

**UPDATE OF HANOVER COUNTY'S SURVEY
OF HISTORIC RESOURCES**



Prepared For:

**Hanover County Planning Department
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Hanover, Virginia 23069
804-365-6171**

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July 1, 2012

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ABSTRACT

Ashley Neville, LLC, Ashland, Virginia, conducted an architectural survey of western Hanover County to augment the existing architectural survey data for the county. The survey was funded by Hanover County and by a grant from the Certified Local Government Program administered by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

The project area was located in western Hanover County beginning at the northwestern corner and extending east and south. This area has been designated the Beaverdam neighborhood for planning purposes by the county's Planning Department. This is a rural area that historically was agricultural or had land in timber. The town of Beaverdam contains the largest concentration of buildings and was previously surveyed. The hamlets of Hewlett and Tyler's Station, both located on the former Virginia Central Railroad are located within the survey area.

In general, approximately 72,897 acres were surveyed although not all buildings within that acreage were recorded. A total of 79 properties were recorded at the reconnaissance level. Of that number nine are recommended for further investigation to determine if they are potentially individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Further study of a Multiple Property Documentation for rural stores is recommended, and the village of Beaverdam is again recommended as a potential historic district.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This update of Hanover County's survey of historic resources has been financed in part with federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. The contents and opinions, however, do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendations by the Department of the Interior.

This program received federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or disability of age in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20240.

This project was conducted under the auspices of the Hanover County Planning Department, the Hanover County Historical Commission, and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. The authors would like to thank Claudia Cheely of the Hanover County Planning Department, and the staff of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, including Kristin Kirchen and Jean McRae of the Capital Regional Preservation Office; Pamela Schenian, Certified Local Government Program Coordinator; Carey Jones, Architectural Survey Coordinator; and Quatro Hubbard, Archivist/Historian and Preservation Manager. The authors would also like to thank the residents of Hanover County who allowed access to their properties and provided valuable information about them.

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INTRODUCTION

Ashley Neville, LLC conducted an update of Hanover County's survey of historic resources for the Hanover County Planning Department as a Certified Local Government Program project. The survey was conducted in accordance with the Department of Historic Resources (DHR) *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resources Surveys in Virginia* (revised May 2011). The project was designed to build on the three architectural surveys that had previously been conducted in Hanover County. These include the *Survey of Historic Resources* completed in 1990, which was updated with a Phase II in March 1992. These two projects surveyed approximately 950 properties. Most were surveyed at the reconnaissance level; however, at least fifty were documented at the intensive level. During these two surveys, resources that were unlikely to survive were a priority as were identifying and documenting all properties that were built prior to the Civil War. In 2004, a third survey documented at the reconnaissance level an additional 209 properties and focused on the suburban development areas and the town of Mechanicsville.

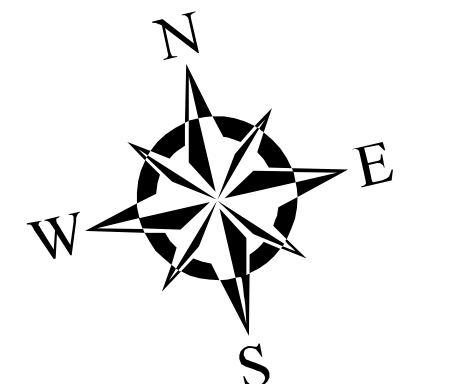
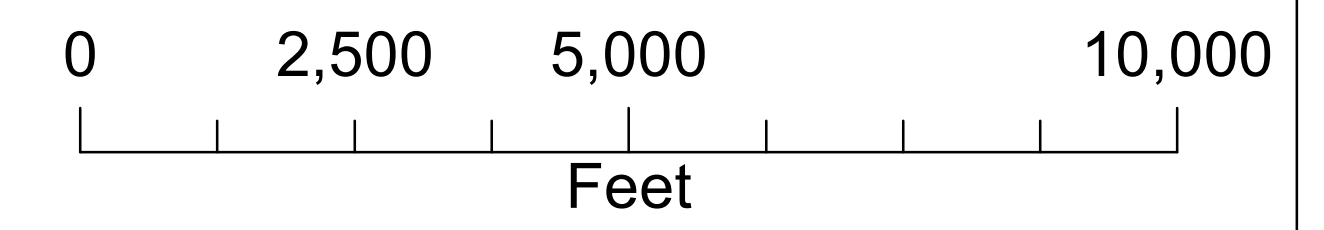
DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY AREA

This architectural survey covered approximately 72,897 acres in northwestern and northern Hanover County, although not every resource within this project area was surveyed (Figure 1). Figures 2 and 3 show the previously surveyed architectural resources located within the project area. The project began in the northwestern corner of Hanover County and moved east and south on the major highways and back roads. This area is overwhelmingly rural and much of it is wooded. The largest town in the project area is Beaverdam, which was previously surveyed during the first two county-wide surveys; however, several additional resources in the immediate Beaverdam vicinity were included in this survey. Resources located in the small historic hamlet of Hewlett, which largely owes its existence to the railroad, were surveyed. The project area extended as far east as just east of Interstate 95 at Route 30, and as far south as just south of Old Ridge Road. The project area included parts of the following U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangle maps: Lake Anna East, Beaverdam, Hewlett, Montpelier, Hanover Academy, and Ashland.

SCOPE OF WORK

The original scope of work for this current survey as planned by the Hanover County Planning Department envisioned a systematic approach that would survey all properties built prior to 1930 that had not previously been surveyed and lie outside the Suburban Service Area.¹ This survey was to be the first phase and the plan was to begin in the

¹ The Suburban Service Area is the area within which public facilities, stormwater drainage, sewer and water are provided or are planned. The provision of these facilities controls the location, timing and density of new development, as well as the Land Use Plan, which designated classifications that define the density that can be considered.

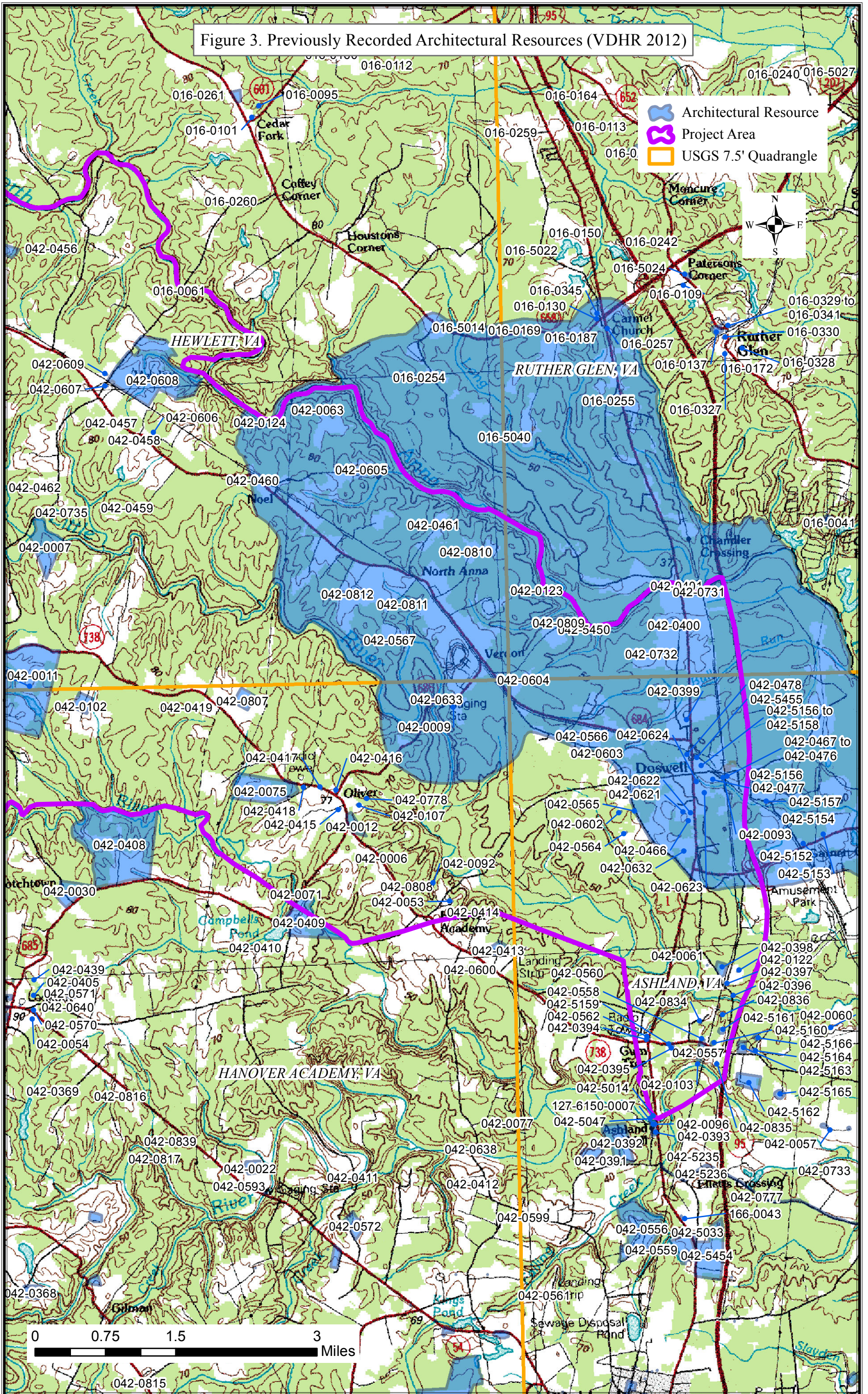


Legend

 Beaverdam Area



Figure 3. Previously Recorded Architectural Resources (VDHR 2012)



southwestern corner of the county and work north and northeast around the Suburban Service Area with every pre-1930 resource surveyed.²

Hanover County actively uses the survey data from its past surveys in its planning process. During the last quarter of the twentieth century, Hanover County sustained intense development pressure as people moved from urban areas to less populated areas. Much of the early development occurred in eastern Hanover and a number of conflicts arose over the issue of demolishing historic resources. Frequently, the presence of historic resources on a property was not widely known early in the planning process. In an effort to understand and identify important historic resources early in the rezoning process, Hanover undertook its first two architectural surveys in the early 1990s and instituted a policy of providing the survey data to the Hanover County Historical Commission, which would comment on the importance of the resource and look for ways to mitigate the effect a rezoning might have on the historic resource. Since the county is not comprehensively surveyed, conflicts continue to arise. The systematic approach envisioned by this project was an effort to provide more comprehensive data for the Historic Commission and the planners.

