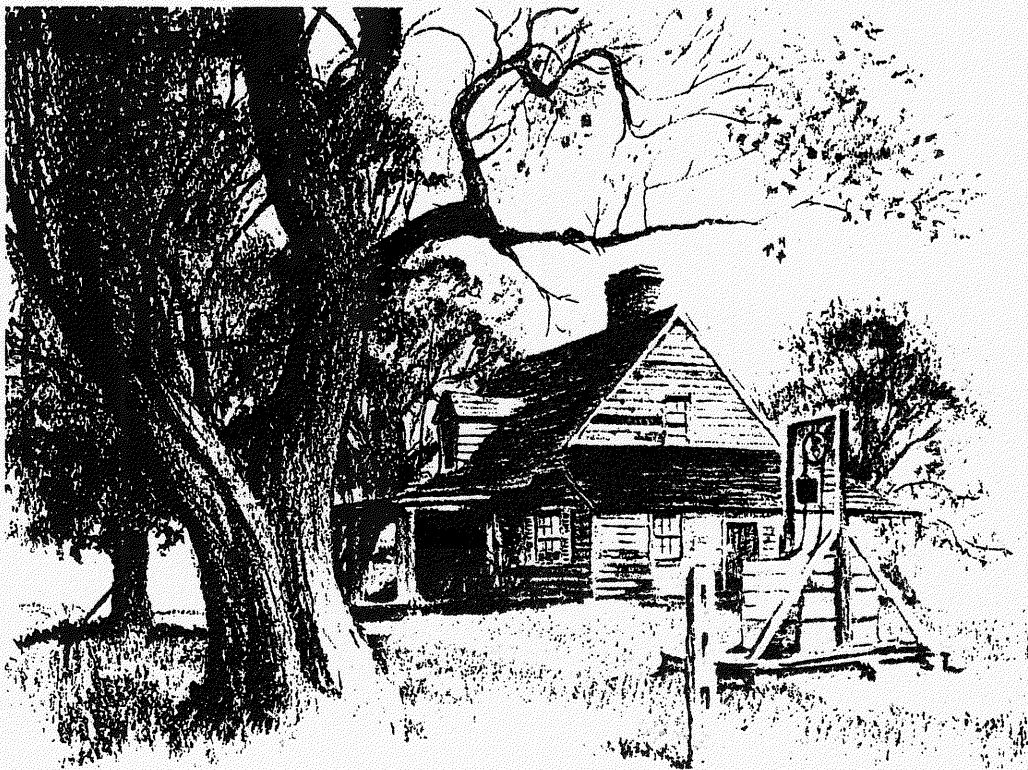


GO-021

**A Survey of Historic Architecture
in Goochland County, Virginia**

**Conducted for
Virginia Department of Historic Resources,
Richmond, Virginia,
Goochland County, and the Goochland County Historical Society
Goochland, Virginia**



**Conducted by
Gibson Worsham, Architect**

Spring – Autumn 2003

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The old farmer of Middle Virginia is left standing alone at the end of a row. He watches, without motion, the dust spun from the auto's tires settle through his garden. He lifts his chin from the back of his hand, his hand from the hoe. He shoulders the hoe and crosses the yard, glancing to the left at the sleek mule in his pen, and drops himself into a chair on the porch, where, efficient and swift, the hands of his wife click snap beans into a pot. Staring down into the middle distance, he says to himself alone, "Many changes, many changes, many changes, many changes."

Goochland and Louisa countries, discussed in Henry Glassie, Folk Housing in Middle Virginia, 1976

Perhaps there is no other tract of similar extent in eastern Virginia, that combines equal natural advantages with so much fertility of soil and beauty of scenery. The width of the low grounds which form the ravine of the river, and the bold features of the adjacent highlands present a pleasing and striking contrast.

Goochland County, described in Joseph Martin, A New and Complete Gazetteer of Virginia, 1836

ABSTRACT

Goochland County, Virginia, is a developing rural community to the west of the city of Richmond in Piedmont Virginia within the primary service area of the Capital Region Preservation Office, a branch of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR). While information on the county's resources had long been collected and maintained by the historical society and its members, the county had not been the subject of a professional, coordinated survey effort. In spring and summer 2003, Gibson Worsham surveyed 150 properties within the county to the Reconnaissance Level and 25 to the Intensive Level, including thirty-four properties that were resurveyed and are included in the indices and tabulations.

While there are important properties from the era of settlement to the antebellum period, the predominant historic period represented by the surveyed resources is that of Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916), reflecting the era of economic expansion in the late nineteenth century, during which time industrial, commercial, and residential growth transformed parts of the county into industrial and commercial centers. Domestic buildings were the most extensively documented resource type, although commercial buildings, mixed-use buildings, industrial and mining sites, mills, churches, schools and rural landscapes were identified. Historic themes associated with the resource types identified for the survey thus included Subsistence/Agriculture, Architecture, Commerce / Trade, Transportation/ Communication, Industry/Processing/Extraction, and Government / Law / Politics.

The survival in the county of agricultural landscapes and rural open spaces is one of its character-defining historical features and is evidence of its history as an agricultural support area for the city of Richmond. In more recent decades, Goochland has been affected by growth in response to westward expansion from the city of Richmond. Today, while its rural character is retained in significant amounts, its unspoiled rural landscape is threatened by unrestricted residential as well as commercial development. It is this rural character and its open spaces that distinguish Goochland from the other counties that surround the city of Richmond and that add significantly to the quality of life for the county's residents and visitors.

The county's rural landscapes, open spaces and significant view sheds are as much a part of its historic resources as its historic dwellings, crossroads communities, churches, schools and those places associated with its industrial and transportation history. Many of Goochland County's standing structures are clearly worthy of additional study and continued preservation. Its historic rural landscapes and open spaces are deserving of the same.

This report provides a chronological historic context for the county's historic resources. It is not a county history, but can be used to identify the resources associated with particular periods in the county's history. The report identifies properties, areas, and collections of resources that may be eligible for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places and makes recommendations for preserving the built environment and rural landscapes that define Goochland County. This report and its recommendations can be a significant preservation planning tool to help the county retain those significant properties and open spaces that form its character-defining features and contribute to its quality of life while at the same time responding in appropriate ways to economic growth and proposals for change.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to thank those persons responsible for the project at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and the Goochland County Historical Society for their interest and assistance. DHR Director Kathleen Kilpatrick championed this project from the beginning both as a citizen of Goochland and as Virginia's State Historic Preservation Officer. Ann Miller Andrus and Jack Zehmer of the Department's Capital Region Preservation Office and Paige Weiss of DHR's Portsmouth Office guided the project administratively and contributed substantially to the preservation planning section of the report. Marty McMillan, president of the Goochland County Historical Society, Phyllis Silber, director of the Society, and their team of volunteers provided unprecedented assistance in identifying houses and in meeting owners. Among these, Eleanor Andrews, James Gottwald, Howard and Eva Henley, Janet Hudepohl, Sophia Pryor, M. Carol Salmon, Joe and Roselle Scales, Gloria Tucker, Sebastian Völcker, and Margaret Henley Walker were particularly helpful in introducing us to sites and in providing historical background. Many owners went out of their way to provide important information on survey sites. Charlotte Worsham served as the survey assistant.

LIST OF FIGURES

1. Project Location and County Map from the eve of the modern era of development in Goochland. From Virginia Electric Power Company. *Goochland County, Virginia: An Economic Study*, 1963. 9
2. Detail of John W. George. *Map of Goochland County, Virginia*. 1879. 13

PLATES

Illustrations are incorporated through the text. They have not been selected with a view to comprehensive depiction of Goochland County's historic architecture. Most are the ones that were selected for survey due to lack of previous attention. Thus those buildings that have already been documented are often mentioned in the text but are not necessarily illustrated, unless needed, as in the earliest houses, to explain the surviving buildings. All photographs were taken by Gibson Worsham, except in cases where the buildings were not surveyed as part of this project or are no longer standing. In these cases the photographs are either from *Goochland County: Yesterday and Today* or are from the *Goochland County Historical Society Magazine*. The cover illustration is from an uncredited drawing of Spring Forest, the now-vanished home of Humphrey and Elizabeth Parrish Branch in *Goochland County: Yesterday and Today* (page 175). The picturesque drawing suggests better than many photographs of better-known houses, the scale, materials, and character of the frame dwellings of the native landed families of Goochland County.

INTRODUCTION/DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

Introduction

This survey was conducted in cooperation with the Goochland County Board of Supervisors and the Goochland County Historical Society. The project was funded by State Survey and Planning Funds administered by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and its Capital Area Regional Preservation Office. The survey was initiated with several objectives:

- 1) to extend the survey of historic resources across the county.
- 2) to provide local government and other planning agencies with information about resources, that may be used in preparation of a preservation plan for the county.
- 3) to evaluate the eligibility of the survey area for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

The survey project was carried out by Gibson Worsham, who organized and undertook the fieldwork and prepared the final report. Charlotte Worsham assisted Worsham with fieldwork, data entry of survey information into the DSS system, and in organizing materials. Reconnaissance level surveys provide the following basic information about an historic resource:

- 1 Form
- 2 Date
- 3 Address/location
- 4 Physical condition
- 5 Threats, if any
- 6 Historic context
- 7 Exterior architectural features (type/form, material, treatment)
- 8 Architectural description
- 9 Statement of architectural and historic significance
- 10 Brief description of secondary resources
- 11 Site plan
- 12 Photographs documenting each resource, contributing and non-contributing.

Intensive level surveys provide a more detailed documentation of an historic resource, including a description of the interior features of the resource. In addition to the information listed above, the following information is included in an intensive level survey:

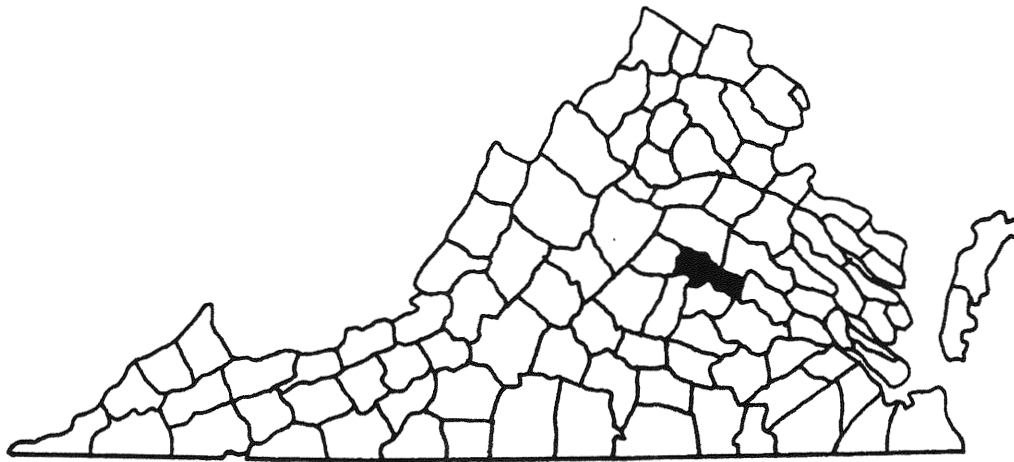
- 1 Function(s) of property
- 2 Period context
- 3 Interior description
- 4 Historical events

The final survey products also include a survey report that discusses the historic context of the survey area based on appropriate themes recognized by DHR, evaluates the significance of the resources, and provides recommendations for further study, preservation planning, and educational projects. Also included are a set of USGS topographic maps indicating the location of all surveyed properties and a scripted slide show. The survey report will serve as a resource for making land-use decisions and planning for future survey, evaluation, and treatment of architectural resources within the study area.

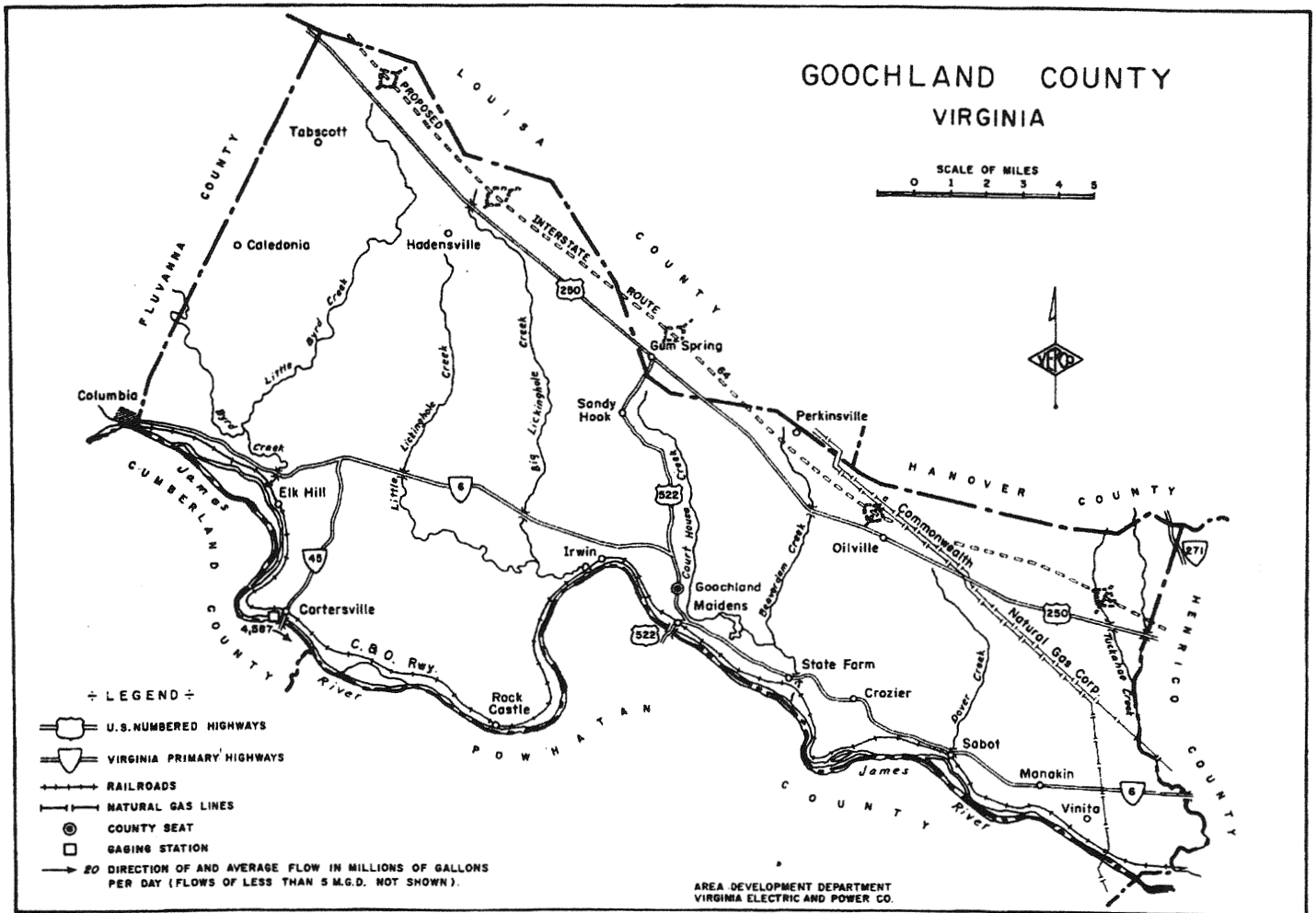
The Study Area

Goochland County is located west of the city of Richmond on the north side of the James River in the rolling Piedmont region of Virginia. The county is bordered by Henrico County on the east; Hanover and Louisa counties on the north; Fluvanna County on the west; and Powhatan County on the south. Goochland is roughly divided into a number of rural communities, including Dover and Sabot in the southeast; Centerville and Manakin, Crozier, Cardwell, and Oilville moving west; the county seat of Goochland in the center south with Sandy Hook above; George's Tavern and the Three Square area to the west of the county seat; and Caledonia, Hadensville, and Shannon Hill in the northwestern end of the county. These sections were used along with the USGS Quad map boundaries for mapping historic sites in the county.

Figure 1: Project Location and County Map. Virginia Electric Power Company. *Goochland County, Virginia: An Economic Study*, 1963.



INDEX TO COUNTY LOCATION



HISTORIC CONTEXT

Introduction

Historical information for this survey project was gleaned from various local, regional, and state archives, including the offices of the clerk of the circuit court of Goochland County, the Goochland County Public Library; and the Virginia Historical Society, the DHR Archives, and the Library of Virginia, all in Richmond, Virginia. NOTE: Buildings are discussed in the following narrative whether or not they were surveyed as a part of this project. The names of properties that were inventoried are shown in boldface type when first introduced in the text.

Books and publications

The history of Goochland County has been well presented in publication of several historical overviews in recent years. Basic general works that include considerable material on individual buildings are *Goochland County Yesterday and Today: A Pictorial History* (Goochland, VA: Goochland County Historical Society, 1994), edited by Cece Bullard; Helene Barret Agee's *Facets of Goochland County's History* (Richmond, VA: Deitz Press 1962); and the collected *Goochland County Historical Society Magazine* (Goochland, VA: Goochland County Historical Society, 1969-present). Writers such as Elie Weeks, Richard Couture, and Margaret Henley Walker contributed a considerable volume of research on a series of important or early Goochland County homes and their owners. Their papers, and in the case of Weeks, his sketch plans, were of the greatest value to this report. Weeks' plans are appended to descriptions of houses wherever possible in the pages that follow.

One of the most powerful studies of Goochland County focuses on the dwellings along the Louisa/Goochland county line. Henry Glassie's *Folk Housing in Middle Virginia* (Knoxville: U of Tennessee Press, 1975) was a seminal work on vernacular architecture published in the mid-seventies. This evocative and romantic depiction of the folk architecture of "Middle Virginia" influenced the thinking of a generation of students of material culture and architectural history. The book is based on a study of 338 buildings near the Goochland-Louisa county line. Most were in Louisa County, but several, all now vanished, were located in the area of Goochland around Gum Spring (see Appendix 1 for a further discussion of Glassie's findings). The Goochland County sites from Glassie's book were entered in the survey files for future reference.

Primary sources were reviewed for official and indirect information on properties in Goochland County. Deed, tax, and will books in the local jurisdictions were consulted for supplementary information. Historic maps of the area, in particular James Wood's 1820 Map of Goochland County, the 1863 Map of Goochland County by A. H. Campbell for the Confederate Government, and the 1879 John W. George map of the county, were essential to understanding the resources. The photograph and research collections at the Goochland County Historical Society aided in understanding the county's background. Oral history interviews with many house owners and residents, added greatly to understanding of the area's change through time.

Previously Identified Historic Resources

Previous survey efforts that garnered valuable information include the 1936 Works Progress Administration-funded survey conducted by several local citizens; a statewide 1957 Historic American Building Survey conducted locally by Fleming McMullen, Jr. of Charlottesville; and VHLC-sponsored partial surveys or resurveys in 1967 by Junius Fishburne, 1970 by Elie Weeks, 1976 by Jeff O'Dell, and at other times by a number of individuals. Elie Weeks work was unusually valuable, as he researched, photographed, and measured a wide variety of previously unrecorded buildings.

Prior to beginning fieldwork, all information in the DHR Archives on architectural sites in the survey area was reviewed. Although 216 survey numbers had been assigned over the years since the DHR was founded, Goochland County was not well-represented in the department's survey files. Of those assigned file numbers, as many as thirty-eight files were entirely missing. About seventy-six forms had adequate information. The rest were incomplete or out of date. Many of the files consisted of photographs only. Thirty-three properties were identified as part of Section 106 review associated with highway construction. Although well documented, few of those met standards for inclusion in this project. Seventeen properties are currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places and the Virginia Landmarks Register. One property (Tuckahoe, 037-0033) is also listed as a National Historic Landmark. Listed properties include:

| DHR ID# | NAME | NR DATE | LISTING |
|----------|---------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|
| 024-0053 | Cartersville Br. (Cumberl'd Co) | 1972/9/14 | NRHP Listing |
| 037-0002 | Bolling Hall | 1972/12/27 | NRHP Listing |
| 037-0003 | Bolling Island | 1990/12/27 | NRHP Listing |
| 037-0009 | Elk Hill | 1979/2 /2 | NRHP Listing |
| 037-0016 | Byrd Pres. Church | 2000/11/22 | NRHP Listing |
| 037-0023 | Powell's Tavern | 1973/4 /2 | NRHP Listing |
| 037-0033 | Tuckahoe | 1968/11/22 | NRHP Listing, 1969/8 /11 NHL |
| 037-0035 | Woodlawn | 1971/12/16 | NRHP Listing |
| 037-0054 | Rock Castle | 1970/9 /15 | NRHP Listing |
| 037-0069 | Rochambeau Farm | 1999/8 /5 | NRHP Listing |
| 037-0073 | Springdale | 2002/12/4 | NRHP Listing |
| 037-0078 | Ben Dover | 2000/4/14 | NRHP Listing |
| 037-0100 | Howard's Neck | 1972/2 /23 | NRHP Listing |
| 037-0105 | Lockkeeper's Ho. | 1974/11/21 | NRHP Listing |
| 037-0136 | Goochland Co Court Sq. | 1970/9 /15 | NRHP Listing |
| 037-0163 | Jackson Blacksmith Shop | 1997/12/11 | NRHP Listing |
| 037-5010 | Tanglewood Ordinary | 2000/10/5 | NRHP Listing |
| 037-5012 | Dover Slave Quarter Complex | 2002/9/15 | NRHP Listing |

The survey numbering system for the county consists of the prefix 037- for rural sites. The sites were numbered starting with 037-0001 through 037-0199. Thereafter, all sites were given -5000 suffixes, in order to clean up the survey numbering system across the entire state file structure, beginning with 037-5001. Since there are no incorporated towns in Goochland, no other prefixes were used for survey numbers.

Expected Results

Since much of Goochland County served historically primarily as a home to mixed small farms and low-capital industry, the majority of properties surveyed were expected to be plain and modest in scale, while the unusually rich bottomlands indicated that the information about already identified substantial antebellum and significant early-nineteenth-century dwellings would be further augmented. Resources associated with this development would include dwellings, farmsteads, and related agricultural outbuildings such as meat houses, barns, granaries, and animal shelters. Government resources were few, consisting of a courthouse, its subsidiary structures, and several post offices. Most industrial buildings (mills and mining support structures) and transportation structures associated with the river, canal, and railroad seemed to have been minimally documented. Stores and service stations from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century would undoubtedly be identified.

Geography would tend to suggest building locations. The James River valley would be expected to develop as seats of prosperous farms with few churches, stores, and schools, except at prominent river crossings. Existing surveys, population statistics and historic farming trends suggest that some slave-related buildings would be found. It was expected that most of the resources would date from the early nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries. It was anticipated that few buildings would fully embody any national design trends or professional designs until well into the nineteenth century. Most buildings would participate in the rich vernacular traditions that dominated architectural decision-making in rural Virginia for centuries.

The arrival of the railroad at the turn of the twentieth century promoted growth of several industrial and transportation-based communities. These were expected to survive in relatively unscathed form to the present day, although the development in the eastern end of the county in recent decades has resulted in some loss. Historic landscapes and scenic viewsheds might be expected, particularly along the river, but throughout the county as well.

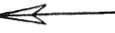
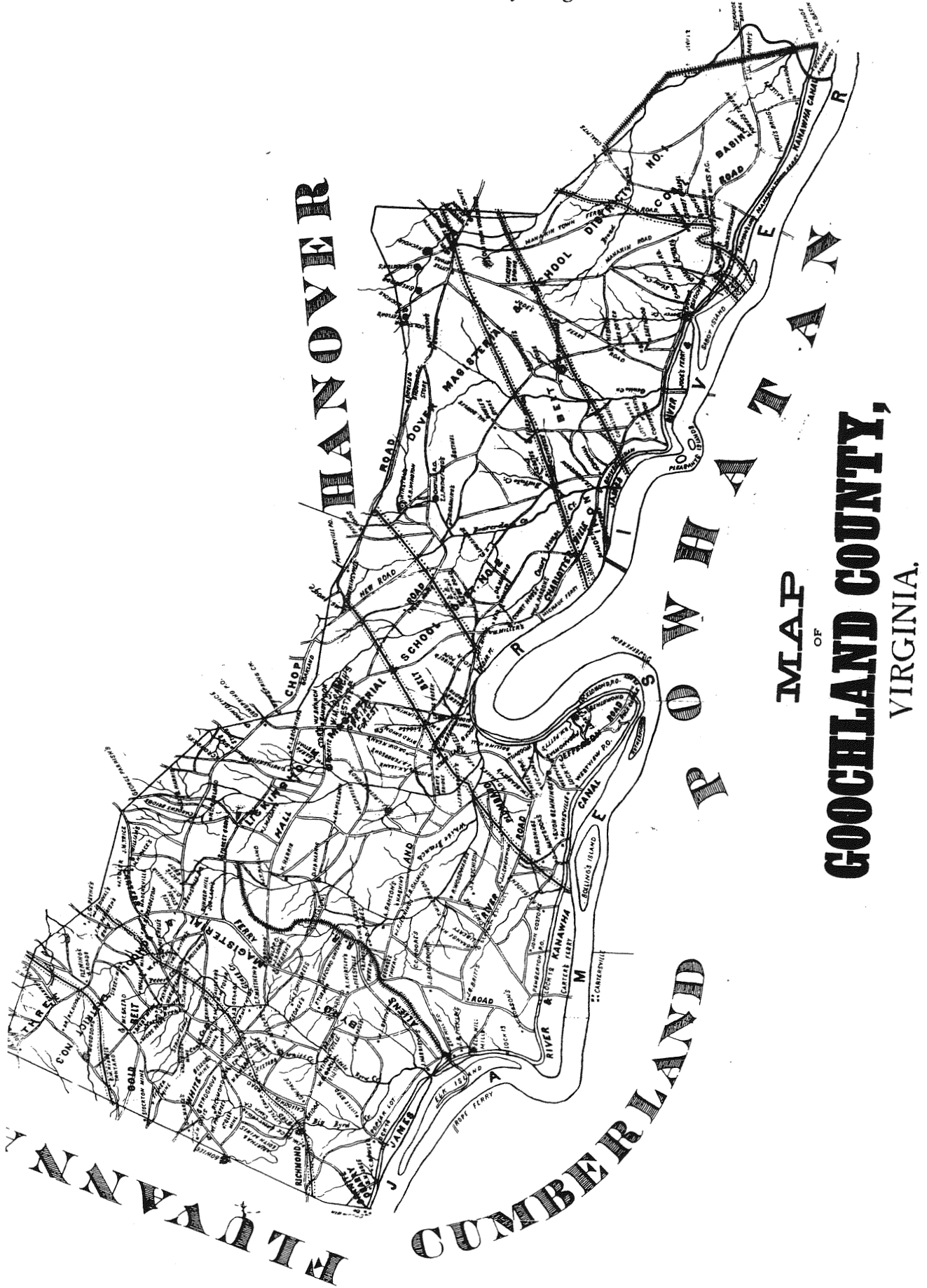


Figure 2. Detail of John W. George. *Map of Goochland County, Virginia.* 1879.



Historic Overview

Goochland County, rich in resources of minerals, forests, farmland, and water power, was formed in 1728 from a portion of Henrico County. The Piedmont Virginia county was named in honor of William Gooch, Virginia's newly appointed lieutenant governor. Comprised of 289 square miles of rolling hills and boggy creek bottoms, lined on the south by the fertile bottomlands of the James River, the county is bounded to the northwest by Fluvanna County, to the north by Louisa and Hanover counties, and on the east by Henrico County.

The county is historically defined by a series of creeks flowing south into the river. The watercourses that define the geography of the county include, from east to west, Tuckahoe, Dover, Genito, Beaverdam, Courthouse, Lickinghole, and Byrd creeks. The James River's bottomlands and the high ground overlooking them were the sites of a series of major plantations and grand houses. The central and peripheral upland section of the county has been the home of a range of farms from large to small.

Tuckahoe Creek, running through a shallow swampy valley forming the eastern border of the county, gives its name to one of the earliest and most architecturally significant farms in the county and to eighteenth-century coal mines in its vicinity. Dover Creek, emptying into the James River at Sabot Island in the northeastern corner of the county, is also the neighborhood of a series of important coal pits and mines. It runs south from the Centerville area on the Three Chopt Road to the historic industrial community of Manakin on the River Road. Genito Creek runs south from Oilville to Crozier. Beaverdam Creek runs from near Oilville south. Next to the west, Courthouse Creek runs past the county seat, followed by Lickinghole Creek, which drains a large area from Sandy Hook at the east, Georges Tavern at the west, and Hadensville to the north. The remainder of western and northwestern Goochland is served by Byrd Creek, which enters the river at Elk Island.

The second most important historic determinant of location in the county is the two principal roads running west from the capital city of Richmond. The Three Chopt Road spans the top half of the county. The River Road runs along the north edge of the river. Less important roads cross the county from the north to south aligned with ferries on the James River. The original settlements were located near prominent James River crossings, including the first courthouse and the nearby county seat of later date. The churches of the earliest denominations, Anglican, Quaker, and Baptist, served and helped define three principal sections in the county. They were named for prominent creeks: Dover in the east, Beaverdam in the center, and Lickinghole to the west.

As the county experienced growth in transportation, industry, and mining, new communities grew up, including Dover Mines (now Manakin). Other than the county seat at Goochland Court House, laid out near the center of the county, there were no significant villages. By the early twentieth century, the current group of communities had developed, including Centerville, Oilville, Gum Spring, and Hadensville, crossroads hamlets along the Three Chopt Road, and Crozier, Manakin, and Fife/Georges Tavern, similar nodes along the River Road. Caledonia, Cardwell, Dogtown, Tabscott, and Three Square were some of the hamlets along secondary roads. The more important settlements became the site of a store or tavern. The newly

developed railroads encouraged growth of hamlets at a series of depot stops on the river's edge in the late nineteenth century, succeeding those along the antebellum canal transportation system. Canal/railroad communities included Sabot, Maiden's, Westview, Pemberton, and Elk Hill. Today the entire area has seen residential development of former agricultural land and increasing commercial development, with the greatest change occurring in the county's eastern end.

1607-1750 European Settlement to Society

The Goochland area was the home of the Monacan tribe from long before the earliest European settlement in Virginia. An expedition in 1608 found two Monacan settlements. The influx of whites was devastating to the native settlements. In 1669, the tribe was said to contain thirty bowmen. The Indian settlements were dispersed and the population gone by the first years of the eighteenth century. An early trail, said to have been traversed by Susquehanna and Iroquois, followed the path of Route 522 (Sandy Hook Road). The best land in Goochland remained unclaimed by eastern Virginians as late as 1700.

Among the earliest settlers in the region was the group of Huguenot immigrants who settled on the James River west of Richmond. William Byrd secured ten thousand acres on the north and south sides of the river for approximately two hundred French Protestants fleeing persecution at home. They built a church and made their center at the abandoned Monacan Indian village of Mowchemencho, renamed Manakintown, on the south side of the river in present-day Powhatan County. The settlers eventually dispersed and were integrated into the population. When the village of Dover Mines across the river was renamed in 1909, the name Manakin was selected for it.

A group of men representing well known Tidewater families that were already active in colonial politics, including the Bollings, Flemings, Paynes, Pleasantses, Randolphs, and Woodsons, acquired, through patent or purchase, large tracts of land in the Goochland area, beginning in the late seventeenth century. Their sons or grandsons would eventually settle on the lands and dominate Goochland politics for a century or more. The justices seated in the newly established court of Goochland County in 1728 were Thomas Randolph, John Fleming, Allen Howard, William Mayo, John Woodson, Tarleton Fleming, Edward Scott, Daniel Stonar, and Rene LaForce. Stonar was appointed sheriff and LaForce died soon after, so neither took up the position (both appear to be related to the Manakin Huguenot settlement). They were replaced by William Cabell, George Payne, and James Holeman [GCHS Magazine 1:2 (Autumn 1969) 1]. The first surveyor, William Mayo, lived in what is now Powhatan. He was succeeded in office by Peter Jefferson in 1744.

The early landed families divided the large tracts among their sons and other families and purchased other previously patented land in the county. Many of the prominent early settlers, including the Randolphs, the Pleasantses, and the Woodsons, lived previously on the lower stretches of the James River. In spite of the widespread accumulation of large farms by these wealthy men, the majority of the unclaimed land across the county was patented in smaller tracts by less wealthy farmers.

A sizable proportion of Goochland's early patentees and settlers were prosperous Quakers from eastern counties. Some sources suggest the Quakers, experiencing persecution from the authorities for their dissent from the established church, began relocating to less organized western areas (NR file, Springdale, Goochland County). However, some Quakers, such as the Woodsons, Pleasantyses, and Flemings, who left prominent and successful family members and active meeting houses behind, appear to have simply joined their wealth to a search for new and productive land. Many of the second generation of prominent Quakers in Goochland married the children of other Quaker families although there was a good deal of marrying outside the faith and a gradual erosion of connection with the denomination. Early settler John Woodson of Dover married Quaker Judith Tarleton. Most of his children appear to have married non-Quakers, but son John and daughter Elizabeth married Quakers of prominent families. Tarleton Fleming's sister, Judith, cemented her position as daughter of one of the county's principal landowners by a marriage to Anglican Thomas Randolph of Tuckahoe. Little has been written or researched about the lives or backgrounds of the poor and middling inhabitants.

Goochland County was established in 1728 from the western portion of Henrico County. The first courthouse was built just above Atkinson's Ferry near present-day Maidens on a privately held tract of land. The justices of the county court contracted with James Shelton to build a courthouse and jail in 1730 and 31. The courthouse, specified to be a frame building measuring 36 by 20 feet, was not received until 1737 and served until 1763. In 1744, Albemarle County was taken from the western part of the county followed in 1748 by the creation of Powhatan County from the portion of Goochland south of the river. The county then assumed its present shape.

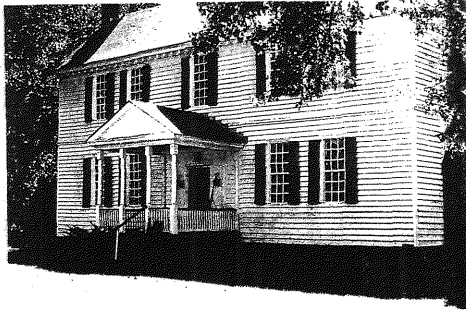
Domestic Architecture

The first houses in Goochland are not extant. What do survive are a few of the most substantial dwellings built in the mid-to-late eighteenth century by the wealthiest landowners. These were designed using an architectural design language brought with the settlers from the Tidewater. The surviving houses take the center-passage form, in which a central hallway is flanked on each side by rooms, one of which is usually a formal room and the other a principal chamber. These are invariably built of framed timber in the established Virginia framing tradition. Virginians had developed an indigenous framing tradition by the early eighteenth century, in which the heavy, three-dimensional forms of Anglo-American framing were simplified and standardized, with L-shaped corner posts, modular studs infilling regular ten-foot bays, and pairs of long front and rear walls linked by the joists spanning between [Upton 1986].

The vast majority of houses, none of which survive, undoubtedly included one- and two-room structures of a variety of materials and qualities, including semi-permanent buildings, log structures, and fully framed houses, many with wooden chimneys, that had riven clapboard walls and roofs, and earthen floors. While brick was highly approved in eastern Virginia as a permanent building material, and was used for foundations and chimneys in some cases, it was too difficult to obtain or too expensive for use as a general building material by even the wealthiest in Goochland County.

Randolph

William Randolph of Turkey Island, a wealthy landowner from eastern Henrico County, patented more than twelve hundred acres of land in the eastern end of what would become Goochland County at Tuckahoe Creek. The property, called Tuckahoe, was expanded by his son, Thomas, who was living there by 1723. The north wing of the house at Tuckahoe (037-0033, a National Historic Landmark) is presumed to have been built for Thomas Randolph [Loth (1980) 176]. Randolph was a justice when the county was founded. The house was later expanded to become one of Virginia's best-known and most ornate plantation seats (see below).



Tuckahoe (037-0033)

Thomas' brother Isham Randolph (1685-1742) patented 3,000 acres to the west in the bend in the river at Lickinghole Creek [GCHS Magazine 3:1 (Spring 1971) 19]. He settled in Goochland before 1733, when he sat as a gentleman justice. He named his tract Dungeness (see site 037-0059) and built a house of unknown form in an elaborate setting. He contracted in 1736 with an indentured bricklayer to make "100,000 bricks to enclose a garden with double ditch 300 feet square; [and] pave with pebble stone a coach house, hen house, milk house, [and] well house" [GCHS Magazine 4:1 (Spring 1972) 10-15]. The house and garden no longer stand.

Bolling

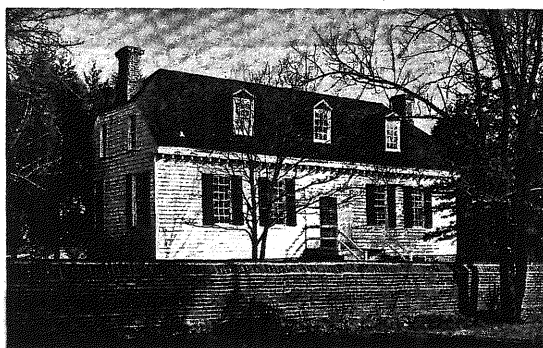
Col. John Bolling (1692-1729) of Henrico County patented large tracts of James River land around the mouth of Lickinghole Creek in the early eighteenth century. His son, Major John Bolling (1700/01-1757), one of the first burgesses from Goochland County, moved there and enlarged it to over 9,000 acres, which he left to his sons, Thomas and John Bolling. John Bolling (1737-1800) inherited a section called Oropax, near the River Road on which he or his father built a small, but well-built, gambrel-roofed, one-room, frame house. The chimney is said to have contained a brick in which the date 1732 was scratched. The house was expanded by his son, Edward (b. 1782), as shown in an 1801 insurance policy. Oropax was destroyed in 1951 [GCHS Magazine 11:1 (Spring 1979) 5-10].



Oropax

Fleming

Charles Fleming, a prominent Quaker of New Kent County, patented 732 acres at what is now Howard's Neck on the upper James River in 1714. This was sold upon his death. He also patented a large tract next to Isham Randolph in 1718. He died before 1720 and left his Rock Castle Plantation to his son, Tarleton Fleming (died 1750), whose sister, Judith, married Thomas Randolph of Tuckahoe. His three sons divided the Goochland lands in three parts. The upper section, now called Snowden, with a mill, went to son Tarleton III. On the cliff-edge Rock Castle tract inherited by William Randolph Fleming stands the important, frame, fully paneled, one ½-story, eighteenth-century Rock Castle house (listed in the National Register in 1970). Rock Castle (037-0054) is the most important surviving early-to-mid-eighteenth-century dwelling other than Tuckahoe. The five-bay, center-passage form house, with a clipped gable roof, three gabled dormers, and interior end chimneys, could have been built as early as 1730, but may well date from a somewhat later period. Tarleton Fleming's son Thomas Mann Fleming (1767-1801) inherited the third portion of land and eventually built there a large frame house called Mannsville, insured for \$2,700 in 1801, but no longer standing [GCHS Magazine 10:1 (Spring 1978) 21-30].



Rock Castle (037-0054)

Wood

Woodville (037-0122) was the home of the county's first clerk of court, Henry Wood, who served from 1728-1753. A very substantial, one-and-one-half-story frame house said to have been built for him is no longer standing. An historic photo shows the one ½-story frame house to have had dormers and interior end chimneys and probably a single-pile central-passage plan. His substantial table tomb with molded baluster supports stands nearby.

Woodson

John Woodson (c. 1658-1715) patented large tracts on the James River in the Dover area. These included 2,700 acres of unclaimed “new land” near the mouths of Genito and Dover creeks. He had, by his death in 1715, accumulated 4,943 acres, land that included Sabot Island and the area of the plantations later known as Sabot Hill, Dover, and Eastwood (part of a section called the “Dover tract”), as well as Ben Dover, Boscobel, Rochambeau, Joe Brooke, Eastwood, and land at present-day Manakin. This large property was divided among his six children, many of whom lived in now-vanished houses on their tracts. His son, John Woodson (1695-1754), was named assistant surveyor of Henrico County in 1724. In 1728, he sat on the court of the new county of Goochland and he was appointed sheriff in 1732. His house probably stood near the antebellum house called Dover (037-0008). His brothers lived nearby: Robert probably near the house known as Ben Dover (037-0078) and Josiah at his farm called Dover (now Boscobel, 037-0084) [GCHS Magazine 7:1 (Spring 1975) 17-26]. Josiah’s son, Col. John Woodson probably built the frame house at Boscobel that burned in 1912.

Churches and Meeting Houses

Religion in eighteenth-century Virginia meant the Church of England, integrated into the political and religious life of the colony from the beginning. As counties spread, split, and grew more populous, the colony provided a comprehensive parish structure that attempted to provide a church within reach of every person. In most parts of central Virginia, a single parish was coterminous with each county and often served by a main church and one or more secondary chapels, often all provided with geographical names. The population of what would become Goochland was at first served by Henrico Parish. In 1720, Henrico County was divided into two parishes. The new entity, called St. James Parish, served all the western population on both sides of the James River as far towards the mountains as the settlements extended. In 1728, the new Goochland County included the whole of St. James Parish. In 1744 it was split in three, with St. Ann’s Parish in the newly formed Albemarle County, St. James-Southam on the south side of the river and St. James- Northam on the north. The first church in present-day Goochland was Dover Church near Dover Creek. The building of Dover Church was undertaken by Thomas Mann Randolph in 1720 and finished in 1724 at a cost of 54,090 pounds of tobacco. It was twenty-four feet wide by fifty feet long. A series of ministers were received or temporarily hired to preside at the services, supplemented by men appointed to read prayer, at diverse houses in the parish in order to reach the widely distributed population of the parish on the north and south sides of the river.

The Rev. Anthony Gavin, a Spaniard by birth and a former Jesuit priest, had been received into the Church of England and sent to Virginia by the Bishop of London in 1736. After a year in Henrico Parish, he asked to be sent to the charge of St. James Parish. In a letter to the bishop in 1738 he related the conditions of the church in Goochland:

“ . . . hearing that a frontier parish was vacant and that the people of the mountains had never seen a clergyman since they were settled there, I desired the Governor’s consent to leave an easy parish for this I do now serve. I have three

churches, twenty-three and twenty-four miles from the glebe, in which I officiate every third Sunday; and besides these three, I have seven places of service up in the mountains where the clerks read the prayers – four clerks in the seven places. I go twice a year to preach in twelve places, which I reckon better than four hundred miles backward and forward, and ford nineteen times the North and South Rivers [the Rivanna and the James]. I have taken four trips already, and the 20th instant I go up again. On my first journey I baptized white people, 209; blacks, 172; Quakers 165, and Anabaptists, 2. . .”

Gavin regretted the lack of bishops, the spiritual matters being left by law to the Governor and Council, and deplored the institution of slavery. He continued to serve St. James-Northam parish until his death in 1749.

Mention of Quakers by Gavin points out the widespread settlement of the area by Quakers. Many of the most prominent landowners and political leaders in the new county were either Friends themselves or the lapsed children of active Quakers, including Tarleton Fleming, John and Joseph Pleasants, Joseph Watkins, and John Woodson. In 1723 a Quaker meeting was begun on Dover Creek in what is now Goochland County. The Dover Meeting, later known as Genito, lasted until 1833 [Worrall 1994: 538]. There is no information about a meeting house, and it is likely that the house of a member was used, at least in the earliest years. Genito (037-0060) is the name of the farm of early Quaker Joseph Watkins (died 1753). A group of Quakers settled together in the area, with names like Cocke, Hunnicutt, and Ladds, in addition to the Pleasants, Watkins, and Woodson families.

The first manifestations of a widespread religious revival in the American colonies, known as the First Great Awakening, were found among Presbyterians in the Middle Atlantic colonies in the 1730s. Although Presbyterians had been present in the colony since the seventeenth century, Presbyterian congregations began to form in the mid- to late eighteenth century after their numbers became sufficient, particularly after the Scotch-Irish began to settle in the Valley of Virginia in the 1730s. Under the influence of the Great Awakening, the ministry spread from the valley into the Piedmont, all under the guidance of the Synod of Philadelphia. The first preaching by a Presbyterian minister in the central Virginia area was in Hanover County in 1743. Samuel Davies, the founder of many of the Presbyterian congregations across the colony, with much difficulty, obtained a license to establish meetings in four houses, three in Hanover and one in Henrico in 1747, the year in which he first visited. The Presbyterian message appealed to the many inhabitants of the upland sections of Goochland. In the following year, Davies received licenses for three more, in Goochland, Louisa, and Caroline. The first members in Goochland met at Tucker Woodson’s house near the courthouse [Davis et al 1982: 22-31]. It was known as the Goochland Meeting House. Byrd Presbyterian Church (037-0016, listed in the National Register) at Dogtown, a brick building dating from 1838, houses the congregation that descends from that original group [Agee, 139-140].

The Providence Meeting House at Gum Spring, although just across the county line in Louisa from Goochland, served the needs of the most of the Presbyterians in northern Goochland County. The remarkable building, the only surviving dissenter church in Virginia from colonial times, was built in about 1750 and gives a clear idea of what the early Presbyterian churches

were like. The domestic-scaled structure eschews the nave form of some buildings built by the established church and features a weatherboarded timber frame, first- and second-floor windows, and an off-center main door in the side wall. The interior is thought to have been plainly finished with exposed framing and plain but carefully finished trim. A gallery at the west end was enlarged later in the eighteenth century [Upton 1986: 191].

Industry and Industrial Buildings

From the earliest opportunity, mills were established where water power made them possible. There was an important mill on Dover Creek well before 1728, when John Woodson sold it, along with his brother Robert's 1,300 acres, to Thomas Randolph of Tuckahoe. Woodson's father John had mentioned his corn mill on Mill (Dover or Dover Mill) Creek in his will of 1715 [GCHS Magazine 7:1 (Spring 1975) 20]. In 1730, the county justices met at "Dover Mill" there to plan the new county courthouse [Agee 1962: 37]. John Woodson's brother, Robert, operated a sawmill on Stony Creek near present-day Ben Dover in 1729 [GCHS Magazine 7:1 (Spring 1975) 20]. None survive from the period.

Coal was discovered in the area at an early date. The Goochland coal outcroppings along the river were the northern extension of a large and important coal field that lay mostly south of the James. The first coal outcroppings were said to have been discovered on the south side of the river on Manakin Creek by a Huguenot, Clinton Pierre Cottrell, in 1701 [Bullard 52-55]. Their potential was recognized by William Byrd in 1705 when visiting the Huguenots and he sought a patent on Sabot Island, where he may have seen coal on the surface of the ground. George Smith, an agent of the colony in London, was sent to mine in the area in 1709. He reported that "all was well" at a mine at Sabot in 1710 and that he had located very good coal in 1711 [Couture 1980: 350]. The coal near Dover Creek was mined during the decade from 1740 to 1750 and is claimed by some as the earliest coal mine in the colonies [Agee 1962: 76]. The Dover Pitts became an ongoing business for the next 130 years.

1751-1789 Colony to Nation

The population of early Goochland was divided racially, socially, and economically. The landed families controlled the best land, many thousands of acres. The rest of the land was claimed, traded, and farmed by a myriad of modest but respectable families. The majority of Goochland's population was made up of black slaves, most of whom worked for the large property owners. One of the most striking analyses of Piedmont Virginia's social makeup came from an English officer, Thomas Anburey. In 1779, he visited in Goochland at Col. Randolph's house:

"at Tuckahoe. . . Three country peasants, who came upon business, entered the room where the Colonel and his company were sitting, took themselves chairs, drew near the fire, began spitting, pulling off their boots all over mud, and then opened their business, which was simply about some continental flour to be ground at the Colonel's mill. When they were gone, some one observed what great liberties they took. . .

There were and still are, three degrees of ranks among the inhabitants, exclusive of negroes. . . . The first class consists of gentlemen of the best families and fortunes . . . [and] for the most part they have had liberal educations. . . . The second class consists of such a strange mixture, and of such various descriptions of occupations, being nearly half of the inhabitants, that it is difficult to ascertain their exact criterion and leading feature. They are, however, hospitable, generous, and friendly; but for want of a proper knowledge of the world, and a good education, as well as from their continual intercourse with their slaves, over whom they are accustomed to tyrannize, with all their good qualities, they are rude, ferocious, and haughty, much attached to gaming and dissipation. . .

The third class, which in general composes the greatest part of mankind, are fewer in Virginia... The lower people possess that impertinent curiosity, so very disagreeable to strangers. . . , they are averse to labor, much addicted to liquor, and when intoxicated, extremely savage and revengeful [Thomas Anbeury. *Travels Through the Interior Parts of America*, II (Boston: Houghton-Mifflin, 1923) 215-17, quoted in Glassie (1975) 177-78].

Courthouse

The frame courthouse of 1737 grew inadequate, both in form and location. A new courthouse was built in 1763 at a place called Beaverdam, a short distance away from the first, on the land of Alexander Baine. The need for the courthouse to be near Atkinson's Ferry was removed in 1748 when Cumberland County was created out of Goochland. The county did not, however, purchase the courthouse site until the following century [GCHS Magazine 7:2 (Autumn 1975) 6-11].

Transportation and Taverns

The earliest transportation corridor, used by the large plantation owners along the James, was the river, where small boats carried crops to market. Fords gave way in a few spots to ferries. Atkinson's Ferry, near Maidens, was the site of the original courthouse as it was the principal link between the southern and northern halves of the county. Sarah Atkinson, the ferry's operator, was given a license by the first county court in 1728. The rate was settled at three pence for each passenger and three pence more for a horse." William Mayo and Allin Howard were asked to contract with Sarah Atkinson "for keeping ferry one year of a court day to set over foot people only to court" [Agee 1962: 36]. By 1763, John Jude owned a ferry at the mouth of Genito Creek.

Two major stage roads were developed along the route of earlier trails in the second quarter of the eighteenth century. They connected the more settled area to the east with the expanding frontier to the west. The northern route, a probable former Indian trail known as the Three Chopt Road from the blazes that identified it, and the southern route, the River Road, were important determinants of settlement and development in the region. The Three Chopt Road,

one of Virginia's earliest roads, was the backbone of the "backcountry" farming region. Although few remain today, Henry Glassie's survey work in the Gum Spring area in 1966 shows that a series of well-made brick, log, and frame houses dating from the end of the period and into the antebellum period once stood along the Three Chopt Road [Glassie 1975]. If taverns and ordinaries were located along the roads in the county's earliest days, there is little historical record of their locations. The principal north-south roads were ones that followed today's Cartersville Road and connected Fredericksburg with areas to the south of the river and the Sandy Hook Road (Rt. 522) that crossed the river near present-day Maiden's. No taverns survive from this period. The early roads, including the Three Chopt Road, remain among the county's strongest definers of historic landscapes and those most worthy of preservation.

Domestic Architecture

The tradition of Tidewater framing described in the previous section continued to dominate in Goochland County. Many less substantial houses used the one-room plan, often with a shed to the rear. Most houses for which we have information were one or one-and-one-half-story frame houses incorporating the one-room, hall-chamber or center-passage type. Houses using this form include the **Booker S. Parrish House (037-5108)** and the Johnson-Hughes-Ford-Alvis House (037-0064), destroyed c. 1970.

The two-room plan, sometimes referred to as the hall-parlor or hall-chamber plan, is a rectangular building containing two rooms of unequal size. This was often used in designing houses thought to date from the period: at the one-story houses at Elk Hill; Genito (037-0060, destroyed in 1976); and Belvidere (037-0084). It was also used at **Loch Lomond (037-0066)**, a one ½-story dwelling.

