



**A SURVEY UPDATE OF ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE
RURAL OVERLAY DISTRICT OF THE CITY OF CHESAPEAKE,
VIRGINIA**

(2013 Cost Share Project)

Prepared For:

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June 2013

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ABSTRACT

During February through May 2013 Cultural Resources, Inc. (CRI) conducted an architectural survey update for the City of Chesapeake Rural District Overlay. Originally the project entailed the documentation of 130 resources at the reconnaissance level and 30 at an intensive level; however, due to owner concerns regarding intensive level surveys as well as difficulty in contacting present owners, the current survey documented a total of 210 architectural resources. Due to project constraints, three of the 210 resources were field checked only to determine if the dwellings were still extant. Four of the cemeteries slated for survey were not able to be relocated and one was not accessible during the survey. Eleven of the 210 resources were newly recorded. Sixty resources have been demolished since the previous survey and four resources have had their primary resource demolished though historic outbuildings remain. Thirty resources were proposed for intensive level survey during the current effort; however, only eight were able to be surveyed at an intensive level due to demolition of the resource or owner access issues (Table 17; Appendix A).

The buildings, sites and structures surveyed were identified from the previous 1987 survey as well as several smaller surveys. The buildings that were newly surveyed during this project dated to 1963. The recorded buildings included all primary resources as well as any associated secondary resources, if present. In order to update the forms all primary resources were photographed, a revised site plan was drawn and the updated survey information was entered into the VDHR's Data Sharing Software (DSS) system. A hard copy of the form was generated and a copy of the USGS topographic map was included with each DSS packet.

Recommendations for each extant resource surveyed have been made in regards to National Register of Historic Places eligibility. The recommendations are outlined in table format under the Recommendations section of the report and more specifically in paragraph form for resources surveyed at an intensive level or those which were proposed for intensive level survey, but were not accessible for a variety of reasons.

The following documentation effort is intended to support the City of Chesapeake's long-range historic preservation planning and will enable eligible properties to be included on the VLR and NRHP registers as well as provide recommendations for future architectural survey projects. The report is organized in a manner as to best provide the City with the style and types of historic resources extant within the Rural District Overlay and to describe the common characteristics of each type in a general manner. However, due to the number of historic resources within this area of Chesapeake it was not possible to survey all under the current scope of this Cost Share Project.

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INTRODUCTION

During February through May 2013 Cultural Resources, Inc. (CRI) conducted an architectural survey update for the City of Chesapeake Rural District Overlay. Originally the project entailed the documentation of 130 resources at the reconnaissance level and 30 at an intensive level; however, due to owner concerns regarding intensive level surveys as well as difficulty in contacting present owners, the current survey documented a total of 210 architectural resources. Due to project constraints, three of the 210 resources were field checked only to determine if the dwellings were still extant. Four of the cemeteries slated for survey were not able to be relocated and one was not accessible during the survey. Eleven of the 210 resources were newly recorded. Sixty resources have been demolished since the previous survey and four resources have had their primary resource demolished though historic outbuildings remain. Thirty resources were proposed for intensive level survey during the current effort; however, only eight were able to be surveyed at an intensive level due to demolition of the resource or owner access issues (Table 17; Appendix A).

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All cultural resources services proposed herein are pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, Executive Order 11593, relevant sections of 36CFR60-666 and 36CFR800. The CRI Principal Investigator and Architectural Historian directing this survey meet the professional qualification standards of the Department of the Interior (48 FR 44738-9). The fieldwork component of these investigations will conform to the qualifications specified in the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (Federal Register 48:44716-44742, September 29, 1983) and *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning* and VDHR's *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resource Survey in Virginia* (2011). All records will be curated according to the requirements specified in *Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections* (36 CFR Part 79) and Virginia Department of Historic Resources' *State Curation Standards*.

Ellen Brady served as the overall Project Manager for this project with assistance from Sandra DeChard, Senior Architectural Historian, Principal Investigator; and the Operations Manager. Assistant Architectural Historian Katy Wolford and Field Technicians Donnie Sadler and Berek Dore assisted in the fieldwork aspect of the project. Architectural Historian, Sandra DeChard

conducted a majority of the fieldwork and prepared most of the DSS forms and the whole of the report. Graphics were prepared by Sean Sutor, Graphics Technician.

METHODOLOGY

All known buildings or structures identified during The History Store's 1987 *Reconnaissance Survey of the City of Chesapeake* survey provided the base of resources as well as those previously identified within the Chesapeake Rural Historic District Overlay that had not been resurveyed in the past 7 years were resurveyed during the current project to determine which resources were still extant for the purposes of an overall historic inventory for the City of Chesapeake. Approximately 11 buildings of historical merit not previously surveyed were also documented to provide additional information in regards to the historic integrity of the building stock of the Rural District Overlay. The recorded structures included all primary resources as well as any associated secondary resources, if present. In order to update the forms all primary resources were photographed, a revised site plan was drawn and the updated survey information was entered into the VDHR's Data Sharing Software (DSS) system. A hard copy of the form was generated and a copy of the USGS topographic map was included with each DSS packet. Recommendations on the eligibility of the surveyed resources for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) were also made for each resource.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT AREA

The rural overlay district of the City of Chesapeake comprises a relatively level landscape with large agricultural fields as well as wooded areas (Figures 1 and 2). A limited number of roads traverse this area of the City of Chesapeake. The major north-south roads include Battlefield Boulevards, Centerville Turnpike, Bunch Walnuts Road, and Route 17/George Washington Highway. Roads which traverse along the east-west direction include Ballahack Road, Benefit Road, Land of Promise Road, Mt. Pleasant Road, Indian River Road, and Head of River Road. Others include West Road, Cornland Road, Whittamore, and Douglas Road, among other shorter thoroughfares. Most of the roads in the Rural District include deep drainage ditches on both sides. Swamps are also located throughout the project area. Although this area of Chesapeake remains mostly rural, modern residential development, as well as commercial development mainly along Battlefield Boulevard, has encroached on the rural nature of this area.



Figure 1. Example of View of the City of Chesapeake Rural District (4534) along Sanderson Road, Looking Southwest.



Figure 2. View along Neck Road, Looking Southeast Showing Example of Wooded Areas and Tree Lines.



Figure 3. Example of Modern Residential Development within the City of Chesapeake Rural District Overlay.

PREVIOUS SURVEYS

Several previous surveys of resources within the City of Chesapeake have been conducted and include the *Reconnaissance Survey of the City of Chesapeake, Virginia* by The History Store in 1987; *A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Route 17 Widening, City of Chesapeake, Virginia* and *Phase II Architectural Evaluations of Structure 131-379, Wallace House, and Structure 131-380, Superintendent's House Associated with the Route 17 Project, City of Chesapeake, Virginia* both by William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) in 1992; *A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Alternatives to the Route 17 Widening Project, City of Chesapeake, Virginia* by WMCAR in 1994; *Phase II Architectural Evaluation of Beechwood (131-8), Associated with the Proposed Route 17 Project, City of Chesapeake, Virginia* by WMCAR in 1995; *Intensive IPS Architectural Evaluations of the Nike N-52 Battery Control Area, Nike N-52 Battery Launch Area and the Herring Ditch for the Proposed Realignment of Route 17, City of Chesapeake, Virginia* by Gray & Pape Inc. in 2000; *Survey Report: African American Historic Resources, City of Chesapeake, Virginia* prepared by the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) in 2009; *Cultural Resources Survey, Dismal Swamp Canal Trail, Phase II Northern Extension to Chesapeake Park, City of Chesapeake, Virginia* by Coastal Carolina in 2010; and *Phase I Testing along the Dismal Swamp Canal and Building Assessment of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company Toll House, City of Chesapeake, Virginia, and Camden County, North Carolina* by John Milner Associates Inc. in 2011.

The 1987 reconnaissance level survey by The History Store documented over 1,500 buildings within the City of Chesapeake; over 800 were located within the South Norfolk Historic District, while the remaining resources were located outside of the district. Many of the latter fell within the City of Chesapeake Rural District Overlay and are part of the current survey update efforts. The original survey focused on all resources which dated prior to the Civil War, as well as late nineteenth century resources, and selected early twentieth century buildings. The survey also included man-made resources such as portions of canals and associated features, and cemeteries, among others. As part of the 1987 project the South Norfolk Historic District National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nomination form was prepared. In addition NRHP eligibility recommendations for individual properties were presented and intensive level survey of 20 resources within the defined project area was also completed.

In 1991, WMCAR surveyed both the Sanderson/Hathaway House (VDHR #131-0018) and the Powers House (VDHR #131-0005) as part of a Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) Route 168 improvement project. During the project analysis it was determined that the Sanderson/Hathaway House was eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C for its architectural merit. The Powers House, in contrast, due to its compromised architectural integrity, was recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Four projects were completed for the proposed widening of Route 17 beginning in 1992. Three of the projects, two at a Phase I level and one at a Phase II level, were surveyed by WMCAR for the VDOT. In 1992, WMCAR surveyed approximately 10.47 miles for the proposed Route 17 widening from the North Carolina border to Route 104 in Chesapeake. During the survey, seven archaeological sites and five architectural resources were surveyed. It was recommended that

two of the seven sites be avoided due to their archaeological potential. Two of the five architectural resources were recommended as potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. The Phase II resulting from this project documented the Wallace House (VDHR #131-0379) and the Superintendent's House (VDHR #131-0380) at an intensive level. The Wallace House was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP, while the Superintendent's House was recommended as a contributing resource to the Dismal Swamp Canal NRHP listing. During the 1994 survey of the proposed alternatives for Route 17, eight additional archaeological resources were identified. Six of the eight sites were recommended as potentially eligible. Thirteen architectural resources were recorded; five previously identified and eight newly identified. Three of the resources were recommended as potentially eligible. Out of the 1994 Phase I survey, a Phase II survey of Beechwood was conducted. The survey determined that Beechwood was eligible for listing on the NRHP.

In 1997 to expand on the 1987 History Store survey, John Milner Associates, Inc. surveyed 200 properties at a reconnaissance level and 20 at an intensive level in the area of South Norfolk. As part of the project a Preliminary Information Form (PIF) was prepared for Oaklette, a potentially eligible early twentieth century neighborhood, and Blue Ridge, also known as Centerville-Fentress, a collection of late nineteenth to early twentieth century rural architectural resources. Seven individual properties were also determined potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Further study for the Route 17 realignment resulted in the *Intensive IPS Architectural Evaluations of the Nike N-52 Battery Control Area, Nike N-52 Battery Launch Area and the Herring Ditch for the Proposed Realignment of Route 17, City of Chesapeake, Virginia* by Gray & Pape Inc. in 2000. All three resources were recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

The 2009 survey of African American resources within the City of Chesapeake included the documentation at a reconnaissance level of 20 properties with four at an intensive level. The aim of the project was to afford information to be included in a Preliminary Information Form (PIF) of a thematic multi-property nomination of African American resources within the limits of the City of Chesapeake. During the course of research and survey it was found that a majority of the African American resources, within the current City of Chesapeake Rural District Overlay were located in the traditionally small historically known African American communities such as Cornland, Fentress, and Cuffytown, among others. Since the survey was relatively recent, the resources outlined within the report were not resurveyed with the exception of the Happer House (VDHR #131-0003), the Butts-Holstead Plantation (VDHR #131-0034), and the Triple R Ranch Homestead/DeFord Family Cemetery (VDHR #131-0132).

In 2010 *Phase I Testing along the Dismal Swamp Canal and Building Assessment of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company Toll House, City of Chesapeake, Virginia and Camden County, North Carolina* was undertaken as a part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. The part of the project specific to the current survey update is the feasibility study for the Superintendent's House (VDHR #131-0380) and included an in-depth structural analysis of the building in 2010-2011.

Also in 2010, Coastal Carolina Research (CCR) surveyed a 2.2-mile long corridor as part of a project to extend the Dismal Swamp Canal Trail. Three archaeological resources, according to

background research conducted for the project, were present within or adjacent to the defined project area as well as three architectural resources. None of the previously recorded resources were recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP. Avoidance was recommended for one architectural resource that was considered a contributing resource to the Dismal Swamp Canal Historic District (VDHR #131-0035).

Two historic districts are present within the City of Chesapeake Rural District Overlay and include the Sunray Agricultural Rural Historic District (VDHR #131-5325), and the Centerville-Fentress Historic District (VDHR #131-5071). The Sunray Agricultural Rural Historic District was listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) in 2003 and the NRHP in 2007 under Criterion A for its contribution to broad patterns in history and under Criterion C for its architectural merit. The district comprises 281 contributing and 288 non-contributing domestic, religious and educational resources within 1,264 acres with a period of significance from 1908 to 1956 (David 2006). The Centerville-Fentress Historic District encompasses 257 acres and includes 34 contributing and 33 non-contributing resources with a period of significance from 1871 to 1940. The district was listed on the VLR and NRHP in 2003 under Criterion A for its contribution to broad patterns in history and under Criterion C for its architectural merit (David 2002). The resources within the two historic districts were not resurveyed during the current effort.

Three individually listed resources are located within the project area and include the Wallaceton (VDHR #131-0379), Dismal Swamp Canal (VDHR #131-0035), and the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal (VDHR #131-5333). Both the Dismal Swamp and Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal are discussed in depth under the Historic Background section of the report. Wallaceton, located along what is now the Dismal Swamp Canal Trail, formerly Route 17/George Washington Highway, is a one-and-a-half-story Greek Revival building which was originally constructed c. 1853 as a store. The building was converted into a dwelling just after the Civil War. In 1909, ten years after the Dismal Swamp Canal was widened, the dwelling was moved to the east side of Route 17. Wallaceton was listed on the NRHP in 1994 under Criterion A for its contribution to broad patterns in history and under Criterion C for its architectural merit with a period of significance from c. 1853 to 1919 (Pierce 1994).

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

The modern history of the City of Chesapeake, which was founded in 1663, began in the seventeenth century. The area in the early seventeenth century was divided into Upper and Lower Norfolk County; however, by 1642, divisions of territory resulted in Lower Norfolk County, from which the City of Chesapeake would be later carved, became Norfolk and Princess Anne counties. One of the original settlements in this area was along the Elizabeth River at the small village of Great Bridge, the site of a Revolutionary War battle. As the area grew in population further division of lands occurred and in 1736 the City of Norfolk, then a town, became its own entity separate of the county. The area was further divided into parishes during the mid-eighteenth century including St. Brides Parish, which was the area closest to the North Carolina border, which included the present day Rural Overlay District of the City of Chesapeake (Malvasi and Monroe 2010:10-15; Thompson 1987:10; Harper 2008:11, 25-28 and 145; Harper 2002:7, 15-20 and 121; Cross 1985:30-35).

The economy of eighteenth century of Chesapeake area was based heavily on tobacco, like many other areas of Virginia during this time period, as well as lumber. Networks of tobacco shipping points were established to facilitate the growth of villages and towns and established population centers. Within the current largely agrarian project area of St. Brides Parish these small villages and crossroads communities included Hickory, Long Ridge, St. Brides, Benefit, Cornland, and Fentress, among others (Thompson 1987:11 and 13; Malvasi and Monroe 2010:15; Cross 1985:30). Early roads were primitive at best and transportation of goods difficult. To more efficiently move goods to market plans were drawn up of the construction of a canal system – enter the Dismal Swamp and Chesapeake & Albemarle canals.

The Dismal Swamp Canal (VDHR #131-0035), the oldest man-made waterway still in existence in the United States, and associated feeder ditches as well as the Chesapeake & Albemarle Canal was integral to the economy of the City of Chesapeake, then Norfolk County. In 1787, Virginia's General Assembly established the Dismal Swamp Canal Company with the stipulation that North Carolina's General Assembly do the same as the intent was to make the canal an interstate enterprise. North Carolina finally approved the formation of the Canal Company in 1790 and construction began in 1793, eventually totaling 22.5 miles. The canal required a number of locks due to changes in elevation at different points along the route. At least eight locks required construction between 1793 and 1812. The original locks were constructed out of juniper; however, even before the canal was complete these locks succumbed to rot and had to be rebuilt. The replacement locks were constructed from granite imported from New Jersey and proved to be more resilient. Towpaths were constructed along the eastern side of the canal. Granite mile markers were also placed along the canal's east side. Over time many of the granite mile posts had fallen over, were buried by vegetative debris, or had ended up in the canal. Recent efforts in locating these markers have proved fruitful and most have been righted or have been returned to their original locations (Trout 1998:55 and 72-75; Ramsey 2000; Kuhlman 1987; Harper 2008:12; Thompson 1987:12-13; Malvasi and Monroe 2010:16).

The Civil War took its toll on the canal and as a result was in a state of deterioration. In addition, the canal's owner, the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, experienced financial hardship in the latter part of the nineteenth century and was on the brink of bankruptcy. The Lake

Drummond Canal and Water Company purchased the canal and began making improvements shortly thereafter. As part of the improvements the canal was widened which resulted in the destruction of the towpaths, and new drawbridges and spillways were constructed. Improvements continue to be made to the canal through the present day as the canal is still in operation (Kuhlman 1987; Brown 1970; Simpson 1990:103-108). The Dismal Swamp and its canal are protected under the 1974 Great Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge Act which encompasses 123,000 acres (US Department of the Interior 1974:6-7).

A number of branches and ditches off the Dismal Swamp Canal were also constructed including the Feeder Ditch, which connected the Dismal Swamp Canal to Lake Drummond, and the North West Canal. The Feeder Ditch (VDHR #131-0377), constructed in 1812, was intended to maintain the water level in the Dismal Swamp Canal. The Feeder Ditch ran in a direct east-west alignment and connected to the Dismal Swamp Canal at the point known as Arbuckle Landing, south of Wallaceton. The ditch is three-and-a-half-miles long, 40 feet in width, 4 feet in depth, and includes several spillways to regulate water levels (Kuhlmann 1987; Trout 32, 58, 72, and 74; Simpson 1990; Brown 1970). The Northwest Canal (VDHR #131-0036), constructed in 1830, intersected with the Dismal Swamp Canal at Wallaceton and bordered Glencoe Road on its northern side. The canal made it possible to access the Northwest River and Currituck Sound as well as beyond to the Atlantic and expanded trade for the Chesapeake region (Trout 1998:59; Brown 1970; Simpson 1990).

Traffic on the canal consisted mainly of flat bottomed boats and barges which hauled wood shingles and railroad ties. Tourist boats also ran along the Dismal Swamp Canal. In the early nineteenth century the magnitude of freight shipped along the canal and its associated branches was expansive. For example, near the end of 1832, according to tolls paid that year, commodities shipped on the canal included just under 12,000 bales of cotton, just over 2,000 hogsheads of tobacco, 49 hogsheads of molasses, almost 13,000 barrels of fish, and over 11,700 barrels of tar and turpentine. Grains amounted to over 107,000 bushels of corn and meal, just under 6,500 barrels of flour, over 24,000 bushels of wheat, and approximately 11,400 bushels of potatoes. Bacon also featured predominantly in the type of cargo with 215,300 pounds shipped in 1832. Lumber also was a major commodity shipped along the canal and exacted over 17,000 dollars in tolls (Trout 1998:79).

Several buildings within the project area are associated with or immediately in the vicinity of the canal within the rural area of Chesapeake include the Superintendent's House (VDHR #131-0380), the boat tour house (VDHR #131-0378), the boat tour operator's house (VDHR #131-0839), a warehouse, located across the canal from the Superintendent's House, the NRHP-listed Wallace homestead (VDHR #131-0379 – discussed above), and the sawmill owned by the Wallace family located to the south of the main intersection at Wallaceton. Both the boat tour house and boat tour operator's house have been demolished. The warehouse and sawmill are also no longer extant.

Along the northern boundary of the Rural District Overlay is the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal. Built in 1859, the canal provided an east-west route and the only "sea-level ship canals" with locks designed to accommodate larger ocean-going ships (Trout 1998:78; Brown 1970:94). The Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal had an advantage in that the locks were larger and water

was deeper to accommodate larger vessels which could transport larger shipments of cargo (Harper 2008:12).

Railroads through this area included the Elizabeth City & Norfolk Railroad, completed in 1881, and the Richmond Cedar Works Railroad. The Elizabeth City & Norfolk Railroad in 1883 merged with the Norfolk & Southern and later became part of the Norfolk & Western Railroad in 1982 (Trout 1998:44-45). The Norfolk & Southern Line, in the mid-twentieth century ran through Fentress, St. Brides, and to the east of Hickory (Figure 4). No railroad related resources were surveyed or appear extant.



Figure 4. Detail of Moyock 1946 USGS 15' Topographic Quadrangle (Maptech).

Early roads in this area of Chesapeake were named after plantations, such as Bunch of Walnuts Road, or in the case of St. Brides, after St. Brides Parish – the original name of this area of Chesapeake (Harper 2008:13). Two of the earliest roads date to the Colonial Period; Ballahack and Shillelagh. These early plantations were owned by Irish settlers in the area. Other derivations of road names of the area are from local lore. Sign Pine Road is reportedly named after a sign advertising a flour mill hung on a pine tree. Land of Promise Road, which extends into the City of Virginia Beach, was named after the community. Battlefield Boulevard was formerly known as the Great Road (Harper 2008:13).

Mt. Pleasant was no exception and was named after a plantation, which consisted of several thousand acres, owned by the Hearing family. This area, at the turn of the twentieth century, became an enclave for Mennonite families. The families who moved to this area from Canada, Pennsylvania (particularly Lancaster and Bucks counties), Maryland, and Michigan, as well as other parts of Virginia were farmers and were able to purchase farm land at less expensive prices than elsewhere (Harper 2008:13; Mast 1980:vi and 7 and 78-81; Brunk 1972:303). The first Mennonite family to move to the area of Mt. Pleasant was the Schwartz's in 1895 by way of Michigan. In 1900, the Miller family moved to Mt. Pleasant, also to farm. Others were to follow in the first decade of the twentieth century and included the families of Wert, Eby, Barbe, Click, Bergey, and Wenger, among others (Mast 1980:7-11; Mast 2005; Brunk 1972:303-304). Descendants of many of the original Mennonite families who relocated to the Mt. Pleasant area still reside in the area and many graves of these families are found in the cemetery of the Mt. Pleasant Mennonite Church (VDHR #131-0179; see below; Brunk 1972:307; Mast 2005).

Mt. Pleasant was rather self-sufficient and in the early decades of the twentieth century, had its own telephone company with T. J. Wenger and J. M. Eby at the helm (Mast 1980:35; Brunk 305). The community had its own church by 1910 paid for with funds from primarily local residents as well as from the Mennonite community elsewhere. The church was constructed by members of the community on lands sold to the trustees of the Mt. Pleasant Church by A. D. and Annie Wenger and A. A. and Martha Landis. Part of the parcel of land was set aside for a church cemetery as well (Mast 1980:19; Mast 2005; Brunk 1972:306). The church and cemetery are discussed in detail below.

Farming was the main occupation of many of the Mennonite families in Mt. Pleasant. Crops included cotton, corn, potatoes, and turnips as well as fruits, such as apples, peaches, and strawberries. Livestock was also raised for market and included beef cattle, chickens, and pigs. Dairy cows were also utilized for making butter (Mast 1980:33). Although farming was the main economic base it was not the only endeavor as exemplified by Elias R. Miller, who also owned a store at the corner of Lockheed and Carter, and Daniel Wanner who operated a sawmill. Others were employed as carpenters (Mast 1980:33; United States Federal Census 1910). Laborers on these Mennonite farms often included ex-slaves who resided in tenant houses on the property (Mast 1980:35). Many of these Mennonite families still reside in their ancestral homes in Mt. Pleasant and still have active farms.

In the beginning decades of the twentieth century this area of Chesapeake remained quite rural and agrarian in nature. In addition the Dismal Swamp Canal remained in operation to a smaller extent and the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal to a larger extent helped bring the variety of crops grown in the region to market. In the 1930s the majority of the population was employed as

farmers or farm laborers at both truck and general farms. Other occupations during this time period and into the 1940s in the rural area of Chesapeake included teachers, laundresses, servants, blacksmiths, carpenters, and merchants. With the popularity of the automobile, services, such as gas stations and automobile factories, employed a small portion of the population. Other industry listed included a guano factory, a fertilizer company, and a lumber company (United States Federal Census 1930 and 1940). The trend appears to have continued through the remainder of the twentieth century with additional industry added over time. Today, although the landscape remains rural and a number of farms are still in operation, areas, beginning in 2000 or so, have been turned over to residential development which continues to the present day.

SURVEY OF FINDINGS

A total of 210 resources were surveyed at a reconnaissance level and included domestic and commercial resources as well as schools, churches, and cemeteries. Of the 210 resources surveyed as part of the update to the 1987 survey, 60 have been demolished with four losing their primary resource. Including in the 210 are 11 newly recorded resources. Domestic resources were the most numerous of the resources surveyed. A number of outbuildings were surveyed in association with, in particular surviving mid-to late nineteenth century farms.

Reconnaissance Level Survey:

The following descriptions of the building stock located within the Rural District Overlay of the City of Chesapeake has been divided into sections according to categories to provide the City with the types of historic residential, religious, and commercial buildings found within the district and to summarize what remains and what has been demolished within that specific type of dwelling or building for a more accurate representation of the City's historic building inventory. Some buildings surveyed were difficult to categorize and have been included in Appendix B – DSS Forms only.

