

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Gilliam-Irving Farm

Other names/site number: VDHR # 006-5006

Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A

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

### 2. Location

Street & number: 2012 Swan Road (State Route 600)

City or town: Pamplin State: VA County: Appomattox

Not For Publication:  N/A Vicinity:  X

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination     request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets     does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

    national     statewide   X   local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

   A    B   X   C    D

<p>_____  <b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>  <u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u>  <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>	<p>_____  <b>Date</b></p>
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<p>In my opinion, the property <u>X</u> meets <u>   </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____  <b>Signature of commenting official:</b></p>	<p>_____  <b>Date</b></p>
<p><b>Title :</b></p>	<p><b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>

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#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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#### 5. Classification

##### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

##### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>15</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>17</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/single dwelling = House

Domestic/multiple dwelling = Duplex

Domestic/secondary structure = Milk House

Domestic/secondary structure = Smokehouse

Agriculture/animal facility = Chicken House

Agriculture/processing = Tobacco Barn

Agriculture/storage = Corn Crib

Agriculture/agricultural outbuilding = Shed

Agriculture/processing = Tobacco Barn

Funerary/cemetery = Cemetery

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/single dwelling = House

Domestic/secondary structure = Shed

Funerary/cemetery = Cemetery

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Other

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE, WOOD, METAL

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

The Gilliam-Irving Farm occupies a 109-acre tract bounded by Swan Road (State Route 600) to the west and to the east by Vaughan's Creek (a tributary of the Appomattox River), which also serves as the dividing line between Appomattox and Prince Edward Counties. The farm consists of two distinct groupings of resources, each clustered around a home site. The Gilliam-Irving House group includes twelve contributing resources (ten buildings and two cemeteries) with construction dates spanning from 1817 to 1940. Most buildings in this cluster are frame, with a smaller number being of log construction. The second group of resources consists of a tenant house and four outbuildings (all frame) built circa 1910. The entire site retains its character as a 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century family-run farmstead.

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### Narrative Description

### Inventory of Resources

The following is a list of resources located within the boundaries of the nominated property. All resources have been evaluated as either contributing or non-contributing based upon the area of significance identified under Criterion C: Architecture, and based upon the period of significance spanning the period 1817 to 1940.

- |                                   |          |                       |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-----------------------|
| 1. Gilliam-Irving House           | ca. 1817 | Contributing Building |
| 2. Gilliam-Irving Family Cemetery | ca. 1840 | Contributing Site     |

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3. Slave Cemetery	ca. 1840	Contributing Site
4. Tobacco Barn No. 1	ca. 1840	Contributing Building
5. Smokehouse	ca. 1860	Contributing Building
6. Blacksmith Shop	ca. 1900	Contributing Building
7. Tobacco Barn No. 2	ca. 1900	Contributing Building
8. Tool Shed	ca. 1900	Contributing Building
9. Workshop	ca. 1900	Contributing Building
10. Milk House	ca. 1910	Contributing Building
11. Tenant Chicken House	ca. 1910	Contributing Building
12. Tenant Corn Crib	ca. 1910	Contributing Building
13. Tenant House	ca. 1910	Contributing Building
14. Tenant Shed	ca. 1910	Contributing Building
15. Tenant Smokehouse	ca. 1910	Contributing Building
16. Tractor Shed	ca. 1930	Contributing Building
17. Chicken House	ca. 1940	Contributing Building

The property's acreage consists of a mix of wooded areas and hay fields. Two hundred feet south of the house is an earthen-dammed pond with an area of seven-tenths of an acre, and an old dirt farm road meanders through the property in an irregular "U" shape. This road, which provides access to the property from Swan Road, runs along the edge of a field, passes the family cemetery, and then makes a sharp westward turn as it nears the main house. The road then crosses a ravine to the west of the main house and passes a small tenant house before it reconnects with Swan Road. The village of Hixburg (formerly known as Walker's Church) is three miles to the north, and the town of Pamplin City (also known as Pamplin's Depot or Merriman's Shop) lies two miles to the south.

