

**SURVEY OF HISTORIC RESOURCES**  
**HANOVER COUNTY, VIRGINIA**

**1990**

**Prepared for: Hanover County Planning Department**

**Prepared by: Land and Community Associates, Charlottesville Virginia**

**Funding in part from the State Survey and Planning Grant Fund  
of  
The Virginia Department of Historic Resources**

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# **INTRODUCTION**

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## **PROJECT PURPOSE AND GOALS**

In November 1988 the Department of Historic Resources (then the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks) awarded the Hanover County Board of Supervisors a matching grant to provide assistance in surveying the county's historic resources and in providing protection by County Ordinance for at least some of its historic resources. The Board of Supervisors retained Land and Community Associates of Charlottesville to complete this project. This report presents the findings of this survey, including the documentation and evaluation of the county's historic resources.

The purpose and intent of this survey was to document 450 historic buildings in Hanover County, Virginia. The survey has been undertaken to initiate a comprehensive identification and evaluation of historic and architectural resources in the county.

The major goal of this survey was to improve the level of protection of architectural and historic resources in Hanover County through identification and evaluation. Specific survey objectives included the preparation of a historic context report for Hanover County, completion of Department of Historic Resources state survey forms, and documentary black-and-white and color slide photography. The scope of work for the survey did not include survey of any archaeological resources.

## **SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

In accordance with the guidelines for survey outlined in *Bulletin #24* (of the National Register of Historic Places, U. S. National Park Service, Department of the Interior), historic contexts were developed under the following ten themes: agriculture, residential, education, government/welfare, industry, military, religion, transportation, commerce and social/cultural. These contexts provided the basis for development of survey strategies for additional research and field work. Field work was organized geographically by four sections of the county as divided by the Hanover County Planning Department. These sections included Cold Harbor, Henry, South Anna and Beaverdam (fig. 1).

Each property was evaluated for its applicability to one or more of the historic contexts, as a representative or exemplary example of its type, according to its ability to meet the criteria established for the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places, and for its physical integrity. Finally, the historic themes were revised and supplemented based on the results of field work and the additional documentary research conducted during the survey.

### **Criteria for the Virginia Landmarks Register**

The Commonwealth of Virginia has established the following criteria for the Virginia Landmarks Register:

No structure or site shall be deemed to be a historic one unless it has been prominently identified with, or best represents, some major aspect of the cultural, political, economic, military, or social history of the State or nation, or has had a relationship with the life of an historic personage or event representing some major aspect of, or ideals related to, the history of the State or nation. In the case of structures which are to be so designated, they shall embody the principal or unique features of an architectural style or demonstrate the style of a period of our history or method of construction, or serve as an illustration of the work of a master builder, designer or architect whose genius influenced the period in which he worked or has significance in current times. In order for a site to qualify as an archaeological site, it shall be an area from which it is reasonable to expect that artifacts, materials, and other specimens may be found which give insight to an understanding of aboriginal man or the colonial and early history and architecture of the State or nation.



### **Criteria for the National Register of Historic Places**

The National Register of Historic Places lists properties that possess quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture that is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that 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; or
- D. that have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### **SURVEY SOURCES AND PRODUCTS**

This report summarizes the main findings and recommendations of the survey. To obtain a complete understanding of the nature of the resources investigated and evaluated in the survey, the reader may need to become familiar with the materials collected, compiled, and consulted during the course of the survey. These materials include but are not necessarily limited to the following:

- a complete DHR file envelope for each property. Each file envelope contains at a minimum a completed DHR survey form and labeled black-and-white documentation photographs in a labeled envelope. Some envelopes may also contain the following:
  - supplementary information such as copies of news articles, scholarly papers, etc. that were collected and consulted during the survey;
  - field notes from observations and interviews that may contain information not included on the DHR form but which may be useful in future investigations or evaluations;
  - additional bibliographical data;
  - sketches, maps and other graphics prepared during the survey to document or analyze the property and its resources
  - copies of historic photographs
  - copies of available maps and brochures (both contemporary and historic) documenting the property
- selected color 35-mm. slides documenting the properties surveyed and relevant features and conditions, and
- a scripted presentation to be given orally with accompanying slides that documents the findings of the survey

### **SUMMARY OF SURVEY FINDINGS AND RESULTS**

This survey has resulted in the documentation and evaluation of more than 450 individual buildings and structures located in Hanover County. Approximately 135 properties are believed to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as contributing resources alone, within a historic district, or as part of a thematic nomination related to the historic contexts they represent. Identification as potentially eligible does not mean that all of these properties necessarily will be nominated. Each property, district, or thematic group of properties needs a preliminary review by the Department of Historic Resources before an actual nomination can be considered. In most cases, the nomination process is initiated by property owners or the local government and not by the Department of Historic Resources.

It is emphasized that the survey was conducted at a reconnaissance level. Owing to the substantial number of properties surveyed and the limited resources available for this project, it cannot be

It is emphasized that the survey was conducted at a reconnaissance level. Owing to the substantial number of properties surveyed and the limited resources available for this project, it cannot be assumed that this survey included all historically significant buildings or all relevant historical data. This report represents merely a sample of the diverse history of Hanover County and its relationship to architectural resources. It is not intended to be a definitive history of the county; instead it provides a historical basis for evaluation.

#### **NAMING OF PROPERTIES**

A number of properties in Hanover County share the same name. To avoid confusion and distinguish individual properties, each property in this report is followed by its file number as assigned by the Department of Historic Resources. For example, the file number for Hickory Hill is (DHR 42-100); the term DHR refers to Department of Historic Resources, 42 is the identification number for Hanover County, and 100 is the number assigned to Hickory Hill.

## **HISTORIC CONTEXTS**

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## THEME: AGRICULTURE

### Historical Background

Agriculture has been the dominant historic land use in Hanover County since the earliest days of European settlement. The aim of the early settlers was to find fertile agricultural land, primarily for the use of tobacco cultivation, and the land surrounding the Pamunkey was well-suited for this purpose.<sup>1</sup> The lands of the northwestern Tidewater region of Virginia, in what is known today as Hanover County, were settled as early as the 1660s.<sup>2</sup> The first significant settlement in the county was Page's Warehouse, located at the head of the Pamunkey River.

### Tobacco Farming

Hanover's farmers practiced subsistence farming with each family growing most of its food on its own land. Since the earliest days of colonization, however, tobacco was Virginia's most profitable export commodity. In Hanover County, tobacco was the major agricultural product throughout the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The lowlands of the Pamunkey River adapted well to their use as tobacco growing fields, and soon the town of Page's Warehouse was transformed into a small mercantile port concentrating on tobacco exportation. Sweet Oronoco tobacco is believed to have been the strain most commonly grown in Hanover County.

In Hanover County, as throughout the Pamunkey River Valley, tobacco was produced on both large and small plantations with slave labor. Tobacco was a major export product sold or consigned by county planters to merchants for shipment from the county's port towns of Hanover town and Newcastle to buyers in London and Glasgow. Tobacco production peaked in the decades prior to the American Revolution. In the years following independence, tobacco cultivation gradually declined owing to a number of factors, including the decline in and irregularity of tobacco prices, increased competition as newly settled areas began to produce greater quantities of tobacco for sale, the introduction of wheat as a viable crop, and changes in the channels of trade.<sup>3</sup> Towards the end of the tobacco era, many planters sold their exhausted fields to others for the production of corn and wheat.

### Substitution of Tobacco for Other Products

Tobacco production never was abandoned completely in the Tidewater area but in the nineteenth century grain, and in particular wheat, became the preferred agricultural product, owing not only to its economic advantages but also to its less harsh impact on Virginia soils. According to 1880 reports from the Bureau of the Census, Hanover County was harvesting only 1,489 acres of tobacco as compared to 13,146 acres of wheat.<sup>4</sup> The county continued to favor wheat and corn production well into the twentieth century, at which point farm cultivation began a general decline owing to the rise in the popularity of livestock farming and livestock products.<sup>5</sup>

The many grain mills that were built in Hanover County during the nineteenth century give evidence of the ascendance of grains over tobacco. One extant example is the Beattie Brothers' Mill (DHR 42-73), located on Route 634 near Route 635 in the Seven Pines quadrant. This vernacular structure, built in the late eighteenth century and remodeled in the early nineteenth century, was used to process grains raised in and around the Hanover County area. Another grain

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<sup>1</sup> Ibid.

<sup>2</sup> Crump Creek Reservoir Study (Hanover County, Virginia, 1987), i-10.

<sup>3</sup> Malcolm H. Harris, "The Port Towns of the Pamunkey," *William and Mary Quarterly*, XXIII, 4 (October 1943).

<sup>4</sup> Joseph F. Inman and Isobel B. Inman, comps., *Hanover County, Virginia: 1850 United States Census* (Richmond: Joseph F. and Isobel B. Inman, 1974), 43.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

mill, Fleming's Mill (DHR 42-82), a two-story, frame, gable-roofed mill, has had several names over the years including Thompson's Mill (circa 1820), Coleman's Mill, Fleming's Mill, and Woodson's Mill (as it is known today). Sited on the edge of a mill pond and dating from the early nineteenth century, the mill still retains its water turbine.<sup>6</sup>

Another important agricultural product traditionally grown in the county for local human and animal consumption was corn; consequently many grain mills were built along the tributaries of the Chickahominy and Pamunkey rivers. According to the U. S. Census of 1850, different areas of the county were more suitable for growing certain products. For example, the census report notes that the western part of the county, which had a stiff, red, clay soil, was particularly appropriate for tobacco and wheat growing. In contrast, the eastern half of the county, because of its light and sandy soil, was better adapted for farming corn, oats, and garden vegetables.

The crisis of land exhaustion caused by tobacco cultivation cannot be discussed without mentioning Edmund Ruffin, significant in Hanover County and Virginia history and in the history of American agriculture (fig. 2). Ruffin experimented with the use of marl, long used in England as a fertilizer for soils deficient in lime, and was responsible for making its use popular in Virginia. His work proved important for the farmers of the Tidewater region, which was plagued by the extreme conditions of well-fertilized soils lying adjacent to totally sterile and lime-free soils. Ruffin's publication, *An Essay on Calcareous Manures*, which discussed the theory and scientific evidence based on his own research, did not revolutionize Virginia farming immediately although eventually it did have a major impact.

In 1844 Ruffin moved to his newly acquired estate on the Pamunkey River which he had purchased at a public auction the previous year. Although he named the farm Marlbourne (DHR 42-20), its lands were completely void of marl (fig. 3). Fortunately for Ruffin the neighboring estate, New Castle, had an abundant supply of calcareous manures and its proprietor, William Carter Braxton, offered Ruffin unlimited access to his marl.<sup>7</sup>

In addition to experimentation with marl, Ruffin also sought other ways to improve farming in Virginia. In 1838 he created the *Farmer's Register*, one of the most widely read American farm magazine of its day, and served as its editor for ten years. The goal of this agricultural journal was to encourage a revitalization of Virginia's declining economic condition by disseminating important information about agricultural reforms.<sup>8</sup>

Ruffin was not only an accomplished agricultural analyst, but also a well-known state politician, serving in the Virginia State Senate and on the state's Board of Agriculture. Ruffin was an ardent secessionist who, as a sixty-seven-year-old volunteer in the Confederate Army, fired the first shot at Fort Sumter and committed suicide following the Confederate defeat.<sup>9</sup>

### **Agriculture In the Twentieth Century**

As throughout most of rural Virginia, the majority of nineteenth- and twentieth-century Hanover County farms were general purpose family farms growing a variety of subsistence crops for their own and their livestock's consumption. During the twentieth century Hanover County farms successfully have produced two new agricultural products, tomatoes and melons. Traditionally many tomato farms existed in the Old Church and Studley areas. Hanover melons are well-known throughout the state and are considered a local delicacy. They bruise easily owing to their odd

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<sup>6</sup> See industry theme for more about milling.

<sup>7</sup> Betty Lou Mitchell, *Edmund Ruffin: A Biography* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1981), 52.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, 35.

<sup>9</sup> Robert B. Lancaster, *A Sketch of the History of Hanover County, Virginia, and Its Large and Important Contribution to the American Revolution* (Richmond: Whittet and Shepperson, 1979), 74.

ridged shape, and this susceptibility to damage prevents national distribution. General farming has declined since World War II with the resultant loss of diversified crop and livestock production. The amount of farmland generally has been decreasing over the course of the twentieth century, and recently there has been a noticeable amount of non-agricultural development in the county.

In the early twentieth century the western section, with its undulating topography, continued to grow tobacco as a cash crop; in the eastern half with more level land, diverse truck farming (of sweet potatoes, watermelons, and berries) became the county's the most profitable industry.<sup>10</sup> During the first half of the century, the number of independent farms in Hanover County decreased by more than fifty percent, from 2,461 in 1910 to 1,074 in 1960. The total acreage for each farm also declined; however, the total amount of harvested acres in the county did not significantly drop during this time.<sup>11</sup> In fact, agriculture continued to be an important source of the county's income with nearly five million dollars in sales of farm products in 1959.<sup>12</sup> In 1959 poultry sales provided twenty-seven percent of the total revenue, followed closely by meat animal production; field crops brought in about twenty-one percent while vegetable production, previously strong in the eastern end of the county, declined sharply in the recent years. In 1945 twenty-five percent of cash farm income came from vegetable sales, but in 1959 it accounted for only five percent.<sup>13</sup>

Agricultural censuses document changes in farm use between 1959 and 1978. The more recent report shows that forty-seven percent of the cash income was generated from crops (including soybeans, corn and vegetables), while dairy production was eighteen percent of the total and poultry accounted for only seven percent.<sup>14</sup> By 1979 there were only 630 working farms in the county, nearly a forty percent decrease in only twenty years; total harvested acres remained fairly constant. These figures reflect a statewide and nationwide trend: the number of small individual farms has been declining in favor of fewer but larger farms. Competition and expensive modern machinery have forced many small farmers out of business. The U. S. Census also reports that "much of the decline in farmlands and farm numbers in recent years has resulted from the gradual encroachment of north Richmond suburban areas into the county."<sup>15</sup>

It appears that general farming in Hanover County continued to be, as it did throughout most of the country into the 1950s, the basis of a family's farm life, providing most of the family's food supplies. Despite the decline in crop production, Hanover County has remained almost solely rural and agricultural, although suburban-type development today threatens its traditional agricultural life-style and historic agricultural resources.

#### *Non-Commercial Farming*

Subsistence and market farming were popular in Hanover County well into the 1950s and according to a local resident who ran a small farm for the greater part of this century, families in the county raised most of their food except for coffee, tea and sugar. To accommodate food production and storage, each property was equipped with a barn, corn crib, dairy or spring house, smokehouse, chicken house, and basement for the storage of root crops.

During the 1930s crops of corn, wheat, and cowpeas were rotated in that order, and, when possible, Crimson Clover was planted between the rows of corn at cultivation time and later

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<sup>10</sup> *Herald Progress*, 24 March 1926, Special section: Historical Hanover County, 1720-1926.

<sup>11</sup> Virginia Cooperative Crop Reporting Service, *Hanover County: Farm Statistics, 1910-1960* (Richmond: Virginia Department of Agriculture, 1962), 3.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, 1.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>14</sup> Virginia Cooperative Crop Reporting Service, *Hanover County: Farm Statistics, 1909-1982* (Richmond: Virginia Department of Agriculture, 1982), 1.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*

plowed in for a green manure. At this time most machinery was still horse-drawn or hand-operated.

The 1940s marked a change in farming nationwide owing to the technological advances made in farming equipment, including tractors and other machinery which made farming more efficient and profitable. Mechanized farming, however, also was more expensive with the high cost of the new machinery. Increased costs made it difficult for small farmers to compete in the marketplace. During this decade many farmers stopped raising wheat since the government required allotments and the acreage requirement was decreased. When tobacco also became an allotment crop most farmers switched to soy bean and corn crops since they were cheaper and easier to farm. Many farmers also ceased keeping "family cows" for milk and chickens for eggs, thus marking the decline of subsistence farming. The Bureau of Census statistics document a significant decline in land use for farming by the 1940s in Hanover County.

#### *Dairy Farms*

Today in Hanover County only nine dairy farms remain in operation. One of these, Airwell (DHR 42-102), is part of the original eighteenth-century grant to Thomas Nelson (fig. 4). The original main house, built in 1763, burned in 1836. Another dairy farm is White Oak Farm (DHR 42-361), located in central Hanover County. It has been in the Stanley family for forty-nine years, and the site includes a late-nineteenth-century main farmhouse, three tenant houses, four large silos and several barns.

Several other properties in Hanover County feature evidence of nineteenth- and twentieth-century dairy farms. The complex at Hickory Hill (DHR 42-100), although not a working dairy, includes a large dairy barn built circa 1880. While Lakeview Farm (DHR 42-402) is no longer a working dairy, it retains some of the best examples of early-twentieth-century dairy barns and silos in the county (fig. 5).

#### **Agricultural Buildings**

Agricultural buildings have been defined as those that are used in the production or storage of agricultural products or equipment. They include barns, warehouses, corn cribs, granaries, chicken houses, and silos. Outbuildings such as smokehouses and dairies are discussed in the residential architecture section of the residential theme.

Hickory Hill (DHR 42-100) has the most significant collection of surviving, antebellum, agricultural buildings in Hanover County. The large stable near the main house has a brick lower level that was used to house carriage horses; the fully-floored loft area above is believed to have been used as a weaving shop. Additional buildings include a frame horse stable, a mule stable, and two log corn houses located in the farm area.

#### *Barns and Warehouses*

Although many historic properties in Hanover County have barns and storage buildings, few date from the postbellum period or have individual architectural significance. Exceptions are the barns found at Egyptfield (DHR 42-142), Greenwood (DHR 42-426), and Moody Farm (DHR 42-433). The barn at Egyptfield is an excellent rare example of a postbellum barn (fig. 6). Despite its deteriorating condition, it remains one of the most significant examples of its type in the county. Greenwood, once part of the original Berkeley patent, has one of the few log tobacco barns still extant in the county, and Moody Farm features another rare, double-crib, log barn.

During the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries when Hanovertown and New Castle were bustling ports, agricultural products were stored in large brick warehouses. Little remains of either of these two villages, but the warehouse at Gould Hill (DHR 42-46) is a surviving example of this type of warehouse (fig. 7). Since Gould Hill is located on the Pamunkey River just up-river from

Hanover town, this surviving warehouse may be a typical example of this once-important building type in the county. The 2 1/2-story warehouse features some of the finest brickwork in the state.

Granaries rarely survived into the late twentieth century, although there are a few remaining examples in the county. This survey documented two granaries: a frame structure at Summerduck (DHR 42-209) and a log structure with rock and mortar chinking at the Jack Moody Farm (DHR 42-442).

### *Silos*

Thirteen surveyed properties currently have silos but most were built in the early to mid-twentieth century. Hickory Hill (DHR 42-100) features a postbellum rectangular pit that is believed to be one of the earliest attempts in eastern Virginia at creating a storage silo. Sited at one end of the large brick dairy barn, the pit is divided into three sections and is approximately six feet deep with walls eight feet above grade level; the exterior walls are brick and the interior is surfaced with concrete. There is limited access to the pits: the center section has two end openings, however the end pits are accessible only from the top.

A rare, turn-of-the-century, wooden silo (DHR 42-479) is sited on the Pamunkey River bottom lands (fig. 8). The silo has an approximate diameter of thirty feet and probably was built from a pattern-book design. Its shiplap siding most likely was bent at a lumber yard elsewhere and shipped to the site. Juxtaposed against this wooden silo is a corrugated metal silo that demonstrates modern silage methods.

Marlbourne (DHR 42-20) has several good examples of ceramic-tile silos that were built in 1925 when a dairy was established; they are located on the lowlands of the plantation, also known as Broadus Flats. Concrete-stave silos, such as those at Airwell (DHR 42-102) and Edgewood (DHR 42-11), gained popularity in the 1940s and 1950s.

The survey revealed no discernible pattern of spatial arrangement between the main house and agricultural buildings. Such a pattern, however, is readily apparent in other areas of Virginia. Further study is needed to determine if a particular relationship does exist.



## THEME: RESIDENTIAL

### Historical Background

Throughout its history Hanover County has developed in a dispersed rural pattern of farms and small villages. Productive agricultural soils and proximity to river and land transportation routes have been primary factors in influencing land development. Land patents for the area within present-day Hanover County indicate that settlement began as early as the 1660s, with settlement activity concentrated from the 1680s to the 1690s. As elsewhere in Virginia, colonizing efforts in the county first were concentrated along navigable waterways; patented lands were located primarily on the Pamunkey River and its major tributaries. Population expansion in this area was related directly to the tobacco-dominated economy of the Virginia colony and its demand for new agricultural land.

The first significant settlement in Hanover County was Page's Warehouse, established in 1676 at the head of navigation on the Pamunkey River (fig. 9). Primarily a mercantile village for the exportation of tobacco, it also served as a trading center for local planters.<sup>16</sup> In 1762 Page's Warehouse changed its name to Hanovertown. Hanovertown was a thriving river port during the colonial period, as noted by the Count de Castellaux during his visit of 1780 to 1782. He wrote that it was a village with a warehouse which shipped about 1,600 hogsheads of tobacco annually.<sup>17</sup> The second settlement of importance was Newcastle, established sometime before 1738 at the site of an important ferry crossing on the Pamunkey River (fig. 9). In 1779 Newcastle was considered as a site for the relocation of the state capital but Virginia's legislature selected Richmond. Intensive tobacco cultivation had been responsible for washing so much soil into the Pamunkey that local farmers preferred using the Richmond ports to their own silt-laden river. Owing to this condition and a variety of other factors, including shifting patterns of trade and disruption caused by the American Revolution, both Hanovertown and Newcastle nearly had disappeared by the early nineteenth century.

After the establishment of Hanovertown and Newcastle, the earliest development in the county generally took place in a southeast to northwest direction. The primary rivers in the county stretched in this direction and were an important influence on settlement patterns. As indicated on seventeenth- and eighteenth-century maps of the county, the first major roadways also ran in this direction. Many of the historic buildings and sites in the county are located along these rivers and early roadways.<sup>18</sup>

The development of a fairly complex network of roads in the early eighteenth century helped open the interior uplands to habitation.<sup>19</sup> An 1820 map of the county illustrates the shift in population and commercial activities from the lowland areas. During the 1830s, the development of rail transportation also exerted a great influence over the growth of Hanover County, encouraging a scattered placement of villages and towns throughout the county. For example, the villages of Doswell, Beaverdam, and Hanover Courthouse all were railroad junctions. These small villages had been settled by the early nineteenth century; they were, therefore, obvious choices for the establishment of railroad junctions. Once the railroads were in place, these small villages experienced economic growth associated with both the increases in passenger and freight traffic. Since this survey emphasized documentation and evaluation of antebellum properties, survey

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<sup>16</sup> See transportation theme.

<sup>17</sup> *Herald Progress*, August 1971, Special Edition: 1881-1971, Commemorative Historical Edition, 1:5.

<sup>18</sup> Keith Canaday, "Hanover County: Interim Historic Preservation Plan" (Master's Thesis, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Virginia Commonwealth University, 1984); Survey results affirm that the largest concentration of historic buildings are found in these locations.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*

efforts were concentrated on rural farm properties rather than on villages. It is anticipated that future study of Hanover's villages will reveal significant historical information.

Hanover County changed very little after the Civil War. Throughout the first half of the twentieth century it remained a primarily agrarian county with numerous farms. However, with the growth of Richmond and its suburbs in recent decades, Hanover County has become increasingly populated, a trend which is apt to continue well into the next century.<sup>20</sup>

## RESIDENTIAL ARCHITECTURE

Hanover County features an unusually broad selection of significant historic residences. *Old Homes of Hanover County*, published in 1983, identifies more than 250 historic houses dating from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Many of these well-known properties have been resurveyed as a part of this project. A considerable number have been included in previous architectural surveys of the county and are represented in the existing files of the Department of Historic Resources.

In Hanover County, the earliest English settlement occurred during the late seventeenth century in the Old Church area. No buildings are believed to survive, however, from this period. The earliest surviving buildings in Hanover County date from the mid- and late eighteenth century and typically were either large and important buildings or were constructed of durable brick. The Gingerbread House (DHR 42-40), one of the earliest extant dwellings in the county, was originally built at Hanover town in the mid- to late eighteenth century but later was moved to its present location at Old Church (fig. 10). There is no doubt that the majority of early frame buildings built in the county do not survive today.

### Building Materials and Construction Methods

The distinct characteristics of early Virginia dwellings and their dependencies reflect the availability of building materials. Like Janeway (DHR 42-413), named for the bride of Nathaniel Cooke and described as having "grown out of the farm," most houses were constructed from materials found or made on the property.<sup>21</sup> Wood was the primary building material in colonial Virginia, and this tradition continued well into the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. In fact, nearly eighty percent of the properties in the survey are of frame construction with weatherboard cladding.

#### *Brick*

Brick was reserved for the larger houses; it was a more expensive material and reflected the wealth of the owners. Almost without exception, Hanover County bricks were made from clay fired on the site by slaves.<sup>22</sup> It was common, however, to build a frame structure on a brick foundation, which provided a stable ground-level surface. Twenty-seven percent of the frame buildings surveyed have brick foundations or basements.

Most surviving brick buildings identified by the survey are located in the western portion of Hanover County. Since the county geographically straddles the fall line, the eastern half is in the coastal plain while the western section generally is in the Piedmont region. Few brick buildings were built in eastern Hanover County until the mid-twentieth century, but those that were built are some of the largest and most elaborate in the area. Gould Hill (DHR 42-46), possibly built as early as the mid-eighteenth century, features the best example of antebellum brickwork in the county. Williamsville (DHR 42-27), Dundee (DHR 42-10), Rural Plains (DHR 42-29), and Ingleside (DHR 42-17), four large estates in the eastern end of the county, also have brick

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<sup>20</sup> *Crump Creek Reservoir Study*, 1.

<sup>21</sup> *Herald-Progress*, Historical Edition, 3:17.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid*, 3:1.

dwellings. Only three other brick houses are found in the east: the Garthwright House (DHR 42-14), Ditchley (42-8), and part of the Old Church Tavern (DHR 42-41).

Closer to the fall line, roughly along present-day U. S. Route 1, there is a slightly greater concentration of brick buildings, but further west the number of brick dwellings increases dramatically. In contrast with the seven brick houses in the east and an additional seven in the middle section of the county, twenty-six were surveyed in the western end. Many of these, including Dewberry (DHR 42-7) and Edgewood (DHR 42-11), are large and elaborate, but smaller buildings also were built of brick. The Mallory Farm (DHR 42-301), for example, is a one-room plan built on a raised basement; the dwelling at Stanley Farm (DHR 42-406) follows a slightly larger, side-passage, single-pile plan.

The survey identified Flemish bond and five-course American bond as the most frequently-used patterns of antebellum brick bonds. The few examples of English bond found in the county are located in the eastern end (fig. 11). Rose Hill (DHR 42-168), Rock Hill Farm (DHR 42-257), and The Elms (DHR 42-276) have English-bond chimneys, and the low basements of Vervilla (DHR 42-162) and South Wales (DHR 42-66) display this type of bond. Flemish-bond chimneys are found throughout the county. Houses such as Gould Hill (DHR 42-46), Westerham (DHR 42-388), Rocketts Mill Farm (DHR 42-409), and Oldfield (DHR 42-387) were built of brick laid entirely in Flemish bond. Rose Hill (DHR 42-56), Chantilly (DHR 42-83), and Mount Ida (DHR 42-456) are houses with a Flemish-bond front facade with side and rear elevations laid in five-course American bond.

Less common are houses such as Shrubbery Hill (DHR 42-52) and Mount Brilliant (DHR 42-376) with Flemish-bond facades and three-course American-bond at the sides and rear. Clazemont (DHR 42-84), Beaver Dam (DHR 42-115), and Elm Tree (DHR 42-464) are the only three properties identified with a coursed-bond variant: five courses of stretcher bond are laid for every one course of Flemish bond. Clazemont and Beaver Dam are large high-style houses built in the 1840s and 1868, respectively. The Elm Tree house (1830s) is a plain and much smaller, hall-and-parlor plan dwelling.

#### *Stone*

Stone — rare in eastern Hanover County — is used more frequently west of the fall line. Stone was used for both foundations and chimneys, although many stone chimneys have brick stacks. The Byrd House (DHR 42-312) is a circa 1890 frame dwelling built on stone piers, and Springfield (DHR 42-384), a rare gambrel-roofed dwelling, is built on a stone foundation. The Hargrove House (DHR 42-319), a 1939 Colonial Revival dwelling that replaced an earlier house, is one of the few dwellings in Hanover County constructed entirely of stone (fig. 12). Outbuildings in western Hanover County generally sit on stone piers.

#### *Log*

Few houses and outbuildings of log construction survive in the county. All extant log structures are found in the western part of the county. Germanic settlers, along with Swedes and Finns, generally are credited with bringing the log-building tradition to the colonies. The Scots-Irish and English settlers borrowed log construction techniques which became popular in the heavily wooded areas of the country. For the most part, however, early-settled areas such as the Chesapeake retained the tradition of frame construction. When log construction was used, the logs frequently were covered with weatherboarding to create a more refined appearance and to protect the logs from weather damage.

Most of the log houses identified in this survey date from the antebellum era. The typical log house found in the county followed a one-room plan that later was expanded with frame additions. The Cody Hughes House (DHR 42-238), built before the Civil War, is a one-room-plan house with a loft and an exterior-end brick chimney. A one-room frame section added saddlebag fashion

created a hall-and-parlor plan. Meadow Farm (DHR 42-133) is also a log house significantly enlarged with frame additions. The Joseph Browe House (DHR 42-236) is a 1 1/2-story, hall-and-parlor, log house.

Two rare, two-story, log houses were surveyed in the western end of the county. Log House (DHR 42-443), a double-pen structure with a central stone chimney, may have been built in stages. There is a corner winder stair in one of the rooms. The second Log House (DHR 42-450), located near Davenport's Bridge, is an unusual log I-House with two log pens connected by a frame central passage with stairs (fig. 13). A two-story, frame, rear ell expanded the house. While the initial construction date is unknown, the house reached its present form in the late nineteenth century.

Dogwood Lodge (DHR 42-427), built in the late nineteenth century for the Cooke family, represents the revival in log construction towards the turn of the century. Known as the Adirondack style or as part of the Great Camp movement, these buildings were self-consciously rustic, often serving as vacation retreats. The 1 1/2-story lodge is built of unsquared saddle-notched logs on stone piers and features a symmetrical facade. The roof extends over the front porch which is supported by tree-trunk posts, further reinforcing the rustic theme.

#### *Window Glass*

Early Tidewater houses, including those in Hanover County, had multiple-paned sash windows, usually in a nine-over-nine or twelve-over-twelve arrangement. As technology became more sophisticated and glass lights were made in larger dimensions, nineteenth- and twentieth-century buildings began to feature eight-over-eight, six-over-six, and four-over-four sash windows.

#### *Roofs*

Nearly seventy-five percent of the buildings surveyed in Hanover County have gabled roofs, while only fifteen percent have hipped roofs. Only one percent of the properties surveyed feature gambrel roofs; these include Rural Plains (DHR 42-29), Prospect Hill at Pine Slash (DHR 42-25), Springfield (DHR 42-384), and the original section of The Meadow (DHR 42-21).

The earliest roof coverings were wood shingles, although few wood-shingle roofs survive today. Parts of the original, antebellum, wood-shingle roof survives on the main house of Lombardy Farm (DHR 42-45), where it is protected by an addition, and on the privy of Sharps (DHR 42-461). The Stanley Farm illustrates the use of wood shingles in the late nineteenth century: the addition of that period is covered with wood shingles (although of a thinner wood than those on the original antebellum house). Standing-seam metal and composition shingle became the favored roof materials during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Of the properties surveyed, fifty-five percent have roofs made of standing seam metal, twenty-seven percent employ composition shingle, and only two percent feature wood shingle.

### **Architectural Styles (fig. 14)**

#### *Antebellum Architecture*

The majority of buildings in Hanover County demonstrate little evidence of high-style ornamentation. Of those that do, most feature the antebellum Federal style. This period coincided with what appears to have been an increase in building activity in the county during the early nineteenth century. Fewer Greek Revival houses survive; it is unknown whether this condition occurs because of a lack of construction during this period or a low survival rate.

The Gothic Revival style had a limited impact in the county, although several buildings constructed in this style between 1840 and 1870 survive. Gothic Revival buildings are not as common in the southern United States as in the northeast, where fashionable architects made the style popular. Only three buildings in this style were surveyed: the Immanuel Episcopal Church (DHR 42-125); its rectory (DHR 42-181), which is now in very poor condition; and the library at Hickory Hill

(DHR 42-100). A Gothic-style cottage was built at Marlbourne (DHR 42-20) but is no longer extant.

#### *Postbellum Architecture*

The majority of surviving postbellum dwellings are small houses. A relatively large percentage of small houses exist from this period than from the antebellum era, creating the appearance that more small houses were built during this time. It is probable that there also was a simultaneous decline in the construction of large I-Houses in the county. Smaller, lighter-framed houses with chimney flues, including the one-story, central-passage, double-pile-plan, were popular in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This plan type was accompanied by varied detailing, usually in the Italianate or Queen Anne styles, and often was found near small railroad junctions such as Atlee and Teman. Locust Row (DHR 42-453), for example, has Italianate details.

Hanover County has a good collection of Queen Anne-style houses, particularly in Ashland and its surrounding areas. The Gwathmey area, built by former Ashland residents, boasts several large houses and a church in this style. Kenwood (DHR 42-334) in Elmont and Wilton (DHR 42-273) near Hanover are large Queen Anne houses located in rural settings. Wilton also has a well-preserved collection of outbuildings including a detached doctor's office in Victorian styling.

