

VLR 12/11/02
NRHP 4/11/03

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

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1. Name of Property

=====

historic name Butterwood Methodist Church and Butterwood Cemetery

other names/site number Butterwood Chapel, Camp Pickett Cemetery
DHR File # 026-0111

=====

2. Location

=====

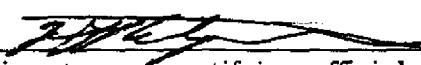
street & number Rt. 40 (opposite intersections Rts. 643 & 40) ___ not for publication
city or town Blackstone ___ vicinity Of Darvills_
state Virginia ___ code VA county 053 Dinwiddie ___ zip code 23824 ___

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3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally X statewide ___ locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

 _____ Date 2/12/03

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

=====
4. National Park Service Certification
=====

I, hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register _____

___ See continuation sheet.

___ determined eligible for the _____
National Register

___ See continuation sheet.

___ determined not eligible for the _____
National Register

___ removed from the National Register _____

___ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper Date
 of Action

=====
5. Classification
=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 sites
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 structures
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 objects
<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A _____

=====

6. Function or Use

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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: _____RELIGION_____ Sub: _____religious facility_____

_____FUNERARY_____ _____cemetery_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: _____RELIGION_____ Sub: _____religious facility_____

_____FUNERARY_____ _____cemetery_____

=====

7. Description

=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

_____Mid-19th CENTURY_____ Gothic Revival_____

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation _____Stone (Covered with concrete)_____

roof _____Metal_____

walls _____WOOD_____

other _____stone grave markers (granite, marble, fieldstone)_____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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8. Statement of Significance

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Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

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

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- a owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- b removed from its original location.
- c a birthplace or a grave.
- d a cemetery.
- e a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- f a commemorative property.
- g less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture _____
 Military _____

Period of Significance 1762-1952 _____ Significant Dates _____
 _____ ca. 1866-1867 _____
 _____ 1942 _____

Significant Person
 (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) _____

Cultural Affiliation N/A _____

Architect/Builder William Randolph Atkinson _____

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

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10. Geographical Data

=====

Acreage of Property 9.8 acres _____

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1

Butterwood United Methodist Church
Dinwiddie County, VA

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Summary Description: Butterwood United Methodist Church sits in a rural setting surrounded by woods and farmland. The building, in the simple Carpenter Gothic style, was designed and built by William Randolph Atkinson ca. 1866-67 on or near the site of the first Butterwood Chapel of Bath Parish built circa 1762. It is a well-preserved example of the Carpenter Gothic style rendered in board-and-batten. On the interior the original handmade benches, doors, and pulpit are still in use. The original churchyard contains a massive oak east of the front as well as other trees that shade benches and tables nearby. Sunday school rooms and a kitchen have been added to the original sanctuary over the years as well as modern heating, lighting, and air conditioning. On three sides of the church is the original one-acre church cemetery. Surrounding it are approximately nine additional acres to which about 1,000 graves were moved from cemeteries that had to be abandoned when the 48,000-acre Camp Pickett Military Reservation was created at the beginning of World War II. The land acquired for Pickett, mainly to the south and west of Butterwood, included cemeteries associated with two churches and numerous farms and homes. One square contains the moved stones and graves of the locally prominent Thompson family, descendants of the Darville family for whom the nearby hamlet of Darvills was named. The enlarged cemetery symbolizes a specific home-front sacrifice made by this rural community to the war effort. Over the years later family members have been buried alongside the moved graves of their kin.

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Section 7 Page 2

Butterwood United Methodist Church
Dinwiddie County, VA

Architectural Description: Butterwood United Methodist Church and Cemetery sits in a bucolic setting. There are large trees around the building as well as a flagpole, Virginia Highway Historical Marker, an informational church sign, benches and tables. An iron fence on the west side encloses the plot of the Thomas-Prosise family. Surrounding the immediate area are 9 acres of open lawn with a scattering of gravestones and gravesites punctuated occasionally by trees, mostly cedars.

