

LS-024

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY IDENTIFICATION  
AND ASSESSMENT OF  
LOUISA COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Thomas Jefferson Planning District  
Virginia Department of Historic Resources  
May, 1993  
Revised, 1995

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HISTORIC RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION AND SURVEY OF LOUISA COUNTY,  
VIRGINIA

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Project funding provided from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, the County of Louisa, Virginia and the Thomas Jefferson Planning District.

December, 1993

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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In August of 1992, the Thomas Jefferson Planning District entered into joint agreements with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and the counties of Fluvanna and Louisa to survey the historic resources of each county. The grant was requested by each county to assist with their 1992-1993 Comprehensive Plan revisions. The goal of the projects was to prepare an integrated document containing architectural survey and preservation planning elements for each locality. The objectives of the projects were to:

- Identify the historic resources of the county by survey level (potentially significant, locally significant, reconnaissance survey, intensive survey, National Register of Historic Places);
- Prepare maps of these resources;
- Assess a portion of the sites and areas representing the architectural history of the entire county;
- Research the significant historical themes of the county;
- Prepare preservation planning strategies for Fluvanna County and Louisa County to implement the findings of the study.

Methods used in these projects were similar to those used in a related project in Nelson County in 1992-1993, Historic Resources Identification and Assessment of Nelson County, Virginia. Completion of these three projects provides essential information to each county for comprehensive planning purposes, for approximately one half of the computerized data on historic resources needed for TJSPARE, and for county-wide data on historic resources needed by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

## RESULTS

The Louisa County Board of Supervisors funded this project to learn more about the county's historic resources and ultimately to use that knowledge in the Louisa County Comprehensive Plan. To guide the project, the Supervisors appointed a Historic Resources Committee in the fall of 1992. By December, the committee had organized a community meeting at St. James Episcopal Church in Louisa to identify any structures, properties and areas which they thought to be historically significant. At this meeting and in follow-up conversations, Louisa citizens designated and mapped on 1"=24,000" U.S. Geological Survey Quadrangles approximately 200 significant structures.



The criteria used to assess significance were:

- structures fifty years old or older;
- structures representing typical architecture found in the county;
- structures with architectural characteristics not commonly found;
- structures representing the historic context themes chosen for the project;
- structures threatened due to neglect or potential demolition;
- structures associated with a well known person or family.

From these properties, 200 were surveyed to a reconnaissance level (exterior architecture only) and ten were surveyed to an intensive level (exterior and interior architecture). Each record contains photos, negatives, site plans and architectural descriptions of each of the properties visited. Three historical themes of the county--settlement patterns, domestic, and agriculture--were prepared, which describe the history of the county..

U.S. Geological Survey maps, on which all of the known historic resources of Louisa County have been recorded, are available at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources in Richmond.

829 historic structures were identified during the project. The historic name, Virginia Department of Historic Resources file number, level of survey (Reconnaissance, Potentially Significant, National Register, Locally Significant, and Intensive), USGS quadrangle name, and whether or not the site was computerized, was entered into a dBase II database platform, creating 829 computerized records. These records, alphabetized by historic name, comprise all of the known and potential historic structures to date in Louisa County and are found beginning on page seven of the document. This data is the only source of 100% of the records of known historic resources in the county.

771 of the 829 records' sites were computerized (digitized) into digital map files in a DLG III optional format by the Information Support Systems Laboratory (ISSL) at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. Each site was tagged with a unique identifier, provided either by VDHR or by the surveyor, along with the level to which the property was surveyed. The 58 records whose sites were not digitized are properties identified as potentially significant. In addition, the 771 computerized sites in the county were plotted on a large scale map with the level of survey, and is provided with this document.

The following properties were recommended as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places:

Cuckoo  
Fredericks Hall

Recommended for further studies are the properties:

Bear Castle  
Braehead  
Folly Hill  
Oaksby  
Woodbourne

The scope and budget of this project resulted in limited numbers of properties investigated at the intensive level. It is likely that future survey work would result in identification of additional eligible properties.

The following items are the most important preservation strategies being recommended for inclusion in the 1993 revision to the Louisa County Comprehensive Plan. During the review of these strategies, the Louisa County Historical Society recommended that the county work with the Society to form a Historic Preservation Advisory Committee (HPAC), which would offer guidance to the Board of Supervisors on historic preservation issues.

- 1.1 The county and the HPAC should re-examine areas already identified on the maps supplied with this report for additional potentially significant historic resources.
- 1.2 The HPAC should identify potentially significant structures that may exist in areas of the county not previously examined.
- 2a.1 The HPAC should work with local volunteers and/or consultants to assess newly identified historic resources.

- 2a.2 The county should retain a consultant to complete Education, Commerce/Trade, Religion, and Government VDHR Historic Contexts.
- 2a.3 County staff should enter new survey data into the IPS database.
- 2a.4 The county should retain a consultant to evaluate new properties recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register.
- 2b.1 The county should retain a consultant to undertake intensive level survey of potentially significant properties surveyed at a reconnaissance level.
- 3.1 The county should form partnerships with other localities in the region to assess regional archaeological resources.
- 4.1 The county should adopt a new preservation policy.
- 8.1 The county should request that VDHR make a presentation to the Historical Society and/or the HPAC about the federal rehabilitation tax credit.
- 9.1 The county should appoint a committee to examine the feasibility of a real estate partial exemption ordinance.
- 10.1 The HPAC should prepare a list of properties that are threatened and possibly eligible for purchase by the Virginia Historic Preservation Foundation.
- 11.1 The HPAC and other local groups should develop educational materials for the sensitive rehabilitation of historic resources.
- 12.1 The HPAC should contact the Virginia Main Street Program for information.
- 13.1 Louisa County and local organizations should craft a program to integrate preservation and economic development.
- 13.2 The county and/or local organizations should apply for funding from the Center on Rural Development (CORD).
- 14.1 The HPAC should meet with representatives from the Jefferson National Bank to explore the possibility of setting up a low interest historic preservation loan pool.
- 15.1 The county should delineate historically sensitive boundaries around the Town of Louisa, Town of Mineral, Apple Grove, Yanceyville, Fredericks Hall, and Bumpass as part of a Conservation Zone.

- 15.2 The county should delineate areas surrounding these villages that are needed for agricultural and environmental resources as part of a Conservation Zone.
- 16.1 The county should work with the HPAC to form a committee to consider needed design guidelines for new development within the Conservation Zone.
- 18.1 The HPAC should meet with other groups in the region interested in tourism to study ways to integrate historic resources into an economic development strategy.
- 19.1 Non-profit groups in Louisa County should begin to work with each other and Louisa County to provide local historical education information.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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The project team is grateful for the devotion of the members of the Louisa County Historic Resources Committee who provided essential guidance on this project;

Claudia Chisholm  
Lynn Guilford  
Kenneth Hart  
Alice Martin  
Claudia Shiflett

Much appreciation is also extended to Pattie P. Cooke, curator of the Louisa County Historical Society Museum, who assisted with the identification of sites and provided historical information on the entire county, and particularly in the Town of Louisa;

to Bob Carter, the late Jeff O'Dell, and Julie Vosmik with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, who provided support for this project from beginning to end;

and to William H. Kiblinger, who provided historical information on the Town of Mineral, to Ed Crebbs, who provided detailed local information on historic sites in the Green Springs Magisterial District, to Jabez Quintus Massie, local historian, who provided information on archaeological sites in the county; and to Jim Zinck, Project Manager for the Green Springs National Historic District, who identified many sites in the Green Springs National Historic District.