At the initial meeting between the Hanover County Planning Department staff, representatives of the Hanover County Historical Commission, and the contractor, it was decided to begin the survey in the northwestern corner and to survey resources up to 1940 instead of 1930. The change in date allowed the survey to encompass all resources built prior to World War II, after which architectural design and materials dramatically changed.

This original scope of work was altered, however, after residents in the survey area objected to the architectural survey as an invasion of privacy. At that point, the County determined that only those properties where the fieldworker obtained permission could be surveyed. In essence, properties that were vacant or where no one was home could not be surveyed, which resulted in the majority of properties surveyed being occupied by retirees. Obtaining the necessary permission by the fieldworker resulted in a significant increase of time spent in the field without productive results, jeopardizing the schedule as well as the cost of the survey. It also meant that a systematic approach to the survey had to be abandoned. Because of the significant expenditure of budgeted fieldwork time that resulted from seeking permissions, fieldwork ceased in January while the county identified the ownership of pre-1940 properties in the project area and sent letters to the owners explaining the project and requesting permission to survey their property. Of 128 letters sent, 22 additional property owners agreed to have their 24 properties included in the survey.

² Hanover County Informal Unsealed Request for Proposals No. 11-121908-2207TP, issued August 4, 2011, 5.

The architectural survey was conducted beginning in October 2011 through December 2011, and continued in February 2012 through March of 2012. DSS data entry began in January through June 2012. Ashley Neville served as Project Manager and authored the survey report. Brenda Pennington conducted all fieldwork, completed all DSS data entry, and prepared site forms and maps.

Figure 4. Newly Identified Architectural Resources

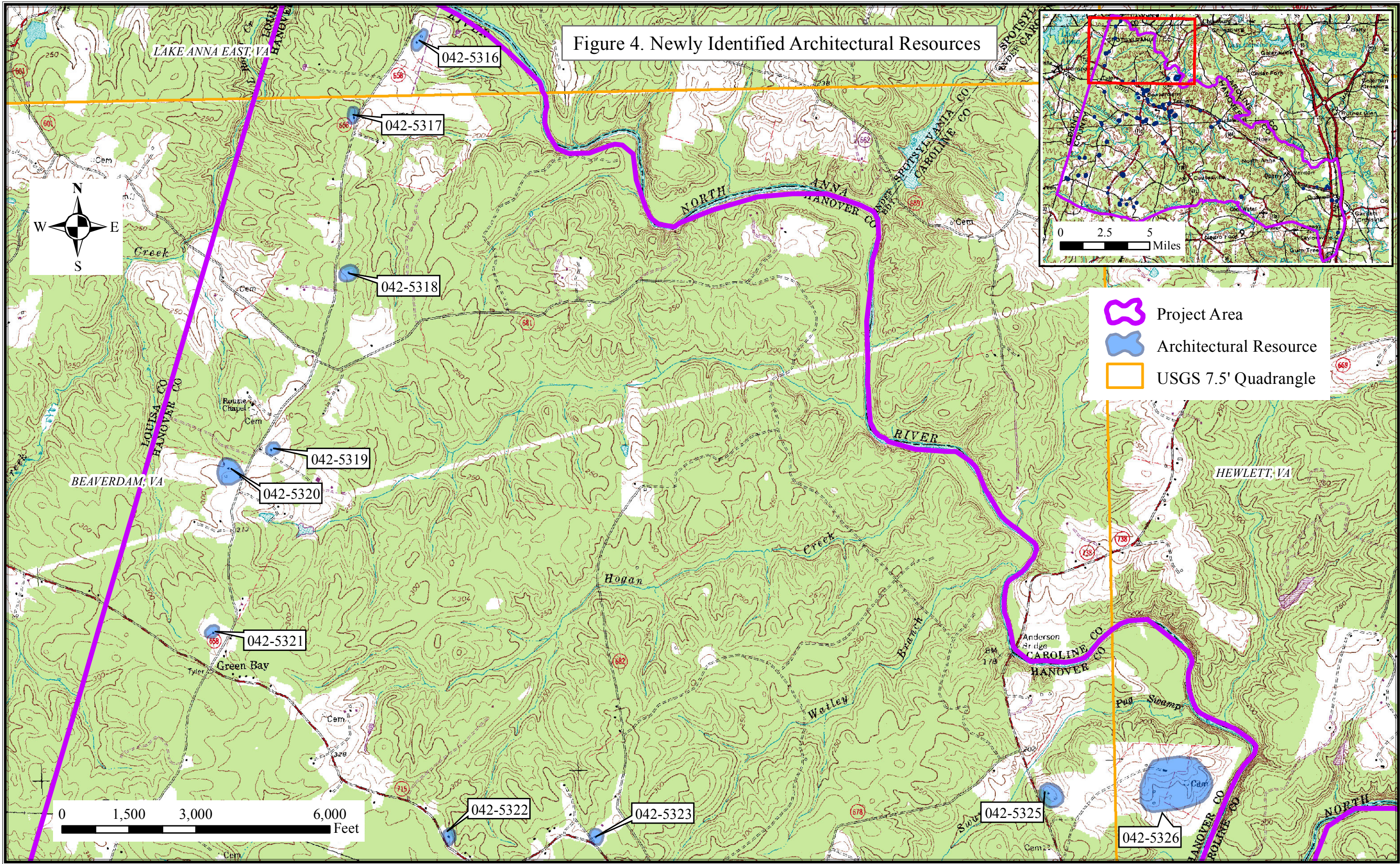
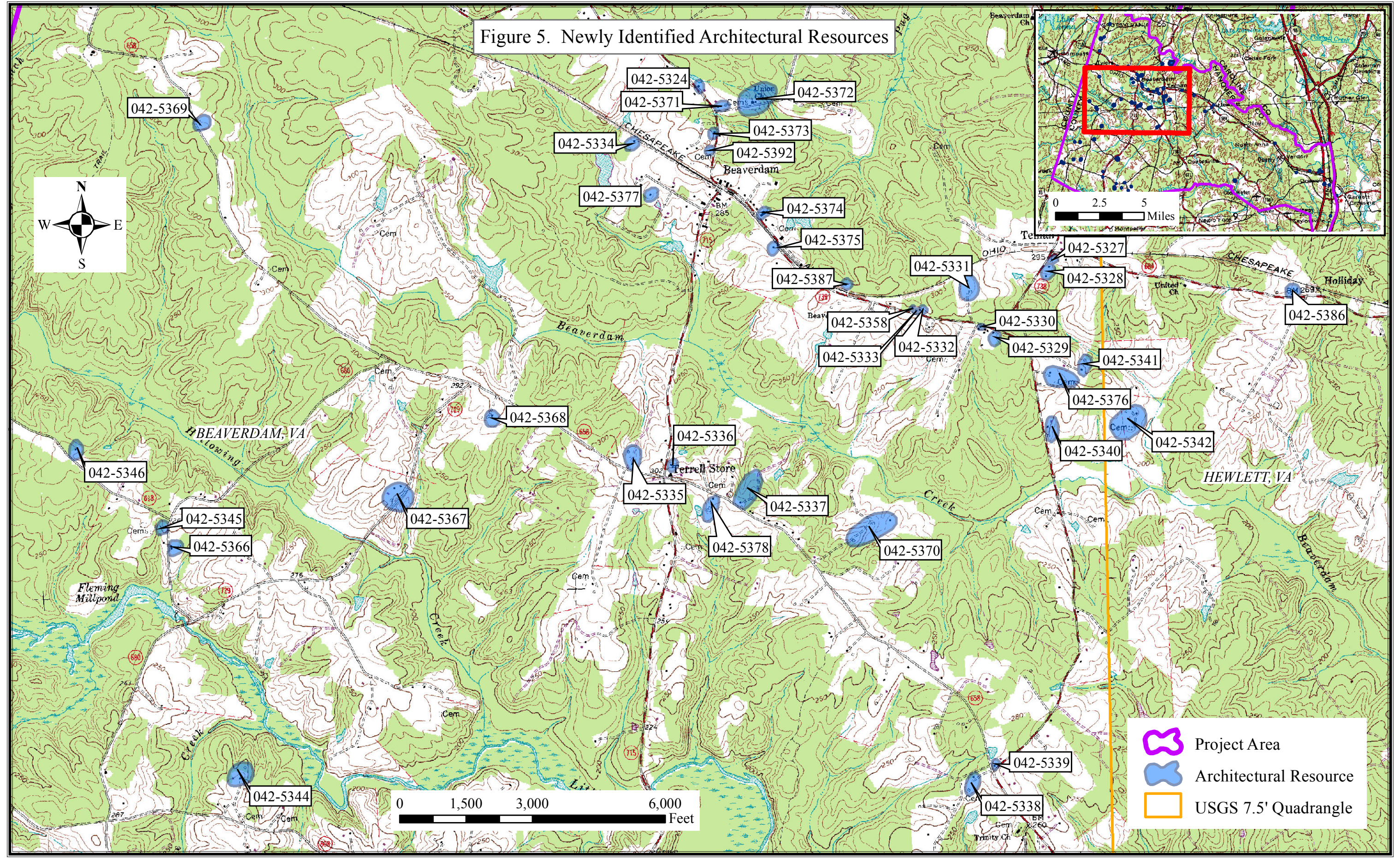