#### *Twentieth-Century Architecture*

During the early twentieth century, owing to its proximity to the growing city of Richmond, Hanover County experienced a considerable growth in population. As in all of Richmond's surrounding counties, suburban and village-type development occurred in various sections of the county (although until recently Hanover experienced little mass scale suburban development). During the period between the two world wars, most of the newly constructed dwellings featured irregular floor plans and there was no one dominant floor plan type. The Bungalow, a popular national style of the early twentieth century, is sparsely represented in the county though it is more common in the more urban areas such as Ashland. Seven bungalows were included in the survey. Pinecote (DHR 42-441), built for the Florence Page Visiting Nurses Association, is one of the best examples of this style represented in the survey.

#### **Floor Plans<sup>23</sup>**

Eighteenth- and nineteenth-century rural dwellings in Hanover County consist of small, medium and large farmhouses. As Jeffrey M. O'Dell notes in his survey of Chesterfield County, the majority of early Virginia buildings were small one-room structures; memoirs and documents from this era substantiate this theory. Few of these dwellings remain extant; generally the larger, more sophisticated, and more stable examples of early Virginia construction are what have survived.

#### *One-Room Plan*

Most of the early houses probably followed a one-room plan. Since such dwellings usually were of inferior quality and unable to withstand either excessive wear or the insects and climate of Virginia, few one-room-plan houses survive. The majority of one-room-plan dwellings surveyed have lofts,<sup>24</sup> and most feature nineteenth- and twentieth-century additions. The 1781 Stagfield, (DHR 42-363), for example, originally featured a one-room plan with an exterior-end brick chimney. A second room was added saddlebag fashion in 1811, and twentieth-century additions further have enlarged the house. Cherry Grove (DHR 42-237) is another one-room house with an exterior-end brick chimney and corner winder stair (fig. 15). This house features an unusual later addition (a second one-room house connected to the original by a passage) resulting in the

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<sup>23</sup> See Appendix Two for illustrations of floor plans.

<sup>24</sup> Most one-room-plan dwellings feature lofts, and thus were, strictly speaking, two-room dwellings. For more information on one-room-plan dwellings, see Jeffrey M. O'Dell's survey of Chesterfield County, p. 97-102.

conversion of a one-room plan to the popular central-passage, single-pile plan. Despite their small size, Stagfield and Cherry Grove have survived because they were substantial well-built houses (frame on raised brick basements and clad with beaded weatherboards). Cherry Grove has elaborate Federal-style detailing of a quality generally too expensive for most Hanoverians during this period.

One-room-plan dwellings continued to be constructed throughout the nineteenth century. The Harris House (DHR 42-431) and the House on Route 658 (DHR 42-455) are good examples of mid-nineteenth-century, one-room-plan houses. The House on Route 615 (DHR 42-232), built of frame in the late nineteenth century, demonstrates the use of this simple plan in later periods for houses of lesser stature, such as tenant houses. The simple one-room plan also was popular for schools during the the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in Hanover County.

#### *Hall-and-Parlor Plan*

The hall-and-parlor plan consists of a larger room — the hall — usually containing the stair and main exterior entrance, which joins a somewhat smaller room — the parlor. Typically the hall-and-parlor plan house was one or 1 1/2 stories in height.<sup>25</sup> This plan, while not dramatically increasing the amount of living space, did allow for efficient space utilization. Most of the daily activities, including cooking, eating, working and sleeping, took place in the hall. The parlor, furnished with the family's best possessions, was typically reserved for special uses, although it often was used also as a bed chamber. This survey documented nineteen hall-and-parlor-plan houses; most are vernacular dwellings dating from the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century and feature modest architectural details.

The Gingerbread House (DHR 42-40) is one of the earliest surviving, hall-and-parlor-plan dwellings in Hanover County. A partition wall, inserted in one room at a later date, formed a central passage. Rose Hill (DHR 42-168), built about 1758, is another early dwelling following the same floor plan. Both the Gingerbread House and Rose Hill are in the eastern end of the county. The 1790 Sycamore Tavern (DHR 42-85) is a good example of an unmodified hall-and-parlor plan and today serves as the location for the Francis L. Page Memorial Library. Lombardy Farm (DHR 42-45), built for a family of French Huguenot descent around 1790 near Montpelier, has rear wing additions, Federal-style details, and an unusual pulvinated stringer on the corner closed-string stair. Westerham (DHR 42-388), a two-story, hall-and-parlor dwelling built of brick laid in Flemish bond and located near the Louisa County border, features an unusual mantle with a heavily fluted five-part frieze.

The Johnson House (DHR 42-26), located in the eastern end of the county, is an unusual and rare example of a hall-and-parlor plan (fig. 16). The frame, 1 1/2-story dwelling was built on a raised brick basement with a center chimney and lobby entrance. Only about five examples of this type of dwelling have been identified in all of Virginia.<sup>26</sup>

In several instances, the original hall-and-parlor-plan house became the rear ell of a later larger wing added to the end of the original dwelling. The Charles Oliver Farm (DHR 42-417) and Hilly Home (DHR 42-366) probably developed in this manner, as did Chantilly (DHR 42-83) and the Tavern at Old Church (DHR 42-41).

#### *Side-Passage, Single-Pile Plan*

There were thirty-two side-passage, single-pile-plan buildings surveyed with the majority located in the central and southeastern portions of the county. This floor plan type, most popular during

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<sup>25</sup> Jeffrey M. O'Dell, *Chesterfield County: Early Architecture and Historic Sites* (Chesterfield County, Virginia, 1983), 505.

<sup>26</sup> Jeffrey M. O'Dell (Architectural Historian at DHR), conversation with Ashley T. Neville, March 1990.

the early to mid-nineteenth century, typically featured a frame one- or 1 1/2-story body with a gable roof. This plan seems to have been used as one that could be expanded in a variety of ways or added to an already existing house. Dwellings of this type usually were modified during the late nineteenth century with wing or ell additions. Some were embellished with exterior ornamentation corresponding with the stylistic trends of the decade. More often than not, the original 1 1/2-story house has been raised subsequently to a full two stories. Like the simple one-room-plan house, dwellings with this type of plan often have a detached or basement kitchen.

Although most are modest vernacular buildings, some feature high-style elements, including Westwood (DHR 42-59), a Federal house built in the early nineteenth century (fig. 17); Lamé (DHR 42-186), a handsome Federal-era dwelling built around 1830; and the addition at the Tavern at Old Church (DHR 42-41). The Ford-Talley House (DHR 42-199) and the frame section at Gould Hill (DHR 42-46) are two examples of Greek Revival adaptations of this floor plan. Sharps (DHR 42-461) features late-nineteenth-century decorations in the Second Empire style, which is sparsely represented in Hanover County (fig. 18).

While the majority of one-room, side-passage plan buildings in the county are frame, several notable dwellings were built of brick, including Chantilly (DHR 42-83), the Tavern at Old Church (DHR 42-41), and the Stanley Farm (DHR 42-406). Many of the houses of this plan were expanded to I-Houses by means of a one-room addition; Beaver Dam Farm (DHR 42-80), St. Martin's Rectory (DHR 42-107), and Hilly Home (DHR 42-366) are three examples.

#### *Side-Passage, Double-Pile Plan*

Side-passage, double-pile-plan houses occur infrequently in Hanover County although several were identified in this survey. Typically they were built in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries for affluent farmers. They include Avondale (DHR 42-258), Marl Ridge (DHR 42-4), and Jassamine Lawn (DHR 42-463), the only one known to have been built of brick (fig. 19). The ruin of Wingfield (DHR 42-462), near Hewlett, indicates it may have been built originally on this plan.

Two variant plans are seen at Totomoi (DHR 42-39), which is on the National Register of Historic Places, and the brick section at Glencarin (DHR 42-408). Both dwellings have been reoriented ninety degrees so that the passage is on the front facade.

#### *Central-Passage Plan*

Hanover County possesses a wide variety of central-passage-plan houses. Constructed of both frame and brick, these houses can be divided into three main types:

- 1 1/2-story, single-pile, central-passage;
- two-story, single-pile, central-passage (more commonly known as the I-House);
- double-pile, central-passage plan.

The desire for expansion usually was satisfied by a one- or two-room rear ell; several, however, had side additions.

Almost always built of frame, the 1 1/2-story, single-pile, central-passage plan is a typical Virginia Tidewater house. Most of those surveyed are located in the eastern half of the county. The Old Church hamlet has a fine collection of such dwellings, including White Plains (DHR 42-69), Bloomsbury (DHR 42-130) and Spring Green (DHR 42-31). Many of these early-nineteenth-century houses feature Federal-style details. Glympse (DHR 42-129), with flush siding that has been scored to resemble stone, is a unique house for Hanover County (fig. 20).

The I-House is the most popular dwelling type found in Hanover County, with sixty identified in this survey. Located in every area of the county and built throughout the nineteenth century, the I-House traditionally was the favored type for successful farmers in all regions of the United States. Several brick I-Houses, including Springfield (DHR 42-428) and Sunnyside (DHR 42-449), were

surveyed in the western end of the county. Although most are vernacular in style, some have Federal, Greek Revival, and various Victorian details. Eastern View (DHR 42-48) is a fine example of a frame Federal-style I-House with a brick foundation (fig. 21). It also has retained its highly decorated mantles with elliptical patera and meander designs (fig. 22). Dundee (DHR 42-10) is another brick I-House with fashionable Federal details.

Several two-story, double-pile, central-passage-plan houses were surveyed in the county. These large dwellings were built by the county's elite during the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Reverend Cook's Dewberry (DHR 42-7) on the Ridge Road, is a good example of a brick Federal-style house of this plan type. This architecturally sophisticated house features flanking wings connected by hyphens. Signal Hill (DHR 42-32), an ornate and stylish frame house, also follows this floor plan.

#### *Four-Room Plan*

A few antebellum houses feature the four-room plan. Edgewood (DHR 42-11), built in 1796, and Ingleside (DHR 42-17), begun in 1838, follow this plan type. Both feature an imposing entrance with a stair hall. Dr. Carter Berkeley had Edgewood built for his bride, Catherine S. Carter of Shirley in Charles City County. Ingleside was built for Carter Braxton, grandson and namesake of the signer of the Declaration of Independence. Although Edgewood is a Federal-style house while Ingleside is Greek Revival, both houses feature some of the most ornate and stylish interior woodwork in the county. Both Berkeley and Braxton were members of the Virginia and county aristocracy and would have been familiar with high-style architecture.

#### **Domestic Outbuildings**

Large plantations and farms had many ancillary buildings necessary to ensure the success of the farm and the comfort of its occupants. Often the main house was surrounded by a group of domestic outbuildings, including a kitchen, smokehouse, dairy, washhouse, privy, sheds, chickenhouses, slave quarters and tenant houses. In some instances offices and schools were part of the complex of outbuildings.

Although a number of individual domestic outbuildings survive, complete complements rarely exist. Hickory Hill (DHR 42-100), however, features an outstanding complex of first-generation outbuildings dating from the early-nineteenth century. The estate includes a frame dovecote, a carriage house with ground-set posts and a nearby stable for riding and carriage horses, a freestanding pantry or storeroom, a kitchen, an office, a smokehouse, a privy, a wellhouse, a cistern, and a library (fig. 23 and 24). Other complexes that deserve mention are those at Springfield (DHR 42-428), Airwell (DHR 42-102), Prospect Hill (DHR 42-299), Wilton (DHR 42-273), and Ingleside (DHR 42-17), which includes a plantation school. Gould Hill (DHR 42-46), Rose Hill (DHR 42-156), and Clazemont (DHR 42-84) are properties with significant collections of brick outbuildings.

#### *Kitchens*

Detached kitchens which removed the heat, equipment, odors and refuse associated with cooking from the main house were an important element of many antebellum residential clusters on Hanover County farms. As the labor necessary for the production and transfer of food in this manner became scarce and more costly after the Civil War, kitchens often were incorporated into the main house, particularly in a basement room. In the postbellum period detached kitchens often were moved closer to the house and connected to it by a breezeway or porch. Summer kitchens continued to be built and used into the late nineteenth century.

As late as the 1950s, food preparation and cooking at Hickory Hill (DHR 42-100) occurred in the detached kitchen (fig. 23). Edward Chappell, in his report on Hickory Hill, offers a glimpse of the way detached kitchens served large plantations:



Elise Walswick Barksdale Wickham (d. 1952) ran the farm much as she felt her nineteenth-century predecessors had. Cooking was done in the detached kitchen, supplies were given out at the 'storeroom' and squab from the dovecote were still served in the middle of the present century. Mrs. Wickham met the cook at the storeroom each morning and provisioned her for the day. No supplies were kept in the kitchen.<sup>27</sup>

Early detached kitchens, such as those at Gould Hill (DHR 42-46), Rose Hill (DHR 42-56), and J. P. Parsley House (DHR 42-68), were one- or 1 1/2-story, single-room buildings with large exterior chimneys. The Gould Hill and Rose Hill kitchens are brick, while the Parsley kitchen is frame. Few other kitchens of this type survive in Hanover today.

A second type of detached kitchen identified by the survey is a one- or 1 1/2-story, two-room structure on piers or a low foundation. The two-room kitchens feature two workrooms that share a center chimney. The interior finish in these kitchens range from plastered walls such as those at Hickory Hill (DHR 42-100) to vertical or horizontal board sheathing as found at Janeway (DHR 42-413). A bake oven survives in the Janeway kitchen. These buildings sometimes fulfilled two additional functions: they housed domestic slaves (often the cook) and sometimes were used as wash houses. This building type was also popular for slave quarters, plantation schools, offices, and tenant houses.

#### *Privies*

Sixteen properties with privies were surveyed in Hanover County. Before the introduction of modern plumbing, privies usually were sited to the rear of a residence, and typically were small frame structures with a shed roof and one door. One of the largest and best-preserved privies is an atypical well-finished structure at Hickory Hill (DHR 42-100). Sited at the edge of the garden, the frame structure has a gable roof and is sheathed in weatherboarding. The windows on each side have stationary louvers on the exterior and glass in the interior. Plaster covers the interior walls and the three-hole bench is walnut. A recessed area under the bench held a trough that was emptied periodically.

A more typical later privy is found at Sharps (DHR 42-461); wood shingles still cover the shed roof. The cottages at Sawdust Lane (DHR 42-328), which provided housing for saw mill workers' families, never had indoor plumbing. Each of the original cottages had its own privy. Four cottages are extant, and still lack modern plumbing. Privy sites, sometimes used as trash receptacles, may yield potentially valuable archaeological information about household goods, diet, and living conditions.

#### *Smokehouses*

Smokehouses were the most common type of domestic outbuilding identified in the survey. More than seventy are still extant on visited properties. The necessity of curing and storing meat on both large and small farms probably explains the high survival rate of smokehouses. Smokehouses are generally small, frame, square or rectangular structures with one door and perhaps a vent. However, several brick smokehouses, including those at Clazemont (DHR 42-84) and Rose Hill (DHR 42-56) which both have diamond-patterned vents, were documented. Early hipped-roofed smokehouses generally have a king post truss such as the one at Glympse (DHR 442-129), while later smokehouses are more likely to have gable roofs.

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<sup>27</sup> Ed Chappell, *Hickory Hill, Hanover County, Virginia: Outbuildings* (April 1989, DHR file 42-100, Virginia Department of Historic Resources Archives, Richmond, Virginia).

### *Dairies*

Dairies did not survive as frequently as meat houses although more than twenty were surveyed. Dairies typically were square, frame structures with the floor placed about one foot below grade. Vents near the top of the walls provide aeration. Marlbourne (DHR 42-20) retains a particularly handsome dairy with distinctive "S" shaped vents and cove cornice. A king post truss supports a pyramidal roof topped with a ball finial. Other dairies in the county also have finials. Decorative dairies most frequently were found in the eastern end of the county. The low survival rate for dairies in the western end is unexplained, although some have been adapted for other uses and others have lost their identifying features.

## **Residential Buildings on Farm Complexes**

### *Slave Quarters*

Only a few surviving slave quarters in the county were identified in this survey. Quarters for housing slaves often were located close to the slave holder's dwelling. On large plantations they might be arranged in rows or "streets" adjoining the complex of domestic outbuildings. On large holdings, the field slaves were housed near the site of their work, sometimes at great distance from the main complex. These groupings survive in name only, although they probably resembled the complex of outbuildings at Hickory Hill (DHR 42-100). The Hickory Hill "quarters" are actually a group of tenant houses built about 1900 on or near the site of earlier slave quarters. A slave cemetery, probably nineteenth-century and later, adjoins the quarters' field. A map of Rutland (DHR 42-203) indicates that the slave buildings were arranged in a linear row extending west from the house. Sited some distance behind these quarters was a slave cemetery. Periwinkle covers the ground surface of the cemetery and there are no standing stones.

On small farms, slaves often were housed in buildings such as a kitchen or wash house that served more than one purpose. While some such buildings survive, they are difficult to identify definitively as slave quarters. Reputed quarters in Hanover County tended to be single buildings located near the house. Usually frame with weatherboard cladding, they were built on either piers or a low foundation. Typically they were one story with a loft and a gable roof. The typical plan was similar to the two-room kitchens, with either two rooms sharing a center chimney or a single room with an exterior chimney. Following the Civil War this plan type was used for tenant houses. In some instances former slave quarters were moved to new locations to serve as tenant houses. The only brick slave quarter surveyed was located at Oakley Hill (DHR 42-137) on Cold Harbor Road. Frame quarters were documented at Bear Island (DHR 42-60) and Cedar Grove (DHR 42-3).

### *Tenant Houses*

Tenant houses were found on thirteen properties in the county during this survey. They typically are located on very large farms and sited at some distance from the main house. Tenant farmers usually rented the dwellings and nearby land from the property owner. They are typically frame structures, smaller in size than the main plantation or farmhouse, and often followed the two-room plan of slave quarters. Hanover County properties with tenant houses dating from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries include Brock Spring (DHR 42-1), Tavern at Old Church (DHR 42-41), Campbell Farm (DHR 42-282) and Greenfield (DHR 42-391).

## **Landscape Elements**

Historic landscape elements, such as dramatic vistas, long entrance lanes, and formal gardens, contribute to the historic character of Hanover County. The rural agricultural nature of the county created a landscape of dispersed farms separated by cultivated fields or woodlands. Buildings were sited to take advantage of natural topographical features including streams, springs and ridges, or manmade elements such as roads and railroads.

Large plantation houses, especially those located on rivers or ridges, had river and land facades of equal importance. Marlbourne (DHR 42-20) has nearly identical front and rear facades. In many

instances late-nineteenth-century additions were intended to create a true "front facade." Mount Ida (DHR 42-456) and Beaver Dam (DHR 42-115) originally had identical facades. Houses located on ridges, such as Marlbourne, Upper Marlbourne (DHR 42-272), and Summer Hill (DHR 42-58), frequently had sweeping vistas and often became visual landmarks themselves. Summer Hill was built on the ridge above the Pamunkey River so that the owners could escape the malaria endemic to Hanover town.

Sometimes the main building complex on large farms was located at a distance from the road, necessitating long entrance lanes. The county is noted for its large early houses with tree-shaded lawns and majestic tree-lined lanes. These allées of trees create an imposing presence both for the visitor and casual passerby. White Plains (DHR 42-69), a typical early-nineteenth-century Tidewater house, is prominently sited amidst open fields and features a long and winding entry lane. The entrance to Williamsville (DHR 42-27), a property on the National Register, is flanked by trees, as is that of Janeway (DHR 42-413; fig. 26). Although these formal lanes were often an antebellum feature, they also are found at the late-nineteenth-century Wilton (DHR 42-273) and the early-twentieth-century, Colonial Revival-style Maplewood (DHR 42-51).

Several of the older residences in Hanover County have the remains of original formal gardens. Hickory Hill (DHR 42-100) is an 1875 dwelling that replaced an earlier house destroyed by fire. The landscape, however, retains much of its original early-nineteenth-century character. South of the house is a sweeping lawn with shade and ornamental trees. A solid brick wall defines the northern edge of the garden and a fence of brick piers and wooden railings extends along the west and separates the informally landscaped lawn from the formal garden. Laid out in 1820, the original section of the garden is a geometric box garden. Some of the original roses believed brought there in 1820 by Anne Carter still survive. South of the house is a spectacular "Boxwood Walk," 307 feet long and 40 feet high.<sup>28</sup> Other formal boxwood gardens are found at Ingleside (DHR 42-17), Clover Lea (DHR 42-47), and Springfield (DHR 42-428), where the box circle was planted during the occupancy of Lucy Nelson, widow of Thomas Nelson.

In addition to formal gardens, cemeteries also are found on the grounds of older residences in the county. As in much of Virginia, a dispersed population, poor and often impassable roads, and a semitropical climate during the summer season necessitated burial of the deceased on family farms. Frequently a small cemetery was located near the main house and surrounded by a low brick or concrete wall and covered with periwinkle. Many family cemeteries had few or no inscribed markers. Surviving markers have suffered vandalism or have been destroyed by livestock. Some cemeteries are well-tended, while others are in poor condition and heavily overgrown. Local residents have identified a number of cemeteries. Owing to the limited time frame of this survey, only those family cemeteries that still exist in proximity to historic buildings have been documented.

Twenty-eight properties surveyed have private cemeteries, most of them dating to the nineteenth century. Summer Hill (DHR 42-58), made famous by the burial of Latane during the Civil War, contains perhaps the best-known cemetery in Hanover County. At least two properties, Hickory Hill (DHR 42-100) and Rutland (DHR 42-203), have identifiable African-American slave cemeteries. The E. P. Toler Farm (DHR 42-381) has an African-American cemetery but it lacks markers. The cemeteries at Walnut Well (DHR 42-432) and Aspen Grove (DHR 42-448) have a mixture of commercial gravestones and simple fieldstones. Beaver Dam (DHR 42-115) has one of the larger family cemeteries (fig. 27); rows of white marble gravestones interspersed with a few fieldstones indicate the long history of the Fontaine family in Hanover County. During the late nineteenth century, however, community cemeteries located at or near churches became more popular and families ceased keeping private cemeteries.

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<sup>28</sup> *Herald-Progress*, Historical Edition, 3:15.

## THEME: GOVERNMENT/WELFARE

### Historical Background

Hanover County was originally located in the Charles River shire, one of eight shires that made up the Virginia colony at the time of its founding in 1634. In 1654 Charles River shire was changed to Yorkshire, and part of it designated the county of New Kent. In 1720, the residents of upper New Kent, concerned about their distance from the county court, petitioned the General Assembly for a division of the county. This division was granted on 26 November 1720, at which time St. Paul's, the westernmost parish of New Kent, became Hanover County. Hanover was bordered by the North Anna and Pamunkey rivers on the north, the Chickahominy River on the south, and New Kent County on the east. The county had no western boundary until Louisa County was formed through a further division of the area in 1742.<sup>29</sup>

### Hanover County Courthouse

The most significant structure associated with the government/welfare theme in Hanover County is the county courthouse, located in the center of the small village of Hanover Courthouse. It is uncertain when the site of the county seat was selected, but apparently county justices met in a tavern on the site of the Barksdale Theatre opposite the courthouse site for years prior to the construction of the present courthouse around 1735. It is also known that before there was a permanent courthouse structure, county records were kept in the clerk's office. William Pollard of Buckeye (DHR 42-2), the first clerk of Hanover County, had his office in his home, and the road leading from Enon Church to Buckeye consequently was known as "The Office Road." The next clerks were members of the Winston family and until the Courthouse was built the office was at Courtland, the Winston home.<sup>30</sup> Considered a classic example of Virginia courthouse design, Hanover Courthouse (DHR 42-16) is a one-story brick building with a five-bay arcade, steep hipped roof, and modillioned cornice (fig. 28). Hanover's courthouse has a T-shaped plan with the judge's chamber and the jury room located in the arms of the "T." It is a replica of the King William County courthouse, as officials of that county allowed the builders to use their plans.<sup>31</sup>

The courthouse building is not only architecturally significant, but is significant for its association with numerous events in the history of Hanover County. Most notably, it was in the county's courthouse that Patrick Henry made his famous speech in the Parson's Cause, that the Hanover Resolutions of 1774 were adopted, and that J. E. B. Stuart received his commission as a major general in the Confederate Army. The courthouse was captured by the British during the revolutionary war, and was the site of the Battle of Hanover during the Civil War in 1862.

Flanking the courthouse on the north is the clerk's office, a modest, one-story, brick, gable-roofed building built around 1835. Flanking the courthouse to the south is the Hanover County Jail (DHR 42-15). Built around 1835 to replace the original 1743 jail, the present structure was renovated extensively during and after the Civil War. The jail was used as a munitions store house and jail during the Battle of Hanover.<sup>32</sup> The solid square building features 24" thick walls. Two brick privies to the rear of the jail on the Courthouse grounds appear to have been rebuilt.

### Patrick Henry

The political history of Hanover County is highlighted by events associated with several distinguished individuals. The best known figure in the political history of Hanover County is Patrick Henry (fig. 29). Patrick Henry was born in 1736 at Studley Plantation to John and Sarah

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<sup>29</sup> Canaday, 6.

<sup>30</sup> *Herald-Progress*, Historical Edition, 1:3.

<sup>31</sup> DHR File 42-16.

<sup>32</sup> See military theme.

Henry. Although he later became a famous orator, Henry's earlier years gave little indication of his impending successes. At the age of fifteen he and his brother William set up a small store, which soon closed. At eighteen he married Sarah Shelton at Rural Plains (DHR 42-29), the Shelton family home, and the two lived at Pine Slash (DHR 42-25), a gift to the couple from Sarah's father, John Shelton (fig. 30). After unsuccessful attempts at farming and storekeeping, Henry decided to study law, and was first admitted to the bar in 1760.

Patrick Henry's historical role is attributed largely to his skilled rhetoric in promoting the cause of the American Revolution. Henry's ascent as a political figure began with the famous speech in the Parson's Cause, delivered in Hanover Courthouse in 1763. In 1765 Patrick Henry led the fight against the Stamp Act, eventually leading to its repeal. Henry made a case for religious freedom in his 1768 defense of the Baptists. In 1774 Henry led the residents of Hanover County in the famous Hanover Resolution protesting taxation without representation.

Besides his service as a lawyer and rhetorician, Henry organized Virginia's first company of revolutionary volunteers in 1774 at Merry Oaks Tavern. In 1775 Henry led the first military action against the crown in Virginia with the expedition of the Hanovermen from Newcastle to Williamsburg to demand payment from Governor Dunmore for powder that had been taken from the public arsenal. Despite the fact that Dunmore sent the payment before Henry reached Williamsburg, his actions demonstrated the courage and leadership for which he became famous.

Patrick Henry served as one of the delegates from Virginia at the first Continental Congress in 1774. In 1775, at the second Virginia Convention, again he demonstrated his skill as an orator proclaiming "give me liberty or give me death." Patrick Henry was elected the first governor of Virginia in 1776; he was reelected in 1777-78 and again in 1784-85.

A number of existing buildings and sites are associated with Patrick Henry, who remained in Hanover for much of his life. As a local lawyer, Henry spent much of career at Hanover Courthouse (DHR 42-16). Scotchtown (DHR 42-30), built in 1719 by the Chiswell family, was Patrick Henry's home from 1771 to 1777 (fig. 31). What is said to be Patrick Henry's Store Site (DHR 42-95), located near Hanover Courthouse, is a potentially significant archaeological site. Henry lived in Louisa County in 1765-69, and moved permanently from Hanover County in 1777.

### **Henry Clay**

Henry Clay, another important figure associated with Hanover County, was born in 1777 at a house called Clay Spring (no longer extant) in an area of Hanover County known as "The Slashes" (fig. 32). Clay attended elementary school in the county at the Old Field Day School, which was located just north of Slash Church, but moved at the age of fourteen to Richmond where he was employed as a clerk in a mercantile establishment. In 1792 he entered the office of the clerk of the High Court of Chancery in Richmond. He studied law and passed the bar at the age of twenty, and moved to Lexington, Kentucky. He was elected to the Kentucky legislature and later the U. S. House of Representatives where he served as speaker for seven terms. He also served as secretary of state and as a senator from Kentucky. While serving as senator from Kentucky, Clay returned to Hanover to make a speech at the Taylor House (DHR 42-122). He was three times a candidate for the presidency and was the author of the Missouri Compromise and the Omnibus Bill.<sup>33</sup>

### **Dolley Madison**

Dolley Madison lived in Hanover County for several years as a child and received her early education at the Cedar Creek Meeting House and School (DHR 42-121). She was born in 1768 to Quaker parents, John and Mary Payne, in North Carolina near the North Garden Monthly Meeting. Sources conflict as to the exact length of time the Paynes remained in North Carolina: some report

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<sup>33</sup> Lancaster, 56-57.

that Dolley was born during a short visit while others claim that the Paynes lived there for approximately two years. She reportedly spent at least five years of her childhood at Scotchtown (DHR 42-30), which was large enough for the family with eight children.<sup>34</sup> No surviving records indicate that John Payne ever owned Scotchtown but this is not surprising: Quaker property often was subject to confiscation because members of the sect were pacifists who refused to join the militia or assist the revolutionary cause. The Paynes were prominent and active members of the Cedar Creek Meeting House and for many years served as clerks who kept all of the minutes.

Dolley Madison spent her first years in Hanover at Cole's Hill, the plantation home of her maternal grandmother, Lucy Winston, near Hanover Courthouse (the house is no longer extant).<sup>35</sup>

The Payne family remained in Hanover until moving to Philadelphia when Dolley was fourteen. She later married John Todd, also a Quaker, and after his death was courted by prominent members of Congress, including Aaron Burr. In 1794 Dolley Payne Todd married James Madison, a member of the Continental Congress from Virginia.. Dolley Madison continued to visit her relatives in Hanover County throughout her life, and during Madison's presidency (1809-17) she gained a reputation as one of the United States' most popular first ladies (fig. 33).<sup>36</sup>

### Others

Hanover County was also home to several other persons significant in local, state and national history. Captain Thomas Price was born at Cool Water (DHR 42-67) in 1754. He was an officer in the American Revolution and served under Patrick Henry in the march to Williamsburg in the gunpowder expedition. Lewis Littlepage, the American ambassador to Poland in the early nineteenth century, lived at South Wales (DHR 42-66). He was considered "quite a toast" in the courts of Europe, especially in Russia during the reign of Catherine the Great.<sup>37</sup>

### Poor Farms

The poor farm, a forerunner of the present welfare system, was an element of Hanover County's early government. Poor farms provided food and shelter for poor or disabled county residents, often in exchange for labor. Before the revolutionary war, local vestries took care of the poor and orphans by establishing several poor farms that were supported by taxes paid by all the citizens, regardless of religious denomination. The last of these, Poor Farm Park, stood near Ashland circa 1900. The farm was still in use in the early 1930s and had a large cemetery where residents were buried. The county burned the buildings when it bought the land and later erected the Liberty Junior High School on the site.

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<sup>34</sup> Elswyth Thane, *Dolley Madison: Her Life and Times* (Toronto: Crowell-Collier Press, 1970), 1.

<sup>35</sup> Lucy Winston was Patrick Henry's aunt; Virginia Moore, *The Madisons: A Biography* (New York: McGraw Hill, 1979), 3.

<sup>36</sup> Lancaster, 55-56.

<sup>37</sup> *Herald-Progress*, Historical Edition, 3:22.

(fig. 43 and 44). Sited on the Old Ridge Road, the Hanover Academy building was a house built around 1840 and originally owned by the Jones family; the school moved there in the mid-1800s. The main house was the headmaster's residence, and the smaller outbuildings were student quarters. Hilary P. Jones was its instructor after the Civil War and its students included Thomas Nelson Page, Judge Lawrence Groner, S. J. Doswell, and Admiral Hilary Jones.<sup>51</sup> Early schools for girls included the Hanover Female Institute, in operation in Ashland during the 1890s and reputed to have been located in a house at Gwathmey (DHR 42-422), and the one-room Buttermilk Institute of the same era located near Peaks Station.

Even from its earliest days, Hanover County officials fought for more equal and widespread education. In 1836, the Commissioners of Hanover County, Henry Robinson and James T. Sutton, petitioned the Literary Fund of Virginia with an *Appeal for Better Schools*. In this document they claimed that "the Literary Fund [responsible for public schooling] is failing of its purposed with respect to primary schools." They wrote that education was being neglected in favor of other concerns such as the beautification of state lands and the building of more railroads and canals.<sup>52</sup> They proposed that only after the young minds of Hanover County and the rest of Virginia were enlightened, could the conditions in the state as a whole improve.

Prior to the establishment of a statewide public school system in 1869, few educational opportunities existed for poorer children in Hanover County. One exception was Aaron Hall Free School (DHR 42-440), established in 1844 through the will of Aaron Hall, who bequeathed his estate to establish a school for his poorer neighbors (fig. 45). This log building later served as an educational center but currently is vacant. Rouzie's Chapel in western Hanover County had a "free school" in the 1870s run by the Reverend John Edward Terrell. Since the late nineteenth century, however, a comprehensive system of public schools has existed to serve children of all incomes and backgrounds. As was the case throughout the south, public education in Hanover remained racially segregated with separate schools for African-American and white children until the mid-1960s.

### Postbellum Education for White Children

Currently several vintage public school buildings dating from the 1920s and 1930s, all built as "white schools," remain in Hanover County. The earliest postbellum schools most likely were small, frame, one- or two-room structures such as the Old School, Route 33 (DHR 42-485), a school dating from the late nineteenth century that probably served as the first white school in the Montpelier area (fig. 46). The Elmont (White) School (DHR 42-333), according to a former teacher, existed by 1920 and is the only two-story frame school documented in this survey.

Several other small frame schools include Elmont (DHR 42-333), Independence (DHR 42-403), Fairview (DHR 42-452), Atlee (42-206) and the School, Route 640 (DHR 42-249).