The central-passage plan, employed at the beginning of the period at the two-story Randolph house at Tuckahoe (037-0033) and the one ½-story Fleming dwelling at Rock Castle (037-0054), remained rare, but was used at the one-story, frame house at Howard's Neck (037-0100), at Locust Grove/Roysters (037-0129), and at Josiah Woodson's Dover Plantation (now Boscobel, 037-0084), which burned in 1912. Other vanished, one-story, frame houses of unknown floor plan include White Hall, north of the court house and Contention, near Cardwell. A two-story house of the same form was built on the River Road in about 1770 by William Powell. It became the rear section of Powell's Tavern (037-0023).

Randolph

Thomas Randolph, a justice at the county's founding, left his property and great center-passage-plan house at Tuckahoe (037-0033) to his son, William Randolph. William enlarged the house in the mid-eighteenth century. The H-shaped house (a National Historic Landmark, listed in the National Register in 1968) is one of colonial Virginia's great dwellings. It features rich and robust interior carving and a great collection of eighteenth-century outbuildings. The cross arms of the house are each treated as a single-pile center-passage-plan dwelling with a stair in each of the two passages. The hyphen connecting them contains an unheated saloon or entertaining room.

Woodson

John Woodson (died 1715), who accumulated a large tract between Tuckahoe and Genito creeks in 1702, and his children were discussed in the previous section. His grandson, Col. John (b. 1730), son of Josiah Woodson, probably built the one ½-story frame house at the part of the tract then known as Dover (now Boscobel, 037-0084) during this period. He referred to it as “my manor house” in his will of 1789. The mid-eighteenth-century frame house at Dover consisted, according to an 1802 insurance policy and an 1893 sketch, of a one ½-story, five-bay, center-passage-plan dwelling with five dormers, a gable roof, and interior end chimneys, not unlike the house at Rock Castle. It burned in 1912 [GCHS Magazine 5:1 (Spring 1973) 28 and Bullard (1994) 58].



Dover (Boscobel)

Payne

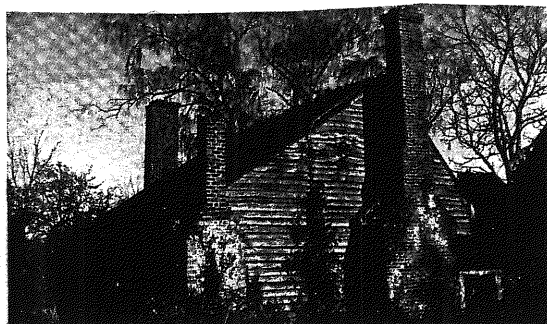
George Payne (died 1744), John Woodson’s brother-in-law, patented “new land” at the head of Lickinghole Creek in western Goochland in 1729 [Bullard 19]. Payne, who was one of the gentleman justices of the new county, lived at a property called White Hall, which he left to his son, Col. John Payne (1713-1784). His tract was tentatively selected as the site for the new courthouse of 1759, but the decision did not stand. The house at White Hall, long gone, is thought to have been built by Col. John Payne, county lieutenant and a Burgess from 1752-1768 (the ruins were surveyed years ago as site 037-0119). White Hall is said to have been the most magnificent in the county’s upland “back country.” His son, Robert (b. 1770), inherited the house and insured it for the substantial sum of \$5,350 in 1801 [GCHS Magazine 7:2 (Autumn 1975) 20-26]. The brick and frame house was L-shaped and contained almost 3,800 square feet. It commanded a collection of detached kitchen, smokehouse, dairy, and a large barn on one side of the house and a weaving house with brick chimneys at each end on the other. It might be assumed that the frame section was the earliest and the brick section added some time before the insurance policy of 1801.

Bolling

The 9,000 acres of prime land patented by Col. John Bolling (1692-1729) and his son, Major John Bolling (c. 1701-1757) in the first decades of the eighteenth century descended to his two grandsons, Thomas and John Bolling, Sr. John Bolling, Sr. (1737-1800), who married Thomas Jefferson's sister, Mary, inherited a section called Oropax. They reared their large family there and it is likely that they built the gambrel-roofed house described in the previous section. John, Sr. eventually moved back to his family home in Chesterfield County. He left it to his son, John, Jr. (b. 1762), who continued to live at Oropax [GCHS Magazine 11:1 (Spring 1979) 5-17].

Watkins

The Watkinses, a prominent Quaker family settled on Genito Creek and accumulated land over several generations. The house called Genito (037-0060, destroyed in 1976) was a one-story, frame dwelling with a leanto across the rear. The house had the floor plan identified by many architectural historians as the two-room or hall-chamber plan. This plan incorporates two rooms of unequal size: a larger room entered by a single main doorway, flanked on one side by a smaller, secondary room. It is said to have been built by Joseph Watkins, son of Benjamin Watkins, prior to his death in 1753 [Bullard (1994) 58]. The date 1767 and the initials S.P. were visible in the brick of the west chimney. The initials may refer to the builder, but the date would suggest that the house was built for the Joseph Watkins who died in 1805. Like a number of other early Goochland County houses, Genito had a large chimney (at the east end) which was positioned off the roof ridge in order to serve corner fireplaces in the main section and in an early or integral leanto room. Two chimneys served the corresponding rooms at the opposite end [Elie Weeks. "Genito." Typescript in the DHR survey files].



Genito (037-0060)

Pleasants

John Pleasants, a weaver's son from Norwich, England, arrived in the colony in 1665 and became a successful merchant in Henrico County. He was converted to the Quaker faith in about 1680. He lived near John Woodson, another Quaker, at the mouth of Four Mile Creek, where stood their tobacco warehouses. The two merchants were representatives of the wealthy London Quaker John Hanbury, who was the agent and banker for many of the colony's most important families [Worrall 1994: 85, 134]. Pleasants' sons, John and Joseph, owned large tracts in

Goochland [NR files]. Virginia Governor James Pleasants, one of the second generation of the Quaker Pleasants family to settle in the county, was born at Contention in 1769 in the area around Cardwell. Contention was a one ½-story frame house demolished in the early twentieth century [Bullard (1994) 89].

Powell

The original two-story frame house at the rear of Powell's Tavern (037-0023) was built c. 1770 on the River Road. The three-bay, two-story, center-passage-plan frame house has exterior end chimneys and a steep gable roof. It was built by William Powell, a brick mason from Yorkshire, England, who is said to have been encouraged by Thomas Mann Randolph of nearby Tuckahoe to come to Goochland to provide brick for his building projects.

Howard

An important one-story frame house at Howard's Neck (037-0100) has large glazed-header Flemish bond chimneys and an apparent center-passage-plan form. It is said by some to have been built by Allen Howard, one of Goochland's first justices, who acquired the property in 1741, or by one of his descendents in the mid-to-late eighteenth century [NR files].

Royster

The prominent Royster family purchased property in the area east of Goochland Court House in the mid-eighteenth century. **Loch Lomond (037-0066)** is a one ½-story frame house probably built in the late eighteenth century by David Royster [Bullard (1994) 93]. The improvements on his 583-acre property at the Forks of Beaverdam Creek were valued at \$1,500 in 1820 [Goochland Land Books]. Included in the site is a very rare stone example of what appears to have been a mid-nineteenth-century slave dwelling. The farm was purchased by Richard Watson Winston in c. 1880. His descendents still live there.

Loch Lomond is a two-room or hall-chamber dwelling with unusual variations on the popular house form. The conventional exterior appearance from the south belies the interior layout. The interior contains two major rooms on the south front, a larger hall to the west and a smaller chamber to the east. A pair of small chambers to the north, mostly under a shed roof, flank a small porch that has been enclosed to form a small passage. The east interior wall of the porch retains original beaded weatherboards with wrought nails. The chambers project to the south into the main body of the house, under the main roof, causing the main chimneys to be offset to the south.

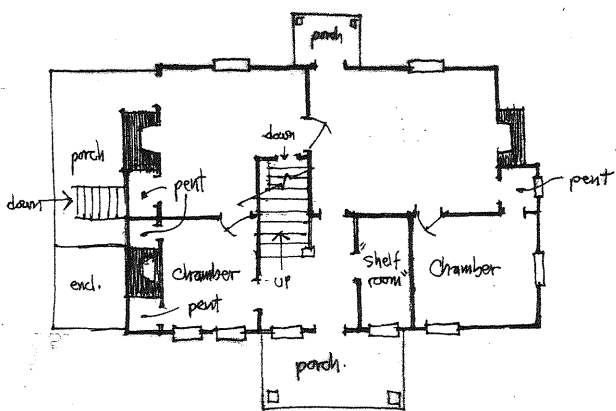
The Flemish-bond chimneys (without glazed headers) are found at each end of the house. The west chimney is asymmetrical, with the stack rising in the center of the apex of the roof but with a wider shoulder on the south to re-center the fireplace to the south of the center of the west end. The eastern chimney is symmetrical in form but is not lined up with the apex. It is, instead, lined up with the fireplace in the west chimney. The house has symmetrical one-story pent closets to the north sides of the two chimneys. These pent closets have shed roofs that intersect neatly with the north shed roof with small hips at each end.

The principal facade has three symmetrical bays, with nine-over-nine sash windows flanking a central door. The door and window sashes have been replaced. Evidence of framing in the roof showed that there were dormers originally in the south front. The garret is lit by six-over-six sash windows flanking the chimneys and by two gabled dormers added in the mid-twentieth century, located toward each end of the north slope of the main roof. Four-over-four sash windows light the small chambers flanking the north entry passage.

The interior has a larger room to the west that is furnished with a wide horizontal wainscot, except where full-height paneling spans the west end wall which also contains an apparently added central Federal mantel. The doors are early six-panel, raised-panel elements with HL hinges and quarter-round panel molding. The door and window trim takes the form of a double architrave with an outer quirked ogee molding, smaller ogee intermediate molding, and beaded inner edge.

The east room has similar details. The paneled areas are confined to the areas to either side of the chimney breast. The center is occupied by an original, plain, shelf-and-architrave mantel with a molded shelf and a plastered wall above. The northwest corner of the chamber is filled with a square stair enclosure. This enclosure appears to have been added in the early nineteenth century and has a Federal-style door trim and door with flat panels at the door leading to an enclosed basement winder stair. The early, very wide stair to the garret rises above the basement stair from an opening in the enclosed north porch. The basement itself was completely rebuilt in c. 1949.

The interior of the eastern chamber under the north shed has plain trim. It had originally had a brick chimney in the center at the east end, removed above the roof in 1949. The chimney is flanked by pent closets with beaded doors. There is no mantel. The chamber at the west end was not accessible. The owner did not indicate there had ever been a chimney serving that room.



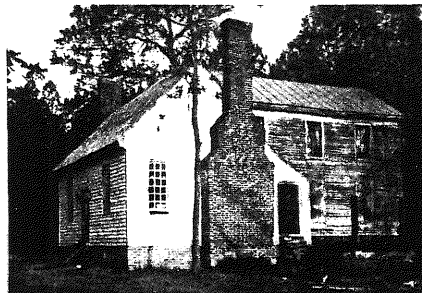
Loch Lomond (037-0066)

The house at Locust Grove or Roysters (037-0129) was probably built in the later eighteenth century by William Royster, who, in 1768, purchased the 463-acre land first patented

to Dorothy Pleasants in 1717 [GCHS Magazine 6:2 (Autumn 1974) 26-31]. It is a one-story, frame, center-passage-plan house with one room at the north end and two rooms at the south end with shared corner fireplaces in a large exterior end chimney. Capt. William Royster served as a justice and on the Goochland County Committee of Safety in 1775 [GCHS Magazine 1:2 (Autumn 1969) 7].

Massie

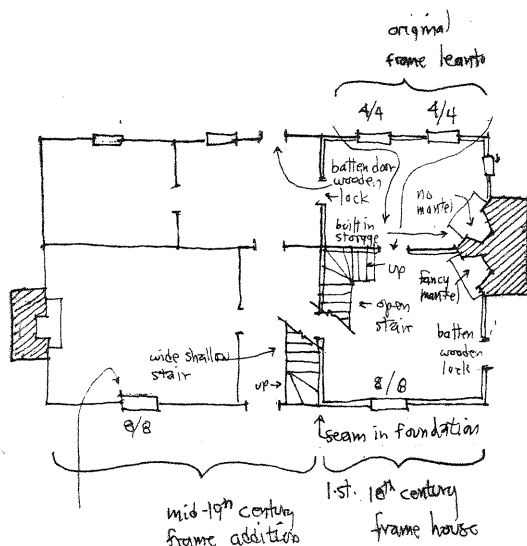
The Massie family accumulated land on upper Lickinghole Creek beginning with a purchase of 591 acres by David Massie (1726-1755) in 1752. This was inherited by his son, Charles Massie (died 1817), who is said to have built a one-story, three-bay, two-room, frame house in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. The house, called Belvidere (037-0084), has a large off-center Flemish bond chimney serving corner fireplaces in the main room and an integral rear shed. His son, Henry, inherited the house tract and married Mary R. Cocke. They owned twenty-four slaves by 1830 [Richard Couture. "Good Golly, Miss Mollie!" Goochland County Historical Society Magazine 15 (1983) 17-18]. She inherited the "mansion" and 134 acres as the widow's dower after his death in 1849 [W. George. Plat, 3 Dec. 1873, survey files VDHR].



Belvedere (037-0084)

Parrish

The first of the well-known Parrish family to settle in the upland part of the county was Booker Smith Parrish (c. 1745-c. 1822), who was married to Constance Massie. The **Booker S. Parrish House (037-5108)**, on the boundary of Goochland and Louisa counties, is a one-story one-room frame house from the later eighteenth century with an integral shed room to the rear. The house, which was subsumed into a later center-passage form house in the mid-nineteenth century, had an off-center, double-shouldered, Flemish-bond brick chimney with glazed headers. The chimney served corner fireplaces in the main room and the leanto. Booker Parrish's initials and the date 1781 in the chimney indicate that he built the earliest part of the house, which was later expanded, most likely by his grandson, George S. Parrish (1816-c. 1899). Booker Parrish shows up in the 1820 tax list, with 134 acres on the county line with a building on it worth only \$100 [Goochland County Land Book. 1820].



Booker S. Parrish House (037-5108)

Other houses from the mid-eighteenth-century period are known from primary documents. An insurance policy from 1801 gives the form of the former house at Elk Hill (not the current antebellum-era brick dwelling). This house was probably built in the mid-eighteenth century for Bathurst and Martha Wayles Skelton. The one- or one ½-story, frame, two-room or hall-chamber house had a rear shed and a low brick foundation. It was sold in 1778 to Thomas Jefferson, who had married the widowed Martha Wayles Skelton in 1772, as part of the settlement of his wife's inheritance [GCHS Magazine 3:1 (Spring 1971) 5-12].

A house very similar to the Booker Parrish House above, called the Johnson-Hughes-Ford-Alvis House (037-0064), was formerly located south of Centerville. It is known only from a series of photos taken in 1970. It featured an offset massive brick chimney with wide shoulders and a diaper pattern in a column down the center. Although the original form is not immediately apparent, it appears the chimney served rooms in the main section and rear shed of a one- or one ½-story frame dwelling, later raised to two stories.

Churches and Meeting Houses

The established Anglican Church continued to provide religious instruction and services intended for all. Dover Church was the county's only established church at the beginning of the period. In addition to these duties, the vestry, or governing body, of St. James Northam was responsible for care of the parish's unsupported poor and infirm. William Douglas, a prominent Scots minister took over from Anthony Gavin in 1750 and eventually served what become three churches in the parish, located where principal roads crossed Dover, Beaverdam, and Lickinghole Creeks and taking their names from them. Douglas, who also, in his character as schoolmaster, taught both Monroe and Jefferson, kept a diary. Douglas, not a friend of the Revolution, retired in 1777, and the Dover church did not reopen.

A glebe, or farm for support of the minister, was a part of the property of most parishes. The glebe of St. James-Northam Parish was located in the vicinity of the Beaverdam Church north of the present-day village of Goochland. The vestry had, in 1775, authorized the Rev. William Douglas to make repairs to the "Glebe houses" that were in "very bad repair." The cost

was greater than they had estimated and in 1791 they asked the Virginia General Assembly to allow the overseers of the poor to levy a tax to pay the overrun of 65 pounds to Frank Clark, the workman [General Assembly Petitions, Box 90, folder 31]. The vestry in 1787 requested permission from the General Assembly to sell the glebe, it being “in its present situation extremely unfit for the purpose for which was intended, the land being excessively poor, the lumber destroyed, and the houses in a ruinous situation.” The glebe was unsuccessfully proposed in 1792 as a site for an academy, with funds to be raised by lottery. [General Assembly Petitions, Box 90, folder 19].

The Beaverdam Church was built as early as 1764 near Beaverdam Creek on land belonging to John Curd. It was located on what is now the Fairground Road where it intersected the Beaverdam Church Road (now Whitehall) Road in the central section of the county. It appears to have become the only Anglican church in the county in the years after the Revolution. Lickinghole Church was established, probably in the mid-to-late eighteenth century, on the Charlottesville (now River) Road in the western section of the county. It closed at some point after the Revolution [Agee, 1976].

Religious enthusiasm based in the First Great Awakening spread among the Congregationalists and Baptists of New England, who used emotional preaching to generate great enthusiasm for scriptural purity. Baptist preachers moved to the Virginia Piedmont in the 1740s and 50s. By the American Revolution, their congregations included as much as ten per cent of all southern churchgoers. Among the earliest converts were a number of people in Goochland. Goochland Baptist Church, also known as Nuckols Meeting House, was founded in 1771 with seventy-five members. From it sprang, within a few years, the churches at Dover (1773) and Lickinghole (1776). The most prominent individual associated with the Baptists in Goochland was Reuben Ford, one of the earliest and most indefatigable ministers in the Virginia church, who helped organize Goochland Church [Semple 1810: 26, 480]. The original, frame building of the church, located in the north-central part of the county, was replaced in 1880 [Agee 1962: 126].

The Dover Baptist congregation first met in a log building on the west side of the Manakin Road in eastern Goochland. Dover Meeting House (037-0049) was rebuilt in 1855 as a four-bay nave-plan building with two single-leaf-doors in the main front. It burned in 1951 and was replaced. Lickinghole Meeting House experienced a massive revival in 1804, when four or five hundred persons were baptized. Lickinghole Church relocated to a new site at the crossroads hamlet known as Three Square in 1884. Renamed **Smryna Baptist Church**, the frame, nave-plan building (037-5087) still serves the southwestern part of the county.

Industry and Industrial Buildings

Industry consisted primarily of the small custom or grist mills needed to convert wheat and grains raised to flour, cornmeal and feed needed by the farmers, their families, and livestock. Dover Mill founded, before 1730, was one of the principal mills [Agee 1962: 37]. Other mills along Dover Creek included the “old mill” on the former land of Robert Adams in 1782 [GCHS Magazine 10:2 (Autumn 1978) 38]]. No mills from the period survive. Little is known of craftsmen and builders of the period. William Powell was a brickmason in 1770

[Bullard 1994: 32]. As mentioned above, an indentured servant had been contracted to produce over 100,000 bricks for Isham Randolph at Dungeness in 1736. Mining of coal probably continued at Dover Pitts near present-day Manakin during this period. Mathew Woodson (c. 1731-1794) inherited the land there from his father Stephen. He sold 90 acres of coal land in 1793 to David Ross and James Currie, Richmond merchants [GCHS Magazine 7:1 (Spring 1975) 22].

Agriculture and Agricultural Buildings

The number of farms in the area before the Revolution is unknown, but most, if not all, of the residents were engaged in some form of agriculture. Most of the early farms were small with only a portion cleared and fenced for cultivation. Wealthy owners continued to assemble large tracts along the river and in other fertile areas as other farms were divided among the heirs of a single owner. These included the plantations owned by the Bollings, Woodsons, Randolphs, Howards, Paynes, Pleasantses, and Flemings. Over time, buildings and fences were modified as the prosperity of their owners permitted. Crops were varied and yields were low by later standards. Tobacco and corn were the principal crops during this period. Livestock and their by-products were a crucial element of early Goochland County agriculture. Horses were used primarily for transportation and as draft animals. Cattle were the most numerous farm animal. Herds were driven to distant markets. Cattle were usually not housed in permanent buildings. The important early frame barn at Tuckahoe (037-0033) was not directly inspected.

Stores

A few stores were operated to make goods and credit available to residents of the county. Alexander Baine was a merchant at the courthouse in 1762 [Elie Weeks. "The Early Courthouses of Goochland." *Goochland County Historical Society Magazine* 7:2 (Autumn 1975) 8]. Other stores at this period were probably few and any locations have not been identified.

Schools

Education in the period was the responsibility of the family. Wealthy families usually employed tutors. Thomas Jefferson was educated during this period by a tutor, in the still-extant schoolhouse at Tuckahoe (037-0033). Ministers also taught either in their homes or operated small schools. No school locations have been located or identified in the secondary literature from this period.

1790-1830 Early National Period

Goochland County population reached a stable level early in the period. The earliest census records 9,053 residents, including a majority of 4,656 slaves, 4,140 whites, and a total of 257 free negroes in 1790. The population total would vary little over the next 100 years, but changed dramatically in color, as slavery increased its grip. The population reached 10,097 in 1820 and 10,360 in 1830, but the numbers of enslaved blacks rose while that of whites diminished until in 1850 there were 3,865 whites, 5,845 slaves, and 644 free blacks [Glassie 1975: 7].

In the rural parts of the United States, legal tender was scarce until nearly the end of the nineteenth century. It seems that barter formed one of the principal means of exchange in these areas. The merchant was a central figure in the local economy, exchanging goods for the farmer's surplus produce and extending credit. Similarly grist mills provided a service in exchange for a toll or a portion of the product. This commercial system insulated the local economy from the fluctuations of the national cash system. The relative nearness of Richmond, however, meant that the city's economy reached out to Goochland. Demand for fuel in Richmond and elsewhere fed the exploitation of the excellent coal seams in the eastern part of the county. The market for the county's agricultural products was nearby.

As time passed wealthy merchants and professionals with capital to invest found the magnificent James River bottomlands irresistible. These included George Pickett, a Richmond merchant and financier, who purchased the Fleming's Park property of Tarleton Fleming in 1792, and Samuel Couch (d. 1800), a tobacco merchant, who retired from Richmond to the Flemings' Little Creek plantation in 1788. Edward Cunningham, a wealthy Richmond manufacturer, acquired the fine plantation at Howard's Neck (037-0100). Large tracts were also purchased by moneyed persons from neighboring counties, such as Philip Lightfoot of York County who purchased the 3000-acre Dover tract from John Woodson, Jr. before his death in 1754.

Randolph Harrison, Sr. of Cumberland County later acquired the Dover tract, which included Eastwood (037-0036), Dover (037-0008), and Sabot Hill (037-0077). The Harrison family eventually held a vast amount of Goochland County's best land. In 1819, Randolph Harrison passed each of the aforementioned plantations on to his sons, Carter H., Archibald M., Thomas Randolph, and Carter H. Harrison. He also acquired the Bolling estate at Oropax, as well as Thomas Jefferson's former tract at Elk Hill, which he transferred to his son, Thomas Randolph Harrison, in 1812 [GCHS Magazine 10:2 (Autumn 1978) 4].

The old courthouse of 1763 at Beaverdam became increasingly inadequate, until 1827, when the present courthouse was built on the same tract. The county did not purchase the courthouse site until 1823. It bought it from Benjamin Anderson, who operated a nearby tavern [GCHS Magazine 7:2 (Autumn 1975) 6-11]. The village that grew up around the court house probably resembled other small county seats of a similar date in possessing a single central street lined with houses and businesses, including the centrally placed courthouse on one side of the street and a nearby tavern to accommodate the court and its clients during a period of several days each month. An earlier, inadequate, jail was replaced in 1823 by a small, frame, two-room jail. A clerk's office, where records were kept, was not provided at the courthouse [Agee 1962: 52-53].

Care of the poor and helpless of the immediate area was the responsibility of the local Anglican parish vestry under colonial law. That responsibility after the Revolution passed to the Overseers of the Poor, officers of the county. The Goochland County Court planned an almshouse as early as 1816, to replace fees paid to householders by the county to care for indigent and elderly members of the community, but it was not built during this period.

Goochland County Courthouse 037-0136. The brick temple-form Goochland building is one of the finest of the courthouses built by workmen trained by Jefferson.

The Goochland Courthouse was ordered by the court in 1826 and, as was usual in public works of this kind, control was delegated to a group of five building commissioners, who provided plans and specifications. Execution of the project was in the hands of Dabney Cosby, a brick mason trained by Jefferson at the University of Virginia project and Valentine Parrish, a builder from Cumberland County. The result is an academically correct Tuscan building in the temple form promoted by Jefferson at the courthouses in Buckingham and Charlotte counties previously. The front is in finely laid Flemish bond. The interior retains much original material, including window and door trim and a rear gallery supported by two Doric columns [Peters 1995:53-55]. The gallery originally contained two jury rooms. The rear wall curves slightly in order to provide raised apsidal seating for the magistrates, a reference to the use of apses in Roman basilicas as seats of justice used elsewhere in the nation and state. It is surrounded by a brick wall added in 1840. There was no clerk's office originally. The clerk kept the records in a building on his own property. The small brick Clerk's Office was added to the west of the courthouse in 1847. A second brick office was built nearby in 1906. A larger brick office building was added to the east side in 1955 [GCHS Magazine 7:2 (Autumn 1975)42-51].

Transportation and Taverns

The James River continued to provide a principal means of transportation for agricultural produce. Four major river crossings were the sites of ferries: Atkinson's (later Michaux's Ferry) at the courthouse; Carter's at Cartersville; Jude's Ferry at the mouth of Genito Creek; and the Manakin Town Ferry at present-day Manakin. These ferry sites were important traffic nodes [John Wood's Map, 1820]. Coal mining along both sides of the James River grew dramatically between 1780 and 1790. The James River Company had been chartered in 1785, to improve navigation, with the principal stimulation coming from the need for efficient coal transport. The improvements consisted chiefly of wing dams, sluiceways for the use of batteaux and short canals at Richmond and Westham to the west. This dramatically improved traffic on the river. An extension of a complete canal to Tuckahoe Creek near the coal fields was completed by 1825, with an extension to a dam at Maiden's Adventure where water was fed into the canal. The Tuckahoe Aqueduct, carrying the canal over the creek, was supported on a single, thirty-five-foot sandstone arch. Although it collapsed and was rebuilt in 1868, its replacement still carries the railroad over the creek [Trout. The Tuckahoe Creek Navigation. GCHS Magazine 6:2 (Autumn 1974) 17-25].

So busy was the river traffic above Richmond after the improvements that the farmers in four counties along the James petitioned the Virginia General Assembly in 1810 for relief from severe "depredations on their property by the navigators of boats belonging to the James River. . . . The 'water-men,' their coadjutors on the bank, and their detestable accomplices in Richmond" take grain, livestock, fowls and other products. The "stolen property passes through this safe and uninterrupted channel to a ready market" [General Assembly Petitions, Box 90, folder 70]. The waters of Lickinghole Creek were navigable by bateaux for two or three miles, serving a "manufacturing mill" of unknown form and purpose. The creek was, however, impassible by 1836 [Martin 1836: 179-183].

The coal fields on upper Tuckahoe Creek (mostly in Henrico County) were served by the Tuckahoe Canal Company, founded in 1827, which improved Tuckahoe Creek to allow passage of small boats from the coal pits for more than three miles downstream to the river and from thence into the canal. The initial charter of the company allowed them to build a railway if it was found to be cheaper. In 1839, the Tuckahoe and James River Railroad line replaced the canal. It lasted for many years. In 1872 the four-and-one-half-mile-long tramway carried eighteen cars, each of which carried two tons and was pulled by four mules [Trout. The Tuckahoe Creek Navigation. GCHS Magazine 6:2 (Autumn 1974) 17-25]. The railroad shows up on an 1879 map of the county [Georges Map, 1879].

The John Wood Map of 1820 shows three main east west roads: the Three Chopt Road at the north, the Beaverdam Church Road (modern Whitehall Road) at the center, and the Charlottesville-River Road along the south. The Beaverdam Church Road veered south to join the River Road at Dover (later Sabot). The north-south White Hall Road (similar to the modern Whitehall Road) connected the courthouse and Michaux's Ferry with the roads to the north. It was paralleled by two roads to the west connecting Carters Ferry with the country to the north and by the Jude's Ferry Road and the two branches of the Manakin Town Ferry Road to the east. Roads continued to be the responsibility of local overseers who were appointed by the county justices to maintain sections of narrow and muddy roadway. He required most able-bodied males, both slave and free, to assist in the building and maintaining of roads.

Taverns on the main roads survive throughout the county. Some date from early in the nineteenth century. Powell's Tavern, **Tinsleyville Tavern (037-0032)**, and **Groome's Tavern (037-5140)** are each two-story frame buildings of domestic scale and appearance but strategically located on important cross-county routes. Trevillian's Tavern, long-gone, a prominent stop on the Three Chopt Road near present-day Oilville, was valued at \$3,000 in 1820 [Land Book]. This is the same tavern as the one at Johnson's Spring, first mentioned in 1791 [Elie Weeks. "Johnson's. Spring Tavern Site." GCHS Magazine 11:2 (Autumn 1979) 57-63]. John Wood's Map of 1820 shows five taverns (including Trevillian's in the east, Parrish's in the center, and Jennings's Tavern in the west) along the Three Chopt Road, one on the Beaverdam Road, and three along the River Road (one, George's, west of the courthouse and two, including Powell's Tavern) to the east.

The roads and taverns of Goochland remain among its most significant historic resources, together with the historic landscapes defined by those roads and the farms and woodlands along them.

Powell's Tavern (037-0023). The original two-story frame house of c. 1770 was made into a tavern in 1806 and expanded in about 1820 with a major brick structure.

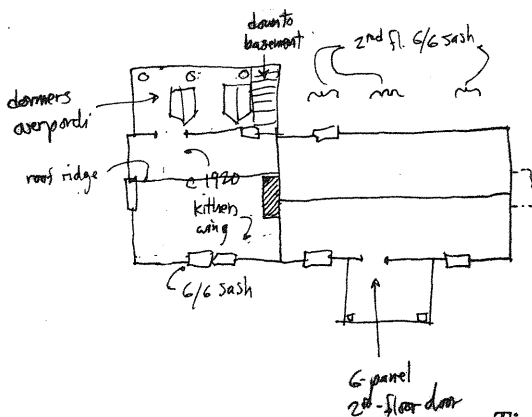
Powell's Tavern, (037-0023, listed in the National Register) was built about 1770, on the River Road, was a well known and busy stop for travelers. Joseph Martin said of the tavern in 1836, that "the good order and excellent accommodations which distinguish his house, deserve a notice" [Martin 1836: 179-183]. Powell's Tavern is a three-bay, two-story frame house with exterior end chimneys and a steep gable roof. It was built by William Powell, a brick mason from Yorkshire, England, who is said to have been encouraged by Thomas Mann Randolph of nearby Tuckahoe to come to Goochland to provide brick for building. William Powell, Jr.

received a tavern license in 1806 and in about 1820 he constructed a brick house of similar form immediately in front of the frame building. In 1820, his property contained improvements valued at \$2,000.

Tinsleyville Tavern 037-0032. The tavern is a two-story, two-room, frame building dating from ca 1830.

The **Tinsleyville Tavern (037-0032)** is said to have built on the stage road between Richmond and Charlottesville by William H. Ellett as a drover's tavern. Sheep, cattle, and pigs were provided with pens for overnight accommodation while drovers were housed and fed in the building. Site inspection (exterior only) suggests that the standing structure was built in c.1830.

The frame, two-story, three-bay, hall-chamber or two-room dwelling has nine-over-nine sash windows on first floor; six-over-six sash windows on the second floor; early louvered blinds; wide mortise-and-tenon exterior window trim; square sill with pegs; and an off-center, early six-panel door protected by a one-story, one-bay porch with a similar door on the second floor above. There is a two-story, four-course American bond brick, exterior end chimney on the east end (a similar chimney once stood on the west end). The house has a standing-seam metal gable roof; beaded corner boards; and beaded weatherboards surviving on the north front. A c. 1920 one-and-one-half-story addition to the east end has large six-over-six sash windows and dormers on the upper floor.



Tinsleyville Tavern (037-0032)

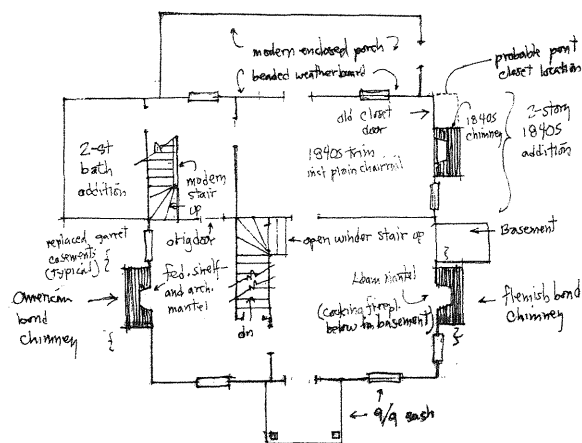
Groome's Tavern 037-5140 The tavern is a two-story, two-room, frame building dating from about 1820 on the northwestern edge of the county. It has a well-preserved interior with a fine Adam-style mantel in the principal room.

The frame, two-story, three-bay **Groome's Tavern (037-5140)** appears to have been built in about 1820 on the Three Chopt Road. It may be too far from Shannon Hill to have been "the new and commodious tavern" at Shannon Hill mentioned in Joseph Martin's *New and Complete Gazetteer of Virginia* in 1836. It has vinyl siding added over beaded weatherboard; nine-over-nine first-floor windows and six-over-six second-floor windows with surviving pintles for hanging exterior blinds; a one-story, one-bay front (north) porch sheltering a central modern door in an old frame; gabled standing-seam metal roof; two-story, Flemish-bond brick exterior

end chimney at the west end and an American-bond chimney at the east end (replaced or added at mid-century); and an American-bond brick foundation with vents under the windows on the north front. A frame shed section was added across the rear in the mid-nineteenth century (a date found in the rear wing chimney said 1840). The roof slope of the rear wing is original and starts at the apex of the original roof. The rear wing has an American-bond brick exterior chimney at the west end.

The interior features two rooms of unequal size, in what is often referred to as the two-room or hall-chamber plan. The larger room in the west end is entered directly from the front door. It has a big Adam-style mantel in the west wall with fluted pilasters and a central tablet and end blocks on the frieze, each with a delicate central, elliptical, sunburst carving. The stair to the second floor rises along the central partition. The east room contains a simpler mantel with a shelf-and-architrave form. An door, also original, gives access to the south, possibly in order that users of the tavern could move about by means of a (now missing) south porch without intruding in the adjacent room. Door and window trim in both first-floor rooms consists of a two-part architrave surround with a quirked ovolo and astragal outer mold, a smaller, similar, intermediate molding, and a beaded inner edge. A one-piece wood wainscot encircles both rooms, crowned with a two-part surbase. There is a beaded pin rail in most areas.

The trim on the second floor is simpler than that on the first floor, pointing out its subsidiary status. The basement, like the floors above, contains two rooms, with a brick partition separating them. There is a fireplace in the west end. The walls and ceilings of both basement rooms were originally plastered.



Groome's Tavern (037-5140)

Domestic Architecture

Most dwelling houses in the period took the one- or two-room form and were built of framed timber. Many of these were extraordinary houses when built, which often tended to survive because of their superior features. There is no evidence that any brick houses were built in Goochland County before the late eighteenth century. Brick first appears as a primary building material among the surveyed houses in the early nineteenth century. Even then, stone and brick remained rare, except as materials for chimneys and foundations. Large brick houses were built

at White Hall, Woodlawn (037-0035), and **Clover Forest (037-0092)** during the period, and somewhat later at Joe Brooke (037-0053) and **Mount Bernard (037-0038)**.

Many less substantial houses were undoubtedly built of log, of which a few survive, using the same plans as the frame houses, in particular the one-room plan. Log building appears to have increasingly replaced the earlier impermanent post-in-ground and related forms of construction for the homes of many less substantial residents. One of the few log houses identified from the period include the unnamed one-story house at **037-5054**.

Several, one-room, one or one ½-story frame houses from the period were noted, including Little Genito 037-0104, a small house dating from the late eighteenth century; **Oakland (037-0128)**; and the **Robert K. DuVal House (037-0195)**. The last two date from the early nineteenth century. Many of the one-room houses were later incorporated as one part of a center-passage form house to meet changing needs for space and privacy. The two-room plan, sometimes referred to as the hall-parlor or hall-chamber plan, consisted of a rectangular building divided by a cross partition into two rooms, often of unequal shape. **The Mitchell House (037-5064)** and **Friendship Rest (037-5082)** are both well preserved, one-story, frame, two-room dwellings dating from early in the period. The Dabney House (037-5163), a large brick two-room house of two stories, was documented near Gum Spring in 1966 before its demolition.

The central-passage plan, as seen above, had been manifested as early as the mid-eighteenth century at Tuckahoe (037-0033) and Rock Castle (037-0054). The plan was used also by Thomas Mann Fleming at Mannsville (037-0018), and at Archibald Cary Randolph's Ben Lomond (037-0087), both built before 1801 and now destroyed. It was probably used for the first frame house built for Thomas Pemberton at **Clover Forest (037-0092)**. The grandest manifestation of the center-passage-plan form standing today from this period is Woodlawn (037-0035), is a massive, brick, two-story, five-bay, double-pile house dating from the early nineteenth century. The house at **Monterey (037-0019)** is a brick, center-passage-plan dwelling built in about 1825 by an exiled Portuguese nobleman. Joseph DuVal, who settled in the western section of Goochland in 1801, built a two-story, center-passage-plan house, Mount Airy (037-0093), in the second quarter of the nineteenth century.

A variation, the side-passage plan, was manifested in the late eighteenth-century at Bolling Hall (037-0002) and in the elaborate, two-story, frame addition to the Bolling family home at Oropax. In this house, the central passage is flanked on only one side by a room or rooms, creating an asymmetrical appearance. A brick, two-story, side-passage-plan house was built at **Clover Forest (037-0092)** in about 1810.

A rare pair of houses are part of a significant group of antebellum-era houses: three-part buildings across the state based in Palladian designs as derived from published pattern books. The houses, Joe Brooke (037-0053) and **Mount Bernard (037-0038)**, are part of a tradition of three-part houses built in the state since the mid-eighteenth century, in which a central gabled pavilion is flanked by subsidiary wings.

Bolling Hall (037-0002). Bolling Hall is a frame, side-passage-plan dwelling built in the late eighteenth century.

Early settler Major John Bolling's grandson Col. William Bolling (1777-1845) is thought to have built the single-pile, side-passage-plan house at Bolling Hall (037-0002) in 1799. The much-expanded dwelling also has paneled fireplace walls. An insurance policy of 1803 shows the 34-by-22-foot central section and a one-story, one-room wing. Before a second insurance policy was issued in 1815, a two-story wing was added to give the whole an asymmetrical center-passage form [GCHS Magazine 3:1 (Spring 1971) 25-31].

Oropax (no longer standing). Oropax was a frame, two-story side-passage-plan house with fine interiors, apparently built in 1799 to enlarge an earlier, gambrel-roofed, one-room house.

Major John Bolling's son, John Bolling, Sr. (1737-1800), who married Thomas Jefferson's sister, Mary, inherited a portion of the extensive Bolling lands called Oropax. Either he or his father built the gambrel-roofed house at Oropax described in a previous section. His son, John, Jr. (b. 1762) continued to live at Oropax, but by 1805 he had moved to nearby Fairfield and his brother, Edward, was living at Oropax. At some point before that date, a two-story, frame, single-pile, side-passage-plan house had been added to one side, much like Edward's cousin William Bolling's house at Bolling Hall. The parlor in this section had a paneled fireplace wall with fluted Doric pilasters and a broken mantel pediment from the center of which a pilaster extended oddly to the ceiling [GCHS Magazine 11:1 (Spring 1979) 5-17].

Mannsville 037-0018. Mannsville was a two-story, central-passage-plan dwelling built in the late eighteenth century. It is no longer standing.

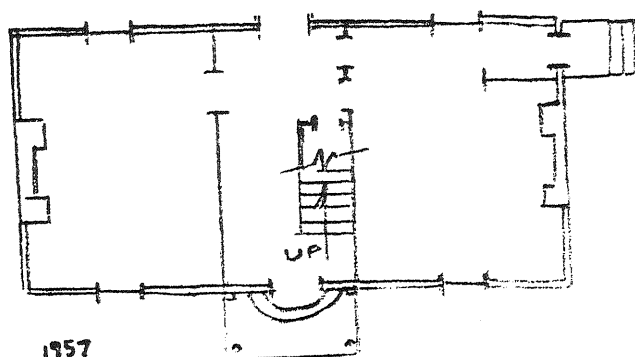
Mannsville (037-0018) was built for Thomas Mann Fleming, grandson of early Quaker settler, Charles Fleming. Thomas Mann Fleming (1767-1801) inherited the middle portion of his father's lands and named it Mannsville. He and his wife, Anne Spotswood Fleming, built a two-story, three-bay, frame, central-passage-plan dwelling with exterior end chimneys. This was in place by 1801, when he took out an insurance policy. In consonance with a plan used for some high-style houses of the mid-to-late eighteenth century, there was no stair in the central passage, which was made unusually wide and served by porches on the front and rear. It must have served as a warm-weather entertaining room. The parlor was provided with paneled wainscot and a tall paneled chimney-piece with fluted pilasters to each side.

Thomas Mann Fleming left 1,660 acres at Mannsville and Westview to his son, Tarleton Fleming IV, who added two-story, hipped wings to each side of the house. The property stayed within the family until after the Civil War, when it was sold to satisfy debts and was divided into smaller tracts. The house fell victim to decay in the 1960s [GCHS Magazine 10:1 (Spring 1978) 21-30].

Monterey 037-0019. Monterey, built for an exiled Portuguese nobleman in c. 1825, is a two-story brick house. It is among the first brick buildings in the north-central part of the county.

Monterey (037-0019) was built by Francisco Xavier Monteiro, former Count of Barros, a highly placed member of the government of Portugal who was exiled for his revolutionary sympathies and activities. He brought his family to the US and decided to settle in Virginia. He purchased 500 acres of land in Goochland in 1825 after traveling to Richmond and, according to tradition, built the house over the following months. Monterio and his wife Angelina Emilia brought six children with them and had four more at Monterey. Many were prominent in the county and state. The house was purchased in the 1950s by the present owner, Samuel J. Wolowic.

Monterey is a brick, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, central-passage-plan dwelling with a standing-seam metal gable roof; garret casements flanking the two interior end chimneys; six-course American bond brickwork; one-over-one altered sash windows with splayed jack arches; and a twentieth-century, one-bay, one-story porch on the south front. The front door is said to have been at what is now a blocked central opening on the northwest (rear). The door at the north end of the northeast end wall is original and led to a former one-story ell that held a dining room on the first floor and a kitchen in the basement, according to the owner.



Monterey (037-0019)

Mount Bernard 037-0038. Mount Bernard is a two-story, brick, three-part Palladian-form house of about 1820.

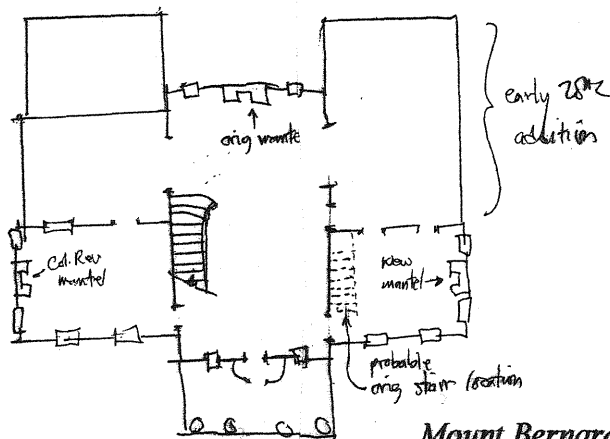
The house at **Mount Bernard (037-0038)** is an unusual and architecturally significant antebellum-era house, one of a group of three-part houses across the state inspired by architectural pattern books of the period based in Palladian designs. It is very similar to Joe Brooke (037-0053), built in the same era. Its elaboration as part of extensive alteration in the early twentieth century is in keeping with the American county house movement, when wealthy individuals purchased extensive rural properties in order to live and entertain in grand style.

Granville Smith acquired the tract of land on which the house stands in 1805, at which time it was named Kamschatka. The land passed to Edward Garland in 1816 with improvements

assessed for tax purposes at \$700. In 1820, Garland added \$2,500 in improvements. Values for buildings at Kamschatka stayed at the total of \$3,200 until the 1840s [Goochland County Land Books]. It was bought by Mathew M. Payne in 1848 and renamed Mount Bernard. There is a strong tradition that Payne built the house [Weeks, Elie. "Mount Bernard." Goochland County Historical Society Magazine 3:3 (Autumn 1971) 12-16 and Bullard 1994: 86]. It seems likely, however, that it was actually built in 1819-20 by Garland. The value for buildings on the tract increased by only \$900 from 1848 to 1851. The surviving Federal mantels, the molded backbands, and the beaded flush panel window reveals suggest an earlier date.

The central section has a three-bay façade with a central door on each floor flanked by windows, nine-over-nine on the first floor and nine-over-six on the second floor. The door in the center of the second floor was added to give access to a small balcony on top of an early twentieth-century paneled vestibule with curved corners. The entire central façade is concealed by a massive early-twentieth-century added Ionic portico with adjoining cornices. The two-story, two-bay wings to either side have lower rooflines and interior end chimneys. Each wing contains a single room on each floor. Although the interior has been much altered, evidence could be seen during recent work of the original staircase in the east end of the west room adjacent to the central section. The window and door jambs that remain have flush-paneled heads and jambs and early twentieth-century trim. The central section now contains a single large room with a grand staircase dating from the early twentieth century rising from the rear along the east wall. The mantel at the rear of the main section is original and has a Federal form with gouged triglyphs, high frieze, and paneled pilasters.

The c. 1920 outbuildings include several barns, secondary dwellings, and a stone pavilion west of the house with a pyramidal asphalt shingle roof with a dormer on the north front. A terraced garden, said to be original, descends to the south with a dramatic view of the James River Valley beyond.



Mount Bernard (037-0038)



Thomas Miller House (no site number). Miller's house was an apparent one-story, center-passage-plan dwelling (now vanished) in the early nineteenth century.

Thomas Miller, whose son was the clerk of the county court, owned a one-story, 54- by 16-foot frame dwelling house, kitchen, stable, barn, and spinning house near the courthouse in

1815, when he insured them for \$5,520. He had insured similar buildings in previous years [Virginia Mutual Assurance Society]. Thomas Miller was taxed in 1820 for buildings assessed at \$7,000, at which time his son, William, lived in buildings on 676 acres valued at \$3,000 [Land Books].

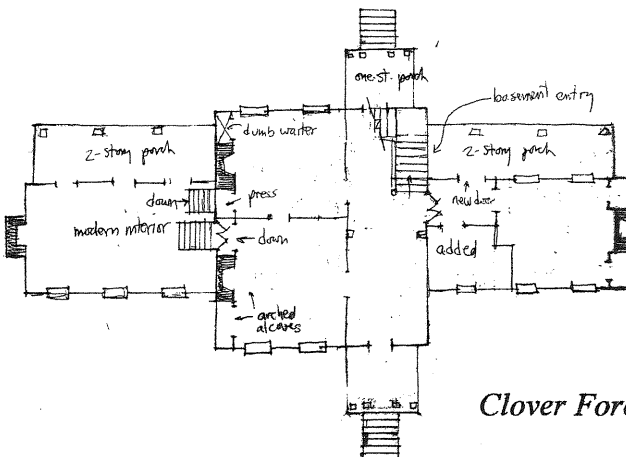
Woodlawn 037-0035. Woodlawn is a massive, brick, two-story, five-bay, double-pile, center-passage-plan dwelling that was Goochland's largest and most substantial home in its period.

Woodlawn, a well-documented house listed in the National Register, was built in the early years of the nineteenth century on the busy Three Chopt Road, well to the north of the fertile James River basin. It was built by Revolutionary War veteran, Captain Elisha Leake, whose property included two grist mills on Big Tuckahoe Creek near the house.

Joe Brooke House 037-0053. This is one of the larger brick houses of the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

Joe Brooke (037-0053), another important house from the period, was built by Joseph Watkins, Jr. in the decade or so preceding 1820. It shows up in the land books that year (the first in which improvements are broken out of the land value). The large Dover tract was purchased from the Randolph estate in 1801 by Goochland County surveyor, Joseph Watkins of Genito, who operated there the prosperous Dover Mills complex. His son, Joseph Watkins, Jr., inherited the mill and an adjacent 600-acre tract that acquired the name of Joe Brooke in 1805 [Margaret T. Peters, "Analysis of Joe Brooke Plantation, Goochland County," typescript in the files of the VDHR, 1978]. The property in 1820 contained significant improvements valued at \$5000 [Goochland County Land Book. 1820]. It was sold to Richard Sampson in 1844 and in 1848 to Dr. Richard Wood, who lived there until 1860, when the farm was joined to Ben Dover. The house, similar to the later house at Mount Bernard, is a seven-bay, two-story Flemish-bond brick structure with a central gabled three-bay pavilion forming a Palladian-style three-part façade. The house has interior end chimneys, nine-over-nine sash windows, and a semi-circular vent in the simply treated central gable.

Clover Forest 037-0092. An important c. 1800 frame building with a major addition of one of the county's most expensive and earliest brick dwellings, dating from about 1810.



Clover Forest (037-0092)

Bowler Cocke of Henrico sold about 950 acres on the James River to Captain Thomas Pemberton (d. 1828), formerly of the First Continental Dragoons, in about 1792. Pemberton undoubtedly built a dwelling on the property as soon as possible. The one-story frame building that survives in the west wing of the present structure at **Clover Forest (037-0092)** may be that house. However, the first insurance policy for the house dates from 1803 and the house is described as being 45 by 16 feet in size, with two sheds of 20 by 12 and 16 by 12 feet [Weeks, Elie. "Clover Forest." *Goochland County Historical Society Magazine* 5:1 (1973) 7-12]. The form suggested is that of a center-passage house similar in plan to Rock Castle with rear or end shed additions. The size of that main house is large, and it doesn't correspond in shape to the present west wing (c. 17 by 30), although the wing could be a part of it that survived a fire or demolition. It seems more likely that the west wing is the kitchen, with similar dimensions, that was kept intact in order to provide the same function for the new wing.

The frame section was augmented with a new brick, double-pile, side-passage-plan dwelling, built, according to a date inscription on one chimney brick, in 1811 or, according to a 1960 newspaper article, in 1807. This is a logical date based on the physical evidence. This structure was also built by Thomas Pemberton. From 1820 to 1830, the first decade for which an assessment based on the value of buildings is included in the tax records, the Pemberton improvements were valued at \$10,000, the highest in the county for a private home and equaled only by the value of the Dover Mill. Pemberton died in 1828 and left Clover Forest to his two sons, John and Thomas. John B. Pemberton lived at Clover Forest with his wife, Mary Louisa, and their four children, until his death in 1848. In 1840 the property had declined considerably in value, assessed at only \$3,000 for buildings, possibly due to the loss of secondary structures or their poor repair.