Figure 5. Newly Identified Architectural Resources






-  Project Area
-  Architectural Resource
-  USGS 7.5' Quadrangle

Figure 6. Newly Identified Architectural Resources

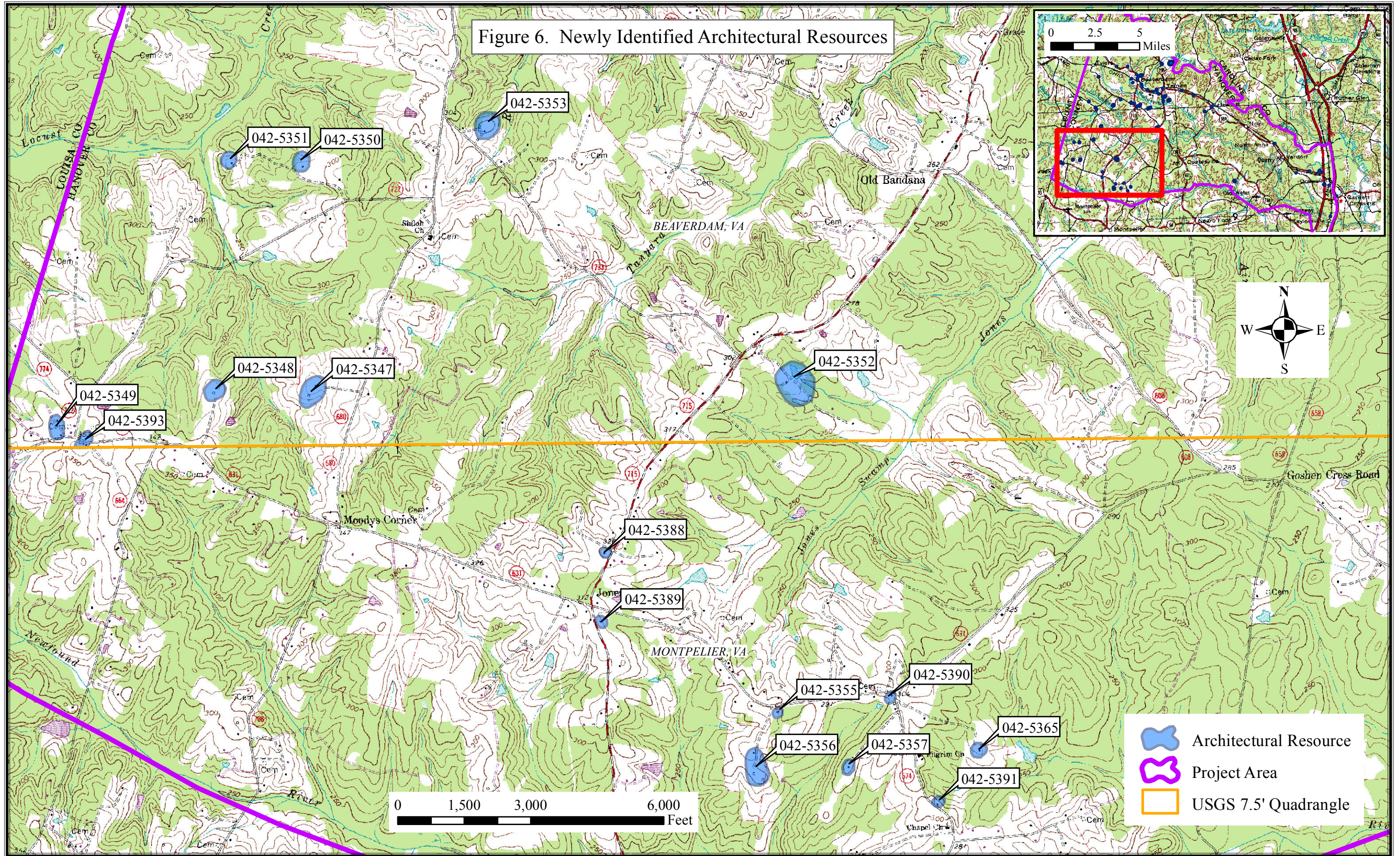
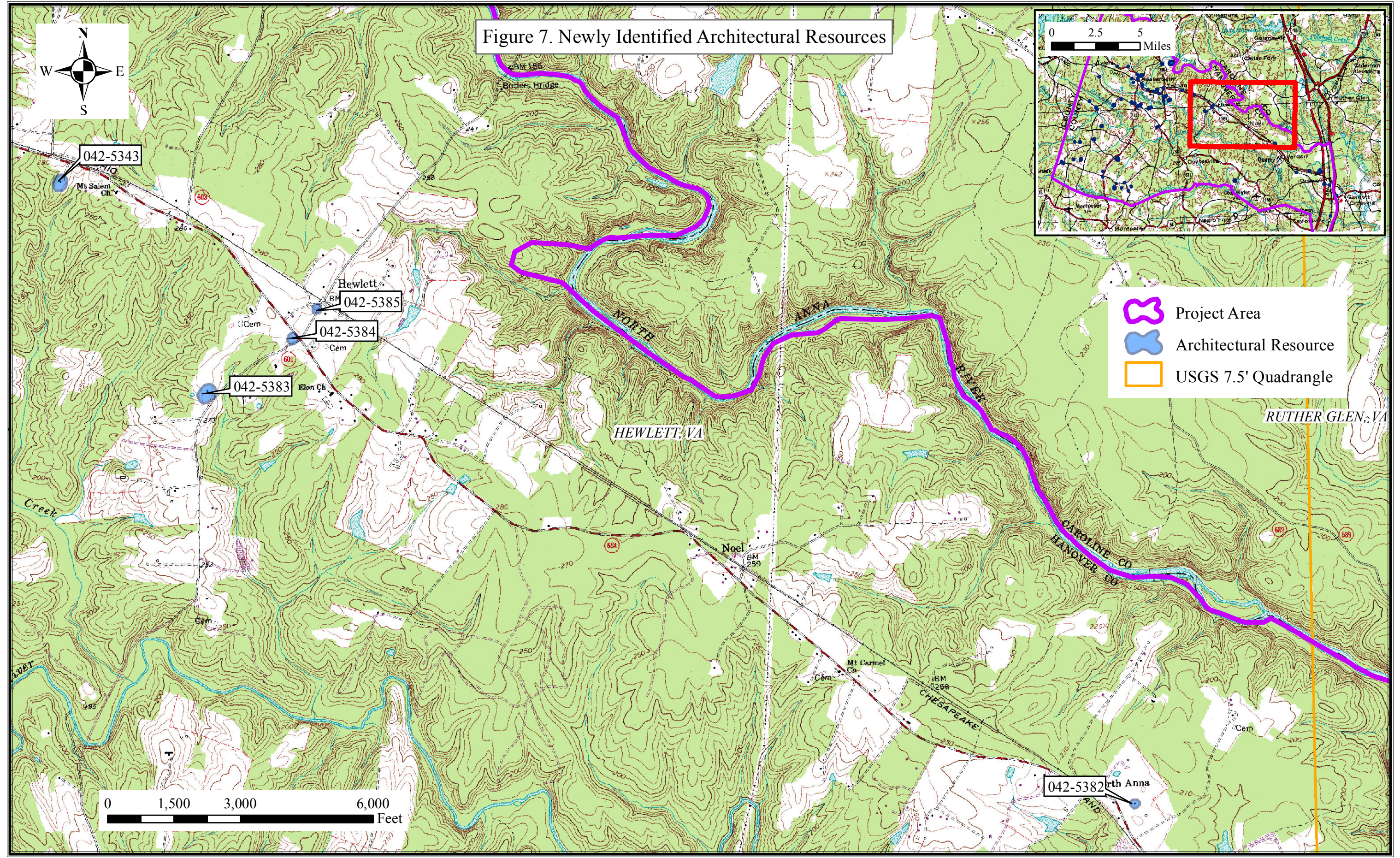


Figure 7. Newly Identified Architectural Resources






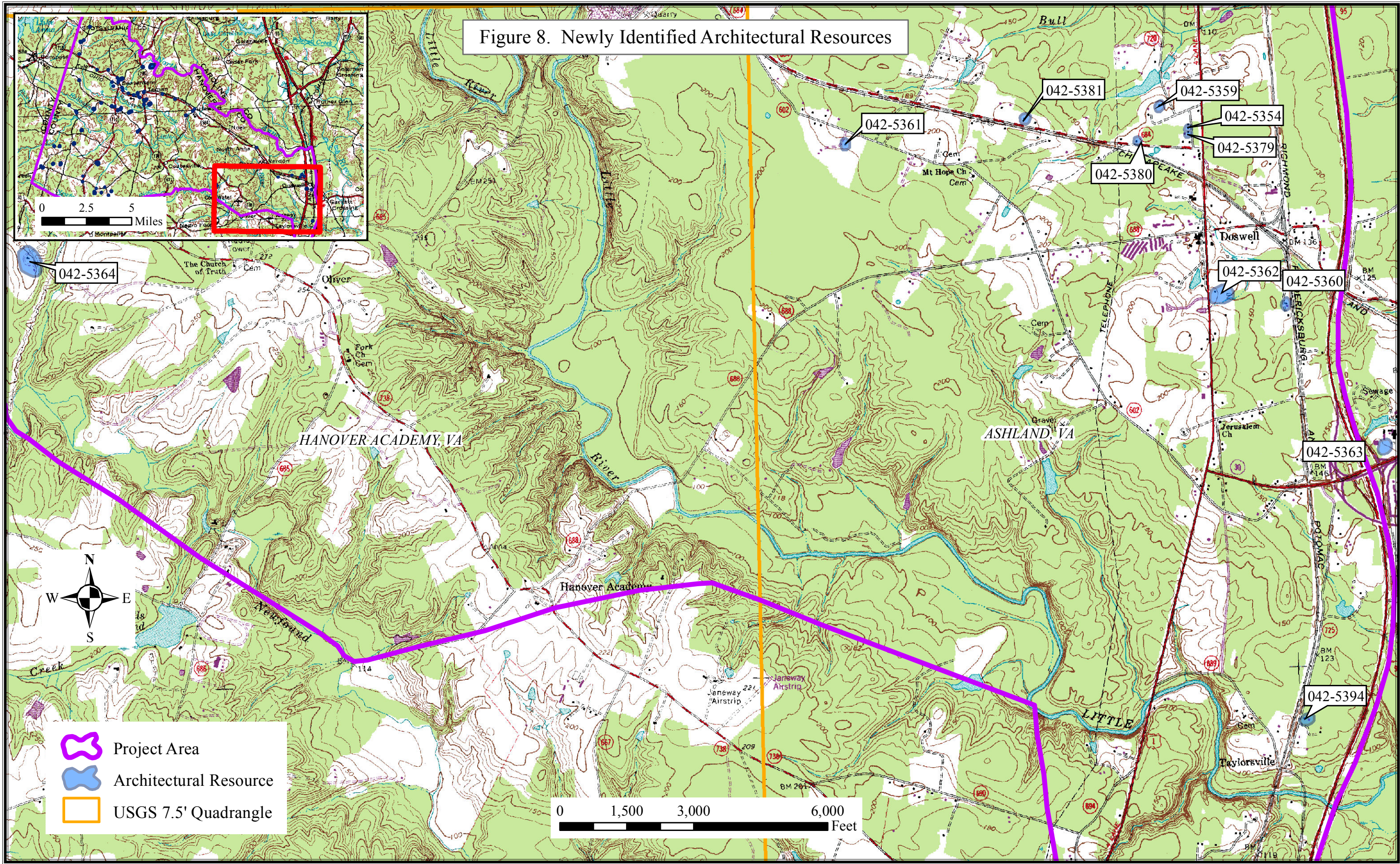
-  Project Area
-  Architectural Resource
-  USGS 7.5' Quadrangle

Figure 8. Newly Identified Architectural Resources



HISTORIC CONTEXT

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Hanover County, formed in 1720 from the upper portion of New Kent County, was named for George I, the elector of Hanover in Germany when he became the English monarch. When formed, Hanover County encompassed what is now Louisa County, which was formed from Hanover County in 1742. Hanover County now contains 471 square miles and the county seat is located at Hanover.³ The Hanover County courthouse was probably built between 1735 and 1742 and was the site where Patrick Henry argued the damages portion of the Parson's Cause in 1763, one of his first major victories in his rise to political prominence. Another famous Hanoverian was Henry Clay, who was born in 1777 at Clay Springs in central Hanover County and known as the "mill boy of the slashes." Clay later moved to Kentucky, served seven terms as Speaker of the House, was a U.S. Senator, ran three times for president and was the author of the Missouri Compromise.⁴

When colonists first arrived in present-day Hanover County, it was occupied by Native Americans who had a well-developed culture. The Pamunkey River was at the core of the Powhatan chiefdom.⁵ The county was overwhelming rural until the mid-twentieth century with agriculture and later timber the mainstays of life here. The first town, Newcastle, was established on the Pamunkey River in 1740, followed by Hanover town, farther up the river, in 1762. The arrival of the railroads in the 1830s provided increased opportunities for moving goods to market and further opened the county to settlement. The extension of the railroads increased the number of small villages in the county.