**Gilliam-Irving House** **ca. 1817** **Contributing Building**

Facing north, the Gilliam-Irving House is a one-and-a-half story frame dwelling resting on an English basement of fieldstone. The gable roof is covered in standing-seam metal, and the entire house is clad in smooth weatherboard siding. The façade (north elevation) features a full-width, one-story hipped-roof porch, and an off-center single-leaf entry is flanked by a pair of two-over-two double-hung sash windows. Above the porch is a shed-roofed dormer that occupies almost the entire width of the house. The dormer is fenestrated by a single central two-over-two double-hung sash window with paired two-over-two windows on each side.

The east (left) gable end contains a massive double-shouldered chimney of dressed sandstone as well as a basement entrance that is sheltered by a small shed roof. The south elevation is dominated by a tall-narrow gable-roofed ell that projects from the main house. A one-story, shed-roofed porch with internal staircase fills the right (east) side of this elevation, and permits access to the main house via a single-leaf door. On the west (left) side of the ell is a low, shed-roofed addition that forms a mudroom off the basement. The west gable end of the house features a smaller, off-center, single-shoulder chimney constructed of hewn (but rougher than the

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main chimney) fieldstone. A single-leaf entry accessed by stone steps provides egress from the rear room of the first floor.

The house rests on a high English basement which is divided into two rooms. The larger east room contains a large cooking fireplace with stone arch, and exposed ceiling beams display mortise-and-tenon construction techniques as well as pit saw and adze marks. A dogleg winding staircase in the southwest corner of the main room leads up to the main floor.

The main floor contains three rooms. The parlor is accessed from the outside via two single-leaf doorways; one on the north (front) wall and one on the south. The fireplace is on the east wall, and is adorned by a simple molded shelf mantel flanked by a pair of six-panel closet doors. The room is surrounded by wainscoting, and a staircase occupies the southwest corner. One unusual feature of the house's woodwork is the balustrade, which consists of balusters turned on their axes to form a diamond, rather than square. A somewhat smaller room (perhaps originally a dining room) occupies the rear of the right side of the house, contains a small fireplace, and is rimmed by wainscoting and picture molding. A doorway from this room leads to an even smaller room that occupies the front right side of the house.

The garret level contains two bedrooms separated by a hallway. The east bedroom contains a fireplace which is flanked by a pair of six-panel casement windows. Most woodwork on this floor level corresponds to the installation of the shed-roofed dormer, which provides light and ventilation to these two bedrooms.

**Gilliam-Irving Family Cemetery                      ca. 1840                      Contributing Site**

Located approximately 250 feet northwest of the main house, the family cemetery occupies one half of an acre on the west side of the drive leading from Swan Road to the house. It contains seventy-one identified graves and at least twelve graves marked with only fieldstones. The earliest known burial is that of James Gilliam, Jr. in 1841, and the latest burial is that of Martha Kay Gilliam Settle in 2015.

Most footstones were removed by a caretaker and are stored in the tree line at the edge of the cemetery. Notable graves include:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Born</b>	<b>Died</b>	<b>Note</b>
James Gilliam, Jr.	1776	1841	
Martha Mathews Gilliam	1781	1872	
Charles Henry Gilliam	1824	1906	
Martha Jane Hurt Gilliam	1832	1907	
Edward A. Irving	1859	1917	
Lillie Gilliam Irving	1866	1940	

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Capt. Edward James Irving	1919	1945	Shot down in North Pacific
Frank McKinney Irving	1891	1973	
William Jennings "died at Ligon"		1864	Civil War soldier
Willis Seth Ligon	1821	1888	
Unknown		1865	Civil War Soldier (Federal)

**Slave Cemetery** **ca. 1840** **Contributing Site**

Just to the west of the family cemetery is a cemetery purported to contain the graves of approximately ten to fifteen enslaved persons. The burials are identifiable only by the depressions in the field.