Thanks also to the Rector of St. James Episcopal Church, Reverend John O. von Hemert, for the use of the church hall for the public meeting on historic resources.

The project could not have been undertaken without the Assistance of Louisa County staff, particularly William C. Porter Jr., County Administrator, and Debbie Edmondson, Manager of Administrative Services, and Christopher Mothersead, Director of Planning.

And most importantly, to the residents of Louisa County who participated in the mapping session, and to the property owners of historic structures in Louisa County who cooperated with the survey portion of the project, we are deeply indebted, for without your support, the project would have been impossible.

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## INTRODUCTION

### PRESERVATION IN LOUISA COUNTY

This project is Louisa County's first comprehensive identification and assessment of its historic resources. The intent of the project has been to answer the questions, "What and where are the significant historic resources of the county?". Although those questions have been answered for Green Springs, they have remained largely unanswered for the rest of the county.

The project provides the county with essential data needed to protect its historic resources. However, there is probably an equal or greater quantity of resources waiting to be surveyed in future studies.

Louisa County has a rich architectural heritage. Outstanding structures exist throughout the entire county. Future preservation efforts of any kind, while continuing to acknowledge the geographic diversity of resources, should also include areas of the county that have previously been researched, as well as, areas beginning to be recognized through this project.

Implementation of the recommendations contained in the Action Agenda provided in this document should be considered if the county wishes to preserve its historic resources for future generations of Louisa County residents. Perhaps for Louisa, the path to preservation, as shown by the breadth of strategies contained in the Preservation Plan, is paved with a mix of strategies. Some areas of the county may need little protection, while in others, a local historic district ordinance or preservation easement may be needed.

Growth has come to Louisa, and with it has come commensurate threats to natural and cultural resources. But with bold leadership from county residents, the wisdom inherent in the built environment of the past can be conserved for the enlightenment of those who will come tomorrow.

### REGIONAL HISTORIC RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT IN THE THOMAS JEFFERSON PLANNING DISTRICT

The project described in this document is a portion of the Thomas Jefferson Study to Preserve and Assess the Regional Environment (TJSPARE). TJSPARE is a nationally significant initiative designed to determine the capacity of the regional environment to support planned economic growth in Albemarle County, Fluvanna County, Greene County, Louisa County, Nelson County and the City of Charlottesville. Cultural resources are a vital part of our regional environment and through the type of work undertaken in this study, it will be possible to determine the impact of future growth scenarios on the significant architectural and archaeological resources of the region.

### FLUVANNA COUNTY AND LOUISA COUNTY PROJECTS

In August of 1992 the Thomas Jefferson Planning District entered into joint agreements with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and the counties of Fluvanna and Louisa to survey the historic resources of each county. The grant was requested by each county to assist with their 1992-1993 Comprehensive Plan revisions. The goal of the projects was to prepare an integrated document for each locality containing architectural surveys and preservation planning elements. The objectives of the



projects were to:

- Identify the historic resources of the county by survey level (potentially significant, locally significant, reconnaissance survey, intensive survey, National Register of Historic Places);
- Prepare maps of these resources;
- Assess a portion of the sites and areas representing the architectural history of the entire county;
- Research the significant historical themes of the county;
- Prepare preservation planning strategies for Fluvanna County and Louisa County to implement the findings of the study.

Methods used in these projects were similar to those used in a related project in Nelson County in 1992-1993, Historic Resources Identification and Assessment of Nelson County, Virginia. Completion of these three projects provides essential information for each county for comprehensive planning purposes; for approximately one-half of the computerized data on historic resources needed for TJSPARE; and for county-wide data on historic resources needed by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

### **LOUISA COUNTY PROJECT**

This project is the first comprehensive historic resources survey undertaken in Louisa County. It is noteworthy that the completion of the project coincides with other recent initiatives which may affect historic resources in the county. In the last year, historic resources in Louisa County have gained added attention with the 250th Anniversary Celebration of the county, 1742-1992. In addition, the county has invested a great deal of time and effort to revise its Comprehensive Plan. This project acknowledges county citizens' interest in the Plan through a project design intended to provide information particularly useful for comprehensive planning. This includes an inventory of resources known to exist by residents of the county as well as an assessment of the resources considered to represent the most significant historical themes.

## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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### **LOUISA COUNTY HISTORIC RESOURCES COMMITTEE**

In the fall of 1992 the Louisa County Board of Supervisors asked Mrs. Claudia Chisholm to appoint citizens from each magisterial district of the county to serve on a Louisa Historic Resources Committee to assist with the Louisa County historic resources project. Claudia Chisholm, Lynn Guilford, Kenneth Hart, Alice Martin and Claudia Shiflett agreed to serve on the committee, with assistance from the staff of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, and the Thomas Jefferson Planning District. Land and Community Associates also provided valuable project consultation.

### **IDENTIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXTS**

A historic context is background information that complements the architectural history of the county as revealed by reconnaissance and intensive level surveys. The State of Virginia has identified the following 18 types of contexts or themes which represent the range of activities that humans have undertaken in the Commonwealth since prehistoric times:

Domestic  
Agriculture/Subsistence  
Government/Law/Political  
Health Care  
Education  
Military/Defense  
Religion  
Social  
Recreation and the Arts  
Transportation  
Commerce /Trade  
Industry/Processing/Extraction  
Landscape  
Funerary  
Ethnicity/Immigration  
Settlement Patterns  
Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning  
Technology/Engineering

Due to limited resources, only three out of the 18 possible themes were developed for this project. The themes; settlement patterns, domestic, and subsistence/agriculture, were decided upon by the Louisa County Historic Resources Committee because they represent the most significant activities that occurred in Louisa County. To the extent possible, structures chosen for reconnaissance and intensive level surveys represent these three themes or a combination thereof.

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources provides the following definitions for the themes used in this project:

**Domestic Theme:** This theme relates broadly to the human need for shelter, a home place, and community dwellings. Domestic property types include single dwellings such as a rowhouse, mansion, residence, rockshelter, farmstead and cave; multiple dwellings, secondary domestic structures such as a dairy, smokehouse, storage pit, storage shed, kitchen, garage or other dependencies; hotels such as an inn, hotel motel, way station; institutional housing such as military quarters, staff housing, poor houses or orphanages; camps such as hunting campsites, fishing camps, forestry camps, seasonal residences and temporary habitation sites; and village sites.