During the American Revolution, both British forces and revolutionary forces crossed through Hanover County several times. In the spring and summer of 1781 as British and French forces marched through the county, British Army commander Lieutenant General Lord Cornwallis camped at Hanover Courthouse and had the warehouses at Hanover town burned. While there were small several raids by British forces, no major battles took place in the county. At the end of the war, the French troops retraced the route through Hanover and a number of British prisoners were quartered here as well.⁶

Hanover County saw considerable action during the Civil War both during the 1862 Peninsula Campaign and the 1864 Overland Campaign from the North Anna River to Cold Harbor. Hanover was important because of its extensive railroad network and its proximity to Richmond. During the Seven Day's Battles of the Peninsula Campaign,

³ Emily J. Salmon and Edward D. C. Campbell, Jr., eds., *The Hornbook of Virginia History*, (Richmond: Library of Virginia, 1994), 165, Land and Community Associates, *Survey of Historic Resources, Hanover County, Virginia, Phases I and II*, Report prepared for Hanover County Planning Department, 1992, .51.

⁴ John O. and Margaret T. Peters, *Virginia's Historic Courthouses*, (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1995), 10, Martha W. McCartney, *Nature's Bounty, Nation's Glory*, (Heritage and History of Hanover County, Inc., 2009), xxvi, 184.

⁵ McCartney, xxiii.

⁶ McCartney, 127-135.

fighting raged back and forth in Henrico and Hanover counties with the most intense fighting in Hanover occurring at the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines's Mill. It was also during the Peninsula Campaign that General J.E.B. Stuart made his famous ride around General George McClellan's right flank. McClellan was commander of the Union Army of the Potomac. The only casualty of Stuart's ride was Captain William Latane, who was killed near Linney's Corner in eastern Hanover and buried in the family cemetery at Summer Hill. The depiction of this event is memorialized in the famous painting, "The Burial of Latane."⁷

Hanover County once again found itself in the middle of fierce fighting in May and June 1864. It began in late in May 1864, after the inconclusive battles of The Wilderness and Spotsylvania Court House. Union Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant pursued Confederate General Robert E. Lee south trying to maneuver between Lee's troops and Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy. The first of a series of battles and skirmishes through Hanover occurred along the North Anna River, where Grant found Lee strongly entrenched across the main route to Richmond. After an inconclusive battle at North Anna, Grant continued his flanking movements east and south around Lee's right. This resulted in engagements at Haw's Shop, along the Totopotomoy Creek, and Bethesda Church, culminating in the horrific battle at Cold Harbor on June 3, 1864.⁸ From there, the fighting moved to Petersburg.

Hanover residents struggled to recover from the war but many property owners lost their land and declared bankruptcy. Agriculture continued to be the most important occupation in the county, but with the loss of slave labor, farmers switched to market produce that could be sold in nearby Richmond. The county became well known for its tomatoes and melons grown on farms primarily located in eastern Hanover along with sweet potatoes and watermelons. Farmers in western Hanover continued to grow tobacco as a cash crop. Livestock production increased as did the rise in dairy farming throughout the county.⁹

By 1920, Hanover County had a population of a little more than 18,000 with 2,647 farms and 36 industries or commercial businesses. From its earliest periods, grist mills were found in Hanover County and continued into the twentieth century. Twentieth-century mills followed the traditional layout but were built or rebuilt with modern materials such as concrete. The close proximity to Richmond and improved transportation spelled the decline of local mills. By 1990, only one mill continued to operate in Hanover, Ashland Roller Mills. During the early twentieth century, there were a few other industries in Hanover including a shirt factory established in Ashland in 1925, three excelsior mills and numerous sawmills.¹⁰

The last half of the twentieth century witnessed significant residential growth in Hanover County. Improved highways and the rise of automobile usage meant that residents could

⁷ Land and Community Associates, 56-57.

⁸ Land and Community Associates, 60-61.

⁹ McCartney, 276.

¹⁰ McCartney, 278, Land and Community Associates, 74-75.

find work in Richmond and those sections of Hanover closest to the city became increasingly suburbanized. White flight from Richmond after the city integrated its schools only increased the development pressure in Hanover. The completion of the interstate highway through Hanover in 1963-1965 opened more opportunities for commercial and residential growth. While the far eastern and western reaches of the county continue to maintain some of its rural character, the ease of travel has increased residential growth there as well.

NATURAL CHARACTERISTICS AND CULTURAL PATTERNS

Hanover County was a predominantly rural county until the last three decades of the twentieth century and agriculture was the dominant land use since the earliest European settlement. Hanover developed a dispersed rural pattern of farms and small villages with the earliest settlements along the county's rivers. In the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, most Hanover farms were subsistence farms that produced most of a family's food needs on its own property. Tobacco was the major agricultural crop in Hanover through the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and was produced with slave labor on both large and small plantations. Tobacco production peaked in the decades before the American Revolution, and then wheat and corn supplanted tobacco as the staple crop. This trend continued well into the twentieth century when truck farming and livestock production increased.¹¹ The close proximity of Richmond provided ready markets for the fruits and vegetables, notably Hanover tomatoes and melons.

Due to the predominantly agricultural land-use pattern, the buildings on late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century farms and plantations were widely separated and usually located at the end of long lanes off the county's roads. Plantations have often been described as small villages that required a variety of building types to house different functions. In addition to cash crops, it was necessary to raise food crops, livestock, and poultry to feed all the people who lived on the plantation. Specialized buildings were needed such as corncribs, barns, stables, and blacksmith and carpenter shops in addition to the main house, kitchen, office, and slave quarters. Until recently, Hickory Hill (042-0100) was the best preserved of these former plantations. When resurveyed in 1990, it contained one of the most complete collections of buildings in Hanover County and the state, including the late-nineteenth-century dwelling (the original burned) and extensive gardens, a kitchen, storeroom, office, privy, dovecote, smokehouse, carriage house, stable for riding, and carriage houses, library, barns, corncribs, stables—both mule and horse—blacksmith shop, and tenant houses.¹² Few other properties in Hanover could compare with this extensive collection of buildings and many of the Hickory Hill buildings are now gone.

Most plantations that survive in Hanover generally contain far fewer buildings, such as the main house and one or two outbuildings—usually domestic outbuildings such as a smokehouse, dairy, kitchen, or in rare instances a slave quarters. At Marlborne (042-0020), the plantation of Edmund Ruffin, the main house, a dependency, and dairy

¹¹ Land and Community Associates, 9.

¹² Ibid, 12, 44-45.

survive. The main house and dairy also survive at Selwyn (042-0120), and the main house, slave quarters (now altered), and smokehouse survive at Oakley Hill (042-0137).

While most residents of Hanover lived on farms, several small villages developed in Hanover although most never grew beyond the village stage. Two of the earliest towns in Hanover developed on the west bank of the Pamunkey River. Newcastle was established in 1730 by William Meriwether, who owned a warehouse along the Pamunkey and offered forty acres of his land for a village. Page's Warehouse, located farther up river from Newcastle and later renamed Hanovertown, was established in 1762 when Mann Page petitioned the General Assembly to establish a town on his land. Both towns were laid out in a grid pattern and in the eighteenth century were centers of activity based on agricultural trade.¹³ Both towns declined in the nineteenth century as the Pamunkey River silted up and boats could no longer reach them. They were still barely extant during the Civil War. Since that time they have reverted to farmland.

Mechanicsville is one of Hanover's early villages; residents petitioned to build a turnpike there in 1816. The town was documented in Civil War photographs and shown on contemporary maps. At the time, Mechanicsville consisted of only a dozen buildings including two blacksmith shops, from which the village derives its name.

The network of county roads followed the rivers and developed in a southeast to northwest direction and development followed the same pattern. Early roads in the county, some of which became national roads, include River Road (Route 605), Ridge Road (Route 738), Mountain Road (U.S. Route 33), and Telegraph Road (roughly U.S. Route 1).¹⁴

The major community in western Hanover was Montpelier, which began in the eighteenth as a stage coach stop at Sycamore Tavern on the Richmond to Charlottesville road. By the early twentieth century it was a thriving commercial center serving the surrounding agricultural area.¹⁵ Another small hamlet that developed at a crossroads in western Hanover is Vontay.

The arrival of the railroad beginning in the 1830s further spurred development of villages. The Richmond, Fredericksburg, & Potomac Railroad (RF&P), the north/south railroad through the county, laid tracks as far north as the South Anna River by 1834 and the first train passed through Ashland in 1836. The Louisa Railroad, later known as the Virginia Central Railroad and the Chesapeake & Potomac Railroad, also arrived in Hanover in 1836 and traversed the county east to west. The two railroads crossed at Hanover Junction, now known as Doswell. The development of rail transportation in Hanover County significantly influenced the development of small villages. On the RF&P line, Ashland developed into the largest town in the county and remains so today. Other small crossroads communities along this line were Elmont, Gwathmey,

¹³ Ibid., 113.

¹⁴ Roswell Page, *Hanover County: It's History and Legends*, (Richmond, 1926)

¹⁵ Bill Laffoon, National Register of Historic Places, Montpelier Historic District, Hanover, Va., 2000, Sec. 7, p. 1.

Taylorville, and Doswell. The Virginia Central line was key to the development of such places as Ellerson, Atlee, Peaks, Hanover, Noel, Hewlett, Beaverdam, and Taylor's Station. Most of these are only names on a map now although Ashland, Beaverdam, and Doswell continue to exist as a town or small village. For more information on Hanover County's small villages and communities see the *The Survey of Historic Resources Hanover County, Virginia, Phases I and II*, 1992.

