: Examples of Brick Bonding Patterns

Source: Chesterfield County: Early Architecture and Historic Sites



2

One-Room, Side Passage



1

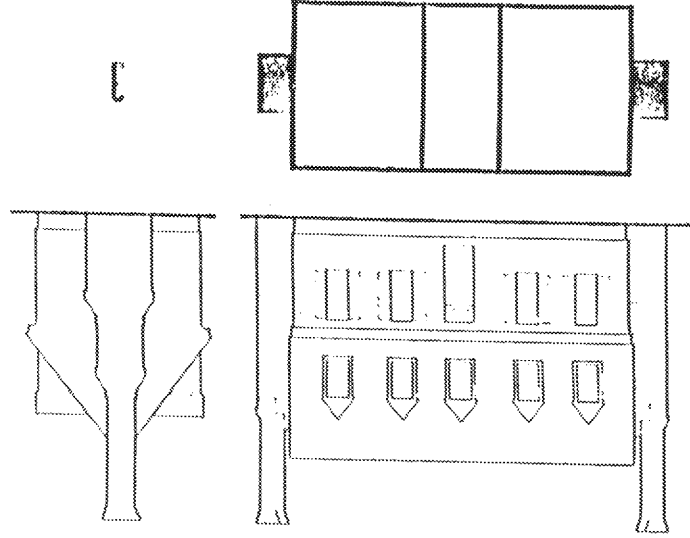
One-Room

PLAN TYPES

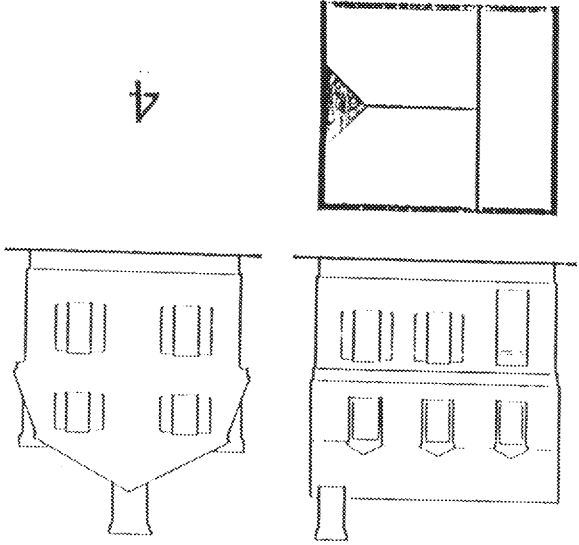
Figure 79: Schematic Illustrations of Typical Floor Plans
Source: VDHR Survey Manual

PLAN TYPES

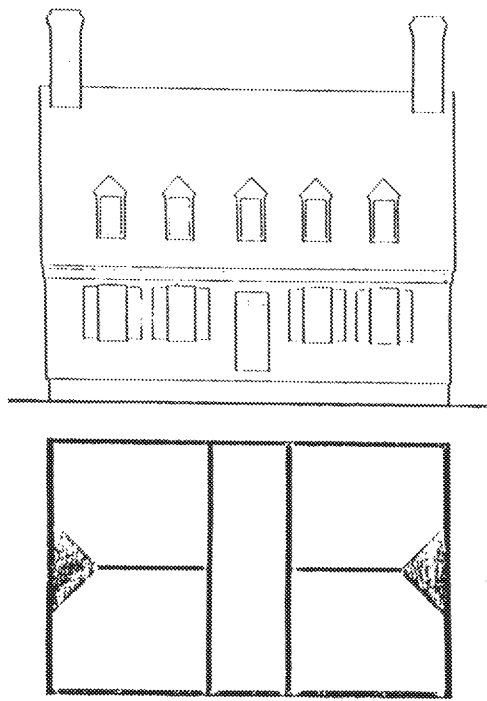
Central Passage, Single Pile



Side Passage, Double Pile

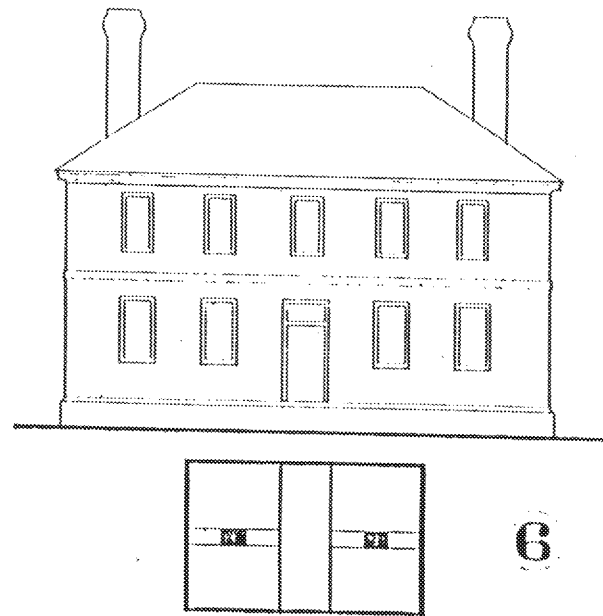


4



5

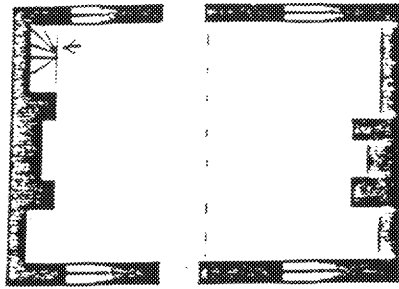
Central Passage, Double Pile
Corner Chimneys



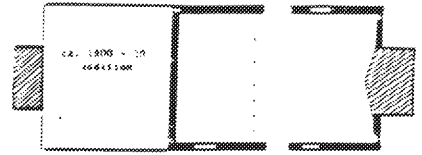
6

Central Passage, Double Pile
Interior Chimneys

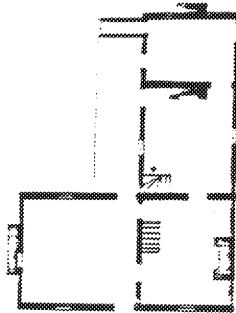
ILLUSTRATIONS OF FLOORPLANS



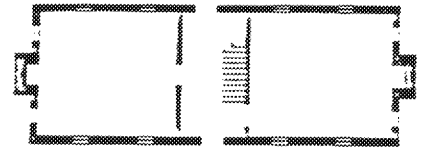
Hall-Parlor Plan
interior and chimneys



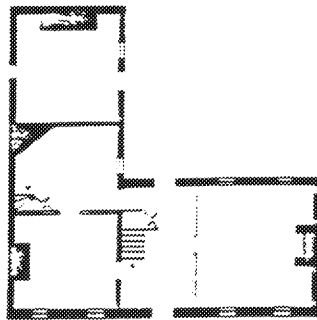
Hall-Parlor Plan
exterior end chimney
lateral one-room addition



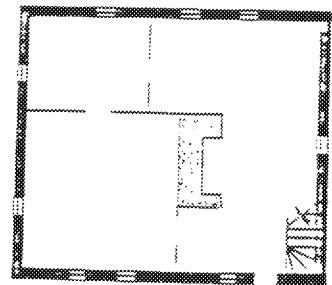
Hall-Parlor Plan
one exterior, one interior chimney
two-room plan ell



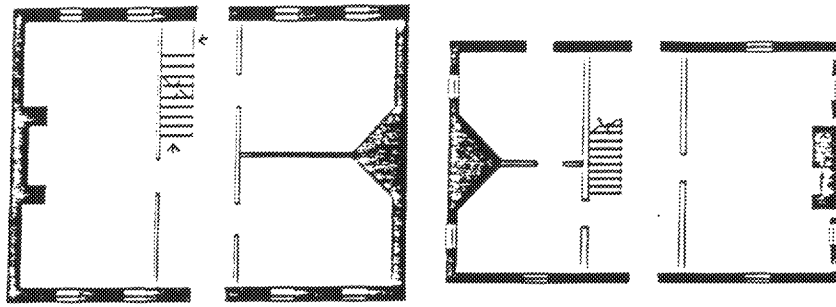
I-house or
central-passage plan
(single pile)



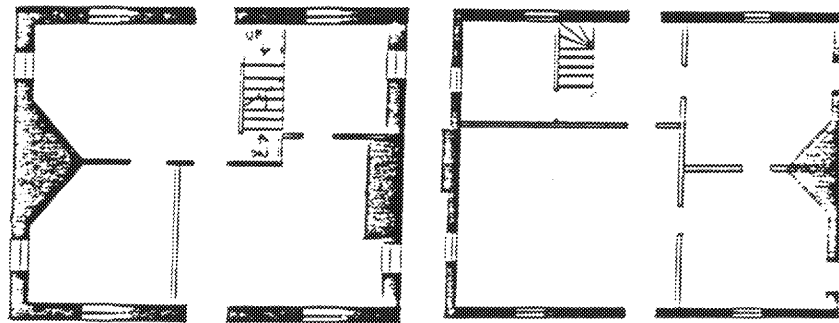
I-house with
original two-room plan ell



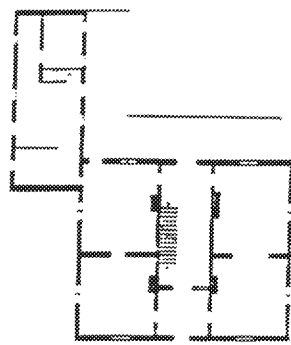
three-room Flurkuchenhaus
central chimney



Three-room plans with central passage and one corner chimney



Four-room plans with one corner chimney



Four-room plan
Double-pile, central-passage
interior lateral chimneys

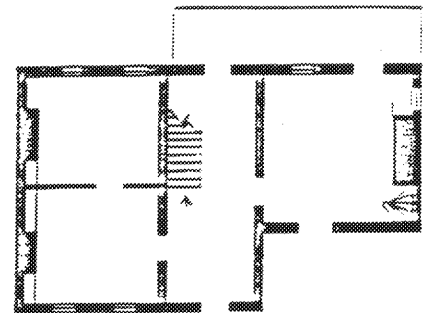


Fig. 26—Charles Berry House Plan

Side-passage plan
double-pile
with original parlor wing

**APPENDIX THREE:
NUMERIC LIST OF PROPERTIES AND RESOURCES SURVEYED**

Powhatan County List of Names

VDHR ID#	Property Name	Status of Resources
072-0001-	Middlesex	
072-0001-001	Middlesex House	Existing
072-0002-	Belnemus	
072-0002-001	Belnemus House	Existing
072-0003-	Blenheim	
072-0003-001	Blenheim House	Existing
072-0004-	Calais	
072-0004-001	Calais House	Existing
072-0005	Center Hill	
072-0005-001	Center Hill House	Existing
072-0006	Gibraltar	
072-0006-001	Gibraltar House	Demolished
072-0007	Jefferson Landing	
072-0007-001	Jefferson Landing House	Existing
072-0008	Crenshaw House Property	
072-0008-001	Crenshaw House	Demolished
072-0009	Derwent	
072-0009-001	Derwent House	Existing
072-0010	Dispatch	
072-0010-001	Dispatch House	Existing
072-0011	Elioch	
072-0011-001	Elioch House	Existing
072-0012	Elmington	
072-0012-001	Elmington House	Existing
072-0013-	Emmanuel Episcopal Church	
072-0013-001	Emmanuel Episcopal Church	Existing
072-0014-	Erin Hill	
072-0014-001	Erin Hill House	Existing
072-0015-	Fighting Creek	
072-0015-001	Fighting Creek House	Existing
072-0016-	Finches Mill	
072-0016-001	Finches Mill Ruins	Demolished
072-0017-	Bassie	
072-0017-001	Bassie House	Existing
072-0018-	Genito Ordinary Property	
072-0018-001	Genito Ordinary	Existing
072-0019-	Glebe, The	
072-0019-001	Glebe, The House	Existing
072-0020-	Grace Church Property	
072-0020-001	Grace Church	Existing
072-0021-	Greenwood	
072-0021-001	Greenwood House	Existing
072-0021-002	Greenwood Corncrib	Existing
072-0022-	Harris House Property	
072-0022-001	Harris House	Existing
072-0023-	Bienvenue	
072-0023-001	Bienvenue House	Existing
072-0023-002	Bienvenue	Existing
072-0024-	Laurel Springs	
072-0024-001	Laurel Springs House	Existing
072-0025-	Lethe (Land of Sleep)	
072-0025-001	Lethe (Land of Sleep)	Existing
072-0025-002	Lethe (Land of Sleep) Barn	Existing
072-0026-	Malvern	