Subsistence/Agriculture Theme: This theme most broadly seeks explanations of the different strategies that cultures develop to procure, process and store food. Beyond the basic studies of site function based on the analysis of a site location, the tool types from the site, and the food remains recovered, this theme also explores the reconstruction of past habitats, study of the energy required to procure and process food, functional analysis of tools to determine what resources were being procured and processed and the evolution of subsistence strategies over time and within and between neighboring regions. Agriculture specifically refers to the process and technology of cultivating soil, producing crops, and raising livestock and plants. Property types related to the subsistence/agriculture theme include resources related to food production such as small family farmsteads, or large plantations with representative or important collections of farm and outbuildings or other agricultural complexes such as agribusinesses; sites or properties associated with processing such as a meat or fruit packing plant, cannery, smokehouse, brewery, cellar, storage site, tobacco warehouse; agricultural fields such as pasture, vineyard, orchard, wheat field, crop marks, stone and kill site, stockyard, barn, chicken coop, hunting corral, hunting run, apiary; fishing facility or site such as a fish greenhouse, plant observatory, garden; agricultural outbuildings such as barns, chicken houses, corncrib, smokehouse, and tool shed; and irrigation facilities such as irrigation systems, canals, stone alignments, headgates, check dams.

Settlement Patterns Theme: Studies related to this theme involve the analysis of different strategies available for the utilization of an area in response to subsistence, demographic, socio-political, and religious aspects of a cultural system. Evaluations can take place on two different levels: (1) utilization of space within a settlement and (2) local/regional distribution of settlements as a result of environmental adaptations. This theme is also concerned with the investigation of unknown or little known regions; as well as the establishment and earliest development of new settlements or communities. While these studies primarily explore the subsistence-induced aspects of settlement patterns, studies of house types, village and town plans, and regional distributions are also combined with an analysis of the social, political, and economic aspects of settlement. Property types reflect the entire range of buildings, structures, districts, objects, sites, and landscapes.

## **IDENTIFICATION OF PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES**

The project staff traveled to Richmond to search the archives of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources for properties that had already been surveyed. Eleven Louisa sites and areas were already listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, 237 Louisa properties had been previously surveyed by the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission (now the Department of Historic Resources). The level of survey completed, while technically neither reconnaissance nor intensive, was quite detailed in some cases. The locations of these properties along with their DHR file numbers were marked on U.S. Geological Survey 1"=24,000" scale maps.

## **IDENTIFICATION OF ADDITIONAL (NOT PREVIOUSLY MAPPED) PROPERTIES**

In January of 1993, Louisa County residents met at St. James Episcopal Church to identify any structures, properties, and areas not previously mapped which they thought to be historically significant. Approximately 300 sites and historically significant areas were identified.

The criteria used to assess significance were:

- structures 50 years old or older;
- structures representing typical architecture found in the county;
- structures with unique architectural features;
- structures representing the historic context themes chosen for the project;
- structures threatened due to neglect or potential demolition;
- structures associated with a well known person or family.

Citizens came by to identify sites on U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 minute quadrangles and provide basic information for each site marked on the maps (Fig. 2).



Figure 2

The survey team checked each site for:

- duplication with other areas marked by citizens;
- duplication with areas already identified at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

#### LOCALLY SIGNIFICANT SITES

Approximately 300 locally significant historic resources were identified by residents who attended the mapping session. From this pool of sites, 100 were chosen to be surveyed at a later date, while 200 were surveyed to a reconnaissance level in this project.

#### RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

For this project, a reconnaissance survey involves the recording of the exterior features of a property. A standardized reconnaissance survey form developed by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources is completed by the surveyor, and then later entered into the National Park Service software database, called Integrated Preservation Software (IPS).

During the spring of 1993, Nadine Golgosky surveyed to a reconnaissance level approximately

200 new sites. Each site was identified with a Virginia Department of Historic Resources file number.

### INTENSIVE SURVEYS

The Louisa County Historic Resources Committee selected ten properties from those identified at St. James Church to be surveyed to an intensive level. The intensive survey records exterior and interior features for properties deemed potentially eligible to be placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

### POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT SITES

While traveling the county, the reconnaissance surveyor identified structures which appeared to be significant yet were not previously mapped. These sites were marked on USGS maps and identified as "potentially significant;" they await further investigation in the future.

### HARDCOPY SURVEY FORMS

Hardcopy reconnaissance and intensive level survey forms were completed along with photographs, negatives, and tax parcel numbers. These forms and photographs were provided to VDHR.

### HARDCOPY MAPS

U.S. Geological Survey maps on which all of the known historic resources of Louisa County have been recorded by Nadine Golgosky, and are available at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources in Richmond. These maps, continuously updated, should include 100% of the known historic sites of Louisa County.

### TABULAR COMPUTERIZED DATA

829 historic structures were identified during the project. The historic name, DHR file number, level of survey, USGS quadrangle name, and whether or not the site was computerized, was entered into a dBase II database platform, creating 829 computerized records. The following records, alphabetized by historic name, comprise all of the known and potential historic structures to date in Louisa County. These records are the only source of 100% of the records of known historic resources in the county.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Survey Level</i>	<i>Quad</i>	
	<i>Computer</i>			
112 West Street	PS-229	Potentially significant	12	Y
114 West Street	PS-228	Potentially significant	12	Y
115 Ellisville Road	PS-217	Potentially significant	12	Y
117 Ellisville Road	PS-216	Potentially significant	12	Y
125 West Street	PS-226	Potentially significant	12	Y
128 West Street	PS-224	Potentially significant	12	Y
129 West Street	PS-227	Potentially significant	12	Y

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133 West Street	54-293	Reconnaissance	12	Y
135 West Street	PS-225	Potentially significant	12	Y
137 West Street	PS-223	Potentially significant	12	Y
139 West Street	PS-222	Potentially significant	12	Y
151 West Street	PS-220	Potentially Significant	12	Y
200 Main Street	PS-230	Potentially significant	12	Y
202 Church Street	PS-218	Potentially significant	12	Y
205 Fredericksburg Avenue	PS-235	Potentially significant	13	Y
206 Ellisville Road	PS-215	Potentially significant	12	Y
207 Fredericksburg Avenue	PS-236	Potentially significant	13	Y
209 Fredericksburg Avenue	PS-237	Potentially significant	13	Y
210 Fredericksburg Avenue	PS-232	Potentially significant	13	Y
214 Fredericksburg Avenue	PS-233	Potentially significant	13	Y
220 Ellisville Road	PS-209	Potentially significant	12	Y
222 Ellisville Road	PS-208	Potentially significant	12	Y
225 Fredericksburg Avenue	PS-234	Potentially significant	13	Y
305 Church Street	PS-231	Potentially significant	13	Y
Anderson House	54-163	DHR File	3	Y
Anderson-Foster House SunnySide (see also 54-181)				
	NR-8	National Register	5	Y
Anderson-Martin House	54-162	DHR File	19	N
Apple Grove School	LS-90	Locally significant	16	Y
Archer House	54-87	DHR File	7	N
Ashleigh	LS-9	Locally significant	2	Y
Ashley L	54-226	DHR File	13	Y
Aspen Dale	54-272	Reconnaissance	5	Y
Aspen Hill	54-88	DHR File	2	Y
Attonce	54-1	DHR File	19	Y
B & R Market	54-365	Reconnaissance	12	Y
Bicker's Place	54-421	Reconnaissance	12	Y
Bickley House	54-443	Reconnaissance	6	Y
Boxley Bowler House	54-329	Reconnaissance	2	Y
Baker House (aka Walnut Hill)	54-124	Reconnaissance	13	Y
Bank of Louisa Building	54-309	Reconnaissance	13	Y
Barthomew Whitlock House	LS-75	Locally significant	13	Y
Barton House	54-89	DHR File	2	Y
Bean Allyn	LS-5	Locally significant	2	Y
Bear Castle	I-5	Intensive	10	Y
Beaver Creek Farm	PS-90	Potentially Significant	6	Y
Beechwood	54-169	DHR File	1	N
Belle Monte	54-90	DHR File	2	Y
Bellefast	54-2	DHR File	5	Y
Bells Crossroads Post Office	54-445	Reconnaissance	6	Y
Ben Ghoil (Ben Goil)	54-3	DHR File	13	Y
Ben Lomond	54-4	DHR File	2	Y
Berea Church	54-5	DHR File	2	Y
Besley House	54-301	Reconnaissance	13	Y
Bethany Church	LS-37	Locally significant	4	Y
Bethpage Church	54-390	Reconnaissance	4	Y
Beyond the Pale	54-317	Reconnaissance	8	Y
Bibb House	54-166	DHR File	4	N