Domestic Resources

The domestic building stock within the Rural District Overlay of the City of Chesapeake varied in type and style; however some configurations appear to have been constructed more often than others. In the nineteenth century, the most common building type documented was the two-story, side hall and center hall plan dwellings. In the twentieth century, of the resources surveyed, the one-story front gable and Craftsman-style bungalows seem to be the building style of choice. A large percentage of the domestic building stock was frame construction with few dwellings constructed of brick.

Vernacular Tenant Houses

Surviving examples of one-story vernacular tenant houses were not very common within the survey area (Figures 5-8). Most were constructed between 1910 and 1940 with two earlier dwellings constructed c. 1900, now demolished. Of the 12 previously recorded examples slated for survey eight have been demolished (Table 1). Two additional dwellings, which appear to have served as tenant farmer housing, were newly recorded during this survey. Three of the dwellings are currently vacant and in varying states of repair. All are one-story in height and have side gable roofs. The number of bays across the front façade varied as did the width of the shed-roofed porch. One example, the house located at 1436 West Road (VDHR #131-0877) had only a small shed-roofed roof over the entry door, no porch. Exterior sheathing materials also varied and included wood shingles, weatherboards, and asbestos siding. Although not prevalent within the survey area and in varying degrees of preservation, this type of dwelling appears to maintain many of its original architectural features overall. One dwelling, located at 748 Benefit Road (VDHR #131-5436), was built specifically as a duplex and later turned into a multi-tenant dwelling (Figure 6).

Table 1. Vernacular Tenant Houses Surveyed within the City of Chesapeake Rural District Overlay			
VDHR #	Resource	Date	Status/Recommendations
131-0069	House, 3644 Campbell Road	c. 1900	Demolished
131-0078	House, 429 Indian Creek Road	Post 1920	Demolished
131-0150	House, 1316 Land of Promise Road	c. 1910	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0186	House, 2225 Lockheed Avenue	c. 1910	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0328	Tenant House located at 3116 Battlefield Blvd. S	c. 1900	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0813	Warren Farm Tenant House, 149 Peaceful Road	c. 1930	Demolished
131-0824	House, 2824 St. Brides Road W.	c. 1940	Demolished
131-0830	House, 2635 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1935	Demolished
131-0833	House, 2817 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1940	Demolished
131-0835	House, 4393 Old Battlefield Blvd.	c. 1935	Demolished
131-0871	House, Route 17, George Washington Hwy (now Dismal Swamp Canal Trail)	c. 1940	Demolished
131-0877	House, 1436 West Road	c. 1930	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-5433	House, 4001 Bunch Walnuts Road	c. 1920	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-5436	House, 748 Benefit Road	c. 1920	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP

**Resources highlighted are newly recorded.*



Figure 5. Example of Vernacular Tenant House (VDHR #131-0150), 1316 Land of Promise Road, View Looking East.



Figure 6. Example of Vernacular Tenant House (VDHR #131-5436), 748 Benefit Road, View Looking North.



Figure 7. Example of Vernacular Tenant House (VDHR #131-0877), 1436 West Road, View Looking West.



Figure 8. Tenant House located on the Property of 3116 Battlefield Boulevard (VDHR #131-0328), View Looking Southwest.

One-and-a-Half-Story

One-and-a-half-story dwellings dating from the late nineteenth century were not common among the resources surveyed during the current effort. Three of the four known to exist have been demolished. The only extant example resurveyed is located at 1753 Land of Promise Road (VDHR #131-0152; Table 2; Figure 9). The house is a single pile deep and either log or frame with vinyl siding added as an exterior sheathing material. The house also features a one-story rear ell and one-story hipped-roof, three-bay front porch. Several character defining architectural features have been removed since the previous 1987 including the gable end chimney. Alterations include the replacement of the original windows and the enclosure of the shed-roofed porch off the ell.

VDHR #	Resource	Date	Status/Recommendations
131-0116	House, 2737 Benefit Road	c. 1860	Demolished and Rebuilt
131-0127	House, 2816 Lake Drummond Causeway	c. 1860	Demolished
131-0152	House, 1753 Land of Promise Road	c. 1890	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0155	House, 1916 Land of Promise Road	c. 1850	Demolished



Figure 9. Example of a One-and-a-Half-Story Dwelling (VDHR #131-0152), 1753 Land of Promise Road, View Looking South.

Twentieth Century Front Gable Bungalows

Twentieth century front gable bungalows ranged in date from c. 1900 to c. 1930 and were located along the more major thoroughfares in the rural area of Chesapeake (Table 3). Twelve front gable bungalows were surveyed during the current project; ten previously recorded and two newly recorded. Three of the previously recorded bungalows had been demolished since the 1987 survey. Additional bungalows of this configuration were noted in St. Brides at the intersection of Indian Creek Road and St. Brides Road E., but were not previously recorded and were not surveyed during the current project. All surviving bungalows were frame construction with two or three-bay hipped roof front porches (Figures 10-12). While a majority of the porches of these dwellings retained their characteristic tapered square columns on brick piers, two of the dwellings have had their porches screened-in (VDHR #131-0815 and #131-5439) and one has been completely enclosed (VDHR #131-0313). The most common addition to this style dwelling was a one-story hipped-roof ell. One resource (VDHR #131-0319) also has a one-story gable-roofed wing, which appears to be a three-season porch. Interior brick flues were also common. Exterior sheathing materials ranged from asbestos to vinyl or aluminum siding with either an asphalt shingle or seamed metal clad roof. While several examples retain their three-over-one or six-over-six wood double-hung sash windows, many have had the original windows replaced with one-over-one vinyl sashes.

Table 3. Twentieth Century Front Gable Bungalows Surveyed within the City of Chesapeake Rural District Overlay			
VDHR #	Resource	Date	Status/Recommendations
131-0074	House, 4645 Ballahack Road	c. 1900	Demolished
131-0079	House, 508 Indian Creek Road	c. 1920	Demolished
131-0136	Mitchell Farm, 2731 Buskey Road	c. 1920	Demolished
131-0313	House, 4540 Old Battlefield Blvd.	c. 1920	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0319	House, 3924 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1930	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0329	House, 3020 Battlefield Blvd. S.	Post 1920	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0336	House, 1568 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1920	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0814	Warren House, 1421 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1925	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0815	Annie Warren Lamb House, 1433 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1935	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0876	House, 1529 West Road	c. 1930	Primary Resource has been Demolished; Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-5438	House, 1449 Battlefield Blvd. S	c. 1925	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-5439	House, 1451 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1925	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP

**Resources highlighted are newly recorded.*



Figure 10. Example of Front Gable Bungalow (VDHR #131-0814), 1421 Battlefield Boulevard S., View Looking Southeast.



Figure 11. Example of Front Gable Bungalow (VDHR #131-5439), 1451 Battlefield Boulevard S., View Looking Northeast.



Figure 12. Example of Front Gable Bungalow (VDHR #131-0319), 3924 Battlefield Boulevard S., View Looking West.

Craftsman-Style Bungalows

Nine Craftsman-style bungalows were documented during the survey (Table 4). Of the nine, one was newly recorded. A majority were constructed in the 1920s with two dating to c. 1930. Two major stylistic variations were present. Four of the dwellings were constructed with a center gable-roofed dwelling, while three featured large shed-roofed front dormers (Figures 13-18). Perhaps the most intact dwelling is the house located at 2201 Mt. Pleasant Road (VDHR #131-5435; Figure 13). The bungalow is the only brick example surveyed and retains its characteristic bracketed eaves, three-over-one wood double-hung sash windows, and tapered square wood columns on brick piers and has the only example of a center gable-roofed dormer clad in wood shingles. Two other well preserved bungalows of this type include the dwelling located at 2736 Benefit Road (VDHR #131-0114; Figure 14) and one located at 4544 Old Battlefield Boulevard S. (VDHR #131-0312; Figure 15). The bungalow on Benefit Road, although retaining Craftsman-style characteristics such as exposed rafter ends, bracketed eaves and tapered square columns on brick piers on the main block, a large wing addition that extends the main block to the west, has compromised some of the architectural integrity of the dwelling. The main bungalow on Old Battlefield Boulevard S. retains its four-over-one wood double-hung sash windows, exterior end brick chimneys, and brick piers; however, the exterior sheathing has been replaced with vinyl and the tapered square wood columns are square brick posts.

The three examples of bungalows with large shed-roofed front dormers are all frame construction with four-bay shed-roofed front porches which extend across the full-width of the façade and vinyl siding. Several variations exist within the group of three buildings. Two of the bungalows feature the characteristic tapered square wood columns on brick piers (VDHR #131-0802 and #131-0818), while the third features brick piers only (VHDR #131-0807; Figure 17). Chimney placement varied as well. The dwelling located at 1448 Battlefield Boulevard S. is constructed with an interior brick flue at each gable end (VDHR #131-0818; Figure 16), while the dwelling located at 3413 Battlefield Boulevard features an exterior end brick chimney (VDHR #131-0807). The example located at 3202 Battlefield features only one interior gable end flue. Windows on all three examples have been replaced with vinyl and only one dwelling (VDHR #131-0818) retains its bracketed eaves.

One other variation of a Craftsman-style dwelling (VDHR #131-0326; Figure 18) located at 3220 Battlefield Boulevard S., was resurveyed during the project. Though not individually eligible for the NRHP, the dwelling is a good example of its type and retains its wood weatherboards, bracketed eaves, exterior end brick chimney and half-round louvered vent in the front gable-roofed projection. The dwelling’s wood sash windows; however, have been replaced with one-over-one vinyl sashes.

Table 4. Craftsman-Style Bungalows Surveyed within the City of Chesapeake Rural District Overlay			
VDHR #	Resource	Date	Status/Recommendations
131-0114	House, 2736 Benefit Road	c. 1920	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0312	House, 4544 Old Battlefield Blvd.	c. 1920	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0321	House, 3729 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1930	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0326	House, 3220 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1920	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0333	House, 2600 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1920	Demolished
131-0802	Foreman House & Cottage, 3202 Battlefield Blvd. S.	1925	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0807	House, 3413 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1930	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0818	Warren Farm, 1448 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1927	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-5435	House, 2201 Mt. Pleasant Road	c. 1925	Intensive Level Survey Proposed; Owner not able to be Contacted within Time Frame of Project

**Resources highlighted are newly recorded.*



Figure 13. Craftsman-Style Bungalow (VDHR #131-5435), 2201 Mt. Pleasant Road, View Looking Southwest.



Figure 14. Example of Craftsman-Style Bungalow with Centered Gable-Roofed Dormer (VDHR #131-0114), 2736 Benefit Road, View Looking North.



Figure 15. Example of Craftsman-Style Bungalow with Centered Gable-Roofed Dormer (VDHR #131-0312), 4544 Old Battlefield Boulevard, View Looking West.



Figure 16. Example of Craftsman-Style Bungalow with Shed-Roofed Dormer (VDHR #131-0818), 1448 Battlefield Boulevard S., View Looking Northwest.



Figure 17. Example of Craftsman-Style Bungalow with Shed-Roofed Dormer (VDHR #131-0807), 3413 Battlefield Boulevard S., View Looking Southeast.



Figure 18. Craftsman-Style Dwelling (VDHR #131-0326), 3220 Battlefield Boulevard, View Looking Northwest.

Cape Cod-Style Dwellings

Only two Cape Cod-style dwellings were resurveyed and include a dwelling located at 3740 Battlefield Boulevard S. (VDHR #131-0322), and the Durant Walston House (VDHR #131-0820) also located on Battlefield Boulevard (Table 5). The house located at 3740 Battlefield (VDHR #131-0322) has been heavily altered since the 1987 survey. As it appeared in 1987, the dwelling was a three-bay gable-roofed structure with a narrow gable-roofed ell off the northern gable end. The front porch was also screened-in. Since then the house has been extended to the south with an additional bay and a gable-roofed wing. The exterior is now clad in vinyl siding and the screening for the porch removed. All the windows have been replaced with vinyl sashes as well. The Durant Walston House (VDHR #131-0820; Figure 20) is more architecturally intact and retains its two-over-two wood double-hung sash windows and exposed rafter ends. The house also features asbestos siding and a one-story gable-roofed entry porch.

VDHR #	Resource	Date	Status/Recommendations
131-0322	House, 3740 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1930	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0820	Durant Walston House, 3137 Battlefield Blvd. S.	1926	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP



Figure 19. Example of Cape Cod-Style Dwelling (VDHR #131-0322), 3740 Battlefield Boulevard S., View Looking Southwest.



Figure 20. Example of Cape Cod-Style Dwelling (VDHR #131-0820), 3137 Battlefield Boulevard S., View Looking Southeast.

Gambrel-Roofed Eighteenth Century Dwellings

Gambrel-roofed dwellings appear to be a more modest type of residential structure constructed during the eighteenth century as part of large farms and plantations. Six resources were previously recorded (Table 6). Of the six, five are extant. A number of dwellings of this type were once found in the City of Chesapeake, aside from those detailed below, and included the Nathaniel Wilson House located in St. Brides, the Glebe House, St. Brides Academy, and Portlock, among others (Cross 1985:36, 38, 46-47, and 153). All share common characteristic of the houses surveyed during the current project; however, few if any are extant.

Two of the five are frame construction with the Powers House (VDHR #131-0005) and Holstead-Butt House (VDHR #131-0034) constructed with brick end walls and framed front and back walls (Figure 24) and the Happer House (VDHR #131-0003; Figure 21), which is constructed solely of brick. Large interior or exterior end chimneys are common characteristics of this type of dwelling as well as three bays across the front façade. With the exception of the Powers House, and the Sanderson House (Figure 22), which has both had intensive level surveys completed in 1991, as well as the Holstead-Butt House, the remaining two dwellings are set back and not visible from the road. Currently the Happer House (VDHR #131-0003) and the Holstead-Butt House (VDHR #131-0034) are the only dwellings which were able to be surveyed at an intensive level (see below). The Nicholas Farm, which is not visible from the road, has not been surveyed due to owner access issues. Several of these dwellings are further described under the intensive level section below.

VDHR #	Resource	Date	Status/Recommendations
131-0003	Happer House (Happer Plantation), 3162 Ballahack Road	c. 1768	Intensive Level Survey Complete; Determined NRHP-Eligible 2004 but VDHR; Recommended Individually Eligible for Listing on the NRHP under Criterion C for Architecture; Recommended Potentially Eligible for Listing on the NRHP under Criterion D for its Archaeological Potential
131-0005	Powers House, 3248 Battlefield Boulevard S.	c. 1770	Intensive Level Survey Completed in 1991; Intensive Level Survey Update Proposed; No Response from Owner
131-0018	Doughty-Sanderson-Hathaway House, 4647 Battlefield Blvd.	c. 1796	Intensive Level Survey Completed in 1991; Intensive Level Survey Update Proposed NRHP-Eligible by VDHR in 1991; Owner Chose not to Participate in Update; Recommended Potentially Eligible for Listing on the NRHP under Criterion D for its Archaeological Potential

Table 6. Gambrel-Roofed Dwellings Surveyed within the City of Chesapeake Rural District Overlay			
VDHR #	Resource	Date	Status/Recommendations
131-0019	Grimes House, St. Brides Road W.	c. 1800	Demolished
131-0034	Holstead-Butts House, 1200 Taft Road	c. 1785	Intensive Level Survey Completed; Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP; Potentially Eligible under a Multiple Property Thematic Nomination; Recommended Potentially Eligible for Listing on the NRHP under Criterion D for its Archaeological Potential
131-0062	Nicholas Farm, 853 Ballahack Road	c. 1790	Intensive Level Survey Proposed; No Response from Owner



Figure 21. Happer House (VDHR #0003), 3162 Ballahack Road, View Looking Northeast.



Figure 22. Sanderson House (VDHR #131-0018), 4647 Battlefield Boulevard, View Looking North.



Figure 23. Powers House (VDHR #131-0005), 3248 Battlefield Boulevard, View Looking West.



Figure 24. Holstead-Butts House (VDHR #131-0034), 1200 Taft Road, View Looking Southwest.

Two-Story Front Gable Dwellings

Few extant two-story, front gable dwellings were present within the rural overlay district of the City of Chesapeake. Of the 12 examples previously surveyed in 1987, seven have been demolished (Table 7). Those remaining are dispersed throughout the rural area and include a house (VDHR #131-0084) located on Indian Creek Road, a house on Gallbush Road (VDHR #131-0091), a house on Bunch Walnuts Road (VDHR #131-0128), a house on Taft Road (VDHR #131-0138), and the J. S. Parsons House (VDHR #131-0222) located on Centerville Turnpike. The most architecturally intact of the five surviving examples, although in a deteriorated condition, is the house at 435 Gallbush Road (VDHR #131-0091). The dwelling retains its wood weatherboards, front hipped-roof porch, although screening has been added, interior brick chimney with corbelled cap, and its six-over-six wood double-hung sash windows (Figure 25). The most high end dwelling of this type is located at 1902 Indian Creek Road (VDHR #131-0084; Figure 26). The Greek-revival style dwelling has some visible alteration such as the addition of vinyl siding and the replacement of the original six-over-six wood sashes with vinyl equivalents. The building does retain its multi-light half-round window in the pedimented gable as well as the ornamental woodwork at the apex of the gable end. Although the three remaining examples have had the exterior sheathing replaced with vinyl as well as the original windows also replaced with vinyl sashes in various configurations, the most altered of this style dwelling is the house located at 1201 Taft Road. In addition to the previously mentioned alterations, the house, since the previous 1987 survey, has had a large two-story gable-roofed wing added which has drastically changed the appearance of the dwelling (Figure 28).

Table 7. Two-Story Front Gable Dwellings Surveyed within the City of Chesapeake Rural District Overlay

VDHR #	Resource	Date	Status/Recommendations
131-0080	House, 805 Indian Creek Road	c. 1900	Demolished
131-0084	House, 1902 Indian Creek Road	Post 1850	Recommended for Potential Intensive Level Survey
131-0088	House, 1117 Sanderson Road	c. 1880	Demolished
131-0091	House, 435 Gallbush Road	c. 1880	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0103	House, 647 Benefit Road	c. 1890	Demolished
131-0128	House, 2836 Bunch Walnuts Road	c. 1890	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0138	House, 1201 Taft Road	c. 1900	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0145	Farmhouse, 1541 Head of River Road	c. 1900	Demolished
131-0157	House, 2312 Silvertown Ave.	c. 1910	Demolished
131-0177	House, 1836 Mt. Pleasant Road	c. 1900	Demolished
131-0222	J.S. Parsons House, 1823 Centerville Turnpike S.	c. 1900	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-5002	House, 1729 Mt Pleasant Road	c. 1900	Demolished



Figure 25. Example of Two-Story Front Gable Dwelling (VDHR #131-0091), 435 Gallbush Road, View Looking Southwest.



Figure 26. Example of Two-Story Front Gable Dwelling (VDHR #131-0084), 1902 Indian Creek Road, View Looking Northwest.



Figure 27. Example of Two-Story Front Gable Dwelling (VDHR #131-0128), 2836 Bunch Walnuts Road, View Looking Northwest.



Figure 28. Example of Two-Story Front Gable Dwelling (Heavily Altered; VDHR #131-0128), 1201 Taft Road, View Looking Northeast.

Two-Story Side Hall Plan Dwellings

The two-story, side hall plan dwelling, along with the two-story center hall plan (see below), is the most prevalent type surveyed within the rural area of the city (Table 8). A majority were constructed between c. 1870 and c. 1900, although some earlier and later examples were also present. Of the 23 resources surveyed one is newly recorded and only two have been demolished since the previous 1987 survey. The remaining resources are frame construction with a variety of exterior sheathing materials including aluminum, vinyl and asbestos siding (Figures 29-36). Few retained wood weatherboards, with the exception of the DeFord Homestead (VDHR #131-0132) located on the property of the Triple R Ranch. A large percentage of the side hall plan dwellings have a brick exterior chimney as opposed to an interior chimney or flue. Two resources; however, have a centered interior chimney; the Butts House/Methodist Parsonage (VDHR #131-0227) and a house located at 1540 Benefit Road (VDHR #131-0106). Porches fell into three basic types with variations and included hipped-roof porches which extended across the front façade, shed-roofed porches, both one- and two-story, and small single-bay gable-roofed porches centered over the entry. Window configurations varied widely and included one-over-one and six-over-six vinyl replacement sashes to nine-over-nine, nine-over-six and six-over-six wood double-hung sashes, among others. Perhaps one of the most architecturally intact examples, although currently vacant and in disrepair, is the dwelling located at 2040 Benefit Road (VDHR #131-0110). The house features asbestos siding, an original interior end brick chimney with corbelled cap, gable end returns, a one-story, hipped-roof porch with square wood posts, a one-story rear ell, and two-over-two wood double-hung sash windows (Figure 32). A second example, the DeFord Homestead at Triple R Ranch (VDHR #131-0132; Figure 33), is also intact architecturally and features wood weatherboards, a wood shingle clad roof, brick piers, exterior end brick chimney in six-course American bond, and six-over-six wood double-hung sash windows (see Recommendations Section below).

VDHR #	Resource	Date	Status/Recommendations
131-0056	House, 437 Neck Road	c. 1870	Demolished
131-0064	Farmhouse, 1408 Ballahack Road	c. 1850	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0072	House, 3643 Ballahack Road	c. 1870	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0077	House, 425 Indian Creek Road	c. 1870	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0083	House, 1313 Indian Creek Road	Post 1870	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0098	House, 536 St. Brides St. W.	c. 1890	Demolished
131-0106	House, 1540 Benefit Road	c. 1910	Not Recommended for Individual Listing

Table 8. Side Hall Plan Dwellings Surveyed within the City of Chesapeake Rural District Overlay

VDHR #	Resource	Date	Status/Recommendations
			on the NRHP
131-0108	House, 1649 Benefit Road	c. 1870	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0109	House, 1708 Benefit Road	c. 1840	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0110	House, 2040 Benefit Road	c. 1890	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0112	House, 2652 Benefit Road	c. 1830	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0113	House, 2647 Benefit Road	c. 1880	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0122	House, 2929 Douglas Road	c. 1890	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0124	House, 3108 Douglas Road	c. 1900	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0125	House, 3508 Douglas Road	Pre-1890	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0131	House, 3012 Bunch Walnuts	c. 1880	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0132	Triple R Ranch Homestead, 3531 Bunch Walnuts Road	c. 1880	Recommended for Intensive Level Survey to Determine NRHP Eligibility
131-0135	Farmhouse, 2933 Buskey Road	c. 1890	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0185	Farm, 2231 Lockheed Avenue	c. 1890	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0221	House, 1613 Centerville Turnpike. S.	c. 1850	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0227	Butts House/Methodist Parsonage, 2516 Centerville Turnpike S.	c. 1880	Intensive done in 2008; Recommended for Possible Intensive Level Survey Update to Determine NRHP Eligibility
131-0328	House, 3116 Battlefield Blvd.	c. 1900	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-5440	House, 1928 Land of Promise Road	c. 1890	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP

**Resources highlighted are newly recorded.*



Figure 29. Example of Two-Story Side Hall Plan Dwelling (VDHR #131-0106), 1540 Benefit Road, View Looking Northeast.



Figure 30. Example of Two-Story Side Hall Plan Dwelling (VDHR #131-0328), 3116 Battlefield Boulevard, View Looking Northwest.



Figure 31. Example of Two-Story Side Hall Plan Dwelling (VDHR #131-0064), 1408 Ballahack Road, View Looking North.



Figure 32. Example of Two-Story Side Hall Plan Dwelling (VDHR #131-0110), 2040 Benefit Road, View Looking Northwest.



Figure 33. Example of Two-Story Side Hall Plan Dwelling (DeFord Homestead; VDHR #131-0132), 3531 Bunch Walnuts Road, View Looking Southeast.



Figure 34. Example of Two-Story Side Hall Plan Dwelling (VDHR #131-0112), 2652 Benefit Road, View Looking Northeast.



Figure 35. Example of Two-Story Side Hall Plan Dwelling (VDHR #131-122), 2929 Douglas Road, View Looking South.



Figure 36. Butts House/Methodist Parsonage (VDHR #131-0227), 2516 Centerville Turnpike, View Looking West.

American Four-Square Dwellings

American Four-Square dwellings were not common as an architectural style among the surveyed resources in the Rural District Overlay. Only two had been recorded during the 1987 survey (Table 9). Both examples date to c. 1920 and vary in window placement as well as other architectural features beyond the basic four-square form. The example located on Head of River Road is relatively unadorned (VDHR #131-0140; Figure 37). The walls are vinyl sided and the porch supports metal. Most of the two-over-two wood sashes have been replaced with one-over-one vinyl replacements. The second example, also vinyl sided, retains its original wrap-around one-story porch with tapered square wood columns on brick piers, and Colonial revival door surround with sidelights and transom (VDHR #131-0315; Figure 38). The two-over-two windows noted during the 1987 survey, like the first example, have been replaced with vinyl one-over-one sashes.

Table 9. American Four-Square Dwellings Surveyed within the City of Chesapeake Rural District Overlay			
VDHR #	Resource	Date	Status/Recommendations
131-0140	House, 500 Head of River Road	c. 1920	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0315	House, 4504 Old Battlefield Blvd.	c. 1920	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP



Figure 37. Example of American Four-Square (VDHR #131-0140), 500 Head of River Road, View Looking Northeast.



Figure 38. Example of American Four-Square (VDHR #131-0315), 4504 Old Battlefield Blvd, View Looking Southwest.

