

VLR- 12/02/98
NRHP- 3/30/99

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 on how to complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. This form is required for all nominations. Complete each item by checking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For additional information on classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative text in continuation sheets. NPS Form 10-900 Use a pencil or ballpoint pen. Do not use staples, paper clips, glue, or tape. Do not write on this form.

1. Name of Property

historic name The Rice House 127-5810

other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number 1000 Old Locke Lane not for publication N/A
city or town Richmond vicinity N/A
state Virginia code VA county Richmond (Independent city) code 760 zip code 23226

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

[Signature] 2/11/99
Signature of certifying official Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

 Signature of commenting or other official Date

 State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the
- National Register
- See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the
- National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain):

 Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0, however the property is within the James River and Kanawha Canal H.D.

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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u>TRANSPORTATION</u>	<u>ROAD-RELATED: BRIDGE</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u>TRANSPORTATION</u>	<u>ROAD-RELATED: BRIDGE</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

MODERN MOVEMENT: International Style

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
roof OTHER
walls MARBLE
GLASS
other RAILINGS: ALUMINUM
CHIMNEY: MARBLE

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

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

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

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or a grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
X G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

architecture
social history
commerce

Period of Significance 1962-1995 1973

Significant Dates 1962-65
1995

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
Ambassador Walter L. Rice

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder Richard Neutra, Architect, with Thaddeus Longstreth, Architect (1962-1965). Kayhoe Construction Corp., Builder (1963-65)

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: Science Museum of Virginia Foundation

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4.46 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	277610	4159290	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mary Harding Sadler, AIA

organization Sadler & Whitehead Architects, PLC date September 1998

street & number 800 West 33rd Street telephone 804-231-5299

city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23225-3533

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage
or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Science Museum of Virginia Foundation

street & number P.O. Box 11624 telephone 804-367-6126

city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23230

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Section 7 Page 1

Rice House
Richmond, Virginia

Summary Description

Richmond, Virginia's only International Style residence, the Rice House, rests on an eminence overlooking the James River. Sited on a projection of the James' north bank the house shares this knoll, called Lock Hill (or Lock Island), with the graves of three men who died at the close of the Civil War, the ruins of a mid-19th century shot tower, and the natural and manmade caves whose interrupted passages tunnel far below the crest of this manmade island. Renowned West Coast architect Richard Neutra was lured from Los Angeles to the project when potential clients Walter and Inger Rice introduced him to their incomparable site overlooking Williams Dam. From 1962 to 1965 Neutra, in partnership with Princeton, N.J. architect Thaddeus Longstreth, mated his modern architectural idiom with the Rice's demand for a home which accommodated family life and formal entertaining. The result of their collaboration is a hovering assemblage of horizontal roof and floor planes banding wide panels of sliding glass; a striking architectural composition whose features are reminiscent of Neutra's best known work like the Kaufman House (1949) and the VDL Research House (1932, 1964). Here, as in most of his projects, Neutra chose to work with a limited palette of materials: glass, aluminum, stucco, and white marble. Above grade the whole composition is assembled in orthogonal relationships. At ground level the organic forms and shapes of the natural environment are incorporated. Boulders protrude from the foot of the house and at the edge of the pool. A gently curved wall supports the *porte cochère*. Thin slabs of roofs and terraces cantilevered over glass walls increase the illusion of a weightless structure framing rooms whose connection to outdoor spaces is limited only by vast windows. Neutra's signature design motifs -- dramatic cantilevers, expansive planes of glass, interconnected interior and exterior spaces, fastidious attention to lighting, and the use of shallow pools of water to define edges -- all find application in this elegant home where the Rices continue to live.

The two contributing resources within the property are the Rice House and the bridge the Rices built to connect Lock Island to the City. The five non-contributing resources, which pre-date the Rice's ownership, are the small graveyard, an old canal, and shot tower site. These latter resources are contributing features in the James River and Kanawha Canal Historic District.

Architectural Analysis

A two-story linear structure designed and built for Ambassador and Mrs. Walter Rice, the house stretches north-south just below the crest of Lock Hill. The man-made island site was created in 1908 when the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway moved its tracks, along with the James River and Kanawha Canal in 1918, from the bottom lands west of the hill to a straighter alignment in the narrow cut separating Lock Hill and the western edge of Richmond's wealthiest suburbs.¹ Located less than a twenty minute drive from downtown Richmond, the site nonetheless retains the pristine character of an isolated utopia. This isolation from neighborhoods where Richmonders express their overwhelming preference for Colonial Revival homes enabled the owners to build in an uncompromised modern idiom. As Mrs. Rice later recalled, "Walter and I felt that since we were on the island we could do as we pleased, and we both liked modern architecture, which could not "happen"... where houses were in Williamsburg architecture."²

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**Rice House
Richmond, Virginia**

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Neutra's ingenious development of the site began at the terminus of a narrow bridge built for the Rices soon after their 1962 purchase of Lock Hill. The bridge spans the deep cut that forms the eastern border of the property. The curved western property line roughly follows the leading edge of the now-abandoned original canal bed. Neutra's site plan cleared the top of the steep-sided knoll for a sloping lawn shaded by deciduous trees carefully placed to screen views of the private east side of the house. Beyond the lawn, the house, and the pool, the site drops precipitously to the bottom lands. At the pool's southern edge and below it lie the remnants of a Civil War era shot tower and associated features: caves, now filled in, once used for storage, can barely be distinguished from the boulders, cobbles, and stones which occur naturally on the site. From the paths which line the City's settling basin feeder the house reveals itself in glimpses, sometimes hovering at the top of the rise, sometimes perched on the rocky outcropping. Just east of the house the graves of three killed during the Civil War are marked. On the south side of the property a simple enclosure of boxwoods on a shady terrace defines the Rice family cemetery.