Most settlement and building activity slowed or ceased altogether during the Civil War and the immediate postwar period. After Reconstruction when building resumed, residents in the more urban areas of the county such as Ashland and to some extent Hanover built dwellings that incorporated popular styles of that period. The established development pattern of dispersed farms and traditional building practices continued in the more rural areas of the county until the early twentieth century. The I-house (described below under the Historic Context-Domestic Theme) continued as a dominant architectural form in western Hanover County although not in the numbers seen before the Civil War. In eastern Hanover, the one-story, double-pile, central-passage plan became popular for smaller farmhouses. After World War II development in the county is defined by the growth of residential suburbs in those parts of Hanover closest to Richmond. The transformation of former agricultural land into residential subdivisions and strip shopping centers has dramatically changed the historic pattern of development in the county.

SURVEY COVERAGE IN HANOVER COUNTY

A 2007 study by the DHR rated Hanover County as good for being well surveyed in both architectural and archaeological resources. Approximately 1,347 architectural resources have been documented in Hanover and another 79 were surveyed for this project. Archaeological sites that have been documented number 408.

This project was designed to build on the three architectural surveys previously conducted in Hanover County. These include the *Survey of Historic Resources* (1990), which was updated with a Phase II in March 1992. These two projects surveyed approximately 950 properties. Most were surveyed at the reconnaissance level; however, at least fifty were documented at the intensive level. During the first two surveys, the priority was to identify and document resources that were unlikely to survive much longer as well as all properties that were built prior to the Civil War. In 2004, a third survey documented at the reconnaissance level an additional 209 properties and focused on the suburban development areas and the town of Mechanicsville. This survey added another 79 properties and focused on those built between 1865 and 1940 in the western part of the county. Most of the properties ultimately surveyed were built between 1900 and 1930.

In addition to the four surveys sponsored by Hanover County, numerous properties have been recorded to fulfill the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. This requirement is triggered when federal funds are used or federal licenses or permits for a project are required. Examples of this type of

project include road construction using federal highway funds, wetlands permits, or licenses for cell-tower construction.

There are a total of three historic districts and twenty-nine individual properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in Hanover County. The Beaverdam C&O Depot (042-0081), Trinity Church (042-0038), and Sharps (042-0461) are located within the project area. Several National Register properties are located along Old Ridge Road (Route 738), which ultimately formed the southern edge of the project area. These include Oakland (042-0024), Springfield (042-0428), Dewberry (042-0007), Cool Well (042-0248), Fork Church (42-0012), and Church Quarter (042-0006). It was not within the scope of work, however, to resurvey or reevaluate these properties.

HISTORIC CONTEXT FOR SURVEYED PROPERTIES

Resources surveyed for this project are organized by cultural themes. The DHR has developed eighteen themes for this purpose. Because of the earlier survey in the project area the newly identified properties only represent five of the cultural themes, which are defined and discussed below.

Domestic Theme

The Domestic theme is defined as broadly relating to the human need for shelter, a home place, and community dwellings. Property types include single dwellings such as rowhouses, mansions, residences, rockshelters, farmsteads, or caves; multiple dwellings, such as duplex or apartment building; secondary domestic structures such as dairies, smokehouses, storage pits, storage sheds, kitchens, garages or other dependencies; hotels, motels, or way stations; institutional housing such as military quarters, staff houses, poorhouses, or orphanages; camps such as hunting campsites, fishing camps, forestry camps, seasonal residences, or temporary habitation sites; and village sites.¹⁶ Most properties surveyed fall under the Domestic theme.

Most of the houses identified in this survey were built around the turn of the twentieth century or in the twentieth century and fall under the VDHR time periods of “Reconstruction & Growth” and World War I to World War II. A variety of house types were identified by the survey that fall within the periods.

The scope of this project stipulated that only pre-1940 properties would be surveyed and they would be located in the Beaverdam area of the county. Because the two earlier surveys in this area concentrated on the early buildings, most of the dwellings surveyed for this project were built in the early twentieth century and were overwhelmingly of frame construction. The majority of the frame houses surveyed have replacement synthetic siding although weatherboard (probably the original sheathing) and asbestos-shingle siding were also found on surveyed properties. At least one house located on Beaverdam Road, 042-5323, was identified with bricktex siding, an asphalt-based siding

¹⁶ Virginia Department of Historic Resources, *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia*. May 2011, 131.

with a simulated brick pattern that covered the original siding. This house has the simulated brick pattern on the first floor and a diamond pattern on the second floor (Plate 1).

Only four brick houses were identified: 042-5355, 042-5359, the Flippo House (042-5362), and 042-5388. House 042-5355 is one-and-a-half stories in height; the remaining three are all two stories. All are built in the Colonial Revival style and all appear to have been constructed about 1940 (Plate 2).

There was never a strong log-building tradition in Hanover County and only one log dwelling was identified and documented by this project (Plate 3). Built as the original house on the Johnson Farm (042-5337) probably in the late-nineteenth century, it is a one-story, two-bay dwelling with a loft, a gable roof, and an exterior-end brick chimney laid in common bond. The logs have saddle notches, and rocks covered with plaster serves as the chinking. The window on the front appears to have had a six-over-six-light sash. The rear of the dwelling has partially collapsed.

A variety of foundation types were identified, including piers, piers with infill, and continuous foundation. Only one house (042-5370) with a raised foundation (brick) was found (Plate 4). Continuous foundations were constructed of poured concrete or concrete block. Pier foundations were identified in about 20 twenty percent of the surveyed houses. Many of the houses originally were built on piers but had later infill to create a continuous foundation.

Only one house with a stone chimney was identified by the survey. The house at the Harris Farm (042-5350) has a stone chimney with brick stack on one gable end. The remaining chimneys in this house are interior-end, brick chimney flues. Most of the houses surveyed had full chimneys or chimney flues constructed of brick and most were either interior-end or interior chimney flues. Later chimney flues tended to be constructed of concrete block.

Most of the houses surveyed have a front porch and all were one story in height. The majority of the porches were three bays wide but full-width porches were not uncommon. There were a few houses with wrap-around porches.

The earliest house types found within the survey area are the I-house and a two-bay, single-pile-plan house. The I-house is a two-story, side-gable, single-pile, central-passage-plan dwelling that was traditionally favored by successful farmers throughout the eastern half of the country. I-houses usually had some type of rear ell, but not always. The rear ell could be placed either end of the rear or could be centrally located. Porches could be one-story or two, full-width, or only framing the entrance. The defining characteristic features are the height of the building and the plan of the main block. In Hanover County, I-houses were built throughout the nineteenth century and into the first few decades of the twentieth century. The first two architectural surveys found that the I-house was the most popular dwelling type in the county.¹⁷

¹⁷ Land and Community Associates, 1992, 24.



Plate 1. House (042-5323) with bricktex siding



Plate 2. Colonial Revival-style brick house (042-5355)



Plate 3. Two-bay log house on Johnson Farm (042-5337)



Plate 4. House (042-5370) with raised brick foundation and exterior-end brick chimney

This survey identified an additional twelve I-houses located in northwestern Hanover County, most built around 1900. House 042-5375 is a good example of an I-house, as is 042-5350, which is the only example of a stone chimney identified during the survey (Plate 5). The I-house (042-5371) located at the intersection of Union Church Road and Beaver Dam Road is another example on an I-house and was probably built about 1900. It has two interior-end brick chimney flues, a large two-story rear ell, and was the home of an African American family who lived in the Beaverdam community.

The house type popular in the survey area is the two-story, two-bay dwelling; however, there are two different types of this form and massing. The earliest of this house type is a two-bay, single-pile plan and includes houses 042-5348, the house at the Luck Farm (042-5365), and 042-5370. Resource 042-5348 and 042-5370, both built before 1900, are two of the earliest houses identified. Resource 042-5348 has a large central chimney and 042-5370 is the only house surveyed with a raised basement and one of the few with an exterior-end brick chimney. Resource 042-5365 appears to have been built post-1900 due to the presence of a chimney flue instead of a full chimney. The remaining two-bay houses are deeper—two or three rooms deep—and most date from the 1920s and the 1930s. This house type is found with both hipped roofs and gable roofs. Examples include resources 042-5324, 042-5335, and 042-5342.

There were several post-1900 dwellings with an irregular plan and façade. Instead of a flat façade, one bay projects forward. Houses 042-5319, 042-5323, and 042-5354 all have a bay of the house that projects forward with the entrance located in the recessed bay. Resource 042-5354 and 042-5323 both have full width porches while the porch on 042-5319 follows the contour of the house (Plate 6). These dwellings appear to have been built between 1900 and 1930s. Another house with an irregular plan is resource 042-5325. Sited at the top of a rise with old trees in the yard, this house has a projecting side-gable bay that contains a secondary entrance on the front. A nicely detailed porch with turned columns and small decorative brackets wraps around the side of the house to the secondary entrance.

Three houses have unusual parallel projecting gables. Two of the houses, 042-5353 and the house at the Hall Farm (042-5376), are one story or one-and-a-half stories with a front porch connecting the gables (Plate 7). The third house, 042-5378, is two stories and has a full-width porch (Plate 8). The entrance is on the recessed section of all three houses, which were built between 1900 and 1910.

Several smaller one-story houses were identified by the survey that were built in the 1920s and 1930s. All are one story in height and usually three bays wide. The main difference is the use of a hipped or a gabled roof. There were only four of the hipped-roofed models but approximately ten of the gable-roofed houses.

The four hipped-roofed houses are 042-5326, the Price Farm (042-5331), 042-5339, and 042-5387, and they appear to have been built before 1930. Resource 042-5339 is a good



Plate 5 I-house with exterior-end stone chimney (042-5375)



Plate 6 House (42-5319) with irregular façade



Plate 7. House (042-5353) with parallel projecting gables



Plate 8. House (042-5378) with parallel projecting gables

example. Four bays wide, it has a full-width front porch and an almost pyramidal hipped roof with two interior chimneys. Resource 042-5387 also has a full-width front porch. Resource 042-5326 and the Price Farm (042-5331) have three-bay front porches that flank the entrance only and the hipped roofs have a lower pitch.

The gable-roofed counterpart to the one-story hipped-roofed house is more numerous and most examples appear to date to the 1920s and 1930s. The house at 042-5394 has a full-width inset front porch. The house at 042-5366 also has a full-width front porch as well as a central chimney flue. The original section on house at the Harris-Ambs Farm (042-5351) has a three-bay porch instead of a full-width porch (Plate 9).