Two-Story Center Hall Plan Dwellings

Twenty-nine two-story center hall plan dwellings were documented and range in date from c. 1850 to c. 1920, although most date to the late nineteenth century. Of the 33 resources surveyed 11 have been demolished since the 1987 survey (Table 10). A majority of the center hall plan dwellings are three-bays; however, three examples are five (Figures 39-45). Where extant, particularly regarding the latter nineteenth century resources, the chimneys tended to be interior end brick flues. Three examples; however, which date to c. 1870 are constructed with larger exterior end brick chimneys (VDHR #131-0144, #131-0188, and #131-0094). Porch configurations vary for these three-bay dwellings. Two dwelling have wrap-around porches (VDHR #131-0085 and #131-0123), while six examples have one-story, full-width hipped-roof porches. Two of the latter porches are screened-in, while one is fully enclosed (VDHR #131-0175). Other configurations include single-story porches centered over the entry (VDHR #131-0188 and #131-0121) and one with a two-story shed-roofed porch with full height columns (VDHR #131-0144). Exterior sheathing consisted mainly of vinyl siding; however, weatherboards were present on the dwelling located at 2816 Seven Eleven Road (VDHR #131-0121) and wood shingles were utilized on the Lambert Farmhouse (VDHR #131-0192). Approximately half of the extant three-bay dwellings retained their wood sashes while the other half now has replacement vinyl sashes. The most altered dwelling of this group is located at 2017 Mt. Pleasant Road (VDHR #131-0178). The exterior has been heavily altered with the addition of vinyl siding and the reconfiguration of windows from wood sashes to vinyl sliding windows.

Three examples of five-bay center hall plan dwellings were also present, but not common. Two of the three are frame construction with the third brick and/or brick veneer (VDHR #131-0236). Similarly two of the dwellings are constructed with side gable roofs. The third features a hipped-roof, not a common roof line of buildings resurveyed during the project (VDHR #131-0143). The dwelling located at 1004 Head of River Road (VDHR #131-0143) retains its wood two-over-two wood double-hung sashes and two-light transom as well as bracketed front entry porch with wood columns (Figure 44). The five-bay dwelling located on Old Battlefield Boulevard (VDHR #131-0316), while retaining its three-over-one wood sashes, has had its siding replaced with vinyl and a second story added to the original one-story side porch, which still features tapered square columns on brick piers. The brick dwelling has had not only its windows replaced, but the second floor, which was noted as clad in wood, faced in brick veneer.

VDHR #	Resource	Date	Status/Recommendations
131-0058	House, 355 Ballahack Road	c. 1870	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0063	Farmhouse, 1233 Ballahack Road	c. 1880	Primary Resource Demolished; Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP

Table 10. Two-Story Center Hall Plan Dwellings Surveyed within the City of Chesapeake Rural District Overlay

VDHR #	Resource	Date	Status/Recommendations
131-0065	Farmhouse, 1837 Ballahack Road	c. 1850	Demolished
131-0067	Farmhouse, 3916 Bunch Walnuts Road	c. 1880	Demolished
131-0085	Farmhouse, 2008 Indian Creek Road	Post 1870	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0094	House, 2432 Cedarville Road	c. 1870	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0095	House, 2409 Cedarville Road	c. 1880	Demolished
131-0102	House, 304 Benefit Road	c. 1880	Demolished
131-0085	Farmhouse, 2008 Indian Creek Road	Post 1870	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0094	House, 2432 Cedarville Road	c. 1870	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0104	Farmhouse, 1420 Benefit Road	c. 1890	Demolished
131-0121	House, 2816 Seven Eleven Road	c. 1900	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0123	House, 3101 Douglas Road	c. 1880	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0129	House, 2908 Bunch Walnuts Road	c. 1880	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0130	House, 2944 Bunch Walnuts Road	1880	Demolished
131-0143	Twin Oaks Pony Farm, 1004 Head of River Road	1901	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0144	Farmhouse, 1328 Head of River Road	c. 1870	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0153	Wood Farm, 1804 Land of Promise Road	c. 1866	Demolished
131-0154	House, 1821 Land of Promise Road	c. 1880	Demolished
131-0163	House, 1029 Blackwater Road	c. 1870	Demolished
131-0165	House, 2520 Pocaty Road	1900	Demolished

Table 10. Two-Story Center Hall Plan Dwellings Surveyed within the City of Chesapeake Rural District Overlay

VDHR #	Resource	Date	Status/Recommendations
131-0175	House, 1721 Mt. Pleasant Road	c. 1880	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0178	House, 2017 Mt. Pleasant Road	c. 1900	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0187	House, 2216 Lockheed Avenue	c. 1900	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0188	House, 620 Carter Road	c. 1870	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0192	Lambert Farm House, 1645 Blue Ridge Road	c. 1880	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0216	House, 911 Centerville Turnpike S.	c. 1870	Intensive Level Survey Proposed; Owner not able to be Contacted within Time Frame of Project
131-0226	Ives/Wilson House, 2410 Centerville Turnpike	c. 1840	Intensive Level Survey; Recommended Individually Eligible for Listing on the NRHP under Criterion C for Architecture
131-0236	House, 2037 West Road	c. 1850	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0316	House, 4501 Old Battlefield Blvd.	c. 1920	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0318	House, 4321 Station Road	c. 1920	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0327	Farm, 3205 Battlefield Blvd.	c. 1870	Demolished
131-0338	House (Lawn and Garden Center), 1513 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1880	Primary Resource Demolished; Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP



Figure 39. Example of Two-Story Center Hall Plan Dwelling (VDHR #131-0129), 2908 Bunch Walnuts Road, View Looking West.



Figure 40. Example of Two-Story Center Hall Plan Dwelling (VDHR #131-0094), 2432 Cedarville Road, View Looking West.



Figure 41. Example of Two-Story Center Hall Plan Dwelling (VDHR #131-0188), 620 Carter Road, View Looking Southwest.



Figure 42. Example of Two-Story Center Hall Plan Dwelling (VDHR #131-0192), 1645 Blue Ridge Road, View Looking Southwest.



Figure 43. Example of Two-Story Center Hall Plan Dwelling (VDHR #131-0121), 2816 Seven Eleven Road, View Looking Northwest.



Figure 44. Example of Two-Story, Five-Bay Center Hall Plan Dwelling (VDHR #131-0143), 1004 Head of River Road, View Looking Northeast.



Figure 45. Example of Two-Story, Five-Bay Center Hall Plan Dwelling (VDHR #131-0316), 4501 Old Battlefield Boulevard, View Looking Northeast.

T- and L-Shaped Dwellings

Five examples of T- or L-shaped dwellings were resurveyed during the current project which date from the late nineteenth to the first decade of the twentieth century (Table 11). All are frame construction; however, exterior sheathing materials vary and include asbestos, vinyl, and aluminum siding (Figures 46-48). Perhaps the most architecturally intact resource of this type is the T-shaped dwelling located at 604 Head of River Road (VDHR #131-0141; Figure 46). The dwelling retains its original two-over-two wood double-hung sash windows, the only resource in this group to maintain its wood sashes, gable end returns, wrap-around one-story porch with attenuated columns, and diamond-shaped window in the front gable. Windows, as previously mentioned, appear to be the most common alteration associated with this group of buildings. Front porches, generally wrap-around, are common to all the examples; however, the porch of the dwelling located at 2800 Benefit Road (VDHR #131-0115), while maintaining the same basic configuration, has been fully enclosed (Figure 48). The most altered of the five is the dwelling located at 525 Ballahack Road (VDHR #131-0060) which has had the siding replaced with vinyl as well as the windows, and the wrap-around porch partially reconfigured as well as enclosed.

Table 11. T-Shaped and L-Shaped Dwellings Surveyed within the City of Chesapeake Rural District Overlay			
VDHR #	Resource	Date	Status/Recommendations
131-0060	House, 525 Ballahack Road	c. 1870	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0115	House, 2800 Benefit Road	1906	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0141	House, 604 Head of River Road	c. 1890	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0142	Farmhouse, 944 Head of River Road	c. 1880	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0146	House, 2317 Carolina Road	c. 1910	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0225	Riddick House, 2328 Centerville Turnpike S.	c. 1890	Intensive Level Survey Proposed; Owner Could not be Reached within the Time Frame of the Project
131-5442	House, 2045 Mt. Pleasant Road	c. 1910	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP

**Resources highlighted are newly recorded.*



Figure 46. Example of a T-Shaped Dwelling (VDHR #131-0141), 604 Head of River Road, View Looking Northwest.



Figure 47. Example of L-Shaped Dwelling (VDHR #131-0146), 2317 Carolina Road, View Looking Southwest.



Figure 48. Example of a T-Shaped Dwelling (VDHR #131-0115), 2800 Benefit Road, View Looking East.

Two-Story Dwellings

Additional two-story dwellings which are single examples of a style of building or do not fit into one particular type are outlined below. This category also includes three examples of two-story dwellings with enclosed porches which made a determination of center hall or side hall plan difficult (VDHR #131-0075, #131-0166, and #131-0189), though they share the same characteristic of these two categories and are not further elaborated here. Two resources have been demolished.

Three examples of dwellings which are single example or ones that do not fit into a specific category include a house located at 452 Ballahack Road (VDHR #131-0059, a large two-story house located at 605 Gallbush Road (VDHR #131-0090) and the Dr. Camillus Eason House on Sign Pine Road (VDHR #131-0149), among others (Table 12). The dwellings in this category range in date from c. 1890 to c. 1906. All are frame examples and in most cases have a complex roof line. The house located on Gallbush and the Eason House are contemporary with each other and are the more “high style” of those outlined on the table below. The house on Gallbush features a wrap-around porch with Tuscan-style columns and a Palladian-style window in the front projecting gable (Figure 49). The windows on both the first and second floor are nine-over-nine sashes, while the Eason House features a wrap-around porch with fluted square columns projecting gables with wood shingles, and four large brick chimneys (Figure 50). Commonly within this category the original weatherboards have been replaced with vinyl or aluminum siding in most cases. Greenbrier Farms, which now owns the Eason House, was originally a large dairy farm, but with the influence of Opal Thrasher the farm was converted to

one of the largest growers of roses. The Thrasher family expanded from roses to gladiolas and later hollies and grew to be the largest nursery in the world and had nurseries in several states and grew over 7,000 varieties of plants (Chase). Today the nursery is a thriving business in the Chesapeake area and also rents the Eason House for weddings.

Table 12. Two-Story Dwellings Surveyed within the City of Chesapeake Rural District Overlay			
VDHR #	Resource	Date	Status/Recommendations
131-0059	House, 452 Ballahack Road	c. 1905	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0075	House, 5120 Ballahack Road	c. 1900	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0149	Eason House/Greenbrier Farms, 201 Hickory Road	c. 1906	Recommended Potentially Eligible; Intensive Level Survey not able to be Completed as Owner Denied Access to the Interior
131-0090	House, 605 Gallbush Road	c. 1890	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0164	House, 2628 Pocatoy Road	c. 1890	Demolished
131-0166	House, 2116 Whittamore Road	c. 1890	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0176	House, 1745 Mt. Pleasant Road	c. 1890	Demolished
131-0189	House, 505 Maxwell Street	c. 1900	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0332	House, 2604 Battlefield Blvd.	c. 1900	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP



Figure 49. House (VDHR #131-0090), 605 Gallbush Road, View Looking East.



Figure 50. The Dr. Camillus Eason House (VDHR #131-0149), 225 Sign Pine Road, View Looking Southwest.

Commercial Resources

Commercial resources resurveyed during the current project included small crossroads community stores as well as early to mid-twentieth century gas stations along transportation corridors, particularly Battlefield Boulevard, formerly known as the Great Road (Table 13). A number of these resources have been demolished since the 1987 survey. Those that remain are often vacant and in varying states of repair. The only occupied building is Smith's Grocery, also known as McCoy's Store (VDHR #131-0117) located on the corner of Benefit Road and Lake Drummond Causeway (Figure 51). The building retains its weatherboard siding and overall configuration; however, is no longer utilized as a store, but as an office. On the opposite corner was Stewart's Store. The store was a general mercantile, which sold everything from kerosene to fabric and notions to clothes and penny candy. The store not only served as a retail venue, but as a social center for this crossroads community and often a group of women, including Mrs. Stewart, her sister and her mother, were seen quilting by the pot belly stove. In the early twentieth century Mr. Stewart had to go into town to purchase the merchandise for his store and transport it by his own truck to his shop. On one of his runs as he was unloading he was struck by a vehicle and killed. His widow ran the shop for a number of years; however, after a robbery decided to rent the building instead. The store, along with the Stewart's house burned in recent years and is no longer extant (Mrs. Gladys Stewart, personal communication).

E. R. Miller's Store (VDHR #131-0184; Figure 53) located at the corner of Lockheed Avenue and Carter Road, although vacant, was part of the Mennonite community as previously mentioned. The building sits on a portion of the Miller's 30 acre farm which includes not only the Miller House (VDHR #131-0185), but also a number of agricultural buildings including a large dairy barn, among others. The store, donated by Mrs. E. R. Miller, was converted to a church school in 1941 and known as the Mt. Pleasant School. At this time the windows on the side elevation were added for adequate light for the school children (Mast 1980:54-56; Brunk 1972:318).

Eddie Hudgins Store (VDHR #131-0158; Figure 52) on Fentress Airfield Road and the J. W. Warren's General Store (VDHR #131-0816) on Battlefield Boulevard served similar functions as Smith's, Miller's and Stewart's stores and probably carried much of the same types of merchandise serving farmers and other residents in each community.

VDHR #	Resource	Date	Status/Recommendations
131-0096	Store, 332 St. Brides Road	c. 1870	Demolished
131-0117	Smith's Grocery, 2801 Benefit Road	c. 1910	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0158	Eddie Hudgins Store, 2201 Fentress Airfield Road	c. 1900	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP

Table 13. Commercial Resources Surveyed within the City of Chesapeake Rural District Overlay			
VDHR #	Resource	Date	Status/Recommendations
131-0184	E.R. Miller Store, 2231 Lockheed Avenue	c. 1900	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0324	Henderson Market, 3372 Battlefield Boulevard	c. 1910	Demolished
131-0801	Store, 3200 Battlefield Blvd.	c. 1920	Demolished
131-0816	J.W. Warren's General Merchandise Store, 1437 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1935	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0826	Commercial Structure, 2508 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1925	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0827	Gas Station, 2511 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1940	Demolished
131-0829	Gas Station, 2633 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1940	Demolished
131-5437	Commercial Building, 400 John Etheridge Road	Post 1930	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP

**Resources highlighted are newly recorded.*



Figure 51. Smith's Grocery (VDHR #131-0117), 2801 Benefit Road, View Looking Southeast.



Figure 52. Eddie Hudgins Store (VDHR #131-0158), 2201 Fentress Airfield Road, View Looking Northeast.



Figure 53. E.R. Miller Store (VDHR #131-0184), 2231 Lockheed Avenue, View Looking South.



**Figure 54. J.W. Warren's General Merchandise Store (VDHR #131-0816), 1437 Battlefield Boulevard S.,
View Looking Northeast.**

Schools

Education efforts in Chesapeake, formerly Norfolk County, began as early as the mid-to late seventeenth century when a few prominent landholders donated land and money for the instruction of the poor as well as those of higher means. The efforts continued into the eighteenth century with the opening of small private and parochial schools in the county including Hickory Ground and Great Bridge. These early schools tended to be small one-room frame or log buildings. Photographs of several one-room schoolhouses, including the Wallaceton School and a school in the Northwest area, show common building characteristics including pier foundations, weatherboard siding, and center entry on the front gable end with a small transom and an interior brick flue (Cross 1985:121; Harper 2008:37-38; Harper and Jones 2003:11).

In the nineteenth century, as the population grew, new larger schools were constructed. The public school system, available to all free white children, was introduced in 1845 and by 1861 thirty schools were in operation in the county (Harper and Jones 2003:12). The Civil War took its toll on the schools as many were closed and/or destroyed. At war's end the school system was in shambles and was in need of reconstruction. In 1871, during this reconstruction period, schools were segregated into black and white and by 1882 seventy-six schools, some with multiple classrooms, were in operation. In the early years of the twentieth century, formal high schools were constructed including in 1916 the first high school to gain accreditation for colored students in the State of Virginia (Harper and Jones 2003:14). A number of the schools

constructed during the first half of the twentieth century were multi-story brick building including the Hickory Ground and Gertie schools.

The four schools updated during the current survey fall in the Reconstruction Period and the first half of the twentieth century at the time of expansion of the schools systems and subsequent improvements (Table 14). The oldest school within the survey area, aside from the Cornland School (VDHR #131-0111), built in 1902, which was not resurveyed at this time, was a school located along St. Brides Street W. (VDHR #131-0099). The school has been demolished since the 1987 survey. Of the three remaining schools, two were constructed c. 1920, the Hickory Ground School and the Gertie School, and the third c. 1930. The c. 1930 school (VDHR #131-0148), located on Long Ridge Road has also been demolished since the 1987 survey. The Gertie School (VDHR #131-0068) was surveyed at an intensive level and discussed below.

The Hickory Ground School (VDHR #131-0331; Figure 55), now the Hickory Elementary School, was the original Hickory High School constructed in 1922. The school was expanded in 1939 and again in 1954. The school, in its original Classical-revival design was similar to the Churchland School, also constructed in 1922, with slight variations in the design of the front façade (Harper and Jones 2003:37 and 54-55). Both schools incorporated brick pilasters and banks of windows and entrances on either side of the façade. The Hickory Ground School was slated for intensive level survey based on photographs from the 1987 survey; however, extensive renovations in the 1990s including the replacement of all the windows and enclosure of the original entrance with glass block resulted in the loss of a major character defining features.

Table 14. Schools Surveyed within the City of Chesapeake Rural District Overlay

VDHR #	Resource	Date	Status/Recommendations
131-0068	Gertie School, Bunch Walnuts Road	c. 1920	Intensive Level Survey; Recommended Individually Eligible for Listing on the NRHP under Criterion C for Architecture
131-0099	School, 837 St. Brides St. W.	Post 1870	Demolished
131-0148	School, 2225 Long Ridge Road	c. 1930	Demolished
131-0331	Hickory Ground School, 2710 Battlefield Blvd.	c. 1920	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP



Figure 55. Hickory Ground School (VDHR #131-0331), 2701 Battlefield Boulevard, View Looking North.

Churches

Eight churches were resurveyed within the Rural Overlay District of the City of Chesapeake and include the Northwest Baptist Church (VDHR #131-0061; Figure 56) and the Lake Drummond Baptist Church (VDHR #131-0126) on Ballahack Road, the Indian Creek Independent Baptist Church (VDHR #131-0082) on Indian Creek Road, the Good Hope United Methodist Church (VDHR #131-0107) on Benefit Road, Mt. Pleasant Mennonite Church (VDHR #131-0179; Figure 59) and Zion Church (VDHR #131-0180; Figure 60) on Mt. Pleasant Road, the Mt. Pleasant Methodist Church (VDHR #131-0181; Figure 57) on Bellpage Avenue, and the Pleasant Grove Baptist (VDHR #131-0325) and Hickory Grove Methodist (VDHR #131-0330; Figure 58) churches on Battlefield Road (Table 15).

A majority of the churches share several common characteristics including the original rectangular plan and front gable roofs. Two distinct configurations were evident during the survey. The first is the rectangular plan with front gable entry and double-hung sash windows. Typically the building was expanded to the rear as exemplified by the Lake Drummond Baptist Church, the Zion Church, Indian Creek Independent Baptist Church, and the Mt. Pleasant Mennonite Church. Additions, typically in the form of rear ells and/or wings, were made to all four churches as congregations expanded. The second configuration is exemplified by the Northwest Baptist Church, the Good Hope United Methodist Church, and the Pleasant Grove Baptist Church. These churches, though constructed in a rectangular plan, also feature a gable-roofed vestibule with pyramidal-roofed towers or steeples and Gothic pointed arch stained glass windows. Two churches which fall in the middle of these two categories include the Mt. Pleasant Methodist Church which originally was a simple rectangular plan with front gable

similar to the first category; however, in its expansion the church acquired a steeple and the main entrance was shifted to the opposite gable end and a pedimented portico. These additions created more of an appearance closer to the second category. Similarly the Hickory Grove Methodist Church, although now brick on the exterior, exhibits features from both categories including a small steeple, which was added later, rectangular configuration, and Gothic pointed arch stained glass windows.

The Mt. Pleasant Mennonite Church, constructed in 1910, is an example of a simple unadorned rural church type building. Originally the church was built as a rectangular front gable frame building which measured 40 by 60 feet with lumber purchased in North Carolina that arrived by rail to the Fentress Railroad Station and hauled by wagon to the site. As originally built, the church was clad in weatherboard siding, an interior brick flue, and had a center entry with tall windows on either side and six wood sash windows along each elevation (Mast 1980:19-20; Brunk 1972:307). Little of the original church is visible except for several of the six-over-nine wood double-hung sash windows.

By the 1940s the congregation at Mt. Pleasant had outgrown the space and plans were drawn up to enlarge the building and in 1950 a 22 by 48 foot addition to the south end of the building was added. During this expansion the pulpit was relocated. In 1959 the 10 by 34 foot vestibule addition was completed on the north end of the building. In 1975, the building was expanded again, this time to the west with a 36 by 80 foot brick addition which housed a Fellowship Hall (Mast 1980:73-75; Brunk 1972:307). Currently the church maintains this configuration (Figure 59).

Table 15. Churches Surveyed within the City of Chesapeake Rural District Overlay			
VDHR #	Resource	Date	Status/Recommendations
131-0061	Northwest Baptist Church, 848 Ballahack Road	1895	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0082	Indian Creek Independent Church, 1221 Indian Creek Road	Pre-1930	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0107	Good Hope United Methodist Church, 1633 Benefit Road	1871	Intensive Level Survey Completed; Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0126	Lake Drummond Baptist Church, 3873 Ballahack Road	c. 1851	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0179	Mt. Pleasant Mennonite Church and Cemetery, 2041 Mt. Pleasant Road	1910	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0180	Zion Church and Cemetery, 2200 Mt. Pleasant Road	Post 1900	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0181	Mt. Pleasant Methodist Church, 2504 Bellpage Avenue	Post-1870	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0325	Pleasant Grove Baptist Church, 3232 Battlefield Blvd. S.	1930	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0330	Hickory Methodist Church, 2708 Battlefield Blvd. S.	1906	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP



Figure 56. Northwest Baptist Church (VDHR #131-0051), 848 Ballahack Road, View Looking East.



Figure 57. Mt. Pleasant Methodist Church (VDHR #131-0181), 2504 Bellpage Avenue, View Looking Northwest.



Figure 58. Hickory Methodist Church (VDHR #131-0330), 2708 Battlefield Boulevard, View Looking Southwest.



Figure 59. Mt. Pleasant Mennonite Church (VDHR #131-0179), 2041 Mt. Pleasant Road, View Looking Southeast.



Figure 60. Zion Church (VDHR #131-0180), 2200 Mt. Pleasant Road, View Looking Northeast.

Cemeteries

Cemeteries documented during the current survey included small family cemeteries as well as those associated with extant churches or demolished churches (Table 16). The family cemeteries tended to be near the edge of agricultural fields, both active and fallow, however, the associated dwelling is no longer extant (Figures 61-65). A majority of the cemeteries surveyed had been previously recorded though several were newly recorded during the survey. A number of family cemeteries which were not previously recorded were visible along roads throughout the region, but due to project constraints were not surveyed. The recorded cemeteries ranged in date from the mid-eighteenth century to the mid-twentieth century and typically contained less than ten marked graves. Markers varied and included both marble and granite, though few had carved designs. The gravestones were mainly single interments; however, one example of a family vault was recorded. Located at the Ives Cemetery was a brick vault; however, only the end walls remain standing (Figure 64). Five members of the family are interred in the vault, four of whom died within weeks of each other in March 1882.

Cemeteries associated with churches, whether the church is extant or not, are much larger than the family cemeteries found throughout the rural area of Chesapeake (Figures 66-69). These cemeteries tended to range in date from the late 1860s to the early twenty-first century, many of which are still active. A wide variety of markers were found within these resources and included wooden crosses, poured concrete hand inscribed markers, “chimney-style” markers constructed of yellow brick, “coffin” style poured concrete slab makers (Figures 70-73), as well as typical granite and marble headstones. While some of the cemeteries were enclosed with metal fencing, most were not.

