



## A SURVEY OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE IN DINWIDDIE COUNTY, VIRGINIA

CONDUCTED FOR  
Virginia Department of Historic Resources,  
Richmond, Virginia  
and the Dinwiddie County Planning Department

---

CONDUCTED BY

3north, Architects

AUTUMN 2009–SPRING 2010



A Survey of Historic Architecture  
In Dinwiddie County, Virginia

3north Architects

Autumn 2009 – Spring 2010

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract	3
Acknowledgments	4
List of Figures	5
List of Plates	6
Introduction/Description of the Project	
Introduction	9
Description of Study Area	10
Historic Context	
Introduction	14
Previously Identified Historic Resources	15
Historic Overview of the Survey Area	20
European Settlement to Society (1607-1750)	21
Colony to Nation (1751-1789)	27
Early National Period (1790-1830)	44
Antebellum Period (1831-1860)	58
Civil War (1861-1865)	71
Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)	71
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	94
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	112
Survey Results by Theme and Period	116
Research Design	
Introduction	126
Methodology	126
Expected Results	127
Survey Findings	127
Evaluation	
Potential Historic Designations and Boundaries	128
Eligibility Standards	128
Properties Eligible for Listing	132
Preservation Planning Recommendations	133
Glossary	145
Bibliography	150
Appendices	
Appendix One - Numerical Inventory of Surveyed Properties	153
Appendix Two - Alphabetical Inventory of Surveyed Properties	161
Appendix Three - Inventory of Surveyed Properties by Construction Date	169

## ABSTRACT

Dinwiddie County, Virginia is a developing rural community to the southwest of the city of Petersburg in Southside Virginia within the primary service area of the Capital Region Preservation Office, a branch of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR). While information on the county's resources has long been collected by individuals and by the Dinwiddie Historical Society, the county has not been the subject of a professional, comprehensive survey effort. In the fall and winter of 2009, 3 north Architects surveyed 162 properties within the county to the Reconnaissance Level, including 31 properties that had been previously surveyed and are included in the indices and tabulations. This effort, although not a comprehensive survey, covered most of the geographic area of the county and documented a wide variety of building types and buildings representing a range of construction dates.

While there are important properties from the era of settlement to the antebellum period, the predominant historic period represented by the surveyed resources is that of Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916), reflecting the era of economic expansion in the late nineteenth century, during which time industrial, commercial, and residential growth transformed parts of the county into commercial centers. Domestic buildings were the most extensively documented resource type, although commercial buildings, mixed-use buildings, industrial and mining sites, mills, churches, schools and rural landscapes were identified. Historic themes associated with the resource types identified for the survey thus included Subsistence/Agriculture, Architecture, Commerce / Trade, Transportation/Communication, Religion, and Ethnicity/Immigration.

The survival in the county of agricultural landscapes and rural open spaces is one of its character-defining historical features and is evidence of its history as an agricultural support area for the city of Petersburg. In more recent decades, Dinwiddie has been affected by growth in response to southwestward expansion of the city of Petersburg. Today, while its rural character is retained to a significant degree, its unspoiled rural landscape is threatened over the long term by unrestricted residential and commercial development as well as the erosion of traditional attitudes toward the pursuit of agriculture. Ongoing expansion at Fort Lee has been an important source of development in the region. It is this rural character and the landscapes associated with it that distinguish Dinwiddie from the other counties to the north and that add significantly to the quality of life for the county's residents and visitors.

The county's rural landscapes, open spaces and significant view sheds are as much a part of its historic resources as its historic dwellings, crossroads communities, churches, schools and those places associated with its industrial and transportation history. Many of Dinwiddie County's standing structures are clearly worthy of additional study and continued preservation. Its historic rural landscapes and open spaces are deserving of the same.

This report provides a chronological historic context for the county's historic

resources. It is not a county history, but can be used to identify the resources associated with particular periods in the county's history. The report identifies properties, areas, and collections of resources that may be eligible for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places and makes recommendations for preserving the built environment and rural landscapes that define Dinwiddie County. This report and its recommendations can be a significant preservation planning tool to help the county retain those significant properties and open spaces that form its character-defining features and contribute to its quality of life while at the same time responding in appropriate ways to economic growth and proposals for change.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to thank those persons responsible for the project at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, the Dinwiddie County Planning Department, and the Dinwiddie County Historical Society for their interest and assistance, most notably Susan Smead, Virginia Department of Historic Resources survey program coordinator and Ann Miller Andrus and Kristin Kirchen of the DHR Capital Region Preservation Office. Mark Bassett of the Dinwiddie County Planning Department guided the project at the county level and drove the survey area with us at the start of the project and offered helpful suggestions along the way. Betty Bowen of the Dinwiddie County Historical Society provided assistance in identifying houses and in meeting owners. Many owners, and in particular Dan Robbins of Bonneville, went out of their way to provide important information on survey sites. Erin Webb and Braxton Worsham assisted in the field work and data management portions of the survey.

## LIST OF FIGURES

1. Project Location and County Map from the eve of the modern era of development. 13
2. John Henry. Detail of “A new and accurate map of Virginia wherein most of the counties are laid down from actual surveys: with a concise account of the number of inhabitants, the trade, soil, and produce of that Province,” 1770. Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia. 17
3. John Wood. Map of Dinwiddie County, 1820, Library of Virginia 18
4. Thomas F. Rives. *Map of Dinwiddie County, Virginia*. 1878. 19

## LIST OF PLATES

Illustrations are incorporated through the text. They have not been selected with a view to comprehensive depiction of Dinwiddie County's historic architecture. Most are of the buildings that were selected for survey due to lack of previous attention. Thus those buildings that have already been documented are often mentioned in the text but are not necessarily illustrated, unless needed to assist in discussing the surviving buildings. All photographs were taken by Gibson Worsham, except in cases where the buildings were not surveyed as part of this project or are no longer standing. Other photographs are from Department of Historic Resources files or are credited to their source. The cover illustration is of the Roney House (026-5163) on Flatfoot Road.

Mansfield (026-0012), from southeast	23
Sapony Church (026-0019), from southwest	26
Eppington, from northeast	29
Bollingbrook, 1850	30
Bollingbrook, 1907	30
Burlington (026-0001), from southeast	31
Plan of Burlington from Zehmer: 1970	31
Mayfield (026-0027) from DHR files	33
Battersea (123-0059) from south	34
Wales (026-0024), from southwest	35
Wales (026-0024), detail of southwest corner of center section	35
Plan of Wales (026-0024) from <i>American Architect</i> , May 1933.	35
Mansfield (026-0012), wing from northeast	36
Mansfield (026-0012), first-floor interior looking north	36
Plan of Mansfield (026-0012) from DHR files	37
Kingston (026-0010), from southeast	38
Kingston (026-0010) detail of basement vent from south	38
Harper House (026-0007), from southwest	39
Harper House (026-0007), stair in passage from northeast	39
Stony Creek (026-0092) from northeast	40
Stony Creek (026-0092) from southeast	40
Stell-Wilkerson House (026-5165), from northwest	41
Rice's Tavern (Raceland) (026-0085), from southeast.	46
Quarles House (026-5117), from southwest	47
Wynn-Chappell House (026-0101), from north	47
Crowder-Perkins House (026-0048), from northeast	49
Crowder-Perkins House (026-0048), interior of passage looking northeast	49
Fairview (026-0055), view from southeast	50
Rose Bower (026-0090), view from south	51
Montrose (026-0031) from southwest	52
Burnt Quarter (026-0025) from west	52
Cedarhurst (026-0044), view from southwest	53
Wales (026-0024), wash house from southwest	55
Wales (026-0025) slave house from south	55

Dependency at Old Pine Forest (026-0017) from northeast and	55
Outbuildings at Rose Bower (026-0090), from west	55
Dinwiddie County Courthouse (026-0004), view from southwest	59
Puryear's Store (026-5111), from southeast	61
14002 Old Cox Rd (026-5126), from south	61
Moody House (026-5109) from west (right)	61
T. E. Hargrave House (026-5145) from southwest	62
Diggs House (026-5116) from northeast	62
Poole's Dairy Farm (026-5098), from northeast	63
Hamilton Arms (026-0030), from northeast	63
Hamilton Arms (026-0030), detail of entry from north (right)	63
Webb House (026-0096), from northwest	64
Webb-Chappell House (026-0097), from south	65
Dabney House (026-5123), from southwest	65
Driver's Oaks (026-5124), from southwest	66
23805 Vaughan Road (026-5146), from southeast	66
Webb Outbuilding (026-0096), from west	67
Webb-Chappell Smokehouse (026-0097), from southwest	67
Kitchen at 5021 Midway Road (026-5119), from northeast	67
Corn crib at Wales (026-0024), from northeast	70
Alley House (026-5138), from northwest	74
Bain House (026-5176), from northwest	74
Leonard House (026-5085), from southwest	75
24303 River Road (026-5088), from northwest	76
25114 Cox Road (026-5104), from northwest	76
25120 Cox Road (026-5105), from southwest	77
4120 Lee Drive (026-5086), from southeast	77
Halligan House (026-5011), from the southeast	77
Davis House (026-0130), from the east	77
24205 Old Vaughan Road (026-5147), from southeast	78
Pleasant Level Farm (026-5092), view from northeast	78
George Burgess House (026-5097), from the north	80
Jay Burgess House (026-5096), from northwest	80
Outbuilding at the Bain House (026-5176), from the northwest	82
Garage at 17216 Halligan Park Road (026-5143-0022), from north	82
Domestic outbuildings at 5405 Station Road (026-5115), from south	82
Outbuildings at 25411 Smith's Grove Road (026-5131), from east	83
Cherry Hill (026-5179), from west	83
Springfield Baptist Church (026-5118), from southeast	84
Smith's Grove Methodist Church (026-5134), from north	84
Cutbank Baptist Church (026-5170), from southwest	85
Rowanta Methodist Church (026-5140), from southeast	85
Carson Methodist Church (026-5143-0015), from north	85
Calvary Church (026-0002), from south	86
Good Shepherd Episcopal Church (026-5179), from southwest	86
Butterwood Methodist Church (026-0111), from northwest	87



Baskerville Mill (026-0108), from west	88
Coleman's Mill (026-0109), from northwest	89
Cotton gin building at B. T. Hargrave Store (026-5020), from south	89
Tobacco Barn (026-5122), from west	89
Tobacco Barn, Pleasant Level Farm (026-5092), from south	89
Corncrib, Cherry Hill (026-5179), from northwest	90
Hay Barn, Leonard Farm (026-5085), from southwest	91
Corncrib/granary, Leonard Farm (026-5085), from southwest	91
Alban Sutherland Store (026-5089), from northeast	91
B. T. Hargrave Store (026-5020), from northwest	92
Carson Depot and P. B. Halligan Store, Carson, from DHR files, 1971	93
Jamerson's Service Station (026-5127), view from southwest	96
Ye Blue Tartane Motor Court (026-5081), main building from northwest	97
Ye Blue Tartane Motor Court (026-5081), octagonal unit from southeast	97
Ye Blue Tartane Motor Court (026-5081), single-room unit from east	98
Ye Blue Tartane Motor Court (026-5081) two-room unit from west	98
Bungalow at 4702 Potomac Street (026-5129), from northeast	99
Bungalow at 24512 Cox Road (026-5101), from southeast	99
24809 Cox Road (026-5103), from north	100
25305 Cox Road (026-5106), from northwest	100
Hargrave House (026-5166), from east	101
Gatewood (026-5162), from northwest	101
Whipponock (026-0098) view from south, from Jones 1976: 198ff.	102
Double House, 25715 Nottoway Street (026-5128) from northwest	103
Garage, Hargrave House (026-5166), from northeast	104
Chicken House, Davis House (026-0130), from east	104
Garage, Gatewood (026-5162), from east	104
Poole Christian Church (026-5112), from southwest	105
St. John's Nepomucene Roman Catholic Church (026-5017), from northeast	105
Barn, 5021 Midway Road (026-5119), from southwest	107
T. F. Moody Store (026-5125), from east	108
J. E. Edwards' Store (026-5142), from southwest	108
Planter's Bank of Dinwiddie, from southeast	108
Bank of Carson (026-5143-0002), from the southeast	108
Rocky Branch School (026-5114), from south	110
Masontown School (026-5175), from northwest	111
Midway School (026-5110), from southeast	112
Dinwiddie County Health Department (026-5130), from the southeast	113

## INTRODUCTION/DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

### Introduction

This survey was conducted in cooperation with the Dinwiddie County Planning Commission and the Dinwiddie County Historical Society. The project was funded by State's Survey and Planning Cost Share Program administered by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and its Capital Region Preservation Office. The survey was initiated with several objectives:

- 1) to extend the survey of historic resources across the county.
- 2) to provide local government and other planning agencies with information about resources, that may be used in preparation of a preservation plan for the county.
- 3) to evaluate the eligibility of properties in the survey area for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

The survey project was carried out by 3north Architects under the direction of Gibson Worsham, who organized and undertook the fieldwork and prepared the final report. Erin Webb, Braxton Worsham, and Charlotte Worsham assisted Worsham with fieldwork, data entry of survey information into the DSS system, and in organizing materials.

Reconnaissance level surveys provide the following basic information about an historic resource:

- 1 Form
- 2 Date
- 3 Address/location
- 4 Physical condition
- 5 Threats, if any
- 6 Historic context
- 7 Exterior architectural features (type/form, material, treatment)
- 8 Architectural description
- 9 Statement of architectural and historic significance
- 10 Brief description of secondary resources
- 11 Site plan
- 12 Photographs documenting each resource, contributing and non-contributing.

Intensive level surveys provide a more detailed documentation of an historic resource, including a description of the interior features of the resource. In addition to the information listed above, the following information is included in an intensive level survey:

- 1 Function(s) of property
- 2 Period context
- 3 Interior description
- 4 Historical events
- 5 Application of the NR criteria/integrity and recommendations for eligibility

The final survey products also include a survey report that discusses the historic context of the survey area based on appropriate themes recognized by DHR, evaluates the significance of the resources, and provides recommendations for further study, preservation planning, and educational projects. Also included are a set of USGS topographic maps indicating the location of all surveyed properties and a scripted Powerpoint program. The survey report will serve as a resource for making land-use decisions and planning for future survey, evaluation, and treatment of architectural resources within the study area.

### **The Study Area**

Dinwiddie County is located south of the city of Petersburg on the south side of the Appomatox River and its tributary Namozine Creek in the rolling topography of central Southside Virginia. The county is bordered by Nottoway County on the west; Amelia and Chesterfield counties on the north; Prince George County on the east; and Brunswick and Sussex counties on the south. It is separated from Brunswick by the Nottoway River. Dinwiddie becomes increasingly rural as the visitor proceeds from north to south. It is roughly divided into a number of rural communities, including Sutherland and the suburbs of Petersburg to the northeast, Rocky Run and Dinwiddie Courthouse at the center, Carson and Winfields Mill to the southeast, McKenney, Darvills, and DeWitt to the southwest, and Walkers and Wilson to the northwest. Interstate 95 runs along the county's eastern edge and Interstate 85 cuts diagonally across the county from northeast to southwest. These communities were used along with the USGS Quad map boundaries for mapping historic sites in the county. The final boundaries of the study area, a function of the number of sites surveyed and the standards of integrity and significance listed below, were extended to include the entire county.

### **Survey Methodology**

The initial proposal for the survey was based on an RFP that limited survey to the Rohoic Magisterial District in the immediate environs of Petersburg. The survey staff made a windshield survey tour of the Rohoic survey area on 10 August with Mark Bassett of the Dinwiddie County Planning Department and went over most of the roads in the proposed

survey area and looked carefully at many of the resources. It was found that development pressures had reduced the number of eligible resources expected to remain in the area. As a result the survey team made a proposal to DHR staff that the survey area be expanded.

An enlarged survey area would either have to assume some regular new boundary or work out from a center until the proposed number of sites had been surveyed. The survey team made an alternate proposal for the most effective use of the survey funds in the best interests of the vanishing and hitherto unrecorded buildings across the county. They proposed the application of a specific standard of significance and integrity, in order to decide which sites would be inventoried at this time.

While the eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century houses had received considerable attention, their file and data entries were inadequate. Many antebellum structures had never been inventoried. The lack of adequate inventory forms for the majority of historic structures encouraged the team and DHR staff to extend the inventory to those previously surveyed sites for which information in DSS was inadequate.

The first objective of the survey was to document those relatively few buildings with high levels of significance and integrity which had not been adequately surveyed or for which the information was very dated. The bulk of the energy was expended to capture information about the oldest and most architecturally interesting and significant properties, even when original materials had been lost and when the building was in poor condition.

The second objective of the survey was to document a representative sample of building types from every historic period. In deciding which buildings to survey, standards of integrity would form the principal tool for discrimination, in that heavily altered buildings would fare less well than those which retained important features, and historical significance would be weighted in favor of more ubiquitous building types, such as tenant houses and bungalows, only if their significance and integrity merited the attention. The project scope did not allow for a comprehensive inventory, where every structure fifty years old or older is recorded. Future surveys could be considered to increase the knowledge of the county's resources.

The survey methodology was agreed upon based on the above categories. The team resurveyed properties of outstanding significance across the entire county where the DSS entries were inadequate or out dated, even if the property's integrity had been seriously compromised since the last survey was undertaken. Otherwise they inventoried the most significant resources from each historic period based on their retention of a reasonable level of integrity. Loss of integrity has accelerated in recent years. As a result, buildings have been included that might formerly have been ignored.

In order to be included in this survey, buildings dating from before the Civil War generally needed only to retain historic exterior forms and features sufficient to contribute to the historic landscape of Dinwiddie County. The addition of aluminum siding, replacement of windows, and even the removal of an historic porch was not a

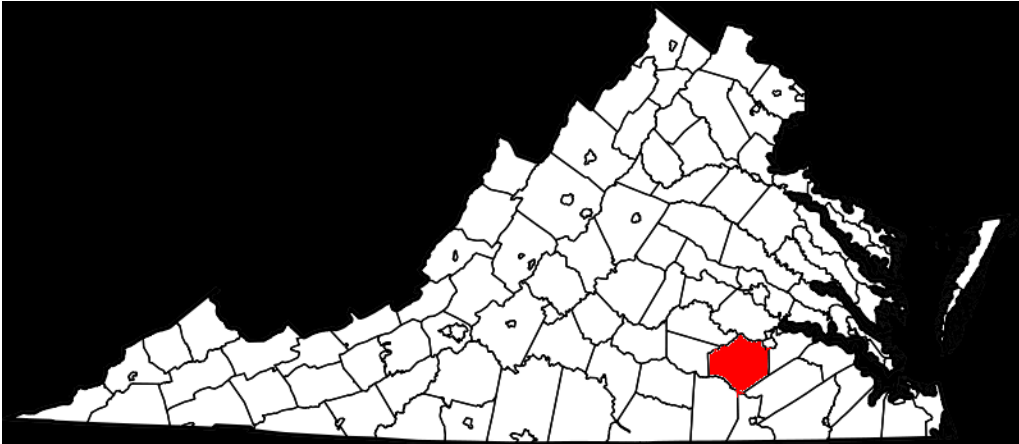
sufficient reason to not inventory an antebellum building. On the other hand, if multiple additions obscured the form or fenestration of a building so that its contribution to the county's historic context was no longer apparent, then it was usually not surveyed.

Buildings dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were subject to different standards of significance and integrity. Changes to the fenestration, porches, and the addition of aluminum or vinyl siding (now almost always present) could result in a building not being recorded. In contrast, historically rare or under-identified buildings as established by the development of historic contexts could meet lower standards of integrity.

The survey as performed was county-wide. Additional survey work in the lowest tier of map quadrangles (Warfield, Dewitt, and Cherry Hill) and in the northern half of Church Road quad would be useful in order to document resources from the mid- and late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries to the same level as the rest of the county. More survey work would be required to bring the county to a level of a comprehensive survey.

The survey methodology meant, in some cases, that some resource types were not documented, usually because the buildings relating to those categories lacked sufficient integrity. Additional survey efforts in the future could include or focus more completely on these building types.

Figure 1: Project Location and County Map.



## HISTORIC CONTEXT

### Introduction

Historical information for this survey project was gleaned from various local, regional, and state archives, including the Dinwiddie County Historical Society in Dinwiddie Court House and the Virginia Historical Society, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources Archives, and the Library of Virginia, all in Richmond, Virginia.

NOTE: Buildings are discussed in the following narrative whether or not they were surveyed as a part of this project. The names of properties that were inventoried are shown in boldface type when first introduced in the text.

### Books and publications

The history of Dinwiddie County has been presented in the publication of several historical overviews in recent years. Basic general works that include considerable material on individual buildings are *Dinwiddie County: The Country of Apamatica* (Richmond: Whittet and Shepperson, 1942) by the Writers' Program of the Works Progress Administration; *Dinwiddie County, Virginia: Carrefour of the Commonwealth* (Dinwiddie, VA: Dinwiddie County Board of Supervisors, 1976) by Richard L. Jones; *Dinwiddie County Heritage* (Waynesville, NC: County Heritage, 2007) prepared by the Dinwiddie County Heritage Book Committee; and Jack Zehmer's landmark study *The Early Domestic Architecture of Dinwiddie County* (Master's Thesis, University of Virginia, 1970). A few local histories, in particular *Heritage of Sutherland* (Sutherland Heritage Association, 1991), were of great value to this report.

Most eighteenth-century deed books for Prince George County and, after 1752, for Dinwiddie County have been lost. Sources that remain are the land patent books describing grants from the colony of Virginia and the surveyor's books for Prince George County from 1711 to 1724 and Dinwiddie County from 1755 to 1865, in addition to the land tax books beginning in 1782.

Primary sources were reviewed for official and indirect information on properties in Dinwiddie County. Deed, tax, and will books in the local jurisdictions were consulted for supplementary information. Historic maps of the area, in particular James Wood's 1820 Map of Dinwiddie County, the 1864 Map of Dinwiddie County, Va. prepared under the direction of A.H. Campbell for the Confederate government, and the 1878 T. F. Rives Map of the county, were essential to understanding the resources. The photograph and research collections at the Dinwiddie County Historical Society aided in understanding the county's background. Oral history interviews with some house owners and residents added greatly to an understanding of the area's change through time.

## Previously Identified Historic Resources

Previous survey efforts that garnered valuable information include the 1937 Works Progress Administration-funded survey conducted by several local citizens; a statewide 1959 Historic American Building Survey conducted locally by Ed Williams of Charlottesville; and Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission-sponsored partial surveys or resurveys in 1967 by Calder Loth. Jack Zehmer's work was invaluable as he researched, photographed, and sketched a wide variety of previously unrecorded buildings. Further studies include a 2004 inventory of properties along US Route 1 (the Boydton Plank Road) through the county in 2004 in connection with a planned route for high-speed rail.

Prior to beginning fieldwork, all information in the DHR archives on architectural sites in the survey area was reviewed. Although 232 survey numbers had been assigned over the years since the DHR was founded, Dinwiddie County was not well-represented in the department's survey files. Of those assigned file numbers, as many as twenty buildings were known to have been destroyed, the locations of fourteen sites were unknown or not mapped and several files were entirely missing. About 110 forms had adequate information. The rest were incomplete. Many of the files consisted of photographs only. Many of the best documented properties were identified as part of Section 106 review associated with highway, rail, and power line construction. Fourteen properties and two historic districts are currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places and the Virginia Landmarks Register. Three of these are archeological sites. One archeological site (the Conover Site) is also listed as a National Historic Landmark. Listed properties include:

DHR ID#	NAME	NR DATE	LISTING
026-0001	Burlington	1973/03/21	NRHP Listing
026-0004	Dinwiddie CH	1973/03/21	NRHP Listing
026-0012	Mansfield	1976/05/26	NRHP Listing
026-0019	Sapony Church	1976/04/30	NRHP Listing
026-0024	Wales	1974/12/24	NRHP Listing
026-0025	Burnt Quarter	1969/11/25	NRHP Listing
026-0027	Mayfield	1969/11/12	NRHP Listing
026-0031	Montrose	2004/08/11	NRHP Listing
026-0035	Williamson Site	1969/12/02	NRHP Listing
026-0090	Rose Bower	1991/02/05	NRHP Listing
026-0092	Stony Creek Plant.	2003/04/11	NRHP Listing
026-0103	Five Forks Btlefd	1966/10/15	NRHP Listing
026-0111	Butterwood Ch.	2003/04/11	NRHP Listing
026-0121	Conover Arch. Site	1985/03/28	NRHP Listing
026-5013	Petersburg Break-through Battlefield	2006/02/17	NHL Listing



The survey numbering system for the county consists of the prefix 026- for rural sites. The sites were numbered starting with 026-0001 through 026-0199. Thereafter, all sites were given -5000 suffixes, in order to clean up the survey numbering system across the entire state file structure, beginning with 026-5001. Since there are no incorporated towns in Dinwiddie other than Petersburg City, no other prefixes were used for survey numbers.

### **Expected Results**

Dinwiddie County has primarily served, since the eighteenth century, as a home to mixed small farms and low-capital industry. As a result, the majority of properties surveyed were expected to be plain and modest in scale. The survey could be expected to augment information about the already identified eighteenth- and early-nineteenth-century dwellings. Resources associated with this context would include dwellings, farmsteads, and related agricultural outbuildings such as meat houses, barns, granaries, and animal shelters. Government resources were few, consisting of a courthouse, its subsidiary structures, several post offices, and a few twentieth-century government support structures. Most industrial buildings (mills and mining support structures) and transportation structures associated with the river, canal, and railroad had been minimally documented. Stores and service stations from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century would undoubtedly be identified.

Geography tends to suggest building locations. Land along the Appomattox River, Namozine Creek, and the Nottoway River would be expected to develop as seats of prosperous farms with few churches, stores, and schools, except at prominent river crossings. Existing surveys, population statistics, and historic farming trends suggest that some slave-related buildings would be found. It was expected that most of the resources would date from the late eighteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries. It was anticipated that few buildings would fully embody any national design trends or professional designs until well into the nineteenth century. Most buildings would participate in the rich vernacular traditions that dominated architectural decision-making in rural Virginia for centuries.

The opening of the Petersburg Railroad in 1833 which ran from Petersburg south into North Carolina, its extension with Richmond and Petersburg Railroad in 1838 and its reconstruction in c. 1900 by the Atlantic Coastline Railway promoted the growth of several industrial and transportation-based communities on the eastern edge of the county, including (at first) Reams and (later) Carson. The completion of the Southside Railroad (later the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio) to the west along the route of Cox Road in the 1850s encouraged similar development along the northern edge of the county, including the communities of Sutherland, Poole's Siding, and Wilson's Depot. These were expected to survive in relatively unscathed form to the present day, although the development in the northeastern end of the county in recent decades has resulted in some loss. Historic landscapes and scenic viewsheds might be expected throughout the county, particularly along the rivers.

Figure 2: Dinwiddie County in the eighteenth century. Detail of *A new and accurate map of Virginia wherein most of the counties are laid down from actual surveys: with a concise account of the number of inhabitants, the trade, soil, and produce of that Province* by John Henry ; engraved by Thomas Jefferys, geographer to the king, 1770. Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia.

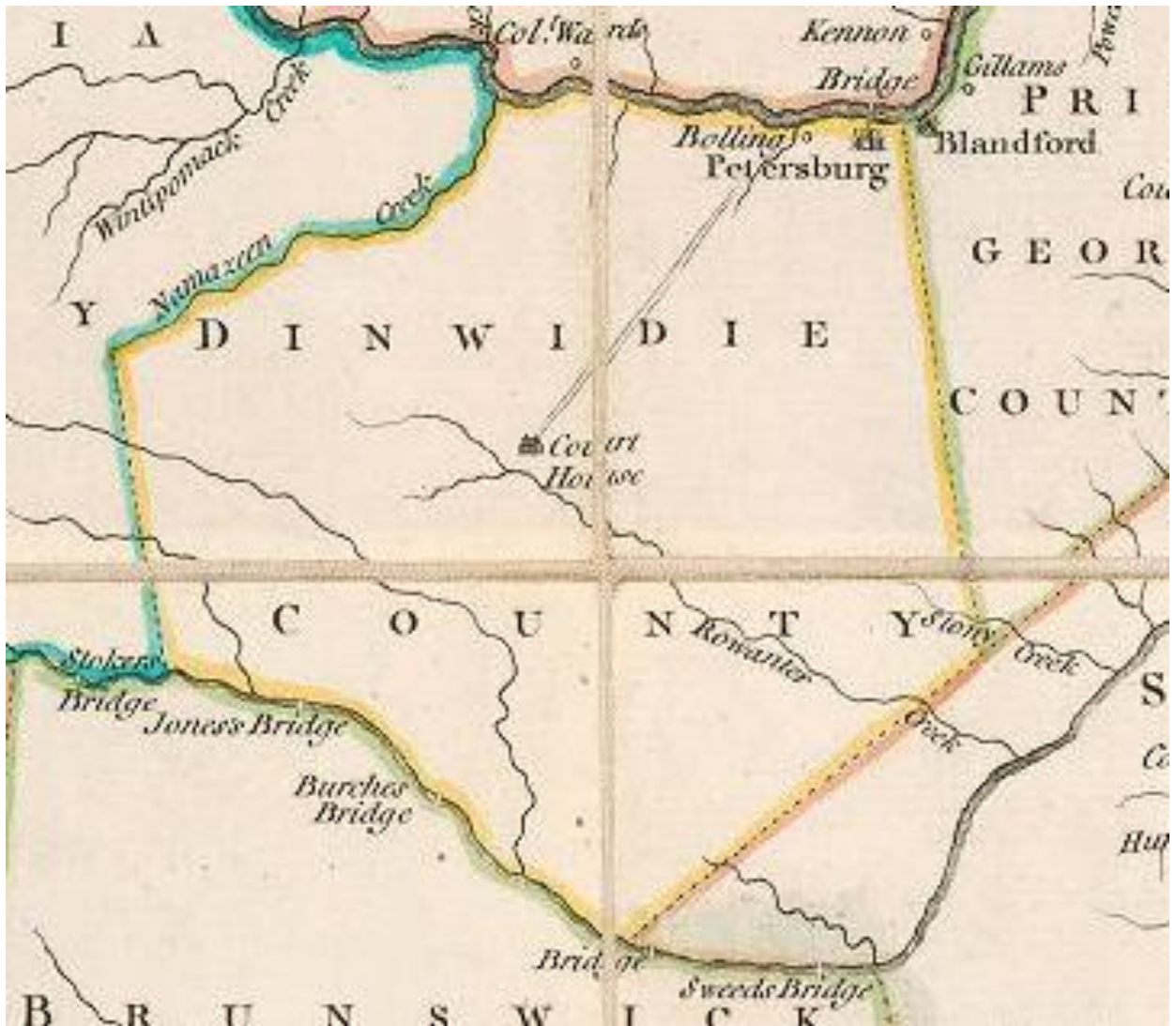


Figure 3. John Wood. *Map of Dinwiddie County, Virginia.* 1820.