**Tobacco Barn No. 1** **ca. 1840** **Contributing Building**

The oldest section of this tobacco barn measures twenty-one feet square, and is constructed of a mixture of hewn and round logs (both with v-notched corners). The gable roof is covered in standing seam metal, and the building rests on a stone foundation. The vertical space is divided into five "rooms" which are delineated by round logs with flattened ends that fit neatly between the wall logs (this prevented the tier poles from rolling when workers were standing on them [these flattened ends are thought to be an unusual feature for the area]). A later gable-roofed frame addition projects from the north (right) gable end of the barn. This barn likely began its life as a dry-curing house before being converted to fire-curing by an increase in height to the overall structure. According to a study by University of Wisconsin-Madison professor Ronald L. Giese, Ph.D., this is potentially an important transitional building between the air and fire tobacco curing processes in this area of Piedmont Virginia.<sup>1</sup>

**Smokehouse** **ca. 1860** **Contributing Building**

This diminutive log building lies just to the west of the milk house. The round-notched logs are chinked with boards and mud, and the gable roof is covered in standing seam tin. There is a low-height board-and-batten door on the north side, and a small window opening on the east end.

**Blacksmith Shop** **ca. 1900** **Contributing Building**

This gable-fronted frame building is covered by a roof of standing-seam metal, and is clad in vertical board siding with horizontal board siding in the gables. There is a board-and-batten door on the east end, and an open shed-roofed addition projects from the north side.

**Tobacco Barn No. 2** **ca. 1900** **Contributing Building**

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This large building measures approximately twenty by forty feet, and lies along the farm road that connects the main house with the tenant house. It is divided into two sections, and the lower portion of each section is clad in smooth horizontal weatherboards, while the upper portions are clad in vertical-board siding. The entire building is covered by a standing-seam metal roof. Two large, square openings with sliding doors provide access to the interior.

**Tool Shed** **ca. 1900** **Contributing Building**

Similar in form to the milk house, the tool shed is a rectangular, gable-ended frame building with a standing seam metal roof and vertical board siding. A single vertical board door is on the north side.

**Workshop** **ca. 1900** **Contributing Building**

The workshop is a small, gable-fronted building covered in standing seam metal and clad in vertical board-and-batten siding. A single door constructed of the siding material is located on the north end.

**Milk House** **ca. 1910** **Contributing Building**

The milk house is a small frame shed with a side gable roof covered in standing seam metal. The walls of the building are clad in vertical board-and-batten siding. A single board-and-batten door provides access to the interior space.

**Tenant Chicken House** **ca. 1910** **Contributing Building**

The largest of the tenant house outbuildings, the chicken house is a frame, gable-fronted building clad in vertical board-and-batten siding. The roof is covered in standing seam metal, and a small board-and-batten door is located on the north gable end. An open shed-roofed addition projects from the east side of the building.

**Tenant Corn Crib** **ca. 1910** **Contributing Building**

This small frame building is similar in form to the smokehouse, in that it is square, has a shallow shed roof, and is clad in smooth horizontal weatherboard siding. An open doorway is located on the building's east end, and several small window openings are on the other elevations.

**Tenant House** **ca. 1910** **Contributing Building**

Built in the early twentieth century, the tenant house lies approximately 425 feet southwest of the main house, and is a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling resting on stone piers. The side-gable roof is covered in standing-seam metal, and the house is clad in smooth horizontal weatherboard siding. The four-bay façade consists of a pair of entry doors (the house was built as a duplex) flanked by a six-over-six double-hung sash window on each side. A three-quarter-width shed

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roof covers a one-story porch on the front of the house. A full-width, one-story shed-roofed addition projects from the rear of the building.

The house contains a brick central flue chimney, but the portion above the roof has been removed. Each half of the main block of the house has a single room downstairs and a single room upstairs. Interior walls are clad in horizontal beaded matchboard, and doors have five horizontal panels. A single door (contemporary with the others) connects both halves of the house.

**Tenant Shed** **ca. 1910** **Contributing Building**

This small gable-fronted frame shed is covered by a standing seam metal roof and is clad in vertical board siding. A board-and-batten door is on its west elevation, and a shed addition is on its west elevation.

**Tenant Smokehouse** **ca. 1910** **Contributing Building**

The tenant smokehouse is a small, square frame building covered by a shallow shed roof of standing-seam metal and is clad in smooth horizontal weatherboard siding. A single board-and-batten door is on the south elevation.

**Tractor Shed** **ca. 1930** **Contributing Building**

This long, low pole barn is largely open, except for its western and northeastern ends, which are enclosed by vertical board siding. The building is covered by a three-part shed roof of standing seam metal.

