

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.

LISTED:
VLR
03/21/2013
NRHP
05/28/2013

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Hyde Park
Other names/site number: Old Field; Hyde Farmlands; Hyde Farmlands Academy; Hyde Farms; Hyde Park Farm; VDHR # 067-0040; 44NT0226
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: 6808 West Courthouse Rd/State Route 625
City or town: Burkeville State: VA County: Nottoway
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

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 X statewide X local
Applicable National Register Criteria:
X A ___ B X C ___ D

M. Catherine Kessler, Deputy Director 4/4/2013
Signature of certifying official/Title: Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: Date

Title : State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

Public – Local

Public – State

Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

District

Site

Structure

Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>14</u>	<u>2</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>16</u>	<u>2</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/animal facility

OTHER/Holocaust refuge

DOMESTIC/institutional housing

AGRICULTURE/agricultural field

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/not in use

AGRICULTURE/agricultural field

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Federal, Vernacular

OTHER: Greek Revival, Vernacular; Colonial Revival, Vernacular (additions)

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK; WOOD; METAL (standing seam)

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.)

Summary Paragraph

The core of the main house at Hyde Park is a three-bay, three-story, vernacular interpreted Federal-style, central passage building with exterior gable end chimneys. The earliest portion of the house, likely built between 1762 and 1782 by John Fowlkes, exists solely in the Flemish bond portions of the first story and English bond portions of the cellar brick walls. Paschal J. Fowlkes significantly rebuilt and/or enlarged the house around 1840, with further changes between 1840 and 1860, resulting in the core of the building described below. Between 1906 and 1911, Thomas and Rachel Scott built a two-story Greek Revival-inspired brick addition to the east gable and a three-story Colonial Revival brick addition to the northwest corner, more than doubling the size of the house in order to accommodate the house's new role as primarily an entertainment space. Exterior details include molded box cornices and Doric columns and pilasters on the two south-facing entrances. Interior details include three mantelpieces similar to those in Asher Benjamin and Daniel Raynerd's American Builders Companion (1806). Hyde Park is situated on a rural, 863.19-acre property containing forest, pasture and agricultural fields located between the Little Nottoway River to the north and the historic Nottoway Courthouse Road (Va. State Route 625) to the south. A 3/4-mile private drive extending north from Courthouse Road provides access to a farm complex that includes the main house, tenant house, kitchen/wash house, ten log chicken houses (four in ruins), dairy barn, six small outbuildings, and the Fowlkes family cemetery. There is also a large, multi-component archaeological site encompassing these resources as well as the ruins of brooder houses, additional farm outbuildings, the tenant farmer house site, the cattle barn ruin, the old mill complex site, and the new mill complex site. Each of the contributing resources falls within the period of significance and relates to the areas of Agriculture, Ethnic Heritage (European), Social History, and

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Architecture. The configuration of the fields is largely unchanged since 1860, and the house has had few alterations since the mid-twentieth century.

Narrative Description

House (building, contributing)

During its long history, Hyde Park served numerous functions: plantation house, single-family home, hunting lodge, showplace for entertaining, central building of a refuge and training farm, bed and breakfast inn, and farm house. Flemish and English bond brickwork in the foundation and first floor walls suggests an initial construction period of 1762 to 1782 by John Fowlkes, but nothing else of this period appears to survive above ground.

The house is oriented on a generally north/south axis and has an L-plan footprint. The Federal-inspired, three-bay, central passage core, with two stories of clapboard over one story of brick, engulfed the rebuilt and/or expanded eighteenth-century building. Single rooms flank the central passage on all three stories and while alterations provided access to the additions, they have not obscured the original plan. The smaller scale, brick, two-story Greek Revival-influenced 1906-1911 east addition included one room downstairs, with a large room and spaces for utilities upstairs. Trim between this addition and the core of the house is remarkably consistent. Similarities of window and door framing, crown molding, and baseboards suggest that there was a conscious and complete renovation of the house during this period and these spaces were the primary entertainment areas for the Scott family. The Colonial Revival-influenced, brick, north (rear) addition is almost wholly utilitarian; on each of the three stories, a side hall provided access to modestly sized rooms, with a larger room at the north end. The following description focuses on each section of the house sequentially: 1) three-story, three-bay central passage core (1762-1782 foundation with 1840 and 1840-1860 changes); 2) two-story east-wing addition (1906-1911); and 3) three-story north addition (1906-1911). Smaller, single room additions are the result of later twentieth-century changes, including the kitchen (1986).

Detailed Exterior Description

Central Passage Core

The house's central passage core is two stories of frame construction on a tall brick foundation giving the house three full stories on the façade. On the south-facing facade, Flemish bond brickwork is visible in the east bay of the ground floor, perhaps related to John Fowlkes' construction between 1762 and 1782. Three-course American bond is used in the rest of the foundation. The frame portion of the house is sheathed with beaded clapboards. On the façade, a two-story porch occupies the center bay and shelters central entrances on both stories, flanked by eight-over-twelve windows on the first story and twelve-over-twelve windows on the second. The third story has three eight-over-twelve windows, aligned with the openings below. The two-story, hipped roof porch, covered in standing-seam metal, features four Doric columns with two rounded pilasters at the wall on each level. The columns on the second story are consistent and

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show entasis, while those on the first story are not consistent in size, perhaps reflecting the reconstruction of the porch between 1906 and 1911. A series of late nineteenth-century photos show an earlier staircase rising to the second story with an unusual porch railing consisting of a geometric pattern of overlaid wagon wheels and diamonds. The current porch railing, which extends around three sides on the second story and around two on the first, is a mid-twentieth century or later alteration with a hand-rail supported by turned balusters.

The west (side) elevation is dominated by a large, exterior chimney stack with three-course corbelled cap. The stack has a nine-course shoulder at the base of the pediment, and a five-course step-in at the top of the first story. The stack is primarily three-course common bond, with some five-course layers interspersed. In the pediment is a boarded-over window or vent, the width of the chimney stack. There is one eight-over-twelve window on the first story, and one eight-over-eight window on the second and third stories. The east gable is mostly obscured by the addition. The exterior end chimney dominates what remains visible, which is largely stretcher bond, with a repointed/rebuilt corbelled cap and a one-course step out at the attic transition. There are no windows in the east gable.

The ground level of the north (rear) elevation is covered by a 1986 kitchen with brick exterior stretcher bond wall and shed roof encased by a two-story porch addition. Visible windows follow the same pattern as the south facade. The second-story porch has four Doric columns, identical to those on the second-story front porch, and two rounded Doric pilasters. The wooden hand-rail is beveled, with regular square balusters. The porch is reached by a late twentieth-century wood stair, which, along with aluminum gutters, were added or replaced during 1986-2005 renovations by Anne C. Scott. There may have been an earlier addition in this location as photographs from the 1970s document a single-story porch. The large exterior patio, built between 1906 and 1911 by Thomas and Rachel Scott (and extended in the late twentieth century) is comprised of dry-laid bricks, stamped with "Powhatan Clay Manufacturing Company," and bounded by large fieldstones. These bricks are in all of the house's early twentieth-century paved walkways.

East Wing Addition

The 1906-1911 east wing addition is two stories with three bays on the first level of the south-facing façade and two bays above, rendered in seven-course common bond. Windows on the first story are eight-over-twelve, and twelve-over-twelve on the second. A one-story porch with standing-seam hipped roof spans the elevation, supported by four Doric columns with entasis and two squared Doric pilasters. The porch floor is brick laid in a herringbone pattern, raised one foot above the ground, and accessed by a cut fieldstone step with evidence of missing railings. Brick jack arches above the windows are stuccoed to imitate stone. The one-bay east elevation closely mimics the original core, except for the demi-lune window in the gable, four-over-four window on the second story, and at ground level on the right side, a small protruding room, called the "vault," with a one-over-one window; this room was built at the same time as the addition. The north (rear) elevation has two nine-over-nine, double-hung sash windows on the second story with framing and jack arches matching those on the facade. The first story has a centered, double, eight-over-twelve, double-hung sash window with an iron brace along the top. Two

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cellar windows, each with segmental arches and three-light awning sash, are at ground level. A series of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century photos confirm that the construction of this wing occurred during the Scott ownership, coinciding with a significant increase in building value, but preceding the north addition.

North Addition

The large, three-bay, three-story, 1906-1911 addition extends from the north elevation of the original core. It is capped by a standing-seam metal roof, with the same cornice seen elsewhere. On the west side, the second and third stories have three identically spaced six-over-six, eight-over-eight, and six-over-six windows. All window frames show pintles where shutters once hung. The first story has a six-over-six and a four-over-four window with identical framing and surrounds, between two projecting one-story additions. The basement has two openings, one with a three-light sash, the other blocked in, directly beneath the first story windows. All window openings are beneath segmental arches. The east elevation fenestration pattern does not match the west. The second and third stories have four irregularly spaced windows, including one four-over-four (south) and three six-over-six double hung sash, placed identically on each level. The first floor has a six-over-six window and one door, aligned with the central window on the second and third stories, while an additional door or window opening is obscured by the kitchen addition. A basement window, offset to the south between the first floor door and the northern window, is bricked over. The north (rear) elevation is entirely occupied by a massive chimney stack which interrupts the gable and has an eleven course shoulder and a two course corbel. The gable has a molded box cornice, with copper flashing at its base. Flanking the chimney at ground level are two three-light windows beneath segmental arches that light the basement, which extends beneath the entire north addition.

Along the west elevation of the north addition, the northernmost projecting feature is a small, one-story, two-bay frame addition with plain weatherboard, a six-over-six window and a six-light door, raised on brick piers and likely added by the Scotts in the early twentieth century. Also along the west elevation is an early twentieth-century projecting brick "summer kitchen" extending from the intersection of the house core and north addition. This one-story, two-bay, six-course common bond, machine-made brick addition has two six-over-six windows, a standing-seam metal gable roof, and interior cinder-block chimney stack. A series of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century photos suggest that the construction of this wing occurred during the Scott ownership, coinciding with a significant increase in building value, but following the east wing addition.

Detailed Interior Description

Within the central passage core, the main entrance into Hyde Park opens directly into a central passage flanked by single rooms. The staircase continues to all three stories, and doorways through the north wall provide access from each of the three core ground floor rooms into a service hall (west door) and 1986 kitchen (central and east doors). Interior access to the east wing addition is through a doorway in the east wall of the east room. The service hall behind the west room of the core provides access to the northern addition, as well as the two western single

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room additions. The second story plan is organized similarly. The third story only differs in that a small room is enclosed at the southern end of the central passage, and it contains the built-in ladder to the attic. In the east wing addition, access between the stories is from an enclosed winder stair in the northwestern corner of the first floor room. On the second story, the installation of utilities and closets now divides this space. On all three stories of the northern addition, an enclosed staircase rises along the east wall, opening into a side hallway, which provides access to each room.

Basement

There are three basements beneath the house. Under the east room of the central passage core, the floor and most of the walls are covered with twentieth-century cement rendering, but moisture from the bricks soaking through the cement reveals the likely 1762-1782 English bond brickwork of John Fowlkes' construction on the north and east walls. The transverse summer beam shows scars of pegs, the joists are pit-sawn, and while most of the nails are wire, a few cut nails remain. Under the east-wing addition, there is a transverse summer beam, double-sistered for support. The circular sawn joists show evidence of recent repair and some replacement and wire nails are found throughout. The cellar beneath the north wing is accessible through a stairway from the first floor. The walls are seven-course common bond painted white and the cellar is open but divided into rooms by brick columns and partition walls. Some of the rooms likely served as functional storage spaces, shower rooms for male workers connected with the Gross Breesen refugees, and later utilities, including a furnace, for the north addition.