The building is Carpenter Gothic with walls of board-and-batten painted white. Concave gingerbread trim outlines the cornice along the steep front and rear pedimented gables. A slim wooden pinnacle adorns the apex of each gable. The tops of the wall battens are joined by similar concave ornament. There are three rectangular windows on each side. There are two front doors each with double doors. The exterior elements of the original building have been repeated in the smaller scaled additions to the original structure. The sanctuary built ca. 1866-67 is 34 ft. by 45 ft. in outside dimensions. The foundation is stuccoed stone. The green roof is tin, most of which is original.

The double doorways lead into a shallow vestibule that was created in the 1950s, which has pairs of double doors opening into the paired aisles of the sanctuary. The original outside doors were moved to the inside wall and can close off the narthex from the sanctuary. The new exterior doors were replicas of the original doors. The plastered walls and ceiling are said to provide excellent acoustics for singing. The walls and ceiling retain the original plaster in spite of more than a half century of heavy vibrations caused by a Fort Pickett firing range less than a mile away. The original hand-planed box pews are divided by the two aisles into a wide center section flanked by narrow sections. The pew ends are rectangular each having one flat panel outlined with Greek Revival molding. A flat wainscot painted white the same height as the pews surrounds the room. It, like the pews, is topped with a narrow wood cap, painted brown.

Electric lighting in the 1940s replaced the kerosene lamps originally attached to the window frames. A furnace added during the 1950s replaced the two oil heaters that replaced earlier wood stoves. Both systems used vertical stovepipes directly above the heaters for venting into chimneys on the roof.

At the front of the room, pews are placed on either side in each corner perpendicular to the main body of pews. This was a change made in the 1950s to accommodate a choir and there is a piano on the right side and an organ on the left. Each area is bounded by a solid railing similar to, but of a later date than the railing across the front of the main pews. Six stained-glass windows have replaced the original double-hung windows.

It is difficult to ascertain exactly how extensive the alterations at the front of sanctuary have been. The pulpit is original and from its construction seems to have always been centered. However changes in the flooring suggest that the platform and the character of the large arched opening

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Section 7 Page 3

Butterwood United Methodist Church
Dinwiddie County, VA

behind the pulpit may have been created later. The details of the arch and its supporting posts are typical of many of the churches in Dinwiddie and neighboring Brunswick County all built about 1900. The recess behind the arch was removed when a Sunday school addition was made in 1950. This addition included Sunday school rooms, bathrooms, and a nursery/kitchen. In the 1980s a second addition was constructed attached to the previous rooms forming a left wing to the back of the church. This addition provided a larger kitchen and an enlarged dining area. These additions were made in matching materials, but are low wings and do not detract from the robust character of the main block.

One Sunday school room in the 1950s addition has been set aside and dedicated as a history room. It contains the tool-chest and some of the tools used by William Randolph Atkinson when he built the church. Early church records, books, and family pictures are kept in the room.

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Section 8 Page 4

Butterwood United Methodist Church
Dinwiddie County, VA

Statement of Significance

Summary statement: The history of Butterwood Church began with the establishment of Butterwood Chapel, on the present site, as one of three churches of the Bristol Parish in the western reaches of Prince George County, a region which, in 1752, became Bath Parish and Dinwiddie County. Devereux Jarratt was appointed rector of Bath Parish in 1763. He was a famous preacher; his first sermon in Virginia was delivered at Butterwood Chapel. He was a major religious figure in the "Great Awakening" in Virginia and is revered for his tolerance toward the emerging Methodists during his rectorship (1763 to 1801). Dissidents formed Methodist Societies and Jarratt ministered to these Societies as well as to his own parishioners. The present Butterwood congregation is descended from one of these Methodist groups.

There is no record of the building used by the congregation during its first century, other than its general location at its present site on maps. The current Carpenter Gothic building was designed and constructed ca. 1866-67 by William Randolph Atkinson. It is a picturesque essay in the Carpenter Gothic style. It was built immediately after the Civil War, a time when few public structures were raised in rural areas of Virginia.