Several houses exhibited the influence of the Bungalow form and Craftsman style but are still fairly plain. One of the best examples is the house on the Axselle Farm 042-5347. The house is one-and-a-half stories with a full-width inset porch that has been enclosed with jalousie windows, a shed-roofed dormer across the front and rear, and a large central interior chimney. This farm also has a great collection of agricultural buildings (see agricultural context below). Another example of this style is the Hall House 042-5368. Also one-and-a-half stories, it has a two-bay inset front porch with the third bay enclosed, which is possibly original. The rear features a mirror image with an inset porch with enclosed bay at the opposite end of the house. There is a small three-bay shed-roofed dormer on the front, an interior-end flue, and an exterior-end flue that may be a later addition. The Stanley House (042-5358), built about 1930, is a quintessential Bungalow. One-and-a-half stories in height with two gable-roofed dormers on the front, it has a three-bay front porch with tapered posts on brick piers and an exterior-end brick chimney. There is a large addition on the rear.

Most of the houses surveyed evidenced few stylistic details. The largest number of houses to which a defined style can be applied were built in the Colonial Revival style. All of the brick houses surveyed are Colonial Revival in style and there are several examples of frame houses built in this style such as the Wickham Farm house (042-5356), the Beck House (042-5364), and 42-5382 (Plate 10). Both are large, two-story, three-bay, frame dwellings with hipped roofs and two interior chimneys. The Wickham House also has a hipped-roofed dormer on the front. Both houses have almost full-width front porches and both were built about 1920. Another good example is the house built on Farm 042-5335, which has the same form as the other two Colonial Revival-style houses, but has a porch that wraps around both sides of the house and paired six-over-one-light windows. The House on Verdon Road (042-5382) is also a good example of the Colonial Revival style.



Plate 9. Harris-Ambs House (042-5351)



Plate 10. Colonial Revival-style house on Verdon Road (042-5382)

Subsistence/Agriculture Theme

This theme most broadly seeks explanations of the different strategies that cultures develop to procure, process, and store food. Agriculture specifically refers to the process and technology of cultivating soil, producing crops, and raising livestock and plants. Property types include prehistoric villages, small family farmsteads, large plantations with representative or important collections of dwellings and outbuildings, and other agricultural complexes such as agri-business locations; sites or properties associated with processing such as meat- or fruit-packing plants, canneries, smokehouses, breweries, wineries, or food processing sites; storage facilities such as granaries, silos, wine cellars, storage sites, or tobacco warehouses; and agricultural fields such as pastures, vineyards, orchards, and wheatfields.¹⁸

Agriculture, and later timbering, was the backbone of life in Hanover County from the first European settlement until the last half of the twentieth century. Most of the agriculture was subsistence farming, although after the upheaval caused by the Civil War, truck and dairy farming grew in importance. Agriculture was the organizing principle for much architecture in the county as evidenced by the large number of farms with a farmhouse and outbuildings documented during architectural surveys of Hanover County.

Almost all of the agricultural buildings surveyed for this project date from the twentieth century and few large agricultural complexes were identified. Many of the ubiquitous sheds found on rural properties were in poor condition. Almost all of the agricultural buildings documented are frame, although a few log and concrete-block outbuildings were found. Typical agricultural buildings found on Hanover county farms include barns, stables, corncribs, silos, chicken houses, and other animal shelters.

Historically, barns had gable roofs until the 1920s and 1930s when gambrel-roofed barns became popular. Both types were identified in this survey although there appear to be slightly more gable-roofed barns. An example of a gable-roofed barn is located on the Harris

Farm (042-5350). The Thompson Barn (042-5392) near Beaverdam, is a large, gable-roofed, frame barn with weatherboard siding. It had a shed-roofed extension along one side. It is now in ruinous condition. Another, smallish gable-roofed barn is located on 042-5378. It is a two-story, frame barn with flanking sheds all sheathed with weatherboards. Two good examples of gambrel-roofed barns were identified on the Axselle Farm (042-5347) and the Flippo Farm (042-5362). Both are of frame construction with weatherboard siding. The barn on Axselle Farm (042-5347) has stalls down one side. A farm on Green Bay Road (042-5320) has a large gambrel-roof barn that is now being used for their horses (Plate 11). One concrete-block, gambrel-roofed barn was identified on Farm 42-5366.

¹⁸ Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 131.

Corncribs are generally rectangular in shape with gable roofs with widely spaced boards to allow for good air circulation (Plate 12). Some type of wire frequently covers the interior in order to keep the corn inside and varmints out. Corncribs are frequently seen with flanking sheds along one or both sides. A good example of a corncrib with flanking sheds is found on the Axselle Farm (042-5347).

The utilitarian sheds serving a variety of purposes are plentiful on farms. Most are on foundations or piers while some of the larger sheds are pole built. A good example of a shed is the two-bay, frame shed sheathed with vertical boards at the Stanley House (042-5358). Vehicle/equipment sheds tend to be longer (three or more bays) rectangular buildings, while a general purpose shed is smaller. Several gable-roofed pole sheds were identified such as those on the Wickham Farm (042-5356). Most of these are sheathed with vertical boards.

Other farm outbuildings surveyed include chicken houses. One chicken house surveyed is located at the Hall House on Tyler Station Road (042-5368) (Plate 13). It is one-story, frame, with board-and-batten siding and a shed roof, a typical form for chicken houses. Other simple chicken houses are located on the Harris-Ambs Farm (042-5351) and 042-5353. What appears to be a large, concrete-block chicken house was found on the Tate Farm (042-5340). It has a shed roof and rows of windows across the front and probably dates to the 1930s or 1940s.

While not plentiful, several collections of farm buildings were identified during the survey. The Axselle Farm (042-5347) has one of the better collections and contains a gambrel-roofed barn, corncrib with flanking sheds, and several vehicle/equipment sheds. The farm appears to date from the 1920s or 1930s and the main house is a bungalow. All of the buildings appear to have good integrity. Another farm with a good collection of buildings is the Flipppo Farm (042-5362) on U.S. Route 1 in Doswell. In addition to the Colonial Revival-style house, it has a large gambrel-roofed barn, a smokehouse, several gable-roofed sheds, and a small gable-roofed building that was built for the family to live in while they rebuilt after a fire destroyed the original dwelling. Another good complex is farm 042-5370 that sits back from Tyler Station Road. The house is sited on a rise with the agricultural buildings located along the lane leading into the farm. Included in this complex are two barns with vertical board siding, a rectangular-shaped, gable-roofed outbuilding with flanking sheds, a long vehicle/equipment shed, and a gable-front shed. The latter two are sheathed with board-and-batten siding. The farm has both post-and-wire and board fencing.

Two log outbuildings were identified on 042-5353 (Plate 14). Both are one-story with gable roofs. One has hewn logs and square notching while the other has saddle notching. There is no evidence of chinking. Neither building has a doorway. The saddle-notched building has one square opening centered on one gable end while the square-notched one has a square opening on both gable ends and one side. They may have functioned as some type of hay storage facility or corncrib.



Plate 11. Gambrel-roofed barn on farm on Green Bay Road (042-5320)



Plate 12. Corncrib on 042-5393. Note the widely spaced boards for ventilation.



Plate 13. Chicken House at the Hall House (042-5368)



Plate 14. Log outbuilding on Farm 42-5353

Commerce/Trade Theme

This theme relates to the process of trading goods, services, and commodities. Property types include businesses, professional, organizational, and financial institutions, and specialty stores, and department stores, restaurants, warehouses, and trade sites. Specific properties related to the theme include office buildings, trading posts, stores, warehouses, market buildings, arcades, shopping centers, offices, office blocks, and banks.¹⁹

All of the commercial buildings surveyed for this project were small stores or garages and two were located at crossroads. With the exception of the towns of Ashland and Mechanicsville, much of the local commerce in Hanover in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was conducted at small country stores until improved transportation provided residents with more choices. Stores were frequently located in small hamlets or at crossroads. Late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century stores were typically one-story, frame, gable-roofed buildings with a central door flanked by two windows.

The store at Hewlett (042-5385), built about 1900, is a good example of the typical small country store. It is a one-story, three-bay, gable-roofed, frame building with single windows flanking the door. Another example that retains excellent integrity is the Johnson Store (042-5329) located near Beaverdam (Plate 15). Larger than the store at Hewlett, it nevertheless had the same form. It is a one-story, three-bay, gable-roofed frame building on piers. This store was enlarged with a shed-roofed addition to one side. A substantial house stands nearby where the store owner lived. The Helltown Grocery Store (042-5390) has been converted to a house. It is a long, one-story, three-bay, gable-roofed, frame building with a one-bay porte-cochere extending from the front. It has a shed-roofed extension along one side and an addition to the rear.

The increased availability of automobiles and trucks led to the construction of establishments that served their needs. Two properties fall into this category. A second store located at Hewlett (042-5384) and built about 1930 is a one-story, three-bay, frame building with a hipped roof and a three-bay hipped-roofed porch. Concrete pads are located in front of the store where the gas pumps once stood. Stanley's Garage (042-5333) also provided repair services (Plate 16). This garage, built about 1940, is a one-story, three-bay, concrete-block building. The gable roof has a stepped parapet on the front where the sign is located. Paired six-over-six-light windows flank the central door. A two-bay, concrete-block privy is located behind the garage. None of the stores or commercial garages surveyed in this project had the large commercial windows usually associated with commercial buildings.

¹⁹ Ibid, 133.



Plate 15 Johnson Store (042-5329) near Beaverdam



Plate 16. Stanley's Garage (042-5333) near Beaverdam

Religion Theme

This theme concerns the organized system of beliefs, practices, and traditions regarding the spiritual life of various cultures, and the material manifestation of spiritual beliefs. Property types include places of worship such as churches, temples, synagogues, cathedrals, meetinghouses, or mounds; ceremonial sites such as petroglyph or pictography sites, caves, shrines, or pilgrimage routes; church schools such as religious academies, schools, or seminaries; and church-related residences such as parsonages, manses, monasteries, hermitages, nunneries, convents, or rectories.²⁰

Only three surveyed resources fall into this category: Union Baptist Church and Cemetery (042-5372), Zion Christian Church (042-5374), and the Chapel (042-5363) located just off Route 30 across from the Kings Dominion amusement park. The Union Baptist Church and Cemetery is located just north of the village of Beaverdam. This African American congregation was formed in 1866 and met in a building that stood adjacent to the old cemetery. The existing church was built in 1944 to replace a second church that burned. In 1997, brick veneer was added to the eave line of the 1944 frame church. This is a three-by-five-bay church with a projecting tower on the façade that houses the entrance. There is a one-story frame addition on the north side of the church. Two cemeteries are associated with this church. The older cemetery is located across the street and is discussed under the funerary theme. A modern cemetery is located adjacent to the church parking lot to the south.