First Story

The central passage has a twentieth-century replacement wood floor. The early ceiling framing is exposed, showing significant alterations during Anne Scott's 1986 renovations, including four sistered 2" x 6" boards and a polished, beaded beam inserted for aesthetic purposes. The girts have empty peg-holes, suggesting reuse from another source. Some of the replacement joists show over-active rustication, while the original remaining joists show the expected adze finish. Wire nails predominate. The staircase, a 15-tread straight run, is likely in its original nineteenth-century position, finished by a scrolled face string. The rounded hand-rail is supported by squared balusters ending in a volute terminus with a turned newel post. The treads are regular, except the bottom, which is circular to accommodate the end of the banister. Under the stairs is a closet with an opening into an inaccessible crawl space beneath.

The west room of the central core has wood floors, baseboards, picture rail, and crown molding. The mantelpiece has a sophisticated entablature, supported by attenuated double, Doric colonnettes with doubled astragals, on a solid, block plinth, spools, and a paneled base. The five-part frieze features a raised central panel and a row of applied triangles running along the top of the frieze (the triangle-shaped details are individually applied with tacking nails). The molded cornice, another multi-layered affair, supports a molded mantel shelf. This mantel is based on a design in Asher Benjamin and Daniel Raynerd's American Builders Companion (1806). Plate 37 shows the paired colonnettes on a paneled plinth atop three spools.

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The east room of the central core includes late twentieth-century carpeting and a massive baseboard with Greek Revival profiles. On the north wall is an arched opening, removed from a bank in Staunton, Virginia, and installed ca. 1986. The ceiling framing is exposed, and displays evidence of removed lathe and plaster. The joists are regular, except for one larger member, located near the fireplace. The mantelpiece shares characteristics with the example in the west room of the building's core, except the paneled frieze has a band of perforated dentils and the cornice has greater detailing. The 1986 kitchen and mudroom addition is located north of the central passage and east room. Along the west side of the south wall is an exposed section of painted Flemish bond brickwork, evidence of the house's older footprint.

The 1906-1911 east wing addition has wood flooring of similar width to the central hall. The baseboards are taller, more sophisticated, and more massive than those in the east room of the building's core. The chimney stack projects deeply into the room, suggesting it was added to the east side of the older chimney and flue. Even though the mantelpiece features engaged Doric pilasters, this feature does not have a known pattern-book source. A winder staircase occupies the northwestern corner of the room, with squared newels and balusters, and a hand-rail that has rounded sides. The wall behind the stair is painted Flemish bond brick, evidence of the likely 1762-1782 period exterior wall.

The hall and staircase of the north addition has no trim present except crown molding. The stair to the second floor has a straight run that curves 90 degrees in the bottom four treads. Enclosed with thin, vertical boards, the staircase has no newel, balusters, or banister. At the northern end of the north addition is a kitchen and enclosed porch. The kitchen has a linoleum floor, baseboard, and crown molding. Above the crown molding are exposed circular sawn joists. The hearth dominates the north wall. The opening is a two-course segmental arch, the back of the firebox is seven-course common bond, and the face is stretcher bond. In the enclosed porch, the east wall is exposed brick, with the door and window openings beaded as they are elsewhere on the exterior. The middle room of the north addition has a door, doorframe, and crown molding matching those in the hallway, with window treatments matching others on the first story. The pantry is part of the three-story north addition and connects the west parlor of the house core to the north addition. Accessed from the pantry, the twentieth-century summer kitchen, added after 1911 to the north addition, is built with machine-made brick, the only appearance of this material in the house, and a cinderblock interior stove chimney. Brick scars on the western wall of the three-story addition suggests that an earlier structure existed in this location.

Second Story

The central passage of the second story has 6" wide floor boards. The baseboards and wainscoting match those in the west bedroom and the picture rail and crown molding are identical to those in the central passage below. The ceiling joists are exposed with evidence of plastering, and show repairs. The staircase, extending through all three floors, runs straight up to the second story. The balusters, faceplate, and banister match those on the first story.

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The west room of the central core was subdivided into two rooms in the mid- to late twentieth century. The larger, southern room has approximately 6" wide wood floorboards with unmolded baseboards topped by paneled wainscoting. There is no picture rail or crown molding. The door into the central passage has a small box lock, stamped "Corbin." The mantelpiece is similar to the example in the west room below. A thin partition wall accommodates a ca. 1986 bathroom. The smaller, northern room is accessed from the connector between the central passage core and the north addition and has the same wainscoting and baseboard on the north wall as the central passage/west room.

The east room of the central core is the most lavishly ornamented space in the house and may have served as the parlor when this story was the primary entertaining space prior to 1906. The floor boards are 4" wide topped by a massive baseboard with a profile similar to that in the east wing addition. The doorway into the central passage has an unusual overdoor piece with circular fan medallions on the pilaster blocks, and a Greek key motif atop a plain lintel with a cornice. The mantelpiece has a firebox surrounded by machine-made brick and panels on plain plinth boxes on top of plain, square, corner boxes. Fluted, Doric colonnettes on plain plinth boxes support a Greek key frieze and a projecting box cornice. The north wall subdivides an earlier, larger room plan, and is mid-to-late twentieth-century wall board. The east door opens into the connector hallway to the east addition second story through a four-tread stair with no banister or balustrades. Extending from the connector room in the central passage core, the winder stair from the east wing addition emerges into this hallway in a straight run, with a banister with torus sides, squared balusters, and squared newel posts.

The east wing addition's bedroom has wood floor boards and a baseboard. The picture rail is the same as the connector room, and there is no crown molding. The walls are plaster with horsehair showing where the wall was recently damaged by a shotgun. The mantelpiece on the west wall has the same brick firebox surround as in the east room of the central passage core. The mantel has fluted Doric pilasters with paneled pilaster blocks above. The frieze is paneled and fluted, with dentils, and topped by a cornice.

The doors and door frames of the 1906-1911 north addition hallway are identical to those on the first floor. There is carpet, baseboard, and a picture rail matching the west room and central hallway in the central passage core. There is no crown molding. The stair is a straight run, with squared newel post, torus edged banister, and squared balusters. The northernmost room of the north addition has recent replacement wood flooring with the same baseboard, picture rail, doorframes, closet frames, window frames, and sills as the hallway. There is no crown molding. The firebox surround is machine-made brick, framed by a backband. Scrolled brackets support the cornice. A bathroom was added ca. 1986. The middle room of the north addition has a recently replaced wood floor, with the same baseboard and picture rail as the hallway. A ca. 1986 bathroom was added here as well during the property's use as a bed and breakfast inn.

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Third Story

The central passage of the third floor was subdivided to accommodate a small room on its southern side. The two rooms have identical 6" wide floor boards with a baseboard, chair rail, and crown molding. The chair rail in the central passage incorporates the window sill, as in the other rooms on this story. The picture rail is the same as in the west room and entry hall on the first floor. The walls and ceiling are plaster. The staircase rises from the second story with a landing to accommodate a 90 degree turn to reach this level. The banister, balusters, and half-newel post at the top are identical to the second floor. The south room has no picture rail and in the northwest corner there is a ladder stair to the attic, with the stringer toe-nailed to the floor with square headed nails. The ladder rails have beaded edges.

The west room was subdivided similarly to the floor below. The southern west room has a plaster ceiling and walls (except for the north wall, which is wall board), 6" wide floorboards, a baseboard and chair rail, but no crown molding. The picture rail has the same profile as the central passage on the second floor. The mantelpiece has a firebox surrounded by poor quality brick. The mantelpiece has paneled pilasters on a beveled base on a square plinth, topped by pilaster blocks, an architrave and a cornice. A bathroom was built into a closet in the north partition wall. The northern west room is accessed from the connector between the central passage and the north addition. The window in the west wall has a noticeably different sill from the others, suggesting alteration.

The east room floor rises approximately 2" from the central passage and has variable random width (4"-6") wood floor boards. The baseboard is the same profile and at the same scale as that found on the north wall of the passage. The chair rail incorporates the window sills on the south and north walls. There is a picture rail, but no crown molding. The firebox and hearth are made of machine-made brick, stamped with the name "Powhatan Clay MFG Co." The mantelpiece has an architrave, frieze, and cornice, topped by a flattened shelf. A bath/jacuzzi was inserted in the southeast corner of the room, set apart by two wooden archways with the same form and profile as the arch in the first story east room of the building core installed ca. 1986.

The hallway of the 1906-1911 north addition has doors, doorframes, windows, baseboard, and picture rail identical to those on its second story, and there is no crown molding. The banister, balusters, and newel posts are also identical to the second floor and the stair rises to this story in a straight run. The interior details of the north and middle rooms match those on the second floor, neither having carpeted floors, chair rails or crown molding. Bathrooms were inserted in both during ca. 1986 renovations.

Secondary Resources

Kitchen (mid-nineteenth-century building, contributing)

Located 75 feet north of the main house, the kitchen is a mid-nineteenth-century, one-story frame building on stone rubble piers with a large, central brick chimney and V-crimp metal side-gabled

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roof. The building sits on a rubble-laid pier foundation, largely in-filled with cinder-block, especially on the west elevation. The siding is plain wood clapboard with evidence of white wash and wire nails. The south facade features two front doors sheltered by a shed-roofed, full-width porch, the western end of which is enclosed with clapboard. The porch roof is standing-seam metal, supported by five 4" x 4" posts. The west entrance on the south facade has a concrete block step while the primary (east) entrance has a wooden step. Centered on the gable ends are six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. Above the east window is a boarded-up opening. Above the west window, below the peak of the gable, is a wooden six-light sash window. The north elevation has two windows, both six-over-six double-hung sash, one for each of the two rooms. The chimney stack is laid in stretcher bond, with a four course corbel at the top. The chimney divides the building into two rooms with a partial partition wall. Both downstairs rooms have large hearth openings, revealing the substantial stone chimney foundation, with large wood lintels above the fireboxes, and simple mid-to-late twentieth-century mantels. An original part of Paschal J. Fowlkes' tobacco plantation complex, built ca. 1840-1860, the kitchen functioned as a wash house for the Jewish-German Gross Breesen student farmers from 1938 to 1941 and as a residence for families of officers at Fort Pickett during World War II. It is currently vacant.

Tenant House (mid-to-late nineteenth-century building, contributing)

Located 45 feet east of the main house, the tenant house is a mid-to-late nineteenth-century two-story frame building on a brick and stone foundation with two exterior end chimneys and a standing-seam metal roof. Partially obscuring the west facade is a late twentieth-century one-story frame tractor shed addition with concrete pad floor, while a mid-twentieth-century one-story frame room addition covers two-thirds of the east elevation. The four-bay frame house is divided into two apartments. The facade is clad in plain weatherboard, has second-story six-over-six double-hung sash windows directly above the first-story windows, and evidence for two additional window openings covered with clapboard, above the two doors. The two downstairs fireplaces have stone foundations, but the fronts were redone in the mid-to-late twentieth century with simple single-board mantels. This house functioned as tenant farmer and servant quarters from the late nineteenth into the early twentieth century. From 1939 to 1941, it housed female Gross Breesen residents and, later, soldiers' families during World War II. It is currently farm storage and office space for caretakers and groundskeepers.

Trailer/Mobile Home (late twentieth century building, non-contributing)

Located 20 feet east of the tenant house is a late twentieth-century metal mobile home trailer which functions as office/break space for the farm's caretakers and groundskeepers. The green trailer is raised on frame supports and blocks and is accessed by a covered porch on the east side.