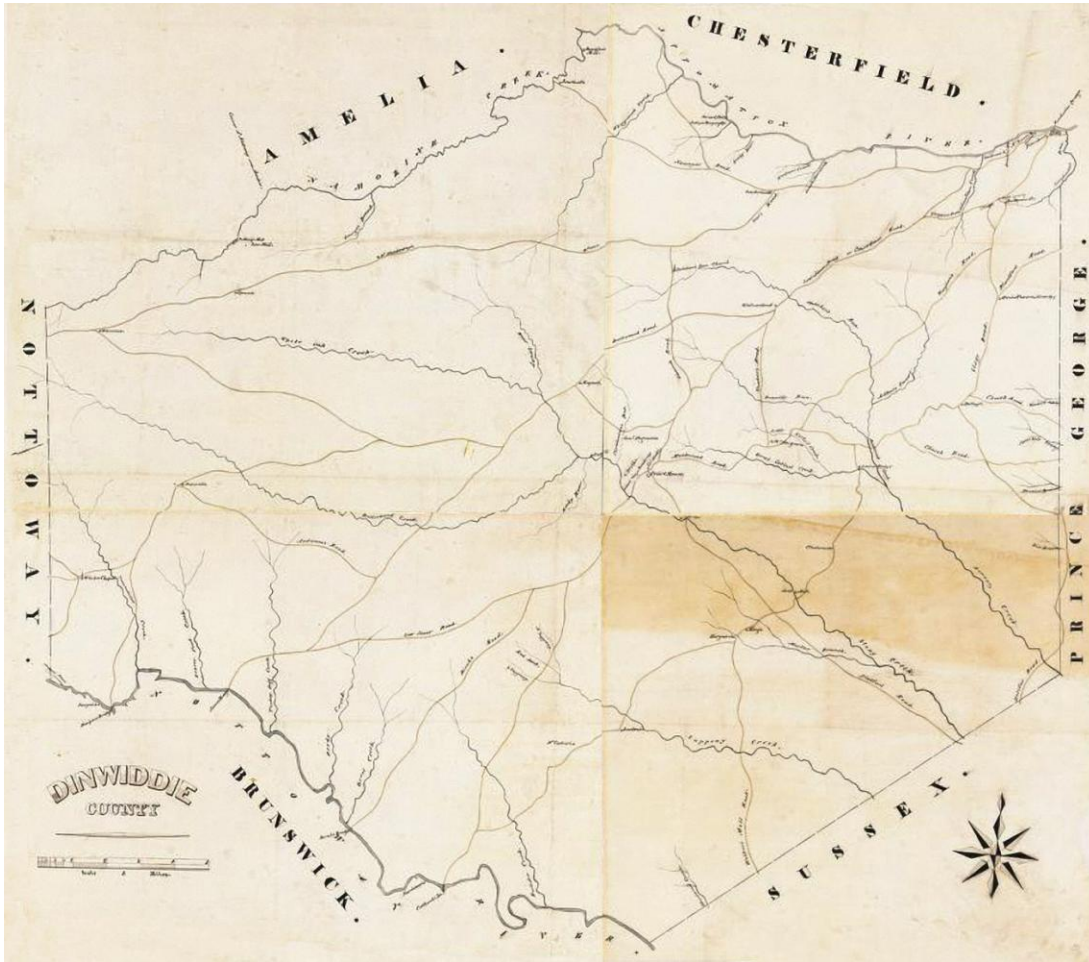
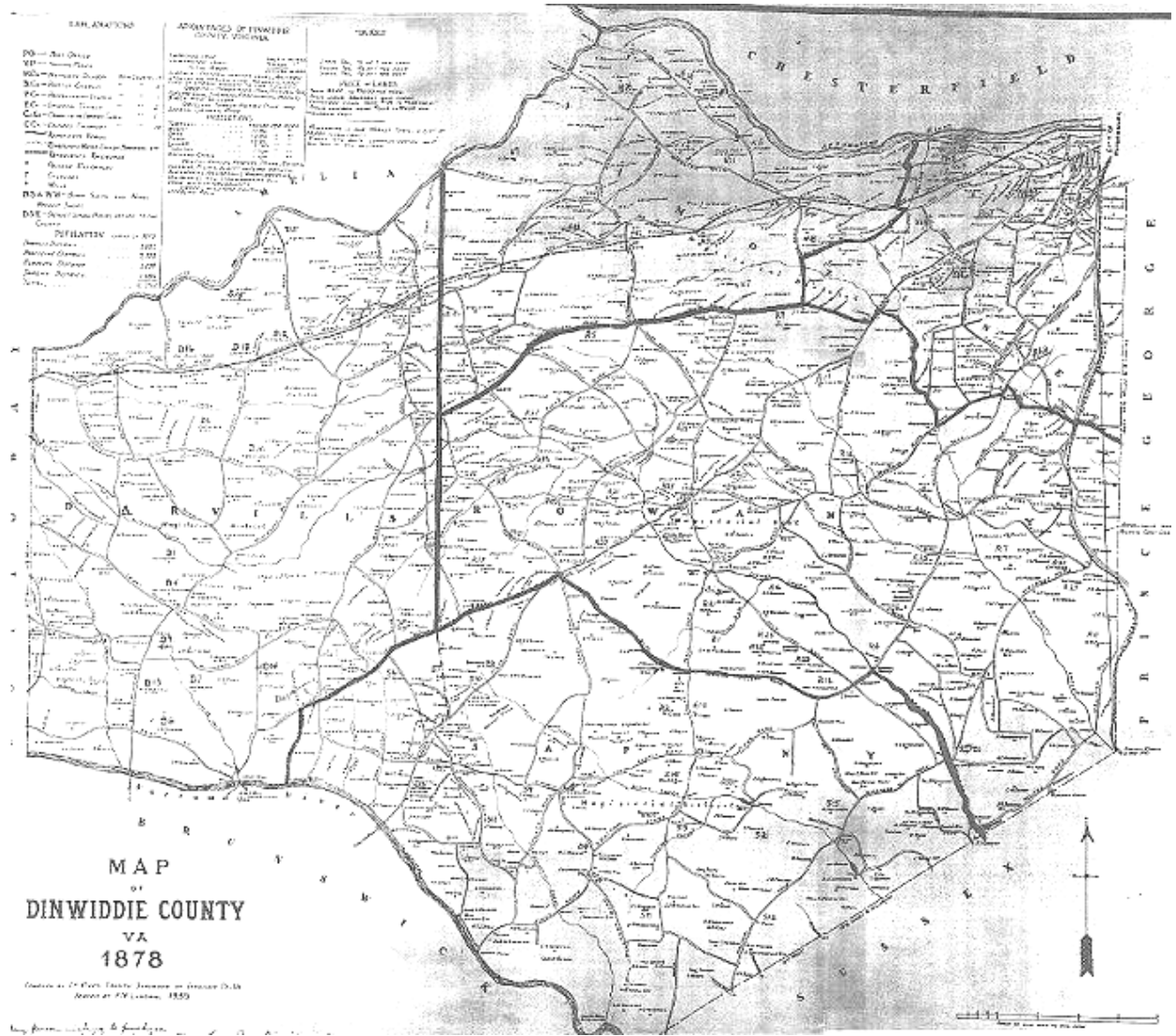


Figure 4. Detail of T. F. Rives. *Map of Dinwiddie County, Virginia.* 1878.



## Historic Overview

Dinwiddie County, rich in resources of forests, farmland, and water power, was formed in 1752 from a portion of Prince George County. The Southside Virginia county was named in honor of Robert Dinwiddie, Virginia's Lieutenant Governor (1751-1758). Comprised of 500 square miles of flat fields and boggy creek bottoms, it is lined on the north and south by the fertile bottomlands of the Appomattox and Nottoway rivers. The county is bounded to the north by Amelia and Chesterfield, to the west by Nottoway, to the east by Prince George, and to the south by Brunswick and Sussex counties.

The county is historically defined by the series of creeks flowing south into the Nottoway River and north into the Appomattox River. The watercourses that define the geography of the north section of the county include, from east to west, Booth's Branch, Wipponock Creek, and George's Branch, and those that dominate the lower three-quarters of the county include, also from east to west, Rowanty Creek with its tributaries Hatcher's Run, Gravelly Run and Cat Tail Creek, as well as Stoney Run and Sappony, Buckskin, Great, Reedy, Beaverpond, and Tummahitton creeks. White Oak Creek, Butterwood Creek and Rocky Run, major tributaries of Stoney Creek, stretching from the southeast to the northwest, drain the majority of central Dinwiddie County. The Appomattox River's bottomlands and the higher ground overlooking them were the sites of a series of major plantations and grand houses in the mid-to-late eighteenth century. The central and peripheral upland section of the county has been the home of a range of farms from large to small.

The second most important historic determinants of location in the county were the three principal roads extending from the important trading center at Petersburg in the northeastern corner of the county. The Halifax Road ran south along the eastern edge of the county. Cocks' (Cox) Road runs west parallel to the Appomattox River and Namozine Creek, while the important Boydton Plank Road (now US Route 1) runs southwest across the center of the county and through the county seat at Dinwiddie. Less important roads tend to cross the county from the northwest to southeast and are aligned with river crossings and the county seat. The original settlements were located near prominent river crossings, including the first courthouse and the nearby county seat of later date. The churches of the earliest denominations, Anglican, Quaker, and Baptist, served and helped define three principal sections in the county. They were named for prominent creeks: Hatcher's Run and Gravelly Creek in the center, Butterwood in the west, and Sappony to the south.

As the county experienced growth in transportation and agriculture, new communities grew up, including Wyoming, Goodwinsville, and Sappony Creek. Other than the county seat at Dinwiddie Courthouse, laid out near the center of the county, there were no significant villages. By the early twentieth century, the current group of communities had developed, including McKenny, Carson, Sutherland, DeWitt, Hebron, and Ford, crossroads hamlets along the main roads and railroads. Smaller nodes formed along other county roads, such as Courthouse Road, Flatfoot Road, and White Oak Road. The more important settlements became the site of a store or tavern. The newly

developed railroads encouraged growth of towns. Today the majority of the county remains agricultural, but there is residential development of former agricultural land and increasing commercial development in the northeast quadrant around Petersburg.

### **1607-1750 European Settlement to Society**

The earliest European settlement in the Dinwiddie area was at the falls of the Appomattox River near the present site of the city of Petersburg. In the earliest days of colonial settlement on the tributaries of the James, efforts to settle the banks of the Appomattox were thwarted by Indian hostility. An expedition in 1636 under the command of fur trader Captain Henry Fleet drove the Appomattox Indians inland and founded a fort at the falls, making settlement possible. A trade route was developed between the fort and the Catawba and Cherokee tribes in the south, along which traveled furs and other goods.

The Dinwiddie area was the home of the Appomattox tribe, one of the largest of the Powhatan Confederacy, from long before the earliest European settlement in Virginia. An expedition in 1608 found two Monacan settlements. The influx of whites was devastating to the native settlements. In 1608, the Appomattox tribe was said to contain sixty warriors. The Indian settlements were dispersed and the population gone by 1725, but native influence continued to affect Dinwiddie's settlement patterns for many years. The massacre of 1644 destroyed the falls settlement.

A new fort was built in 1645 called Fort Henry in the vicinity of present-day Petersburg. The fort was under the command of Abraham Wood, who set up residence at the falls and expanded the Indian trade from his base at Fort Henry. His daughter Margaret married Peter Jones I. The Joneses, together with the Bollings and Banisters, settled the Petersburg area before 1710 and would prove to be the wealthiest and most cultivated families in the Petersburg area. The important early trading path from Fort Henry followed the path of Cocke's Road or Route 360. Two other routes led to the southwest and south: the Occaneechi Trail and the path to the Nottoway.

Some of the best land in Dinwiddie remained unclaimed by eastern Virginians as late as 1700. Tobacco warehouses were opened in Dinwiddie at a new town at the falls called Petersburg, which based its livelihood on the tobacco trade. The growth of Petersburg is associated with the arrival of numerous Scottish factors, or commission merchants, in the years after the union of Scotland and England in 1706.

The early landed families divided the large tracts among their sons and other families and purchased other previously patented land in the county. Many of the prominent early settlers, including the Bollings, lived previously on the lower stretches of the Appomattox and James rivers. Others, like the Claibornes, Banisters and the Joneses, arrived with Abraham Wood at Fort Henry and parlayed their early arrival into great influence and wealth. In spite of the widespread accumulation of large farms by these wealthy men, the majority of the unclaimed land across the county was patented in

smaller tracts by less wealthy farmers. Little has been written or researched about the lives or backgrounds of the poor and middling inhabitants.

### ***Government***

The early history of Dinwiddie County is obscured by the loss of many of its records. The first courts are thought to have been held near Petersburg, but soon moved to the current location near the center of the county. It was the only settlement other than the urban center at Petersburg in the northeast corner of the county. Petersburg was an unincorporated settlement until 1784, when a group of adjacent tobacco towns were incorporated into the town of Petersburg. No buildings from the period were identified associated with this theme as part of this project.

### ***Transportation and Transportation-related Buildings***

The river formed the earliest transportation route for settlers and crops. From the earliest period of settlement three principal roads extended away from Petersburg. “The Path to the Nottoway” ran south along the eastern edge of the county. Cocke’s (Cox) Road led to settlements to the west while the Occaneechi Trail connected the expanding frontier in the south and west. There is no record of the earliest taverns and ordinaries along county roads.

### ***Domestic Architecture***

The first houses in Dinwiddie do not survive. What do survive are a few of the most substantial dwellings built in the mid-to-late eighteenth century by the wealthiest landowners. These were designed using an architectural design language brought with the settlers from the Tidewater. Most surviving houses take the hall-chamber form, in which the house is divided into two rooms, often of unequal size, the larger serving as general living room and the smaller as a principal bed-chamber. An alternative floor plan is known as the central-passage form, in which a central hallway is flanked on each side by rooms, one of which is usually a formal room and the other a principal chamber. No central-passage-plan dwelling in the county is known to date from before 1750.

Early houses, with the sole exception of the brick house possibly built by Peter Jones on Brick House Run in Petersburg, were invariably built of framed timber in the established Virginia framing tradition. Virginians had developed an indigenous framing tradition by the early eighteenth century in which the heavy, three-dimensional forms of Anglo-American framing were simplified and standardized, with L-shaped corner posts, modular studs infilling regular ten-foot bays, and pairs of long front and rear walls linked by the joists spanning between [Upton 1986].

The vast majority of eighteenth-century houses undoubtedly were one- and two-room structures of a variety of materials and qualities, including semi-permanent buildings, log structures, and fully framed houses, many with wooden chimneys, which

had riven clapboard walls and roofs and earthen floors. While brick was highly approved in eastern Virginia as a permanent building material and was used for foundations and chimneys in some cases, it was too difficult to obtain or too expensive for use as a general building material by any except the very wealthiest citizens in Dinwiddie County.

The lack of documentary sources for Dinwiddie County's early history is unfortunate. One of the results has been the tendency to date the construction of houses as early as possible, usually without any clear evidence, and often by correlation to dates pertaining to New England or other parts of the U.S. Architectural historians now tend to identify fewer houses in Virginia as dating from the early eighteenth century than was formerly the case. It appears that very few houses in Dinwiddie are likely to have been built before the fourth quarter of the eighteenth century. A number of houses said to date from early in the century no longer stand or were not examined for this study. Two houses examined as part of this survey will be mentioned twice. **Mansfield (026-0012)** and **Wales (026-0025)** appear to be the result of a very early (c. 1750 or earlier) building project resulting in a core that was expanded in the 1760s. The expansion resulted in an enlarged house with provisions for both public and private rooms typical of developments in domestic architecture in the years before the Revolution. These two houses are mentioned twice, so that the significance of their original form and their form as augmented in the following period would not be missed.

### *Mansfield*



Mansfield (026-0012), view from southeast

**Mansfield (026-0012)** contains one of Dinwiddie County's earliest dwellings, one of several utilizing the traditional hall-chamber plan favored by wealthy planters as a house form. It seems likely that the house was constructed before Roger Atkinson purchased the property in 1757. The original house consisted of the central two rooms,



expanded to four at an early date. Atkinson and later owners made improvements to the interiors which substantially altered their appearance. The house was constructed in at least three campaigns. The first, probably dating from the mid-eighteenth century, is a one and one half story frame dwelling consisting of a hall-chamber house with exterior end chimneys. The chimneys, with glazed header Flemish bond brick, have been concealed by very early extensions at each end. The house has a long hipped roof covered with block tin and featuring two circular metal ventilators and five gabled dormers on the (south) front. Two dormers formerly on the north front have been partially incorporated into the north addition. The dormers have four-over-four sash and weatherboard siding. There are also similar dormers centered in each end of the hipped roof.

Like nearby **Wales (026-0024)**, the house has beaded weatherboard on the earliest section and ovolo molded siding on the additions. Like the central section of Wales, the central portion of the house contains a pair of rooms of similar size, the central partition causing the main door to be placed off-center. The house has nine-over-nine sash windows, a six-panel central door, 20th-century louvered blinds, and remains of an English bond foundation, somewhat reworked. A seven-bay, early twentieth-century porch spans the south front with square fluted columns. Two early stone molded steps from the original house give access to the center of the porch and to the doors of the added hyphen as well.

Both rooms in the central section have reeded surbase and two-part architrave trim. The eastern room has the most elaborate treatment, probably added with the rear wing. Full height Doric columns support a truncated pulvinated frieze. The crown of the entablature extends around the room to form the cornice. The mantel was replaced in the early nineteenth century with one in the Federal style. The adjacent west room has a small, early nineteenth-century marble mantel and an elegant neoclassical wood cornice. There is no fireplace in the western addition, where the former exterior brick chimney is exposed. The eastern addition has a plain shelf-and-architrave mantel. A major wing to the rear, described on page 28, was probably added in the late 1760s.

### *Wales*

Peter Jones (d. c 1681) came to the area as early as 1652, when he served as an officer in the command of early settler Abraham Wood (d. 1682). He parlayed a marriage to Wood's daughter, Margaret, into a leading role in the development of trade and industry in the region. He expanded Wood's role as Indian trader and military leader and bequeathed much land in and around what would become Petersburg to his descendents. Peter Jones II (d. 1726) and his brother Abraham laid out a town called Petersburg at the falls in 1732. The Joneses petitioned for a town charter in 1748. Peter Jones V is said to have built Folly Castle near Petersburg in 1763. This large, frame, two-story, double-pile, center-passage house would have been the biggest house in the county at the time, accounting for its name. It is likely that the Joneses, proud of their Welsh descent, named the farm Wales. It is likely that the first part of the house was built well before Briggs surveyed the property in 1761 and possible that Peter Jones II or his son, Frederick Jones, had the house built [Jones 198-200].

**Wales (026-0024)** is one of Dinwiddie County's most important dwellings, part of a series of significant dwellings in the Appomattox River neighborhood featuring distinctive craftsmanship. It is one of the best-preserved eighteenth-century houses in Virginia, with intact blinds, doors, and hardware from the original periods of construction. The house at Wales evolved into a distinctive five-part form. It is extremely well preserved. Several outbuildings survive, providing a remarkably complete assemblage.

The house at Wales began during the mid-eighteenth century as a one and one half story, three-bay, frame, hall-chamber dwelling. It has nine-over-nine sash windows, a modillion cornice, and exterior, Flemish-bond chimneys. A range of rooms, possibly added at an early date, extends under a shed roof across the north front. The two main rooms have plastered walls with symmetrical chair rails. The southeast room has a segmentally arched fireplace opening with a plaster surround and a high shelf with a paneled overmantel. The original stair was replaced, probably when the shed was added. Matching wings, described below, were probably added by Gray Briggs, a later owner, in the late 1760s. The completed house is described below on page 30.

### *Churches*

Religion in eighteenth-century Virginia was under the authority of the Church of England, integrated into the political and religious life of the colony from the beginning. As counties spread, split, and grew more populous, the colony provided a comprehensive parish structure that attempted to provide a church within reach of every person. In most parts of central Virginia, a single parish was coterminous with each county and often served by a main church and one or more secondary chapels, often all provided with geographical names. While parishes in some areas opened churchyards around the churches at an early date, it is not clear whether such was the case in Dinwiddie, since many planters maintained cemeteries for family and slaves. The surviving early churchyards in Dinwiddie do not appear to contain any eighteenth-century headstones.

At the time when land in the county began to be taken up (c. 1690) the region was served by Bristol Parish, with the church near the mouth of the Appomattox River. As the population increased, Bristol Parish provided chapels across the county. A chapel was built to serve the population around Petersburg in 1720. This was followed by Sapony Chapel in 1728, Hatchers Run Chapel in about 1740, and Butterwood Chapel soon after. Namozine Church in what is now Amelia County, also served a portion of Dinwiddie. Bristol Parish was subdivided in 1742 and Dinwiddie County divided between Bristol and Bath parishes with the eastern third of the county in Bristol Parish. Sapony, Hatcher's Run, and Butterwood churches were all within Bath Parish [Jones 53-55].



Spony Church (026-0019), view from southwest

**Spony Church (026-0019)**, located in the southern section of the county, remained in continuous use through the disestablishment. With its gable-end pediment, it resembles the many plainly detailed Greek Revival-era churches in the region. Inspection of the fabric indicates that the bulk of the original church remains intact, including original nine-over-nine window frames and sashes. Spony Church, constructed in 1725-26, is a one-story, three-bay frame church, typical of many built in the early-to-mid-eighteenth century, constructed in 1725-26. A vestry room was added in the early nineteenth century, and the building was remodeled in the mid-nineteenth century. A collapse of the gallery and ceiling in 1869 resulted in a further remodeling which led to the church's current form. A shallow apsidal chancel was added in the late nineteenth century.

The exterior of the church includes original mortise-and-tenon window frames, nine-over-nine sashes with wide muntins, and beaded exterior trim. The one-story, three-bay frame church measures about 26 by 56 feet. It has a low, pedimented, mid-nineteenth-century, gable-front roof with a late-nineteenth-century dentil cornice and earlier, beaded flushboard in the tympanum. The roof is covered with standing-seam metal. The building features mid-nineteenth-century, double-leaf entry doors with a shallow pointed lintel with crossettes, a modern brick foundation, late-nineteenth-century plain weatherboard siding, and a modern, semi-circular brick stoop. The vestry room added to the rear in the early nineteenth century has four-over-four sash windows, and a two-panel door and modern stoop. The apsidal chancel is lit by a triple lancet stained-glass window in the center. The interior of the church has a tongue-and-groove board ceiling and plaster walls. Early paneled wainscot surrounds the room and the pews represent early box pews converted to slip pews. An early baluster rail sets off the altar and chancel.

The first manifestations of a widespread religious revival in the American colonies, known as the First Great Awakening, were found among Presbyterians in the Middle Atlantic colonies in the 1730s. Although Presbyterians had been present in the

colony since the seventeenth century, Presbyterian congregations began to form in the mid- to late eighteenth century after their numbers became sufficient, particularly after the Scotch-Irish began to settle in the Valley of Virginia in the 1730s. Presbyterians do not, however, appear to have obtained a beachhead in Dinwiddie. The first Presbyterian churches in the county appear to date from the first years of the twentieth century.

### ***Industry and Industrial Buildings***

From the earliest opportunity, mills were established where water power made them possible. Little information survives on the earliest mill locations. No buildings from the period were identified associated with this theme as part of this project.

### ***Agriculture and Agricultural Buildings***

The number of farms in the area in the early eighteenth century is unknown, but most, if not all of the residents were engaged in some form of agriculture. Most of the early farms were small with only a portion cleared and fenced for cultivation. Wealthy owners put together large tracts in the most areas of the county. Crops were varied and yields were low by later standards. Tobacco and corn were the principal crops during this period. Cattle were usually not housed in permanent buildings. No early frame agricultural outbuildings or barns were identified.

### ***Commerce***

Fort Henry and Petersburg served as local centers for commerce and credit during most of this period. Rural stores were probably few and any locations have not been identified in the secondary literature. No buildings from the period were identified associated with this theme as part of this project.

### ***Schools***

Education in the period was the responsibility of the family. No rural school locations have been located or identified in the secondary literature from this period.

## **1751-1789 Colony to Nation**

The population of early Dinwiddie was divided racially, socially, and economically. The landed families controlled many thousands of acres of the best land. A substantial proportion of Dinwiddie's population was made up of black slaves.

### ***Government***

While it is thought that the early courts were held near Petersburg, the courthouse relocated to the central part of the county at an early date. The earliest known courthouse, located about a half mile north of the present structure, was destroyed by fire in 1821.

The form and date of erection of the earliest courthouse is unknown due to the destruction of county records.

### ***Transportation and Transportation-related Buildings***

The earliest transportation corridor, used by the large plantation owners along the Appomattox, was the river where small boats carried crops to market. Fords gave way in a few spots to ferries. A major stage road was developed along the route of the Occaneechi Trail in the second quarter of the eighteenth century (the path of US Route 1). It connected Petersburg with the expanding frontier to the south and west. The important early trading path leading west from Fort Henry became Cocke's (Cox) Road (now Route 360). The "Path to the Nottoway" became the Old Stage Road (running east of Route 1). These routes were important determinants of settlement and development in the region. A series of well-made brick, log, and frame houses dating from the end of the period and into the antebellum period once stood along the major routes. Taverns and ordinaries were located along the roads in the county's earliest days, but there is little historical record of their locations. Tavern licenses outside Petersburg were held by Arthur Leath, Martin Ferrel, and John Vaughan in 1787. The early roads remain among the county's strongest definers of historic landscapes and those most worthy of preservation.

### ***Domestic Architecture***

The tradition of Tidewater framing described in the previous section continued to dominate in Dinwiddie County. Only two houses outside Petersburg in this period were built of brick. Many less substantial houses used the one-room plan, often with a shed to the rear. Most houses for which we have information were one- or one and one half story frame houses incorporating the one-room, hall-chamber or center-passage type. Houses from this period using the one-room form are rare. The south section of the **Stell-Wilkerson House (026-5166)** appears to date from this period. The important house at Stony Creek (026-0092) is likely to contain a mid-eighteenth-century example in the east end.

The hall-parlor or hall-chamber plan was often used in the few houses likely to date from the previous period, such as **Mansfield (026-0012)**, **Wales (026-0024)**, and the **Stell-Wilkerson House (026-5165)**. It is probably the form most employed by wealthy landowners in this period. The central-passage plan, employed during this period in the Petersburg area at Bollingbrook (demolished), Mayfield (026-0027), and **Burlington (026-0001)**, remained rare. The latter two houses use the double-pile form, in which the house is two rooms deep on each side of the central passage. The plan was also used at **Kingston (026-0010)**, a two-story, frame house with scroll-shaped modillions in the cornice. The house has a high Flemish-bond brick basement, and a decorative wooden string course. The interior features dentil cornices, a paneled chimney wall, and high wainscot with a row of panels above the chair rail.

The similarities between the important group of five houses at Mansfield, Burlington, Wales, Kingston, and **Norway (026-0078)** gives a clue for dating the period of construction and concerning the craftsmen who were active in the mid-to-late eighteenth century. All except Burlington were remodeled to receive the treatment. Jack Zehmer and Dell Upton have both observed that similarities in the interior finishes of these houses make it likely that a single finish carpenter was responsible and that the work was done in a fairly tight period of time. The similarities, not all found in all of the houses, include the distinctive high wainscoting with a row of panels above the chair rail (Burlington, Mansfield, Wales, Norway, and Kingston), paneled overmantels with broad center panels flanked by narrower panels (Burlington, Mansfield, Wales, Norway, and Mayfield), applied decorative pilasters (Burlington, Mansfield, Wales, and Norway), and elaborate stairways (Burlington and Mansfield).



Eppington, view from northeast

The great houses of Dinwiddie are mostly found in the area of Petersburg and west along the Appomattox River. They are part of a regional group of plantation seats in both Chesterfield and Dinwiddie. Eppington was built in the late 1760s for Francis Eppes on the west side of the Appomattox in Chesterfield County. The house forms a bridge between the elegant, but traditionally inspired frame houses along the Appomattox built by the Atkinsons and others and the elaborate and literary virtuosity displayed by Col. John Banister at the five-part Palladian house at Battersea. The two-story frame house with flanking wings uses the three-part form to break up the mass of the larger Virginia houses. Eppington has a cross passage with stair like Battersea to give separate access to all the rooms. Roger Atkinson is linked with a series of important eighteenth-century houses, including Olive Hill, a two-story frame double-pile center-passage-plan house across the river in Chesterfield, built for his son, Roger Atkinson II. This house contains an elaborate Chinese lattice stair.

### *Bollingbrook*

Robert Bolling (1646-1709) married Jane Rolfe and lived near the mouth of the Appomattox. He purchased land near the falls from Richard Jones. His son, Robert Bolling II (d. c. 1749) expanded these holdings to form Bollingbrook. He and his half-brother, John Bolling, each opened tobacco warehouses at the falls. His son, Robert Bolling III (d. 1779) purchased Peter Jones's mill in 1762.

Bollingbrook, located at East Hill near Petersburg disappeared in the early twentieth century. The house appears to have originated in the mid-to-late eighteenth century as a one-story, frame, single-pile, center-passage-plan dwelling with interior end chimneys. It may date from the residence of Robert Bolling III. Like Mansfield and Wales, it featured a modillion cornice.



Bollingbrook, from Benson J. Lossing, *A Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution*, v 2, 1850.



Bollingbrook, from H. C. Mann, *Historic Petersburg, Virginia Illustrated*, 1907.

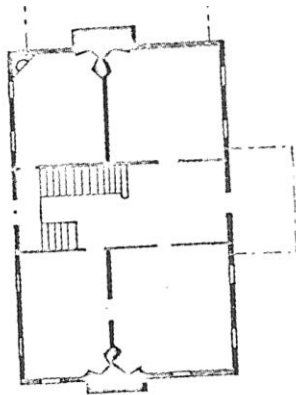
### *Burlington*

Roger Atkinson emigrated from England in the mid-eighteenth century. He patented over 1,000 acres on the Appomattox River west of Petersburg in 1760. The land included tracts that were previously inherited by members of the Jones family from Abraham Wood. Roger Atkinson operated two mills at the falls of the Appomattox. He advocated diversification of crops in 1770, when he wrote that “besides ye very valuable staple of tobacco- of late, them which no country under the sun produces better and that in great abundance, I say ye article of wheat, a kind of second staple, is a prodigious addition. It will enrich ye people and add greatly to ye value of ye lands. This I know to be ye fact without any exaggeration” [Jones 110].



Burlington (026-0001), view from southeast

**Burlington (026-0001)** is one of the county's most significant houses. The lack of records has made the history of the house difficult to reliably discern, but it seems most likely that it was built for Roger Atkinson in the 1760s at the same time that the additions were made to Wales and at about the same time the north wing was added to Mansfield, since these each incorporate similar distinctive interior woodwork. The scale of the house is larger than Mansfield before its mid-eighteenth-century addition and remodeling.



Plan of Burlington from Zehmer: 1970

Burlington is a one and one half story, double-pile, center-passage-plan, five-bay dwelling with off-center, exterior-end chimneys, a deep asbestos-shingle gable roof, and three gabled dormers on both of the nearly identical fronts. Portions of the Flemish bond foundation remain, principally on the south front. The first-floor windows have nine-over-nine sashes, architrave trim, and beaded sills, as well as louvered blinds that are copies of one found in the house at the time of its restoration in 1954. The dormers have diagonally placed beaded flushboard on the sides and six-over-six sash windows. There is a single garret window to the south of the chimney at each end. There are similar 1950s

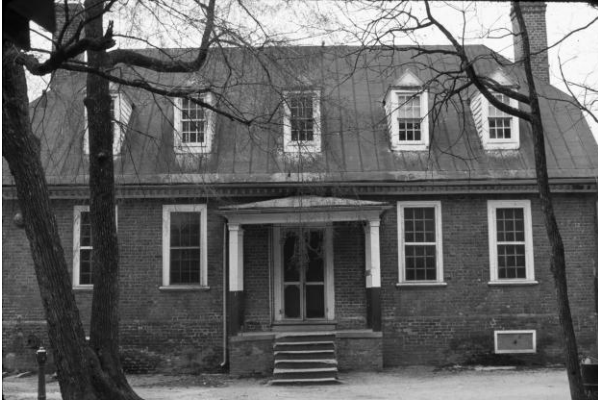


reproduction porches on each front with a single chamfered post at each corner. A one and one half story wing was added to the east end in 1954, matching the details of the main house exactly.

The interior features an off-center passage dividing a pair of larger rooms on the west and a pair of slightly smaller rooms on the east. Similarly, the south range of rooms is deeper than the north, creating a hierarchy of room sizes. The northwest room bears evidence in the flooring of having been further subdivided into two smaller chambers. The largest room, the southwest, is clearly the principal entertaining room. It and the principal chamber at the southeast are similarly treated, each with a plain crown mold and beaded fascia. Each front room has a paneled chimney breast in the corner and each room and the passage have double architrave door and window trim with an ogee outer molding and an inner bead, a beaded base, and a high dado made up of a lower section of vertical panels, an asymmetrical chair rail, and a second tier of smaller panels, similar to those at Wales, Mansfield, and other major local eighteenth-century dwellings. Each of the chimney breasts feature large central panels flanked by tall panels with three square panels beneath. The fireplace surrounds were replaced with Federal-style mantels, but the one in the eastern room was conjecturally restored in 1954.

The northwest room was once divided into two smaller rooms, and the woodwork in that room was completely replaced in 1954, as part of a very careful but over-extensive restoration. The specifications suggest that the intent was to save the architrave trim there, but it was replaced with single architrave trim perhaps modeled on the original, similar to the second floor trim. This and the use of double-beaded surbase instead of wainscot in the rear range of rooms, is the only element that embodies any hierarchical pattern of molding placement characteristic of the time of construction.