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Bien Venue	LS-69	Locally significant	13	Y
Bill Johnson House Site	LS-22	Locally significant	2	Y
Bill Mead	LS-36	Locally significant	4	Y
Bishop House	54-298	Reconnaissance	0	N
Bloomington	54-168	DHR File	5	Y
Bloomington	54-6	DHR File	16	Y
Boswell Tavern (see also 54-7)	NR-1	National Register	2	Y
Bowles House	PS-252	Potentially significant	13	Y
Boxley Cabin	54-8	DHR File	12	N
Boxley House	54-291	Reconnaissance	12	Y
Boxley House	54-120	DHR File	13	N
Boxley, Joseph House	54-154	DHR File	10	N
Brackets	54-9	DHR File	2	Y
Braehead	54-10	DHR File	19	Y
Brick House AKA Boxwoods	54-11	DHR File	5	Y
Brick Store at Bumpass	54-337	Reconnaissance	1	Y
Brooke's Quater	54-159	DHR File	16	N
Brooks House	LS-59	Locally significant	5	Y
Buckner Store/School	LS-50	Locally significant	4	Y
Burnley	54-91	DHR File	2	Y
Burnley-Duke House	54-335	Reconnaissance	1	Y
Butler House	54-463	Reconnaissance	12	Y
Byrd Mill	54-13	DHR File	6	Y
C.L. Bumpass Residence AKA Thr	54-12	DHR File	1	Y
Campbell House	54-451	Reconnaissance	12	Y
Care House	54-306	Reconnaissance	13	Y
Carpenter Place	LS-63	Locally significant	5	Y
Carr House	LS-116	Locally Significant	13	Y
Carter/Cook House	54-283	Reconnaissance	12	Y
Catalpa Hall	54-157	DHR File	16	N
Cedar Hill	54-393	Reconnaissance	4	Y
Cemetery (Afro-American)	LS-66	Locally significant	12	Y
Cemetery	LS-30	Locally significant	4	Y
Cemetery at Locust Grove	LS-42	Locally significant	4	Y
Ceresco	54-432	Reconnaissance	16	Y
Chaplin/Goodling House	54-300	Reconnaissance	13	Y
Chastain House	54-442	Reconnaissance	6	Y
Chessie	54-369	Reconnaissance	16	Y
Clark/Allen Home Sites	LS-18	Locally significant	2	Y
Clenden Place	54-171	DHR File	4	Y
Clifton	54-140	Reconnaissance	13	Y
Coleman Hotel	54-303 *	Reconnaissance	13	Y
Common House Rt. 613	54-367	Reconnaissance	12	Y
Company House	54-14	DHR File	12	N
Cool Springs	54-459	Reconnaissance	13	Y
Corduroy	54-15	DHR File	2	Y
Country Poor House	54-143	DHR File	13	Y
Cox Mill Road	LS-83	Locally significant	15	Y
Crawford House	54-420	Reconnaissance	12	Y
Crebbs	54-325	Reconnaissance	2	Y
Creek billy's House	54-92	DHR File	0	N

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Cricket Hill	LS-3	Locally significant	2	Y
Cricket Thrift Shop	54-349	Reconnaissance	13	Y
Cuckoo House	54-225	DHR File	16	Y
Cutalong Church	54-363	Reconnaissance	12	Y
Dabney House	54-176	DHR File	5	N
Dabneys School	LS-57	Locally significant	5	Y
Daniel House (Old Massie Place)	54-17	DHR File	13	Y
Danne House	54-419	Reconnaissance	12	Y
Dept of Corrections (Greenspring)	54-184	DHR File	13	Y
Dickerson's Store	LS-74	Locally significant	13	Y
Dr. J. Judd House	54-302	Reconnaissance	13	Y
Drumrights House	54-294	Reconnaissance	12	Y
Duke House	54-172	DHR File	4	N
Duke House	54-427	Reconnaissance	16	Y
Duncan House	54-271	Reconnaissance	5	Y
Dunkum Farm	54-439	Reconnaissance	12	Y
Dunkum Mill	54-441	Reconnaissance	12	Y
Dunkum Store	54-440	Reconnaissance	12	Y
Dunlora	54-299	Reconnaissance	13	Y
Dunlora	54-18	DHR File	19	Y
Dunreath	54-409	Reconnaissance	6	Y
Dymtryszyn House	54-426	Reconnaissance	16	Y
East View (Eastern View)	54-93	DHR File	18	Y
Eastham House	LS-1	Locally significant	1	Y
Edgelawn	54-19	DHR File	16	Y
Edgewood Church	PS-102	Potentially Significant	10	Y
Edwards House	LS-33	Locally significant	4	Y
Elam Home Place	54-417	Reconnaissance	12	Y
Elk Creek	54-126	DHR File	10	Y
Elk Creek Baptist Church	54-20	DHR File	10	Y
Elk Creek School (relocated)	54-397	Reconnaissance	4	Y
Ellerslie	54-21	DHR File	10	Y
Ellis Mill Ruins	54-86	DHR File	13	N
Elmwood (Turner)	54-22	DHR File	13	Y
Enon Church	LS-73	Locally significant	13	Y
Everett Bumpass House	54-322	Reconnaissance	0	N
Fair Oaks	54-94	DHR File	2	Y
Farrar Banks	54-401	Reconnaissance	5	Y
Farrar House (Moore Place or F)	54-23	DHR File	5	Y
Flannagan House	54-285	Reconnaissance	12	Y
Fleshman's	54-458	Reconnaissance	13	Y
Forest Hill Church	54-422	Reconnaissance	12	Y
Fork Church	LS-52	Locally significant	5	Y
Fork Creek	54-24	DHR File	16	Y
Foster's Creek Church	LS-96	Locally significant	18	Y
Foxlands	54-354	Reconnaissance	4	Y
Frame Store at Bumpass	54-338	Reconnaissance	1	Y
Fredericks Hall (Frederick Hal	54-25	DHR File	4	Y
Fredericks Hall Post Office	54-387	Reconnaissance	4	Y
Friendly Oaks	PS-221	Potentially significant	12	Y
Gibson House	54-416 *	Reconnaissance	12	Y