Neutra's approach to the Rice House is carefully orchestrated. After following the narrow bridge, the road, edged with cobblestones, curves gently up to the top of Lock Hill. The 6,000 square foot structure appears almost modest as approached from the drive. Sited just below the ridge of the hill, the house reveals itself slowly. A small parking area, a bulge in the driveway, lies at the point where cars turn to make their final ascent to the *porte cochère* and garage. The *porte cochère* is formed by a fifteen-and-one-half-foot high curving wall stuccoed in "penncrete," its roof is the terrace extending from the Japanese Room. Here at the entry the river view first opens up and the balconies, terraces, glass walls and cantilevers of the south elevation come into focus.

This white house with its asymmetrical geometries does not dominate the site. It stands distinct from its setting, yet woven it at its base and its edges. Boulders gathered from nearby on the property were added to the boulders naturally occurring on the building site, particularly where the house and its cantilevered terrace meet the pool. Outside, the character of the house is set by low, flat, cantilevered roofs and terraces whose projecting planes alternate with broad bands of glass. The vertical planes are walls and chimneys faced with white Georgia marble. Secondary walls and balconies are rendered with white "penncrete" whose brightness is enhanced with mica chips and diamond dust. The house is not a closed container, but a sequence of overlapping spaces which open up and extend to the exterior. At the edges of the house Nature's order asserts itself with curves, projecting boulders, and reflecting pools; an irregular delineation of where man and nature meet.

Typical of Neutra's other work, the front door, opening from the shelter of the *porte cochère*, is a quiet understatement, a single, painted flush panel. The entry hall is a narrow corridor whose constriction is contradicted by floor-to-ceiling windows on the river side and by floor-to-ceiling mirrors on the opposite wall. A sculptural open-riser stair leads to the *piano nobile*. At the top of

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**Rice House
Richmond, Virginia**

the stairs dining room, living room, conservatory, and the sunken, Japanese sitting room, unfold with minimal definition, overlapping in an open plan. The south wall, except for the small rectangular mass of the bar, is completely glazed from floor to ceiling, exploiting the view of the James River falls. The dining room is on the north side of the room and opens onto a graveled sculpture garden with the lawn spreading out beyond. White Georgia marble walls flow from exterior through the dining room and into the living room to form the fireplace and hearth. Just as the line between man and nature is blurred at the perimeter of the ground level, the borders between interior and exterior space are deliberately obscured. At the corners of rooms glass butts glass so that views of the peerless setting are not restricted to frames and walls, but are instead dramatized in panorama. Private and public terraces connect the interior to exterior through undivided glazed expanses.

The plan is organized by the north-south axis which brings visitors from entry, up the stairs, and through the public rooms opening on either side. On both floors, service spaces are tightly organized on the east, public spaces open out toward the river on the west. The family's bedrooms and baths are at the south end of the axis on both floors. Only the private and service zones are fully enclosed by interior partition walls. Each bedroom opens onto a terrace or rock garden. Mrs. Rice's bath, which features a sunken tub, is placed next to a private garden with a fountain. All of the bathrooms feature illuminated ceilings and Japanese ceramic tile, small, narrow, rectangular tiles with pastel glazes. Neutra advocated built-in furniture. He insisted that chair, sofa and table legs be avoided. The seating areas in the living room and Japanese room are cushioned ell's of cantilevered settees. He unsuccessfully urged the Rices to seat their dinner guests on the floor so that the distraction of chair legs might be minimized. His custom kitchen and bathroom cabinets are ingenious plywood assemblies. He specified cutting edge appliances in the kitchen and bar. Neutra vehemently asserted the importance of man's connection to nature. The Rice House embodies that principal while also incorporating features, like state-of-the art building systems, that relate solely to the efficient operation of a modern "machine for living."

Both natural and electrical light are critical components of the architecture. Soffits are lit at the interior and exterior. Williams Dam is lit. The perimeter of the house is illuminated with a curtain of light, a theatrical device Neutra first used at his own house and studio, the VDL Research House, in 1932. Vanities are illuminated from within through narrow translucent panels and hidden fluorescent bulbs light each closet. Mrs. Rice said of Neutra, "...I think he was an artist with lighting. We can light up the trees, and the overhang, and the waterfall, the parking area - all sorts of things."³ Where electrical lighting focusses nighttime views, Neutra's window placement manipulates what is seen from the house. Each window opens onto a view controlled by conscious design. One of his biographers, Esther McCoy, aptly defined Neutra's particular architectural genius:

Glass (the absence of material, the dematerialization of walls) has been his finest material....Glass is the matrix of his design....⁴

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**Rice House
Richmond, Virginia**

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Statement of Significance

The Rice House is significant under National Register Criterion B because of its association with Walter Rice whose contributions to international diplomacy, business and commerce have been significant; and under Criterion C because the house and its site were designed by master architect Richard Josef Neutra; and under Criterion Consideration G because the property has achieved exceptional significance, first, as one of few Neutra works built on the east coast and, second, because it has been the home of Ambassador and Mrs. Walter Rice during the most significant time of the Ambassador's career.