Powhatan County List of Names

VDHR ID#	Property Name	Status of Resources
072-0026-001	Malvern	Existing
072-0027-	Mill Quarter	
072-0027-001	Mill Quarter	Existing
072-0028-	Millwood	
072-0028-001	Millwood House	Existing
072-0028-002	Millwood Slave Quarters	Existing
072-0028-003	Millwood Kitchen	Existing
072-0028-004	Millwood Barn	Existing
072-0029-	Moorwood	
072-0029-001	Moorwood House	Existing
072-0029-002	Moorwood Secondary Dwelling	Existing
072-0029-003	Moorwood Ice House	Existing
072-0029-004	Moorwood Smokehouse	Existing
072-0030-	Muddy Creek Church and School Property	
072-0030-001	Muddy Creek Church and School	Existing
072-0031-	Musket Factory	
072-0031-001	Musket Factory Building	Existing
072-0031-002	Musket Factory Dwelling	Existing
072-0032-	Old Law Office	
072-0032-001	Old Law Office	Existing
072-0033-	Homestead	
072-0033-001	Homestead House	Existing
072-0033-002	Homestead Smokehouse	Existing
072-0034-	Paxton	
072-0034-001	Paxton	Existing
072-0035-	Court House Tavern Property	
072-0035-001	Court House Tavern	Existing
072-0036-	Powhatan County Public Records Office Property	
072-0036-001	Powhatan County Public Records Office	
072-0037-	Red Hill	
072-0037-001	Red Hill House	Existing
072-0037-002	Red Hill School	Existing
072-0038-	St. Luke's Episcopal Church Property	
072-0038-001	St. Luke's Episcopal Church	Existing
072-0039-	Seven Oaks	
072-0039-001	Seven Oaks House (Destroyed)	Demolished
072-0040-	Somerset	
072-0040-001	Somerset House	Existing
072-0041-	Stratton	
072-0041-001	Stratton House	Existing
072-0042-	Subletts	
072-0042-001	Subletts Tavern	Existing
072-0043-	Tavern at Jefferson	
072-0043-001	Tavern at Jefferson (Destroyed)	Demolished
072-0044-	Red Lane Tavern	
072-0044-001	Red Lane Tavern	Existing
072-0045-	Keswick	
072-0045-001	Keswick	Existing
072-0047-	Woodberry Mill	
072-0047-001	Woodberry Mill	Existing
072-0048-	Norwood	
072-0048-001	Norwood	Existing
072-0049	Belmead	

Powhatan County List of Names

VDHR ID#	Property Name	Status of Resources
072-0049-001	Belmead	Existing
072-0049-002	Belmead Barn	Existing
072-0049-003	Belmead Bridge	Existing
072-0049-004	Belmead Dam	Existing
072-0050-	Roseneath	
072-0050-001	Roseneath	Existing
072-0051-	Big Oaks	
072-0051-001	Big Oaks	Existing
072-0051-002	Big Oaks Secondary Dwelling	Existing
072-0052-	St. Helen's	
072-0052-001	St. Helen's	Existing
072-0052-002	St. Helen's Kitchen	Existing
072-0053	Powhatan Correctional Center	
072-0054-	Cumberland, Old Courthouse	
072-0054-001	Cumberland, Old Courthouse	Existing
072-0055-	Provost	
072-0055-001	Provost	Existing
072-0055-002	Provost Blacksmith Shop	Existing
072-0057-	Hunter's Fare	
072-0057-001	Hunter's Fare	Existing
072-0058-	Farm, Rt 715	
072-0058-001	Farm, Rt 715	Existing
072-0058-002	Farm, Rt 715	Existing
072-0059-	Pine Tree Farm	
072-0059-001	Pine Tree Farm	Existing
072-0062-	Michaux Grant	
072-0062-001	Michaux Grant	Existing
072-0064-	House, Rt. 313	
072-0064-001	House, Route 313	Existing
072-0065-	Spring Valley	
072-0065-001	Spring Valley	Existing
072-0067-	Brooklyn	
072-0067-001	Brooklyn	Existing
072-0067-002	Brooklyn Office	Existing
072-0068-	Powhatan County Courthouse	
072-0068-001	Powhatan County Courthouse	Existing
072-0069-	Rectory, The	
072-0069-001	Rectory, The	Existing
072-0070-	Cocke, Philip St. George, House	
072-0070-001	Cocke, Philip St. George, House	Demolished
072-0071-	Hughes Creek	
072-0071-001	Hughes Creek	Existing
072-0072-	Monacan Farm	
072-0072-001	Monacan Farm	Existing
072-0072-002	Monacan Farm Corncrib	Existing
072-0072-003	Monacan Farm Kitchen	Existing
072-0073	Denny Site	
072-0074-	Haley-Davis House	
072-0074-001	Haley-Davis House	Existing
072-0075	Powhatan County Jail	
072-0076	Powhatan County Clerk's Office	
072-0077-	Fine Creek Mill	
072-0077-001	Fine Creek Mill	Existing
072-0078-	Fine Creek Mills: Miller's House	

Powhatan County List of Names

VDHR ID#	Property Name	Status of Resources
072-0078-001	Fine Creek Mills: Miller's House	Existing
072-0079	Powhatan Courthouse Historic District	
072-0080-	House, 5809 Rt. 60	
072-0080-001	House, 5809 Rt. 60	Existing
072-0080-002	Slave Quarters, 5809 Rt. 60	Existing
072-0081	Manakintown	
072-0082-	Baber, J. Pendleton, House	
072-0082-001	Baber, J. Pendleton, House	Demolished
072-0084-	Courthope	
072-0084-001	Courthope House	Existing
072-0085-	Pleasant Oaks	
072-0085-001	Pleasant Oaks House	Existing
072-0086-	Rural Shade	
072-0086-001	Rural Shade House	Existing
072-0087-	Shiloh Baptist Church Property	
072-0087-001	Shiloh Baptist Church	Existing
072-0088-	Whitewood	
072-0088-001	Whitewood House	Existing
072-0088-002	Whitewood Slave Quarters	Existing
072-0089-	Windsor	
072-0089-001	Windsor House	Existing
072-0090-	Dry Run	
072-0090-001	Dry Run	Existing
072-0090-002	Dry Run Kitchen	Existing
072-0091-	East View	
072-0091-001	East View	Existing
072-0092-	Huguenot Springs	
072-0092-001	Huguenot Springs	Existing
072-0092-002	Huguenot Springs East Cottage	Existing
072-0093-	Huguenot Memorial Chapel and Monument	
072-0093-001	Huguenot Memorial Chapel and Monument	Existing
072-0094-	Terre Haute Farm	
072-0094-001	Terre Haute Farm	Existing
072-0094-002	Terre Haute Farm Slave Quarters	Existing
072-0095-	Beaumont Learning Center	
072-0095-001	Beaumont Learning Center	Existing
072-0096-	Beldale	
072-0096-001	Baldale	Demolished
072-0097-	Belleville	
072-0097-001	Belleville	Existing
072-0098-	Holly Hill	
072-0098-001	Holly Hill	Existing
072-0098-002	Holly Hill Smokehouse	Existing
072-0099-	Comotoma	
072-0099-001	Comotoma	Demolished
072-0100-	Edge Hill	
072-0100-001	Edge Hill	Demolished
072-0101-	Edgemont	
072-0101-001	Edgemont	Existing
072-0102-	Farmington	
072-0102-001	Farmington	Existing
072-0103-	Federal Hill	
072-0103-001	Federal Hill	Existing
072-0103-002	Federal Hill Secondary Dwelling	Existing

Powhatan County List of Names

VDHR ID#	Property Name	Status of Resources
072-0104-	Brown Farm	
072-0104-001	Brown Farm House	Existing
072-0104-002	Brown Farm Slavequarters	Existing
072-0104-003	Brown Granary	Existing
072-0105-	French's Tavern	
072-0105-001	French's Tavern	Existing
072-0106-	Goodwyn Farm	
072-0106-001	Goodwyn Farm House	Existing
072-0106-002	Goodwyn Farm Kitchen	Existing
072-0106-003	Goodwyn Farm Slave Quarters	Existing
072-0106-004	Goodwyn Farm Slave Quarters	Existing
072-0106-005	Goodwyn Farm Grist Mill/Barn	Existing
072-0106-006	Goodwyn Farm Dairy Barn	Existing
072-0106-007	Goodwyn Farm Barn	Existing
072-0106-008	Goodwyn Farm Tool Shed	Existing
072-0107-	Kelona	
072-0107-001	Kelona	Existing
072-0107-002	Kelona Kitchen	Existing
072-0108-	Liberty Hill	
072-0108-001	Liberty Hill	Existing
072-0108-002	Liberty Hill Smokehouse	Existing
072-0109-	Lower Roseneath	
072-0109-001	Lower Roseneath	Existing
072-0109-002	Lower Roseneath Tobacco Barn	Existing
072-0111-	Clements Place	
072-0111-001	Clements Place	Demolished
072-0112-	Millview	
072-0112-001	Millview	Existing
072-0113-	Moseley Manor	
072-0113-001	Moseley Manor	Existing
072-0114-	Oak Leaf Farm	
072-0114-001	Oak Leaf Farm	Existing
072-0115-	New Castle Farm	
072-0115-001	New Castle Farm	Existing
072-0116-	Oakland	
072-0116-001	Oakland	Existing
072-0117-	Peter Porter Place	
072-0117-001	Peter Porter Place	Existing
072-0118-	Poland Farm	
072-0118-001	Poland Farm	Existing
072-0119-	Shady Oaks	
072-0119-001	Shady Oaks	Existing
072-0119-002	Shady Oaks Outbuilding	Existing
072-0119-003	Shady Oaks Barn	Existing
072-0120-	Wood Lawn	
072-0120-001	Wood Lawn	Existing
072-0120-002	Wood Lawn School	Existing
072-0121-	Hickory Hill	
072-0121-001	Hickory Hill	Existing
072-0122-	Bleake Cottage	
072-0122-001	Bleake Cottage	Existing
072-0124-	Glendale	
072-0124-001	Glendale	Existing
072-0125	Beaumont Learning Center	

Powhatan County List of Names

VDHR ID#	Property Name	Status of Resources
072-0126-	Spring Garden Farm	
072-0126-001	Spring Garden Farm	Existing
072-0127-	House, 2449 Rt. 626	
072-0127-001	House, 2449 Rt. 626	Existing
072-0128-	House, 2441 Rt. 626	
072-0128-001	House, 2441 Rt. 626	Existing
072-0129-	House, 4082 Rt. 60	
072-0129-001	House, 4082 Rt. 60	Existing
072-0130-	Log House, Rt. 60	
072-0130-001	Log House, Rt. 60	Existing
072-0131-	House, 2737 Rt. 651	
072-0131-001	House, 2737 Rt. 651	Existing
072-0132-	House, 2710 Rt. 651	
072-0132-001	House, 2710 Rt. 651	Existing
072-0133-	House, 4200 Rt. 615	
072-0133-001	House, 4200 Rt. 615	Existing
072-0134-	House, 4159 Rt. 615	
072-0134-001	House, 4159 Rt. 615	Existing
072-0135-	House, 3470 Rt. 615	
072-0135-001	House, 3470 Rt. 615	Existing
072-0136-	House, 2777 Rt. 615	
072-0136-001	House, 2777 Rt. 615	Existing
072-0137-	House, 2735 Rt. 615	
072-0137-001	House, 2735 Rt. 615	Existing
072-0138-	House, 2745 Rt. 615	
072-0138-001	House, 2745 Rt. 615	Existing
072-0139	House, Rt. 615	
072-0139-001	House, Rt. 615	Existing
072-0140	Farm, 2636 Rt. 628	
072-0140-001	Farm, 2636 Rt. 628	Existing
072-0141-	Red Lane Baptist Church Cemetery	
072-0141-001	Red Lane Baptist Church Cemetery	Existing
072-0142-	Mt. Calvary Baptist Church	
072-0142-001	Mt. Calvary Baptist Church	Existing
072-0143-	House, 2938 Rt. 60	
072-0143-001	House, 2938 Rt. 60	Existing
072-0144-	Shadow Lawn Farm	
072-0144-001	Shadow Lawn Farm	Existing
072-0145-	St. James Church	
072-0145-001	St. James Church	Existing
072-0146-	House, 4095 Rt. 617	
072-0146-001	House, 4095 Rt. 617	Existing
072-0147-	House, 4092 Rt. 617	
072-0147-001	House, 4092 Rt. 617	Existing
072-0148-	House, 4088, Rt. 617	
072-0148-001	House, 4088, Rt. 617	Existing
072-0149-	House, Rt. 617	
072-0149-001	House, Rt. 617	Existing
072-0150-	House, 3777 Rt. 13	
072-0150-001	House, 3777 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0151-	House, 3501 Rt. 617	
072-0151-001	House, 3501 Rt. 617	Existing
072-0152-	House, 3244 Rt. 711	
072-0152-001	House, 3244 Rt. 711	Existing