**Chicken House** **ca. 1940** **Contributing Building**

This low, one-story building is constructed of concrete masonry units and is covered by a shallow shed roof of standing-seam metal. A single five-panel door provides access from the north elevation, and the building is fenestrated by a combination of one-pane fixed-sash windows and two-over-two, double-hung sash windows.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

Ca. 1817 – Ca. 1940  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

Ca. 1817  
1840  
1910  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Constructed circa 1817 for James Gilliam, Jr. (1776-1841), the Gilliam-Irving Farm is one of the earliest extant examples of an evolved middle-class farmstead in Appomattox County. The frame house features restrained but elegant interior finishes and a massive chimney of dressed sandstone. In addition to the main house, the property contains fourteen standing secondary buildings and two known cemeteries. The Gilliam-Irving Farm has a period of significance ranging from circa 1817 to circa 1940, beginning with the approximate date of the house's initial construction and ending with the period in which the last major alterations were made to the house. It is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for its distinct original fabric, including fine stonework, unusual stair balusters, and a mid-nineteenth century air-dried tobacco curing house with distinctive construction features. The property maintains integrity of location, setting, materials, and workmanship.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

#### *Historic Context*

Formal English settlement along Vaughan's Creek, a tributary of the Appomattox River, began in 1738 with patents of 2,000 and 2,630 acres issued to Charles Hudson and Michael Holland, respectively, followed by numerous smaller patents over the next few decades. By the 1750s, the population in western Amelia County had grown to necessitate the formation of a new county. In 1754, Prince Edward County was established with a court house at the village of Worsham.<sup>2</sup>

In 1817, William and Polly Black sold to James Gilliam, Jr., 266.5 acres along the "Charlotte Road" (Swan Road) on the west side of Vaughan's Creek for \$2,400.00.<sup>3</sup> Born in Goochland County in 1776, Gilliam married Martha (Patsy) Mathews, daughter of the Reverend Philip Mathews in 1798. The Mathews family was well-entrenched in the Vaughan's Creek area, having begun acquiring land there in the 1740s.<sup>4</sup> Family history states that Gilliam's father, James Gilliam, Sr., made plans to move to Tennessee, but Reverent Mathews urged his son-in-law (James Gilliam, Jr.) to remain in Prince Edward County so that his daughter Martha would not be so far removed from home. Gilliam acquiesced and purchased the previously-mentioned tract from William Black.<sup>5</sup>

According to family history, James and Martha Gilliam built the extant house soon after purchasing the property, and indeed, when Prince Edward County land tax records began specifically mentioning buildings in 1821, improvements valued at \$600.00 were already present; this value remained constant for the next three decades.<sup>6</sup>

By the early 1840s, the population density of western Prince Edward County had increased considerably, and residents began petitioning for the establishment of a new county in order to

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enjoy more convenient access to the courts. In April 1841, a referendum was held to decide if a new county would be formed, and James Gilliam, Jr. voted against the measure at his local polling place of Mathews' Store at Walker's Church (Hixburg). Gilliam, along with other landowners along Vaughan's Creek, likely had little to gain from a county division, as they lived only thirteen miles from the present county seat at Worsham, and subdividing the county might create a less convenient situation for them. Despite Gilliam's vote, the General Assembly passed a resolution in 1845 to create Appomattox County from portions of Prince Edward, Buckingham, Charlotte, and Campbell Counties. The dividing line between Appomattox and Prince Edward County was Vaughan's Creek, bisecting the Gilliam family's real estate interests in the neighborhood.<sup>7</sup>

James Gilliam, Jr. died at the age of sixty-five in December 1841, leaving all his real and personal property (including sixteen slaves) to his wife Martha.<sup>8</sup> As a widow, she would continue to successfully operate the farm at the subsistence level for three additional decades. In 1850, Martha shared the house with Emma Gilliam, her four-year-old granddaughter. During the 1840s, Martha sold portions of the home farm, and by 1850 it consisted of only 100 acres, just thirty-seven percent of the farm's original size. Sixty acres of the farm were "improved," or planted, and were farmed by five slaves. She owned a small herd of livestock, which included one horse, five head of cattle, six sheep, and twenty pigs. Crop production was minimal, consisting of thirty-eight bushels of wheat, 225 bushels of corn, and 125 bushels of oats.<sup>9</sup>