The northeast room contains a related six-panel overmantel and a later surround and shelf. The most important feature of the house is the elaborate corner cupboard with flanking fluted Doric columns treated with a compressed Doric entablature and oversized capitals. A lower cabinet is surmounted by a half-domed upper cabinet with a keystone and three curving breakfront shelves of varying design. Evidence in the wainscoting and crown in the most important southwest room suggests that the cupboard was originally located in the inner corner of that room opposite the fireplace and was relocated to this less important room, perhaps when the Federal-era updating of the interior was undertaken. The stair in the passage is one of the county's most decorative. Like the stair in Mansfield's hyphen, it features three turned balusters per tread, sawn ornamental brackets, and a molded, ramped, and eased railing.



Mayfield (026-0027) from DHR files.

### *Mayfield*

Other than Battersea (now in Petersburg), Mayfield (026-0027) is the only eighteenth-century brick house in Dinwiddie County. It was probably built in the third quarter of the eighteenth century for Robert Ruffin, a prominent resident of Dinwiddie County. “Robert Ruffin of Mayfield,” as he was called, was the son of Col. John Ruffin of Surry County, who represented that county as a burgess from 1738-1747. Robert was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses for Dinwiddie County from 1758 to 1761. He was married to Mary Clark, widow of Col. John Lightfoot. He left Dinwiddie in 1769 and moved to King William County [Tyler, *Encyclopedia of Virginia Biography*, 353].

Mayfield is listed in the National Register and was not a subject of this study. The one and one half story Mayfield is radically different from most Dinwiddie houses in plan as well as materials. Like its frame contemporary, Burlington, it takes the double-pile central-passage form well known from gentry houses in eastern counties. Like Battersea before its alteration, Mayfield features rubbed brick trim and carefully laid Flemish bond walls. The roof is locally unique in its clipped gable form. A frame parallel exists in Petersburg in the Strachan-Harrison House with a deck-on-hip roof.

Sysonby (026-0021) is another house in the series of double-pile center-passage-plan dwellings including Burlington and Mayfield. It is also one of the important houses located on the southeast bank of the Appomattox River. The plan is most similar to that of Burlington: the rear range of rooms is shallower than the front and the double fireplaces at each end are linked to a single chimney. Like Mayfield and Kingston, the chimneys are located within the walls. It is thought to have been built for Roger Atkinson’s daughter Ann Atkinson and her husband John Ponsonby in the third quarter of the eighteenth century. It may originally have more closely resembled Burlington, since the roof appears from exterior examination to have been lowered in the nineteenth century. The house, said to have much simpler Georgian-form woodwork than the other two houses, was not examined as part of this effort (permission was not granted), and more work is needed to adequately record this important property.



Battersea (123-0059) view from south

### *Battersea*

The Rev. John Banister (1650-1692), appears to have been the first owner of the valuable property west of Petersburg known as Battersea (123-0059). Battersea is now in Petersburg and was not surveyed as part of the project. The rector of Bristol Parish, he was an Oxford-trained botanist with a great interest in American flora. While not personally wealthy, his contacts with powerful Virginia families enabled him to greatly improve his descendants' positions. He married Martha, widow of local landowner Abraham Jones.

His grandson, Col. John Banister III (1734-1788), studied in England and like many wealthy sons of planters read law at the Middle Temple in London. After Banister returned to Virginia, he began a long career as a planter and mill owner as well as a public servant. He operated a series of profitable mills at the falls of the Appomattox at or near Petersburg. He served as sheriff, justice of the peace, and delegate in Dinwiddie County, and was prominent in the American Revolution [Jones 22].

Battersea, built in 1768 for Col. John Banister, has been called, in spite of extensive Federal-style alterations, "one of the earliest and finest surviving examples of a five-part, Robert Morris-style Palladian house in the United States," a design derived from the architectural publications of Andrea Palladio and Robert Morris. Battersea was a second home intended to serve as a suburban villa near his urban and industrial interests. Banister's home plantation was located some miles away to the south.

Wales, a house documented as part of this study, is one of a small group of houses related to Battersea by its five-part plan, the result of a major addition to an earlier vernacular house [NR form, Battersea]. Battersea is much more akin to the great houses built using similar sophisticated details and forms along the eastern seaboard than it is to any other houses in the surrounding area. Even though (like Bollingbrook, mentioned above) it is within the current bounds of the city of Petersburg, it is an essential part of the context for the eighteenth-century domestic architecture of Dinwiddie County.

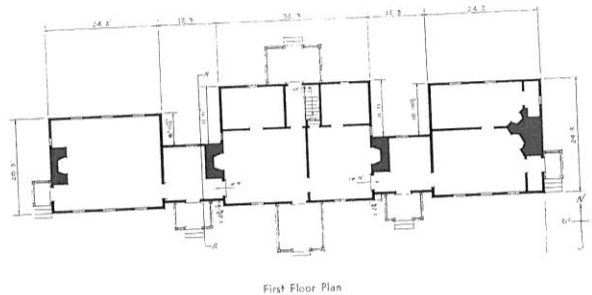
## Wales



Wales (026-0024), view from southwest (left) and detail of southwest corner of center section (right)

Richard Jones [Jones 198-200] has made a case that the house at **Wales (026-0024)**, mentioned in the previous section, was not built, as has been asserted, by Howell Briggs (1709-1775), a political leader in Surry County, but by his son, Gray Briggs (ca.1731-1807), who had a tract of 878 acres surveyed in 1761. It is possible that Gray Briggs built the central part of the house soon after his arrival and made the substantial additions that transformed the house from the traditionally designed seat of a prosperous planter into an extraordinary miniature five-part Palladian house with provisions for public entertainment at the west end and a private retreat at the east end. It is closely related to developments in domestic architecture across Virginia towards the end of the colonial period. At that time differentiation of public and private realms became more clearly expressed in the form and detailing of a greater variety of rooms types. Wales represents the retrofitting of an existing house to match the way of life embodied in a new house such as Battersea.

Gray Briggs moved to Dinwiddie after he served as a delegate to the House of Burgesses for Sussex County from 1752-1758. He served as state attorney for Dinwiddie County in 1789. In 1782, he was listed in the personal property tax book as the owner of 43 slaves, 16 horses, 43 head of cattle, and one chariot. An 1866 map at the house shows the formal layout of Wales with an office, two kitchens, a laundry, a henhouse, numerous stables, barns, a granary (which survives), and servants' and family cemeteries [NR form for Wales].



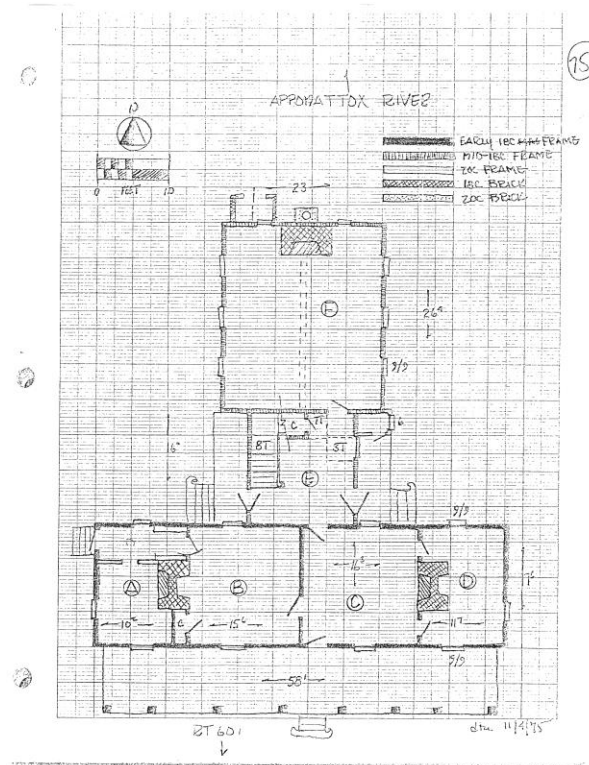
Plan of Wales (026-0024) from *American Architect*, May 1933.

The extremely well preserved house at Wales is perhaps Dinwiddie's greatest architectural treasure in private hands. The original house, the center portion on the plan shown above, was a two-room hall-chamber house built in the mid-eighteenth century and enlarged with a shed across the rear. Matching wings were added to the east and west in the third quarter of the eighteenth century. The western wing contains a large formal saloon with elaborate decorative treatment, including a paneled chimney breast flanked by full-height Doric pilasters. A denticulated cornice extends around the room as does a tall wainscot with a row of panels above the chair rail. The eastern wing contained chambers detailed similarly to the main house.



Mansfield (026-0012), North Wing from northeast (left) and first-floor interior looking north (right)

**Mansfield (026-0012)** as expanded in the late 1760s, is one of Dinwiddie County's most important dwellings, part of a series of significant dwellings in the Appomattox River neighborhood featuring distinctive craftsmanship and an expanded plan. Upton (1975) indicated that the original house was likely built before the ownership of Roger Atkinson. It would appear that the house, described in the section above, was constructed before or soon after he purchased the property in 1757. As mentioned above, the original house consisted of the central two rooms, expanded at an early date to four. Atkinson, a prominent local landowner who made his home there, is likely responsible for the stylistically sophisticated interior of the new north wing and the interior trim in the earlier portion of the house.



Plan of Mansfield (026-0012)

The wing to the rear was added to the original section, shown at the bottom of the floor plan from the DHR files. Based on the similarity of its interior woodwork to Wales (026-0024) and nearby Burlington (026-0001), the north wing was likely built for Roger Atkinson in the late 1760s. It is one of the most unusual and important features of any house in the county. Like the contemporary west wing at Wales, the north addition provided a separate entry, thus improving the circulation patterns of a traditional Virginia house. And like its counterpart at Wales, its single first-floor room provided a large fashionably appointed entertaining room on the first floor. Both Wales and Mansfield were expanded to provide the expanded range of public and private rooms contained in the new houses built in the late colonial era, typified in Dinwiddie by the five-part villa at Battersea.

The first-floor room has a central lateral summer beam boxed out to match the elaborate crown mold. The room is fitted with a high wainscot similar to that at Wales and Burlington consisting of a row of raised panels surmounted by a returned chair rail and a shorter second row of panels. The paneled chimney breast projects into the room. The mantel, with its tall reeded frieze, central sunburst tablet, pulvinated main section, and reeded end blocks supported on paired colonnettes, was added at a later date. It is flanked by tall pedestals corresponding to the mantel shelf and carrying fluted Ionic pilasters with a pulvinated frieze. The cellar beneath the north wing contains a low basement. The chimney and hearth above are supported on deep brick piers but there is no fireplace. A brick chimney has been added on the exterior in the twentieth century to serve a furnace.

The north wing is linked to the lower house by a narrow hyphen containing a passage and stair. The passage opens to either side and contains a dramatic and elegant open-stringer stair similar to the stair in Burlington. One of the county's most decorative stairs, it features three turned balusters per tread, sawn ornamental brackets, and a molded, ramped, and eased railing terminating in a scroll.



Kingston (026-0010), view from southeast and detail of basement vent.

### *Kingston*

**Kingston (026-0010)**, is one of the county's best preserved and most architecturally significant houses. The parlor is thought to have received the most sophisticated interior treatment remaining in the county [Zehmer: 1970, 78]. The house was built, probably in the 1760s, for Col. Robert Walker (1727-1797). He was the son of David and Mary Walker who owned as many as 4,000 acres in the immediate vicinity. Captain Robert Walker, a Dinwiddie County magistrate, is mentioned in the diary of Count Luigi Castiglioni who visited Kingston in 1786. The construction date is in part based on the similarity of the woodwork to that in Burlington, Mansfield, Wales, and Norway, as described above.

The house at Kingston is a frame, two-story, five-bay, single-pile, center-passage-plan dwelling with an interior end chimneys with square flues with large corbelled tops, a hipped roof with standing-seam metal roofing, and a Flemish-bond brick foundation with penciled grapevine joints. The central door on the south front is flanked by panels that are partly overlaid by the added engaged columns of the porch. The basement vents are located under the windows and have rubbed and gauged jack arches of very fine quality. Those at the eastern end have original vertical bars set diagonally in the frame. The western vents have added window frames and glazed sash. The nine-over-nine first-floor window sashes have unfortunately been recently replaced with vinyl units, but the smaller nine-over-nine second-floor sashes are intact. The exterior trim consists of a two-part architrave with an inner bead and ogee outer and intermediate moldings. Pintles survive for exterior blinds. The walls, now covered with vinyl siding, are headed with a continuous dentil and modillion cornice. A rare wood string course, recorded in 1970, is no longer visible.

A small, one-bay, twentieth-century, pedimented porch with Doric columns shelters the south entry. The north entry is sheltered beneath a wider three-bay porch with a dentil cornice and slender Doric columns. A bathroom addition stands to the east side of the porch. An added section of porch at the west end gives access to a door added where there was originally a window next to the north entry. Both porches are reached by concrete steps. Basement access is through a bulkhead on the south side of the west chimney.



Harper House (026-0007) from southwest (left) and stair in passage from northeast (right)

The Harper House (026-0007) is a good example of an incrementally built structure dating in its entirety from the third quarter of the eighteenth century. The house has been carefully examined by others and was not resurveyed as part of this effort. The original section is a one-story, hall-parlor plan dwelling dating to about 1775. It measures fifteen by nineteen feet. The house had two rooms with a ladder stair to the garret and a stone chimney and foundation. A second house, approximately twenty feet square, was moved from elsewhere to the south end of the original section and connected by a ten-foot breezeway or hyphen. Although somewhat reworked at the time it was moved, it seems to contain much original material, including original siding, wainscoting, Federal mantel, and beaded ceiling joists later plastered.

A third section was built at the west end of the second addition at some point in the 1790s. This two-story side-passage-plan building has a steeply pitched hipped roof, a modillion cornice, beaded weatherboard, a two-story, glazed-header Flemish-bond chimney at the west end, and a fieldstone foundation. The second and third sections both incorporated brick nogging in the walls. The generously scaled first floor room is separated from the older section by a wide passage containing a closed stringer stair with turned balusters. The first-floor windows have nine-over-nine sashes and the second floor have six-over-nine. Col. Joseph Wells Harper (1807-1894) was a member of the House of Delegates in 1856-1857. He inherited the property from his mother, Elizabeth Scott Harper, in 1837. His father was Joseph Wells Harper I, who likely had the house constructed between 1775 and 1800.





Stony Creek (026-0092) view from northeast (left) and southeast (right)

### *Stony Creek*

The property known as Stony Creek (026-0092), was listed in the National Register in 2003. It is on a tract which belonged to Thomas Scott before 1745. It is reasonable to assume that he built the first part of the present house before his death in 1784 or 1785. Thomas Scott's sons, Francis and James Scott, eventually owned the house and mill tracts totaling 1,013 acres until they sold it in 1811. The room at the eastern end appears to be the earliest section: a frame, sixteen-foot-square, one-room, dwelling with a massive chimney and matching brick foundation. The house was enlarged at an early date to form a single-pile, center-passage-plan dwelling.

It features a unique, massive, random glazed-header, Flemish-bond brick chimney at the east end with an L-shaped stack and tiled double shoulders. The western chimney is a more conventional one-story Flemish-bond structure. Significant paneled exterior window blinds survive, although the window sashes were replaced. Although the mantels are missing, the interior retains important and rare features, including foliated HL hinges, a closed-stringer stair with turned balusters and a molded rail, and a perfectly preserved example of an eighteenth-century dormer with round-end shingles sweeping across the valley where the dormer roof meets the main roof. The three-bay, one and one half story house was expanded in 1872 with a major wing in the center of the south front.

### *The Stell-Wilkerson House*

Of the many houses identified in the WPA survey of 1937 and Jack Zehmer's inventory in 1970 and said to date from before 1790, few survive today. One house was surveyed as part of this 2010 effort (and did not show up in previous inventories) that may have originated in that period. The **Stell-Wilkerson House (026-5165)**, located on White Oak Road near Wilkerson's Store in north central Dinwiddie, is a valuable example of the ways in which traditional building forms were altered through a period of many years. According to the owner, the house, which is identified with the family of local merchant George Wilkerson in the late nineteenth century, was owned by Robert

Stell in 1850. The house is particularly interesting because its poor condition allows its complex history to be read more clearly, although it will soon deteriorate beyond salvage.



Stell-Wilkerson House (026-5165), view from northwest

The Stell-Wilkerson House consists of two early frame elements placed together. The northern section is made up of two rooms and the southern section of one. The northern section appears to be the original one. It is a three-bay, one and one half story side-passage-plan house. The east front appears to have been the principal façade. The east and west fronts have a corresponding pair of windows on each side of the principal room and a pair of doors at the opposite ends of the passage. Two evenly-spaced dormers light the garret on each front. One set of dormers are located over the first-floor doors on both facades, but the other pair are not over either pair of windows. The cellar vent on the east side lines up with the southern dormer, but not with the window above. A four-light casement is located in the center of the north gable end.

The north section stands on a random glazed-header Flemish-bond foundation with two sub-floor vents on the east front. The vents have square frames with diagonally set mortices for missing vertical bars. A larger partially infilled cellar opening is located under the southern window on the west front. The house's plain weatherboards and small six-over-six sash windows date from the mid-nineteenth century. Earlier beaded weatherboard is, however, visible on the south end behind the wall finishes in the south section. The southern section of the house is located a step below the north section and is reached by a door to the west side of the chimney. It consists of a single room with a window on the west and a door on the east. The west and south walls are sheathed, like the north section, with added plain weatherboard. The south section stands on a continuous coursed rubble stone foundation. The east and west walls of both sections are headed with a mid-nineteenth-century box cornice with a beveled crown and bed mold instead of molded elements.

The interior of the north section bears evidence of several layers of change over many years, mostly dating from the mid-nineteenth century. A stair rises in the passage to the finished garret. Like the interior of the north section, trim elements in the south room date from the mid-nineteenth century. A partially enclosed winder stair like that in the north section gives access to the garret in this section. It fits between the north wall and

the chimney. Examination of the Rumford-style fireplace and the chimney makes it clear that it dates from the mid-nineteenth century and was offset to the west, probably to allow headroom for a door between the two sections at the garret level.

Under the interior and exterior finishes, visible because of the poor condition of the building, is evidence of change and of earlier finish treatments. The first thing noticed is that the entire first-floor frame, including both sections, is packed with mud filling. Above the plaster ceiling, which probably dates to the early nineteenth century, the joists are provided with smooth sides and beaded bottom edges intended to be exposed to view. This would have been the original interior ceiling finish in both the north and south sections. The original east doorway in the south section is visible in the patched plaster on the interior.

The connection of the two sections is not entirely clear and could benefit from a further examination. Both sections appear to be of mid-to-late eighteenth-century date. The Flemish bond foundation of the north section and the beaded weatherboard on its south wall indicates that the north section is in an early or original location and that the south section was added to it. The building likely began as a substantial hall-chamber dwelling. Examination of the visible parts of the framing of the south section indicates that the south section may have been built for use elsewhere and that its relocation occasioned the unification of the house by the addition of mud filling and new plaster, fenestration, and trim. The rebuilding of the chimney to provide an easier connection between the garrets probably dates from this time as well.

### *Churches*

The established Anglican Church continued to provide religious instruction and services intended for all. Under the leadership of Bath Parish's rector Devereux Jarrett (1763-1801), evangelical religion and Methodist enthusiasm increased the local Anglican church attendance. After the disestablishment these church members gravitated to new Methodist congregations. Other denominations grew in spite of legal strictures against nonconformists. Gravelly Run Meeting served the rural Quakers as early as 1767 [DHR Highway Marker Program]. A glebe, or farm for support of the minister, was a part of the property of most parishes. The glebe of Bath Parish was located in the southern section of the county. The Rev. Devereux Jarrett lived at the glebe from his arrival in 1763 until he purchased a farm in 1795 centrally located between his three charges. In spite of the continued dominance of the Anglican church in the communities of Dinwiddie County, there is no evidence that the chapels built in the 1720s and 1730s were replaced or augmented before the Revolution.

Religious enthusiasm based in the First Great Awakening spread among the Congregationalists and Baptists of New England, who used emotional preaching to generate great enthusiasm for scriptural purity. Baptist preachers moved to the Virginia Piedmont in the 1740s and 50s. By the American Revolution, their congregations included as much as ten per cent of all southern churchgoers. Among the earliest converts were a number of people in Dinwiddie. Baptists first established the Dinwiddie Church

near the Brunswick County line in 1773 [Jones 100]. Other early Baptist churches include the congregation at Harper's in the southern end of the county, founded in 1773, and at Cut Bank, also in the southern part of the county, founded in 1789 [Beale, G. W., *Semple's History of the Rise and Progress of the Baptists*, 1893, 300.]

Methodism was a popular movement within Anglicanism in the parish and immediate vicinity, thanks in large measure to the evangelical leadership of the minister of Bath Parish, Devereux Jarrett. Jarrett established a circuit which took him far out of the parish to speak to assemblies throughout Southside Virginia and North Carolina [Brydon, *Virginia's Mother Church*, 197]. After his death and the disestablishment of the church, earlier Methodist societies organized as churches. One of the most important founders of evangelical religion, George Whitfield, had earlier visited Dinwiddie and preached in Petersburg in 1765. Jarrett's ministry represents the beginning of Methodism in Virginia. Among the earliest Methodist congregations is that of White Oak Church near Wilson. It was the site of powerful religious fervor as early as 1770. Another is Rocky Run, which was served by a log meeting house as early as 1773. Butterwood Church, an Anglican chapel, was likely used by the local Methodists after the virtual collapse of the Anglican church in the region. The original, frame building of the church, located in the southwest part of the county, was unused by 1827. A new Methodist congregation was organized there in 1863 [Jones 269-295].

### ***Industry and Industrial Buildings***

Industry consisted primarily of the small custom or grist mills required to convert wheat and grains raised to flour, cornmeal, and feed needed by the farmers, their families, and livestock. Robert Bolling had three mills, Roger Atkinson had two, and Peter Jones had one mill on the Appomattox River which he sold to Robert Bolling in 1752. Other mills along the various creeks included Wells, Worsham's, Harper's, Claibourne's, and Armstrong's, distributed across the county for ease of access by farmers. No mills from the period survive. Little is known of craftsmen and builders of the period.

### ***Agriculture and Agricultural Buildings***

The number of farms in the area before the Revolution is unknown, but most, if not all of the residents were engaged in some form of agriculture. Most of the early farms were small with only a portion cleared and fenced for cultivation. Wealthy owners continued to assemble large tracts along the river and in other fertile areas as other farms were divided among the heirs of a single owner. These included the tracts owned by the Bollings, Atkinsons, Joneses, and others. Over time, buildings and fences were modified as the prosperity of their owners permitted. Crops were varied and yields were low by later standards. Tobacco and corn were the principal crops during this period. Livestock and their by-products were a crucial element of early Dinwiddie County agriculture. Horses were used primarily for transportation and as draft animals. Cattle were the most numerous farm animal. Herds were driven to markets. Cattle were usually not housed in permanent buildings. No early frame agricultural outbuildings or barns were identified.

### *Commerce*

A few stores were operated to make goods and credit available to residents of the county. Stores at this period were probably few and any locations have not been identified in the secondary literature.

### *Schools*

Education in the period was the responsibility of the family. Wealthy families usually employed tutors. Ministers also taught either in their homes or operated small schools. No school locations have been located or identified in the secondary literature from this period.

## **1790-1830 Early National Period**

Dinwiddie County's population reached a stable level early in the period. The earliest census records 13,934 persons, including a majority of 7,334 slaves in 1790 (including Petersburg). The population outside Petersburg reached 5,257 in 1830 [Dinwiddie County 1942].

Petersburg dominated the county's trade. Other than the central courthouse village on the southern Stage Road, there were few settlements, mostly nodes on major transportation routes. A few villages grew up at transportation or industrial hubs. These included Goodwynsville and Harrisville or Wyoming on the Nottoway River where the Stage Road crossed the river, Poplar Grove, Richieville, and Sappony Creek. Wyoming contained a mercantile store, a blacksmith shop, a wheelwright, and two nearby manufacturing mills, while the others contained only a post office and (probably) a store [Joseph Martin. *A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia*, 1835].

In the rural parts of the United States, legal tender was scarce until nearly the end of the nineteenth century. It seems that barter formed one of the principal means of exchange in these areas. The merchant was a central figure in the local economy, exchanging goods for the farmer's surplus produce and extending credit. Similarly, grist mills provided a service in exchange for a toll or a portion of the product. This commercial system insulated the local economy from the fluctuations of the national cash system. The relative nearness of Petersburg, however, meant that the city's economy reached out to Dinwiddie. The market for the county's agricultural products was nearby.

### *Government*

The old courthouse burned in 1821. A new frame courthouse was built soon after, but only lasted until 1849, when the historic Dinwiddie County Courthouse (026-0004) was built on the same tract. The village that grew up around the courthouse resembled other small county seats of a similar date in possessing a single square lined with houses

and businesses, including the centrally placed courthouse and a nearby tavern to accommodate the court and its clients during a period of several days each month.

Care of the poor and helpless of the immediate area was the responsibility of the local Anglican parish vestry under colonial law. After the Revolution that responsibility passed to county officials called the Overseers of the Poor. In 1844, state law mandated county poor farms for the care and education of the poor. Dinwiddie County had an almshouse in the early twentieth century, located five miles north of the courthouse, but no reference to an earlier location can be found in the secondary literature.

### ***Transportation and Transportation-related Buildings***

The Appomattox and Nottoway rivers continued to provide a principal means of transportation for agricultural produce. Government legislated the clearing of the Appomattox River for navigation as early as 1745. Agricultural produce from the farms was sent down river by bateaux to meet sea-going ships in Petersburg. The Upper Appomattox River Navigation Company was incorporated in 1795 to make full use of the river. It completed navigation improvements on more than 120 miles of the Appomattox River from above Farmville in Prince Edward County to the falls at Petersburg. Improvements undertaken by the company included creating sluices through rapids and sections of shallow water [Trout, W. E. *The Appomattox River Atlas Historic Sites on the Appomattox and Its Navigable Branches*, Virginia Canal & Navigation Society, 2003].

The main roads in the county in this period were Coxes Road from Petersburg to the west, the road through the courthouse, and the Stage Road running from Petersburg to the south. Many roads, such as White Oak Road, Lew Jones Road, Vaughan Road, Flatfoot, Courthouse Road, and Halifax Road criss-crossed the county, and the swamps and broken terrain kept them from following any pattern. Bridges were erected at most river and creek crossings. Five Forks, north of the courthouse, and a similar intersection south of the courthouse were collecting points for rural traffic. Several taverns survive throughout the county. Many are undistinguishable from private homes. Some date from early in the nineteenth century.

**Rice's Tavern (026-0085)** on the Old Stage Road and the Fork Inn (026-0057) at Sutherland on Cox Road are two-story frame buildings of domestic scale and appearance, strategically located on important cross-county routes. Isham Hargrave's Map of 1820 shows two buildings identified as taverns (the Globe Tavern on the Old Stage Road and Locke's west of the courthouse). Other buildings said to have served as taverns include the now-vanished house at Goodwynsville (026-0061) along the Stage Road in southern Dinwiddie (Jones 22) and Long Ordinary (site 026-0105) on the Cox Road just west of Petersburg. These were among the dozen sites, including Captain Down's, Col. Scott's, Robert Williams', Thomas Reeves, and Southall's, that were identified as houses of public entertainment and were widespread throughout the county (Hargrave 1820). The roads and taverns of Dinwiddie remain among its most significant historic resources together with the historic landscapes defined by those roads and the farms and woodlands along them.



Rice's Tavern (Raceland) (026-0085), view from southeast.

The original two-story frame house at Rice's Tavern or Raceland, dating to c.1760, was used as a tavern for part of its history. The house at Raceland is a two-story, three-bay, frame dwelling with a full English basement built into a hillside. The basement and first-floor facades are protected by a three-bay porch with brick piers at the basement level and square columns (replaced) on the first floor. The house has a standing-seam metal gable roof, nine-over-nine vinyl replacement sash windows, a central entry door, two-story, five-course American-bond chimneys at each end, and an English-bond basement. A large, modern, frame garage addition to the east is linked to the historic section by a one-story hyphen.

The house is said to have been a one and one half story building raised to two stories in the mid-nineteenth century. The English-bond foundation seems to confirm an early date, while the American bond chimneys are part of the expansion. The large rear wing includes a side-passage-plan section of two stories with Federal woodwork and an exterior end American-bond chimney. This is linked to the earlier section by an added hyphen of the same height and width. When this was added, presumably when the second floor was added, the stair appears to have been removed from the earliest part and moved into this new passage. The double house that resulted may have aided in the building's function as a tavern and residence.

A modern two-story wing has been added at the rear (south) of the two-story rear wing. The interior of the original section (not visited in 2009) included paneled wainscoting and mantels in 1936. Before Raceland became the property of the Wynn family, it was known as Rice's Tavern, and it is said to have been visited by troops moving along the Stage Road during the Revolution.

Raceland is a property with great historic and architectural significance. It is of greater age than many in the area and its connection with the history of horse-breeding and racing and the history of taverns makes it valuable. The nineteenth-century alterations to the building illustrate the way that houses and taverns were altered in keeping with changing functions and social mores. The recent alterations to the house have, however, detracted considerably from its integrity.

The house at Raceland has a complex history. Much of it is derived from the oral history and deed research done at the time of the 1936 WPA survey project. The form, prepared by Mamie Fraser, indicates that the property, known as Rice's Tavern, was owned by Mary Wynn Goodrich, said to be the niece of Peter Jones, who is said to have built the tavern for her and her husband. She is said to have sold it to William Wynn, a well-known horse-breeder and racer. He bred Diomed, a famous race-horse, here and operated a race track across the road from the house. In 1839 his estate sold the property to John M. Wynn. Marshall Moncure purchased it in 1883 and it stayed in the Moncure family until very recent years. No date for the original building has been determined, but it appears to date from the mid-to-late eighteenth century [WPA form; Jones, Dinwiddie County, 1976; and Zehmer, 1970].

### *Domestic Architecture*

Most dwelling houses in the period took the one- or two-room (hall-chamber) form and were built of framed timber. Many of these were extraordinary houses when built which often tended to survive because of their superior features. There is no evidence that any brick houses were built in Dinwiddie County during the period. Brick first appears as a primary building material among the surveyed houses in the antebellum period. Even then, stone and brick remained rare, except as materials for chimneys and foundations. Some less substantial houses were undoubtedly built of log, of which a few survive, using the same plans as the frame houses, in particular the one-room plan. Log buildings appear to have increasingly replaced the earlier impermanent post-in-ground and related forms of construction for the homes of many less substantial residents. As an example, the owner of the **Mathe ws House (026-5158)** (built about 1910 near Dinwiddie Court House) indicated that it replaced an earlier log house.



The Quarles House (026-5117), view from southwest (left) and the Wynn-Chappell House (026-0101), view from north (right)

**The Quarles House (026-5117)** of c. 1810/1870 is a rare example of a substantial one-room dwelling dating from the early nineteenth-century. Few small houses of this date or earlier survive in the region and county. The additive form demonstrates how houses were expanded to keep up with the changing fortunes or manners of life of owners



as the nineteenth century passed. The house is shown on the 1878 Rives Map as the property and home of T. Quarles.

The original part of the house is a frame, one-story, one-bay, one-room dwelling with an old six-over-six sash window on the west front, a modern exterior brick flue at the south end, a stone pier foundation, a five-V metal gable roof, paired garret casements (replaced) flanking the original chimney location in the south gable, added aluminum siding over bricktex siding, and an enclosed porch along the east side sheltering an off-center entry door. The east front retains a molded box cornice of early nineteenth-century form, with a beaded frieze and ogee bed mold, while a beaded rake board survives on the south end.

A one-story, frame hall-chamber-plan dwelling was added in the mid-to-late nineteenth century to the north of the original house, relegating the one-room structure to a position as an ell. It has two bays on the north front with different two-over-two sash windows, exterior end concrete block flues, and shed additions at each end. It is connected to the one-room section by a small hyphen with a shed roof. The box cornice on this section appears to date from as late as 1870.

The **Wynn-Chappell House (026-0101)** is another good example of the ways in which traditional houses were expanded as living standards changed. The house is located on Rainey Road south of the courthouse. It consists of a one-room house, probably dating from the first quarter of the nineteenth century, about 1820, with a two-story addition to the west giving it the plan but not the composed elevation of the regionally popular center-passage dwelling. The owner indicates that the one-room section with its double-shouldered chimney was built of logs.