Richard Neutra's design of the Rice House and its landscape was commissioned by prominent lawyer and business executive Walter L. Rice and his wife Inger Vestergaard Rice. Interrupted only by Walter Rice's 1969-1973 appointment as ambassador to Australia, the family has lived in the home since construction was completed in 1965. Richard Josef Neutra, with Mies Van der Rohe, Marcel Breuer, and Walter Gropius, was considered among America's finest immigrant architects. Best known for houses he designed in Southern California, most famously the Lovell Health House of 1929 and the Kaufman Desert House of 1946, Neutra accepted few commissions on the east coast. The Rice House vividly incorporates the architectural features and elements Neutra had employed and refined throughout his distinguished architectural career. Though less than one half century old, this property warrants listing because of its exceptional architectural significance in a city whose residential character is dominated by late-Victorian town houses and Colonial Revival neighborhoods. In order to recognize this importance, and to ensure preservation of the house and its natural setting, Ambassador and Mrs. Rice donated the property in 1996 to the Science Museum of Virginia Foundation.

Historic Context

Documented historic use⁵ of the site and its surroundings begins in 1776 when entrepreneur John Ballendine, who is thought to have built the first dam bridging the River between Williams Island and the north bank, sought financial backing from the Virginia Convention to fund his development of a foundry not far from the Rice House site. During the Revolutionary War English redcoats raided the foundry and destroyed it, but a foundry and shot tower were rebuilt on the site in the Civil War era. Equally significantly, the original James River and Kanawha Canal was built along the "island's" western edge beginning in 1785. The country's oldest operating canal and towpath, the National Register-listed James River and Kanawha Canal Historic District includes the Rice House site as well as nearby resources such as five-mile lock and the probable site of Ballendine's home and foundry. Only a decade or more following completion of the stone locks in 1854, the canal began to suffer from competition with the burgeoning railway industry.⁶ In 1880 the canal system was sold to the Allegheny Railroad Company, predecessor to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company. It was

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**Rice House
Richmond, Virginia**

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the railway company who sold the property to the Rices in October 1962 for \$14,522.21. In the recorded deed, the railway agreed that the Rices could commission construction of a narrow bridge over their tracks.

When he bought Lock Hill, Walter Rice, a Minnesota native, was president of Reynolds Mining Corporation, and vice president and director of Reynolds Metals Corporation, a Fortune 500 company which had blossomed during World War II into one of Richmond's two largest industries.⁷ In the late 1930s Rice had gained recognition drafting the anti-racketeering law as special assistant to the Attorney General. He was recruited by Richard S. Reynolds Sr. after winning an anti-trust case against Alcoa, aluminum industry giant and rival to Reynolds Metals. Rice worked for Reynolds from 1941 to 1968. Recognized for his adept handling of commerce abroad, he was elected to the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and headed the policy committee of the Chamber beginning in 1966. He was named ambassador to Australia in 1969 and served there until 1973 when, a vigorous 70-year-old, he returned to private life with Inger and their two young children. In Australia they had entertained 3,500 people a year. The couple resumed their diplomatic activities informally when they returned to Lock Hill.

Many of the couple's philanthropic activities were initiated by Inger Rice. Mrs Rice was born in Denmark and married Walter Rice in 1960.⁸ A tireless advocate for children, she established the Inger Rice Foundation in Australia to improve the welfare of mothers and their offspring. Continuing to pursue this interest in the United States, she successfully lobbied with well-known pediatrician Edwin Kendig, M.D. to have 1979 designated the *International Year of the Child*. Mrs. Rice has also been a leader in the *Friendship Force*, a organization that sponsors cultural exchange through travel abroad, with an emphasis on exchanging hosting responsibilities.

Inger Rice was first to identify Richard Neutra as the couple's architect of choice. While her husband was engaged in Chamber of Commerce meetings in Washington, D.C., she studied materials at the headquarters of the American Institute of Architects. They both admired Frank Lloyd Wright's Falling Water, and sought an architect whose design would be particularly responsive to their site. They narrowed their choices to Edward Durrell Stone, designer of several embassies; the urbane Philip Johnson, and West Coast architect Richard Neutra. When the elderly Neutra declined to consider their commission, they offered to bring him from New York, where he was attending a concert, to visit their property at the James River falls. He insisted on coming with his wife, his colleague Thaddeus Longstreth, and Mrs. Longstreth for a week long investigation of the Rices and their property. A contract was finally negotiated in December 1962.

Neutra had first achieved international prominence in 1929 with the design of the Lovell Health House in Los Angeles, and had maintained a high profile through his steady and impassioned writing, and a well publicized, primarily residential practice for more than thirty years. Born in Vienna, Austria in 1892, Richard Josef Neutra was ultimately drawn to immigrate to America in 1923 by his friend.

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**Rice House
Richmond, Virginia**

and fellow Viennese, Rudolph Schindler, who was working for Frank Lloyd Wright, an inspiring though difficult mentor. Neutra had worked in Germany first for a landscape firm and then for several architects, including expressionist architect Eric Mendelsohn. In America, after stints working in New York and Chicago, Neutra accepted Wright's invitation to come to Taliesin. Simultaneously invigorated and frustrated by their immersion in Wright's *milieu*, Neutra and his wife, cellist Dionne Niedermann Neutra, left for Los Angeles to live and work with Rudolph Schindler who had opened his own practice there. Neutra's practice with Schindler split in the late 1920s over the landmark Lovell Beach House, a commission Schindler felt was rightfully his. Neutra's celebrity grew rapidly. In 1932 he was featured in the ground-breaking "Modern Architecture," show at Museum of Modern Art curated by Philip Johnson and Henry Russell Hitchcock. He was declared by Museum Director Alfred Barr as "second only to Wright in his international reputation" and "the leading architect of the West Coast." Though he had some projects related to commercial and civic design his reputation was built on stunning West Coast residential designs in which a spare and refined *gestalt* was married perfectly to dramatic mountain and desert settings.