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Gold Mine Archaeological Site	LS-81	Locally significant	13	Y
Gable Manor	54-85	DHR File	12	N
Galway/Elms	54-26	DHR File	2	Y
Gammon House	54-404	Reconnaissance	5	Y
Garage in Holly Grove	54-429	Reconnaissance	16	Y
Garnett Law Office	54-287	Reconnaissance	12	Y
Gaskill House	54-324	Reconnaissance	0	N
Gibson House	54-446	Reconnaissance	12	Y
Gilboa Christian Church	54-27	DHR File	16	Y
Glascow House	54-277	Reconnaissance	12	Y
Glen Bean	LS-87	Locally significant	16	Y
Glen Burnie (Glen Bernie)	54-28	DHR File	2	Y
Goldmine Church	54-29	DHR File	13	Y
Gooch House (Shumake Place)	54-30	DHR File	12	Y
Goodwin House	54-156	DHR File	16	N
Goodwin House AKA Temperance G	54-117	DHR File	13	Y
Goodwin/May House	54-278	Reconnaissance	12	Y
Gordan - Dent House	LS-39	Locally significant	4	Y
Gordon House	LS-38	Locally significant	4	Y
Gordon-Waldrop House	54-31	DHR File	2	Y
Granite Hill	LS-68	Locally significant	13	Y
Grassberger's House	54-334	Reconnaissance	1	Y
Grassdale (see also 54-32)	NR-7	National Register	2	Y
Gray Gables	54-33	DHR File	12	Y
Green House	54-412	Reconnaissance	10	Y
Green Spring Site	54-83	DHR File	7	N
Green Springs (see also 54-57)	NR-5	National Register	2	Y
Green Springs Historical District (see also 54-111)	NR-2	National Register	2	Y
Grimstead	LS-99	Locally significant	6	Y
Gunnell	LS-51	Locally significant	4	Y
Gunter House	54-125	DHR File	13	N
Hadder House	54-279	Reconnaissance	0	N
Hall's Tavern (Hackney's Old S	54-34	DHR File	18	Y
Happy Valley	54-35	DHR File	12	Y
Hard Bargain	54-84	DHR File	2	Y
Harris House	54-144 *	DHR File	10	Y
Harris/Phillips Cemetery	LS-41	Locally significant	4	Y
Harrison House	54-374	Reconnaissance	13	Y
Hawkwood (see also 54-36)	NR-6	National Register	2	Y
Hazelwood Potato House & Slave Cabin	LS-11	Locally significant	2	Y
Healing Springs	LS-56	Locally significant	5	Y
Hensons	54-462	Reconnaissance	12	Y
Hermitage The	54-37	DHR File	4	Y
Herndon House	PS-120	Potentially Significant	12	Y
Hickory Creek Bridge Rt. 692	54-224	DHR File	12	Y
Hickory Forest	54-38	DHR File	16	Y
Hidden Hill	LS-64	Locally significant	8	Y
Highover	54-135	DHR File	12	N
Hill & Dale	54-416 *	Reconnaissance	12	Y

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Hill Farm	54-158	DHR File	4	N
Hill House	54-95	DHR File	7	Y
Hill's Ordinary	54-377	Reconnaissance	19	Y
Holly Grove House	PS-69	Potentially Significant	5	Y
Home Farm	54-370	Reconnaissance	16	Y
Homestead Trail	54-268	DHR File	0	N
Honey House	54-153	DHR File	16	N
Hood House	54-386	Reconnaissance	4	Y
Hope's Tavern	54-39	DHR File	4	Y
Hopewell	54-40	DHR File	7	Y
Horseshoe	54-115	DHR File	6	Y
Houchens House AKA Hiter House	54-137	DHR File	13	Y
House	LS-16	Locally significant	2	Y
House	54-97	DHR File	7	N
House	54-96	DHR File	21	N
House (Rt. 605-33)	54-152	DHR File	16	N
House (Rt. 613)	54-139	DHR File	13	N
House (Rt. 628)	54-138	DHR File	13	Y
House (Rt. 652)	54-146	DHR File	10	Y
House (Rt. 700)	54-151	DHR File	10	Y
House (Rt. 739)	54-182	DHR File	13	Y
House (Rt. 751)	54-131	DHR File	13	N
House (Rt. 761)	54-142	DHR File	13	Y
House (Rtes. 652/685)	54-155	DHR File	10	N
House (White Home)	54-41	DHR File	6	Y
House (rt. 522)	54-173	DHR File	19	N
House 3 Mile Corner	PS-43	Potentially Significant	4	Y
House Cutler Avenue	54-448	Reconnaissance	12	Y
House Rt. 522	PS-182	Potentially Significant	19	Y
House Rt 601	PS-5	Potentially Significant	1	Y
House Rt 601	PS-4	Potentially Significant	1	Y
House Rt. 15	54-383	Reconnaissance	2	Y
House Rt. 208	PS-115	Potentially Significant	12	Y
House Rt. 208	PS-205	Potentially significant	6	Y
House Rt. 22	54-467	Reconnaissance	12	Y
House Rt. 250	54-312	Reconnaissance	18	Y
House Rt. 250	PS-201	Potentially Significant	18	Y
House Rt. 250	PS-200	Potentially Significant	18	Y
House Rt. 250	PS-199	Potentially Significant	18	Y
House Rt. 250	PS-198 *	Potentially Significant	18	Y
House Rt. 258	PS-91	Potentially Significant	6	Y
House Rt. 258	PS-92	Potentially Significant	6	Y
House Rt. 258	PS-93	Potentially Significant	6	Y
House Rt. 33	LS-7	Locally significant	2	Y
House Rt. 33	PS-119	Potentially Significant	12	Y
House Rt. 33	PS-177	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House Rt. 33	PS-179	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House Rt. 33	PS-34	Potentially Significant	4	Y
House Rt. 33	PS-41	Potentially Significant	4	Y
House Rt. 33	PS-198 *	Potentially Significant	18	Y
House Rt. 33	PS-33	Potentially Significant	4	Y

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House Rt. 33	PS-44	Potentially Significant	4	Y
House Rt. 33	PS-36	Potentially Significant	4	Y
House Rt. 33	PS-175	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House Rt. 33	PS-42	Potentially Significant	4	Y
House Rt. 33	PS-176	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House Rt. 33	PS-32	Potentially Significant	4	Y
House Rt. 33	PS-118	Potentially Significant	12	Y
House Rt. 522	54-379	Reconnaissance	19	Y
House Rt. 522	PS-159	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House Rt. 522	PS-158	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House Rt. 522	PS-141	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House Rt. 522	PS-165	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House Rt. 522	PS-134	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House Rt. 522	PS-72	Potentially Significant	5	Y
House Rt. 522	PS-152	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House Rt. 522	PS-150	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House Rt. 522	PS-183	Potentially Significant	19	Y
House Rt. 522	PS-147	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House Rt. 522	PS-144	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House Rt. 522	PS-145	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House Rt. 522	PS-123	Potentially Significant	13	Y
House Rt. 522	PS-143	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House Rt. 522	PS-185	Potentially Significant	19	Y
House Rt. 522	PS-73	Potentially Significant	5	Y
House Rt. 522	PS-186	Potentially Significant	19	Y
House Rt. 522	PS-153	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House Rt. 522	PS-142	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House Rt. 522	PS-125	Potentially Significant	13	Y
House Rt. 522	PS-189	Potentially Significant	19	Y
House Rt. 522	PS-124	Potentially Significant	13	Y
House Rt. 522	PS-149	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House Rt. 522	PS-151	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House Rt. 522	PS-191	Potentially Significant	19	Y
House Rt. 522	PS-148	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House Rt. 522	PS-188	Potentially Significant	19	Y
House Rt. 601	PS-10	Potentially Significant	1	Y
House Rt. 601	PS-89	Potentially Significant	5	Y
House Rt. 601	PS-3 *	Potentially Significant	1	Y
House Rt. 601	PS-9	Potentially Significant	1	Y
House Rt. 601	PS-8	Potentially Significant	1	Y
House Rt. 601	PS-83	Potentially Significant	5	Y
House Rt. 601	PS-25	Potentially Significant	4	Y
House Rt. 601	PS-88	Potentially Significant	5	Y
House Rt. 601	PS-184	Potentially Significant	19	Y
House Rt. 601	PS-82 *	Potentially Significant	5	Y
House Rt. 601	PS-2	Potentially Significant	1	Y
House Rt. 602	54-380 *	Potentially Significant	5	Y
House Rt. 604	PS-94	Potentially Significant	6	Y
House Rt. 605	PS-146	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House Rt. 605	PS-156	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House Rt. 605	PS-155	Potentially Significant	16	Y

