

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/>	Ruins <input type="checkbox"/>	Unexposed <input type="checkbox"/>
INTEGRITY	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	Altered <input type="checkbox"/>	Unaltered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Original Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Stretched out along a ridge between Bryant Creek and the Slate River, Buckingham Court House survives as a well preserved Piedmont courthouse community with a population of approximately two hundred eighteen people. The village extends for a little more than a half mile on either side of Route 60 with the courthouse square located near the center. The court house itself is a two-story temple-form building fronted by a pedimented tetrastyle Doric portico. This court house replaces the earlier one of similar appearance, designed by Thomas Jefferson but destroyed by fire. Several of the column capitals and bases from Jefferson's court house survive on the grounds in front of the present building. On the west side of the court house is a one-story twentieth century office building, and on the east is the one-story late-nineteenth century clerk's office with later additions. Behind is the former jail house.

Unfortunately the square in front of the court house has been marred by the major highway cutting through it, but it still possesses the Confederate monument in the center and a fine collection of nineteenth century buildings on the north side. Most notable of these is the former Buckingham Tavern, an early-nineteenth century two-story brick structure with two entrances. On the west side of the square is the interesting former Buckingham Inn, a rambling early-nineteenth century brick building in the shape of an H. Lining the highway leading into the square from the east is a fine variety of nineteenth century structures including the Leach House, the Presbyterian manse, the Masonic Hall, a brick house with later Italianate decoration called West View, and a long frame house which was formerly a tavern. To the west of the court house lining the north side of the highway are several distinguished early-nineteenth century dwellings such as Rose Terrace with its especially fine Flemish bond brickwork. Opposite Rose Terrace is the Trinity Presbyterian Church, a notable Roman Revival structure built circa 1830, whose temple-form and portico obviously reflected Jefferson's court house. It is interesting that nearly every building in Buckingham is covered with the slate shingles for which the county has become so famous.

Buckingham Court House has lost several of its significant structures over the years, but enough remains to impart a convincing picture of an early-nineteenth century courthouse village. The atmosphere of the village will be greatly enhanced if the proposed by-pass is built around it, giving some relief from the heavy traffic which is currently channeled through Buckingham.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

3. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Pre-Columbian <input type="checkbox"/>	16th Century <input type="checkbox"/>	18th Century <input type="checkbox"/>	20th Century <input type="checkbox"/>
15th Century <input type="checkbox"/>	17th Century <input type="checkbox"/>	19th Century <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/>	Education <input type="checkbox"/>	Politics <input type="checkbox"/>	Urban Planning <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/>	Engineering <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Religion/Philosophy <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Historic <input type="checkbox"/>	Industry <input type="checkbox"/>	Philosophy <input type="checkbox"/>	History <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/>	Invention <input type="checkbox"/>	Science <input type="checkbox"/>	
Art <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Landscape <input type="checkbox"/>	Sculpture <input type="checkbox"/>	
Commerce <input type="checkbox"/>	Architecture <input type="checkbox"/>	Social/Humanitarian <input type="checkbox"/>	
Communications <input type="checkbox"/>	Literature <input type="checkbox"/>	Theater <input type="checkbox"/>	
Conservation <input type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Music <input type="checkbox"/>		

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)

Formed in 1761 from the southern portion of Albemarle County, it is believed by some that Buckingham County was named after a tract of land in the region known by that name. More probably the county took its name directly from the English shire. The first court house, thought to have been a simple wooden building, was located on the Slate River just west of the present village. In 1818 the General Assembly established a town near the court house and gave it the name of Maysville since it was located on land belonging to Thomas May. Three years later it was decided to erect a new court house on higher ground within the village. Although it was intended that the new building be modeled after Albemarle Court House, one of the members of the building committee, Charles Yancey, wrote to Thomas Jefferson requesting a set of plans. The plans which Jefferson submitted, calling for a templeform structure with portico, were eventually adopted, and construction of the building began soon afterwards.