Garage/Tractor Shed (c. 1938-1941 building, contributing)

Located 150 feet northwest of the main house is a one-story, red painted, open frame garage/tractor shed with a one-bay vehicle entrance on the south side and lean-to standing-seam metal roof porches on the north and east sides. Constructed during the Gross Breesen refugee farm period, the garage is a post-in-ground gable-front building with a dirt floor, plain clapboard and metal flashing exterior treatment, and a standing-seam metal roof.

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Animal Barn/Shelter (c. 1938-1941 building, contributing)

Located 60 feet northwest of the garage/tractor shed is one of two small one-story, frame animal barns raised on block piers with simple gable-front door openings, standing-seam metal roofs with overhanging eaves, vertical clapboard siding, and particle-board/plywood flooring. The low ceiling, chicken wire over the doors, small windows, and evidence of attached animal grazing pens relate to their function as chickens houses. Both are painted red, and although they do not appear on the 1940 fire insurance plat, they match the design and construction of other 1938 to 1941 farm outbuildings on the property.

Animal Barn/Shelter (c. 1938-1941 building, contributing)

Located 150 feet north of the garage/tractor shed is the second small, one-story frame animal barn. Its construction and design are nearly identical to the southern example, with the exception of horizontal clapboard siding and the door opening extending to the roof line. Aerial photos from the 1940s show a grazing pen adjacent to the building. It currently stores lumber.

Dairy Barn (late nineteenth/early twentieth century building, contributing)

Located 100 feet west of the garage/tractor shed is a one-story frame dairy barn with a standing-seam metal roof, horizontal red-painted clapboard, and north and south lean-to shed additions. The barn core, one-bay over stone piers with horizontal clapboarding and east and west doors (east door boarded over), started as a corn crib in the late nineteenth/early twentieth century. Gross Breesen refugee farmers converted it to a dairy barn between 1938 and 1941, following Urban K. Franken's appointment as farm manager. The north addition is an open post-in-ground shed porch with standing-seam metal roof. The south addition is partially enclosed with vertical clapboards, open at the south end, with two bays for cattle milking stations. A small pen was located on the west side, presumably for dairy cow calves.

Well House (c. 1938-1941 building, contributing)

Less than 50 feet southwest of the dairy barn is a small, mid-twentieth-century one-story frame well house on a concrete block foundation. There is a door on the south gable-front, but no windows. It is covered in vertical clapboard, painted red, with an asphalt shingle roof, likely a later twentieth-century replacement.

Tobacco Barn (mid-to-late twentieth-century building, non-contributing)

Along the main north-south farm driveway 400 feet north of the garage/tractor shed is a one-story cinder-block building with a corrugated metal roof. It was constructed of recycled cinder-blocks from the brooder houses. The single western entrance is boarded over with particle-board.

Fowlkes Cemetery (44NT0226-0001; late eighteenth- to late nineteenth-century, site, contributing)

Located 50 feet northeast of the kitchen is the Fowlkes family cemetery, a 20' x 60' enclosure defined by a decorative cast-iron fence set into a low stone curb wall, with approximately 20 grave markers, most of which are plain stone markers. The most prominent marker is a tall

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marble obelisk in the southwest corner dedicated to Paschal Jennings Fowlkes (1813-1882), the man responsible for renovating and enlarging the original Federal house. The cast-iron gate also bears a plaque with "P.J. Fowlkes" in relief. Family records indicate that as late as 1957 the cemetery also included headstones for at least ten other members of the Fowlkes family spanning five generations, including the original builder John Fowlkes (1722-1799), but the obelisk is currently the only visible marker with an inscription. There is no known evidence of a burial ground for enslaved workers or employees/servants on the property. The cemetery has been assigned an archaeological number, 44NT0226-0001, and is associated with the Hyde Park Archaeological Site (44NT0226), which is described below.

Chicken Laying House No. 2 (1939/1940, building, contributing)

Located along the south fork of the farm driveway, curving southeast from the front lawn of the main house, a series of ten log chicken houses was built by the Gross Breesen refugee student farmers. Each chicken house had a foundation of three feet of stone rubble, topped by a poured concrete pad, and the interiors featured removable roofs, shelves, troughs, and watering and heating sources. They have standing-seam metal shed roofs, log walls chinked with mortar, with the entrance, a simple frame door, located on the west elevation. The south elevation features a long, six-bay window opening with plain frame extending nearly the length of the building. Chicken House No. 2 is nearly identical to the other extant examples, and has horizontal log walls.

Chicken Laying House No. 4 (1939/1940, building, contributing)

This building is a vertical log example.

Chicken Laying House No. 5 (1939/1940, building, contributing)

This building is a vertical log example.

Chicken Laying House No. 6 (1939/1940, building, contributing)

This building is a vertical log example.

Chicken Laying House No. 9 (1939/1940, building, contributing)

This building is a vertical log example.

Chicken Laying House No. 10 (1939/1940, building, contributing)

Located approximately 700 yards southeast of the main house, this building is a vertical log example, although the north (rear) elevation is damaged.

Hyde Park Archaeological Site (44NT0226; 1762-1962, site, contributing)

Centered on the farm's agricultural and domestic complex, the archaeological site (44NT0226) measures approximately 4,282 feet by 2,478 feet, or 244 acres of mostly open pasture. The site includes six distinct loci (44NT0226-0001 through -0006), including the eighteenth- through twentieth-century main house, nineteenth- through mid-twentieth-century tenant farmer house, ca. 1939-1940 chicken house complex, mid-twentieth-century cattle barn, pre-1823 old mill

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complex, and ca. 1840-1850 new mill complex. These loci include buildings and structures that collectively represent the period 1762-1962. Each of these loci is described in detail below.

Brooder House Ruin (north) (1939)

Brooder House Ruin (south) (1939)

Located approximately 120 feet east of the kitchen, along the north fork of the farm road/driveway, are the ruins of two, two-story cinder-block chicken brooder houses built in 1939 by the Gross Breesen refugee student farmers. Broken concrete/cinder-block is visible on the ground surface in this area. Their construction, as is much of the period building, is clearly documented in the diaries and photos of the Gross Breesen refugees, mid-twentieth century newspapers, and a fire insurance plat drawn for owner William B. Thalhimer in June 1940.

Tenant Farmer House Ruin (19th century)

Tenant Farmer Chicken House Ruin (19th century)

Tenant Farmer Cattle Barn Ruin (19th century)

Tenant Farmer House Rolling Road (19th century)

Located 320 feet southwest of the dairy barn is the tenant farmer complex, containing the remnants of a ruinous frame tenant farmhouse, chicken house, and cattle barn, each abandoned since the mid-twentieth century. Built in the nineteenth century, the house was a two-story, three-bay frame building with a one-story frame west (rear) addition. The complex is clearly visible in aerial photographs and appears intact on William Thalhimer's 1940 fire insurance plat. A linear landscape depression, running from the end of the tree-lined farm road to a tributary of the Little Nottoway River, appears to be an old rolling road for the transport of tobacco barrels to the stream. The vertical log-construction chicken house had a south entrance and did not match those built by the Gross Breesen refugees. The dairy barn was a small, one-story frame building.

Chicken House Complex

Gross Breesen farmer Hermann Kiwi, a trained cabinet-maker and carpenter, oversaw the building of ten chicken houses which utilized logs harvested from the woods at Hyde Park, with the help of the local Cooperative Extension Service to house 100 hens each. Six of the chicken houses are extant and are described above. The ruins of four chicken houses are part of the Hyde Park Archaeological Site.

Chicken Laying House No. 1 (1939/1940)

Chicken House No. 1 is mostly collapsed. It was built using horizontal logs with mortar chinking above a concrete pad.

Chicken Laying House No. 3 (1939/1940, structure, contributing)

This chicken laying house ruin incorporates vertical logs.

Chicken Laying House No. 7 (1939/1940)

This chicken laying house ruin uses vertical logs.

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Chicken Laying House No. 8 (1939/1940)
This building ruin is completely collapsed.

Cattle Barn (mid-20th century)
Located 250 feet north of the cinder-block storage building on the east side of the main north-south farm driveway are the ruins of a large mid-twentieth-century frame cattle barn, built when farm manager U.K. Franken and the Gross Breesen refugee farmers prepared the farm for dairy production between 1938 and 1941.

Old Mill Complex
Old Mill Complex Mill Race (prior to 1823)
Old Mill Complex Mill Dam (prior to 1823)
Old Mill Complex Mill Ruin (prior to 1823)
Located at the southeast end of the row of chicken laying houses are the old mill complex mill race, mill dam, and stone foundation of the saw mill ruin, the oldest mill on the property. Built sometime before 1823 when it was first referenced in the estate papers of John Field Fowlkes, the mill is illustrated on the Fowlkes' 1850 plat in considerable detail, including the mill (labeled "old mill"), dam, canal (mill race), and mill pond. The mill is also shown on Jeremy Francis Gilmer's 1864 Confederate military map of Nottoway County, labeled "S. Mill" (saw mill) in contrast to the newer "G. Mill" (grist mill). Much of the mill dam still survives, portions of which approach 40' high, indicating the substantial amount of slave labor required to construct this complex. The mill dam was broken intentionally along its western extent in the 1930s due to concerns over malaria.

New Mill Complex
New Mill Complex Mill Race (1840-1850)
New Mill Complex Mill Dam (1840-1850)
New Mill Complex Mill Ruin (1840-1850)
Located in a wooded area approximately 2,000 feet northeast of the main house, and further upstream along the same Little Nottoway River tributary as the old mill complex, was Fowlkes' 1840-1850 grist mill complex. Drawn on Fowlkes' 1850 plat, labeled the "new mill", the large mill pond and long canal or mill race is also illustrated. Surface evidence of the brick and stone mill foundation is still visible, as is the substantial earthen mill dam and mill race. The grist mill is also shown on a 1864 military map. Depressions in the landscape near the mill ruin, as well as cuts into the side of the hill, suggest potential additional buildings which now exist solely as archaeological components to this complex.

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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.)

Agriculture

Ethnic Heritage/European

Social History

Architecture

Period of Significance

ca. 1772-1963

Significant Dates

ca. 1772

1840

1860

1906-1911

1938-1941

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Fowlkes, John

Fowlkes, Paschal J.

Gross Breesen refugee student farmers

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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.)

Hyde Park is nominated under Criterion A for its significance at the state level in the areas of agriculture, social history, and ethnic heritage. Hyde Park is also nominated under Criterion C at the local level for its embodiment of evolved mid-nineteenth-century Federal-style architecture, with late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Greek Revival- and Colonial Revival-style additions, and for its mid-twentieth-century vernacular adaptations of institutional farm architecture. Its buildings remain largely unaltered since the mid-twentieth century and its woods, fields, and farm roads evoke a landscape from the mid-nineteenth century. The property's history encompasses early tobacco culture of central Virginia, the rise of milling in the nineteenth century, and the growth of the dairy, poultry, and cattle industries during the early twentieth century. The property's successful operation provided the opportunity for agriculturally skilled Jewish refugees from Nazi Germany to immigrate to America and expand the farm's productivity during the 1930s and early 1940s. During and after World War II, Hyde Park continued to provide refuge and agricultural opportunities after the Gross Breesen families left, specifically for families of soldiers from nearby Fort Pickett and Polish refugees Tadeusz and Stanislaw Glowinski, who maintained the house and grounds for thirty years. The period of significance begins in 1762 with establishment of the farmstead by John Fowlkes and ends in 1963, as agricultural operations continued and the property was being managed by Polish immigrants who had arrived immediately after World War II.