By 1860, Martha had increased the arable acreage of her farm to seventy-five, but the production remained like the previous decade, with one significant exception: the farm was now producing 1,000 pounds of tobacco. Since the number of slaves owned by Martha had decreased to three, it is likely that the tobacco crop was being farmed by slaves owned by another family member.<sup>10</sup> It is probable that the appearance of tobacco on the 1860 Agricultural Census signified the re-introduction of the crop to the Gilliam Farm, as the tobacco barn on the property is thought to have been constructed between 1830 and 1850. As described in a 2004 survey report of Virginia tobacco houses, the barn possesses several characteristics that are unusual for the area, including the horizontally-installed lap siding at the gables and the lack of square-hewn top plates as found on area buildings constructed in the later nineteenth century.<sup>11</sup>

While the Gilliam-Irving Farm lies in a relatively isolated location today, its neighborhood was the scene of much activity during the 1860s. Then known as the "Charlotte Road," Swan Road (State Route 600), which forms the western boundary of the farm, was the main road connecting the village of Hixburg (three miles to the north) with Charlotte Court House (sixteen miles to the south). Price Lane (State Route 656) in Prince Edward County ran along an east-west route, and in the nineteenth century, crossed Vaughan's Creek and intersected with Swan Road about 2,000 feet north of the Gilliam House. At this intersection was Kelso's "Old Store," and just two miles south of the house was Pamplin's Depot (formerly known as Merriman's Shop) which served as a small, but bustling, stop along the newly-constructed South Side Railroad. This proximity to regional transportation corridors would attract unwanted attention to the farm by the mid-1860s.

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Like many families in the area, the Civil War left a lasting impression on the Gilliam Family. Martha's youngest son, Charles H. Gilliam, enlisted in Company H of the 18<sup>th</sup> Virginia Regiment as a third sergeant in 1861. According to family history, he returned home (without permission of his commanding officer) to oversee the harvest. When he returned to duty, he was demoted to private and subsequently fought in the Battle of Seven Pines in June 1862.<sup>12</sup> Family cemetery records indicate that a soldier named William Jennings, who "died at Ligon" in 1864 is buried in the cemetery on the property. Details on this soldier's service have not been located, but it is likely that he died of illness at the neighboring farm of Willis Seth Ligon, whose family shared use of the cemetery.

On April 8, 1865, United States cavalry under the command of General George Crook captured Confederate supply trains at Pamplin's Depot, just two miles south of the Gilliam Farm. These trains contained valuable rations, including 40,000 servings of bread, 80,000 servings of cornmeal, whole hams, and dried French soup packaged in tin foil. These critical rations were intended to rendezvous at Appomattox Station (ten miles to the west) with Robert E. Lee's army, which was retreating from its loss to the Federal Army at Sailor's Creek on April 6<sup>th</sup>. Also on April 8<sup>th</sup>, thousands of Federal troops, including Sheridan's cavalry, the V Corps, and the Army of the James (XXIV-XXV Corps) passed through Hixburg (also known as Walker's Church) just three miles north of the farm (General Ulysses Grant would follow the next morning). Family history states that Federal officers quartered in the Gilliam-Irving House during this time, and that an unknown soldier, sick with measles, was left behind to be cared for by the family. He died soon after and was buried just outside the family cemetery. On April 9, 1865, Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia to Grant at Appomattox Court House.<sup>13</sup>

In 1870, Martha was sharing the house with Bettie Willard, a fifty-eight year-old Caucasian housekeeper. Marth died two years later in 1872, and Charles Henry Gilliam soon moved into the house with his family. In 1896, Charles and his wife Martha Jane sold the 113-acre "home place" to their only surviving daughter, Lillie (their other daughter, Rose Virginia, had died earlier in the year.). Shortly thereafter, Lillie married Edward A. Irving, widower of her sister Rose.

Around 1910, Edward and Lillie constructed the tenant house located on a rise south of the main dwelling. The primary occupants of the tenant house were members of the Edwards family (initially Peyton and Pattie Edwards followed [at least through 1940] by their son Rosser Edwards and his wife Mary).