In 1941, with the likelihood of the United States being drawn into World War II, the U.S. Government condemned 48,000 acres in Dinwiddie, Nottoway and Brunswick counties to create the Camp Pickett Military Reservation. Graves from two churches and many farms in the condemned area were moved to sites on the edge of the Reservation. Eight and a half acres surrounding Butterwood Church were selected for the white cemetery, and a separate parcel off Rt. 613 for the African-American cemetery. The acreage for the additional cemetery at Butterwood was deeded directly from the McKissick family to five trustees. This trusteeship has been continued to the present day with all of the present trustees being members of Butterwood Church. About 1,000 graves were moved to Butterwood and twice that number to the African-American cemetery.

Criteria Justification

Butterwood Church is significant under Criterion C for its well-preserved Carpenter Gothic church building, constructed by William Randolph Atkinson, one of its members. It is significant under Criterion A because of its representation of broad patterns of history as a symbol of homefront upheaval and sacrifice in the removal of graves from private and church cemeteries to facilitate the acquisition of land for military training at the beginning of World War II.

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Section 8 Page 5

Butterwood United Methodist Church
Dinwiddie County, VA

Historical Background: The history of Butterwood goes back to the Bristol Parish that was probably established around 1729 and is mentioned in correspondence between the Reverend George Robertson of the Parish and the Bishop of London in that year. The Parish grew as settlement extended westward and included three Church of England chapels in the territory that later became Dinwiddie County. These chapels were: Saponey built about 1728 (listed in the National Register of Historic Places), Hatchers Run built about 1740, and Butterwood constructed prior to 1762. Butterwood, being the most westerly of the three, was the last to be built. The Bristol Glebe, the rector's home, was located at Winterpock in what is now Chesterfield County. The distance of the western churches from the glebe caused problems and, in 1742, Bath Parish was formed in what later became Dinwiddie County. After its formation, a Reverend Pow until 1755 and the Reverend James Pasteur until 1763 served Bath Parish. These were troubled times in the State churches, and in 1757 members of the Parish petitioned the House of Burgesses complaining of illegal and arbitrary proceedings of the vestry. Their complaint was that vacancies in the vestry had been filled contrary to the wishes of the parishioners. Also that monies collected to purchase a glebe and public buildings, properties of the parish, had been pocketed by the vestry. A heated debate resulted in the Burgesses over this issue. Two years later, a petition was issued dissolving the vestry of the Bath Parish. This was the beginning of dissension against the Established Church, and the Virginia House of Burgesses ruled that any vestrymen that joined a dissenting congregation could not serve as vestrymen.

Devereux Jarratt was appointed Rector of the Bath Parish in 1763. He was born in New Kent County, Virginia, in 1733. He learned his father's trade of carpentry, but gave it up to teach school in Albemarle County. He decided to enter the ministry and selected the Presbyterian Church and traveled to Britain for theological training. In the end he was ordained in the Church of England. On returning to Virginia he went first to Cumberland County and preached in the parish of an old friend. There he learned of a vacancy in the Bath Parish. Without letters of recommendation, he met with Mr. Leonard Claiborne, a member of the Bath Vestry, and a mutual friendship immediately developed. The following Sunday, Jarratt preached with great zeal on "the need for repentance," something new in the Established Church. This struck a responsive note in the hearts and minds of his parishioners, giving birth to the great religious concern, "What must I do to be saved?" Butterwood soon became too small to hold the crowds, and the church had to be enlarged.

Because of the fervor and concern of Jarratt for the salvation of the people in his parish, the congregation grew from less than a hundred to well over a thousand. Jarrett was also invited to help others who were disassociating themselves from the Established Church. He attended his own churches on Sunday and spent his other days with the "breakaways." Other priests accused him of being unethical. As the tide was building against the Established Church, Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian missionaries began to move in inaugurating an era was known as "The