The survival and integrity of the resources at Hyde Park is remarkable and provides a tangible link to three centuries of local and state history, illustrating the power of agriculture to develop, build, and protect a community during times of crisis such as the Civil War and World War II. Despite the efforts of recent owners Anne C. Scott and others, the secondary resources have begun deteriorating, including the Gross Breesen brooder houses, which are completely in ruins. Further restoration, archaeology, and documentary research have the potential to add significant knowledge about the agricultural settlement and growth of Nottoway County, the role of Virginia in international and humanitarian affairs, and rural immigration in the United States.

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

Criterion A: Agriculture

Hyde Park represents the successful practice of several types of farming, namely the diversification of tobacco cultivation via grain and timber milling over the course of the nineteenth century and the shift to commercial poultry and dairy production in the mid-twentieth century. Hyde Park is significant in the area of agriculture as one of the oldest and most affluent tobacco plantations in Nottoway County, with fields, woods, and tenant buildings that have not changed their configuration since the Civil War, and as a modern poultry and dairy farm built

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and operated by young Jewish refugees from Nazi Germany during the years 1938 to 1941, with dairy farming continuing into the 1980s under Polish tenant caretakers Tad and Stanislaw Glowinski. The property includes numerous resources that are connected to each of these eras of agriculture and to the broader trends of agricultural development in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Specifically, these resources include the main house, which tobacco planter John Fowlkes built ca. 1762-1782 and which his great grandson Paschal J. Fowlkes enlarged between 1840 and 1860 due to the wealth he accumulated through running a successful agricultural operation made possible by enslaved laborers; the mid-nineteenth-century kitchen; the mid- to late nineteenth-century tenant house; the early nineteenth-century old mill complex; the mid-nineteenth-century new mill complex; the nineteenth- and twentieth-century tenant farmer complex; and a suite of resources representing the 1938-1941 Hyde Farmlands, Inc. poultry farm, namely a garage, dairy barn, well house, two animal barns, and a complex of chicken houses.

The sparse documentary record for eighteenth-century Nottoway County (part of Amelia County until 1789) shows that the early settlers of the region were speculators and tobacco farmers from eastern and central Virginia, and Hyde Park played a central role in the earliest agricultural settlement. William Yarbrough of King William County, Virginia, along with his sons and brothers, acquired the first land grants here in the 1740s – a total of 2,776 acres on both sides of the Little Nottoway River.¹ The Yarbroughs moved to their new lands, focusing on those north of the Little Nottoway. Between 1754 and 1760, the Yarbrough family sold their acreage south of Little Nottoway, including an 800-acre tract to Gabriel and John A. Fowlkes of Hanover County, Virginia, and a 604-acre tract to William Jennings, father-in-law of John A. Fowlkes, also of Hanover County.² By 1762, the Jennings and Fowlkes families lived in Amelia County, and William Jennings sold a portion of his land to his son-in-law.³ John A. Fowlkes immediately established himself at what became Hyde Park, petitioning Amelia County for a place of worship for Separate Baptists in 1768, and helping establish the Nottoway Baptist Meeting House in 1769 on his land, notable as the second Baptist Church south of the James River.⁴ The first document describing Fowlkes' plantation at Hyde Park is the 1778 Amelia County Tax Book, which lists ten free whites and eight enslaved workers residing on the property.⁵ Enslaved workers constituted the majority of laborers on the property for much of its pre-Civil War period and not only represented the wealth of the Fowlkes family, but were also responsible for the Fowlkes family's economic well being. John A. Fowlkes transferred roughly half of his 1,110-acre holdings to his 40-year-old son, John Field Fowlkes, by 1789, the year that Nottoway County formed from the southern half of Amelia County.⁶ The oldest part of the house at Hyde Park, then known as "Old Field," was built sometime after 1762, when John A. Fowlkes moved from Hanover County, and before 1782, when his first wife, Sarah Jennings, died; her grave is the oldest interment in the Fowlkes family cemetery.⁷ Thus, the beginning of the period of significance for Hyde Park is identified as ca. 1772, bridging those two dates.

John A. Fowlkes died in 1799 and left his estate to his second wife, Judith Penick, and eight children.⁸ The estate inventory records fifteen enslaved workers at Hyde Park, a house with five sets of bed furniture, complete household and kitchen furnishings, livestock, farm tools, and bulk

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tobacco, corn, wheat, and wool.⁹ It is clear by this account that the Fowlkes family diversified their plantation to produce much more than tobacco, although that crop dominated the agricultural operations throughout its existence. For the next twenty years, Judith and her stepson, John, each paid taxes on half of the plantation, with John's portion containing the main house. By the time of his death in 1822, John F. Fowlkes had acquired significant additional acreage and expanded the agricultural operation geographically and with investments in processing, including mills. His 1823 estate inventory records one parcel with a two-story house (Hyde Park), four sets of bed furniture, a granary, horses, livestock, tools, and assorted farm and household items, a second parcel with 22 enslaved workers, one set of bed furniture, farm and household goods, and a kitchen, a third parcel with 21 enslaved workers, farm and household goods, and wheat/grain preparation tools, and a fourth parcel (attached to the Hyde Park parcel) with one enslaved worker, a mill, store house, cotton, corn, oats, and tools.¹⁰ Paschal and John Hall Fowlkes, sons of John F. Fowlkes, each inherited one part of their father's estate in 1824. Paschal Fowlkes, the older of the two, inherited the 880.5-acre "Fitzgerald" property (with \$250 in buildings) and inherited a greater sum of cash and larger enslaved workforce,¹¹ while John Hall Fowlkes inherited Hyde Park, its 761.25 acres and \$400 in buildings.¹² In 1828, as John H. Fowlkes' workforce grew to 19 slaves, Paschal died unmarried, leaving his estate to his brother.¹³ John's plantation was extensive in 1830 with 66 enslaved workers on 1,300 acres, two houses, and at least one mill, representing the accumulated wealth of the three generations of the Fowlkes family in Nottoway County.¹⁴ He died in late 1838 and divided his property among his children, with his main house tract passing to his son, Paschal Jennings Fowlkes.¹⁵ The Hyde Park Archaeological Site with the old mill complex locus and the oldest portions of the main house locus are associated with this period, when Hyde Park was an expanding tobacco plantation with a working mill.

Paschal J. Fowlkes quickly acquired his siblings' tracts and in 1840 invested his inherited wealth in improvements across the property. Fowlkes added considerably to the main house, essentially rebuilding it as a Federal-style three-story, three-bay central-passage house. He built a new mill to the north of the existing mill, an exterior kitchen, and a tobacco barn.¹⁶ The 1840 Nottoway Land Tax Book records a significant increase in the assessed building value from \$400 to \$3,950, the single most dramatic assessment increase in the early history of the plantation.¹⁷ At this time, Hyde Park also received its name, from Martha Ann Hyde, Paschal J. Fowlkes' wife. The presence of two mills and the assignment of 12 of the 25 enslaved workers to agriculture in 1840 suggests that Paschal J. Fowlkes actively diversified the plantation to include not only tobacco production but also timber, grain, and flour/meal production, although this may have been an expansion of diversification started by prior generations and reflected in their estate inventories.¹⁸ From 1840 to 1860, Fowlkes continued to renovate the house and augment the farm, making \$1,000 in building improvements in 1846 and again in 1859.¹⁹ These changes likely involved the construction of tenant farm houses, new quarters for an expanded labor force (39 enslaved African Americans by 1850 and 47 by 1860), and finishing elements in the expanded main house.²⁰ Much of the surviving agricultural landscape, centered around the main house, two tenant houses, and two mills, represents a remarkably intact and evocative expression of this successful mid-nineteenth-century agricultural diversification.

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By the onset of the Civil War, Paschal and Martha Hyde Fowlkes were among the wealthiest residents of Nottoway County, owning , two mills, over \$2,000 in livestock, \$17,000 in investments, and a large house with fine furniture, gold and silver, and controlling a workforce of 53 enslaved persons.²¹ In 1864, Nottoway and the surrounding countryside became targets of Union Army raids during the Richmond-Petersburg campaign, and, although Hyde Park was spared, nearby Burkeville Junction and Nottoway Station experienced repeated attacks as Union cavalry divisions severed railroad connections between Lynchburg and Petersburg to separate the Confederate troops from their supplies.²² Martha Hyde Fowlkes used her wealth and influence to procure and donate bulk cloth to the Confederate army at Camp Petersburg in September 1864, for which she received a personal letter of thanks from General Robert E. Lee.²³ Gilmer's 1864 Confederate military map of Nottoway County depicts the farm of "P. Fowlkes" with a grist mill, saw mill, and patches of wooded and cleared land that appear much as they do today.²⁴

Despite their affluence and relatively safe position beyond the battlefield, the Fowlkes family was not immune to the effects of war. Their farming operations shrank, with significant losses in livestock, stocks, and bonds held by Paschal J. Fowlkes.²⁵ As with many other plantations in the South, the near complete loss of enslaved laborers crippled the agricultural operations. The agricultural census and inventories of the Fowlkes' estates document some of the names of the enslaved workers, a comparison showing that only five of Fowlkes' former slaves, adult men, stayed at Hyde Park as free laborers in 1867.²⁶

By 1880, Paschal and Martha Fowlkes' four adult children lived elsewhere and the couple maintained their large farm, grist mill, and saw mill until Paschal's death in 1882.²⁷ His will divided the plantation into four roughly equal lots, the main house lot passing to his daughter, Bettie D. Fowlkes, and his widow.²⁸ Bettie and Martha also inherited carriages, horses, livestock, house furniture, and the neighboring lot with both mills. Martha F. "Mattie" Fowlkes and her husband, Dr. Frank V. Fowlkes, lived with them at Hyde Park, making few discernible changes, renting the secondary houses to unnamed tenant farmers and temporarily moving to Washington, D.C. in 1900.²⁹

During the first three decades of the twentieth century, tenant tobacco and subsistence farming persisted through a succession of owners. The main house served primarily as a hunting lodge and showplace for formal entertaining, especially after the sale in January 1904 to Thomas B. Scott of Chicago.³⁰ The Scotts represented an influx of new wealth which resulted in the last major expansion of the house, including the two-story, brick, Greek Revival-influenced east wing addition and the three-story, brick, Colonial Revival-influenced north wing addition. The outbuildings and other secondary resources remained virtually unchanged. Rachel Scott died between 1916 and 1918 and Thomas B. Scott moved to Suffolk, New York, and sold the house, the largely reconsolidated Fowlkes 1,130-acre farm, and adjacent parcels to Samuel J. Satterwhite of Warren County, North Carolina.³¹ Satterwhite's ownership was brief, moving to Henderson, North Carolina, in 1925 and American Bank & Trust Company of Richmond foreclosing on the house in 1930 and transferring it to Vacar Realty Corporation.³² Georgia I.