A group of brick consolidated schools were built in Hanover County during the early twentieth century. The Montpelier School (DHR 42-127), built in 1929 on a site adjacent to Sycamore Tavern, is a one-story, brick, Georgian Revival structure that was narrowly saved from demolition in 1988 (fig. 47 and 48). The Doswell School (DHR 42-478), built in 1932, is leased to the Doswell Ruritans. The 1933 Rockville School (DHR 42-383), a large art deco-inspired school, was closed in 1983 and currently stands abandoned. The 1936 Battlefield Park School (DHR 42-161) is a monumental Georgian Revival building that has undergone major renovations.

### African-American Education

Little is known or remains of the public schools built prior to the 1950s for African-American children in Hanover County, although some information has come by way of oral history. In

<sup>51</sup> *Herald-Progress*, Historical Edition, 3:13.

<sup>52</sup> Heatwole, 121-123.

that Dolley was born during a short visit while others claim that the Paynes lived there for approximately two years. She reportedly spent at least five years of her childhood at Scotchtown (DHR 42-30), which was large enough for the family with eight children.<sup>34</sup> No surviving records indicate that John Payne ever owned Scotchtown but this is not surprising: Quaker property often was subject to confiscation because members of the sect were pacifists who refused to join the militia or assist the revolutionary cause. The Paynes were prominent and active members of the Cedar Creek Meeting House and for many years served as clerks who kept all of the minutes.

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<sup>36</sup> Lancaster, 55-56.

<sup>37</sup> *Herald-Progress*, Historical Edition, 3:22.



## THEME: MILITARY

### Historical Background

The complex military history of Hanover County features many events and personalities of local, state, and national importance. Local tradition has it that as early as the seventeenth century Hanover was supplying militiamen "who aided in keeping the Indians in subjection."<sup>38</sup> Although Hanover County played an important role during the revolutionary war, the most significant period in the county's military history was undoubtedly the Civil War. The county served as the site of some of the most decisive movements and battles of the war. Consequently a large number of Hanover County's resources, including homes, roads, stores and churches, can claim some association with Civil War history. Many others were damaged or destroyed during the war.

### Hanover County and the Revolutionary War

The history of Hanover County during the American Revolution is highlighted by the activities of the county's most famous patriot, Patrick Henry. Patrick Henry's famous 1763 speech in the Parson's Cause case contributed to the stirring of dissent and revolutionary fervor in the county and the colony, putting Virginia at the forefront of colonial resistance to the English Parliament. Indeed, Patrick Henry's skilled oration, demonstrated first with the Parson's Cause speech and repeated with the Stamp Act speech in 1765 and the Liberty or Death speech in 1775 provided some of the most inspirational rhetoric in revolutionary history. In addition Patrick Henry organized the Hanover militia. In 1774 he addressed the forces at Smith's Tavern (the site of Merry Oaks) to prepare them for taking up arms. In 1775 Patrick Henry led the Hanover Volunteers to Williamsburg to force Lord Dunmore to return or pay for the powder that he had removed from the magazine to his ship. Although the powder was returned before Henry reached Williamsburg, this endeavor was the first attempted military action in Virginia against the crown.

Because both British forces led by Lord Cornwallis and revolutionary forces led by Washington and Rochambeau crossed through the county several times during the course of the war, Hanover was the site of more action than most counties in the state.<sup>39</sup> Approximately 900 of the 45,000 Virginians in the militia were from Hanover; they were organized into seven companies. Despite the threat of action during the Revolution, Hanover provided a place of refuge for many families that lived further east in Virginia.<sup>40</sup>

The peak of revolutionary activity in Hanover undoubtedly occurred during the spring of 1781 at which time Lord Cornwallis's entire army was camped in the county. It was from Hanover that Cornwallis sent Colonel Banastre Tarleton to capture Governor Jefferson and the legislature at Charlottesville and the stores at Albemarle Court House, an effort that was thwarted by Jack Jouett's famous ride to warn Jefferson at Monticello. A legendary tale in Hanover County is that en route to Charlottesville some of Tarleton's dragoons stopped at Airwell Plantation (DHR 42-102), home of the Berkeley family, where they demanded that Elizabeth Carter Berkeley surrender the church's silver which had been entrusted to her for safekeeping.<sup>41</sup>

The war had a major impact on Hanover town (DHR 42-97), especially towards the end of the conflict when there was considerable action in the village. In August 1781 a hospital was established to treat wounded Americans. Later that year, Lord Cornwallis burned the warehouses at Hanover town, as well as several residences.<sup>42</sup> Apparently, in late fall of that same year more

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<sup>38</sup> Gwathmey, 85.

<sup>39</sup> See map of revolutionary movements in Lancaster's *Sketch*.

<sup>40</sup> Lancaster, 38.

<sup>41</sup> Tradition has it that she defended herself with a pair of scissors.

<sup>42</sup> DHR File 42-97.

than 150 British prisoners who were left unguarded at Hanover town caused considerable disruption. Finally, Count Rochambeau's troops camped at Hanover town in July 1782 on their way from Yorktown to New England where they would sail for home. At that time a French cartographer with the army drew a map of Hanover town and the army's camp, one of the few surviving early representations of the village.<sup>43</sup> Another important resource related to the Revolution was Scotchtown (DHR 42-30), which General Lafayette visited in 1781 while retreating from General Cornwallis. Lafayette is said to also have visited French Hay (DHR 42-308) and Oldfield (DHR 42-387) during his stay in Hanover County. French Hay is built on the estate where General Thomas Sumter, of revolutionary war fame, was born.

### **Hanover During the Civil War**

Many Hanover men served in the Confederate army. As soon as Virginia seceded on 17 April 1861, three companies were formed in Hanover: the Patrick Henry Rifles, the Hanover Grays, and the Ashland Grays. A particularly noteworthy Hanoverian in the Civil War was Edmund Ruffin, a famous agriculturalist and secessionist. Ruffin fired the first shot at Fort Sumter and later killed himself when the south was defeated; he lived and was buried at Marlbourne (DHR 42-20).

During the Civil War Hanover County was particularly significant because of its proximity to Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy, and its extensive railroad network (fig. 34). Several of the railroads serving Richmond from both the north and the west passed through the county. The two peak years of Civil War activity in the county were 1862 and 1864. During the Peninsular Campaign of 1862, the Army of the Potomac, commanded by General George McClellan, clashed with the Army of Northern Virginia under the command of General Robert E. Lee in several engagements in Hanover including those at Ellerson's Mill and Gaines' Mill. The famous Seven Days Battle of the McClellan campaign in 1862 was fought back and forth in Hanover and Henrico counties, the fiercest engagements in Hanover being at Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill, where Stonewall Jackson, after his remarkable Valley campaign, joined the conflict. As a result of this campaign the Army of the Potomac was forced to retreat. As part of this campaign, General Lee sent General J. E. B. Stuart and his troops on his famous ride to investigate General McClellan's right flank. During this ride Stuart's troops defeated a force occupying the village of Old Church. It was also during this march that Captain Latane was killed leading a charge, providing the subject for the famous painting "The Burial of Latane" which documents his interment at Summer Hill Farm (DHR 42-58).<sup>44</sup>

The events of 1864 are particularly important to the military history of Hanover County. In 1864 General Ulysses Grant, the commander of the Army of the Potomac, dispatched various corps of his army in an effort to break through General Lee's defenses and win Richmond. The key to maintaining a Union stronghold in Virginia was to gain control of Hanover Junction (today known as Doswell), for at this station the railroad lines diverged, north to Fredericksburg and west to the Shenandoah Valley (fig. 35). Both the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac (RF&P) and the Chesapeake & Ohio (C&O) railroads served this station, providing extremely valuable connections for military transport. Grant believed that Union control of this junction would effectively prevent any further Confederate action in the Valley and end most Confederate activity in Northern Virginia. After preliminary engagements at Beaverdam Station, Ashland, Topotomy Creek, Hawes Shop, and Hanover town, this effort culminated in the bloody Battle of Cold Harbor in June 1864. As a result of this campaign, the Army of the Potomac suffered staggering losses at the hands of the Army of Northern Virginia, failing to reach its objective.

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<sup>43</sup> DHR File 42-97.

<sup>44</sup> This painting is currently on display at the Confederate Museum in Richmond. Following the war, thousands of steel engravings based on this painting were produced; "The Burial of Latane" became a symbol for the South's defeat and subsequent suffering.

Owing to the extensive activity that took place in Hanover County during the Civil War, numerous properties, including residences, churches, and stores, are associated with this portion of Hanover's military history. Lee's army camped at Wingfield (DHR 42-5) for ten days during the skirmishes of Pole Green and Cold Harbor. Cedar Grove (DHR 42-3), a circa 1840 Federal/Greek Revival-style home, was used by Union troops during the battle of Mechanicsville. Colonel J. E. B. Stuart stayed at Dundee (DHR 42-10), an 1810 brick house, on several occasions while visiting his wife who was in residence there during the war. The couple spent the night Beaverdam (DHR 42-80) immediately preceding the march to Yellow Tavern where Stuart was killed two days later. Members of both armies stopped at Brock Spring (DHR 42-1), an 1820s tavern near Yellow Tavern. Because of its strategic location on the highest elevation in the county, Williamsville (DHR 42-27), a late-eighteenth-century Federal-style dwelling, served as a camp for Generals Grant, Hooker and Meade on several occasions during the Civil War (fig. 36). The Confederate Army held Signal Hill (DHR 42-32) as an observation post during parts of the war. The Watt House (DHR 42-37) was used by Major Ben Fitz John Porter as field headquarters during the Battle of Gaines Mill on 27 June 1862. Hickory Hill (DHR 42-100), the home of the Wickham family, was the victim of several raids by Federal troops during the battle of Hanover Courthouse; in fact, W. H. F. "Rooney" Lee was captured at Hickory Hill while recovering from injuries received at Brandy Station. Troops also raided the wine cellar at North Wales, located just across the river from Hickory Hill in Caroline County, where they killed the elderly Williams Carter, General Lee's uncle.<sup>45</sup> Lockwood (DHR 42-118) is the only surviving intact structure that served as Lee's field headquarters (fig. 37). Lee definitely remained at Lockwood from 28-31 May 1864 when he planned strategies for the Battle of Cold Harbor and deployed troops to Hawes Shop. General U. S. Grant used Ingleside (DHR 42-17) for his headquarters during the Battle of Cold Harbor. Several Hanover County properties sustained structural damages during the war including Avondale (DHR 42-258) and Dundee (DHR 42-10), which are spotted with bullet holes.

The Hanover County Jail (DHR 42-15), built in 1835 to replace the original 1743 jail, was renovated extensively during the Civil War. It was used as a munitions store house and jail during the Battle of Hanover in 1862. Auburn Mill (DHR 42-74) was reportedly the site of a small forge where weapons were manufactured for the Confederate Army.

In addition to Hanover properties used for encampments, many dwellings in the county served as hospitals during the Civil War. Rural Plains, (DHR 42-29) a late-eighteenth-century house owned by the family of Patrick Henry's first wife, Sarah Shelton, was under fire for three days during the war and also was used as a hospital (this house is still in the Shelton family). Medley Grove (DHR 42-22), located on Route 54 three miles from Ashland, was used as a Confederate hospital during one of the battles in the Ashland vicinity. Selwyn (DHR 42-120), a 1780 frame farmhouse, also was used as a hospital during the Civil War.

In addition to buildings and structures associated with Hanover's military history, the county is the site of several significant battlefields, including the North Anna Battlefield and the Cold Harbor Battlefield area.<sup>46</sup> At North Anna (DHR 42-123), Grant's troops attempted to break the Confederate hold of the area near Richmond (fig. 38). Grant had predicted that a Union victory in this area of Hanover would provide an opportunity to capture the Confederate capital and end Lee's campaigns. Lee's military genius, however, proved too great for the Union army which was forced to retreat after suffering heavy casualties. Breastworks, trenches and other archaeological features are still extant at many of these sites.

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<sup>45</sup> Lois Wickham, notes to Land and Community Associates (February 1990).

<sup>46</sup> For more information on Civil War battlefields in Hanover County, consult the National Park Service studies of Civil War battlefields in the Richmond area.

Lastly, Hanover County also contains several military cemeteries. The Cold Harbor National Cemetery (DHR 42-136) is located in Hanover County just nine miles outside of Richmond (fig. 39 and 40). A portion of the fighting of two Union campaigns to reach Richmond occurred in this area, once in 1862 and again in 1864. More than two thousand interments, the majority of which are unknowns, have been made in this cemetery. The lack of identification resulted from the hasty battlefield burials that occurred during the war. Subsequently cemetery officials conducted a twenty-two-mile search which located the initial burial places of these soldiers who were later reinterred at the Cold Harbor National Cemetery. The cemetery is a memorial to Union soldiers from Pennsylvania and New York who died in Hanover County. There are no formal or structured Confederate cemeteries. In many instances Confederate remains were claimed by relatives and returned to their homes for burial; unclaimed remains sometimes were interred in mounds at the battle sites. The Woodlawn Cemetery in Ashland originally was founded as a burial ground for soldiers.

In 1960 the Virginia State Library and the Hanover Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy erected a monument on the grounds of Enon Church (DHR 42-259). It stands in memory of twenty-seven unknown Confederate soldiers who lost their lives in the Battle of Hawes Shop and were buried in the church yard. A marker on the church grounds commemorates a five-hour Confederate Cavalry engagement on the site that delayed the advance of the Federal army toward Richmond.

The War Memorial Building in Ashland, built in the 1940s, serves as a memorial "To Honor Those Who Preserved Our Freedom and to Make Our Community and County a Better Place in Which to Live and Rear Our Families." The idea of the memorial was conceived in 1946 in an attempt to honor men and women of Hanover County, both living and deceased, who have served in this country's wars.

## THEME: EDUCATION

### Historical Background

As might be expected because of its original colonial status, the earliest educational system in Virginia closely mirrored that of England. Traditionally, each family was responsible for educating its own male children; in the colonial era females were generally excluded from schooling. The sparsely populated countryside of Virginia contributed to the lack of a well-organized system of education. With the exception of a few grammar schools, classes were held in private homes. In general only a few Virginians were fortunate enough to receive even an elementary education.

As the population of Virginia grew, so did its awareness of the need for a better educational system. The social and political situation, however, prevented the development of a more sophisticated educational system. The state's democratic government inherently stressed equality, but its society still was organized to a large extent on an aristocratic basis. Furthermore, the exclusion of all slaves and free blacks and most white females from formal education resulted in a relatively small school-age population.<sup>47</sup>

### Antebellum Education

In the antebellum period the commonwealth attempted to create a "free school" system based on a general state fund. However, few of these schools in the antebellum period were in reality free.<sup>48</sup> Most relied on funding support from wealthy landowners, thus again limiting education to the children of the elite.

From the colonial period until the Civil War, education in Hanover County followed the state trends and commonly took place in private homes. Families with the means hired private tutors to instruct their children.<sup>49</sup> Schools are known to have existed at the following locations: Ingleside (DHR 42-17; fig. 41), Laurel Meadow (DHR 42-244), Dundee (DHR 42-10), Woodland (DHR 42-454), Beaver Dam (DHR 42-90), Hickory Hill (DHR 42-100), Hilly Farm (DHR 42-275), Glencarin (DHR 42-408), Bear Island (DHR 42-60), and Humanity Hall (DHR 42-459).<sup>50</sup> Reverend Thomas Fox operated a small school for area residents at Ellington (DHR 42-400). Several independent small schools located in or associated with single residences served children in the surrounding area. One such school was the Meadow Farm Academy, which William Sydnor organized and operated in his home, Meadow Farm (DHR 42-133), for several decades in the mid-nineteenth century. Other schools include the Taylor's Creek School for Boys (DHR 42-36), located at the home of Charles Morris, and Edgewood (DHR 42-11), a well-known boys school conducted at the home of Dr. Carter Berkeley.

In addition to schools in private homes, several independent schools and academies were established in Hanover County during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The earliest of these was the Washington-Henry Academy (named for George Washington and Patrick Henry), established in 1778 a short distance from Atlee Station (fig. 42). This school continued to operate as a private academy until the beginning of the twentieth century, at which time it was converted to a public high school. Another noteworthy private school for boys was Hanover Academy (DHR 42-53), established soon after the Civil War by Colonel Lewis Minor Coleman near Fork Church

<sup>47</sup> Cornelius J. Heatwole, *A History of Education in Virginia* (New York: Macmillin Company, 1916), xi.

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.* Although the system was based on a general state fund, the local governments were responsible for raising most of the money for its area's schools. Few localities were willing to allot the funds for public education resulting in little change in the education system.

<sup>49</sup> John Hastings Gwathmey, *Twelve Virginia Counties, Where the Western Migration Began* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1979), 90.

<sup>50</sup> James Richard Savage, "A History of the Development of Education in Hanover County" (Master's Thesis, University of Richmond, 1953).

(fig. 43 and 44). Sited on the Old Ridge Road, the Hanover Academy building was a house built around 1840 and originally owned by the Jones family; the school moved there in the mid-1800s. The main house was the headmaster's residence, and the smaller outbuildings were student quarters. Hilary P. Jones was its instructor after the Civil War and its students included Thomas Nelson Page, Judge Lawrence Groner, S. J. Doswell, and Admiral Hilary Jones.<sup>51</sup> Early schools for girls included the Hanover Female Institute, in operation in Ashland during the 1890s and reputed to have been located in a house at Gwathmey (DHR 42-422), and the one-room Buttermilk Institute of the same era located near Peaks Station.

Even from its earliest days, Hanover County officials fought for more equal and widespread education. In 1836, the Commissioners of Hanover County, Henry Robinson and James T. Sutton, petitioned the Literary Fund of Virginia with an *Appeal for Better Schools*. In this document they claimed that "the Literary Fund [responsible for public schooling] is failing of its purposed with respect to primary schools." They wrote that education was being neglected in favor of other concerns such as the beautification of state lands and the building of more railroads and canals.<sup>52</sup> They proposed that only after the young minds of Hanover County and the rest of Virginia were enlightened, could the conditions in the state as a whole improve.

Prior to the establishment of a statewide public school system in 1869, few educational opportunities existed for poorer children in Hanover County. One exception was Aaron Hall Free School (DHR 42-440), established in 1844 through the will of Aaron Hall, who bequeathed his estate to establish a school for his poorer neighbors (fig. 45). This log building later served as an educational center but currently is vacant. Rouzie's Chapel in western Hanover County had a "free school" in the 1870s run by the Reverend John Edward Terrell. Since the late nineteenth century, however, a comprehensive system of public schools has existed to serve children of all incomes and backgrounds. As was the case throughout the south, public education in Hanover remained racially segregated with separate schools for African-American and white children until the mid-1960s.

#### **Postbellum Education for White Children**

Currently several vintage public school buildings dating from the 1920s and 1930s, all built as "white schools," remain in Hanover County. The earliest postbellum schools most likely were small, frame, one- or two-room structures such as the Old School, Route 33 (DHR 42-485), a school dating from the late nineteenth century that probably served as the first white school in the Montpelier area (fig. 46). The Elmont (White) School (DHR 42-333), according to a former teacher, existed by 1920 and is the only two-story frame school documented in this survey. Several other small frame schools include Elon (DHR 42-458), Independence (DHR 42-403), Fairview (DHR 42-452), Atlee (42-206) and the School, Route 640 (DHR 42-249).

A group of brick consolidated schools were built in Hanover County during the early twentieth century. The Montpelier School (DHR 42-127), built in 1929 on a site adjacent to Sycamore Tavern, is a one-story, brick, Georgian Revival structure that was narrowly saved from demolition in 1988 (fig. 47 and 48). The Doswell School (DHR 42-478), built in 1932, is leased to the Doswell Ruritans. The 1933 Rockville School (DHR 42-383), a large art deco-inspired school, was closed in 1983 and currently stands abandoned. The 1936 Battlefield Park School (DHR 42-161) is a monumental Georgian Revival building that has undergone major renovations.

#### **African-American Education**

Little is known or remains of the public schools built prior to the 1950s for African-American children in Hanover County, although some information has come by way of oral history. In

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<sup>51</sup> *Herald-Progress*, Historical Edition, 3:13.

<sup>52</sup> Heatwole, 121-123.

1876 the state constitution was amended to secure by law equal educational privileges for white and black children, yet schools remained segregated (fig. 49 and 50). It appears that the earliest schools for blacks were formed by local churches. The surviving Hanover examples date from the early twentieth century. Members of the Providence Baptist Church (DHR 42-302) formed an early, if not the first, church-sponsored school for African-American children (fig. 51). Some of the school's students traveled from the Hanover Courthouse area, a distance of over four miles. The African-American community and church leaders from the Courthouse area were instrumental in founding a school for children of their community at the Calvary Episcopal Church (DHR 42-291). Initially the school was located some distance from the church but was later moved to its present location at the church site. The Calvary Church is unique as the only Episcopal and non-Baptist African-American church in all of the county. Ebenezer School (DHR 42-439) was also an early-twentieth-century school of this genre.

The Elmont (Colored) Elementary School (DHR 42-112), a one-room frame building located on Route 801, was surveyed as a rare surviving example of an early-twentieth-century public school for blacks (fig. 52); however, it was burned to train firefighters shortly after it was documented in the spring of 1990. Other early one-room schools for African-American children include Linney Corner's (DHR 42-266), Gum Tree (DHR 42-395) and Mount Hewlett (DHR 42-460).

Considerable documentation exists concerning the two privately-supported charitable schools for black children established in Hanover County around the turn of the twentieth century. The Virginia Manual Labor School for Colored Boys (now Hanover Learning Center, DHR 42-128) was established by the Negro Reformatory Association under the leadership of John Smyth in 1898 at Broadneck Farm. The Industrial Home for Wayward Colored Girls at Peaks (now the Barrett Learning Center, DHR 42-126) was established in 1915 by the Associated Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. Both these schools were taken over by the commonwealth's Department of Welfare and Institutions in 1920, and are currently operated by the Department of Corrections as juvenile correctional facilities. Few of the original buildings remain at either of these campuses, which were extensively renovated in the 1960s and 1970s.<sup>53</sup>

In 1956 black schools were placed under the jurisdiction of the county which built the Gandy School, the first public high school for blacks. This brick building was the only high school for African-Americans in Hanover for many years. It reputedly was built on the site of an earlier frame building (no longer extant) that also housed a black school.

### Higher Education

As was the case for all Virginians until well after the Civil War, Hanoverians faced limited opportunities in pursuing a higher education at a college or university. The College of William and Mary, Washington College (today known as Washington and Lee), and Hampden-Sydney College were the only colleges in the state until the establishment of the University of Virginia in 1819. With the 1868 relocation of Randolph-Macon College from Boydton in Mecklenburg County to its current location in Ashland, however, it became possible for Hanover men to receive a higher education within their own county.

Randolph-Macon College (DHR 42-103), named after John Randolph of Roanoke and Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina, first was established in Boydton, Virginia in 1830. Interestingly, the General Assembly granted a charter to the college on the condition that it not be a religious institution; it was to be run not by the Methodist Church, but by a secular board of trustees not limited to Methodists. In addition, theological professorships were disallowed at the school. Despite its these restrictions, the college is closely affiliated with the Methodist Church and it

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<sup>53</sup> Land and Community Associates, *Survey of State-Owned Properties: Department of Corrections* (Richmond: Department of Historic Resources, 1989).

continues to be known as the first institution for higher learning established in Virginia by the Methodist Church.<sup>54</sup> The school operated in Boydton until the Civil War, when the trustees voted to relocate the school because of the destruction of rail lines in southside Virginia and the establishment of a Methodist college in nearby North Carolina. In 1868, the college acquired the Ashland Hotel and Mineral Wells Company resort complex in Ashland, Hanover County (fig. 53).

The historical complex of Randolph-Macon lies in the Southwest corner of the eighty-five-acre campus in Ashland (fig. 54). The buildings are in the Italianate and Gothic Revival styles and were designed by B. F. Price of Alexandria and William W. West of Richmond. Currently, Randolph-Macon is the oldest, operating, Methodist-affiliated college in the United States. The presence of Randolph-Macon College in Ashland is largely responsible for the growth of the town and has contributed to the vicinity's reputation as a cultured and pleasant place to live.

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<sup>54</sup> Heatwole, 151.



## THEME: RELIGION

### Historical Background

The religious history of Hanover County reflects general state-wide trends in religion. The Jamestown settlers, who were British, continued their religious traditions in the New World. Consequently, the Anglican (later Episcopal) Church was the official ("established") church in colonial Virginia. As other European immigrants settled the continent, other religions were represented in Virginia as well. Despite the presence of other ethnic groups, Virginia as a whole remained primarily "English" in its religion.

### The Anglican Church

During the colonial period the General Assembly formally divided the Virginia Colony into Anglican church parishes to serve as the local unit of community and ecclesiastical organization. In fact, in the early history of Virginia, the church often was intertwined with the local government, taking care of the poor and collecting taxes. Hanover County was originally a part of St. Peter's Parish, New Kent County. St. Peter's Parish was divided in 1702, with the western part designated as St. Paul's Parish. Quite often parish and county lines were established at the same time and corresponded with one another, as was the case in 1702 when Hanover County was established with boundaries identical to those of St. Paul's Parish. In 1726 St. Paul's Parish was further divided, with the western portion of the parish forming St. Martin's Parish, named for the Church of St. Martin's in the Fields, London, which was built that same year.

One of the earliest Episcopal churches in Hanover County was the Slash Church (DHR 42-33), built in 1729-32 as the Upper Church of St. Paul's Parish on a site about five miles southwest of the Hanover Courthouse (fig. 55). Tradition has it that the church was built by Thomas Pinchbeck and Edward Chambers at the cost of 60,000 pounds of tobacco.<sup>55</sup> The name of the church comes from a nearby swampy area known as the slashes.<sup>56</sup> The white weatherboarded church listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and National Register of Historic Places is significant as the best preserved wooden colonial church in the state and unique as the only one which has not been enlarged.<sup>57</sup>

Slash Church also is noteworthy for its association with prominent historical figures. For example, Patrick Henry and Henry Clay are said to have attended this church. Following disestablishment of the Anglican Church in 1786, Methodist and the Disciples of Christ congregations shared Slash Church. Since 1842 Slash Church has been owned solely by the Disciples of Christ. The church is said to have been used as a school and as a hospital during the Civil War.

Fork Church (DHR 42-12), known originally as the second lower church of St. Martin's Parish, is another significant early Episcopal Church in Hanover County (fig. 56). Its name is derived from its location within the fork formed by the confluence of the North Anna and South Anna Rivers before joining to form the Pamunkey. Built around 1735, the simple gabled church replaced an earlier church on the same site and is the oldest extant church in its parish today. Fork Church is a characteristic early Virginia church with both front and side entrances. This brick church is unusually well-preserved considering its age and does not appear to have suffered damage during the Civil War. The church retains many of its original fittings including the windows, its rear gallery, portions of its original pews, the flooring, and an early altar table. Also surviving is a rare Berger organ — originally handpumped but recently electrified. Like the Slash Church, Fork

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<sup>55</sup> Lancaster, 24.

<sup>56</sup> DHR File 42-33.

<sup>57</sup> Calder Loth, ed., *The Virginia Landmarks Register* (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1986), 195.

Church boasts of attendance by Patrick Henry and the novelist Thomas Nelson Page. Also associated with the Fork Church is Saint Martin's Rectory (DHR 42-107), a parsonage house built around 1842.

Following the Revolution and the subsequent disestablishment in 1786, many Hanoverians abandoned the Church of England. Despite the association of the Episcopal Church with the English crown, Episcopal congregations survived the decades following the Revolution and began to thrive again by the middle of the nineteenth century.<sup>58</sup> Significant nineteenth-century Episcopal churches remaining in Hanover County include Trinity Church (DHR 42-38) built in 1830 just south of the village of Beaverdam, and St. Paul's Episcopal Church (DHR 42-87), originally built in 1840 to serve the congregations of the "upper" Slash Church and the "lower" Immanuel Church. The original St. Paul's was replaced in 1894 by the current structure.

The Immanuel Church (DHR 42-125), also known as Old Church, was built in 1853 in the Gothic Revival style on the site of an earlier frame church that deteriorated. According to a marker at the site of the original church, the Reverend Patrick Henry officiated at the church from 1737 to 1777. A brick and iron gate welcomes parishioners to the church which is somewhat reminiscent of European Anglican churches. The pilastered end towers flanking the entry, the window surrounds, and the paired lancet windows distinguish the church from other less-well-detailed churches in the county. A rear addition was added in the 1970s.<sup>59</sup>

The Calvary Episcopal Church and School (DHR 42-291) was founded in the late nineteenth century by a Reverend King (fig. 57). The church is unique as the only African-American Episcopal church in Hanover County and, indeed, is the county's only non-Baptist African-American church. Reverend King held services first in private homes and then in the boys' school building at Courtland Farm before raising enough money for the present church to be built at its more centrally-located site. The church congregation created and supported an elementary school for African-American children which eventually merged with the county school system.

### **The Presbyterian Church**

Despite the predominance of the Episcopal denomination, other Protestant sects established churches in Hanover County during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The first Presbyterian church in Hanover County was established by Reverend Samuel Davies at Pole Green in 1749. Davies, who was active in the fight for religious freedom in the colonies, is credited as being Patrick Henry's mentor and model as an orator.<sup>60</sup> Today Pole Green Church (DHR 42-480) has potential as an archaeological site (fig. 58). The church's cemetery boundaries are marked by periwinkle, a popular ground-covering for eighteenth- and nineteenth-century cemeteries. Davies also was responsible for the establishment of three other Presbyterian churches in the county, at Salem (DHR 42-261), Bethlehem (DHR 42-132), and Beulah (DHR 42-147), as well as three others in neighboring counties. Today, the Samuel Davies Presbyterian Church is composed of three distinct congregations, each with its own buildings and grounds. Salem was organized in 1813; the church in Studley is said to have been built of bricks from abandoned houses in Hanover town.<sup>61</sup> Bethlehem was organized in 1837 at Old Church, but the sanctuary (DHR 42-18) was not built until 1843. Beulah, in Cold Harbor, was destroyed during the Civil War Battle of Cold Harbor and rebuilt in 1869.

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<sup>58</sup> Lancaster, 18.

<sup>59</sup> The fact that George Washington Bassett, a grand-nephew of Martha Custis Washington, helped fund the building for the church, and Edmund Ruffin donated a melodeon, indicates the continuity of old, established, Virginia families in supporting the Immanuel Church.

<sup>60</sup> Lancaster, 20.

<sup>61</sup> Stephan Colvin, *On Deep Water* (Verona: McClure Printing Company, 1983), 61.

Hanover County is important in Presbyterianism in Virginia and the southern United States because it was the first Presbytery south of the Potomac River, and thus served as a model for subsequent churches. In the early 1740s, a group of Hanover families, dissatisfied with the established Anglican Church, began meeting in the home of Samuel Morris. Morris soon had built a "Reading House" on his property, the site of the future Pole Green Church (DHR 42-480) built in 1748. By this time the worshipers had identified themselves as Presbyterians, and at their request the Presbytery of New Castle, Delaware, sent Samuel Davies to lead these religious dissenters. The word of Davies's exceptional teaching and preaching abilities spread throughout the Tidewater area, and soon families from other Virginia counties came to worship at Pole Green and other later-established churches.<sup>62</sup>

Despite the overall popularity of Presbyterianism in the county, Ashland did not have a Presbyterian church until 1871 with the establishment of the Ashland Presbyterian Church. Prior to the construction of the extant church in 1875, the congregation worshipped in the Union Church, also known as the free church since it was shared by several denominations.

### **The Baptist Church**

Along with the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches the Baptist church has been strong in Hanover County since the time of the Revolution. According to one historian, "the early records are filled with petitions demanding the right of Baptists to worship God according to their own conscience."<sup>63</sup> The first Baptist church in the county was Winn Baptist Church, established in 1776, followed by Black Creek Baptist Church (DHR 42-172), established in 1777 by Henry Clay's father, the Reverend John Clay. The original Winn Baptist Church was built on land donated by Captain Winn near his home, Jassamine Lawn (DHR 42-463); the present Winn Church, however, is a modern brick structure that did not meet the age requirements of this survey. The original Black Creek Baptist Church, which burned in 1885, sat east of the present frame structure, a late-nineteenth-century church with an excellent Victorian interior (fig. 59). Surviving nineteenth-century Baptist churches include Taylorsville Baptist Church (DHR 42-61) which was built circa 1856; the 1858 Classical Revival Ashland Baptist Church (DHR 42-57), now the Hanover Arts and Activity Building; the 1836 Mount Olivet Baptist Church (DHR 42-23) and the mid-nineteenth-century Walnut Grove Baptist Church (DHR 42-104). The Gwathmey Baptist Church (DHR 42-106) is a good example of a Queen Anne Victorian church (fig. 60).

Since the postbellum period there have been many African-American Baptist churches in Hanover County. The majority of these churches were established in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Pottomoi Church (DHR 42-255) is a well-preserved example of a small turn-of-the-century church (fig. 61). The Second Union Baptist Church (DHR 42-262) is a small frame building with a later concrete-block addition; there is a small African-American cemetery with poured concrete markers. Providence Baptist Church (DHR 42-302) is one of the few churches that also supported a school for local children. Two early-twentieth-century, Gothic-influenced, vernacular churches are the First Union Baptist Church (DHR 42-226) and the Chestnut Grove Baptist Church (DHR 42-274), which also features a small adjacent cemetery.

### **The Society of Friends**

Also active in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in Hanover County was the Society of Friends, or Quakers. The Quakers were particularly well-known for their espousal of racial equality and their pacifist doctrines. The Cedar Creek Meeting of the Society of Friends was established in 1721 as a branch, or particular meeting, of the larger Henrico Monthly Meeting.