Table 16. Cemeteries Surveyed within the City of Chesapeake Rural District Overlay

VDHR #	Resource	Date	Status/Recommendations
131-0008	Stewart Cemetery at Beechwood, Belle Haven Road	c. 1865	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0026	Wilson Family Cemetery	c. 1750	Not Relocated
131-0057	Cemetery, West of 208 Ballahack Road	Unknown	Not Accessible/No Trespassing
131-0061	Northwest Baptist Church, 848 Ballahack Road	1895	Recommended for Intensive Level Survey
131-0066	Cemetery, Ballahack Road	Unknown	Not Relocated
131-0072	Indian Creek Independent Baptist Church Cemetery	c. 1870	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0071	Cemetery, West of 3516 Ballahack Road	Pre-1946	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0086	Ives Cemetery, Corner of Baum and Indian Creek Roads	c. 1842	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0092	Randolph Cemetery, near 401 Gallbush Road	c. 1881	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0100	New Willow Grove Baptist Cemetery, 841 St. Brides St. W.	c. 1929	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0101	Pleasant Grove Cemetery, 1413 St. Brides St. W.	c. 1886	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0105	Eason-Lee Cemetery, West of 1432 Benefit Road	c. 1881	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0126	Lake Drummond Baptist Church, 3873 Ballahack Road	c. 1851	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0137	Cooper Cemetery, Taft Road	Post 1700	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0151	Powers-Deal Cemetery, Land of Promise Road	c. 1919	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0156	Cemetery, Silvertown Avenue	Unknown	Not Relocated
131-0179	Mt. Pleasant Mennonite Church & Cemetery, 2041 Mt. Pleasant Road	c. 1910	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0180	Zion Church and Cemetery, 2200 Mt. Pleasant Road	Post 1900	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-5077	Brown-Johnson Cemetery, Cornland Road	1919	Not Relocated
131-5078	Wilson and Bell Cemeteries at Harrell Farms, 425 Harrell Road	c. 1802; c. 1879	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-5434	Poyner-Mercer Cemetery, off Old Battlefield Blvd	c. 1928	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-5385	Vann Cemetery, Land of Promise Road	c. 1942	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP

**Resources highlighted are newly recorded.*



Figure 61. Powers-Deal Cemetery (VDHR #131-0151), Land of Promise Road, View Looking West.



Figure 62. Vann Cemetery (VDHR #131-5385), Land of Promise Road, View Looking South.



Figure 63. Cooper Cemetery (VDHR #131-0137), Taft Road, View Looking South.



Figure 64. Ives Cemetery (VDHR #131-0086), Corner of Baum and Indian Creek Road, View Looking East.



Figure 65. Wilson Cemetery at Harrell Farms (VDHR #131-5078), 425 Harrell Road, View Looking East.



Figure 66. Cemetery Associated with the Pleasant Grove Baptist Church (Demolished; VDHR #131-0101), View Looking Northeast.



Figure 67. Cemetery Associated with the Indian Creek Independent Baptist Church (VDHR #131-0072), View Looking Southwest.



Figure 68. Cemetery Associated with the Northwest Baptist Church (VDHR #131-0051), View Looking Northwest.



Figure 69. Cemetery Associated with the Mt. Pleasant Mennonite Church (VDHR #131-0072), View Looking Southwest.



Figure 70. Example of Wooden Cross Markers, New Willow Grove Baptist Church Cemetery (VDHR 131-0100), View Looking Northwest.



Figure 71. Example of "Coffin" Style Grave Markers, New Willow Grove Baptist Church Cemetery (VDHR 131-0100), View Looking Northwest.



Figure 72. Example of "Chimney" Style Grave Markers, New Willow Grove Baptist Church Cemetery (VDHR 131-0100), View Looking South.



Figure 73. Example of Hand-Inscribed Grave Markers, Pleasant Grove Baptist Church (VDHR #131-0101), View Looking West.

Intensive Level Survey:

Originally 30 properties were slated to be surveyed at an intensive level; however, due to demolition, owners choosing not to participate or non-communication, and hazardous conditions only eight were able to be documented at this level.

Table 17. Proposed Architectural Resources for Intensive Level Survey.			
VDHR #	Resource	Date	Status/Recommendations
131-0003	Happer House (Happer Plantation), 3162 Ballahack Road	Post 1768	Recommended Individually Eligible in 2004 for Listing on the NRHP; Recommended the Resource retain its NRHP Eligible Status; Recommended Potentially Eligible for Listing on the NRHP under Criterion D for its Archaeological Potential
131-0005	Powers House, 3248 Battlefield Boulevard	c. 1770	Reconnaissance Level Survey Only; Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP; Recommended as a Contributing Resources to a Thematic Multiple Resource Nomination

Table 17. Proposed Architectural Resources for Intensive Level Survey.

VDHR #	Resource	Date	Status/Recommendations
131-0008	Beechwood, 3728 Belle Haven Road	1855	No Response from Owner; Recommended as Individually Eligible for Listing on the NRHP based on Extant Exterior Architectural Features
131-0018	Doughty-Sanderson-Hathaway House, 4647 Battlefield Blvd.	c. 1875	Owner Elected not to Participate in the Intensive Level Update; Resource was Determined Eligible for Listing on the NRHP in 1991; Recommended the Resource retain its NRHP Eligible Status; Recommended Potentially Eligible for Listing on the NRHP under Criterion D for its Archaeological Potential
131-0034	Holstead-Butts House, 1200 Taft Road	c. 1785	Intensive Level Survey Completed; Recommended Potentially Eligible for Individual Listing on the NRHP; Recommended as a Contributing Resources to a Thematic Multiple Resource Nomination; Recommended Potentially Eligible for Listing on the NRHP under Criterion D for its Archaeological Potential
131-0036	Northwest Canal & Locks	1830	Incorporate into the Northwest River Rural Historic District
131-0062	Nicholas Farm, 853 Ballahack Road	c. 1790	No Response from Owner; Survey Form not Updated due to Limited Visibility of Property; Recommended for Intensive Level Survey
131-0068	Gertie School, Bunch Walnuts Road	c. 1924	Intensive Level Survey Completed; Recommended Individually Eligible for Listing on the NRHP under Criterion C for Architecture
131-0089	House, 633/632 John Etheridge Road	c. 1850	Intensive Level Survey Completed; Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0107	Good Hope United Methodist Church, 1633 Benefit Road	c. 1871	Intensive Level Survey Completed; Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0116	House, 2737 Benefit Road	c. 1860	Demolished and Rebuilt
131-0117	Smith's Grocery, 2801 Benefit Road	c. 1910	Owner not able to be Contacted within Time Frame of Project; Recommended for Intensive Level Survey in Conjunction with Main Farmhouse
131-0132	Triple R Ranch Homestead, 3531 Bunch Walnuts Road (Deford Family Cemetery)	c. 1880	Intensive Level Survey Proposed; Condition of Interior of House Precluded Survey; Recommended Potentially Eligible for Listing on the NRHP under Criterion C for Architecture

Table 17. Proposed Architectural Resources for Intensive Level Survey.

VDHR #	Resource	Date	Status/Recommendations
131-0149	Eason House/Greenbrier Farms, 225 Sign Pine Road	1906	Recommended Potentially Eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C based on Exterior Evaluation and Minimal Interior Observation; Owner Denied Access to the Interior of the Resource.
131-0158	Eddie Hudgins Store, 2201 Fentress Airfield Road	c. 1900	Owner not able to be Contacted within Time Frame of Project; Recommended for Intensive Level Survey
131-0159	Pocaty Farm House, 2201 Fentress Airfield Road	c. 1870	Owner not able to be Contacted within Time Frame of Project; Recommended for Intensive Level Survey
131-0184	E.R. Miller Store, 2231 Lockheed Avenue	c. 1900	Owner not able to be Contacted within Time Frame of Project; Recommended for Intensive Level Survey
131-0216	House, 911 Centerville Turnpike S.	c. 1870	Owner not able to be Contacted within Time Frame of Project; Recommended for Intensive Level Survey
131-0217	Jackson House, 1000 Centerville Turnpike	c. 1870	Owner not able to be Contacted within Time Frame of Project; Recommended for Intensive Level Survey
131-0225	Riddick House, 2328 Centerville Turnpike S.	c. 1890	Owner not able to be Contacted within Time Frame of Project; Recommended for Intensive Level Survey
131-0226	Ives/Wilson House, 2410 Centerville Turnpike	c. 1850	Intensive Level Survey Complete; Recommended Individually Eligible for Listing on the NRHP under Criterion C for Architecture
131-0227	Butts House/Methodist Parsonage, 2516 Centerville Turnpike S.	c. 1880	Intensive done in 2008; No Response from Owner; Evaluation of Potential NRHP Eligibility could not be Determined
131-0234	House, 2261 West Road	c. 1850	Intensive Level Survey Completed; Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0237	House, 208 Peaceful Road	c. 1870	Owner Denied Any Access to the Property
131-0331	Hickory Ground School, 2710 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1920	Loss of Character Defining Architectural Features; Not Surveyed at an Intensive Level
131-0378	Boat Tour House, 4103 George Washington Highway	c. 1920	Demolished
131-0380	Canal Superintendent's House, Dismal Swamp Canal Trail	Pre-1870	Recommended as a Contributing Resource to the Dismal Swamp Canal

Table 17. Proposed Architectural Resources for Intensive Level Survey.

VDHR #	Resource	Date	Status/Recommendations
131-0839	Boat Tour Operator's House, Dismal Swamp Canal Trail	c. 1920	Demolished
131-0871	House, Route 17, George Washington Hwy (now Dismal Swamp Canal Trail)	c. 1940	Demolished
131-5435	House, 2201 Mt Pleasant Road	c. 1925	Intensive Level Survey Proposed; Owner not able to be Contacted within Time Frame of Project
131-5441	House, 724 Head of River Road	c. 1910	Intensive Level Survey Proposed; Owner not able to be Contacted within Time Frame of Project

**Resources highlighted are newly recorded.*

Happer House/Plantation (VDHR #131-0003)

The parcel of land on which the Happer House sits was part of an early patent granted to William Heslett in 1691, the grandfather of Dr. William Happer. The house itself was built post 1768 (Lounsbury 2004) by the son of William, Captain William Happer II. Captain Happer, in 1760, was a member of the militia and was an active member of the church serving as a vestryman and warden in 1761 and 1764, respectively. Later, in 1785, he served as Justice of the Peace. At his death in 1788, his estate passed to his son and eventually to Captain Happer's great-grandson, George Douglas Happer. George Happer, in 1844 until 1850, served in the Virginia House of Delegates. In 1850 George was listed in the census of that year as a farmer and resided with his wife, Eliza and four children. Also listed in the household were a farm overseer by the name of John Etheridge, and a school master by the name of Henry Haynes. In 1850 George also owned seven slaves who ranged in age from 40 to 65. Although the heir to the plantation, George's interest was directed towards the timber industry and instead of residing in the family home, he purchased a home in Norfolk by 1860. In the census of that year Happer was listed with his family in the City of Norfolk; however, no occupation was given. His financial worth though amounted to \$25,000 in real estate assets and \$14,500 in personal assets and he owned six slaves. According to established historic accounts, George fell into financial trouble, although these accounts do not elaborate. The financial troubles incurred by George forced the sale of the plantation at auction with William H. Happer as the highest bidder. The over 200 year ownership came to an end for the Happer family when the house and property were sold to William H. Newbern in 1869 (Cross 1985:33; Harper 2008:104-107; VDHR Site Files; United States Federal Census 1850 and 1860; United States Federal Slave Schedules 1850 and 1860). The property transferred out the of Newbern family in 1950 when it was purchased by the Rileys. By then the house had fallen into disrepair and required extensive restoration (Cross 1985:33; Harper 2008:104-107; VDHR Site Files). The current owners, Victor and Lori Pickett purchased the property in 2004.

The original section of the dwelling is a two-story, gambrel-roofed structure with three bays and a side hall plan with the exterior brick walls laid in a Flemish bond pattern (Figure 74). A photograph, date unknown, but appears to date prior to around the early twentieth century or before depicts the dwelling with a picket fence surrounding the main core of buildings with several large mature trees in the front and side yard areas. The windows on the front facade in the photograph appear to be nine-over-nine wood sashes with six-over-six in the upper section. The roof was clad in wood shingles and a small wood-framed gable-roofed ell clad in weatherboard siding was located off the western end of the building. In the background of the building is a tall wood-framed building with pyramidal roof and weatherboard siding which appears to have been a smokehouse. The building is no longer extant. As depicted in 1950, the building was in a severe state of disrepair. The lower windows appear to have been changed to two-over-two wood sashes; however, the six-over-six wood sashes remain in the upper floor on the front façade. The wood-framed gable-roofed addition was extant when the photograph was taken (Harper 2008:105-106).



Figure 74. Happer House (VDHR #131-0003), 3162 Ballahack Road, View Looking Northeast.

The restoration of the house in the 1950s was extensive due to its deteriorated condition; however, the replacement of the woodwork, and other deteriorated elements which could not be salvaged, were done in kind. One of the elements that were extensively replaced was the plaster throughout the original section of the house. A large cabinet in the hallway was also added by the Rileys to hide plumbing fixtures for the bath added on the second floor (Figure XX). As part of the 1950s restoration, the small gable-roofed wing was removed and the present gable roofed wing added. The interior does reflect its date of construction, though some of the architectural

elements have been replaced as previously mentioned. In the main house, the current owner, the Picketts, have added a corner hutch in the dining room to hide HVAC ductwork; however, has been done as a sympathetic addition and incorporates raised wood panels with the design influenced by corner cabinets from the time period (Lounsbury 2004; Harper 2008:104; Lori Pickett, personal communication).

In 2006, the current owners added a large two-story addition off of the western gable end of the wing (Figure 75). The addition was constructed with brick exterior walls and a gambrel roof and nine-over-nine, six-over-nine, and six-over-six wood double-hung sash windows to mirror the original plantation house. Also added to the house are dormers on the 1950s wing, a one-story frame wing off the north end of the two-story addition, and a one-story frame rear porch. Though the interior of the new sections of the building are modern in design, the 1950s wing with mahogany walls provides a transition from the original to the 2006 addition which creates a transition space between the old and new sections.

None of the original outbuildings remain on the property. A sheep barn, located to the northwest of the house was constructed in the mid-twentieth century and the stable, chicken coop, and vehicle shed post 2000 by the current owners (Figures 76 and 77). The outbuildings are constructed in a manner though which does not detract from the historical appearance of the dwelling or the property.



Figure 75. Happer House (VDHR #131-0003), 3162 Ballahack Road, View Looking Northeast.



Figure 76. Mid-Twentieth Century Sheep Barn, View Looking Northwest.



Figure 77. Modern Stable, View Looking Northeast.

The interior of the original Happer House has been restored and reflects in appearance the era in which the building was constructed. Due to the house's severe deteriorated state in the mid-twentieth century many of the original architectural elements had to be replaced, though in-kind, or repaired. For example the plaster walls throughout the original section have been redone and some of the woodwork, although done in period detail. The wood paneled window insets; however, appear original. Some of the woodwork, including the window inset panels, has a raised grain indicating that these features may be original, but that the molding may have been stripped or sand blasted and repainted. The floors appear original in areas, but have been refinished.

The first floor comprises a large hallway (Figure 78) and an adjacent parlor and dining room off the hallway. The hallway contains wide floor boards, an open string staircase with turned balusters, deep set windows, molded cornice and chair rail. The china cabinet just inside the door was constructed in the 1950s to hide duct work (Figure 78). Although parts of the stairs such as many of the balusters have been replaced in-kind, a number of stair treads show substantial wear and appear original to the building (Figure 79).



Figure 78. First Floor Hallway, View Looking Southwest.



Figure 79. First Floor Hallway, View Looking Northeast.

The parlor off the hallway has a fully paneled fireplace surround, which appears to have been either stripped due to lack of paint layers or reconstructed during the 1950s restoration of the dwelling. The firebox bricks; however, appear original. Similarly the period-style cornice molding also has limited paint layers. Like the hallway the windows are deep. Circling the room is a molding chair rail set on a wider beaded board. Heating units have replaced the baseboards (Figure 80).

The dining room features the same flooring found throughout the first floor as well as deep windows. The fireplace surround and other moldings such as the cornice molding and chair rail have few paint layers indicating these pieces were stripped or replaced during the 1950s restoration, but in keeping with the house's period of construction. The large corner china closet was added by the current owners to hide HVAC ductwork; however, the cabinet is in the style of the period as well and does not detract from the historic appearance of the room. Similar to the parlor, the bricks in the firebox are original (Figures 81 and 82).



Figure 80. Parlor Fireplace Wall, View Looking Northwest.



Figure 81. Dining Room Fireplace Wall, View Looking West.



Figure 82. Dining Room Depicting Modern Corner Cabinet, View Looking Southeast.

The second floor is relatively unadorned and features simple window surrounds and sill as well as baseboards. No cornice molding is present, and in the case of the fireplace walls no surrounds are extant, if once present (Figure 83). The walls have also been re-plastered and the floors refinished or redone. A modern bathroom has been added in the southeast corner room and is accessed from the second floor hallway and southwest bedchamber.

The modern wing on the interior is a marked departure from the original section of the house (Figure 84), although the exterior is in keeping with the style of the house's period of construction. This space; however, does not detract from the historic portion of the dwelling due to a transitional butler's pantry, which obscures the view into the modern section of the building.



Figure 83. Second Floor Bedchamber (Southeast Room), View Looking Northwest.

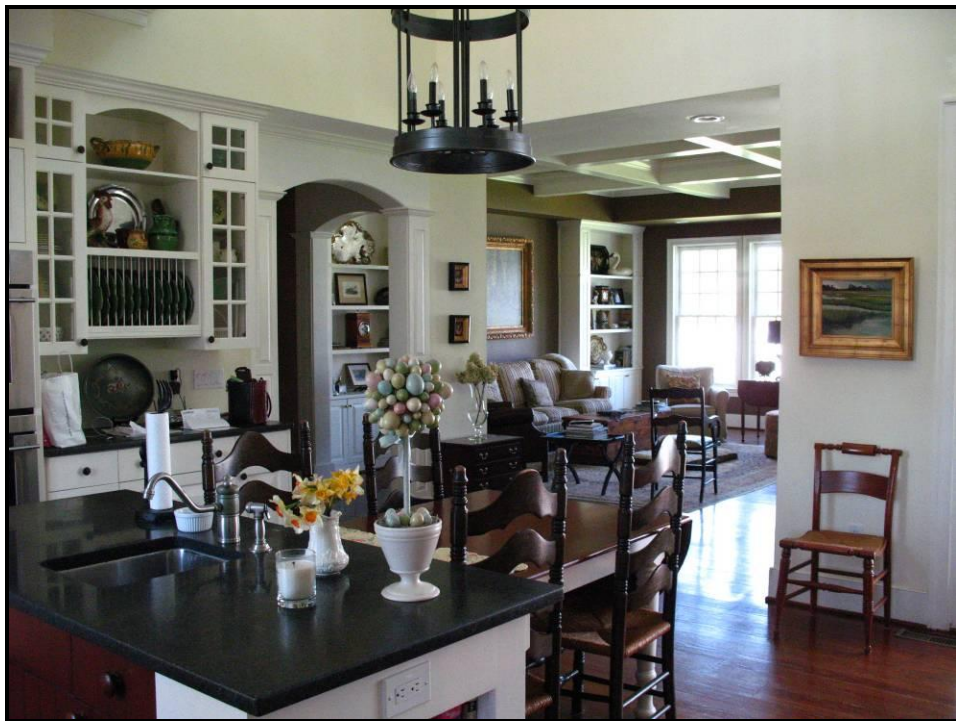


Figure 84. Kitchen in Modern Wing, View Looking North.

Powers House (VDHR #131-0005)

The Powers House, located at 3248 Battlefield Boulevard South, had been selected for an intensive level survey; however, due to access issues was surveyed at a reconnaissance level only. The house is one of several surviving examples of mid-to late eighteenth century gambrel-roofed dwellings in the rural area of the City of Chesapeake. Similar to the Halstead-Butts House (VDHR #131-0034), the house was constructed with brick end walls and framed front and rear walls. At a later date a brick veneer was added to the front façade. The original windows have been replaced with vinyl nine-over-nine sashes on the first floor and six-over-six in the upper floor space (Figure 85).

In the eighteenth century, the property belonged to James Wilson Sr., who owned a number of farm parcels including this 980 acre lot. In the early nineteenth century the land was purchased by Bassett Butt, who was rather well-to-do and owned at least 13 slaves, four horses, and luxury goods such as a silver watch and a tea table, among other items. At one time a still and a blacksmith shop were located on his large farm parcel. By 1821 Bassett Butt had died and in the following year his widow Caroline married Hollowell Williams. After the death of Williams, Caroline became sole owner of the property and resided on the plantation until her death in 1846. At that time the property was sold at auction and purchased by Willis Powers. A year later the property was sold to John C. Pritchard. Pritchard was, according to documents, a successful farmer, mainly focused on Indian corn and swine. At the death of Pritchard in the early 1880s the large tract of land was subdivided by his heirs into smaller parcels. Throughout the twentieth century, the tract of land on which the house was located got sold a number of times, particularly during the 1950s. Currently the property is owned by Allen and Theresa Perry (Hudlow and McCartney 1991:33-38; City of Chesapeake Deed Book 1046:439, 1567:319, 2954:105; 4633:513; 6493:239-241).



Figure 85. Powers House (VDHR #131-0005), 3248 Battlefield Boulevard, View Looking West.

Beechwood (VDHR #131-0008)

The property on which Beechwood was constructed was part of large landholding of both Littleton Tazewell and later Henry Garrett, but it was not until William C. Stewart purchased the land around 1859, that the construction of Beechwood began. At the start of the Civil War his son, William H. Stewart was integral in organizing the Jackson Greys. Stewart also held the distinction of reaching the rank of Lieutenant Colonel during the War. After the War Stewart became a prominent lawyer and community leader. William Stewart the elder died a couple of months after the Civil War ended and the daily farm management fell to his son, William until about 1870. After William H. Stewart left to pursue a career as a lawyer, Catherine, wife of William C. Stewart, continued on at Beechwood until her death in 1910. Catherine and William were buried in the family cemetery on the property. After Catherine's death the property was inherited by the Stewart sons and the property remained in the Stewart family until 1958 when the parcel and house were sold to Jack B. and Lampy Cartwright (Beckett and Downing 1995:3-14). The Cartwright family still retains ownership of the property.

Beechwood is a two-story, frame, five-bay, center hall dwelling supported by a raised brick foundation (Figure 86). Two one-story ells are located off each corner of the building and are also supported by a brick foundation. The exterior walls are clad in weatherboards and the hipped roof in seamed metal. Two large interior end chimneys are present in the main block of the house and in the rear gable ends of the ells. Between the ells across the rear elevation is a raised one-story shed-roofed porch which has been screened in. The house also features an

Italianate cornice and plywood covered window. The porch is no longer extant on the front facade.



Figure 86. Beechwood (VDHR #131-0008), 3728 Belle Haven Road, View Looking West.

Sanderson House (VDHR #131-0018)

The Sanderson House was constructed on lands owned by Edward Doughty in the last decade of the eighteenth century. At his death in 1801 the estate went to his widow, Sarah. In the next several months a number of property transactions were completed with Richard and Sarah Powell being the purchaser of the land and dwelling in 1802. Powell was a merchant by trade and also owned several slaves. By 1815 his wealth had grown to include several more slaves as well as luxury items such as mirrors, tea tables, and a silver watch. A year later Powell died and the plantation was left to his widow, Sarah. By 1822, Sarah had sold the plantation lands and house to Wilson Corprew. For the next several decades Corprew expanded his land holdings and by 1850 had amassed almost 2,000 acres and 30 slaves. However, by 1882 Corprew's property was put up for auction. The highest bidder was William C. Mercer, who resided in North Carolina. Eight years later the property was sold to Nathaniel Hathaway. Nathaniel and Elizabeth, then later Elizabeth retained ownership of the property until 1933 when Elizabeth died. The property then transferred to her daughters; Lulie H. Sanderson, Bessie H. Johnson, and Anne H. Davidson. The family maintained ownership of the house until 1982 when it was sold to Roger Smith and then to David E. Kirby (Hudlow and McCartney 1991:13-20). Currently the house is owned by Robert Parker.

The house is one-and-a-half-story dwelling supported by a brick foundation laid in a three course American bond pattern (Figure 87). The exterior retains its weatherboard siding and the gambrel roof remains covered in wood shingles. Brick exterior chimneys are located on either end of the main block and consist of one laid in a seven course American bond pattern and the other in a Flemish bond pattern. A one-story shed-roofed ell extends across the full-width of the dwelling and also has an exterior brick chimney laid in a Flemish bond pattern. The house also features four-over-four, six-over-six, and twelve-over-twelve wood double-hung sash windows with original molded surrounds.



Figure 87. Sanderson House (VDHR #131-0018), 4647 Battlefield Boulevard, View Looking North.

Butts-Holstead Plantation (VDH R#131-0034)

The Butts-Holstead House, constructed c. 1785, on lands owned by the Butt family. Current research suggests the house was built by Latimer Holstead subsequent to his purchase of the land from the heirs of Robert Butt in 1785. In his will, dated 1812, Latimer bequeathed his plantation house to his son, Samuel. In addition, Samuel inherited a number of slaves as well as all the livestock and approximately \$4,000.00 indicating that Latimer Holstead was a wealthy man in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. Samuel's will, in contrast, directed his heirs to sell the plantation to satisfy debts accrued during his lifetime and in 1847 the property was sold out of the Holstead family. In that year William Wood purchased the property. The property was then transferred to Samuel I. Brown in 1859. Brown was listed in the 1860 census as a physician and resided with his wife, Mary, and their four children; Margaret, Samuel, Mary and Rosa as well as a domestic servant, Margaret Ansel (United States Federal Census 1860). In

1884, Maggie Brown, presumably the daughter of Samuel and Mary, sold the property to Cora Wemple. Six years later the parcel went to auction and was purchased by George and Sophie Tyler. Around 1900, the property was purchased by John Cooper, whose family owned the parcel through the 1940s. The Cooper family cemetery is located down Taft Road from this property. In 1960, the father of Beth St. John, purchased the property and restored the dwelling. The family used the dwelling as a weekend house and then rented the property in the 1980s. During the years 1995 to 2001, the house was vacant, until the current owner moved in as a year round resident (Beth St. John, personal communication; Norfolk County Registry of Deeds; Norfolk County Will Book 1:135 and 4:82).