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Dover and James Toms Dover of Richmond purchased Hyde Park in 1931, but they did not stay long either, leasing the farm to tenant R.J. Barron and moving to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, with the intent to make the farm a game reserve.³³ On April 19, 1938, the Dovers sold the property to Richmond department store owner William B. Thalhimer, whose philanthropic and humanitarian efforts powerfully transformed the farm and the lives of over thirty young Jewish German agricultural students whom he helped rescue from Nazi Germany.³⁴

The themes of agriculture and social history are uniquely intertwined at Hyde Park in a way that is unparalleled among Virginia's historic resources, specifically other historic plantation properties. The social history associations are discussed in greater detail under the "Criterion A: Social History" section of this nomination, but the specifically agricultural aspects of Hyde Park's Holocaust/World War II history add important twentieth-century dimensions and resources to the impressive eighteenth- and nineteenth-century agricultural significance of the property. William B. Thalhimer's ownership and management of "Hyde Farmlands, Inc." represented the culmination of an international effort to find working farms in peaceful countries for students of the Jewish German Gross Breesen agricultural institute who were fleeing Nazi persecution and concentration camps from 1936 to 1941.³⁵ Thalhimer, as the United States Chairman of the Refugee Resettlement Committee of the National Coordinating Committee (NCC), proposed that Jewish refugees could most easily settle as immigrants in rural communities where they might accomplish needed agricultural work without drawing attention to their immigrant status. Jewish German students at the recently established Gross Breesen Institute in the town of Gross Breesen, Silesia, near the Polish border with Germany, trained as skilled agricultural workers and tradespersons in the hope that they might obtain employment in foreign countries. Thalhimer's search for a suitable relocation farm led him to Hyde Park, which he thought ideal due to its rural setting, relative proximity to Richmond, spacious 30-room house, and profitable agricultural land.³⁶ The first two Gross Breesen students arrived in the summer/fall of 1938, but legal concerns of the U.S. State and Labor Departments prevented others from relocating. Thalhimer modified his plan to incorporate the students as shareholders rather than temporary laborers and in 1939 nearly thirty additional young men and women joined the group.³⁷

The refugee students expanded the agricultural operation previously maintained by the Piggs and Barrons, two tenant families at Hyde Park.³⁸ Thalhimer hired Urban K. Franken, who had overseen Belmead, the farm at St. Emma's Military Academy in Powhatan, Virginia, to manage the farm and turn it into a dairy operation.³⁹ Franken moved into the east half of the main house with his wife and six children, while the young immigrants divided the farm labor, developed a familial culture of shared responsibility, and learned American culture. The girls, previously required to work in the house at Gross Breesen, assumed agricultural tasks, including Eva Jacobsohn and Ilse Lehmann, who specialized in dairy farming, vegetable and fruit planting, and medical care.⁴⁰ Thalhimer hired the Howard family to do the housework and cooking so that the young Gross Breesen women could focus on agricultural tasks.⁴¹ As new students arrived, the girls, outnumbered three to one, moved into the second story of the vacant east tenant house. Many of the boys lived in the main house, and the old granary/slave quarters (no longer standing,

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but part of the main house archaeological site) were renovated to provide living space.⁴² Thalhimer and Franken further diversified training and operations, introducing poultry production in 1939.

Refugee Hermann Kiwi, a trained cabinet-maker and carpentry instructor, managed the building of ten log chicken laying houses, southeast of the house extending in a line towards the old saw mill and mill pond.⁴³ Kiwi modified examples in U.S. Department of Agriculture manuals and joined his fellow students and the local Cooperative Extension Service in felling and preparing timber from the vast woods at Hyde Park, laying stone, pouring concrete foundations, and constructing the ten chicken houses, each similar with vertical or horizontal log beams, a long row of south-facing windows, a door on the west side, and a shed roof. They also built two, two-story cinder block brooder houses to the northeast of the main house, making the cinder blocks on site with sand from the creek and cinder from the Piedmont Sanitarium in Burkeville, where the students provided vegetables and volunteered and where student Ilse Lehmann eventually became a respected local doctor.⁴⁴ The brooder houses now comprise an archaeological locus visible by surface survey and aerial photography. Other buildings erected during this period included a tractor garage, still standing, as well as a dairy barn, the water tower, and four "salvage group," or model barns, all of which are gone.⁴⁵ By the beginning of 1940, while the agricultural expansion program was impressive, the farm was not financially self-sufficient and some students were coming of age, leaving to pursue their own personal career opportunities.⁴⁶ Thalhimer dismissed U.K. Franken to cut costs, with Gross Breesen students George Landecker and Ernst Cramer taking his place, welcoming the arrival of mentor and fellow refugee Curt Bondy and gradually increasing the scale of chicken production. In the winter of 1940-1941, the first edition of the Circular Letters from Hyde Farmlands was sent to Gross Breesen refugees around the world. Written in English and coming from a Virginia farm, these publications contained letters and excerpts of farm diaries and were a significant source of solidarity and agricultural knowledge for other refugee farmers.⁴⁷

Despite the very real successes of rescuing the fugitives and nurturing their growth as skilled American immigrants, Hyde Farmlands as a company was insolvent by 1941, unable to continue to support the dozens of refugees who had made it home. Thalhimer, who had been suffering health problems and who had financed the effort from his own funds, closed the farm corporation in February of that year.⁴⁸ U.K. Franken returned, bought the farm, and Bondy and Thalhimer worked hard to secure employment for the Gross Breeseners. All had left by April 1941, except for one man who stayed to work for Franken.⁴⁹ Hyde Park, as it once more became known, continued as an operational farm and temporary relocation housing after the Gross Breesen students left. With its buildings, equipment, animal pens, and barns, the property became locally known as a "dream farm," and owner U.K. Franken kept it running as a successful poultry operation from 1941 to 1948.⁵⁰ Immediately following the war, the Catholic Church in Crewe brought Polish refugee and former German prisoner Tadeusz (Tad) Glowinski and his wife Stanislawka to Nottoway County, the couple settling as tenant farmers at Hyde Park. They stayed for thirty years, restoring the soil, growing tobacco, raising cattle, and caring for the main house.⁵¹ In the spring of 1948, Urban Franken sold the farm to George V. Scott, a Burkeville

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native and President of the Lawyers Title Insurance Corporation in Richmond.⁵² By the early 1950s, Elmer Clay of nearby Blackstone built a profitable chicken operation using the laying houses at Hyde Park to house 1,000 chickens.⁵³ George and Anne Scott used the property for weekend vacations and as a hunting and timber reserve, while Tad and Stanislaw Glowinski took residence in the west half of the house, which had been the Gross Breesen students' apartments, and leased the chicken houses while raising beef cattle and tobacco themselves.⁵⁴

Following George V. Scott's death in 1986, Anne Casper Scott, retired from her executive position at Miller & Rhoads in Richmond, relocated to Hyde Park and began restoring and renovating the main house as a bed and breakfast inn/executive retreat center.⁵⁵ Scott worked diligently throughout the 1980s and 1990s to preserve the property as a farm and historic/educational site, using the profits from the bed and breakfast.⁵⁶ P.C. Hill Studio conducted an intensive survey of the property for the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) at this time.⁵⁷ Anne Scott relocated closer to her daughter in Massachusetts as her health deteriorated, and management of the farm transferred to Montford (Monty) Stokes, owner of the nearby historic property Millbrook.⁵⁸ In the tradition of previous farm managers like Urban Franken and Tad Glowinski, Monty Stokes has cared for the house and grounds, while also promoting the house's history, documenting the architectural resources, and assisting the owners, historians, researchers, and visitors.⁵⁹ While the Gross Breesen buildings continue to deteriorate, Hyde Park represents a precious and unique agricultural property with a deeply layered history that includes one of the oldest tobacco plantations in Nottoway County.⁶⁰ Within its bounds are fields, woods, and tenant houses that have not substantially changed their form since the Civil War, and an agricultural complex built by young, skilled refugees of the Holocaust whose experiences at Hyde Park improved the farm and made them accomplished American citizens who provided hope and inspiration to an international community of transplanted German Jews. The archaeological potential holds further evidence of the enslaved population which preceded these groups and created and sustained the plantation from the mid-eighteenth century through at least the Civil War.

Criterion A: Social History and Ethnic Heritage/European

The direct historical associations of Hyde Park's resources with Jewish-German and Polish World War II refugees and immigrants allows for consideration of the property under Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage/European & Other. However, these ethnic associations are inextricably connected to the property's association with the history of efforts to promote the welfare of society, via Holocaust relief and resettlement plans, and the history of society and the lifeways of its social groups, via the processes of American immigration, education, labor, and citizenship. Therefore, this nomination will focus on the applicability of Criterion A: Social History, with the understanding that Ethnic Heritage was one important factor and component in a broader humanitarian, political, sociological, and agricultural narrative, which Hyde Park embodies. Our goal is not to minimize the unique ethnic history of the property, but rather to contextualize that history of the property, from 1938 forward, within wider patterns of history. Additionally, Hyde Park was a substantial, if not the most substantial, plantation in the region and occupied by

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enslaved African Americans who worked the same fields as the refugees that followed them. They are no less important than the Gross Breesen workers, but the exceptional circumstances of this small but significant population Jewish-German and Polish demands detailed discussion.

Hyde Park stands out as representative of a highly uncommon wartime immigration story, embedded in the buildings and landscape of the property, and illustrative of agricultural and humanitarian opportunities that were unique to this Virginia plantation. Although formal, outright Jewish genocide by the Nazi government did not begin until the summer of 1941, anti-Semitic legislation and hostilities began in the first half of the 1930s, gradually intensifying over the course of that decade, with concentration camps such as Buchenwald opening as early as 1937. Official Holocaust relief efforts on the part of the United States were rare following the entry of the U.S. in the Second World War and occurred only after the initial media coverage of genocide in November 1942 and the establishment of the War Refugee Board in January 1944, responsible for the creation of the Fort Ontario Emergency Refugee Shelter in Oswego, New York.⁶¹ More common than state actions were relief and relocation programs supported by private American Jewish organizations, namely the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, whose primary challenge was to obtain special travel visas for Jewish refugees from the U.S. State Department.⁶² Statistical estimates suggest that from 1933 to 1940, hundreds of thousands of European Jews could have been saved by the United States and other nations if there had been less rigid immigration policies and less fear of another international war following the Great Depression.⁶³ Significantly, all of the refugees who settled at Hyde Park did so between 1938 and 1941, before official U.S. relief involvement and during a period of especially strict immigration standards. They were among the fortunate few to acquire special refugee visas at a time when the national quota for such visas dropped 75%, and they were able to do so because of their advanced agricultural training and the identification of Hyde Park as a uniquely promising relocation site where they could contribute to the agrarian Southside Virginia economy.⁶⁴ Hyde Park is thus significant for being an early and privately organized resettlement site in American relief efforts, and for its organization as an intentional ethnic, agricultural, and professional community.

The task of converting the longstanding tobacco-focused farm at Hyde Park into a refuge and training farm was complex, requiring not only the ingenuity, tenacity, and generosity of William B. Thalhimer, but also the coordination of powerful community leaders, politicians, and professionals from the United States and abroad. In a difficult race to secure immigration visas to as many Nottoway-bound Jews as possible, the stakes were high and the players were prominent: German social psychologist and Gross Breesen headmaster, Dr. Curt Bondy; American Consul General to Berlin, Raymond Geist; Assistant Secretary of State, George Messersmith; Virginia Congressman, David E. Satterfield, Jr.; College of William and Mary President and Richmond Times-Dispatch publisher, John Stewart Bryan; and the Gross Breesen students themselves, who went on to great professional successes as American citizens after their experiences at Hyde Farmlands.⁶⁵ Thalhimer was important as the President of Thalhimer Brothers department stores, President of the Richmond Community Fund, member of the Associated Merchandising Corporation, executive member of the American Jewish Council and the Richmond Jewish

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Community Council, and national Chairman of the Refugee Resettlement Committee of the National Coordinating Committee (NCC).⁶⁶ In early 1938, as anti-Semitic Nazi legislation and hostilities increased, William Thalhimer proposed to the NCC that Jewish refugees should settle as immigrants in rural communities like central Virginia where they could more easily acculturate as citizens, relieving the burden on cities where anti-immigration sentiment was high.⁶⁷ Simultaneously in Germany, Dr. Curt Bondy was training Jewish German students at the recently established Gross Breesen Institute to be skilled agricultural workers and tradespersons ready for immigration to countries such as the United States, England, Australia, Kenya, and Argentina.⁶⁸ Friedrich Borchardt of the New York Joint Distribution Committee arranged a meeting between Thalhimer and Bondy, and Borchardt and Thalhimer began searching for a suitable farm in Virginia, choosing Hyde Park for its unique rural setting, accommodating buildings, and arable land.⁶⁹

The first Gross Breesen student to settle at Hyde Farmlands was Ernst Loewensberg in June 1938. When Loewensberg arrived, he wrote to his friends in Germany, offering hope with his descriptions of the house, which had 22 available rooms (the others occupied by tenant R.J. Barron's family), and the farm, which had several barns and stables and housed another tenant family, the Piggs, whose house ruins now comprise the tenant house archaeological locus.⁷⁰ By the fall, only one other student, Henry Cornes (aka "Haka") had arrived, due to delays in acquiring visas from the State Department, which would not issue group visas, and the Labor Department, which wanted to ensure that the students were not contract workers.⁷¹ In late October, Thalhimer and attorney Leroy Cohen negotiated each student a share in the farm, making them an owner and dispelling concerns that the group would become alien workers or wards of state.⁷² Only two weeks later, on November 9th and 10th, during the Kristallnacht riots in Germany, the Gestapo raided Gross Breesen, sending all males above the age of 18, including teacher Curt Bondy, to Buchenwald concentration camp.⁷³ Werner Angress, a Gross Breesen teenager who escaped to Holland, procured affidavits for his friends incarcerated at Buchenwald and for those, like himself, who were specially selected by Bondy to go to Hyde Farmlands in Virginia.⁷⁴ Meanwhile, Thalhimer enlisted the help of John Stewart Bryan to release Curt Bondy from the camp under a different type of visa – one that included an unconditional contract to teach at the Richmond Professional Institute.⁷⁵ The Hyde Farmlands project, from the beginning, was based on principles of professional advancement as well as freedom and escape from the Holocaust.