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<sup>62</sup> Presbyterians are particularly proud of Davies, who was not only a pioneer in educating slaves, but also a poet and the first American-born hymnwriter; at Pole Green he wrote more than one hundred hymns used by a variety of Protestant denominations.

<sup>63</sup> Page, 49.

Around this time the first meeting house was constructed on a site on the banks of Cedar Creek three miles east of Montpelier (fig. 62). Previously the society is believed to have met in private homes. In 1739 the Cedar Creek Meeting petitioned the Virginia Yearly Meeting for the right to upgrade its status from a particular to a monthly meeting, with authority over particular meetings in the surrounding region including Hanover, Louisa and Caroline Counties. With the upgraded status, the meeting built a larger meeting house. During the course of the eighteenth century, a series of four meeting houses, a school and a burial ground were built on this site, which continued to serve the Quakers until the late nineteenth century. Although no buildings are left standing at the Cedar Creek Meeting Site (DHR 42-121), the foundations of some buildings are extant, making it a potentially significant archaeological site.

### **The Methodist Church**

As the founder of the Randolph Macon College (DHR 42-103) located in the town of Ashland, the Methodist Church holds an important place in both the religious and educational history of Hanover County. Several Methodist churches were established during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries in Hanover, the earliest being Rouzie's Chapel which was established in 1791 (the original church was replaced in 1883). Lebanon Methodist Church (DHR 42-280) was built around 1842 and has a small Methodist cemetery in the rear. However, the relocation of Randolph-Macon College from Boydton, in Mecklenburg County, to Ashland in 1868 gave a special impetus to the growth of the Methodist population in Hanover.<sup>64</sup>

Prospect United Methodist Church (DHR 42-175), a Gothic-influenced vernacular church built in 1875, is reportedly the third building to be placed on that site; an earlier building of log construction was known as "log trap trigger." It also has a small cemetery with the oldest graves dating from 1887. Kenwood United Methodist Church (DHR 42-337) was built in the 1890s in the Queen Anne style (fig. 63). Although recent remodeling has removed many of its architecturally significant features, it remains the only church in the community of Elmont. The Shady Grove Methodist Church was founded in 1853. The first church, a one-room log building, was replaced in 1861 by a frame building. The latter structure, subsequently used as a Union hospital during the Battle of Mechanicsville, burned in 1956. A new brick building has been built across the highway from the original site.

### **French Huguenots**

The Huguenots were members of the Reformed or Calvinistic communion of France in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Many were persecuted in their homeland and sought religious freedom in North America, including Virginia. Owing to a lack of documentation, the extent to which the Huguenots settled in Hanover County is unknown. Lombardy Farm (DHR 42-45) is believed to have been developed by a Huguenot in the eighteenth century. There may be other Huguenot associations that have not been identified in this survey.

### **Others**

Other denominations, most of which were organized during the early to mid-twentieth century, are represented in Hanover County as well. The Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints established a church in the county in the 1950s. The Lutheran Church was formally established in the county in the early 1960s; previously, Lutherans traveled to Richmond for worship.<sup>65</sup>

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<sup>64</sup> See education theme for more information about Randolph-Macon.

<sup>65</sup> *Herald-Progress*, Historical Edition, 4:3.

## THEME: INDUSTRY

### Milling

Owing largely to Hanover County's location between the Pamunkey and Chickahominy rivers, the county's most significant early industry was grain milling. Traditionally, two types of mills have been common in Hanover County. Grist mills, which ground corn and other grains, were located on larger streams. Flour mills, which produced wheat flour, generally were located on smaller rivers or streams and were built with overshot wheels. A typical mill complex consisted of a two or three-story mill building, stone dam, and miller's cottage. Mills for local, plantation use generally were small frame structures, whereas merchant mills were larger with a foundation of stone or brick.<sup>66</sup> The mill itself, usually a utilitarian structure with little stylistic detail, was sited on the edge of a river or, more commonly, a mill-pond (fig. 64). The water turned large iron or wooden wheels, producing enough power to turn the grinding stones.

Gristmills were established in the county on tributaries of the Pamunkey and Chickahominy rivers as early as the second half of the eighteenth century. Currently, little is known concerning their operation. Dandridge's Mill, on the South Anna River in western Hanover County, is reported to have ground grain for American forces during the revolutionary war.<sup>67</sup> This mill is not known to be extant.

Milling operations in Hanover County appear to have reached their peak during the first half of the nineteenth century. A map of Hanover County prepared in 1820 identifies thirty-three mills in operation at that time.<sup>68</sup> By the start of the twentieth century, however, only a few mills remained in operation. Currently, the remains of mills built in the eighteenth, nineteenth, and early twentieth centuries are still standing in various locations throughout the county, although most are in advanced states of disrepair.

Auburn Mill (DHR 42-74), though in ruins, is one of the oldest surviving mill sites in Hanover County, with an approximate date of 1752. Considering the remarkably early date, the mill most likely was rebuilt. Built of local dry-laid stone, the mill has a four-story back and 1 1/2-story front; it apparently ground both flour and corn and also was used as a lumber mill. According to local tradition a small forge was set up at the mill where weapons were manufactured for the Confederate Army during the Civil War. Beattie's Mill (DHR 42-73), located on route 634, is another late-eighteenth-century mill site, but the mill was significantly remodeled in the early twentieth century. It is a frame structure with a brick foundation and unfortunately its exterior mill-wheel has been removed.

Fleming's Mill (DHR 42-82), which appears on the 1820 John Wood map as Thompson's Mill, is a 2 1/2-story structure with an adjacent miller's cottage (fig. 65). Fleming's Mill operated until 1915 and remains in good condition today. Ashland Roller Mills (DHR 42-96) is a late-nineteenth-century mill on the South Anna River. After the mill burned in 1981 it was rebuilt and is still functioning today.

In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, Brandy Branch (not surveyed) was the site of a grist mill owned by Nathan Bell. Reportedly an early-nineteenth-century saw mill also occupied the site until it was destroyed by fire in the 1830s. In Civil War records the mill is called Nunnally's Mill, after the owners of the property at that time. The mill has been converted to a residence, with the original exterior configuration and water-wheel still intact.

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<sup>66</sup> O'Dell, *Chesterfield*, 396.

<sup>67</sup> Page, 12.

<sup>68</sup> 1820 Map of Hanover at the Virginia State Library and Archives.

Twentieth-century mills generally appear to follow the traditional mill layout, despite the use of such modern materials as concrete. The Taylor Creek Mill (DHR 42-72) of 1932, with its extant concrete dam and partially intact mill works, is a typical example of a later grist mill that also was used as a saw mill. Kings Pond Mill (DHR 42-91), located on Route 669, was built in 1930 and features a metal overshot waterwheel; it has been converted into a dwelling and is in good condition (fig. 66). Although in ruins, Parsley's Mill (DHR 42-67) is another surviving, early-twentieth-century mill.

Increased competition from larger, more efficient city mills in the early twentieth century contributed to the decline in local milling.<sup>69</sup> Today, Ashland Roller Mills is the only operating mill in Hanover County.

### Miscellaneous Industries

In addition to milling it appears that there were several other small industries in Hanover County that relate to the industrial theme. Besides grain mills, the county's numerous rivers and streams also powered several sawmills. The surviving cottages at "Sawdust Lane" (DHR 42-328), also known as Cobb's Mill, once may have been part of a sawmilling complex (fig. 67). According to the *Herald-Progress, Historical and Industrial Edition of 1926*, there were three excelsior mills in Hanover County and numerous sawmills still in existence. Three sawmills still operate in Hanover County: Beaverdam, Montpelier, and Flippo's at Doswell. Gilman's, another saw mill on U. S. Route 1, ceased operation in the mid-1980s.

The first factory in Virginia built exclusively for the manufacture of shoes is said to have been located at what was originally Chantilly (DHR 42-83) just off Route 33. The date of construction is uncertain although it reportedly was built in 1750. The factory is no longer extant but apparently measured 35 feet by 45 feet and consisted of a one-room first story and a smaller attic story.<sup>70</sup> In the center of the brick basement was a well from which water was drawn for use in the manufacture of shoes. A second shoe factory was located in eastern Hanover County off Route 723 near Rose Hill (DHR 42-168). Tradition holds that the factory produced shoes for Confederate soldiers.

A broom factory was located at Sycamore Hill, though the exact location is unknown. An iron forge is said to have been located across the river from Rockett's Mill (DHR 42-71). All that remains today is an archaeological site; two iron pigs have been found there dating from 1737 and 1740. There were brickyards located on several of the larger plantations in the county including Hickory Hill (DHR 42-100) and Prospect Hill (DHR 42-25) though it is likely that only archaeological evidence survives.

In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, John Haw III manufactured circular saws and other farm implements at a shop near his home, Oak Grove Farm (DHR 42-260). The area became known as Hawes Shop<sup>71</sup> but was renamed Studley after Patrick Henry's nearby birthplace. Little Garden (DHR 42-425), built in the late eighteenth century, was the home of a revolutionary war soldier named Jones who settled in Hanover County. He was a blacksmith whose business came from travelers whose horses had thrown their shoes on the Richmond-Charlottesville journey. The house features the original iron catches for the window blinds and brass locks reportedly made by Jones himself.<sup>72</sup>

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<sup>69</sup> O'Dell, *Chesterfield*, 397.

<sup>70</sup> Hanover County Historical Commission, *Bulletin* (date unknown).

<sup>71</sup> Hawes Shop is sometimes spelled Haw's Shop.

<sup>72</sup> *Herald-Progress*, Historical Edition, 3:17.

The Ashland Shirt Factory, established in the fall of 1925, employed up to forty people during its first year. The factory made men's and boy's chambray, twill and indigo shirts but is no longer in operation.

## THEME: TRANSPORTATION

### Historical Background

During the nineteenth century several small port towns grew up along the Pamunkey River to serve farmers in the region. Two of these communities, Hanover town and Newcastle, were located in Hanover County. Like most settlements in the area, these two villages were developed by surrounding plantation owners to serve as shipping points for tobacco. The location of the once-prominent village of Hanover town along the River Road between Newcastle and Hanover Courthouse influenced transportation routes still in use today. For example, the present state Route 605 runs east from Highway 301 and turns south at Hanover town, following the route of eighteenth-century roads through the town.

### The Development of Roads

An important factor in the development of Hanover County was the construction of roads. By the end of the eighteenth century, Hanover County was crossed by a network of roadways linking farms, ferry crossings, taverns, and mills. Further development of roads opened the interior uplands to habitation. An 1820 map of Hanover County depicts the expanding development of the western part of the county, illustrating the shift in population and commercial activities from the lowland areas.<sup>73</sup>

The Ashcake Road led from the upper end of the county, across the Telegraph Road (U. S. Route 1), to the Pamunkey River at Hanover town. It was used to transport tobacco from the fields in northern Hanover County to the port at Hanover town. According to local tradition, the road's name comes from the large mud cakes that formed when tobacco hogsheads were rolled along this road. The grey top soil would stick to the barrels and mash into large mud cakes resembling ashcakes.<sup>74</sup> The Ashcake Road was a major route of access to the county courthouse. Other landmarks along the road also received the name ashcake, including Ashcake Station and Ashcake Inn (DHR 42-119).

Page's *Hanover County, Its History and Legends* describes the routes of some of the earlier roads running through the county including River Road, Ridge Road, Mountain Road, Three Chopp'd Road and Telegraph Road. John Wood's 1820 map of Hanover includes these routes as well as several landmarks located along these roads, such as Thompson's Store and Newcastle Ferry. Page also mentions many of the bridges and ferries associated with these, including Littlepage's Bridge, Taylor's Ferry, Nelson's Ferry, Hanover Town Ferry and Piping Tree Ferry. Ferries were an important part of colonial travel, since bridges were too expensive and sometimes required spans impossible for the technology of the day. Most of the ferries operated until the early 1900s when they were replaced with bridges, which finally became a cheaper and more efficient alternative.

Five bridges were included in this survey, all dating from the early twentieth century. The Fox Bridge (DHR 42-401) and the Bridge at Route 54 and the South Anna River (DHR 42-404) are both Warren truss bridges with steel verticals. The two-lane Fox Bridge, with its concrete balusters and obelisks at each end of the bridge, is more ornamental (fig. 68). The bridge is located at the point of Lee's crossing on 23 May 1864 to meet Grant's army on the other side of the river. The Bridge at Route 689 and the Little River (DHR 42-396) is a Pratt half-hip truss bridge (fig. 69). Davenport's Bridge (DHR 42-451) is a half Pratt truss, half flat deck bridge.<sup>75</sup> The 1917 Horseshoe Bridge (DHR 42-411) is a simple poured-concrete bridge. The county still

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<sup>73</sup> *Crump Creek Reservoir Study*.

<sup>74</sup> *Herald Progress*, Historical Edition, 1:4.

<sup>75</sup> One end of the bridge is a truss bridge, the opposite end is a flat deck bridge. There is a bridge similar to this one near Free Union in Albemarle County.



maintains the bridge itself in response to the Virginia Department of Transportation's plans for replacing the historic structure.

### Taverns and Ordinaries

A network of taverns dating from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries was associated with early roads in Hanover County. Since the roads through Hanover connected such prominent locations as Williamsburg, Yorktown and Richmond, taverns were used by travelers to change their horses, have a meal or stay overnight. The eighteenth-century tavern was also a necessary adjunct to a courthouse, especially in the sparsely settled areas of newly-formed counties. The innkeeper usually lived with his family in a portion of the tavern. Taverns ranged in size from the one- or two-room building to the larger multiple-room establishment that accommodated dozens of visitors.<sup>76</sup> Thirteen taverns have been surveyed, including Old Church (DHR 42-41), Brock Spring Tavern (DHR 42-1), Denton's Tavern (DHR 42-382), and French Hay Tavern (DHR 42-256).

The most famous tavern in Hanover County is the Hanover Tavern (DHR 42-35) — today known as the Barksdale Theatre — established in the early to mid-eighteenth century and located directly opposite the Hanover Courthouse. Operated at one time by John Shelton, Patrick Henry's first father-in-law, it is unclear whether the "dwelling" portion housed the Shelton family or if it was built to accommodate members of the court. Apparently the tavern also was used to house social events.<sup>77</sup> The tavern began losing clientele in the early twentieth century, when it became more fashionable to drive to Richmond or Ashland for entertainment.

The Brock Spring Tavern (DHR 42-1), located on the old road from Richmond to Washington, took its name from the spring nearby. It shows damage to the north facade, presumably caused by the earthquake of 1833. Apparently during the Civil War members of both armies stopped at the tavern from time to time. Another surviving late-eighteenth-century tavern is Shelburn Tavern (DHR 42-85), today known as Sycamore Tavern, which was the fourth stagecoach stop on the road leading west from Richmond to Charlottesville and western Virginia (fig. 70). At Shelburn Tavern, coach horses were changed for the next segment of the trip. This ordinary provided travelers with food, drink, and lodging. Today the building serves as a library established by Thomas Nelson Page, the noted Virginia author, in memory of his wife Francis L. Page.<sup>78</sup>

The Tavern at Old Church (DHR 42-41) is located at the crossroads of two old and well-traveled routes (fig. 71). The building faces Old Church Road (Route 606) which connected Hanover Court House with New Kent Court House and Williamsburg. The frame portion of the structure, which served as the tavern, possibly was built in the mid- or late eighteenth century. In the early nineteenth century the brick portion was added, saddlebag fashion, beside the exterior-end brick chimney. The layout does not provide for interior communication between the frame and brick halves; today each section is part of a separate property, each with different owners. Although discovery of its earliest history is hindered by the loss of Hanover County records during the Civil War, it is apparent that the tavern has played a major role in the Old Church community. A Mathew Brady Civil War photograph shows Union cavalry camped on the grounds of the tavern.

The Ashcake Inn was established in the 1750s on U. S. Route 1, south of Ashland. It was a modest residence that continued in operation as an inn until the mid-twentieth century when it was converted to an antique store. The inn was demolished recently and replaced by a modern shopping center. A tavern also is known to have been located near Taylor's House (DHR 42-122), also known as the Old Taylor Place, once a busy corner in the county with not only a tavern

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<sup>76</sup> O'Dell, *Chesterfield*, 443.

<sup>77</sup> See social/cultural theme.

<sup>78</sup> See social/cultural theme.

but also a few stores. A tavern was also located on the property Negrofoot (DHR 42-54). The present dwelling is built on the brick foundations of an old tavern. Sited at a busy crossroads connecting to Route 33, Negrofoot was a major stagecoach stop.

Other eighteenth- and nineteenth-century taverns listed in Page's History include Nuckol's Tavern, Terrell's Tavern, Haws Tavern, Lipscomb's Tavern, Goodall's Tavern, Merry Oaks Tavern and Chile's Tavern, none of which are known to survive.

### **The Development of Railroads**

In addition to early roads, the development of rail transportation in Hanover exerted considerable influence on the county's development. The growth of a railroad network in the middle of the nineteenth century in Hanover County closely followed statewide trends. Starting in 1816 with the establishment of the Board of Public Works, funds became available for a variety of public improvements, including the construction of turnpikes, railroads, and canals. Increasingly, however, this money was used for the construction of railroads. In 1834, tracks were laid for the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad (RF&P) along the South Anna River, and in 1836 the first train passed through Ashland. By the time of the Civil War, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad (C&O), incorporating the Louisa Railroad, also had been established with tracks running from Richmond through Atlee and Hanover Courthouse to Hanover Junction (today known as Doswell). The Civil War slowed the development of railroads in Hanover temporarily; indeed, many railroad stations and portions of track were destroyed during the war years. After the war, however, Virginia, like many other states, entered a period of rapid expansion marked by the construction of many new railroad lines and related facilities.

The expansion of railroads in Virginia in the late nineteenth century had a direct impact on Hanover County. Centrally located and crossed by a variety of different routes and lines, the county was of major importance to the commonwealth's rail transportation. An 1863 map of Virginia shows the many lines crossing through Hanover County. Not only did rail transportation facilitate movement of marketable commodities, it influenced the development patterns of the county by facilitating the growth of scattered villages such as Atlee, Taylorsville, Noel, Hanover Junction, Beaverdam, and Ashland (fig. 72).<sup>79</sup>

Two railroad stations and depots survive in Hanover County. The Beaverdam Depot (DHR 42-81), constructed in 1865 or 1866 near the intersection of Routes 739 and 715, is a rare example of a Reconstruction-era train station (fig. 73). According to the Association for the Preservation of Beaverdam Depot, a depot was built during the early part of the war to store military supplies. Located on the strategic Virginia Central Railroad, the Beaverdam depot was burned three times and raided four times by Federal troops trying to break the iron line that transported Confederate troops and supplies between Richmond and Northern Virginia. The current building, a significant example of early postbellum railroad architecture in Virginia, replaces an 1840 depot that was built on the same site. The existing depot with its sophisticated brickwork symbolizes the increasing importance and power of the railroad in postwar Virginia. The segregated waiting rooms in the Hanover depots also represent the racial segregation of public facilities that began in the south during the last quarter of the nineteenth century and attained legal status shortly after 1900.<sup>80</sup>

The Doswell Station (DHR 42-93), located in the community formerly known as Hanover Junction, is an excellent example of early-twentieth-century utilitarian design (fig. 74). The junction is the crossing of the RF&P and the C&O railroads. The passenger depot is a 1928 Neoclassical building with highly stylized ornamentation. The central block was the passenger waiting room, the eastern block served as the ticket office, and the western block was used as a

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<sup>79</sup> Lancaster, 64.

<sup>80</sup> DHR File 42-81.

freight office. The depot, built by the RF&P Railroad, is used today as a freight terminal. A 1930 signal tower, which housed the levers and control mechanisms that controlled the switches and signals that kept the trains separated at this rail crossing, is located behind the station at the intersection of two tracks. The control of the switches was mechanical when the tower was built but today the controls are operated by a centralized traffic-control system in Richmond. These are the only railroad buildings left in the Doswell community, once a center of railroad-related activity.

When railroad and streetcar lines linked Hanover County with Richmond, the orientation of some houses reflected the increasing importance of these methods of transportation. Dwellings along the railroads typically were sited facing the tracks; this orientation was common not only in towns and villages but in rural areas as well. Houses along the streetcar line were similarly oriented. Several properties in the Elmont area faced the streetcar line, including the George Haw House (DHR 42-324), the Heath House (DHR 42-325), the Tom Fogg House (DHR 42-338) and Holly Hill (DHR 42-320), where a streetcar stop was named for the house.

### Twentieth-Century Service Stations and Tourist Courts

With the increased use of the automobile came the need for a more sophisticated network of roads within Hanover County, especially to link rural areas with the nearby metropolis of Richmond. By 1926 there were 74.15 miles of road in Hanover County.<sup>81</sup> U. S. Route 1, once the main highway between New York and the South, attracted a growing number of long-distance travelers in the early twentieth century. The demand for convenient, efficient, and modern overnight accommodations along this route led to the establishment of "tourist courts," the 1920s answer to the nineteenth-century taverns. These tourist courts usually were family-run businesses and consisted of a small office with several inexpensive cabins that rented for about one dollar a night.<sup>82</sup> The low rates of these establishments made them preferable to the newer hotels, since they saved the average family almost half the cost. The post-Depression era saw an increase in motor traffic and the motor hotel, or motel, replaced the tourist court in popularity. Motels featured attached units instead of separate ones, allowing for a greater density in a limited space.

This survey documented three tourist courts and one motel, all located on U. S. Route 1. The 1940 Tourist Court, (DHR 42-311) sited near Route 802, features a main garage with six small cabins, although their original relationship is unknown (fig. 75). There are three single-unit and three double-unit cabins, all of brick with exterior end brick flues. The cabins are arranged facing a semi-circular drive that continues behind the garage. Green Acres (DHR 42-316), built in the 1940s, is arranged in a similar fashion and also features brick cabins: five single-unit and two double-unit structures.

Wigwam (DHR 42-310), a 1930s complex, incorporates characteristics of a tourist court with those of the later motels. It has two long rows of multiple, attached, single-unit cottages. These concrete-block motel units contrast with the unusual rustic-style restaurant/dance hall that is adjacent. This frame and log structure served as the entertainment facility for overnight guests. Another facility, the early-twentieth-century Hotel Comfort (DHR 42-315), features a small front office with two wings of rooms extending from its rear facade, producing a narrow "U" plan (fig. 76).

The "automobile age" also produced a need for gasoline and service stations conveniently located near heavily-traveled routes. Before the 1920s, car owners had to buy gasoline in cans or pull up to a curb-side dispenser. New designs for stations called for a small rectangular building with a protruding porte-cochère that enabled the car owner to park the car off the road under a sheltered canopy where gas was pumped. Such stations frequently doubled as general stores, where the

<sup>81</sup> *Herald-Progress*, Historical Hanover County.

<sup>82</sup> O'Dell, *Chesterfield*, 451.

motorist could not only replenish his car with gas but also purchase needed food and beverage supplies.

There are several early-twentieth-century structures in Hanover County that at one time served as gas stations. Many, however, survive only as general stores or have been adapted for other use.<sup>83</sup> The 1930s Store on Route 33 (DHR 42-354), now vacant, follows the typical plan of early-twentieth-century service stations. It sits next to another vacant structure that at one time was a car-repair garage. The Washington-Henry Store (DHR 42-250) is an excellent example of a small general store that also doubled as a service station (fig. 77). This gable-roofed frame structure has a porte-cochère with brick posts. The store sold gasoline until recently, as evidenced by the gas pump to the west of the building, and with its hand-painted sign and old ice machine in front, retains much of its original 1930s ambiance.

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<sup>83</sup> See commerce theme.

## THEME: COMMERCE

### Historical Background

Commerce in colonial Hanover was closely tied to tobacco trade in the Pamunkey River Valley. Two important tobacco families in Hanover County were the Meriwethers, who established the town of Newcastle, and the Pages, who established Hanovertown. The principal motive for developing these port towns was to provide a central base from which tobacco could be shipped to Glasgow and London and traded for other goods.<sup>84</sup>

The town of Newcastle (DHR 42-101), located on the west bank of the Pamunkey River adjacent to what was later the site of Edmund Ruffin's Marlbourne Plantation (DHR 42-20), was established by local plantation owner William Meriwether in 1730 (fig. 78). Meriwether owned a warehouse along the Pamunkey and offered for sale forty acres of his land above the warehouse for the development of a town. According to early maps of the town, Newcastle was laid out in a grid of half-acre lots with three north-south streets and two east-west streets leading to a 1740 bridge over the Pamunkey, one of the first bridges in the colonies to cross a tidal river (fig. 79).<sup>85</sup>

Eighteenth-century records indicate that Newcastle was a place of considerable importance with stores and fine residences. Newcastle was a contender for the relocation of the colonial capital after the capitol building in Williamsburg burned in 1747; it was decided instead, however, that the capitol would remain at Williamsburg.<sup>86</sup>

Hanovertown (DHR 42-97), located along the River Road between Newcastle and Hanover Court House, was developed on a tract of Page family land occupied by two pre-existing warehouses. In 1762 Mann Page petitioned the General Assembly to establish a town on one hundred acres of his land. A map drawn of Hanovertown in 1782 shows the town consisted of approximately forty-five individual lots arranged along one east-west street and two intersecting north-south streets (fig. 80).

Early descriptions of the town indicate that Hanovertown, like Newcastle, was the center of activity for the surrounding countryside, having stores, small businesses and a tavern. These villages were large by eighteenth-century standards; however, they only had a few streets and probably no more than fifty buildings each. In May 1779, Newcastle lost to Richmond by only a few votes as the site of a new Virginia capital. Little remains of either Hanovertown or Newcastle, which are both listed on the National Register of Historic Places. After the turn of the nineteenth century, owing to a change in the channels of trade, the loss of foreign commerce, and the designation of Richmond as the new state capital, both Hanover and Newcastle began to decline. By the middle of the nineteenth century both towns had all but disappeared.<sup>87</sup> Since that time both town sites have been used mainly as farmland.

Despite the virtual disappearance of these towns and the declining port activity in Hanover County, the economy of the county did not stagnate. Wheat production increased during the eighteenth century, and mills produced flour for sale in local markets and stores. A network of better roadways soon linked the county, facilitating transport and trade.

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<sup>84</sup> See agriculture and transportation themes.

<sup>85</sup> DHR File 42-101.

<sup>86</sup> Lancaster, 14.

<sup>87</sup> Harris.

No extensive archaeological excavations have taken place at either Hanover town or Newcastle; investigations are likely to yield valuable information about the early history not only of these two towns, but of Hanover County and early development in the state of Virginia as well.

### **General Stores**

Commerce in Hanover County traditionally was conducted in small general stores that served the local community. Today there remain several examples of houses that were converted into stores, as well as stores that were attached to houses. The typical late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century store was a single-story, with a rectangular plan and featured a central door flanked by two windows. The Store at Peaks (DHR 42-279) follows this plan and is supplemented by a basement storeroom (fig. 81). It is probable that the antebellum warehouse at Gould Hill (DHR 42-46) was used as a store, similar to those at Newcastle and Hanover town. It is notable for its outstanding brickwork and is a rare survivor of its type. The majority of stores that have survived were built in the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries. Examples are Atlee Store (DHR 42-235), Bookers (DHR 42-180), Carneal's Store (DHR 42-198; fig. 82) and Washington-Henry Store (DHR 42-250).

## THEME: SOCIAL/CULTURAL

### Historical Background

The social and cultural lives of Hanoverians has not been studied extensively and there is little known documentary or archaeological evidence relating to these facets of the county's history. The Civil War destruction of county records reduces the documentary evidence available for study. It can be assumed, however, that they shared many of the same interests as other Virginians. Eighteenth- and nineteenth-century taverns usually served as meeting houses where local residents could visit with each other and out-of-town visitors. Fraternal meeting houses, as well as literary and theatre clubs, also were established in Hanover County.

### Taverns

Taverns were associated closely with historic transportation routes in the county but also served as a major social role.<sup>88</sup> The Hanover Tavern (DHR 42-35) was a colonial tavern used as a local gathering place and a vital adjunct to the Hanover Courthouse. The courthouse and tavern became focal points of Hanover's social and community life. There were balls and parties when court was in session as well as weddings and debuts at other times.<sup>89</sup> Social activity at the tavern declined when residents opted to travel to Richmond or nearby Ashland for entertainment in the late nineteenth century. In 1953 a theatre group called the Barksdalians bought the tavern to establish a regional theatre. The group has since restored the structure. Today the old tavern is known as the Barksdale Theatre; it is the oldest dinner-theatre in the state.

Shelburn Tavern (DHR 42-85), a well-preserved colonial tavern dating from the late eighteenth century and also known as Sycamore Tavern, was located near a busy stagecoach stop. Throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the tavern served as a place for social gatherings and a village headquarters where information was exchanged. During the first quarter of the twentieth century, Thomas Nelson Page, the noted Virginia author, founded a library in the former tavern in memory of his wife, Florence Lathrop Page. Although owned by the Hanover County School Board, the tavern and its library have been maintained by the trust fund set up by Page.<sup>90</sup> The Montpelier Elementary School is now located to the side and rear of the tavern.

### Thomas Nelson Page

Thomas Nelson Page, the nineteenth-century fiction writer, is well-known not only in Hanover County and Virginia, but as a major Southern author. According to the memoirs of Grace King, "he was the first Southern writer to appear in print as a Southerner, and his stories, short and simple...showed us with ineffable grace that although we were sore bereft, politically, we had now a chance in literature."<sup>91</sup> Descended from Hanover County's antebellum Nelson family, he is famous for his writings about southern plantation traditions and the related ways of life that disappeared after the Civil War. Nelson's stories were based on the life he knew in Hanover County, and "in his finest fiction, he recalls a golden age: a time of stability when the South was agrarian and self-contained."<sup>92</sup> He is considered by many to be the South's foremost late-nineteenth-century literary spokesman, precipitating the growth in great southern literature that became praised nationally in the mid-twentieth century.

Page, son of John and Elizabeth Burwell Nelson Page, was born at Oakland (DHR 42-24) on 23 April 1853. Oakland was one of the Nelson family plantations located in the upper end of the

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<sup>88</sup> See transportation theme.

<sup>89</sup> Edith Lindeman, "Old, Alive and Famous" (Richmond, July 19??), 54.

<sup>90</sup> DHR File 42-85.

<sup>91</sup> Theodore L. Gross, *Thomas Nelson Page* (New York: Twayne Publishers, Inc., 1967), 7.

<sup>92</sup> *Ibid.*

county; the house took its name from the great oak trees that surrounded it. He spent his childhood at Oakland, entered Washington College (now Washington and Lee University) in Lexington in 1869 while Robert E. Lee was president, and subsequently studied law at the University of Virginia. In 1874 he passed the bar and spent two years practicing law in the Hanover County Circuit, before moving to Richmond. From 1885 to 1893 Page practiced law with his kinsman Thomas Nelson Carter. During these years he wrote several novels that established his place as a national literary figure.

Page frequently transformed portions of his own life into fiction. In *Two Little Confederates*, he described a house that is modeled after Oakland:

Not a handsome place, as modern ideas go; but down in old Virginia, where the standard was different from the later one, it passed in the old times as one of the best plantations in all that region. The mansion was known as the great-house on the plantation, to distinguish it from all other houses on the place, of which there were many. It has as many wings as the angles in the vision of Ezekiel.

The additions had been made, some in one generation and some in another, as the size of the family required; and finally when there was no side of the original structure to which another wing could be joined, a separate building had been erected on the edge of the yard, which was called the "office."<sup>93</sup>

In 1912 he became active in the United States presidential campaign, first against and then for Woodrow Wilson, who appointed Page Ambassador to Italy in 1912.

Rosewell Page called his brother a true Virginia gentleman.<sup>94</sup> Certainly Thomas Nelson Page's experiences as a Virginian and his affection for Hanover County are reflected in his work.

### Camptowns

Horseracing, as in much of Virginia, was a popular form of sport and recreation in Hanover County during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In the early and mid-nineteenth century, the social life of the upper classes centered around the Mineral Springs Resort and Hotel in Ashland, later sold to Randolph-Macon College. The Resort also operated a racetrack in Ashland which helped make horse racing popular in the county. Although there is no remaining physical evidence of the racetrack in Ashland, a "Racetrack Street" suggests that it was located somewhere in the present-day downtown area.

### The Newspaper

Since the media influences, informs and educates the public, the importance of the local newspaper cannot be overlooked. The first newspaper in Hanover County was the *Ashland Sentinel*, which was created in 1872 and expired the same year. The *Ashland News* was established in 1876, but it did not survive long either. In 1881, the Reverend James began the publication of the *American Guest*, the direct ancestor of the *Herald-Progress*, with the slogan "a Journal for every household." The *Herald-Progress* continues to serve the Hanover County community as its only daily newspaper.

### Social Clubs

Hanover County has been the home of several social clubs, some dating from the late nineteenth century. Few, however, have been associated with major events in the county or closely linked to

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<sup>93</sup> Ibid.

<sup>94</sup> Rosewell Page, *Thomas Nelson Page: A Memoir of a Virginia Gentleman* (Port Washington, NY: Kennikat Press, Inc. 1923), 8.



significant buildings documented in this survey. The Ashland Masonic Lodge, founded in 1857, is one of the oldest fraternal organizations in Hanover County. It originally held its meetings at the Ashland Free Church, but occupied a new building in 1908.

The Hanover Chapter of the Daughters of the American Confederacy was organized on 14 March 1912 with the following goals: to memorialize the Confederate dead; to help support the surviving soldiers and their dependents; and to perpetuate past history. Owing to the great local interest in the Civil War, this organization has always had many members. On 24 August 1914 the memorial monument, donated by the Daughters, was unveiled at Hanover Courthouse.