The Butts-Holstead Plantation House is a two-story, gambrel-roofed, three-bay dwelling with a large modern ell which was added in 2000. The house sits on a brick foundation laid in a Flemish bond pattern. The end walls of the dwelling are also laid in Flemish bond; however, the front and rear elevation walls are frame with vinyl siding (Figures 88 and 89). An interior brick chimney is located in each end of the building with a third interior side chimney in the original kitchen ell. The chimney in the kitchen area collapsed and was rebuilt during the renovations to the house in 2000. In addition the kitchen burned at one point in time and was redone (Beth St. John, personal communication). The modern ell addition features a gambrel roof, a garage and a screened-in porch as well as a modern exterior brick chimney. The wood sash windows noted during the 1987 survey have been replaced with four-over-four and six-over-six vinyl sashes throughout.

Two modern outbuildings are present on the property and include a frame shed and a three-bay, one-and-a-half-story garage supported by a concrete block foundation (Figure 90). The barn noted during the 1987 survey was removed due to extensive damage from Hurricane Isabelle (Beth St. John, personal communication).



Figure 88. Butts-Holstead Plantation (VDHR #131-0034), 1200 Taft Road, View Looking Northwest.



Figure 89. Butts-Holstead Plantation (VDHR #131-0034), 1200 Taft Road, View Looking East.



Figure 90. Garage, View Looking Northwest.

The interior of the house was restored in the 1960s when the current owner's father purchased the property. The dwelling had experienced some deterioration due to water damage and subsequent rot issues. During the restoration of the dwelling all the walls were taken down to the framing and in most cases re-plastered. Modern firebrick has been added to all the fireplaces and the window shutters are also a modern addition. Much of the woodwork; however, is original to the building, although restored (Beth St. John, personal communication).

The first floor of the original block contains the parlor and dining room. The center exterior entry door leads directly into the parlor. No hallway is present. The door, although period in appearance is not original to the building, but was replaced in the 1960s due to rot issues. The parlor features a full paneled fireplace wall, flat panel wainscoting with chair rail and period cornice molding and window and door surrounds (Figure 91). The staircase also features raised panels as well as turned balusters, several of which have been replaced (Beth St. John, personal communication), and a closed string which extends part way up the rear wall. A majority of the treads exhibit a substantial amount of wear. Although originally a dog leg stair, the stair now branches in a T to access the modern two-story ell (Figures 92 and 93).

The dining room also contains a paneled fireplace surround; however, the walls surrounding the windows are plaster, unlike the parlor. The molding surrounding the firebox and cornice molding is also similar in profile as that found in the parlor (Figures 94 and 95). Flat panel wainscoting encircles the room as well (Figure 96). A raised six-panel door provides access to the parlor and to the kitchen addition; however, the latter door is not original to the building, but period in style (Beth St. John, personal communication).

Rooms in the second floor are relatively unadorned and feature little molding with the exception of the door surrounds, which are plain boards with a beaded edge (Figures 97 and 98). In the northern bedchamber the window in the rear wall has been enclosed and converted to a bookshelf. A modern bathroom has also been added to the second floor.



Figure 91. Living Room Fireplace Wall, View Looking North.



Figure 92. Staircase, View Looking Southwest.



Figure 93. Staircase from Second Floor Hallway Looking West towards Modern Ell.



Figure 94. Detail of Fireplace Surround Molding in Dining Room, View Looking Southwest.

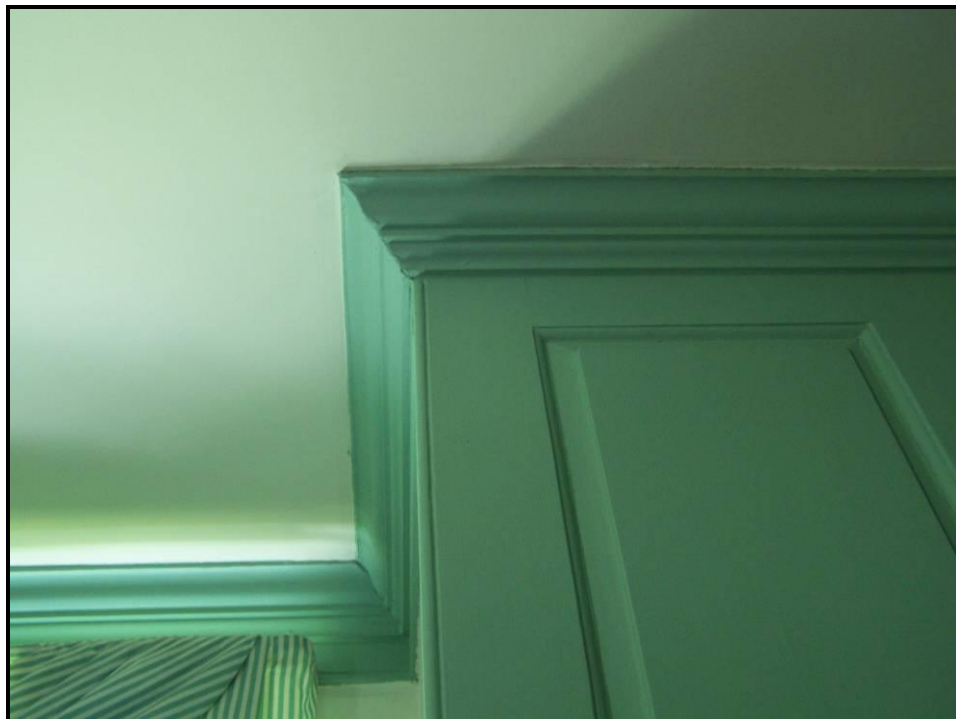


Figure 95. Detail of Cornice Molding in Dining Room, View Looking Southwest.



Figure 96. Detail of Dining Room Wainscoting, View Looking Southeast.



Figure 97. Detail of Fireplace in Second Floor Bedchamber, View Looking North.



Figure 98. Detail of Beaded Door Surround, Second Floor Hallway, View Looking Southeast.

Gertie School (VDHR #131-0068)

The Gertie School is a c. 1924 school constructed on a parcel of land carved out of the R. S. Poyner estate (Figure 99). The parcel was conveyed to the County School Board of Norfolk County in March 1924 and later deeded to the City of Chesapeake in 1970 (Norfolk County Deed 538:369 and 1562:452). The school was closed in 1954. Currently the building serves as meeting space for the Wallaceton Raritan Club.

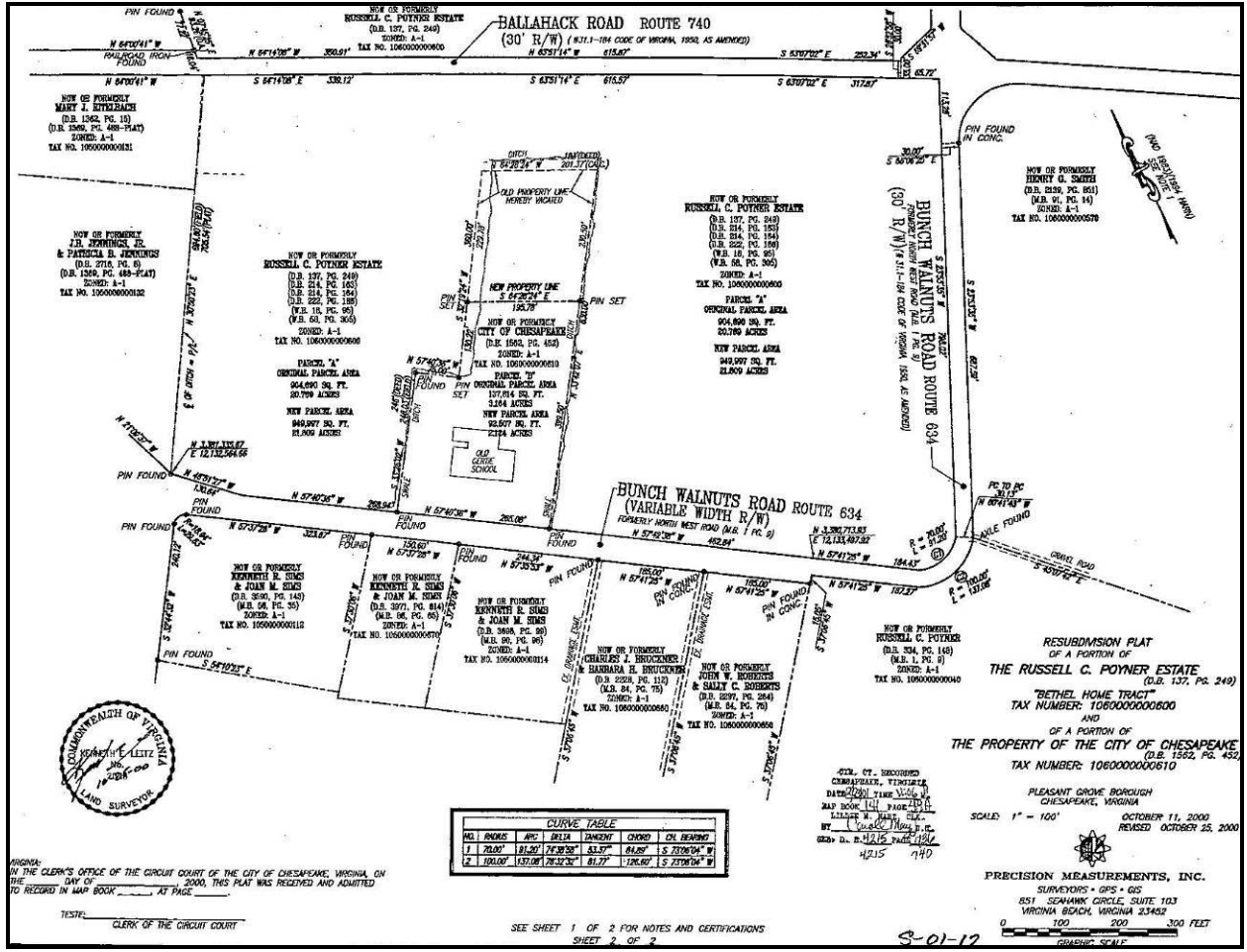


Figure 99. Plat Showing the Location of the Gertie School (City of Chesapeake Map Book 141:49A).

The Gertie School sits on a level 2.124 acre lot on the north side of Bunch Walnuts Road and is accessed by a circular gravel driveway. The rectangular architecturally intact one-story school features a projecting center gable with a bank of four, tall, six-over-six wood double-hung sash windows (Figure 100). An entry with a small gable-roofed hood is located on either side of the gable-roofed projection. To the east and west, respectively, are additional banks of four wood sash windows. These windows are mirrored on the rear elevations. Centered on the rear of the school is a hipped-roof ell with a large brick chimney associated with the boiler (Figure 101). The exterior of the building is constructed of brick in a five-course American bond pattern with a brick water table near the ground surface. The exterior of the building also retains its exposed rafter ends, four-over-four wood sash windows on the ell, wood and glass panel doors, and weatherboards in the gable ends. A round multi-light window is centered in each gable. Although the windows in the east and west gable end are covered with plywood, it is believed that the glass is still extant.



Figure 100. Gertie School (VDHR #131-0068), 4032 Bunch Walnuts Road, View Looking North.



Figure 101. Gertie School (VDHR #131-0068), 4032 Bunch Walnuts Road, View Looking West.

The interior of the Gertie School is equally intact architecturally and retains its auditorium stage, four classrooms, door plates, interior doors and surrounds as well as baseboards and chair rail moldings. The auditorium space is a large room centered within the main block of the building and features wood floors, a blackboard at either end, complete with chalk tray, plaster walls, and wood floored stage with pilasters on either side. The only visible alteration is the addition of a modern drop ceiling, which can be removed (Figures 102 and 103).

Four classrooms, two on each side of the centered auditorium, retain a high degree of architectural integrity. Each room has wood floors and is outfitted with blackboards on three of the four walls, including the window wall, with vertical board wainscoting with a chair rail-style molding which also serves as a chalk tray. All of which remain. The fourth wall has a large closet centered on the wall with large sliding wood doors that run along a track in the floor. The bottom of each door is cut out to enable wet shoes and coats to air. Each closet contains a perforated wooden shelf for hats and glove as well as the original hooks for the children's coats. A frieze approximately a little less than two-thirds the way up the wall consists of wide boards with picture rail molding above. The walls remain plastered, which utilizes ribbed metal lath underneath. Although several areas throughout the classroom ceiling have some loss of plaster due to water infiltration, overall the plaster walls and ceiling are intact. The northwest classroom has been converted to a large kitchen; however, aside from the addition of a door, which provides access to the adjacent room, and a tiled floor, the historic fabric of the classroom remains intact. The three other classrooms are currently used for storage (Figures 104-106).

The ell houses the restrooms as well as the boiler room, which is a large area centered behind the stage. A majority of the walls of the ell are brick – no plaster was added to the surface; however, a drop ceiling has been added to each restroom. The boiler room is sectioned off into two spaces with a brick partial wall separating the furnace/boiler area from the wood storage area (Figure 107). To the east of the wood storage area is a small room of unknown function which is accessed through a reinforced metal door.



Figure 102. Auditorium (VDHR #131-0068), View Looking Northwest.



Figure 103. Auditorium (VDHR #131-0068), View Looking North towards Stage.



Figure 104. Southeast Classroom (VDHR #131-0068), View Looking North.



Figure 105. Northeast Classroom (VDHR #131-0068), View Looking Northeast.



Figure 106. Northwest Classroom, now Kitchen (VDHR #131-0068), View Looking North.



Figure 107. Boiler Room (VDHR #131-0068), View Looking Southwest.

Etheridge House (VDHR #131-0089)

The parcel on which the dwelling sits was owned by the Etheridge family in 1887 (Figure 108). The family owned large tracts of land together known as Scotland Farm. The mid-nineteenth century deeds are complex and it is unclear which parcel the house sits on. There are several plats associated with Scotland Farm and the Etheridge family; however, none depict the house located at the end of John Etheridge Road. Consequently a definitive chain of title was not able to be completed at this time. The large parcel was purchased in 1964; however, by the City of Norfolk and contained over 1012 acres, and according to tax records is listed as part of 425 Harrell Road (City of Chesapeake Deed Book 1392:123).

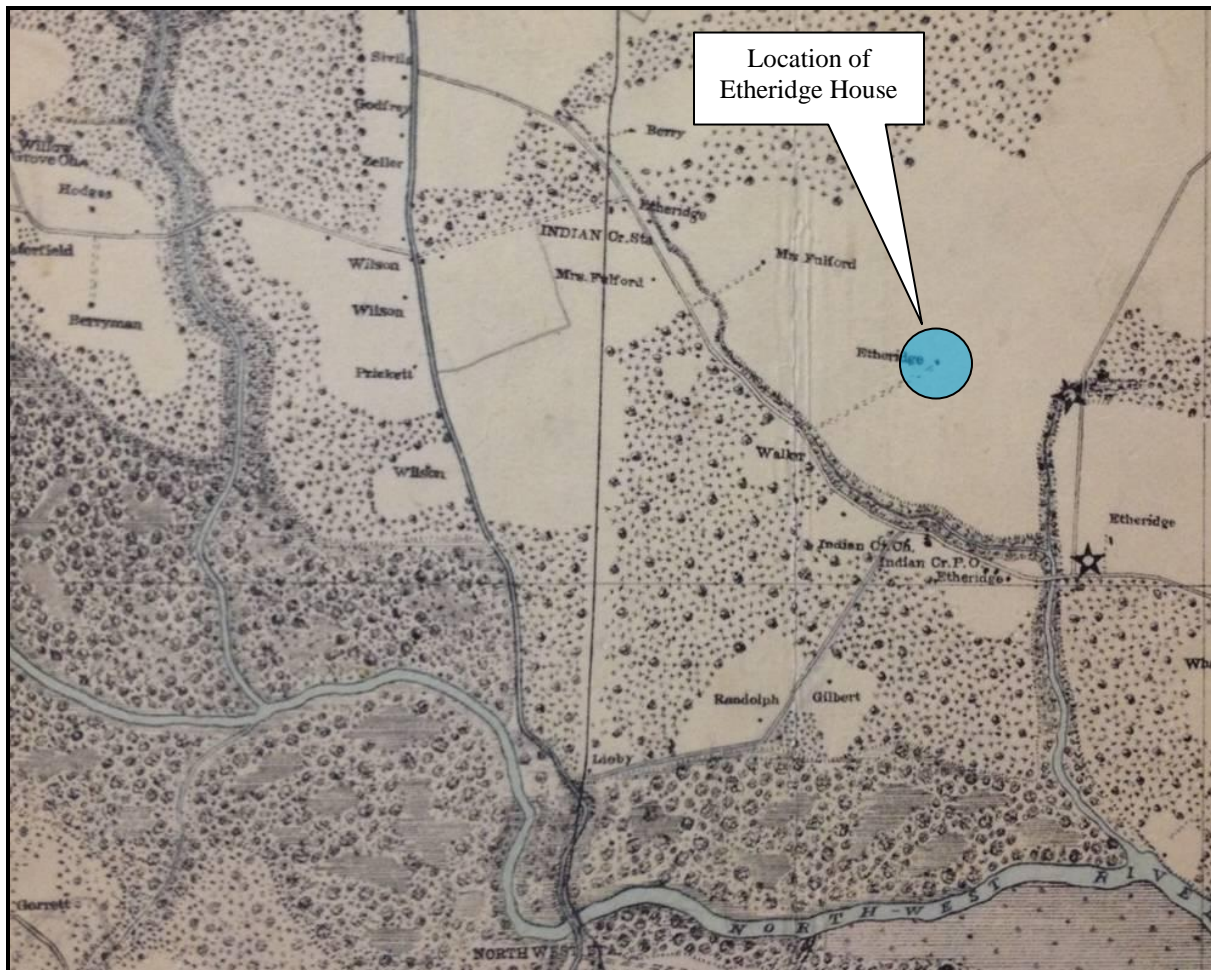


Figure 108. Detail of 1887 Map of Norfolk County Depicting the Location of the Etheridge House (Collection of the Chesapeake Public Library, Wallace Room, Chesapeake, Virginia).

The house is a two-story, three-bay, side hall plan building with a full-width two-story rear ell. The exterior walls are clad in asbestos siding and the roof in seamed metal. A one-story shed-

roofed porch extends across the front facade and was at one time screened-in. Located off the northwest gable end is an exterior parged chimney with a brick exterior gable end chimney located on the rear of the ell (Figures 109-110). The house also features two small gable-roofed additions off the southeast elevation of the ell. Fenestrations include two-over-two and six-over-six wood double-hung sash windows, a c. 1960s flat wood door with three-lights, and original door surround with four-light transom and sidelights.

Located behind the dwelling is a one-story gable-roofed garage which appears to date post 1940. The exterior walls are also clad in asbestos shingles and the roof in asphalt shingles. Two garage bay doors are located on the front façade, although one door is missing and the other severely damaged. A window is located above the garage bay doors on the front façade. A single-story shed-roofed addition has been added to the rear of the garage which is sheathed in metal. The garage is engulfed in vines and overgrown grasses and could not be accessed.



Figure 109. Etheridge House (VDHR #131-0089), 635 John Etheridge Road, View Looking Northeast.



Figure 110. Etheridge House (VDHR #131-0089), 635 John Etheridge Road, View Looking Northwest.

The interior of the Etheridge House has been altered by the removal of an interior wall which created a large room on the first floor of the main block instead of a room and entry hallway and the plaster walls have been replaced with dry wall. The ceiling of the main room on the first floor is also drywall; however, where sections have been vandalized the lath and plaster is visible. The lath in this section is machine made four-foot strips. In addition the firebox has been enclosed and the surround removed. Other additions to the room include a modern chair rail and wall-to-wall carpet. The room does; however, retain its original mid-nineteenth century Greek Revival door and window surrounds as well as the raised panels under each window (Figures 111 and 112). The second floor of the main block was not accessible due to safety concerns.

The two-story ell contains a relatively unadorned room behind the original parlor with a kitchen beyond (Figure 113). A side hallway with staircase to the second floor is also located in the ell in the southern section of the addition. The flooring in this area has severe structural issues and has been covered with plywood. The rooms on the first floor of the ell have also had their plaster walls and ceiling removed and drywall added. Framing in the kitchen indicates that the original ceiling was higher and plastered. The ceiling was then lowered. The joists for both the original ceiling and the lowered ceiling are both constructed of rough sawn dimensional lumber which appears to date to the end of the nineteenth or the beginning of the twentieth century (Figure 114). The second floor in this section of the dwelling was also not accessible due to safety concerns.



Figure 111. First Floor Room of Main Block, View Looking North.



Figure 112. First Floor Room of Main Block, View Looking Northwest.



Figure 113. Kitchen in Ell, View Looking Northeast.



Figure 114. Detail of Ceiling in Kitchen, View Looking Southeast.

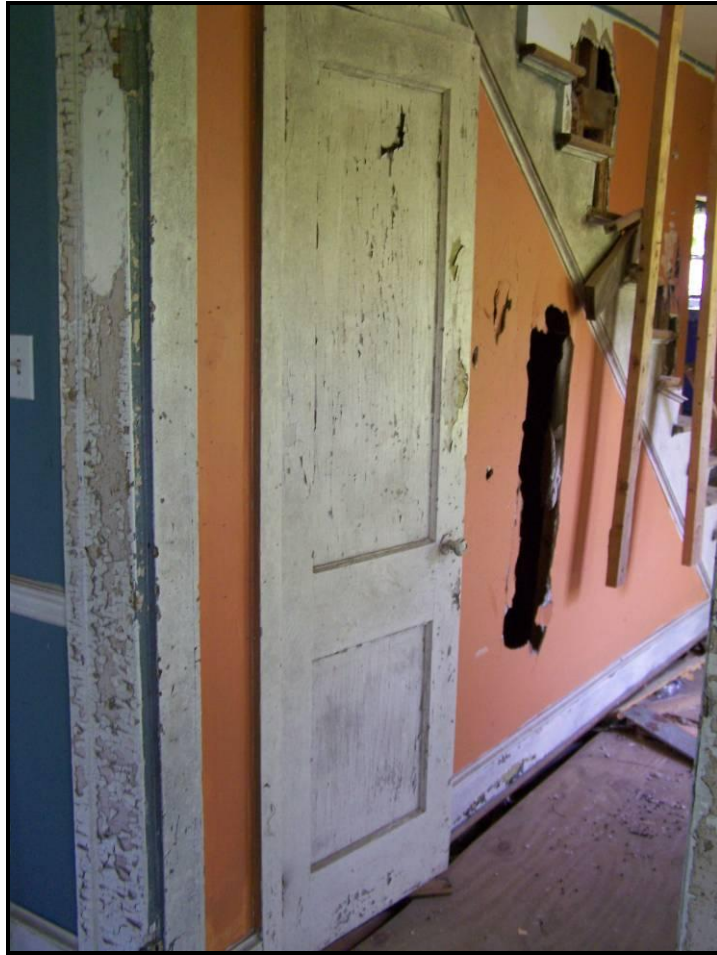


Figure 115. Detail of Door under Stairs in Ell Hallway, View Looking North.

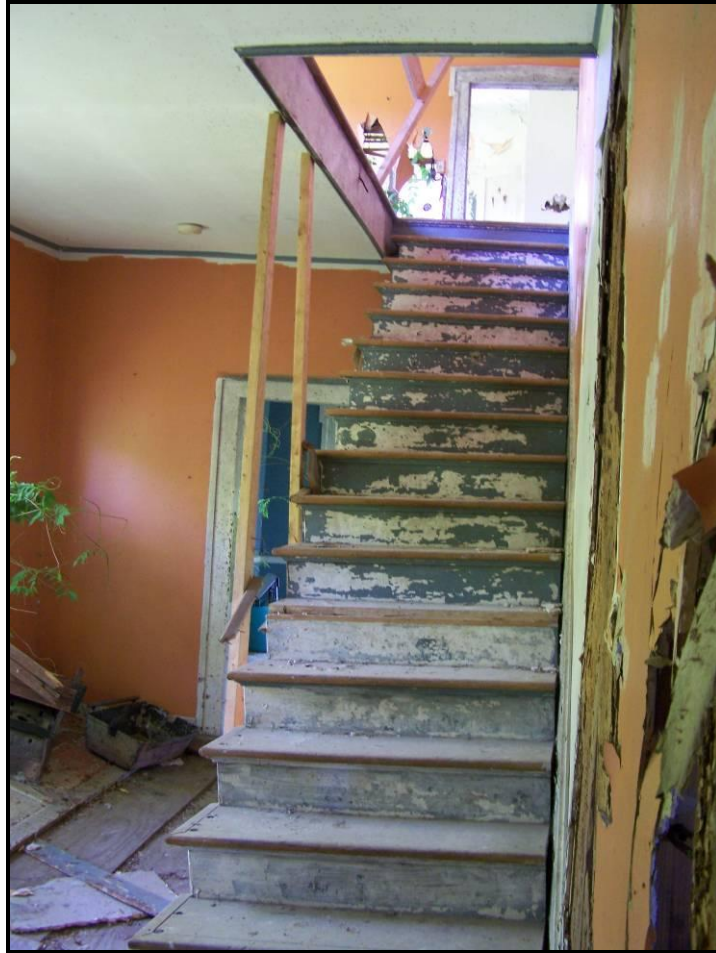


Figure 116. Stair Detail in Ell, View Looking Southwest.