By the summer of 1939, the majority of the Gross Breesen students had settled in to their new home at Hyde Farmlands. Thalhimer had electricity, showers, and bathrooms installed in the house, supplied by a new water tower (no longer standing) to the west of the kitchen house. The young farmers did much of the remaining work to improve the farm and were responsible for constructing numerous historic resources on the property, such as the chicken house complex, brooder houses (now an archaeological locus), animal barns, dairy barn, well house, and garage/tractor shed. Vocational training at Hyde Farmlands fostered independence and skills in the young men and women and, between 1939 and 1941, many came of age, leaving to pursue their own opportunities, including Friedel Dzubas, who became a famous abstract expressionist

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painter in New York.⁷⁶ The Circular Letters, first published in the winter of 1940-1941, had an international circulation. These publications contained personal accounts, farming notes, and international news updates, symbolizing hope, freedom, and community for transplanted Jewish German youth who were far from a country that was no longer their own.⁷⁷ After hearing the news of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and American entry into World War II, most male Gross Breeseners at Hyde Farmlands enlisted in the United States military, eager to gain their citizenship and defeat the Nazi government that had taken their country and families.⁷⁸ Ernst Cramer, who had become the administrator of Hyde Farmlands, had the additional distinction of being present during the American liberation of Buchenwald, where he had been imprisoned before escaping to Virginia. Cramer stayed in Germany to help rebuild the nation and became a successful publisher for the Axel Springer Company.⁷⁹ After teaching in Richmond and publishing academic articles on concentration camp life, Curt Bondy also returned to Germany for a professorship at the University of Hamburg.⁸⁰ All who served in the war survived combat and most returned to the U.S. where they established families and professional lives.⁸¹

Even after the dissolution of Hyde Farmlands, Inc., and the departure of the Gross Breesen graduates, Hyde Park continued operating as a farm and provided temporary relocation housing for the families of American soldiers during World War II. Manager Urban Franken divided the main house into one-room apartments for the families of World War II soldiers at nearby Fort Pickett, meeting the significant demand for single parent households, and he again re-purposed the tenant houses and kitchen/wash house as residences.⁸² Hyde Park also maintained its association with humanitarian efforts and European ethnic heritage and played a continuing role as an agricultural relocation site, when the local Catholic church brought postwar Polish refugees Tad and Stanislaw Glowinski to settle as tenant farmers on the property.⁸³ Aware of the property's unique historical significance and architectural integrity, researcher Zelma Lee Overby helped owner George V. Scott and resident farmer and caretaker Tad Glowinski submit a form to the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission in 1972, noting in a sketch how they had continued to use the house for two families in divided west and east apartments.⁸⁴

George V. Scott died in 1986, and adding to his twentieth-century heritage of philanthropy at Hyde Park, he left \$15,000 to Tad Glowinski, \$15,000 to The Retreat Hospital in Richmond, and \$10,000 to the Burkeville Presbyterian Church.⁸⁵ Anne C. Scott renovated the house and opened the Hyde Park Bed & Breakfast in 1987, hosting business and small group retreats, parties, receptions, and reunions.⁸⁶ Interested in the history of the property, Anne Scott gave tours, invited the press to write articles about Hyde Park which she kept in a scrapbook, and welcomed previous residents, such as the Fowlkes descendants, Glowinskis, and World War II soldiers' families, to visit their former home. In April 1990, Scott hosted the first Hyde Farmlands reunion for the surviving Gross Breesen students, an emotional celebration that brought considerable attention from the press, drawing journalists from Nottoway County, Richmond, and Washington, DC.⁸⁷ With pride, twelve of the men and women who lived at Hyde Park from 1938 to 1941 toured the grounds joined by family and other international Gross Breeseners, taking photos with the house, chicken houses, and brooder houses, sharing stories, and noting the absence of the tobacco barns which George Scott had removed when he and Tad Glowinski

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started raising beef cattle on the property after 1948. Anne Scott's interest in history and preservation deepened, and by 1993 she had incorporated the property as Hyde Farms, LLC and developed a plan to turn Hyde Park into a Natural Science Center for Environmental Education.⁸⁸ Her goal was to not only preserve the farm but establish it as a site for archaeological research, sustainable agriculture education, and ecological studies, relying solely on endowments and donations rather than taxes or grants. Scott worked on the plan for six years along with faculty and administrators at Longwood University, advertising the farm and house for sale in 1998, but the project never received an endowment and she decided to continue to manage the property as a bed and breakfast facility.⁸⁹

In 2004, Gross Breesen celebrated its 68th anniversary with a reunion in Richmond hosted by the Thalheimer family and a trip to Hyde Park.⁹⁰ Five survivors who had lived on the farm were able to attend this reunion, including Ernst Cramer, who delivered a keynote address entitled "It All Began in Virginia," in which he recounted the tale of how he and over thirty other Jewish German refugees helped build the Virginia farm, construct an international community, and in the process "learned to become Americans."⁹¹ Hyde Park remains a place of inspiration and learning opportunities, beyond the training experiences, safety, and prosperity it provided the Jewish German Gross Breesen students, American military families, and Polish tenant farmer Tad Glowinski, who was liberated from a German prison at the end of the war, relocating at Hyde Park with his wife Stanislaw. Research in the manuscript catalogs of libraries throughout the Commonwealth of Virginia has identified no other example of a World War II refugee or resettlement farm in the state. The records of the Gross Breesen institute identify other relocation sites in Kenya, Australia, the Dutch East Indies, Sweden, France, Argentina, and Belgium, but Hyde Park was the only site in the United States, and the Gross Breesen Circular Letters describe Hyde Park as "the one project that did become a reality," in terms of the creation and operation of a viable farm and close-knit ethnic and professional community.⁹²

Criterion C: Architecture

The spacious main house at Hyde Park, with nineteen rooms plus baths and halls, incorporates vernacular interpretations of Federal and Greek Revival stylistic details in its original central-passage core, alongside Greek Revival and Colonial Revival stylistic elements in its prominent east and north wing additions. The main house embodies a chronological pattern characteristic of the few surviving large, rural farm houses of Nottoway County. Of twenty-seven recorded Nottoway County buildings that are listed on or eligible for the National Register, nearly all feature prominent antebellum additions or are predominantly antebellum (ca. 1820-1860) constructions in a variety of styles, most commonly Federal, Greek Revival, and Italianate. Approximately six of these buildings were originally constructed in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century, with major ca. 1820-1860 antebellum additions and early twentieth-century additions, the latter additions often built in the Colonial Revival style. A comparison of Hyde Park with these other local resources follows. Local histories and nominations note that this pattern of early-to-mid-nineteenth-century construction reflects the growth of large, wealthy Southside Virginia plantations with enslaved workforces during the decades immediately

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preceding the Civil War, the rise and stability of agrarian estates, and the appearance of a refined, genteel country culture that emulated and adapted a variety of architectural styles.⁹³ This culture and its prosperity were shaken by the Civil War and regional economic conditions of the late nineteenth century, so that by the early twentieth century, the historic Nottoway families had to divide their estates among heirs or sell their farms and houses to new arrivals, some of whom had the capital and interest to preserve, augment, and update the houses and farm buildings.⁹⁴

The mid-nineteenth-century and twentieth-century periods of growth are distinctly present at Hyde Park in the central-passage brick and frame core, which is an 1840-1860 rebuild and expansion of an earlier ca. 1762-1782 house, and the two brick wings, completed by the first two decades of the twentieth century. The house is thus somewhat comparable to Millbrook (067-0012), which represents a Greek Revival-style elaboration (ca. 1840) of an early nineteenth-century vernacular house with Federal-style details, and featuring a landscape of farm buildings, largely built after 1870, reflecting the continued use of the farm. In contrast, however, the late 19th-century additions to Hyde Park are almost solely confined to the main house itself, while its agricultural outbuildings represent the growth of its farm operations during the antebellum and mid-twentieth-century periods. Oakridge (067-0014) is an early Federal period frame, center-passage home with a twentieth-century rear ell addition, but without the major intervening mid-nineteenth-century additions present at Hyde Park. Aspen Hall (067-0018) is a ca. 1847, two-story, brick Federal-style I-house with Flemish-bond brickwork in its front wall, and early twentieth-century Colonial Revival-style additions, but it does not possess the Greek Revival-style elements, complex floorplan, or extensive agricultural outbuilding complex that are present at Hyde Park. Boxwood/Locust Grove (067-0033) is a ca. 1785, frame side-passage house expanded in the early nineteenth century to become a more formal, Federal-style, center-passage home, but does not incorporate the mid-nineteenth- and early twentieth-century architectural additions preserved at Hyde Park. Old Homestead (067-0036) is one of the oldest houses in Nottoway County, a mid-eighteenth-century 1.5-story frame English farmhouse in the postmedieval style, with Georgian interior, 1841 rear wing, and mid-twentieth-century decorative details, comparable to Hyde Park in its general chronology, but not in its specific stylistic elements.