Other clubs active in Hanover County include the Doswell Women's Club, established in 1933, and the Hanover Women's Club, organized in 1922. Both of these groups serve the local community by volunteering their time and by raising money for various charities and county-wide projects. The Ruritan Clubs are also very popular in Hanover County, with branch organizations in Elmont, Independence, Doswell, Hanover and Rockville.

### **Community Centers**

Community centers, popular in the early twentieth century, served a function similar to that of the nineteenth-century tavern. The Kenwood Community Center (DHR 42-332) in Elmont is a frame gable-roofed structure that originally included a basketball court and horseshoe pits. This building has been used by various civic organizations; dances and social functions continue to be held there. The Wigwam (DHR 42-310), a tourist court complex built in the 1930s and 1940s, incorporated a restaurant/dance hall that was also a popular gathering place.<sup>95</sup>

### **Hanover Wayside**

The Hanover Wayside (DHR 42-286), located off U. S. Route 301, was created as a part of the Recreation Demonstration Areas project during the 1930s. Civilian Conservation Corps and New Deal-era funding were used to finance the establishment of this wayside, which was owned and developed by the National Park Service in conjunction with the state highway department. Several parks and demonstration areas were established in Virginia during this era but the Hanover Wayside is the only one in the state that has been transferred to county control.

The Wayside is a well-preserved example of a CCC-era day-use park and picnic area adjacent to the highway. It manifests the distinctive characteristics of national park design in both its site planning and layout. It retains several original, rustic-style structures, including a picnic shelter and caretaker's cottage, and is believed to be one of the best surviving waysides of its era in the country (fig. 83).<sup>96</sup>

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<sup>95</sup> See transportation theme.

<sup>96</sup> Linda McClelland (National Park Service), telephone interview with Genevieve P. Keller, August 1989.

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**PRESERVATION  
AND MANAGEMENT  
RECOMMENDATIONS**

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## **EVALUATION OF PROPERTIES**

The surveyed properties in Hanover County have been evaluated to determine their historical and design significance. The survey team applied two tests for significance: a property must 1) represent a significant pattern or theme in the history, design, or culture of the nation, the Commonwealth of Virginia, or Hanover County; and 2) possess integrity — that is, it must retain the essential characteristics that make it a good representative of its property type. Criteria established by the National Register of Historic Places recognize the following seven aspects or qualities, which, in various combinations define integrity: historic location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

## **National and State Roles in Historic Preservation**

Preserving historic resources has been a national policy since the passage of the Antiquities Act of 1906; significant expansion in historic preservation has occurred through the subsequent Historic Sites Act of 1935 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. These last two acts made the Secretary of the Interior responsible for maintaining the National Register of Historic Places, a list of properties that have been evaluated as significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture, and found to be worthy of preservation. The National Park Service maintains and expands the National Register of Historic Places on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior.

In Virginia the State Historic Preservation Officer, who is also the Director of the Department of Historic Resources, makes nominations to the National Register for state-owned properties in Virginia. Federal agencies request determinations of eligibility for properties that are subject to federal, federally assisted, or federally licensed activities in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended. For properties in Virginia, a National Register designation accomplishes the following:

- increases public awareness of historic resources and may encourage preservation,
- mandates reviews of the negative impact of projects using federal funds or requiring federal licensing,
- does not restrict the use of private funds,
- makes designated properties eligible to compete for state grants.

## **FUTURE SURVEY AND RESEARCH EFFORTS**

Because the scope of services for the Hanover County Historic Resources Survey called for a reconnaissance level survey of 450 properties, Hanover County still will require substantial historical research, field documentation, and evaluation before a survey of historic resources can be considered complete. The following list provides an indication of the topics and places most likely to yield valuable information concerning the history and design of Hanover County's resources:

- pre-1950 buildings not included in this survey, particularly in the western portions of the county
- interiors not available for documentation in this survey
- villages and hamlets
- commercial and industrial establishments
- postbellum agriculture and related buildings and land
- Civil War-related sites, battlefields, burial grounds, travel routes, encampments, etc.
- historical resources relating to all modes of transportation, including water travel, early roads used by carriages and horses, railroads and streetcars, and pre-1960 interstate motor car travel
- builders, architects, carpenters, masons, active in the county from the eighteenth century through World War II
- African-American History, both antebellum and postbellum
- cemeteries

- vernacular landscapes
- early construction (building dimensions, techniques, materials, locations)
- prehistory and colonial history

Undertaking the following activities could be expected to increase understanding of and available information concerning the above topics and places:

- oral histories, especially for schools, churches, stores, and disappearing or changing rural communities
- documentation of all pre-1940 buildings, structures, and related elements including those located in residential subdivisions
- deed research for key properties and those considered most likely for nomination
- genealogies and family studies, particularly those that provide information concerning the broader relationships of kinship and marriage patterns as they relate to land ownership, land subdivisions, migration, and settlement patterns
- detailed census studies,
- more detailed documentation of particularly interesting buildings and building complexes through investigations, measuring, and more extensive photography
- more detailed documentation and analysis of interiors of both house and outbuildings • comparative analysis and evaluations of related buildings and building types and periods
- mill studies for both extant structures and sites, including archaeological and structural investigations
- historical studies of settlements and villages
- Civil War studies, particularly if coordinated with National Park Service, Department of Historic Resources, and/or various Civil War organizations

Undertaking the above activities will increase understanding of the county's historic resources. The information resulting from such activities can be expected to increase the quality and background information necessary to support a nomination to the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.

### **Implementation**

Implementation necessarily will be combined among many groups and individuals. Some tasks will require professional assistance while others can be undertaken by local citizens. Most of the activities could be incorporated into future survey or nomination projects in the county. Some tasks could be undertaken by the Hanover County Historical Society or the Historical Commission (or any of the many groups included in the commission). Others could be undertaken by school or civic groups and incorporated in heritage education programs.

### **Funding**

Some activities can be accomplished at no cost by volunteers. Others will be dependent upon funding from government or nonprofit organizations. The county may be able to fund some activities either on its own or as a match for a grant from such sources as the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, the National Endowment for the Humanities, or the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and Public Policy. Hanover County is eligible to compete with other local governments and potential grantees for a share of grant monies available from time to time from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources for historic surveys. Typically, such grants require a match and must meet certain state requirements. This project was funded in part by such a grant. Additional funds are available from the the Virginia Department of Historic Resources for local governments that qualify for its Certified Local Government program. Other funding, such as direct grants from the General Assembly and other sources, are sometimes available.

## NOMINATIONS TO THE VIRGINIA LANDMARKS REGISTER AND THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The appendix includes a listing of properties surveyed that may warrant additional investigations to determine if they are eligible for nomination to the Virginia and National registers as individual properties or contributing resources within districts.<sup>97</sup> Consultation with the Department of Historic Resources should occur prior to initiating the nomination process to ensure that all procedures followed are in conformance with current state and federal policies and requirements. Preliminary research, context development, and the reconnaissance level survey indicate that there may be the potential for state and national historic districts in the following vicinities:

- Old Church
- the Pamunkey River valley
- along the Ridge Road
- Gwathmey
- Doswell
- Beaverdam.

Additionally some properties associated with a particular topic may warrant consideration of a thematic nomination, that is, the nomination of a group of properties organized around a common theme or topic. Such properties would not necessarily be located in a geographically contiguous grouping. A thematic nomination would allow for scattered properties that share similar characteristics to be considered together. As with a geographically contiguous district, such properties may achieve a greater significance when considered as a group than any single property possesses individually. The most obvious thematic nominations for Hanover County may be those organized around a Civil War military theme or a transportation theme concerning the role of railroad and streetcar lines in the growth and development of the county. Surviving transportation-related resources along U. S. Route 1 may be eligible for inclusion in a multi-county or even multi-state nomination for this corridor if such a nomination is ever developed. There may be potential for an Education Thematic District that would include several consolidated schools, small wood-frame schools for white children, and small wood-frame schools for African-American children.

The nominations discussed above may be handled in two ways: each nomination can be developed separately and submitted as interest grows in a particular area and financial resources allow, or the county can begin work on development of an all-inclusive, multiple property nomination for the county that would incorporate all individual properties, geographically contiguous districts, and thematic groupings. A multiple property nomination is based on the development of a historic context that is similar to the context portion of this report. A multiple property nomination can be submitted all at once or distinct portions of the nomination can be developed and submitted over time.

### Implementation

The first approach can be implemented by either the private or public sector acting alone or by both acting in concert. Individual property owners can request registration on their own; groups of contiguous property owners could request to be considered as a district; or the county government could take the initiative of preparing and submitting nominations. Development of a multiple-property nomination is such a comprehensive task that by necessity it would require county funding and support.

### Funding for Nominations

The Department of Historic Resources rarely completes nominations for localities or individual owners. Instead the task of preparing nominations falls to the local government, individual or

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<sup>97</sup> See Appendix Three for listing of properties with potential eligibility.

group of individuals desiring nomination. It is also rare for successful nominations to be prepared without professional assistance. The Department of Historic Resources and the U. S. Department of Interior require documentation at a level that few amateur historians can achieve. Local volunteer efforts in deed research, oral history, and other areas, however, can provide a valuable contribution to a nomination and may result in either cost reductions or as a match to a grant.

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources would be the major external source of funding for nominations. As discussed previously, grant funds for surveys are limited and awarded on a competitive basis.

### **ENDANGERED RESOURCES**

Since there is only one locally-administered historic district in Hanover County, most historic properties can be considered threatened. The county's one district includes the area containing and immediately adjacent to the Hanover County Courthouse. Outside of the county's regular land development regulations and properties where proffers are involved, there are no special procedures or reviews that are required before historic properties can be altered or demolished.

The conditions, activities, trends, and forces that appear to have the greatest detrimental impact on historic resources currently include the following:

- potential development by future or current owners
- existing or potential development of adjacent parcels
- uncertain future of many properties (those held by elderly owners, multiple heirs, absentee owners, properties for sale, vacant and abandoned properties)
- serious deterioration or damage of historic buildings and structures
- dismantling or moving historic buildings,
- uninformed owners (owners who are unaware of the historic significance of their properties and/or who are unaware of proper preservation/maintenance/restoration procedures
- insufficient funds for proper care and maintenance of historic buildings and structures
- lack of design review
- potential installation of major power line in adjacent to historic resources
- existing and future VDOT proposals in areas containing or adjacent to historic resources
- potential development of Crump Creek Reservoir

This list is not intended as a definitive list of all existing and future threats but, instead, is intended to indicate the range and extent of identified threats.

### **PRESERVATION AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

The following recommendations are intended to guide Hanover County, its citizens, and groups concerned about the preservation of historic resources with an initial preservation strategy. This strategy is no substitute for an actual preservation plan which should be developed at a future date and incorporated into the county's comprehensive plan.

#### **Survey and Nomination**

- completion of historic resources survey
- initiation of a regular process to submit nominations to the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places
- further documentation of selected properties
- development of an oral history program oriented toward architectural resources, particularly for schools, churches, stores, and community-use facilities

### **Incentive Programs**

- development of an ongoing public education effort
- creation of a private, nonprofit organization oriented toward cooperative efforts with county government in achieving preservation goals
- development of an owner notification program for owners of historic properties
- development of an owner recognition program for owners of historic properties and for owners who undertake significant preservation projects
- establishment of a technical assistance program for property owners
- establishment and funding of a grants and loan program for endangered properties
- establishment of a revolving fund for endangered properties

### **Ordinances and Public Policy**

- revision of county historic district ordinance
- consideration of establishment of historic districts with guidelines and standards appropriate to the rural nature of the county
- consideration of establishment of corridor overlay districts (with appropriate guidelines) for roads and highways adjacent to or leading to major historic resources
- establishment of standards for granting zoning variances and other deviations from standard procedures when existing county-enforced standards are in conflict with preservation goals
- development of design standards for residential and commercial developments sited within or adjacent to historic properties to use in conjunction with proffers
- development and inclusion of a preservation plan as part of the county's comprehensive plan
- development of a visual impact study for selected key historic areas and properties
- development of a cemetery preservation plan
- coordination with fire fighting training activities to prevent further losses of historic buildings by intentional burnings; establishment of a permit process for burning, and provision for adequate documentation of buildings approved for fire fighting training

### **Stabilization, Rehabilitation, Easements, and Acquisition**

- development of an initiative designed to promote outbuilding stabilization
- county assistance in stabilizing unique but deteriorated resources
- development of a housing rehabilitation strategy for historic resources
- establishment of an aggressive easement program for both historic and open space resources
- development of a property acquisition plan for certain endangered resources

### **Interpretation**

- development of driving and walking tour brochures for visitor use
- development of annual historic resource tours
- development of a visitor interpretation plan to consider possibility of establishment of marker system, Civil War Visitors' Center, and Railroad Visitors' Center
- development of applications to the Department of Historic Resources for historical highway markers
- development of grant applications for eventual public exhibition of historic resource survey information

## **APPENDIXES**

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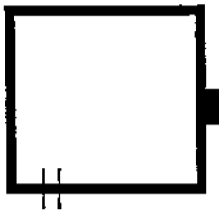
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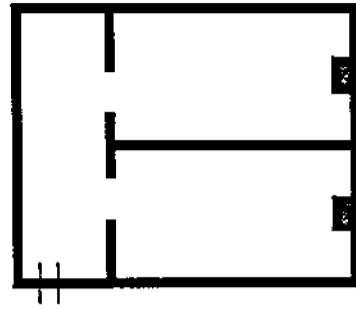
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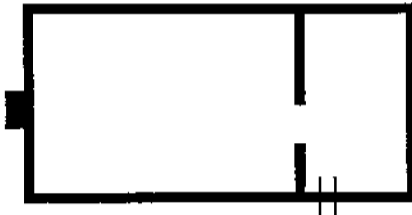
APPENDIX TWO: ILLUSTRATIONS OF FLOOR PLANS



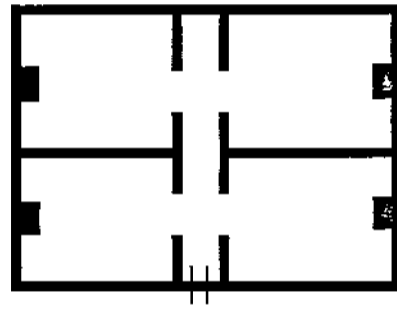
One-Room



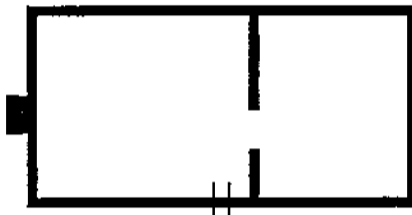
Side-Passage, Double-Pile



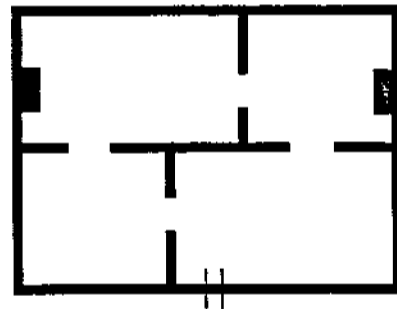
Side-Passage, Single-Pile



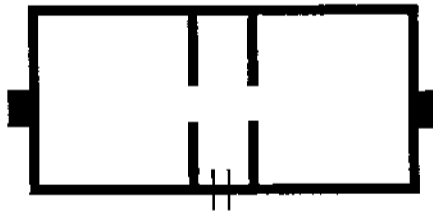
Central-Passage, Double-Pile



Hall-and-Parlor



Four-Room



Central-Passage, Single-Pile

**APPENDIX THREE:  
 PROPERTIES POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR NOMINATION  
 TO THE STATE AND NATIONAL REGISTERS**

Yes = Individually Eligible	Ridge Road = Along the Ridge Road
Possible = Possibly Individually Eligible	Gwathmey = Gwathmey area
Pamunkey = Pamunkey River valley	Doswell = Doswell area
Old Church = Old Church	Multiple Resource = Multiple Resource Nomination
Education = Education Thematic	Beaverdam = Beaverdam Village Crossroads area

<b>File #</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Register Potential</b>
42-2	Buckeye	Yes
42-6	Church Quarter	Ridge Road
42-7	Dewberry	Yes; Ridge Road
42-8	Ditchley	Old Church
42-10	Dundee	Yes; Pamunkey
42-11	Edgewood	Yes; Ridge Road
42-14	Garthwright House	Yes
42-17	Ingleside	Yes; Old Church
42-18	The Manse	Old Church
42-20	Marlbourne	On Register; Pamunkey
42-21	The Meadows	Possible
42-23	Mt. Olivet Baptist Church	Possible
42-26	Johnson House	Yes
42-31	Spring Green	Old Church
42-32	Signal Hill	Yes
42-34	Springfield	Possible

<b>File #</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Register Potential</b>
42-36	Taylor's Creek	Yes (PIF approved)
42-40	House fr. Hanovertown (Gingerbread House)	Yes; Old Church
42-41	Tavern at Old Church	Yes; Old Church
42-46	Gould Hill	Yes; Pamunkey
42-48	Eastern View	Yes; Old Church
42-49	Stanley	Old Church
42-50	Summer House	Old Church
42-51	Maplewood	Possible
42-52	Shrubbery Hill	Yes
42-53	Hanover Academy	Ridge Road
42-54	Negrofoot	Possible
42-55	Oak Forest	Yes
42-56	Rose Hill	Yes
42-58	Summer Hill	Yes; Pamunkey
42-59	Westwood	Possible
42-61	Taylorville Baptist Church	Possible
42-69	White Plains	Old Church
42-71	Rocketts Mill	Multiple Resource
42-75	Coolwater	Ridge Road
42-79	Teddington	Old Church
42-82	Fleming Mill	Yes

<b>File #</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Register Potential</b>
42-83	Chantilly	Possible
42-84	Clazemont	Yes
42-87	St. Paul's Episcopal Church	Possible
42-93	Doswell Train Station and Switch Tower	Doswell
42-102	Airwell	Yes
42-106	Gwathmey Baptist Church	Yes; Gwathmey
42-107	St. Martin's Rectory	Ridge Road
42-113	Judge Gwathmey's House	Yes; Gwathmey
42-115	Beaver Dam Farm	Yes
42-116	Elmont Elementary School (Colored)	Education
42-118	Lockwood	Yes; PIF approved
42-120	Selwyn	Yes
42-122	Taylor House	Possible
42-125	Immanuel Church	Yes; Old Church
42-127	Montpelier School	Multiple Resource; Education
42-129	Glympse	Yes; Old Church
42-130	Bloomsbury	Old Church
42-132	Bethlehem Presbyterian Church	Old Church
42-136	Cold Harbor National Cemetery	Possible
42-137	Oakley Hill	Yes
42-147	Beulah Presbyterian Church	Multiple Resource

<b>File #</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Register Potential</b>
42-152	Clifton	Old Church
42-153	Thelma Boshier Farm	Multiple Resource
42-154	John Boshier Farm	Multiple Resource
42-155	Stanley Boshier Farm	Multiple Resource
42-172	Black Creek Baptist Church	Possible; Multiple Resource
42-180	Booker's Store	Old Church
42-181	Immanuel Church Rectory	Yes; Old Church
42-185	Hill Meadow	Possible
42-186	Lamé	Multiple Resource
42-189	Quietude	Possible
42-200	Borkey's Store	Multiple Resource
42-206	Atlee School	Education
42-226	First Union Baptist Church	Multiple Resources
42-244	Laurel Meadow	Yes; PIF approved
42-249	School, Rt. 640	Education
42-255	Pottomoi Church	Multiple Resource
42-258	Avondale	Possible
42-260	Oak Grove	Possible
42-262	Second Union Baptist Church	Multiple Resource
42-266	Linney Corners School	Multiple Resource; Education
42-272	Upper Marlbourne	Yes; Pamunkey



<b>File #</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Register Potential</b>
42-273	Wilton	Yes (could be added to Hanover District)
42-274	Chestnut Grove Baptist Church	Possible
42-279	Store at Peaks	Multiple Resource
42-286	Hanover Wayside	Possible
42-289	W. S. Chenault Store (Houndstooth Cafe)	Multiple Resource
42-290	Green Antiques	Multiple Resource
42-291	Calvary Episcopal Church and School	Yes; Multiple Resource; Education
42-294	Tri-Cities Bank	Multiple Resource
42-295	Store at Hanover	Multiple Resource
42-299	Prospect Hill	Yes
42-302	Providence Baptist Church	Possible; Multiple Resource; Education
42-333	Elmont Elementary School (White)	Education
42-334	Kenwood	Multiple Resource
42-341	Cobb Store	Multiple Resource
42-374	Store at Goodall's	Multiple Resource
42-376	Mount Brilliant (Retreat)	Possible
42-382	Denton's Tavern	Multiple Resource
42-383	Rockville Elementary School	Education
42-385	Dunn's Chapel	Multiple Resource
42-395	School at Gum Tree	Education
42-400	Ellington	Possible

<b>File #</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Register Potential</b>
42-401	Fox Bridge	Yes
42-403	Independence School	Multiple Resource; Education
42-413	Janeway	Ridge Road
42-415	George Oliver Farm	Ridge Road
42-416	Point Lookout	Ridge Road
42-417	Charles Oliver Farm	Ridge Road
42-418	Duke's Chapel	Ridge Road
42-419	Parson Stringfellow House	Ridge Road
42-420	Sinton House	Gwathmey
42-421	Snead House	Gwathmey
42-422	Turner House	Gwathmey
42-428	Springfield	Yes
42-439	Ebenezer School	Education
42-440	Aaron Hall Free School	Yes
42-441	Pinecote	Yes
42-446	Jones House	Multiple Resource
42-447	Store at Tylers	Multiple Resource
42-452	Fairview School	Education
42-457	School at Elon	Multiple Resource
42-458	Elon	Education
42-460	Mount Hewlett School	Multiple Resource; Education

<b>File #</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Register Potential</b>
42-461	Sharps	Multiple Resource
42-467	Daniel Campbell House	Doswell
42-468	Doswell Inn	Doswell
42-469	Tri-County Bank - Doswell Branch	Doswell
42-470	Darnell Store	Doswell
42-471	Bungalow, Doswell	Doswell
42-472	House, Doswell	Doswell
42-473	House, Doswell	Doswell
42-474	Flippo House	Doswell
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42-485	Old School, Rt. 33	Education

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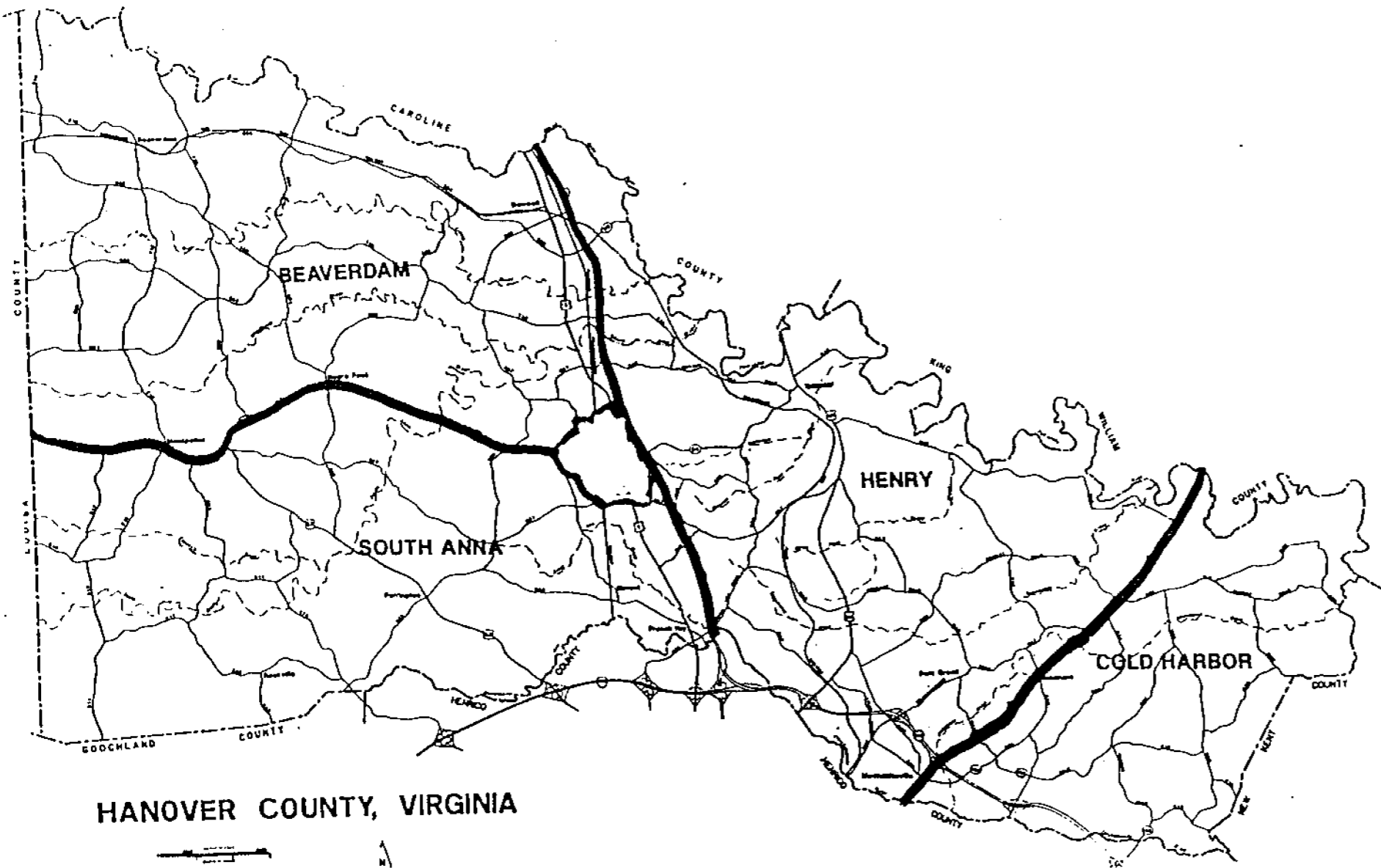


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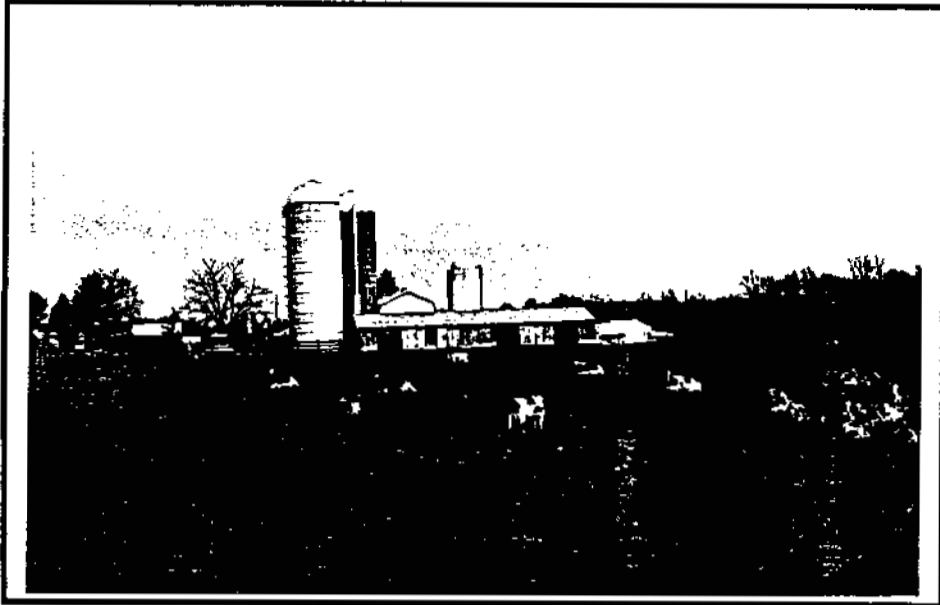


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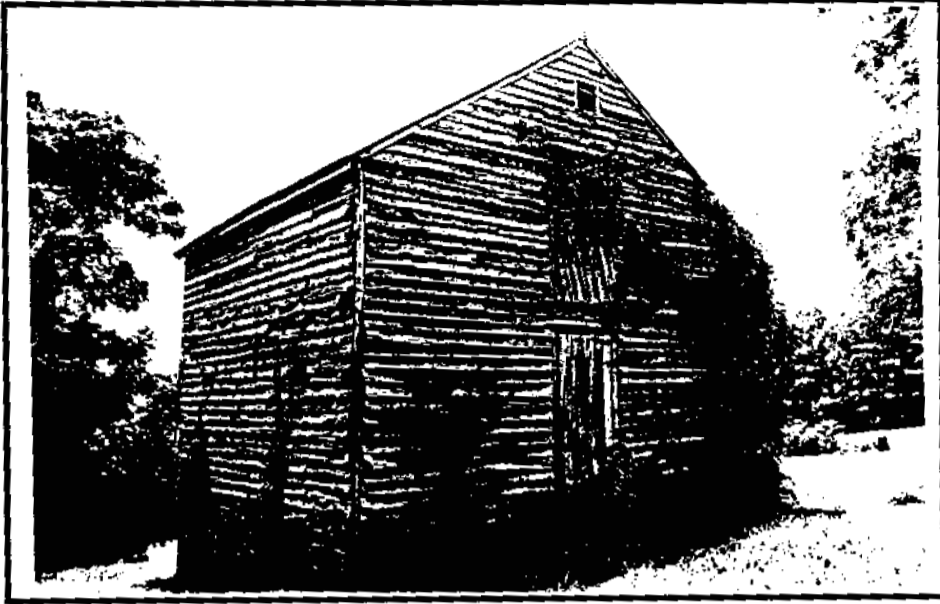


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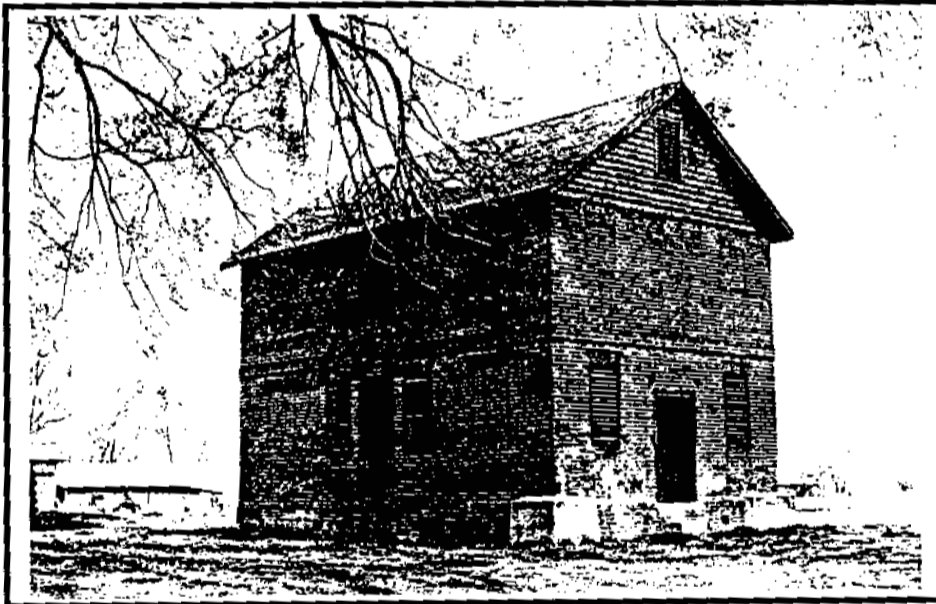


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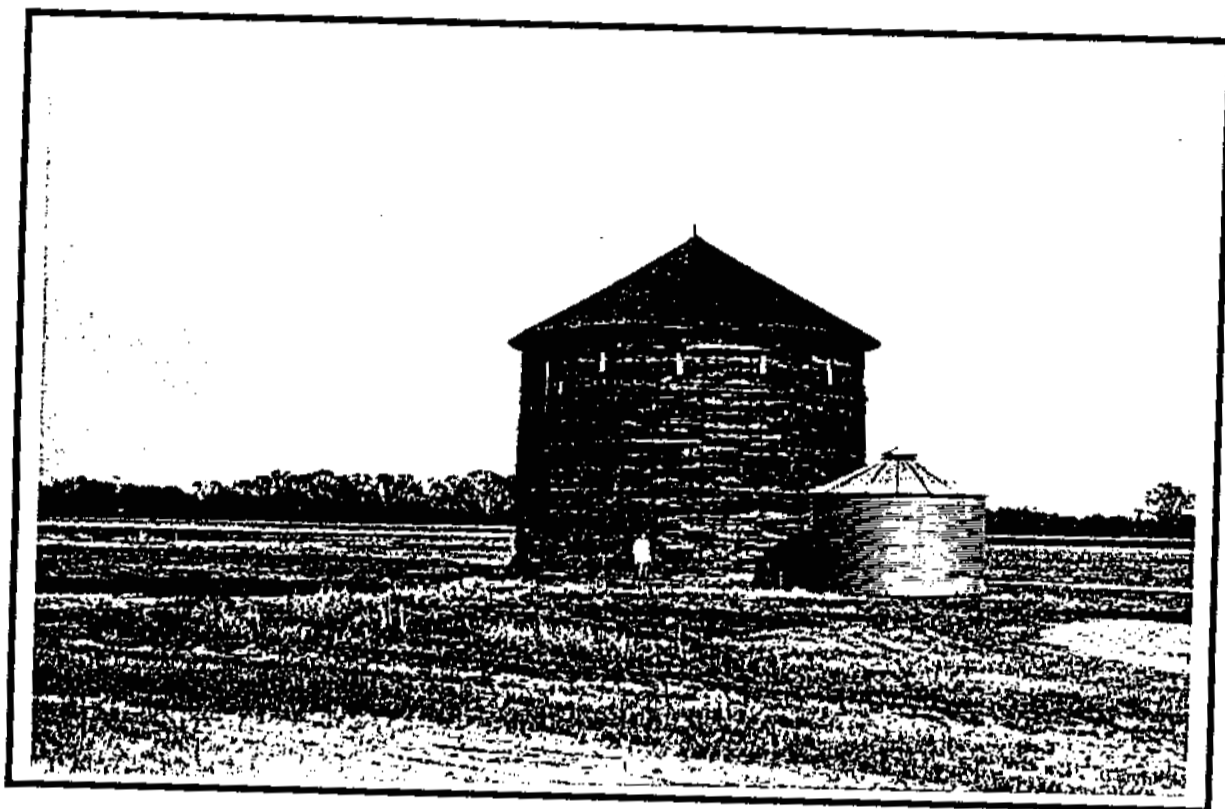