Powhatan County List of Names

VDHR ID#	Property Name	Status of Resources
072-0153-	House, 3363 Rt. 719	
072-0153-001	House, 3363 Rt. 719	Existing
072-0154-	Barn, Rt. 719	
072-0154-001	Barn, Rt. 719	Existing
072-0155-	Maiden's Ordinary	
072-0155-001	Maiden's Ordinary House	Existing
072-0155-002	Maiden's Ordinary Barn	Existing
072-0156	Cosby Store	
072-0156-001	Cosby Store	Existing
072-0157	Pocahontas School	
072-0157-001	Pocahontas School	Existing
072-0158	House, 4600 Rt. 684	
072-0158-001	House, 4600 Rt. 684	Existing
072-0159	House, 4632 Rt. 684	
072-0159-001	House, 4632 Rt. 684	Existing
072-0160	House, Rt. 625	
072-0160-001	House, Rt. 625	Existing
072-0160-002	Barn, Rt. 625	Existing
072-0161	House, 4808 Rt. 625	
072-0161-001	House, 4808 Rt. 625	Existing
072-0162-	House, 4825 Rt. 625	
072-0162-001	House, 4825 Rt. 625	Existing
072-0163	House, 4820 Rt. 625	
072-0163-001	House, 4820 Rt. 625	Existing
072-0164	New Greenbriar Church	
072-0164-001	New Greenbriar Church	Existing
072-0165	House, 4740 Rt. 684	
072-0165-001	House, 4740 Rt. 684	Existing
072-0166	House, 4751 Rt. 684	
072-0166-001	House, 4751 Rt. 684	Existing
072-0167	House, 4772 Rt. 684	
072-0167-001	House, 4772 Rt. 684	Existing
072-0168-	House, 4791 Rt. 684	
072-0168-001	House, 4791 Rt. 684	Existing
072-0169-	House, 4747 Rt. 621	
072-0169-001	House, 4747 Rt. 621	Existing
072-0169-002	Barn, 4747 Rt. 621	Existing
072-0170	House, 4701 Rt. 621	
072-0170-001	House, 4701 Rt. 621	Existing
072-0171-	Mt. Carmel Church Graveyard	
072-0171-001	Mt. Carmel Church Graveyard	
072-0172	Trenholm School	
072-0172-001	Trenholm School	Existing
072-0173	House, 3168 Rt. 715	
072-0173-001	House, 3168 Rt. 715	Existing
072-0174	House, Rt. 715	
072-0174-001	House, Rt. 715	Existing
072-0175	House, 2891 Rt. 30	
072-0175-001	House, 2891 Rt. 30	Existing
072-0176	Barn, 1956 Rt. 620	
072-0176-001	Barn, 1956 Rt. 620	Existing
072-0177	House, 1920 Rt. 620	
072-0177-001	House, 1920 Rt. 620	Existing
072-0178	Poore, J.E. Barn	

Powhatan County List of Names

VDHR ID#	Property Name	Status of Resources
072-0178-001	Poore, J.E. Barn	Existing
072-0179	Farm, 1844 Rt. 620	
072-0179-001	Farm, 1844 Rt. 620	Existing
072-0180-	Barns, 1555 Rt. 620	
072-0180-001	Barn, 1555 Rt. 620	Existing
072-0180-002	Granary, 1555 Rt. 620	Existing
072-0181-	St. Francis de Sales High School for Colored Girls	
072-0181-001	St. Francis de Sales Chapel	Existing
072-0181-002	St. Francis de Sales School Building	Existing
072-0181-003	St. Francis Boiler house	Existing
072-0185	Cocke Memorial Marker	
072-0185-001	Cocke Memorial Marker	Existing
072-0186	Truss Bridge, Rt. 684 over Deep Creek	
072-0186-001	Truss Bridge, Rt. 684 over Deep Creek	Existing
072-0187	House, 4857 Rt. 684	
072-0187-001	House, 4857 Rt. 684	Existing
072-0188	Gobbler's Knob	
072-0188-001	Gobbler's Knob	Existing
072-0189	Morris and Mayo	
072-0189-001	Morris and Mayo	Existing
072-0190	House, Rt. 715	
072-0190-001	House, Rt. 715	Existing
072-0190-002	House, Rt. 715 Barn	Existing
072-0191	Williams, Joseph W. Sr. House	
072-0191-001	Williams, Joseph W. Sr. House	Existing
072-0192-	House, 2200 Rt. 60	
072-0192-001	House, 2200 Rt. 60	Existing
072-0193	Flatrock	
072-0194-	House, 3708 Rt. 13	
072-0194-001	House, 3708 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0195-	House, 3720 Rt. 13	
072-0195-001	House, 3720 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0196-	House, 3780 Rt. 13	
072-0196-001	House, 3780 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0197-	House, 3791 Rt. 13	
072-0197-001	House, 3791 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0198-	House, 3800 Rt. 13	
072-0198-001	House, 3800 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0199	Farm, 4675 Rt. 13	
072-0199-001	Farm, 4675 Rt. 13 House	Existing
072-0199-002	Farm, 4675 Rt. 13 Barn	Existing
072-0200	Powhatan Courthouse	
072-0201	Barns, 2101 Rt. 630	
072-0201-001	Barn, 2101 Rt. 630	Existing
072-0202	Cemetery, 2120 Rt. 630	
072-0202-001	Cemetery, 2120 Rt. 630	Existing
072-0203	House, 1744 Rt. 630	
072-0203-001	House, 1744 Rt. 630	Existing
072-0204	Log Shed, Rt. 606	
072-0204-001	Log Shed, Rt. 606	Existing
072-0205	House, 1660 Rt. 630	
072-0205-001	House, 1660 Rt. 630	Existing
072-0206	House, Rt. 630	

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VDHR ID#	Property Name	Status of Resources
072-0206-001	House, Rt. 630	Existing
072-0207	House, 1501 Rt. 630	
072-0207-001	House, 1501 Rt. 630	Existing
072-0208	House, 1500 Rt. 630	Existing
072-0208-001	House, 1500 Rt. 630	Existing
072-0209	House, 5926 Rt. 13	
072-0209-001	House, 5926 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0210	House, 5927 Rt. 13	
072-0210-001	House, 5927 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0211	Odd Fellows Hall	
072-0211-001	Odd Fellows Hall	Existing
072-0212	House, 5913 Rt. 13	
072-0212-001	House, 5913 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0213	House, 5910 Rt. 13	
072-0213-001	House, 5910 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0214	Shadow Oak	
072-0214-001	Shadow Oak	Existing
072-0214-002	Shadow Oak Barn	Existing
072-0215	House, 1509 Rt. 636	
072-0215-001	House, 1509 Rt. 636	Existing
072-0216	House, Rt. 636	
072-0216-001	House, Rt. 636	Existing
072-0217	House, Rt. 636	
072-0217-001	House, Rt. 636	Existing
072-0217-002	Tobacco Barn, Rt. 636	Existing
072-0218	Mt. Moriah Baptist Church	
072-0218-001	Mt. Moriah Baptist Church	Existing
072-0219	House, Rt. 650	
072-0219-001	House, Rt. 650	Existing
072-0220-	Spring Hill Farm	
072-0220-001	Spring Hill Farm House	Existing
072-0220-002	Spring Hill Farm Secondary Dwelling	Existing
072-0220-003	Spring Hill Barn	Existing
072-0221	Cloverdale	
072-0221-001	Cloverdale	Existing
072-0222	Salmon Cemetery	
072-0222-001	Salmon Cemetery	Existing
072-0223	Mill site, Wildlife Management Area	
072-0223-001	Mill site, Wildlife Management Area	Ruins
072-0224	Mount Airy	
072-0224-001	Mount Airy	Existing
072-0225-	House, Rt.13	
072-0225-001	House, Rt.13	Existing
072-0225-002	School, Rt.13	Existing
072-0226	Farm, 4809 Rt. 13	
072-0226-001	Farm, 4809 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0227	Macon Tavern	
072-0227-001	Macon Tavern	Existing
072-0228	Nicholls Store	
072-0228-001	Nicholls Store	Existing
072-0229	House, 4565 Rt. 13	
072-0229-001	House, 4565 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0230	Brown's Service Station	
072-0230-001	Brown's Service Station	Existing

Powhatan County List of Names

VDHR ID#	Property Name	Status of Resources
072-0231	House, 5740 Rt. 60	
072-0231-001	House, 5740 Rt. 60	Existing
072-0232	House, 5921 Rt. 60	
072-0232-001	House, 5921 Rt. 60	Existing
072-0232-002	Chicken House, 5921 Rt. 60	Existing
072-0233	House, 3189 Rt. 629	
072-0233-001	House, 3189 Rt. 629	Existing
072-0234	House, 3181 Rt. 629	
072-0234-001	House, 3181 Rt. 629	Existing
072-0235	House, 3167 Rt. 629	
072-0235-001	House, 3167 Rt. 629	Existing
072-0236	Trenholm Post Office	
072-0236-001	Trenholm Post Office	Existing
072-0237-	House, 3130 Rt. 629	
072-0237-001	House, 3130 Rt. 629	Existing
072-0238	House, 2796 Rt. 630	
072-0238-001	House, 2796 Rt. 630	Existing
072-0239	Magnolia Center for Special Equestrians	
072-0239-001	Magnolia Center for Special Equestrians	Existing
072-0239-002	Magnolia Center for Special Equestrians, Secondary Dwelling	Ruins
072-0240	House, Rt. 630	
072-0240-001	House, Rt. 630	Existing
072-0241-	Store, Rt. 630	
072-0241-001	Store, Rt. 630	Existing
072-0242	Rudd House	
072-0242-001	Rudd House	Existing
072-0243	Gun Club	
072-0243-001	Gun Club	Existing
072-0244	Mt. Zion Baptist Church	
072-0244-001	Mt Zion Baptist Church	Existing
072-0245	Store, 2255 Rt. 627	
072-0245-001	Store, 2255 Rt. 627	Existing
072-0246	House, 2017 Rt. 627	
072-0246-001	House, 2017 Rt. 627	Existing
072-0247	Providence Presbyterian Church	
072-0247-001	Providence Presbyterian Church	Existing
072-0248	House, 2171 Rt. 629	
072-0248-001	House, 2171 Rt. 629	Existing
072-0249	Farm, 1929 Rt. 629	
072-0249-001	Farm, 1929 Rt. 629	Existing
072-0249-002	Barn, 1929 Rt. 629	Existing
072-0250	House, 1930 Rt. 629	
072-0250-001	House, 1930 Rt. 629	Existing
072-0251	Belona Station	
072-0251-001	Belona Station	Existing
072-0252	House, 5107 Rt. 13	
072-0252-001	House, 5107 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0253	Rudd Farm	
072-0253-001	Rudd Farm	Existing
072-0253-002	Rudd Farm Barn	Existing
072-0254	House, Rt. 13	
072-0254-001	House, Rt. 13	Existing
072-0255-	Birdland Farmhouse	