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House Rt. 605	PS-168	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House Rt. 605	PS-154	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House Rt. 605	PS-169	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House Rt. 605	PS-170	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House Rt. 607	PS-197	Potentially Significant	18	Y
House Rt. 609	PS-46	Potentially Significant	4	Y
House Rt. 609	PS-45	Potentially Significant	4	Y
House Rt. 609	PS-40	Potentially Significant	4	Y
House Rt. 609/655	PS-24	Potentially Significant	4	Y
House Rt. 610	PS-60	Potentially Significant	5	Y
House Rt. 610	PS-58	Potentially Significant	5	Y
House Rt. 610	PS-62	Potentially Significant	5	Y
House Rt. 610	PS-59	Potentially Significant	5	Y
House Rt. 610	PS-63	Potentially Significant	5	Y
House Rt. 610	PS-61	Potentially Significant	5	Y
House Rt. 612	PS-53	Potentially Significant	4	Y
House Rt. 613	54-360	Reconnaissance	12	Y
House Rt. 613	PS-108	Potentially Significant	12	Y
House Rt. 613	PS-109	Potentially Significant	12	Y
House Rt. 613	PS-110	Potentially Significant	12	Y
House Rt. 613	PS-127	Potentially Significant	13	Y
House Rt. 613	PS-113	Potentially Significant	12	Y
House Rt. 613	PS-121	Potentially Significant	12	Y
House Rt. 613	PS-111	Potentially Significant	12	Y
House Rt. 613	PS-128	Potentially Significant	13	Y
House Rt. 613 at Oakland	54-366	Reconnaissance	12	Y
House Rt. 614	PS-50	Potentially Significant	4	Y
House Rt. 615	PS-19	Potentially Significant	2	Y
House Rt. 615	PS-17	Potentially Significant	2	Y
House Rt. 615	PS-16	Potentially Significant	2	Y
House Rt. 617	LS-13	Locally significant	2	Y
House Rt. 618	PS-11	Potentially Significant	1	Y
House Rt. 618	PS-22	Potentially Significant	4	Y
House Rt. 618	PS-49	Potentially Significant	4	Y
House Rt. 618	PS-97	Potentially Significant	# 6	Y
House Rt. 618	PS-97	Potentially Significant	# 10	Y
House Rt. 618	PS-21	Potentially Significant	4	Y
House Rt. 618	PS-47	Potentially Significant	4	Y
House Rt. 618	PS-48	Potentially Significant	4	Y
House Rt. 618	PS-14	Potentially Significant	1	Y
House Rt. 618	PS-96	Potentially Significant	# 6	Y
House Rt. 618	PS-23	Potentially Significant	4	Y
House Rt. 618	PS-96	Potentially Significant	# 10	Y
House Rt. 619	PS-187	Potentially Significant	# 19	Y
House Rt. 619	PS-187	Potentially Significant	# 16	Y
House Rt. 620	PS-103	Potentially Significant	12	Y
House Rt. 621	PS-133	Potentially Significant	13	Y
House Rt. 625	54-350	Reconnaissance	13	Y
House Rt. 625	PS-129	Potentially Significant	13	Y
House Rt. 626	PS-194	Potentially significant	18	Y
House Rt. 626	PS-195	Potentially Significant	18	Y

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House Rt. 626	PS-196	Potentially Significant	18	Y
House Rt. 627	PS-20	Potentially Significant	# 3	Y
House Rt. 627	PS-20	Potentially Significant	# 2	Y
House Rt. 630	54-414	Reconnaissance	12	Y
House Rt. 630	PS-114	Potentially Significant	12	Y
House Rt. 635	PS-77	Potentially Significant	5	Y
House Rt. 635	PS-65	Potentially Significant	5	Y
House Rt. 635	PS-64	Potentially significant	0	N
House Rt. 635	PS-55	Potentially Significant	5	Y
House Rt. 635	PS-66	Potentially Significant	5	Y
House Rt. 635	PS-70	Potentially Significant	5	Y
House Rt. 635	PS-57	Potentially Significant	5	Y
House Rt. 640	PS-167	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House Rt. 640	PS-193	Potentially Significant	18	Y
House Rt. 640	PS-166	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House Rt. 644	PS-174	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House Rt. 646	54-433	Reconnaissance	16	Y
House Rt. 646	PS-171	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House Rt. 646	PS-172	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House Rt. 646	PS-173	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House Rt. 648	PS-35	Potentially Significant	4	Y
House Rt. 648	PS-38	Potentially Significant	4	Y
House Rt. 648	PS-39	Potentially Significant	4	Y
House Rt. 652	PS-101	Potentially Significant	10	Y
House Rt. 655	PS-202	Potentially Significant	4	Y
House Rt. 655	PS-28	Potentially Significant	4	Y
House Rt. 655	PS-29	Potentially Significant	4	Y
House Rt. 655	PS-26	Potentially Significant	4	Y
House Rt. 655	PS-30	Potentially Significant	4	Y
House Rt. 655	PS-27	Potentially Significant	4	Y
House Rt. 656	PS-52	Potentially Significant	4	Y
House Rt. 656	PS-51	Potentially Significant	4	Y
House Rt. 660	54-185 *	DHR File	2	Y
House Rt. 661	PS-78	Potentially Significant	5	Y
House Rt. 661	PS-80	Potentially Significant	5	Y
House Rt. 661	PS-79	Potentially Significant	5	Y
House Rt. 661	PS-82 *	Potentially Significant	5	Y
House Rt. 661	PS-85	Potentially Significant	5	Y
House Rt. 663	PS-67	Potentially Significant	5	Y
House Rt. 664	PS-75	Potentially Significant	5	Y
House Rt. 669	PS-104	Potentially Significant	12	Y
House Rt. 669	PS-105	Potentially Significant	12	Y
House Rt. 669	PS-213	Potentially significant	12	Y
House Rt. 669	PS-112	Potentially Significant	12	Y
House Rt. 669	PS-212	Potentially significant	12	Y
House Rt. 669	PS-211	Potentially Significant	12	Y
House Rt. 669	PS-207	Potentially significant	12	Y
House Rt. 669	PS-210	Potentially Significant	12	Y
House Rt. 669	PS-132	Potentially Significant	13	Y
House Rt. 669	PS-214	Potentially significant	12	Y
House Rt. 669	PS-206	Potentially significant	12	Y