Good Hope United Methodist Church (VDHR #131-0107)

The Good Hope United Methodist Church, constructed c. 1871, began as a rectangular one-room building supported by large brick piers. Brick in-fill has been added since. The main portion of the building is constructed with cypress trees from the swamps behind the church. A saw mill was set up in the early 1870s during the church's construction (Jay Edwards, personal communication). According to historical sources, the original smaller church, constructed c. 1848 on land donated by Laban Hall and Israel Foreman, was moved back prior to the current building's construction (Cross 1985:193; Chesapeake Historic Structures).



Figure 117. Detail of 1887 Map of Norfolk County Depicting the Location of the Good Hope Church (Collection of the Chesapeake Public Library, Wallace Room, Chesapeake, Virginia).

In 1902 the gable-roofed vestibule, with separate entry doors on either side of the vestibule, and tower were added. The doors were converted to windows in 1954 when the center entry door on the front of the vestibule was added. The rear addition was added in 1952 and functions as office space and for Sunday school (Figure 118). Behind the church is the c. 1960 social hall which was constructed on the location of the parish house (Jay Edwards, personal communication).

Currently the exterior of the church is clad in aluminum siding with a relatively new metal roof. The original weatherboards, although covered, are visible in the attic space between the original building and the 1952 addition. The windows are paired wood sashes with a geometric stained glass pattern in the sanctuary and multi-light wood sash in the vestibule with pointed arch mullions in the top sash as well as in the transom over the entry door. Louvered pointed arch openings are located in the tower. Windows in the 1952 Sunday school addition are six-over-six wood double-hung sashes. Other features visible on the exterior are a brick interior flue, scalloped wood shingles in the pediment of the vestibule, and original molded cornice.



Figure 118. Good Hope United Methodist Church (VDHR #131-0107), 1633 Benefit Road, View Looking Southeast.

The interior is relatively unadorned, but does contain a number of original features including the cypress floorboards, chair rail, window and door surround molding, and curved alter. Bead-board wainscoting is also present (Figures 119-121). The doors on the rear wall of the original building are a mid-twentieth century addition to provide access to the Sunday school addition behind. Originally the openings were windows similar to those still extant in the sanctuary. The addition contains a number of unadorned rooms off a center hallway and retains its plaster walls and a majority of the original mid-twentieth century interior doors (Figure 122). The attic of the main block is accessed from this 1952 addition. Visible in this space are the original late nineteenth century weatherboards on the rear gable end and the remains of a louvered window. The roof framing is substantial and is constructed of dimensional rough sawn lumber. The framing consists of the primary rafters with narrow ridge board and a second set of rafters with collar ties lower down. The second set of rafters is supported by rabbeted vertical framing of various heights depending on location. Roof sheathing boards vary in width as well with the wider boards lower down (Figure 123). Also present in the attic are the metal rods which supported the original lighting fixtures for the church.

The cemetery associated with the church is located across the street and is a 1.5 acre parcel which is relatively level (Figures 124 and 125). A short gravel and grass drive provides access. The cemetery contains over 100 grave markers. Most of the markers are typical forms executed in marble and granite. Although the artistic value of the cemetery is low, several of the older marble markers placed in the cemetery are obelisks. A majority of the markers have little or no ornamentation, only inscriptions. A number of Chesapeake families are interred in the cemetery

including John West of West Plantation, John T. West's wife Alice Pell, associated with the Foreman-West House at 2261 West Road (see below), as well as members of the Miller and McCoy family, among others. The oldest section appears to be located on either side of the access drive close to the road in the southern half of the cemetery with one of the earliest graves being that of William West who died in 1845 (Figure 126).



Figure 119. Sanctuary of Good Hope United Methodist Church (VDHR #131-0107), View Looking West.



Figure 120. Sanctuary of Good Hope United Methodist Church (VDHR #131-0107), View Looking Northwest.



Figure 121. Sanctuary of Good Hope United Methodist Church (VDHR #131-0107), View Looking East.



Figure 122. Hallway of 1952 Sunday School Addition (VDHR #131-0107), View Looking Northwest.



Figure 123. Detail of Attic Framing of Original 1871 Church (VDHR #131-0107), View Looking West.



Figure 124. Good Hope United Methodist Church Cemetery (VDHR #131-0107), Benefit Road, View Looking Northwest.



Figure 125. Good Hope United Methodist Church Cemetery (VDHR #131-0107), Benefit Road, View Looking Southwest.



Figure 126. Grave of William West, Good Hope United Methodist Church Cemetery (VDHR #131-0107), Benefit Road, View Looking West.

Jackson House (VDHR #131-0217)

The Jackson House, which was purchased by William A. Jackson in 1858 from the daughters, Elizabeth and Mary, of Joseph Pritchard (Cross 1985:96), is a two-story, three-bay dwelling supported by a brick foundation. The exterior walls are clad in weatherboards and the roof in seamed metal. A two-story gable-roofed ell has been constructed off the rear of the dwelling and is now connected to the one-story barn behind. The house also features exterior brick chimneys on the gable ends of the main block as well as the rear ell. Although the front hipped roof porch is partially enclosed, the front entry is fully visible and features hexagonal wood columns and paired three panel wood doors with circular rosettes. Other features include a partially enclosed hipped-roof front porch, shed-roofed wing off the south elevation of the ell, and six-over-six and six-over-nine wood double-hung sash windows (Figure 127).



Figure 127. Jackson House (VDHR #131-0217), 1000 Centerville Turnpike, View Looking Northwest.

The Jackson-Hearing Cemetery, located at the northeast corner of the property, contains the graves of at least nine members of the Jackson and Herring (as spelled on the grave stones) families including that of William A. Jackson who purchased the property in 1858. Although the cemetery is overgrown it still retains its wrought iron fence (Figure 128). Most of the graves are granite with small abstract floral designs.



Figure 128. Overview of the Jackson-Hearing Cemetery (VDHR #131-0217), View Looking North.

Riddick House (VDHR #131-0225)

The house is a two-story, L-shaped dwelling with a one-story gable-roofed ell (Figure 129). The exterior sheathing appears to be aluminum siding, which may have replaced the weatherboards noted during the 1987 survey, and the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. A one-story wrap-around porch extends across the front facade and continues along a portion of the northern elevation. The porch features a seamed metal roof, wood columns and lattice underpinning. Additional architectural features include gable end returns, plain board window surrounds, interior flue, and two-over-two wood double-hung sash windows.



Figure 129. Riddick House (VDHR #131-0225), 2328 Centerville Turnpike, View Looking North.

Ives-Wilson House/Wood Farm (VDHR #131-0226)

The Ives-Wilson House, located at 2410 Centerville Turnpike, was reportedly built by a member of the Sanderson family in the mid-1860s (Carey 31 October 2010); however, the architectural features extant on the interior of the dwelling appear to date the house to the 1850s. Sanderson, on the 1887 *Map of Norfolk County*, was depicted as owning land on both the east and west sides of what is now known as the Centerville Turnpike (Figure 30). By the early 1890s the parcel was in possession of John Dozier, who in 1892 sold three parcels, which totaled 132 acres gross, to Luther C. Ives (Norfolk County Deed Book 171:394).

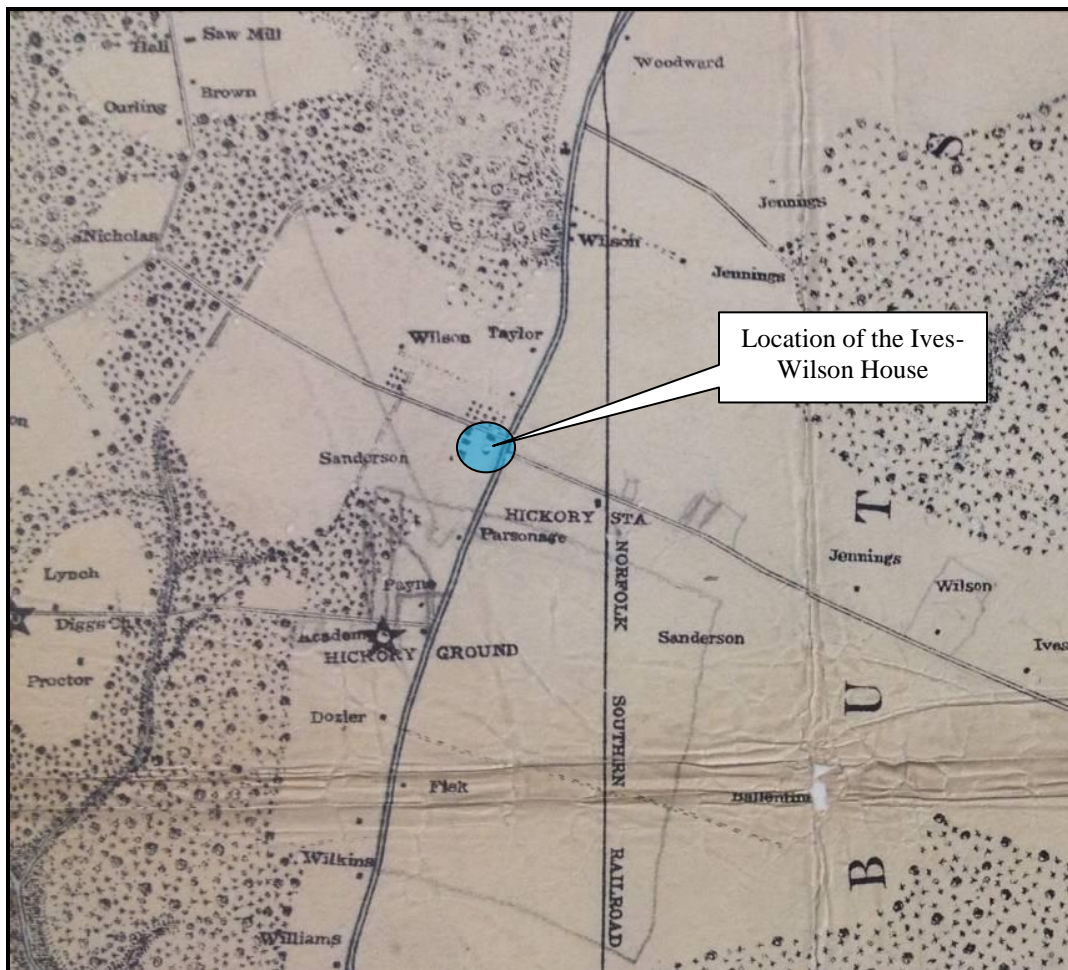


Figure 130. Detail of 1887 Map of Norfolk County Depicting Location of the Superintendent's House at Wallaceton (Collection of the Chesapeake Public Library, Wallace Room, Chesapeake, Virginia).

Luther Ives, born about 1846 to Amos and Martha Ives, was a Civil War veteran, who served as a courier in the Virginia Calvary under General Lunsford Lomax (Carey 24 October 2010). After the War he returned to Norfolk County, now Chesapeake, and in 1870 was listed with his parents in Butts Road Township. Luther's father Amos was listed as a farmer, and a rather well-to-do one with his real estate valued at over 21,600.00 and his personal worth estimated at 2,000.00 and on the 1887 Map of Norfolk County a large number of properties were labeled as being owned by the Ives family. Luther was listed as farmer in 1870 and presumably helped his father. Three of Luther's siblings were also listed as part of the household; Jetson (age 19), Eugene (age 16), and Edwin (age 13) (United States Federal Census 1870). By 1880, Luther had married Clara Flora (age 19) and the couple had three children; a four year old daughter Mattie, two year old son Amos, and a month old son, Richard. In 1900, Luther and Clara had been married for 26 years and had seven children; however, only four survived; Luther C. (age 18), Flora (age 16), Fitzhugh (age 13), and Lillie (age 10). Also listed in the household in 1900 were Luther and Clara's granddaughter Mattie Randolph (age 6), an African-American farm laborer named Armistead Coffee (age 48) and Julie Edmonds (age 20), a house servant, also African-

American (United States Federal Census 1900; Carey 31 October 2010). By 1910 only two of the Ives children were listed in the household; Flora Ives Williams, widowed, and Lillie Ives. Others listed in the household include the Ives' granddaughter Mattie Randolph and grandson Albert Williams (United States Federal Census 1910).

Luther died two years later and at the death of Luther in March of 1912 the property passed to his wife, Clara and included the 73-acre farm with dwelling house as well as an additional tract of land adjacent to the Norfolk & Southern Railroad, which contained approximately 48 acres. As stipulated in his will, at the death of Clara the two parcels, including the house, were to pass to his granddaughter Mattie Randolph Wood. Luther's other surviving children also received subdivided tracts of land which belonged to his farm known as Sourwood, which totaled over 820 acres (Norfolk County Will Book 11:68). Clara Ives survived her husband by almost 32 years and died on February 13, 1944. At that time the house and farm passed to Mattie Randolph Wood. At the death of Mattie Wood in 1979 the property was inherited by Barbara Wood Nelson, her daughter, who at the time lived in California (City of Chesapeake Will Book 11:68 and 46:11).

In 1980, a 64.24 acre portion of Wood Farm (Figure 131) was sold by Barbara Randolph Wood to Tarkington Properties Limited, who immediately sold the property to Blevin and Brenda Pleasants. Plans were drawn-up in 1984 for a residential development, known as Hickory Ridge. As part of the plans of the development the house was moved 300 feet to east. Two years later, the Pleasants sold the parcel to Glenn and Kathy Riley. In 1991, John and Tracy Abnet, the current owners purchased the lot (City of Chesapeake Deeds 1897:324-327; 2220:748; 2669:105; 3700:424; and 5861:1). Currently the lot on which the house sits encompasses 2.131 acres and is shielded from the modern development by a wooded area to the west and south (City of Chesapeake Tax Records).

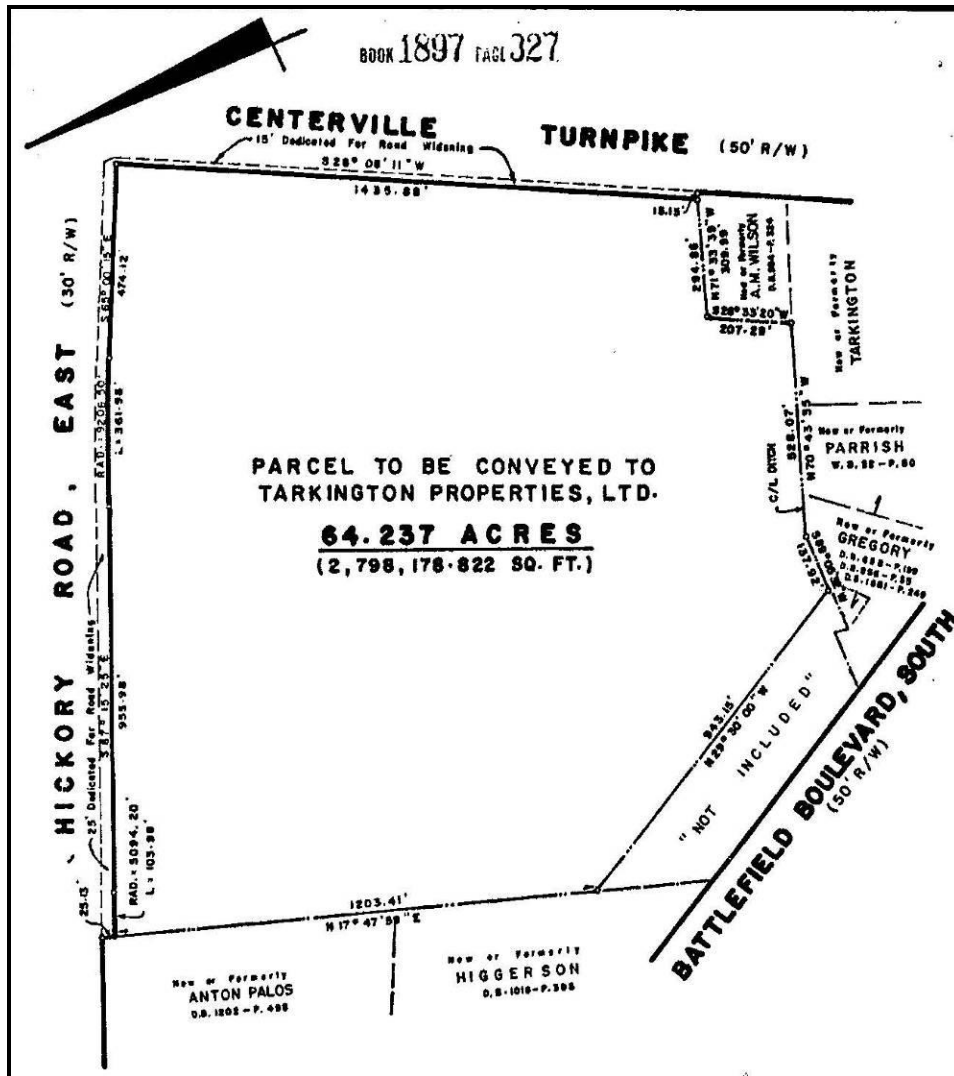


Figure 131. Plat of 64.24-Acre Parcel Sold to Tarkington Properties Limited (Source: City of Chesapeake Deed Book 1897:327, City of Chesapeake Registry of Deeds).

The Ives-Wilson House is a two-story, five-bay dwelling supported by a brick foundation with a two-story kitchen ell (Figures 132 and 133). A one-story shed-roofed addition was added at a later date and houses a laundry room and mud room. The exterior of the dwelling is clad in aluminum siding and the gable roof in seamed metal. The house also features a one-story hipped roof, three-bay front porch with wood columns and pilasters on brick piers. Due to the deteriorated condition of the original porch the current porch is an in-kind reconstruction. The house also features pedimented gable ends, interior end brick chimneys, and molded cornice. Fenestration includes original six-over-six wood sash windows with plain board surrounds, and six-panel wood door with fluted pilaster door surround featuring a multiple-light transom and three-light sidelights (Figure 134).



Figure 132. Ives-Wilson House (VDHR #131-0226), 2410 Centerville Turnpike, View Looking West.



Figure 133. Ives-Wilson House (VDHR #131-0226), 2410 Centerville Turnpike, View Looking South.



Figure 134. Front Entry Detail of the Ives-Wilson House (VDHR #131-0226), 2410 Centerville Turnpike, View Looking West.

The interior of the house contains a parlor and dining room on either side of a central hallway and a kitchen in the first floor of the ell. A small bathroom has been added under the rear section of the stairs. The second floor mirrors the first in plan including a central small bathroom. After the dwelling was moved, the original plaster walls replaced with a new plaster surface.

The first floor of the dwelling contains much of its architectural integrity, although some additions and alterations have been made. The parlor or north room has had the most alterations including the replacement of the fireplace surround and the addition of “boxed beams” in a grid pattern on the ceiling; however, the room retains its window surrounds, wainscoting, original flooring and interior entry doors (Figures 135-137).

The hallway contains its original, although salvaged, staircase with decorative scroll-work and turned spindles (Figures 138 and 139). The plain board closed string with molded trim also remains as does the mid-nineteenth century Greek Revival door surrounds with plinth blocks (Figure 140). In addition, the floors have had checkerboard pattern added.

The southern room or dining also retains its original window and door surrounds, interior doors, flooring, baseboards, and wainscoting. The moldings and wainscoting in this room are similar and consistent with the molding found in the parlor and hallway. Like the parlor; however, the fireplace surround has been altered, probably at the time the building was moved. Original fireplace surrounds do survive in both the upstairs bedchambers in addition to the flooring and door and window surround molding (Figures 141-144). The molding in the second floor is less formal than the first and does not include the pointed cornice molding and frieze.

The two-story ell contains a kitchen on the first floor and a bed chamber on the second, which is accessed by a rear staircase. The window and door surround are original and similar to those found in the main block of the house. New kitchen cabinets have been added as well as a modern exterior door, which accesses the pool area on the south side of the house, and new flooring; however, the original flooring still survives underneath. The second floor bedchamber above the kitchen is relatively unadorned; however, it also includes the same window and door surround molding found throughout the second floor. Both the kitchen and bedchamber in the ell have had their respective fireplaces enclosed.



Figure 135. Fireplace Wall in Parlor, View Looking North.



Figure 136. "Boxed Beams" added to Parlor Ceiling, View Looking North.



Figure 137. Original Wainscoting in Parlor, View Looking Southeast.



Figure 138. Detail of First Floor Hallway Staircase, View Looking North.

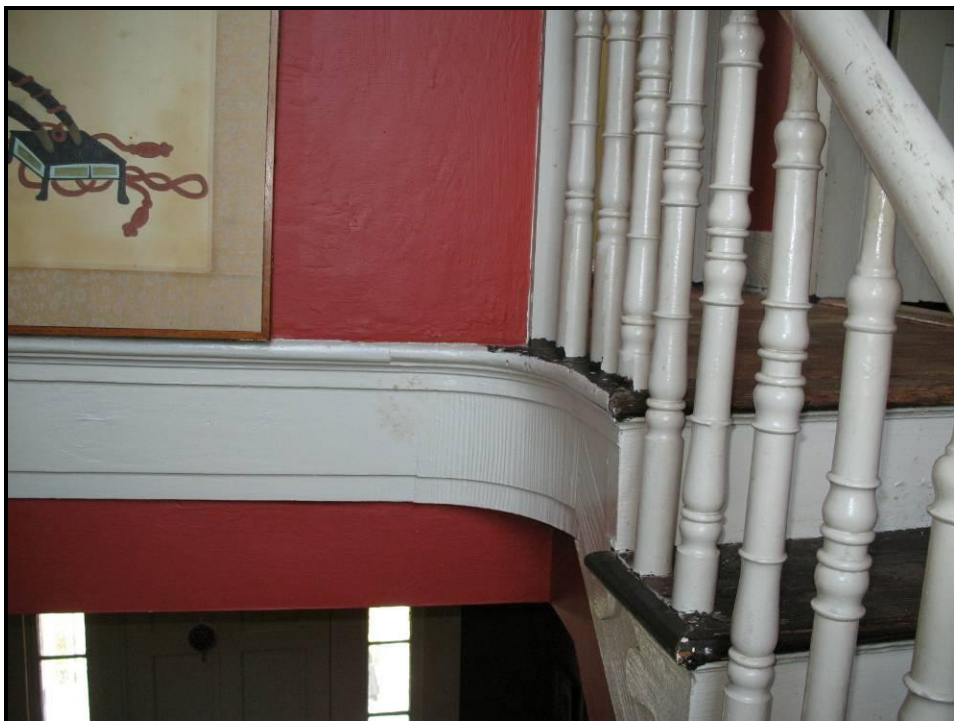


Figure 139. Detail of Curved Staircase Molding, View Looking Northwest.



Figure 140. Door Surround on North Wall of Hallway, View Looking Northeast.



Figure 141. Dining Room Fireplace Wall, View Looking Southwest.



Figure 142. Detail of Dining Room Wainscoting, View Looking Southeast.



Figure 143. Detail of Dining Room Door Surround, View Looking Northwest.



Figure 144. Fireplace Surround, Second Floor South Bedchamber, View Looking Southwest.

Butts House/Methodist Parsonage (VDHR #131-0227)

The house is a two-story, two-bay side hall dwelling with one-story gable-roofed ell (Figure 145). The exterior walls are clad in aluminum siding and the roof in seamed metal. A one-story three-bay porch extends across the front facade and features a hipped roof and square wood posts with ornate brackets. Other architectural features include a central interior brick chimney, which appears atypical for this area, and eight-over-eight vinyl sash windows, which may have replaced wood sashes of the same configuration.



Figure 145. The Butts House/Methodist Parsonage (VDHR #131-0227), 2516 Centerville Turnpike, View Looking West.

Foreman-West House, 2261 West Road (VDHR #131-0234)

The house located at 2261 West Road was part of the landholdings of John T. West, son of John and Sarah West, during the late nineteenth century until his death in 1908. The land on which the house is sited was purchased by West in 1869 from the estate of Miles Foreman, who died seized and possessed, at auction for the price of \$900.00 and was part of a larger 75 acre parcel (Norfolk County Deed Book 91:487-488 and Will Book 10:135-137). According to census records John T. West was a farmer whose agricultural production centered mainly on Indian corn. In 1870 he was listed as owning one horse, three milk cows, three non-specified cattle, and 22 swine. Of the approximately 70 acres, 30 were under cultivation and 40 were woodlands (United States Federal Census 1870; United States Federal Agricultural Census 1870). It should be noted that there are two John West's listed in the census. The John West who owned the

dwelling located at 2261 West Road was differentiated by the middle initial “T” and was the smaller landowner of the two (Figure 146). He does not appear to be associated with the West Plantation.



Figure 146. Detail of 1887 Map of Norfolk County Depicting J. T. West’s Landholdings (Collection of the Chesapeake Public Library, Wallace Room, Chesapeake, Virginia).