Powhatan County List of Names

VDHR ID#	Property Name	Status of Resources
072-0255-001	Birdland Farmhouse	Existing
072-0256	House, 1166 Rt. 13	
072-0256-001	House, 1166 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0257	House, 6591 Rt. 13	
072-0257-001	House, 6591 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0258	Hobson's Chapel M.E. Church	
072-0258-001	Hobson's Chapel M.E. Church	Existing
072-0258-002	Hobson's Chapel M.E. Church Cemetery	Existing
072-0259-	Barn, 6177 Rt. 606	
072-0259-001	Barn, 6177 Rt. 606	Existing
072-0260-	Clayton House	
072-0260-001	Clayton House	Existing
072-0260-002	Clayton Tobacco Barn	Existing
072-0260-003	Clayton Barn	Existing
072-0260-004	Clayton Corncrib	Existing
072-0260-005	Clayton Hay Barn	Existing
072-0261	House, 6392 Rt. 13	
072-0261-001	House, 6392 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0261-002	Barn, 6392 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0262-	Whitlock, R.B. House	
072-0262-001	Whitlock, R.B. House	Existing
072-0262-002	Whitlock, R.B. House	Existing
072-0262-003	Whitlock, R.B. Barn	Existing
072-0263	Barn, Rt. 631	
072-0263-001	Barn, Rt. 631	Existing
072-0264	House, Rt. 13	
072-0264-001	House, Rt. 13	Existing
072-0265	Fine Creek Baptist Church	
072-0265-001	Fine Creek Baptist Church	Existing
072-0266	School, 3620 Rt. 711	
072-0266-001	School, 3620 Rt. 711	Existing
072-0267-	Upper Comotomo	
072-0267-001	Upper Comotomo	Existing
072-0268-	Lower Comotomo	
072-0268-001	Lower Comotomo	Existing
072-0269-	Petersville Cemetery	
072-0269-001	Petersville Cemetery	Existing
072-0270-	House, Rt. 711	
072-0270-001	House, Rt. 711	Existing
072-0271-	School, 3172 Rt. 711	
072-0271-001	School, 3172 Rt. 711	Existing
072-0272-	House, 3414 Rt. 659	
072-0272-001	House, 3414 Rt. 659	Existing
072-0273-	House, 5912 Rt. 646	
072-0273-001	House, 5912 Rt. 646	Existing
072-0274-	House, 2280 Rt. 711	
072-0274-001	House, 2280 Rt. 711	Existing
072-0274-002	Servant's Quarters, 2280 Rt. 711	Existing
072-0275-	Edgewood	
072-0275-001	Edgewood	Existing
072-0276-	Fine Creek Mill Gatehouse	
072-0276-001	Fine Creek Mill Gatehouse	Existing
072-0277-	Fine Creek Mills School	
072-0277-001	Fine Creek Mills School	Existing

Powhatan County List of Names

VDHR ID#	Property Name	Status of Resources
072-0278	Fine Creek Mills Store	
072-0278-001	Fine Creek Mills Store	Existing
072-0279-	House, Rt. 641	
072-0279-001	House, Rt. 641	Existing
072-0280	House, 3439 Rt. 616	
072-0280-001	House, 3439 Rt. 616	Existing
072-0281	House, Rt. 616	
072-0281-001	House, Rt. 616	Existing
072-0282	House, 3320 Rt. 616	
072-0282-001	House, 3320 Rt. 616	Existing
072-0283	House, 2704 Rt. 711	
072-0283-001	House, 2704 Rt. 711	Existing
072-0284-	Hunting Lodge	
072-0284-001	Hunting Lodge	Existing
072-0285	Barn, Rt. 711	
072-0285-001	Barn, Rt. 711	Existing
072-0286	House, Rt. 711	
072-0286-001	House, Rt. 711	Existing
072-0287-	Rocky Oak Creek Church	
072-0287-001	Rocky Oak Creek Church	Existing
072-0288	House, Rt. 678	
072-0288-001	House, Rt. 678	Existing
072-0289	Oakleigh Arabian Farm	
072-0289-001	Oakleigh Arabian Farm	Existing
072-0290	Farm, 1433 Rt. 610	
072-0290-001	Farm, 1433 Rt. 610	Existing
072-0290-002	Barn, 1433 Rt. 610	Existing
072-0291-	Hobson Graveyard	
072-0291-001	Hobson Graveyard	Existing
072-0292	House, Rt. 610	
072-0292-001	House, Rt. 610	Existing
072-0293	House, 1124, Rt. 610	
072-0293-001	House, 1124, Rt. 610	Existing
072-0294	Mill Hill	
072-0294-001	Mill Hill	Existing
072-0294-002	Mill Hill Slave Quarters	Existing
072-0295-	House, 2626 Rt. 639	
072-0295-001	House, 2626 Rt. 639	Existing
072-0296-	House, 2301 Rt. 604	
072-0296-001	House, 2301 Rt. 604	Existing
072-0296-002	School, 2301 Rt. 604	Existing
072-0297-	House, 2307 Rt. 604	
072-0297-001	House, 2307 Rt. 604	Existing
072-0297-002	Store, 2307 Rt. 604	Existing
072-0298-	Store, 1905 Rt. 605	
072-0298-001	Store, 1905 Rt. 605	Existing
072-0299-	House and Post Office, 1919 Rt. 605	
072-0299-001	House, 1919 Rt. 605	Existing
072-0299-002	Post Office at 1919 Rt. 605	Existing
072-0300-	Spring Field Cemetery	
072-0300-001	Spring Field Cemetery	Existing
072-0301-	Liberty Church Cemetery	
072-0301-001	Liberty Church Cemetery	Existing
072-0302-	House, 1306 Rt. 634	

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VDHR ID#	Property Name	Status of Resources
072-0302-001	House, 1306 Rt. 634	Existing
072-0303-	Cemetery, 1355 Rt. 634	
072-0303-001	Cemetery, 1355 Rt. 634	Existing
072-0304-	Benjamin Sublett Home	
072-0304-001	Benjamin Sublett Home	Existing
072-0305-	Old Powhatan Church Cemetery	
072-0305-001	Old Powhatan Church Cemetery	Existing
072-0306	Clayville, Town of	
072-0307-	Oaklands	
072-0307-001	Oaklands	Existing
072-0308-	John Tree Farm	
072-0308-001	John Tree Farm	Existing
072-0309-	Jefferson Spring	
072-0309-001	Jefferson Spring	Existing
072-0310-	Jude's Ferry Landing	
072-0310-001	Jude's Ferry Landing	Existing
072-0311-	Jude's Ferry Farm	
072-0311-001	Jude's Ferry Farm	Existing
072-0312-	Store, 1709 Rt. 711	
072-0312-001	Store, 1709 Rt. 711	Existing
072-0313-	School, Rt. 711	
072-0313-001	School, Rt. 711	Existing
072-0314-	House, Rt. 711	
072-0314-001	House, Rt. 711	Existing
072-0315-	House, 1300 Rt. 711	
072-0315-001	House, 1300 Rt. 711	Existing
072-0316-	School, 2876 Rt. 607	
072-0316-001	School, 2876 Rt. 607	Existing
072-0317-	House, 800 Rt. 711	
072-0317-001	House, 800 Rt. 711	Existing
072-0318-	Store, 802 Rt. 711	
072-0318-001	Store, 802 Rt. 711	Existing
072-0319-	House, 612 Rt. 711	
072-0319-001	House, 612 Rt. 711	Existing
072-0320-	House, 451 Rt. 711	
072-0320-001	House, 451 Rt. 711	Existing
072-0321-	Huguenot Springs Confederate Cemetery	
072-0321-001	Huguenot Springs Confederate Cemetery	Existing
072-0322-	House, Rt. 640	
072-0322-001	House, Rt. 640	Existing
072-0323-	House, 2572 Rt. 607	
072-0323-001	House, 2572 Rt. 607	Existing
072-0324-	Huguenot Springs Ordinary	
072-0324-001	Huguenot Springs Ordinary	Existing
072-0325-	Huguenot Sulphur Spring	
072-0325-001	Huguenot Sulphur Spring	Existing
072-0326-	House, 2521 Rt. 607	
072-0326-001	House, 2521 Rt. 607	Existing
072-0327-	House, Rt. 635	
072-0327-001	House, Rt. 635	Existing
072-0328-	House, 1366 Rt. 675	
072-0328-001	House, 1366 Rt. 675	Existing
072-0329-	House, 1320 Rt. 675	
072-0329-001	House, 1320 Rt. 675	Existing

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VDHR ID#	Property Name	Status of Resources
072-0330-	Flat Rock Farm	
072-0330-001	Flat Rock Farm	Existing
072-0331-	House, 2094 Rt. 613	
072-0331-001	House, 2094 Rt. 613	Existing
072-0332-	House, 2005 Rt. 716	
072-0332-001	House, 2005 Rt. 716	Existing
072-0333-	House, 1800 Rt. 716	
072-0333-001	House, 1800 Rt. 716	Existing
072-0334-	Mulberry Hill	
072-0334-001	Mulberry Hill House	Existing
072-0334-002	Mulberry Hill Barn	Existing
072-0335	Moseley, Town of	
072-0336-	House, 2772 Rt. 614	
072-0336-001	House, 2772 Rt. 614	Existing
072-0337-	Corinth Christian Church	
072-0337-001	Corinth Christian Church	Existing
072-0338-	Spring Hill	
072-0338-001	Spring Hill	Existing
072-0339-	House, 3037 Rt. 614	
072-0339-001	House, 3037 Rt. 614	Existing
072-0340-	Farm, 3018 Rt. 614	
072-0340-001	Farm, 3018 Rt. 614	Existing
072-0341-	House, Rt. 614	
072-0341-001	House, Rt. 614	Existing
072-0342-	Woodward Mill	
072-0342-001	Woodward Mill	Existing
072-0343-	Dogwood Dell Farm	
072-0343-001	Dogwood Dell Farm	Existing
072-0344-	Deerfield	
072-0344-001	Deerfield	Existing
072-0345-	St. James Church	
072-0345-001	St. James Church	Existing
072-0346-	House, 3225 Rt. 628	
072-0346-001	House, 3225 Rt. 628	Existing
072-0347-	House, 3427 Rt. 522	
072-0347-001	House, 3427 Rt. 522	Existing
072-0348-	Store, 3409 Rt. 522	
072-0348-001	Store, 3409 Rt. 522	Existing
072-0349-	House, 5201 Rt. 60	
072-0349-001	House, 5201 Rt. 60	Existing
072-0350-	House, 4637 Rt. 60	
072-0350-001	House, 4637 Rt. 60	Existing
072-0351-	Store, Rt. 60	
072-0351-001	Store, Rt. 60	Existing
072-0352-	House, 4025 Rt. 13	
072-0352-001	House, 4025 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0353-	Hollywood Baptist Church	
072-0353-001	Hollywood Baptist Church	Existing
072-0354-	House, 3946 Rt. 13	
072-0354-001	House, 3946 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0355-	House, 3428 Rt. 60	
072-0355-001	House, 3428 Rt. 60	Existing
072-0356-	House, Rt. 60	
072-0356-001	House, Rt. 60	Existing