The double-pile, side-passage central section, built of brick in the early nineteenth century, has a molded quarter-round brick water table at first-floor level; Flemish bond brick on the north and south fronts (the bond on the sides consisting of two stretchers and a header staggered from course to course); two interior end chimneys on the east end; nine-over-nine sash windows on the first floor and nine-over-six on the second floor, both with unguaged splayed jack arches, two-part molded architrave trim, and molded sills. The north and south fronts are almost identical, with three opening on each floor, including a door in the western bay protected by a one-story, three-bay, gabled porch with square Doric columns and a turned baluster railing.

On the interior the north room is the larger and more important of the two first-floor rooms. All three first-floor rooms have one-part architrave trim, molded base, and two-part chair railing. The first-floor rooms feature small, early plaster cornices. The doorways in the north room and the passage have Federal entablatures with gouged dentil molding and end blocks. The passage is divided into two equal sections by a central archway with central keystone, supported on stop-fluted Doric pilasters. A finely detailed stair with ramped railing, decorative brackets, and drop finials rises along the west wall to a landing at the south end of the passage.

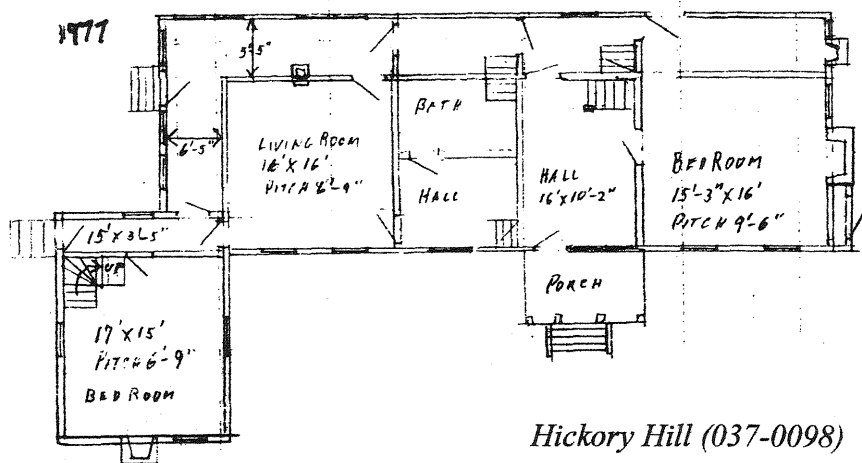
The north room was the principal entertaining room and has a Adamesque mantel with a carved motif of a plough and two horns of plenty on the central tablet and floral branches on the end blocks, separated by garlands on the frieze. The chimney is flanked by framed, arched recesses ornamented with Doric impostes, rope molded surrounds, and central keystones. The

south room has a mantel similar in detail to that in the north room, with a naively carved eagle on the central tablet, sheaves of wheat on the end blocks, and floral motifs in between. There are built-in presses in the recess flanking the chimney. The decorative program expressed by the two first-floor mantels is particularly appropriate considering the first owner's Revolutionary War service and his association with the Society of the Cincinnati, which emphasized the virtue of victorious military men returning to a life of husbandry.

The house is unusual in that it is served and ornamented by a pair of frame outbuildings, a dairy and meat house, each of early nineteenth-century date. They flank the brick section of the house at the edge of a wide terrace to the south front.

Hickory Hill 037-0098. Hickory Hill is a complex house, of which the oldest part is a frame house probably dating from the late eighteenth century.

Tarleton Payne (1758-c. 1820), captain in the First Virginia Regiment during the American Revolution, became the first member of the Payne family of Goochland to be clearly associated with a residence at the site of **Hickory Hill (037-0098)**. In the land books for 1820-1831, the estate of Tarleton Payne held 328 acres with improvements assessed at \$200, a value that is about right for a small, older frame house. His complex will of 1817 required his son, William O. Payne (1796-1868), to care for him, his wife, and four younger children in order to come into ownership of the farm. In 1832, William O. Payne was taxed on four tracts, including one of 150 acres recently "received of T. Payne dec." That tract had on it the house, still valued at \$200. In 1840 the building (s) on the tract, enlarged to 238 acres in 1836, increased in value to \$500. In 1851 Payne had numerous pieces of land in the area, and the improvements on the main farm increased to \$1,000 in value.



Hickory Hill (037-0098)



The house at Hickory Hill is made up of three sections from east to west: (1) a frame, one-and-one-half-story, three-bay, single-pile, side-passage-plan (?) section with six-over-six sash windows, brick foundation, two dormers with two-over-six sash windows on front, a one-story, one-bay porch at the reworked entry (modern door and window), a Flemish-bond, exterior end chimney at the southeast end with two sets of shoulders, a standing-seam metal gable roof, and a one-story leanto shed at the rear with a smaller brick chimney with a stone base at the southeast end flanked by tiny casement windows; (2) a two-story two-room section in the center

with three bays (the center one was once probably a door), six-over-six sash windows, gabled standing-seam metal roof, no chimney (it was probably located at the west end) and (3) a two-story, one-room, semi-detached room at the southwest corner of the central section with a two-story modern chimney at the south end and early sheds on rear. The first floor of the central section is said to be the oldest part of the house, dating from the eighteenth century, followed by the east wing, dating from the 1830s, and the west section, dating from late in the antebellum era.

Howard's Neck 037-0100. The house at Howard's Neck is one of Goochland's most refined architectural statements from the first two decades of the nineteenth century.

Howard's Neck (037-0100) was built on a raised site above the James River in western Goochland County in the 1820s. It was built for Edward Cunningham, a wealthy Richmond manufacturer, using a design similar to his town house in Richmond. The two-story, three-bay, double-pile, central-passage-plan dwelling has finely laid Flemish bond brick walls; six-over-six sash windows with inset panels between the first- and second-floor openings; and a shallow hipped slate roof with a modillion cornice. The outer bays of the principal (south) front are set in slightly recessed panels. The central entry door is sheltered by a three-bay Doric porch of correct proportions. The interior includes black-and-white marble mantels; plaster cornices; and a curving stair.

The grounds include one of the county's best-preserved collections of outbuildings, including what appears to be an eighteenth-century frame house with glazed-header Flemish-bond chimneys; a brick kitchen; several slave houses; an orangery; two smokehouses; two carriage houses; a harness house; an overseer's house; and several barns.

Little Genito 037-0104. The house is a typical small frame house of the late eighteenth century.

Little Genito (037-0104), located nearby, was owned by John Watkins, who is believed to have built the one-story, frame two-room house toward the end of the eighteenth century on land held by the Watkins family since the early years of the century. It has a pair of four-over-four light sash windows flanking the off-center door, a stone foundation and stone chimney at each end.

Oakland 037-0128. Oakland is a one-room frame house of c. 1810 with a frame addition.

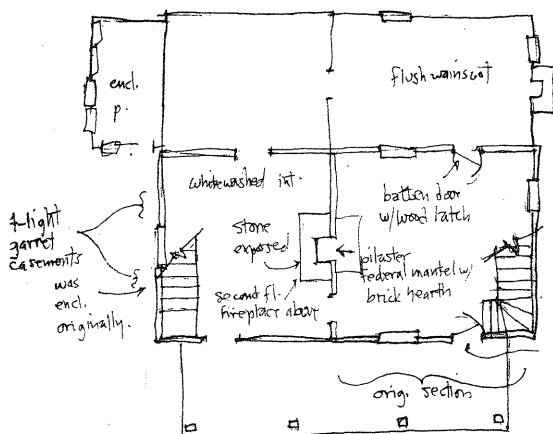
The frame, one-story, one-room dwelling at **Oakland (037-0128)** is contained within a one-and-one-half-story center-passage-plan house with three six-over-six dormers. The two-bay lower section to the west is the earliest; it has two, six-over-six, twentieth-century sash windows and a single six-over-six sash window on the rear. A central door with sidelights to the east of the central section appears to date from the 1830s. The east section, dating from 1830, has a triple picture window made up of early four-over-four sash windows with an added central section; a four-over-four sash window on the rear; added asbestos shingle siding; asphalt-shingle gable roof; two-story, brick, two-shoulder, exterior chimney at west end; and the two-story brick exterior end chimney at the east flanked by a garret casement on the north side. A shed section has been added to the rear (north) and to the east end. The three gabled dormers appear to date from the 1850s. A small one-bay porch shelters the central south door.

Robert K. DuVal House 037-0195. This is a frame, one-story, one-room dwelling dating from the early nineteenth century with a side-passage-plan section added to one side to make an asymmetrical center-passage plan.

The **Robert K. DuVal House (037-0195)** is an unusually well-preserved example of the kinds of houses built in the early nineteenth century by landowners in the upland areas of northwestern Goochland using regionally popular dwelling forms and enlarged in the antebellum era in keeping with changing mores, economic conditions, and living standards. Joseph DuVal settled in the western section of Goochland in 1801, soon marrying Mourning Holman, daughter of a neighbor [Bullard 1994: 158-160]. DuVal's two-story, center-passage-plan house, Mount Airy (037-0093), dates from the second quarter of the nineteenth century. His son, Robert K. DuVal, lived in this nearby house, the earliest part of which predates his ownership. It may, in fact, be the home of his maternal grandfather, Henry Holman.

The house is a c. 1810 one-story frame, two-bay, one-room dwelling with a brick exterior end chimney flanked by tall garret sash (replaced) and largely concealed by a later addition; beaded weatherboard; six-over-six sash windows; and major c. 1850 two-story single-pile, side-passage-plan frame wing to south with six-over-six sash windows with square trim; old double-leaf flush two-panel with bead door with transom above surviving on the east (the possible original front). The addition gives the house the functional layout of a central-passage-plan dwelling and a one-story, three-bay porch with turned posts and spindle brackets is placed across the fronts of the two sections, visually linking them. A shed on the rear of the one-room section is augmented by a later, one-story addition on the northern end and a small porch at the east entry to the two-story section.

Log House (3653 Whitehall Road) 037-5054. This log house likely began in the second decade of the nineteenth century as a one-room dwelling, enlarged in later decades by a second log pen.



Log House (037-5054)

The one-story, two-bay, single-pile, one-room **Log House (037-5054)** is a good example of the kinds of houses built in the early nineteenth century by moderately prosperous farmers, using regionally popular floor plans. It was converted into a two-room (hall-chamber) plan dwelling by adding a second log room to the west; with two added dormers on front; a central

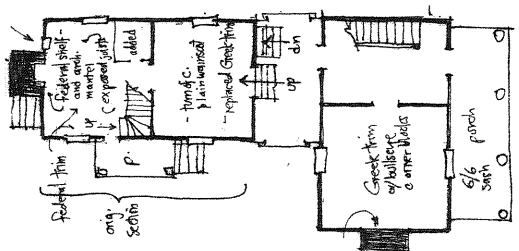
stone chimney with a brick stack; six-over-six sash windows; four-light garret casements at each end; a beaded batten exterior door with strap hinges and iron bar hooks at front of eastern end; beaded weatherboard and a slightly projecting top plate. A mid-nineteenth-century leanto extends across the rear with a double-shouldered brick chimney on the east end.

The interior features an open, closed-stringer, winder stair in the southeast corner of the original pen and an enclosed stair in the southwest corner of the added room. The central stone chimney protrudes without any fireplace on the first-floor west side in the west added room (there is a fireplace in the west garret above). The east fireplace has a brick hearth and a simple pilastered mantel. The door from the east room into the leanto has a wooden latch and battens like the front door. The west room has a whitewashed exposed log interior.

Mitchell House (Boxwood Manor) 037-5064. This is a frame one-story, two-room house with well-proportioned interior, characteristic of late eighteenth-century gentlemen's homes in Goochland.

The earliest portion of the **Mitchell House (037-5064)** is a frame, one-story, three-bay, single-pile two-room dwelling with a surviving Flemish-bond brick chimney with random glazed headers and two sets of shoulders at the south end; full basement containing a cooking fireplace in the west end room; beaded weatherboard covered by vinyl siding; three-bay east front with off-center beaded batten door flanked by narrow, tall, nine-over-nine sash windows; the door sheltered by a small central porch; two windows only now visible on the west, but a door may be concealed by an added bathroom on the interior and the siding on the exterior; a small, original, two-over-four sash to the west side of the chimney on the south gable end; and garret windows with replacement glazing flanking the chimney.

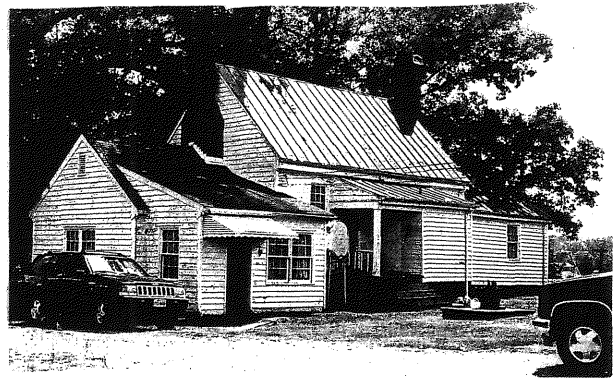
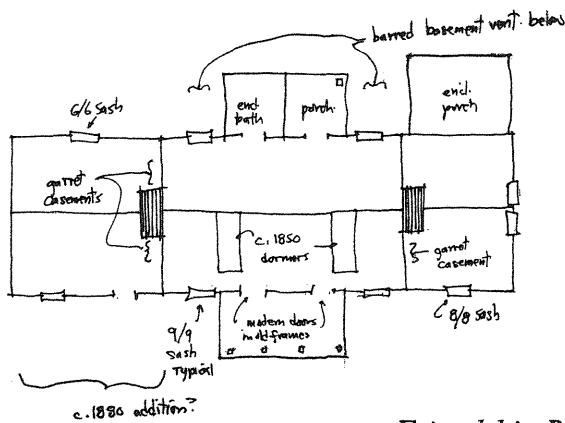
The generously scaled interior features two rooms of similar dimension connected by a door centrally located in the central frame partition. The south room features a high ceiling that was at one time plastered but now displays the original beaded joists with modern infill. The fireplace is centrally located in the south wall and has an early shelf-and-architrave mantel with a paneled frieze and a modern shelf supported on an original gouged dentil molding. A simple one-part chair rail surrounds the room, forming the sills of the two windows. The house was made into the semi-detached ell of a later antebellum (ca. 1850) frame, two-story, two-bay, single-pile, side-passage-plan dwelling to the north and at right angles to it. The house was built by members of the Mitchell family. Published sources say the house was built in about 1787 (Bullard 162) without any reason given. Physical evidence suggests a date from 1790 to 1810.



Mitchell House (037-5064)

Friendship Rest 037-5082. This is a one-story, frame, two-room dwelling probably built in the first years of the nineteenth century with added dormers.

Friendship Rest (037-5082) is said to have been built as a frame, one-story, four-bay, single-pile, two-room dwelling by William George, a veteran of the War of 1812. The farm was deeded to his son, William George, Jr. (died 1836), and his wife, Susan Winn Holman (d. 1886), in 1820 [Bullard 1994: 181]. Added dormers give it a story-and-a-half appearance, with early beaded weatherboard with wrought nails; nine-over-nine sash windows in the outer bays of the front (east) and rear with pegged mortise-and-tenon frames with inner bead, square sill with beaded lower edge, and shutter hardware. American-bond brick exterior end chimneys rise at each end flanked by four-over-four garret sash on each side at the south and by a single four-over-four garret sash at the north end. There are two doorways in the center bays of the front and rear with modern six-panel doors in old frames with molded backbands and inner beads. The American bond foundation has cellar vents with molded backbands and vertical bars located under the first-floor window bays on the front and rear.



Friendship Rest (037-5082)

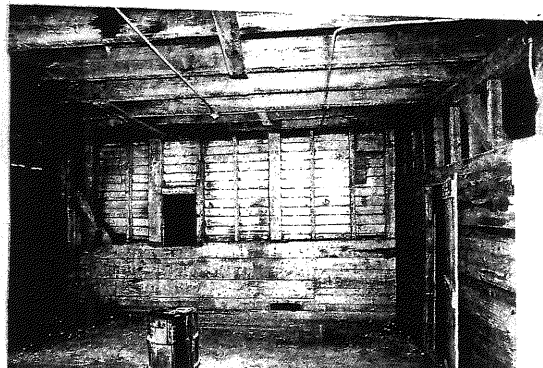
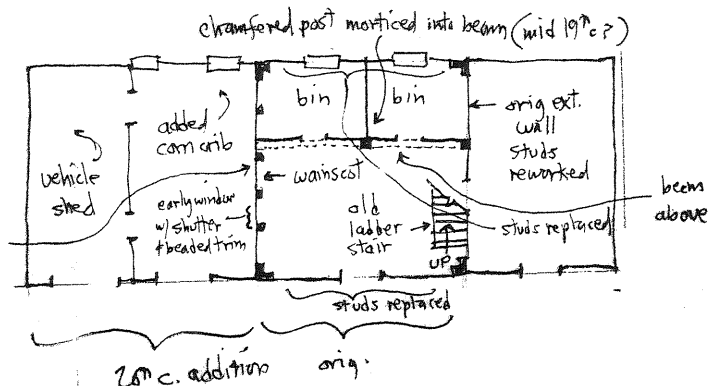
The gabled standing-seam metal roof has a molded box cornice with bed mold, beaded lower fascia edge, and a missing crown; a beaded rake board; and two shed dormers on the front with beaded frames and six-over-six sash, that appear to have been added in the mid-nineteenth century. A lower, one-story wing to the south end of the house appears to have been added about 1880. A similar wing was added to the north end in ca. 1950, with an eight-over-eight sash window on the front, a double sash window on the north end, and an enclosed porch on the rear (west). A one-story, three-bay porch with chamfered posts spans the front, while a small addition on the rear provides a one-bay porch at the northern rear door and a bathroom addition outside the southern door.

Clover Forest Granary 037-5100. A much altered, nineteenth-century granary contains the frame of what may be a late eighteenth-century frame house.

The **Clover Forest Granary (037-5100)** has an unusual and complex history. The central section consists of an early, hewn, mortise-and-tenon framed building, nearly square. It has been dramatically altered, in that the east, south, and north walls have had the studs removed, but the east wall retains its full form with hewn top plate, down braces, and studs divided into four equal groups by four larger intermediate posts, all mortised and pegged. The ceiling joists extend from

north to south and project to the exterior to form a box cornice. The interior, including both the walls and ceiling, was originally plastered, and nails and lath marks are visible throughout. The corner posts are conventionally hollowed out to form an L shape.

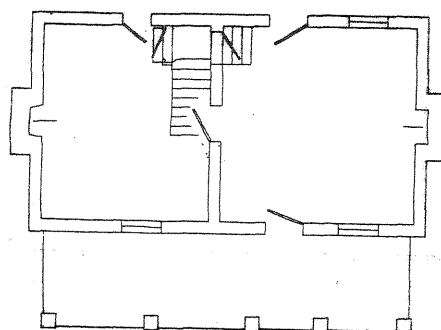
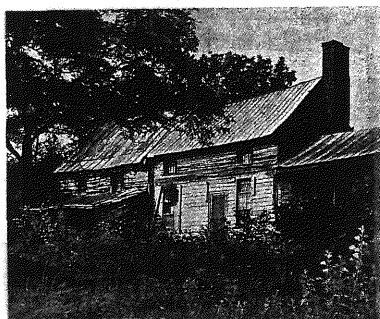
The building appears to have begun as a well-made and finished house or outbuilding, possibly taking the form of a double-pile side-passage-plan dwelling of a single story. It may have been relocated from elsewhere, or it may represent the remains of the one-story, twenty-four-by-thirty-foot Bunker Hill house/tavern on a tract adjoining and belonging to the Pemberton family and first detailed in an insurance policy of 1803 [Weeks, Elie. "Clover Forest." *Goochland County Historical Society Magazine* 5:1 (1973) 7-12].



Clover Forest Granary (037-5100)

Dabney House Site 037-5163. This site held a now-vanished, two-story, brick, two-room house dating from c. 1830.

The Dabney House (037-5163) was measured and photographed by Henry Glassie in 1966, since which time it has disappeared. The two-story, three-bay, brick, two-room-plan dwelling had a door and window in one room (the hall) and a window in the inner room (chamber); giving the house an asymmetrical facade protected by an added porch. The house had exterior end chimneys with flanking garret casements; a gabled standing-seam metal roof; a brick cornice; six-over-six sash windows; and two first-floor rooms of nearly the same size. A stair rose in the "chamber" along the partition from openings at the back of both rooms. The visible facade and the end wall in the historic photo incorporate six-course American-bond brickwork [Glassie 1975: 78-79].



Smith House (037-5166) and Dabney House (037-5163)

Smith House Site 037-5166. This is a one-story, three-bay, lobby-entrance, two-room-plan, log house dating from about 1850.

The Smith House (037-5166) on this site was a log, one-story, three-bay, lobby entrance, two-room, single-pen house with saddle-notched logs; board-and-batten siding; six-over-six sash windows; gable roof; exposed rafter ends, and two added dormers. A central batten door gave access to a small lobby in front of the large central chimney. Doors in each side of the lobby gave access to both rooms. The partition was made of logs. Remains of a stair rose in the room to the right of the door. The Smith House was measured and photographed by Henry Glassie in 1966, since which time it has disappeared. He says it was the center of "a miniature commercial empire that was staked and lost in a match with demon rum." The home included a post office, a store attached to the main house, and a thresher, sawmill, grist mill, and blacksmith shop nearby. It was used as a hay barn in 1966 [Glassie 1975: 169].

Domestic Outbuildings

Although domestic outbuildings were undoubtedly provided at each house in the county, a very few early examples survive, such as the two early nineteenth-century flanking outbuildings at **Clover Forest (037-0092)**. The best eighteenth-century examples are the wonderfully intact frame kitchen, slave houses, barns, and school house at Tuckahoe (037-0033).

Churches

The Anglican Church suffered a precipitous decline after the Revolution. Beaverdam Church appears to have become the only Anglican church in the county in the years after the Revolution. It was located near the geographical center of the parish, on Beaverdam Church Road northeast of the courthouse. The Rev. Charles Hopkins was the minister to the parish from 1789 until after 1800. It was discontinued in the mid-nineteenth century and the services moved to the courthouse town. Lickinghole Church, in the western section of the county, closed at some point after the Revolution. It was located on the Charlottesville Road near Little Lickinghole Creek in 1820. The entire Anglican connection with the state was abolished and the newly renamed Episcopal Church suffered greatly from disestablishment. Religious enthusiasm drew many to the former dissenting churches and attendance dropped precipitously, causing many parishes to close completely. The eighteenth-century Anglican church buildings had each been removed or rebuilt by the mid-nineteenth century [Agee, 1976].

The Episcopal, Baptist, and Presbyterian congregations in the county were joined by another widespread Virginia denomination towards the end of the period. The first Methodist church in the county was St. Matthew's, organized in 1828. The small log structure, built that same year, was located at present-day Centerville near the western edge of Henrico County. It burned and was rebuilt in 1880. The present church dates from 1957.

Perkins Meeting House (037-0021) was organized in 1805, possibly as an outgrowth of Lickinghole Church, although the church building wasn't built until later. Lickinghole Baptist Church, founded in 1776, "enjoyed one of the most heavenly revivals that was ever seen; four or

five hundred were baptized, and some among them were very respectable characters indeed. No other churches founded or rebuilt during this period were identified. The only meeting houses to show up on the county map of 1820 are Lickinghole Baptist, just north of Lickinghole Episcopal Church and Dover Baptist, on the Manakin Town Ferry Road [John Wood's Map, 1820].

Industry and Industrial Buildings

The principal form taken by industry in the region was the essential one of the grist mill. These small structures were often seasonal, with one or two runs of millstones powered by simple tub wheels. Grain was ground in return for a "toll" or percentage of the product. None survive from this period. The large Dover tract at Dover Creek, including the Dover Mill, was purchased from the Randolph estate in 1801 by Joseph Watkins of Genito. His son, Joseph Watkins, Jr., inherited the mill and the adjacent Joe Brooke tract in 1805 [Margaret T. Peters, "Analysis of Joe Brooke Plantation, Goochland County," typescript in the files of the VDHR, 1978]. The "Dover Mills", owned by Joseph Watkins and Co., showed up in the 1820 land books as the county's most valuable property at \$10,000, equal to the value of buildings at Clover Forest, the county's highest value.

The John Wood Map of 1820 shows three mills on upper Tuckahoe Creek; two (Dover and Brown's) on Dover Creek; and one (Woodson's) on Genito Creek. It also indicates one (Guerrant's) on upper Beaverdam Creek; one (Gov. Preston's) on Little Creek; and two on lower (Leake's and Miller's) and one on upper (Nuckols) Lickinghole Creek. One mill is shown on upper Little Lickinghole Creek; two on upper Little Byrd Creek; and one each on lower and upper Byrd Creek [John Wood's Map, 1820].

Coal mining began in the region in the mid-eighteenth century and continued on an increasing scale as river navigation improved. John Graham owned the Dover "coal land" (**Dover Mining Company, 037-0058**) in 1820, with improvements valued at a substantial \$5,000. Richard Adams owned some other "coal pitts" with improvements worth \$1,000. A Goochland Manufacturing Society with improvements worth \$400 showed up on 23 acres on Genito Creek in 1820 [Land Book 1820]. Coal miners in the upper Tuckahoe Creek area on the Henrico County line, including a Mr. Crouch, who five to ten thousand bushels a year down Tuckahoe Creek, were not happy with their access to the James River Canal. They proposed a short tram railway in 1836 to replace the Tuckahoe Canal, built in 1828 and it was built in 1839.

Agriculture and Agricultural Buildings

Farming in this period seems to have been accompanied by the consolidation and final settlement of most arable areas. Agriculture remained the mainstay of the regional economy during this period. The census of 1810 showed 6,906 people engaged in farming and only 465 in manufacture in the region consisting of Louisa and Goochland counties. The principal crops in the region at large were tobacco, corn, and, increasingly, wheat. Years of cultivation rendered some farms less productive as the soil was depleted [Martin 1836: 179-180]. Very large plantations in fertile sections continued to contrast with many small mixed-crop farms in other areas. The agricultural buildings that served the farmers of the period probably do not survive, although some of the outbuildings surveyed may predate 1831. These consisted principally of

stables, barns, meat houses, granaries, and cribs, mostly built of logs in one and two-room forms. Large holdings, like the 3,000-acre Randolph plantation at Dungeness (037-0059) and the Woodson tracts at Dover, changed hands in this period. Dungeness was divided up and portions purchased by George Woodson Payne, cousin Archibald Cary Randolph, and others. The Woodson lands, as well as Elk Hill (037-0009) were purchased by the wealthy Harrison family of Cumberland County. Others, like Bolling Hall, stayed in the original family. Many of these farms survive and form the backbone of the county's historic agricultural landscape.

Schools

The characteristic way in which most self-sufficient Virginians provided primary and secondary education for their children was through the provision of private schools. The wealthiest landowners would hire a teacher to be a part of the household, often bringing in other students to share the cost. Community schools, sometimes called "old field schools," where parents from several households would hire a teacher, became the norm for elementary levels of schooling until well into the nineteenth century. Secondary education was provided by academies, private institutions where older students could complete their education or prepare for university. One such academy was proposed for Goochland in the late eighteenth century, but there is no evidence that it opened and there is little record of any other academies. A group of petitioners asked the Virginia General Assembly in 1792 to authorize a lottery to raise \$2,000 to build an academy at the site of the old parish glebe, located north of the modern village of Goochland [General Assembly Petitions, Box 90, folder 31].

Not until the end of the eighteenth century did Virginia begin to consider the creation of a public school system. A state act of 1796 promoting education, including one to provide schooling for the poor, were left to the justices of the counties to implement. During the next fifty years, the Virginia Assembly continued to strengthen the newly emerging public schools. The Literary Fund, created in 1810, was set up to distribute money to counties to educate poor white children. In 1819, the state's Literary Fund was made available to increase teachers' pay in public schools, and in 1829 to construct school buildings. School commissioners were in place in Goochland during this period. Prior to 1823, George Mayo served as a teacher of indigent children. He "was induced by the school commissioners . . . to take into his school the poor children whose parents were able to pay anything for education," promising him that he would be paid. He maintained that he had not been paid, was owed sixty-two pounds, and now petitioned the General Assembly for relief. There was much prejudice against the free school idea in the antebellum period, and there is little evidence that such schools were popular anywhere in the state. No school survives from this period and school locations were not identified.

1831-1860 Antebellum Period

This period is marked by a transformation of the population caused by an ongoing expansion of slave labor. In 1790, the white population stood at 4,140, the slave numbered 4,656, and there were 257 free blacks for a total of 8,453. From 1820, when the population was 10,097, it scarcely grew to 10,360, but the numbers are deceptive. By 1850, while the population

remained near ten thousand, the number of whites had dropped to 3,865 and the slave population had risen to 5,854. At the end of the period, in 1860, the number of residents reached 10,656, the population high water mark for the next century [Agee 1962: 191-192].

Hamlets across the county served as the sites of post offices, stores, taverns, and mills. Post offices in 1836 were located at Beaverdam; Dover Mills (later Sabot, on the canal); Fife (on the River Road near present-day Georges' Tavern at a major road intersection); Goochland Court House; Johnson's Spring (on the Three Chopt Road); Mitchell's; Powell's (on the River Road); Saunderson's; Shannon Hill; and Watkinsville (near present-day Perkinsville). Among the most important of these tiny communities in 1836 were the centrally placed Goochland Court House, which had a "village-like appearance" with a tavern, store, and tailor's shop and Watkinsville, an important village in the north central section with a population of 25, eight dwelling houses, a store, a tavern, and tailor and blacksmith shops. Shannon Hill, in the northwest corner of the county, had a "new and commodious" tavern, a store, a blacksmith shop, and a boot and shoe factory, as well as several Baptist churches in the neighborhood [Martin 1836:179-183].

The closeness of Richmond probably made it unnecessary to organize a bank in the county, unlike in western Virginia, where branches of eastern banks were opened in the antebellum period. With no bank in the county, local farmers and storekeepers with capital acted as bankers, holding mortgages and making loans. An example is William A. Deitrick, Sr., a resident of western Henrico. A financier specializing in mortgages, he deeded the property in the Manakin area at Rochambeau (037-0069), on which he had foreclosed, to his son. In addition to milling and storekeeping, William Deitrick, Jr. also acted as a banker in the locality until he was ruined in the aftermath of the Civil War [GCHS Magazine 10:2 (Autumn 1978) 46-47].

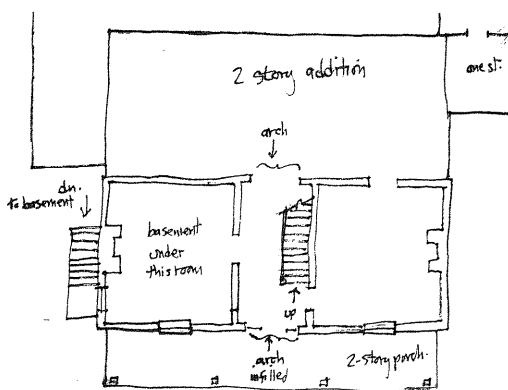
Regional commerce became increasingly important as transportation improved. Richmond's powerful economy continued to dominate the region. Very wealthy merchants and professionals continued to buy and increasingly to reside in expensive houses on large farms along the upper James in the east end of the county. They built a series of major antebellum houses with parallels to urban Richmond dwellings and enjoyed participating in an active local society. Existing houses like Howard's Neck (037-0100) and **Snowden (037-0028)** were also attractive to new buyers from outside the county. John Cannon Hobson purchased Howard's Neck in 1844 and nearby Snowden in 1852 and joined the ranks of major Goochland County landowners. His son married the daughter of the Seldens of neighboring **Clover Forest (037-0092)** in the same way that families of similar social rank across the county had intermarried since the area was settled.

Similarly, the county government experienced an expansion in the antebellum period. For its first century, Goochland County had never been able to afford the full complement of buildings needed to house the institutions mandated by the Virginia government. County buildings until this period consisted solely of a courthouse and a privately owned clerk's office, both located on private property. As the antebellum period passed and tax revenue improved, county functions were increasingly housed in new and well-built, publicly owned brick buildings. Government buildings adjacent to the courthouse included a brick clerk's office, built in 1847, and a stone jail (037-0012), built later in the period.

The most important government building of the era is, however, the **Poorhouse (037-0022)** of c. 1835. Care of the poor and helpless people in the county had passed to the county officers known as the Overseers of the Poor. The Goochland County Court intended to provide an almshouse as early as 1816, in order to replace fees paid to individuals to care for the poor in their homes. A farm of 127 acres was purchased four miles from the courthouse in 1834. Valentine Parrish, builder in 1827 of the courthouse, was paid a total of \$1,600 in 1834 and 1835 to erect structures to house the poor and those who provided for them. The Overseers of the Poor first show up in the land book for 1836, but not until 1840 does a building or buildings (worth \$1,500) appear. The original building appears, based on an examination of its form and materials, to have been the present structure, supplemented by cabins and other buildings.

The original superintendent of the poorhouse was Richard Hopkins. The first inmate was a slave named Robin who belonged to Miss Martha Clarke. Three log structures of two rooms, each with earth floors and wooden chimneys, were added in 1846. A one-story, two-room, brick building is visible in an historic photograph (Bullard 109) and appears almost identical in form to the main building. It is referred to in one text as the "Pest House" (Bullard 109). This is a term used to refer to a building used for the quarantine of persons with dangerous infectious diseases, such as smallpox.

A description of the main building in 1925 (Agee 1974: 16) says that it was a two-story, rectangular building of Flemish-bond brick with an arched opening to a brick-paved passage running from front to back on the ground floor. It was equipped with batten doors, no porch on the front, ten windows, and two chimneys. At mealtimes, those inmates who were able passed through a shed kitchen on the rear of the building and got their food from a hatch, and returned to their quarters to eat it. According to the same report, another four-room building had been damaged by fire in 1905 and the two-room building then housed the inmates. The four-room building was replaced by a frame building in 1908. This survives today as a two-room secondary house near the main building. The poorhouse closed in 1929 and the last superintendent, Mrs. H. J. (Maggie May) Coffey, who was appointed in 1925, purchased the farm with her husband in 1937.



The Poorhouse (037-0022)

The brick, two-story, three-bay, main structure at the Poorhouse has large, central, round-arched openings on the front (east) and rear; a very shallow, gabled asphalt-shingle roof; Flemish bond walls with a stepped water table at the first-floor level; replacement sash windows; interior end chimneys; and a two--story, three-bay, brick-floored porch across the front dating from the 1980s. The interior features two rooms flanking the central passage on the first and second floors with exposed, plain ceiling joists with pit-saw marks. The mantels are gone and the rear arch shows no evidence that it was ever filled with a door or trim. The doors from the rooms into the passage retain early, beaded, mortise-and-tenon frames. The passage walls show evidence of an exposed whitewashed brick interior.

It is likely that the main building was provided with an open, arched passage because, in its early days, it was used to house both poor inmates and the superintendent's family. This is similar to many nineteenth-century jails that housed both prisoners and jailer's family in a single-pile, center-passage structure of domestic form. The second, one-story, brick building mirrored the form of the main building. Additional buildings of log may have had the same form, with an open central breezeway.

Transportation and Taverns

The need for better transportation routes was a primary issue of concern during this period. An act passed by the General Assembly in 1835 gave responsibility for road maintenance to the counties through a direct tax or levy and permitted the hiring of road workers. Regional turnpikes began to link localities in central Virginia with a transportation network connecting the region with eastern markets. The roads in Goochland had a very poor reputation. In 1836, Joseph Martin said in his gazetteer that the only good road was the Charlottesville or River Road; that "a laudable pride is felt, to keep this road in good repair." However, the Three Chopt Road, he asserted, is "almost as famed for its often impassible condition as the well known bog of the Chappawamsic" {Martin 1836: 179-183}.

Road improvements, as it occurred, also meant better river crossings. Among the ferries operating in this period were the Manakin Town Ferry across from Manakin Creek in Powhatan, Jude's Ferry, at Genito Creek, and Michaux's Ferry (formerly Atkinson's) near the courthouse [Martin 1836: 179-183]. The Carter Ferry at Pemberton, which carried the Cartersville-Fredericksburg Stage Road, was augmented by a bridge in 1822. One span of the bridge collapsed five years later, but it is said to have been repaired until a later flood washed it away [GCHS Magazine 6:1 (Spring 1974) 28-31]. Improved roads further reinforced the status of the county seat as the nexus of commerce for the locality and continued to serve exclusively as local transportation routes supplementing water travel until the coming of the railroad in the late nineteenth century.

Prior to the 1830s, the best means of transporting goods to market was by bateaux. The James River Canal, begun by the James River Company, reached Maiden's in Goochland by 1825. The subsidiary Tuckahoe Canal was developed in 1828 and proved to be a very lucrative measure. It served to transport coal mined along Tuckahoe Creek to the city by means of a lock opening into the James River Canal. The area around the creek became a primary site for mills, including a number of important sawmills sending lumber to Richmond [Martin 1836: 179-183].

The General Assembly incorporated the James River and Kanawha Canal Company in 1832, a joint stock company which raised money from both private sources and the state to extend the James River Canal to complete a water link between the James River and the west. Eventually, in 1851, the canal was completed as far as Buchanan in Botetourt County. Six packet boats carried passengers, freight, and mail on the canal west of Richmond during the years between 1840 and 1880. Farmers and merchants used the canal to transport goods, tobacco, wheat, and other foodstuffs [Bullard 1994: 23].

The canal required years of complex work and careful engineering to reroute water from the river around rapids and shallow sections of the river. The river falls sixty-three feet as it traverses the county. The canal included in the county thirty-nine farm bridges, five public bridges, sixty culverts, and aqueducts over the county's five major creeks, all built of finely laid stone. The numerous sites already identified in the county as archeological sites include the Byrd Creek Aqueduct (127-171), Dover Creek Aqueduct (127-171), and many surviving locks. The aqueduct at Beaverdam Creek was the longest, and incorporated eight twelve-foot spans. There were eight 100-foot-long locks.

Taverns at key points along the roads, and even along the canal, served the travelers. In 1836, taverns were mentioned at Beaverdam (near Maidens), Dover Mills (a recently built tavern near Manakin), Goochland Court House, Johnson's Springs (near Centerville), Powells (near Tuckahoe), Shannon Hill, and Watkinsville (Oilville) [Martin 1836: 179-183]. Johnson's Spring tavern had been in operation since 1792. **Tinsleyville Tavern (037-0032)** and **Groome's Tavern (037-5140)** near Shannon Hill were mentioned in the previous section. Groome's Tavern is probably the one mentioned at Shannon Hill in 1836. Other taverns surveyed that appear to date from this period include **Brooks' Tavern (037-5109)** at Bula, started in 1320 and **Haden's Tavern (037-0034)** near Hadensville, said to have been founded in c. 1820 but today having the form of a large house of the 1850s. These taverns continue to form local landmark's today at rural crossroads across the county.

The tavern operated by Benjamin Anderson at Goochland Court House is known from an historic photograph [Bullard (1994) 100]. The frame, one-story, four-bay, two-room building with partially exterior brick gable end chimneys may date from the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Other taverns survive on the Three Chopt Road just over the Louisa line, such as the Parrish Tavern at Gum Spring. Like the taverns mentioned in the previous period, most other taverns take the form known to architectural historians as the hall-chamber or two-room plan. A combination tavern and Lock Keeper's House (037-0105) survives along the canal at Cedar Point.

Haden's Tavern 037-0034. The building is an amalgam of several periods, with the principal section having the form of a two-story, frame, center-passage house of the 1850s.

Haden's Tavern (037-0034) stood at a point where the important road that ultimately linked Milledgeville, Georgia and Fredericksburg, Virginia crossed Three Chopt Road. The road was used by the coaches of the Southwestern Line of the U.S. Mail [Bullard 1994, 21]. In 1957 the owner said the tavern was built by a Mr. Doke [HABS form].

The frame, two-story, five-bay domestic form of the Haden's Tavern is covered with plain weatherboard siding. It appears to date from the later antebellum period. The tavern features an unusual Tuscan cornice with widely spaced modillions that are angled at the corners and also run up with the gable rakes; board-and-batten in the gables; a standing-seam metal gable roof; brick, exterior end chimneys; and a two-story, three-bay porch at the front center with square posts and sawn brackets, beaded board ceiling, sawn railing on second floor, and beaded board-and-batten infill in the pediment with a circular sawn ornament at the apex. An older, one-story, two-bay, frame wing projects from the south end of the rear wall. A small frame one-room section, also older, is linked to the main house by a short colonnade extending from a door on the east side of the south chimney. This is raised a full story above the grade on a six-course American bond brick basement.



Haden's Tavern (037-0034)

Lock Keeper's House 037-0105. The building was built in 1836 to serve as a tavern and home for the lock keeper.

Lock Keeper's House (037-0105, listed in the National Register) is a two-story, four-bay, frame, two-room building built into a hill. It has weatherboard siding and a central chimney. The stone basement was originally divided into a tavern and the lock keepers dwelling, while the second floor held men's and women's dormitories. It is the only such surviving building in the state.

Brooks Tavern 037-5109. The Brooks Tavern is a small two-room, frame structure with Flemish bond foundation and chimney, dating from ca. 1830.

Brooks Tavern (037-5109) is one of a number of places of lodging and entertainment to survive in the county from the early-to-mid-nineteenth century. It takes the form of a small conventional dwelling utilizing a regionally popular vernacular form. It was operated by members of the Brooks family, whose descendents still occupy it today. James M. Brooks and Mary Eliza Poor were married in 1823. Family tradition indicates that they moved into the tavern building in 1830. The basement had two rooms, as did the first and second floors. A second building to the rear connected by a breezeway (now gone) served as the dwelling for the family and the tavern kitchen.

Brooks Tavern is a one-story, frame, single-pile, two-room, three-bay dwelling with a one-over-one replacement sash window in the outer bay near the east end of the principal (south) facade, a triple picture window at the west end, and an off-center door to the west; added vinyl siding; Flemish-bond brick foundation; gabled standing seam metal roof; and added modern wing across the rear (north). A large two-story exterior end chimney with two stepped shoulders and random glazed-header Flemish-bond stands at the west end. A smaller mid-nineteenth-century American-bond chimney at the east end replaced an earlier, wider chimney, as seen in two seams to either side of the chimney. A modern porch spans the center of the main facade with square posts.



Brooks Tavern (037-5109)

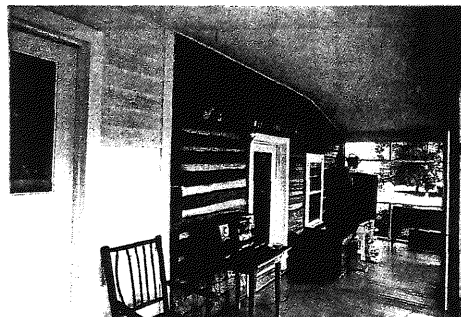
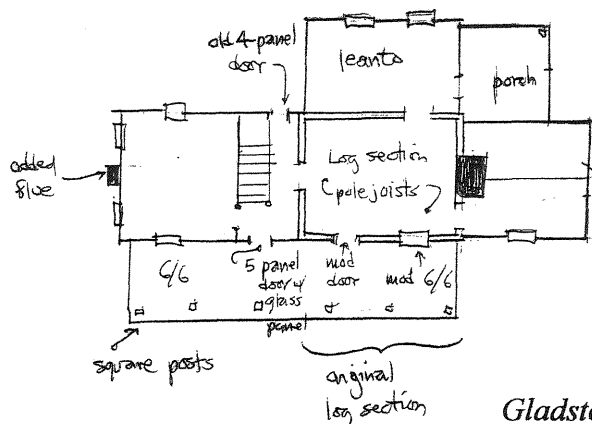
Domestic Architecture

*Most houses continued to take the one- or two-room form and were built of frame or log. Examples of both from the antebellum period are less common today and include the well-preserved log house at **Gladstone (037-5086)** near Cardwell, the log dogtrot house at **Black Rock (037-5107)**; and the **John Pryor House (037-5120)**, a one-room log dwelling with a stone chimney in the western part of the county. The frame **Cake House 037-5092** is a one-story, frame, two-room dwelling near Dogtown is joined by the **Thomas Argyle House (037-5121)**, a two-story, frame, two-room house in the court house environs. These houses are discussed below:*

Gladstone 037-5086. Gladstone is a one-room log house with substantial twentieth century additions. It probably dates from the 1850s.

The house known as **Gladstone (037-5086)** was the home of the Charles R. Nuckolls family and their descendents. It is a good example of the kinds of houses built by farmers of modest means and expanded by them as funds permitted and as housing standards changed, utilizing elements of the regional vernacular building tradition. Charles R. Nuckolls (1846-1931) is undoubtedly responsible for the expansion of the house in the early twentieth century. The original log house probably dates from the 1850s and predates his ownership.

The one-story, one-room square-notched log dwelling with two-bay south (front) facade has a modern six-over-six sash window to the east of the modern glass-panel door. A door only opens to the rear into a frame shed room. The brick exterior end chimney in the east gable end is flanked by four-light garret casements. The front slope of the roof was raised to form a second story appearance for the garret when a two-story wing was added to the west c. 1900. This new wing has an old glass-panel door leading into a passage to the west of the log section; a parlor at the west end; and six-over-six sash windows in the front and rear of the west room. The raising of the log section resulted in the house having the appearance of a new and complete central-passage-plan dwelling further unified by a wide five-bay porch across the south front.



Gladstone (037-5086)

The interior of the log section of the house features a Greek Revival-style pilaster mantel and exposed pole joists. The added passage contains an open-stringer stair with a square newel and square balusters. The west room has a Gothic Revival-style shallow pointed-arch mantel.

Cake House 037-5092. The Cake House is a one-story, frame, two-room dwelling on the edge of the Old Stage Road near Dogtown.

The **Cake House (037-5092)** is a good example of a modest but well-built dwelling from the early antebellum period, using the less common form in which two main rooms are served by a central chimney. The form suggests that of the prototypical slave house, although today it has only one stair (the two-room slave house often housed two families in adjacent but distinct quarters consisting of a first-floor room and a garret above, each with a stair- see the slave house at East Leake Farm - 037-0159) and it may well have served as one and have been relocated here by the side of the old road to serve another purpose. On the other hand, it may here be in its original location and may have served as a more conventional house. It gets its name because of its use in this century to house a form of animal feed known as "cake" [Henley].

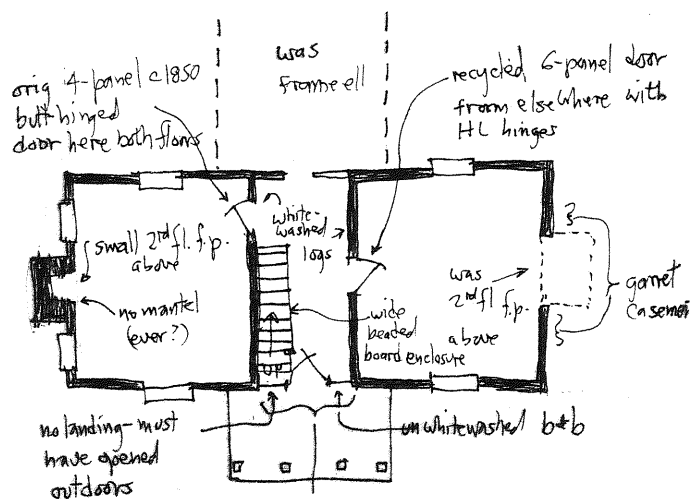
The Cake House is a frame, one-story, three-bay, single-pile, two-room dwelling with whitewashed weatherboard siding (beaded siding survives on the rear); all sash gone from windows; center interior brick chimney; corrugated metal gable roof; central garret sash windows in the gables; and a shed across the rear (north) containing a central porch flanked by enclosed rooms at the ends. The applied door and window frames have beaded inner edges. The doorways are fitted with beaded batten doors with strap hinges. The house was adapted for agricultural purposes in the early twentieth century, although it retains much original fabric.

The interior features two rooms of similar shape. The central chimney rises on the east side of the central partition. An enclosed winder stair rises in the northwest corner of the west room near the north door. The east room is finished with wide beaded boards with lath and plaster installed over them. The ceiling is of plaster over unbeaded joists. Interior door and window trim has a quirked ogee and fillet profile and no inner bead. The west room has plaster applied on laths directly over the framing and plain square trim.

Black Rock 037-5107. Black Rock is an unusual log dogtrot dwelling of a single story.

Black Rock (037-5107) is a rare surviving example of a log dogtrot dwelling, a more familiar form of house in the western parts of the state. It was the home of Eugene B. Salmon (1815-1897), who was given the property by his parents in 1857. He married Sallie Folkes in c. 1862. They lived in this house and it stayed in the family for many years [Carol Salmon].

The log, one-story, three-bay, double-pen, dogtrot dwelling has six-over-six sash windows; a standing-seam metal gable roof; a six-course, American-bond, brick exterior end chimney at the east end flanked by large six-light garret casements (the west end chimney was presumably similar, but is now gone and is flanked by similar windows); a projecting log top plate enclosed in a massive box cornice with a beveled crown mold; the ghost of a central frame ell to the south (rear); and a central, one-story, three-bay, shed-roofed porch with mortise-and-tenon square posts. The original open dogtrot was infilled in the later nineteenth. The indication that the exterior had exposed logs originally is that the gables are filled with early horizontal weatherboard and the battens on the rear stop where the ell was formerly connected.



Black Rock (037-5107)

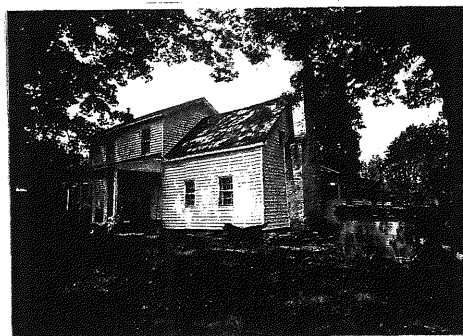
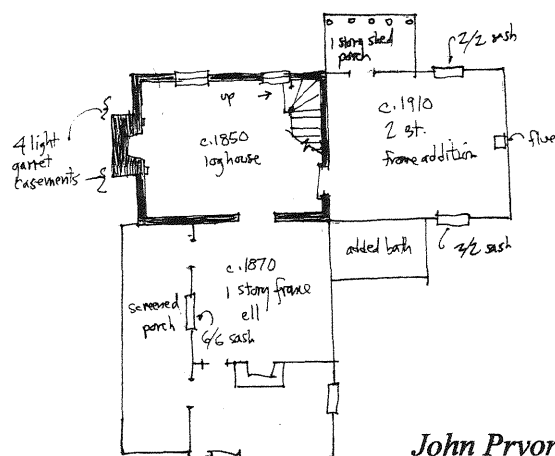
The interior features plain door and window trim; four-panel doors; whitewashed log interior (covered with wallpaper in the east and west rooms but not in the dogtrot); exposed pole joists with paint over original whitewash; and an enclosed stair along the east wall of the dogtrot with a vertical beaded board partition. The stair originally opened directly onto the front porch with no landing at the bottom but now opens into the former dogtrot. No mantels survive.

Pryor, John House 037-5120. The house is a one-room log dwelling with a stone chimney, probably built in the mid-nineteenth century.

The **John Pryor House (037-5120)** is an unusually well preserved example of the kinds of dwellings built by modestly prosperous farmers in the mid-nineteenth-century. It was the home of the John Pryor family in the nineteenth century and remains in the hands of their descendants today.

The one-story, log, one-room dwelling has an exterior end stone chimney with a brick flue; an added concrete block foundation; added weatherboard siding; two window bays in the front (east) with old six-over-six sash windows in each (the southern one was probably the original main entry); and a long frame ell to the west, probably added in c. 1870, with weatherboard walls, screened porch on the north side, six-over-six sash windows, and a central chimney. A two-story, two-bay, frame addition of c. 1910 to the south gave the house the traditional center-passage plan.