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House Rt. 675	54-468	Reconnaissance	12	Y
House Rt. 675	LS-109	Locally significant	2	Y
House Rt. 675	LS-108	Locally significant	2	Y
House Rt. 687	PS-126	Potentially Significant	13	Y
House Rt. 692	PS-107	Potentially Significant	12	Y
House Rt. 692	PS-106	Potentially Significant	12	Y
House Rt. 698	PS-192	Potentially significant	0	N
House Rt. 700	54-411	Reconnaissance	10	Y
House Rt. 700	PS-135	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House Rt. 700	PS-95 *	Potentially Significant	6	Y
House Rt. 700	PS-138	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House Rt. 700	PS-140	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House Rt. 700	PS-137	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House Rt. 700	PS-136	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House Rt. 700	PS-98	Potentially Significant	10	Y
House Rt. 700	PS-139	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House Rt. 701	PS-1	Potentially Significant	1	Y
House Rt. 701	PS-13	Potentially Significant	1	Y
House Rt. 701	PS-15	Potentially Significant	1	Y
House Rt. 701	PS-6	Potentially Significant	1	Y
House Rt. 701	PS-7	Potentially Significant	1	Y
House Rt. 701	PS-12	Potentially Significant	1	Y
House Rt. 719	PS-122	Potentially Significant	13	Y
House Rt. 727	PS-180	Potentially Significant	17	Y
House Site	LS-19	Locally significant	2	Y
House Site	LS-20	Locally significant	2	Y
House West Street	PS-219	Potentially significant	12	Y
House Zion Xroads	54-313	Reconnaissance	18	Y
House at 3 Square	54-405	Reconnaissance	5	Y
House at Bumpass	54-339	Reconnaissance	1	Y
House at Centreville	PS-100	Potentially Significant	10	Y
House at Cutalong	54-364	Reconnaissance	12	Y
House at Ellisville	PS-131	Potentially Significant	13	Y
House at Gardners xroads	PS-37	Potentially Significant	4	Y
House at Greens Corner	PS-3 *	Potentially Significant	1	Y
House at Holly Grove	PS-68	Potentially Significant	5	Y
House at Locust Creek	PS-54	Potentially Significant	5	Y
House at Oakland	54-362	Reconnaissance	12	Y
House at Poindexter	54-98	DHR File	7	Y
House at Trevillians	PS-117	Potentially Significant	12	Y
House at Waldrop	54-323	Reconnaissance	2	Y
House at Whitlock	PS-18	Potentially Significant	2	Y
House in Apple Grove	PS-161	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House in Apple Grove	PS-162	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House in Apple Grove	PS-163	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House in Apple Grove	PS-164	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House in Apple Grove	PS-160	Potentially Significant	16	Y
House in Mineral	PS-263	Potentially significant	13	Y
House on Fourth Street	PS-250	Potentially significant	13	Y
House on Fourth Street	PS-249	Potentially significant	13	Y
House on Fourth Street	PS-247	Potentially significant	13	Y

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House on Fourth Street	PS-248	Potentially significant	13	Y
House on Fredericksburg Avenue	54-280	Reconnaissance	13	Y
House on Lee Street	PS-271	Potentially significant	13	Y
House on Lee Street	PS-268	Potentially significant	13	Y
House on Lee Street	PS-270	Potentially significant	13	Y
House on Lee Street	PS-269	Potentially significant	13	Y
House on Lee Street	PS-267	Potentially significant	13	Y
House on Mineral Avenue	LS-118	Locally significant	13	Y
House on Mineral Avenue	PS-259	Potentially significant	13	Y
House on Mineral Avenue	PS-256	Potentially significant	13	Y
House on Mineral Avenue	PS-260	Potentially significant	13	Y
House on Mineral Avenue	PS-262	Potentially significant	13	Y
House on Mineral Avenue	PS-257	Potentially significant	13	Y
House on Mineral Avenue	PS-255	Potentially significant	13	Y
House on Mineral Avenue	PS-264	Potentially significant	13	Y
House on Mineral Avenue	PS-265	Potentially significant	13	Y
House on Mineral Avenue	PS-258	Potentially significant	13	Y
House on Mineral Avenue	PS-261	Potentially significant	13	Y
House on Mineral Avenue	PS-253	Potentially significant	13	Y
House on Mineral Avenue	PS-266	Potentially significant	13	Y
House on Old Tolersville Road	PS-240	Potentially significant	13	Y
House on Old Tolersville Road	PS-238	Potentially significant	13	Y
House on Old Tolersville Road	PS-239	Potentially significant	13	Y
House on Old Tolersville Road	PS-241	Potentially significant	13	Y
House on Rt. 615	54-331	Reconnaissance	2	Y
House on St. Cecilia Avenue	PS-272	Potentially significant	13	Y
House on St. Cecilia Avenue	PS-273	Potentially significant	13	Y
House on St. Cecilia Avenue	PS-274	Potentially significant	13	Y
House on St. Cecilia Avenue	PS-275	Potentially significant	13	Y
House on St. Cecilia Avenue	PS-276	Potentially significant	13	Y
House on St. Cecilia Avenue	PS-277	Potentially significant	13	Y
House on Third Street	PS-243	Potentially significant	13	Y
House on Third Street	PS-246	Potentially significant	13	Y
House on Third Street	PS-244	Potentially significant	13	Y
House on Third Street	PS-245	Potentially significant	13	Y
House rt. 33	PS-31	Potentially Significant	4	Y
House rt. 601	PS-87	Potentially Significant	5	Y
House rt. 635	PS-76	Potentially Significant	5	Y
House rt. 664	PS-71	Potentially Significant	5	Y
House rt. 700	PS-99	Potentially Significant	10	Y
House rt. 709	PS-56	Potentially Significant	5	Y
Howard Place	54-385	Reconnaissance	0	N
Ice Plant	54-296	Reconnaissance	13	Y
Idlewilde	54-434	Reconnaissance	2	Y
Immaculate Conception Catholic	54-110	DHR File	4	Y
Inglewood	54-42	DHR File	2	Y
Ionia (see also 54-43)	NR-4	National Register	2	Y
J. Lumsden	54-185 *	DHR File	13	Y
James Brooks House	LS-4	Locally significant	2	Y
Javor House	54-180	DHR File	0	N
Jerdone Castle (see also 54-45)	NR-9	National Register	9	Y