Powhatan County List of Names

VDHR ID#	Property Name	Status of Resources
072-0357-	Old Parker Place	
072-0357-001	Old Parker Place	Existing
072-0359-	House, 3155 Rt. 60	
072-0359-001	House, 3155 Rt. 60	Existing
072-0360-	House, 1935 Rt. 611	
072-0360-001	House, 1935 Rt. 611	Existing
072-0361-	Holicong	
072-0361-001	Holicong	Existing
072-0362-	Grassland	Existing
072-0362-001	Grassland	Existing
072-0363-	House, 3261 Rt. 629	
072-0363-001	House, 3261 Rt. 629	Existing
072-0364-	Cemetery, Rt. 629	
072-0364-001	Cemetery, Rt. 629	Existing
072-0365-	Hatcher Dairy	
072-0365-001	Hatcher Dairy	Existing
072-0366-	House, 6077 Rt. 717	
072-0366-001	House, 6077 Rt. 717	Existing
072-0367-	Valley Hill Farm	
072-0367-001	Valley Hill Farm	Existing
072-0368-	House, 944 Rt. 13	
072-0368-001	House, 944 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0369-	McCracken House	
072-0369-001	McCracken House, Dwelling	Existing
072-0369-002	McCracken House, Smokehouse	Existing
072-0369-003	McCracken House, Kitchen	Existing
072-0370-	Barton House	
072-0370-001	Barton House	Existing
072-0371-	House, 1020 Rt. 681	
072-0371-001	House, 1020 Rt. 681 Primary dwelling	Existing
072-0371-002	House, 1020 Rt. 681 Dwelling/Kitchen	Existing
072-0372-	House, Rt. 681	
072-0372-001	House, Rt. 681	Existing
072-0373-	House, Rt. 681	
072-0373-001	House, Rt. 681	Existing
072-0374-	Giles Bridge	
072-0374-001	Giles Bridge	Existing
072-0375-	Taylor House	
072-0375-001	Taylor House	Existing
072-0376-	Clayton House	
072-0376-001	Clayton House	Existing
072-0377-	House, 4221 Rt. 718	
072-0377-001	House, 4221 Rt. 718	Existing
072-0378-	Pine Hill Church	
072-0378-001	Pine Hill Church	Existing
072-0379-	J & F Finney Estate	
072-0379-001	J & F Finney Estate	Existing
072-0380-	House, 4314 Rt. 623	
072-0380-001	House, 4314 Rt. 623	Existing
072-0381-	House, 3300 Rt. 619	
072-0381-001	House, 3300 Rt. 619	Existing
072-0382-	Tobacco Barn, Rt. 619	
072-0382-001	Tobacco Barn, Rt. 619	Existing
072-0383-	Coopedge House	

Powhatan County List of Names

VDHR ID#	Property Name	Status of Resources
072-0383-001	Coopedge House	Existing
072-0384-	House, Rt. 13	
072-0384-001	House, Rt. 13	Existing
072-0385-	House, Rt. 13	
072-0385-001	House, Rt. 13	Existing
072-0386-	House, 3919 Rt. 13	
072-0386-001	House, 3919 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0387-	House, 3915 Rt. 13	
072-0387-001	House, 3915 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0388-	House, 3905 Rt. 13	
072-0388-001	House, 3905 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0389-	Powhatan School	
072-0389-001	Powhatan School	Existing
072-0390-	Powhatan High School	
072-0390-001	Powhatan High School	Existing
072-0391-	House, 3907 Rt. 13	
072-0391-001	House, 3907 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0392-	House, 3905 Rt. 13	
072-0392-001	House, 3905 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0393-	Powhatan School	
072-0393-001	Powhatan School	Existing
072-0394-	House, 3904 Rt. 13	
072-0394-001	House, 3904 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0395-	Law Office of Willis Jefferson Dance	
072-0395-001	Law Office of Willis Jefferson Dance	Existing
072-0396-	Lamb House, The	
072-0396-001	Lamb House, The	Existing
072-0397-	Powhatan Realty	
072-0397-001	Powhatan Realty	Existing
072-0398-	House, Rt. 13	
072-0398-001	House, Rt. 13	Existing
072-0399-	Powhatan Office Building	
072-0399-001	Powhatan Office Building	Existing
072-0400-	Country Village Realty	
072-0400-001	Country Village Realty	Existing
072-0401-	Flannagan, William, Law Office	
072-0401-001	Flannagan, William, Law Office	Existing
072-0403-	House, 3883 Rt. 13	
072-0403-001	House, 3883 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0404-	District Court	
072-0404-001	District Court	Existing
072-0405-	House, 3875 Rt. 13	
072-0405-001	House, 3875 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0406-	Bank of Powhatan	
072-0406-001	Bank of Powhatan	Existing
072-0407-	Walton's Cracker Barrel	
072-0407-001	Walton's Cracker Barrel	Existing
072-0408-	House, 3863 Rt. 13	
072-0408-001	House, 3863 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0409-	House, Rt. 13	
072-0409-001	House, Rt. 13	Existing
072-0410-	House, Rt. 1001	
072-0410-001	House, Rt. 1001	Existing
072-0411-	House, Rt. 13	

Powhatan County List of Names

VDHR ID#	Property Name	Status of Resources
072-0411-001	House, Rt. 13	Existing
072-0412-	House, Rt. 13	
072-0412-001	House, Rt. 13	Existing
072-0413-	House, 3894 Rt. 13	
072-0413-001	House, 3894 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0414-	Power Station, Rt. 13	
072-0414-001	Power Station, Rt. 13	Existing
072-0415-	House, 5613 Rt. 13	
072-0415-001	House, 5613 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0416-	House, Rt. 645	
072-0416-001	House, Rt. 645	Existing
072-0417-	House, 5504 Rt. 13	
072-0417-001	House, 5504 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0418-	Locust Grove	
072-0418-001	Locust Grove House	Existing

876 TOTAL RESOURCES IN THIS REPORT

**APPENDIX FOUR:
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF
PROPERTIES AND RESOURCES SURVEYED**

Alphabetical List of Properties Surveyed

VDHR ID#	Property Name	Status of Resources
072-0082-001	Baber, J. Pendleton, House	Demolished
072-0082-	Baber, J. Pendleton, House	
072-0406-001	Bank of Powhatan	Existing
072-0406-	Bank of Powhatan	
072-0290-002	Barn, 1433 Rt. 610	Existing
072-0180-001	Barn, 1555 Rt. 620	Existing
072-0249-002	Barn, 1929 Rt. 629	Existing
072-0176	Barn, 1956 Rt. 620	
072-0176-001	Barn, 1956 Rt. 620	Existing
072-0201-001	Barn, 2101 Rt. 630	Existing
072-0169-002	Barn, 4747 Rt. 621	Existing
072-0259-001	Barn, 6177 Rt. 606	Existing
072-0259-	Barn, 6177 Rt. 606	
072-0261-002	Barn, 6392 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0160-002	Barn, Rt. 625	Existing
072-0263	Barn, Rt. 631	
072-0263-001	Barn, Rt. 631	Existing
072-0285	Barn, Rt. 711	
072-0285-001	Barn, Rt. 711	Existing
072-0154-001	Barn, Rt. 719	Existing
072-0154-	Barn, Rt. 719	
072-0180-	Barns, 1555 Rt. 620	
072-0201	Barns, 2101 Rt. 630	
072-0370-001	Barton House	Existing
072-0370-	Barton House	
072-0017-	Bassie	
072-0017-001	Bassie House	Existing
072-0095-001	Beaumont Learning Center	Existing
072-0125	Beaumont Learning Center	
072-0095-	Beaumont Learning Center	
072-0096-001	Beldale	Demolished
072-0096-	Beldale	
072-0097-001	Belleville	Existing
072-0097-	Belleville	
072-0049	Belmead	
072-0049-001	Belmead	Existing
072-0049-002	Belmead Barn	Existing
072-0049-003	Belmead Bridge	Existing
072-0049-004	Belmead Dam	Existing
072-0002-	Belnemus	
072-0002-001	Belnemus House	Existing
072-0251	Belona Station	
072-0251-001	Belona Station	Existing
072-0304-001	Benjamin Sublett Home	Existing
072-0304-	Benjamin Sublett Home	
072-0023-002	Bienvenue	Existing
072-0023-	Bienvenue	
072-0023-001	Bienvenue House	Existing
072-0051-001	Big Oaks	Existing
072-0051-	Big Oaks	
072-0051-002	Big Oaks Secondary Dwelling	Existing
072-0255-001	Birdland Farmhouse	Existing
072-0255-	Birdland Farmhouse	
072-0122-001	Bleake Cottage	Existing

Alphabetical List of Properties Surveyed

VDHR ID#	Property Name	Status of Resources
072-0122-	Bleake Cottage	
072-0003-	Blenheim	
072-0003-001	Blenheim House	Existing
072-0067-001	Brooklyn	Existing
072-0067-	Brooklyn	
072-0067-002	Brooklyn Office	Existing
072-0104-	Brown Farm	
072-0104-001	Brown Farm House	Existing
072-0104-002	Brown Farm Slavequarters	Existing
072-0104-003	Brown Granary	Existing
072-0230	Brown's Service Station	
072-0230-001	Brown's Service Station	Existing
072-0004-	Calais	
072-0004-001	Calais House	Existing
072-0303-001	Cemetery, 1355 Rt. 634	Existing
072-0303-	Cemetery, 1355 Rt. 634	
072-0202	Cemetery, 2120 Rt. 630	
072-0202-001	Cemetery, 2120 Rt. 630	Existing
072-0364-001	Cemetery, Rt. 629	Existing
072-0364-	Cemetery, Rt. 629	
072-0005	Center Hill	
072-0005-001	Center Hill House	Existing
072-0232-002	Chicken House, 5921 Rt. 60	Existing
072-0260-003	Clayton Barn	Existing
072-0260-004	Clayton Corncrib	Existing
072-0260-005	Clayton Hay Barn	Existing
072-0260-001	Clayton House	Existing
072-0376-001	clayton House	Existing
072-0260-	Clayton House	
072-0376-	Clayton House	
072-0260-002	Clayton Tobacco Barn	Existing
072-0306	Clayville, Town of	
072-0111-001	Clements Place	Demolished
072-0111-	Clements Place	
072-0221	Cloverdale	
072-0221-001	Cloverdale	Existing
072-0185	Cocke Memorial Marker	
072-0185-001	Cocke Memorial Marker	Existing
072-0070-001	Cocke, Philip St. George, House	Demolished
072-0070-	Cocke, Philip St. George, House	
072-0099-001	Comotoma	Demolished
072-0099-	Comotoma	
072-0383-001	Coopedge House	Existing
072-0383-	Coopedge House	
072-0337-001	Corinth Christian Church	Existing
072-0337-	Corinth Christian Church	
072-0156	Cosby Store	
072-0156-001	Cosby Store	Existing
072-0400-001	Country Village Realty	Existing
072-0400-	Country Village Realty	
072-0035-001	Court House Tavern	Existing
072-0035-	Court House Tavern Property	
072-0084-	Courthope	
072-0084-001	Courthope House	Existing

Alphabetical List of Properties Surveyed

VDHR ID#	Property Name	Status of Resources
072-0008-001	Crenshaw House	Demolished
072-0008	Crenshaw House Property	
072-0054-001	Cumberland, Old Courthouse	Existing
072-0054-	Cumberland, Old Courthouse	
072-0344-001	Deerfield	Existing
072-0344-	Deerfield	
072-0073	Denny Site	
072-0009	Derwent	
072-0009-001	Derwent House	Existing
072-0010	Dispatch	
072-0010-001	Dispatch House	Existing
072-0404-001	District Court	Existing
072-0404-	District Court	
072-0343-001	Dogwood Dell Farm	Existing
072-0343-	Dogwood Dell Farm	
072-0090-001	Dry Run	Existing
072-0090-	Dry Run	
072-0090-002	Dry Run Kitchen	Existing
072-0091-001	East View	Existing
072-0091-	East View	
072-0100-001	Edge Hill	Demolished
072-0100-	Edge Hill	
072-0101-001	Edgemont	Existing
072-0101-	Edgemont	
072-0275-001	Edgewood	Existing
072-0275-	Edgewood	
072-0011	Elioch	
072-0011-001	Elioch House	Existing
072-0012	Elmington	
072-0012-001	Elmington House	Existing
072-0013-	Emmanuel Episcopal Church	
072-0013-001	Emmanuel Episcopal Church	Existing
072-0014-	Erin Hill	
072-0014-001	Erin Hill House	Existing
072-0290	Farm, 1433 Rt. 610	
072-0290-001	Farm, 1433 Rt. 610	Existing
072-0179	Farm, 1844 Rt. 620	
072-0179-001	Farm, 1844 Rt. 620	Existing
072-0249	Farm, 1929 Rt. 629	
072-0249-001	Farm, 1929 Rt. 629	Existing
072-0140	Farm, 2636 Rt. 628	
072-0140-001	Farm, 2636 Rt. 628	Existing
072-0340-001	Farm, 3018 Rt. 614	Existing
072-0340-	Farm, 3018 Rt. 614	
072-0199	Farm, 4675 Rt. 13	
072-0199-002	Farm, 4675 Rt. 13 Barn	Existing
072-0199-001	Farm, 4675 Rt. 13 House	Existing
072-0226	Farm, 4809 Rt. 13	
072-0226-001	Farm, 4809 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0058-001	Farm, Rt 715	Existing
072-0058-002	Farm, Rt 715	Existing
072-0058-	Farm, Rt 715	
072-0102-001	Farmington	Existing
072-0102-	Farmington	