The interior of the log section has a Federal-form mantel with very narrow pilasters; exposed pole joists; and an enclosed winder stair rising from the southeast corner along the south wall. The interior of the ell has a large chimney between two rooms with an old plain shelf-and-architrave mantel on the east side; and beaded square door frames leading into the outer room and the log section.



John Pryor House (037-5120)

Thomas Argyle House 037-5121. The early-twentieth-century frame house visible from the road contains to the rear a frame, two-story, two-room dwelling dating from the second quarter of the nineteenth century.

A 1,452-acre tract of this land adjacent to the courthouse was sold to Frederick Argyle in 1808. In 1817, Argyle sold 1,033 acres to William Miller. In his will of 1846, Miller gave 183 acres to Thomas Argyle & wife Julianna (Miller's daughter) in trust for life and then to their children. Carroll Gathright acquired it in 1916, mortgaged the property in 1921, and probably transformed the old house with major additions [Interview, M. Carol Salmon].

The exterior of the **Thomas Argyle House (037-5121)** is a two-story, weatherboarded structure with a double-pile T-plan form. The house has two-over-two sash windows; a brick foundation; interior end chimneys; a hipped standing-seam metal roof; a one-story, three-bay front (south) porch with Doric columns; a two-story, three-bay porch at the northwest corner and located under the main roof; and a hipped rear wing offset to the east.

The house began, however, as a frame, two-story, two-room dwelling with a central stair; brick, exterior end chimneys; and integral, two-story, pent closets at the west end. The house was later almost completely subsumed within the early twentieth century frame T-plan dwelling, obscuring most of its identity. However, work done when the house was rehabilitated by the present owners after it was partly gutted resulted in a better understanding of its history. The exterior of the old house is only visible under the floor of the northwest porch, where the original basement entry is visible beside the original chimney base. The brickwork is all laid in American bond, indicating that the house dates from closer to the mid-nineteenth century than to 1800.

Partial exposure of the framing in the west room of the first floor has allowed visitors to see how the house was built. The conventional frame has hewn major members and vertical sawn minor members, L-section corner posts, and mortise-and-tenon joints. The front (south) has two symmetrically placed intermediate posts, spread apart so as to divide the facade into thirds with the central bay a little narrower than the outer bays. The same pair of posts on the rear facade are closer together, as if to frame a stair entry.

The basement interior consists of a single large space today with a wide cooking fireplace in the west chimney. The first-floor interior consists of a large west room and a more narrow room at the east end separated by an original partition with a second partition to the west that contained an original stair, now gone. The second floor appears largely untouched, with the same arrangement as the first floor. The pent closet doors and the door into the east room match those on the first floor. Here the original architrave molding on the doors and windows survives, consisting of a flattened Greek Revival-style quirked ovolo.

*The number of house utilizing the larger, side-passage and central-passage plans and a substantial version of the two-room plan, grew dramatically, as capital expanded and farmer's demands for comfort and privacy grew. Such houses, mostly built in the later antebellum period, include Aspinwall (037-0001), c. 1826; **Brightly (037-004)**, 1842; **Parker's Hill (037-0015)**, c. 1830; **Reed Marsh (037-0024)**, c. 1850; **Rose Retreat (037-0025)**, 1833; **Pocahontas 037-0115**, c. 1855; **Enon (037-5059)**, c. 1855; and **Oak Grove (037-0076)**, 1851. All of these use the central-passage form, except **Rose Retreat**, which uses an enlarged version of the two-room plan.*

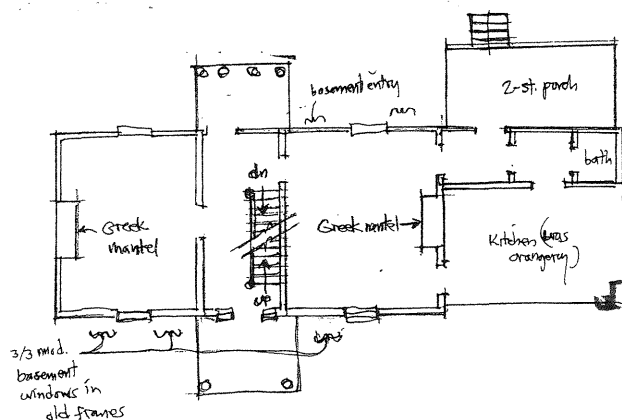
Aspinwall (037-0001). Brick center-passage-plan dwelling from c. 1826.

Aspinwall is a two-story, five-bay, brick, center-passage-plan dwelling with stuccoed walls and interior end chimneys. It dates from approximately 1826 and was built by Dr. John Morris, husband of Susanna, daughter of Gov. James Pleasants.

Brightly 037-0004. Brightly is a well-preserved two-story, brick center-passage-plan dwelling of c. 1843.

The house at **Brightly (037-0004)** is a good example of the kinds of substantial brick houses that were built in the antebellum period by wealthy Goochland County citizens. Like many of its contemporaries, it utilized the regionally popular center-passage plan. It retains a fine collection of outbuildings, including two rare, largely untouched, frame slave houses from the late antebellum period that contain a wealth of information about slave life in Goochland. In 1840-44, George W. Harris, a prominent country doctor, is first shown on the 100-acre tract with buildings worth \$1,500, about right for a brick house of this scale (a slightly larger house called Rose Retreat was worth \$2,100 in the previous decade). In 1850 the buildings were worth \$900. After 1851, the improvements were again valued at \$1,500. A previous house on the tract is said to have burned in 1840 and to have been completely rebuilt by Dr. Harris within two years. After a series of owners, the house was acquired by Malvern Hill Omohundro, whose ownership of the approximately 120 acres is associated with Brightly in the mid-twentieth century [Elie Weeks, "Brightly" Goochland County Historical Society Magazine 9:2 (Autumn 1977) 32-43].

Brightly is a brick, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, central-passage-plan dwelling with very finely crafted and laid running bond facade brick typical of the best antebellum work in the county. The house features a slightly raised basement; interior end chimneys; a gabled standing seam metal roof with a carved dentil-like molding in the box cornice; and a central, Greek Revival-style Doric porch related to that at Reed Marsh (037-0024), a frame house of similar date and form. An unusual early or integral one-story wing to the east appears to have been built to serve as an "orangery" or greenhouse. The interior contains two-rooms divided by a central passage with an open-stringer stair. Each have deliberately plain Greek Revival-style mantels. The windows have identical blocky Greek Revival-style surrounds with pilaster-like jambs and entablatures with square end blocks. The doorways are provided with contrasting pattern-book-derived Greek surrounds with tapered jambs and ears.



Brightly (037-0004)

The outbuildings are numerous and interesting, and a late nineteenth-century, two-story, frame secondary dwelling; a well house and a ca. 1930 metal windmill; a row of three early outbuildings; and a pair of frame slave houses to the east of a frame barn. The two are joined by a chimney to form one building (see below).

Parker's Hill 037-0015. The site contains the burned-out ruin of a two-story brick center-passage-plan dwelling of c. 1852.

Parker's Hill (037-0015) was built on land first patented in 1714 by Richard Cocke, Jr. The tract "at Parker's Hill" was inherited by Dr. Thomas P. Watkins in 1804 from his father, Goochland County surveyor Joseph Watkins of Genito, who had purchased the tract several years before. The land book for 1840 shows him with 813 acres containing buildings worth a relatively modest \$400. His will, written in 1849, left the property to his niece, Mary C. Shields. It continues under his name until 1853 when it shows up in her name with a "new building" that raised the total value of improvements on the farm to \$3,000. She sold "804 acres, commonly called Parker's Hill" to George F. Harrison in 1854 for \$11,000. It burned in 1975.

Parker's Hill today is the ruins of what appears to have been a very substantial dwelling house built in the 1830s and burned in 1975. The two-story, single-pile, central-passage-plan dwelling has a high English basement giving it almost a three-story appearance. It is built of four-course American bond with Flemish bond courses. It had a shallow hipped roof, covered at the time of the fire with standing seam metal, interior end chimneys with corbelled tops, and a tripartite, central, second-floor window, at least on the north.

The interior features splayed window and door openings that were lined with wood. The interior rooms were approximately twenty feet square and the central passage, with a brick partition on each side, was ten feet wide. The basement level held what appears to have been a kitchen on the east with a large cooking fireplace. The first- and second-floor fireplaces were small, with iron lintels.

A fine small brick outbuilding of contemporary date stands to the immediate northeast of the house. The four-course American bond structure has a pyramidal roof with inset gutter, exposed circular-sawn joists, and no evidence of smoking or hanging of meat (the form of the building at first suggests that of a smokehouse or meat house).

Reed Marsh 037-0024. Reed Marsh is a c. 1851, frame, two-story, center-passage-plan dwelling.

The house at **Reed Marsh (037-0024)** is one of the best examples of the classic central-passage-plan dwelling from the third quarter of the nineteenth century. The 1957 HABS survey form indicates that the house was built by William Miller, Clerk of the county from 1791-1846. His son, Narcissus, succeeded him in the clerk's office and at Reed Marsh, as did his grandson, great-grandson, and great-granddaughter, Margaret Miller, whose term ended in 1955, a remarkable record of continuous office-holding in one family.

The house appears to have been built in the later antebellum period, even as late as the 1850s, based on the Greek Revival-style details and the form of the weatherboard and brick. Land books point to an early 1850s date. From at least 1830 until his death, William Miller lived on 770 acres with buildings valued at \$1,000. No improvement in value is seen in or around 1835. It is possible that it was built by William Miller in the 1830s, but it is equally possible that it was built by Narcissus Miller after 1850 and after his father's death. Narcissus Miller had

improvements worth a modest \$500 on his 135-acre property in 1850. This rose to \$1,000 in 1851, and to \$1,200 in 1857, while his father's estate continued to hold the 710-acre property with the \$1,000 in buildings.

The house is a frame, two-story, three-bay, center-passage-plan dwelling with six-course American-bond brick exterior end chimneys and foundation; six-over-six sash windows with wide frames and bull's-eye corner blocks; a raised basement with three-over-three sash windows (not below but to each side of the first-floor windows); chimneys flanked by louvered garret vents (probably originally these were casements); gable slate roof with tapered beaded rake boards and box cornice; early plain weatherboard with beaded corner boards; and early three-bay porches on both north and south fronts. The north porch features a Greek Doric order with square columns and pilasters with inset necking and a gable with beaded boards in the tympanum and beaded rakes.



Reed Marsh (037-0024)

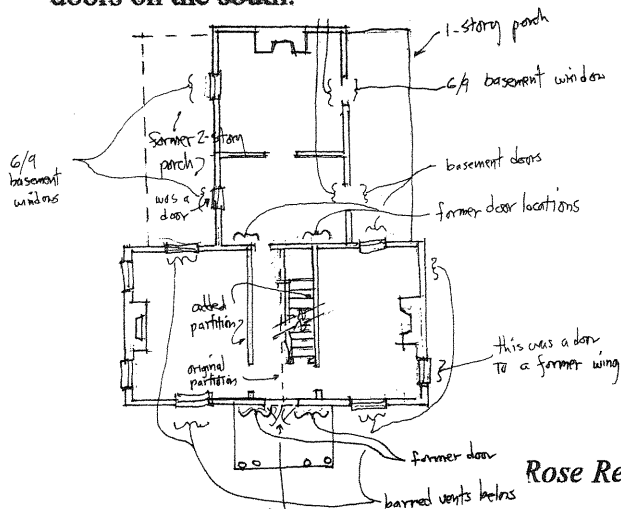
Rose Retreat 037-0025. Rose Retreat is a brick, two-story, house of two rooms without a central passage, built in c. 1833.

Rose Retreat (037-0025) is a fine example of the substantial two-room dwelling form built in brick. Tradition indicates that it was built by George Woodson Payne in 1829 (Bullard (1994) 110]. In 1832-33, Payne bought a tract of 200 acres and on this newly built improvements valued at \$2,100 were first taxed the same year.

The brick, four-bay, two-story two-room dwelling has a Flemish-bond front, three-course American bond with Flemish-bond courses on rear and sides; interior end chimneys; a gabled asphalt shingle roof; and nine-over-nine sash first-floor windows and six-over-nine sash windows on the second floor, both with splayed jack arches, square trim, old louvered blinds with strap hinges; and sills with beaded bottom edges. A modern, central, double-leaf door with a Greek surround and entablature replaced the two original doors to each side. It is protected by a one-story, three-bay porch with Doric columns. A centrally located two-story integral brick ell has an interior end chimney; two doors on the east side are protected by a one-story porch.

The interior features nearly identical Federal-form mantels with reeded pilasters and end blocks, although the mantel in the west room also has a central tablet. The house has six-panel,

flat-panel doors throughout with two-part Federal-style architrave trim and simple chair rails with a bottom bead and a molded top. The alteration of the house to insert a central passage in the mid-twentieth century resulted in the main room losing some width. The former door location are marked by seams in the chair rail in both the front and the rear, since the ell is centrally located so that each room originally opened into it through doors opposite the front doors on the south.



Rose Retreat (037-0025)

Rochambeau Farm 037-0069. This is a fine, two-story, center-passage-plan dwelling built in the late 1850s.

Rochambeau (037-0069) is a large, frame, center-passage-plan house built in the Manakin area from 1855 to 1860. It was built on land first patented by John Woodson in 1703. The land was broken up into smaller parcels during the eighteenth century. By the late antebellum era, John Harris had accumulated over 1,000 acres. This was transferred to William A. Deitrick, Sr., including the old Adams-LaPrade mill seat on Dover Creek after the death of Harris in 1844, in return for cash and bond secured by a deed of trust.

Deitrick, a financier specializing in mortgages, settled his son, William (1833-1875), on the 632-acre property. He built the house in the years from 1855 to 1860. The two-story, frame house takes the substantial five-bay center-passage-plan form. It has an integral two-story ell; a hipped roof, and interior end chimneys. With its Greek Revival-style, one-story porch in the center of the principal (east) façade, the house is one of the county's most impressive.

Springdale 037-0073. This fine brick side-passage-plan dwelling was probably built in the 1840s by Joseph Edwin Pleasants (d.1850), a descendant of early Quaker settlers.

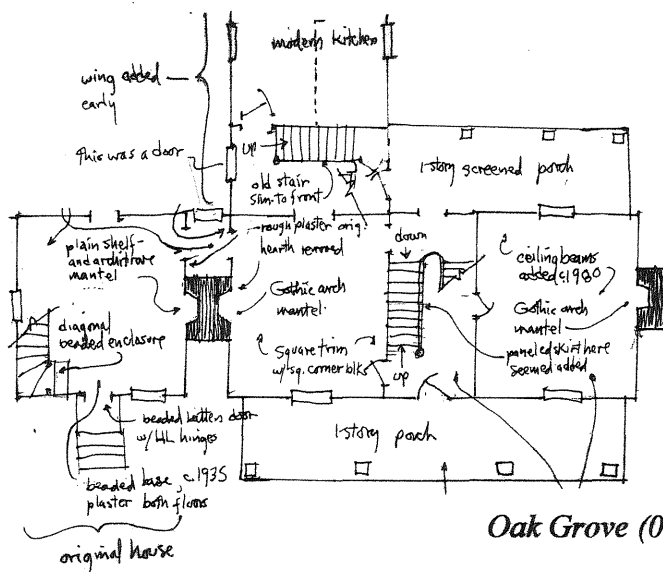
Springdale (037-0073, listed in the National Register) is an important, two-story, brick, three-bay, side-passage-plan dwelling near Cardwell with five-course American-bond brickwork; a brick cornice; an exterior end chimney; and six-over-six sash windows with fluted surrounds and corner blocks on the interior and exterior and with gauged jack arches on the first-floor front and stuccoed jack arches elsewhere. The interior retains a fine Federal mantel in the first-floor parlor. The house was extensively remodeled and enlarged in the 1960s. Clues to the date are principally found in the American-bond brickwork and the window trim.

Oak Grove 037-0076. Oak Grove is a very well preserved, frame, single-pile, central-passage-plan dwelling near Manakin dating from 1851. It as an earlier frame one-room house as a wing.

Oak Grove (037-0076) is a very well preserved example of a regionally popular house form as expanded over time to accommodate changing circumstances and mores. The house is on land purchased by Edwin Joseph DuVal (1817-1869), eldest son of Stephen DuVal (1782-1850) and his first wife, Lucy Johnson (c. 1771-1824), owner of the Dover Coal Pits and of the Manakin Iron and Nail Works. Edwin J. DuVal appeared first as a Goochland County landowner in 1847. The 114-acre tract with a building worth \$150 was purchased from William E. Harris. By 1851, the value for improvements on the tract near Dover Meeting House (Oak Grove) rose to \$1,000. This is when the main house was built. The value rose to \$2,000 by 1866, which probably represented the addition of the ell and farm buildings [Land Books 1840-1866].

Edwin Joseph DuVal was known as a prosperous planter and businessman, and brought his second wife, Rhoda Halsey (Birch), a widow with three children, to live at Oak Grove. The youngest daughter, Sarah Frances DuVal (1856-1935), remained alone at Oak Grove after her sisters had departed and is remembered to the present day as "Miss Sallie", a spirited, charming, and educated woman [Grabowskii 1931: 95-115, 172-175].

The oldest part of the house at Oak Grove is a frame, one-story, two-bay, one-room, dwelling with gabled standing-seam metal roof; central beaded batten door on front (east) and rear; six-over-six sash windows; and beaded weatherboard with cut nails. The house is connected to the larger section by a shared, two-story brick exterior end chimney, with a framed infill passage or closet on the west side. The interior of the one-room section contains a small fireplace at the north end with a very simple shelf-and-architrave mantel, apparently original; an enclosed winder stair near the east door with a beaded batten door with HL hinges and a diagonal beaded board enclosure. The quirked ovolo and fillet architrave window and door trim has an inner bead. There is no chair rail, but it may have vanished when the present plaster walls and ceiling were added about 1940. There is an early beaded mop board.



Oak Grove (037-0076)



The frame, two-story section takes the form of a three-bay, single-pile, central-passage-plan dwelling, reducing the original house to the status of a semi-detached dependency. This section has plain weatherboard siding; six-over-six sash windows; a central east front door with a transom and four-panel door; two-story, brick, exterior end chimneys; and a shallow standing-seam metal gabled roof with molded box cornice with unusual end boards in a Gothic pendent form. The entire east front is sheltered by a wide porch of early date with square Doric columns. An early added frame ell has a room on each floor separated from the main section by a second passage with a stair.

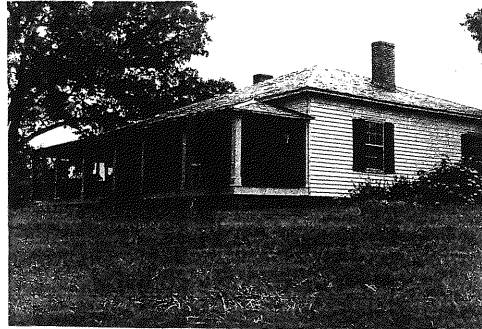
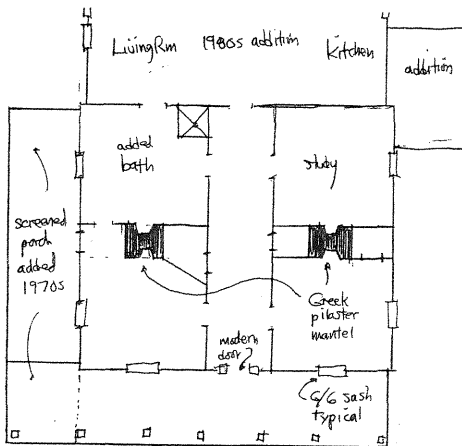
The two-story section is finished like many houses of a similar period in the region, with considerable refinement. The two first-floor rooms have distinct trim details, suited to a hierarchical understanding of the room uses. The passage and the north room, most likely the parlor, are furnished with a symmetrical molded door and window trim with bull's-eye corner blocks and molded base. The less important south room, possibly the principal chamber, or master bedroom, has a plain square trim with plain corner blocks. Both first-floor rooms have identical Gothic-style mantels with shallow pointed arch lintels spanning between side pilasters and original four-panel doors. The passage contains an open-stringer stair, a turned newel, and decorative brackets. The basement contains a much-altered plastered dining room at the north end with an adjacent center passage.

Pocahontas 037-0115. Pocahontas is an unusual, frame, double-pile, central-passage-plan dwelling of a single story.

The house at **Pocahontas (037-0115)** is a good example of the kinds of dwellings built in mid-nineteenth century rural Goochland County using variations of regionally popular floor plans. Its form and detailing suggest a date from anywhere in the 1850s to soon after the 1872 sale of the property as part of a separate farm. The Pocahontas property was originally part of the large acreage patented here in 1714 by Major John Bolling, Sr., son of Robert Bolling and Pocahontas' granddaughter, Jane Rolfe. It is not clear when the significant name was first applied to the farm. Col. William Bolling let his daughter, Anne, and her husband Joseph K. Weisiger, live at Pocahontas and it is part of his will proved in 1845 [GCHS Magazine 4:2 (Autumn 1972) 27]. He mentions dining there several times in his diary in 1837. He mentions going there to assist Mr. Weisiger in ploughing and sowing wheat. He also mentions a Mr. Rawlings, a contractor on the canal, who was boarding there [GCHS Magazine 11:2 (Autumn 1979) 78-79]. Pocahontas first shows up in the public record in 1895, when Alfred Pleasanton is said to have purchased the 477-acre tract from W. C. McDowell, the larger Bolling Hall property of 1,561 acres having passed out of the Bolling family in 1872 [GCHS Magazine 3:1 (Spring 1971) 26-29].

It is a frame, one-story, three-bay, double-pile, central-passage-plan dwelling with weatherboard; six-over-six sash window (extended to floor level with larger lower sash panes on the east front) with modern louvered blinds; added early twentieth-century, five-bay porch with square columns and lath ceiling (the slate roof extends over the porch); stone foundation; hipped slate roof; interior brick chimneys between the rooms on either side of the passage; and center east entry with original sidelights and transom and modern door. A major Post-modern-style addition was made to the west side in the 1980s. The porch was extended around the south side

in the 1970s. The eastern rooms on each side of the central passage have Greek Revival-style mantels; square baseboards; four-panel doors; and 1850s trim with flattened ovolo architrave molding and inner bead.



Pocahontas (037-0115)

Enon 037-5059. Enon is a late antebellum brick center-passage-plan dwelling.

The house at **Enon (037-5059)** is a good example of the kinds of houses built in the region for substantial farmers in the late antebellum period. It is historically associated with the Davis family. The Enon Post Office was located in the frame store building in the late nineteenth century, but was later moved into the house and local residents remember the east room as the post office. Family members also remembered that the basement kitchen had earlier been a weaving room when there had been an outdoor kitchen.

The brick, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, central-passage-plan dwelling has six-over-six sash windows with splayed jack arches and square frame and sills; a shallow standing-seam metal roof; five-course American-bond brickwork; a raised basement with double four-light sliding casements; interior end chimneys; a central double-leaf door with transom and early glass-panel doors on the first floor; and a two-story three-bay porch with a lower floor level than the main floor, square columns, and a wide, beaded board ceiling. Ghosts of the pilasters for an earlier, smaller, porch flank the front door.

The plastered interior features a central passage containing an open-stringer stair with plain, square newel and baluster and flanked by two square rooms at each end of the house. The east room has a steep winder stair in the corner with square newel and balusters like the main staircase. It led to the room above that was originally not accessible from the second-floor passage and was referred to as the boys' room by the Davis family. The west room contains a very plain wood surround and shelf mantel that is original. The interior is equipped throughout with four-panel doors with reeded surrounds and bull's-eye corner blocks; a bevel-topped base; and no chair rail.

An architecturally important group of impressive brick houses were built by very wealthy landowners, often from outside the county. The owners of the houses, with close social and family relationships, developed a close community of wealth and elegance, visiting and entertaining each other regularly. Their houses include the now-vanished residences at Dover (037-0008), Eastwood (037-0036), and Sabot Hill (037-0077), and the much-altered house at Ben Dover (037-0078). The well preserved houses at Bolling Island (037-0003), Elk Hill (037-0009), Snowden (037-0028), Blithewood (037-0088), and Elgin (037-0112) were built to the west of the court house. Some, such as Dover, Snowden, Blithewood, and Elgin, used variations of the center-passage form with a grand scale and elegant detail. Elk Hill is an elegant but simply detailed house with a T-shaped form. Bolling Island grew incrementally to form a sprawling Greek Revival mansion. Dover employed ostentatiously ornate detailing on the interior and exterior to achieve a richness of appearance unrivalled in the county. Sabot Hill and Ben Dover used the complex silhouettes and irregular plans recommended in pattern books of the period to provide tasteful and picturesque exteriors. Local society in the east was centered around the wealthy and fashionable Bruce sisters, Sallie (Mrs. James Alexander Seddon) and Ellen (Mrs. James M. Morson), who lived at Sabot Hill and Dover. The earlier houses at Bolling Hall (037-0002) and Rock Castle (037-0054) were enlarged in stylish ways by additions with pattern-book-derived details.

Bolling Hall 037-0002. This c. 1799, incrementally built, frame, central-passage-plan dwelling received a central gabled front wing, which was fronted with a three-story tower in 1854.

Bolling Hall (037-0002) appears to date originally from 1799, built by Col. William Bolling. It was given a central advanced pavilion wing in 1839 by Col. Bolling. This was obscured in 1854, by a plain, but impressive, three-story, Italian Villa-style tower sheathed with weatherboard added just in front by his daughter, Jane Rolfe Bolling Skipwith. Both additions survive only in historic photographs. They were removed previous to a later restoration [GCHS Magazine 7:1 (Spring 1975) 10].

Bolling Island 037-0003. The original, one-story, frame house was built in the early nineteenth century, enlarged with a one-story, four-bay, brick section after 1836, and raised to two stories with an impressive portico in the 1850s.

The fertile 30-acre Bolling Island farm patented by Major John Bolling in 1717, served as a farm in the orbit of Bolling Hall farm (037-0002) until 1836. It, plus the 200 acres of high ground purchased to house the farm buildings, slaves, and overseer, was inherited by his great-great-grandson Thomas Bolling (1807-1889) in 1836. A small, four-room, frame house on the property had been used as a residence by Thomas' sister before 1828, after which it became the home of Thomas and his wife, Mary Louisa Morris. A one-story, Flemish-bond brick, four-bay, two-room house was added to this. It is said that Thomas Bolling added the second floor and a two-story, brick addition to the rear. A hipped roof and a wide, two-story, river-front portico with square columns appears to have been added in the 1850s [GCHS Magazine 4:2 (Autumn 1972) 25-31].

Dover 037-0008. Dover was a massive central-passage-plan brick house with a colossal Corinthian portico built in the 1840s and an important slave housing complex.

Richmond Attorney James M. Morson and his wife, Ellen Bruce Morson, built Dover (037-0008) in the antebellum era. Morson was a first cousin and brother-in-law of James Alexander Seddon of Ben Dover (037-0007). The great, two-story, five-bay, stuccoed brick house had a massive central Corinthian portico and tall nine-over-nine windows, comparable in magnificence to Ellen Bruce's parents' home at Berry Hill in Halifax County. The house burned in 1933 [Bullard 1994: 69]. The nearby Dover Slave Quarter Complex (037-5012, listed in the National Register), retains a very unusual circle of five, one-story, two-room, brick slave dwellings (see below).

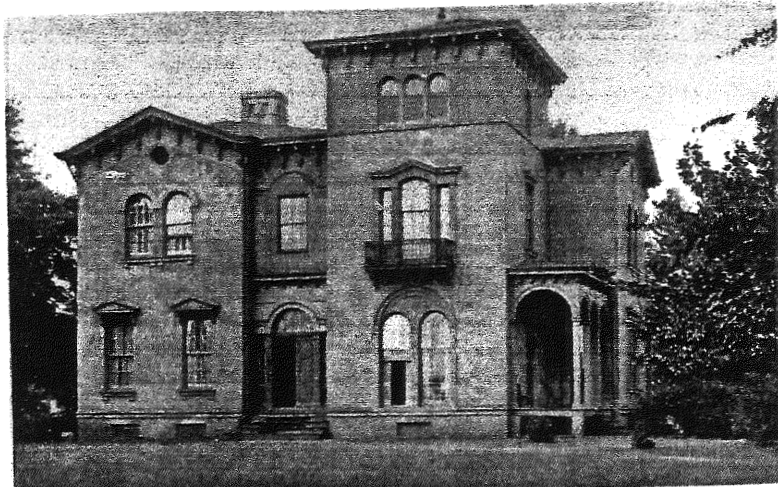
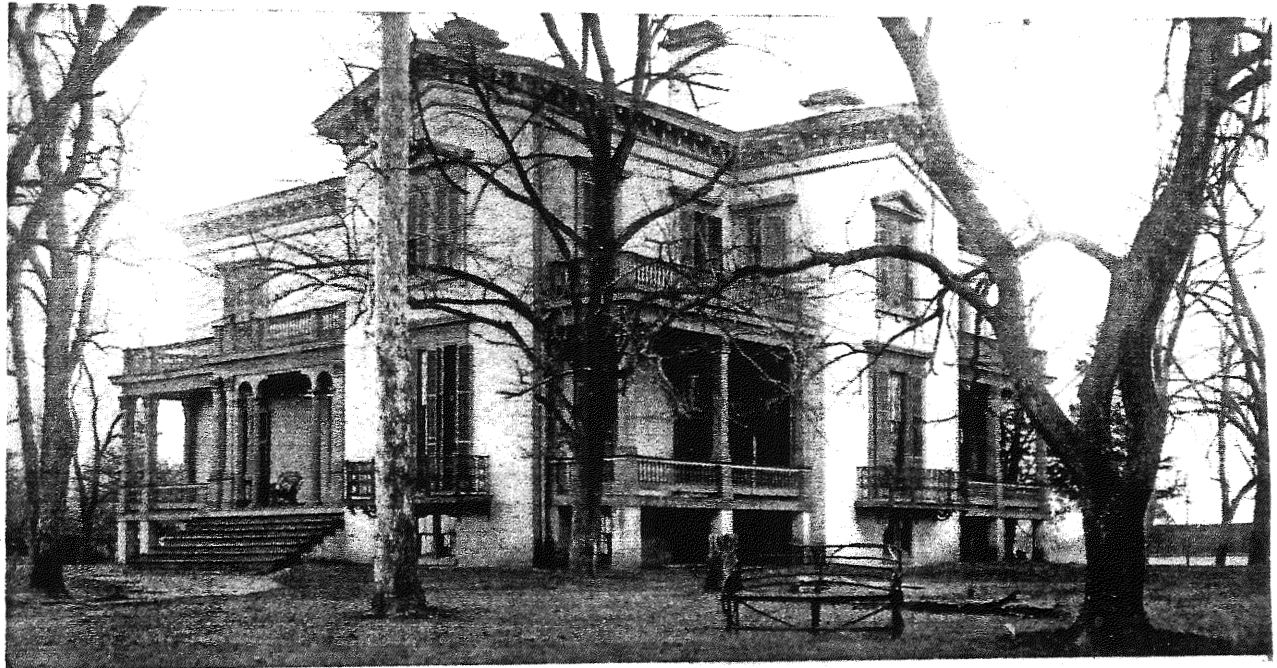
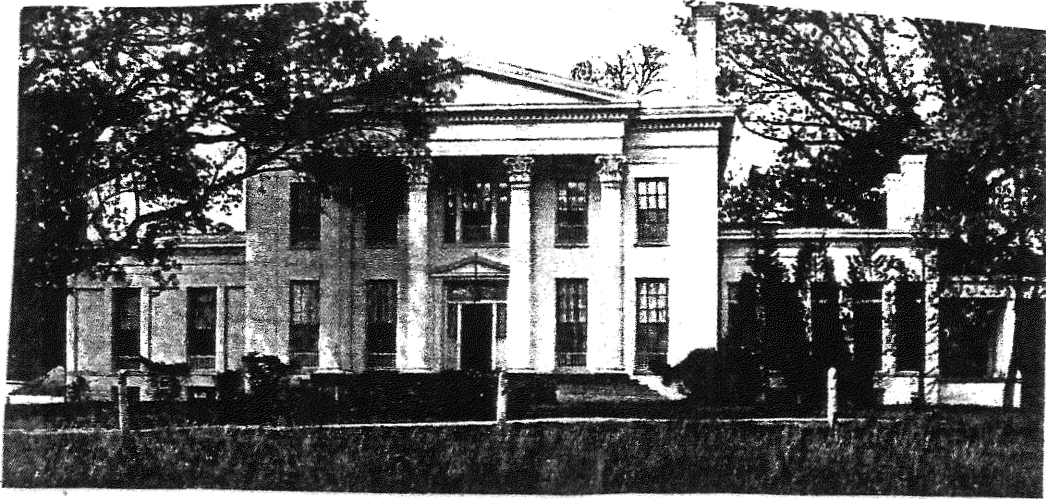
Elk Hill 037-0009. Elk Hill is a large, center-passage-plan, brick house built in c. 1840.

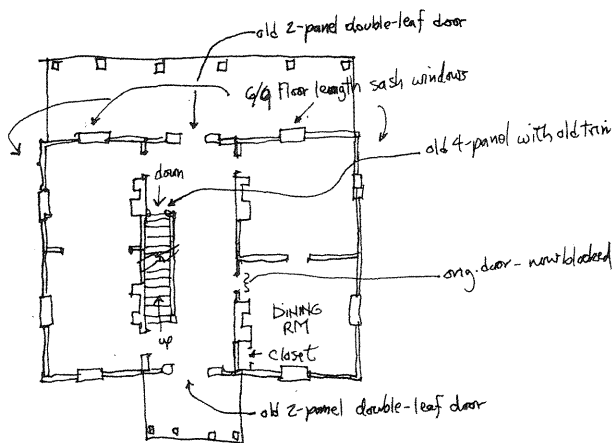
Elk Hill (037-0009) is an expensive but plainly detailed, double-pile, center-passage-plan house with a low profile, complex plan, and a central rear wing toward the river with a wide, wrap-around porch. It is built of stuccoed brick with granite water table and window sills. It was built c. 1840 by Randolph Harrison, Jr. on James River land purchased for him by his father Randolph Harrison and transferred to him in 1812 [GCHS Magazine 10:2 (Autumn 1978) 4]. Neighbor Col. William Bolling referred to it as Harrison's "palace" and recorded that he had "very unwisely spent \$15,000 on his house" of the fortune he had earned in the "French tobacco trade" [Bullard 1994: 137].

Snowden 037-0028. Snowden is a large, double-pile, central-passage-plan brick dwelling built for John C. Hobson in 1853 with classical details and two contemporary outbuildings.

The house at **Snowden (037-0028)**, constructed in 1853, stands on a large tract originally patented in 1714-18 by Charles Fleming. His great-grandson, Tarleton Fleming III sold a 418-acre tract in 1792 to George Pickett, a merchant and broker of Richmond, and his wife, Margaretta. They gave their son, George, an enlarged 810-acre farm in 1816 [Elie Weeks. "Snowden." Goochland County Historical Society Magazine 3:2 (Autumn 1971) 23-28]. From 1820, the first year that improvements were individually listed in the tax records, until 1840, George C. Pickett's 810-acre tract on the James River has buildings assessed at a value of \$2,000 increased to \$3,000 in 1840 and after. The Pickett family was forced to sell Snowden to satisfy debt in 1852. It was purchased at auction by John C. Hobson, owner, since 1844, of nearby Howard's Neck. Hobson built an expensive new dwelling at Snowden in the following year, taxed on a value of \$5,000, increased the following year to \$6,000, the same value as Hobson's Howard's Neck improvements. The house was inherited by Hobson's granddaughter, Helen Hobson and her husband, Richard Channing Selden, son of the owners of neighboring Clover Forest. The brick, two-story, central-passage-plan dwelling with four interior chimneys flanking the central passage; six-over-nine floor-length first-floor sash windows; and a central, one-story porch on the land front; a wide, two-story, five-bay porch on the river front.

Sabot Hill (037-0077) above; Dover (037-0008) middle; and Ben Dover (037-078) below.





Snowden (037-0028)

Eastwood 037-0036). Eastwood was a two-story, double-pile central passage-plan house.

Eastwood was a very substantial house on a river site with a regionally popular center-passage plan and an elaborate two-story, three-part portico and Italianate-style details. It burned in 1941. It was built for Plumer Hobson in the later antebellum era.

Rock Castle 0378-0054. The mid-eighteenth-century house at Rock Castle was augmented with a large, frame Italianate-style house.

The important early house at Rock Castle (07-0054), built by the Fleming family, was purchased by in 1843 by Virginia Governor John Rutherford. His son, John Coles Rutherford, who was born there, enlarged the older house with a major, two-story, frame, Italianate-style house. This was demolished in 1933.

Sabot Hill (037-0077). Sabot Hill was a large and picturesque Italianate-style brick house built c. 1851 for the prominent James Alexander Seddon family.

Lawyer and politician James Alexander Seddon retired in 1851 to a large and well appointed new house at Sabot Hill (burned in the early 1920s), only to return to the stage as the Confederate Secretary of War after November of 1862. The house at Sabot Hill was a dramatic and picturesque Italianate-style stuccoed brick house with projecting wings and a bracketed cornice.

Ben Dover (037-0078). Ben Dover was a spectacular Upjohn-inspired Italian villa with twin towers.

Richmond attorney Robert Stanard of Blithewood (037-0088) had a son, William B. Stanard. He purchased the valuable land at Ben Dover and built one of the county's two most elaborate antebellum houses. Ben Dover (037-0078, listed in the NR 2000), was based on a published design by renowned architect Richard Upjohn [Elie Weeks. "Ben Dover" GCHS Magazine 4:2 (Autumn 1972) 3-9]. The asymmetrical twin towers flank the main entry in a design based on the form of Italian villas. The design was seriously altered by the removal of the

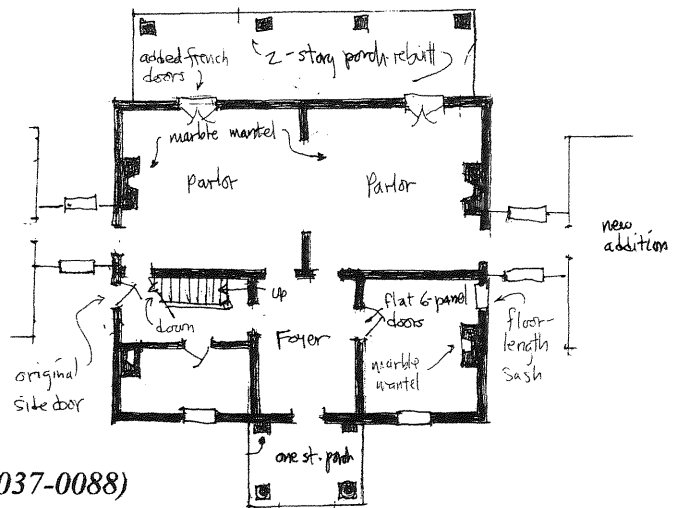
gables and upper tower and addition of a new hipped roof to create a symmetrical classical form in the 1920s.

Blithewood 037-0088. Blithewood is a sophisticated, two-story, double-pile house with a complex plan that seems related to urban Richmond houses.

Richmond attorney Robert Stanard purchased the Little Creek plantation formerly owned by Samuel Couch in 1823. He eventually built there the large double-pile brick house called **Blithewood (037-0088)** [Elie Weeks, "Blithewood." GCHS Magazine 10:1 (Spring 1978) 5-16]. Like many expensive houses built in the city and in the rural counties around Richmond in the 1830s, such as Chericoke in King William and Ingleside in Hanover, the house has a complex double-pile floor plan. The central entry foyer on the three-bay west front is flanked by a stair hall and service room on the north and a small room on the south. Two large rooms open to the west front, where a colossal two-story portico spans the facade. Interior detailing is in the full-blown Greek Revival style.



Blithewood (037-0088)

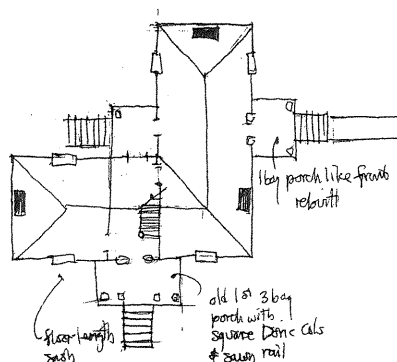


Elgin 037-0112. Elgin is a large, brick, central-passage-plan house built in the late antebellum era.

Elgin (037-0112) is one of the best preserved examples of the substantial houses built on large landholdings in Goochland during the late antebellum period. The property was the site of a house known as Obscurity, built by James Carter before 1806. The present house was built before 1861 by Jesse H. Heath. It was later owned by a Dr. Hammaker and, before careful and comprehensive restoration by James Gottwald in the past few years, it was empty and only used as a hunting lodge (Bullard 1994: 120).

Elgin is a brick, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, central-passage-plan dwelling with six-course American-bond brickwork with Flemish bond courses and a square water table; a shallow hipped standing-seam metal roof; wood box cornice (redone); and interior end brick chimneys. It includes an integral, two-story, brick ell; a raised English basement; six-over-nine floor-length first-floor windows (except on the ell) and six-over-six second-floor windows, all with wood

lintels with a molded top edge; and the main entry at the center of the south (main) front with sidelights and transom. There is a triple window over the front entry, which is sheltered by a one-story, three-bay porch with square Doric columns and sawn ornamental railing. The interior has been extensively and carefully restored and includes extensive and well preserved grained woodwork.



Elgin (037-0112)

African-American Dwellings

Houses associated with black residents take the forms also typical of the private homes of free families and the solitary and collective dwellings built for the slaves who made up the majority of county residents.

Houses of Free Blacks

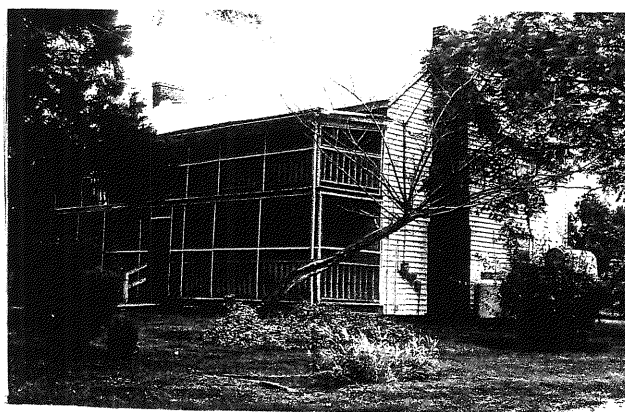
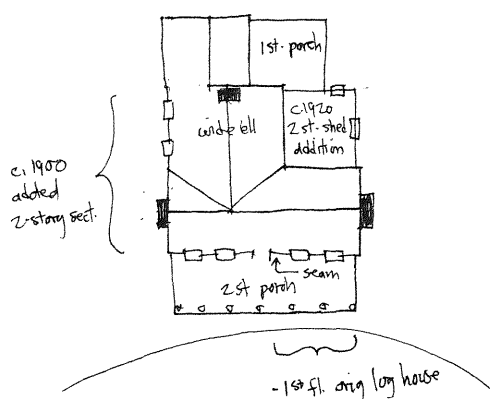
The number of free blacks increased from 257 in 1790 to 644 in 1850. Houses built for free blacks followed the same patterns as those built for whites of modest means. The 1820 land books for the lower half of the county provide a notation for the race of the owners of tracts in addition to the values for improvements on each tract. Six "people of color" were recorded, each with small tracts. Not all had buildings on their tracts. Jacob Cowper had thirty acres on Genito Creek, Moses Brooks owned two acres at Dover Church, Polly Fulcher had four ½ acres on River Road, and Charles Howell held 39 acres near Dover Meeting House, all without any improvements. Milley Pearce had 56 acres with buildings valued at \$100 [Land Book 1820].

Martin-Mealy House 037-5097. The Martin-Mealy House is a single-pen log building dating from about 1850 and associated with the important African-American Martin and Mealy families.

The **Martin-Mealy House (037-5097)** of c. 1850 is located at the area known as "the Bull Ring" just north of Dogtown. The Mealys are one of the county's oldest and most distinguished black families, descendants of some of the earliest free blacks in the county. James Mealy (born 1763) served in the Revolutionary War. He shows up in the land books of the 1820s as one of a half dozen free blacks with property in the upper tax district of Goochland County.

He owned forty-seven acres containing a building or buildings assessed at \$25, the value of a very small, simply built, one-room house. Another member of the family, John Mealy, was the son of a white merchant, John Haden, and a black woman named Amanda Mealy. He served in the Confederate infantry and married Judy Lynch (Bullard (1994) 123).

The present occupant, Eliza Mealy, is the daughter of Susanna Martin, who was born in the house. Her father was Robert Mealy, Sr. She recalls that the oldest part of the house was of log construction. It contained two rooms and a kitchen in a room to the rear [Interview, Eliza Mealy, 7/28/03]. The house may show up in county land books. Landowners James Mealy and James H. Martin each were indicated in the land book of 1851 as a free negro ("FN"). The James Mealy tract had increased in value from 1820 to \$50. A twenty-acre property owned by James H. Martin may correspond to a part of the Martin-Mealy tract of today. It also contained improvements valued at \$50 [Land Book 1851].



Martin-Mealy House (037-5097)

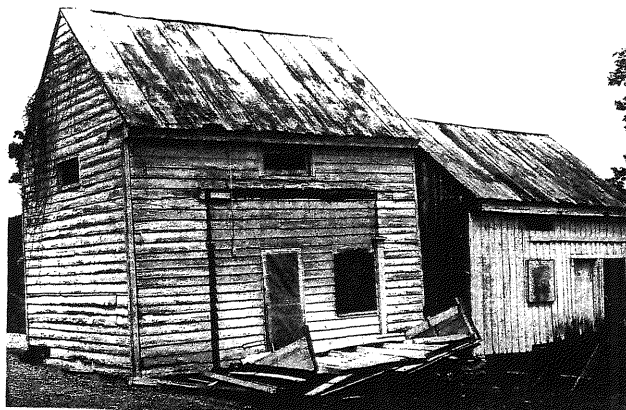
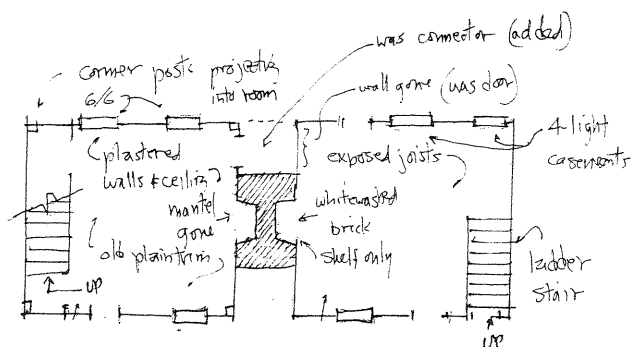
The one-story, two-bay, log Martin-Mealy House is embedded in the south end of a frame, five-bay, two-story, center-passage-plan dwelling of about 1900. The northern end of the house and the second floor of the southern end were added in about 1900 to give it a conventional center-passage appearance. The entire house has a two-story, seven-bay porch across the front; a gabled, standing-seam metal roof; and a wide, frame, two-story ell to the rear. The older part has six-over-six sash window at a lower level than the frame section. The entire house is covered by aluminum siding, but a seam where the two sections were joined is visible in the front wall under the porch.

Slave Houses

Slave Houses at Brightly (037-0004). The substantial house retains a fine collection of outbuildings, including two important, frame slave houses from the late antebellum period.

The substantial, brick, center-passage-plan house at **Brightly (037-0004)**, near Goochland Court House, retains two rare, largely untouched, frame slave houses from the late antebellum period. They contain a wealth of information about slave life in Goochland. In 1840-44, George W. Harris, a prominent country doctor, built the house on a 100-acre tract near the courthouse village. The buildings on the tract were judged to be worth \$1,500 [Land Books and

Elie Weeks, "Brightly" Goochland County Historical Society Magazine 9:2 (Autumn 1977) 32-43]. The pair of frame slave houses are linked by a chimney to form one building. The provision of fireplaces and likely stair arrangement (rising from the exterior) suggest that in keeping with usage elsewhere, each building housed two families, for a total of four slave dwellings. The one-story, two-bay, one-room western unit is probably the earliest and may date from the 1840s.



Slave Houses at Brightly (037-0004)

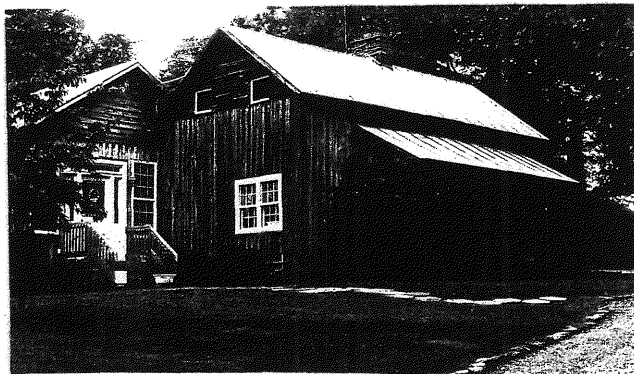
Slave House at Loch Lomond 037-0066. The Royster farm at Loch Lomond, with its eighteenth-century main house, also retains a rare, stone, two-room slave house of c. 1830.

Loch Lomond (037-0066) is a late eighteenth-century frame house that includes on its grounds a one-story, two-bay, two-room stone slave house of c. 1830. The house features a central stone chimney and an early batten door with strap hinges. The ceilings consist of exposed hewn log joists with no whitewash. There is no evidence of sashes having ever been installed in the small window frames in the center of the side and rear walls of each room. The frames do, however, retain hardware for exterior blinds. The steep, standing-seam metal gable roof is framed with early, square, common rafters. They are lapped and pegged at the apex and provided with lapped collars. The projecting, hewn joist ends are exposed on the exterior and support a false plate carrying the rafter end. The false plate is attached to the joist ends by pegs that protrude below the bottom edge of the joists. No evidence of interior stairs was detected, but the interior has been altered over the years for use for agricultural functions.

Slave House at Loch Lomond (037-0066)

Slave House at East Leake Farm 037-0159. East Leake Farm includes a fine example of a two-room, log slave house.

The outbuildings at **East Leake Farm (037-0159)** date from the late nineteenth century, except for the important two-room, log slave house, that predates the others. It has a separate stair in each room, indicating likely use for housing for two slave families.



Slave House at East Leake Farm 037-0159

The Dover Slave Quarter (037-5012). The rare, architecturally composed, brick slave housing complex was apparently designed as a decorative element in the landscape to be viewed from the main house.

Dover (037-0008), a massive and ornate house, was built by Richmond Attorney James M. Morson and his wife Ellen Bruce. The house burned in 1933 [Bullard 1994: 69]. The nearby Dover Slave Quarter Complex (037-5012, listed in the National Register), retains a circle of five one-story, two-room, brick slave dwellings. The heavily altered central building is slightly larger and may have been an overseer's house. The grouping was apparently intended to provide, in addition to housing for a substantial proportion of the Morsons' seventy-eight slaves, a picturesque grouping in the landscape viewed from the Dover house. It is formally related to a slave housing complex at Ellen Bruce's parents' home, Berry Hill, in Halifax County [NR form, 2002].

Domestic Outbuildings

Each nineteenth-century house was originally accompanied by a series of domestic outbuildings, in addition to the dwellings provided for slaves, including meat houses, cribs, henhouses, carriage houses, and stables. Survival rates for these are poor and many historic houses now stand isolated in the landscape.