Edward Irving died in 1917, and in 1924, Lillie Gilliam Irving sold the farm to her son-in-law, Frank McKinney Irving.<sup>14</sup> Frank and his wife Lacie Jamerson were already living in the house, sharing it with their son Edward, Lillie Gilliam, and Early Haines, a nine-year-old Caucasian listed as a "servant" in the 1920 Census. In addition to running the farm, Frank worked as a mail carrier. Frank and Lacie's son, Edward Jamerson Irving, enlisted in the U.S. Army Air Corps in 1941, rose to the rank of captain, and served as a pilot in the 77<sup>th</sup> Bombardment Squadron, which saw heavy action in the Northern Pacific during the late spring of 1945. On June 9, 1945,

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Irving's B-25 aircraft was shot down over Cape Lopatka, and the bodies of the bomber's crew members were buried by Soviet soldiers, who were stationed nearby.<sup>15</sup> In 1949, Irving's body was exhumed and was re-buried in the family cemetery at the Gilliam-Irving Farm. Irving was honored with the Distinguished Flying Cross during his service and, posthumously, the Purple Heart.

Lacie and Frank Irving continued to live on the farm for decades after the death of their only child Edward, but the mood at the farm had changed. Frank and Lacie intended to leave the farm to Edward so that he could operate it and keep it in the family, but with Edward's untimely death, there was no direct descendant to take over. Frank died in 1973, and Lacie moved to Westminster Canterbury in nearby Lynchburg in 1990. At her death in 1996, she willed the farm to her nephews, Edward and Donald Crews. The property was then sold to Harold and Deborah Lester in 2004, and to Charles and Lynette Schindler in 2011. The house has recently been restored and is used by the Schindler family as a weekend residence.<sup>16</sup>

#### *National Register Criterion C: Architecture*

Information on architectural context in Appomattox and Prince Edward Counties is sparse; a comprehensive architectural survey has not been compiled for either locality, and to date, no Appomattox County dwellings have been individually-listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The most significant extant collection of residential buildings dating to the period of the Gilliam-Irving House can be found at Appomattox Court House National Historic Park. The circa 1823 Mariah Wright House displays some features in common with the Gilliam-Irving House. Both are one-and-a-half story, single-pile frame houses, but the Wright dwelling is flanked by a pair of centered rough fieldstone and brick chimneys, while the Gilliam House's oldest chimney is more massive and constructed completely of dressed stone. The interior woodwork of the Gilliam-Irving House is considerably more refined than that of the Mariah Wright House.<sup>17</sup> Other extant buildings at the park are of a later period, different form, or were constructed for a non-domestic purpose.

The Gilliam-Irving House's overall form is not dissimilar from other homes of the period in Appomattox, Prince Edward, and Charlotte Counties, but it possesses several features that make it unusual, if not unique, in the area. First, the entry door is off-center, which better serves the interior floorplan, but disturbs the symmetry of the façade. Both the north (front) and south (rear) doorways provide entry the home's main chamber (instead of a hallway), which is space-efficient but creates an informal atmosphere. The massive gable-end chimney on the east elevation is constructed of dressed sandstone, and is representative of the finest stone chimneys in the region. Lastly, the interior woodwork is restrained but elegant, and of particular note are the stair railings that consist of square balusters turned forty-five degrees on their axis, which is a rare feature for homes in the area.

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Also significant is the circa 1830-1850 tobacco barn (identified as Tobacco Barn No. 1), which displays evidence of being altered to accommodate new varieties of tobacco (the number of interior tiers was reduced from six to five, likely to allow for longer plant lengths). The height of the original hewn-log barn was raised with round logs to allow for a transition from air-curing to fire-curing. According to Ronald L. Giese, Ph.D., further professional analysis may confirm that this barn marks “an important transition building between air-cured and fire-cured structures.”<sup>18</sup>

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Appomattox County, Virginia Records, Clerk of Court, Appomattox, Virginia  
Deed Book 24, page 341; Instrument Number 200400331;  
Instrument Number 201200063  
Land Tax Records, 1845, 1848, 1849, 1850

Burrell, Charles Edward. *A History of Prince Edward County, Virginia*. Richmond, VA: The Williams Printing Company, 1922.