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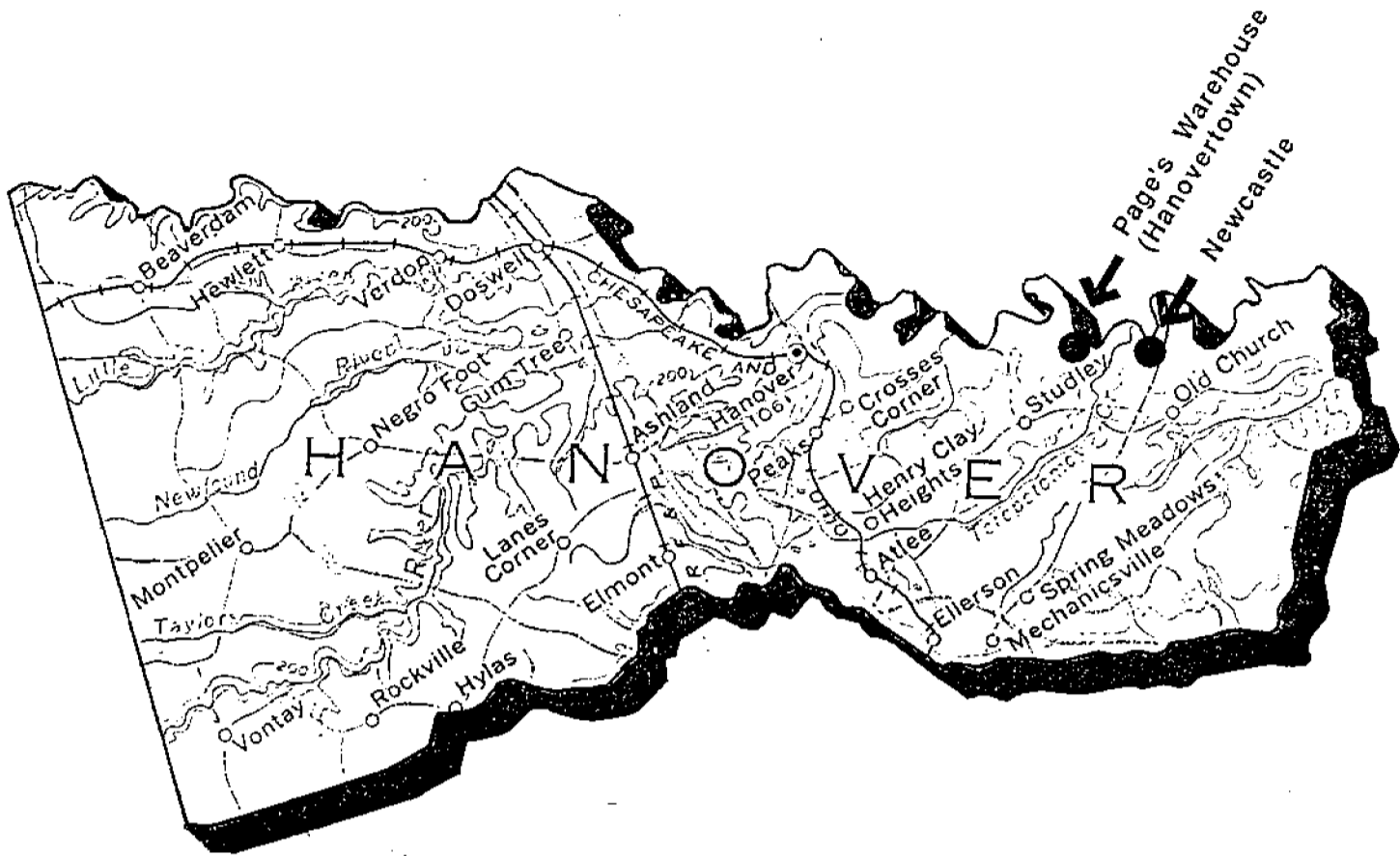
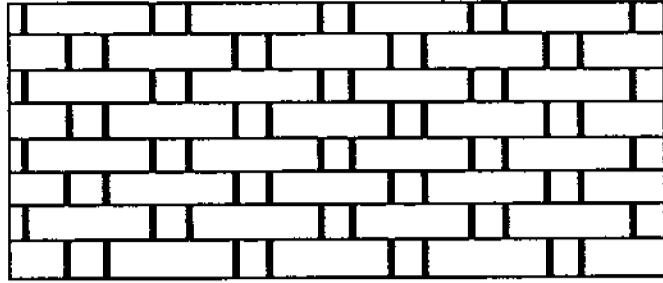


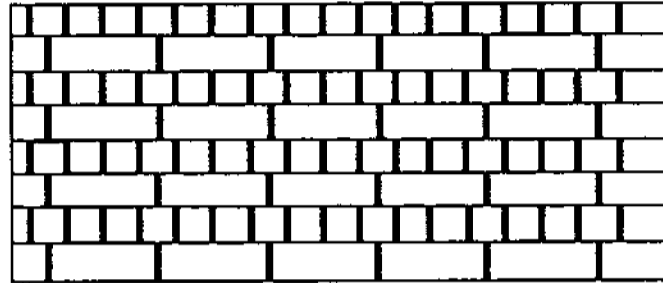
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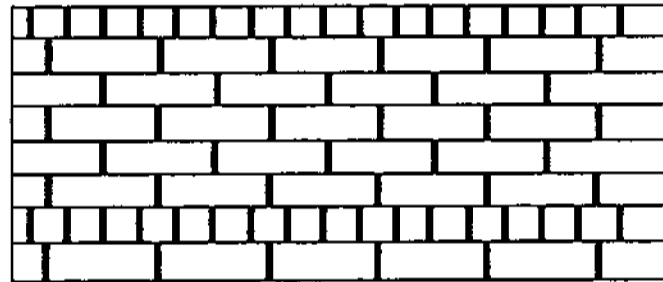
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Flemish Bond



English Bond



5-Course American Bond

Fig. 11. Common brick bonds.

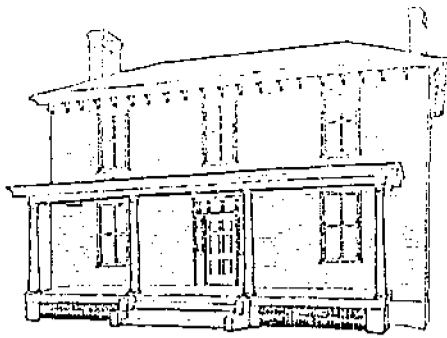




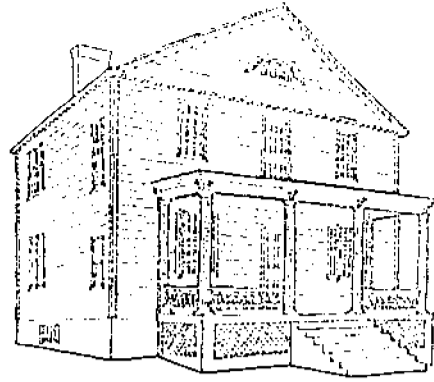
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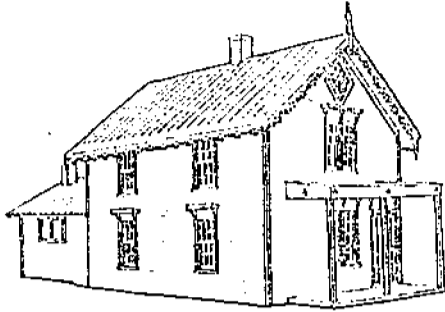
Fig. 13. Exterior corner detail, Log House (DHR 42-450).  
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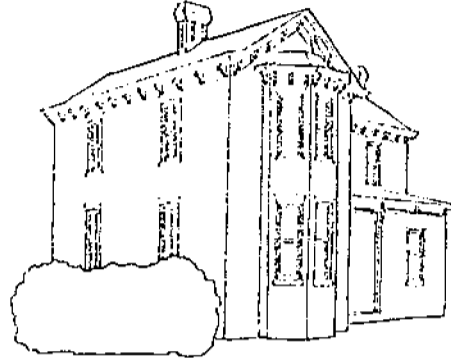
FEDERAL (1780-1820, locally to 1840)



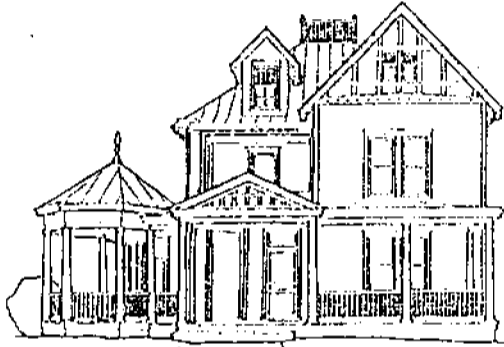
GREEK REVIVAL (1820-1860)



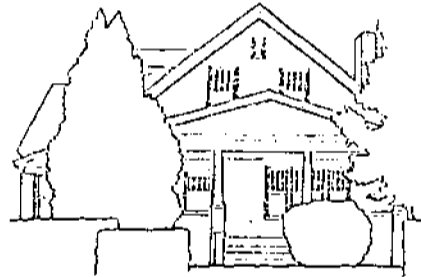
GOTHIC REVIVAL (1840-1880)



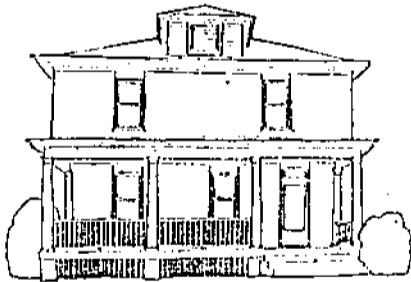
ITALIANATE (1840-1885)



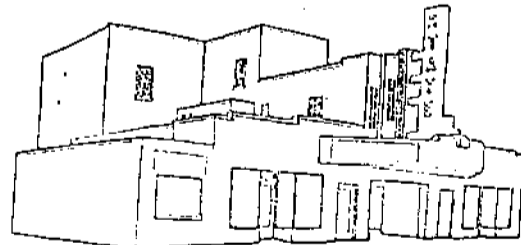
QUEEN ANNE (1850-1910)



BUNGALOW (1890-1940)



AMERICAN FOURSQUARE (1900-1930)



ART DECO (1925-1940)

Fig. 14. Common architectural styles.



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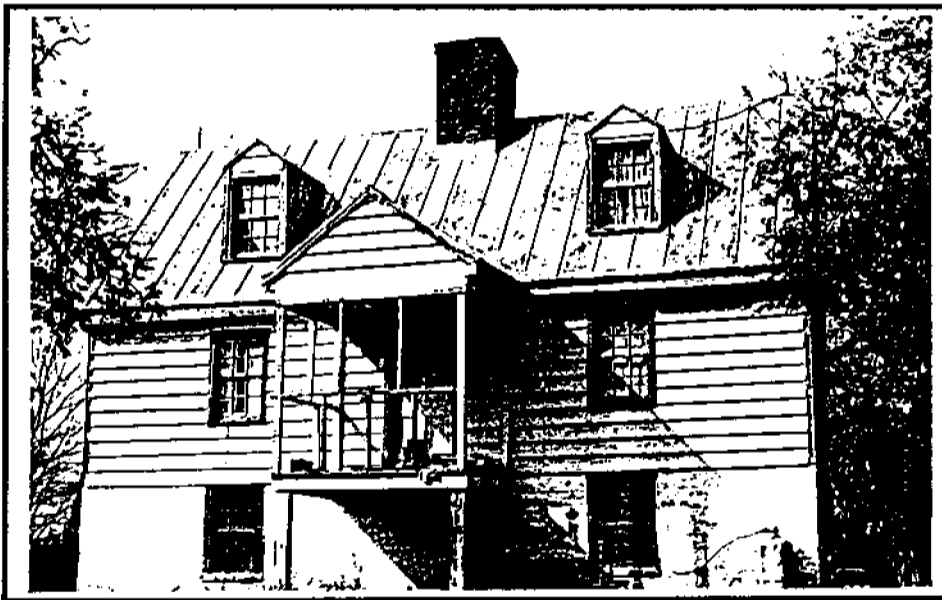


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Fig. 23. Kitchen, Hickory Hill (DHR 42-100).  
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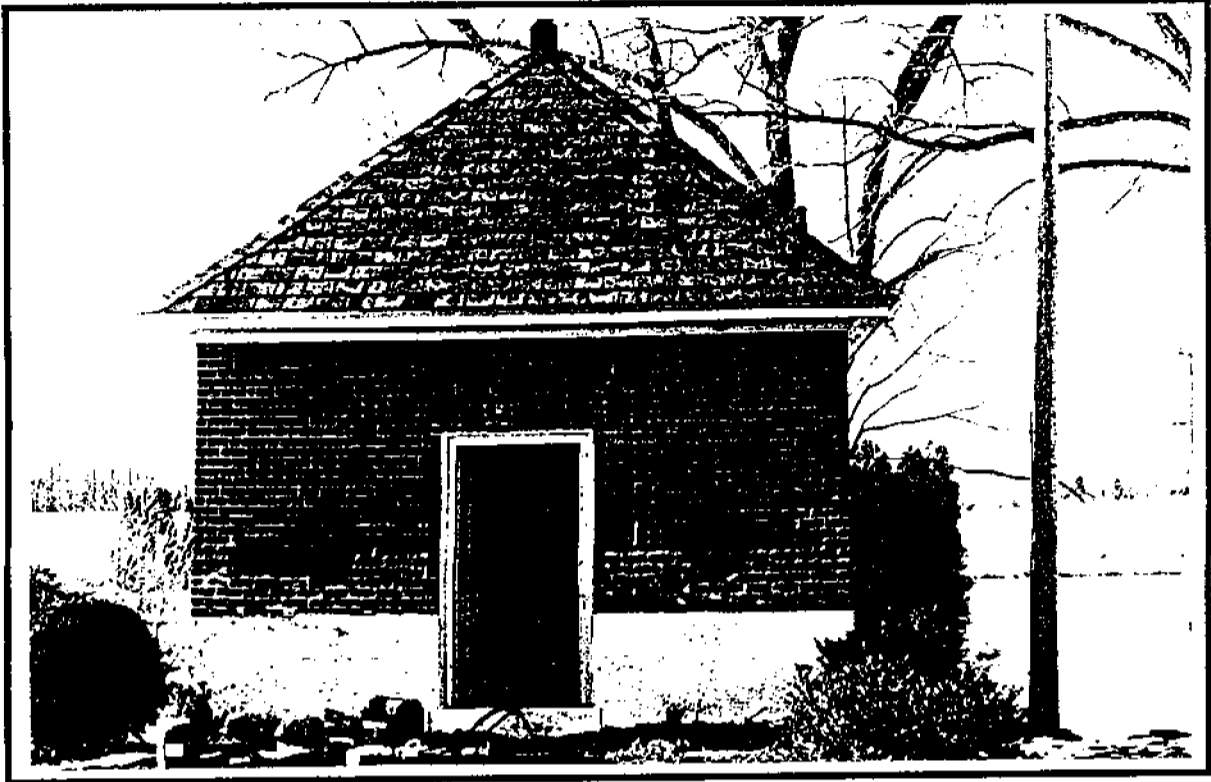


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Fig. 27. Cemetery, Beaver Dam (DHR 42-115).  
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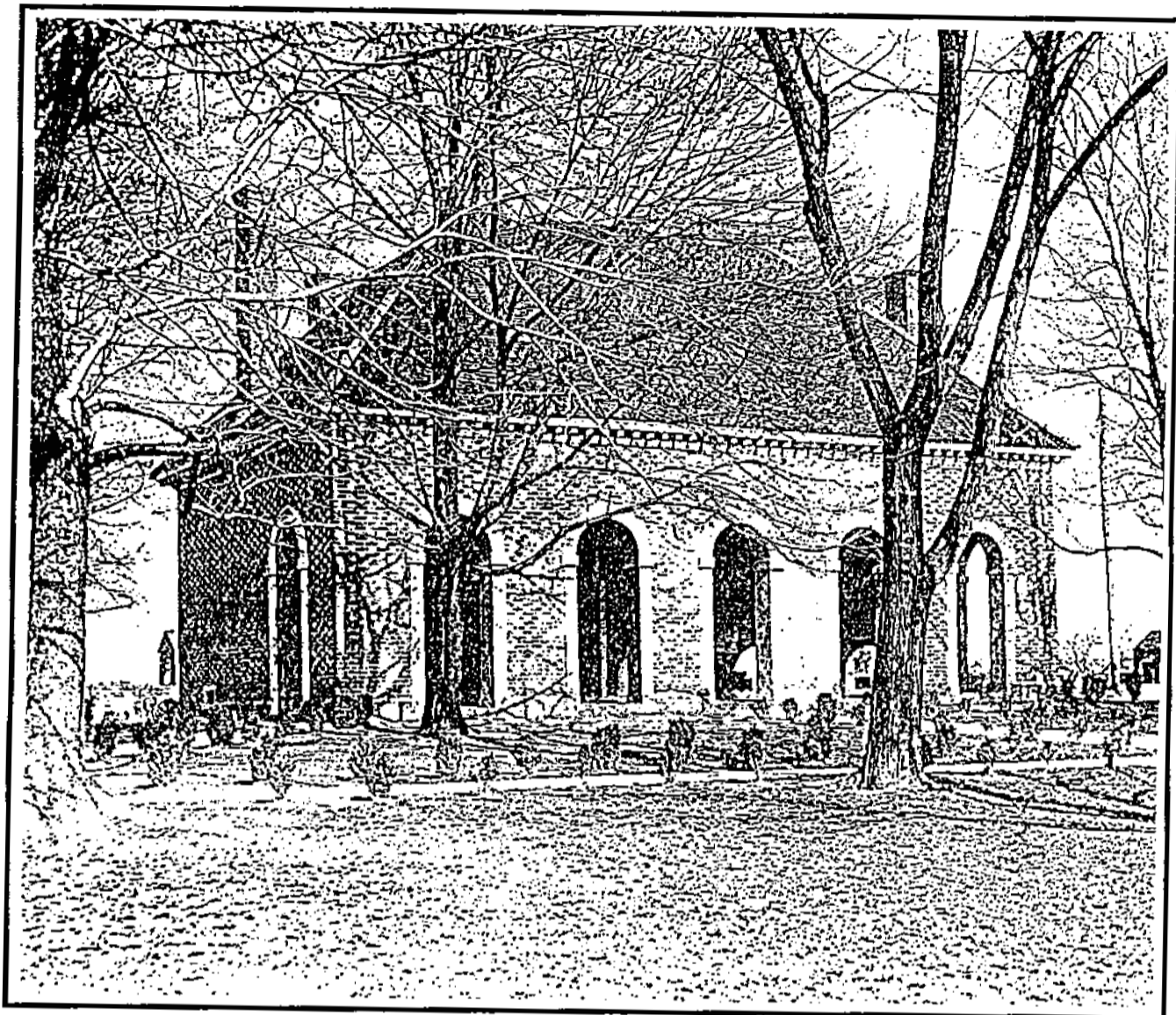


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Fig. 29. Portrait of Patrick Henry, copy by George B. Matthews (c. 1883) from original by Thomas Sully.  
(From Col. E. Griffith Dodson's *The Capitol at Richmond, Virginia*, 1937, p. 114)



Fig. 30. Pineslash (DHR 42-25).  
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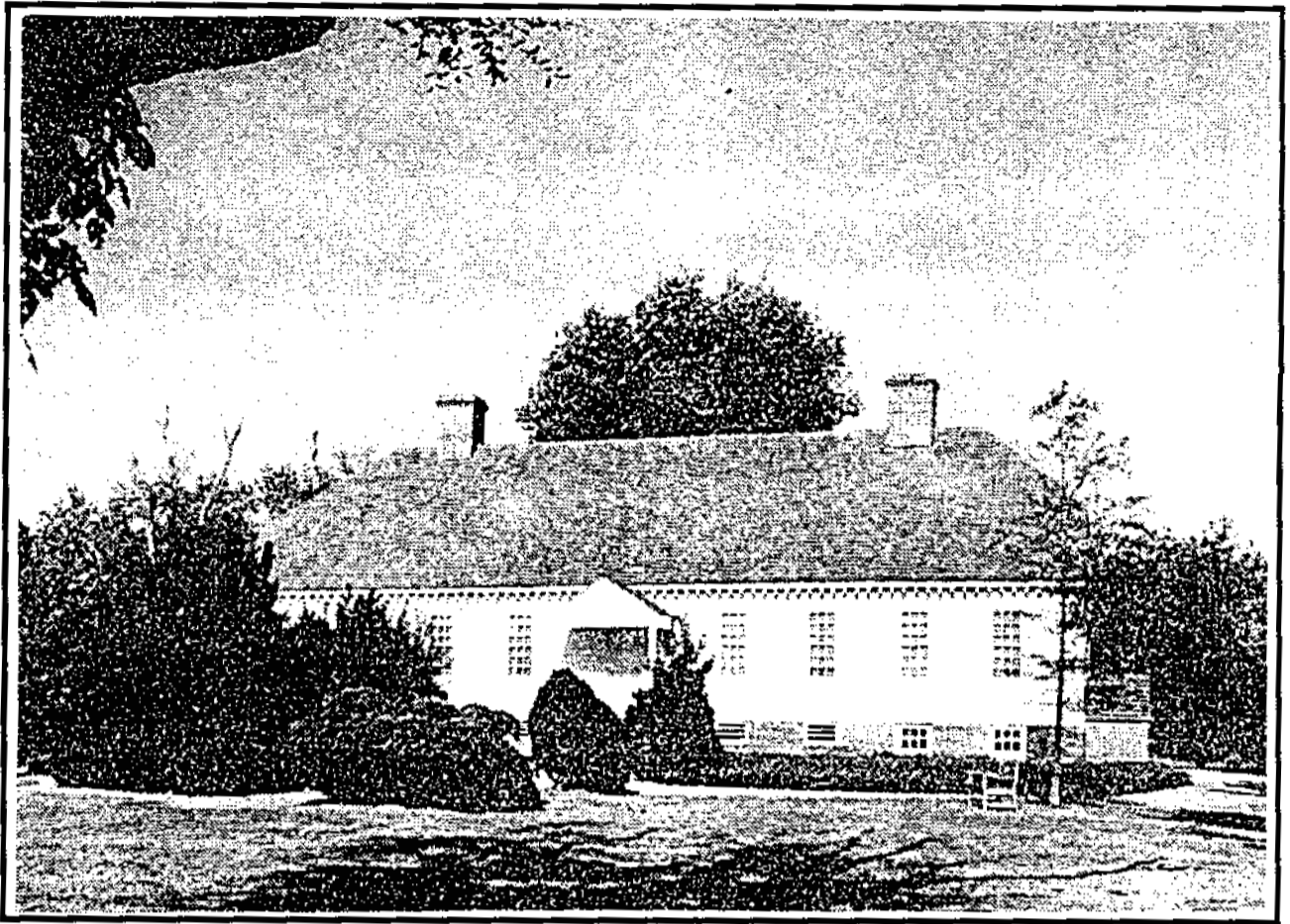


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(From Calder Loth's *The Virginia Landmarks Register*, Charlottesville:  
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(From *Herald-Progress: 1881-1971, Commemorative Historical Edition*,  
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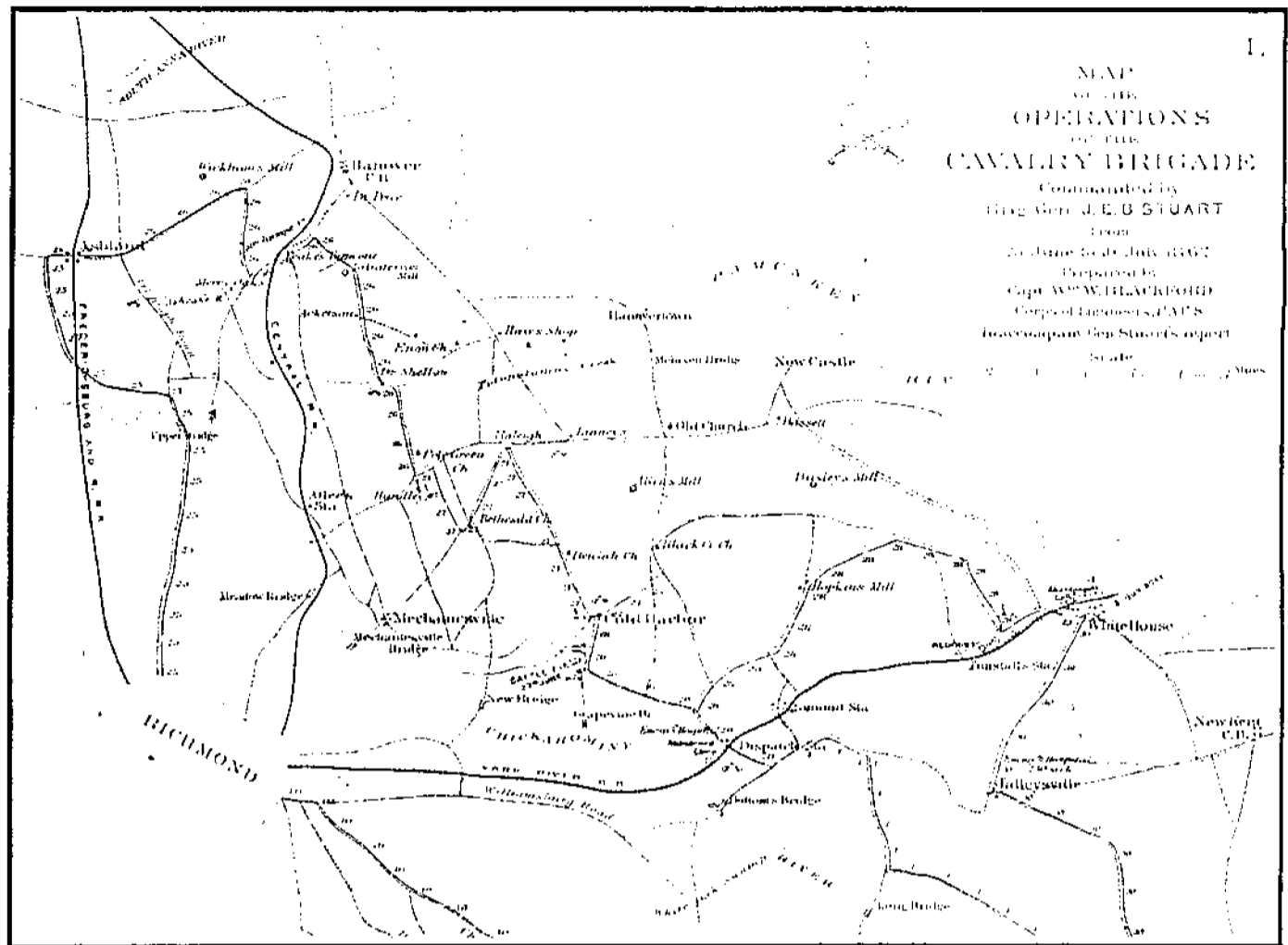


Fig. 34. Map of Hanover County showing its proximity to Richmond. (Map of the Operations of the Cavalry Brigade, from the Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies 1861-1865 )

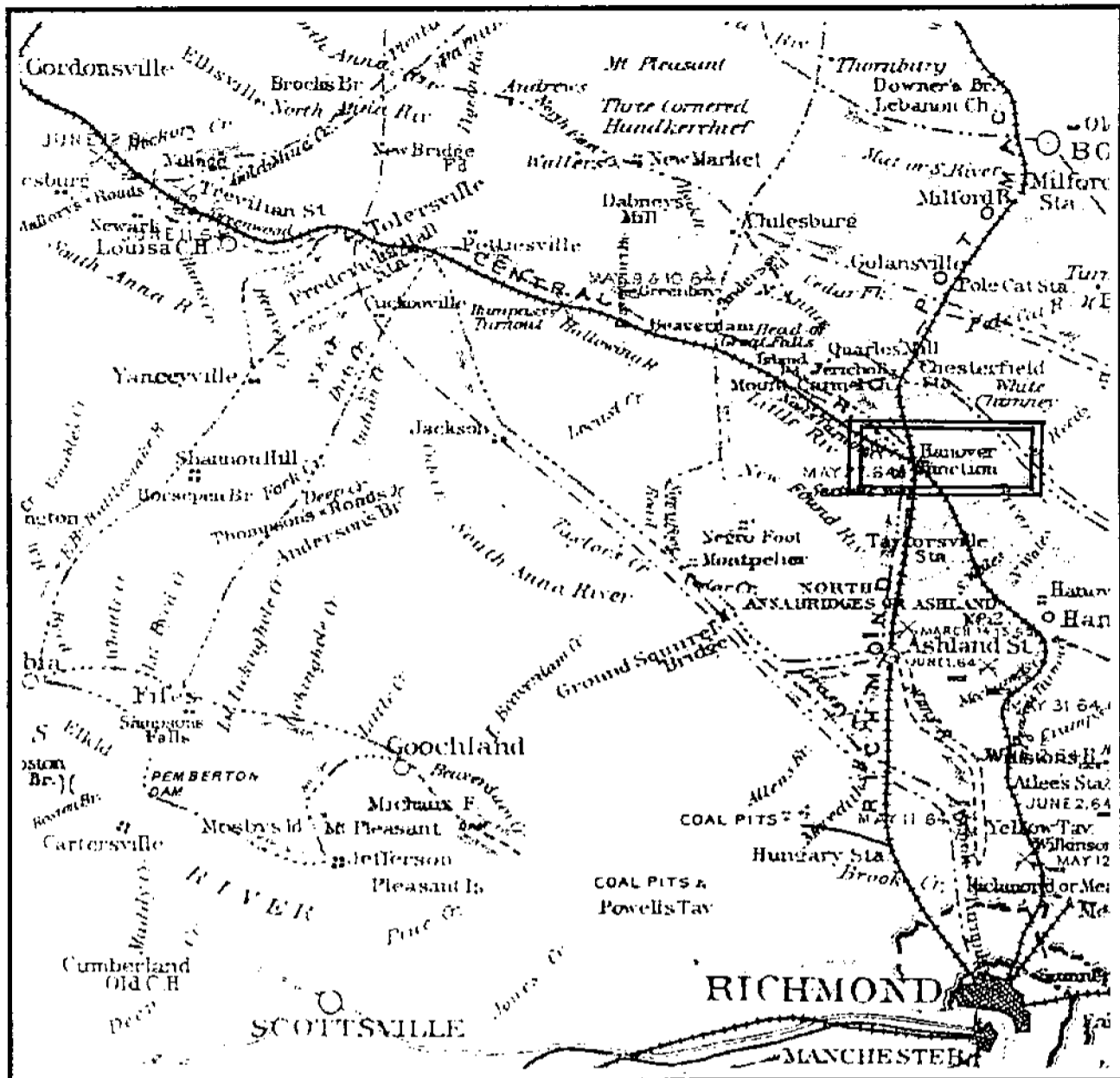


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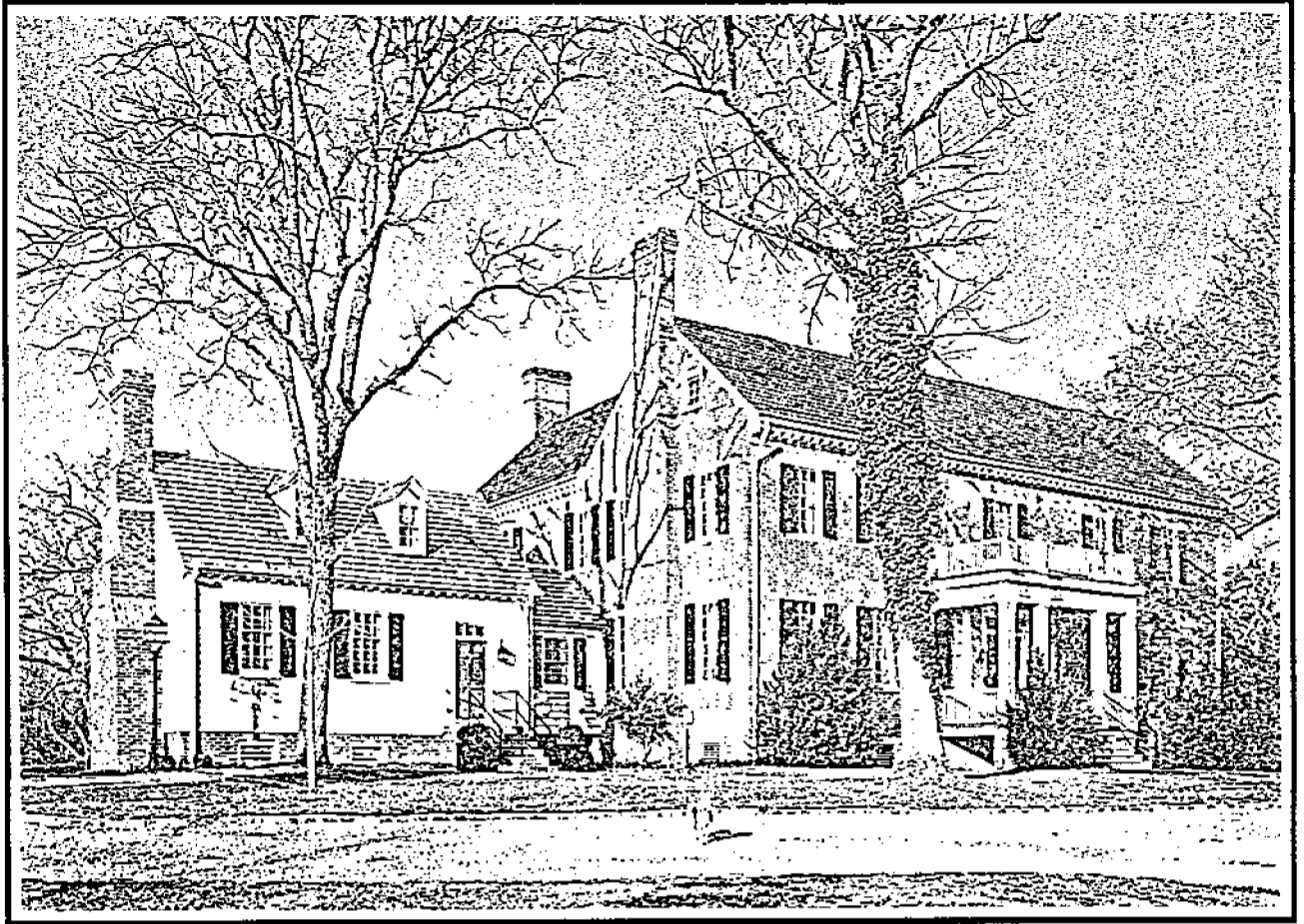