Outbuildings at Brightly 037-0004. Brightly has probably the best collection of antebellum-era outbuildings.

The outbuildings that join the large brick center-passage-plan house at **Brightly 037-0004**) are numerous and interesting, and include a late nineteenth-century, two-story, frame

secondary dwelling; a c. 1930 well house and metal windmill; a row of three early outbuildings (privy, granary, and hen house); and a pair of frame slave houses to the east of a later frame barn.

Outbuilding at Parkers Hill 037-0015. Parker's Hill contains the ruin of a large brick house of about 1852 and a nearby brick outbuilding of the same date.

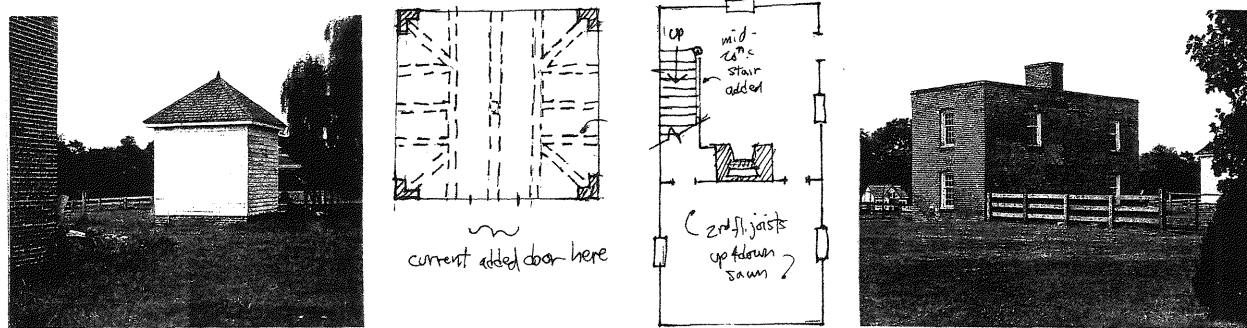
At **Parkers Hill (037-0015)** a fine, small, antebellum-era brick outbuilding stands to the immediate northeast of the ruin of a two-story, center-passage-plan, brick house. The four-course American-bond structure has a pyramidal roof with an inset gutter, exposed circular-sawn joists, and no evidence of the smoking or hanging of meat. The form of the building, however, suggests that of a smokehouse or meat house.

Outbuilding at Reed Marsh 037-0024. The c. 1850 frame center-passage-plan dwelling retains a log outbuilding of similar date.

Outbuildings at **Reed Marsh (037-0024)** include a one-story, single-pen, log outbuilding with a corrugated roof.

Outbuildings at Snowden 037-0028. Snowden, a large brick house of c. 1853, has a fine frame meat house and what is probably a two-story, brick wash house/slave dwelling.

The outbuildings at **Snowden (037-0028)** consist of a frame, one-story meat house and a two-story, brick service building. The meat house has a hewn, mortise-and-tenon timber frame with L-shaped corner posts, down braces, a brick foundation supporting a large continuous sill, and a pyramidal roof covered with slate and supported by a center post. The current plain batten door on the south was added in this location. The original location was on the north side where the more steeply angled braces make room for it. Central vents or windows have been removed on the sides. A header at the top seems to have allowed an original vent to run around the building just below the top plate and formed the top of the door and windows.



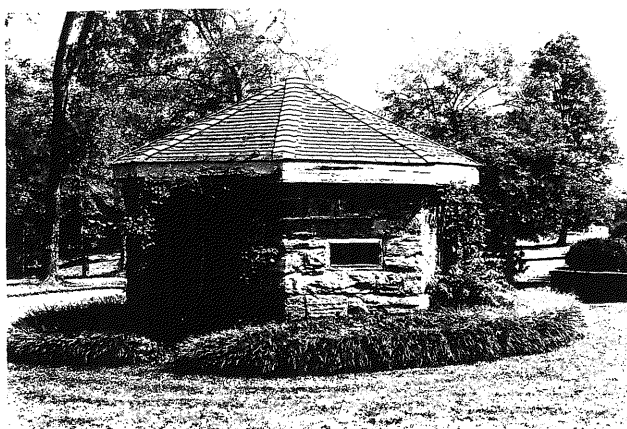
Outbuildings at Snowden (037-0028)

The brick, two-story, three-bay, two-room service building at Snowden probably housed some domestic function like a wash house on the first floor and a slave dwelling on the second for privileged workers. It seems too far from the house to have served as a kitchen and the

fireplaces are not large. It has been much altered in the mid-twentieth century, but there is no clear evidence that its odd parapet shed roof is not original in form if not in material. Each of the rooms on each floor is served by the central chimney. The windows consist of unusually deeply-set Greek Revival-era six-over-nine sashes with molded frames, added brick sills, and soldier course heads.

Outbuilding at Blithewood 037-0088. One of the county's grandest surviving houses has a nearby ornamental, octagonal stone meat house.

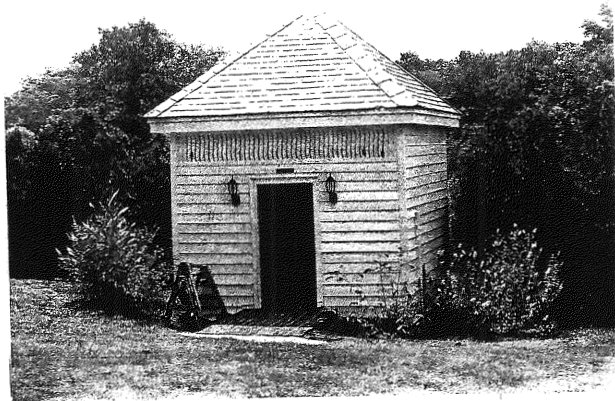
Blithewood (037-0088) has an octagonal stone meat house to the immediate northwest of the house. This ornamental and functional building has a pyramidal roof with circular-sawn members, a batten door in the south front, and formerly louvered or barred openings on the other walls. The joists (not smoke-blackened), vents, and nails for meat, indicate that its function was as a meat house for curing with salt. Its exterior appearance indicates that it was expected to double as an ornamental "office."



Outbuildings at Blithewood (037-0088)

Outbuildings at Clover Forest 037-0092. Clover Forest, a large and expensively detailed brick house, is served by a pair of frame flanking dependencies.

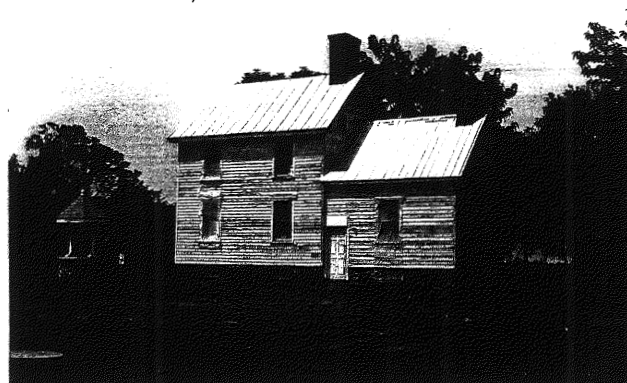
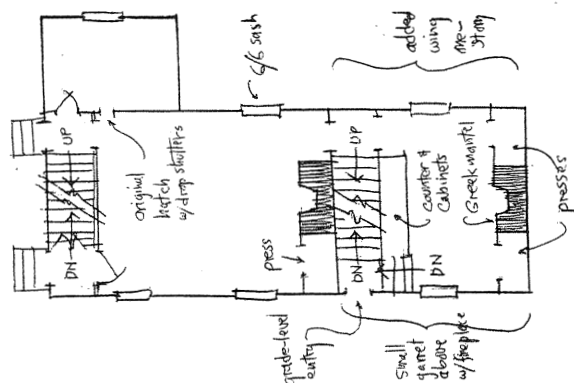
The two-story, brick, side-passage-plan house at **Clover Forest (037-0092)** is served and ornamented by a pair of outbuildings, each of mid-nineteenth-century date, that flank the brick section of the house at the edge of a wide terrace to the south front. Both are mortise-and-tenon frame structures with downbraces, large sills, old batten doors, pyramidal slate-covered roofs, plain weatherboard walls, and brick foundations. The western building was possibly a dairy, with a wood floor, and decorative pierced vents running across the north and south fronts just below the top plate. The eastern building was a smokehouse. The decorative pierced vents running above the front door and at the top of the south wall appear to have been added in the 1950s to match the opposite dairy.



Outbuildings at Clover Forest (037-0092)

Outbuilding at Woodville 037-0122. The frame antebellum-era outbuilding is an unusual structure, apparently including kitchen and dining room near the older main house.

Woodville (037-0122) was the home of the county's first clerk of court, Henry Wood, who served from 1728-1753. He built a now-vanished, one-and-one-half-story, frame house nearby. The value of improvements in 1840 stood at \$600. The buildings on the property in 1851, now identified in the tax records as Woodville, were reassessed at \$1,000 [Land Books]. This was just before it was inherited by David Bullock Harris. Harris, a military engineer, would later serve as a brigadier general in the Confederacy. He supervised the building of the fortifications of Charleston and Savannah before his death from yellow fever in 1864 [Bullard 1994:168]. With its carefully considered hierarchy of uses, its specialized design, and sophisticated fittings, the structure is more reminiscent of a well-furnished barracks than a plantation outbuilding. It may well be that Harris's military engineering training is the source of this unusual and remarkable building, one in which the structure of a slave-ordered society and family life is peculiarly apparent.



Outbuilding at Woodville 037-0122

It would appear that Harris found the extant house inadequate and set about improving its functioning with a separate kitchen/dining hall of two stories, a low, American-bond, brick English basement, weatherboard walls, six-over-six sash windows, and a brick interior end

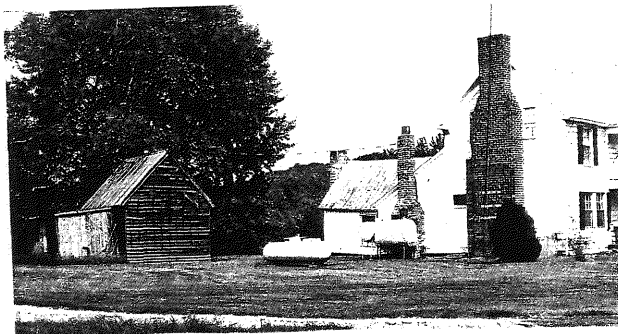
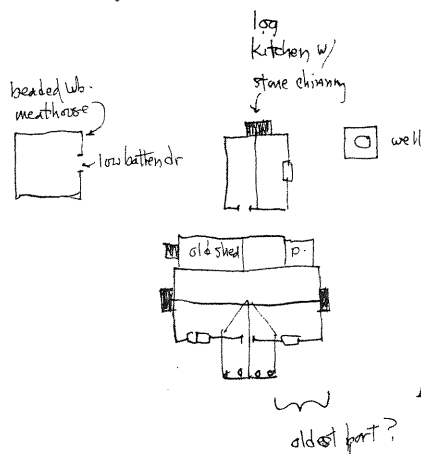
chimney. The basement probably housed a large brick-floored kitchen and the first floor a comfortable dining room. The second floor may have served as a dwelling for a member of the family, a schoolroom, or an office. The floors were each accessible separately by owners and slaves and could each be reached from the exterior in privacy. The small room to the north appears to have served as a kind of private dining room, almost like an officer's mess.

A one-story east addition, detailed like the main section, was made soon after the structure was built in order to adapt to changing circumstances or an enlarged population. It included a new basement kitchen and a serving room or butler's pantry above with more extensive and elaborate storage than was usually found in larger houses in the region. A heated garret above may have been the cook's or another important house servant's room. A stair descends between the main section and the east room from the garret to the basement. It is reached through an exterior, grade-level door on the south.

The interior of the building is very pragmatically and carefully laid out to meet a specific program, with complex circulation patterns for the owners and the employees. The main entry is clearly at the west end, and here two doors open into small, separate vestibules sealed from the interior room by a second pair of doors. A set of stairs runs between the vestibules so that the second floor can be reached from the north door and the basement reached from the south door without entering the main first-floor room, clearly a function of different uses for each floor. The small north wing contains a plastered room accessed by a door in the north vestibule, guaranteeing privacy. A small sliding hatch connecting with the main room is fitted with both solid and louvered shutters.

Outbuildings at Brown F. Pryor House (037-5053). The c. 1840 house is accompanied by a pair of important contemporary outbuildings.

The Brown F. Pryor House (037-5043) is a frame, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, central-passage-plan dwelling. The east end apparently contains an earlier house (based on the location of the stone chimney and the placement of the kitchen). A c.1840, log, one-story, detached kitchen stands immediately behind the house in the same position as an ell. It has six-over-six sash windows; a standing-seam metal roof; an exterior stone chimney at the north end; and vertical-board siding. A c. 1840, one-story, frame smokehouse stands nearby, with early, beaded, weatherboard siding; a box cornice; a gabled standing-seam metal roof; and a low batten-door entry.

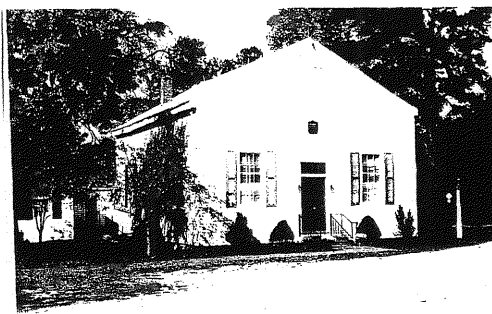
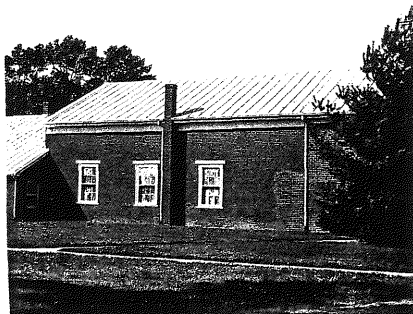


Brown F. Pryor House (037-5043)

Churches

There were between fifteen and twenty churches in the county by 1836. The majority of the residents were Baptists, supplemented by Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Friends (Quakers) [Martin 1836: 179-183]. The Dover Quaker meeting, founded in 1723, is rarely mentioned and may have continued meeting in the Dover area, as in earlier periods.

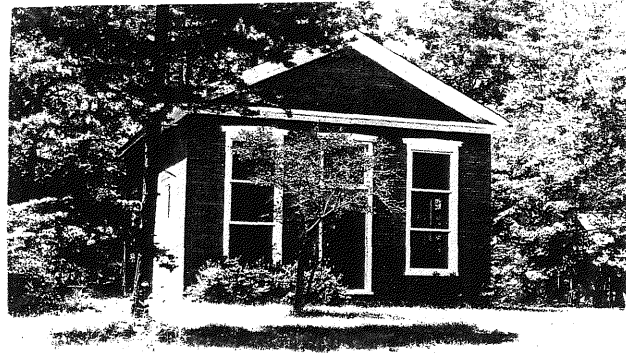
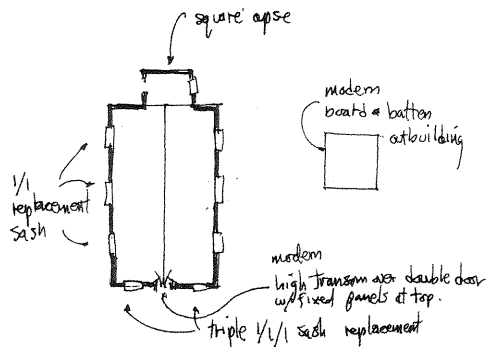
Baptist, Presbyterians, and, later Methodist and Disciples, congregations continued to spread as the population grew. Increased wealth enabled church members to undertake a series of substantial frame and brick churches. In each of these, the nave plan substituted for the meeting house form. **Mount Gilead Baptist Church (037-0020)** was formed in 1831 in the western part of the county. The brick, nave-plan church, built at that time, has been added to many times, but remains the principal building in the region. **Hebron Presbyterian Church (037-0039)** in the Dover area, is a frame nave-plan building built after 1845, and Byrd Presbyterian Church (037-0016, listed in the National Register) in Dogtown is a similar building constructed in brick in 1838. Dover Baptist Church was rebuilt in frame in 1855. **Perkins Baptist Church (037-0021)** was organized as Perkins Meeting House before 1805. The church built of brick in 1853 [Bullard 1994: 144].



*Mount Gilead Baptist Church (037-0020), Hebron Presbyterian Church (037-0039),
And Perkins Baptist Church (037-0021)*

Methodists first built a church called St. Matthew's in 1828 near present-day Centerville. This plain log building burned in 1889. A second congregation formed called Bethel in 1834 and also built a log building which was used until 1875. The Methodists in Gum Spring formed a congregation in 1856 and built a one-room frame church in the following year. **Forest Grove Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) (037-0152)** began in a "second-hand brush arbor" in 1858. A handsome, frame, nave-plan church built by the congregation in 1859 and abandoned by them in 1957, survives near present-day Othma. A small Christadelphian congregation was formed in 1832 near Shannon Hill, but they did not build a church until much later [Agee 1962: 134-143].

Originally slaves and free black citizens worshipped, when able, in segregated parts of the churches founded and operated by whites. One of the oldest of the county's churches set up for the exclusive use of blacks was organized by the workers at the Dover Pits in 1853. The mining company gave the Dover Mines Baptist Church (now **First Baptist Church – Manakin, 037-5138**) a disused mining support building near the canal to use as a church.



St. Paul's Episcopal Church (037-0040)

The first Episcopal Church to be built in Goochland after the Revolution was part of the revival of the Episcopal Church in Virginia under the vigorous and evangelical leadership of Bishop Meade. **St. Paul's Episcopal Church (037-0040)** in the Rock Castle neighborhood was in an isolated location that was home to a wealthy group of Episcopalians. The frivolous origins of the church sound believable. In a legendary post-hunt party, the gentlemen of the area, including Bolling, Pemberton, Fleming, Selden, Harrison, Rutherford, and Heth, decided to build their wives a church to provide them a comfort close at hand. A small tract of land was deeded to the church trustees by William Salmon [Agee 1976]. The church was first built in 1839, but burned. A new church, constructed in 1855, stands today as a private home. The building, with such generous support as the wealthy parishioners were able to provide, is one of the region's most elegant. The extremely fine running bond brickwork, the wide, tall windows, and the slate-covered pedimented roof make for an extraordinary, if restrained, Greek Revival-style expression. Another Episcopal Church, called Trinity, was built in the Hadensville area in 1855. It was accidentally burned by Confederate soldiers in 1863 and was not rebuilt [Agee 1962: 121].

Commerce and Stores

Regional commerce became increasingly significant when the canal was completed through the county. Stores in the antebellum period were located at regular intervals along county roads, in the court house village, and at crossroads hamlets. They sold local produce as well as manufactured goods and imported foodstuffs. Goochland Court House had a store in 1835, as did Watkinsville, in the north central section, and Shannon Hill, in the northwestern corner of the county as recorded by one gazetteer [Martin 1836:179-183]. Although no resources from this period were identified, stores tended to follow the same form through the entire nineteenth century, with a rectangular form, a central entry in one gable-fronted end, and counters lining the sides, often with a counting room at the back and an added, shed-roofed storeroom on one side.

Industry and Industrial Structures

Industry became much more diversified in the antebellum era, with a number of highly capitalized companies beginning operation. These included mills, coal mines, and a nail factory. Mills ranged from the local grist mill to the large steam mill at Dover. The water mill at Dover Mills (later Sabot), was said to have the greatest potential in the county in 1836, located as it was on the canal [Martin 1836: 179-183]. Coal mines continued to be very productive along the James River banks in the eastern end of the county near the mouth of Dover Creek and to the north on the Henrico County line along Tuckahoe Creek. Gold exists in a wide band across Piedmont Virginia. It was first discovered in the western end of the Goochland County in gravel at the Collins property in about 1829. Several mines with limited production were in existence by 1836, one of which was said to have sold for \$10,000 [Martin 1836: 179-183].

The 1850 Industrial Census provides information about the state of industry in the Goochland of the 1850s. In addition to the twenty mills listed, there were three tanneries, twelve blacksmiths, one box maker (who made 1,400 boxes in the previous year), two shoemakers, four wheelwrights. A single gold mine was listed, that of Isaac Hicks, which employed eight hands and produced \$500 in gold ore in the previous year [US Census, 1850].

The largest of Goochland's twenty mills was that owned by Henningham Carrington Harrison at Elk Hill on Byrd Creek. It was capitalized at \$10,000 and produced 8,437 bushels of meal and 1,000 bushels of meal, as well as 60,000 feet of planks in an attached sawmill. Among the smallest was the mill owned by Thomas M. Handon, which was capitalized at \$500 and had a single pair of mill stones. Most of the smaller grist mills were designed to process the corn grown on the rich fields of the county as close to home as possible, in return for a portion of the product. However, John M. Trevillian's mill, valued at \$6,000, dealt in cash, grinding 10,000 bushels of what to produce \$1,800 bushels of flour worth \$9,000 (in addition to much sawn lumber) [US Census, 1850].

The Dover coal pits were the part of the northern extension of a large and important coal field that lay mostly south of the James River. The coal there had been exploited for many years, when the Dover Coal Mining Company was organized in 1837 by an act of the Virginia General Assembly with shareholders including J. Davenport, R. M. Saunders, B. H. Green, and others with a maximum capital of \$200,000. They purchased the former Graham Coal Pits [1859 Land Book]. Two years later they petitioned the Assembly for an expansion of the company to include the manufacturing of iron and a total capital of \$500,000 [General Assembly Petitions, Box 91, folder 18]. The Dover Mining Co. owned property valued at the remarkably high assessment of \$116,000 with improvements valued at \$2,000 in 1840 [1840 Land Book]. The site of the Dover Pits was surveyed as the **Dover Coal Mining Company (037-0058)**. It is comprised today of vacant land with roughly graded, wooded topography concealing valuable subsurface resources and a single, standing brick chimney.

Richmond industrialist Stephen DuVal purchased the 981-acre tract containing the Dover Coal Pits in 1842 for about \$16,000 and was assessed at the remarkable value of \$116,000 with improvements valued at \$2,000. DuVal bought it from the shareholders and petitioned the General Assembly in 1844 to require the county to reduce the assessment to a figure more appropriate to the real value of the tract, which, he said, had been neglected for three years. He argued that the coal had been fully exploited. By 1849, however, when the Industrial Census of 1850 was taken, the Dover Coal Pits, then operated by Benton, DuVal, and Cottrell, were anything but inactive. It was the most extensive of the four coal mines in the county, with a capitalization of \$15,000, and powered by steam. It produced 135,000 bushels of coal (there are approximately 70 to 80 pounds per bushel) in that year. The other mines consisted of those operated by the firms of Cottrell and James, Cottrell and Powell, and Jesse Snead and Company, all in the southeast Goochland area. These produced, respectively, 40,000, 40,000, and 122,000 bushels that year [1850 Industrial Census].

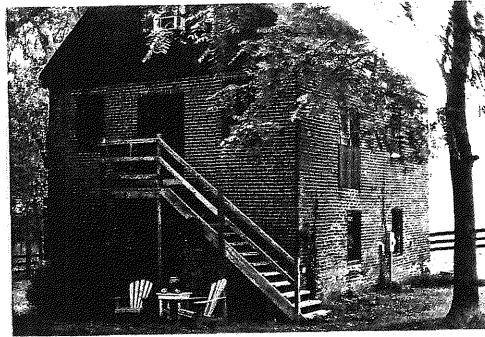
The Manakin Iron and Nail Works was built in 1844 on the side of the James River and Kanawa Canal by Stephen DuVal, Benjamin DuVal, William Edwards, and Benjamin Churchill of Massachusetts [Bullard 1994: 54]. This Benjamin DuVal was most likely Stephen's brother Benjamin, owner of a prosperous sawmill in western Henrico County. Adjacent to the coal mines, the nail factory was undoubtedly designed to make use of the abundant coal as fuel and the canal for both transportation and power. The water-powered nail factory (the ruins are identified as 037-0111) was capitalized at \$21,000, employed 100 persons, and produced valuable nails and bar iron [1850 Industrial Census]. In the 1853 Land Book, the Stephen DuVal heirs were owners of 33 acres with \$4,000 in improvements and of the Manakin Nail Works, with \$2,000 in improvements on 230 acres. A note in the margin indicates that in that year the nail works burned down [Land Book 1853]. The community of Dover Pits or Dover Mines that grew up around the mines may have centered along the canal as much as the top of the hill. It is there that a row of worker houses were located and that, in 1853, members of the black community founded the Dover Mines Baptist Church (see **First Baptist Church - Manakin 037-5138**) in a disused mining support building.

By 1860, the DuVals were no longer involved in ownership of Dover Pits and the village of Manakin had begun growth into a company town at the top of the coal tract on the main road west from Richmond. The Dover Mining Company and the Manakin Iron Foundry (probably the nail factory) was acquired just before the Civil War by Robert H. Maury of Richmond.

Blithewood Mill (037-5089). Blithewood Mill is an unusual surviving brick grist mill on a large plantation.

The **Blithewood Mill (037-5089)** is a rare example in the county of a substantial farm mill from the antebellum era. It is located on the edge of the farm known as **Blithewood (037-0088)**. The land book for 1847 shows the total value for buildings on the farm rising from \$2,000 to \$8,000. This represents a substantial investment in what was to be a year-round residence and farm. Physical features suggest that the mill was built at the same time. The 1850 Industrial census shows William B. Stanard as the owner of a relatively small water-powered mill. Although built, like the larger mill at Dover (see below), of unusually expensive and durable brick, the mill at Blithewood was apparently never intended to serve as more than a local grist

mill. It was provided with two runs of stones and produced 3,000 bushels of corn meal, providing Stanard with free milling for his own crops and access to milling for his neighbors in return for a toll, or portion of the product. The census of 1850 indicates that a single miller was employed. The mill was probably seasonal in operation.



Blithewood Mill (037-5089)

The Blithewood Mill is a brick, two-story, three-bay building with complex and altered fenestration. It has a center entry on the first-floor of the principal (east) front with a modern batten door. The three-bay, second-floor facade above has a center door with sidelights, a beaded mortise-and-tenon frame, and a soldier-course head. It is reached by a modern exterior stair and is flanked by windows with beaded mortise-and-tenon frames, modern six-light casements, and soldier-course headers. The steep, asphalt-shingle-clad, gable-front roof has been rebuilt and has a modern sash window and vertical-board infill in the gable. The walls are built in four-course American bond. The rear (west) wall is the only facade that features a stone foundation. The south side features two central crawl-space vents near the head of a shallow creek. These appear to have been the exits for a tail race. There is no trace of a flume or head race above the mill, nor are there any remains of the original machinery or milling equipment.

Dover Steam Mill 037-0007. The Dover Steam Mill is a substantial brick ruin in the area above the river at Dover Creek.

Dover Steam Mill (037-0007) was built about 1853 by Jesse Bowles for James M. Morson of Dover. Morson, like his contemporary William Stanard at Blithewood (see above), and the Harrisons at Elk Hill, needed a mill to process the large volume of grain crops grown on his farm. He was the largest producer of corn and the second largest of wheat in the county. Instead of harnessing water power, he built a massive, three-story, brick mill with arched entrances for vehicles at each end and joined to a lower wing where the steam was generated. It was burned by the Union raider Col. Ulric Dahlgren in 1864, but the impressive ruin survives [Bullard 1994: 69].

Agriculture and Agricultural Buildings

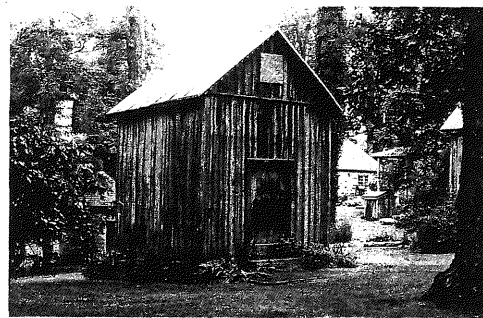
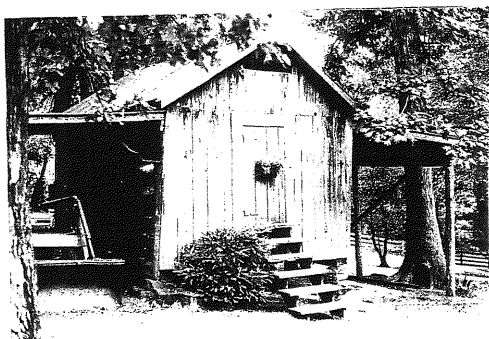
Agriculture continued as the primary occupation in antebellum Goochland County. In 1836, one commentator stated that the principal crops were corn, wheat, and tobacco. He found that although much land was exhausted, “an improved system of husbandry has been generally adopted throughout [the river bottom area] within a few years, the good effects of which are

decidedly manifest.” Wheat and tobacco were the principal crops for market, although tobacco was much less cultivated than in earlier periods. The land along the Three Chopt Road in the eastern end of the county was said to be exhausted, but that towards the center at Oilville was good and used for growing wheat. The western section around Shannon Springs was used mainly for tobacco cultivation. [Martin 1836: 179-180]. Wheat was grown widely along the river bottoms. The immediate region (Goochland and Louisa) produced twice as much corn as wheat in 1850, and produced two and a half million pounds of tobacco [Glassie 1975: 7]. The farms and historic roads through the county form the principal elements in the historic agricultural landscape that defines the county to this day.

The family farm continued to characterize the life of most residents, although slavery and the plantation system held sway in some areas, particularly along the James River. As was true throughout the region, most slave owners held one or two slaves and worked beside them in the house or field. At the same time, a few major owners held large numbers of enslaved workers. The Morsons of Dover (037-0008) owned seventy-eight slaves. The ratio of slaves to whites increased dramatically from 1790 to 1850. Slave numbers increased from 4,656 to 5,845, while the white population decreased from 4,140 to 3,865.

Some of the large and valuable holdings along the James River were held by old families like the Bollings at Bolling Hall (037-0003) and the Pemberton descendents at **Clover Forest (307-0092)**. Other families from outside the county had taken over some of the old places and continued their life as social and agricultural centers, including the Harrisons of Elk Hill (037-0009), the several Hobson families of Howard’s Neck (037-0100), **Snowden (037-0028)**, and Eastwood (037-0036). Others, such as the Seddons of Sabot Hill (037-0077), the Stanards of **Blithewood (037-0088)** and Ben Dover (037-0078), and the Morsons of Dover (037-0008) built new and imposing farms on large slave-farmed acreages.

Few antebellum-era farm buildings were identified, but the types of buildings were similar to those found in later periods and in neighboring counties. Granaries, the earliest of which, for the most part, survive from the late nineteenth century and early twentieth centuries, were well-ventilated structures built to house grain used for feeding livestock and to protect the grain from rodents and other pests. One of the most interesting agricultural buildings identified was the **Clover Forest Granary (037-5100)**. It was adapted from an earlier house in the mid-nineteenth century and contains large bins above a stone basement, with openings for letting grain into the lower floor. Corncribs, many of which were identified from later periods, were



Corn crib at East Leake Farm (037-0159)

often long, narrow structures with log walls or slats along the side allowing the corn to dry rapidly and to prevent mildew. A log corn crib at **East Leake Farm (037-0159)** may date from this period.

Tobacco cultivation, the principal cash crop for many county residents, required a variety of barn forms, depending on the curing method: fire-cured, air-cured, or flue-cured. The fire-cured method required an air-tight, often vertical barn in which a fire was built on the floor of the barn and dense smoke contacted the leaves directly. The flue-cured method involved low, often brick flues, which transmitted heat to the leaves suspended above without smoke. The oldest type of barn, and the most frequently identified, is the air-cured tobacco barn, in which the leaves are hung in a well ventilated rectangular frame structure. Often these had vertical vents formed in their vertical board walls.

Education

Education during this period followed earlier trends, but a gradual improvement followed the establishment of voluntary state guidelines and the availability of building funds after 1829. In compliance with state directives designed to encourage citizens to voluntarily improve educational opportunities, counties were supposed to divide themselves into school districts. All white children over the age of six were to receive education free of charge. There is no evidence that Goochland participated widely in the program, but “old field schools” were conducted in various localities to which the county paid a per diem for the poor students. The county spent \$186.42 to educate poor children in 1830 [Martin 1836: 179-183]. Well-known schools include the boarding school operated by Quakers Philip and Mary Pleasants at Springdale (037-0073) near Genito Creek [Springdale NR nomination, 2002] and the school of John Woodson and his daughters Mary and Emily [Agee 1962: 144].

1861-1865 Civil War

The Civil War adversely affected Goochland County in a number of ways. As in most parts of Virginia, the products of the countryside were depleted in service of the Confederate cause. Many local soldiers died. A raid by Union Col. Ulric Dahlgren in 1864 created a stir and damaged some industrial and agricultural buildings, including the Dover Steam Mill (037-0007), the impressive ruin of which survives. Federal troops arrived at the court house in March of 1865 on a foray towards Richmond, destroying canal locks on the way and burning the stone jail [Agee 1962: 94-105]. They also visited Elk Hill Plantation (037-0009) and destroyed furnishings and plundered food and property. A Confederate Memorial Monument (037-0136-001) was unveiled on the courthouse green in 1918. The granite obelisk bears an inscription “To the Glorious Memory of the Confederate Soldiers of Goochland County” and a Confederate flag.

1865-1917 Reconstruction and Growth

Goochland’s population was nearly static throughout the century. It had been about 10,000 in 1820. It reached a high of 10,656 in 1860 [Agee 1962: 192]. In 1880, the number of

black citizens outnumbered the white by 2,176 in a total population of 10,292. This gradual decline would continue until well into the twentieth century. There were sixteen post offices: Bula, Caledonia, Dover Mines, Elk Hill Mines, Fifes, Goochland Court House, Hadensville, Issaquena, Johnson's Springs, North Side, Perkinsville, Peers, Pemberton, Sabot Island, Shannon Hill, and West View. Dover Mines, Elk Hill Mines, Pemberton, Sabot Island, and West View were all stops on the railroad [*Chataigne's Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer, 1877-1878*]. There were several private schools, sixteen churches, twenty-eight stores, twelve mills in the county. The only hotel, Flemming's Hotel, was located at the court house. Seven gold mines operated in the western part of the county in addition to the two coal mines at Dover [*Chataigne's Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer, 1877-1878*].

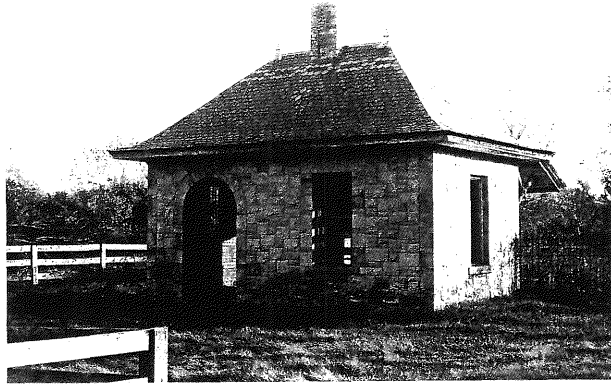
The end of slavery meant the relocation of the many former slaves who remained in the area to new, private houses. While few houses remain from the early days of freedom, the many small hamlets settled by the former slaves survive throughout the county with a variety of names, including Ellisville and Gordonstown in the east and New Town in the Three Square area. In 1880, freedman Levi Ellis acquired forty-three acres on the River Road where his descendants made up a small and lasting community. Many ex-slaves continued to work for the former slaveholders in the area or their successors.

The end of the Confederacy spelt ruin to most of the county's old landed families and large landowners. The few large farms, such as Bolling Hall (037-0002), Mannsville (037-0018), and **Clover Forest (037-0092)** that had stayed in the same families since the eighteenth century were sold after the Civil War. In the first case there were many heirs and the property was sold by a special commissioner, and in the latter cases old debts and post-war ruin caused their sale in chancery suits.

An example of the way the antebellum financial and farming practices were altered by the war is found at Rochambeau (037-0069). The farm had been transferred to William A. Deitrick, Sr., including a mill seat on Dover Creek, in the late 1840s, in return for cash and bonds secured by a deed of trust. Deitrick, a local, small-scale financier specializing in mortgages, acquired ten deeds of trust in the decade of the 1830s. He settled his son, William (1833-1875), on the 632-acre property at Rochambeau. The son also engaged in local finance. After the Civil War, with his and his father's financial operation wiped out, the younger Deitrick operated the old sawmill and grist mill on Dover Creek and a store and blacksmith shop, but debts accumulated. He committed suicide in 1875 [*GCHS Magazine 10:2 (Autumn 1978) 46-47*].

Goochland Court House experienced slow growth after the Civil War. The censuses do not give a population figure for the town. These included several lawyers and two general merchants. The population was principally made up of the families of professionals, merchants, and artisans. Modest expansion of county services required more space. A new county office building of brick was built next to the earlier Clerk's Office in 1906.

With the advent of the railroad in 1880 and the general economic recovery, Goochland County began to enjoy a period of modest prosperity that would continue into the twentieth century. In 1890, Goochland post offices had increased to 28, with many place names current today making their appearance among them: Brookings, Bula, Cardwell, Caledonia, Dover



Depot at Thorncliff Farm (037-5148)

Taverns and Hotels

Taverns were still provided for travelers on the uncomfortable roads of Goochland in the post-Civil War period. They were, across the state, increasingly supplemented by the hotel, a more commodious and elegant kind of accommodation. There were two hotels in the county in 1890: a hotel in Goochland Court House and the nearby Maidens Hotel, run by the W. T. Tucker family. It was a rambling, frame structure that served as depot, hotel, general store, saloon, and post office. The structure was demolished in the 1930s [Agee 1962: 84-86 and Bullard 1994: 99].

Domestic Architecture

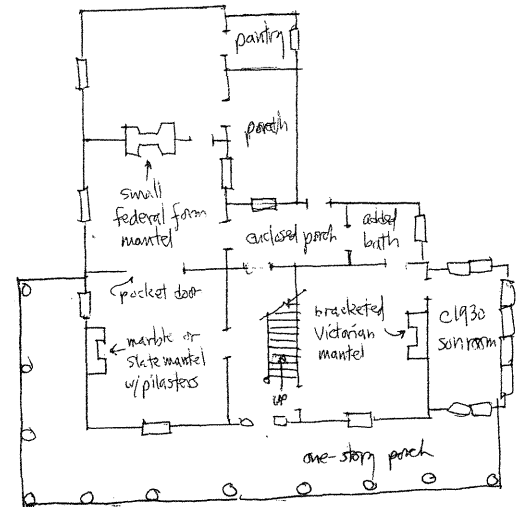
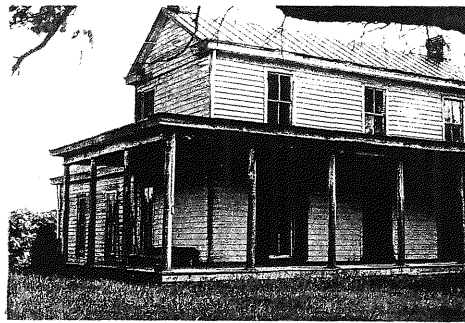
Many county houses date from this period. Substantial homes were largely built for professionals, wealthy farmers, and merchants. Less moneyed residents continued to build one- and two-room houses. The vernacular floor plans which materialized in this and later decades as the homes of middle-class families include a number of forms recognized in regional architectural studies [Worsham, 1986]. The two-room plan familiar from former periods continued to be used. In addition, the Goochland County tradition of brick construction was continued after the Civil War by a series of center-passage-plan and T-plan dwellings built across the county.

In the established Goochland County tradition, many of the largest and most valuable tracts of land along the river were owned by Richmond-based families and owners from out of the state. Major antebellum houses like Dover (037-0008), Ben Dover (037-0078), Joe Brooke (037-0053), **Blithewood (037-0088)** and Sabot Hill (037-0077) were purchased by Europeans and northerners. Ben Dover and Joe Brooke were bought and occupied by former Union General W. Horace Rose of Pennsylvania in 1905. Sabot Hill was owned briefly in the 1880s by Russian Prince Alexis Konstantine Nestorowitsch and his wife, a Hungarian baroness. Other Northern purchasers found Goochland's properties attractive. Louis R. and Madeleine Duncan Barras, of Pittsburg, purchased the large antebellum-era house and farm at Blithewood in 1914 and owned it for many years [GCHS Magazine 10:1 (Spring 1978) 11]. The valuable

land at Dungeness (037-0059) was sold in 1872 by the heirs of George W. Payne, who had bought it from Thomas Esten Randolph in 1814. It passed rapidly through a series of hands, including owners based in Minnesota, Chicago, New York, and California, with the result that the house deteriorated from disuse [GCHS Magazine 4:1 (Spring 1972) 12-13].

Center-passage-plan Dwellings

The symmetrical center-passage plan, in which a central passage provides access to rooms on either side often with an ell or rear shed, continued to be one of the most popular. A fine example is the very traditional brick house at **Sunnyside (037-0206)**. The house was built in the immediate post Civil-War era, but does not seem to have been completely finished. It is chiefly remembered as the site of the gruesome murder of bankrupt "Judge" Albert P. Chamberlain by his charlatan brother, Asa, of Des Moines Iowa, who had purchased the house in 1915. A neighbor, suspected foul play and discovered the body dismembered and buried around the farm [Bullard (1994) 138-139].



Sunnyside (037-0206) and the Henry Clay Mitchell House (037-0109)

The two-story, three-bay, brick, single-pile, center-passage-plan dwelling has six-over-six sash windows with splayed jack arches and square exterior trim; interior chimneys flanking the passage; eight-course, American-bond brickwork; a one-story, one-bay, hip-roofed porch with paired square columns; and an offset, two-story, integral ell projecting to the south with a two-story porch along the east side and a central brick chimney. The interior has added mid-twentieth-century stone and brick mantels in the first-floor rooms. There is no plaster in some rooms and it appears that the house may not have been completely finished until about 1920, when Capt. Tom Anderson moved in.

The **Henry Clay Mitchell House (037-0109)** is a well preserved and important example of the kinds of dwellings, utilizing regionally popular floor plans and details, that were built in Goochland by prosperous farmers in the late nineteenth century. It was the home, until recently, of members of the Mitchell family. Henry Clay Mitchell (1844-1928), who married Araminta Dormer Hopkins in 1866, had this home built in 1897.

The frame, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, central-passage-plan dwelling has brick interior end chimneys; a brick foundation; floor-length, two-over-two sash windows with louvered exterior blinds; and a double-leaf door with carved ornament, glass panels, and a transom. It also features a standing-seam metal gable roof with returned cornices in the gables and a one-story, seven-bay, wrap-around porch with slender Doric columns. The interior includes a pair of rooms on each floor flanking a central passage. Each room has a shallow projecting chimney breast with a small coal grate (most bricked up); molded baseboard; picture rail; reeded trim with bull's-eye corner blocks; and grained, four-panel doors. The north room has the most elaborate fireplace surround: a marbleized slate mantel with pilasters.

T-plan Dwellings

Additional plans include the now rare asymmetrical side-passage-plan, where the passage is on one side of the house; the familiar two-room plan, in which the domestic functions take place in a single or double row of two rooms, often supplemented by a service shed or ell; and the T-plan, where the two-room or central-passage plan is given improved interior circulation and a fashionable exterior irregularity of silhouette by the projection forward of one of the rooms on the principal facade.

Midway (037-0107), near Dogtown, is a good example of the kinds of substantial houses erected in the post-Civil War era by landowners and professionals. The one-story, two-bay, brick, side-passage, T-plan dwelling was built about 1870 for Andrew K. Leake, a well-known lawyer and judge, and his wife Julianna Elizabeth Louise Harris, shortly after their marriage. They lived there until 1902 [Bullard 1994: 124]. The original part of the house has paired sash windows in the gabled projecting front (east); a pointed arch louvered vent in the gable; sawn ornamental eave brackets; a one-bay, one-story porch at the main entry; sawn porch railing; a slate gabled roof; and seven-course American-bond brickwork. Extensive frame portions were added to the north in the late nineteenth century.



Midway (037-0107) and the Ware-Haden-Scales House (037-5021)

Another example of the T-plan form is the well-preserved, two-story, frame **Ware-Haden-Scales House (037-5021)** at Fife. The house was built in 1912 by John Ware, a contractor who built the old Bank of Goochland and portions of Fork Union Military Academy. The three-bay, single-pile, central-passage, T-plan dwelling has two-over-two sash windows; a

gabled slate roof; a stone pier foundation; and a two-story bay window that projects on the face of the projecting section of the T-plan.

Additive Houses

Other houses of traditional form and built at an earlier date show the later addition of elements to achieve a height, shape, and floor plan that fit the changing mores of an ongoing architectural tradition.

The **W. F. B. Brooking House (037-5095)** at Dogtown, is a two-story, frame, T-plan dwelling of c. 1890 that appears to contain an earlier side-passage-plan dwelling of c. 1870. The front is sheltered by a two-story, two-bay porch with Doric columns on the second floor and square columns on the first floor. The north addition is a gable-front wing that gave the whole the appearance of a T-plan dwelling. It has a central chimney; two two-over-two sash windows on the north side; a central sash window on the east end; a returned cornice in the gable above; and paneled ornament in the gable.

Queen Anne-style Dwellings

Builders of other substantial frame houses adapted ideas from national design trends as published in pattern books. The old house at the site of present-day **Mary, Mother of the Church Abbey (037-5134)**, overlooking the James River, is probably the county's best example of Queen-Anne-style domestic architecture. It features many earmarks of that style. The two-story, Queen Anne-style dwelling, built in about 1890, has a hip-roofed central section with offset square gable bays on each side. A projecting gable over an offset polygonal bay on the south front faces the dramatic James River view. The apex of the front gable is filled with decorative sawn infill and ornamental verge boards. The house is equipped with nine-over-nine sash windows and interior brick chimneys with inset decorative panels.



Frame House at Mary, Mother of the Church Abbey (037-5134) and the Brooking House (037-5094)

Another frame, two-story, three-bay Queen Anne-style dwelling is found at the **Brooking House (037-5094)** at Dogtown, dating from about 1910. It features two-over-two sash windows; a central, double-leaf door; a hipped slate roof with offset gabled projecting sections on the front and side; and a three-bay, one-story, front porch with Doric columns. The projecting section on the front includes an undercut polygonal bay under the gabled roof, brackets, a turned spindle frieze, and a "peacock tail" ornament in the apex.

Houses built by the railroads and companies like the Dover Coal Company are usually based on national prototypes. Many of the single-family houses built by companies and railroads across the region are two-room, board-and-batten-clad dwellings. The surviving frame house (037-0029) at Manakin is a frame, one-story, two-room dwelling with board-and-batten siding. It is one of a number built by the Dover Coal Company in the period after the Civil War. Small tenant houses and industrial workers houses tend not to survive, particularly when built of less substantial materials or methods.

Many of the houses built for black residents in the later nineteenth and early twentieth century do survive. These include the **Bryce House (037-5058)** on Davis Mill Road, a one-story, three-bay, frame, center-passage-plan house with a central gable, the similar **Jackson House (037-5146)** on the Sandy Hook Road, as well as the **James and Fanny Robertson House (037-5115)**, near Cardwell. It is an example of the regionally popular, two-story, side-passage-plan dwelling with an unusual shed roof form and a dentil cornice more typical of urban types. The Robertson House was apparently built for a local African-American couple in the early twentieth century.



James and Fanny Robertson House (037-5115) and the Winston House (037-5104)

The **Winston House (037-5104)** near Gum Spring is a good example of the kinds of traditionally planned houses built in the black communities in Goochland County in the early twentieth century. It was the home of Evelyn Winston until her death in about 1970. The frame, two-story, three-bay, single-pile, central-passage-plan dwelling has weatherboard siding covered with wood-like asphalt shingles; a standing-seam metal gable roof; six-over-six sash windows; a five-panel entry door; exterior end brick flues; a box cornice; and a collapsed porch across the first-floor front.

Domestic Outbuildings

Domestic outbuildings continued to be built in the post Civil War era. They showed substantial continuity with the types and forms of the previous era. Many more survive from this period. Toward the end of the period, the carriage house of earlier years was replaced by the garage as a ubiquitous building type. Although garages were sometimes built to match Colonial-, Tudor- or Craftsman-style houses in other areas, rarely were Goochland County garages given anything more than perfunctory architectural treatment.

Mill View 037-0050. The outbuildings at Mill View are important examples of continuity with earlier periods.

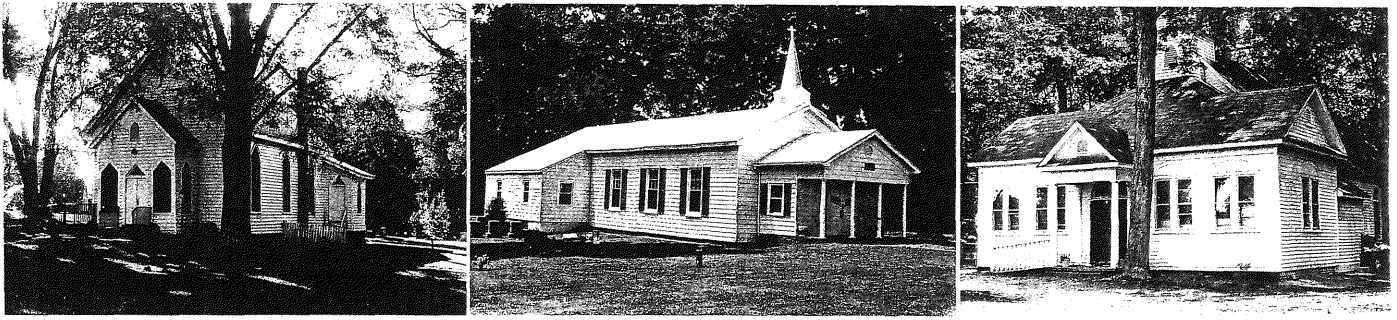
A frame, one-story, two-room kitchen or “cook house” is located to the north end of the house at **Mill View (037-0050)**. It appears to date from the 1880s. It has plain weatherboard; a central chimney; a gabled slate roof; a four-over-four sash window in the north wall of each room; and an unbeaded batten door into each room near the outer edges of the south wall. Brick nogging is visible in the spaces between the framing of the west room. A basement vent in the north wall gives evidence of a basement under the eastern room. The kitchen is connected by a wide, open shed with a slate roof to a small, one-room outbuilding said to be a schoolroom that was moved here by the Luther Pitts, owners in the late nineteenth century. A two-story, frame outbuilding stands nearby.

East Leake Farm 037-0159. East Leake Farm has an outstanding collection of outbuildings from several periods.

The outbuildings at **East Leake Farm (037-0159)** are part of a wonderful assembly of structures from the mid-to-late nineteenth century. Turn of the century outbuildings include a one-room, board-and-batten washhouse/cook’s house, a polygonal stone spring house, and a board-and-batten corn crib.

Churches

Religion thrived in Goochland County in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. With the social uncertainty that followed the Civil War, many flocked to the stability of their churches. There were twenty-six churches in Goochland County in 1879 [George’s Map of Goochland 1879]. **Corinth Methodist Church (037-5046)** was founded in 1878. St. Andrews Methodist Chapel was founded in Manakin in 1871 on land furnished by the Dover Coal Company’s owner. Mizpah Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) was founded in 1895. The first building of 1896 no longer stands. It was followed by **Elpis Christian Church (037-5072)** in 1901. Goochland Baptist Church was rebuilt in the 1880s. **Smyrna Baptist Church (037-5087)** was rebuilt in the Three Square area in 1884. Salem Baptist Church was founded in 1880. The first frame building of 1882 was replaced in 1959 [Agee 1962: 125-143]. **Elk Hill Baptist Church (037-5049)** and Ragland Memorial Baptist Church were founded in 1914 and built their buildings soon after.