Completed in 1823, Jefferson's building as well as all the court records were completely destroyed by a fire set by an incendiary in 1869. The new court house, erected on the site of the first, is similar in size and general style to its predecessor. Even though Jefferson's architecturally significant court house has been lost, the present structure blends appropriately into what has survived as a well preserved, picturesque Virginia courthouse village. Now referred to as Buckingham Court House, the village retains its complex of court buildings, as well as several taverns and a number of notable early-nineteenth century dwellings. The design of the circa 1830 Trinity Presbyterian Church with its Doric portico was apparently inspired by Jefferson's court house. Both the church and the other early brick structures in the town exhibit unusually fine workmanship in their brickwork, a characteristic of both Jefferson-designed and Jefferson-inspired buildings.

During the War Between the States nearly every Buckingham family sent its men to war. The many killed in the conflict are honored by the obelisk in the courthouse square. When the fighting ended in adjacent Appomattox County, General Robert E. Lee returned to Richmond by way of Buckingham Court House. Tradition has it that Lee refused comfortable accommodations in Buckingham Court House following the surrender in order to pitch his tent for the last time among his men who were encamped just outside the town.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Gaines, William H., Jr., "Buckingham and Appomattox Courthouses," Virginia Cavalcade, Vol. 17, No. 4 (Spring 1968), 32-39.
 "Keystone County," Virginia and the Virginia County, Vol. III, No. 9 (September 1949), 5-7.
 Kimball, Fiske, Thomas Jefferson, Architect. Boston: 1916.
Today and Yesterday in the Heart of Virginia. Farmville, Virginia: 1935.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	37° 33' 30"	78° 34' 00"				
NE	37° 33' 30"	78° 32' 16"				
SE	37° 32' 40"	78° 32' 16"				
SW	37° 32' 40"	78° 34' 00"				

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
 Staff, Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, James W. Moody, Jr., Director

ORGANIZATION: Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

DATE: August 25, 1969

STREET AND NUMBER:
 Room 1116, Ninth Street State Office Building

CITY OR TOWN: Richmond

STATE: Virginia

CODE: 45

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name _____

Dr. Edward P. Alexander, Chairman
 The Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