The one-story, one-bay, one-room dwelling has six-over-six sash windows, added aluminum siding, a gabled, standing-seam metal roof, and a four-course, American-bond, double step-shouldered, brick chimney on the east end. It stands on a stone pier foundation. A two-story, two-bay addition to the west end, probably dating from the later antebellum period, contains a passage and additional first-floor room. It features a concrete-block pier foundation and a gabled standing-seam metal roof. A three-bay, one-story porch with square posts shelters the entry bay on the north facade. A two-story, brick exterior chimney rises in the west gable end. A two-story frame ell was added to the south in the 1960s with a one-story extension to the south and a porch along the east side. A small concrete block addition was later made to the south end of the ell.



The Crowder-Perkins House (026-0048), view from northeast (left) and interior of passage looking northeast (right)

**The Crowder-Perkins House (026-0048)** of c. 1800 is a very well preserved example of a regionally popular dwelling form. It dates from the late eighteenth century and embodies the hall-chamber form, altered later to resemble a center-passage-plan house by relocating some of the original doors and windows. The reworked plan made the former chamber into the central passage between the original hall and an added east wing chamber. The very unusual paneling on the east chimney wall shows the earliest woodwork in the house. According to Jack Zehmer, it is "the truly unique feature of the house." The house was owned by Ethiel Crowder before 1836, when the 600- acre tract on Rowanty Creek was acquired by James Oscar Perkins (died 1860). His son, Dr. Edward Williamson Perkins, lived there and practiced medicine for many years.

The Crowder-Perkins House is a late eighteenth-century, two-story, three-bay, frame hall-chamber dwelling with beaded weatherboard siding, nine-over-nine sash windows, a continuous brick foundation with a cellar containing a cooking fireplace (not viewed), exterior end chimneys, and a gabled standing seam metal roof. The weatherboard, which has an ovolo shaped bead on the bottom edge, is attached with wrought nails. The garret is lit by casements in the gables. A frame, two-bay, one-story, one-room wing dating from the early nineteenth century extends to the east end of the house. It has conventional beaded weatherboard and nine-over-nine sash windows. A similar wing, probably added in the 1880s, extends to the west. It was expanded in the early twentieth century by the addition of a polygonal dining room on the north front. An early twentieth-century, one-story, three-bay, Doric porch extends across the north front, added at the same time. A porch across the south has been enclosed during the past century, first with a pantry at the west end and then with a bathroom at the east end. The center section was more recently enclosed.

The main section contains two rooms on each floor. The first-floor rooms originally consisted of a large main room at the west and a smaller chamber at the east end. Both rooms have continuous paneled wainscot with a molded surbase. The doors have one-part beaded architrave trim with an ogee outer molding. The windows have two-part architrave trim with ogee and bead outer molding and an ogee intermediate molding.

The western room has a conventional Federal mantel with a sunburst central tablet and fluted pilasters, but the east room has a three-quarter paneled chimney wall with three flat panels above an unframed fireplace opening, an iron lintel at the fireplace, and doors to each side. The southern door, which is nineteenth-century in date, gives access to the one-story east wing. The northern door, which dates from the eighteenth century, opens into a closet beside the chimney. A molded cornice spans the wall at the top of the wainscot or dado. The cornice is interrupted by the greater height of the south door, indicating that it was added when the house was transformed in the early nineteenth century. An early cupboard with a paneled door is located in the wall above the cornice over the closet door. It seems most likely that the cupboard occupied the top or attic of a pair of pent closets flanking the chimney. The area between the doors and the fireplace are infilled with flat panels above a paneled section of wainscot matching the rest of the room. The possibility exists that the paneling on the wall has been reworked at some point.



Fairview (026-0055), view from southeast

**Fairview (026-0055)** was probably built in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. It is a two-part frame house. The earlier portion is probably the one and one half story hall-chamber dwelling that forms the rear wing. It consists of two unequal rooms, a larger room to the south served by a two-story, exterior, 5-course American bond brick chimney with an added shed to the west side. The garret is lit by two gabled dormers on each front. The section retains original beaded weatherboard siding. No original first-floor window openings remain in the section.

The smaller room to the north may have begun life as a chamber opening off the larger room or may have been purpose-built as a passage (although if a passage the stair would probably have opened from it). An enclosed winder stair rises from the larger room through the smaller room. The larger room is provided with an added late nineteenth-century Gothic mantel. The room above has a plain shelf-and-architrave mantel. A modern kitchen has been added along the east side of the one and one half story section. A six-panel door leads from the passage to the kitchen and to a twentieth-century enclosed porch on the west.

The two-story section is not much later than the rear section, based on material treatment and molding profiles. The larger, three-bay hall-chamber dwelling has a similar form. Two exterior end chimneys are built of five-course American bond. The principal façade faces to the north. The off-center central entry in the three-bay façade contains a modern door. The window in the western bay retains nine-over-nine sashes. The window in the eastern bay was replaced in the twentieth century with a door. The remaining sashes in the house, including the dormers in the rear section, have been replaced with vinyl units.

Fairview is a well preserved dwelling form that again illustrates the way that regional traditions provided for additions and alterations. The house was owned by the Powell and Browder families. The first known owner was Benjamin R. Powell, before 1850. Thomas Browder owned it from 1850-1857 followed by Amy Browder from 1857 to 1860. For much of the twentieth century it was owned by the Slate family. Recent owners include the Thomas Puryears. Mrs. Puryear was the daughter of George Slate. The owners operated the nearby Puryear's Store (026-5111). The house is labeled Browder on the 1878 Rives Map. The house served as a hospital during the Civil War [Jones: 1976, 225].



Rose Bower (026-0090), view from south

Rose Bower (026-0090), seen above, was built in the 1820s for the Thomas Rose family. The house, which is listed in the National Register, was not surveyed as part of this effort. Thomas Rose was Dinwiddie County constable from 1820-1829. The well preserved, two-story, three-bay, frame, hall-chamber house, with intact weatherboard, sash windows, and interior woodwork, is located in the southeast section of the county. It has an American-bond brick foundation and tall exterior end chimneys. The house has marbled and grained paneled wainscot, HL hinges, an enclosed winder stair in the main room, a Federal mantel with a paneled overmantel, and an adjacent glazed press.

The house has many exterior features, including molded window trim and beaded weatherboard. An early one-story ell extends to the rear. The house is accompanied by a rare collection of period outbuildings, including a frame kitchen.

### Other Houses

The central-passage plan, as seen above, had been manifested as early as the mid-eighteenth century at Burlington (026-0001) and Mayfield (026-0027). The grandest manifestation of the center-passage-plan form standing today from this period is Evergreen (026-0023), located south of Dinwiddie Court House, a much-altered, large, frame, two-story, five-bay, single-pile house dating from 1790-1810. A house type associated with the center-passage form is the side-passage plan, in which a main room flanks a passage on one side only. It is effectively a partial manifestation of the central passage form and is often completed by the addition of a second flanking room.



Montrose (026-0031) view from southwest (left) and Burnt Quarter (026-0025) view from west (right)

The house at Montrose (026-0031), listed in the National Register, is a good example of the single-pile center-passage plan, likely built during the first quarter of the nineteenth century for Theodorick Bland Pryor, a Presbyterian minister. It was a part of the Annsville plantation owned by the Pryor family. Theodorick Pryor's son, Roger Atkinson Pryor, was born at Montrose in 1828. He distinguished himself, first as a Confederate General and, later, as a jurist in New York.

The original section of the house is a three-bay, one and one half story dwelling with a center-passage plan. The house has double-shouldered end chimneys of stone with brick stacks. There are three pedimented dormers on each side of the gable roof. The house retains much of its original exterior materials, including nine-over-nine window sashes, molded windowsills, and beaded siding. The west room features an exterior pent closet beside an elaborate Federal mantel with a large sunburst in low relief on its center tablet and smaller ones in the end blocks. The rooms are treated with a wainscot made up of wide horizontal boards and a beaded pin rail. The second floor is reached by a narrow winding open-stringer stair with scrolled end brackets and square balusters.

Burnt Quarter (026-0025), also listed in the National Register, was probably built for Robert Coleman in the late eighteenth century. The frame house has undergone many changes since it was built. There is no clear evidence that it was built any earlier than 1790. The house was not included in this survey effort because access was not permitted. The house appears to have begun as a single-pile, side-passage-plan house in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth centuries. The flanking wings have Flemish-bond foundations. The house is sheathed with beaded weatherboard.



Cedarhurst (026-0044), view from southwest

A series of Dinwiddie County houses were part of a significant group of antebellum-era houses across the state: three-part buildings based in Palladian designs as derived from published pattern books, such as Robert Morris's *Select Architecture* of 1755. The houses, which included Laurel Brook (026-0016, destroyed), Darvills (026-0029, demolished), and **Cedarhurst (026-0044)**, each contain a central gable-front pavilion flanked by subsidiary wings. Another house that seems to have employed the three-part form, similar to Laurel Brook, is the much altered structure at Fancy Farm, now known as Whipponock (026-0098). A photograph is shown on page 101.

Cedarhurst has important interior painted woodwork. A dated brick was found and retained that gives evidence that the house was constructed in 1798, a date not inconsistent with the form, recorded history, and detailing of the house. It is very similar to the not-distant house at Darvills. The house has lost integrity through the years and the recent loss of the original window sash has had a deleterious effect. Cedarhurst was owned by Thomas G. Wynn in 1834. Intervening owners include Mary S. Wynn, widow, Ann Euphrem Wynn (1846-1849) Nancy Roberts (1849-1868), Martha Green Warren (1868-1879), and Richard L. Chappell and family (1879-present). The house is said to have served as a tavern on the Old Stage Road and a hospital during the Civil War [Jones: 1976, 211].

The central section was originally flanked to the east and west by one-story, one-room wings, but the eastern wing, said to have burned in the early twentieth century, is missing. A Bungalow-style porch with tapered square columns on brick plinths was added to the south front and east side in about 1936, giving the house an asymmetrical appearance. The tall, narrow, central section is a gable-fronted, two-story, three-bay block containing a central door with sidelights flanked only on the west by a sash window. A double-shouldered, four-course, American-bond chimney stands at the north end flanked by narrow garret casements. The house features replacement nine-over-nine first-floor and six-over-six second-floor sash windows, a brick pier foundation with later masonry infill, a standing-seam metal roof, and added vinyl siding over earlier asbestos shingles. A single six-over-six sash window occupies the garret level of the south gable.

An early-twentieth-century kitchen was added at the west end of the west wing. A root cellar is located under the original west wing. A brick dated 1798, found in replacing one of the piers supporting the central section, was incorporated in the fireplace infill in the main room. The exterior chimney at the west end of the west wing was removed after survey photographs were taken in 1969-70.

The interior features an entry passage in the south end of the central section. Original six-panel doors giving access to the side wings are located at the east and west ends. A semi-enclosed winder stair rises at the east end with a short flight of closed stringer steps with square balusters rotated 45 degrees along the bottom run. The passage has high, wood wainscot with narrow, flat panels. The principal room in the house occupies the majority of the first floor of the central section. It is accessed through a central door in the partition between it and the passage. The main room has a high flush wood wainscot with an upper band over a lower section to chair rail height. The upper part retains decorative painted panels and graining. The mantel is said to have lost its upper part in damage from a lightning strike. The segmentally arched opening is surrounded by multiple small panels with a variety of painted decorative marble colors.

The interior of the west wing includes an original exterior door at the south end of the west wall. The mantel is gone. An enclosed winder stair rises in the southeast corner. The interior of the entire house features a two-part molded base with a top ogee and an intermediate ogee and a two-part architrave surround at the doors and windows with ogee moldings and an inner bead.

## Domestic Outbuildings



Wales (026-0024), view of wash house from southwest (left) and slave house from south (right)

Although domestic outbuildings were undoubtedly found supporting the activities at each house in the county, very few early examples survive. The best early examples are the wonderfully intact frame wash house and the double slave house at **Wales (026-0024)**. The slave house, built to house two families, is a fine example of the kinds of substantial housing increasingly provided for slaves in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.



Dependency at Old Pine Forest (026-0017) from northeast and outbuildings at Rose Bower (026-0090), view from west

The log dependency (probably a kitchen) at **Old Pine Forest (026-0017)** is a remarkable survival from the otherwise vanished antebellum Sturdivant family farm complex. It is a low structure made of 6 x 6 inch squared logs closely fitted together and joined at the corners with half dovetail joints. The building features a tall standing-seam metal gable roof with deep overhangs on the front and rear. The joists lap over and project beyond the top logs in the walls and carry a carefully shaped diagonal false plate that is pegged to the joists from below.



The building is lit by very small casement windows in the front and rear that are closed with batten shutters. The off-center entry is in the south front and is closed with a beaded batten door. The gables are filled with beaded weatherboards. A large coursed rubble granite chimney (four feet by ten feet) with a brick flue is located off center in the east gable. It carries a brick flue. The interior today contains a single room furnished with a cooking fireplace and a ladder stair to the garret.

A few important outbuildings survive at Rose Bower (026-0090), including a frame kitchen and meat house. The frame buildings, probably dating from the 1820s, retain original weatherboards, doors, and window sash.

### *Churches*

The Anglican Church suffered a precipitous decline after the Revolution. **Sapony Church (026-0019)** appears to have been the only Anglican church in the county during the years after the Revolution. It was located near the lower end of the parish, on Sappony Creek. The already ancient 1728 building was given a new pedimented roof in the Greek Revival manner popular among up-to-date county churches. The entire Anglican connection with the state was abolished and the newly renamed Episcopal Church suffered greatly from disestablishment. Not until Calvary Episcopal Church was begun at Dinwiddie Court House in 1846 as a mission of St. Paul's Church in Petersburg was the Anglican presence again felt. Religious enthusiasm, already prevalent in the parish, drew many to the former dissenting churches, and attendance dropped precipitously, causing many parishes to close completely. The eighteenth-century Anglican church buildings had each been removed or rebuilt by the mid-nineteenth century [Agee, 1976]. In 1850, 24 churches were recorded, including 17 Methodist, 3 Baptist, two Episcopal, one Quaker, and one Campbellite Baptist (Disciples of Christ) [Virginia Writers' Project: 1942]. No resources were identified from this period.

While congregations in some areas opened churchyards around their church buildings at an early date, it is not clear whether such was the case in Dinwiddie. The church cemeteries in Dinwiddie do not appear to contain many early nineteenth-century headstones. It is likely that few graves were, however, provided with permanent markers.

### *Industry and Industrial Buildings*

The principal form taken by industry in the region was the essential one of the grist mill. These small structures were often seasonal, with one or two runs of millstones powered by simple tub wheels. Grain was ground in return for a "toll" or percentage of the product. None survive from this period.

### *Agriculture and Agricultural Buildings*

Farming in this period seems to have been accompanied by the consolidation and final settlement of most arable areas. Agriculture remained the mainstay of the regional economy during this period. The principal crops in the region at large were tobacco,

corn, and increasingly, wheat. Years of cultivation in the region rendered some farms less productive as the soil was depleted [Martin 1836: 179-180]. Very large plantations in fertile sections continued to contrast with many small mixed-crop farms in other areas. The agricultural buildings that served the farmers of the period probably do not survive, although some of the outbuildings surveyed may predate 1831. These consisted principally of stables, barns, meat houses, granaries and cribs. Most of the historic farms mentioned under the domestic theme above survive and form the backbone of the county's historic agricultural landscape.

### *Commerce*

A few stores were operated to make goods and credit available to residents of the county. Stores at this period were probably few and any locations have not been identified in the secondary literature.

### *Schools*

The characteristic way in which most self-sufficient Virginians provided primary and secondary education for their children was through the provision of private schools. The wealthiest landowners would hire a teacher to be a part of the household, often bringing in other students to share the cost. Community schools, sometimes called "old field schools," where parents from several households would hire a teacher, became the norm for elementary levels of schooling until well into the nineteenth century. Secondary education was provided by academies, private institutions where older students could complete their education or prepare for university.

The Quakers provided sectarian education for boys at a school on Quaker Road northeast of the courthouse starting about 1800. Other institutions for boys were the Dinwiddie Academy at the Court House opened in 1812 with Jonathan Smith as principal, the Winfield Academy founded in 1819 at Darvills Plantation, and Dr. Paterson Harper's Academy begun in the western part of the county in about 1820. Dinwiddie Academy offered studies in Latin, Greek, Geography, Belles Letters, History, Logic, Mathematics, and Natural and Moral Philosophy. Winfield Academy was held in a two-story building with a stone ground floor containing a single room heated by fireplaces at both ends and a two-room frame second floor. It was still open in 1848 [Jones 167-168 and Virginia Writers' Project: 1942, 180].

Not until the end of the eighteenth century did Virginia begin to consider the creation of a public school system. A state act of 1796 promoting education, including one to provide schooling for the poor, were left to the justices of the counties to implement. There is little evidence that Dinwiddie embraced the concept of public education. During the next fifty years, the Virginia Assembly continued to strengthen the newly emerging public schools. The Literary Fund, created in 1810, was set up to distribute money to counties to educate poor white children. In 1819, the state's Literary Fund was made available to increase teachers' pay in public schools. There was, however, much prejudice against the free school idea in the antebellum period, and there

is little evidence that such schools were popular anywhere in the state. No school survives from this period.

### **1831-1860 Antebellum Period**

The rural population of Dinwiddie grew steadily during the antebellum period. The census stood at 5,257 in 1830 [Dinwiddie County 1942]. By 1850, it had increased to 11,106, including 4,277 whites, 680 “free colored,” and 6,149 slaves [*Elliot and Nye’s Virginia Directory and Business Register* 1852].

Hamlets across the county served as the sites of post offices, stores, taverns, and mills. In 1835 post offices were located at Dinwiddie Court House, Goodwynsville, Wyoming, Poplar Grove, Richieville, and Sappony Creek. Only Wyoming had reached the size of a village by 1835. Among the most important of these tiny communities in 1835 was the centrally placed Dinwiddie Court House which had a tavern to serve the citizens for court-day appearances, and Wyoming with a mercantile store, a blacksmith shop, a wheelwright, and two nearby manufacturing mills [Joseph Martin. *A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia*, 1835].

By 1850, the villages and crossroads hamlets had grown a little. *Thomson’s Mercantile and Professional Directory* of 1851 indicates that there were four stores in the courthouse community, S. S. Baker, Peebles and Sturdivant, John Perkins, and James M. Williams; John W. Butterworth and Archibald Thweat operated stores at Wyoming and John Hogwood had a store at Fork Inn (Sutherland). The courthouse was home to two attorneys-at-law: Isaac S. Keeler and E. B. Worsham. They were joined by four of the county’s eleven physicians. Other physicians were found near Mount Pleasant (1), Fork Inn (1), Richiesville (2), Darvils (2), and Wyoming (1). The county’s only hotel was located at the courthouse and operated by William H. Goodyer.

The closeness of Petersburg made it unnecessary to organize a bank in the county, unlike in western Virginia, where branches of eastern banks were opened in the antebellum period. With no bank in the county, local farmers and storekeepers with capital acted as bankers, holding mortgages and making loans. Regional commerce became increasingly important as transportation improved. Petersburg’s powerful economy continued to dominate the region. Similarly, the county government experienced an expansion in the antebellum period.

## *Government*



Dinwiddie County Courthouse (026-0004), view from southwest

The frame courthouse built in the 1820s stood until 1849. In 1851 a new Greek Revival-style Dinwiddie County Courthouse (026-0004) was erected on the same spot. The building did not include the columned portico, which was added in the twentieth century. The county seat continued to be a regional political center, with monthly court days. The courthouse square was surrounded by a few businesses and houses. In 1858 a second floor was inserted in the high-ceilinged original courtroom, providing offices and jury rooms on the first floor and a courtroom on the second.

## *Transportation and Transportation-related Buildings*

The need for better transportation routes was a primary issue of concern during this period. An act passed by the General Assembly in 1835 gave responsibility for road maintenance to the counties through a direct tax or levy and permitted the hiring of road workers. Regional turnpikes began to link localities in central Virginia with a transportation network connecting the region with eastern markets.

Road improvements, as they occurred, also meant better river crossings. Improved roads further reinforced the status of the county seat as the nexus of commerce for the locality and continued to serve exclusively as local transportation routes supplementing river and rail travel until the coming of the railroad in the late nineteenth century.

Prior to 1830, the best means of transporting goods to market was by bateaux. The Upper Appomattox River Navigation Company, incorporated in 1795, made the river navigable by bateaux for 120 miles above Petersburg. A planned 'Junction Canal,' chartered in 1825 but never begun, would have connected the Appomattox River with the river trade of the Roanoke River. By 1820, more than 3,000 bateaux trips per year passed through Dinwiddie County [Trout, W. E. *The Appomattox River Atlas Historic Sites on the Appomattox and Its Navigable Branches*, Virginia Canal & Navigation Society, 2003].

In 1830 the Virginia General Assembly chartered the Petersburg Railroad Company (later the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad). The north-south route was open to the Roanoke River by 1833. In 1837 it was connected by other lines to major cities in North Carolina and the rich farmland in between. Petersburg became a major market for the produce of the region served by the railroad. The county's principal railroad depot was at Reams Station midway along the county's eastern edge. An east-west route, the Southside Railroad, was planned to follow the route of Cox Road. It was connected to Lynchburg in 1854. Principal stations were at Ford to the southwest and Sutherland midway to Petersburg.

With the new railroads paralleling the northern (Cox Road) and eastern (Halifax Road) highways, the one major transportation route was the Stage Road that ran southwest from Petersburg into Mecklenburg County and beyond. The Boydton and Petersburg Plankroad Company was chartered as a turnpike in 1850. The road (now US Route 1) was a more direct route to the southwest connecting Petersburg with Boydton. It was provided with a smooth wood plank surface, over which vehicles could travel without the delays experienced on poorly maintained dirt roads. The road was a success and, for a time, rivaled the railroad for ease of use.

Taverns at key points along the roads served the travelers. **Cedarhurst (026-0044)** served as a tavern for a while, according to tradition. The Fork Inn (026-0057) was an active tavern at this time at Sutherland, where the Namozine and Cox Road fork. A tavern (now vanished) called San Marino is said to have been a prominent stop for cattle drivers just north of the Nottoway River crossing on the Boydton Plank Road south of present-day McKenney [WPA survey, 1937].

### *Domestic Architecture*

Most houses continued to take the one- or two-room form and were built of frame or log. Examples of both from the antebellum period are less common today and include the well preserved one-room log house at **Puryear's Store (026-5111)** near Midway School and the log or frame hall-chamber house at **14002 Old Cox Road (026-5126)**.



Puryear's Store (026-5111), view from southeast

The log outbuilding at **Puryear's Store (026-5111)** is an antebellum one-story log house with a board-and-batten addition and exposed rafter ends. The roof is standing-seam metal and gabled with a brick exterior end chimney and six light paired, sliding sash windows. The structure is associated with the Slate and Puryear families who lived at nearby Fairview (026-0055) and operated the store [Jones: 1976, 225].



House at 14002 Old Cox Rd (026-5126), from south (left) and Moody House (026-5109) from west (right)

The house at **14002 Old Cox Road (026-5126)** was built about 1850. The house is a good example of the hall-chamber dwelling form found in the county and region in significant numbers. It appears, from the thickness of the wall, to be built of log, a rare construction material among surviving buildings. The single-pile, hall-parlor, two-story, building features exterior-end stuccoed stone chimneys with brick stacks. There is an off-center, four-panel entry door and a one-story addition. The building has a one-story addition dated ca. 1950. The north and south fronts feature identical facades.

The **Moody House (026-5109)**, c. 1830, is a well-preserved example of a frame, two-story, three-bay, hall-chamber dwelling. The house has asymmetrically placed six-over-six sash windows, a standing-seam metal gable roof, two-story, five-course

American-bond exterior-end chimneys, and an enclosed one-story porch at the entry bay. Additions include aluminum siding, a one-story shed across the rear with an enclosed porch, and a carport at the west end. It is located in the north-central portion of the county along a major transportation route near a farm belonging to the Moody family on the 1878 Rives map. It remains in the Moody family today.

The number of houses utilizing the larger, side-passage and central-passage plans and a substantial version of the two-room plan, grew dramatically, as capital expanded and farmer's demands for comfort and privacy grew. In many cases the center-passage-plan house incorporated earlier houses of one or two rooms.



T. E. Hargrave House (026-5145) from southwest (left) and Diggs House (026-5116) from northeast (right)

The **T. E. Hargrave House (026-5145)**, c. 1850, is a well preserved example of the center-passage plan. The house is shown on the 1878 Rives Map as belonging to T. E. Hargrave, Dinwiddie County Commissioner of the Revenue (1861-1865) and a surveyor. He was the son of John Hargrave (b. 1801) a surveyor and planter. His father, James Hargrave, was a teacher and also a surveyor [Rives Map 1878 and Dinwiddie County Heritage 105]. The frame, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, center-passage-plan dwelling has a returned box cornice, an asphalt-shingle gable roof, an exterior-end chimney at the north end and a concrete-block replacement flue at the south end, six-over-six sash windows, and a one-story, one-bay porch with square posts at the central entry on the west front. A one-story, one-room offset ell with a central chimney extends to the east.

The **Diggs House (026-5116)** was built c. 1850 and is a good antebellum example of the central-passage-plan. The house belonged to the Diggs family in the 20th century. The frame, two-story, three-bay single-pile, central-passage-plan dwelling has a one-story offset ell at the rear (south) with an enclosed porch on the east side. The front porch is missing, and the front entry is blocked with plywood. The house features added aluminum siding; a gabled standing-seam metal roof, two-story, exterior-end stone chimneys with brick stacks above the shoulders, and one-over-one replacement sash windows.



Poole's Dairy Farm (026-5098), view from northeast

The house at **Poole's Dairy Farm (026-5098)** was built about 1850. The house is a good example of the center-passage form. It is one of a substantial number of similar houses in the county dating from the antebellum era. The Greek Revival-style house is a two-story, five-bay, frame, single-pile, center-passage-plan dwelling with an asphalt-shingle gable roof, a two-story, shouldered, six-course American-bond brick chimney at each end, six-over-six wood sash windows with modern shutters, and a central front door with sidelights and transom as well as a modern replacement door. The early, gabled, three-bay, two-story front porch is supported on square posts dating from c. 1930. Vinyl siding has been added. Four-over-four garret casements flank the chimneys.



Hamilton Arms (026-0030), view from northeast (left), and detail of entry from north (right)

The house at **Hamilton Arms (026-0030)** is also a good example of the mid-nineteenth-century center-passage plan dwelling. The abstract pilaster capitals at the entry are among the county's few examples of nineteenth-century "folk" classicism. Tradition holds that the house, built for Hamilton Heath, was originally a one and one half story building. It is a two-story, three-bay frame center-passage-plan dwelling with a standing-seam metal hipped roof, small capitals on corner boards, a crude dentil cornice, a built-in gutter, plain weatherboard siding, brick end chimneys, and one-story wings. The central entry has a transom and sidelights and is ornamented with abstracted Ionic pilasters. The entry is sheltered by a one-story, three-bay porch with twentieth-century Doric columns. The stuccoed coursed rubble foundation has vents in the north front.



The fully plastered interior features a central passage with a dog-leg stair. It is flanked by rooms with corresponding finishes including plain Greek Revival-style mantels with simple pilasters supporting a high frieze and plain shelf. The wings contain similar rooms. The mantel in the west room is slightly more elaborate, with end blocks in the frieze over the pilasters. The door and window trim is extremely plain, with a two-part square architrave and a beveled outer molding. The window casings extend to the floor and have plain base blocks. The tall molded baseboard extends throughout the first floor (the second floor was not visited).



Webb House (026-0096), view from northwest

The **Webb House (026-0096)**, built about 1830, is a two-story, frame, three-bay, single-pile, side-passage-plan dwelling with six-over-six sash windows, added aluminum siding, gabled asphalt-shingle roof, stuccoed, infilled, brick pier foundation, one-bay porch with modern four-by-four supports, and a one-story, two-room wing to the east with a central chimney. The east wing is made up of two sections, with the outer room being added later. The chimney at the west end is a two-story brick chimney with nine-course American bond. The upper part of the stack is missing. The chimney in the east wing was originally on the exterior of the wing. The windows are original, except for the windows in the east wing which originally resembled those on the main house. The north and south doors are equipped with original six-panel doors.

The interiors, documented by Jack Zehmer in 1969-1970, had flush wainscot and Federal mantels in both the main section and east wing. A winder stair reached the garret in the wing, while an open-stringer stair led from the north door to the south and featured a paneled skirt, a plain stringer, a ramped and eased round rail, and two square balusters per step. The mantel in the main room had a high frieze supported on elongated volutes. The mantel in the wing was a very plain shelf-and-architrave type. The house is associated with the Webb family, several of whom are buried in the adjoining family cemetery. The earliest known owner was William Jarratt Webb (1812-1906). His son, Alexander, grandson, William C. Webb, and great-grandson, C. A. Webb, inherited the farm.



Webb-Chappell House (026-0097), view from south (left) and Dabney House (026-5123) view from southwest (right)

The **Webb-Chappell House (026-0097)**, built about 1850, is a two-story, frame, single-pile, side-passage-plan dwelling with a two-story, two-bay addition to the west end to give it the form of a center-passage-plan house, exterior end chimneys, a gabled standing-seam metal roof, six-over-six sash windows, added aluminum siding, and a two-story ell to the rear predating the addition to the west. A one-story, six-bay porch with turned posts and a spindle frieze was added across the front in the late nineteenth century.

Based on photos from 1970, the interior featured a Federal-era mantel in the east end with an early door to the south. The added west room had a Greek Revival-style mantel with pilasters and a pinrail. A second-floor bedroom had a plain shelf-and-architrave mantel like the one at the nearby Webb House (026-0096) associated with the same family.

The **Dabney House (026-5123)**, c. 1850, is a two-story, frame, single-pile, side-passage-plan dwelling with paired and single six-over-six sash windows (altered in the early twentieth century), a standing-seam metal gable roof, a brick pier foundation with concrete block infill, bricktex siding, and a two-story stone exterior-end chimney at the west end with a brick stack at the top. A one-story, three-bay porch with square columns spans the front (south) facade. A frame one-room addition stands at the east end. A one-story frame ell extends to the rear with a porch along the west side. The Dabney House is a good example of the side-passage-plan dwelling. The house was owned by R. Dabney in 1878 [Dinwiddie County Heritage, 77-78].



Driver's Oaks (026-5124), view from southwest (left) and House at 23805 Vaughan Road (026-5146), view from southeast (right)

**Driver's Oaks (026-5124)**, built c. 1850, is a one-story, frame, single-pile, side-passage-plan dwelling with old six-over-six sash windows, added vinyl siding, and a shed across the rear. The main section and the rear shed have stone chimneys on the east end with brick stacks. A lower two-bay section extends the house to the west with a modern chimney at the west end. A further western addition is a hipped-roof room (possibly an enclosed porch). The front door is sheltered by a one-bay nineteenth-century porch with square columns. A modern kitchen addition stands to the northeast. The house at Driver's Oaks is a well preserved example of a side-passage-plan dwelling, a regionally popular dwelling form in mid-nineteenth century Dinwiddie County. It is one of many in the county that take this form. The house was built by John Driver, a cabinet-maker who came to the area from Isle of Wight County. He married Martha A. Dabney in 1850. The house "had a hall with a door leading to the living room and another at the back of the hall which in a later addition opened into a kitchen" [Dinwiddie County Heritage, 77-78].

### **African-American Dwellings**

Houses associated with black residents take the forms also typical of the private homes of free families and the solitary and collective dwellings built for the slaves who made up the majority of county residents. There is a good possibility that the single-pen log dwelling at the house at **23805 Vaughan Road (026-5146)** is a slave house dating from the mid-nineteenth century. The frame, two-story, three-bay, double-pile, center-passage-plan dwelling is accompanied by the rare log single-room tenant house or slave house, which has an internal brick chimney and a gabled, standing-seam metal roof.

### **Domestic Outbuildings**

Each nineteenth-century house was originally accompanied by a series of domestic outbuildings, in addition to the dwellings provided for slaves, including meat houses, cribs, henhouses, carriage houses, and stables. Survival rates for these are poor and many historic houses now stand isolated in the landscape.