Grace Episcopal Church (037-0048), Smyrna Baptist Church (037-5087), and Elk Hill Baptist Church (037-5049)

The late nineteenth-century saw the re-growth of the Episcopal Church in Goochland, sponsored principally by professionals and some of the more substantial landowners. All operated with the historic St. James-Northam Parish. While **St. Paul's (037-0040)**, the antebellum church near Three Square, continued to operate in the remote southwestern sector of the county, the centrally located Beaverdam Church had been abandoned before the Civil War. A new congregation, which eventually took the names of Grace Church, began to meet at the courthouse some years later. In 1876, under the leadership of Virginia bishop Francis M. Whittle, former rector of St. Paul's, the newly formed congregation acquired land in Goochland Court House.

A third congregation was founded in the east of the county on the River Road near the Goochland-Henrico county line. St. Mary's Episcopal Church (037-0041) was built in 1878. The Gothic Revival-style church followed established pattern-book recommendations for rural churches, with its board-and-batten exterior, nave plan, and pointed-arch windows. The church became a mission in 1915, due to its small size, but gained independent parish status in 1960 [Bullard 1994: 36]. Another new Episcopal congregation was founded in the east end of the county. In 1884, All Saints Church built a frame Gothic Revival-style structure with a corner tower and an apsidal end, in the railroad community known as Dover Mills (later Sabot). It no longer stands [Agee 1962: 122-123].

The Grace Church congregation in Goochland Court House, founded in 1876, built a new Gothic Revival-style building in 1882 [Agee 1962: 121 and Bullard 1994: 106-107]. **Grace Episcopal Church (037-0048)** is a frame gable-front building with a steep roof, weatherboard walls, and sash windows and doors with triangular arched tops to give it a Gothic appearance. A small chancel extends to the rear with flanking support rooms.

The county's new congregations included churches for the exclusive use of black citizens. As of 1879, the black congregations in Goochland consisted of Forest Chapel, a Methodist Church and First Union, Mt. Olivet, Second Union, County Line, and Byrd Grove, all Baptist churches, in addition to a "Free" church called Colored Chapel [George's Map of Goochland, 1879].

Dover Mines Baptist Church, founded in 1853, acquired a new site in Dover Mines, the former Deitrick Hotel on the River Road, in 1893. They met in the building until they built a new church, known as **First Baptist Church - Manakin (037-5138)**, in 1922 on the same site. New congregations were formed across the county, including **Jerusalem Baptist Church (037-5081)**

of c. 1890 and **Ebenezer Baptist Church (037-5047)**. Although rebuilt in 1942 in concrete block, the Ebenezer Baptist Church has an important cemetery with unusual decorative concrete headstones. The St. James Baptist Church was founded in the African-American hamlet known as Gordonstown in the east end of the county. It was organized in 1896 as a result of work done by three women, Mary Ann Dandridge, Julia Brown, and Eliza Green, who met regularly to do their laundry at a nearby spring. The church has been replaced twice, most recently in 1972 [Bullard 1994: 49].

The general prosperity of the late nineteenth century also prompted the replacement, in the region, of some simpler frame churches with more sophisticated and imposing churches in the Revival styles that were so popular in ecclesiastical architecture during this period, with corner towers and elaborate, applied Gothic or Classical detailing. This rarely occurred in Goochland. Rural churches continued to take the simple nave-plan form, with weatherboard-covered frame construction, sash side windows, and an entrance in the gable end. Gothic detailing consisted principally of pointed window heads.

There are many good examples of the kinds of structures built by congregations in rural areas in the late nineteenth century. These might include **Corinth Methodist Church (037-5046)** a frame, one-story, five-bay, nave-plan church of 1878 with a gable-front slate roof; double-leaf entry door in the center of north gable front; six-over-six sash windows; and a square, shed-roofed "apse" at south end. The congregation was organized in 1875 as Liberty Methodist Church and then reorganized as Corinth in 1878.

Good examples of rural churches built in the early twentieth century include **Bethel Christadelphian Church (03705032)** near Shannon Hill. The frame, one-story, three-bay, nave-plan church has six-over-six sash with louvered blinds; added brick-tex siding; a standing-seam metal gable-front roof; and a double-leaf, two-panel, central, front entry door.

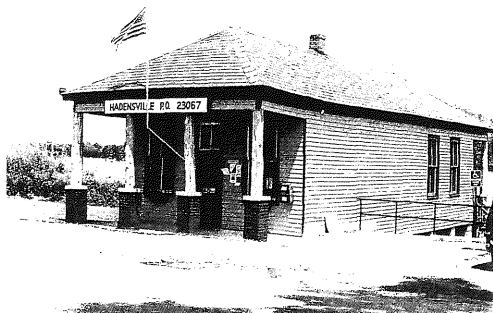
The building at **Elk Hill Baptist Church (037-5049)** is an unusually architecturally sophisticated example of a rural church built in the early twentieth century. The congregation was founded and the church built in 1914 [Agee 1962 131-132]. The frame, one-story, four-bay, nave-plan church has weatherboard siding; two-over-two pointed-arch sash windows; a gable-front slate roof; and a two-stage belfry with pointed louvers and pyramidal roof. A five-bay front section obscuring the original front was added in c. 1920 with a double-leaf, six-horizontal-panel door flanked by two paired one-over-one sash windows with elliptical top panels and a central, one-story, one-bay, Doric porch.

Schools

This period in the history of Goochland County is marked by the development of a free public school system. In spite of the growing popularity of public education during this period, private schools continued to function. These included the school operated by A Briscoe Stuart of Staunton, who is said to have continued as a public school teacher after private schools were absorbed by public schools and the school maintained at Dr. W. T. Walker's property by teachers he employed [Agee 1962: 144]. It seems possible that eventual growth of public education may have been stimulated by a shortage of available schooling in the county.

The 1869 Underwood Constitution mandated that Virginia establish free schools to open in the 1870-71 school year. Dr. O. W. Kean was appointed superintendent. The system was not favorably supported and for several reasons, did not progress well. In 1880, there were only eight school houses. By 1885, there were thirty, most of which were well-made frame, one-room schools [Agee 1962: 144-147]. The total cost of public education in 1886 was \$6,275.50. By 1889 there were twenty-five white schools and twenty-four colored schools, in addition to a single private school, located at Fife's and operated by M.S. Webb [*Chataigne's Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer, 1889-1890*]. There were 1,427 black pupils and 940 white in 1896. In that year there were sixty-one schools, two of which were built of logs [Agee 1962: 144-147]. The Mann Act in 1906 provided for a system of high schools across the state. High schools were eventually built in the county. None stand today. A high school was located at Cardwell. A photograph shows it to have been a plain, two-story, frame building [Bullard 1994: 185].

The Hadensville School (037-5063) was built in the early years of the twentieth century. It was relocated when some schools were consolidated in the 1930s to serve as a new building for the Trice Brothers Store, formerly in the **Old Trice Store (037-5062)** across the road. Sixteen mules were used to pull the building on rolling poles. The frame, one-story, three-bay, gable-front building has two-over-two sash; a hipped slate roof; weatherboard siding; and a central door under an eight-bay porch across the front with tree-trunk posts, undoubtedly added in the 1930s.



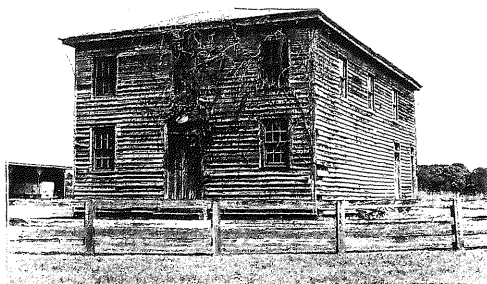
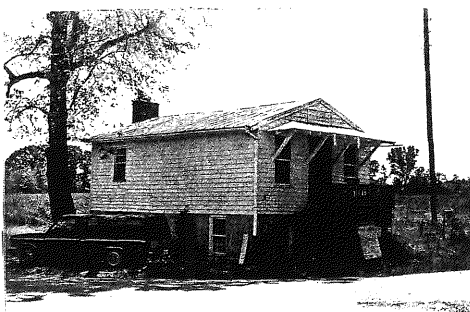
Hadensville School (037-5063) and the Second Union Colored School (037-5051)

Education for the African-American population was provided on a separate and unequal basis at first. The earliest schools after the Civil War were taught in old or inadequate buildings by black teachers. In the second decade of the twentieth century black children were assisted in their educational endeavors by the philanthropic efforts of a northern foundation. 367 schools in the state (as many as twelve of which were in Goochland) were built for "colored children" with the financial aid of the Rosenwald Foundation, operated from 1917 to 1932 by Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears and Roebuck. The foundation provided matching funds and building plans [Goochland Co Historical Society Magazine 27 (1995) 64]. Records of the Rosenwald Foundation at Fiske University the date each was built [DHR file 037-5016]. Schools at **First Union (037-5016)**, Manakin, **Second Union (037-5051)**, **Chapel (037-5056)**, Goochland, Fauquier, Westview, Randolph, Providence, and Miller, are among those included.

The **Second Union Colored School (037-5051)** is a well-preserved example of a two-teacher-plan Rosenwald School. The frame, one-story, two-room school has paired two-over-two sash windows (triple on the rear); paired doors separated by a projecting “industrial room” section with a pedimented gable containing a semi-circular vent and tongue-and-groove siding; a hipped slate roof; a concrete pier foundation; and a chimney in the center of the rear wall. It is nearly identical to the other schools built in the county in this period for students of both races.

Commerce and Stores

The improvement in transportation during the post-Civil War period facilitated the growth of stores in the towns and villages and in remote locations throughout the county. There were twenty-eight stores in 1877. The only hotel, Flemming’s Hotel, was located at the court house [*Chataigne’s Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer, 1877-1878*]. By 1890, there were twenty-eight general merchants and two hotels (at Goochland Court House and at Maidens) [*Chataigne’s Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer, 1890-1891*]. The Maiden’s Hotel held a large general store.



Old Trice Store (037-5062), Bowles Store (037-5114).

Urban and county stores in this and earlier periods consisted of one- or two-story buildings shaped to fit the long, narrow lots characteristic of towns in the region. The stores usually had a wide front porch and large windows flanking a central door, both used to display produce and goods. Often the store owner lived in a modest house nearby or in a wing at the rear of the store. One of the few store buildings to survive from this period is the **Old Trice Store (037-5062)** at Hadensville. It is an unusually well-preserved example of a late nineteenth-century frame commercial building at an important crossroad. The structure was built about 1870 as a general store by Richard Trice, the present owner's great grandfather, a Confederate veteran who was the Goochland County sheriff. He is said to have housed prisoners in the basement store room when the circuit judge was on his way to Goochland Court House and would spend the night in his house. His children later moved the store into the relocated former **Hadensville School (037-5063)**.

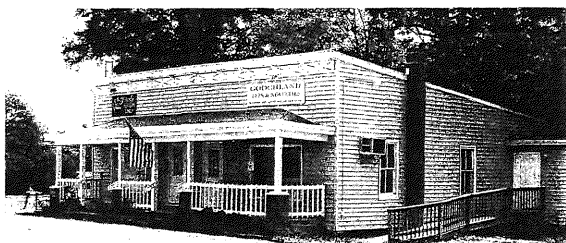
The small, frame, one-story, three-bay, gable-fronted commercial building has a raised brick basement, weatherboard siding, six-over-six sash windows; a central entry door; a standing-seam metal roof; and an exterior chimney on the rear wall serving fireplaces in the

basement and first floor. The interior features wide unbeaded board sheathing on walls and ceiling; square trim; and open shelves.

The **Bowles Store (037-5114)** at Cardwell is an unusual surviving example of a large, late-nineteenth-century, rural store, operated by members of the Bowles family. The frame, two-story, three-bay, commercial building has a hipped, standing-seam metal roof; six-over-six sash windows flanking a central, double-leaf, batten door with a transom; a projecting beam for a block-and-tackle over a central door on the second floor; a brick foundation; a full box cornice; and six-over-six second-floor sash windows on both sides.

The **Jordan Store and Tabscott Post Office (037-5123)**, in the extreme west end of the county, was operated by E. M. Jordan and, before that, by his father, both of whom who lived at the nearby **Jordan House (037-5035)**. It is a frame, one-story, three-bay, one-room building with a circular-sawn frame; weatherboard siding with cut nails; a standing-seam metal gable roof with the ghost of an off-center stove flue; and a stone pier foundation. A braced overhanging porch spans the front (east) façade. Board window shutters and door have two layers of boards connected by clinched nails arranged in an overall decorative diaper pattern and held in place by diagonal iron bars.

The frame, one-story, double **Store at Sandy Hook (037-5113)** has a plate-glass shop windows at the outer ends of the front façade; central doors in each unit; a standing-seam metal shed roof; and two-over-two sash windows on the sides. A one-story, five-bay, hip-roofed porch spans the front with square posts on brick plinths. The store dates from about 1910.



Store at Sandy Hook (037-5113) and Ellis's Store (037-5019)

Ellis's Store (037-5019) is at another good example of a regional commercial building. The c.1900 store at Centerville was purchased by Walter Ellis in 1922 and operated as a general store until the mid-twentieth century. The frame, two-story, three-bay, gable-fronted commercial building has a central door flanked by fixed shop windows; weatherboard siding; a standing-seam metal roof; one-story sheds on the sides; and a one-story, hip-roofed porch across the front supported on heavy wood posts.

Industry and Industrial Buildings

Local industries soon recovered from the setbacks of the war and reached a height of development during this period. Existing industries were taken to new heights of production. By 1877, *Chataigne's Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer* recorded twelve mills, both grist and saw mills. Nine mines operated in the county: two coal mines at Dover Mines (the Dover and Manakin mines) and seven goal mines near Caledonia, with names like Busby, Bertha, Edith, and Telluride [*Chataigne's Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer, 1877-1878*]. By 1890, there were eleven mills [*Chataigne's Virginia Business Directory and Gazetteer, 1890-1891*]. Most mills, like others in the region, were rectangular frame buildings of two stories and modest proportions. Grain was brought by farmers through the region and was milled for a portion of the meal or flour.

The history of one of Goochland's most prosperous mills helps to illustrate this period. Joseph M. Watkins (b. c. 1813) was a farmer in the Johnson Springs area, the site of a well known tavern three miles west of present-day Oilville. A mill operated by him at Johnson Springs first appears in the 1877 edition of *Chataigne's Gazetteer*. When a post office at Oilville opened in 1879, Joseph Watkins' son, Neville (c. 1853-1926), opened a store, mill, and sawmill there as early as 1884, where he served as postmaster. The mill was a two ½-story structure with weatherboard siding and irregularly spaced, six-over-six sash windows.

The 1890 *Gazetteer* shows Watkin's Mill (corn and flour) at Oilville. Josh Nicholas was the miller in the early twentieth century. It was inherited and operated by Neville Watkins' son Wendell (1897-1991) in 1926. Watkin's Mill was out of business by 1948. All that remains is the dam. Wendell N. Watkins remembered the mill in an interview before his death:

Whenever I saw Josh Nicholas going to open the gate to the race, I would head for the mill. It never ceased to thrill me to hear the water gushing onto that wheel. It always seemed to groan as it started to turn. Then the gears below would start clicking, and the grinding stone start moving, and Josh Nicholas would be right there, fingering the meal to see if the stone needed adjusting. The basement of the mill was a dungeon of gears, shafts and cog wheels, a heaven for black snakes, and the mill was home to many rats, and so prized by the snakes.

The post-War era saw the re-establishment of one of the county's most important industries, the Dover Mines. The already ancient coal pits in the sloping land between the River Road and the James River were redeveloped just after the Civil War by former U.S. Army General Charles P. Stone, who had passed through Dover Mines during the war. Stone, though regarded as a carpetbagger by some of his neighbors, made the town grow and prosper [Bullard 1994: 51-55]. It became a company town like those in other parts of the country wherever industry required the assembly of a large staff in an under-populated or remote area. Dover Mines Post Office was established in 1868 [Agee 1962: 77].

The busy town grew up along the road leading north from the Manakin Ferry, the canal and, later, the railroad. A two-story, brick commissary or company store (037-0057, now vanished) was built on the corner of the River and Manakin Ferry roads, and provided goods and

groceries to the community. The company was provided for by a company farm, a mill, a smithy, and a stable. There were also, at its peak, as many as four stores, a hotel, and a barbershop. All of these buildings are now gone. Seven shafts were sunk and seven pits were worked in the Dover Mining Company's property at various times. Frame houses were built for the company workers, including the one-story, lobby-entrance, two-room dwelling with board-and-batten siding that survives at 037-0029, previously surveyed. Stone built a large and ornate, frame, two-and-one-half-story, T-plan dwelling, long gone, with stalactite-style sawn pendants along the eaves and bargeboards of the main house, the broad porch, and the dormers [Bullard 1994: 51-55]. The mines finally closed in 1888 and Dover Mines became a quiet village. In 1909, it was renamed Manakin, taking its name from the ferry and the former Huguenot settlement across the river [Agee 1962: 77].

Stone quarrying was also a factor in the Manakin area economy. An entrepreneur named H. J. Harris developed an inexpensive method for quarrying buried granite boulders in the hillside above the railroad at Boscobel in about 1889. He pried them loose and rolled them into the dry canal bed. From there, they were loaded into rail cars using an old barge as a runway. They were crushed elsewhere for use in building railroad ballast [Agee 1962: 77].

Lumbering became an established industry in the late nineteenth century and has remained so in the years since. Timber harvested in the western part of the county was usually transported to Elk Hill to be loaded onto canal boats. Logger Francis Marion Allen persuaded several other timber cutters to join him building a small railroad to take the trees to the canal and, later, to the Elk Hill depot. The twelve-mile, narrow-gauge railroad, with chestnut rails, was built in the early 1870s. It linked Elk Hill with the upper country with a headquarters and water tank at George's Tavern. Although the "Dinky" engine pulled freight and livestock as well as timber, falling timber prices and exhaustion of the supply led to the closing of the railroad in 1890 [Bullard 1994: 140].

Agriculture and Agricultural Buildings

Agriculture continued to be a profitable endeavor, particularly in the rich bottomlands along the James River. Levels of agricultural production in the Louisa-Goochland region were decreased, however, after the war, particularly in the wheat-growing areas. Wheat production in 1880 was cut in half, from approximately 341,000 bushels to 147,000. Corn production was down, from 645,000 bushels to 514,000, but tobacco actually increased in volume from 2,508,000 to 2,578,000 pounds [Glassie 1975: 7].

Dairying, tobacco cultivation, and small mixed farming were widespread across the county. Some of the county's best land was purchased by outside consortiums for agricultural purposes. The former Bolling properties at Bolling Hall, Woodville, and Pocahontas were sold in 1911 to United Farms, Inc. of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Failure of that company led to the abortive attempt, in 1922, to subdivide the entire place in small tracts, each capable of farming by one man. The Louisville Land and Development Corporation was to have managed the auction, which never took place [GCHS Magazine 3:1 (Spring 1971) 27]. The river-bottom land is still used for farming.

Many agricultural outbuildings survive from this period and consist primarily of barns for cows, horse, hay, and tobacco; granaries; and corn cribs of frame construction and plain details. These buildings continue to characterize Goochland's historic landscape to this day. A frame tobacco barn of c. 1912 stands at the **Ware-Haden-Scales House (037-5021)** with weatherboard siding, a standing-seam metal gable roof, and a one-story shed addition on the west side. A frame horse barn of about 1900 with board-and-batten siding and a central aisle separating rows of stalls is found at **Reed Marsh (037-0024)**. Some farmers continued using forms and materials typical of earlier periods. The c. 1850 log house at **Poplar Hill Farm (037-5057)**, near George's Tavern, retains a square-notched log barn and a saddle-notched log chicken house probably dating from about 1880.

The most spectacular barn in the region is the huge frame horse barn at **Thorncliff (038-5148)** located on the James River east of the village of Goochland. The farm contains one of the most elaborate and formally arranged collections of agricultural buildings in the state, with a corn crib, an overseer's house, a well house, and a miniature stone railroad station, in addition to the barn. It was acquired before the Civil War by Tredegar Iron Works owner Joseph Reid Anderson, whose son developed the farm as a country home. The massive barn was connected with the breeding of Thoroughbred horses and the other buildings subsidiary to that task. The main house stood on a bluff to the west and burned in the early twentieth century. The property has been owned by a series of wealthy owners since, including, in the 1950s and 60s, the "genial sportsman and racehorse enthusiast" Harry Donovan, who was eventually convicted of running a numbers racket [Bullard 1994].



Barn at Thorncliff (038-5148)

The main building on the site is a massive, ornate, seven-bay, two-story frame barn with a full basement on the principal front (south) built into a bank with a complex gabled roof. Two one-story rear wings flank a central courtyard on the north at the first-floor level. The north opening to the courtyard between the wings is almost filled with a centrally placed, two-story, frame corn crib, leaving room for wagon entry on either side. A central door in the north wall gives access to the first floor of the main building from the courtyard. The south front of the main barn is supported on an ashlar foundation. Arched basement doors on the south flank a wide square central opening. Seven evenly spaced, six-over-six, glazed sash windows span the first floor corresponding to a series of louvered second-floor openings of the same size. A wide door opens into the basement on each end, revealing rows of horse stalls.

The roof of the main section has a central gable on the north and south fronts, each with a central hay access door; patterned floral motifs in the slate roofing; and a bracketed cornice. The center of the roof is topped with a tall cupola with a complex pyramidal roof with smaller gables and arched louvered vents. It is flanked by smaller, subsidiary cupolas to each side and on the north wings. According to the owner, the main barn is made of finished lumber at one end and hewn timbers at the other, indicating a complex building history.

1917-1945 World War I to World War II

Goochland's population declined significantly in the twentieth century. In 1860, it had stood at 10,656, its highest ever. By 1930, it stood at only 7,953, its lowest ebb. It took until 1960 to return to near the 1860 level (with 9,206) [Agee 1962: 192]. Farming remained the county's principal source of employment and economic sustenance during the period between the world wars. Commerce continued to focus on narrow buildings on contiguous lots in Goochland Court House and on small villages and hamlets like Oilville, Centerville, Crozier, Manakin, George's Tavern, Tabscott, and Caledonia. New buildings replaced old buildings or were added on vacant lots. The former coal mining community at Manakin decayed and nearly vanished.

Compared to the period of slow agricultural change and stable population that followed the Civil War, the period following WWI was one of increasing change. The population of the county seat increased very modestly as the twentieth century progressed. Government, service, and commercial activity remained the county seat's principal source of employment and growth during the period between the world wars. Commerce continued to focus on a few buildings on contiguous lots near the court house. Dwellings were built on the periphery. The State Industrial Farm for Women opened at the east edge of the county seat in 1931. Together with the State Farm, the institution employed many Goochland County residents and contributed positively to the county economy.

There were no county planning or zoning ordinances. Population between 1940 and 1950 showed only modest growth [U.S. Population Census 1940 and 1950]. The Great Depression did not as seriously affect rural Goochland as it did larger communities with an industrial labor base, but land values and prices for agricultural products were very low and historic buildings suffered as maintenance was deferred. Cultivation of less productive land was abandoned and it was allowed to revert to scrub and timber. Large historic houses were often left empty and a series of fires destroyed a number of the county's best houses. The historic agricultural landscapes that had characterized Goochland since the eighteenth century showed signs of fraying as roadsides began to teem with houses and crossroads sprouted new commercial ventures.

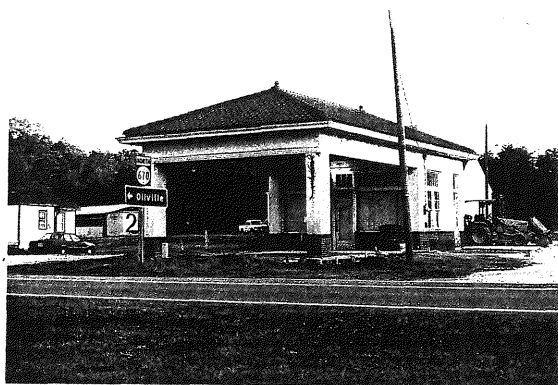
Transportation and Transportation-related Buildings

While the period after the Civil War was dominated by access to the railroad system, the growing presence of the automobile from the 1920s on necessitated road systems improvements. The railroads continued as the main means of transporting goods during this time, as roads, which had been neglected since the Civil War, began to be recognized as a necessary

infrastructure as well. The establishment of the first state highway system by the General Assembly in 1918 marked the beginning of the modern highway system. This act created a state highway commission and relieved the counties of the responsibility of construction and maintenance of a state road system.

In 1932 the Byrd Road Act was passed, establishing a secondary state road system. As a result, the number of hard surfaced roads in the state tripled within a decade. Part of this project was the replacement of the old, meandering Three Chopt Road along the northern edge of the county. The new Route 250 was a straight, paved, two-lane highway that bypassed many sections of the old Indian trail. By 1939 the State Highway Commissioner declared that “practically all horse-drawn equipment has vanished from the highways, and motor equipment taken its place. (Department of Transportation, 13-14).” In connection with the establishment of these state road systems, the earlier crossroad stores and blacksmith shops were either transformed or were replaced by a new building type, the service station.

Service stations, such as the series of surviving stations at prominent rural locations across the county, are among the most interesting historic resources seen along the roads. The best example, and the most architecturally developed is the **Briesmaster Service Station (037-5151)** on the River Road at Crozier. It was built by members of the Briesmaster family in the early 1930s and operated in conjunction with a garage (037-5152) next door. Briesmaster Brothers operated a blacksmith shop at the same spot at the turn of the twentieth century. In about 1923, they began selling Ford automobiles and Fordson tractors. They moved across the road in the early 1930s to a new building with a service station and became a Chevrolet dealership [Bullard 1994: 80]. The one-story, stuccoed masonry service station has a massive ceramic tile roof with a full entablature with peripheral light fixtures sheltering the gas pump area, supported on two square piers at the front (north) and by a smaller office section at the south. The office has plate glass windows flanking a central door with a transom across the top and paired six-over-one sash windows on the sides. Crozier is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places one of the county's most intact rural villages (**Crozier Historic District -037-5161**).



Briesmaster Service Station (037-5151)

Harrison's Garage (037-5143) on Broad Street Road west of Centerville is an excellent example of the kinds of car repair facilities built in the county. The frame building has a front

canopy, central entry door, and wide garage doors on the sides. A further building type associated with the period, but rare in the county, is the motel. The best example is the previously surveyed Alley's Motel (037-0198) on Broad Street Road, a one-story structure.

One of the most interesting transportation-related resources is the idiosyncratic, log-built complex on River Road known as Tanglewood (037-5010, listed in the National Register). It was begun as a service station and sandwich shop in 1929. The two-room, one-story, log building cost approximately \$80.00 to build. The builder was Syme Barret, who constructed it for his sister, Helene Barret Quick, on a part of the family farm, Mount Bernard. Ike Mayo helped cut the pine logs for the walls. In about 1935, a two-story addition to the rear made it possible to have a dance hall on the first floor and living quarters above. This addition was further extended to the rear in 1942-43. It was a favorite stop on the road between Richmond and Charlottesville. Dances were held every Saturday night. It remains a favorite local restaurant to this day.

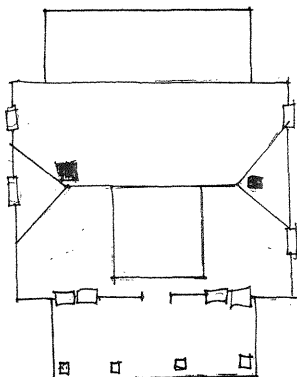
Domestic Architecture

Residential architecture continued the suburban trend begun in the previous period before the First World War. A few of the single-family resources in the region associated with this suburban residential development of the third, fourth, and fifth decades of the twentieth century include houses of various forms: bungalows, American Foursquare houses, and derivations of Tudor Revival- and Colonial Revival-style dwellings. Bungalows and American Foursquare dwellings, both resulting from a popularization of the Craftsman movement, began to appear several years before the 1917 start of this period, but the majority of them are later. The house forms, popularized in national publications, were largely differentiated by height, and both are among the first houses in the region to utilize irregular, functionally laid-out plans. Very few of these houses were built in the county.

As non-agricultural work increased, people built increasing numbers of modest houses along the county's secondary and main roads, joining those of small farmers, both black and white. Houses and stores were constructed along the new Route 250. Linear Black communities grew along secondary roads throughout the county with corresponding schools, stores, and churches. Often newer houses utilized some elements of the Craftsman or Colonial Revival styles.

A variation of the bungalow was built all across the county, but principally in the western upland areas. The one 1-2-story houses nearly always have Craftsman-style antecedents and were built about 1930. It consists of a double-pile central-passage plan with a three-bay façade and with a central shed dormer. The **Whitlock House (037-5110)** is a good example of an early-twentieth-century house typical of a number of similar house built in the western part of the county. It uses a regional vernacular floor plan with details based in national publications of Bungalow or Craftsman-style architecture. The house was built by Earl Dunn for the Whitlock family. The stuccoed frame dwelling has a clipped-gable standing-seam metal roof, a central shed dormer; a poured concrete foundation; paired and single two-over-two sash windows; and three-bay, one-story hip-roofed porch with slender stuccoed piers and wood rail across the east front.

A large house with its roots in local forms and nationally published American Foursquare designs is the **Cabell Dale House (037-5124)** of 1929. The frame, two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, double-pile, central-passage-plan dwelling has a hipped, standing-seam metal roof with three central, hip-roofed dormers on the front and sides; paired, three-over-one sash windows; weatherboard siding; and a one-story wrap-around porch on three sides with square tapered columns on brick plinths.



Whitlock House (037-5110), Cabell Dale House (037-5124)

Some of the most elaborate houses from the period between the world wars were bungalows built in the Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles with wide, overhanging eaves, dormers, and brick end chimneys combined with complex, functional floor plans. The frame bungalow at Crozier (**037-5153**) is among the best-preserved examples.

In the established Goochland County tradition, many of the largest and most valuable tracts of land along the river continued to be the homes of wealthy Richmond-based families and owners from out of the state. Several of the largest and most important houses were lost in a series of fires. Dover burned in 1933, Sabot Hill burned in the same period, and Ben Dover was purchased by William T. Reed, a Richmond tobacco manufacturer, who remodeled the drastically. **Mount Bernard (037-0038)** was purchased in the 1920s by Coca-Cola magnate R. W. Woodruff of Atlanta, who enlarged and remodeled it and used it as a farm and country house for entertaining his guests.

The two earliest and most important houses in the county were purchased and carefully maintained by wealthy new owners. Tuckahoe (037-0033, listed in the National Register and a National Historic Landmark) was purchased by the Baker family, whose descendants maintain it to the present day. Rock Castle (037-0054, listed in the National Register) was moved slightly and restored by James W. and Calvert Cabell Osbourne in about 1933. A new house was built on the original site, a rambling, brick Norman-French-style house designed by Herbert Claibourne of Richmond.

Several large Colonial Revival-style houses were built in the Manakin-Sabot area in the period between the world wars. Shooter's Hill (037-0157) was designed by architect Duncan

Lee for Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Miller in 1939. A large new brick house, similar to the great lower James River plantations, was built at Sabot Hill for Mr. and Mrs. William T. Reed, Jr. in 1937. It was designed by Richmond architects Baskerville and Sons.

Domestic Outbuildings

Domestic outbuildings such as meat houses, hen houses, garages, well houses, and woodsheds continued to accompany most rural houses. Since that era however, many domestic outbuildings from earlier periods have been lost as their functions changed or were abolished. New buildings showed substantial continuity with the types and forms of the previous era, but tended to be modest in scale and built of frame or concrete block. A number were noted in conjunction with period houses.

Churches

Several churches in the county replaced their inadequate original buildings in the second quarter of the twentieth century. These buildings often continued the rectangular nave-plan form and used simple Gothic Revival-style or classical detailing similar to that used in the recent past.

The **Elpis Christian Church (037-5072)** was founded in 1901 on land given by Walter S. Hoye and his wife. The church was brought about by an evangelistic service in 1896 conducted by H.D. Coffee in the old one-room school house known as the Watkinsville School on the same tract. The church was rebuilt in 1927 under the leadership of the Rev. Abner C. Knibb. The nicely detailed frame, one-story, T-shaped building has arched stained glass windows; a gabled asphalt-shingle roof with projecting eaves with exposed decorative rafter ends; and an added spire and gabled vestibule on the front.

The black citizens of Dover Mines began worship in 1853 in a disused mine building. Renamed **First Baptist Church - Manakin (037-5138)**, the congregation built a new brick nave-plan church with Gothic details in 1922 on the River Road in Manakin. The **Jerusalem Baptist Church (037-5081)** is an usually substantial and architecturally sophisticated rural church built for a late nineteenth-century black Baptist congregation. A cornerstone says it was organized in 1880. The frame, one-story, four-bay, nave-plan church has weatherboard siding; a gable-front, asphalt-shingle roof with kicked eaves and exposed, decorative, sawn rafter ends; pointed two-over-two sash windows; arched louvered vent in the main gable above; and original vestibule in the center of the front with similar roof details and central double-leaf main entry door. It was probably built c. 1920.



First Baptist Church (037-5138), Jerusalem Baptist Church (037-5081), and Elpis Christian Church (037-5072)

Schools

In most parts of the states increased funding and renewed urgency for education led to closing of small schools and erection of larger, better-built, consolidated schools. As of 1924, the county still had only small, rural schools with from one to four teachers. A list from that year indicates that there were sixteen colored schools in the county and twenty-two white schools. The only high school was at Cardwell and had six teachers. The largest grammar schools, with four teachers, were at Fife and Sandy Hook for white students and at Fauquier for black students. Most of the schools for African-American students were funded by the Rosenwald Foundation.

Othma School (037-5024) is one of a group of two-room schools built in Goochland County in the early twentieth century that typify regional rural school design. In most of these, a projecting porch shelters a divided entry and incorporates a central room, called in the case of the Rosenwald Schools, an "Industrial Room." The frame, one-story, two-room school, built for white students, has weatherboard siding; a hipped, standing-seam metal roof, returned cornice in the gable; six-over-six sash windows; and applied sunburst gable ornament. The **Caledonia School (037-5027)** is a frame, one-story, one-room school with six-over-six sash windows inserted in larger five-part sash openings; concrete pier foundation; and square louvered vent in the gables. It was built for black students living near the western edge of the county.

The first consolidated secondary school, **Goochland High School (037-5017)**, was built at Goochland in 1934. A Colonial Revival-style **Home Economics Building (037-5137)** was constructed nearby. Central High School was constructed in the same period for the county's black students. The Moderne-style building has been extensively altered and was not recorded.



Goochland County High School (037-5017), Home Economics Building (037-5137), Othma School (037-5024)

The **Goochland County High School (037-5017)** is an impressive, two-story, brick, E-shaped school with a raised basement on the south side; a five-part façade with projecting stair pavilions at the sides and a recessed center block with a central, one-bay, Doric portico with colossal fluted columns, a full entablature, and a pediment infilled with stucco. The three front entries have pedimented surrounds with fluted pilasters, paneled reveals, and corner blocks with applied Federal elliptical sunbursts.

The brick **Home Economics Building (037-5137)**, built in c. 1940, features a Colonial Revival main section with a one-and-one-half-story, five-bay, center-passage-plan form; six-over-nine sash windows with jack arches and paneled blinds; a gabled roof with a dentil cornice; partially interior end chimneys; a six-panel, central entrance door; and three gabled dormers with six-over-nine sashes. The building, like others built during the period between the wars, was designed to resemble a well appointed home and to provide an environment for the teaching of essential homemaking skills.

Agriculture

Agriculture continued as the base of the county economy. Barn types and other outbuildings followed traditional forms, but were likely to be built of milled lumber. Produce such as eggs and butter and other agricultural products had been the traditional source of cash for most farmers. Dairy farming became established. A large, gambrel-roofed, frame dairy barn and a large, drive-through corn crib were identified at **Elmington (037-0095)** in the Cardwell area. **Mount Bernard (037-0038)** was purchased in the 1920s by Coca-Cola magnate R. W. Woodruff of Atlanta, who enlarged the house, added substantial barns, and used it as a model farm and country house. These structures typify the kinds of buildings associated with new methods of dairy farming adopted across the region in the early-to-mid-twentieth century, and added silos, milk houses, large open meadows, and corn and hay fields to the rural landscape. Few dairy-related buildings were identified in conjunction with historic domestic properties, and no agricultural buildings from this period were surveyed independent of a house.

The **T. E. Payne Farm (037-5065)**, near Caledonia, has several c. 1920 farm buildings, including two frame barns, two well preserved, early twentieth-century, frame tobacco barns with vertical vents, and a tobacco stripping house. The farm at 2555 Shannon Hill Road (**037-5033**) is also representative of many smaller family farms. The c. 1900, two-story, frame, center-passage-plan house is accompanied by vertical-board-clad barns dating from c. 1920

Few farms have continued in the same family since the eighteen and early nineteenth centuries. Among them are the descendents of Joseph DuVal, who settled in the western section of Goochland in 1801, and his wife, Mourning Holman. They still retain ownership of the early nineteenth-century, frame, center-passage-plan house called **Mount Airy (037-0093)** located near Shannon Hill. The Pryor descendents still maintain the log **John Pryor House (037-5120)** in the same section of the county. The small, antebellum-era log house known as **Gladstone (037-5086)** remains in the possession of descendents of the builder, Charles R. Nuckolls. Most land changed ownership in the agricultural and financial upheavals of the twentieth century.

Commerce and Stores

Urban and country stores continued to take the familiar long, narrow one-story form, with a wide front porch and large windows flanking a central door. The store owner often resided next door in a small house or built a residential wing to the rear of the store. Urban stores began to appear with brick walls and parapets concealing long shed roofs, but the floor plan remained the same. Sometimes stores were built in pairs in a duplex building with matching shop fronts and central doors for each unit.

Goochland Court House, now known simply as Goochland, took the lead in commerce and in commercial architecture. The new Bank of Goochland opened in a pedimented brick building near the courthouse (037-5156) in 1923. Commercial buildings included the several one-story brick buildings that survive in Goochland village. The form employed for most stores didn't change much from the post-Civil War period until the 1930s. **Hites Drug Store (037-5159)** opened in 1958 in a one-story, parapet-roofed, brick building dating from c. 1920 and located across from the courthouse. The nearby **Double Store (037-5155)**, dating from about 1930, is a two-story building with two matching storefronts and a hipped roof.

Rural stores could be large or small. **The Carter Store (037-5023)** at Othma is a good example of a rural crossroads store from the period. Built about 1920, the frame, two-story, weatherboard store with paired and single two-over-two sash with central entry (double-leaf) sheltered by hipped, three-bay, one-story porch with square posts. **The Tabscott Store (037-5034)** is a frame, one-story commercial building of small size with weatherboard siding; a hipped standing-seam metal roof extending over projecting front porch; and paired two-over-two sash windows flanking the central door.



Double Store (037-5155), the Carter Store (037-5023), and the Tabscott Store (037-5034)

The East Leake Store (037-5061) is a good example of a regionally popular rural store type. The store was built for Dr. Leake in the late 1930s and formerly housed the East Leake Post Office. The frame, one-story, hip-roofed store has a standing-seam metal roof, paired six-over-six sash windows flanking a central single leaf door protected by a deep drive-through porch supported by two tree trunks on concrete bases and with light bulbs in the soffit. The interior features unpainted tongue-and-groove ceiling and walls. A rear wing contains a living unit for the storekeeper.

Industry and Industrial Buildings

The few industries and mines that had started after the Civil War largely faded before the turn of the century with the advancement of the railroad system making markets more accessible. Mills gradually faded as the need for their services was reduced. Most were closed by the 1940s. No buildings from the period were identified associated with this theme as part of this project.

The principal historic resource from this period and theme in the county is the Jackson Blacksmith Shop (037-0163, listed in the National Register). The shed-roof pole structure was built in 1932 to serve as the workshop of George Wilson Jackson, Jr. (1902-) It is the only remaining blacksmith shop in the county. George Jackson learned the trade from his father, George Wilson Jackson, Sr. (1879-1956), and from his grand-father, Henry Jackson (c.1830-1919), who learned it before emancipation. The younger Jackson kept blacksmithing alive in the area until the early 1970s, long after it had ceased in most other locales.

Quarrying continued in eastern Goochland County. Large quarries were re-developed at Boscobel by Luck Stone in 1930 and continue to the present. Other quarries were begun and continue in the Rockville area in the northeast corner of the county.

The New Dominion (1946-Present)

Goochland, like most of rural Virginia, saw an acceleration of the changes begun with the twentieth century. Plumbing, electricity, and telephones were increasingly available. The family farm as an institution was replaced by the subdivision or the forest, was absorbed into more profitable large farms, or survived as the homes of retired farmers and their children who were employed elsewhere. The interstate highway and residential growth in the eastern end of the county brought new commercial life to the crossroads hamlets along the northern edge of the county, many of which continue to function. By 1963, the majority of the workforce was employed in Richmond [Virginia Electric Power Co. 1963: 34]. In spite of the changes, Goochland's earnings were never strong and it remained low in the state's economic rankings for many years.

New shops along River Road near the village of Goochland (formerly Goochland Court House) began to draw shoppers away from the central, pedestrian-oriented business district of the village. Competition from the automobile and long-distance air travel led to the closing of the rail passenger stations in 1957. The loss of traffic at these railroad stops led to the loss of most of the county's railroad depots, and the stores that stood near them. Indeed, several entire villages, such as Sabot, are entirely gone. Improvement of roads and an increase in car ownership allowed shoppers to drive to Richmond more frequently. Expansion of public facilities and services was a necessary accompaniment to the social and economic changes Goochland experienced during the period, but this was accommodated in added brick buildings constructed incrementally to the rear of the court house. New schools have been built, including a new Cardwell School and a new Goochland County High School, constructed in 2002. Few buildings were identified from this period.

Throughout the county, numerous former farms have been subdivided to form housing developments mostly serving the Richmond commuter markets. The eastern end of the county has simultaneously been a prime target of the Richmond commuter housing market and a location for expensive small farms with upscale residences and horse facilities. Manakin-Sabot has become one of the Richmond area's most desirable addresses, just as it was in the antebellum days of Sabot Hill and Ben Dover. Land values have skyrocketed. Most of the large riverside farms have not been directly affected to date by subdivisions, but hills with views of the river

have been the site of exclusive developments and expensive, individually located houses. The western end of the county has seen subdivisions of disused farm and woodland tracts as well, but on a smaller scale than in the east. As development pressures increase and levels of farming shrink, the landscape of Goochland is likely to change even more than it has to date. A political movement to restrict growth has gained support in recent years.

Transportation

Transportation has changed dramatically and affected settlement patterns in the county. The principal change here was the closing of rail passenger service in 1957 and, later, the construction of Interstate 64, which runs along the northern edge of the county, causing increased commercial development at intersections and making the county more accessible to the city of Richmond. Construction of Route 288, a major highway along the eastern edge of the county, with a new James River crossing, and development of the West Creek Business Park nearby have begun new levels of commercial and industrial development in that part of the county.

Domestic Architecture

Settlement patterns after World War II did not change at first, as most residential development was minimal. Subdivisions of farms for housing began in the period after the Second World War. Although modernist design was utilized regularly for commercial and industrial buildings in some parts of Goochland County, most domestic architecture in the study area in the years after World War II remained heavily influenced by traditionalist Colonial Revival styles.

Many of the county's more important houses were in very poor repair after the Second World War. Some of these were purchased and repaired. Too many were allowed to decay and are no longer standing. Several, including the fine antebellum brick house at **Parker's Hill (037-0015)**, burned. The late eighteenth-century, frame, center-passage-plan house at Mannsville (037-0018) was allowed to decay in the 1960s. Archibald Cary Randolph's Ben Lomond (037-0087) a nearby house of similar form and date, is also gone. Oropax, the mid-eighteenth-century, gambrel-roofed, one-room, frame house built by the Bolling family and with important later additions, was torn down in 1951. Woodville (037-0122), a very substantial, one-and-one-half-story frame house from the eighteenth century vanished during the early part of the period. The very important, one-story, frame, two-room-plan house at Genito (037-0060), probably built for Joseph Watkins (d. 1805) with the date 1767 visible in the brick of the west chimney, was destroyed in 1976 after years of deterioration [Bullard (1994) 58 and Elie Weeks. "Genito." Typescript in the DHR survey files].

A number of important houses were carefully restored by well-heeled owners, many from Richmond or outside the area. After a series of owners, the antebellum brick house at **Brightly (037-0004)** was acquired by Malvern Hill Omohundro, whose care for the property made it a showplace in the courthouse area in the mid-twentieth century. Captain Francis Bowie Stoddert, an employee of Reynolds Metal Corporation, and his wife acquired **Snowden (037-0028)** in 1957 and returned it to use as a house after many years storing crops. **Clover Forest (037-0092)** went through a series of owners in the twentieth century until it was sold in 1949 to Richard and

Margarite Holson, who restored and added to the house [GCHS Magazine 5:1 (1973) 7-15]. Adolf Volcker purchased both Clover Forest and Snowden in more recent years and did more restoration work. Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Cox acquired **Rose Retreat (037-0025)** in the mid-twentieth century and have restored and maintained it. Dwight and Shirley Banks File purchased Bolling Hall (037-0002) in 1947 and restored the main house. That work has continued under the direction of the Floyd D. and Bruce C. Gottwald. James T. Gottwald has contributed a great deal to restoration in the county, including **Blythewood (037-0088)**, **Midway (037-0107)**, and **Elgin (037-0112)**. Richard Couture

A number of historically significant buildings have been acquired elsewhere and brought to Goochland, mostly in the southeastern area of the county, including a number of early houses from the city of Richmond and a number of Virginia counties. These include Unicorn Hill (037-0056), relocated from Nelson County and Chastain (037-0131), moved here from Buckingham County. Mrs. William T. Reed relocated three important historic buildings that were threatened on their original sites to the grounds of her Sabot Hill estate. These include the Skipwith Cottage (037-0125), from downtown Richmond; Lebanon (037-0126), moved from Henrico; and the Lambert Tavern (037-0127), relocated here from Fluvanna County.

Churches

As the community grew during this period, churches also expanded. New wings enlarged existing buildings and new churches replaced a few older ones. None were surveyed. A number of historically important churches were lost during this period. Dover Baptist Church (037-0049), a four-bay, frame, nave-plan church built in 1855 burned in 1951. Other churches were torn down in this period to build new ones, including Salem Baptist Church, which was founded in 1880. The first frame building of 1882 was torn down to make room for a new sanctuary in 1959 [Agee 1962: 125-143]. Few congregations could resist the temptation to add aluminum siding over weatherboard, with great loss of exterior integrity. These unfortunately altered buildings include **Hebron Presbyterian Church (037-0039)**, built in 1846, and **Smryna Baptist Church (037-5087)**, dating from 1884.

Schools

New schools were built in the 1950s at Cardwell, Central, Second Union, Goochland, and Randolph elementary schools. School consolidation took firm hold in the period after the Second World War. Twenty-three elementary schools were closed and a fleet of buses, begun in 1924, expanded to transport the students. Integration of the schools in the mid-twentieth century also transformed the number and types of schools available for many students. A new Goochland High School replaced the historic building in the past year.

Industry and Industrial Buildings

Quarrying continued in eastern Goochland County. Luck Stone became eventually the largest employer in the county. Quarries operated in the Manakin section on the James River and the Rockville areas in the northeast corner of the county.

Agriculture and Agricultural Buildings

After the Depression, small-scale farming went into decline. It was no longer practical for a small family farm to make a living from the soil, and increased mechanization reduced the workforce needed. The number employed in agriculture decreased 57% during the years from 1950 to 1963. By 1963, the Virginia Employment Commission estimated that 77% of the population was involved in non-agricultural activities. From 1954 to 1959 the total number of farms in the county declined from 741 to 558, half of which were classified as part-time. While the acreage under cultivation decreased from 21,270 acres to 18,333, the value of products increased significantly, from \$279,000 to \$338,000. Of this amount almost 74% was earned from livestock. Large-scale farming, however, recovered from the Depression-era neglect. There were eleven farms of over 1,000 acres in 1959 [Virginia Electric Power Co. 1963: 30-31]. Crops in the mid-twentieth century included corn, small grains, tobacco, alfalfa, and lepedeza for hay [Agee 1962: 192-193]. Large tracts were purchased and maintained by major owners and corporations, many new to the area or from Richmond. Dairy farming declined after the middle of the century. These open fields continue to characterize the historic landscape along the river.

Dwight and Shirley Banks File purchased the large tract at Bolling Hall (037-0002) in 1947 and, in addition to restoring the main house, developed one of the county's best farming operations. They sold to Floyd D. and Bruce C. Gottwald in 1965 [GCHS Magazine 3:1 (Spring 1971) 27-28]. The farms of **Clover Forest (037-0092)**, **Snowden (037-0028)**, and other tracts were combined in 1955 under the name Independence Operation, Inc. for the purposes of farming the rich land along the river. This was sold to James River Farms, Inc. in 1967, and finally, 2,277 acres were sold to Snowden Corporation, also owned by Floyd D. Gottwald [GCHS Magazine 3:2 (Autumn 1971) 26]. Members of the Gottwald family have done a great deal to the present day to preserve large tracts of rural Goochland, including Bolling Hall, **Blythewood (037-0088)**, and **Elgin (037-0112)**. The areas around Cardwell, Manakin, and Sabot Hill, have become extended suburbs of Richmond, but the large size of most tracts and the survival of many whole farms, has allowed the conversion of some properties to equestrian purposes.

Commerce

Large stores on the roads leading from Richmond to Goochland took business from the small stores of the county. The number of food stores in Goochland declined from sixty-five to eighteen from 1948 to 1958. While the total number of retail establishments in the county declined from one hundred to sixty-three over the same period, service businesses increased from four to nineteen [Virginia Electric Power Co. 1963: 32-33].

Increased automobile traffic brought new commercial life to the crossroads stores along the northern edge of the county, many of which, such as the double **Store at Sandy Hook (037-5113)** continue to function. Centerville has recently been absorbed into the expanding suburbs of Richmond, with new banks, stores, service stations, and other signs of the edges of a large city. Historic commercial buildings in the busy eastern end of the county, like **Harrison's Garage (037-5143)** or the **Store (037-5142)** at the intersection of Broad Street and Shallow Well roads have been given new life as garden shops or antique stores, while similar buildings in the

western section are either vacant, like the **Carter Store (037-502)** at Othma or abandoned. The Trice Brothers Store, formerly the **Hadensville School (037-5063)**, has been carefully restored and is used as the Hadensville Post Office.

One of the largest developments in the county occurred in the early 1990s, when areas along Tuckahoe Creek were laid out for office and commercial development. West Creek Business Park includes a four-hundred-acre nature preserves and a large pond.

Goochland County Historical Society

In 1968, under the leadership of Elie Weeks, Joe Scales, Mrs. Harry Briesmaster, William Bremmer, Margaret V. Henley, and others, the county's citizens organized an historical society to aid in the improvement and preservation of historic materials. The society has encouraged preservation of historical elements of the county and has published a fine magazine and a significant pictorial history. Toward a goal of promoting conservation of the county's architectural resources, citizens in the group have worked closely with local government and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources to identify strategies for achieving historic preservation goals in the community. The Goochland County Historical Society has an active library and archives at its headquarters building at the county seat.