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Section 8 Page 6

Butterwood United Methodist Church
Dinwiddie County, VA

Great Awakening.” It was largely due to Jarratt, that Methodism got its start in Dinwiddie. From the religious fervor there resulted organizations known as "societies." Jarratt welcomed Robert Williams, a well known Methodist minister, into his Parish. Even in 1772 Methodism in England had not broken away from the Established Church. Jarratt supported the Methodist Societies with the hope that through revival, the Established Church might be able to resist the inroads of the Baptists and Presbyterians and unite with the Methodists as the future Established Church. Even as late as 1774, with the addition of the Brunswick Circuit to the Bath Parish extending its territory, there was no thought that the Methodists would separate from the Established Church. Religious revival was sweeping the county, however, and the Baptists and other denominations were establishing inroads in Dinwiddie. After independence was declared in 1776, the question of an established church within Virginia was still a vital issue. The Baptists, now well established in the state, were adamant in their stand for absolute separation of church and state and for removal of church property from the control of the successor of the Church of England. The Methodists, however, did not consider themselves dissenters, but a religious society in communion with the remnants of the Church of England. The official organization of both the Protestant Episcopal Church of America and the Methodist Episcopal Church took place in 1784. Jarratt never officially aligned with the Methodists and remained loyal to Bath Parish until his death in 1801.

Records are not clear about Butterwood during this period. Jarratt may have continued with his Episcopal congregation in the old building while the Methodists met in another place. Rumor has it that a log Methodist meetinghouse existed across the road from the present church site. Maps of Dinwiddie County as early as 1827 show a meetinghouse on or near the present church. An 1854 map shows Butterwood Church on its present site, as does an 1864 map. A survey map, dated 1848, of 809 acres of land surrounding the church site shows a Butterwood Meeting House on the south side of the road, as did all previous maps. There are few records of Butterwood following Jarratt’s death. Rectors were assigned to Bath Parish (which was later connected with St. Andrew’s Parish in Brunswick) until 1827.

The history of the present church building begins with Henry Dickerson of Mecklenburg County who was elected captain of a company formed in his county at the beginning of the Civil War. While traveling through Dinwiddie County around 1863 he found property in the Darvills community to his liking and bought a farm called Diamond Hill a short distance from Butterwood Church. He moved his family there and they became instrumental in revitalizing Butterwood Church. A history of his family states that Henry Dickerson thought that the “shanty” that served as a meeting place for the Butterwood congregation needed to be replaced with a better house of worship. He selected William Randolph Atkinson, a neighbor, to design and build the present church sanctuary. It was completed in 1867 and enlarged in the mid-20th century. It is one of only a very few public buildings built so soon after the Civil War.

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Section 8 Page 7

Butterwood United Methodist Church
Dinwiddie County, VA

The history of Butterwood would stop there were it not for the advent of events and tensions that led to America's entrance into World War II. As early as the fall of 1940 there were rumors that the area around Butterwood Church was being considered for a military reservation since its terrain was similar to much of the region of Europe where conflict would likely occur. Members worried about the future of the church since the proposed area included the Butterwood property. After the declaration of war, in December 1941, it became certain that 48,000 acres in Dinwiddie, Nottoway, and Brunswick counties would be condemned for a temporary military training ground named "Camp Pickett" (later changed to Fort Pickett). Many of the homes and farms in the condemned area had been handed down through several generations and had been retained by family members through the recent Great Depression years. Many of these homesteads had family cemeteries. More than 300 families and 1,100 residents were impacted by the government's action.

Congress approved the construction of Camp Pickett in 1942. The government offered landowners a price of only \$8 to \$10 an acre. Some families went to court but were forced to move before settlement of their grievance. A number of Butterwood families were affected and several relocated to farms and homes in new communities. The U.S. Corps of Engineers decided to exclude Butterwood Church from the edge of the military reservation and allowed it to enlarge its cemetery as a place to re-inter bodies from the White's Chapel Methodist Church Cemetery and home cemeteries throughout the Pickett reservation. The McKissick family donated the land for the new section to a board of trustees made up of Haynie B. Jones, John W. Rives, J. B. Morgan, Rufus A. Echols, and E. Bland Jones. The Hamner-Beville Funeral Co. was contracted to disinter and move the remains of 999 white graves and re-inter them at Butterwood. The remains from the cemetery of Poplar Lawn Baptist Church and home cemeteries of African-American families, numbering almost 2000, were moved to a different new cemetery designated by the government just off Rt. 613 about 2 miles south of Rt. 40 near Darvills.