Date _____

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST: _____

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

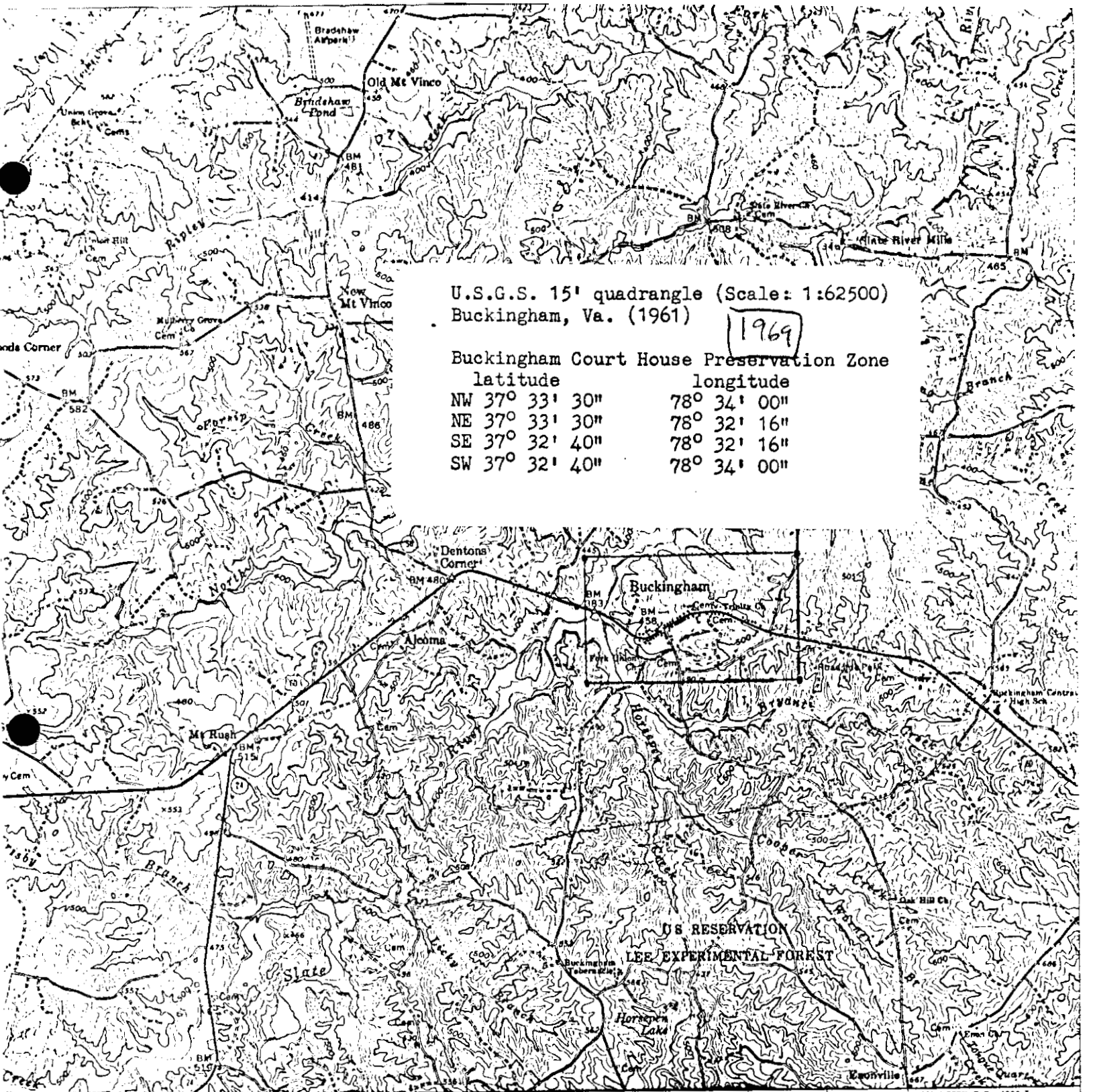
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Virginia	
COUNTY	
Buckingham	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

6. Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Report #14-31
1968 State
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission
Room 1116, Ninth Street State Office Building
Richmond, Virginia Code: 45

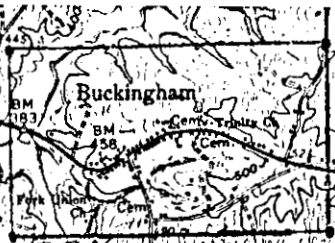


U.S.G.S. 15' quadrangle (Scale: 1:62500)
 Buckingham, Va. (1961)

1969

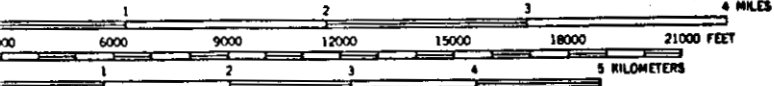
Buckingham Court House Preservation Zone

	latitude	longitude
NW	37° 33' 30"	78° 34' 00"
NE	37° 33' 30"	78° 32' 16"
SE	37° 32' 40"	78° 32' 16"
SW	37° 32' 40"	78° 34' 00"



(PAMPLIN CITY) APPOMATTOX 17 MI. 35' ANDERSONVILLE 2.8 MI. INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. —1963—T MR 5319 720000m E 78'

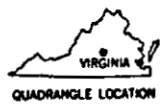
SCALE 1:62500



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
 DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