The county's greatest strength, as always, lies in its abundant natural and historic resources. Its quiet rural landscape is sought out by visitors and new arrivals. The heritage of the county continues to be celebrated with various festivals and educational museum programs, including the popular Field Day of the Past and regular historic house tours. These events stimulate a more energetic approach to taking advantage of the county's historic and natural resources in a sustainable way.

The county retains a rural feeling and appearance, in spite of the pressures of development. Subdivision of disused farmland, road building, and commercial expansion is likely to continue at an accelerated pace unless the way cities in Virginia grow changes dramatically. The large land holdings along the river are less threatened at this time, in part due to their value as scenic properties, but development pressure may prove too great in the future.

Survey Results by Theme and Period

The following list includes multiple entries for those sites in the survey that were assigned more than one theme.

Domestic Theme: This theme relates to the homes of Goochland County residents. Contributing property types represented in the survey include modest to expensive single dwellings and multiple dwellings. Other property types that might have been included, apartment buildings and hotels, were not represented. Associated domestic landscape features included vegetable gardens, landscape plantings, walkways, staircases, wood and cast iron fences, and stone and brick retaining walls. Most of the sites in the current survey project relate to this theme. There was a total of 117 domestic properties, none of which were built as multiple dwellings.

Contributing Domestic Sites by period

| | |
|--|-----|
| European Settlement to Society (1607-1752) | 0 |
| Colony to Nation (1753-1789) | 0 |
| Early National Period (1790-1830) | 15 |
| Antebellum Period (1831-1860) | 40 |
| Civil War (1861-1865) | 0 |
| Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916) | 62 |
| World War I to World War II (1917-1945) | 6 |
| The New Dominion (1946-Present) | 0 |
| Total | 117 |

Subsistence / Agriculture Theme: Most of the land within the county boundaries is rural in character, and historically the area has supported many subsistence and production farms. This theme broadly identifies methods of procurement, processing, and storage of food. Resource types historically associated with this aspect of Goochland County's development included small family farmsteads, large farm seats, meat houses, smokehouses, granaries, silos, agricultural fields, barns, animal shelters, tool sheds, and stockyards. Typically agricultural and more urban uses mingled at the edges of the villages and still do today. Many secondary resources relate to this theme. The only property surveyed on which the principal theme was agriculture was the extraordinary frame horse barn and surrounding buildings at **Thorncliff (037-5148)**. Property connected with this theme is very vulnerable and needs additional attention and possible National Register listing.

Contributing Subsistence/ Agriculture Sites by period

| | |
|--|---|
| European Settlement to Society (1607-1752) | 0 |
| Colony to Nation (1753-1789) | 0 |
| Early National Period (1790-1830) | 0 |
| Antebellum Period (1831-1860) | 0 |
| Civil War (1861-1865) | 0 |
| Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916) | 1 |

| | |
|---|---|
| World War I to World War II (1917-1945) | 0 |
| The New Dominion (1946-Present) | 0 |
| Total | 1 |

Government / Law / Politics Theme: This theme relates primarily to political and governmental activities and to the enactment and administration of laws by which a nation, state, or other political jurisdiction is governed. Property types associated with this theme in Goochland County might include the courthouses and other government-sponsored buildings and places associated with governmental leaders. The only property identified from this theme as part of this survey project was the well-preserved **Goochland County Poorhouse (037-0022)**.

Contributing Government/ Law/ Politics Sites by period

| | |
|--|---|
| European Settlement to Society (1607-1752) | 0 |
| Colony to Nation (1753-1789) | 0 |
| Early National Period (1790-1830) | 0 |
| Antebellum Period (1831-1860) | 1 |
| Civil War (1861-1865) | 0 |
| Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916) | 0 |
| World War I to World War II (1917-1945) | 0 |
| The New Dominion (1946-Present) | 0 |
| Total | 1 |

Health Care / Medicine Theme: This theme refers to the care of the sick, elderly, and the disabled, and the promotion of health and hygiene. Property types in Goochland County associated with this theme might include medical offices. The home of an antebellum-era physician, Dr. George W. Harris, at **Brightly (037-0004)** was intensively surveyed. No other historic property associated with this theme was identified as part of the survey project.

Contributing Health Care/ Medicine Sites by period

| | |
|--|---|
| European Settlement to Society (1607-1752) | 0 |
| Colony to Nation (1753-1789) | 0 |
| Early National Period (1790-1830) | 0 |
| Antebellum Period (1831-1860) | 1 |
| Civil War (1861-1865) | 0 |
| Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916) | 0 |
| World War I to World War II (1917-1945) | 0 |
| The New Dominion (1946-Present) | 0 |
| Total | 1 |

Education Theme: Various types of schools are the primary resource types associated with this theme in Goochland County, one-room, two-room, consolidated, elementary, and secondary schools operated for the separate use of black and white students and dating from the late

nineteenth century through the modern period. Nine (9) historic properties associated with this theme were identified as part of the survey project. The most common surviving resources related to this theme is the one-story frame school dating from the second and third decades of the twentieth century, such as the small schools at **Goochland (037-5098)** and at **Hadensville (037-5063)**, or the Rosenwald-funded black school like that at **Second Union (037-5051)**.

Contributing Education Sites by period

| | |
|--|---|
| European Settlement to Society (1607-1752) | 0 |
| Colony to Nation (1753-1789) | 0 |
| Early National Period (1790-1830) | 0 |
| Antebellum Period (1831-1860) | 0 |
| Civil War (1861-1865) | 0 |
| Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916) | 5 |
| World War I to World War II (1917-1945) | 4 |
| The New Dominion (1946-Present) | 0 |
| Total | 9 |

Military / Defense Theme: The region includes a limited number of properties with above- and below-ground resources directly associated with the American Revolution and the Civil War. No related resource types were located in the county.

Contributing Military/ Defense Sites by period

| | |
|--|---|
| European Settlement to Society (1607-1752) | 0 |
| Colony to Nation (1753-1789) | 0 |
| Early National Period (1790-1830) | 0 |
| Antebellum Period (1831-1860) | 0 |
| Civil War (1861-1865) | 0 |
| Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916) | 0 |
| World War I to World War II (1917-1945) | 0 |
| The New Dominion (1946-Present) | 0 |
| Total | 0 |

Social Theme: This theme relates to social activities and institutions, the activities of charitable, fraternal, or other community organizations and places associated with broad social movements. Property types in Goochland County associated with this theme might include meeting halls and community centers. No historic properties associated with this theme were documented as part of the survey project.

Contributing Social Sites by period

| | |
|--|---|
| European Settlement to Society (1607-1752) | 0 |
| Colony to Nation (1753-1789) | 0 |
| Early National Period (1790-1830) | 0 |
| Antebellum Period (1831-1860) | 0 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Civil War (1861-1865) | 0 |
| Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916) | 0 |
| World War I to World War II (1917-1945) | 0 |
| The New Dominion (1946-Present) | 0 |
| Total | |

Recreation / Arts Theme: This theme relates to the arts and cultural activities and institutions associated with leisure time and recreation. It encompasses the activities related to the popular and the academic arts including fine arts and the performing arts, literature, recreational gatherings, entertainment and leisure activity, and broad cultural movements. Property types in Goochland County that related to this theme in historic periods might include gymnasiums, playing fields, playgrounds, and fairgrounds. No historic properties associated with this theme were documented as part of the survey project.

Contributing Recreation/ Arts Sites by period

| | |
|--|---|
| European Settlement to Society (1607-1752) | 0 |
| Colony to Nation (1753-1789) | 0 |
| Early National Period (1790-1830) | 0 |
| Antebellum Period (1831-1860) | 0 |
| Civil War (1861-1865) | 0 |
| Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916) | 0 |
| World War I to World War II (1917-1945) | 0 |
| The New Dominion (1946-Present) | 0 |
| Total | 0 |

Transportation / Communication Theme: This theme relates to the process and technology of conveying passengers, materials, and information. Property types associated with transportation and communication networks in Goochland County have historically included rail-related resources (railroads, passenger and freight stations, engine houses, trains, and bridges), road-related resources (roads, turnpikes, taverns, automobiles, bridges, service stations, and automobile dealerships), and pedestrian-related resources (sidewalks and trails). Among the properties identified in the county that relate to the theme are the early-to-mid-nineteenth-century taverns such as **Brook's Tavern (037-5109)**, **Groome's Tavern (037-5140)**, and **Haden's Tavern (037-0034)**; the unusual estate railroad station at **Thornclyff (037-5148)**, **Harrison's Garage (037-5143)**, the ca. 1932 **Briesmaster Service Station (037-5151)** and **Briesmaster Chevrolet Dealership (037-5152)** in Crozier, and numerous sites connected with the James River and Kanawha Canal located in previous survey efforts. Railroad-related resources are rare. Understanding and protection of early transportation corridors and routes are key to preserving Goochland's historic landscapes.

Contributing Transportation/ Communication Sites by period

| | |
|--|---|
| European Settlement to Society (1607-1752) | 0 |
| Colony to Nation (1753-1789) | 0 |
| Early National Period (1790-1830) | 2 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Antebellum Period (1831-1860) | 2 |
| Civil War (1861-1865) | 0 |
| Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916) | 1 |
| World War I to World War II (1917-1945) | 4 |
| The New Dominion (1946-Present) | 0 |
| Total | 9 |

Commerce / Trade Theme: This theme relates to the process of trading goods, services, and commodities. Property types in Goochland County historically associated with the theme include principally stores and banks; these resources housed various businesses, general stores, specialty stores, and the offices of professional, organizational, and financial institutions. Historically significant commercial buildings chiefly include the traditional commercial buildings in Oilville, Caledonia, Crozier, Goochland Court House, in other villages and smaller communities that housed general stores. The late nineteenth-century frame **Bowles Store (037-5114)** at Cardwell is one of the earliest stores to survive in the county. Other rural stores include the frame double **Store at Sandy Hook (037-5113)**, dating from about 1910; the two-story frame **Carter Store (037-5023)** at Othma, of c. 1920; and the one-story **Tabscott Store (037-5034)** of the same period. The second largest number of buildings identified in the study area (16) are associated with this theme:

Contributing Commerce/ Trade Sites by period

| | |
|--|----|
| European Settlement to Society (1607-1752) | 0 |
| Colony to Nation (1753-1789) | 0 |
| Early National Period (1790-1830) | 0 |
| Antebellum Period (1831-1860) | 0 |
| Civil War (1861-1865) | 0 |
| Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916) | 5 |
| World War I to World War II (1917-1945) | 11 |
| The New Dominion (1946-Present) | 0 |
| Total | 16 |

Industry / Processing / Extraction Theme: This theme explores the technology and process of managing materials, labor, and equipment to produce goods and services. Property types in the Goochland County region historically associated with this theme include quarries, mills (grist and woodworking), factories, tanneries, village shops, other small crafts and industrial sites, and mines. One historic grist mill was documented in the survey area from the antebellum era: the **Blithewood Mill (037-5089)** on the Blithewood estate. The community of houses and support buildings built for workers at the Dover Coal Company in Manakin was the only manifestation of the local rise of industrialism in the late nineteenth century and the architectural adaptations required to make it work. The site of the **Dover Coal Mining Company (037-0058)** was recorded, where coal mining had begun in the mid-eighteenth century and continued almost unabated for 130 years.

Contributing Industry/ Processing/ Extraction Sites by period

| | |
|--|---|
| European Settlement to Society (1607-1752) | 1 |
| Colony to Nation (1753-1789) | 0 |
| Early National Period (1790-1830) | 0 |
| Antebellum Period (1831-1860) | 1 |
| Civil War (1861-1865) | 0 |
| Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916) | 0 |
| World War I to World War II (1917-1945) | 0 |
| The New Dominion (1946-Present) | 0 |
| Total | 2 |

Landscape Theme: This theme explores the historic, cultural, scenic, visual, and design qualities of cultural landscapes, emphasizing the reciprocal relationships affecting the natural and the human-built environment. Contributing property types historically associated with this theme in Goochland County might include **Snowden (037-0028)**, with its spectacular use of James River viewsheds, and **Clover Forest (037-0092)** and **Mount Bernard (037-0038)** for nineteenth-century gardens with James River views, in addition to parking lots, parks, and natural features (river, stream valleys). All of the resources documented in the survey project relate in some way to this theme, as they comprise various aspects of the county's built environment as a response to the natural setting, but only Snowden, Clover Forest and Mount Bernard were singled out as especially significant.

Contributing Landscape Sites by period

| | |
|--|---|
| European Settlement to Society (1607-1752) | 0 |
| Colony to Nation (1753-1789) | 0 |
| Early National Period (1790-1830) | 2 |
| Antebellum Period (1831-1860) | 1 |
| Civil War (1861-1865) | 0 |
| Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916) | 0 |
| World War I to World War II (1917-1945) | 0 |
| The New Dominion (1946-Present) | 0 |
| Total | 3 |

Religion Theme: This theme concerns the organized system of beliefs, practices, and traditions in connection with spiritual beliefs. Property types historically associated with this theme in Goochland County include churches and church-related residences. Thirteen (13) properties associated with this theme were recorded as part of the present project: among them were those sited in rural locations, such as the 1884 **Smyrna Baptist Church (037-5087)**; **Jerusalem Baptist Church (037-5081)** of c. 1920; **Perkins Baptist Church (037-0021)** of c. 1855; **St. Paul's Episcopal Church (037-0040)** of c. 1850; and the 1846 **Hebron Presbyterian Church (037-0039)**. Those few related to the villages, such as **Grace Episcopal Church (037-0048)**, dating from 1882, took similar form. Almost all standing churches in the county utilize the rectangular nave plan, whether of brick or frame construction.

Contributing Ethnicity/ Immigration Sites by period

| | |
|--|----|
| European Settlement to Society (1607-1752) | 0 |
| Colony to Nation (1753-1789) | 0 |
| Early National Period (1790-1830) | 0 |
| Antebellum Period (1831-1860) | 3 |
| Civil War (1861-1865) | 0 |
| Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916) | 6 |
| World War I to World War II (1917-1945) | 4 |
| The New Dominion (1946-Present) | 0 |
| Total | 13 |

Settlement Patterns Theme: This theme explores the strategies for utilizing an area in response to subsistence, demographic, sociopolitical, and religious aspects of settlement patterns; and is concerned with the investigation of unknown or little known regions as well as the establishment and earliest development of new settlements or communities. Property types historically associated with this theme in Goochland County reflect the entire range of buildings, structures, districts, objects, sites and landscapes. No historic properties directly associated with this theme have been documented as part of the survey project.

Contributing Settlement Patterns Sites by period

| | |
|--|---|
| European Settlement to Society (1607-1752) | 0 |
| Colony to Nation (1753-1789) | 0 |
| Early National Period (1790-1830) | 0 |
| Antebellum Period (1831-1860) | 0 |
| Civil War (1861-1865) | 0 |
| Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916) | 0 |
| World War I to World War II (1917-1945) | 0 |
| The New Dominion (1946-Present) | 0 |
| Total | 0 |

Architecture / Landscape Architecture / Community Planning Theme: This theme explores the design values and practical arts of planning, designing, arranging, constructing, and developing buildings, structures, landscapes, towns, and cities for human use and enjoyment. Property types historically associated with Goochland County might include impermanent structures, rural vernacular buildings and structures, buildings exemplary of national styles, landscaped parks, and gardens and cemeteries. Sites identified with this theme were identified as part of the survey project include **Clover Forest (037-0092)** and **Mount Bernard (037-0038)**, which contain remains of historic terraced residential gardens, other historic gardens, such as those already documented at Tuckahoe, and the previously recorded picturesque slave complex at Dover, meant to be seen from the main house as a landscape element. In addition, the houses at **Blithewood (037-0088)** and **Elgin (037-0112)** represent the tradition of large, architecturally sophisticated houses built on major holdings by wealthy landowners. Other major houses have been previously documented, such as Tuckahoe and Ben Dover. The landscape elements of the county are among its most vulnerable assets and should be a focus of protection activities:

Contributing Architecture/ Landscape Architecture/ Community Planning Sites by period

| | |
|--|---|
| European Settlement to Society (1607-1752) | 0 |
| Colony to Nation (1753-1789) | 0 |
| Early National Period (1790-1830) | 2 |
| Antebellum Period (1831-1860) | 2 |
| Civil War (1861-1865) | 0 |
| Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916) | 0 |
| World War I to World War II (1917-1945) | 0 |
| The New Dominion (1946-Present) | 0 |
| Total | 4 |

Technology / Engineering Theme: This theme relates primarily to the utilization of technology as a society adapts to its physical, biological, and cultural environments. All resource types may contribute to the understanding of this theme. It also involves the practical application of scientific principles to design, construct, and operate equipment, machinery, and structures to serve human needs. Related property types in Goochland County might include stone, wood, metal, and concrete bridges, highways, canal locks, bridges, and other structures, other transportation-related works, and various large-scale or industrial structures, engines, and machinery. No historic properties associated with this theme were documented in the survey area as part of this effort, although some, particularly bridges, have been recorded in previous DOT-sponsored work.

Contributing Technology/ Engineering Sites by period

| | |
|--|---|
| European Settlement to Society (1607-1752) | 0 |
| Colony to Nation (1753-1789) | 0 |
| Early National Period (1790-1830) | 0 |
| Antebellum Period (1831-1860) | 0 |
| Civil War (1861-1865) | 0 |
| Reconstruction and Growth (1866-1916) | 0 |
| World War I to World War II (1917-1945) | 0 |
| The New Dominion (1946-Present) | 0 |
| Total | 0 |

RESEARCH DESIGN

Introduction

This historic architecture survey was conducted from Spring of 2003 to Fall of the same year to identify and document approximately one hundred and fifty (150) properties in Goochland County to the reconnaissance level and twenty-five (25) to the intensive level. When completed the survey comprised a total of one hundred and seventy-nine new resources and resurveys of thirty-four previously identified sites or structures.

Methodology

Fieldwork, which involved vehicular and pedestrian reconnaissance of the county and the villages within it, was preceded by reviews of primary and secondary sources in order to identify historic building types and individual building histories. All properties were documented to the reconnaissance level according to DHR standards. For each of the surveyed properties, the contractor took 35mm black and white photographs, noted exterior architectural features, stated potential significance, and prepared a sketch plan of the site. If owners or other informants were available, Worsham gathered limited historic background on the properties. Where possible, interiors were accessed with the occupants' permission (a sketch of the floor plan was prepared for those properties). Extensive historic research and oral history interviews supplemented the fieldwork to provide contextual information on many of the intensively surveyed properties.

Following field recording efforts, processing of materials and preparation of site files was begun. Site information was recorded in DHR's information DSS database. Contemporaneous with completion of data entry, the final report, with recommendations for future survey, register, and planning activities, was prepared. It includes an historic overview of the county's architectural development, and brief discussions of eighteen DHR-defined historic themes with descriptions of relevant property types and lists of associated properties. Appendices include DSS-generated alphabetical and numerical inventories of surveyed properties.

Printouts of the computerized survey files have been placed in acid-free envelopes along with original photographs and other materials. The original files and copies of the survey report are stored in the DHR Archives in Richmond, Virginia. Additional photocopies of the survey files and report will be provided to the county. Copies of the report also will be available in the library of the Goochland County Historical Society.

Expected Results

The investigators anticipated the findings detailed below in part from a wide familiarity with the region from numerous survey projects and from preliminary historic research.

SURVEY FINDINGS

One hundred and seventy-nine historic resources were surveyed in Goochland County as part of this project, which brings the total number of surveyed sites in Goochland County to approximately 322 (excluding missing files).

There are areas along Broad Street Road and River Road that are targeted as areas of commercial and industrial growth where historic resources would be affected by future development. The survey information, which includes a statement of potential significance, should be consulted in future planning efforts for these areas in particular.

The survey produced results indicating a significant survival rate of important resources, chiefly dwellings and commercial buildings related to the life of the county in the years before and after the Civil War as an important agricultural region. It is expected that commercial and residential development will continue unabated in rural areas for the foreseeable future. Under the present planning and zoning system there will undoubtedly be erosion of the quality and number of surveyed commercial buildings and dwellings. Rural landscapes can be expected to deteriorate throughout the county. The most threatened areas will be in the eastern and central sections of the county. Large tracts in the area around Three Square, and most areas along the river may be less threatened due either to the remote location or to the scenic value of the landscape to their owners.

EVALUATION

The buildings surveyed were selected based on a need for representation across all relevant time periods and themes as identified by the Department of Historic Resources. Each property was evaluated against defined historic contexts, registration criteria, and periods and areas of significance.

Potential Historic Designation

The Virginia Landmarks Register provides for the recognition of significant state historic landmarks and for the review of effects that state-funded or permitted projects might have on registered landmarks. Occasionally, state funding is available to properties listed on or eligible for the Virginia Landmarks Register. State tax credits have recently become available for rehabilitation of residential and income-producing properties.

The National Register of Historic Places is a federal designation that honors a property by recognizing its importance to its community, state or the Nation. Owners of listed property may be able to obtain Federal historic preservation funding, when funds are available. In addition, Federal investment tax credits for rehabilitation and other provisions may apply. Federal agencies whose projects affect a listed or eligible property must consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to try and minimize any harmful effects of the project upon the historic property.

Eligibility Standards

The National Park Service has developed a set of standards, the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, by which properties nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are evaluated. These criteria are set forth in National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. In order to qualify for listing on the National Register, a property or district must be determined to be significant through its association with an important historic context and it must retain its historic integrity.

Significance

In order for a property or district to be considered for National Register listing, it must be shown to be significant for one or more of the four NRHP Criteria for Evaluation. Significance of a property or district is determined through its association with an important historic context (historical pattern). Historic contexts relate to the eighteen historic themes developed by DHR: domestic, subsistence/agriculture, government/law/political, health care/medicine, education, military/defense, religion, social, recreation and the arts, transportation/communication, commerce/trade, industry/processing/extraction, landscape, funerary, ethnicity/immigration, settlement patterns, architecture/landscape architecture/community planning, and technology/engineering. Properties/districts can be determined to be significant within more than one historic context. It can also be deemed significant on one or more geographic level (i.e. local, state, or national).

The criteria describe how properties/districts are significant for their association with important events or persons (Criterion A and B), for their importance in design or construction (Criterion C), or for their information potential (Criterion D) (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1991). The following is a brief description of each of the four NRHP Criteria for Evaluation (from National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the N. R. Criteria for Evaluation):

Criterion A: Event

Properties can be eligible for the National Register if they are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Types of Events

A specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history.
A pattern of events or a historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or the nation.

Association of the Property with the Event

The property must be documented to have existed at the time of the event or pattern of events and to have been associated with those events. A property is not eligible if its associations are speculative.

Significance of the Association

Mere association with historic events or trends is not enough, in and of itself, to qualify under Criterion A. The property's specific association must be considered important as well.

Criterion B: Person

Properties may be eligible for the National Register if they are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Significance of the Individual

The persons associated with the property must be individually significant within an historic context. A property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group. It must be shown that the person gained importance within his or her profession or group.

Association with the Property

Properties eligible under Criterion B are usually those associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he or she achieved significance. The individual's association with the property must be documented. Speculative associations are not acceptable. Properties associated with living persons are usually not eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

Criterion C: Design/Construction

Properties may be eligible for the National Register if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Resources that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, districts, are defined within the context of this criterion. Districts must be a unified entity and possess a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1991:5).

Distinctive Characteristics of Types, Periods, and Methods of Construction

To be eligible under this portion of the criterion, a property must clearly illustrate, through "distinctive characteristics," the following:

- The pattern of features common to a particular class of resources,
- The individuality or variation of features that occurs within the class,
- The evolution of that class, or the transition between classes of resources.

Work of a Master

A master is a figure of generally recognized greatness in a field, a known craftsman of consummate skill, or an anonymous craftsman whose work is distinguishable from others by its characteristic style and quality. The property must express a particular phase in the development of the master's career, an aspect of his or her work, or a particular idea or theme in his or her craft. A property is not eligible as the work of a master, however, simply because it was designed by a prominent architect.

Properties Possessing High Artistic Values

High artistic values may be expressed in many ways, including areas as diverse as community design or planning, engineering, and sculpture. A property is eligible for its high artistic values if it so fully articulates a particular concept of design that it expresses an aesthetic ideal. A property is not eligible, however, if it does not express aesthetic ideals or design concepts more fully than other properties of its type.

Criterion D: Information Potential

Properties may be eligible for the National Register if they have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Archeological Sites

Criterion D most commonly applies to properties that contain or are likely to contain information bearing on an important archeological research question.

Buildings, Structures, and Objects

Criterion D can also apply to buildings, structures, and objects that contain important information. In order for these types of properties to be eligible under Criterion D, they themselves must be, or must have been, the principal source of the important information.

Integrity

Integrity is the ability of a property or district to convey its significance. To be listed in the National Register of Historic Places, a property/district must not only be shown to be significant under the National Register Criteria, but it also must have integrity. The National Register Criteria recognizes seven aspects that define integrity. The aspects are: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1991). The following is a brief description of each of the seven aspects of integrity (excerpted from National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criterion for Evaluation):

Location- the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.

Design- the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. It results from conscious decisions made during the original conception and planning of a property (or its significant alteration) and applies to activities as diverse as community planning, engineering, architecture, and landscape architecture. Design includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials.

Setting- the physical environment of a historic property. Setting refers to the character of the place in which the property played its historical role.

It involves how, not just where, the property is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and open space.

Materials- the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form an historic property.

Workmanship- the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

Feeling- a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular time period.

Association- the direct link between an important historic event or person and an historic property.

Properties Eligible for National Register Listing

As a part of the survey, twenty-five properties were selected to be surveyed on an intensive level. Some of these were thought to be potentially eligible for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. The intensive level survey includes a statement of significance that includes an evaluation, a discussion of the properties integrity as well as recommended boundaries for the property. At the conclusion of the project, the following properties were presented for review to the DHR National Register Evaluation Team and determined eligible for listing on the National Register.

The following buildings and districts will be presented for determination of eligibility for listing on the National Register by the DHR Staff Evaluation Team. These are only sites visited by the surveyors and do not include some important properties that had already been well documented, even if they were thought to be potentially eligible.

Individual properties

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

| Survey # | Intensive | NAME | USGS MAP | DATE |
|----------|-----------|--|--------------|--------------|
| 037-0004 | I | Brightly (done as intensive) | Goochland | c. 1851 |
| 037-0021 | R | Perkins Baptist Church (done as recon) | Caledonia | c. 1855 |
| 037-0022 | I | Poor House (done as intensive) | Perkinsville | 1835 |
| 037-0024 | R | Reed Marsh (done as recon) | Goochland | c. 1850 |
| 037-0034 | R | Wisteria Hall (Haden Tavern) (done as recon) | South Anna | c. 1840 |
| 037-0048 | R | Grace Episcopal Church | Goochland | 1876 |
| 037-0066 | I | Loch Lomond | Perkinsville | c. 1790 |
| 037-0076 | I | Oak Grove (Edwin DuVal Ho) | Midlothian | c. 1850 |
| 037-0088 | I | Blithewood | Goochland | c. 1850s |
| 037-0092 | I | Clover Forest (done as intensive) | Cartersville | c. 1800-1830 |
| 037-0109 | I | Mitchell, Rufus House (done as intensive) | Perkinsville | c. 1897 |
| 037-0112 | R | Elgin (done as recon) | Cartersville | c. 1855 |
| 037-0115 | I | Pocahontas (done as intensive) | Goochland | c. 1855 |
| 037-0122 | I | Woodville (done as intensive) | South Anna | c. 1855 |
| 037-5021 | I | Ware-Haden-Scales House (Fifeville Farm) | South Anna | c. 1912 |
| 037-5034 | R | Tabscott Store (SW corner Tabscott & Shannon Hill) | Caledonia | c. 1920 |
| 037-5047 | R | Ebenezer Baptist Church (5011 St. Pauls Ch Rd) | Cartersville | 1942 |
| 037-5049 | R | Elk Hill Baptist Church (E side Elk Hill Rd S of Rt 6) | Cartersville | c. 1914 |
| 037-5062 | I | Old Trice Store | Caledonia | c. 1870 |
| 037-5064 | I | Mitchell House (Boxwood Manor) | South Anna | c. 1820 |
| 037-5082 | R | Friendship Rest | Hylas | c. 1810 |
| 037-5089 | R | Blithewood Mill (1920 Jackson Shop Rd) | Goochland | c. 1850 |
| 037-5097 | R | Martin-Mealy House (2509 Dogtown Road) | Goochland | c. 1850 |
| 037-5114 | R | Bowles Store | Perkinsville | c. 1870 |
| 037-5136 | I | Jewel Payne House | South Anna | c. 1890 |
| 037-5138 | R | First Baptist Church - Manakin | Midlothian | 1922 |
| 037-5140 | I | Groome's Tavern | Ferncliff | c. 1820 |
| 037-5148 | R | Thornciff | Perkinsville | c. 1890 |

Multiple Listing

Proposed Goochland County Educational Thematic District

A theme based around education for both black and white children in the early twentieth century could be developed around the large number of schools that survive.

| | | | | |
|----------|---|---|--------------|---------|
| 037-5016 | R | First Union Colored School | Perkinsville | c. 1920 |
| 037-5024 | R | Othma School | South Anna | c. 1910 |
| 037-5027 | R | Caledonia School | Caledonia | c. 1930 |
| 037-5051 | R | Second Union Colored School | Caledonia | c. 1920 |
| 037-5056 | R | Chapel Hill School (Chapel Hill Road at Rt 6) | Goochland | c. 1900 |
| 037-5063 | I | Hadensville School | South Anna | c. 1910 |
| 037-5098 | R | Goochland School (done as recon) | Goochland | c. 1900 |
| 037-5132 | R | School at Ransone Rd. and River Road | Cartersville | c. 1910 |
| 037-5137 | R | Goochland High School Home Economics Building | Goochland | c. 1940 |

Historic Districts

037-5161 Proposed Crozier Historic District Perkinsville

The crossroads village of Crozier contains several fine commercial and transportation-related buildings from the early twentieth century, including a well-preserved bungalow and an architecturally sophisticated service station.

| | | | | |
|----------|---|---------------------------------------|--------------|---------|
| 037-5150 | R | Briesmaster Store | Perkinsville | c. 1910 |
| 037-5151 | R | Briesmaster Service Station | Perkinsville | c. 1932 |
| 037-5152 | R | Briesmaster Chevrolet Dealership | Perkinsville | c. 1932 |
| 037-5153 | R | Frame Bungalow (1550 River Road West) | Perkinsville | c. 1925 |

037-5160 Proposed Fleming's Park Rural Historic District Cartersville

Charles Fleming of New Kent County patented more than two thousand acres along the James River, from Rock Castle to Elk Island. The land along the river, including Bolling Island, is some of the county's most fertile and the upland country inland is open and rolling with a number of important houses and intact large acreage and spectacular views across the river. Included in the proposed boundaries would be several surveyed sites, one of which is listed above:

| | | | | |
|----------|--|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 037-0092 | | Clover Forest (done as intensive) | Cartersville | c. 1800-1830 |
| 037-0028 | | Snowdon (done as recon) | Cartersville | c. 1850 |
| 037-5100 | | Clover Forest Granary | Cartersville | c. 1800 |
| 037-5102 | | Snowden Overseer's House | Cartersville | c. 1850 |

Other buildings which might be individually listed were not surveyed as part of this project.

These include:

| | | | | |
|----------|--|-------------------------|--------------|---------|
| 037-0007 | | Dover Steam Mill | Perkinsville | c. 1853 |
| 037-0129 | | Roysters (Locust Grove) | Perkinsville | c. 1768 |

PRESERVATION PLANNING

This section of the report presents recommendations for future preservation efforts in Goochland County. It outlines many of the preservation programs and mechanisms that are available to the county for protection of the full range of its historic resources. Those historic resources include not only standing structures, but also the rural landscapes that form the settings for them whether they are individual dwellings or other building types, communities, industrial resources or farms.

The county's overall planning efforts can be enhanced through judicious use of the preservation programs and legal protections available at the national, state and local levels. As with any undertaking, the success of a local preservation program depends on the interest and commitment of local citizens. Their input and involvement should be actively solicited and encouraged in every aspect of development of a Goochland County historic preservation program.

Throughout its history, Goochland has served as an agricultural support area for the nearby city of Richmond. Major farms along the river have attracted wealthy landholders, often based in the city, to build architecturally significant houses and plantation complexes. Architectural and social patterns in the county have always been affected by transportation corridors connecting Richmond with other places such as historic trails and roads to the west, the James River and Kanawha Canal, the railroad that took the canal's place, and the modern interstate highway that defines the northern edge of the county.

Goochland has, for several decades, experienced significant urban and suburban growth in response to westward expansion from the city of Richmond. The county's historic landscapes and agricultural land uses are under threat from unchecked commercial and residential development. Despite this trend, unspoiled, rural, agricultural land remains undeveloped in the county. Its pristine rural character distinguishes Goochland from most other counties surrounding the city of Richmond. The county's rural landscapes, open spaces, and notable view sheds, its crossroads communities and older roads are as much a part of its legacy and its historic resources as are the county's dwellings, churches, schools, or industrial, transportation, and commercial resources, and are as worthy of preservation and protection as are the standing structures from the county's past. This report offers a base of information for use in planning for the preservation of the full range of the county's historic resources and the retention of its character and quality of life as the county grows and responds to proposals for development and change.

Survey and Documentation Efforts

The 2003 architectural survey was the first professional survey of standing structures in Goochland County and one-hundred-seventy-nine properties were surveyed as part of this work. However, there remain other historic resources, fifty years of age or older, within the county that should also be surveyed. The county should commit itself to an ongoing survey effort to identify and document the complete range of property types and those that represent all of Goochland's

historic themes and time periods. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources assists local governments in identifying historic properties through survey efforts with state technical assistance and funding, both of which should be pursued, when appropriate to expand the county's record of its historic resources.

In addition, it is recommended that more intensive surveys of buildings noted as important in the County's history and architectural history be undertaken for the purpose of educating owners about good stewardship, providing information for owners and scholars about history and architectural history in Goochland, educating students and citizens about their heritage and its preservation, and expanding the county's list of resources on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. The registers are the state's and the nation's lists of properties worthy of preservation by reason of their historical, architectural, archaeological, engineering or other cultural significance. Listing in the registers is honorific and provides no lasting protection for properties listed.

Listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places

Goochland County presently has sixteen (16) individual properties and one historic district listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. Several more historic districts are proposed for further study in this report and a list of properties potentially eligible for listing in the National Register is also herein provided. Owners should be encouraged to work toward the nomination and listing of those properties.

The Department of Historic Resources offers help to property owners and localities who pursue the listing of historic properties in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. The county and the historical society may wish to call on the Department to schedule and host a workshop for property owners that would explain the register criteria and nomination process and offer guidance on how to get properties listed in the registers.

State Preservation Incentive Programs

Since registered property owners may be eligible for participation in the **state and/or federal rehabilitation tax credit programs**, county officials may want to be familiar with the benefits of those programs and may wish to ask the Department of Historic Resources to present workshops outlining how property owners may make use of them. The credits allow owners of eligible properties with qualifying rehabilitation expenditures to take a percentage of their rehabilitation expenditures as a credit against state and/or federal income taxes owed.

Goochland property owners should also be encouraged to take part in the **Department's easement program**. Designed to protect properties listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places, an historic preservation easement is an agreement, set forth in a legal document, that allows the donor to retain ownership and possession of an historic landmark, while granting to another entity – such as the Commonwealth - the authority to protect its historic, architectural, and archaeological features. The Department's Board of Historic Resources holds more than 300 easements in one of the oldest and most successful

programs in the country. Such easements contain covenants that obligate the owner to refrain from actions that are incompatible with the preservation of the landmark and are perpetual. This means that they pass with the title to the land, and bind all subsequent owners. Historic buildings as well as open space and agricultural land can be protected by an easement.

THREATS TO HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Goochland County's rural landscape, punctuated with historic houses and numerous churches, stores, and schools, is one of its most important historic resources. Today, as a result of unconsidered development both residential and commercial, many of the county's historic resources and open spaces can be considered threatened with destruction. Outside the county's regular land development regulations, there are no special procedures or reviews that require regular retention of open space or property maintenance or that discourage demolition or the kind of inappropriate alterations that can destroy the character of historic properties. In eastern Goochland, intersections are being swallowed up in commercial growth. Along roads throughout the entire county, uncoordinated residential and commercial development of formerly agricultural land is leaving its mark as visual blight and congestion. The scale and form of new residential and commercial development can affect or destroy the appearance and integrity of the county's historic landscapes. Preservation planning efforts can help to improve the rate of survival of historic buildings and landscapes.

Threats to the county's historic properties include:

- Potential development (residential and commercial) of rural land and the loss of agricultural landscapes and open spaces;
- Uncertain future of many properties (held by elderly, absentee, or multiple owners);
- Lack of maintenance or maintenance deferred for long periods of time;
- Sale of buildings for removal to other jurisdictions;
- VDOT road proposals and other infrastructure modifications; and
- Uninformed owners who do not realize the value of their properties or the availability of tax credits and/or technical assistance programs to maintain or improve them.

Addressing these threats will require public consensus, county action and partnership efforts between the Department and county officials. Of the various State and Federal programs that can be used to address some of these threats, one of the most important is the State and Federal environmental review program, under which the Department of Historic Resources reviews the potential effects of Federal- and state-funded projects, such as road construction, on historic properties. Other threats are best addressed with planning at the local level and are discussed in the following section.

PRESERVATION PLANNING RECOMMENDATIONS

County officials are urged to develop and apply creative solutions to prevent further loss of Goochland's historic resources including its agricultural landscapes and open spaces to avoid a diminished overall quality of life that the destruction or unsympathetic treatment of this legacy would produce. It is recommended that the county explore creative planning concepts such as overlay zoning for collections of historic districts, landscapes and open spaces; development that retains open land or green space within a development; and the principles developed in recent decades under the name of the "New Urbanism" that include residential and commercial uses in village-like clusters with open space reserved for parks.

The aim of these approaches is to avoid the patterns of disordered landscape typical of counties undergoing rapid change from a principally agricultural to an overwhelmingly industrial and suburban environment. In addition, public education programs, improved coordination with other bodies (VDOT, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Goochland County Public Works, Tax Assessor's office, and building inspectors), ongoing survey and planning programs (including continued survey of historic resources and listing of properties in the Virginia and National register), preparation of a preservation plan for the entire county, local historic ordinances for historic districts, incentive programs, and participation in the state's open-space and/or historic property easement program—all could be used to strengthen protection for historic properties and rural landscapes.

Evaluate County's Base Zoning Ordinance

Goochland County's base zoning ordinance should be evaluated and revised or developed as needed to direct and encourage appropriate growth and development patterns and to eliminate provisions that are in conflict with the goals of historic preservation and retention of open space and agricultural landscapes.

Provide for Historic Overlay Zoning

The *Code of Virginia*, in §15.2-2306, allows local governments to adopt an ordinance setting forth the historic landmarks in the community that have an important historic, architectural, archaeological or cultural interest and to appoint an architectural review board (or preservation commission, etc.) to administer the ordinance. The resources protected as "historic districts" by ordinances of this type can include collections of buildings, archaeological sites, cultural areas, open spaces and landscapes, battlefields, individual properties, or routes of tourist access to historic sites. A local historic district overlay ordinance can encourage the retention and reuse of historic buildings, structures, communities and open spaces to protect the full range of historic resources in the county while at the same time helping to manage the type and size of new development to meet citizen needs and provide for economic growth.

Loudoun County administers diverse historic districts under its Historic District Ordinance, including the 10,000-acre rural Goose Creek Historic District totaling over 250 properties encompassing a small village as well as farmland and rural residential lots. The ability of Loudoun County's historic district ordinance to provide models for Goochland County should be studied.

Historic district ordinances in general typically include provisions that no building or structure shall be erected, reconstructed, altered or restored within a historic district unless approved by a review board as being compatible with the historic landmarks, buildings or structures within the district. These ordinances generally also provide that no building or structure within the district can be demolished or moved until such action is approved by the review board or, on appeal, by the governing body. It is these local protections, rather than listing in the state and national registers, that help to insure the preservation of historic properties.

Historic district ordinances can be an effective way to manage commercial and residential development and other changes within historic districts. Many localities in the metropolitan Richmond area (the City of Richmond, Hanover, Henrico and Chesterfield Counties) and over 60 other communities in Virginia have adopted local historic overlay zoning to protect those properties and districts that are associated with the locality's history and development, with its architecture and archaeology, and with significant individuals in the locality's past.

Virginia's enabling legislation also makes provision for protecting parcels of land contiguous to streets or highways that are significant routes of tourist access to a locality or to designated historic buildings or districts. In that way the community can ensure that new development along well traveled roads to tourism sites will be sympathetic to the character of the historic sites or districts.

Ordinances, by providing for architectural management of residential and commercial development, can also help to stabilize and improve values of properties within a historic district, and can help protect and enhance the county's attractiveness to residents and visitors. The county should consider adopting zoning regulations that would provide for the establishment of historic overlay ordinances that would protect specific historic properties, landscapes and open spaces so as to preserve not only these historic resources, but also the quality of life afforded by their existence. Overlay zoning districts overlap existing zoning districts. The regulations should be consistent with the county's master plan, good planning principles, and reasonable economic expectations.

Provide Protection for Landscapes and Open Spaces

Goochland's rural or agricultural landscapes are historic resources that are also in need of protection and guided development. Such landscapes might include the areas around Crozier, Cardwell, Caledonia, George's Tavern, and Hadensville and the river landscapes along visually important sections of the James River, from the Byrd Creek area to the areas of Pemberton, Maidens and Sabot. These areas form the object of river views from the high ground along the

River Road and from historic properties located there. They also continue to contain some of the county's best agricultural land, carefully cultivated, protected and accumulated by landowners throughout Goochland's history.

The county is encouraged to take other actions to protect scenic views and vistas that are a sense of community pride and that add to the county's quality of life. Such actions include: controlling size, height and number of outdoor signs; prohibiting construction of billboards; co-locating or disguising cellular communications towers; discouraging ridge-top development; placing utility wires underground; placing conservation easements on scenic properties; developing design guidelines for chain stores and franchises and signs; and designating roads as Virginia Scenic Byways.

Other types of development and zoning that could be explored include:

Mandatory Open-Space Requirements: Under this type of development, a specified percentage of land parcels within a development must be kept undeveloped. Fauquier County requires that 85% of tracts in rural areas must be retained in permanent open space when development occurs.

Open Space Design: Design of this type preserves more than one-half of the development as open space so that the dwellings are surrounded by open space. The county is encouraged to change its zoning ordinances to permit and support this type of development. Requiring significant open space as a precondition for achieving full density, officials can encourage conservation subdivision design.

Traditional Neighborhood Development: This type of development includes parks and open spaces for the residents of the development. The architecture used for the dwellings reflects that found in the community or the region and includes compatible non-residential uses including schools and neighborhood retail establishments.

Large-Lot Zoning: This type of zoning establishes a low ratio of dwelling units to parcel size, i.e. 1 house per 10, 20 or 50 acres. The typical lot size in Virginia is two to ten acres, which does little to preserve countryside, since it scatters development and eats up the landscape and separates neighborhoods and destroys a sense of community. Large-lot subdivision *can* reduce the costs of public services and save open space if the lots are big enough to protect rural uses. In Rappahannock County, the ratio is 1 house per 25 acres and in Essex and Albemarle counties the ratio is 1 house per 20 acres in certain areas. Clarke County has placed a maximum lot size for a dwelling placed on prime farmland.

Sliding Scale Zoning: This type of zoning attempts to concentrate development in certain areas by placing different restrictions on land depending on the size of the parcel. As parcel size increases, the number of dwelling units allowed in relation to the total area decreases. This protects the right to add dwelling units to smaller parcels while forestalling large-scale dense development on rural tracts. Clarke County uses this type of zoning.

Development Service Districts: Under this type of zoning, the county maps in advance areas where responsibility for providing infrastructure will be accepted. In Frederick County, Virginia, boundaries have been established beyond which water and sewer services may not be extended. Targeting growth in and around development service districts can help prevent uncontrolled sprawling development in other areas of the county.

Prioritize Corridors, Intersections, Commercial Areas

It is strongly recommended that the County use information from this survey to prioritize transportation corridors, prominent and historic intersections and crossroads commercial areas and work with VDOT to implement alternatives to road widening where appropriate. The concepts of traffic calming may have relevance and should be explored.

Recent proposals by county planners include providing protection for village centers and entrance corridors through the use of overlay zoning. Village center protection would be applied to the communities of Oilville and Goochland. The county may wish to consider that type of protection for other communities such as Hadensville, Crozier, and Gum Spring. In addition, the county may wish to consider whether an ordinance that more closely resembles an effective historic district ordinance is more appropriate for the courthouse area. The Department of Historic Resources can be consulted for assistance with the development of a historic district ordinance that would be an effective tool for preservation planning.

The entrance corridor proposal includes the fast-growth areas around the intersections of River Road West and Cheney's Creek, Bulldog Way and Route 522, and Fairgrounds Road and Maiden's Road. These corridors could be extended to include other historic roadways, such as longer sections of Sandy Hook Road, River Road and Broad Street Road, not currently under similar pressures but threatened by visual blight. Each of these areas still provides a sense of rural openness and historic agricultural usage that typifies the best of Goochland's rural traditions and the county should consider provisions that would protect these characteristics.

Appoint an Architectural Review Board

An architectural review board, preservation commission, or design review committee (different names are used by different localities) to administer historic district ordinances could be set up for the entire county, for each proposed entrance corridor landscape or village center districts, and/or for current and proposed individual districts. Such a body could take the lead to develop, print and disseminate design review standards for rehabilitation work and new construction, including landscaping, parking, signage, lighting, setbacks, and architectural work. The design standards would be based on regional architectural materials, forms, and design traditions as represented in the buildings surveyed and described in this report so that new buildings would harmonize in materials, scale, and siting with existing structures and so that repair and alterations of historic buildings would be consistent with their character and surroundings.

The Department of Historic Resources has worked with a number of communities on the development of design guidelines and can provide assistance on this type of work. Design guidelines should be substantially consistent with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*. These standards are those that the Department of Historic Resources and the National Park Service use in all aspects of historic rehabilitation work, including those done under the state and federal tax credit programs.

A local historic district overlay ordinance can encourage the retention and reuse of historic structures and can help to manage the type and size of new development to meet citizen needs and provide for economic growth, while at the same time protecting the full range of historic resources in Goochland County.

Implement a Preservation Plan

The County's formal commitment to historic preservation could be presented in a county preservation plan that would identify the community's concerns about its historic resources and outline strategies for accomplishing preservation goals and objectives. A preservation plan should integrate planning for historic preservation into the planning for other larger community goals such as improved roads, economic development, heritage tourism, education, conservation and other community development efforts. A preservation plan would make use of and build on the findings of this and future surveys of the county's historic resources.

To be effective and legitimate, a preservation plan should be based on considerable citizen involvement from the beginning so as to represent a consensus on the preservation issues facing the county. Then, it is the task of elected officials working with citizens to translate those community issues into general policies and regulations to govern how historic preservation will be accomplished with respect to other community goals.

The development of such a plan will involve extensive participation and collaboration between the county and local preservation advocates; owners of historic properties; the Planning District Commission; and other interested citizens, business interests, preservationists, and planners.

The preservation planning process should be inclusive and comprehensive in nature, should integrate the findings of this and future survey efforts into the policy-making procedures of the county, and should meet state and national standards for historic preservation as well as the needs of the community.

Survey data from this and other historic resources surveys can be utilized as a means for the community to identify opportunities for conservation of the essential elements that give the Goochland County its historic rural character, to reduce potential conflicts between preservation and development forces, and to resolve any such disputes in an orderly and productive manner. Resources over 50 years of age identified in this and earlier survey efforts should be placed on a layer for GIS purposes.

Provide for Land Conservation

Various Virginia localities have adopted programs that provide for conservation of open lands. Several of those may provide models for Goochland County.

The County could consider the establishment of a **green line** (like that used in the City of Virginia Beach) as a development boundary that would protect the richest agricultural land, historically significant land, and/or areas of strong archaeological potential from development.

The County should consider the adoption of a program that would permit the **purchase or transfer of development rights** to conserve open space or preserve farmland and protect these areas from development. Under this type of program, development rights would be transferred from an area where open land is to be preserved to an area proposed for additional growth. Such policies can help to combat sprawl by promoting more efficient development on less land.

It is also recommended that the County, in cooperation with the Goochland County Historical Society and the Department of Historic Resources, undertake an **archaeological assessment** that will identify areas of high, medium and low probability for archaeological significance and use the assessment and related GIS map layers to locate developments in areas that do not have high archaeological significance.

Establish Rural Historic Districts

In many places, Goochland County's rural landscape and settlement patterns have remained relatively unchanged, particularly in the inland areas east and west of Goochland Courthouse, along the James River, and in the more remote areas of the county. The visual sense of these areas is primarily expressed in their historic landscapes. Establishment of local rural historic districts using the historic overlay ordinance could help to preserve the traditional character of the county with its unique landscape and resources types for the enjoyment of current and future residents.

The proposed Fleming's Park Rural Historic District (037-5160) in the Clover Forest-Snowden area, as suggested in this report, is one such rural district that should be considered for protection with local measures. Other rural landscapes that should be considered eligible for local protective measures can be found in the large farms in the areas of Elk Island, Dungeness, Bolling Hall, Sabot, and perhaps in the developing areas around Cardwell and Dogtown. A local rural historic district based around the resources associated with the historic gold mining activities around Caledonia in the west could help to preserve an unusual aspect of the county's history.

Establish Local Incentives to Recognize and Reward Good Preservation

The County should consider working with the Goochland County Historical Society, the Department of Historic Resources, local businesses and industries, as appropriate, to develop local incentive programs to encourage preservation of historic resources and to call attention to and celebrate the careful stewardship of historic resources.

Many localities in Virginia have adopted a **real estate tax abatement program**. Under such a program tax assessments for property owners who rehabilitate qualifying property receive a partial exemption from taxation for a specific period of time on properties of a qualifying age that have been rehabilitated so as to increase their assessed value by a required percentage. The City of Richmond has such a program.

The County should also consider the establishment of a **property acquisition arm** of the local historical society. The role of this entity would be to purchase property threatened by deterioration, for example, apply restrictive covenants to prevent its demolition, and sell it to an interested individual for rehabilitation and reuse.

Many local historical societies, with the involvement of the local government, sponsor **preservation awards** to highlight individuals, public bodies, and businesses that have provided good stewardship for historic resources. The county may want to work with the historical society to consider the benefits of such a program.

Provide for Tourism and Economic Vitality

The county and the historical society should recognize the potential for tourism that historical resources create in a locality. The protection and preservation of local historic properties, districts, and open space should be seen as central to the county's heritage tourism efforts and as a key component of economic growth. The preservation of historic buildings and districts attracts tourists and new businesses, and can create new jobs, resulting in economic benefits for a community. The message of the economic benefits of historic preservation should be clearly expressed in the county's preservation planning programs and publications.

Promote Public Education

The County should actively promote Goochland County's history through educational efforts, both in the public and private schools, and also to adult residents and visitors through activities by the historical society and other heritage stewardship institutions.

School officials should encourage preparation of an updated local history curriculum that incorporates information available through DHR and the community's historic preservation groups. This survey report and nominations to the National Register for Goochland's historic resources can also be consulted for the information they provide to illuminate aspects of the county's history. And, the value of the architectural and historical resources that populate the county should themselves also be recognized and incorporated in educational efforts: An

appreciation of the architectural and historic resources within the county is essential to the proper and successful stewardship of these resources and the heritage they represent.