Webb Outbuilding (026-0096), view from west (left) and Webb-Chappell Smokehouse (026-0097), view from southwest (right)

The outbuilding at the **Webb House (026-0096)**, said in 1970 to have been a "weaving house," is a one-room frame building, possibly dating from the second quarter of the nineteenth century. It has aluminum siding covering the windows, a gabled standing-seam metal roof, and no chimney. Documentation by Jack Zehmer in 1969-1970 shows that it had beaded siding, and that the window and batten door on the south front were closely spaced. The window was provided with an early single board wooden shutter (now missing).

A fine antebellum smokehouse, in poor condition, survives at the **Webb-Chappell House (026-0097)**. It is the only one, to the author's knowledge, with a wooden floor and a raised stone hearth. The one-story frame smokehouse is of heavy timber construction sheathed with weatherboards and roofed with wood shingles. It has closely spaced studs and the door is missing.



Kitchen at 5021 Midway Road (026-5119), view from northeast

The farm at **5021 Midway Road (026-5119)** is centered around a mid-twentieth-century dwelling. The surviving frame kitchen implies that the house replaced an earlier farmhouse on the same site. The c. 1850 frame board-and-batten kitchen has a large stone chimney with a brick stack and a standing-seam metal gable roof. It is located to the immediate northeast of the house.

### *Churches*

The kinds of floor plans employed for meeting houses and churches in Dinwiddie is not clear, since none survive other than **Sapony Episcopal Church (026-0019)**, c. 1728, which used the nave plan. Sapony Church's layout contrasts with the multi-directional, domestic-like plans used for some meeting houses in the larger region. The nave plan differs from alternate layouts in that it has the entry in the short end of a rectangular church building, a central aisle, and the focal point in the form of an altar or pulpit opposite the entry.

Methodist congregations continued to spread as the population grew. In 1850 there were 17 Methodist Episcopal churches in this county; 2 Episcopal and 1 Baptist [*Elliot and Nye's Virginia Directory and Business Register*, 1852]. Increased wealth enabled church members to undertake a series of substantial frame churches. Presbyterians arrived on the scene in 1859, as a mission of the Namozine Presbyterian Church in Amelia County. In that year was founded the Hebron-Dinwiddie Presbyterian Church. The church burned and was rebuilt in 1937.

Most antebellum-era churches in the county were replaced or remodeled in the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries. None were inventoried as part of this survey project. Ocran Methodist Church replaced the old Wells Meeting House near Sutherland in 1854. The church has been altered by the recent addition of brick veneer. Similarly, Trinity Methodist Church, which was a continuation of the Old Ford Meeting House, was built in 1859. It is located near Church Road in the northwest section of the county. Neither building was surveyed.

### *Commerce*

Regional commerce became increasingly significant when the railroads were completed through the county. Stores in the antebellum period were located at regular intervals along county roads, in the court house village, and at crossroads hamlets. They sold local produce as well as manufactured goods and imported foodstuffs. Dinwiddie Court House had a store in 1835, as did Wyoming, in the south section [Martin 1836:179-183]. A slightly expanded list is given in another source of the same year: *Elliot and Nye's Virginia Directory and Business Register* of 1852 lists six major merchants in the county. Robert E. & William H. Pubet and Benjamin P. Hall at the Courthouse; Charles Young & Son and Balam Wells at Darvills; Archibald Thweatt at Wyoming; and John W. Butterworth at Harper's Home.

Although no resources from this period were identified, stores tended to follow the same form through the entire nineteenth century, with a rectangular shape, a central entry in one gable-fronted end, and counters lining the sides, often with a counting room at the back and an added, shed-roofed storeroom on one side.

### ***Industry and Industrial Structures***

Industry became much more diversified in the antebellum era, with a number of highly capitalized companies beginning operation. Mills ranged from the local grist mill to large commercial mills. The 1850 Industrial Census provides information about the state of industry in the Dinwiddie of the 1850s. In addition to the 21 mills listed, there were three tanners and shoe makers, 14 blacksmiths, six barrel and box makers, one coach factory, two quarries, and four wheelwrights. There were five sawmills, one lumbering business, and one carpenter [US Census, 1850]. No industrial buildings survive from this period.

### ***Agriculture and Agricultural Buildings***

Agriculture continued as the primary occupation in antebellum Dinwiddie County. There were 750 farms in 1850 [Virginia Writers' Project: 1942, 161]. According to *Elliot and Nye's Virginia Directory and Business Register* of 1852 "the lands of this county are generally poor, except upon the river and in the vicinity of Petersburg, where they have been much improved. The products are tobacco and wheat." The farms and historic roads through the county form the principal elements in the historic agricultural landscape that defines the county to this day.

The family farm continued to characterize the life of most residents, although slavery and the plantation system held sway in some areas, particularly along the Appomattox River. As was true throughout the region, most slave owners held one or two slaves and worked beside them in the house or field. At the same time, a few major owners held large numbers of enslaved workers.

Few antebellum-era farm buildings were identified, but the types of buildings were similar to those found in later periods and in neighboring counties. Granaries, the earliest of which, for the most part, survive from the late nineteenth century and early twentieth centuries, were well-ventilated structures built to house grain used for feeding livestock and to protect the grain from rodents and other pests.



Corn crib at Wales (026-0024), view from northeast

Corn cribs from this period were often long, narrow structures with log walls or slats along the side allowing the corn to dry rapidly and to prevent mildew. The very large frame corn crib at **Wales (026-0024)** dates from this period and represents the kind of outbuilding required for a large plantation operation.

Tobacco cultivation, the principal cash crop for many county residents, required a variety of barn forms, depending on the curing method: fire-cured, air-cured, or flue-cured. The fire-cured method required an air-tight, often vertical barn in which a fire was built on the floor of the barn and dense smoke contacted the leaves directly. The flue-cured method involved low, often brick flues, which transmitted heat to the leaves suspended above without smoke. The oldest type of barn, and the most rarely identified, is the air-cured tobacco barn, in which the leaves are hung in a well ventilated rectangular frame structure. Often these had vertical vents formed in their vertical board walls. No tobacco barns from this period were identified in the county.

### *Schools*

Education during this period followed earlier trends, but a gradual improvement followed the establishment of voluntary state guidelines and the availability of building funds after 1829. In compliance with state directives designed to encourage citizens to voluntarily improve educational opportunities, counties were supposed to divide themselves into school districts. All white children over the age of six were to receive education free of charge. This took the form of a per diem paid to aid poor students. Dinwiddie County officials did use public funding to supplement educational opportunities. By 1850 there were about a dozen common schools and several female schools receiving some public funding. Several academies operating outside Petersburg also received some public funds [Virginia Writers' Project: 1942].

According to *Elliot and Nye's Virginia Directory and Business Register of 1852* "this county has several Academies, vix:--Jefferson Academy on Cox's Road; Green Wood Seminary at the Courthouse; Olden Place Seminary, near Darvills, all in a flourishing condition; besides many normal schools." Others founded in the antebellum

period include the Mt. Liberty School, Wyoming School, Fleetwood Academy, and Charles Young's Academy. As time passed education for young women was seen as desirable by wealthy families. Girls' education was provided at schools such as the Female Academy, opened in 1839 and the Olden Place Female Seminary, started in 1840 near Darvills mentioned above [Jones 168]. Other girls' institutions included Girard Heartwell's School for Girl's, and Oak Forest Female School [Jones, 168]. No schools from this period were identified.

### **1861-1865 Civil War**

The Civil War adversely affected Dinwiddie County in particularly violent ways. As in most parts of Virginia, the products of the countryside were depleted in service of the Confederate cause. Many local soldiers died. However, the important railroad lines through the county and the nearness of the final target of Grant's Army at Petersburg caused a long series of battles in the final month of the war to be fought across the county. Almost every public and large private building was said to have been used as a hospital by one side or the other after the several major battles. Since most of the sites connected with the battles were already surveyed in recent years as part of the Petersburg Battlefield and Pamplin Park National Register nominations, few were surveyed as part of this project solely because of their military significance.

### **1865-1917 Reconstruction and Growth**

Dinwiddie's population grew steadily throughout the century. It had been about 5,257 in 1830. It stood at 13,017 in 1880. The number of black citizens outnumbered the white by 4,647. There were fifteen post offices. There were nine churches, forty-one stores, and nine mills in the county. Two hotels were open, one at the courthouse and one at Ream's Station. The population of Dinwiddie Court House was 75 [*Chataigne's Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer, 1877-1878*].

The end of slavery meant the relocation of the many former slaves who remained in the area to private houses. While few houses remain from the early days of freedom, the many small hamlets settled by the former slaves survive throughout the county. A good example is found in the southern tier of the county at Masontown, located east of McKenney, where a well preserved academic building, the **Masontown School (026-5175)**, survives. Many ex-slaves continued to work for the former slaveholders in the area or their successors. The end of the Confederacy spelled ruin to most of the county's old landed families and large landowners.

As the century drew to a close, Dinwiddie County began to enjoy a period of modest prosperity that would continue into the twentieth century. In 1890, the number of Dinwiddie post offices had increased to fifteen, including Burgess, Darvills, Ford, Richieville, Sutherland, Church Road, Dinwiddie Court House, Goodwynsville, Olden Place, Ream's Station, San Marino, and Wilson's Depot, with many place names current



today making their appearance among them. There were numerous doctors, several attorneys, and two hotels: the Haines House at Dinwiddie Court House and one at Ford's Depot [*Chataigne's Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer, 1890-1891*]. As the region entered fully into the national economic system, local banks supplemented the banks in Petersburg. By 1907, "there were two banks in the county, The Bank of Dinwiddie, at McKenney, Va., which commenced business June 5, 1906, with a paid up capital of \$10,000, and which now has a surplus of \$1,000 [and] the Farmers Bank of Butterworth, Va., which commenced business June 1, 1907, with a capital of \$10,000" [Jamestown Committee. *Historic Dinwiddie*, 1907]. These were joined by the **Bank of Carson (026-5143-0002)**, which opened in 1911, although the current building was built later. None of the buildings associated with these banks before 1916 are still standing.

Settlement along the Boydton Plank Road increased following the opening of the Richmond, Petersburg, and Carolina Railroad (RP&C) in the late 1890s. The RP&C became part of the Seaboard Airline Railway in 1900, a trunk line connecting Florida, Georgia, and Carolina cities with Virginia and northeastern cities via Washington, D.C. The Seaboard completed its line linking Petersburg and the North Carolina town of Norlina in 1900. The towns of DeWitt and McKenney were planned along the route of the railroad south of Dinwiddie Court House. McKenney grew into a substantial town with industrial and mercantile strength. DeWitt, located between McKenney and the courthouse, was named for DeWitt Smith, one of the Seaboard's senior officials (Survey form 026-5025). Real estate speculation in the DeWitt area ended during the early twentieth century. Dinwiddie County tax maps show a thirty-block grid south of the Boydton Plank Road. A park was laid out near the center of the subdivision (Dinwiddie County Deeds). Intensive settlement of this area never occurred. Aside from First Street and McKenney Avenue, the current landscape does not reflect this subdivision.

### ***Government***

Dinwiddie Court House experienced slow growth after the Civil War. The censuses do not give a population figure for the town. These included several lawyers and merchants. The population was principally made up of the families of professionals, merchants, and artisans. Modest expansion of county services required more space. For the first time, in 1900, a clerk's office was built outside the courthouse for the storage and updating of public records [Jones, 302]. The Clerk's Office is part of the Dinwiddie County Courthouse site (026-0004) and now serves as the Dinwiddie County Public Library. No buildings from the period were identified associated with this theme as part of this project.

### ***Transportation and Transportation-related Buildings***

The principal added economic factor in the post-Civil War era was the construction of the third railroad to cross Dinwiddie County, the Richmond, Petersburg, and Carolina Railroad (later the Seaboard Coastline), which was chartered in 1898. It followed the natural trade routes southwest along the fall line in the same route as the old Indian trading path. The railroad purchased land for tanks along the route [Jones 192].

The town of McKenny was founded as an industrial and mercantile center in southern Dinwiddie on the new railroad at one of the stops. McKenny capitalized on the exploitation of the vast timber reserves of the area. The Wiley Harker Lumber Company was opened in 1902 and the McKenney Planing Mill in the following year. Eventually McKenney boasted six stores, an electrical equipment store, a clothing store, a variety store, a bank, a town hall, several churches, and a drug store, in addition to other service and social establishments [Jones, 192-193].

### *Railroad Depots*

A new building type made an appearance in the nineteenth century and disappeared almost completely after passenger service stopped in the mid-twentieth century: the railroad depot. While there were depots at Reams and other hamlets along the antebellum rail routes, these were destroyed in the war. They were replaced as the railroad increased service and were relocated along new paths. The c. 1900 frame Dinwiddie Depot (026-0110), which had wide overhanging eaves and weatherboard siding, was taken down in recent decades and stored for safekeeping. The antebellum station at Sutherland was destroyed during the Civil War. The most recent depot at Sutherland, now gone, was built in 1912. It was a board-and-batten building with a deep gable roof (Heritage of Sutherland, 102).

The Carson Depot (026-0112), a modest board-and-batten structure in Carson, was relocated a short distance across the county line into Prince George County and restored for use as a public library. The depot was built by the Atlantic Coastline Company in the early twentieth century to serve the town and the surrounding farm community. The station is one of a group of depots of similar standardized buildings built at small rail stops in the first years of the Atlantic Coastline Railroad soon after it consolidated control of the network of Southern railroads extending south to Florida.

### *Taverns and Hotels*

None of the hotels that operated in depot towns during the period remain standing, including those at Dinwiddie Court House and at Ford's Depot. Antebellum-era taverns and inns like The Fork Inn (026-0057) closed after the Civil War. Few overnight accommodations were provided for travelers on the uncomfortable roads of Dinwiddie in the post-Civil War period and none were discovered as part of the research for this report. None were recorded as part of this project.

### *Domestic Architecture*

Many county houses date from this period. Substantial homes were largely built for professionals, wealthy farmers, and merchants. Less moneyed residents continued to build one- and two-room houses. The vernacular floor plans which materialized in this and later decades as the homes of middle-class families include a number of forms recognized in regional architectural studies [Worsham, 2003]. The one-and two-room plan familiar from former periods continued to be used. As in previous periods, frame construction was the norm and there was no tradition of brick.



Alley House (026-5138), seen from northwest

The **Alley House (026-5138)** of 1901 is a one-story, two-bay, frame one-room dwelling with aluminum siding and low six-over-six sash windows. The chimney is gone and there are paired garret vents in the west gable and a shed across the rear. There is an added one-story wing and a porch with wooden posts which wraps around the north and west sides. This house is a good example of a regionally popular dwelling form. While they were once widespread, few one-room dwellings survive in good condition in the county today. According to the owner, it was built for the Alley family in 1901 [Erma Mae Alley].

### **Center-passage-plan Dwellings**

The symmetrical center-passage plan, in which a central passage provides access to rooms on either side often with an ell or rear shed, was built throughout the period in continuity with the domestic architectural traditions of the previous periods. The central passage plan, with its enhanced circulation and discrete interior spaces, achieved its greatest popularity at the turn of the century and spread to less wealthy households as living standards of privacy and commodity were taken up by a wider segment of the population.



Bain House (026-5176), view from northwest

The **Bain House (026-5176)** is one of the county's few post-Civil War Italianate-style dwellings, as confirmed by the large windows, shallow hipped roof, and bracketed cornice. It is a good example of a regionally popular dwelling form with details based on the nationally popular Italianate style. Records show that it was built about 1870 for John Wesley Bain, who married Mary Ann Fraser in 1871. Bain's twelve children were reared there and his descendants live there still. The ell was added after the original construction of the main block. The kitchen was at first detached from the house and was moved to its current location attached to the ell.

The Bain House is a two-story, three-bay, center-passage-plan dwelling with large, six-over-six, vinyl replacement sash windows; two-story, double-shouldered, five-course, American-bond brick, exterior-end chimneys; a continuous foundation with modern stone veneer, a continuous bracketed box cornice; and a shallow, standing-seam metal, hipped roof. The central entry in the north front is treated with flanking pilasters and an Italianate entablature with a dentil course and a pulvinated frieze. The north front is sheltered by a wide, three-bay, one-story porch which has brackets matching the house and added, paired Doric columns. An offset, two-story, added ell with an exterior-end brick chimney is aligned with the west chimney of the main section. A one-story kitchen was moved from elsewhere and added to the ell, also offset to the west.

A fine example of the center-passage plan is the main dwelling at the **Leonard Farm (026-5085)**. The house was built in 1905 for Hugh Leonard, father of the present owner, Billy Leonard. The frame house was built by a former slave carpenter named Edwards who built numerous houses in the neighborhood. According to the owner, he "precut all the lumber before he put it up, so that all he had to do was pull a piece out of the stack and install it" [Leonard, Interview].



Leonard House (026-5085), view from southwest

The Leonard House is a two-story, frame, single-pile, center-passage-plan dwelling with weatherboard siding, two-over-two sash windows, a central gable with a louvered vent, a standing-seam metal gable roof, a two-room, two-story ell, a central

glass-panel door with transom and sidelights, interior-end chimneys, a one-story, three-bay porch with turned posts and sawn brackets, and iron and glass lightning arrestors.

The interior features a central passage containing an open-stringer stair with a turned newel and square balusters. The trim consists of plain square door and window casings and base, and five-panel, horizontal-panel doors. The two front rooms contain projecting chimney breasts with stove flues. The east room ("the Bedroom") contains a plain mantel flanked by added closets. The west room ("the Parlor") contains a small mantel with brackets and colonnettes. The inner room in the ell ("the Dining Room") has a tongue-and-groove wainscot. An enclosed porch runs along the east side of the ell and a bathroom addition stands to the north side of the main block. There is a molded picture rail throughout.

### T-plan Dwellings

Additional plans used in this period include the still popular asymmetrical side-passage-plan, where the passage is on one side of the house; the familiar two-room plan, in which the domestic functions take place in a single or double row of two rooms, often supplemented by a service shed or ell; and the T-plan, where the two-room or central-passage plan is given improved interior circulation and a fashionable exterior irregularity of silhouette by the projection forward of one of the rooms on the principal facade.



24303 River Road (026-5088), view from northwest (left) and 25114 Cox Road (026-5104), view from northwest (right)

The house at **24303 River Road (026-5088)**, built in c 1900, is a one-story, frame, two-room dwelling with an asphalt-shingle gable roof, a pier foundation concealed by a metal skirt, weatherboard siding, six-over-six sash windows, no porch, and a shed addition across the rear. The house is a good example of a regionally popular two-room dwelling. This form was widely employed across the region for less expensive houses during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The house at **25114 Cox Road (026-5104)**, built about 1870, is a good example of the side-passage-plan form, one of a significant number of this house type in the county. It is a two-story, frame, single-pile, side-passage plan dwelling with a hipped, standing-

seam metal roof, one-over-one replacement wood windows, a modern picture window on the front, and additions to the rear. The four-bay front porch has modern square posts and balusters.



25120 Cox Road (026-5105), view from southwest (left) and 4120 Lee Drive (026-5086), view from southeast (right)

The house at **25120 Cox Road (026-5105)**, built in c. 1900, is another side-passage plan house built somewhat later and doubling the form. The one-story, frame, double-pile, side-passage-plan dwelling has an asphalt-shingle hipped roof, box cornice with built-in gutter, one-over-one replaced sash windows with modern shutters, and transom at replaced entry door. A four-bay wraparound porch incorporates replaced square posts and square balusters and an enclosed side section. An added hipped projecting bay is located on the north-east side. **4120 Lee Drive (026-5086)** is a good example of the T-plan form, built in the early twentieth century.



Halligan House (026-5011), seen from the southeast (left), and Davis House (026-0130), seen from the east (right)

The **Halligan House (026-5011)**, in Carson, and the **Davis House (026-0130)** north of Dinwiddie Court House, are good examples of the kinds of substantial houses erected in the post-Civil War era by landowners and professionals. The large, immaculately preserved Halligan House occupies a prominent position in the little hamlet

of Carson. It was and remains the seat of the prosperous merchant/banker Halligan/Clement family. The two-story, frame, main house has a central passage T-plan with a two-story ell and a three-stage octagonal tower in the re-entrant angle of the T-stem. A wraparound porch has a dentil cornice and fluted Ionic columns. The house is sheathed with weatherboards, roofed with slate, and has returned cornices. The gables are filled with ornamental wood shingles and the house is provided with interior-end chimneys. The doors are treated with Doric surrounds and multi-paned, double-leaf doors. The picturesque profile is accentuated by crenellated sheet metal cresting and pressed metal finials. Additions include a *porte-cochère* on the south side and a one-story addition to the rear.

Contributing outbuildings include two brick outbuildings with pyramidal roofs, a small barn, garage, and a one-story, frame domestic outbuilding with a central chimney and a two-bay porch with sawn brackets. The lawn and side yard of the Halligan House are edged by an ornate cast iron fence that dates to the original construction of the house. This fence is Carson's most significant landscape feature and, like the Halligan House, gives architectural dignity to the entire street.

The Davis House is a very similar house on a large farm with an important collection of outbuildings. The frame two and one half story Queen Anne-style house has a double-pile plan, a corner tower, a triple window dormer, a dentil cornice, and ornamental gables on each side of the standing-seam metal hipped roof. A wide wraparound porch has lost integrity.

### Additive Houses

Other houses of traditional form and built at an earlier date show the later addition of elements to achieve a height, shape, and floor plan that fit the changing mores of an ongoing architectural tradition.



24205 Old Vaughan Road (026-5147), view from southeast (left) and Pleasant Level Farm (026-5092), view from northeast (right)

The house at **24205 Old Vaughan Road (026-5147)**, built in about 1880, consists of an original one-story, frame, one-room section augmented by an early-twentieth-century addition that contained a central passage and adjacent room that gave the house the form of a center-passage-plan dwelling. The original section has a stone exterior end chimney with a brick stack at the east end, a central door in the south front, and a single window in the north. A small casement to the south of the chimney in the east wall may have been added. The garret is lit by a similar casement beside the chimney stack. The doorway contains a modern solid-core door. The window has a one-over-one replacement sash window. The original section has a stone pier foundation. When the addition was made the north front was given continuous weatherboard siding. The south front (the likely original principal facade) retains a seam where the buildings abut each other. The added room contains an interior brick stove flue. The entire house has a standing-seam metal roof.

The house at **Pleasant Level Farm (026-5092)** is a good example of the way in which a regionally popular dwelling form was adapted to keep pace with changing social and architectural mores. Pleasant Level was the home of the Sutherland family, who operated the store here. John Traylor Sutherland (1818-1887) bought the property in 1840. In 1850 he was listed as a farmer and in 1880 he was listed as a retail grocer. His wife was Catherine Cousins. Their daughter, Bettie became the postmistress from 1865 to 1875. Her brother was postmaster afterwards for 51 years. Bettie Spain acquired Pleasant Level in 1897. Her heirs sold the 64-acre property to Henry Grady Hart in 1918. He subdivided parts of it and lived there until 1978. The main house is believed to have been built about 1800 and moved to its present location in 1845 from another site on the same tract and an addition was made. In 1890 the dormer windows were removed and the building raised to two stories [Heritage of Sutherland, 1991, p. 51].

The house is a two-story, frame, single-pile, center-passage-plan dwelling said to contain an older one and one half story house dating from 1845 or earlier. The house has an advanced central pavilion at the entry with a transom over the door, a cross gable wing at the north end with an overhanging second floor, a five-bay, one-story porch with turned posts and sawn brackets, a main cornice with sawn brackets, a standing-seam metal roof, two-story brick chimneys at each end, and a brick foundation. A modern one and one half story frame wing to the south is connected to the house by a breezeway. Aluminum siding and paired lower six-over-six sash windows have been added. The upper windows have been replaced with single vinyl one-over-one sash.

### **Suburban Houses**

The grouping of three architecturally significant houses (026-5095, 5096, and 5097) at the intersection of Ferndale and Cox roads, suggests that they corresponded to a node on the late-nineteenth-century trolley line that terminated at Ferndale Park and made access to downtown Petersburg easy. These houses were in high architectural style compared to most rural county houses, and showed their kinship to the grand houses of nearby Petersburg.





George Burgess House (026-5097), view from the north (left) and the Jay Burgess House (026-5096), view from northwest (right)

**The George Burgess House (026-5097)** was built in about 1890 for George and Ann Smith Burgess. George Burgess (1864-1937) was the grandson of William Burgess, who had migrated from New York state in the antebellum era to assist in the construction of the Boydton Plank Road. Burgess, who was born in New York, served as a successful dealer in farm equipment at Burgess, a depot on the Boydton Plank Road. He later moved into the suburbs west of the city of Petersburg and built the house in the mid-1890s on the trolley line. He added his son Jay (1889-1974) to the company, by then known as George Burgess and Son. When Jay married Ethel Burgess in 1910, his parents built the couple a new house (026-5096) adjacent to theirs, and Jay commuted each day into the city by trolley to work at Charles Leonard Hardware and assisted his father with business at night. After his father's death in 1937, Jay Burgess enjoyed keeping up the two properties with their gardens, orchard, and grape arbor. Jay and Ethel Burgess moved to a smaller house in Petersburg after his mother's death in 1956 [Dinwiddie County Heritage: 2006, 55-58].

The George Burgess House is a good example of the regionally popular double-pile, side-passage form with decorative details drawn from nationally published pattern books. The landscape elements associated with the house use concrete and stucco in a unique decorative manner with the imprint of a cogwheel or sprocket as well as several fountains and multiple paths. It is spatially related to the adjoining Jay Burgess House (026-5096), which uses similar decorative landscape features. The George Burgess House is a two-story, frame, double-pile, side-passage-plan dwelling with integral wings to the south and east, a gable-fronted decorative slate roof with a fan light and fish-scale wood shingle infill in the gables, a bracketed cornice, and one-over-one replacement sash windows. The standing-seam metal, hip-roofed, wraparound front porch has four bays on the front and three bays on the east side with turned posts and a spindle frieze. The two-bay rear porch has detailing similar to the front porch. Iron lightning arrestors survive on the roof.

The interior features linked living and dining rooms on the west side of a deep passage and interconnected by pocket doors. A large arch with a central keystone in the form of a carved console gives access to a paneled projecting bay on the west end of the

dining room. The parlor contains an oak mantel with pilasters, a green tile surround, and a cast iron summer piece filling the firebox opening. A matching overmantel has a central mirror and applied wreaths. The front passage contains an open-stringer stair with two turned balusters per step and a square newel with paneled sides with egg-and-dart molding and Greek key trim supporting the turned knob at the top.

The rear ell contains a kitchen and a back stair hall containing a wide open stair to the servants' rooms in the second floor. A former porch on the west side of the ell has been incorporated into the kitchen with an added toilet room at the south end. A bedroom in the first floor of the east wing contains a Federal-Revival-style mantel with a garland applique and reeded pilasters. The entire house has unpainted oak trim with a beaded base, no chair rail, an oak picture rail, reeded door and window trim with bulls-eye corner blocks, and grained doors to match. The parlor has an early electric chandelier. There are three bedchambers on the second floor each with oak overmantels at the fireplaces.

The **Jay Burgess House (026-5096)** was built for Jay and Ethel Burgess in 1910. The Colonial Revival-style house is a two-story, frame, double-pile, side-passage-plan dwelling with a hipped slate roof, hipped slate-roofed dormers with decorative wood sash windows (eleven-over-two, nine-over-two, and two-over-two), one-over-one original wood sash windows, and dentil molding at the cornice of the main house and on the front porch and rear porch. The three-bay front porch has a standing-seam metal hipped roof, Doric columns, turned balusters, and brick steps. The front door has decorative sidelights and transom. A rear porch has a standing-seam hipped roof, two bays with Doric columns, square balusters, and brick steps. An enclosed porch is located at the rear on the first floor with an enclosed sun porch above on the second floor. Iron lightning arrestors survive on the roofs.

The interior features a wide entry passage with a decorative stair along the west side lit by an oval stained glass window. A glazed cupboard is located below the stair. Paired parlors extend along the east side linked to the passage by a pair of pocket doors, and a dining room is located behind the passage and features a polygonal bay on the south wall. A corner chimney is located in the southeast corner. It has received a later brick mantel. The dining room has an unpainted, molded crown with corner pendants. The first floor has a molded base and four-step unpainted door and window trim. The rear ell contains the original kitchen, equipped with narrow tongue-and-groove wainscot and opening onto a side porch. A narrow stair rises from the porch and the kitchen to the second floor of the ell.

### **African-American Dwellings**

Houses associated with black residents in the period after the abolition of slavery take the forms also typical of the private homes of less affluent white families. There is a good possibility that the small, one-room, frame dwelling at **24205 Old Vaughan Road (026-5147)**, built in about 1880, shown above, was occupied by an African-American family. There is little documentation in county histories of locations or forms of the homes of black residents.

## Domestic Outbuildings



Outbuilding at the Bain House (026-5176), view from the northwest

Domestic outbuildings continued to be built in the post Civil War era. They showed substantial continuity with the types and forms of the previous era. Many more survive from this period. The outbuilding at the **Bain House (026-5176)** is part of a tradition of domestic offices that reaches back into the antebellum era and detached kitchens, laundries, and slave dwellings. The one-story, frame two-room building has two doors in the central bays giving access to the two rooms and a window in each of the outer bays of the west (principal) front. The rooms share a brick central chimney. The building has weatherboard siding, six-over-six sash windows, a shallow, standing-seam metal hipped roof like the main house, and four-panel doors.



Garage at 17216 Halligan Park Road (026-5143-0022), view from north (left) and domestic outbuildings at 5405 Station Road (026-5115), view from south (right)

Toward the end of the period, the carriage house of earlier years was replaced by the garage as a ubiquitous building type. Although garages were sometimes built to match Colonial-, Tudor- or Craftsman-style houses in other areas, rarely were Dinwiddie County garages given anything more than perfunctory architectural treatment. The garage at **17216 Halligan Park Road (026-5143-0022)**, is a plain weatherboarded structure with

a decorative tile roof. Typical domestic outbuildings from the early twentieth century include this pair of structures at **5405 Station Road (026-5115)**. A weatherboarded meathouse is located to the right.



Outbuildings at 25411 Smith's Grove Road (026-5131), view from east

The house at **25411 Smith's Grove Road (026-5131)** was built in about 1910. The two-story center-passage-plan dwelling is supported by the large group of contemporary outbuildings, several of which are seen above. There are eight outbuildings, including a board-and-batten meathouse, a barn, a garage, an outbuilding, a woodshed, a granary, a chicken house, and a corn crib on stone piers, each with board and batten siding.



Cherry Hill (026-5179), view from west

The grouping of buildings at **Cherry Hill (026-5179)** forms one of the most unusual architectural compositions in Dinwiddie County. The central house is flanked by small matching dependencies, a symmetrical arrangement that is more typical of eighteenth-century and antebellum-era forms than of those built in 1889. The double-pile, center-passage-plan dwelling is typical of houses built for substantial farmers in the late

nineteenth century. Cherry Hill was built for the Barner family, who purchased the farm in 1884. It was built in 1889 after a previous house on the same site and of the same name, associated with the Abernathy family, burned in 1877 [Dinwiddie Heritage 258].

The one-story, three-bay, frame, double-pile, center-passage-plan dwelling has long, one-over-one replacement sash windows, a hipped, standing-seam metal roof with a bracketed cornice, asbestos shingle siding, and a wide three-bay porch with a bracketed cornice and modern replacement columns. The chimneys have been removed. A square room has been added at the northeast corner. An enclosed porch or shed addition across the rear (east) has been partially obscured by an added offset ell. The dependencies are miniature versions of the house, with hipped roofs and small matching porches.

### *Churches*

Religion thrived in Dinwiddie County in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. With the social uncertainty that followed the Civil War, many flocked to the stability of their churches. The general prosperity of the late nineteenth century also prompted the replacement in the region of some simpler frame churches with more sophisticated and imposing churches in the Revival styles that were so popular in ecclesiastical architecture during this period, with corner towers and elaborate, applied Gothic or Classical detailing. This rarely occurred in Dinwiddie. Rural churches continued to take the simple nave-plan form, with weatherboard-covered frame construction, sash side windows, and an entrance in the gable end. Gothic detailing consisted principally of pointed window heads.