A 1949 heart attack restricted his activity. Nonetheless, in that same year he was featured on the cover of *Time* magazine and hailed for having humanized modern architecture. In 1955 the Richard Neutra archive was established at UCLA. Less than a decade later, and in the course of the Rice House project his home and studio were destroyed by fire. The reconstruction and re-design of the house was designed in collaboration with his son Dion, who became his sole business partner. In 1965 Neutra and Associates became Richard and Dion Neutra. Neutra died in 1970 while visiting one of his projects in Germany. In 1977 he was posthumously awarded the AIA's highest honor, the Gold Medal.

In 1995 the Rices opened discussions with the Science Museum of Virginia concerning the future use and preservation of Neutra's only project in Virginia, their home on Lock Hill. The Rices' vision to preserve Neutra's architectural statement, the unspoiled setting, and the historic resources contained within the property was realized in their donation of the property (in which they retain life tenancy) to the Science Museum of Virginia Foundation. The objectives for the perpetually endowed property include the following:

- Goal 1: Preservation of the Rice home and property as a private residence in a manner that reflects the life and times of Ambassador and Mrs. Rice, their concerns for quality of life, and their love of the beauty and ecology of the riverside.
- Goal 2: Creation of a public trust to make the natural history of the James River, and the local history of the Revolutionary War, the Civil War, the James River & Kanawha Canal, and the C&O Railroad available for scholarly and limited public use on the Rice Estate.⁹

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**Rice House
Richmond, Virginia**

The Rice's gift of their home and its magnificent setting is reminiscent of other phenomenal gifts made to the community by wealthy citizens who adopted Richmond as home. In the 1920s Colonel and Mrs. James Dooley left their riverfront estate, "Maymont" to the City. Ambassador and Mrs. Alexander Weddell willed their home "Virginia House" to the Virginia Historical Society along with a \$950,000 endowment.¹⁰ These gifts have significantly enriched the quality of life in the city. The Rices' gift provides a home for a museum director or visiting scholars while it guarantees the preservation of a modern architectural masterwork; it provides an opportunity to stabilize and interpret a foundry and a canal dating from the mid-18th century; it opens the possibility for re-experiencing, through restored canal locks, travel along the river as it was experienced before the railroad. For their vision and beneficence the Rices were awarded the Architectural Medal for Virginia Service by the Virginia Society of the American Institute of Architects in 1997. As noted by nominator Hugh C. Miller, FAIA:

The awareness of ... architectural design that enhances the environment, the commitment to construction of a house designed by a master architect and the gift of the house and its entire site to the Commonwealth are unusually significant contributions to understanding of the built environment...¹¹

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**Rice House
Richmond, Virginia**

ENDNOTES

1. W. E. Trout III, James Moore III, and George D. Rawls, *Falls of the James Atlas* (Lexington, VA: Virginia Canals & Navigations Society, 1995), 14.
2. Inger Rice, "Richard Neutra" (chapter from unpublished manuscript), 56.
3. Quoted in Vernon Mays, "Rediscovering Neutra's Way," *Inform* (September 1998).
4. Esther McCoy, *Richard Neutra* (New York: George Braziller, Inc., 1960), 16.
5. David D. Ryan, *The Falls of the James* (Richmond, VA: The William Byrd Press, 1975), 20-23.
6. Tucker Hill and William Trout, "James River and Kanawha Canal Historic District" (National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form, March 1971).
7. Marie Tyler-McGraw, *At the Falls: Richmond, Virginia, and its People* (Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 1994), 272.
8. Carolyn Welton, "Bit of 'Down Under' Arrives with the Rices," *Richmond News-Leader* (9/19/73), 35.
9. Walter R. T. Witschey, Elizabeth K. Blatt, and Robert L. Thalhimer, *The Ambassador Walter L. Rice and Inger Rice Estate Idea-book* (unpublished manuscript, June 1995), 2.
10. Virginius Dabney, *Richmond, the Story of a City* (Garden City, NY: Doubleday & Company, Inc.), 310-311.
11. Hugh C. Miller, FAIA, and others, *Nomination Package* (unpublished manuscripts supporting Mr. Miller's nomination of the Rices for the Architectural Medal for Virginia Service, May 1997).

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**Rice House
Richmond, Virginia**

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Rice Biographical Files. Collection in the City of Richmond Public Library.

Dabney, Virginus. *Richmond, the Story of a City*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1976.

Drexler, Arthur and Thomas Hines. *The Architecture of Richard Neutra: from International Style to California Modern*. New York: The Museum of Modern Art, 1982.

Lifchez, Raymond. "Recent Houses by Richard Neutra." *Architectural Record* (May 1968), 173-184.

Mays, Vernon. "Rediscovering Neutra's Way." *Inform* (September 1998)

McCoy, Esther. *Richard Neutra*. New York: George Braziller, Inc., 1960.

Ryan, David D. *The Falls of the James*. Richmond, Virginia: The William Byrd Press, Inc., 1975.

Thalhimer, Robert L., "Rice House," Preliminary Information Form submitted to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, June 1998.

Trout, W. E. III, James Moore III, and George D. Rawls. *Falls of the James Atlas*. Lexington, VA: Virginia Canals & Navigations Society, 1995.

Witschey, Walter R. T., Elizabeth K. Blatt, and Robert L. Thalhimer. *The Ambassador Walter L. Rice and Inger Rice Estate Idea-book*. Unpublished manuscript produced by the Science Museum of Virginia, Richmond, VA, June 1995.