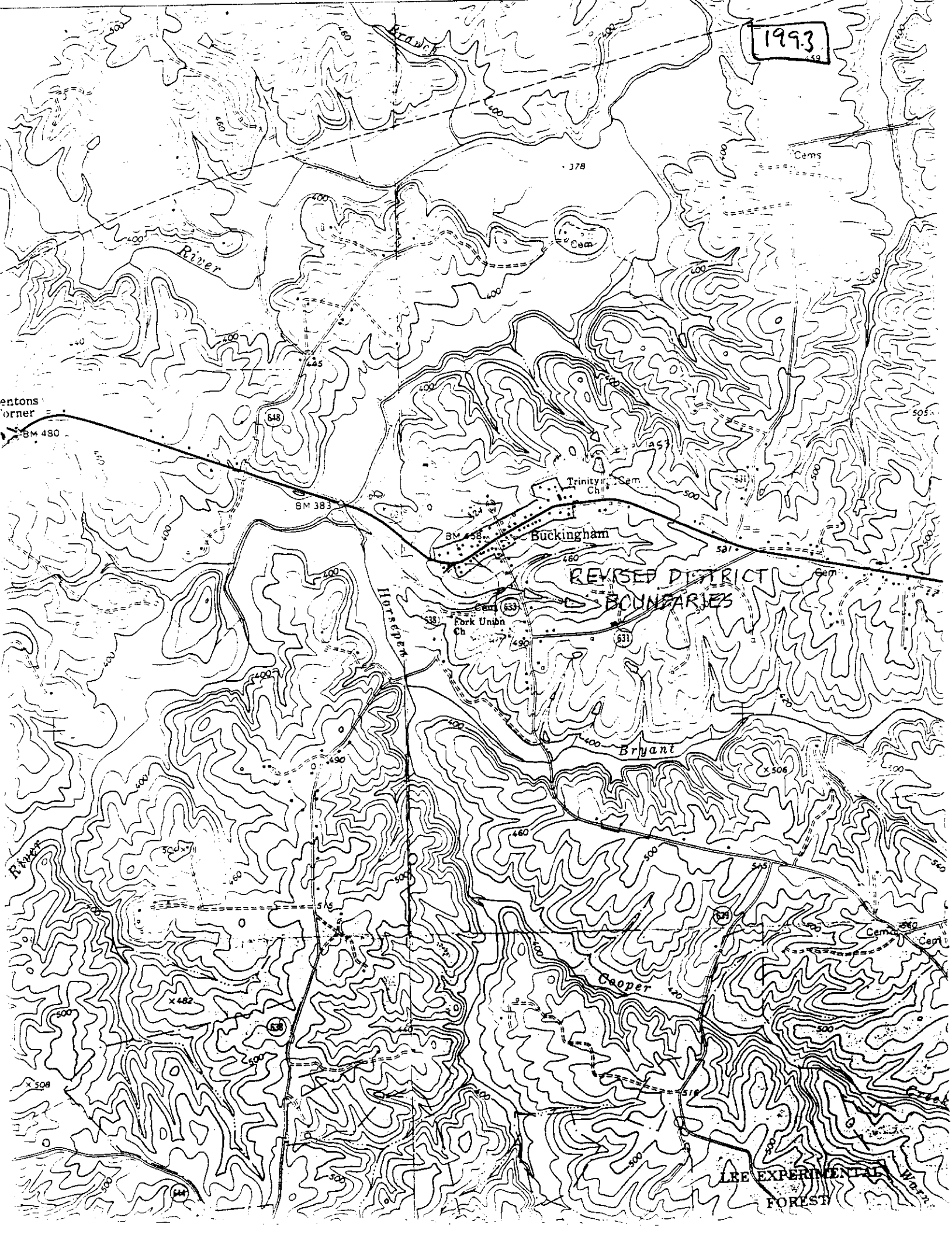
- Heavy-duty —————
- Medium-duty —————
- Light-duty - - - - -
- Unimproved dirt - - - - -
- U.S. Route (square symbol)
- State Route (circle symbol)



BUCKINGHAM, VA.
 N3730 - W7830/15

COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
 SCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

1993



entons
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REVISED DISTRICT
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FOREST