Springfield Baptist Church (026-5118), view from southeast (left) and Smith's Grove Methodist Church (026-5134), view from north (right)

The **Springfield Baptist Church (026-5118)** is one of the oldest African-American churches in the county. It was founded by former slaves in 1867, and the current building appears to date from about 1880 or later. One of the founders, Albert Davis, acquired an acre of ground from Ned Hamlin. The small congregation first worshipped, two years after the Civil War, in a sawmill shed. The first church was a small frame building. [Dinwiddie Heritage 20]. The current building is a frame, one-story, nave-plan structure with shallow transepts at the rear. The east transept contains a

secondary entry door, and the west transept now connects with the hyphen spanning between the church and a modern education wing to the west.

Built in about 1875, **Smith's Grove Methodist Church (026-5134)** is a well preserved example of a late nineteenth-century rural church, typical of many built during the region at that time. The church was built in 1874-75 for a white congregation after the destruction of Poplar Spring Methodist Church during the Civil War. It was built on land given by James and Ann Smith. The county built and operated Smith's Grove School there from the 1880s through the 1940s [Dinwiddie Heritage 183]. The three-bay, nave-plan, frame church has a gable-front, asphalt-shingle roof, vinyl siding, projecting rake board cornice, twelve-over-twelve sash windows, modern fiberglass steeple at the apex of the roof, an added vestibule with modern double doors, a louvered vent in the gable, and an infilled brick pier foundation.



Cutbank Baptist Church (026-5170), view from southwest

**Cutbank Baptist Church (026-5170)** was founded in 1783 in the southern tier of the county near the Nottoway River. This church received a new frame nave-plan building 1891. The three-bay church has added wings and an added vestibule, but it retains original nine-over-nine sash windows [Jones 1976, 278].



Rowanta Methodist Church (026-5140), view from southeast (left) and Carson Methodist Church (026-5143-0015), view from north (right)

**Rowanta Methodist Church (026-5140)**, built about 1890, is a well preserved example of a regionally popular form widely utilized for rural churches. Henry and Alice Moore gave one acre for the use of Rowanta Methodist Church in 1884. In 1970 it merged with Carson Methodist Church, but some members continued to use the building [Dinwiddie Heritage, p. 17]. The church is a one-story, three-bay, nave-plan building with returned gable eaves and a circular vent in the gable. It includes an added concrete-block foundation, original wood two-over-two sash windows, an added vestibule, and added aluminum siding. A rear wing addition was added in about 1960.

**Carson Methodist Church (026-5143-0015)**, built c. 1910, is one of the county's most architecturally sophisticated religious structures. The one-story, frame structure has a cross-shaped plan. The three gables- front (west), north, and south- each contain an arched window with two divisions filled with stained glass, a decorative gable with returned cornices and a horizontal string course above which the gable is filled with decorative pressed metal. The main roof is of standing-seam metal. A three-stage tower containing the entry vestibule is located in the northwest re-entrant angle. The second and third stages contain two arched openings on each front. The third stage and the short spire are sheathed with decorative pressed metal. The upper arches contain louvers. The rear features a gabled square wing containing the pulpit on the interior. Long, one-story additions made in the late twentieth century extend from the rear of the church to the north and south.

The Carson Methodist Church is a contributing element in the proposed **Carson Historic District [026-5143]** as the community's principal religious structure and one of its most architecturally distinguished. It is one of a number of churches in the region built in this period in a modified Romanesque style of architecture. Carson Methodist Church was founded in the community of Carson in 1910 by Peter Bernard Halligan. He and William T. Scarborough donated the land. An attached fellowship hall was added in 1975 and an attached education wing in 1981 [Dinwiddie Heritage, 1752-2006, 8].



Calvary Church (026-0002), view from south (left) and Good Shepherd Episcopal Church (026-5179), view from southwest (right)

The late nineteenth century saw the expansion of the Episcopal Church in Dinwiddie, sponsored principally by professionals and some of the more substantial landowners. Spony Church (026-0019) remained in continuous use through the disestablishment. The other two colonial-era churches had apparently been abandoned before the Civil War. A new congregation, which eventually took the name of Calvary Church (026-0002) began to meet in the county courthouse around 1846. The antebellum church built by the parish was moved back from the road and remodeled in the second decade of the twentieth century to give it a Gothic appearance.

**Good Shepherd Episcopal Church (026-5179)** is one of the county's most architecturally significant religious structures. The well preserved building makes use of a simplified Gothic Revival style for its details. Its relative sophistication is typical of the buildings constructed for the Episcopal Church across the state in this period, recalling the English origin of the church. The parish was founded in 1887 and the church built in 1894 under the direction of an English carpenter named Bently. The well preserved, frame, nave-plan church features a projecting vestibule with a roof-top bell tower and pointed pediments over the exterior openings. It is surrounded by a handsome fenced churchyard.



Butterwood Methodist Church (026-0111), view from northwest

Butterwood Methodist Church (026-0111, listed in the National Register) was built in 1866-67 in a plain Gothic Revival style using painted board-and-batten walls and sawn bargeboards. It was designed by William Randolph Atkinson, the builder. The three-bay nave-plan church retains early furnishings. The church occupies the site of the eighteenth-century Anglican Butterwood Chapel.

The county finally saw the arrival of larger numbers of Presbyterian congregations in the first decade of the twentieth century. Hawkins Memorial Presbyterian Church was organized near Ford in 1905 and Bott Memorial Presbyterian Church was founded in 1906 near DeWitt [Jones 271-295].



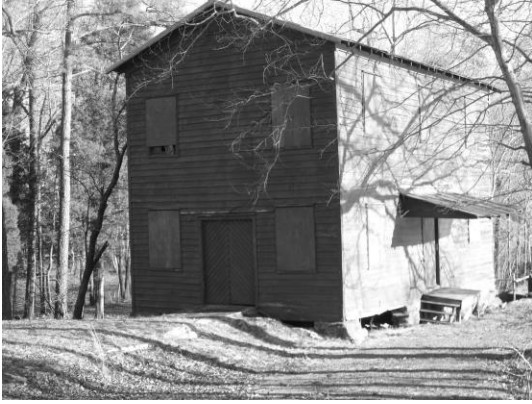
### *Industry and Industrial Buildings*

Local industries soon recovered from the setbacks of the war and reached a height of development during this period. Existing industries were taken to new heights of production. By 1878, *Chataigne's Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer* recorded ten mills, both grist and saw mills. Most mills, like others in the region, were rectangular frame buildings of two stories and modest proportions. Grain was brought by farmers through the region and was milled for a portion of the meal or flour. Mills included Anderson's Mill on Wipponock Creek, Clarke's Mill on River Road, and the commercial flour Exeter Mill on Wipponock Creek. Sawmills were an important industry. Sawmills in the area around Sutherland included J.B Olgers' Sawmill in the Church Road area. Small grist mills and sawmills were augmented by the large lumber and planing mills associated with the commercial lumbering business which flourished in McKenney after the turn of the twentieth century. No lumber-related resources were identified from this period.



Baskerville Mill (026-0108), view from west

The **Baskerville Mill (026-0108)** on the Nottoway River is an important survivor of the late nineteenth-century milling industry. The mill is a two-story, frame building with a raised monitor running along the ridge of the gable roof. It retains original weatherboarding and six-over-six sash windows. The mill, rebuilt after a flood in 1889, manufactured ice and generated electricity with three water-powered turbines installed in 1927 by C. Field Baskerville, great-great-grandson of Thomas Thweatt, who owned the mill seat before 1830 [Dinwiddie Heritage, 232].



Coleman's Mill (026-0109), view from northwest (left) and cotton gin building at B. T. Hargrave Store (026-5020), view from south (right)

**Coleman's Mill (026-0109)** is the smaller of the two surviving mills in Dinwiddie County. It represents the small "custom" mills for local farmers' use that were widespread in the nineteenth century as opposed to the kinds of commercial operations such as the Baskerville Milling Company. The two-story weatherboarded structure, built at an existing mill seat in the north-central part of the county in 1898, is in good condition and contains much of the original mechanism. It features six-over-six sash windows and a stone pier foundation perched on a rock outcrop that forms the northern abutment to the wide dam. The mill, last used in 1952, was powered by a turbine fed by a concrete sluice. The large lake that provided water for the mill was developed in the early-to-mid-twentieth century as a recreational business, with a dance hall, swimming and fishing access, a marina, and a store. It was operated by Buster Coleman.

The B. T. Hargrave Store (026-5020), at Dinwiddie Court House included among its support structures a cotton gin housed in a small weatherboard structure to the rear (above right). The building dates from the early twentieth century.

### *Agriculture and Agricultural Buildings*



Tobacco Barn (026-5122), view from west (left) and Tobacco Barn, Pleasant Level Farm (026-5092), view from south (right)

Agriculture continued to be a profitable endeavor, particularly in the rich bottomlands across the county. Dairying, tobacco cultivation, and small mixed farming were widespread across the county. As farm ownership was distributed more widely among the population, particularly the freed slaves, the number of farms went up dramatically, from 703 farms in 1850, to 1,801 farms in 1890, to 2,274 in 1920. In 1910 there were more black farm operators than white [Dinwiddie County 1942].

Many agricultural outbuildings survive from this period and consist primarily of barns for cows, horses, hay, and tobacco; granaries; and corn cribs of frame construction and plain details. These buildings continue to characterize Dinwiddie's historic landscape to this day. The early twentieth-century log **Tobacco Barn (026-5122)**, above left, is one of the most typical features of Southside Virginia tobacco culture in the last century. A frame tobacco barn of c.1890 stands at **Pleasant Level Farm (026-5092)** in Sutherland, featuring weatherboard siding and a standing-seam metal gable roof.



Corncrib, Cherry Hill (026-5179), view from northwest

The early twentieth-century corncrib seen above is located in the southern section of the county at **Cherry Hill (026-5179)**. It is one of the few with splayed sides to be inventoried. The spaced lining boards kept out animals while allowing the corn to dry and the splayed sides kept rain out of the contents and off the exposed framing.



Hay Barn, Leonard Farm (26-5085), view from southwest (left) and the Corncrib/granary at the same site from the southwest (right)

The **Leonard Farm (26-5085)** includes a small hay barn (above left) dating from c. 1910 with weatherboard siding, a standing-seam metal gable roof, and an adjoining concrete silo. There are added sheds to each side. Cows were kept in the side sheds and hay in the center. The farm outbuildings also include a contemporary frame corncrib/granary (seen on right) with a standing-seam metal gable roof, raised on concrete piers with metal shields to prevent rodent entry and a log tobacco barn with arched brick fireboxes.

### *Commerce*

The improvement in transportation during the post-Civil War period facilitated the growth of stores in the towns and villages and in remote locations throughout the county. There were 41 stores in 1877 [*Chataigne's Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer, 1877-1878*].



Alban Sutherland Store (026-5089), view from northeast

Urban and county stores in this and earlier periods consisted of one- or two-story buildings shaped to fit the long, narrow lots characteristic of towns in the region. The stores usually had a wide front porch and large windows flanking a central door, both

used to display produce and goods. Often the store owner lived in a modest house nearby or in a wing at the rear of the store. One of the best store buildings to survive from this period is the **Alban Sutherland Store (026-5089)** at Sutherland. The Sutherland Store is a good example of the regionally popular commercial building form, typical of many built along the roads of Virginia during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The store was built for Alban Sutherland and later operated by his son-in-law, J. D. Clements [Heritage of Sutherland, 1991, 31].

The store is a one-story frame commercial building with a gabled standing-seam metal roof, closed-up shop windows flanking an inset central entry, an added gas station canopy out front with a hipped roof supported by square posts on brick plinths, a wooden ornamental spike on the roof, and an older cast iron sign post that projects up through the added canopy. A later, mid-twentieth-century post office wing was added to the north side in the mid-20th century with metal factory windows. A modern addition stands to the south.

The small Olgers' Store (026-0174) (previously surveyed) is probably the county's best preserved commercial building. The weatherboarded structure has a hipped roof and a sheltering shed porch. The store was built around 1908 for John B. Olgers, operator of Olgers' Sawmill. It currently serves as a private museum.



B. T. Hargrave Store (026-5020), view from northwest

The B. T. Hargrave Store (026-5020), above left, at Dinwiddie Court House was located on the railroad and served as a major commercial node in the county's mercantile and agricultural trade network. The large, two-story weatherboarded building built about 1900 (previously surveyed) is one the county's largest stores.



Carson Depot and P. B. Halligan Store, Carson, from DHR files, 1971

The P. B. Halligan Store, which burned in 1985, was a local commercial center on the eastern edge of the county. It was founded when the Atlantic Coastline Railroad permitted the development of the village of Carson to replace the former depot town of Reams. The general merchandise store was founded by stationmaster and community leader Peter Bernard Halligan in 1900. It was a long, shed-roofed structure with an elaborate sign along the roofline. The store is seen behind the depot in this 1971 photo from DHR files.

### *Schools*

This period in the history of Dinwiddie County is marked by the development of a free public school system. In spite of the growing popularity of public education during this period, private schools continued to function. These included Sunnyside Home School, founded in 1870. It was converted into the public school for the McKenney area in 1906. This building no longer survives.

The 1869 Underwood Constitution mandated that Virginia establish free schools to open in the 1870-71 school year. Roger P. Atkinson was appointed superintendent of county schools. The system was not, at first, favorably supported by county residents or leaders. The first schools were one-room log structures. By 1872 there were 32 schools, but these were reduced to sixteen in 1879. By 1883 there were 28 white and 25 black schools. The new superintendent, C. M. Harris, reported in 1885 that 35 new schools had replaced the older log buildings. In 1880, there were only eight school houses. The Mann Act in 1906 provided for a system of high schools across the state. High schools were eventually built for white students in the county at Midway (1911-1965), Sunnyside, (1912-1930) Dinwiddie (1913-1965), Darvills (1914-1942), and McKenney (1916-1930). These were all consolidated into Dinwiddie County High School in 1965.

Education for the African-American population was provided on a separate and unequal basis at first. The earliest schools after the Civil War were taught in old or inadequate buildings by black teachers. One- and two-room grammar schools were built in rural locations by churches, local citizens, and school boards. High schooling for African-American students was at first provided at the regional boarding school operated after 1899 as a gift of William A. Lathrop of Brooklyn, New York. The John A. Dix Industrial School was one of several such schools across the South founded by Northern benefactors to aid aspiring students otherwise unable to obtain higher education. In 1908 it was acquired by the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church's Board of Education and known as the Dinwiddie Normal and Industrial School. It operated in a two-story frame building (it was used as the vocational building after 1938 and is no longer standing), eventually part of a campus one mile east of the courthouse. After 1915 it operated as a private day school. No resources from this theme were inventoried from this period [Dinwiddie Heritage 280-283].

### **1917-1945 World War I to World War II**

Dinwiddie's population declined significantly in the twentieth century. Farming remained the county's principal source of employment and economic sustenance during the period between the world wars. Commerce continued to focus on narrow buildings on contiguous lots in McKenney and Dinwiddie Court House and on small villages and hamlets like Sutherland, Carson, Ford, and Dewitt. New buildings replaced old buildings or were added on vacant lots. A new bank was built in Dinwiddie Court House. The two-story, gable-front, brick Planter's Bank of Dinwiddie (not surveyed) was an imposing addition to the county seat.

Compared to the period of slow agricultural change and stable population that followed the Civil War, the period following WWI was one of increasing change. The population of the county seat increased very modestly as the twentieth century progressed. Government, service, and commercial activity remained the county seat's principal source of employment and growth during the period between the world wars. Commerce continued to focus on a few buildings on contiguous lots in towns and urban centers. Dwellings were built on the periphery. Central State Hospital, founded on the outskirts of Petersburg as the state's "lunatic asylum" for the black population in the late nineteenth century, grew eventually to become the county's largest employer. The neighborhood of West Petersburg, a small subdivision that was home to African Americans, was located near Central State and may have served workers at the hospital.

Camp Lee opened in 1917 as a response to World War I. Over time the institution brought economic energy into the county and spurred residential and commercial growth. The division training camp had a population of 14,000 within three months of the start of construction. It had accommodations for over 63,000 men by the end of the war. After decommissioning in the 1920s, the camp was reopened on the same site as a quartermaster replacement training center in 1941. It soon became the center of

quartermaster training. The camp became a permanent installation in 1950 and was renamed Fort Lee. It has remained the major base of the Army Quartermaster Corps since that time.

There were no county planning or zoning ordinances. Population between 1940 and 1950 showed only modest growth [U.S. Population Census 1940 and 1950]. The Great Depression did not as seriously affect rural Dinwiddie as it did larger communities with an industrial labor base, but land values and prices for agricultural products were very low and historic buildings suffered as maintenance was deferred. Cultivation of less productive land was abandoned and it was allowed to revert to scrub and timber. Large historic houses, such as Darvills (026-0029) and Denmark (026-0003) were poorly maintained, left empty, or allowed to deteriorate. The historic agricultural landscapes that had characterized Dinwiddie since the eighteenth century showed signs of fraying as roadsides began to teem with houses and crossroads sprouted new commercial ventures.

### *Government*

Government began a slow expansion as services became more available and expected. The courthouse and support structures were expanded with wings and converted buildings nearby, but no major new government buildings were required. Dinwiddie Court House grew as career county officials and professionals needed modern homes. The **Hargrave House (026-5166)** is an example (see below). The elegant Tudor Revival-style dwelling was built for the county clerk in 1936. Other than this domestic structure, no buildings from the period were identified associated with this theme as part of this project.

### *Transportation and Transportation-related Buildings*

While the period after the Civil War was dominated by access to the railroad system, the growing presence of the automobile from the 1920s on necessitated widespread road improvements. The railroads continued as the main means of transporting goods during this time, as roads, which had been neglected since the Civil War, began to be recognized as a necessary infrastructure as well. The establishment of the first state highway system by the General Assembly in 1918 marked the beginning of the modern highway system. This act created a state highway commission and relieved the counties of the responsibility of construction and maintenance of a state road system.

In 1932 the Byrd Road Act was passed, establishing a secondary state road system. As a result, the number of hard surfaced roads in the state tripled within a decade. Part of this project was the improvement of the main transportation routes through the county. The Boydton Plank Road was incorporated into the US Route 1 highway in the 1930. In connection with the establishment of these state road systems, the earlier crossroad stores and blacksmith shops were either transformed or were replaced by a new building type, the service station. The **Alban Sutherland Store (026-5089)**, built earlier in the century, was altered by the addition of a canopy to the front to accommodate automobiles and gas pumps.





Jamerson's Service Station (026-5127), view from southwest

Service stations, such as the series of surviving stations at prominent rural locations across the county, are among the most interesting historic resources seen along the roads. One of the best preserved examples is **Jamerson's Service Station (026-5127)**, seen above, dating from about 1920. The building is a good example of a commercial building dating from the interwar period. Although relocated a short distance from its original site, it retains many original features. According to the owners, it was operated by a man named Mayhew. The building later became a transmission repair shop operated by Mayhew and Jamerson. When a new building was built for the shop in the mid-twentieth century, this structure was moved onto the farm and left on the edge of a field. The building is one-story, frame with a central chimney and six-over-six sash windows with a large shop window flanking the central entry. The hipped, standing-seam metal roof extends to form a canopy to protect gas pumps. Electric lights line the canopy which contains a pressed-metal ceiling. A sign on the canopy indicates that the building is Jamerson's Service Station.

### **Hotels and Motor Hotels**

As roads improved and the area around Petersburg developed, accommodation for travelers was needed. Across the nation, overnight accommodations for motorists often took the form of motor courts or motels. Two were recorded as part of this project.



Ye Blue Tartane Motor Court (026-5081), main building from northwest (left) and octagonal unit from southeast (right).

The **Ye Blue Tartane Motor Court (026-5081)**, seen above, was opened in c. 1930 on U.S. Route 1 south of Petersburg. The half-timbered Tudor-Revival-style property is generally intact and well maintained with considerable integrity. It was built for a German owner. Ye Blue Tartane was very popular after the founding of Fort Lee. It is one of a type of themed motel built along the most important north-south highway on the east coast. According to one source, Ye Blue Tartane Motor Court "included brick cabins as well as motel rooms. A craft shop and a Shell service station were also onsite" [Willoughby 82].

The main structure is a one-story, half-timbered building with a central projecting bay, six-over-six sash windows, a replacement six-panel door, clinker brick nogging or infill, diagonal corner down braces, and weatherboard with waney (or bark-edged) lower surfaces in the gable ends. The asphalt-shingled gable roof incorporates a projecting shallow porch across the front supported by bracketed posts. A lower one-story wing extends to the south, and a brick nogged shed is located in the rear.

In addition to the main building, the property includes a significant octagonal structure. The one-story, timber-frame octagonal motel unit has brick nogging, corner down braces, a pyramidal asphalt-shingle roof, and a brick foundation and chimney. The roof has a central timber spike and an added shed dormer. There is an added wing with T-111 siding and deck on one side.



Ye Blue Tartane Motor Court (026-5081), single-room unit from east (left) and two-room unit from west (right)

Cabins include one- and two-bay, one-story, half-timbered double and single motel units with clinker brick nogging and asphalt shingled gable roofs, as seen above. The gable ends are filled with wane-y-edged siding. The units are lit by six-over-six sash windows in the front and ends. The two front windows may have been the original entry doors. Some cabins have an original shed to the rear. A small addition to the side of the cabins provides entries for the converted motel units to serve as rental housing.

### *Domestic Architecture*

Residential architecture continued the suburban trend begun in the previous period before the First World War. A few of the single-family resources in the region associated with this suburban residential development of the third, fourth, and fifth decades of the twentieth century include houses of various forms: bungalows, American Foursquare houses, and derivations of Tudor Revival- and Colonial Revival-style dwellings. Bungalows and American Foursquare dwellings, both resulting from a popularization of the Craftsman movement, began to appear several years before the 1917 start of this period, but the majority of them are later. The house forms, popularized in national publications, were largely differentiated by height, and both are among the first houses in the region to utilize irregular, functionally laid-out plans. Very few of these houses were built in the county.

As non-agricultural work increased, people built increasing numbers of modest houses along the county's secondary and main roads, joining those of small farmers, both black and white. Houses and stores were constructed along the new highways. Black communities grew along secondary roads throughout the county with corresponding schools, stores, and churches. Often newer houses utilized some elements of the Craftsman or Colonial Revival styles. Some of the houses are said to be part of the popular acquisition of ready-made houses provided by companies like Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Some of the most elaborate houses from the period between the world wars were bungalows built in the Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles with wide, overhanging eaves, dormers, and brick end chimneys combined with complex, functional floor plans. Among the Colonial Revival-style houses are a few imposing dwellings that were established as the seats of large farms. In other cases, historic houses were restored and enlarged to serve the same purpose, as modern dwellings that carried the social and aesthetic distinction associated with eighteenth-century architecture and popularized by the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg.

A few neighborhoods grew up along the trolley line to the west of Petersburg. A small suburb called Edgewood Park (026-5069) was developed on the trolley line at the important junction where Ferndale Road leaves Cox Road. The subdivision lined a narrow boulevard that was announced on Cox Road by a large pair of concrete gateposts with ball finials and paneled sides. The road is lined by bungalows and later houses.

The following houses typify the dwellings built in this period and are among the best-preserved examples:



Bungalow at 4702 Potomac Street (026-5129), view from northeast (left), and bungalow at 24512 Cox Road (026-5101), view from southeast (right)

The bungalow at **4702 Potomac Street (026-5129)**, c. 1925, is one of the two most architecturally distinguished dwellings in the early twentieth century African-American suburb of West Petersburg. The development is on a former agricultural tract, located on the edge of the grounds of the Central State Hospital.

A privet hedge surrounds three sides of the corner lot. The house is reached by a concrete sidewalk and by a drive at the rear. The one-story, clipped-gable bungalow has paired, one-over-one windows and a diamond window in the south end of the central facade. The inset porch at the north-east corner features a tapered column on a stuccoed masonry plinth. A similar porch and column are found at the south-west corner of the house. In addition, there is an octagonal window in the north gable.

The house at **24512 Cox Road (026-5101)** is a one and one half story, frame, center-passage-plan bungalow with asphalt-shingle gable roof, three hipped dormers with sash windows, and kicked eaves with a large overhang supported by brackets and corner brackets at angles. The house features one-over-one replacement sash windows, interior chimneys flanking the passage, wood weatherboard siding, and a continuous brick foundation. The three-bay front porch has Tuscan columns and square balusters.



24809 Cox Road (026-5103), view from north (left) and 25305 Cox Road (026-5106), view from northwest (right)

The house at **24809 Cox Road (026-5103)**, c. 1920 is a two-story, frame, Colonial Revival-style dwelling with an asphalt-shingle gable roof, returned eaves, flush rake boards, a central chimney, poured concrete foundation, added aluminum siding, and six-over-one sash windows. The front porch has slender paired columns and the attached *porte-cochère* is similarly detailed. The house is a good example of the Colonial Revival style and the functional, irregular floor plan inspired by nationally published examples. The house, which contrasts with regional vernacular architectural forms, is one of a group of houses in this section of the highway near Sutherland that is said to have been ordered from Sears, Roebuck & Co.

A house at **25305 Cox Road (026-5106)**, c. 1925, is a one-story, Tudor Revival-style dwelling. The house has clinker brick walls, an enclosed frame porch to one side, an asbestos-shingle gable roof with weatherboard in the gable, six-over-one sash windows, a massive chimney on the front face, and an addition to the rear. A projecting vestibule on the front has an off-center batten door with a diamond window.



Hargrave House (026-5166), view from east

The **Hargrave House (026-5166)**, located in a suburban location on the edge of the village of Dinwiddie Court House, is a very fine example of the Tudor Revival-style house built widely across the state during the 1920s and 30s. It was built in 1936 for Milton I. and Virginia Dix Hargrave by a contractor from Richmond named Gwalthney. Virginia Hargrave, wife of the Dinwiddie County clerk of court, wanted an “Old English” house and based this on a similar house she saw in eastern Virginia [owner]. The well preserved house features wire-cut brick laid in a running bond, steel casement windows, a cross-gabled slate roof, a projecting entry vestibule with an arched entry door, a screened porch, and a wide picture window in the projecting section on the front containing the living room.



Gatewood (026-5162), view from northwest

**Gatewood (026-5162)**, located near Dinwiddie Court House in the center of the county, is one of the county's most architecturally imposing country houses. It embodies Colonial Revival decorative details, often selected for the houses of wealthy landowners during the early twentieth centuries. The house was built in about 1918 by B. B. Jones, a successful oil “tycoon” from Dinwiddie County, as a summer home for his mother. It occupies the site of an older house, also known as Gatewood, built for Thomas Thweatt.

The main house at Gatewood consists of a variation of the double-pile, center-passage-plan. It features brick interior end chimneys and a tile-covered hipped roof with a kicked profile. The second range of rooms project to either side of the house with hipped roofs projecting from the main roof and interior end chimneys. The central entry is sheltered by a one-bay, two-story portico supported on colossal fluted Ionic columns and topped by a railed balcony with a tile roofed edging. The main porch overlays a one-story porch that wraps around the east and west sides of the house, supported on paired, fluted Ionic columns. The house stands on a stuccoed masonry raised basement and has paired and single nine-over-one sash windows, replaced on the sides and rear. A central hip-roofed dormer stands at the center of the north and south fronts. The interior features wide paired parlors linked into one large room by leaving out the walls dividing them and the passage, the partitions of which are represented by wood beams supported at the ends by attached pilasters. The first-floor rooms have a wood cornice and a three-quarter height paneled dado throughout.

Whipponock (026-0098, not surveyed as part of this project) is a peripheral and late example of the American Country House movement, responsible, across the nation, for a series of new and restored "power houses." Prominent people entertained on a large scale in these houses in support of a corporate or public career. Whipponock is located above Namozine Creek in northwestern Dinwiddie. The architectural composition, designed to provide a setting for large-scale entertaining, was created by the addition of a pair of large brick wings to an historic frame, Palladian, three-part house. The modest, two-story, center pavilion is flanked by early one and one half story wings. These in turn are set off by two-story flanking brick wings with gambrel roofs. The original portion is said to be the east frame wing, constructed as early as 1760-1780. The two-story pavilion and west wing were added 1780-1800. The Flemish-bond brick flanking wings were constructed in 1939.



Whipponock (026-0098) view from south. From Jones 1976: 198ff.

The house at Whipponock, then known as Fancy Farm, was owned before 1836 by Vincent Quenchitt. After that date it was the property of the Anderson family for over a century. Col. Henry W. Anderson was a wealthy corporate lawyer, receiver for the

Seaboard Airline Railway, and a one-time Republican candidate for governor of Virginia. Mary Dunlop McCrae, a native of Petersburg, set up, with her husband, Pittsburg industrialist Duncan McCrae, the prototypical American country house at Carter's Grove near Williamsburg in 1929. She encouraged Anderson to hire her architect, enlarge the house by adding the brick wings, and transform the modest Dinwiddie County dwelling into a building of imposing proportions. The architect for the expansion and restoration was Duncan Lee. The restoration, made on the eve of the Second World War, is said to have altered or removed many features that would aid in dating its fabric and explicating its early history.

### **African-American Dwellings**

Houses built for the rural black population in the period resemble those built for whites, but often on a smaller scale. As employment opportunities increased in Petersburg and its environs, subdivisions grew up that catered to blacks. The neighborhood known as West Petersburg is a good example. The development is located on the edge of the grounds of the Central State Hospital and likely housed workers at the mental hospital, which was reserved for black Virginians in the era of segregation. While most of the houses there are undistinguished concrete-block dwellings built in the mid-twentieth century, several are among the best examples of their type and style.

The bungalow at **4702 Potomac Street (026-5129)**, c. 1925, featured in the discussion of the bungalow house type above, is typical of the Craftsman form and detailing and stands among the county's more architecturally distinguished dwellings of its period.



Double House, 25715 Nottoway Street, West Petersburg (026-5128) from northwest

Many of the houses in West Petersburg were double houses or duplexes, designed to house two families in half houses. The double bungalow at 25715 Nottoway Street (026-5128) in West Petersburg is an unusually fine example of the duplex house type, with a curving brick wall dividing the carefully detailed front porch.



## Domestic Outbuildings



Garage, Hargrave House (026-5166), view from northeast (left) and Chicken House, Davis House (026-0130), view from east (right)

Domestic outbuildings such as meat houses, hen houses, garages, well houses, and woodsheds continued to accompany most rural houses. Since that era however, many domestic outbuildings from earlier periods have been lost as their functions changed or were abolished. New buildings showed substantial continuity with the types and forms of the previous era, but tended to be modest in scale and built of frame or concrete block. Many were noted in conjunction with period houses. Among these is the garage at the Tudor Revival-style **Hargrave House (026-5166)** in Dinwiddie Court House. It matches the main house in material and scale and features well detailed dormers. The chicken house at the right is located behind the **Davis House (026-0130)** on Boydton Plank Road in the center of the county. The shed-roofed structure is typical of many built across the nation during the interwar period.



Garage, Gatewood (026-5162), view from east

The garage at **Gate wood (026-5162)**, contrasts with the previous buildings in scale and usage. It is a major supporting structure to a large country house. It features a kicked asphalt-shingle hipped roof with a central hip-roofed dormer containing diamond pattern casement windows on each facade, vinyl siding, and paired and single six-over-one sash windows. Three garage doors on the north and south fronts enable a car to be driven through the building. A door in the east end gives access to what were probably servants' quarters on the upper floors.

### *Churches*

Several churches in the county replaced their original buildings in the second quarter of the twentieth century. These buildings often continued the rectangular nave-plan form and used simple Gothic Revival-style or classical detailing similar to that used in the recent past.



Poole Christian Church (026-5112), view from southwest (left) and St. John's Nepomucene Roman Catholic Church (026-5017), view from northeast (right)

**Poole Christian Church (026-5112)** was built in 1922. The church is a six-bay nave-plan building with pointed stained-glass windows, vinyl siding, and a concrete pier foundation. The gable front roof is covered with standing-seam metal with a returned cornice. Diamond-shaped decorative wood shingles fill the gable surrounding a central bulls-eye window. A one-story, gabled three-bay porch has Doric columns. The Poole Christian Church is a part of the Disciples of Christ/Church of Christ founded in the early nineteenth century. The church grew out of an antebellum meeting house near Ford that was destroyed in the Civil War. It was replaced by Zion Christian Church at Ford. The church divided for the convenience of the congregation. This is one branch [Jones 288].