The assortment of distinctive and significant properties in Nottoway County, with roughly comparable dates of expansion and addition, reflects a characteristic regional chronology into which Hyde Park fits while still standing out as an excellent example of a house with a complex sequence of additions and alterations that communicate its steady and continuous growth from ca. 1762-1782 through the mid-twentieth century. The large and evolved floorplan conveys – and has made possible – the numerous functions the home has served in its history as plantation home, private single-family residence, hunting lodge, formal showplace, semi-institutional/refugee housing, and bed and breakfast inn. Although the remains of the original, late eighteenth-century portions of the house are difficult to discern throughout the house, Hyde Park is noteworthy for incorporating several prominent additions with few removals or alterations of the core 1840-1860 rebuild and expansion. In particular, each of the primary three sections of the house conveys one or more of its historic functions in layout, design, and detail, with the

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Federal- and Greek Revival-style central-passage core representing the affluent Fowlkes family tobacco plantation; the two-story Greek Revival- and Colonial Revival-style east wing representing Thomas and Rachel Scott's early twentieth-century formal showplace; and the Colonial Revival-style north wing representing the use of the building to house numerous tenants at one time, in the institutional Hyde Farmlands setting and later during the building's use as Anne C. Scott's bed and breakfast inn. Furthermore, the surviving suite of intact agricultural outbuildings preserves tangible links to the antebellum tobacco plantation as well as the 1938-1941 Gross Breesen/Hyde Farmlands, Inc. poultry farm. One other historic Nottoway County house specifically associated with early twentieth-century agricultural improvement efforts is Miller's Hill (067-0205), a ca. 1820 Federal-style house expanded in 1870 and 1915. The first headquarters of the agricultural Extension Service, Miller's Hill, was a demonstration farm from 1907 to 1915 and has an array of contributing secondary farm buildings. Hyde Park's 1938-1941 Gross Breesen buildings, and the use of the main house and tenant houses as residences for the refugee student farmers, represents the mid-twentieth-century continuation of such programs, as the Gross Breesen farmers worked with the local Extension Service office, especially in the construction of the chicken laying houses.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Henry and Thomas Yarbrough, 800 acres on south side of Little Nottoway River in Amelia County, 10 June 1740, Virginia Land Office Patents No. 19, 1739-1741, p. 657 (Reel 17), Richmond, Library of Virginia Archives; Henry Yarbrough, 604 acres on both sides of Little Nottoway River in Amelia County, 20 September 1745, Land Office Patents No. 22, 1743-1745 (v.1 & 2 p.1-631), p. 578 (Reel 20); Samuel, William, Hezekiah, and Moses Yarbrough, 1,372 acres on both sides of Little Nottoway River and Mallory's Creek, 5 June 1746, Land Office Patents No. 25, 1745-1747, p. 54 (Reel 23).
- ² Moses Yarbrough of Nottoway Parish to Gabriel Fowlkes of Nottoway Parish and John Fowlkes of Hanover County, 800 acres, 23 May 1754, Amelia County Deed Book 5, p. 154, Richmond, Library of Virginia; Henry and Martha Yarbrough of Nottoway Parish to William Jennings of Hanover County, 604 acres, 23 September 1760, Amelia County Deed Book 7, p. 321.
- ³ William Jennings of Amelia County to John Fowlkes of Amelia County, 300 acres, 2 June 1762, Amelia County Deed Book 7, p. 638.
- ⁴ Addie B. Rorer, "Old Nottoway Meeting House" (survey report), Works Progress Administration Virginia Historical Inventory, 25 March 1937, Richmond, Library of Virginia; A.B. Cummins, *Nottoway County, Virginia: Founding and Development with Biographical Sketches*, Richmond, VA, W.M. Brown and Son, Inc., 1970, p. 33; "Old Nottoway Meeting House," Virginia Historical Highway Marker UK-4, Virginia State Route 723 (Lewiston Plank Road), Virginia Conservation and Development Commission, 1935.
- ⁵ Amelia County Tithables, 1778-1782, Microfilm Reels 56 and 79, Richmond, Library of Virginia.
- ⁶ Nottoway County Land Tax Records, 1789-1813, Microfilm Reel 221, Richmond, Library of Virginia.
- ⁷ References to a ca. 1752 original construction date and the former farm name "Old Field" have been repeated in numerous secondary sources, namely late twentieth-century newspaper articles and Virginia Department of Historic Resources files for Hyde Park (DHR 067-0040), although no primary sources have yet confirmed either as fact and the DHR has commented that the oldest part of the building most likely dates to the late eighteenth century. See Hyde Park Farm (067-0040), Virginia Department of Historic Resources Intensive Level Survey Form, last updated 18 September 2008, Richmond, Virginia Department of Historic Resources; and Overton McGehee, "A retreat now, inn was once a refuge," *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, 8 May 1988. Information on Sarah Jennings Fowlkes and the Fowlkes family cemetery is taken from Elizabeth Vaughan Fowlkes, "Family Burying Ground: Hyde

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- Park, Nottoway County, Va.," notes on file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA; see also Elizabeth Vaughan Fowlkes, *History of Fowlkes Family*, E.V. Fowlkes, 1957.
- ⁸ Will of John Fowlkes, 5 April 1799 (Proven 5 December 1799), Nottoway County Will Book 1, p. 366, Microfilm Reel 4, Richmond, Library of Virginia.
- ⁹ "An Inventory of the Estate of John Fowlkes deceased, 3 July 1800," Nottoway County Will Book 1, p. 384.
- ¹⁰ "An Inventory and Appraisalment of the personal estate of John Fowlkes, Sr. decd. at his different plantations in the County of Nottoway this 24th day of February 1823," Nottoway County Will Book 5, pp. 89-95, Microfilm Reel 6, Richmond, Library of Virginia.
- ¹¹ Nottoway County Land Tax Records, 1814-1836; Estate Account of John Fowlkes, Nottoway County Will Book 5, pp. 187-196.
- ¹² Nottoway County Land Tax Records, 1814-1836. The remaining acreage and \$1,400 in buildings in their father's estate was transferred to another branch of the family.
- ¹³ Nottoway County Personal Property Tax Records, 1823-1850, Microfilm Reel 295, Richmond, Library of Virginia; "Inventory and Appraisalment of the personal estate of Paschal Fowlkes, 7 January 1829," Nottoway County Will Book 6: 97-98, Microfilm Reel 6, Richmond, Library of Virginia. The estate included a workforce of 42 slaves, and assorted household and farm property, such as 12 Windsor chairs, 2 beds, 4 bedsteads, tools, livestock, 1 pair fire dogs, 4 toilets, 9 horses, kitchen implements, and cotton "at the Mill."
- ¹⁴ Nottoway County Land Tax Records, 1814-1836; U.S. Federal Census schedule, 1830.
- ¹⁵ Will of John Fowlkes, 7 July 1833 (Proven 3 January 1839), Nottoway County Will Book 7, p. 348, Microfilm Reel 7, Richmond, Library of Virginia; Division of the Estate of John Fowlkes, Sr. (plat), 962.5 acres, 30 January 1839, Nottoway Deeds & Satisfactions 1789-1865, Microfilm Reel 74, Richmond, Library of Virginia.
- ¹⁶ The new mill is labeled on a survey plat, dated 10 December 1850, drawn by Willis Pillow for Paschal J. Fowlkes. The plat outlines the division of the 1,190-acre farm into different lots and wooded parcels and delineates the 1.5-acre property deeded by the Fowlkes family to the Mount Lebanon Baptist Church. A copy of the 1850 plat is kept in the east wing second-story bedroom at Hyde Park. Research in Nottoway County records, some of which do not survive for the pre-Civil War period, has not uncovered another version of the plat.
- ¹⁷ Nottoway County Land Tax Records, 1837-1850, Microfilm Reel 223, Richmond, Library of Virginia.
- ¹⁸ U.S. Federal Census schedule, 1840.
- ¹⁹ Nottoway County Land Tax Records, 1837-1850 and 1851-1861.
- ²⁰ Nottoway County Personal Property Tax Records, 1823-1850 and 1851-1854; U.S. Federal Census schedule, 1850 and 1860.
- ²¹ Nottoway County Personal Property Tax Records, 1855-1863. During the Civil War, Fowlkes' son, Junius W. Fowlkes, age 18, enlisted in Captain William C. Jeffress' Company of Virginia Light Artillery, also known as the Nottoway Light Artillery, a unit composed of men who lived in the area around Hyde Park and Nottoway Court House. "Jeffress' Company, Virginia Light Artillery (Nottoway Light Artillery)" (website), National Park Service Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System, accessed September 2011: <http://www.itd.nps.gov/cwss/soldiers.cfm>; U.S. Federal Census schedule, 1860.
- ²² A.B. Cummins, *The Wilson-Kautz Raid*, Berryville, VA, Virginia Book Co.; Blackstone, VA, Nottoway Publishing Company, 1961.
- ²³ Robert E. Lee letter to Mrs. P.J. Fowlkes, 1864 September 17 (manuscript photostat), Richmond, Library of Virginia, Mss. 25681.
- ²⁴ Jeremy Francis Gilmer (Chief Engineer, Confederate States of America Army, Department of Northern Virginia), *Map of Nottoway County, Va. Surveyed under the direction of A.H. Campbell, Capt. Engineers, P.A.C.S. in charge of Topographical Department, D.N. Va. by H.M. Graves, Ass't Eng'r, 1864 (manuscript)*, Richmond, Virginia Historical Society, Map F232 N9 1864:1.
- ²⁵ Nottoway County Personal Property Tax Records, 1865-1870. Their son Junius returned safely from combat.

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- ²⁶ *Ibid.*; Nottoway County Land Tax Records, 1862-1870.
- ²⁷ U.S. Federal Census schedule, 1880.
- ²⁸ Will of P.J. Fowlkes, 21 December 1879 (Proven 5 October 1882), Nottoway County Will Book 2, p. 30.
- ²⁹ Nottoway County Land Tax Records, 1882-1900; U.S. Federal Census schedule, 1890.
- ³⁰ Martha A. Fowlkes, M.E.D. (Betty D.) Fowlkes, Martha F. Fowlkes, and Ella H. and Rupert R. Stockard to Thomas B. Scott of Chicago, IL, 1,130 acres, 12 January 1904, Nottoway County Deed Book 17, p. 396.
- ³¹ Thomas B. Scott, widower of Suffolk County, VA to Samuel J. Satterwhite of Warren County, NC, 1,432 acres, 3 October 1918, Nottoway County Deed Book 47, p. 235.
- ³² Nottoway County Land Tax Records; Samuel J. & Madeline R. Satterwhite to American Trust Company of Richmond, VA, 1,432 acres, 20 March 1923, Nottoway County Deed Book 58, p. 357; American Bank & Trust Company to Vacar Realty Corporation, 1,432 acres, 11 September 1930, Nottoway County Deed Book 70, p. 133.
- ³³ Vacar Realty Corporation to Georgia I. & James Toms Dover of Richmond, VA, 1,432 acres, 2 November 1931, Nottoway County Deed Book 71, p. 465; Robert H. Gillette, *The Virginia Plan: William B. Thalhimer & A Rescue from Nazi Germany*, Charleston, SC, The History Press, 2011, p. 22.
- ³⁴ Georgia I. & James Toms Dover of Bethlehem, PA to Hyde Farmlands, Inc., William B. Thalhimer, and Annette G. Thalhimer of Richmond, 1,518 acres, 21 April 1938, Nottoway County Deed Book 80, p. 455.
- ³⁵ The definitive secondary resource on Thalhimer's Hyde Farmlands project and the Gross Breesen refugee student farmers is Robert H. Gillette's *The Virginia Plan: William B. Thalhimer & A Rescue from Nazi Germany*, Charleston, SC, The History Press, 2011. This work, more than any other to date, collects historical and biographical details relevant to the 1938 to 1941 period of significance at Hyde Park, while correcting errors in other published secondary sources.
- ³⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 18-21.
- ³⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 54.
- ³⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 43-44.
- ³⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 84.
- ⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 86-88.
- ⁴¹ Eva Jacobsohn Loew, *Diary (1939)*, reproduced in *Gross-Breesen-Silesia Circular Letters (Rundbriefe)*, Vol. 3 (36), 2003, pp. 1460-1465, <http://grossbreesensilesia.com>.
- ⁴² Gillette, *The Virginia Plan*, pp. 94-95, 117.
- ⁴³ *Ibid.*, pp. 120-125.
- ⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 125-127, 134-135.
- ⁴⁵ National Security Fire Insurance Company, "Property of W.B. Thalhimer known as Hyde Farmlands, Inc. situate near Crewe, Nottoway Co. Virginia" (survey plat facsimile, June 1940), Richmond, Virginia Department of Historic Resources.
- ⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 142-147.
- ⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, *The Virginia Plan*, pp. 152-154.
- ⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 156-158.
- ⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 160.
- ⁵⁰ "Built by German Refugees, 'Dream' Farm Sold Again," *Richmond News-Leader*, 19 April 1941; Katherine Calos, "Trading seclusion for paying guests," *Richmond News-Leader*, 25 May 1987; Ed Conley, "Nottoway plantation"; Ed Conley, "Old manor house keeps WWII memories alive," *Courier Record*, Blackstone, Virginia, 20 October 1988.
- ⁵¹ Katherine Calos, "Trading seclusion"; Ed Conley, "Nottoway plantation."
- ⁵² U.K. Franken of Nottoway County to Margaret Scott Harwood of Nottoway County, 409 acres, 10 April 1948, Nottoway County Deed Book 105, p. 397; Wallace and Margaret Scott Harwood to George V. Scott, 409 acres, 10 June 1948, Nottoway County Deed Book 106, p. 215; U.K. Franken of Nottoway County to George V. Scott, 308 acres, 12 June 1948, Nottoway County Deed Book 106, p. 217.