Zion Christian (Disciples of Christ) Church, located in the village of Beaverdam, is a good example of early-twentieth-century ecclesiastical architecture (Plate 17). The congregation, organized in 1847, built this church in 1927. It is brick with a projecting entrance tower with an arched opening echoed by the arched entrance door and windows. The Sunday School Building is located on the rear.

Not much is known about the Chapel, which is located near a vacant truck stop on Route 30 in the vicinity of Kings Dominion. The chapel is a diminutive, one-story, one-by-four-bay, gable-roofed building with a pedimented projecting entrance section, pilasters at each corner, and a steeple. It appears to have served as a chapel for truckers and travelers who stopped at the nearby truck facility.

²⁰ Ibid, 132.



Plate 17 Zion Christian (Disciples of Christ) Church (042-5374) in Beaverdam

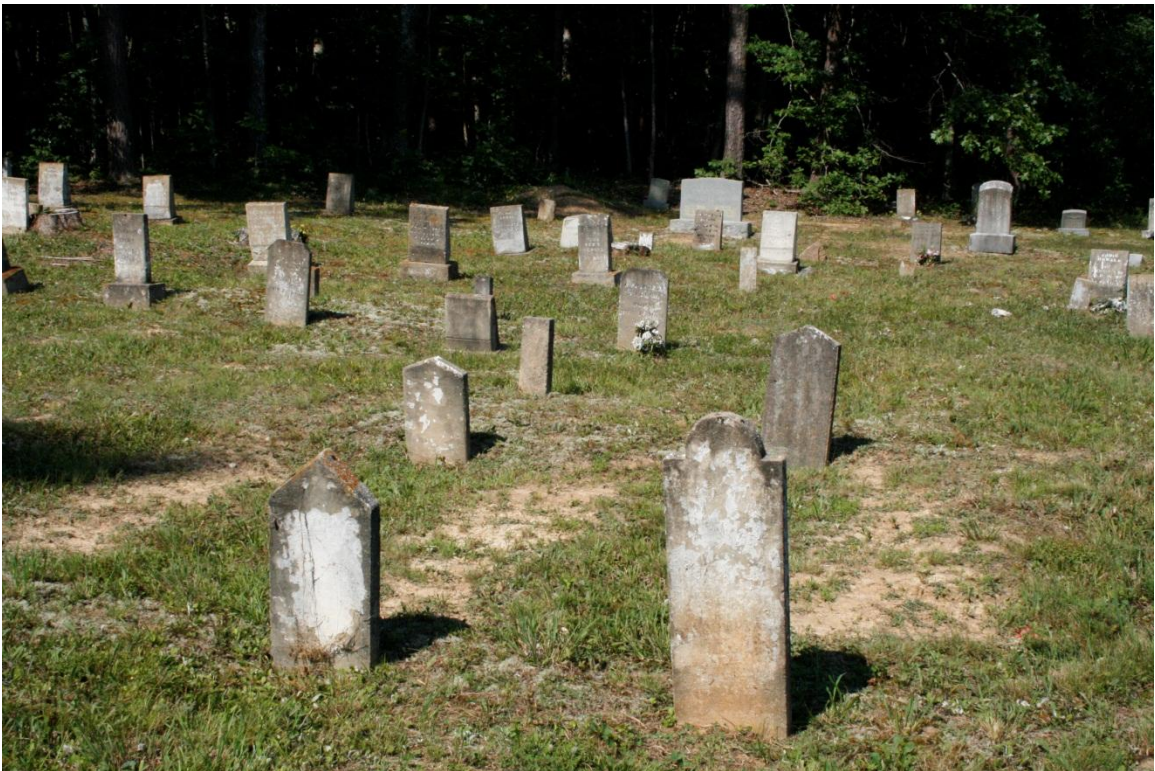


Plate 18. Old Cemetery at Union Baptist Church 042-5372)

Funerary Theme

This theme concerns the investigation of grave sites for demographic data to study population composition, health, and mortality within prehistoric and historic societies. Property types include cemeteries such as burying grounds, burial sites, or ossuaries; graves and burials such as burial caches, burial mounds, or graves; and mortuaries such as mortuary sites, funeral homes, cremation areas, or crematoria.²¹

The dispersed pattern of settlement in Hanover County and difficulty in transportation led to many cemeteries being located on farms. Until the mid-twentieth century, most burials in Hanover took place in family cemeteries. Woodlawn Cemetery, (042-0784), just west of the Town of Ashland, is the oldest public cemetery in the county although there are several new, memorial-type cemeteries that opened in Hanover County during the last decades of the twentieth century. Woodlawn Cemetery was created during the Civil War to bury soldiers who died while convalescing in Ashland and the cemetery continued to expand after the war.²²

Cemeteries on Private Farms

Seven cemeteries were documented on farms or in association with individual houses during this survey. Most of these cemeteries are small and are variously enclosed with wrought-iron, chain-link, and post-and-rail fences, and concrete and concrete-block walls. Traditional funereal vegetation is also found in these cemeteries. Cedar trees, whose longevity is exceptional, are found in several of the cemeteries along with boxwood. Their evergreen nature symbolizes immortality. Periwinkle, long associated with cemeteries, was only found at the Harris Cemetery (042-5351), which is located in the woods. Most of the cemeteries dated to the twentieth century and included markers of granite (the most numerous), marble, metal (funeral home markers), and fieldstones.

The cemetery on Farm 042-5326 is a good example of a family farm cemetery. It is located some distance from the house in the middle of a field by itself. It is enclosed with a wrought-iron fence and has six granite markers. One tree and several boxwoods are also found in the cemetery. Another well cared for cemetery, is the Hall Cemetery (042-5376), which is enclosed with a post-and-rail fence and has a very large cedar tree for shade. There are four granite markers visible, the oldest dating to 1914. The Harris Family Cemetery (042-5351), on the other hand, has been over taken by woods now that the family no longer owns the property. The ground in the woods is covered with periwinkle and several fieldstones are visible. One metal funeral home marker is also visible with a death date of 1956 on it.

²¹ Ibid. 134

²² For a more thorough discussion of cemeteries in Hanover County, refer to the Survey of Historic Resources, Hanover County, Virginia, Phase I and II, pp. 101-107.

African-American Cemeteries

The Union Baptist Church cemetery (042-5372) was the only church cemetery and the only African-American cemetery to be surveyed during this project (Plate 18). The old cemetery is located across the street from the present church in the vicinity of the original church. This remarkable cemetery is sited on a rise above the road and all the markers are aligned on an east-west axis, which is a strongly rooted and early tradition, pre-dating the Christian belief of facing east for the second coming of Christ. Marble, granite, and handmade concrete markers are found in the cemetery with the earliest gravestones located towards the eastern end. The concrete markers are in a variety of shapes including rectangular with rounded tops and triangular tops, and markers with a round top that simulate the shape of a human head and shoulders. Most concrete markers have incised lettering and many of the inscriptions are written in cursive as opposed to printed. Traces of white paint are found in many of the inscriptions indicating that either the entire stone or the lettering was painted at one time. The handmade concrete gravestones in this cemetery are similar to the gravestones found at Bethany Baptist Church (042-0584), which is also an African American church located near Montpelier.

RESEARCH DESIGN

OBJECTIVE AND GOALS

The objective of this project as originally planned by the Hanover County Planning Department was a systematic survey at a reconnaissance level of approximately 90 to 100 properties built prior to 1930 that had not previously been surveyed and were located outside the Suburban Service Area. The Planning Department envisioned a systematic approach with the fieldwork beginning in the southwestern corner of the county and working its way north and east with every pre-1930 property surveyed. This survey was to be the first of several phases of architectural survey. The cut-off date for the resources was subsequently changed to include all pre-1940 buildings and the starting point was changed to the northwestern corner, working south and southeast. It was felt that 1940 would include all pre-World War II resources, after which architecture, and specifically residential architecture, changed considerably. This systematic approach would provide the county with information that could be used for planning purposes and would decrease the chance that historic resources would be overlooked in the planning and rezoning process.

Early in the fieldwork, the County decided that only those properties would be surveyed where permission could be secured from the property owner. This resulted in properties not being systematically surveyed because no one was home or the house was vacant or abandoned. The county subsequently sent letters to all property owners in the project area and only those who responded in the affirmative were included in the survey. This resulted in fewer resources being surveyed in a more widely dispersed area than originally planned.

METHODOLOGY

This survey focused on properties built prior to 1940 and located in western Hanover. The Phase I and Phase II surveys previously conducted in Hanover County were conducted countywide and included the eighteen cultural themes developed by VDHR to organize historic contexts and survey data. Because of these earlier projects, most non-domestic and non-agricultural buildings had already been surveyed. The buildings that were identified and surveyed for this project were placed within the appropriate cultural theme

All survey was undertaken at the reconnaissance level. A site visit was made to each property that participated in the project. Photographs were taken of all buildings or groups of buildings, a detailed site plan was drawn, and each property was entered into the DHR's Data Sharing System on-line database. Each surveyed resource has been placed in its appropriate context on the DHR form and a one- to three-sentence statement of significance has been written to evaluate its eligibility for listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and National Register of Historic Places. Accompanying each survey form is a site plan and a portion of the appropriate USGS topographic quadrangle

map with the resource located on it. A photograph of each resource accompanies the VDHR form. This survey report was prepared to present the results of the survey.

Historic research for this survey utilized reports and data on file in the archives of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Resources of the Library of Virginia and the Pamunkey Regional Library were also consulted. Both the fieldwork and the report were prepared according to VDHR's *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Surveys in Virginia* (May 2011).

EXPECTED RESULTS

Three previous surveys have been undertaken in Hanover County. The first two were countywide and this survey built on their results, which identified approximately 1,347 resources. The area of Hanover County in which the present survey was undertaken was historically rural with primarily agricultural or timber land uses. The only concentration of population was the village of Beaverdam and several small crossroads communities such as Hewlett and Beaverdam. It was expected that the majority of resources would be domestic and agriculture in character, i.e. farms or houses. It was also expected that outside of the village of Beaverdam, which was previously surveyed, a small number of country stores and churches would be identified. It was not expected to find large farms, antebellum dwellings or complexes, mills, or schools because these resources have all been previously recorded.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The properties surveyed for this report were evaluated to determine the historical and architectural significance. Each property was evaluated against the four criteria established by the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP):

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

In addition, properties must retain integrity of setting, location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Listing on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places puts **NO RESTRICTIONS** on the property owner or an adjacent property owner. Listing on the state and national registers, however, does qualify the property for historic tax credits in the rehabilitation of the property provided certain standards are met.