Alphabetical List of Properties Surveyed

VDHR ID#	Property Name	Status of Resources
072-0103-001	Federal Hill	Existing
072-0103-	Federal Hill	
072-0103-002	Federal Hill Secondary Dwelling	Existing
072-0015-	Fighting Creek	
072-0015-001	Fighting Creek House	Existing
072-0016-	Finches Mill	
072-0016-001	Finches Mill Ruins	Demolished
072-0265	Fine Creek Baptist Church	
072-0265-001	Fine Creek Baptist Church	Existing
072-0077-001	Fine Creek Mill	Existing
072-0077-	Fine Creek Mill	
072-0276-001	Fine Creek Mill Gatehouse	Existing
072-0276-	Fine Creek Mill Gatehouse	
072-0277-001	Fine Creek Mills School	Existing
072-0277-	Fine Creek Mills School	
072-0278	Fine Creek Mills Store	
072-0278-001	Fine Creek Mills Store	Existing
072-0078-001	Fine Creek Mills: Miller's House	Existing
072-0078-	Fine Creek Mills: Miller's House	
072-0401-001	Flannagan, William, Law Office	Existing
072-0401-	Flannagan, William, Law Office	
072-0330-001	Flat Rock Farm	Existing
072-0330-	Flat Rock Farm	
072-0193	Flatrock	
072-0105-001	French's Tavern	Existing
072-0105-	French's Tavern	
072-0018-001	Genito Ordinary	Existing
072-0018-	Genito Ordinary Property	
072-0006	Gibraltar	
072-0006-001	Gibraltar House	Demolished
072-0374-001	Giles Bridge	Existing
072-0374-	Giles Bridge	
072-0019-	Glebe, The	
072-0019-001	Glebe, The House	Existing
072-0124-001	Glendale	Existing
072-0124-	Glendale	
072-0188	Gobbler's Knob	
072-0188-001	Gobbler's Knob	Existing
072-0106-	Goodwyn Farm	
072-0106-007	Goodwyn Farm Barn	Existing
072-0106-006	Goodwyn Farm Dairy Barn	Existing
072-0106-005	Goodwyn Farm Grist Mill/Barn	Existing
072-0106-001	Goodwyn Farm House	Existing
072-0106-002	Goodwyn Farm Kitchen	Existing
072-0106-004	Goodwyn Farm Slave Quarters	Existing
072-0106-003	Goodwyn Farm Slave Quarters	Existing
072-0106-008	Goodwyn Farm Tool Shed	Existing
072-0020-001	Grace Church	Existing
072-0020-	Grace Church Property	
072-0180-002	Granary, 1555 Rt. 620	Existing
072-0362-	Grassland	Existing
072-0362-001	Grassland	Existing
072-0021-	Greenwood	
072-0021-002	Greenwood Corncrib	Existing

Alphabetical List of Properties Surveyed

VDHR ID#	Property Name	Status of Resources
072-0021-001	Greenwood House	Existing
072-0243	Gun Club	
072-0243-001	Gun Club	Existing
072-0074-001	Haley-Davis House	Existing
072-0074-	Haley-Davis House	
072-0022-001	Harris House	Existing
072-0022-	Harris House Property	
072-0365-001	Hatcher Dairy	Existing
072-0365-	Hatcher Dairy	
072-0121-001	Hickory Hill	Existing
072-0121-	Hickory Hill	
072-0291-	Hobson Graveyard	
072-0291-001	Hobson Graveyard	Existing
072-0258	Hobson's Chapel M.E. Church	
072-0258-001	Hobson's Chapel M.E. Church	Existing
072-0258-002	Hobson's Chapel M.E. Church Cemetery	Existing
072-0361-001	Holicong	Existing
072-0361-	Holicong	
072-0098-001	Holly Hill	Existing
072-0098-	Holly Hill	
072-0098-002	Holly Hill Smokehouse	Existing
072-0353-001	Hollywood Baptist Church	Existing
072-0353-	Hollywood Baptist Church	
072-0033-	Homestead	
072-0033-001	Homestead House	Existing
072-0033-002	Homestead Smokehouse	Existing
072-0299-	House and Post Office, 1919 Rt. 605	
072-0371-	House, 1020 Rt. 681	
072-0371-002	House, 1020 Rt. 681 Dwelling/Kitchen	Existing
072-0371-001	House, 1020 Rt. 681 Primary dwelling	Existing
072-0293	House, 1124, Rt. 610	
072-0293-001	House, 1124, Rt. 610	Existing
072-0256	House, 1166 Rt. 13	
072-0256-001	House, 1166 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0315-001	House, 1300 Rt. 711	Existing
072-0315-	House, 1300 Rt. 711	
072-0302-001	House, 1306 Rt. 634	Existing
072-0302-	House, 1306 Rt. 634	
072-0329-001	House, 1320 Rt. 675	Existing
072-0329-	House, 1320 Rt. 675	
072-0328-001	House, 1366 Rt. 675	Existing
072-0328-	House, 1366 Rt. 675	
072-0208	House, 1500 Rt. 630	Existing
072-0208-001	House, 1500 Rt. 630	Existing
072-0207	House, 1501 Rt. 630	
072-0207-001	House, 1501 Rt. 630	Existing
072-0215	House, 1509 Rt. 636	
072-0215-001	House, 1509 Rt. 636	Existing
072-0205	House, 1660 Rt. 630	
072-0205-001	House, 1660 Rt. 630	Existing
072-0203	House, 1744 Rt. 630	
072-0203-001	House, 1744 Rt. 630	Existing
072-0333-001	House, 1800 Rt. 716	Existing
072-0333-	House, 1800 Rt. 716	

Alphabetical List of Properties Surveyed

VDHR ID#	Property Name	Status of Resources
072-0299-001	House, 1919 Rt. 605	Existing
072-0177	House, 1920 Rt. 620	
072-0177-001	House, 1920 Rt. 620	Existing
072-0250	House, 1930 Rt. 629	
072-0250-001	House, 1930 Rt. 629	Existing
072-0360-001	House, 1935 Rt. 611	Existing
072-0360-	House, 1935 Rt. 611	
072-0332-001	House, 2005 Rt. 716	Existing
072-0332-	House, 2005 Rt. 716	
072-0246	House, 2017 Rt. 627	
072-0246-001	House, 2017 Rt. 627	Existing
072-0331-001	House, 2094 Rt. 613	Existing
072-0331-	House, 2094 Rt. 613	
072-0248	House, 2171 Rt. 629	
072-0248-001	House, 2171 Rt. 629	Existing
072-0192-001	House, 2200 Rt. 60	Existing
072-0192-	House, 2200 Rt. 60	
072-0274-001	House, 2280 Rt. 711	Existing
072-0274-	House, 2280 Rt. 711	
072-0296-001	House, 2301 Rt. 604	Existing
072-0296-	House, 2301 Rt. 604	
072-0297-001	House, 2307 Rt. 604	Existing
072-0297-	House, 2307 Rt. 604	
072-0128-001	House, 2441 Rt. 626	Existing
072-0128-	House, 2441 Rt. 626	
072-0127-001	House, 2449 Rt. 626	Existing
072-0127-	House, 2449 Rt. 626	
072-0326-001	House, 2521 Rt. 607	Existing
072-0326-	House, 2521 Rt. 607	
072-0323-001	House, 2572 Rt. 607	Existing
072-0323-	House, 2572 Rt. 607	
072-0295-001	House, 2626 Rt. 639	Existing
072-0295-	House, 2626 Rt. 639	
072-0283	House, 2704 Rt. 711	
072-0283-001	House, 2704 Rt. 711	Existing
072-0132-001	House, 2710 Rt. 651	Existing
072-0132-	House, 2710 Rt. 651	
072-0137-001	House, 2735 Rt. 615	Existing
072-0137-	House, 2735 Rt. 615	
072-0131-001	House, 2737 Rt. 651	Existing
072-0131-	House, 2737 Rt. 651	
072-0138-001	House, 2745 Rt. 615	Existing
072-0138-	House, 2745 Rt. 615	
072-0336-001	House, 2772 Rt. 614	Existing
072-0336-	House, 2772 Rt. 614	
072-0136-001	House, 2777 Rt. 615	Existing
072-0136-	House, 2777 Rt. 615	
072-0238	House, 2796 Rt. 630	
072-0238-001	House, 2796 Rt. 630	Existing
072-0175	House, 2891 Rt. 30	
072-0175-001	House, 2891 Rt. 30	Existing
072-0143-001	House, 2938 Rt. 60	Existing
072-0143-	House, 2938 Rt. 60	
072-0339-001	House, 3037 Rt. 614	Existing

Alphabetical List of Properties Surveyed

VDHR ID#	Property Name	Status of Resources
072-0339-	House, 3037 Rt. 614	
072-0237-	House, 3130 Rt. 629	
072-0237-001	House, 3130 Rt. 629	Existing
072-0359-001	House, 3155 Rt. 60	Existing
072-0359-	House, 3155 Rt. 60	
072-0235	House, 3167 Rt. 629	
072-0235-001	House, 3167 Rt. 629	Existing
072-0173	House, 3168 Rt. 715	
072-0173-001	House, 3168 Rt. 715	Existing
072-0234	House, 3181 Rt. 629	
072-0234-001	House, 3181 Rt. 629	Existing
072-0233	House, 3189 Rt. 629	
072-0233-001	House, 3189 Rt. 629	Existing
072-0346-001	House, 3225 Rt. 628	Existing
072-0346-	House, 3225 Rt. 628	
072-0152-001	House, 3244 Rt. 711	Existing
072-0152-	House, 3244 Rt. 711	
072-0363-001	House, 3261 Rt. 629	Existing
072-0363-	House, 3261 Rt. 629	
072-0381-001	House, 3300 Rt. 619	Existing
072-0381-	House, 3300 Rt. 619	
072-0282	House, 3320 Rt. 616	
072-0282-001	House, 3320 Rt. 616	Existing
072-0153-001	House, 3363 Rt. 719	Existing
072-0153-	House, 3363 Rt. 719	
072-0272-001	House, 3414 Rt. 659	Existing
072-0272-	House, 3414 Rt. 659	
072-0347-001	House, 3427 Rt. 522	Existing
072-0347-	House, 3427 Rt. 522	
072-0355-001	House, 3428 Rt. 60	Existing
072-0355-	House, 3428 Rt. 60	
072-0280	House, 3439 Rt. 616	
072-0280-001	House, 3439 Rt. 616	Existing
072-0135-001	House, 3470 Rt. 615	Existing
072-0135-	House, 3470 Rt. 615	
072-0151-001	House, 3501 Rt. 617	Existing
072-0151-	House, 3501 Rt. 617	
072-0194-001	House, 3708 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0194-	House, 3708 Rt. 13	
072-0195-001	House, 3720 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0195-	House, 3720 Rt. 13	
072-0150-001	House, 3777 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0150-	House, 3777 Rt. 13	
072-0196-001	House, 3780 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0196-	House, 3780 Rt. 13	
072-0197-001	House, 3791 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0197-	House, 3791 Rt. 13	
072-0198-001	House, 3800 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0198-	House, 3800 Rt. 13	
072-0408-001	House, 3863 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0408-	House, 3863 Rt. 13	
072-0405-001	House, 3875 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0405-	House, 3875 Rt. 13	
072-0403-001	House, 3883 Rt. 13	Existing