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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: Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): VDHR # 067-0040; 44NT0226

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 863.19

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 37.134677 | Longitude: -78.165952 |
| 2. Latitude: 37.134762 | Longitude: -78.160980 |
| 3. Latitude: 37.112939 | Longitude: -78.159706 |
| 4. Latitude: 37.112886 | Longitude: -78.164675 |
| 5. Latitude: 37.110761 | Longitude: -78.164684 |
| 6. Latitude: 37.110856 | Longitude: -78.165886 |
| 7. Latitude: 37.108822 | Longitude: -78.166685 |
| 8. Latitude: 37.111150 | Longitude: -78.176763 |
| 9. Latitude: 37.117189 | Longitude: -78.176403 |
| 10. Latitude: 37.119097 | Longitude: -78.178583 |
| 11. Latitude: 37.120295 | Longitude: -78.179128 |
| 12. Latitude: 37.122174 | Longitude: -78.178706 |
| 13. Latitude: 37.122528 | Longitude: -78.179259 |
| 14. Latitude: 37.121803 | Longitude: -78.182525 |

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15. Latitude: 37.123683 Longitude: -78.183070
16. Latitude: 37.128961 Longitude: -78.174027

Or
UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

The boundaries encompass the entire parcel owned by the current property owners, as indicated on the 2011 Nottoway County Tax Parcel map, Parcel 38-12 and Parcel 39-1, showing that the property is bounded to the North by the Little Nottoway River, the South by State Route 625, and by adjacent property owners on the east and west. See attached USGS quad and tax parcel map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The property boundaries include the contributing main house, all contributing secondary resources, and 2 non-contributing secondary resources. The nominated acreage is entirely within the historic property related to the Fowlkes family and Gross-Breesen refugee farmers throughout the period of significance.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Stephen Fonzo, Emilie Johnson, Thane Harpole, and David Brown
organization: DATA Investigations, LLC
street & number: 1759 Tyndall Point Lane
city or town: Gloucester Point state: VA zip code: 23062-2334
e-mail: fairfield@inna.net
telephone: 804-815-4467
date: December 10, 2012

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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

The following information corresponds to all photos:

Name of Property: Hyde Park
City or Vicinity: Burkeville
County: Nottoway County
State: VA
Location of Original Digital Files: 1759 Tyndall Point Lane, Gloucester Point, VA 23062

Photo Specific Information:

Name of Photographer: Thane H. Harpole
Date of Photographs: 4/23/2009
Photo #1 (VA_Nottoway County_Hyde Park_0001)
South facade, camera facing north.

Name of Photographer: David A. Brown
Date of Photographs: 5/23/2009
Photo #2 (VA_Nottoway County_Hyde Park_0002)

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South facade and east elevation, camera facing northwest.

Name of Photographer: David A. Brown
Date of Photographs: 5/23/2009
Photo #3 (VA_Nottoway County_Hyde Park_0003)
North and east elevations, camera facing southwest.

Name of Photographer: Thane H. Harpole
Date of Photographs: 4/23/2009
Photo #4 (VA_Nottoway County_Hyde Park_0004)
West elevation, camera facing east.

Name of Photographer: David A. Brown
Date of Photographs: 5/23/2009
Photo #5 (VA_Nottoway County_Hyde Park_0005)
Room, first story, east wing addition, camera facing southwest.

Name of Photographer: David A. Brown
Date of Photographs: 5/23/2009
Photo #6 (VA_Nottoway County_Hyde Park_0006)
West room, first story, central passage core, camera facing northwest.

Name of Photographer: David A. Brown
Date of Photographs: 5/23/2009
Photo #7 (VA_Nottoway County_Hyde Park_0007)
Pantry, camera facing east.

Name of Photographer: David A. Brown
Date of Photographs: 5/23/2009
Photo #8 (VA_Nottoway County_Hyde Park_0008)
Mantel detail, Bedroom, second story, east wing addition, camera facing west.

Name of Photographer: Thane H. Harpole
Date of Photographs: 4/23/2009
Photo #9 (VA_Nottoway County_Hyde Park_0009)
Tenant House, west facade, camera facing east.

Name of Photographer: Thane H. Harpole
Date of Photographs: 4/23/2009
Photo #10 (VA_Nottoway County_Hyde Park_0010)
Kitchen, South facade, camera facing north.

Name of Photographer: David A. Brown

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Date of Photographs: 5/23/2009
Photo #11 (VA_Nottoway County_Hyde Park_0011)
Fowlkes Cemetery, camera facing west.

Name of Photographer: David A. Brown
Date of Photographs: 5/23/2009
Photo #12 (VA_Nottoway County_Hyde Park_0012)
Chicken Laying Houses (#2-#4), west elevation, camera facing east.

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.).

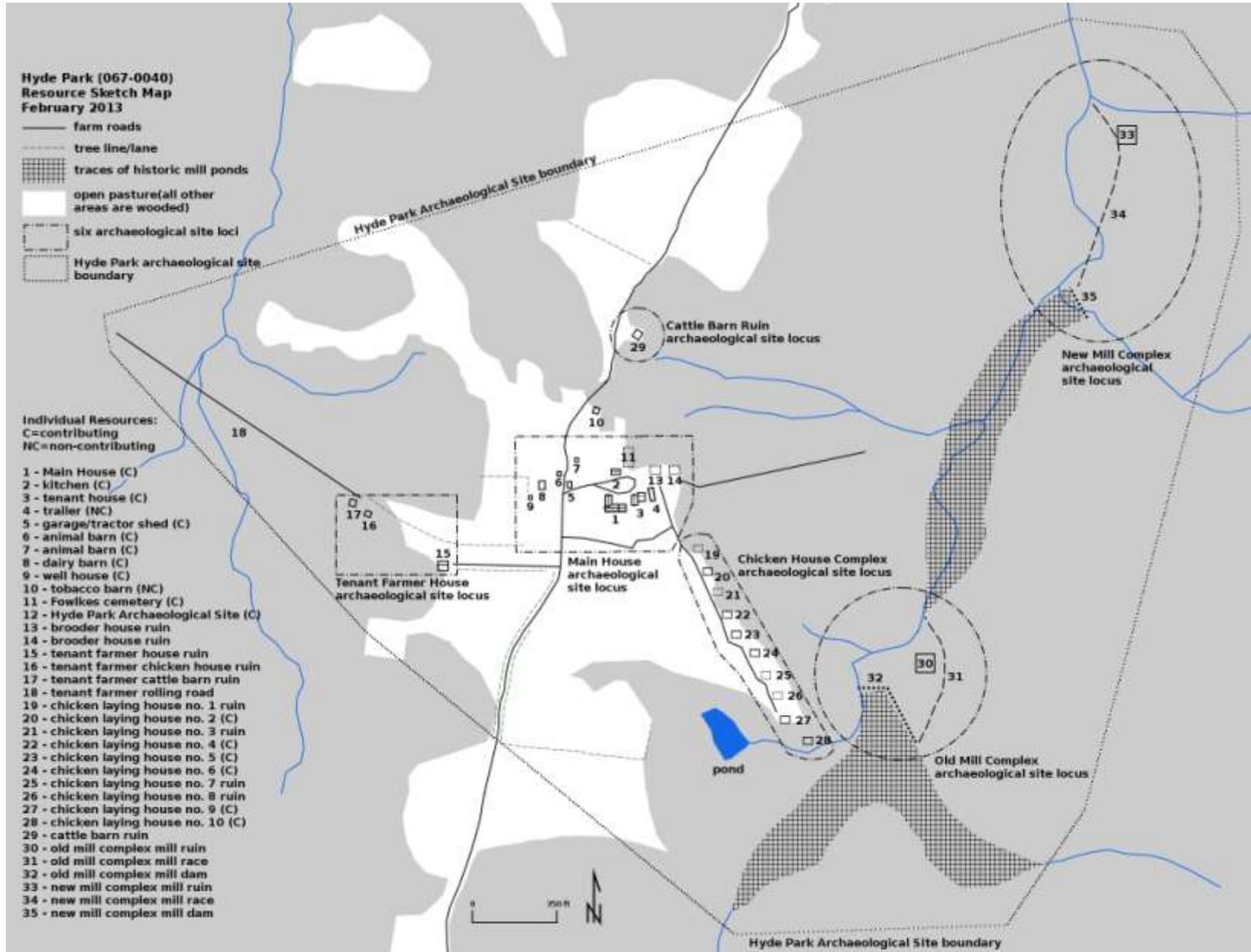
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form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

**Hyde Park (067-0040)
Resource Sketch Map
February 2013**

- farm roads
- - - tree line/lane
- ▨ traces of historic mill ponds
- open pasture(all other areas are wooded)
- ⊠ six archaeological site loci
- ⊡ Hyde Park archaeological site boundary

**Individual Resources:
C=contributing
NC=non-contributing**

- 1 - Main House (C)
- 2 - kitchen (C)
- 3 - tenant house (C)
- 4 - trailer (NC)
- 5 - garage/tractor shed (C)
- 6 - animal barn (C)
- 7 - animal barn (C)
- 8 - dairy barn (C)
- 9 - well house (C)
- 10 - tobacco barn (NC)
- 11 - Fowlkes cemetery (C)
- 12 - Hyde Park Archaeological Site (C)
- 13 - brooder house ruin
- 14 - brooder house ruin
- 15 - tenant farmer house ruin
- 16 - tenant farmer chicken house ruin
- 17 - tenant farmer cattle barn ruin
- 18 - tenant farmer rolling road
- 19 - chicken laying house no. 1 ruin
- 20 - chicken laying house no. 2 (C)
- 21 - chicken laying house no. 3 ruin
- 22 - chicken laying house no. 4 (C)
- 23 - chicken laying house no. 5 (C)
- 24 - chicken laying house no. 6 (C)
- 25 - chicken laying house no. 7 ruin
- 26 - chicken laying house no. 8 ruin
- 27 - chicken laying house no. 9 (C)
- 28 - chicken laying house no. 10 (C)
- 29 - cattle barn ruin
- 30 - old mill complex mill ruin
- 31 - old mill complex mill race
- 32 - old mill complex mill dam
- 33 - new mill complex mill ruin
- 34 - new mill complex mill race
- 35 - new mill complex mill dam



Hyde Park (067-0040)
Nottoway County, VA
Tax Parcels 38-12 and 39-1

Neighbors:

- 1) 39-2
- 2) 39-4
- 3) 39-6
- 4) 39-6A
- 5) 29-15
- 6) 29-14
- 7) 28-85
- 8) 38-11
- 9) 38-13 and 38-14
- 10) 39-88 and 39-89



September 2012
DATA Investigations, LLC