Calkins, Christopher M. *From Petersburg to Appomattox*. Farmville, Virginia: Farmville Herald, 1983.

Calkins, Christopher M. *The Final Bivouac: The Surrender Parade at Appomattox and the Disbanding of the Armies, April 10 – May 20, 1865*. Lynchburg, Virginia: H. E. Howard, Inc., 1988.

Carson, Janet, ed. *A Cavalryman under Custer '64 – '65, Reminiscences of the Civil War, Corporal E. M. Johnson*. Crown Point, New York: Penfield Homestead Museum, 2005.

Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from the State of Virginia, National Archives and Records Administration.

“Friendly fire in the North Pacific,” <http://www.norpacwar.com/friendly-fire> (website accessed on September 2, 2016).

Giese, Ronald L. *Historic Virginia Tobacco Houses*. Middleton, Wisconsin: Ronald L. Giese, 2004.

Montgomery, Jon B. *Appomattox Court House National Historic Park National Register of Historic Places Nomination*. 1989. Section 7, pp. 9-10.

Prince Edward County, Virginia Records, Clerk of Court, Farmville, Virginia  
Deed Book 16, page 287; Deed Book 11, page 437  
Land Tax Records, 1820, 1821, 1824, 1830, 1840, 1841  
Will Book 1, page 126; Will Book 8, page 253

Schroder, Patrick A. “Pamplin Depot and the Final Days of the War in Virginia.” Unpublished monograph on file at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park.

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Schroeder, Patrick A. "Pamplin's Depot – On the Road to Appomattox." Unpublished monograph on file at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park.

United States Census for Appomattox County, Virginia  
Agriculture Schedule, 1850, 1860, 1870  
Population Schedule, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940  
Slave Schedule, 1850, 1860

Virginia Land Office Records, Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia  
Virginia Patent Book 28, page 279.

Weiland, Nancy Jamerson. *The Gilliam-Irving House, 1811-1996*. Unpublished manuscript on file at Jones Memorial Library, Lynchburg, Virginia.

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA;  
Jones Memorial Library, Lynchburg, VA

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** VDHR # 006-5006

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreege of Property** 109.12

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

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(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

### UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |              |                  |                   |
|--------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 17S | Easting: 0707375 | Northing: 4129500 |
| 2. Zone: 17S | Easting: 0707856 | Northing: 4129204 |
| 3. Zone: 17S | Easting: 0707502 | Northing: 4128643 |
| 4. Zone: 17S | Easting: 0706767 | Northing: 4128727 |

### Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The historic boundaries of the property are coterminous with the lot lines of the parcel recorded by Appomattox County as tax parcel 103-A-4. The true and correct historic boundaries are shown on the attached Tax Parcel Map.

### Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries encompass the entirety of the acreage currently associated with the Gilliam-Irving Farm, and largely represent the acreage associated with the farm since approximately 1850. The property's historic setting as well as all known historic resources are included within the boundaries.

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## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: W. Scott Smith  
organization: HistoryTech  
street & number: 622 Harrison Street  
city or town: Lynchburg state: VA zip code: 24504  
e-mail: wsbsmith@gmail.com  
telephone: 434-401-3995  
date: 16 September 2017

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### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Gilliam-Irving Farm

City or Vicinity: Pamplin Vicinity

County: Appomattox State: Virginia

Photographer: W. S. Smith

Date Photographed: 31 May 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

**Photo 1 of 13:** VA\_AppomattoxCounty\_GilliamIrvingFarm\_0001  
View: Façade (north elevation) (camera pointed to south)