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**Rice House
Richmond, Virginia**

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

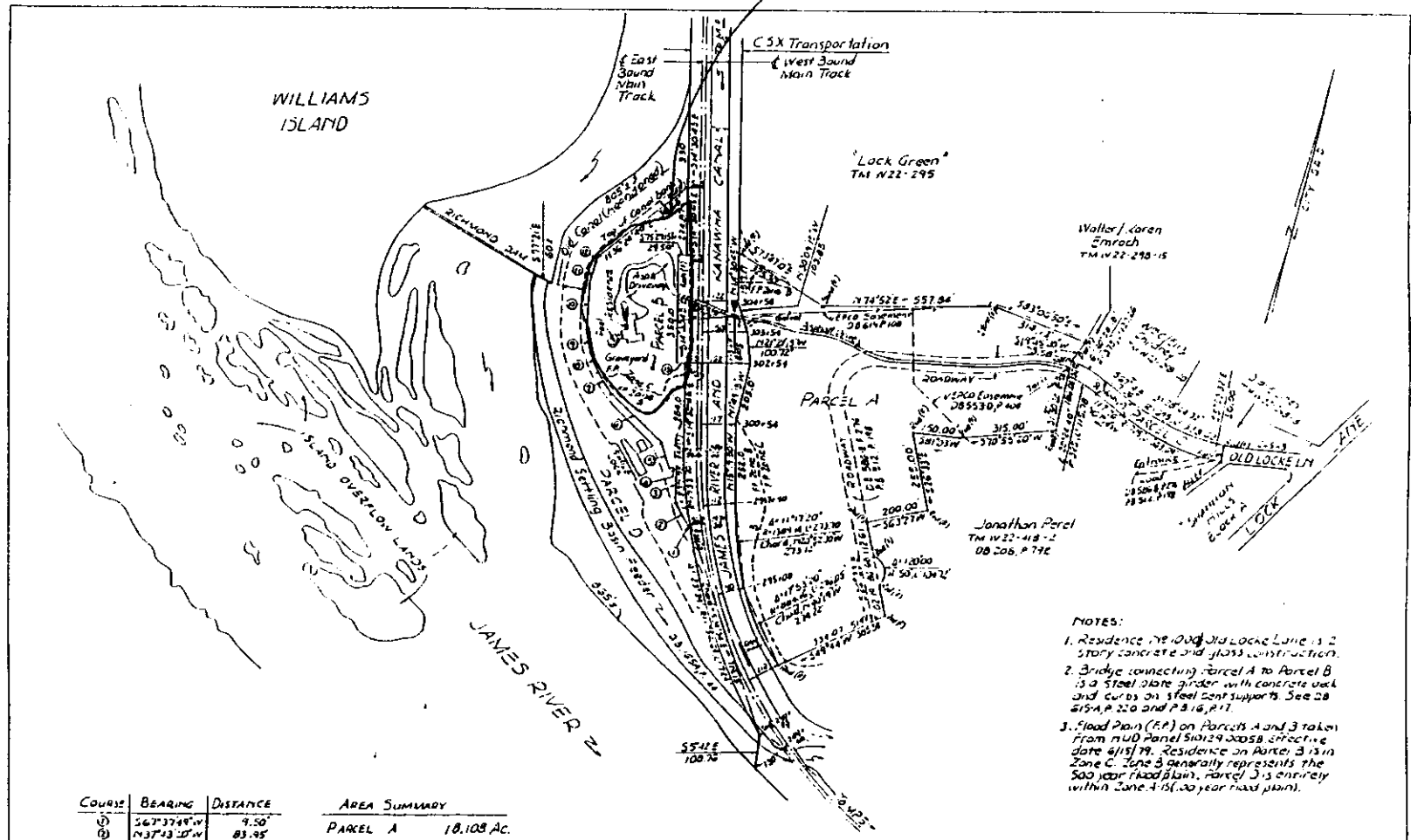
All of that property designated by the City of Richmond as parcel number W022-0418/015.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the perimeter of the property historically defined as "Parcel B," a parcel which Ambassador and Mrs. Rice purchased for their house. This parcel is defined in property deeds (1962 and 1996) as distinct from adjacent properties also previously owned by the Rice family. See attached plats for clarification.

1996 Plat
 RICE HOUSE, RICHMOND, VA
 PARCEL B IS THE
 HISTORIC PROPERTY

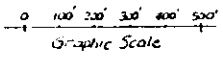
RICE HOUSE NOMINATES PARCEL B
 PARCEL B



COURSE	BEARING	DISTANCE
①	S 67° 37' 49" W	9.50
②	N 37° 43' 20" W	83.95
③	N 13° 23' 40" W	112.72
④	S 49° 00' 00" W	25.00
⑤	N 36° 52' 33" W	83.12
⑥	N 59° 24' 30" W	227.20
⑦	N 47° 14' 14" W	82.22
⑧	N 36° 40' 20" W	74.58
⑨	N 25° 51' 11" W	73.96
⑩	N 10° 56' 30" W	153.27
⑪	N 0° 51' 20" E	64.59
⑫	N 17° 20' 12" E	27.75
⑬	N 75° 29' 52" E	24.50

AREA SUMMARY	
PARCEL A	18.108 Ac.
PARCEL B	4.464 Ac.
PARCEL C	0.683 Ac.
PARCEL D	11.702 Ac.
Total	34.957 ± Ac.

- NOTES:
1. Residence on Parcel A to Old Locke Lane is a 2 story concrete and glass construction.
 2. Bridge connecting Parcel A to Parcel B is a steel plate girder with concrete deck and curbs on steel bent supports. See OB 215-A, P. 220 and P. 816, P. 11.
 3. Flood Plain (F.P.) on Parcels A and B taken from HUD Panel 510124 2005B effective date 4/15/95. Residence on Parcel B is in Zone C. Zone B generally represents the 500 year flood plain. Parcel C is entirely within Zone A-B (100 year flood plain).