Teachers in the county should be encouraged to use local resources for field trips and to consider development of an educational curriculum to take advantage of the history and architecture associated with local resources. Developing a curriculum, single lesson plans or learning activities that meet the Standards Of Learning for subjects taught in the public schools, particularly history and social studies, might also make them attractive to teachers in other parts of Virginia, not only those in Goochland County.

The Goochland County Historical Society might consider promoting the Teaching with Historic Places lesson plan framework (available from VDHR and on line from the National Park Service) to develop other lesson plans tied to local landmarks and districts. For example, Dover Mills and Dover Mines might make a good case study for early activity of an industrial/commercial nature.

It is recommended that Goochland County continue to develop and coordinate special events that combine the natural resources of the County with its historic and prehistoric resources to promote tourism as well as a greater understanding and appreciation of the county's heritage. Residents as well as visitors benefit from the educational value of such events. Regular articles in magazines and newspapers, lectures and exhibits should all be considered by county offices (planning department, county library, for example) as well as the historical society to educate the residents of the county about its history and architecture.

Support the Goochland County Historical Society

The Goochland County Historical Society should be commended for the work already undertaken to encourage conservation, visitation, and restoration of historic sites. The historical society's other major work has been an ongoing effort to assemble an historical record that will inform and educate current and future residents about the county's historical personages and its architectural resources, even in the case of those buildings and other resources that have been lost due to fire or other causes of destruction.

The organization can continue to play an essential ongoing role as an advocate for historic buildings and rural landscapes, as a planner and promoter of history-related events, and as a provider and promoter of information about the county's history and resources to educate and inform residents and visitors alike. Continuing cooperative efforts between the county government and the historical society, such as the historic resources survey, will produce additional tools that citizens and government officials can use in planning for the long-term preservation of the county's historic resources.

The partnership between the county and the historical society, which made possible this survey, should be strengthened and built upon for the good of all citizens in Goochland County.

GLOSSARY

American bond: a brick pattern involving regular courses of stretchers with occasional bond courses of headers.

Architrave: a door, mantel, or windows frame in the form of a board with moldings projecting gradually out to a culminating outer molding.

Ashlar: Hewn or squared stone.

Astragal: Part of a classical molding. A small half-round molding that projects beyond adjoining surfaces and is often found next to a cyma or ovolo.

Baseboard: a mopboard at the bottom of the wall, often the lowest element in a wainscot or plastered wall.

Batten door: a door made up of vertical boards fastened together by two or three horizontal battens on the rear.

Bay: the openings, whether doors or windows, in a facade.

Bead: a small curved molding along the edge of a board.

Bed mold: the bottom molded element in a classical cornice.

Bolection molding: a molding with a projecting central element flanked above and below by receding moldings, often symmetrically placed.

Bulkhead: a low sloping doorway resting on masonry side walls that covers a below grade basement entry.

Bungalow: Usually a one ½-story house of irregular, functional floor plan with a deep gable roof and a dormer on the front and rear. A porch usually is placed across the front of the house and is covered by an extension of the roof. An “American Foursquare” house is a two story version of the bungalow. The bungalow is a nationally popular house form associated with publications of the Craftsman design movement.

Cavetto molding: an inward curving molding.

Center-passage plan: A house plan in which a central entrance hall is flanked by a room on each side.

Chair rail: a board running around a room, usually carrying a molding and often at about window sill height, sometimes forming the top of a wainscot.

Circular sawn: Sawn by a mechanical saw with circular blade that leaves curved marks.

Clapboard: riven or split board used to sheath walls and roofs, lapped and attached horizontally to a frame building to shed rain.

Clipped gable: A gable roof with the top of the gable end hipped.

Collar beam: part of a roof framing system the ties the rafters together just below the apex, to prevent the rafters from spreading, to which the ceiling of a garret is sometimes attached.

Common rafters: the slender, usually principal roof members with their feet on the plate and usually lapped and pinned to each other at the apex.

Corbelling: Brick or masonry work in courses built with one row projecting slightly beyond the other to create a stacked effect, like a series of corbels.

Cornice: the highest member of a classical composed facade, often the only classical feature of a house, it usually spans a wall just below the roof and is made up of classical moldings that project out to the roof edge.

Craftsman: The Craftsman style became popular in the early-20th century. It began as an American extension of the British Arts and Crafts movement that was a reaction against the mass-production associated with the Industrial Revolution. It championed traditional handicrafts and natural materials. In this region, its principal manifestation was in the detailing applied to the 1-1/2 story bungalow house form. Characteristics of the style include: a mixture of natural materials, such as stone, wood shingles, stucco, and cobblestones; gently-pitched broad gable roofs with dormers and exposed rafters; porches supported by battered columns on piers; and multi-paned window and door glazing in a variety of geometric shapes.

Crown mold: the top molded element in a classical cornice.

Cyma molding: a double-curving molding in the classical order. If the upper curve is concave it is called a cyma recta or ogee; if convex it is a cyma reversa or back ogee.

Dentils: regular tooth-like projections which run along a more elaborate classical molding.

Double-pile: a house with two ranges of rooms arranged one behind the other.

Down braces: Members of a frame building that are angled from the sill to a vertical post to give rigidity to the frame.

End board: the small wood element closing a cornice at a building's gable end, sometimes sawn in an ornamental curve to correspond to the cornice profile.

English bond: a brick pattern made up of alternating courses of headers and stretchers.

Entablature: in classical architecture, the part of a structure between the column capital and the roof, comprising the architrave, frieze, and cornice.

Facade: a principal front of a building or other important architectural elevation.

Federal: The Federal style was the dominant style in the United States from circa 1780 to the early-19th century. It was a development and refinement of the earlier Georgian style based on more accurate studies of ancient Rome and Greece. Door and window openings are delicately scaled and articulated, often using fans and oval forms. Columns and moldings are slender and more delicate compared to the Georgian period. Mantels are often made up of pilasters supporting a full entablature with a projecting shelf/cornice. Architectural elements are sometimes detailed with rosettes, urns, swags, fans, and oval sunbursts.

Fillet: a square molding often used to divide curved elements.

Flemish bond: a brick pattern made up of alternating stretchers and headers in an ornamental pattern.

Fretwork: A geometrical ornament of vertical and horizontal lines repeated to form a band. Characteristic of the Greek-Revival style, it is also known as a key pattern or meander.

Frieze: the middle division of an entablature, between the cornice and the architrave. The decorated band along the upper part of a wall below the cornice.

Georgian: The period of the Georgian style in architecture generally refers to the early-18th century in the American colonies. Based on Classical design principles of Rome, this English style came to the colonies through pattern books and immigrant artisans. As a departure from the earlier medieval architecture, this style is characterized by rigid symmetry, balanced proportions, and Classical detailing.

Glazed headers: a brick that has received special treatment in its firing to give it a shiny blue-black color, used to ornament walls, often in Flemish bond and English bond walls.

Gothic Revival: style originating in Britain and imitating some elements of mediaeval architecture, often used for dwellings and churches from the mid-nineteenth century until well into the twentieth century. Characterized by pointed arches, grouped windows with heavy moldings, carved vergeboards, and spiky finials.

Grapevine joint: an incised groove in a mortar joint.

Greek Revival: The Greek-Revival style became popular in the early 19th century as the young country wanted to associate itself with the ideals of Greek democracy. It is often characterized by a columned portico and pedimented-gable roof that allude to the Greek temple. Other details associated with the style include bold, simple moldings, heavy cornices with a wide, unadorned frieze, horizontal transoms, and fretwork.

Hall-Chamber plan: A house plan in which two rooms of unequal size make up the first floor, the larger room often serving as a principal living room and the other as a bed room.

Head: the horizontal member at the top of a door or window.

Header: the short end of a brick laid horizontally.

Hewn: roughly flattened sides of a timber member.

HL hinges: wrought iron hinges with the form of the letters H and L when seen from in front.

Hood: a bracketed or cantilevered roof over a door.

Italianate: The Italianate style was introduced to America through pattern books in the 1830s and dominated architectural design through the mid-19th century. The most elaborate examples can resemble a picturesque Italian villa with towers and cupolas, or classically restrained as an urban Italian palazzo. As applied to the regional planning tradition, features include wide, overhanging eaves with cornice brackets, arched window and door openings with ornate hoods or surrounds, and grouped windows.

Jamb: the side members of a door or window.

Joists: the principal members of a frame building to which the floor or ceiling is attached.

L-shaped plan An intersecting gable house in the shape of an L.

Lap joint: wood joint in which corresponding inset sections in two members are laid together.

Lintel: a wooden or stone member spanning a door, window, or fireplace opening.

Lock rail: the rail in a wooden panel door to which the lock is attached.

Modillions: ornamental brackets used in series under the cornice in classical entablatures.

Mortice-and-tenon: wood joint in which a projecting reduced end of a member is inserted into a corresponding hole in another, often fixed in place with a peg or pin.

Mortice lock: a lock inserted into a door frame.

Muntin: the slender members separating and supporting the panes in a window.

Ovolo molding: an outward curving molding, a quarter round form, sometimes flatted into an oval, if quirked, it returns sharply before it joins the fillet.

“Peg-and-slot:” colloquial term used to mean mortise-and-tenon.

Pilasters: engaged flat columns that form the vertical ends of a mantel and often serve to support the mantel shelf.

Pinned: method of securing wood joints by means of a peg or pin inserted into round hole through the members.

Pinrail: a wood member spanning a wall at mid-height, from which pictures, mirrors, or other objects might be hung, sometimes from wooden pegs or pins.

Pintles: iron hinge base for a door or shutter with a vertical post on which a shutter or door swings, either screwed to a door or window jamb or driven into it.

Pit-sawn: sawn by hand with a two-man saw, with one sawyer in a pit dug below the member being reduced, characterized by slightly varying, nearly straight saw marks.

Plates: the topmost horizontal members in the walls of a framed building.

Posts: the principal vertical members in a framed building that carry the most weight, they usually form the corners, others are spaced at regular intervals and flank the door and window openings.

Press: a built-in cupboard or small closet.

Queen Anne: The Queen Anne style became popular in the late-19th century and is closely associated with industrial development as it made the mass-produced, scroll-sawn detail elements of the style widely available. It is characterized by an asymmetrical composition with a variety of forms, textures, materials, and colors, achieved through the use of towers, turrets, bays, tall chimneys, and wrap-around porches. Contrasting materials, decorative brickwork or wood siding and colored glass in the windows add to the texture. Scroll-sawn detailing, particularly in the porches, are a trademark of this style. In the Colonial Revival version of the style, classical detailing such as columns with capitals, dentils, Palladian-motif window and door openings were added to the asymmetrical Queen-Anne form.

Rail: the horizontal members in a panel door.

Raised and fielded panels: wood paneling with a projecting central rectangular section.

Reeding: parallel carved grooves that extend lengthwise in a pilaster or trim board.

Rake board: the board that descends along the end edge of a roof.

Ridge beam: a member at the apex of a roof that sometimes carry the upper rafter ends.

Rimlock: a lock mounted on the face of a door and enclosed in a metal or wooden box.

Scarf joint: a popular way of joining two lengths of timber into a single member.

Segmental arch: an arch formed of a shallow arc or section of a true circle.

Side-passage plan: a house plan in which a single room, often the principal entertaining room, is flanked on one side by a passage or entrance hall.

Sill: the lowest member of a framed building, laid on top of the foundation or spanning piers.

Single-pile: a house with a single range of rooms arranged across the front.

Split lath: the strips of wood nailed across the framing to hold plaster. When split rather than sawn, it has been split along the grain of the wood from a larger piece.

Stile: the vertical members in a wooden panel door.

Stoop: a place to stand outside of a door.

Stretcher: the long side of a brick laid horizontally.

Studs: the slender secondary vertical members in a frame building that carry the siding and lath.

T-plan: A house shaped like a T, usually with the T-stem facing the front and the T-bar creating gabled projecting elements on the front and rear. Usually provides three rooms per floor with or without a central passage.

Torus: a projecting half-rounded element in a classical molding.

Transom: a glazed panel set above a door to provide light on the interior, usually when there is no place for a conventional window.

Triglyph: a three-part carved element in a classical cornice.

Vergeboard: A board, often ornately carved, attached to the end gables of a roof. Also called a bargeboard.

Vernacular: a method of design in which local building traditions primarily guide the construction of buildings. Although such buildings are not designed in the academic styles, they often incorporate details adapted from published sources.

Wainscoting: wood paneling around the lower part of a room.

Weatherboard: siding made up of sawn boards attached horizontally to a frame building with the lower edges lapped to shed rain.

Wrought nails: Hand-made nails with a round-shaped head.

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APPENDIX ONE

Henry Glassie's Folk Housing in Middle Virginia: A Comparison

Henry Glassie's seminal work on architecture, *Folk Housing in Middle Virginia*, is one of the most influential books for students of vernacular or folk building. Glassie's interest, unlike that of most of the published historians of Goochland, lay with the patterns that formed the architectural thinking of generations of ordinary people in the region. He attempted to find "a more human history," ostensibly based in social science, in contrast to the less rigorous vision of some historians, who had based their views on the selective and deceptive evidence available from the examination of a few impressive surviving structures, such as Tuckahoe, or in the writings of an educated elite. Their kind of analysis not only tended to relegate history to a kind of progress through a forced series of periods, but ignored the continuity and meaning of the lives of the great numbers of ordinary people.

Glassie, however, tempered his rigorous application of theory with a strong emotional connection to local communities of traditional rural life. He regretted the dissolution of them under the pervasive effects of modernism. His books trace the intersection of established and complex folk cultures with a pernicious Western tendency to cultural fragmentation, concentration of political power, and a destructive and aggressive individualism. In this book he opted to move beyond the scientific method to embrace questionable hypotheses to explain the ways the transformation and impoverishment of traditional ways of life were expressed in architecture.

Glassie's analysis was heavily indebted to Noam Chomsky's linguistic theories and the anthropological structuralism of Claude Levi-Strauss. His analysis posited the necessary existence, over long periods of time, of an "architectural competence" which enabled local builders to compose successful new buildings in a variety of contexts. The Virginia carpenter would use "an unreflectively held repertoire of geometric entities, elegant summaries of features of shape, such as line or angle or curve" as part of a design process to compose buildings. Dwellings could take a variety of forms, from the humblest one-room structure to the most elaborate center-passage mansion (called by Glassie's an "I house" from its overall rectangular form). All Virginia houses, regardless of the wealth of their owners, were governed by these rules. Tuckahoe, Goochland's most celebrated house, declared Glassie, "is only a couple of pretentious I houses arranged into an H shape" [Glassie 1975: 176].

Reconstruction of the competence was possible by a detailed examination of individual structures of the rules (or "grammar") which governed the relations of a number of conventional elements. The houses were all based on a square unit, such as the hall, or main room, of a Virginia dwelling house. This square was transformed as required by adding or subtracting set units of measurement to add other elements, such as a narrow passage or a rectangular chamber, to the basic element and make the house best fit its context. Further rules served to guide massing and piercing, thereby controlling the placement of windows, doors, fireplaces, and partitions. The grammar also provided for expansion vertically and horizontally and for forms of roof and for chimney placement. Decorative or dependent elements such as mantels, ornamental trim, or porches are not governed by the same set of rules and are entirely optional.

Glassie determined that the Middle Virginia architectural tradition was an aesthetic that resulted in efficient, formal buildings with what he called “an inescapable air of stiff simplicity.” Early buildings, however, still tended to be asymmetrical in appearance and plan and to house few rooms. The rooms were closely and unavoidably connected with their exterior context and interior privacy was rare. He found that about 1760, there began “a change from organic to geometric symmetry, from extensive to intensive forms” together with “an increase in the need for privacy and repetition” [Glassie 1975: 180]. The newly symmetrical, geometrical houses of the region correlated to the changing culture of the late eighteenth century, now “more utilitarian than aesthetic, more analytic than organic, more individualistic than communitarian.”

A change from the one- and two-room houses of the mid-eighteenth century was marked by the incorporation in many new houses of a central passage. The central entry in a balanced facade provided an image of “artificial, symmetrical order” in the landscape and the passage inside provided increased privacy and “an accommodation to the weather.” The interior and exterior improvements were also fashionable and gave evidence to the world of upward social movement. Both symbolized to Glassie the alienation and withdrawal of people from each other, the death of the “face-to-face community,” and the adoption of abstract ideals, such as nationalism or racism, all resulting from fear associated with the unsteady state of the white landowners’ religious and political traditions and increasing fear of an unruly slave population.

The pertinence for this study of Glassie’s argument lies, in addition to his well-placed emphasis on the life of ordinary people, in his analysis of form. Four basic floor plans were identified by him: (1) the layout of a house made of one square or rectangular unit; (2) one square unit and a smaller rectangular element or made up of two square units; (3) two square units separated by a narrow rectangular element serving as a passage; or (4) a single square element flanked by a passage. He showed how, in addition to raising any of the houses to two stories, the center-passage and side-passage plan houses were sometimes enlarged by adding a second range of rooms to the rear (called a double-pile house in this report). The four house layouts are referred to in this report as the one-room, two-room or hall-chamber, center-passage, and side-passage plans.

The most interesting part for anyone studying domestic architecture in the region is Henry Glassie’s chronology. He bases this in a careful physical inspection of buildings, specifically in nail form and saw marks in framing. His dating of buildings, however, appears to have been inaccurate and seriously affected his understanding of the transformations of the folk or vernacular building tradition over time. He posits a gradual expansion based on a continuous negotiation within the tradition. Beginning with a reliance exclusively on one-room and asymmetrical two-room houses in the era from 1720 to 1760, the tradition expanded to include single- and double-pile, center-passage and side-passage houses in the period from 1760 to 1810, the result of a design innovation, the double-pile, center-passage, Georgian-plan house, with its centrally placed chimneys, introduced about 1760 from outside the area. After 1810, the two-room plan fell largely into disuse. Most houses during the following century took the single-pile, center-passage- and side-passage-plan houses, with however the regional use of exterior end chimneys.

In fact, almost all the older houses in Glassie's study, both in Goochland and in Louisa, appear to date from later than he supposed, based on examination of the photographs and a close familiarity with other, standing buildings in the immediate area and the region. Direct review of the individual structures Glassie used for his analysis was not possible as part of this project, since none of the Goochland County examples appear to have survived since his fieldwork was completed in 1966. In addition, many important historic houses that do not fit his pattern and chronology and that stand not far outside the boundaries of his study area, provide context for this discussion.

The key dwelling supporting Glassie's mid-eighteenth-century introduction of the Georgian plan, the Parrish Mansion, near the county line at Orchid, appears to be a second-quarter, nineteenth-century building. Research and fieldwork has shown that the dwellings of most of Goochland's elite until well into the nineteenth century consisted of one- or one-1/2-story two-room or hall-chamber houses. The homes of almost all of Goochland's landed and landless population during the eighteenth century have vanished. Many were undoubtedly impermanent structures. Most houses probably contained a single room.

While several eighteenth-century dwellings are known from photographs or insurance policies, only a handful of standing houses were identified in all of Goochland County that date reliably from the mid-eighteenth century and only one was of two stories. These include Tuckahoe (037-0033), a two-story, five-bay, center-passage-plan, prodigy house later expanded; Rock Castle (037-0054), a one-and-one-half-story house of the same form; and Oropax, a one-story, gambrel-roofed, one-room house, all built for the county's wealthiest landowners. The center-passage form much more likely appeared in a single-pile form at the same time the Georgian form was appearing throughout the colonies.

Similarly, only six houses have been identified as likely survivors from the later eighteenth century: **Loch Lomond (037-0066)**, **Belvidere (037-0084)**, the **Booker S. Parrish House (037-5108)**; Little Genito (037-0104); the frame house at Howard's Neck (037-0100), and Roysters (037-0129). The one-and-one-half-story first house uses the asymmetrical two-room plan with a central entrance. It incorporates an integral and original rear shed, as do the second and third. The second, third, and fourth are both one-room houses and the last two houses feature the single-pile, center-passage-plan. Roysters has two rooms on one side of the passage and one on the other. Belvidere, the Parrish House, and Roysters each incorporate two rooms with corner fireplaces that share a chimney, a common feature in early buildings in the region, unlike any of Glassie's houses. The first two are located in the upland area not far from Glassie's study area.

Houses that no longer exist but are thought to date from the period include the two-room houses at the former frame houses at Elk Hill and Genito (037-0060). The five-bay, central-passage plan was used during the period at Boscobel (037-0084). Other vanished frame houses of unknown floor plan include White Hall, north of the court house and Contention, near Cardwell. All were built by the county's leading citizens. All the early houses except Tuckahoe and are one- or one-and-one-half-story houses, in contradiction of Glassie's statement that all the earliest central-passage-plan houses in his area were two-story.

Houses from the early nineteenth century are also rare. Two one-room, one or one ½-story, frame houses from the period were surveyed: **Oakland (037-0128)** and the **Robert K. DuVal House (037-0195)**. The **Mitchell House (037-5064)** and **Friendship Rest (037-5082)** are both well preserved, one-story, frame, two-room dwellings dating from early in the period. The two-story, center-passage plan reappeared at Mannsville (037-0018) and Ben Lomond (037-0087), both built around 1800 and now destroyed. The two-story, side-passage plan was first manifested in the late eighteenth-century at Bolling Hall (037-0002) and in the frame addition to the Bolling family home at Oropax. All brick houses first appeared in about 1810 with the two-story, side-passage-plan house was built at **Clover Forest (037-0092)** and at Woodlawn (037-0035), a massive, two-story, five-bay, center-passage-plan house that first manifested the double-pile Georgian plan in an area near Glassie's section of the county.

As can be seen, Glassie's otherwise convincing argument for the effects of and reasons for the introduction of the center-passage plan seems to depend more on historical correlation than on any information contained in the data he gathered. Similarly, his comments about the restructuring of the tradition after the late eighteenth-century revolution caused by introduction of the Georgian model seem to dissolve in a maze of mixed chronology. His basic understanding of the rules for composition still seem useful for understanding much of the area's vernacular architecture, but the integral sheds, irregular plans, and corner chimneys found at some early houses near his study area suggest a complex mix of tradition and innovation implemented on a house-by-house basis.

APPENDIX TWO

Index by Resource Name

| RESOURCE NAME | DHR ID | QUAD NAME |
|----------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| Allen House | 037-5129 | CARTERSVILLE |
| Argyle, Thomas House | 037-5121 | GOOCHLAND |
| Armentrout Farm | 037-5139 | PERKINSVILLE |
| Bethany Christadelphian Church | 037-5032 | CALEDONIA |
| Black Rock | 037-5107 | CARTERSVILLE |
| Blithewood | 037-0088 | GOOCHLAND |
| Blithewood Mill | 037-5089 | GOOCHLAND |
| Bowles Store | 037-5114 | PERKINSVILLE |
| Boxwood Manor | 037-5064 | SOUTH ANNA |
| Briesmaster Chevrolet Dealership | 037-5152 | PERKINSVILLE |
| Briesmaster Service Station | 037-5151 | PERKINSVILLE |
| Briesmaster Store | 037-5150 | PERKINSVILLE |
| Brightly | 037-0004 | GOOCHLAND |
| Brooking House | 037-5094 | GOOCHLAND |
| Brooking House Site | 037-5162 | SOUTH ANNA |
| Brooking, W. F. B. House | 037-5095 | GOOCHLAND |
| Brooks Tavern | 037-5109 | CALEDONIA |
| Bryce House | 037-5058 | CALEDONIA |
| Bunker Hill | 037-0090 | CALEDONIA |
| Cake House | 037-5092 | GOOCHLAND |
| Caledonia School | 037-5027 | CALEDONIA |
| Carter Store | 037-5023 | SOUTH ANNA |
| Chapel Colored School | 037-5056 | GOOCHLAND |
| Clover Forest | 037-0092 | CARTERSVILLE |
| Clover Forest Granary | 037-5100 | CARTERSVILLE |
| Concrete Block Store | 037-5142 | PERKINSVILLE |
| Concrete Block Store | 037-5144 | PERKINSVILLE |
| Corinth Methodist Church | 037-5046 | CARTERSVILLE |
| Cornerstone Community Church | 037-5049 | CARTERSVILLE |
| Crowder, Meredith Tiree House | 037-5105 | PERKINSVILLE |
| Crowder-Nicholas House | 037-5069 | PERKINSVILLE |
| Crozier Historic District | 037-5161 | PERKINSVILLE |
| Dabney House Site | 037-5163 | DABNEYS |
| Double Store | 037-5155 | GOOCHLAND |
| Dover Coal Company, Manakin | 037-0058 | MIDLOTHIAN |
| Dover Coal Pits | 037-0058 | MIDLOTHIAN |
| DuVal Farmstead | 037-0195 | FERNCLIFF |
| Duke, Cabell House | 037-5124 | SOUTH ANNA |
| Duval House | 037-0093 | FERNCLIFF |
| East Leake Farm | 037-0159 | SOUTH ANNA |
| East Leake Store | 037-5061 | SOUTH ANNA |
| Ebenezer Baptist Church | 037-5047 | CARTERSVILLE |
| Edgewood | 037-5116 | PERKINSVILLE |

| | | |
|--|----------|--------------|
| Elgin | 037-0112 | GOOCHLAND |
| Elk Hill Baptist Church | 037-5049 | CARTERSVILLE |
| Elk Hill Miller's House | 037-0050 | CARTERSVILLE |
| Ellis General Store | 037-5079 | HYLAS |
| Elmington | 037-0095 | PERKINSVILLE |
| Elpis Christian (Disc. of Christ) Church | 037-5072 | PERKINSVILLE |
| Elpis Church Parsonage | 037-5073 | PERKINSVILLE |
| Enon | 037-5059 | CALEDONIA |
| Fairfield | 037-5101 | GOOCHLAND |
| Farview Farm | 037-5105 | PERKINSVILLE |
| Fife House | 037-5050 | CARTERSVILLE |
| First Baptist Church, Manakin | 037-5138 | MIDLOTHIAN |
| First Union Colored School | 037-5016 | PERKINSVILLE |
| Fleming's Park Rural Historic District | 037-5160 | CARTERSVILLE |
| Forest Grove Christian Church | 037-0152 | SOUTH ANNA |
| Frame Bungalow | 037-5078 | PERKINSVILLE |
| Frame House | 037-5033 | FERNCLIFF |
| Frame House | 037-5100 | CARTERSVILLE |
| Frame House | 037-5036 | CALEDONIA |
| Frame House | 037-5099 | GOOCHLAND |
| Frame House | 037-5141 | PERKINSVILLE |
| Frame House | 037-5037 | CALEDONIA |
| Frame House | 037-5038 | CALEDONIA |
| Frame House | 037-5012 | SOUTH ANNA |
| Frame House | 037-5040 | CALEDONIA |
| Frame House | 037-5053 | SOUTH ANNA |
| Frame House | 037-5111 | SOUTH ANNA |
| Frame House | 037-5117 | PERKINSVILLE |
| Frame House | 037-5112 | SOUTH ANNA |
| Frame House | 037-5145 | PERKINSVILLE |
| Frame House | 037-5147 | GOOCHLAND |
| Frame House | 037-5026 | SOUTH ANNA |
| Frame House | 037-5044 | CALEDONIA |
| Frame House | 037-5055 | SOUTH ANNA |
| Frame House | 037-5067 | DABNEYS |
| Frame House | 037-5028 | SOUTH ANNA |
| Frame House | 037-5029 | SOUTH ANNA |
| Frame House | 037-5045 | GOOCHLAND |
| Frame House | 037-5068 | PERKINSVILLE |
| Frame House | 037-5070 | PERKINSVILLE |
| Frame House | 037-5125 | GOOCHLAND |
| Frame House | 037-5126 | GOOCHLAND |
| Frame House | 037-5048 | CARTERSVILLE |
| Frame House | 037-5127 | CARTERSVILLE |
| Frame House | 037-5128 | CARTERSVILLE |
| Frame House | 037-5076 | PERKINSVILLE |
| Frame House | 037-5077 | PERKINSVILLE |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| Frame House | 037-5131 | CARTERSVILLE |
| Frame House | 037-5133 | GOOCHLAND |
| Frame House | 037-5134 | MIDLOTHIAN |
| Frame House | 037-5135 | MIDLOTHIAN |
| Frame House | 037-5084 | HYLAS |
| Frame House | 037-5088 | GOOCHLAND |
| Frame House | 037-5090 | GOOCHLAND |
| Frame House | 037-5091 | GOOCHLAND |
| Frame House | 037-5096 | GOOCHLAND |
| Frame House Site | 037-5164 | SOUTH ANNA |
| Frame House Site | 037-5165 | SOUTH ANNA |
| Frame House Site | 037-5166 | SOUTH ANNA |
| Frame House, Forest Grove Rd | 037-5025 | SOUTH ANNA |
| Frame School | 037-5130 | CARTERSVILLE |
| Frame School | 037-5132 | CARTERSVILLE |
| Frame Store | 037-5154 | GOOCHLAND |
| Frame Store | 037-5052 | SOUTH ANNA |
| Frame Store | 037-5158 | GOOCHLAND |
| Frame bungalow | 037-5153 | PERKINSVILLE |
| Friendship Rest | 037-5082 | HYLAS |
| Fullstream Farm Tenant House | 037-5122 | PERKINSVILLE |
| Gladstone | 037-5086 | HYLAS |
| Goochland Cannery | 037-5119 | GOOCHLAND |
| Goochland County Public Works | 037-5156 | GOOCHLAND |
| Goochland Custom Building | 037-5143 | HYLAS |
| Goochland High School | 037-5017 | GOOCHLAND |
| Goochland H. S. Home Econ. Building | 037-5137 | GOOCHLAND |
| Goochland School | 037-5098 | GOOCHLAND |
| Gordon Construction Co. | 037-5159 | GOOCHLAND |
| Grace Episcopal Church | 037-0048 | GOOCHLAND |
| Grandview | 037-5106 | CARTERSVILLE |
| Groome's Tavern | 037-5140 | FERNCLIFF |
| Haden's Tavern | 037-0034 | SOUTH ANNA |
| Hadensville School | 037-5063 | SOUTH ANNA |
| Harrison's Garage | 037-5143 | HYLAS |
| Hebron Presbyterian Church | 037-0039 | PERKINSVILLE |
| Henley, Moses House | 037-5085 | MIDLOTHIAN |
| Herndon House | 037-5106 | CARTERSVILLE |
| Hickory Hill | 037-0098 | CALEDONIA |
| Hicks, Ed House | 037-5071 | PERKINSVILLE |
| Hites Drug Store | 037-5159 | GOOCHLAND |
| Jackson House | 037-5146 | GOOCHLAND |
| Jerusalem Baptist Church | 037-5081 | HYLAS |
| Johnson House | 037-5085 | MIDLOTHIAN |
| Johnson, A.J. and Kate, House | 037-5083 | HYLAS |
| Jordan House | 037-5035 | CALEDONIA |
| Jordan's Store | 037-5123 | CALEDONIA |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| Keith H. Waldrop, Attorney-at-law | 037-5158 | GOOCHLAND |
| Loch Lomond | 037-0066 | PERKINSVILLE |
| Log House | 037-5054 | SOUTH ANNA |
| Luther Pitts House | 037-0050 | CARTERSVILLE |
| Martin-Mealy House | 037-5097 | GOOCHLAND |
| Midway | 037-0107 | GOOCHLAND |
| Mitchell Place | 037-5064 | SOUTH ANNA |
| Mitchell, Henry Clay House | 037-0109 | PERKINSVILLE |
| Mount Bernard | 037-0038 | PERKINSVILLE |
| Mount Gilead Baptist Church | 037-0020 | CALEDONIA |
| Nicholas House | 037-5074 | HYLAS |
| Oak Grove (Edwin DuVal House) | 037-0076 | HYLAS |
| Oakland | 037-0128 | GOOCHLAND |
| Oakley | 037-5093 | GOOCHLAND |
| Old Trice Store | 037-5062 | CALEDONIA |
| Othma School | 037-5024 | SOUTH ANNA |
| Parker's Hill | 037-0015 | PERKINSVILLE |
| Parrish, Booker S., House | 037-5108 | SOUTH ANNA |
| Payne, Jewel House | 037-5136 | SOUTH ANNA |
| Payne, T. E. House | 037-5065 | CALEDONIA |
| Perkins Baptist Church | 037-0021 | CALEDONIA |
| Pickett's Creek Cottage | 037-5102 | CARTERSVILLE |
| Pleasant Grove Farm | 037-5030 | SOUTH ANNA |
| Pocahontas | 037-0115 | GOOCHLAND |
| Poor House | 037-0022 | PERKINSVILLE |
| Poore's Store | 037-5042 | CALEDONIA |
| Poplar Hill Farm | 037-5057 | CARTERSVILLE |
| Pryor, Brown F. House | 037-5043 | CALEDONIA |
| Pryor, Henry, House | 037-5022 | SOUTH ANNA |
| Pryor, John House | 037-5120 | CALEDONIA |
| Randolph House | 037-5031 | CALEDONIA |
| Red Eye Farm | 037-5066 | SOUTH ANNA |
| Reed Marsh | 037-0024 | GOOCHLAND |
| Robertson, James and Fanny House | 037-5115 | PERKINSVILLE |
| Rock Castle Tenant House | 037-5103 | GOOCHLAND |
| Rose Retreat | 037-0025 | GOOCHLAND |
| Saint Paul's Episcopal Church | 037-0040 | CARTERSVILLE |
| Satterwhite House | 037-5080 | HYLAS |
| Second Union Colored School | 037-5051 | CALEDONIA |
| Service Station | 037-5157 | GOOCHLAND |
| Smyrna Baptist Church | 037-5087 | GOOCHLAND |
| Snowden | 037-0028 | CARTERSVILLE |
| Snowden Overseer's House | 037-5102 | CARTERSVILLE |
| Springfield | 037-5059 | CALEDONIA |
| Store at Sandy Hook | 037-5113 | SOUTH ANNA |
| Sunnyside | 037-0206 | CARTERSVILLE |
| Tabscott Post Office | 037-5123 | CALEDONIA |

| | | |
|------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| Tabscott Store | 037-5034 | CALEDONIA |
| Taylor, J. C., House | 037-5039 | CALEDONIA |
| The Greater Dabney House | 037-5163 | DABNEYS |
| Thorncliff | 037-5148 | PERKINSVILLE |
| Tinsleyville Tavern | 037-0032 | CALEDONIA |
| Triceland | 037-5030 | SOUTH ANNA |
| W. L. Starke Equipment Sales | 037-5157 | GOOCHLAND |
| Waldrop House | 037-5060 | CALEDONIA |
| Ware-Haden-Scales House | 037-5021 | CARTERSVILLE |
| Whitlock House | 037-5110 | CALEDONIA |
| Wiltshire House | 037-5075 | HYLAS |
| Winston House | 037-5104 | SOUTH ANNA |
| Woodville | 037-0122 | SOUTH ANNA |

APPENDIX THREE

Index by Resource Number

Notes I = intensive

RESURVEYS

| Survey # | DSS | NAME | USGS MAP | DATE |
|----------|-----|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 037-0004 | I | Brightly | Goochland | c. 1851 |
| 037-0015 | | Parker's Hill (Rebel Hill) | Perkinsville | c. 1852 |
| 037-0019 | | Monterey | Perkinsville | c. 1825 |
| 037-0020 | | Mt. Gilead Baptist Church | Caledonia | c. 1850 |
| 037-0021 | | Perkins Baptist Church | Caledonia | c. 1855 |
| 037-0022 | I | Poor House | Perkinsville | 1835 |
| 037-0024 | | Reed Marsh | Goochland | c. 1850 |
| 037-0025 | I | Rose Retreat | Goochland | 1833 |
| 037-0028 | | Snowdon | Cartersville | c. 1850 |
| 037-0032 | | Tinsleyville Tavern | Caledonia | c. 1810 |
| 037-0034 | | Haden's Tavern (Wisteria Hall) | South Anna | c. 1840 |
| 037-0038 | I | Mount Bernard | Perkinsville | c. 1820 |
| 037-0039 | | Hebron Presbyterian Church | Perkinsville | 1846 |
| 037-0040 | | St. Paul's Episcopal Church | Cartersville | c. 1850 |
| 037-0048 | I | Grace Episcopal Church | Goochland | 1882 |
| 037-0050 | | Mill View (Elk Hill Miller's House) | Cartersville | c. 1840 |
| 037-0058 | | Dover Coal Mining Company | Midlothian | c. 1830 |
| 037-0066 | I | Loch Lomond | Perkinsville | c. 1790 |
| 037-0076 | I | Oak Grove (Edwin DuVal Ho) | Midlothian | c. 1850 |
| 037-0088 | I | Blithewood | Goochland | c. 1850s |
| 037-0090 | | Bunker Hill | Caledonia | c. 1820 |
| 037-0092 | I | Clover Forest | Cartersville | c. 1800-1830 |
| 037-0095 | | Elmington | Perkinsville | c. 1850 |
| 037-0098 | | Hickory Hill | Caledonia | c. 1810 |
| 037-0107 | | Midway | Goochland | c. 1870 |
| 037-0109 | I | Mitchell, Henry Clay House | Perkinsville | c. 1897 |
| 037-0112 | | Elgin | Goochland | c. 1855 |
| 037-0115 | I | Pocahontas | Goochland | c. 1855 |
| 037-0122 | I | Woodville | South Anna | c. 1855 |
| 037-0128 | | Oakland | Goochland | c. 1810 |
| 037-0152 | | Forest Grove Christian Church | South Anna | c. 1870 |
| 037-0159 | I | East Leake Farm | South Anna | c. 1850-1900 |
| 037-0195 | | DuVal, Robert K. House | Ferncliff | c. 1810 |
| 037-0206 | I | Sunnyside | Cartersville | c. 1870 |
| 037-5016 | | First Union Colored School | Perkinsville | 1926 |
| 037-5017 | | Goochland High School | Goochland | c. 1935 |

NEW SURVEYS

| | | | | |
|----------|---|--|--------------|---------|
| 037-5021 | I | Ware-Haden-Scales House (Fifeville Farm) | Cartersville | c. 1912 |
| 037-5022 | | Pryor, Henry House | South Anna | c. 1850 |
| 037-5023 | | Carter Store | South Anna | c. 1920 |
| 037-5024 | | Othma School | South Anna | c. 1910 |
| 037-5025 | | Frame Ho (E. side Forest Grove Rd, 3/4m S of Whitehall Rd) | South Anna | c. 1870 |
| 037-5026 | | not assigned | | |

| | | | |
|----------|--|--------------|---------|
| 037-5027 | Caledonia School | Caledonia | c. 1930 |
| 037-5028 | Frame House (4825 Three Chopt Rd) | South Anna | c. 1850 |
| 037-5029 | Frame House | South Anna | c. 1910 |
| 037-5030 | Pleasant Grove (4615 Old Fredericksburg Rd) | South Anna | c. 1850 |
| 037-5031 | Randolph Farm (end of Rollins Road off Three Chopt) | Caledonia | c. 1840 |
| 037-5032 | Bethany Christadelphian Church | Caledonia | c. 1900 |
| 037-5033 | Frame House (2555 Shannon Hill Rd) | Ferncliff | c. 1900 |
| 037-5034 | Tabscott Store (SW corner Tabscott & Shannon Hill) | Caledonia | c. 1920 |
| 037-5035 | Jordan Ho. (4711 Tabscott Rd) | Caledonia | c. 1820 |
| 037-5036 | Frame House (4690 Tabscott Road) | Caledonia | c. 1900 |
| 037-5037 | Frame House (W side Shannon Hill at Community Ho Rd) | Caledonia | c. 1850 |
| 037-5038 | Frame House (end of Payne Rd) | Caledonia | 1914 |
| 037-5039 | Taylor, J.C. Ho. (3840 Shannon Hill Rd.) | Caledonia | c. 1925 |
| 037-5040 | Frame House (2911 Tabscott Rd) | Caledonia | c. 1910 |
| 037-5041 | Frame House (SE side Tabscott Rd 1 mi N of Old Columbia Rd) | Caledonia | c. 1820 |
| 037-5042 | Frank Poore's Store (SW side Com. Ho Rd. 3 mi SE of Caledonia) | Caledonia | c. 1930 |
| 037-5043 | Pryor, Brown F. Ho. (Pryor Rd) | Caledonia | c. 1870 |
| 037-5044 | Frame Ho (5365 Community House Rd) | Caledonia | c. 1900 |
| 037-5045 | Frame House (behind Courthouse) | Goochland | c. 1900 |
| 037-5046 | Corinth Methodist Church (SW side St. Pauls Ch Rd) | Cartersville | c. 1878 |
| 037-5047 | Ebenezer Baptist Church (5011 St. Pauls Ch Rd) | Cartersville | 1942 |
| 037-5048 | Frame House (1750 Ragland Rd.) | Cartersville | c. 1900 |
| 037-5049 | Elk Hill Baptist Church (E side Elk Hill Rd S of Rt 6) | Cartersville | c. 1914 |
| 037-5050 | Fife House (2546 Old Columbia Rd) | Cartersville | c. 1880 |
| 037-5051 | Second Union Colored School | Caledonia | c. 1925 |
| 037-5052 | Rocketts Store (3817 Whitehall Rd) | South Anna | c. 1900 |
| 037-5053 | Frame House (3771 Whitehall Rd) | South Anna | c. 1880 |
| 037-5054 | I Log House (3653 Whitehall Road) | South Anna | c. 1830 |
| 037-5055 | Frame House (Chapel Hill Rd) | South Anna | c. 1850 |
| 037-5056 | Chapel Colored School (Chapel Hill Road at Rt 6) | Goochland | c. 1925 |
| 037-5057 | Poplar Hill Farm (4844 River Road West) | Cartersville | c. 1850 |
| 037-5058 | Bryce House (3237 Davis Mill Road) | Caledonia | c. 1900 |
| 037-5059 | I Enon/Springfield (3408 Davis Mill Road) at Enon | Caledonia | 1856 |
| 037-5060 | Waldrop House (3495 Davis Mill Road) | Caledonia | c. 1910 |
| 037-5061 | East Leake Store | South Anna | c. 1938 |
| 037-5062 | I Old Trice Store | Caledonia | c. 1870 |
| 037-5063 | I Hadensville School | South Anna | c. 1910 |
| 037-5064 | I Mitchell House (Boxwood Manor) | South Anna | c. 1820 |
| 037-5065 | Payne, T.E. House (1701 Payne Rd) | Caledonia | c. 1880 |
| 037-5066 | Frame House (3718 Cedar Plains Road) | South Anna | c. 1890 |
| 037-5067 | Frame House (SW side Shady Grove Ch Rd at 250 | Dabneys? | c. 1880 |
| 037-5068 | Frame House (2901 Poorhouse Rd) | Perkinsville | c. 1880 |
| 037-5069 | Crowder-Nicholas Ho. | Perkinsville | c. 1820 |
| 037-5070 | Frame House (S side Pony Farm Rd at Perkinsville Rd) | Perkinsville | c. 1910 |
| 037-5071 | Hicks House (2740 Perkinsville Rd) | Perkinsville | c. 1840 |
| 037-5072 | Elpis Christian Church (2703 Elpis Church Rd) | Perkinsville | 1927 |
| 037-5073 | Elpis Church Parsonage (SW corner Elpis Church & Pony Fm rds) | Perkinsville | c. 1890 |
| 037-5074 | Nicholas House (2340 Wiltshire Road) | Hylas | c. 1900 |
| 037-5075 | Wiltshire House (2211 Wiltshire Road) | Hylas | c. 1870 |
| 037-5076 | Frame House (2750 Hanover Road) | Hylas | c. 1880 |
| 037-5077 | Frame House (2586 Oilville Road) | Hylas | c. 1900 |
| 037-5078 | Frame Bungalow (1468 Pony Farm Road) | Hylas | c. 1910 |
| 037-5079 | not assigned | | |
| 037-5080 | Satterwhite House (2020 Quarry Hill Rd) | Hylas | c. 1890 |
| 037-5081 | Jerusalem Baptist Church (994 Three Chopt Road) | Hylas | c. 1890 |
| 037-5082 | Friendship Rest (Wise Nuckols Ho, 2266 Ashland Rd) | Hylas | c. 1810 |

| | | | | |
|----------|---|---|--------------|--------------|
| 037-5083 | | Johnson, A.J. and Kate Ho. (2308 Ashland Rd) | Hylas | c. 1880 |
| 037-5084 | | Frame House (1645 St. Mathews Lane) | Hylas | c. 1850 |
| 037-5085 | | Henley, Moses House (840 Manakin Road) | Midlothian | c. 1910 |
| 037-5086 | I | Gladstone (1302 Hockett Rd) | Hylas | c. 1850 |
| 037-5087 | | Smyrna Baptist Church (SW corner 3Sq and Rock Castle rds) | Goochland | c. 1884 |
| 037-5088 | | Frame House (E side int. of Rock Castle and 3sq rds) | Goochland | c. 1880? |
| 037-5089 | | Blithewood Mill (1920 Jackson Shop Rd) | Goochland | c. 1850 |
| 037-5090 | | Frame House (1164 Rock Castle Road) | Goochland | c. 1890 |
| 037-5091 | | Frame House (2675 Dogtown Road) | Goochland | c. 1850 |
| 037-5092 | | Cake House (N side Old Stage Road at Dogtown) | Goochland | c. 1830 |
| 037-5093 | | Oakley (5851 Old Stage Road) | Goochland | 1834 |
| 037-5094 | | Brooking House (2167 Dogtown Road) | Goochland | c. 1900 |
| 037-5095 | | Brooking, W. F. B. House (2176 Dogtown Road) | Goochland | c. 1890 |
| 037-5096 | | Frame House (2250 Dogtown Road) | Goochland | c. 1830 |
| 037-5097 | | Martin-Mealy House (2509 Dogtown Road) | Goochland | c. 1850 |
| 037-5098 | | Goochland School (done as recon) | Goochland | c. 1900 |
| 037-5099 | | Frame House (1992 Sandy Hook Rd.) | Goochland | c. 1900 |
| 037-5100 | I | Clover Forest Granary | Cartersville | c. 1800 |
| 037-5101 | | Fairfield | Goochland | c. 1880 |
| 037-5102 | | Snowden Overseer's House | Cartersville | c. 1850 |
| 037-5103 | | Rock Castle Tenant House | Cartersville | c. 1900 |
| 037-5104 | | Winston House | South Anna | c. 1910 |
| 037-5105 | I | Crowder, M. T. House (Farvue Farm) (2070 Maidens Rd) | Perkinsville | c. 1890 |
| 037-5106 | | Herndon House (Grandview Farm) | Cartersville | c. 1820-1840 |
| 037-5107 | I | Black Rock (Charles Napoleon Salmon Ho.) | Cartersville | c. 1850 |
| 037-5108 | I | Parrish, Booker S. House | South Anna | c. 1790 |
| 037-5109 | | Brooks Tavern | Caledonia | c. 1830 |
| 037-5110 | | Whitlock House | Caledonia | c. 1930 |
| 037-5111 | | Frame House | South Anna | c. 1880 |
| 037-5112 | | Frame House | South Anna | c. 1910 |
| 037-5113 | | Store at Sandy Hook | South Anna | c. 1910 |
| 037-5114 | | Bowles Store | Perkinsville | c. 1870 |
| 037-5115 | | Robertson, James and Fanny House | Perkinsville | c. 1900 |
| 037-5116 | | Edgewood (Mitchell House) | Perkinsville | c. 1825 |
| 037-5117 | | Frame House | Perkinsville | c. 1870 |
| 037-5118 | | Not assigned | | |
| 037-5119 | | Goochland Cannery | Goochland | c. 1935 |
| 037-5120 | | Pryor, John House | Caledonia | c. 1850 |
| 037-5121 | I | Argyle, Thomas House | Goochland | c. 1840 |
| 037-5122 | | Fullstream Farm Tenant House | Perkinsville | c. 1850 |
| 037-5123 | | Jordan's Store and Tabscott Post Office | Caledonia | c. 1890 |
| 037-5124 | | Dale, Cabell House | South Anna | 1929 |
| 037-5125 | | Frame House (2321 Sandy Hook Rd) | Goochland | c. 1910 |
| 037-5126 | | Frame House (2314 Sandy Hook Rd) | Goochland | c. 1900 |
| 037-5127 | | Frame House (2357 Hadensville-Fife Rd) | Cartersville | c. 1910 |
| 037-5128 | | Allen-Dunn House (2400 Hadensville-Fife Rd) | Cartersville | c. 1890 |
| 037-5129 | | Frame House (5246 River Road West) | Cartersville | c. 1850 |
| 037-5130 | | Frame House (5040 Ransone Rd) | Cartersville | c. 1890 |
| 037-5131 | | Frame House (2190 Youngstown Rd) | Cartersville | c. 1910 |
| 037-5132 | | School at Ransone Rd. and River Road | Cartersville | c. 1910 |
| 037-5133 | | Frame House (2745 River Road West) | Goochland | c. 1900 |
| 037-5134 | | House at Mary Mother of the Church Abbey | Midlothian | c. 1890 |
| 037-5135 | | Frame House 1820 Cobblestone Circle) | Midlothian | c. 1920 |
| 037-5136 | I | Jewel Payne House | South Anna | c. 1890 |
| 037-5137 | | Goochland High School Home Economics Building | Goochland | c. 1940 |
| 037-5138 | | First Baptist Church - Manakin | Midlothian | 1922 |

| | | | |
|----------|---|--------------|---------|
| 037-5139 | Armentrout Farm | Perkinsville | c. 1880 |
| 037-5140 | I Groome's Tavern | Ferncliff | c. 1820 |
| 037-5141 | Frame House (1397 Genito Road) | Perkinsville | c. 1880 |
| 037-5142 | Concrete Block Store (1039 Broad Street Road) | Perkinsville | c. 1930 |
| 037-5143 | Harrison's Garage | Hylas | c. 1920 |
| 037-5144 | Frame House (2173 Cardwell Road) | Perkinsville | c. 1870 |
| 037-5145 | Frame House (1663 Shepherdstown Road) | Perkinsville | c. 1900 |
| 037-5146 | Jackson House (int Jackson Shop & Sandy Hook rds) | Goochland | c. 1900 |
| 037-5147 | Frame House (2135 Sandy Hook Road) | Goochland | c. 1910 |
| 037-5148 | Thorncliff | Perkinsville | c. 1890 |
| 037-5150 | Briesmaster Store | Perkinsville | c. 1910 |
| 037-5151 | Briesmaster Service Station | Perkinsville | c. 1932 |
| 037-5152 | Briesmaster Chevrolet Dealership | Perkinsville | c. 1932 |
| 037-5153 | Frame Bungalow (1550 River Road West) | Perkinsville | c. 1925 |
| 037-5154 | Frame Store | Goochland | c. 1920 |
| 037-5155 | Double Store (Goochland Gallery Florist) | Goochland | c. 1930 |
| 037-5156 | Goochland Public Works | Goochland | c. 1930 |
| 037-5157 | Service Station (W. L. Starke Equipment Sales) | Goochland | c. 1925 |
| 037-5158 | Commerical Building (Keith H. Waldrop Att'y) | Goochland | c. 1930 |
| 037-5159 | Hite's Drug Store | Goochland | c. 1920 |
| 037-5160 | Fleming's Park Historic District | Cartersville | |
| 037-5161 | Crozier Historic District | Perkinsville | |
| 037-5162 | Brooking House Site (Glassie K) | South Anna | |
| 037-5163 | Dabney House Site (Glassie J) | Dabneys | |
| 037-5164 | Frame House Site (Glassie U) | South Anna | |
| 037-5165 | Frame House Site (Glassie W) | South Anna | |
| 037-5166 | Smith House Site (Glassie DD) | South Anna | |