**Photo 2 of 13:** VA\_AppomattoxCounty\_GilliamIrvingFarm\_0002  
View: East elevation (camera pointed to northwest)

**Photo 3 of 13:** VA\_AppomattoxCounty\_GilliamIrvingFarm\_0003  
View: West elevation (camera pointed to east)

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- Photo 4 of 13:** VA\_AppomattoxCounty\_GilliamIrvingFarm\_0004  
View: First floor parlor (camera pointed to southeast)
- Photo 5 of 13:** VA\_AppomattoxCounty\_GilliamIrvingFarm\_0005  
View: First floor parlor (camera pointed to southwest)
- Photo 6 of 13:** VA\_AppomattoxCounty\_GilliamIrvingFarm\_0006  
View: First floor parlor, stair detail (camera pointed to northwest)
- Photo 7 of 13:** VA\_AppomattoxCounty\_GilliamIrvingFarm\_0007  
View: First floor dining room (camera pointed to west)
- Photo 8 of 13:** VA\_AppomattoxCounty\_GilliamIrvingFarm\_0008  
View: Basement fireplace (camera pointed to southwest)
- Photo 9 of 13:** VA\_AppomattoxCounty\_GilliamIrvingFarm\_0009  
View: Tenant house (camera pointed to east)
- Photo 10 of 13:** VA\_AppomattoxCounty\_GilliamIrvingFarm\_0010  
View: Tobacco Barn No. 1 (camera pointed to northeast)
- Photo 11 of 13:** VA\_AppomattoxCounty\_GilliamIrvingFarm\_0011  
View: Tobacco Barn No. 2 (camera pointed to south)
- Photo 12 of 13:** VA\_AppomattoxCounty\_GilliamIrvingFarm\_0012  
View: Gilliam-Irving Cemetery (camera pointed to south)
- Photo 13 of 13:** VA\_AppomattoxCounty\_GilliamIrvingFarm\_0013  
View: Martha Mathews Gilliam Headstone (camera pointed to west)

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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## ENDNOTES

- <sup>1</sup> Ronald L. Giese, *Historic Virginia Tobacco Houses*. Middleton, Wisconsin: Ronald L. Giese, 2004. pp. 57-58.
- <sup>2</sup> Charles Edward Burrell, *A History of Prince Edward County, Virginia*. Richmond, VA: The Williams Printing Company, 1922.p. 39
- <sup>3</sup> Deed Book 16, page 287, Prince Edward County Clerk of Court. Black acquired the tract on 1 July 1800 from Francis and Sarah Porter (Deed Book 11, page 437, Prince Edward County Clerk of Court).
- <sup>4</sup> Virginia Patent Book 28, page 279. Patent to Samuel Mathews, 11 October 1747, 400 acres on both sides of the Mill Fork of Vaughans Creek. Reverend Philip Mathews' parents were Samuel and Anne Mathews. Samuel Mathews willed his son Philip the plantation on which he lived along with an additional 140 acres (Prince Edward County Will Book 1, page 126).
- <sup>5</sup> Nancy Jamerson Weiland. *The Gilliam-Irving House, 1811-1996*. p. 4.
- <sup>6</sup> 1820, 1821, 1824, 1830, 1840, 1841 Prince Edward County Land Tax Records; 1845, 1848, 1849, 1850 Appomattox County Land Tax Records.
- <sup>7</sup> Weiland, 1.
- <sup>8</sup> Will Book 8, page 253, Prince Edward County Clerk of Court.
- <sup>9</sup> 1850 Census, population and agriculture
- <sup>10</sup> 1860 Census, population and agriculture
- <sup>11</sup> Ronald L. Giese, *Historic Virginia Tobacco Houses*. Middleton, Wisconsin: Ronald L. Giese, 2004. pp. 56-58.
- <sup>12</sup> Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from the State of Virginia
- <sup>13</sup> Christopher M. Calkins. *From Petersburg to Appomattox*. Farmville, Virginia: Farmville Herald, 1983. Map 5.
- <sup>14</sup> Deed Book 24, page 341. Appomattox County Clerk of Court.
- <sup>15</sup> "Friendly fire in the North Pacific," <http://www.norpacwar.com/friendly-fire>
- <sup>16</sup> Nancy Jamerson Weiland. *The Gilliam-Irving House, 1811-1996*. p. 2; Instrument Number 200400331 and 201200063, Appomattox County Clerk of Court.
- <sup>17</sup> Jon B. Montgomery. *Appomattox Court House National Historic Park National Register of Historic Places Nomination*. 1989. Section 7, pp. 9-10.
- <sup>18</sup> Ronald L. Giese, *Historic Virginia Tobacco Houses*. Middleton, Wisconsin: Ronald L. Giese, 2004. pp. 34-35, 109-111.