"LOCK ISLAND"
 19:000 Old Locke Lane
 Richmond, Va.
 27 Mar 1996 Scale: 1"=200'
 LaPrade Dros
 Civil Engineers & Surveyors
 3 W. Cary St.
 Richmond, Va

SUBJECT PLAT

FILE: 1-C



4162

717 MI. TO VA. 161

UTM
18 277610 4159290
RICE HOUSE

STATE CAPITOL 4 MI. (RICHMOND)
5559 III SW

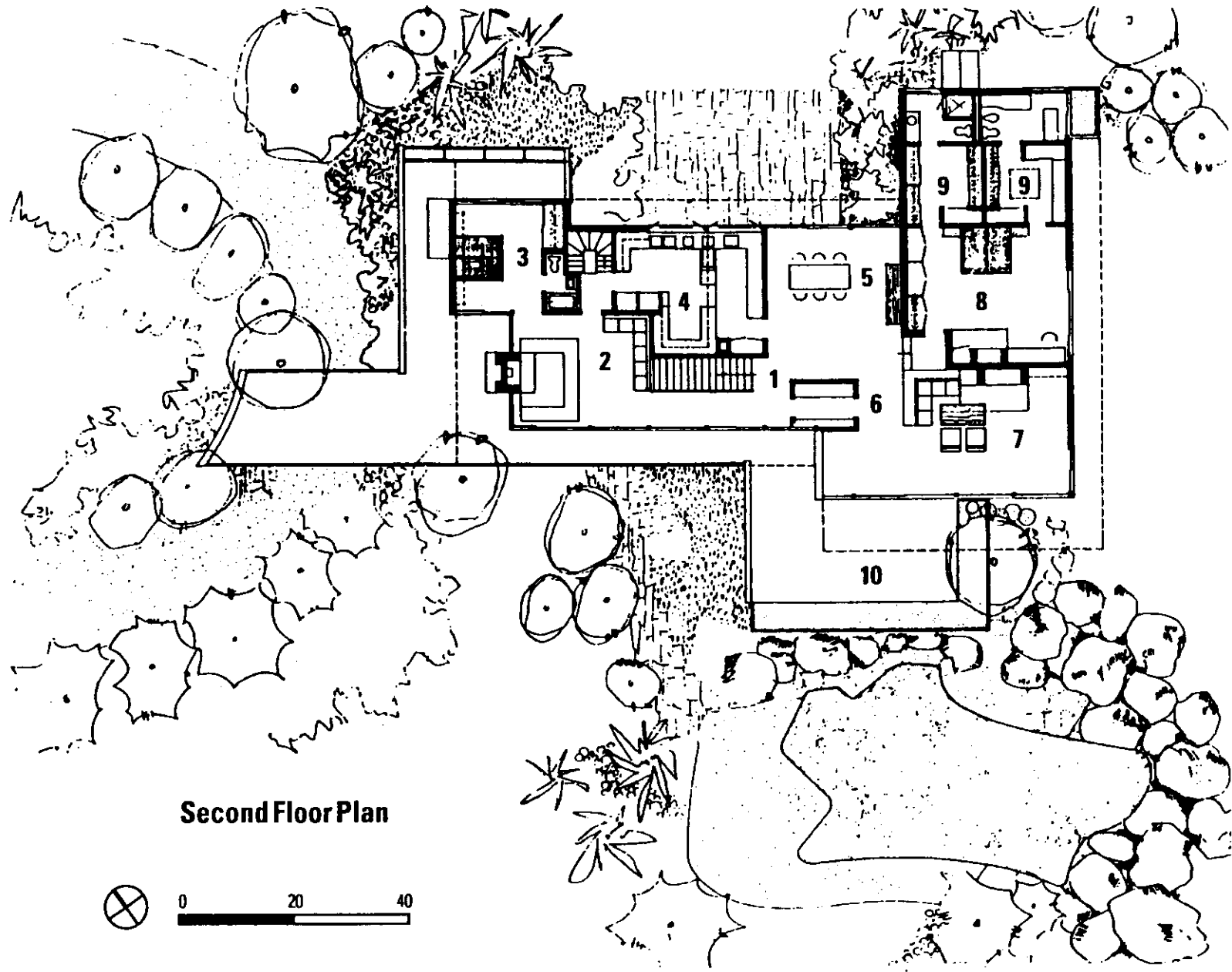
4159

4158

32'30"