Alphabetical List of Properties Surveyed

VDHR ID#	Property Name	Status of Resources
072-0403-	House, 3883 Rt. 13	
072-0413-001	House, 3894 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0413-	House, 3894 Rt. 13	
072-0394-001	House, 3904 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0394-	House, 3904 Rt. 13	
072-0388-001	House, 3905 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0392-001	House, 3905 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0388-	House, 3905 Rt. 13	
072-0392-	House, 3905 Rt. 13	
072-0391-001	House, 3907 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0391-	House, 3907 Rt. 13	
072-0387-001	House, 3915 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0387-	House, 3915 Rt. 13	
072-0386-001	House, 3919 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0386-	House, 3919 Rt. 13	
072-0354-001	House, 3946 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0354-	House, 3946 Rt. 13	
072-0352-001	House, 4025 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0352-	House, 4025 Rt. 13	
072-0129-001	House, 4082 Rt. 60	Existing
072-0129-	House, 4082 Rt. 60	
072-0148-001	House, 4088, Rt. 617	Existing
072-0148-	House, 4088, Rt. 617	
072-0147-001	House, 4092 Rt. 617	Existing
072-0147-	House, 4092 Rt. 617	
072-0146-001	House, 4095 Rt. 617	Existing
072-0146-	House, 4095 Rt. 617	
072-0134-001	House, 4159 Rt. 615	Existing
072-0134-	House, 4159 Rt. 615	
072-0133-001	House, 4200 Rt. 615	Existing
072-0133-	House, 4200 Rt. 615	
072-0377-001	House, 4221 Rt. 718	Existing
072-0377-	House, 4221 Rt. 718	
072-0380-001	House, 4314 Rt. 623	Existing
072-0380-	House, 4314 Rt. 623	
072-0320-001	House, 451 Rt. 711	Existing
072-0320-	House, 451 Rt. 711	
072-0229	House, 4565 Rt. 13	
072-0229-001	House, 4565 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0158	House, 4600 Rt. 684	
072-0158-001	House, 4600 Rt. 684	Existing
072-0159	House, 4632 Rt. 684	
072-0159-001	House, 4632 Rt. 684	Existing
072-0350-001	House, 4637 Rt. 60	Existing
072-0350-	House, 4637 Rt. 60	
072-0170	House, 4701 Rt. 621	
072-0170-001	House, 4701 Rt. 621	Existing
072-0165	House, 4740 Rt. 684	
072-0165-001	House, 4740 Rt. 684	Existing
072-0169-001	House, 4747 Rt. 621	Existing
072-0169-	House, 4747 Rt. 621	
072-0166	House, 4751 Rt. 684	
072-0166-001	House, 4751 Rt. 684	Existing
072-0167	House, 4772 Rt. 684	

Alphabetical List of Properties Surveyed

VDHR ID#	Property Name	Status of Resources
072-0167-001	House, 4772 Rt. 684	Existing
072-0168-001	House, 4791 Rt. 684	Existing
072-0168-	House, 4791 Rt. 684	
072-0161	House, 4808 Rt. 625	
072-0161-001	House, 4808 Rt. 625	Existing
072-0163	House, 4820 Rt. 625	
072-0163-001	House, 4820 Rt. 625	Existing
072-0162-001	House, 4825 Rt. 625	Existing
072-0162-	House, 4825 Rt. 625	
072-0187	House, 4857 Rt. 684	
072-0187-001	House, 4857 Rt. 684	Existing
072-0252	House, 5107 Rt. 13	
072-0252-001	House, 5107 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0349-001	House, 5201 Rt. 60	Existing
072-0349-	House, 5201 Rt. 60	
072-0417-001	House, 5504 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0417-	House, 5504 Rt. 13	
072-0415-001	House, 5613 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0415-	House, 5613 Rt. 13	
072-0231	House, 5740 Rt. 60	
072-0231-001	House, 5740 Rt. 60	Existing
072-0080-001	House, 5809 Rt. 60	Existing
072-0080-	House, 5809 Rt. 60	
072-0213	House, 5910 Rt. 13	
072-0213-001	House, 5910 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0273-001	House, 5912 Rt. 646	Existing
072-0273-	House, 5912 Rt. 646	
072-0212	House, 5913 Rt. 13	
072-0212-001	House, 5913 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0232	House, 5921 Rt. 60	
072-0232-001	House, 5921 Rt. 60	Existing
072-0209	House, 5926 Rt. 13	
072-0209-001	House, 5926 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0210	House, 5927 Rt. 13	
072-0210-001	House, 5927 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0366-001	House, 6077 Rt. 717	Existing
072-0366-	House, 6077 Rt. 717	
072-0319-001	House, 612 Rt. 711	Existing
072-0319-	House, 612 Rt. 711	
072-0261	House, 6392 Rt. 13	
072-0261-001	House, 6392 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0257	House, 6591 Rt. 13	
072-0257-001	House, 6591 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0317-001	House, 800 Rt. 711	Existing
072-0317-	House, 800 Rt. 711	
072-0368-001	House, 944 Rt. 13	Existing
072-0368-	House, 944 Rt. 13	
072-0064-001	House, Route 313	Existing
072-0410-001	House, Rt. 1001	Existing
072-0410-	House, Rt. 1001	
072-0254	House, Rt. 13	
072-0264	House, Rt. 13	
072-0384-001	House, Rt. 13	Existing
072-0385-001	House, Rt. 13	Existing

Alphabetical List of Properties Surveyed

VDHR ID#	Property Name	Status of Resources
072-0398-001	House, Rt. 13	Existing
072-0409-001	House, Rt. 13	Existing
072-0411-001	House, Rt. 13	Existing
072-0412-001	House, Rt. 13	Existing
072-0254-001	House, Rt. 13	Existing
072-0264-001	House, Rt. 13	Existing
072-0384-	House, Rt. 13	
072-0385-	House, Rt. 13	
072-0398-	House, Rt. 13	
072-0409-	House, Rt. 13	
072-0411-	House, Rt. 13	
072-0412-	House, Rt. 13	
072-0064-	House, Rt. 313	
072-0356-001	House, Rt. 60	Existing
072-0356-	House, Rt. 60	
072-0292	House, Rt. 610	
072-0292-001	House, Rt. 610	Existing
072-0341-001	House, Rt. 614	Existing
072-0341-	House, Rt. 614	
072-0139	House, Rt. 615	
072-0139-001	House, Rt. 615	Existing
072-0281	House, Rt. 616	
072-0281-001	House, Rt. 616	Existing
072-0149-001	House, Rt. 617	Existing
072-0149-	House, Rt. 617	
072-0160	House, Rt. 625	
072-0160-001	House, Rt. 625	Existing
072-0240	House, Rt. 630	
072-0240-001	House, Rt. 630	Existing
072-0206	House, Rt. 630	
072-0206-001	House, Rt. 630	Existing
072-0327-001	House, Rt. 635	Existing
072-0327-	House, Rt. 635	
072-0216	House, Rt. 636	
072-0217	House, Rt. 636	
072-0216-001	House, Rt. 636	Existing
072-0217-001	House, Rt. 636	Existing
072-0322-001	House, Rt. 640	Existing
072-0322-	House, Rt. 640	
072-0279-	House, Rt. 641	
072-0279-001	House, Rt. 641	Existing
072-0416-001	House, Rt. 645	Existing
072-0416-	House, Rt. 645	
072-0219	House, Rt. 650	
072-0219-001	House, Rt. 650	Existing
072-0288	House, Rt. 678	
072-0288-001	House, Rt. 678	Existing
072-0372-001	House, Rt. 681	Existing
072-0373-001	House, Rt. 681	Existing
072-0372-	House, Rt. 681	
072-0373-	House, Rt. 681	
072-0270-001	House, Rt. 711	Existing
072-0286	House, Rt. 711	
072-0314-001	House, Rt. 711	Existing

Alphabetical List of Properties Surveyed

VDHR ID#	Property Name	Status of Resources
072-0286-001	House, Rt. 711	Existing
072-0270-	House, Rt. 711	
072-0314-	House, Rt. 711	
072-0174	House, Rt. 715	
072-0190	House, Rt. 715	
072-0174-001	House, Rt. 715	Existing
072-0190-001	House, Rt. 715	Existing
072-0190-002	House, Rt. 715 Barn	Existing
072-0225-	House, Rt.13	
072-0225-001	House, Rt.13	Existing
072-0071-001	Hughes Creek	Existing
072-0071-	Hughes Creek	
072-0093-001	Huguenot Memorial Chapel and Monument	Existing
072-0093-	Huguenot Memorial Chapel and Monument	
072-0092-001	Huguenot Springs	Existing
072-0092-	Huguenot Springs	
072-0321-001	Huguenot Springs Confederate Cemetery	Existing
072-0321-	Huguenot Springs Confederate Cemetery	
072-0092-002	Huguenot Springs East Cottage	Existing
072-0324-001	Huguenot Springs Ordinary	Existing
072-0324-	Huguenot Springs Ordinary	
072-0325-001	Huguenot Sulphur Spring	Existing
072-0325-	Huguenot Sulphur Spring	
072-0057-001	Hunter's Fare	Existing
072-0057-	Hunter's Fare	
072-0284-	Hunting Lodge	
072-0284-001	Hunting Lodge	Existing
072-0379-001	J & F Finney Estate	Existing
072-0379-	J & F Finney Estate	
072-0007	Jefferson Landing	
072-0007-001	Jefferson Landing House	Existing
072-0309-001	Jefferson Spring	Existing
072-0309-	Jefferson Spring	
072-0308-001	John Tree Farm	Existing
072-0308-	John Tree Farm	
072-0311-001	Jude's Ferry Farm	Existing
072-0311-	Jude's Ferry Farm	
072-0310-001	Jude's Ferry Landing	Existing
072-0310-	Jude's Ferry Landing	
072-0107-001	Kelona	Existing
072-0107-	Kelona	
072-0107-002	Kelona Kitchen	Existing
072-0045-001	Keswick	Existing
072-0045-	Keswick	
072-0396-001	Lamb House, The	Existing
072-0396-	Lamb House, The	
072-0024-	Laurel Springs	
072-0024-001	Laurel Springs House	Existing
072-0395-001	Law Office of Willis Jefferson Dance	Existing
072-0395-	Law Office of Willis Jefferson Dance	
072-0025-001	Lethe (Land of Sleep)	Existing
072-0025-	Lethe (Land of Sleep)	
072-0025-002	Lethe (Land of Sleep) Barn	Existing
072-0301-001	Liberty Church Cemetery	Existing

Alphabetical List of Properties Surveyed

VDHR ID#	Property Name	Status of Resources
072-0301-	Liberty Church Cemetery	
072-0108-001	Liberty Hill	Existing
072-0108-	Liberty Hill	
072-0108-002	Liberty Hill Smokehouse	Existing
072-0418-	Locust Grove	
072-0418-001	Locust Grove House	Existing
072-0130-001	Log House, Rt. 60	Existing
072-0130-	Log House, Rt. 60	
072-0204	Log Shed, Rt. 606	
072-0204-001	Log Shed, Rt. 606	Existing
072-0268-001	Lower Comotomo	Existing
072-0268-	Lower Comotomo	
072-0109-001	Lower Roseneath	Existing
072-0109-	Lower Roseneath	
072-0109-002	Lower Roseneath Tobacco Barn	Existing
072-0227	Macon Tavern	
072-0227-001	Macon Tavern	Existing
072-0239	Magnolia Center for Special Equestrians	
072-0239-001	Magnolia Center for Special Equestrians	Existing
072-0239-002	Magnolia Center for Special Equestrians, Secondary Dwelling	Ruins
072-0155-	Maiden's Ordinary	
072-0155-002	Maiden's Ordinary Barn	Existing
072-0155-001	Maiden's Ordinary House	Existing
072-0026-001	Malvern	Existing
072-0026-	Malvern	
072-0081	Manakintown	
072-0369-	McCracken House	
072-0369-001	McCracken House, Dwelling	Existing
072-0369-003	McCracken House, Kitchen	Existing
072-0369-002	McCracken House, Smokehouse	Existing
072-0062-001	Michaux Grant	Existing
072-0062-	Michaux Grant	
072-0001-	Middlesex	
072-0001-001	Middlesex House	Existing
072-0294	Mill Hill	
072-0294-001	Mill Hill	Existing
072-0294-002	Mill Hill Slave Quarters	Existing
072-0027-001	Mill Quarter	Existing
072-0027-	Mill Quarter	
072-0223	Mill site, Wildlife Management Area	
072-0223-001	Mill site, Wildlife Management Area	Ruins
072-0112-001	Millview	Existing
072-0112-	Millview	
072-0028-	Millwood	
072-0028-004	Millwood Barn	Existing
072-0028-001	Millwood House	Existing
072-0028-003	Millwood Kitchen	Existing
072-0028-002	Millwood Slave Quarters	Existing
072-0072-001	Monacan Farm	Existing
072-0072-	Monacan Farm	
072-0072-002	Monacan Farm Corncrib	Existing
072-0072-003	Monacan Farm Kitchen	Existing
072-0029-	Moorwood	