Re-interred graves from the Whites Chapel Methodist Church are located primarily in the west cemetery at Butterwood. Many graves were unmarked and re-interred in graves identified as "Unknown." The graves from home cemeteries were mainly re-interred back of the church and in the east cemetery. Many of the unknown graves are thought to include slaves and there is the possibility that some are of Native Americans.

Where grave markers had been originally placed at graves in the Camp Pickett area, these were moved to mark the new grave placements at Butterwood. Otherwise, metal markers identified known graves as well as unknown graves. One grave moved from the W. H. Riley farm contained an unknown soldier's body in what was described as a sealed metal "English coffin" with a glass panel. The uniform epaulets, gloves, and a piece of boxwood were well preserved.

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Section 8 Page 8

Butterwood United Methodist Church
Dinwiddie County, VA

At times the east side of the cemetery was somewhat neglected. Some metal markers were lost or destroyed as the result of bush hogging. The cemetery to the west has been well maintained by the church. In recent years the entire cemetery has been well cared for. Through the years new graves have been added and the Butterwood United Methodist Church Trustees now manage the whole property.

Maps and names of the known graves are kept on record at Butterwood. A list of the names of the re-interred bodies and the properties from which they were moved, as well as a map of the re-interred graves, are on file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

Addendum

Notes on memorial gifts to the church:

The flagpole to the right just in front of the church was donated in memory of a third-generation family member, Perry Wainwright, and flies the U.S. and State flags. At the base of the flagpole is a memorial plaque to the memory of a second-generation Moody, A. M. Moody, Jr., denoting the donation of the highway marker erected in 1993 and citing a brief history of the church. The weeping cherry tree to the right of the walk is a memorial gift to the memory of S. E. Winn. Concrete benches and tables in front of the church invite members and visitors to lunch or rest while visiting the church and cemetery. A large picture of Captain Henry David Dickerson hangs on the back wall of the narthex, and underneath is a brief history of his life during and after the Civil War. The Crowder family, descendants of early church members, donated the air conditioning for the sanctuary in the 1970s. Each of the stained glass windows was given in memory of a family in the post-Civil War church: Brooks-McKissiks, Wainwright, Thomas-Prosise, Whitmore, Dickerson, and Maitland. The beautiful chandelier hangs in the center of the ceiling in the sanctuary in memory of A. Howard Wainwright, a trustee and life-long member of the church.

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Section 9, 10 Page 9

Butterwood United Methodist Church
Dinwiddie County, VA

Major Bibliographical References

Compiled by the workers of the Writers' Program of the Work Projects Administration in the State of Virginia, **Dinwiddie County**, *The Countrey of the Apamatica*, 1942.

Butterworth, Ivan, "Butterwood Church", Part I and Part II, *The Progress Index*, 1972.

Jones, Richard L., *Dinwiddie County Carrefour of the Commonwealth*, 1976.

Ryan, James H., *Notes on Geography of Bristol Parish*, 1994.

Jarratt, Devereux, *The Life of the Reverend Devereux Jarratt—Letters*, 1796.

Dickerson Family, *Short History of Life of Henry D. Dickerson*, date unknown.

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

County Records indicate Butterwood United Methodist Church and Cemetery includes 9.80 acres designated as parcel 51-2A on the tax maps of Dinwiddie County, VA.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries for the nominated property include all of the resources historically associated with the Butterwood United Methodist Church and Cemetery.

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Section Photo List Page 10

Butterwood United Methodist Church
Dinwiddie County, VA

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Property name: Butterwood Methodist Church and Cemetery
Location: Dinwiddie County, VA
VDHR #: 026-0111
Photographer: J. G. Zehmer
Date: July 2002
Negative #: 19980
Negatives filed: Va. Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA

Photo 1 of 8: Front of church, looking north

Photo 2 of 8: North façade

Photo 3 of 8: Church building looking east

Photo 4 of 8: Chancel

Photo 5 of 8: Interior of church

Photo 6 of 8: Cemetery from the southwest

Photo 7 of 8: Thompson family graves

Photo 8 of 8: Cemetery from the east end

Butterwood Church
and Cemetery
Dinwiddie Co., VA

Zone 18
Easting: 245610
Northing: 4106540