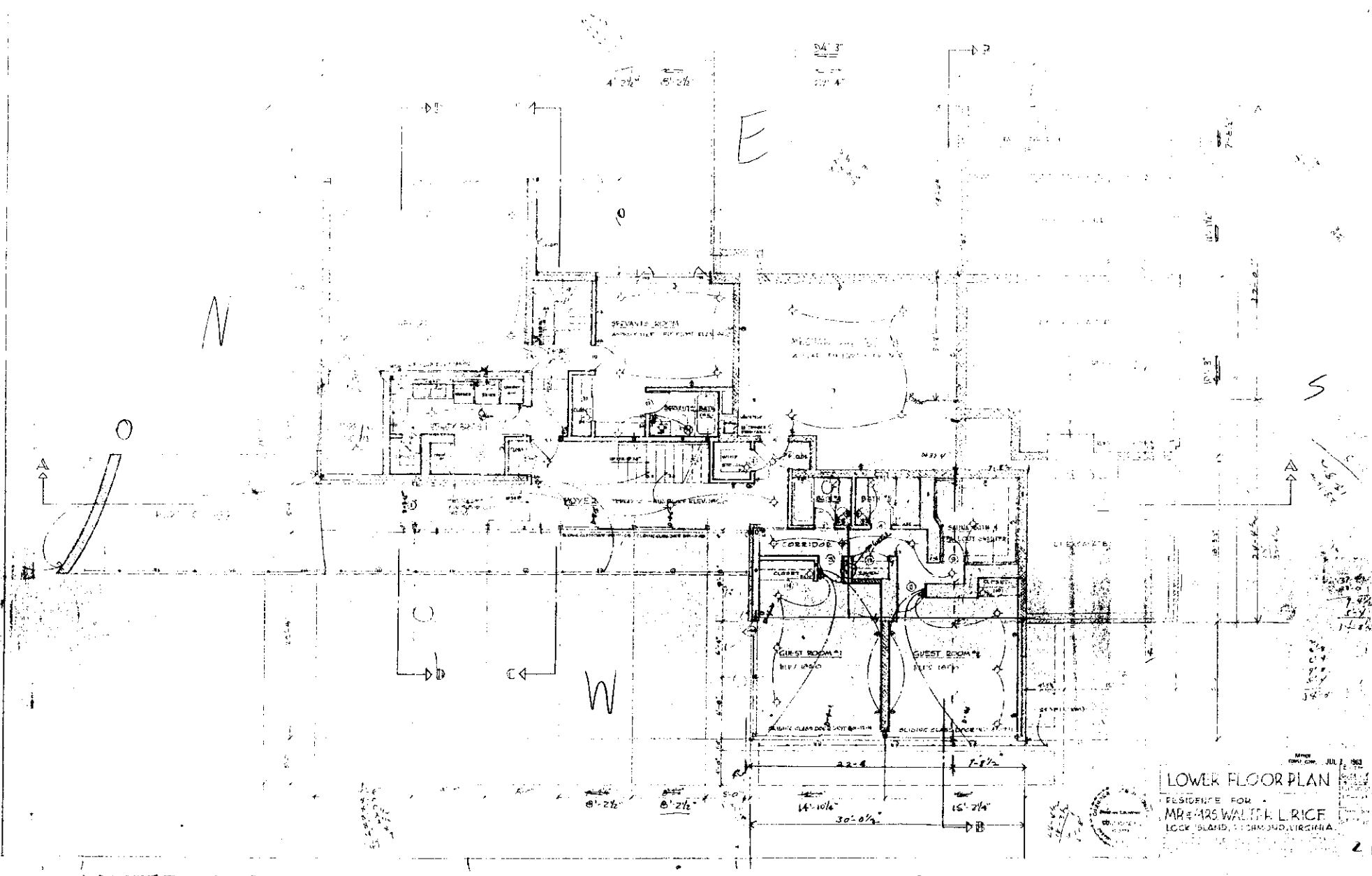
4157

- 1 Upper Entrance
- 2 Japanese Room
- 3 Guest Room
- 4 Kitchen
- 5 Dining Room
- 6 Bar
- 7 Living Room
- 8 Master Bedroom
- 9 Dressing Room
- 10 Terrace