Although all of the older churches in the county had been built of framed timber covered with weatherboard, the new building for the St. John's Nepomucene Roman Catholic Church (026-5017) is a large brick nave-plan church with rudimentary Gothic Revival detailing built in 1930. It was previously surveyed. The church was built to serve a remarkable community of Czechoslovakian emigrant farm families who had moved to

the United States under political pressure in their former home country. While adapting to their new homes in rural Prince George and Dinwiddie counties, they maintained many of the ways of their eastern European ethnic traditions.

According to John Wells, “Czech and Slovak immigrants living in the Midwest began to disperse in the late nineteenth century in search of better farming land. Some relocated to sparsely occupied regions of Florida, Louisiana, and Virginia. The 1910 census listed 1,059 Czechs in Virginia, concentrated near the communities of Churchland, Disputanta, New Bohemia, Petersburg, and Vontay” [Wells 2007]. Czech settlers also appeared south of Petersburg near Squirrel Level Road. The earliest group had arrived by 1888. In 1930 there were 157 Czechoslovaks in Dinwiddie County.

Recent research gives their origin in the Czech villages of the Banat region of the Austria-Hungarian Empire, now part of Romania. After fifty years in that region, some residents moved to America, often settling first in the Dakotas and then moving where the soil and climate were better. They founded the first Catholic Church in Dinwiddie County. Among the early settlers were Joseph L. Sedivý, a Slovak, who came to Dinwiddie County from Nebraska in 1888. The Czeck families of Blaha, Hocova and Kuzelka came in the same year. Other Czechs came after 1900, including the Piecek, Cizler, Stech, Cacek, and Kuska families [Wells 2007].

### ***Industry and Industrial Buildings***

Small industries that had started after the Civil War largely faded before the turn of the century with the advancement of the railroad system making markets more accessible. Mills gradually faded as the need for their services was reduced. Most were closed by the 1940s. Larger industries made use of local products. These included the Wiley Harker Lumber Company of 1902 and the McKenney Planing Mill, as well as the North American Button Manufacturing Company, established in McKenney in 1930 [Jones 193]. No buildings from the period were identified associated with this theme as part of this project.

### ***Agriculture and Agricultural Buildings***

Agriculture continued as the base of the county economy in this period. Barn types and other outbuildings followed traditional forms, but were likely to be built of milled lumber. Produce such as eggs and butter and other agricultural products had been the traditional source of cash for most farmers. The dairy industry expanded across Virginia in the period between the wars and a number of buildings survive that are associated with that development. Cotton was a popular crop prior to the 1930s, when cotton mills were operated in Petersburg.



Barn, 5021 Midway Road (026-5119), view from southwest

The house at **5021 Midway Road (026-5119)** and its accompanying outbuildings make up a farm complex that is a good example of the mid-twentieth century family farm. The house is a well preserved example of the American Foursquare house type, popular throughout the region and locality. The house is accompanied by a well preserved c. 1920 frame gambrel-roof dairy barn with weatherboard siding and standing-seam metal roofing located to the northeast of the house (see photograph above).

Few farms have continued in the same family since the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Most land changed ownership in the agricultural and financial upheavals of the twentieth century. Among those which remain in the same family are included the **Crowder-Perkins House (026-0048)**, a late eighteenth-century, two-story, three-bay, frame hall-chamber dwelling on Rowanty Creek near Reams. The farm has been in the possession of the Perkins family since it was acquired from Ethiel Crowder by James Oscar Perkins in 1836. His son, Dr. Edward Williamson Perkins, lived there and practiced medicine in the later nineteenth century. His descendents have restored and preserved the house.

### *Commerce*

Urban and country stores continued to take the familiar long, narrow one-story form, with a wide front porch and large windows flanking a central door. The store owner often resided next door in a small house or built a residential wing to the rear of the store. Urban stores began to appear with brick walls and parapets concealing long shed roofs, but the floor plan remained the same. Sometimes stores were built in pairs in a duplex building with matching shop fronts and central doors for each unit.



T. F. Moody Store (026-5125), view from east (left) and J. E. Edwards' Store (026-5142), view from southwest (right)

The town of McKenney took the lead in commerce and in the addition of commercial architecture during his period. Commercial buildings included several one-story buildings that survive in McKenney and the rest of the county. Rural stores could be large or small. The **T. F. Moody Store (026-5125)**, c. 1920, seen at left, is a rare survival of a rural store and is the smallest documented in the county. The tiny one-story frame store has a gable-front, standing-seam metal roof, brick pier foundation, weatherboard siding, and four-panel front door flanked by shuttered windows with iron bars. The name is visible on the surviving sign on the south wall.

The **J. E. Edwards' Store (026-5142)**, seen above right, c. 1920 is a very good example of a regionally popular commercial building form. The entire complex represents a typical rural crossroads agglomeration of buildings. John E. Edwards' Store has been a family business since c. 1934. John Edwards' daughter Yvonne Edwards Myrick and her daughters Joyce and Barbara continue to operate it. [Dinwiddie Heritage, p. 4]. The store is a one-story, gable-fronted commercial building with paired one-over-one sash windows flanking a central entry. It has weatherboard siding and a standing-seam metal gable roof with a projecting canopy sheltering the gas pumps, supported by tapered square posts on brick plinths.



Planter's Bank of Dinwiddie, view from southeast (left) and the Bank of Carson (026-5143-0002), view from the southeast (right)

The two-story, step-gabled, brick Planter's Bank of Dinwiddie (not surveyed), seen at the right, was an imposing addition to the county seat built in the early twentieth century. The **Bank of Carson (026-5143-0002)**, seen above at left, built in 1924, is a two-story temple-fronted bank with a parapet shed roof, three-bay facade separated by stone Tower of the Winds pilasters, full entablature with scroll modillions, dentil course, and stepped parapet behind the pediment. The central door is provided with a stone surround with a decorative top. The second-floor windows, which have been infilled, have soldier course heads. The first-floor windows have splayed jack arches and stone keystones and sills. The windows have been replaced. The building features a concrete foundation, tile copings on the sides, and additions to the rear (west) and south sides.

The Bank of Carson is an excellent example of the kinds of buildings that were constructed for local banks in the early twentieth century. It is the most architecturally distinguished commercial building in the tiny railroad town, the proposed **Carson Historic District (026-5143)**. The classical details served to present a serious and stable face to the community, supporting the bank's commercial and financial efforts. The bank's entablature is inscribed with the date of its founding and the date of its construction. Peter Bernard Halligan, the station agent for the Atlantic Coastline Railway, began building the nearby Halligan House in 1893. He opened the P. B. Halligan Store in 1893, served as postmaster from 1902-1920, treasurer of the county from 1919 to 1937, and opened the bank of Carson in 1911. The bank later became a founding member of the Bank of Southside Virginia [Dinwiddie County Heritage 102].

### *Schools*

In most parts of the state increased funding and renewed urgency for education led to the closing of small schools and erection of larger, better-built, consolidated schools. At the beginning of the period three schools offered high school classes to white children. Many rural districts still provided only small schools with from one to four teachers. A number of schools were built by churches, including Cutter Store, Rocky Branch, Center Star, Old Olive Branch, New Olive Branch, West Petersburg, White Oak Road, and the Number 20 School. The smaller schools were gradually consolidated into three large schools at Dinwiddie, Midway, and Sunnyside for white students and at Fauquier for black students. One- and two-room schools for African-American children were built in rural locations by churches and local school boards. Between 1917 and 1929, five schools (identified as Center Star, County Training School, Gruby Road, Mason #17 and McKenney) were built in Dinwiddie funded by matching grants from the Rosenwald Foundation [Dinwiddie Heritage 275]. No Rosenwald schools were identified in this survey.

The Dinwiddie Normal and Training School, described in the previous section, was operated by the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. It received funding, in the 1930s, from Dinwiddie County for providing upper-school education for black students. In 1938 the institution, renamed the Dinwiddie Training School, became the county's first black public high school and was provided with a new brick building. This burned in 1953, just as a new International-style structure at the same location, called Southside

High School, was built in 1954 for the county's African-American students. It closed in 1969 and serves today in much altered form as Dinwiddie Middle School [Dinwiddie Heritage 280].



Rocky Branch School (026-5114), view from south

The **Rocky Branch School (026-5114)** is one of the best preserved schools in the county, typical of the grammar schools for both black and white children. The Rocky Branch School is one of a number of surviving schools in Dinwiddie County and is particularly significant as one of the best preserved of those built for the education of African-American children. The school was established two miles away near the Ocran Methodist Church in 1911 by the black residents in the immediate vicinity and was later moved to this location. It held grades 1-3 in one room and 4-7 in the second. The school closed in 1963. A photograph from the 1930s shows the building in much the same condition as today but with a small cupola and wood steps to the door and porch. As was the case in many local grammar schools, particularly for black children, the institution was closely associated with a church (in this case the Rocky Branch Baptist Church) and often shared the same or adjacent lots and sometimes the same building. The school may originally have served on this or another site as a church as well as a school [Dinwiddie Heritage 282].

The frame, one-story, gable-fronted, one-room school has weatherboard siding, rock pier foundation, six-over-six sash windows, pointed louvered attic vents in gables, and a gabled five-V metal roof with open eaves and exposed rafter ends. The building was substantially altered when a second room was added to the south side of the building at an early date. At that time the gable front was altered. It is likely that the first door was in the center of the front gable of the original building. The weatherboard has been

replaced in that area (the gable and the north side wall have somewhat wider weatherboards). The gable front now contains two symmetrically placed six-over-six sash windows. The side has three evenly spaced windows of similar form. The four-panel entry door was displaced to the west end of the south wall. A small brick stove flue rises at the center of the east wall at the peak of the gable.

The added room creates a T-plan form. The wing features a slightly narrower plan, four six-over-six sash windows on the rear (east) and two on the south end. A brick stove flue is at the center of the roof ridge. A porch along the west side of the wing shelters small cloakrooms or storerooms for each of the classrooms and a covered space below a corrugated-metal shed roof supported by two square posts. The cloakrooms appear to have been added at an early date. The door to the interior has five horizontal panels. The building is supported on stacked stone piers, some of which are picturesquely out of alignment. Added poured concrete steps reach each classroom door. Six-light casements light the two cloakrooms.



Masontown School (026-5175), view from northwest

The **Masontown School (026-5175)** is located on the McKenney Highway at the heart of the small African-American community of Masontown in the south-central part of the county. The two-room school was built in 1932 and served the community until 1965, since which time it has housed Ananias Jones's Grocery. The school is very well preserved, with weatherboard siding, five-part twelve-over-twelve sash windows, a brick pier foundation, and a gabled, standing-seam metal roof with exposed rafter ends. Each classroom is entered by a doorway, sheltered by a bracketed hood, located in the outer bays of the building. A third classroom was added at the west end of the rear elevation soon after the school was built.





Midway School (026-5110), view from southeast

**Midway School (026-5110)** was built in 1936. It is an impressive, two-story, Depression-era, rural, consolidated school, with substantial Art Deco-style detailing and sculptured ornament. Although altered, it retains its principal exterior elements. The school housed all twelve grades and opened in 1936, replacing an older frame school. It became a grade school in 1965 [Dinwiddie County Heritage, 281].

The school is a two-story, five-course American bond building, with banded windows, replaced in recent years, separated by paneled strip pilasters. These are surmounted by stone blocks. A central stone pavilion contains the entry, flanked by stepped and chamfered pylons, surmounted by bas relief panels showing children holding scrolls inscribed "learning is life," and containing a radiating sun-disk. There is a triple window above this, surmounted by a tablet and the school's name and flanked by a boy and a girl reading books. The windows have been lowered and replaced. The hipped roof has been replaced.

### **The New Dominion (1946-Present)**

Dinwiddie, like most of rural Virginia, saw an acceleration of social change as the twentieth century progressed. Plumbing, electricity, and telephones were increasingly available. The family farm as an institution was absorbed into more profitable large farms, or survived as the homes of retired farmers and their children who were employed elsewhere. The interstate highway and residential growth in the northeastern end of the county brought new commercial life to the crossroad hamlet at Sutherland. By the third quarter of the twentieth century, the majority of the workforce was employed off the farm. In spite of the changes, Dinwiddie's earnings were never strong and the county remained low in the state's economic rankings for many years.

Better roads began to draw shoppers away from the rural villages and stores. Competition from the automobile and long-distance air travel led to the closing of the rail

passenger stations in the 1950s. The loss of traffic at these railroad stops led to the loss of most of the county's railroad depots, and the stores that stood near them. Improvement of roads and an increase in car ownership allowed shoppers to drive to Petersburg or Richmond more frequently. Expansion of public facilities and services was a necessary accompaniment to the social and economic changes Dinwiddie experienced during the period, but this was accommodated at first in added brick buildings constructed incrementally to the rear of the court house. New schools were built, including a new Dinwiddie High School northwest of the old courthouse community. In the last decade the courthouse functions were entirely relocated to a new government complex northwest of the original site on the west side of the Boydton Plank Road. The old courthouse was turned over to the Dinwiddie County Historical Society for use as a museum. Few buildings were inventoried from this period.

### *Government*



Dinwiddie County Health Department (026-5130), view from the southeast

As the county entered the most recent era, government services and buildings began to grow in scope and size. The need was recognized for a building to house the regional clinic of the State Department of Health. The **Dinwiddie County Health Department (026-5130)**, above, was opened on the main highway north of the courthouse square in 1951. The Moderne-style building showed by its up-to-date form and detailing that the state was serious about providing modern health services to poor residents.

### *Transportation*

Transportation has changed dramatically and affected settlement patterns in the county. The principal change here was the closing of rail passenger service and, later, the construction of the interstate highways, which run along the eastern edge and through the middle of the county, causing increased commercial development at intersections and making the county more accessible to visitors and commuters. No buildings from the period were identified associated with this theme as part of this project.

### ***Domestic Architecture***

Settlement patterns after World War II did not change at first, as most residential development was minimal. Subdivisions of farms for housing, mostly near Petersburg, began in the period after the Second World War. Although modernist design was utilized regularly for commercial and industrial buildings in some parts of Dinwiddie County, most domestic architecture in the study area in the years after World War II remained heavily influenced by traditionalist Colonial Revival styles. No buildings from the period were identified associated with this theme as part of this project.

### ***Churches***

As the community grew during this period, churches also expanded. New wings enlarged existing buildings and new churches replaced a few older ones. None were surveyed. A number of historically important churches were lost during this period. Few congregations could resist the temptation to add aluminum siding or brick veneer over weatherboard, with great loss of exterior integrity. No buildings from the period were identified associated with this theme as part of this project.

### ***Industry and Industrial Buildings***

Traditional industrial activity in all areas of the county declined during this period. The last operating grist and commercial mills closed in the 1970s. The railroad line through McKenney closed. Lumbering and sawmilling changed from an intensive local industry to an agricultural business exporting most timber from the county for processing. Some new industries have opened and employed local residents. No buildings from the period were identified associated with this theme as part of this project.

### ***Agriculture and Agricultural Buildings***

After the Depression, small-scale farming went into decline. It was no longer practical for a small family farm to make a living from the soil, and increased mechanization reduced the workforce needed. Large tracts were purchased and maintained by major owners and corporations, many new to the area. Dairy farming declined after the middle of the century. Much marginal agricultural land was allowed to grow up into timber. In spite of this, open fields continue to characterize the historic landscape along the main roads. No buildings from the period were identified associated with this theme as part of this project.

### ***Commerce***

Increased automobile traffic brought new commercial life to the crossroads stores along the northern edge of the county, many of which continued to function. No buildings from the period were identified associated with this theme as part of this project.

The county's greatest strength, as always, lies in its abundant natural and historic resources. Its quiet rural landscape is sought out by visitors and new arrivals. The heritage of the county continues to be celebrated with various festivals such as the Dinwiddie Heritage and Horse Festival and educational museum programs offered by the Dinwiddie County Historical Society. These events stimulate a more energetic approach to taking advantage of the county's historic and natural resources in a sustainable way. The county retains a rural feeling and appearance in spite of the pressures of development.

## Survey Results by Theme and Period

The following list includes multiple entries for those sites in the survey that were assigned more than one theme.

Domestic Theme: This theme relates to the homes of Dinwiddie County residents. Contributing property types represented in the survey include modest to expensive single dwellings and multiple dwellings. Other property types that might have been included, apartment buildings and hotels, were not represented. Associated domestic landscape features included vegetable gardens, landscape plantings, walkways, staircases, wood and cast iron fences, and stone and brick retaining walls. Most of the sites in the current survey project relate to this theme. There was a total of 127 domestic properties, one of which, **25615 Nottoway Avenue (026-5128)**, a brick duplex bungalow built in the historic African-American suburb of West Petersburg) was built as multiple dwellings.

### Contributing Domestic Sites by period

European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)	2
Colony to Nation (1753-1789)	5
Early National Period (1790-1830)	11
Antebellum Period (1831-1860)	25
Civil War (1861-1865)	0
Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)	58
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	22
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	4
Total	127

Subsistence / Agriculture Theme: Most of the land within the county boundaries is rural in character, and historically the area has supported many subsistence and production farms. This theme broadly identifies methods of procurement, processing, and storage of food. Resource types historically associated with this aspect of Dinwiddie's development included small family farmsteads, large farm seats, meat houses, smokehouses, granaries, silos, agricultural fields, barns, animal shelters, tool sheds, and stockyards. Typically agricultural and more urban uses mingled at the edges of the villages and still do today. Many secondary resources relate to this theme. The only property surveyed on which the principal theme was agriculture were the two log tobacco barns at **026-5121** and **026-5122**. Property connected with this theme is very vulnerable and needs additional attention and possible National Register listing.

### Contributing Subsistence/ Agriculture Sites by period

European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)	0
Colony to Nation (1753-1789)	0
Early National Period (1790-1830)	0

Antebellum Period (1831-1860)	0
Civil War (1861-1865)	0
Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)	2
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	0
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	0
Total	2

Government / Law / Politics Theme: This theme relates primarily to political and governmental activities and to the enactment and administration of laws by which a nation, state, or other political jurisdiction is governed. Property types associated with this theme in Dinwiddie County might include the courthouses and other government-sponsored buildings and places associated with governmental leaders. No property associated with this theme was surveyed.

Contributing Government/ Law/ Politics Sites by period

European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)	0
Colony to Nation (1753-1789)	0
Early National Period (1790-1830)	0
Antebellum Period (1831-1860)	0
Civil War (1861-1865)	0
Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)	0
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	0
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	0
Total	0

Health Care / Medicine Theme: This theme refers to the care of the sick, elderly, and the disabled, and the promotion of health and hygiene. Property types in Dinwiddie County associated with this theme might include medical offices. Only one property, the International style **Dinwiddie County Health Department Building (026-5130)**, was identified as part of the survey project.

Contributing Health Care/ Medicine Sites by period

European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)	0
Colony to Nation (1753-1789)	0
Early National Period (1790-1830)	0
Antebellum Period (1831-1860)	0
Civil War (1861-1865)	0
Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)	0
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	0
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	1
Total	1

Education Theme: Various types of schools are the primary resource types associated with this theme in Dinwiddie County. One-room, two-room, consolidated, elementary, and secondary schools operated for the separate use of black and white students and date from the late nineteenth century through the modern period. Five (5) historic properties associated with this theme were identified as part of the survey project. The most common surviving resource related to this theme is the one-story frame school dating from the second and third decades of the twentieth century, such as the small schools at **026-5136** and **026-5156** and the African-American schools like that at the **Rocky Branch School (026-5114)** and the **Masontown School (026-5175)**. The **Midway School (026-5110)** is a large consolidated school that originally housed all grades including high school.

#### Contributing Education Sites by period

European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)	0
Colony to Nation (1753-1789)	0
Early National Period (1790-1830)	0
Antebellum Period (1831-1860)	0
Civil War (1861-1865)	0
Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)	0
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	5
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	0
Total	5

Military / Defense Theme: The region includes a limited number of properties with above- and below-ground resources directly associated with the American Revolution and the Civil War. No related resource types were surveyed in the county.

#### Contributing Military/ Defense Sites by period

European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)	0
Colony to Nation (1753-1789)	0
Early National Period (1790-1830)	0
Antebellum Period (1831-1860)	0
Civil War (1861-1865)	0
Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)	0
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	0
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	0
Total	0

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. Property types in Dinwiddie County associated with this theme might include meeting halls and community centers. A single structure adjacent to **St. Thomas A.M.E. Zion Church (026-5159)** was identified that may be a lodge connected with the African-American community around the crossroads community of Hamilton. No other historic properties associated with this theme were documented as part of the survey project.

#### Contributing Social Sites by period

European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)	0
Colony to Nation (1753-1789)	0
Early National Period (1790-1830)	0
Antebellum Period (1831-1860)	0
Civil War (1861-1865)	0
Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)	0
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	1
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	0
Total	1

Recreation / Arts Theme: This theme relates to the arts and cultural activities and institutions associated with leisure time and recreation. It encompasses the activities related to the popular and the academic arts including fine arts and the performing arts, literature, recreational gatherings, entertainment and leisure activity, and broad cultural movements. Property types in Dinwiddie County that related to this theme in historic periods might include gymnasiums, playing fields, playgrounds, and fairgrounds. No historic properties associated with this theme were documented as part of the survey project.

#### Contributing Recreation/ Arts Sites by period

European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)	0
Colony to Nation (1753-1789)	0
Early National Period (1790-1830)	0
Antebellum Period (1831-1860)	0
Civil War (1861-1865)	0
Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)	0
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	0
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	0
Total	0



Transportation / Communication Theme: This theme relates to the process and technology of conveying passengers, materials, and information. Property types associated with transportation and communication networks in Dinwiddie County have historically included rail-related resources (railroads, passenger and freight stations, engine houses, trains, and bridges), road-related resources (roads, turnpikes, taverns, automobiles, bridges, service stations, and automobile dealerships), and pedestrian-related resources (sidewalks and trails). Among the properties identified in the county that relate to the theme are a few early-to-mid-nineteenth-century taverns such as **Rice's Tavern (026-0085)**, and twentieth-century roadside amenities such the **Blue Tartane Motor Court (026-5081)** from the 1930s, the **Georgian Inn Motel (026-5144)** of c. 1950, and the ca.1920 **Jamerson's Service Station (026-5127)**. Railroad-related resources are rare. Most depots have been demolished. Understanding and protection of early transportation corridors and routes, such as the Old Stage Road, Halifax Road, Lew Jones Road, and old sections of Cox Road, as well as routes like the Boydton Plank Road (US Route 1) that were widened to serve as major highways in the early twentieth century, are key to preserving Dinwiddie's historic landscapes.

Contributing Transportation/ Communication Sites by period

European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)	0
Colony to Nation (1753-1789)	0
Early National Period (1790-1830)	2
Antebellum Period (1831-1860)	0
Civil War (1861-1865)	0
Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)	0
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	2
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	1
Total	5

Commerce / Trade Theme: This theme relates to the process of trading goods, services, and commodities. Property types in Dinwiddie County historically associated with the theme include principally stores and banks; these resources housed various businesses, general stores, specialty stores, and the offices of professional, organizational, and financial institutions. Historically significant commercial buildings chiefly include the traditional commercial buildings in Carson, Dinwiddie, and McKenny, and in other villages and smaller communities that housed general stores. The late nineteenth-century frame **Alban Sutherland Store (026-5089)** at Sutherland is one of the earliest stores to survive in the county. Other rural stores include the frame **J. E. Edwards Store (026-5142)**, dating from about 1920; and the small frame **J. F. Moody Store (026-5125)** of c. 1920. The **Bank of Carson (026-5143-0002)** is an architecturally significant resource associated with this theme. Eleven (11) buildings identified in the study area are associated with this theme:

## Contributing Commerce/ Trade Sites by period

European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)	0
Colony to Nation (1753-1789)	0
Early National Period (1790-1830)	0
Antebellum Period (1831-1860)	0
Civil War (1861-1865)	0
Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)	3
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	7
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	1
Total	11

Industry / Processing / Extraction Theme: This theme explores the technology and process of managing materials, labor, and equipment to produce goods and services. Property types in the Dinwiddie County region historically associated with this theme include quarries, mills (grist and woodworking), factories, tanneries, village shops, other small crafts and industrial sites, and mines. Two mills were inventoried as part of this project, the Baskerville Mill (026-0108) and Coleman's Mill (026-0109). Both date from the turn of the twentieth century and retain substantial historic material.

## Contributing Industry/ Processing/ Extraction Sites by period

European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)	0
Colony to Nation (1753-1789)	0
Early National Period (1790-1830)	0
Antebellum Period (1831-1860)	0
Civil War (1861-1865)	0
Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)	2
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	0
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	0
Total	2

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. Contributing property types historically associated with this theme in Dinwiddie County include important farms with well-preserved and significant features associated with county history, and transportation corridors, parks, natural features such as river and stream valleys. **Wales (026-0024)**, with its large tract of unmatched architectural and archaeological value, is placed in a very vulnerable position southwest of Petersburg. The farm landscape along the Boydton Plank Road between Dinwiddie Court House and McKenney, and the viewsheds along the Appomattox and Nottoway rivers are similarly valuable resources.

## Contributing Landscape Sites by period

European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)	0
Colony to Nation (1753-1789)	0
Early National Period (1790-1830)	0
Antebellum Period (1831-1860)	0
Civil War (1861-1865)	0
Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)	0
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	0
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	0
Total	0

**Religion Theme:** This theme concerns the organized system of beliefs, practices, and traditions in connection with spiritual beliefs. Property types historically associated with this theme in Dinwiddie County include churches and church-related residences. Eleven (11) properties associated with this theme were recorded as part of the present project: among them were those sited in rural locations, such as the 1880 **Springfield Baptist Church (026-5118)**; **Rowanta Methodist Church (026-5140)** of c.1890; the 1894 **Good Shepherd Episcopal Church (026-5178)** and the 1923 **Poole Christian Church (026-5112)**. These invariably take the vernacular form known as the nave plan. What is likely the oldest resource in the county is a church of a very similar nave-plan form, the 1728 frame **Sapony Episcopal Church (026-0019)**. Several churches, including **Springfield Baptist Church (026-5118)** and **St. Thomas A.M.E. Zion Church (026-5159)** were founded by members of the African-American community soon after the abolition of slavery. Those few related to towns and villages, such as **Carson Methodist Church (026-5143-0015)**, dating from about 1890, sometimes took a more complex form. Otherwise almost all standing churches in the county utilize the rectangular nave plan, whether of brick or frame construction.

## Contributing Religion Sites by period

European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)	1
Colony to Nation (1753-1789)	0
Early National Period (1790-1830)	0
Antebellum Period (1831-1860)	0
Civil War (1861-1865)	0
Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)	9
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	1
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	0
Total	11

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. Property types historically associated with this theme in Dinwiddie County include cemeteries, graves, and mortuaries. No artistically significant grave makers were found. While private and church cemeteries were identified as supporting elements in a farming landscape, no properties were identified that were individually associated with this theme.

#### Contributing Funerary Sites by period

European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)	0
Colony to Nation (1753-1789)	0
Early National Period (1790-1830)	0
Antebellum Period (1831-1860)	0
Civil War (1861-1865)	0
Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)	0
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	0
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	0
Total	0

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. In Dinwiddie County, properties historically associated with African-Americans comprise the largest group of resources related to this theme. At least eight (8) historic properties directly associated with this theme have been documented in the survey area: including schools, houses, churches, and former slave dwellings, although almost all older dwellings will have a connection with black slavery. Resources include the slave house at **Wales (026-0024)**, already listed, and log single pen dwelling at **Smart House (026-5146)** and the important **Rocky Branch School (026-5114)**. An additional ethnic theme of interest is settlement of a community of Czechoslovakian farmers in the area south of Petersburg in the late nineteenth century. Other than the St. John Catholic Church (026-5017), previously surveyed, no features have been identified related to this aspect of the theme.

#### Contributing Ethnicity/ Immigration Sites by period

European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)	0
Colony to Nation (1753-1789)	0
Early National Period (1790-1830)	0
Antebellum Period (1831-1860)	0
Civil War (1861-1865)	0
Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)	0
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	0
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	0
Total	0

Settlement Patterns Theme: This theme explores the strategies for utilizing an area in response to subsistence, demographic, sociopolitical, and religious aspects of settlement patterns; and is concerned with the investigation of unknown or little known regions as well as the establishment and earliest development of new settlements or communities. Property types historically associated with this theme in Dinwiddie County reflect the entire range of buildings, structures, districts, objects, sites and landscapes. No historic properties directly associated with this theme have been documented as part of the survey project.

Contributing Settlement Patterns Sites by period

European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)	0
Colony to Nation (1753-1789)	0
Early National Period (1790-1830)	0
Antebellum Period (1831-1860)	0
Civil War (1861-1865)	0
Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)	0
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	0
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	0
Total	0

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. Property types historically associated with Dinwiddie County might include impermanent structures, rural vernacular buildings and structures, buildings exemplary of national styles, landscaped parks, and gardens and cemeteries. Many sites identified as part of the survey project include as a response to the natural setting, but only the **Edge Hill Park (026-5069)**, with its concrete gates giving access to a wide boulevard at the center of an early twentieth-century suburban development was singled out as especially significant urban design. The development was associated with the extension of a trolley line from Petersburg into the county. The landscape elements of the county are among its most vulnerable assets and should be a focus of protection activities:

Contributing Architecture/ Landscape Architecture/ Community Planning Sites by period

European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)	0
Colony to Nation (1753-1789)	0
Early National Period (1790-1830)	0
Antebellum Period (1831-1860)	0
Civil War (1861-1865)	0
Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)	1
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	0
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	0
Total	1

Technology / Engineering Theme: This theme relates primarily to the utilization of technology as a society adapts to its physical, biological, and cultural environments. All resource types may contribute to the understanding of this theme. It also involves the practical application of scientific principles to design, construct, and operate equipment, machinery, and structures to serve human needs. Related property types in Dinwiddie County might include stone, wood, metal, and concrete bridges, highways, canal locks, bridges, and other structures, other transportation-related works, and various large-scale or industrial structures, engines, and machinery. No historic properties associated with this theme were documented in the survey area as part of this effort, although some exist, including a canal along the Appomattox River, and in particular bridges, many of which have been recorded in previous DOT-sponsored work.

Contributing Technology/ Engineering Sites by period

European Settlement to Society (1607-1752)	0
Colony to Nation (1753-1789)	0
Early National Period (1790-1830)	0
Antebellum Period (1831-1860)	0
Civil War (1861-1865)	0
Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916)	0
World War I to World War II (1917-1945)	0
The New Dominion (1946-Present)	0
Total	0

## **RESEARCH DESIGN**

### **Introduction**

This historic architecture survey was conducted from late summer of 2009 to spring of 2010. In it we identified and documented approximately one hundred and sixty-two (162) properties in Dinwiddie County to the reconnaissance level including twenty-four (24) sites in a proposed historic district. When completed, the survey comprised a total of one hundred and thirty-one (131) new resources and resurveys of thirty-one (31) previously identified sites or structures.

### **Methodology**

Fieldwork, which involved vehicular and pedestrian reconnaissance of the county and the villages within it, was preceded by reviews of primary and secondary sources in order to identify historic building types and individual building histories. All properties were documented to the reconnaissance level according to DHR standards. For each of the surveyed properties, the contractor took 35mm black and white photographs, noted exterior architectural features, stated potential significance, and prepared a sketch plan of the site. If owners or other informants were available, the contractor gathered limited historic background on the properties. Where possible, interiors were accessed with the occupants' permission (a sketch of the floor plan was prepared for those properties). Historical research and oral history interviews supplemented the fieldwork to provide contextual information on some of the surveyed properties.

Following field recording efforts, processing of materials and preparation of site files was begun. Site information was recorded in DHR's information DSS database. Contemporaneous with completion of data entry, the final report, with recommendations for future survey, register, and planning activities, was prepared. It includes an historic overview of the county's architectural development, and brief discussions of eighteen DHR-defined historic themes with descriptions of relevant property types and lists of associated properties. Appendices include DSS-generated alphabetical and numerical inventories of surveyed properties.

Printouts of the computerized survey files have been placed in acid-free envelopes along with original photographs and other materials. The original files and copies of the survey report are stored in the DHR Archives in Richmond, Virginia. Additional photocopies of the survey files and report will be provided to the county. Copies of the report also will be available in the library of the Dinwiddie County Planning Department.

## **Expected Results**

The investigators anticipated the findings detailed below in part from a wide familiarity with the region from numerous survey projects and from preliminary historic research.

## **SURVEY FINDINGS**

One hundred and sixty-two historic resources were surveyed in Dinwiddie County as part of this project, which brings the total number of surveyed sites in Dinwiddie County to approximately 400.