No properties surveyed for this project were recommended as individually eligible for the NRHP, rather they were recommended for further investigation to determine their history and to evaluate their interior integrity if they are recommended under Criterion C for their architectural design. In addition, four properties were recommended for further study for inclusion in a Multiple Property Documentation (MPD). An MPD documents groups of thematically-related properties, defines and describes one or more historic contexts, describes associated property type related to the historic context(s), and establishes significance and integrity requirements for nominating properties to the National Register.

ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATIONS

A multiple property document (MPD) should be investigated further for Hanover County's rural stores, which are a fast-disappearing resource. There are small stores scattered throughout the county. The following stores in this project area should be evaluated for inclusion in a thematic study (MPD) for rural stores:

042-5329	Johnson's Store and House
042-5333	Stanley's Garage
042-5384	Hewlett Store/Filing Station
042-5385	Hewlett Store

The following were recommended for additional study to determine if they are potentially individually eligible for the NRHP:

042-5325	Farm, Teman Road
042-5326	Farm and Cemetery, Teman Road
042-5347	Axselle Farm
042-5353	Farm, Rocky Ford Road
042-5362	Flippo Farm
042-5370	Farm, Tyler Station Road
042-5374	Zion Christian (Disciples of Christ) Church
042-5376	Hall Farm and Cemetery
042-5378	House, Tyler Station Road
042-5387	Stanley House

The Phase I and II historic resources surveys that were undertaken in the early 1990s recommended that Beaverdam village be investigated as a potential National Register historic district. This project concurs in that recommendation. The village contains a significant collection of early twentieth century buildings that form a cohesive district.

ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The *Survey of Historic Resources, Hanover County, Virginia, Phase I and II* report in 1992 made a number of preservation and management recommendations. Please refer to that document for a complete list. Some of their recommendations have been largely accomplished such as the recommendation to fully survey and document Civil War-related site, battlefields, burial ground, travel, route, encampments, etc. Hanover County has also continued to undertake architectural survey. This current survey in the northwestern part of the county helps to fulfill the recommendation to document postbellum agriculture and related buildings and land.

Historic Districts in Hanover and Tax Credits

An important preservation and development resource that has been underutilized in Hanover County is the historic tax credit program that can be used to rehabilitate historic buildings. This historic tax credit provides a 25% state credit based on eligible expenses for both owner-occupied homes and commercial buildings and a 20% federal credit for commercial buildings provided the rehabilitation meets certain standards. To be eligible, a property must be individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), or for the state credit only, determined individually eligible for the NRHP, or be a contributing resource in a historic district listed on the NRHP. Most buildings in a village or hamlet setting are not going to be individually eligible but taken together may be eligible as a historic district. After the Montpelier Historic District was listed on the NRHP, three buildings in the district were rehabilitated using historic tax credits.

Listed below are web sites for more information on historic tax credits:

State Credits: http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/tax_credits/tax_credit.htm

Federal Credits: <http://www.nps.gov/tps/#next>

One of the recommendations of the earlier report was further study of the county's villages and hamlets and the National Register recommendations from those reports included historic districts for Beaverdam and Doswell, among others. This study also recommends the potential for a historic district in Beaverdam (Doswell was outside the study area). If a historic district is created, the contributing buildings in that district would be eligible for historic tax credits. Fauquier County, for example, has recently funded the preparation of National Register nominations over several years for twenty-two historic districts in the county to provide an incentive for rehabilitating historic buildings by making them eligible for historic tax credits.

Before creating historic districts, the Planning Department would need to undertake educational outreach to explain what being listed on the National Register does and does not do. There is an urban legend that being listed on the National Register restricts what a property owner can do to their property. Listing places no restrictions on a property owner. Conversely, being listed does not offer protection for the resource. It does make the property eligible for historic tax credits.

Listed below are web sites for information on being listed on the National Register:

<http://www.nps.gov/nr/about.htm>

<http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/registers/register.htm>

Additional Survey

Hanover's plan for a comprehensive architectural survey should continue including using the systematic approach used in this survey for buildings built prior to 1940. It should be understood that not all pre-1940 buildings will be surveyed but it will provide both the county and the general public with more information about Hanover's built heritage.

Other Recommendations

Hanover should pursue Certified Local Government grants to create and prepare brochures of driving tours of the county such topics as the Civil War, Revolutionary War, Patrick Henry, early churches in the county, villages, or historic roads. Walking tours of the courthouse area, Doswell, and Beaverdam could also be created.

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APPENDIX A

LIST OF SURVEYED PROPERTIES

DHR #	Resource Name and/or Address	Date	USGS Quad
042-5316	Farm, Green Bay Rd (Rt 658)	1940	Lake Anna East
042-5317	House, Green Bay Rd (Rt 658)	1920	Beaverdam
042-5318	House, Green Bay Rd (Rt 658)	1930	Beaverdam
042-5319	House, Green Bay Rd (Rt 658)	1940	Beaverdam
042-5320	Farm, Green Bay Rd (Rt 658)	1900	Beaverdam
042-5321	House, Green Bay Rd (Rt 658)	1930	Beaverdam
042-5322	House, Beaver Dam Rd (Rt 715)	1940	Beaverdam
042-5323	House, Beaver Dam Rd (Rt 715)	1920	Beaverdam
042-5324	House, Beaver Dam Rd (Rt 715)	1940	Beaverdam
042-5325	Farm, Teman Rd (Rt 738)	1920	Beaverdam
042-5326	Farm and Cemetery, Teman Rd (Rt 738)	1910	Hewlett
042-5327	House, Teman Rd (Rt 738)	1930	Beaverdam
042-5328	House, Teman Rd (Rt 738)	1930	Beaverdam
042-5329	Johnson House & Store,	1900	Beaverdam
042-5330	House, Beaverdam School Rd (Rt 739)	1930	Beaverdam
042-5331	Price Farm	1930	Beaverdam
042-5332	Stanley House,	1930	Beaverdam
042-5333	Stanley's Garage,	1940	Beaverdam
042-5334	House, Railway Ln	1930	Beaverdam
042-5335	Farm, Tyler Station Rd (Rt 658)	1910	Beaverdam
042-5336	House, Beaver Dam Rd (Rt 715)	1930	Beaverdam
042-5337	Johnson Farm,	1915	Beaverdam
042-5338	Farm, Tyler Station Rd (Rt 658)	1930	Beaverdam
042-5339	House, Teman Rd (Rt 738)	1940	Beaverdam
042-5340	Tate Farm, Teman Rd (Rt 738)	1900	Beaverdam
042-5341	Hall Farm, Old Stage Coach Dr	1920	Beaverdam
042-5342	House & Cemetery, Green Acres Rd	1930	Hewlett
042-5343	House, Verdon Rd (Rt 684)	1890	Hewlett
042-5344	Nuckols Farm & Cemetery,	1900	Beaverdam
042-5345	House, Woodsons Mill Rd (Rt 680)	1930	Beaverdam
042-5346	House, Belsches Rd (Rt 618)	1930	Beaverdam
042-5347	Axselle Farm,	1930	Beaverdam
042-5348	Farm & Cemetery, Old Ridge Rd (Rt 631)	post 1865	Beaverdam
042-5349	House, Old Ridge Rd (Rt 631)	1900	Beaverdam
042-5350	Harris Farm, Lucy Ln	1900	Beaverdam
042-5351	Harris-Amb's Farm & Cemetery,	post 1920	Beaverdam
042-5352	Farm, Pinecote/Lowmoor Lane	1920	Beaverdam

042-5353	Farm, Rocky Ford Road (Rt 733)	1910	Beaverdam
042-5354	House, North Telegraph Road	1900	Beaverdam
042-5355	Farm, 16579 Old Ridge Road (Rt 631)	1940	Montpelier
042-5356	Wickham Farm	1920	Montpelier
042-5357	Wickham House,	1930	Montpelier
042-5358	Stanley House,	1940	Beaverdam
042-5359	House, Generation Dr	1940	Ashland
042-5360	House, Doswell Park Rd	1940	Ashland
042-5361	House, Mount Hope Church Rd (Rt 602)	1900	Ashland
042-5362	Flippo Farm	1940	Ashland
042-5363	Chapel, Kings Dominion Blvd (Rt 30)	1940	Ashland
042-5364	Beck House,	1920	Hanover Academy
042-5365	Luck Farm,	1900	Montpelier
042-5366	Farm, Woodsons Mill Rd (Rt 680)	1930	Beaverdam
042-5367	Hall Farm	1900	Beaverdam
042-5368	Hall House	1910	Beaverdam
042-5369	House, Tyler Station Rd (Rt 658)	1920	Beaverdam
042-5370	Farm, Tyler Station Rd (Rt 658)	pre 1900	Beaverdam
042-5371	House, Union Church Rd (Rt 678)	1910	Beaverdam
042-5372	Union Baptist Church & Cemetery	1944	Beaverdam
042-5373	Abandoned House, Beaver Dam Rd (Rt 715)	1900	Beaverdam
042-5374	Zion Christian Church,	1927	Beaverdam
042-5375	House, Beaverdam School Rd (Rt 739)	1890	Beaverdam
042-5376	Hall Farm & Cemetery	1910	Beaverdam
042-5377	House, Trainham Rd	1910	Beaverdam
042-5378	House, Tyler Station Rd (Rt 658)	1900	Beaverdam
042-5379	House, N Telegraph Rd	1910	Ashland
042-5380	House, Verdon Rd (Rt 684)	1920	Ashland
042-5381	House, Verdon Rd (Rt 684)	1900	Ashland
042-5382	House, Verdon Rd (Rt 684)	1910	Hewlett
042-5383	House, Hewlett Rd (Rt 601)	1900	Hewlett
042-5384	Store, Hewlett Rd (Rt 601)	1930	Hewlett
042-5385	Store, Hewlett Rd (Rt 601)	1900	Hewlett
042-5386	House, Verdon Rd (Rt 684)	1920	Hewlett
042-5387	House, Beaverdam School Rd (Rt 739)	1930	Beaverdam
042-5388	House, Beaver Dam Rd (Rt 715)	1940	Montpelier
042-5389	House, Beaver Dam Rd (Rt 715)	1900	Montpelier
042-5390	Helltown Grocery Store	1930	Montpelier
042-5391	House, Woodman Hall Rd (Rt 674)	1940	Montpelier
042-5392	Thompson Barn, Beaver Dam Rd (Rt 715)	1900	Beaverdam
042-5393	House, Old Ridge Rd (Rt 631)	1900	Beaverdam
042-5394	House, Binns Rd (Rt 725)	1920	Ashland