Fig. 36. Williamsville (DHR 42-27).  
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Fig. 37. Lockwood (DHR 42-118).  
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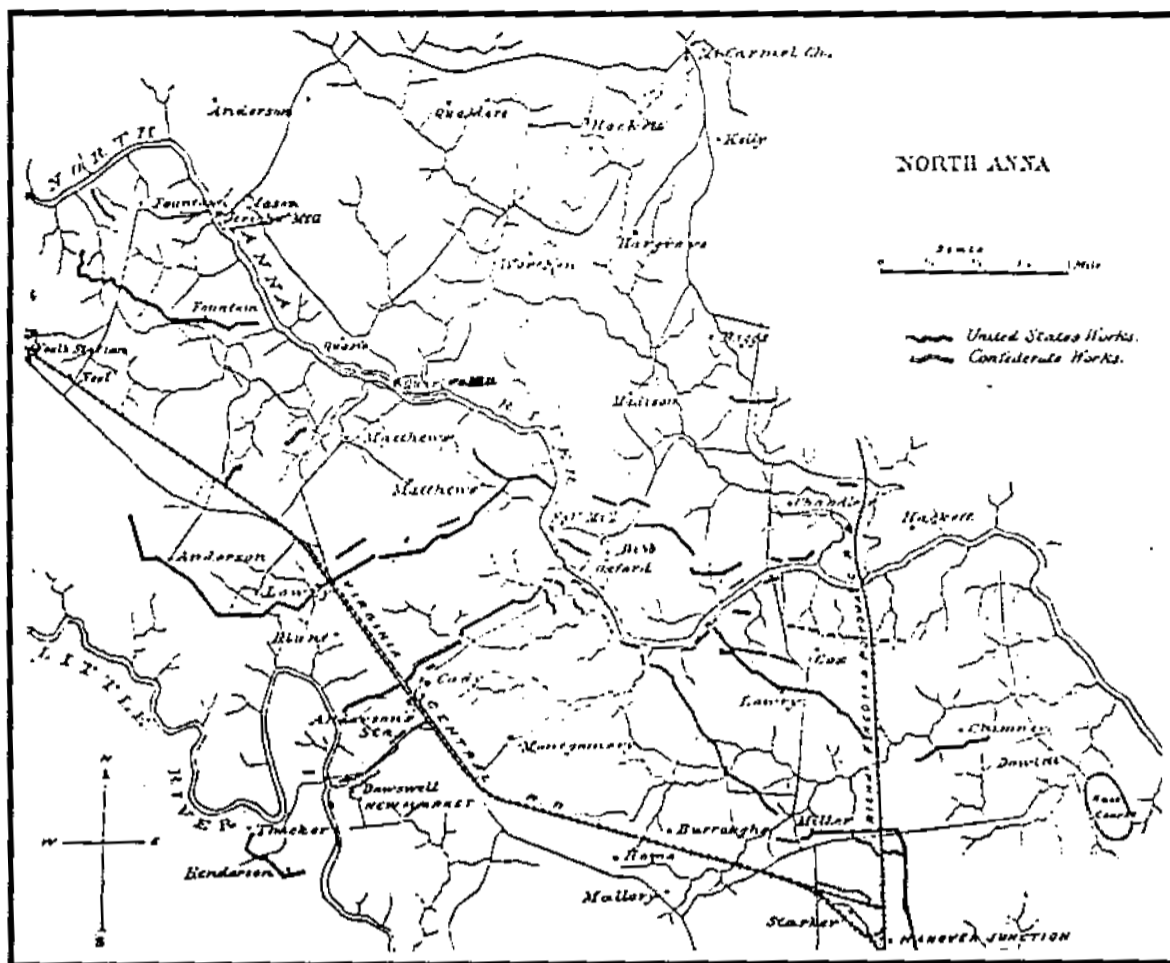


Fig. 38. Map of the North Anna Battlefield (May 1864).  
 (From A.A. Humphreys *The Virginia Campaigns of '64 and '65*, New York: Charles Scribners and Sons, 1883, map appendix).



Fig. 39. Cold Harbor Cemetery (DHR 42-136).  
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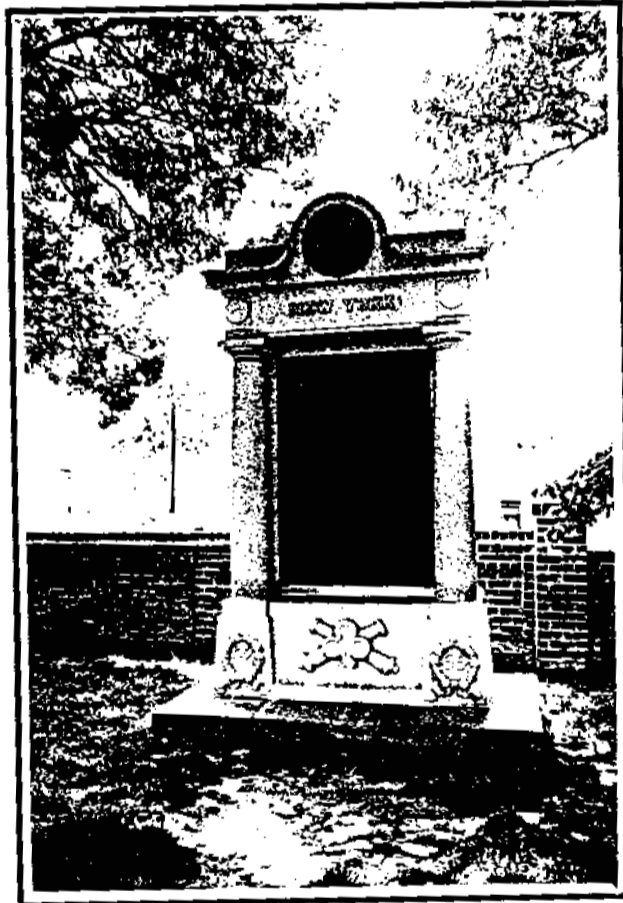


Fig. 40. New York Monument, Cold Harbor Cemetery (DHR 42-136).  
(Land and Community Associates)



Fig. 41. School, Ingleside (DHR 42-17).  
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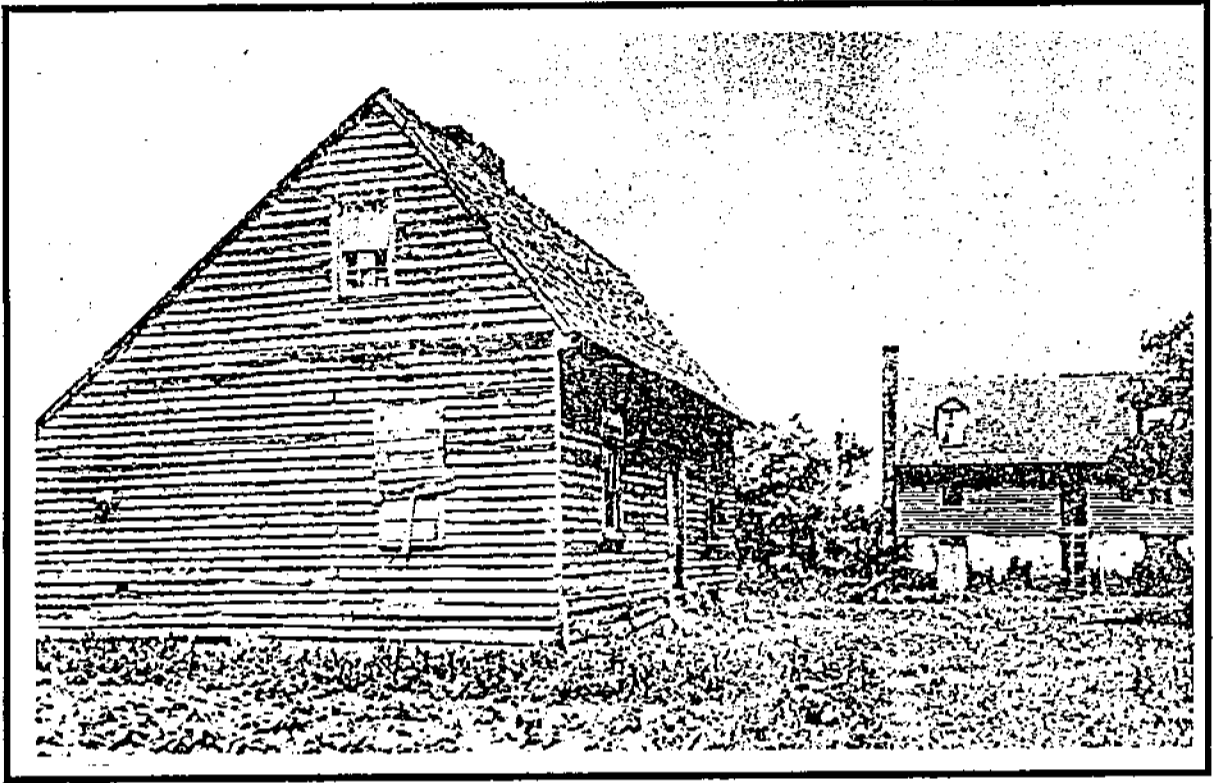


Fig. 42. Washington-Henry Academy.  
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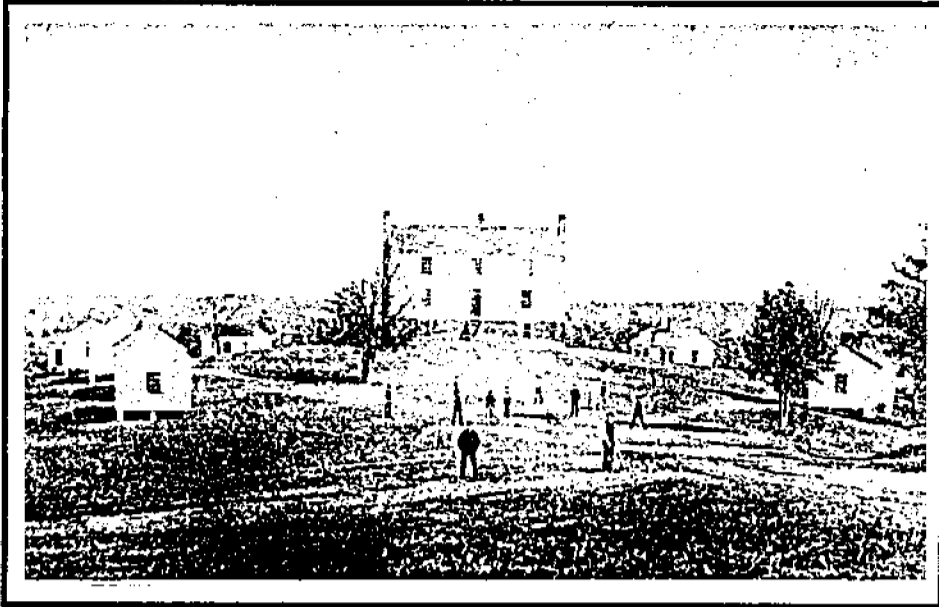


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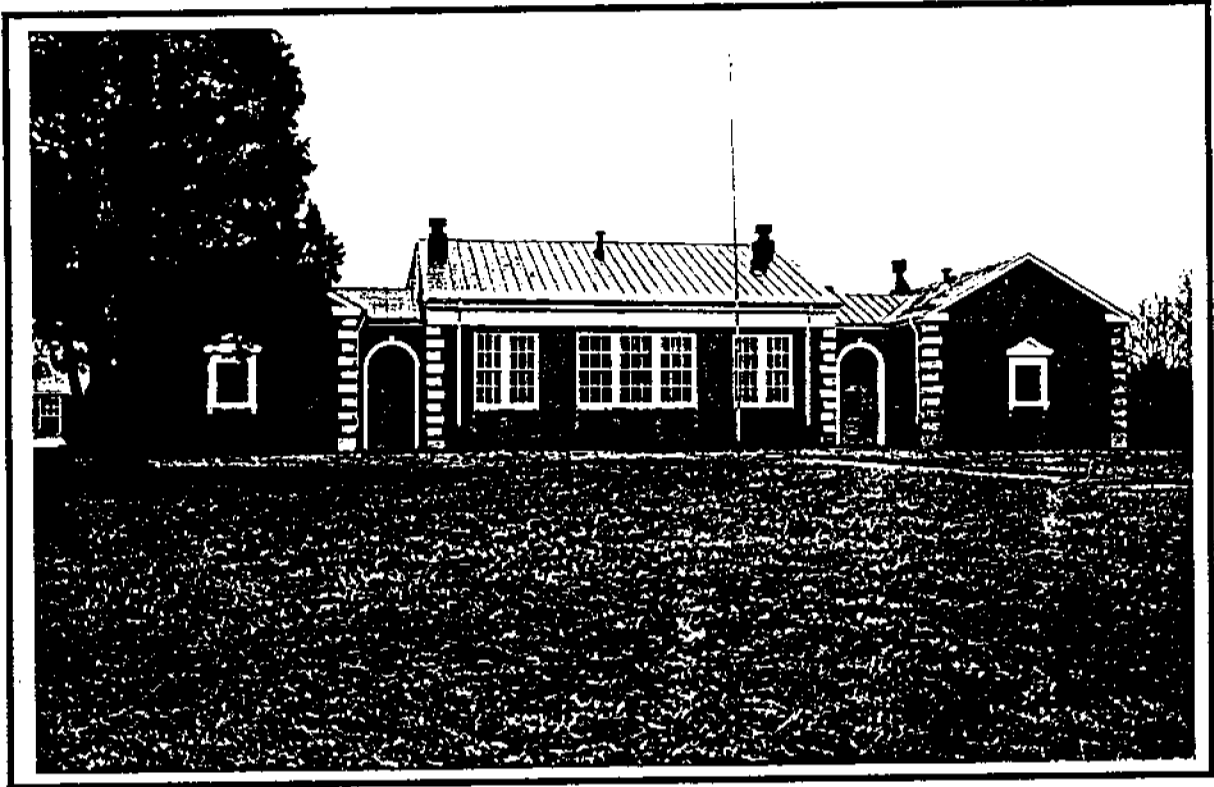


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Fig. 49. One of the earliest schools for African-American children in Hanover County (c. 1890s).  
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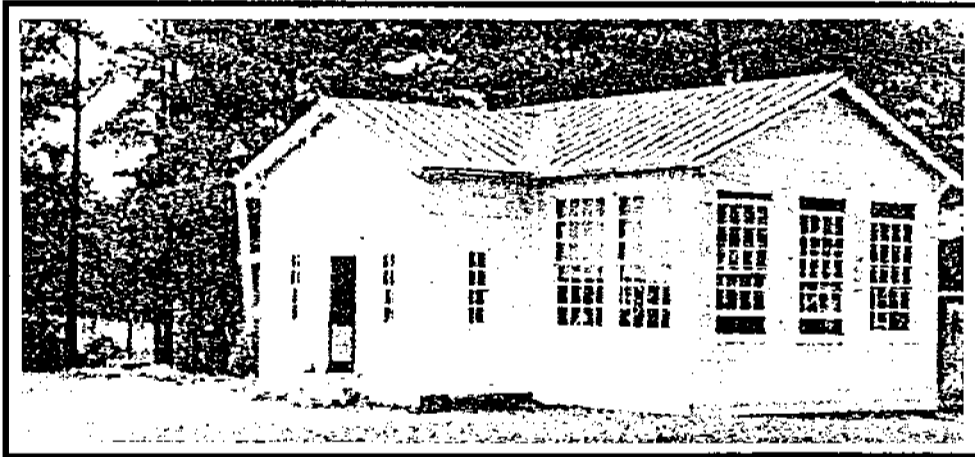


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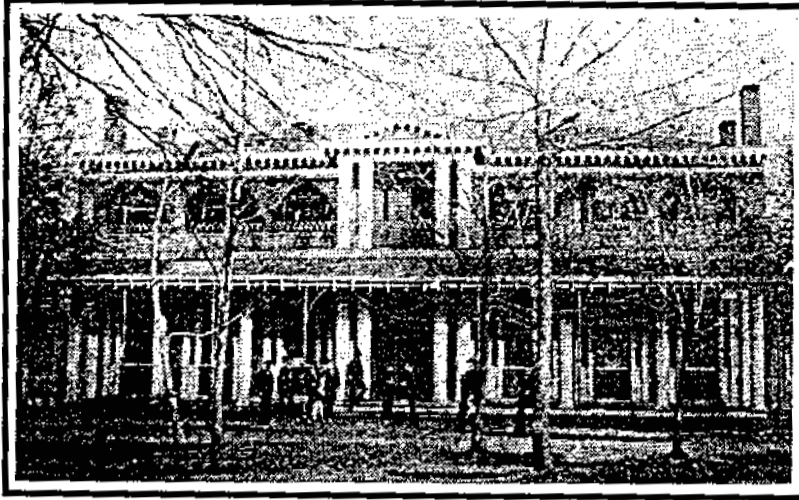


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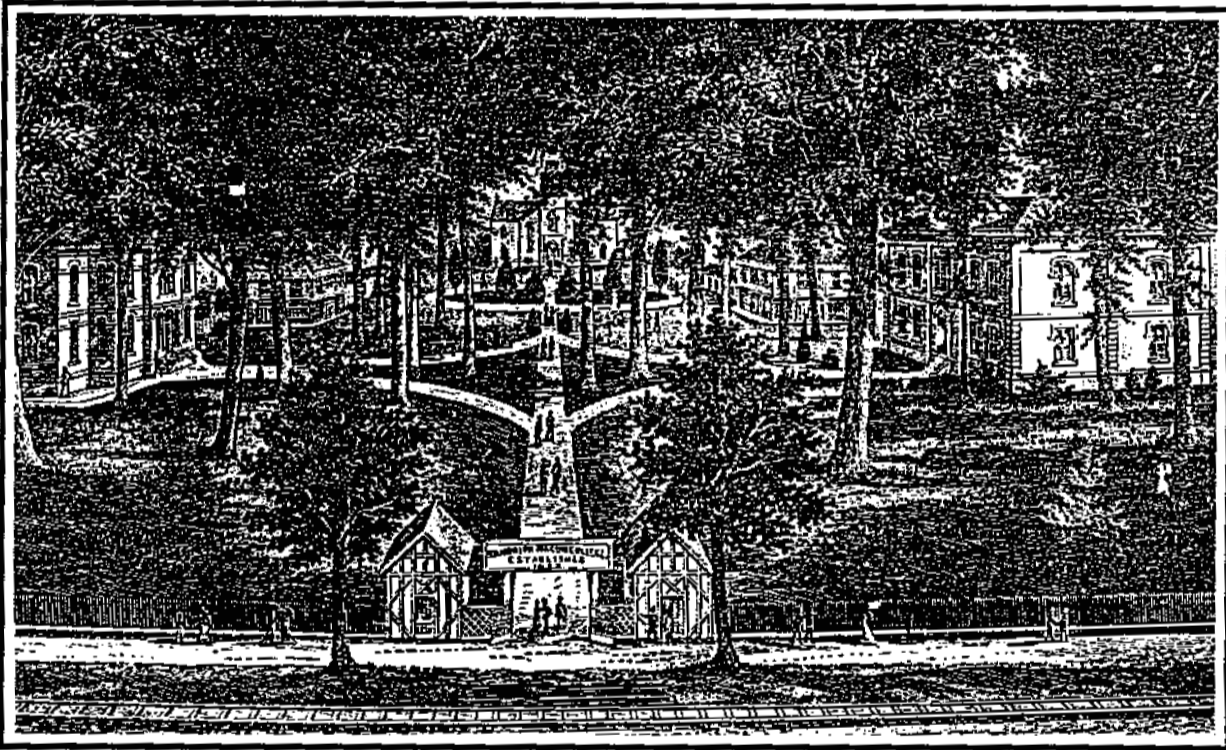


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(From *Herald-Progress: 1881-1971, Commemorative Historical Edition*,  
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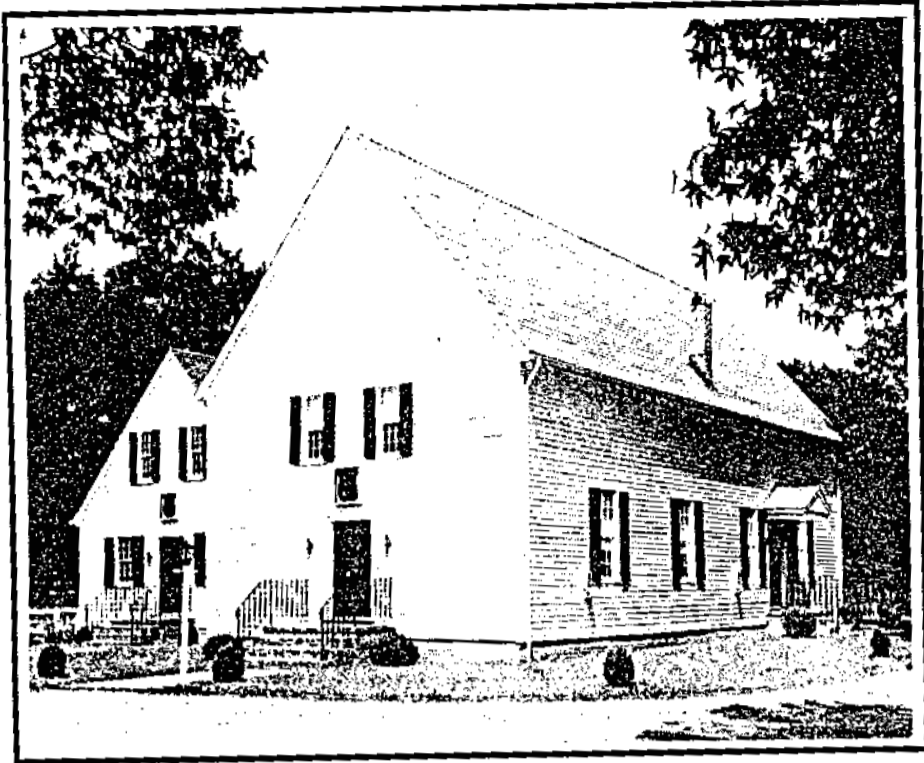


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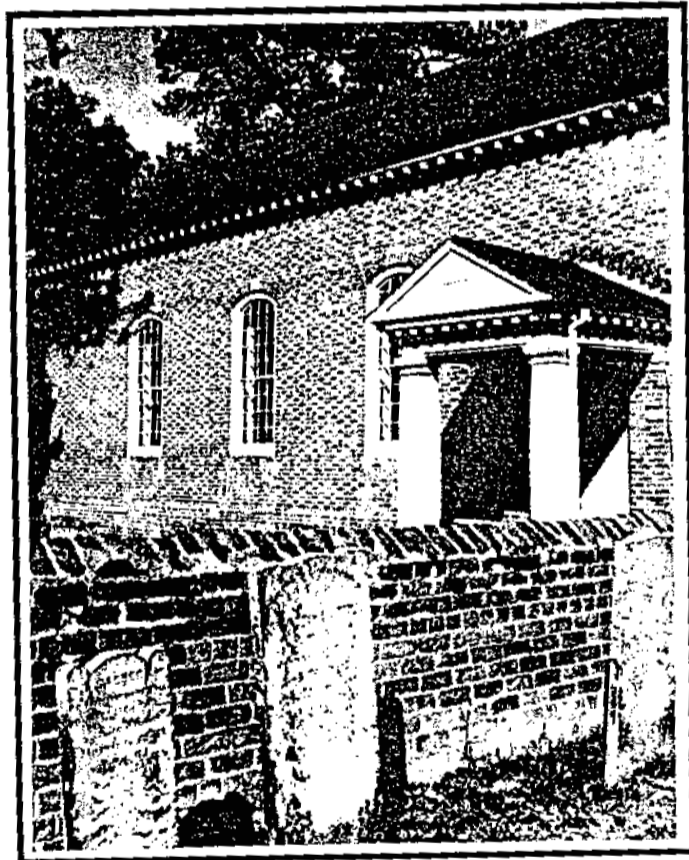


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University Press of Virginia, 1986, p. 191)



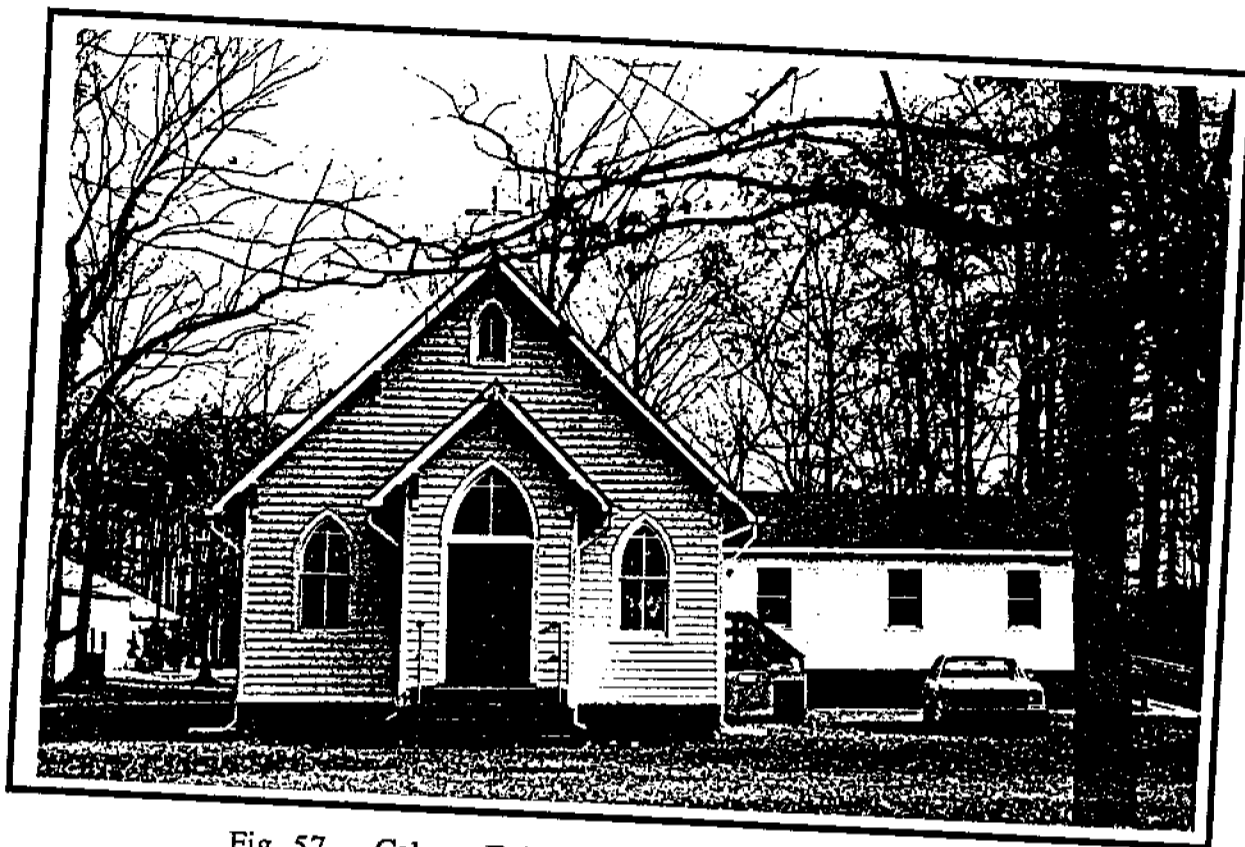


Fig. 57. Calvary Episcopal Church (DHR 42-291).  
(Land and Community Associates)

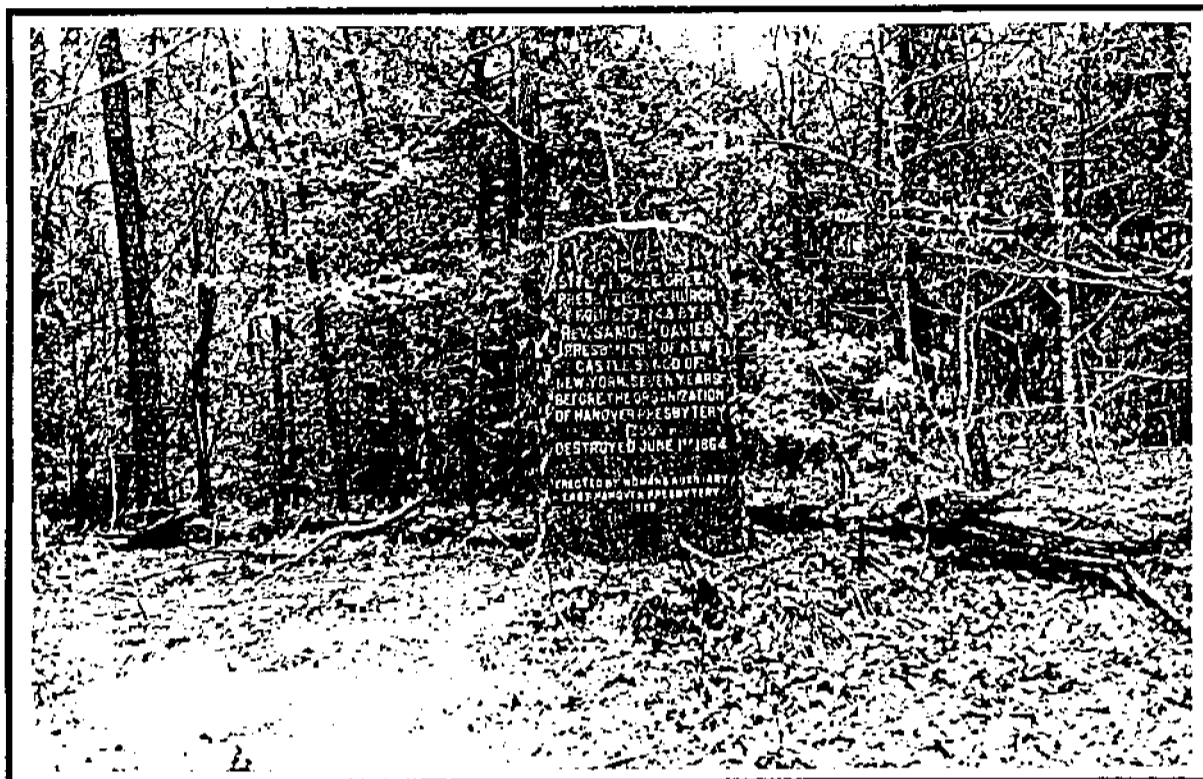


Fig. 58. Site, Pole Green Church (DHR 42-480).  
(Land and Community Associates)



Fig. 59. Interior, Black Creek Baptist Church (DHR 42-172).  
(Land and Community Associates)

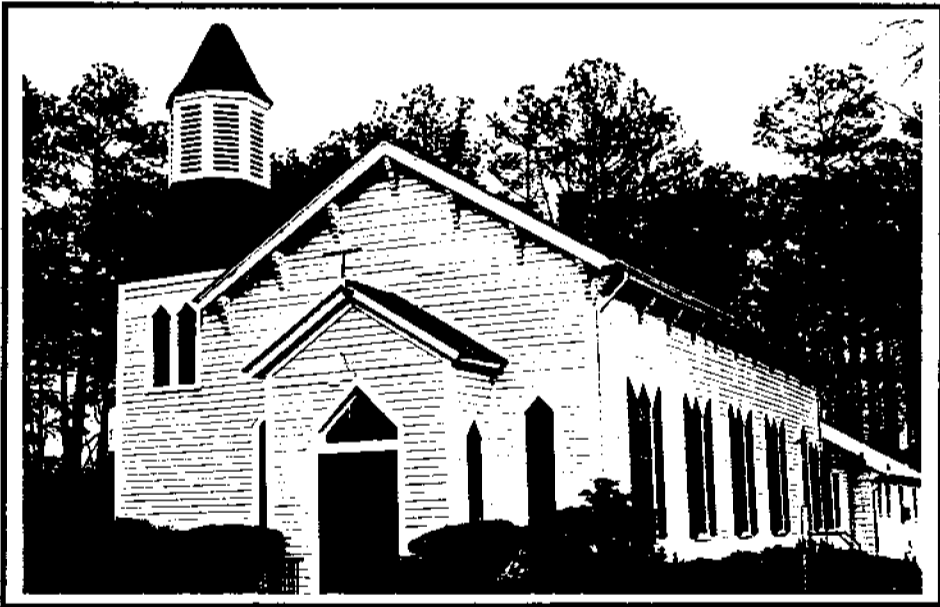


Fig. 60. Gwathmey Baptist Church (DHR 42-106).  
(Land and Community Associates)