There are areas around Petersburg that are targeted as areas of commercial and industrial growth where historic resources would be affected by future development. The expansion of Fort Lee now underway will add significantly to the pressure. The survey information, which includes a statement of potential significance, should be consulted in future planning efforts for these areas in particular.

The survey produced results indicating a significant survival rate of important resources, chiefly dwellings and commercial buildings related to the life of the county in the years before and after the Civil War as an important agricultural region. It is expected that commercial and residential development will continue unabated in rural areas for the foreseeable future. Under the present planning and zoning system there will undoubtedly be erosion of the quality and number of surveyed commercial buildings and dwellings. Rural landscapes can be expected to deteriorate throughout the county. The most threatened areas will be in the northeastern section of the county. Large tracts in the central part of the county, and most areas along the river may be less threatened due either to the remote location or to the scenic value of the landscape to their owners.

## **EVALUATION**

The buildings surveyed were selected based on a need for representation across all relevant time periods and themes as identified by the Department of Historic Resources. Each property was evaluated against defined historic contexts, registration criteria, and periods and areas of significance.

### **Sites with Potential Eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places**

The following properties have not been evaluated by DHR but are thought to be potentially eligible in the opinion of the author. They are all discussed at appropriate points in the report text.



Dependency at Old Pine Forest (026-0017)  
 Crowder-Perkins House (026-0048)  
 Coleman's Mill (026-0109)  
 Jay Burgess House (026-5096)  
 Rocky Branch School (026-5114)  
 Hargrave House (026-5166)  
 Masontown School (026-5175)  
 Good Shepherd Episcopal Church (026-5179)

### **Potential Historic Designation**

The National Register of Historic Places is a federal designation that honors a property by recognizing its importance to its community, state or the nation. Owners of listed property may be able to obtain federal historic preservation funding, when funds are available. In addition, federal investment tax credits for rehabilitation and other provisions may apply. Federal agencies whose projects affect a listed or eligible property must consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to try and minimize any harmful effects of the project upon the historic property pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

### **Eligibility Standards**

The National Park Service has developed a set of standards, the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, by which properties nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are evaluated. These criteria are set forth in National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. In order to qualify for listing on the National Register, a property or district must be determined to be significant through its association with an important historic context and it must retain its historic integrity.

#### **Significance**

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

The criteria describe how properties/districts are significant for their association with important events or persons (Criterion A and B), for their importance in design or

construction (Criterion C), or for their information potential (Criterion D) (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1991). The following is a brief description of each of the four NRHP Criteria for Evaluation (from National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the N. R. Criteria for Evaluation):

#### Criterion A: Event

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

##### Types of Events

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

##### Association of the Property with the Event

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

##### Significance of the Association

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

#### Criterion B: Person

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

##### Significance of the Individual

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

##### Association with the Property

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

### Criterion C: Design/Construction

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

#### Distinctive Characteristics of Types, Periods, and Methods of Construction

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

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

#### Work of a Master

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

#### Properties Possessing High Artistic Values

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

### Criterion D: Information Potential

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

#### Archeological Sites

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

#### Buildings, Structures, and Objects

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

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

### Integrity

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

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

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

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

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

Workmanship- the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

Feeling- a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular time period.

Association- the direct link between an important historic event or person and an historic property.

### **Properties Eligible for National Register Listing**

None of the individual sites surveyed as part of this project were surveyed at the intensive level. In far too many cases, the properties in Dinwiddie have suffered from significant loss of integrity. The replacement of windows and addition of vinyl siding was widespread among historic properties. In a few situations where buildings might have been potentially eligible, adequate interior access was not made available.

The following district was presented for determination of eligibility for listing on the National Register by the DHR Staff Evaluation Team. It was determined eligible for listing.

### **Historic Districts**

**037-5161          Proposed Carson Historic District          Carson**

The depot town of Carson contains several fine commercial and transportation-related buildings from the early twentieth century, and an important Queen Anne-style dwelling and Romanesque-Revival church.

## **PRESERVATION PLANNING**

This section of the report presents some of the preservation programs and mechanisms that are available to the county for protection of the full range of its historic resources. Those historic resources include not only standing structures, but also the rural landscapes that form the settings for them whether they are individual dwellings or other building types, communities, industrial resources, or farms.

The county's overall planning efforts could be enhanced through judicious use of the preservation programs and legal protections available at the national, state, and local levels. As with any undertaking, the success of a local preservation program depends on the interest and commitment of local citizens. Their input and involvement should be actively solicited and encouraged in every aspect of development of a Dinwiddie County historic preservation program.

Throughout its history, Dinwiddie has served as an agricultural support area for the nearby city of Petersburg. Major farms along the river have historically attracted wealthy landholders, often based in the city, to build architecturally significant houses and plantation complexes. Modern suburban development of rural land is part of this same impulse. Architectural and social patterns in the county have always been affected by transportation corridors connecting Petersburg with other places such as historic trails and roads to the west, the Appomattox Canal, the railroads that cross the county, and the modern interstate highway that defines the eastern edge and central section of the county.

Dinwiddie has, for several decades, experienced modest urban and suburban growth in response to southern and westward expansion from the city of Petersburg. The county's historic landscapes and agricultural land uses in the area near Petersburg are under threat from unchecked commercial and residential development. Despite this trend, much unspoiled, rural, agricultural land remains undeveloped in the county. Its pristine rural character distinguishes Dinwiddie from many other counties in the region. The county's rural landscapes, open spaces, and notable view sheds, its crossroads communities and older roads are as much a part of its legacy and its historic resources as are the county's dwellings, churches, schools, or industrial, transportation, and commercial resources, and are as worthy of preservation and protection as are the standing structures from the county's past. This report offers a base of information for use in planning for the preservation of the full range of the county's historic resources and the retention of its character and quality of life as the county grows and responds to proposals for development and change.

## **Survey and Documentation Efforts**

The 2009-10 architectural survey was the first county-wide survey of standing structures in Dinwiddie County and one hundred and sixty-two properties were surveyed as part of this work. However, there remain other historic resources, fifty years of age or older, within the county that should also be surveyed. The county should commit itself to an ongoing survey effort to identify and document the complete range of property types and those that represent all of Dinwiddie's historic themes and time periods. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources assists local governments in identifying historic properties through survey efforts with state technical assistance and funding, both of which should be pursued, when appropriate, to expand the county's record of its historic resources.

In addition, it is recommended that additional surveys of building types noted as important in the county's history and architectural history be undertaken for the purpose of educating owners about good stewardship, providing information for owners and scholars about history and architectural history in Dinwiddie, educating students and citizens about their heritage and its preservation, and expanding the county's list of resources on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. The registers are the state's and the nation's lists of properties worthy of preservation by reason of their historical, architectural, archaeological, engineering or other cultural significance. Listing in the registers is honorific and provides no lasting protection for properties listed.

Research and survey into several categories of poorly understood properties would augment our understanding of the resources in Dinwiddie County and Southside Virginia. Additional survey of agricultural complexes, in particular resources associated with tobacco growing and curing, would deepen appreciation for a number of rapidly disappearing regional building types. Identification of more resources directly or indirectly associated with African-American history would provide an important context for preservation activities in the region. Another area of interest might be twentieth-century roadside architecture, particularly along the U.S. Route 1 corridor. A focus on vanishing historic educational resources would make identification easier and the need for preservation more apparent.

### **Listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places**

Dinwiddie County presently has twelve (12) individual properties, one archeological site, and two historic districts listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. One other historic district is proposed for further study in this report and a list of properties thought by the preparer of this report to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register is also provided. Owners should be encouraged to work toward the nomination and listing of those properties.

The Department of Historic Resources offers help to property owners and localities who pursue the listing of historic properties in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. The county and the historical society may wish to call on the Department to schedule and host a workshop for property owners that would explain the register criteria and nomination process and offer guidance on how to get properties listed in the registers.

Owners are cautioned that some alterations to historic properties may result in loss of integrity sufficient to make listing in the state and national registers impossible. Addition of vinyl siding, replacement of historic windows, sandblasting of finishes, or alteration of significant interiors can cause a building to be rejected for listing or even removed from current listing.

### **State Preservation Incentive Programs**

Since registered property owners may be eligible for participation in the **state and/or federal rehabilitation tax credit programs**, county officials may want to be familiar with the benefits of those programs and may wish to ask the Department of Historic Resources to present workshops outlining how property owners may make use of them. The credits allow owners of eligible properties with qualifying rehabilitation expenditures to take a percentage of their rehabilitation expenditures as a credit against state and/or federal income taxes owed. The same cautionary language about alterations used in the preceding paragraph applies here as well.

Dinwiddie property owners should also be encouraged to take part in the **Department's easement program**. Designed to protect properties listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places, an historic preservation easement is an agreement, set forth in a legal document, that allows the donor to retain ownership and possession of an historic landmark, while granting to another entity – such as the Commonwealth - the authority to protect its historic, architectural, and archaeological features. The Department's Board of Historic Resources holds almost 500 easements in one of the oldest and most successful programs in the country. Such easements are in perpetuity and contain covenants that obligate the owner to refrain from actions that are incompatible with the preservation of the landmark. This means that they pass with the title to the land and bind all subsequent owners. Historic buildings as well as open space and agricultural land can be protected by an easement. Eligibility of properties for register, tax credit, and easement programs depends upon their retention of historic integrity.

### **THREATS TO HISTORIC PROPERTIES**

Dinwiddie County's rural landscape, punctuated with historic houses and numerous churches, stores, and schools, is one of its most important historic resources. Today, as a result of economic depression and unconsidered development both residential and commercial, many of the county's historic resources and open spaces can be considered threatened with destruction. Outside the county's regular land development regulations, there are no special procedures or reviews that require regular retention of



open space or property maintenance or that discourage demolition or the kind of inappropriate alterations that can destroy the character of historic properties. In northeastern Dinwiddie, intersections are being swallowed up in commercial growth. Along roads throughout the entire county, uncoordinated residential and commercial development of formerly agricultural land is leaving its mark as visual blight and congestion. The scale and form of new residential and commercial development can affect or destroy the appearance and integrity of the county's historic landscapes. Preservation planning efforts can help to improve the rate of survival of historic buildings and landscapes.

Threats to the county's historic properties include:

- Potential development (residential and commercial) of rural land and the loss of agricultural landscapes and open spaces;
- Uncertain future of many properties (held by elderly, absentee or multiple owners);
- Lack of maintenance or maintenance deferred for long periods of time;
- Sale of buildings for removal to other jurisdictions;
- Expansion of Fort Lee;
- Construction of a planned high speed rail line along the eastern side of the county;
- VDOT road proposals and other infrastructure modifications; and
- Uninformed owners who do not realize the historic value of their properties or the availability of tax credits and/or technical assistance programs to maintain or improve them.

Addressing these threats will require public consensus, county action and partnership efforts between the Department and county officials. Of the various state and federal programs that can be used to address some of these threats, one of the most important is the state and federal environmental review program, under which the Department of Historic Resources reviews the potential effects of federal- and state-funded projects, such as road construction, on historic properties. Other threats are best addressed with planning at the local level and are discussed in the following section.

## PRESERVATION PLANNING APPROACHES

County officials could consider developing and applying creative solutions to prevent further loss of Dinwiddie’s historic resources including its agricultural landscapes and open spaces to avoid a diminished overall quality of life that the destruction or unsympathetic treatment of this legacy would produce. The county could explore creative planning concepts such as overlay zoning for collections of historic buildings, landscapes, and open spaces; development that retains open land or green space within a development; and the principles developed in recent decades under the name of “New Urbanism” that include residential and commercial uses in village-like clusters with open space reserved for parks.

The aim of these approaches is to avoid the patterns of disordered landscape typical of counties undergoing rapid change from a principally agricultural to an overwhelmingly industrial and suburban environment. In addition, public education programs, improved coordination with other bodies (VDOT, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Tax Assessor’s office, and building inspectors), ongoing survey and planning programs (including continued survey of historic resources and listing of properties in the Virginia and National register), preparation of a preservation plan for the entire county, local historic ordinances for historic districts, incentive programs, and participation in the state’s open-space and/or historic property easement program—all could be used to strengthen protection for historic properties and rural landscapes.

### Evaluation of County’s Base Zoning Ordinance

Dinwiddie County’s base zoning ordinance could be evaluated and revised or developed as needed to direct and encourage appropriate growth and development patterns and to eliminate provisions that are in conflict with the goals of historic preservation and retention of open space and agricultural landscapes.

### Provision of Historic Overlay Zoning

**The *Code of Virginia*, in §15.2-2306, allows local governments to adopt an ordinance setting forth the historic landmarks in the community that have an important historic, architectural, archaeological, or cultural interest and to appoint an architectural review board (or preservation commission, etc.) to administer the ordinance. The resources protected as “historic districts” by ordinances of this type can include collections of buildings, archaeological sites, cultural areas, open spaces and landscapes, battlefields, individual properties, or routes of tourist access to historic sites. A local historic district overlay ordinance can encourage the retention and reuse of historic buildings, structures, communities and open spaces to protect the full range of historic resources in the county while at the same time helping to manage the type and size of new development to meet citizen needs and provide for economic growth.**

Loudoun County administers diverse historic districts under its Historic District Ordinance, including the 10,000-acre rural Goose Creek Historic District totaling over 250 properties encompassing a small village as well as farmland and rural residential lots. The ability of Loudoun County's historic district ordinance to provide models for Dinwiddie County could be studied.

Historic district ordinances in general typically include provisions that no building or structure shall be erected, reconstructed, altered or restored within a historic district unless approved by a review board as being compatible with the historic landmarks, buildings or structures within the district. These ordinances generally also provide that no building or structure within the district can be demolished or moved until such action is approved by the review board or, on appeal, by the governing body. It is these local protections, rather than listing in the state and national registers, that help to insure the preservation of historic properties.

Historic district ordinances can be an effective way to manage commercial and residential development and other changes within historic districts. Many localities in the metropolitan Richmond area (the cities of Petersburg and Richmond, Hanover, and Chesterfield counties) and over 60 other communities in Virginia have adopted local historic overlay zoning to protect those properties and districts that are associated with the locality's history and development, with its architecture and archaeology, and with significant individuals in the locality's past.

Virginia's enabling legislation also makes provision for protecting parcels of land contiguous to streets or highways that are significant routes of tourist access to a locality or to designated historic buildings or districts. In that way the community can ensure that new development along well traveled roads to tourism sites will be sympathetic to the character of the historic sites or districts.

Ordinances, by providing for architectural management of residential and commercial development, can also help to stabilize and improve values of properties within a historic district, and can help protect and enhance the county's attractiveness to residents and visitors. The county could consider adopting zoning regulations that would provide for the establishment of historic overlay ordinances that would protect specific historic properties, landscapes, and open spaces so as to preserve not only these historic resources, but also the quality of life afforded by their existence. Overlay zoning districts overlap existing zoning districts. The regulations could be consistent with the county's master plan, good planning principles, and reasonable economic expectations.

### **Provision of Protection for Landscapes and Open Spaces**

Dinwiddie's rural or agricultural landscapes are historic resources that are also in need of protection and guided development. Such landscapes might include the agricultural areas along Route 1 south of Dinwiddie Court House, those sections of historic battlefields not already protected, and the river landscapes along visually

important sections of the Appomattox and Nottoway rivers. These areas continue to contain some of the county's best agricultural land, carefully cultivated, protected, and accumulated by landowners throughout the county's history.

The county could take other actions to protect scenic views and vistas that are a sense of community pride and that add to the county's quality of life. Such actions include: controlling size, height, and number of outdoor signs; prohibiting construction of billboards; co-locating or disguising cellular communications towers; discouraging ridge-top development; placing utility wires underground; placing conservation easements on scenic properties; developing design guidelines for chain stores and franchises and signs; and designating roads as Virginia Scenic Byways.

Other types of development and zoning that could be explored include:

Mandatory Open-Space Requirements: Under this type of development, a specified percentage of land parcels within a development must be kept undeveloped. Fauquier County requires that 85% of tracts in rural areas must be retained in permanent open space when development occurs.

Open Space Design: Design of this type preserves more than one-half of the development as open space so that the dwellings are surrounded by open space. The county is encouraged to change its zoning ordinances to permit and support this type of development by requiring significant open space as a precondition for achieving full density.

Traditional Neighborhood Development: This type of development includes parks and open spaces for the residents of the development. The architecture used for the dwellings reflects that found in the community or the region and includes compatible non-residential uses including schools and neighborhood retail establishments.

Large-Lot Zoning: This type of zoning establishes a low ratio of dwelling units to parcel size, i.e. 1 house per 10, 20 or 50 acres. The typical lot size in Virginia is two to ten acres, which does little to preserve countryside, since it scatters development and eats up the landscape and separates neighborhoods and destroys a sense of community. Large-lot subdivision *can* reduce the costs of public services and save open space if the lots are big enough to protect rural uses. In Rappahannock County, the ratio is 1 house per 25 acres and in Essex and Albemarle counties the ratio is 1 house per 20 acres in certain areas. Clarke County has placed a maximum lot size for a dwelling placed on prime farmland.

Sliding Scale Zoning: This type of zoning attempts to concentrate development in certain areas by placing different restrictions on land depending on the size of the parcel. As parcel size increases, the number of dwelling units allowed in relation to the total area decreases. This protects the right to add dwelling units to smaller parcels while forestalling large-scale dense development on rural tracts. Clarke County uses this type of zoning.

Development Service Districts: Under this type of zoning, the county maps in advance areas where responsibility for providing infrastructure will be accepted. In Frederick County, Virginia, boundaries have been established beyond which water and sewer services may not be extended. Targeting growth in and around development service districts can help prevent uncontrolled sprawling development in other areas of the county.

#### Prioritize Corridors, Intersections, Commercial Areas

The County could use information from this survey to prioritize transportation corridors, prominent and historic intersections and crossroads commercial areas and work with VDOT to implement alternatives to road widening where appropriate. The concepts of traffic calming may have relevance and could be explored.

Protection would be appropriate in the fast-growth areas around the intersections of Cox Road and Boynton Plank Road and other roads on the southern edge of Petersburg. These corridors could be extended to include other historic roadways not currently under similar pressures but threatened by visual blight. Each of these areas still provides a sense of rural openness and historic agricultural usage that typifies the best of Dinwiddie's rural traditions, and the county could consider provisions that would protect these characteristics.

### **Appointing an Architectural Review Board**

An architectural review board, preservation commission, or design review committee (different names are used by different localities) to administer historic district ordinances could be set up for the entire county, for each proposed entrance corridor landscape or village center district, and/or for current and proposed individual districts. Such a body could take the lead to develop, print, and disseminate design review standards for rehabilitation work and new construction, including landscaping, parking, signage, lighting, setbacks, and architectural work. The design standards would be based on regional architectural materials, forms, and design traditions as represented in the buildings surveyed and described in this report so that new buildings would harmonize in materials, scale, and siting with existing structures and so that repair and alterations of historic buildings would be consistent with their character and surroundings.

The Department of Historic Resources has worked with a number of communities on the development of design guidelines and can provide assistance on this type of work. Design guidelines should be substantially consistent with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. These standards are those that the Department of Historic Resources and the National Park Service use in all aspects of historic rehabilitation work, including those done under the state and federal tax credit programs.

A local historic district overlay ordinance can encourage the retention and reuse of historic structures and can help to manage the type and size of new development to meet citizen needs and provide for economic growth, while at the same time protecting the full range of historic resources in Dinwiddie County.

### **Implementation of a Preservation Plan**

The County's formal commitment to historic preservation could be presented in a county preservation plan that would identify the community's concerns about its historic resources and outline strategies for accomplishing preservation goals and objectives. A preservation plan could integrate planning for historic preservation into the planning for other larger community goals such as improved roads, economic development, heritage tourism, education, conservation, and other community development efforts. A preservation plan would make use of and build on the findings of this and future surveys of the county's historic resources. These recommendations can be linked as well to the preservation component in the county's comprehensive plan.

To be effective and legitimate, a preservation plan should be based on considerable citizen involvement from the beginning so as to represent a consensus on the preservation issues facing the county. Then, it is the task of elected officials working with citizens to translate those community issues into general policies and regulations to govern how historic preservation will be accomplished with respect to other community goals.

The development of such a plan will involve extensive participation and collaboration between the county and local preservation advocates; owners of historic properties; the Planning District Commission; and other interested citizens, business interests, preservationists, and planners.

The preservation planning process should be inclusive and comprehensive in nature, should integrate the findings of this and future survey efforts into the policy-making procedures of the county, and should meet state and national standards for historic preservation as well as the needs of the community.

Survey data from this and other historic resources surveys can be utilized as a means for the community to identify opportunities for conservation of the essential elements that give the Dinwiddie County its historic rural character, to reduce potential conflicts between preservation and development forces, and to resolve any such disputes in an orderly and productive manner. Resources over 50 years of age identified in this, in future, and in earlier survey efforts should be placed on a layer for GIS purposes.

### **Provisions for Land Conservation**

Various Virginia localities have adopted programs that provide for conservation of open lands. Several of those may provide models for Dinwiddie County.

The County could consider the establishment of a **green line** (like that used in the City of Virginia Beach) as a development boundary that would protect the richest agricultural land, historically significant land, and/or areas of strong archaeological potential from development.

The county could consider the adoption of a program that would permit the **purchase or transfer of development rights** to conserve open space or preserve farmland and protect these areas from development. Under this type of program, development rights would be transferred from an area where open land is to be preserved to an area proposed for additional growth. Such policies can help to combat sprawl by promoting more efficient development on less land.

It is also recommended that the County, in cooperation with the Dinwiddie County Historical Society and the Department of Historic Resources, undertake an **archaeological assessment** that will identify areas of high, medium and low probability for archaeological significance and use the assessment and related GIS map layers to locate developments in areas that do not have high archaeological significance.

### **Establishment of Rural Historic Districts**

In many places, Dinwiddie County's rural landscape and settlement patterns have remained relatively unchanged, particularly in the inland areas, along the rivers, and in the more remote areas of the county. The visual sense of these areas is primarily expressed in their historic landscapes. Establishment of local rural historic districts using the historic overlay ordinance could help to preserve the traditional character of the county with its unique landscape and resources types for the enjoyment of current and future residents.

The areas along Old Stage Road and Courthouse Road in the center of the county, the undeveloped rural areas along Namozine Creek and the River, and the agricultural areas along Route 1 south of Dinwiddie Court House are potential rural districts that could be considered for protection with local measures.

### **Establishment of Local Incentives to Recognize and Reward Good Preservation**

The county could consider working with the Dinwiddie County Historical Society, the Department of Historic Resources, local businesses and industries, as appropriate, to develop local incentive programs to encourage preservation of historic resources and to call attention to and celebrate the careful stewardship of historic resources.

Many localities in Virginia have adopted a **real estate tax abatement program**. Under such a program tax assessments for property owners who rehabilitate qualifying property receive a partial exemption from taxation for a specific period of time on

properties of a qualifying age that have been rehabilitated so as to increase their assessed value by a required percentage. The City of Petersburg has such a program.

The County could also consider the establishment of a **property acquisition** arm of the local historical society. The role of this entity would be to purchase property threatened by deterioration, for example, apply restrictive covenants to prevent its demolition, and sell it to an interested individual for rehabilitation and reuse.

Many local historical societies, with the involvement of the local government, sponsor **preservation awards** to highlight individuals, public bodies, and businesses that have provided good stewardship for historic resources. The county may want to work with the historical society to consider the benefits of such a program.

### **Provisions for Tourism and Economic Vitality**

The County and the Dinwiddie Historical Society could recognize the potential for tourism that historic resources create in a locality. The protection and preservation of local historic properties, districts, and open space could be seen as central to the county's heritage tourism efforts and as a key component of economic growth. The preservation of historic buildings and districts attracts tourists and new business, and can create new jobs, resulting in economic benefits for a community. The message of the economic benefits of historic preservation should be clearly expressed in the county's preservation planning programs and publications and in the county's economic development materials.

### **Promote Public Education**

The County could actively promote its history through educational efforts, both in the public and private schools, and also to adult residents and visitors through activities by the historical society and other heritage stewardship institutions.

School officials could encourage preparation of an updated local history curriculum that incorporates information available through DHR and the community's historic preservation groups. This survey report and nominations to the National Register for Dinwiddie's historic resources can also be consulted for the information they provide to illuminate aspects of the county's history. And, the value of the architectural and historical resources that populate the county could themselves also be recognized and incorporated in educational efforts. An appreciation of the architectural and historic resources within the county is essential to the proper and successful stewardship of these resources and the heritage they represent.

Teachers in the county should be encouraged to use local resources for field trips and to consider development of an educational curriculum to take advantage of the history and architecture associated with local resources. Developing a curriculum, single lesson plans, or learning activities that meet the Standards Of Learning for subjects taught in the public schools, particularly history and social studies, might also make them attractive to teachers in other parts of Virginia, not only those in Dinwiddie County.



The Dinwiddie County Historical Society might consider promoting the Teaching with Historic Places lesson plan framework (available from VDHR and on line from the National Park Service) to develop other lesson plans tied to local landmarks and districts.

It is recommended that Dinwiddie County continue to develop and coordinate special events that combine the natural resources of the county with its historic and prehistoric resources to promote tourism as well as a greater understanding and appreciation of the county's heritage. Residents as well as visitors benefit from the educational value of such events. Regular articles in magazines and newspapers, lectures, and exhibits could all be considered by county offices (planning department, county library, for example) as well as the historical society to educate the residents of the county about its history and architecture.

**GLOSSARY**

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

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

**Ashlar:** Hewn or squared stone.

**Astragal:** Part of a classical molding. A small half-round molding that projects beyond adjoining surfaces and is often found next to a cyma or ovolo.

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

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

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

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

**Bed mold:** the bottom molded element in a classical cornice.

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

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

**Bungalow:** Usually a one and one half story house of irregular, functional floor plan with a deep gable roof and a dormer on the front and rear. A porch usually is placed across the front of the house and is covered by an extension of the roof. An "American Foursquare" house is a two story version of the bungalow. The bungalow is a nationally popular house form associated with publications of the Craftsman design movement.

**Cavetto molding:** an inward curving molding.

**Center-passage plan:** A house plan in which a central entrance hall is flanked by a room on each side.

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

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

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

**Clipped gable:** A gable roof with the top of the gable end hipped.

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

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

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

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

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

**Crown mold:** the top molded element in a classical cornice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Fillet:** a square molding often used to divide curved elements.

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

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

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

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

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

**Gothic Revival:** style originating in Britain and imitating some elements of mediaeval architecture, often used for dwellings and churches from the mid-nineteenth century until well into the twentieth century. Characterized by pointed arches, grouped windows with heavy moldings, carved vergeboards, and spiky finials.

**Grapevine joint:** an incised groove in a mortar joint.

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

**Hall-Chamber plan:** A house plan in which two rooms of unequal size make up the first floor, the larger room often serving as a principal living room and the other as a bed room.

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

**Header:** the short end of a brick laid horizontally.

**Hewn:** roughly flattened sides of a timber member.

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

**Hood:** a bracketed or cantilevered roof over a door.

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

**Jamb:** the side members of a door or window.

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

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

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

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

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

**Modillions:** ornamental brackets used in series under the cornice in classical entablatures.

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

Mortice lock: a lock inserted into a door frame.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Press: a built-in cupboard or small closet.

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

Rail: the horizontal members in a panel door.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Single-pile: a house that is only one room deep

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

Stile: the vertical members in a wooden panel door.

Stoop: a place to stand outside of a door.

Stretcher: the long side of a brick laid horizontally.

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

T-plan: A house shaped like a T, usually with the T-stem facing the front and the T-bar creating gabled projecting elements on the front and rear. Usually provides three rooms per floor with or without a central passage.

Torus: a projecting half-rounded element in a classical molding.

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

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

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

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

Wainscoting: wood paneling around the lower part of a room.

Waney: an adjective applied to the edge of a board or framing member that retains bark and the outer layers of rings.

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

Wrought nails: Hand-made nails with a round-shaped head.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- The Jamestown Exhibit Committee of Dinwiddie Co. Virginia. *Historic Dinwiddie County, Virginia or the Last Long Camp*. Petersburg VA: Franklin Press, 1907.
- Campbell, A. H. *Map of Goochland County*. Confederate Engineer's Office. June 1863.
- Chataigne, J.H. and Gillis. *Virginia Business Directory and Gazeteer and Richmond City Directory, 1877-78*. Richmond: J.W. Rudolf and English, 1877.
- Chataigne, J.H. *Chataigne's Virginia Gazeteer and Classified Business Directory, 1888-89*. Richmond: J.H. Chataigne, 1888.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Chataigne's Virginia Gazeteer and Classified Business Directory, 1890-91*. Richmond: J.H. Chataigne and Co., 1890.
- Davis, Robert P. et al. *Virginia Presbyterians in American Life: Hanover Presbytery (1755-1980)*. Richmond, Virginia: Hanover Presbytery, 1982.
- Dinwiddie County Heritage Book Committee. *Dinwiddie County Heritage 1752-2006*. Waynesville NC: County Heritage Inc, 2006.
- Edwards, Richard. *A Statistical Gazeteer of Virginia*. Richmond: Published for the proprietor, 1855.
- Eggleston, J. D. Jr. "A Contrast: A Word to Superintendents, Trustees, and Folks Generally." *The Virginia Journal of Education*. June 1910, 610-612.
- Elliot and Nye's Virginia Directory and Business Register*, 1852.
- Glassie, Henry. *Folk Housing in Middle Virginia*. Knoxville: U of Tennessee Press, 1975.
- Hughes, Sarah S. *Surveyors and Statesmen: Land Measuring in Colonial Virginia*. Richmond, Virginia: The Virginia Surveyors Foundation and the Virginia Association of Surveyors, 1979.
- Jones, Richard L. *Dinwiddie County: Carrefour of the Commonwealth*. Dinwiddie County Historical Book Committee, 1976
- Leonard, Billy. Interview, 5 September 2009.
- Loth, Calder. *The Virginia Landmarks Register*. Charlottesville, Virginia: The U Press of Virginia, 1987.

- Martin, Joseph. *A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia*. Charlottesville, VA: Joseph Martin, 1836.
- Odell, Jeff M. *Inventory of Early Architecture and Historic and Archeological Sites*. Richmond, Virginia: County of Henrico, Virginia, 1976.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Chesterfield County: Early Architecture and Historic Sites*. Richmond, Virginia: County of Chesterfield, 1983.
- Peters, John O. and Margaret. *Virginia's Historic Courthouses*. Charlottesville, Virginia: U Press of Virginia, 1995.
- Schreiner-Yantis. Personal Property Tax Lists for Dinwiddie
- Semple, Robert B. *A History of the Rise and Progress of the Baptists in Virginia*. 1810. Richmond, Virginia: Pitt and Dickenson, 1894.
- Sutherland Heritage Association. *Heritage of Sutherland*, 1991, copy at the Dinwiddie Historical Society.
- Thomson's Mercantile and Professional Directory for Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, 1851-52*. Baltimore, William Thomson, 1851.
- Upton, Dell. *Holy Things and Profane: Anglican Parish Churches in Colonial Virginia*. New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 1986.
- Virginia General Assembly. Petitions. Files of the Library of Virginia.
- Wells, John E. The Czech and Slovak communities in Virginia. September 2007. [http://www.mariepearson.com/media/Czech\\_and\\_Slovak\\_Communities\\_in\\_Va.\\$5B1\\$5D.doc](http://www.mariepearson.com/media/Czech_and_Slovak_Communities_in_Va.$5B1$5D.doc).
- Willoughby, Laura. *Postcard History Series: Petersburg*. Charleston SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2006.
- Woods, James. Map of Dinwiddie County, 1820. Library of Virginia.
- Worrall, Jay, Jr. *The Friendly Virginians: America's First Quakers*. Athens, Georgia: Iberian Publishing Co., 1994.
- Worsham, Gibson. A Survey of Historic Architecture in Goochland County, Virginia. Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia, Goochland County, and the Goochland County Historical Society, Goochland, Virginia, 2003.



Writers' Program of the Works Progress Administration. *Dinwiddie County: The Country of Apamatica*. Richmond: Whittet and Shepperson, 1942.

Zehmer, John. *The Early Domestic Architecture of Dinwiddie County, Virginia*. Master's Thesis, U of Virginia, 1970.

**APPENDIX ONE**

Index by Resource Name

















**APPENDIX TWO**

Index by Resource Number

















**APPENDIX THREE**

Index by Date