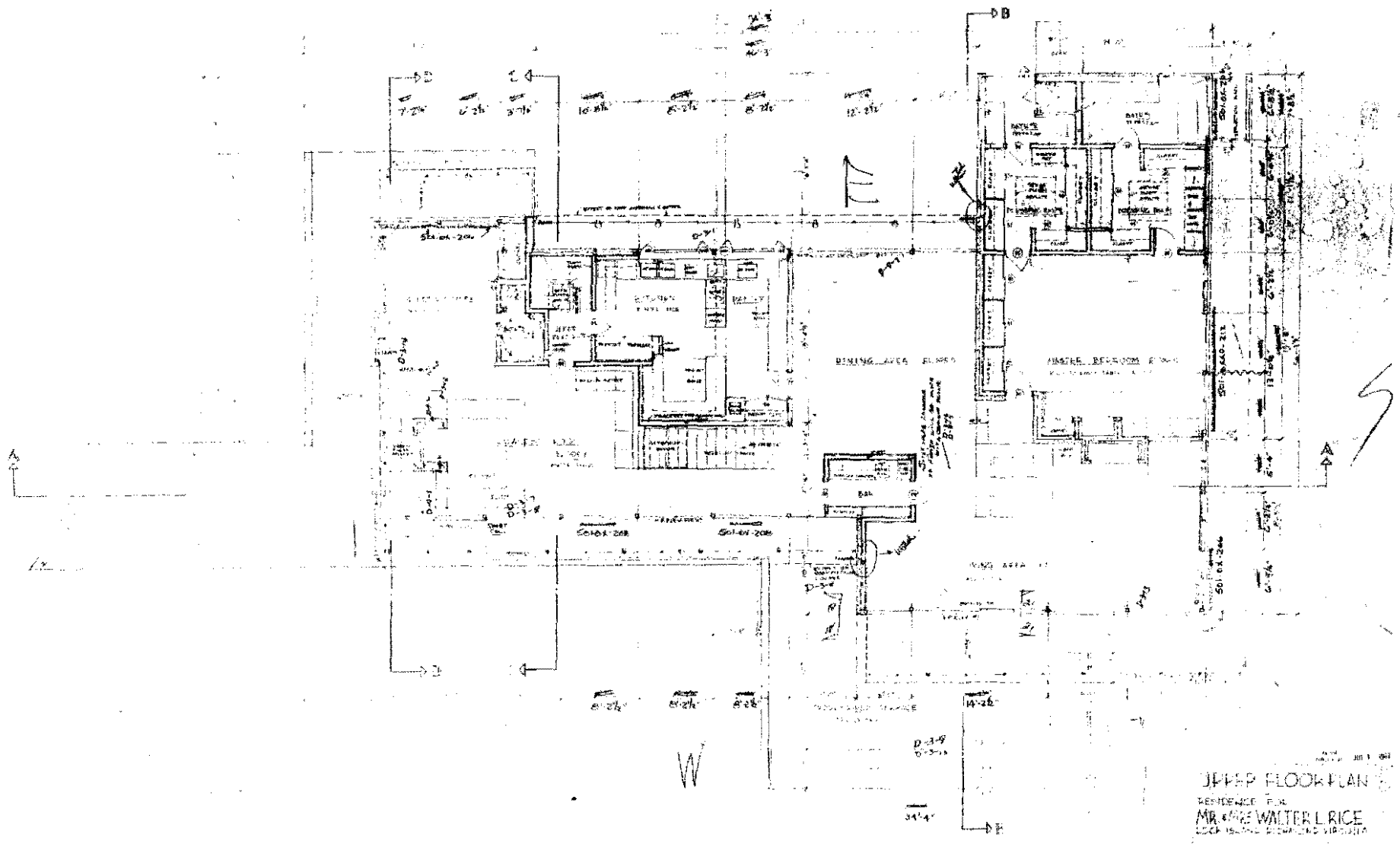


Second Floor Plan

RICE HOUSE, RICHMOND, VA
 NEUTRA SITE PLAN (PARTIAL)

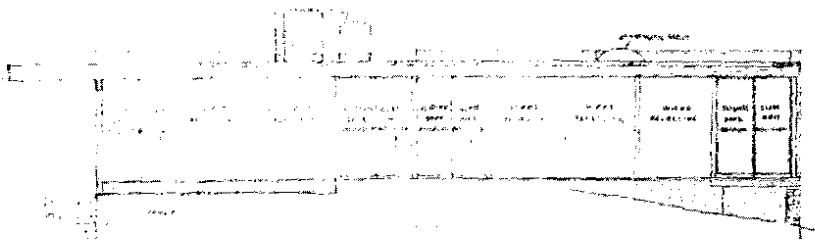


RICE HOUSE, RICHMOND, VA
 LOWER FLOOR PLAN 6/63

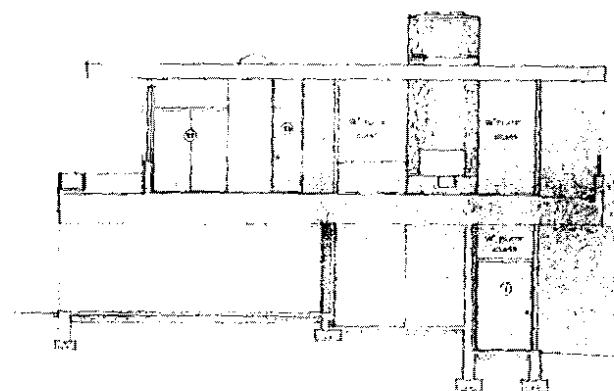


UPPER FLOOR PLAN
 RESIDENCE PLAN
 MR. & MRS. WALTER L. RICE
 LOCK ISLAND, SHELBY CO., VIRGINIA

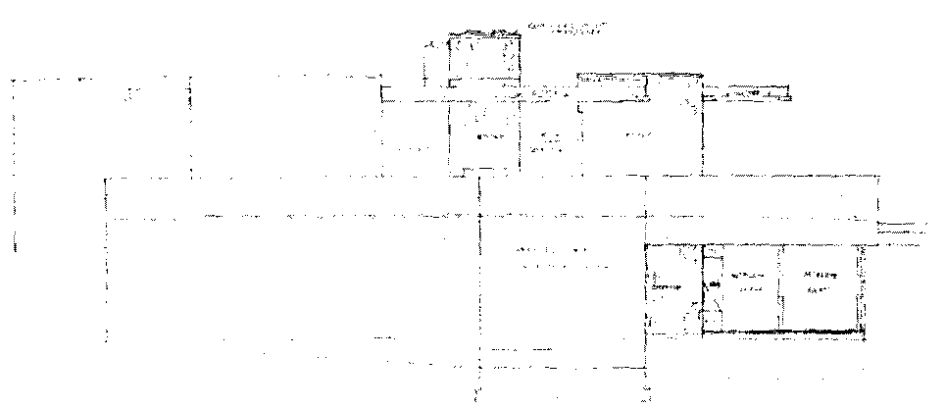
RICE HOUSE, RICHMOND, VA
 UPPER FLOOR PLAN 6/03



SOUTH ELEVATION



SECTION D-D



NORTH ELEVATION

DOOR SCHEDULE

NO.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	FINISH	REMARKS
1	FRONT PORCH	6'0" x 8'0"	WOOD	
2	FRONT PORCH	6'0" x 8'0"	WOOD	
3	FRONT PORCH	6'0" x 8'0"	WOOD	
4	FRONT PORCH	6'0" x 8'0"	WOOD	
5	FRONT PORCH	6'0" x 8'0"	WOOD	
6	FRONT PORCH	6'0" x 8'0"	WOOD	
7	FRONT PORCH	6'0" x 8'0"	WOOD	
8	FRONT PORCH	6'0" x 8'0"	WOOD	
9	FRONT PORCH	6'0" x 8'0"	WOOD	
10	FRONT PORCH	6'0" x 8'0"	WOOD	
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98	FRONT PORCH	6'0" x 8'0"	WOOD	
99	FRONT PORCH	6'0" x 8'0"	WOOD	
100	FRONT PORCH	6'0" x 8'0"	WOOD	

MAY 1 1903

ELEVATIONS & SECTION
RESIDENCE FOR
MR & MRS WALTER L. RICE
1014 N. HALE ROAD, RICHMOND, VA

RICE HOUSE, RICHMOND, VA
ELEVATIONS & SECTION 6/03