According to West’s will, dated July 6, 1907, the parcel with the dwelling was to go to his ward, J. Anna Hodges at his death. J. Anna also inherited a horse named Traveller, a set of bedroom furniture of her choice, and a dining table and wares (Norfolk County Will Book 10:135-137). In 1908, J. Anna sold the property to Harry W. West. The property was purchased three years later by Virginns O. Cassell Jr. Cassell was a Civil Engineer by occupation according to the 1920 census records and lived with his wife Mary. During the first half of the twentieth century, the property exchanged hands twice more prior to the ownership of the Mitchell family. In 1930, the property was sold to John Lindsay Parrish, a restaurant proprietor, and in 1946, to Dorothy Elizabeth Waller (Norfolk County Deeds 362:57-58; 592:430 and 841:149; United States Federal Census 1920 and 1930).

In February of 1950, Dorothy Waller sold the property to William B. Mitchell (Norfolk County Deed 975:326-328). The visible renovations to the dwelling were done during the time the Mitchells owned the property. The Mitchells owned the property for over 40 years. At the death of William Mitchell in 1983, approximately 4 acres (the current size of the property) including the house, outbuildings, and possessions within the house passed to William's wife, Mary. His son, Byron Mitchell received the remaining improved and woodland acreage. In 1995, at the death of Mary, the property was inherited by her three daughters, Mary E. Harkness, Ruth Midgette, and Nancy G. Brantley, who in turn sold the 4.33 acres to Noah and Rose Beachly in 1996 and in 2002 the property was purchased by the current owners, Brian and Tonya Lamb (Figure 147; City of Chesapeake Will Book 50:789 and 79:6; City of Chesapeake Deed Book 3386:62 and 4633:23).

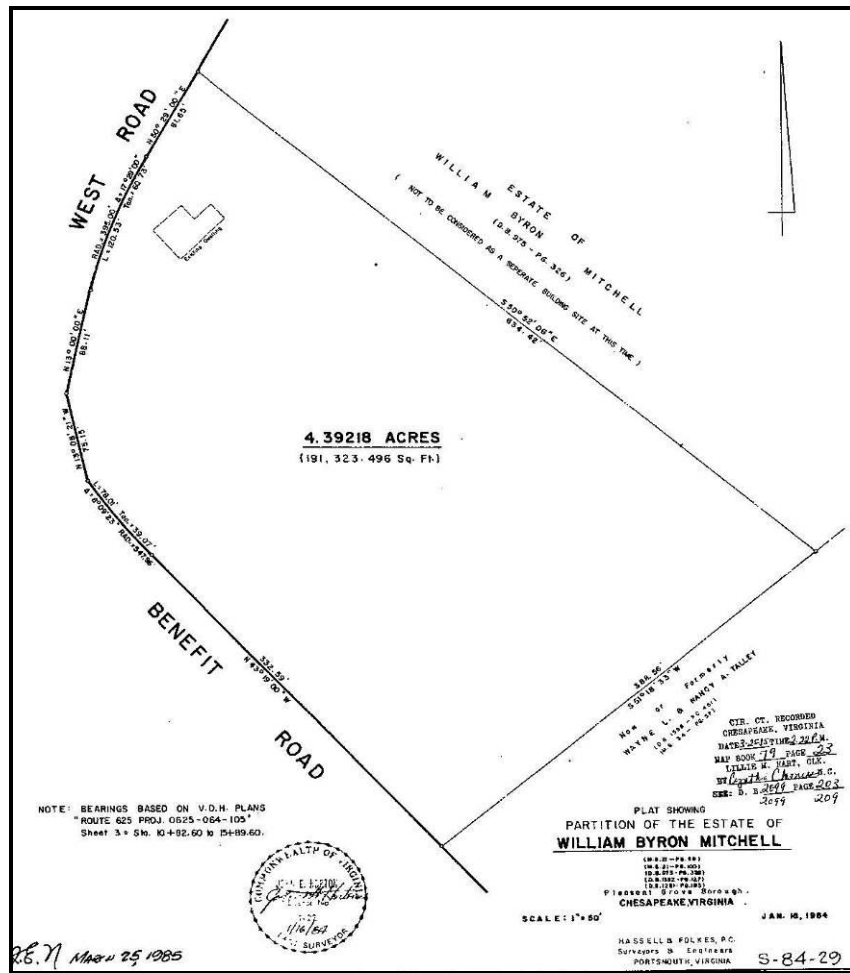


Figure 147. Plat Depicting Current Acreage of Property after the Division of the Estate of William B. Mitchell (City of Chesapeake Map Book 79:23).

The Foreman-West House, currently, is a two-story, side hall dwelling constructed c. 1850 with additions and alterations in the 1950s (Figure 148). The exterior of the house is clad in vinyl

siding, although was originally sheathed in weatherboards, which are still visible on the rear porch wall. The original exterior end brick chimney on the main block of dwelling is constructed utilizing a four-course American bond pattern on the bottom section, while the chimney on the exterior of the two-story ell utilizes a stretcher bond pattern and may have been rebuilt during the 1950s renovations.



Figure 148. House (VDHR #131-0234), 2261 West Road, View Looking Northeast.

The interior of the building retains some original architectural features; however, much was redone in the 1950s during the ownership of Mr. William Mitchell. During this time the wood floors were redone, the kitchen wing added, the installation of the bathroom off the stair landing took place and the fireplace mantel in the living room reconfigured. The present fireplace surround was made from an oak dresser (Figure 149; Tonya Lamb, personal communication). Original architectural features extant in the house include the door and window surrounds, staircase, and baseboard moldings. The door and window surrounds are fashioned in a simplified mid-nineteenth century Greek Revival-style as are the interior wood four-panel doors, and baseboards (Figures 150-152). The cast butt hinges used to hang a majority of the interior doors are typical of the mid-nineteenth century (Garvin 2001:81, 144 and 158; Calloway 1996:209).



Figure 149. Living Room Fireplace Surround, View Looking North.

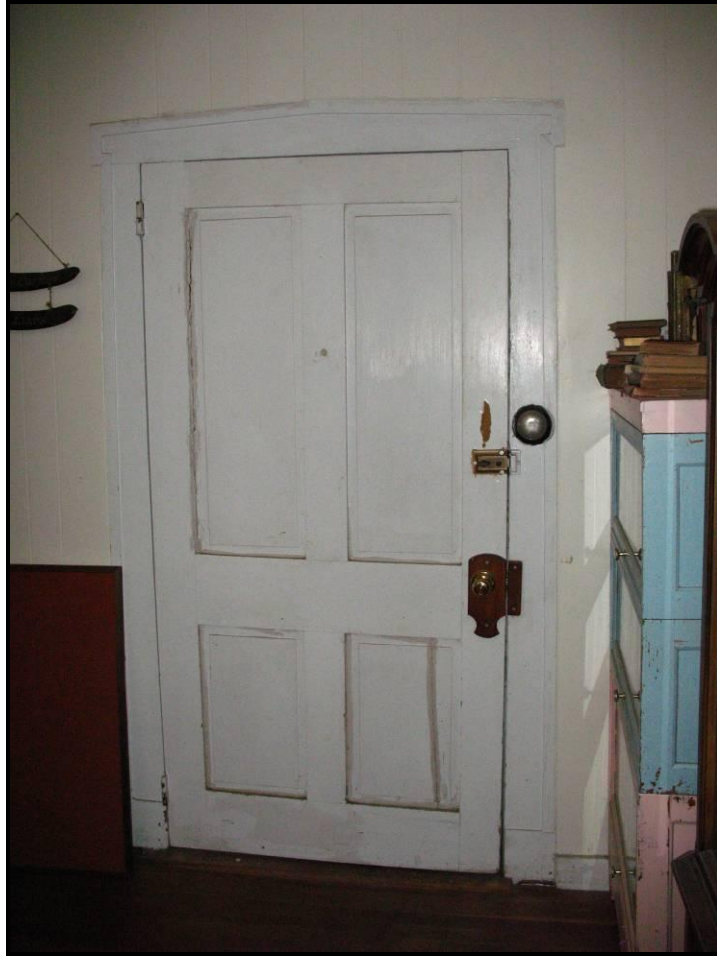


Figure 150. Front Entry Door and Door Surround, View Looking Northwest.



Figure 151. Stair to Second Floor, View Looking Northeast.



Figure 152. Detail of Baseboard in Ell, View Looking Northwest.

The three outbuildings located on the property include a one-story barn, one-story garage, and a low one-story pump house. The barn is the oldest surviving outbuilding on the property (c. 1930) and is frame construction with a center gable-roofed core with a shed-roofed extension off each elevation (Figure 153). The exterior is clad in weatherboards attached with wire nails, and the roof is clad in metal. The interior is open and consists of a wood plank floor and rough sawn framing. The extension off the southeastern elevation is stables with the northwestern addition utilized for machinery. The garage is a concrete block construction and dates to c. 1960 (Figure 154). Portions of the exterior walls are clad in corrugated metal while the shed-roofed addition is clad in plywood. Fenestration consists of multi-light metal windows and six-over-six wood sashes with modern sliding vinyl doors. Directly behind the house is the pump house which is a concrete block structure with asphalt shingle roof and a small wood access door (Figure 155). The interior of the garage or pump house was not accessed.



Figure 153. Barn (VDHR #131-0234), 2261 West Road, View Looking East.

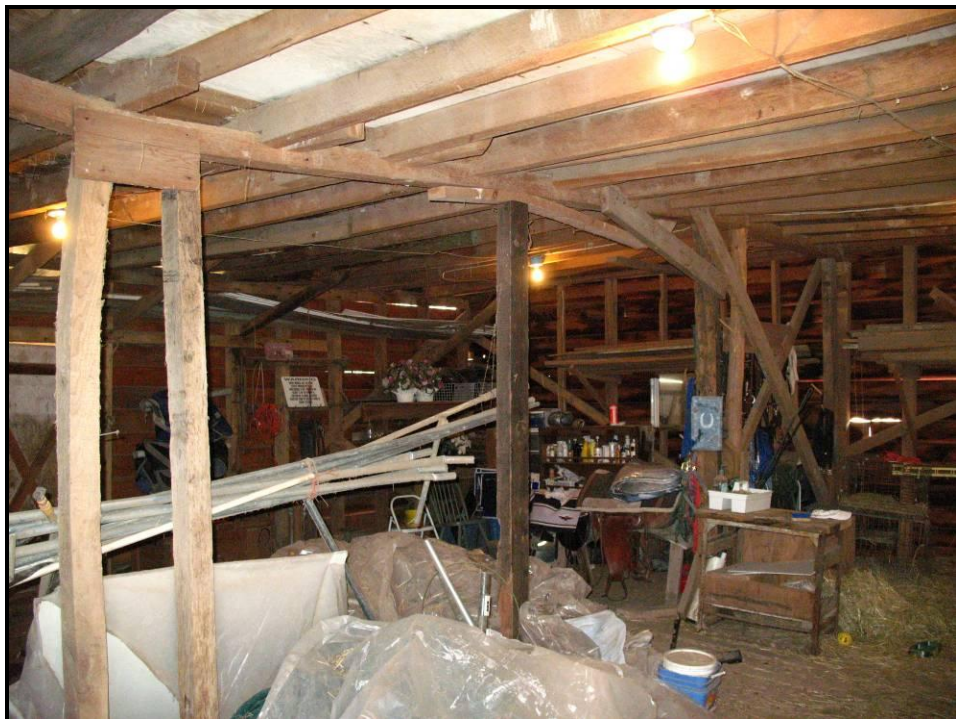


Figure 154. Interior of Barn (VDHR #131-0234), 2261 West Road, View Looking East.



Figure 155. Garage (VDHR #131-0234), 2261 West Road, View Looking Northwest.



Figure 156. Pump House (VDHR #131-0234), 2261 West Road, View Looking West.

Canal Superintendent's House (VDHR #131-0380)

The Canal Superintendent's House, located at the edge of and at the intersection of the Dismal Swamp and Northwest canals at Wallaceton, was constructed prior to or around 1870 and functioned as a toll house by the Dismal Swamp Canal Company and later the Lake Drummond Canal and Water Company and according to local history was floated down the canal to its current location at the junction of the Dismal Swamp and Northwest canals. Local history also recalls that during the Civil War the building housed members of the Pennsylvania and Vermont cavalry units (Hudlow and Gray 1992:27-28 and 31; George Ramsey, personal communication).

Ownership history of the building is not definitive, perhaps due to the logical speculation that the toll house was owned by the canal company and not specifically mentioned in any deed transactions involving the commercial enterprise. Land around the Northwest and Dismal Swamp canals was, in the mid-nineteenth century, owned by Henry Garrett, who also served as one of the Canal's superintendents. Garrett's daughter Catherine married the builder of Beechwood, William C. Stewart and is buried on the property in the small family cemetery. Accounts also suggest that stables were maintained on the Beechwood property to house the canal's mules. After the Civil War the Northwest Canal was closed and a large portion of it filled in and as a result the Superintendent's House may have been abandoned at that time since functionally it was no longer needed (Hudlow and Gray 1992:37).



Figure 157. Detail of 1887 Map of Norfolk County Depicting Location of the Superintendent's House at Wallaceton (Collection of the Chesapeake Public Library, Wallace Room, Chesapeake, Virginia).

The commercial life of the building may have begun shortly after the closure of the Northwest Canal and appears to have been used as a store and/or post office for Wallaceton up through the 1920s. A large shed addition was constructed onto the building during this time and was probably used to store larger scale merchandise. By the late 1920s; however, canal traffic all but ceased. Route 17 was also realigned and at this time which facilitated the removal of the shed addition. In the 1930s the building was reinvented as a tea room as a stop along the canal and then Route 17. The building also functioned as a tenant house after the tea room closed until the early 1950s. Since then the building has remained vacant. Currently the land on which the building is sited is owned by the Army Corp of Engineers (Simpson 1990:134; Hudlow and Gray 1992:27-28; George Ramsey, personal communication; Goode et al 2011:1-2).

As originally constructed the building was a two-story single-pile structure with two bays on the elevation which faces the road and three bays with a center entry on the front façade facing the canal (Figure 158). The building is supported by brick piers with wood sills. Off the southern gable end is an exterior brick chimney laid in a three-course American bond pattern. The weatherboards on the exterior are attached with cut nails and where replaced with wire nails. Several framing members exhibit carved Roman numerals used as identification marks in the reassembly of the frame building or are reused framing from another structure. The roof is seamed metal over wood shingles. The porch on the canal side of the building is constructed with a shed roof and square wood post and is one-story in height. Windows consist of both four-over-four and six-over-six wood double-hung sashes. The steeply pitched shed-roofed wing, which is clad in wood shingles, was added in the early 1930s and functioned as the kitchen for the tea room (Hudlow and Gray 1992:27-28 and 37; George Ramsey, personal communication; Simpson 1990:134; Goode et al 2011:1-33).



Figure 158. Superintendent's House (VDHR #131-0380), Dismal Swamp Canal Trail, View Looking North.

The interior of the building is in fair to poor condition and is unadorned. The first floor room is an open and undivided space with a fireplace on the southwest gable end wall. The surround has been removed, although the parged area surrounding the firebox remains. A stove was utilized to heat the space at one time as evidenced by the covered stove pipe hole above the fireplace (Figure 159). The walls of this room have been sheathed in plywood. The floor boards are narrow and have been added in a perpendicular orientation over wider wood planks. Doors in the northeast wall, which now divides the kitchen from the main core of the building, provide access to the wood stairs to the second floor and to the kitchen. The stairs to the second floor are worn and the bottom tread is missing (Site Visit; Goode et al 2011:1-33).

The second floor contains a hallway and a bed chamber. The door into the bed chamber is a raised six-panel door hung on cast hinges. The room also contains a fireplace, which has also had its mantel removed (Figure 160). Unlike the first floor, this room retains its plaster walls over machine cut lath. The hallway, seemingly unfinished, also exhibits machine cut lath. The west wall and the ceiling are sheathed in wood boards (Figure 161). The floor boards found on the second floor are wider than those on the first and more closely resemble the boards found under the current boards in the main first floor room. From the hallway a portion of the roof framing is visible and also suggests a late nineteenth century date of the building. The rafters are dimension lumber with a narrow ridge board and are sawn (Figure 162) (Site Visit; Goode et al 2011:1-33).

The kitchen wing is also unadorned and a purely functional room (Figure 163). The walls utilize wood boards as does the ceiling as the finished surface. Two six-light wood framed windows

flank the porcelain sink and a wooden pantry shelving unit is still extant. The floors, like the other rooms in the building, are wooden. A stove pipe hole is visible on the northeast wall indicating the location of the cooking stove (Site Visit; Goode et al 2011:1-33).



Figure 159. First Floor Fireplace Wall, View Looking Southwest.



Figure 160. Second Floor Fireplace Wall, View Looking Southwest.



Figure 161. Second Floor Hallway, View Looking West.



Figure 162. Attic Framing Detail, View Looking South.



Figure 163. Detail of Kitchen Wing, View Looking Northwest.

House (VDHR #131-5435), 2201 Mt. Pleasant Road

The house is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling supported by a brick foundation. The exterior walls are brick with the roof covered in asphalt shingles. A one-story, three-bay, shed-roofed porch extends across the front facade and features, exposed rafter ends, and tapered square wood columns on brick piers. The house also features a gable-roofed dormer clad in wood shingles on the front roof slope, bracketed eaves, and three-over-one wood double-hung sash windows.

House (VDHR #131-5441), 724 Head of River Road

The house is a two-and-a-half-story, frame, two-bay dwelling. The exterior walls are sheathed in asbestos shingle siding and vinyl siding on the first level, and wood shingles on the second level. The side gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles, and has a shed-roofed dormer set in the front roof slope. Fenestration includes one-over-one double-hung vinyl sash windows, and single and tripled three-over-one double-hung wood sash windows with fixed wood single-light windows in the dormer and sidelights flanking the main entrance door. The house also features

two interior brick chimneys, and a one-story, three-bay front porch with a seamed-metal covered shed roof supported by tapered square wood columns on brick piers.



Figure 164. House (VDHR #131-5441), 724 Head of River Road, View Looking Northeast.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations have been made below for each of the eight intensive level survey properties in regards to NRHP eligibility, for selected properties where the owners could not be contacted or there was no response from the owner, but have had an intensive level survey completed prior to the current project or have had research completed during the current project, and properties surveyed only at a reconnaissance level are listed below (Table 18).

Table 18. City of Chesapeake Surveyed Resources			
VDHR #	Resource	Date	Status/Recommendations
131-0003	Happer House (Happer Plantation), 3162 Ballahack Road	c. 1768	Intensive Level Survey; Recommended Individually Eligible for Listing on the NRHP under Criterion C for Architecture
131-0005	Powers House, 3248 Battlefield Boulevard S.	c. 1770	Intensive Level Survey Proposed; Owner did not Respond within Time Frame of Project; Possibly Eligible for Listing under a Multiple Property Thematic Listing
131-0008	Beechwood, 3728 Belle Haven Road	1855	Intensive Level Survey Proposed; Owner did not Respond within Time Frame of Project
131-0018	Doughty -Sanderson-Hathaway House, 4647 Battlefield Blvd.	c. 1796	Intensive Level Survey Proposed; Owner did not want to Participate in the Intensive Level Update; Resource NRHP Eligible in 1991
131-0019	Grimes House	c. 1800	Demolished
131-0026	Wilson Family Cemetery	c. 1750	Not Relocated
131-0034	Holstead-Butts House, 1200 Taft Road	c. 1785	Intensive Level Survey Completed; Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP; Potentially Eligible under a Multiple Property Thematic Nomination
131-0036	Northwest Canal & Locks	1830	Intensive Level Survey Proposed
131-0039	Pitt House, Battlefield Boulevard S.	Unknown	Demolished
131-0056	House, 437 Neck Road	c. 1870	Demolished
131-0057	Cemetery, West of 208 Ballahack	Unknown	Not Accessible
131-0058	House, 355 Ballahack Road	c. 1870	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0059	House, 452 Ballahack Road	1905	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP

Table 18. City of Chesapeake Surveyed Resources			
VDHR #	Resource	Date	Status/Recommendations
131-0060	House, 525 Ballahack Road	c. 1870	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0061	Northwest Baptist Church, 848 Ballahack Road	1895	Intensive Level Survey Proposed
131-0062	Nicholas Farm, 853 Ballahack Road	c. 1790	Intensive Level Survey Proposed; Owner did not Respond within Time Frame of Project
131-0063	Farmhouse, 1233 Ballahack Road	c. 1880	Primary Resource Demolished; Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0064	Farmhouse, 1408 Ballahack Road	c. 1850	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0065	Farmhouse, 1837 Ballahack Road	c. 1850	Demolished
131-0066	Cemetery, Ballahack Road	Unknown	Not Relocated
131-0067	Farmhouse, 3916 Bunch Walnuts Road	c. 1880	Demolished
131-0068	Gertie School, Bunch Walnuts Road	c. 1920	Intensive Level Survey; Recommended Individually Eligible for Listing on the NRHP under Criterion C for Architecture
131-0069	House, 3644 Campbell Road	c. 1900	Demolished
131-0070	Farmhouse, 3857 Campbell Road	c. 1920	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0071	Cemetery, 3516 Ballahack Road	Pre-1946	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0072	House, 3643 Ballahack Road	c. 1870	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0073	House, 3824 Ballahack Road	c. 1890	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0074	House, 4645 Ballahack Road	c. 1900	Demolished
131-0075	House, 5120 Ballahack Road	c. 1900	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0076	Double Tenement House, 5125 Ballahack Road	1900	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0077	House, 425 Indian Creek Road	c. 1870	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on

Table 18. City of Chesapeake Surveyed Resources			
VDHR #	Resource	Date	Status/Recommendations
			the NRHP
131-0078	House, 429 Indian Creek Road	Post 1920	Demolished
131-0079	House, 508 Indian Creek Road	c. 1920	Demolished
131-0080	House, 805 Indian Creek Road	c. 1900	Demolished
131-0081	House, 1041 Indian Creek Road	c. 1880	Demolished
131-0082	Indian Creek Independent Church, 1221 Indian Creek Road	Pre-1930	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0083	House, 1313 Indian Creek Road	Post 1870	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0084	House, 1902 Indian Creek Road	Post 1850	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0085	Farmhouse, 2008 Indian Creek Road	Post 1870	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0086	Ives Cemetery, Corner of Baum and Indian Creek Roads	c. 1842	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0087	House, 2354 Baum Road	Post 1880	Demolished
131-0088	House, 1117 Sanderson Road	c. 1880	Demolished
131-0089	House, 633/632 John Etheridge Road	c. 1850	Intensive Level Survey Completed; Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0090	House, 605 Gallbush Road	c. 1890	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0091	House, 435 Gallbush Road	c. 1880	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0092	Randolph Cemetery, near 401 Gallbush Road	c. 1881	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0094	House, 2432 Cedarville Road	c. 1870	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0095	House, 2409 Cedarville Road	c. 1880	Demolished
131-0096	Store, 332 St. Brides Road	c. 1870	Demolished
131-0097	House, 244 St. Brides St. W.	c. 1880	Primary Resource is Demolished

Table 18. City of Chesapeake Surveyed Resources			
VDHR #	Resource	Date	Status/Recommendations
131-0098	House, 536 St. Brides St. W.	c. 1890	Demolished
131-0099	School, 837 St. Brides St. W.	Post 1870	Demolished
131-0100	New Willow Grove Baptist Church House, 841 St. Brides St. W.	c. 1900	Demolished
131-0101	Pleasant Grove Cemetery, 1413 St. Brides St. W.	c. 1886	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0102	House, 304 Benefit Road	c. 1880	Demolished
131-0103	House, 647 Benefit Road	c. 1890	Demolished
131-0104	Farmhouse, 1420 Benefit Road	c. 1890	Demolished
131-0105	Eason-Lee Cemetery, west of 1432 Benefit Road	c. 1881	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0106	House, 1540 Benefit Road	c. 1910	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0107	Good Hope United Methodist Church, 1633 Benefit Road	c. 1871	Intensive Level Survey Completed; Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0108	House, 1649 Benefit Road	c. 1870	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0109	House, 1708 Benefit Road	c. 1840	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0110	House, 2040 Benefit Road	c. 1890	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0112	House, 2652 Benefit Road	c. 1830	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0113	House, 2647 Benefit Road	c. 1880	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0114	House, 2736 Benefit Road	c. 1920	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0115	House, 2800 Benefit Road	1906	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0116	House, 2737 Benefit Road	c. 1860	Demolished and Rebuilt
131-0117	Smith's Grocery, 2801 Benefit	c. 1910	Intensive Level Survey Proposed; Owner not able to be Contacted within the Time Frame of

Table 18. City of Chesapeake Surveyed Resources			
VDHR #	Resource	Date	Status/Recommendations
	Road		the Project; Possibly Eligible for Listing under a Multiple Property Thematic Listing
131-0118	House, 3080 Benefit Road	c. 1880	Demolished
131-0121	House, 2816 Seven Eleven Road	c. 1900	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0122	House, 2929 Douglas Road	c. 1890	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0123	House, 3101 Douglas Road	c. 1880	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0124	House, 3108 Douglas Road	c. 1900	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0125	House, 3508 Douglas Road	Pre-1890	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0126	Lake Drummond Baptist Church, 3873 Ballahack Road	c. 1851	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0127	House, 2816 Lake Drummond Causeway	c. 1860	Demolished
131-0128	House, 2836 Bunch Walnuts Road	c. 1890	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0129	House, 2908 Bunch Walnuts Road	c. 1880	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0130	House, 2944 Bunch Walnuts Road	1880	Demolished
131-0131	House, 3012 Bunch Walnuts Road	c. 1880	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0132	Triple R Ranch Homestead, 3531 Bunch Walnuts Road (Deford Family Cemetery)	c. 1880	Intensive Level Survey Proposed; Condition of Interior of House Precluded Survey; Recommended Potentially Eligible for Listing on the NRHP under Criterion C for Architecture
131-0133	House, 3636 Bunch Walnuts Road	c. 1880	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0134	House, 3706 Bunch Walnuts Road	c. 1890	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0135	Farmhouse, 2933 Buskey Road	c. 1890	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on