Alphabetical List of Properties Surveyed

VDHR ID#	Property Name	Status of Resources
072-0029-001	Moorwood House	Existing
072-0029-003	Moorwood Ice House	Existing
072-0029-002	Moorwood Secondary Dwelling	Existing
072-0029-004	Moorwood Smokehouse	Existing
072-0189	Morris and Mayo	
072-0189-001	Morris and Mayo	Existing
072-0113-001	Moseley Manor	Existing
072-0113-	Moseley Manor	
072-0335	Moseley, Town of	
072-0224	Mount Airy	
072-0224-001	Mount Airy	Existing
072-0244-001	Mt Zion Baptist Church	Existing
072-0142-001	Mt. Calvary Baptist Church	Existing
072-0142-	Mt. Calvary Baptist Church	
072-0171-001	Mt. Carmel Church Graveyard	
072-0171-	Mt. Carmel Church Graveyard	
072-0218	Mt. Moriah Baptist Church	
072-0218-001	Mt. Moriah Baptist Church	Existing
072-0244	Mt. Zion Baptist Church	
072-0030-001	Muddy Creek Church and School	Existing
072-0030-	Muddy Creek Church and School Property	
072-0334-	Mulberry Hill	
072-0334-002	Mulberry Hill Barn	Existing
072-0334-001	Mulberry Hill House	Existing
072-0031-	Musket Factory	
072-0031-001	Musket Factory Building	Existing
072-0031-002	Musket Factory Dwelling	Existing
072-0115-001	New Castle Farm	Existing
072-0115-	New Castle Farm	
072-0164	New Greenbriar Church	
072-0164-001	New Greenbriar Church	Existing
072-0228	Nicholls Store	
072-0228-001	Nicholls Store	Existing
072-0048-001	Norwood	Existing
072-0048-	Norwood	
072-0114-001	Oak Leaf Farm	Existing
072-0114-	Oak Leaf Farm	
072-0116-001	Oakland	Existing
072-0116-	Oakland	
072-0307-001	Oaklands	Existing
072-0307-	Oaklands	
072-0289	Oakleigh Arabian Farm	
072-0289-001	Oakleigh Arabian Farm	Existing
072-0211	Odd Fellows Hall	
072-0211-001	Odd Fellows Hall	Existing
072-0032-001	Old Law Office	Existing
072-0032-	Old Law Office	
072-0357-001	Old Parker Place	Existing
072-0357-	Old Parker Place	
072-0305-001	Old Powhatan Church Cemetery	Existing
072-0305-	Old Powhatan Church Cemetery	
072-0034-001	Paxton	Existing
072-0034-	Paxton	
072-0117-001	Peter Porter Place	Existing

Alphabetical List of Properties Surveyed

VDHR ID#	Property Name	Status of Resources
072-0117-	Peter Porter Place	
072-0269-001	Petersville Cemetery	Existing
072-0269-	Petersville Cemetery	
072-0378-001	Pine Hill Church	Existing
072-0378-	Pine Hill Church	
072-0059-001	Pine Tree Farm	Existing
072-0059-	Pine Tree Farm	
072-0085-	Pleasant Oaks	
072-0085-001	Pleasant Oaks House	Existing
072-0157	Pocahontas School	
072-0157-001	Pocahontas School	Existing
072-0118-001	Poland Farm	Existing
072-0118-	Poland Farm	
072-0178	Poore, J.E. Barn	
072-0178-001	Poore, J.E. Barn	Existing
072-0299-002	Post Office at 1919 Rt. 605	Existing
072-0414-001	Power Station, Rt. 13	Existing
072-0414-	Power Station, Rt. 13	
072-0053	Powhatan Correctional Center	
072-0076	Powhatan County Clerk's Office	
072-0068-001	Powhatan County Courthouse	Existing
072-0068-	Powhatan County Courthouse	
072-0075	Powhatan County Jail	
072-0036-001	Powhatan County Public Records Office	
072-0036-	Powhatan County Public Records Office Property	
072-0200	Powhatan Courthouse	
072-0079	Powhatan Courthouse Historic District	
072-0390-001	Powhatan High School	Existing
072-0390-	Powhatan High School	
072-0399-001	Powhatan Office Building	Existing
072-0399-	Powhatan Office Building	
072-0397-001	Powhatan Realty	Existing
072-0397-	Powhatan Realty	
072-0389-001	Powhatan School	Existing
072-0393-001	Powhatan School	Existing
072-0389-	Powhatan School	
072-0393-	Powhatan School	
072-0247	Providence Presbyterian Church	
072-0247-001	Providence Presbyterian Church	Existing
072-0055-001	Provost	Existing
072-0055-	Provost	
072-0055-002	Provost Blacksmith Shop	Existing
072-0069-001	Rectory, The	Existing
072-0069-	Rectory, The	
072-0037-	Red Hill	
072-0037-001	Red Hill House	Existing
072-0037-002	Red Hill School	Existing
072-0141-001	Red Lane Baptist Church Cemetery	Existing
072-0141-	Red Lane Baptist Church Cemetery	
072-0044-001	Red Lane Tavern	Existing
072-0044-	Red Lane Tavern	
072-0287-	Rocky Oak Creek Church	
072-0287-001	Rocky Oak Creek Church	Existing

Alphabetical List of Properties Surveyed

VDHR ID#	Property Name	Status of Resources
072-0050-001	Roseneath	Existing
072-0050-	Roseneath	
072-0253	Rudd Farm	
072-0253-001	Rudd Farm	Existing
072-0253-002	Rudd Farm Barn	Existing
072-0242	Rudd House	
072-0242-001	Rudd House	Existing
072-0086-	Rural Shade	
072-0086-001	Rural Shade House	Existing
072-0222	Salmon Cemetery	
072-0222-001	Salmon Cemetery	Existing
072-0296-002	School, 2301 Rt. 604	Existing
072-0316-001	School, 2876 Rt. 607	Existing
072-0316-	School, 2876 Rt. 607	
072-0271-001	School, 3172 Rt. 711	Existing
072-0271-	School, 3172 Rt. 711	
072-0266	School, 3620 Rt. 711	
072-0266-001	School, 3620 Rt. 711	Existing
072-0313-001	School, Rt. 711	Existing
072-0313-	School, Rt. 711	
072-0225-002	School, Rt.13	Existing
072-0274-002	Servant's Quarters, 2280 Rt. 711	Existing
072-0039-	Seven Oaks	
072-0039-001	Seven Oaks House (Destroyed)	Demolished
072-0144-001	Shadow Lawn Farm	Existing
072-0144-	Shadow Lawn Farm	
072-0214	Shadow Oak	
072-0214-001	Shadow Oak	Existing
072-0214-002	Shadow Oak Barn	Existing
072-0119-001	Shady Oaks	Existing
072-0119-	Shady Oaks	
072-0119-003	Shady Oaks Barn	Existing
072-0119-002	Shady Oaks Outbuilding	Existing
072-0087-001	Shiloh Baptist Church	Existing
072-0087-	Shiloh Baptist Church Property	
072-0080-002	Slave Quarters, 5809 Rt. 60	Existing
072-0040-	Somerset	
072-0040-001	Somerset House	Existing
072-0300-001	Spring Field Cemetery	Existing
072-0300-	Spring Field Cemetery	
072-0126-001	Spring Garden Farm	Existing
072-0126-	Spring Garden Farm	
072-0338-001	Spring Hill	Existing
072-0338-	Spring Hill	
072-0220-003	Spring Hill Barn	Existing
072-0220-	Spring Hill Farm	
072-0220-001	Spring Hill Farm House	Existing
072-0220-002	Spring Hill Farm Secondary Dwelling	Existing
072-0065-001	Spring Valley	Existing
072-0065-	Spring Valley	
072-0181-003	St. Francis Boiler house	Existing
072-0181-001	St. Francis de Sales Chapel	Existing
072-0181-	St. Francis de Sales High School for Colored Girls	

Alphabetical List of Properties Surveyed

VDHR ID#	Property Name	Status of Resources
072-0181-002	St. Francis de Sales School Building	Existing
072-0052-001	St. Helen's	Existing
072-0052-	St. Helen's	
072-0052-002	St. Helen's Kitchen	Existing
072-0345-001	St. James Church	Existing
072-0145-001	St. James Church	Existing
072-0145-	St. James Church	
072-0345-	St. James Church	
072-0038-001	St. Luke's Episcopal Church	Existing
072-0038-	St. Luke's Episcopal Church Property	
072-0312-001	Store, 1709 Rt. 711	Existing
072-0312-	Store, 1709 Rt. 711	
072-0298-001	Store, 1905 Rt. 605	Existing
072-0298-	Store, 1905 Rt. 605	
072-0245	Store, 2255 Rt. 627	
072-0245-001	Store, 2255 Rt. 627	Existing
072-0297-002	Store, 2307 Rt. 604	Existing
072-0348-001	Store, 3409 Rt. 522	Existing
072-0348-	Store, 3409 Rt. 522	
072-0318-001	Store, 802 Rt. 711	Existing
072-0318-	Store, 802 Rt. 711	
072-0351-001	Store, Rt. 60	Existing
072-0351-	Store, Rt. 60	
072-0241-	Store, Rt. 630	
072-0241-001	Store, Rt. 630	Existing
072-0041-	Stratton	
072-0041-001	Stratton House	Existing
072-0042-	Subletts	
072-0042-001	Subletts Tavern	Existing
072-0043-	Tavern at Jefferson	
072-0043-001	Tavern at Jefferson (Destroyed)	Demolished
072-0375-001	Taylor House	Existing
072-0375-	Taylor House	
072-0094-001	Terre Haute Farm	Existing
072-0094-	Terre Haute Farm	
072-0094-002	Terre Haute Farm Slave Quarters	Existing
072-0382-001	Tobacco Barn, Rt. 619	Existing
072-0382-	Tobacco Barn, Rt. 619	
072-0217-002	Tobacco Barn, Rt. 636	Existing
072-0236	Trenholm Post Office	
072-0236-001	Trenholm Post Office	Existing
072-0172	Trenholm School	
072-0172-001	Trenholm School	Existing
072-0186	Truss Bridge, Rt. 684 over Deep Creek	
072-0186-001	Truss Bridge, Rt. 684 over Deep Creek	Existing
072-0267-001	Upper Comotomo	Existing
072-0267-	Upper Comotomo	
072-0367-001	Valley Hill Farm	Existing
072-0367-	Valley Hill Farm	
072-0407-001	Walton's Cracker Barrel	Existing
072-0407-	Walton's Cracker Barrel	
072-0088-	Whitewood	
072-0088-001	Whitewood House	Existing
072-0088-002	Whitewood Slave Quarters	Existing

Alphabetical List of Properties Surveyed

VDHR ID#	Property Name	Status of Resources
072-0262-003	Whitlock, R.B. Barn	Existing
072-0262-001	Whitlock, R.B. House	Existing
072-0262-	Whitlock, R.B. House	
072-0262-002	Whitlock, R.B. House	Existing
072-0191	Williams, Joseph W. Sr. House	
072-0191-001	Williams, Joseph W. Sr. House	Existing
072-0089-	Windsor	
072-0089-001	Windsor House	Existing
072-0120-001	Wood Lawn	Existing
072-0120-	Wood Lawn	
072-0120-002	Wood Lawn School	Existing
072-0047-001	Woodberry Mill	Existing
072-0047-	Woodberry Mill	
072-0342-001	Woodward Mill	Existing
072-0342-	Woodward Mill	

876 TOTAL RESOURCES IN THIS REPORT