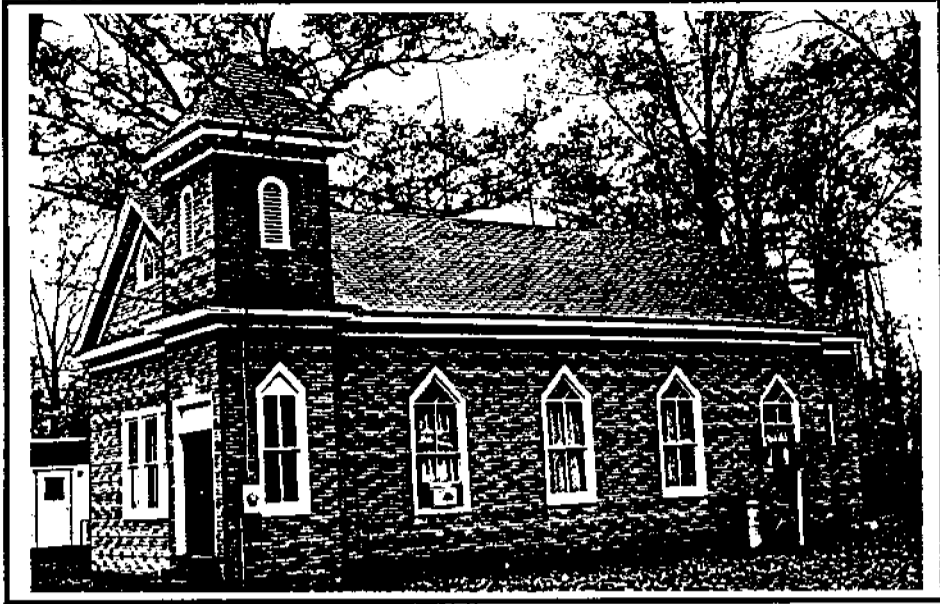


Fig. 61. Pottomoi Church (DHR 42-255),  
(Land and Community Associates)



Fig. 62. Cedar Creek Meeting House.  
(From *Herald-Progress: 1881-1971, Commemorative Historical Edition*,  
Hanover, August 1971, section 5, p.1)



Fig. 63. Kenwood United Methodist Church (DHR 42-337).  
(Land and Community Associates)

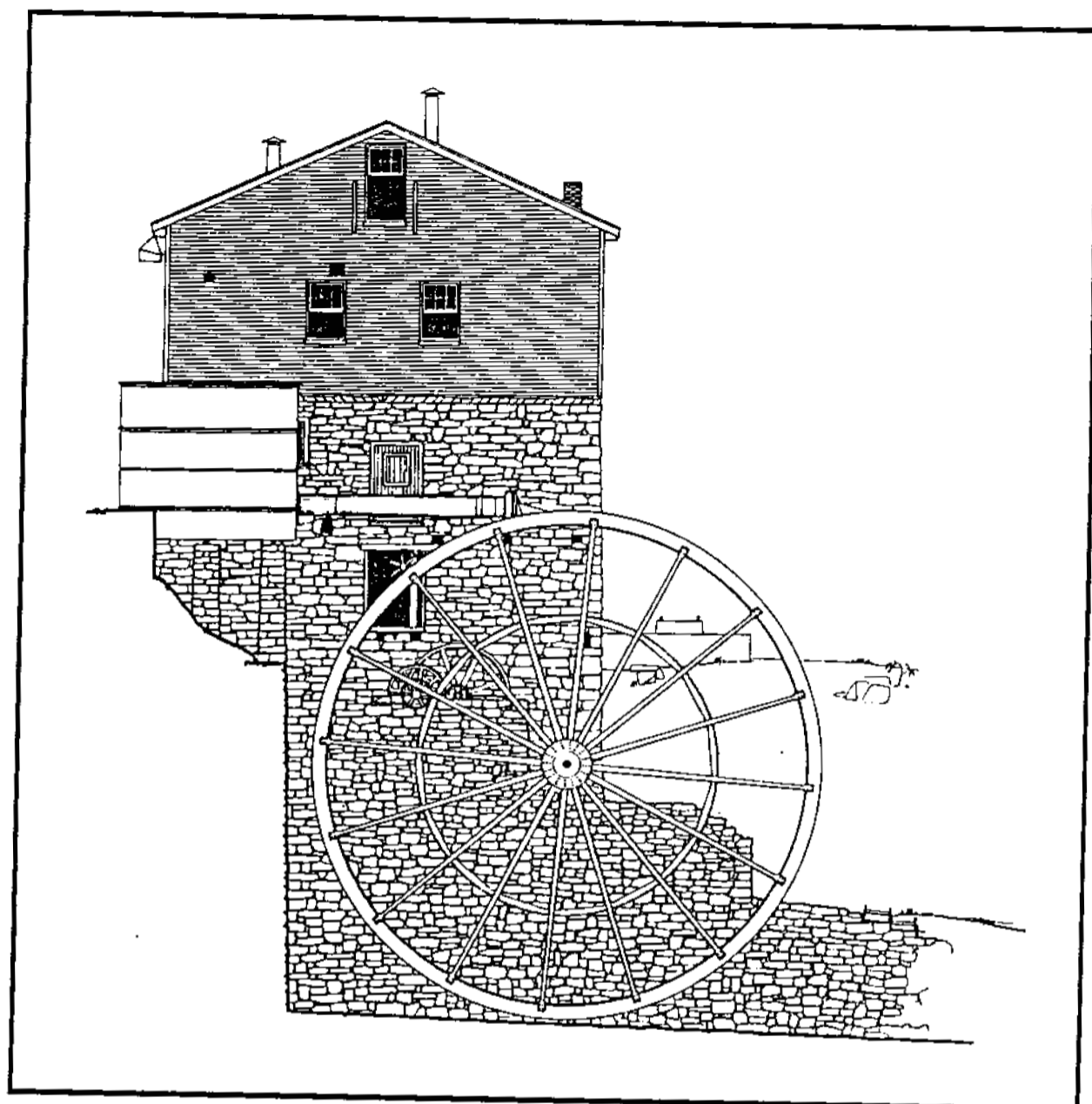


Fig. 64. Typical nineteenth-century mill (Thomas Shepherd's Grist Mill, Shepherdstown, West Virginia, circa 1734 with circa 1890s water wheel and wooden top story). (From Carole Rifkind's *Field Guide to American Architecture*, New York: New American Library, 1980, p. 255)

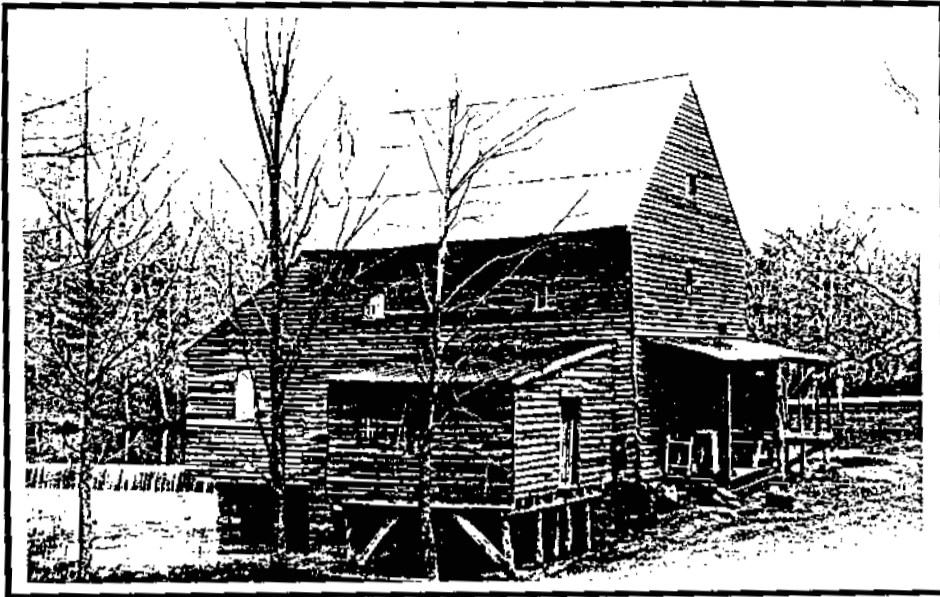


Fig. 65. Fleming's Mill (DHR 42-82).  
(Land and Community Associates)



Fig. 66. King Pond Mill (DHR 42-91).  
(Land and Community Associates)

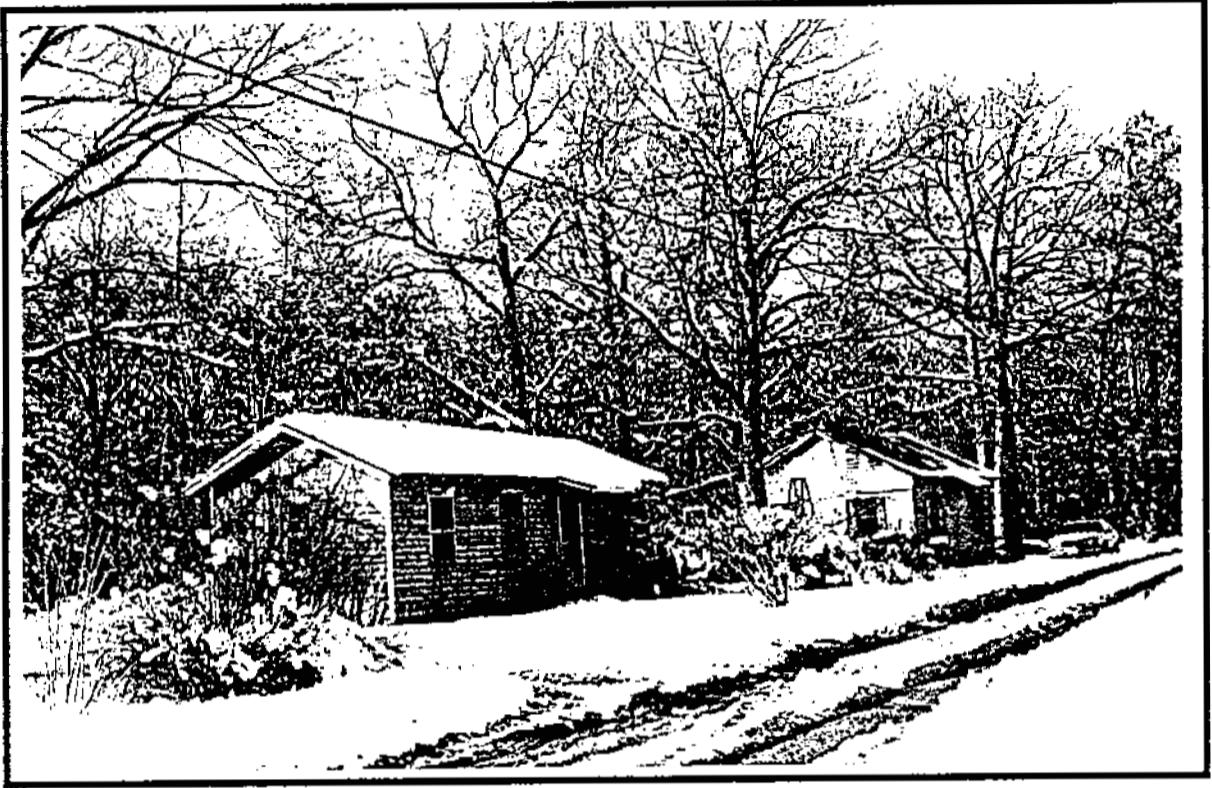


Fig. 67. Sawdust Lane (DHR 42-328).  
(Land and Community Associates)





Fig. 68. North End, Fox Bridge (DHR 42-401).  
(Land and Community Associates)

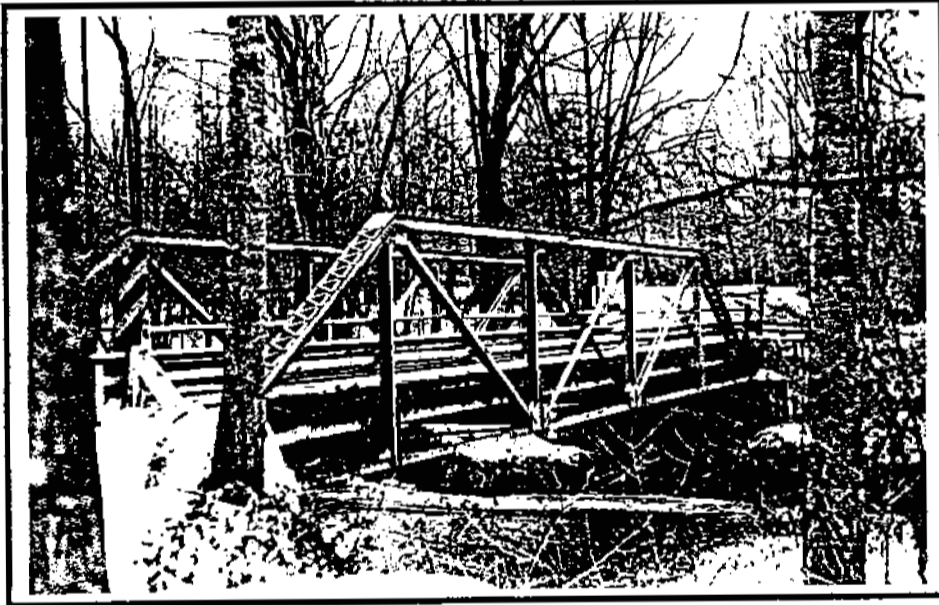


Fig. 69. Bridge at Route 689 (DHR 42-396).  
(Land and Community Associates)



Fig. 70. Sycamore Tavern (DHR 42-85).  
(Land and Community Associates)



Fig. 71. Tavern at Old Church (DHR 42-41).  
(Land and Community Associates)

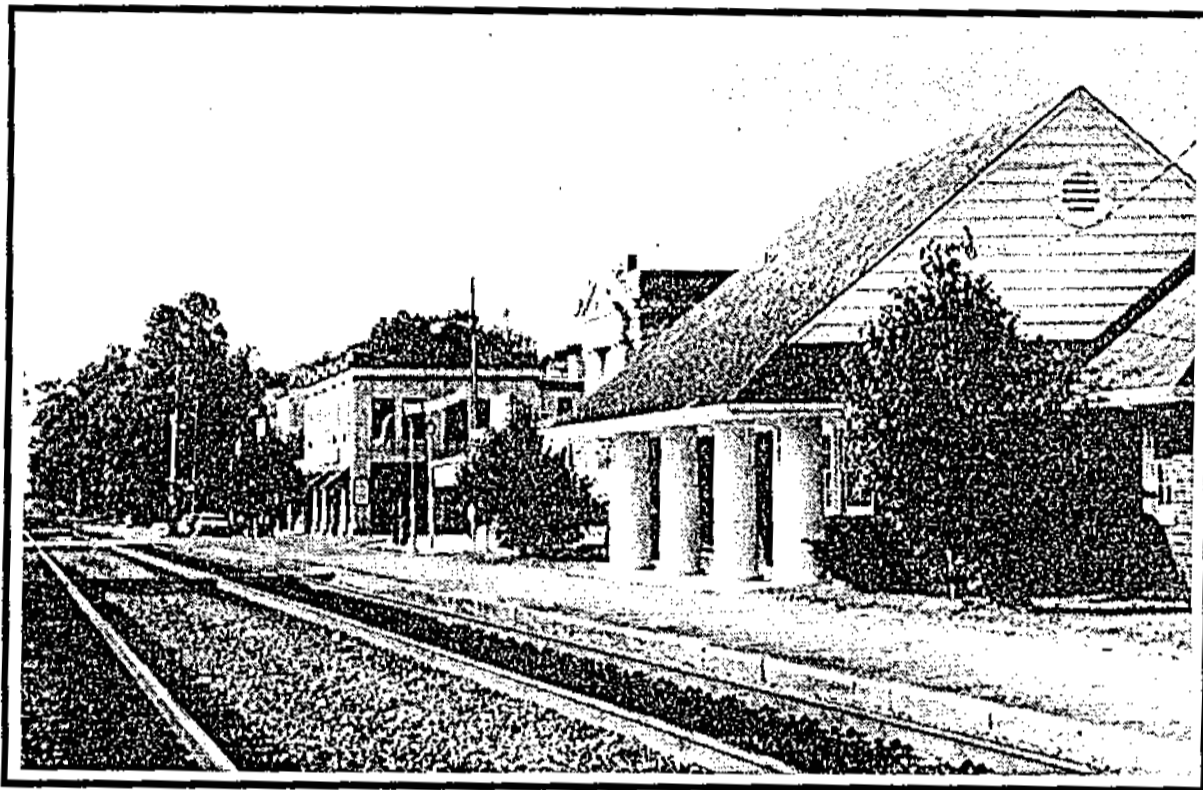


Fig. 72. Historic District, Ashland.  
(From Calder Loth's *The Virginia Landmarks Register*, Charlottesville:  
University Press of Virginia, 1986, p. 190)

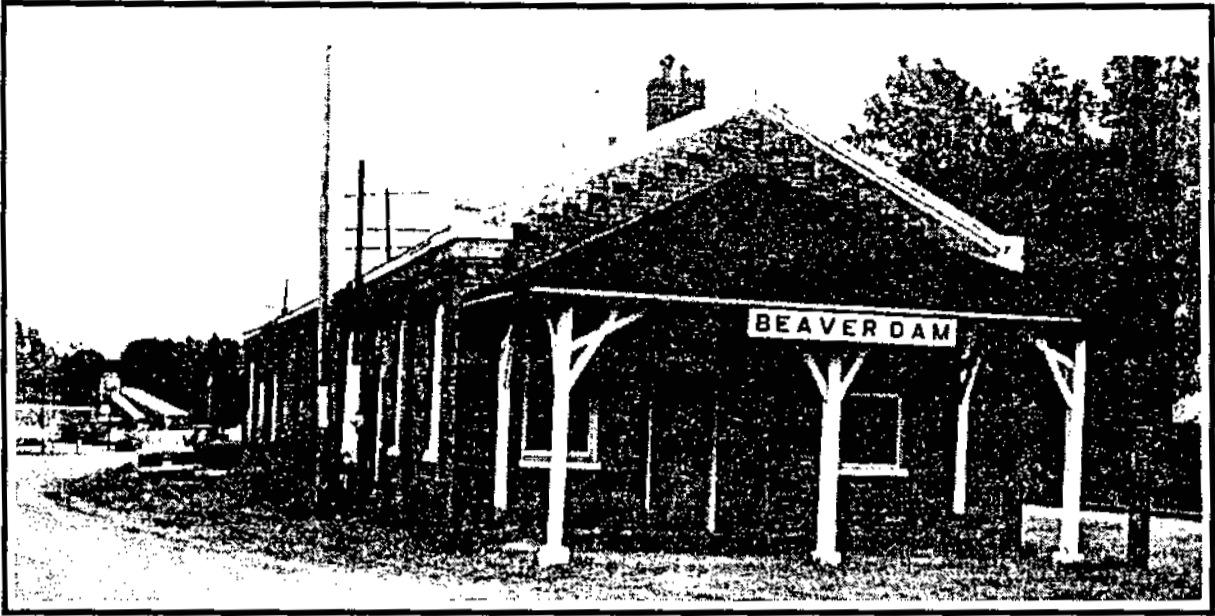


Fig. 73. Beaverdam Depot (DHR 42-81).  
(From APBD's *Help!*)



Fig. 74. Doswell Station (DHR 42-93).  
(Land and Community Associates)



Fig. 75. Tourist Court (DHR 42-311).  
(Land and Community Associates)



Fig. 76. Hotel Comfort (DHR 42-315).  
(Land and Community Associates)

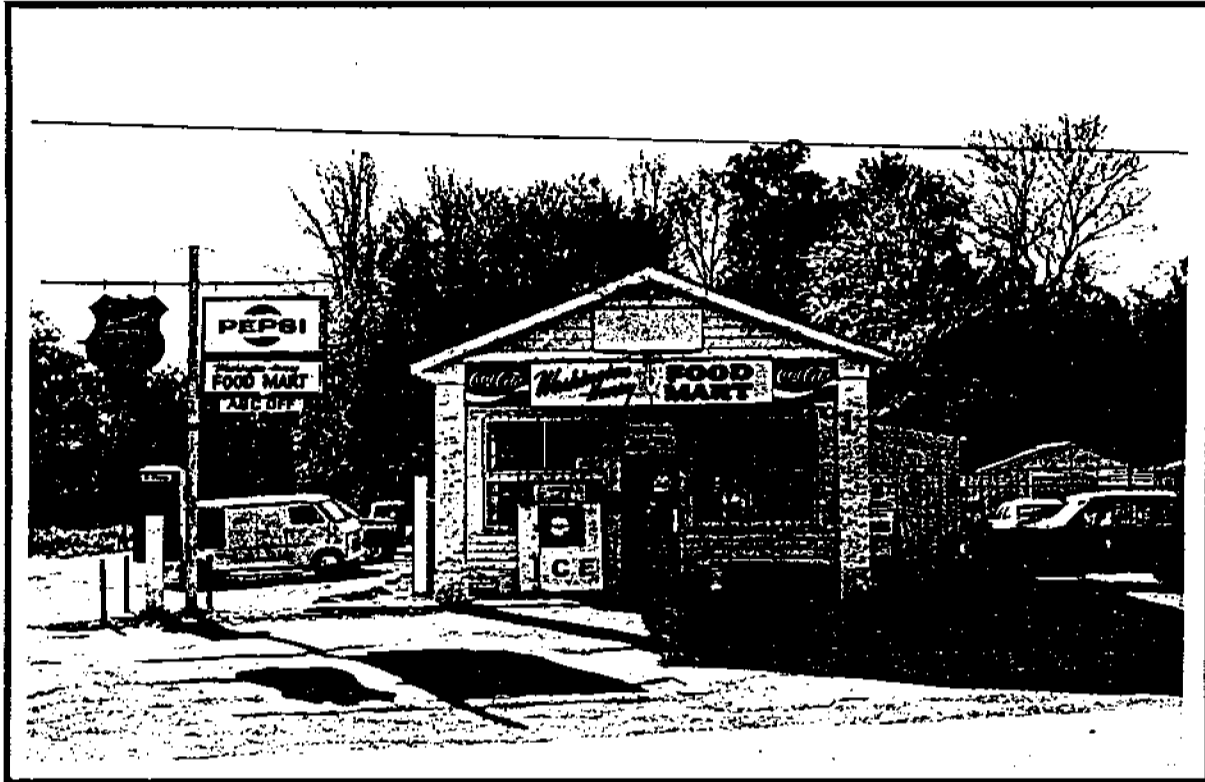


Fig. 77. Washington-Henry Store (DHR 42-250).  
(Land and Community Associates)

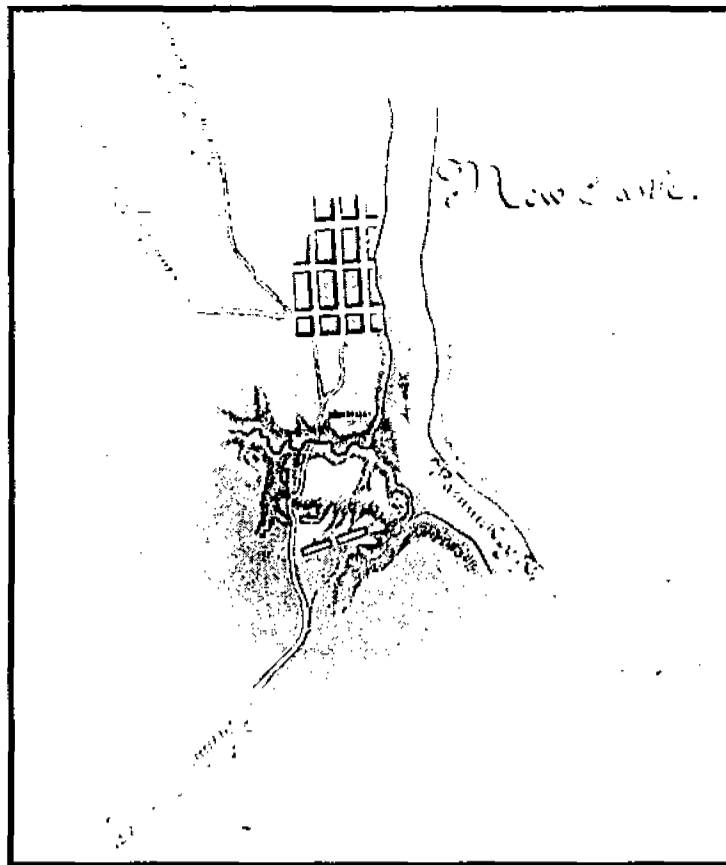


Fig. 78. Map of the town of Newcastle (c. early eighteenth century).  
 (From Calder Loth's *The Virginia Landmarks Register*, Charlottesville:  
 University Press of Virginia, 1986, p. 194)

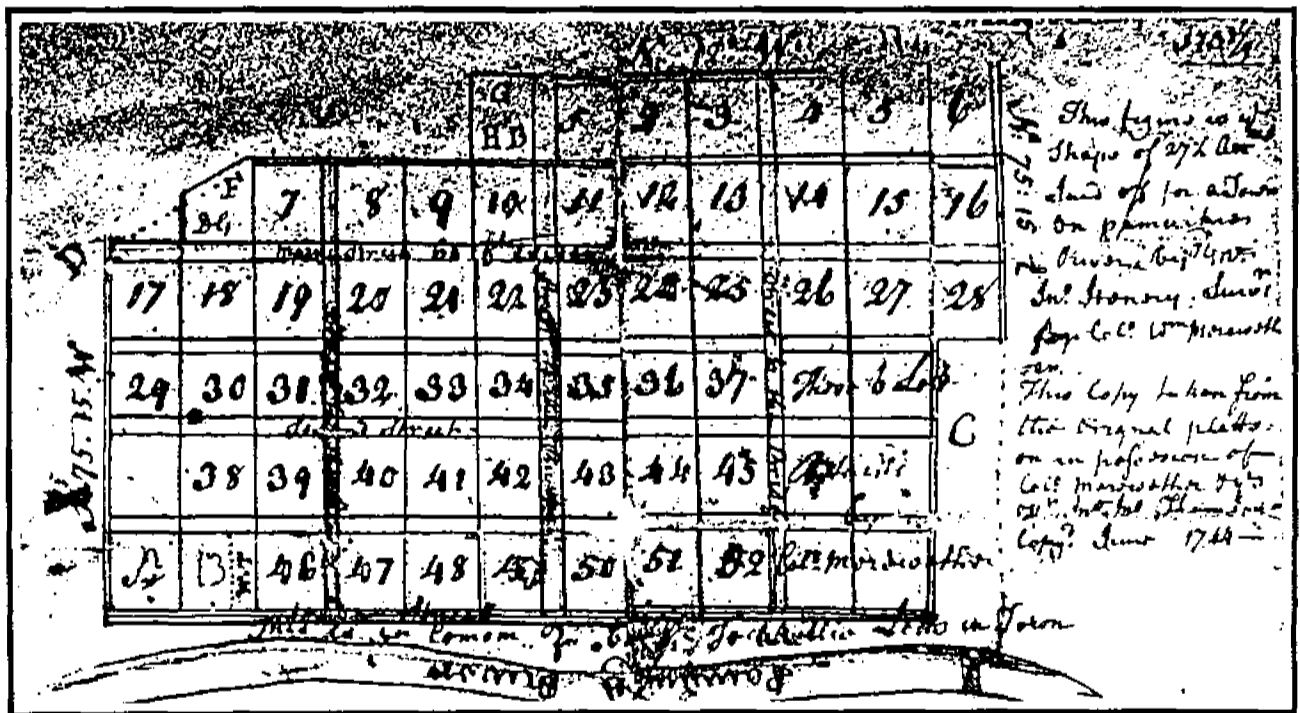


Fig. 79. Grid map of the town of Newcastle (17 March 1738).  
 (From Virginia State Archives, No. 21045)



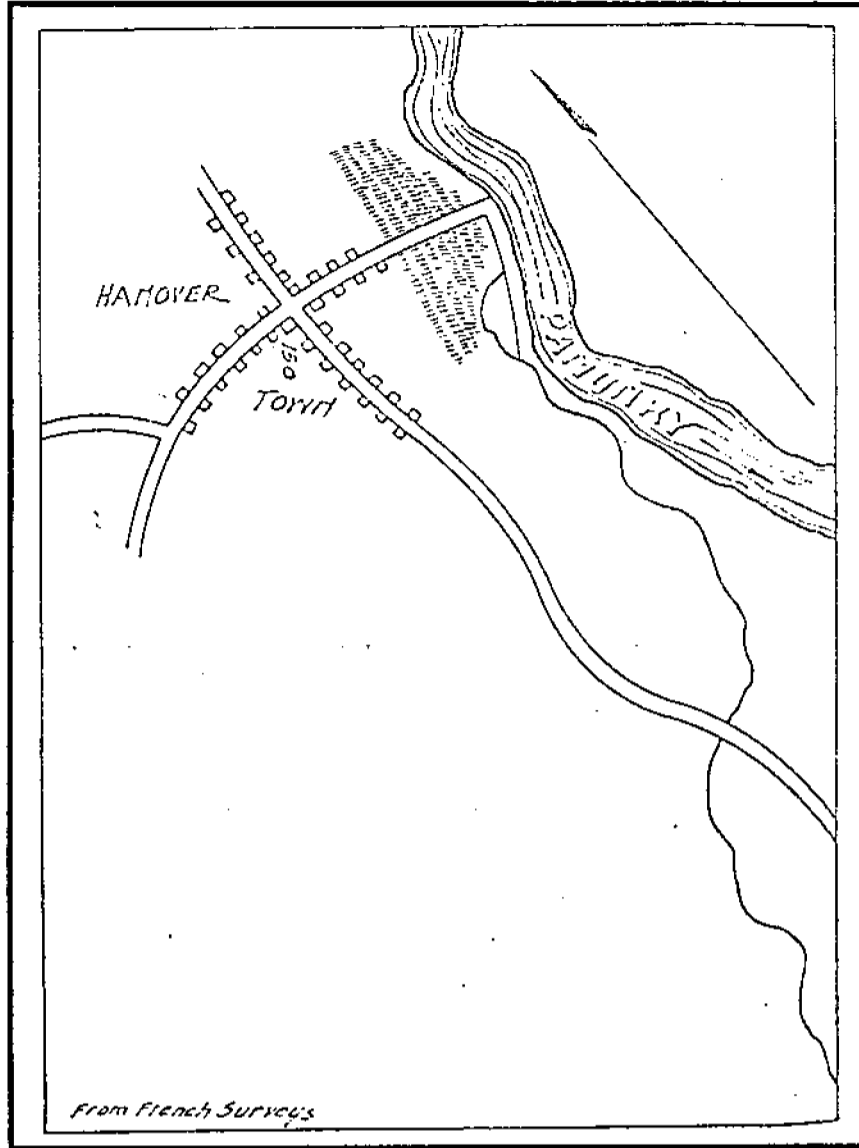


Fig. 80. Map of Hanover town (c. 1940s rendition of eighteenth-century maps).  
(From Malcolm H. Harris's "The Port Towns of the Pamunkey," *William and Mary Quarterly*, XXIII, 4, October 1943)



Fig. 81. Store at Peaks (DHR 42-279).  
(Land and Community Associates)

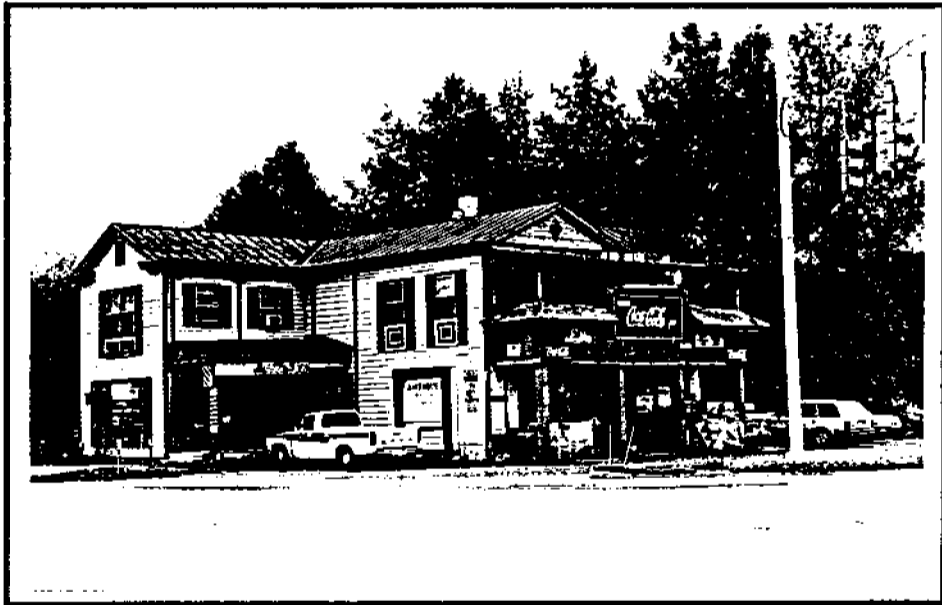


Fig. 82. Cameal's Store (DHR 42-198).  
(Land and Community Associates)



Fig. 83. Picnic Shelter, Hanover Wayside (DHR 42-286).  
(Land and Community Associates)