Table 18. City of Chesapeake Surveyed Resources

VDHR #	Resource	Date	Status/Recommendations
			the NRHP
131-0136	Mitchell Farm, 2731 Buskey Road	c. 1920	Demolished
131-0137	Cooper Cemetery, Taft Road	Post 1700	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0138	House, 1201 Taft Road	c. 1900	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0139	House, 409 Head of River Road	c. 1890	Demolished
131-0140	House, 500 Head of River Road	c. 1920	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0141	House, 604 Head of River Road	c. 1890	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0142	Farmhouse, 944 Head of River Road	c. 1880	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0143	Twin Oaks Pony Farm, 1004 Head of River Road	1901	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0144	Farmhouse, 1328 Head of River Road	c. 1870	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0145	Farmhouse, 1541 Head of River Road	c. 1900	Demolished
131-0146	House, 2317 Carolina Road	c. 1910	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0148	School, 2225 Long Ridge Road	c. 1930	Demolished
131-0149	Eason House/Greenbrier Farms, 201 Hickory Road	c. 1906	Recommended Potentially Eligible; Intensive Level Survey not able to be Completed as Owner Denied Access to the Interior
131-0150	House, 1316 Land of Promise Road	c. 1910	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0151	Powers-Deal Cemetery, Land of Promise Road	c. 1919	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0152	House, 1753 Land of Promise Road	c. 1890	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0153	Wood Farm, 1804 Land of Promise Road	c. 1866	Demolished

Table 18. City of Chesapeake Surveyed Resources			
VDHR #	Resource	Date	Status/Recommendations
131-0154	House, 1821 Land of Promise Road	c. 1880	Demolished
131-0155	House, 1916 Land of Promise Road	c. 1850	Demolished
131-0156	Cemetery, Silvertown Ave.	Unknown	Not Relocated
131-0157	House, 2312 Silvertown Ave.	c. 1910	Demolished
131-0158	Eddie Hudgins Store, 2201 Fentress Airfield Road	c. 1900	Intensive Level Survey Proposed; Owner not able to be Contacted within Time Frame of Project; Possibly Eligible for Listing under a Multiple Property Thematic Listing
131-0159	Pocaty Farm House, 2201 Fentress Airfield Road	c. 1870	Intensive Level Survey Proposed; Owner did not Respond within Time Frame of Project
131-0163	House, 1029 Blackwater Road	c. 1870	Demolished
131-0164	House, 2628 Pocaty Road	c. 1890	Demolished
131-0165	House, 2520 Pocaty Road	1900	Demolished
131-0166	House, 2116 Whittamore Road	c. 1890	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0174	House, 1736 Mt. Pleasant Road	c. 1920	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0175	House, 1721 Mt. Pleasant Road	c. 1880	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0176	House, 1745 Mt. Pleasant Road	c. 1890	Demolished
131-0177	House, 1836 Mt. Pleasant Road	c. 1900	Demolished
131-0178	House, 2017 Mt. Pleasant Road	c. 1900	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0179	Mt. Pleasant Mennonite Church & Cemetery, 2041 Mt. Pleasant Road	1910	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0180	Zion Church and Cemetery, 2200 Mt. Pleasant Road	Post 1900	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0181	Mt. Pleasant Methodist Church, 2504 Bellpage Avenue	Post-1870	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0184	E.R. Miller Store, 2231	c. 1900	Intensive Level Proposed; Condition of Building Precluded Interior Survey; Possibly

Table 18. City of Chesapeake Surveyed Resources			
VDHR #	Resource	Date	Status/Recommendations
	Lockheed Avenue		Eligible for Listing under a Multiple Property Thematic Listing
131-0185	Miller Farm, 2231 Lockheed Avenue	c. 1890	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0186	House, 2225 Lockheed Avenue	c. 1910	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0187	House, 2216 Lockheed Avenue	c. 1900	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0188	House, 620 Carter Road	c. 1870	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0189	House, 505 Maxwell Street	c. 1900	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0190	House, 432 Wenger Road	c. 1910	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0192	Lambert Farm House, 1645 Blue Ridge Road	c. 1880	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0216	House, 911 Centerville Turnpike S.	c. 1870	Owner not able to be Contacted within Time Frame of Project; Recommended for Intensive Level Survey
131-0217	Jackson House, 1000 Centerville Turnpike	1858	Intensive Level Survey Proposed; Owner not able to be Contacted within Time Frame of Project
131-0221	House, 1613 Centerville Turnpike. S.	c. 1850	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0222	J.S. Parsons House, 1823 Centerville Turnpike S.	c. 1900	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0223	Barn, 1823 Centerville Turnpike S.	c. 1910	Demolished
131-0224	Agricultural Buildings, 1867 Centerville Turnpike S.	c. 1940	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0225	Riddick House, 2328 Centerville Turnpike S.	c. 1890	Owner not able to be Contacted within Time Frame of Project; Recommended for Intensive Level Survey
131-0226	Ives/Wilson House, 2410 Centerville Turnpike	c. 1840	Intensive Level Survey; Recommended Individually Eligible for Listing on the NRHP under Criterion C for Architecture

Table 18. City of Chesapeake Surveyed Resources			
VDHR #	Resource	Date	Status/Recommendations
131-0227	Butts House/Methodist Parsonage, 2516 Centerville Turnpike S.	c. 1880	Intensive done in 2008; Intensive Level Survey Update Proposed; Owner did not Respond Owner within Time Frame of Project
131-0234	House, 2261 West Road	c. 1850	Intensive Level Survey Completed; Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0236	House, 2037 West Road	c. 1850	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0237	House, 208 Peaceful Road	c. 1870	Intensive Level Survey Proposed, but not able to be Completed as Owner Denied Access to Property ; Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0312	House, 4544 Old Battlefield Blvd.	c. 1920	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0313	House, 4540 Old Battlefield Blvd.	c. 1920	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0314	House, 4520 Old Battlefield Blvd.	c. 1900	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0315	House, 4504 Old Battlefield Blvd.	c. 1920	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0316	House, 4501 Old Battlefield Blvd.	c. 1920	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0318	House, 4321 Station Road and Cabins, 112 Station Road	c. 1920	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0319	House, 3924 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1930	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0320	House, 3749 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1900	Demolished
131-0321	House, 3729 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1930	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0322	House, 3740 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1930	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0323	Foreman Farm, 3400 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1880	Demolished
131-0324	Henderson Market & House, 3372 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1910	Demolished

Table 18. City of Chesapeake Surveyed Resources			
VDHR #	Resource	Date	Status/Recommendations
131-0325	Pleasant Grove Baptist Church, 3232 Battlefield Blvd. S.	1930	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0326	House, 3220 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1920	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0327	Farm, 3205 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1870	Demolished
131-0328	House, 3116 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1900	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0329	House, 3020 Battlefield Blvd. S.	Post 1920	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0330	Hickory Methodist Church, 2708 Battlefield Blvd. S.	1906	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0331	Hickory Ground School, 2710 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1920	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0332	House, 2604 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1900	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0333	Smithson House, 2600 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1920	Demolished
131-0334	House, 2541 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1920	Demolished
131-0336	House, 1568 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1920	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0337	House, 1560 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1940	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0338	House (Lawn and Garden Center), 1513 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1880	Primary Resource Demolished; Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0378	Boat Tour House, 4103 George Washington Highway	c. 1920	Demolished
131-0380	Canal Superintendent's House, Dismal Swamp Canal Trail	c. 1900	Intensive Level Survey Completed; Recommended as a Contributing Resource to the Dismal Swamp Canal National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form
131-0801	Store, 3200 Battlefield Blvd.	c. 1920	Demolished
131-0802	Foreman House & Cottage, 3202 Battlefield Blvd. S.	1925	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP

Table 18. City of Chesapeake Surveyed Resources			
VDHR #	Resource	Date	Status/Recommendations
131-0806	Griffin House, 3324 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1930	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0807	House, 3413 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1930	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0813	Warren Farm Tenant House, 149 Peaceful Road	c. 1930	Demolished
131-0814	Warren House, 1421 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1925	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0815	Annie Warren Lamb House, 1433 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1935	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0816	J.W. Warren's General Merchandise Store, 1437 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1935	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0817	Woodrow Warren House, 1441 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1920	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0818	Warren Farm, 1448 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1927	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0820	Durant Walston House, 3137 Battlefield Blvd. S.	1926	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0821	Dooley Phelps House, 320 St. Brides Road E.	c. 1935	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0824	House, 2824 St. Bride's Road., W.	c. 1940	Demolished
131-0827	Gas Station, 2511 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1925	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0829	Gas Station, 2633 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1940	Demolished
131-0830	House, 2635 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1935	Demolished
131-0831	House, 2637 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1940	Demolished
131-0832	House, 2641 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1940	Demolished
131-0833	House, 2817 S. Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1940	Demolished

Table 18. City of Chesapeake Surveyed Resources			
VDHR #	Resource	Date	Status/Recommendations
131-0834	House, 213 St. Brides Road	1938	Demolished
131-0835	House, 4393 Old Battlefield Blvd.	c. 1935	Demolished
131-0836	House, 4664 Old Battlefield Blvd.	c. 1935	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0837	House, 2533 Battlefield Blvd. S.	c. 1920	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0839	Boat Tour Operator's House, Dismal Swamp Canal Trail	c. 1920	Demolished
131-0871	House, Rt. 17, George Washington Hwy (now Dismal Swamp Canal Trail)	c. 1940	Demolished
131-0872	House, Ballahack Road	c. 1920	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0876	House, 1529 West Road	c. 1930	Primary Resource has been Demolished; Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-0877	House, 1436 West Road.	c. 1930	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-5002	House, 1729 Mt Pleasant Road	c. 1900	Demolished
131-5003	House, 825 Centerville Turnpike	c. 1900	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP; Contributing Resource to the Centerville-Fentress Historic District
131-5077	Brown-Johnson Cemetery, Cornland Road	1919	Not Relocated
131-5078	Harrell Farm (City of Norfolk Nursery); 425 Harrell Road	c. 1940; 1803	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-5385	Vann Cemetery, Land of Promise Road	c. 1942	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-5433	House, 4001 Bunch Walnuts Road	c. 1920	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-5434	Poyner-Mercer Cemetery, Old Battlefield Boulevard S.	c. 1928	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-5435	House, 2201 Mt Pleasant Road	c. 1925	Intensive Level Survey Proposed; Owner not able to be Contacted within Time Frame of

Table 18. City of Chesapeake Surveyed Resources			
VDHR #	Resource	Date	Status/Recommendations
			Project
131-5436	House, 748 Benefit Road	c. 1920	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-5437	Commercial Building, 400 John Etheridge Road	Post 1930	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-5438	House, 1449 Battlefield Boulevard S.	c. 1925	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-5439	House, 1451 Battlefield Boulevard S.	c. 1925	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-5440	House, 1928 Land of Promise Road	c. 1890	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP
131-5441	House, 724 Head of River Road	c. 1910	Intensive Level Survey Proposed; Owner not able to be Contacted within Time Frame of Project
131-5442	House, 2045 Mount Pleasant Road	c. 1890	Not Recommended for Individual Listing on the NRHP

**Highlighted Resources 131-5385 to 131-5442 are newly recorded.*

Happer House (VDHR #131-0003)

The Happer House is one of five known surviving examples of this type of late eighteenth century gambrel-roofed dwellings which were once part of large plantation tracts. The house, although restored in the early 1950s, retains a medium to high degree of architectural integrity and is still recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture as one of a few extant dwellings of its type in the Rural District of the City of Chesapeake. The restoration of the house in the 1950s was extensive due to its deteriorated condition; however, the replacement of the woodwork, and other deteriorated elements which could not be salvaged, were done in kind and the modern addition has been constructed in the style of the original house. The property also retains a substantial amount of acreage and as such maintains integrity of setting and association. Although the outbuildings associated with the plantation are no longer extant, the property is also recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion D for its archaeological potential in its contribution to the understanding of the life of slaves in the late eighteenth to mid-nineteenth century Virginia.

Powers House (VDHR #131-0005)

The architectural resource, while not typical for its time period of construction, has been altered with the addition of brick veneer on the front façade and the replacement of the original wood

sash windows with vinyl sashes. In the opinion of the survey, the resource is not recommended as individually eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D. In addition the resource is not associated with any known important person or event in history. Although the resource is not recommended as individually eligible for listing on the NRHP, the house may be eligible as a contributing resource to a thematic multiple property nomination.

Beechwood (VDHR #131-0008)

Beechwood was determined eligible for listing on the NRHP in 1995. Based on the extant exterior architectural visible during the current survey, the resource, in the opinion of the surveyor, should retain its NRHP eligibility status. Beechwood was slated for an intensive level survey update to determine the condition of the interior architectural features; however, the owner of the property did not respond to the request during the time frame of the current survey. It is recommended that an intensive level survey, if possible, be conducted for this resource to fully assess the current conditions of the building.

Sanderson House (VDHR #131-0018)

The exterior of the house remains architectural intact and maintains its integrity of design. The dwelling was slated for an intensive level survey update; however, the current owner elected not to participate. Based in conversation with the owner and the intact exterior architectural features, it is recommended the Sanderson House maintain its NRHP eligibility status. Although the outbuildings associated with the plantation are no longer extant, the property is also recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion D for its archaeological potential in its contribution to the understanding of the life of slaves in the late eighteenth to mid-nineteenth century Virginia.

Butts-Holstead Plantation (VDHR #131-0034)

The Butts-Holstead House is one of five known surviving examples of this type of late eighteenth century gambrel-roofed dwellings which were once part of large plantation tracts. The house, although restored in the early 1960s, retains a medium to high degree of architectural integrity and is recommended as potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture as one of a few extant dwellings of its type in the Rural District of the City of Chesapeake. The property also retains a substantial amount of acreage and as such maintains integrity of setting and association. Although the outbuildings associated with the plantation are no longer extant, the property is also recommended as potentially eligible under Criterion D for its archaeological potential in its contribution to the understanding of the life of slaves in the late eighteenth to mid-nineteenth century Virginia.

Gertie School (VDHR #131-0068)

The c. 1924 Gertie School (VDHR #131-0068) is an architecturally intact example of a smaller early twentieth century rural school which maintains a high degree of integrity. Little alteration or modifications has occurred to the building and the additions, such as the drop ceilings and kitchen are reversible without harm to the school's historic fabric. In addition, although the

school has experienced some plaster failure due to water infiltration, little other damage, aside from several broken glass window panes, has occurred. It is therefore recommended, in the opinion of the surveyor, that the Gertie School is eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under Criterion A for broad patterns exemplifying the transition from one-room frame school house construction to the graded school system within a rural landscape. The school is also recommended for individual listing on the NRHP under Criterion C for its architectural merit as an intact example of early twentieth century masonry rural school architecture.

Etheridge House (VDHR #131-0089)

The Etheridge House is an example of a mid-nineteenth century farmhouse, which was owned by a prominent and prosperous Chesapeake family. The house is now the property of the City of Norfolk. Currently the dwelling is vacant and in a deteriorated condition. In addition the dwelling does not retain much of its historic architectural integrity and has been extensively altered by the removal of its original plaster walls and ceiling, the enclosure of the fireplace on the first floor as well as the removal of the fireplace surround. Evaluation of the second floor could not be conducted due to structural issues with the building. Due to the deteriorated condition of the structure and the numerous alterations, the resource, in the opinion of the surveyor, is not recommended as individually eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Good Hope United Methodist Church (VDHR #131-0107)

The resource is a good example of late nineteenth century rural church construction; however, the exterior has been altered by the replacement of the original weatherboards with aluminum siding, the alteration of the original configuration of the vestibule, and the construction of the large office/Sunday school addition, which has compromised, to a degree, the architectural integrity of the building. It is therefore recommended, in the opinion of the surveyor, that the Good Hope United Methodist Church is not individually eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C or D. In addition there is no known association with important people or events and the resource is a typical example of this time period. In addition, the design and workmanship are undistinguished and the materials stock.

Smith's Grocery (VDHR #131-0117)

Smith's Grocery is an example of a small rural store which were an integral part of the historical patterns of small rural communities, particularly in the early nineteenth century and as such may be eligible as a contributing resource to a thematic multiple property nomination. The building has experienced a degree of deterioration since the 1987 survey and currently houses an office. The resource was slated for an intensive level survey; however, the current owner could not be reached within the time frame of the project. Therefore a NRHP determination of eligibility recommendation could not be made at this time. It is recommended that an intensive level survey be completed in the future, if possible, to fully evaluate the resource's NRHP listing potential.

Triple R Ranch (VDHR #131-0132)

The DeFord family home and cemetery, located on the property of the Triple R Ranch, is an intact example of late nineteenth century domestic architecture, which retains much of its historic architectural details including weatherboards, windows, ell, and chimney. Although conditions precluded entry into the building at the time of the survey, it is the opinion of the surveyor that the building and its associated cemetery, which contains the graves of black slaves and the white owners of the property, is potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C for its architectural merit.

Eason House (VDHR #131-0149)

The architectural resource, part of the Greenbrier Farms Nursery, the largest nursery in the world, has been altered since the previous survey with the addition of aluminum siding; however, architecturally the dwelling remains intact otherwise. The property was originally slated for intensive level survey; however, the current owner denied access to the interior of the buildings located on the property so a full NRHP-eligibility evaluation could not be made. Based on the information available on the exterior, and the status of the nursery as one of the major plant suppliers, it is the opinion of the surveyor that the building is recommended as individually eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C for its architectural merit.

Eddie Hudgins (VDHR #131-0158)

Eddie Hudgins Store is an example of a small rural store which were an integral part of the historical patterns of small rural communities, particularly in the early nineteenth century and as such may be eligible as a contributing resource to a thematic multiple property nomination. The building has experienced a degree of deterioration since the 1987 survey and is currently vacant. The resource was slated for an intensive level survey; however, the current owner could not be reached within the time frame of the project. Therefore a NRHP determination of eligibility recommendation could not be made at this time. It is recommended that an intensive level survey be completed in the future, if possible, to fully evaluate the resource's NRHP listing potential.

Pocaty Farm (VDHR #131-0159)

Pocaty Farm is an example of a late nineteenth century farm which has retained its setting with its primary resource retaining a number of its original and/or historic architectural features. A majority of the building is obscured by trees and the property is posted, therefore the property could not be fully assessed during the reconnaissance level survey. The resource was slated for an intensive level survey; however, the current owner did not respond within the time frame of the project. Therefore a NRHP determination of eligibility recommendation could not be made at this time. It is recommended that an intensive level survey be completed in the future, if possible, to fully evaluate the resource's NRHP listing potential.

E. R. Miller Store (VDHR #131-0184)

The architectural resource, while not typical for its time period of construction, has experienced a degree of deterioration since the 1987 survey. The store was converted to a school in the 1940s as detailed above. Due to its deterioration and its conversion to an unrelated function, in the opinion of the surveyor, the resource is not recommended as individually eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A, B, C, or D. Small stores such as E. R. Miller's store; however, were an integral part of the historical patterns of small rural communities, particularly in the early nineteenth century and as such may be eligible as a contributing resource to a thematic multiple property nomination.

House, 911 Centerville Turnpike (VDHR #131-0216)

The architectural resource is one of the oldest surviving dwellings surveyed in the rural area of the City of Chesapeake; however, the exterior has been altered by the addition of aluminum siding and the replacement of the original wood sash windows with vinyl sashes. The resource was slated for an intensive level survey; however, the current owner could not be reached within the time frame of the project. Therefore a NRHP determination of eligibility recommendation could not be made at this time. It is recommended that an intensive level survey be completed in the future, if possible, to fully evaluate the resource's NRHP listing potential.

Jackson House (VDHR #131-0217)

The architectural resource is one of the oldest surviving dwellings surveyed in the rural area of the City of Chesapeake and a contributing resource to the Centerville-Fentress Historic District (VDHR #131-5071). Although several more modern additions have been made to the dwelling the resource retains much of its original exterior architectural elements, which was found to be uncommon in this area of Chesapeake, including wood weatherboards, chimneys, and windows. The resource was slated for an intensive level survey; however, the current owner could not be reached within the time frame of the project. Therefore a NRHP determination of eligibility recommendation could not be made at this time. It is recommended that an intensive level survey be completed in the future, if possible, to fully evaluate the resource's NRHP listing potential.

Riddick House (VDHR #131-0225)

The Riddick House is a good example of a late nineteenth century L-shaped dwelling which maintains a high degree of original architectural features as well as its setting and association. The only visible alteration appears to be the addition of aluminum siding. The resource was slated for an intensive level survey; however, the current owner could not be reached within the time frame of the project. Therefore a NRHP determination of eligibility recommendation could not be made at this time. It is recommended that an intensive level survey be completed in the future, if possible, to fully evaluate the resource's NRHP listing potential.

Ives-Wilson House (VDHR #131-0226)

The Ives-Wilson House is an good example of a surviving mid-nineteenth century Greek Revival dwelling in the Rural Overlay District of the City of Chesapeake which, although moved 300 feet on it historic parcel, retains much of its historic architectural integrity including windows, interior and exterior doors, chimneys, door and window surrounds and interior molding. In addition, the parcel, although a fraction of its 64 acres, retains its rural feeling and has been shielded from the modern development behind by an area of woods. Therefore, in the opinion of the surveyor, the Ives-Wilson House is recommended as individually eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C for its architectural merit as one of a few remaining architecturally intact Greek Revival two-story, center hall plan dwellings dating to the mid-nineteenth century within the rural area of the City of Chesapeake.

Butts House/Methodist Parsonage (VDHR #131-0227)

The Butts House/Methodist Parsonage is a well maintained example of a late nineteenth century two-story, side hall plan dwelling, although a number of windows have been replaced with vinyl of the same eight-over-eight configuration. The resource was slated for an intensive level survey; however, the current owner could not be reached within the time frame of the project. Therefore a NRHP determination of eligibility recommendation could not be made at this time. It is recommended that an intensive level survey be completed in the future, if possible, to fully evaluate the resource's NRHP listing potential.

Foreman-West House (VDHR #131-0234)

The Foreman-West House (VDHR #131-0234), located at 2261 West Road, was constructed in c. 1850 according to surviving architectural evidence and primary sources consulted during the research phase of the intensive level survey. The 1950 renovations to the dwelling; however, have altered much of the historic nineteenth century fabric of the dwelling, including the removal and closure of the fireplace surrounds and fireboxes, respectively. As a result, in the opinion of the surveyor, the Miles Foreman-John T. West House is recommended as not individually eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C. Criterion D was not considered during the current evaluation.

Superintendent's House (VDHR #131-0380)

The Superintendent's House, located at the intersection of Glencoe Road and the Dismal Swamp Canal Trail, formerly Route 17, is associated with the commercial activity of the Dismal Swamp and Northwest canals and functioned as a toll house. The building is in a state of disrepair and has been modified throughout its history to accommodate changes in function. Due to the buildings current condition, in the opinion of the surveyor, it is not recommended as individually eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C. Criterion D was not considered during the current evaluation. The Superintendent's House is; however, recommended as a contributing resource to the NRHP-listed Dismal Swamp Canal (VDHR #131-0035).

House, 2201 Mt. Pleasant Road (VDHR #131-5435)

The resource located at 2201 Mt. Pleasant Road is an excellent example of an early twentieth century Craftsman-style dwelling. The brick house retains a number of original architectural features including wood shingles on the dormer, three-over-one double-hung sash windows, and characteristic front entry porch. The resource was slated for an intensive level survey; however, the current owner could not be reached within the time frame of the project. Based on the integrity of exterior architectural features present at the time of the survey, the dwelling is recommended as potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture as an architecturally intact example in the rural area of the City of Chesapeake of a one-and-a-half story Craftsman-style dwelling exhibiting a high degree of integrity both in architectural features and setting. It is recommended, therefore, that an intensive level survey be completed in the future, if possible, to fully evaluate the resource's NRHP listing potential.

House, 724 Head of River Road (VDHR #131-5441)

The resource located at 724 Head of River Road is an excellent example of an early twentieth century two-story Craftsman-style dwelling. The house retains a number of original architectural features including wood shingles, three-over-one double-hung sash windows, and characteristic front entry porch. The resource was slated for an intensive level survey; however, the current owner could not be reached within the time frame of the project. Based on the integrity of exterior architectural features present at the time of the survey, the dwelling is recommended as potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C for architecture as an atypical example in the rural area of the City of Chesapeake of a two-story intact Craftsman-style dwelling. It is recommended, therefore, that an intensive level survey be completed in the future, if possible, to fully evaluate the resource's NRHP listing potential.

Recommended Future Historic Resources Documentation Projects:

- A thematic multi-property PIF for the surviving late eighteenth century gambrel-roofed dwellings present within the Rural Historic Overlay for the City of Chesapeake.
- A thematic multi-property PIF for the surviving rural crossroads stores located throughout the Rural Historic Overlay for the City of Chesapeake.
- The establishment of a rural historic district for the Northwest River area of the Rural Historic Overlay for the City of Chesapeake.

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