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Jerdone Castle (see also 54-45)	NR-9	National Register	10	Y
John Cosby House	LS-35	Locally significant	4	Y
John Fieldings Mill Site	LS-17	Locally significant	2	Y
John Mills Store	54-430	Reconnaissance	16	Y
John Richardson House	54-402	Reconnaissance	5	Y
John Sacra House	54-305	Reconnaissance	13	Y
John Sacra House	PS-251	Potentially significant	13	Y
Johnson House	54-145	DHR File	10	Y
Judge Lam House	LS-45	Locally significant	4	Y
Judge Lane's Law Office	54-288	Reconnaissance	12	Y
Kalona	I-7	Intensive	12	Y
Kean House	54-359	Reconnaissance	12	Y
Keller House	54-308	Reconnaissance	13	Y
Kenbrook House	PS-130	Potentially Significant	13	Y
Kenbrook Site	LS-80	Locally significant	13	Y
Kenmuir & Outbuildings (Raglan	54-46	DHR File	18	Y
Lasley Church (Lasley's Method	54-47	DHR File	12	Y
Laurel Hill	54-144 *	DHR File	10	Y
Laurel Hill Church	LS-112	Locally significant	10	Y
Lewis Cocke House	LS-60	Locally significant	5	Y
Lewis House	LS-89	Locally significant	16	Y
Light Plant	54-297	Reconnaissance	13	Y
Lin Loyall	LS-53	Locally significant	5	Y
Linville	54-113	DHR File	5	Y
Little Egypt	54-423	Reconnaissance	13	Y
Little Fredericks Hall	54-392	Reconnaissance	4	Y
Little Oaksby	LS-48	Locally significant	4	Y
Little River Baptist Church	54-170	DHR File	4	Y
Lloyd House	54-275	Reconnaissance	5	Y
Locust Grove	LS-113	Locally significant	10	Y
Locust Hill (Watkins)	54-48	DHR File	18	Y
Log Cabin	PS-157	Potentially Significant	16	Y
Log House	54-436	Reconnaissance	2	Y
Long Creek	LS-34	Locally significant	4	Y
Longevity	LS-84	Locally significant	16	Y
Longway	54-456	Reconnaissance	13	Y
Longwood	54-326	Reconnaissance	2	Y
Louis Minor House	LS-46	Locally significant	4	Y
Louisa County Court House (see also 54-81)				
	NR-10	National Register	12	Y
Louisa County Jail	54-44	DHR File	0	N
Louisa Methodist Church	54-49	DHR File	0	N
Louisa Railroad Depot	54-289	Reconnaissance	13	Y
Louisa Station & Freight Room	54-50	DHR File	0	N
Lunsden House	PS-254	Potentially significant	13	Y
Manor House at Y.M.	54-373	Reconnaissance	16	Y
Mans Law Office	54-284	Reconnaissance	12	Y
Marshall Farm	54-453	Reconnaissance	12	Y
Martin House	54-321	Reconnaissance	2	Y
Martin House	54-378	Reconnaissance	19	Y
Martin Store	54-320	Reconnaissance	2	Y



Historic Resource Identification and Survey of  
Louisa County, Virginia

Masonic Hall	54-295	Reconnaissance	0	N
Massie Brothers Farm	54-457	Reconnaissance	13	Y
Mayo Residence	54-403	Reconnaissance	5	Y
McLane House	54-415	Reconnaissance	12	Y
Meadow Brook	54-428	Reconnaissance	16	Y
Mechanicsville Baptist Church	54-51	DHR File	2	Y
Malvern	54-160	DHR File	16	N
Meredith	54-269	Reconnaissance	5	Y
Merry Oak	LS-61	Locally significant	5	Y
Midloch	54-100	DHR File	2	Y
Mill Farm	LS-86	Locally significant	16	Y
Mill Site	LS-77	Locally significant	13	Y
Mill View	54-52	DHR File	18	Y
Mill View Farm	54-270	Reconnaissance	5	Y
Miller's Store	PS-204	Potentially significant	6	Y
Millers House at Y.M.	54-372	Reconnaissance	16	Y
Mineral Railroad Station	54-108	DHR File	13	Y
Miners Chapel	54-141	DHR File	13	N
Minor House	54-437	Reconnaissance	2	Y
Minter	54-327	Reconnaissance	2	Y
Misty Meadows	54-310	Reconnaissance	18	Y
Moore House	54-178	DHR File	5	N
Mount Air (Woodburn Academy)	54-53	DHR File	12	Y
Mountain View	54-382	Reconnaissance	2	Y
Mt. Airy Farm	54-130	Reconnaissance	16	Y
Mt. Garland Baptist Church	54-352	Reconnaissance	4	Y
Mt. Gilliam Church	54-344	Reconnaissance	13	Y
Mt. Pleasant Church	54-343	Reconnaissance	13	Y
Nelsons	54-167	Reconnaissance	4	Y
Nerdamire	LS-31	Locally Significant	4	Y
Newman-Mitchell House	54-123	DHR File	10	Y
Norfield's Farm B & B	54-438	Reconnaissance	2	Y
North Bend	54-54	DHR File	16	Y
Northry's House	54-394	Reconnaissance	4	Y
Norview	LS-58	Locally significant	5	Y
Nuckolls Place	54-395	Reconnaissance	4	Y
Numm House	54-136	DHR File	12	N
Oak Grove	54-398	Reconnaissance	4	Y
Oak Grove Farm	54-376	Reconnaissance	10	Y
Oak Hall	54-396	Reconnaissance	4	Y
Oak Hill Farm	54-435	Reconnaissance	8	Y
Oak Shade	54-55	DHR File	# 12	Y
Oak Shade	54-55	DHR File	# 16	Y
Oak Wing Farm	LS-23	Locally significant	2	Y
Oakleigh	LS-97	Locally significant	18	Y
Oakleigh (Green K Farm)	54-101	DHR File	2	Y
Oaksby (Oakby)	54-56	DHR File	4	Y
Old Black Rock School	54-318	Reconnaissance	8	Y
Old Daniel Boone Trail	LS-67	Locally significant	12	Y
Old Deavers Home Site	LS-26	Locally significant	2	Y
Old Elam House	54-418	Reconnaissance	12	Y

Historic Resource Identification and Survey of  
Louisa County, Virginia

Old Eubanks Home Site	LS-25	Locally significant	2	Y
Old Frame House	LS-15	Locally significant	2	Y
Old House	LS-29	Locally significant	2	Y
Old House Site	LS-14	Locally significant	2	Y
Old House Site	LS-21	Locally significant	2	Y
Old House site	LS-10	Locally significant	2	Y
Old Jones Site	LS-28	Locally significant	2	Y
Old Louisa County Elementary School	54-413	Reconnaissance	10	Y
Old McGrath Site	LS-24	Locally significant	2	Y
Old Mill Site	LS-6	Locally significant	2	Y
Old Perkins Place	LS-32	Locally significant	4	Y
Old Shelfar Residence	LS-62	Locally significant	5	Y
Old Thelma School	54-330	Reconnaissance	2	Y
Osterman's	54-332	Reconnaissance	2	Y
Pal-Alto	54-351	Reconnaissance	4	Y
Pandora Farm	54-328	Reconnaissance	2	Y
Peers House	54-103 +	DHR File	2	Y
Peers House	54-102 +	DHR File	2	Y
Pendleton Railroad Station	54-109	DHR File	16	Y
Perkins House	PS-95 *	Potentially Significant	6	Y
Perkins-Leak House	54-449	Reconnaissance	12	Y
Perkins House at Bells Crossroads	54-454	Reconnaissance	6	Y
Pettit Place	54-391	Reconnaissance	4	Y
Pettus House	54-336	Reconnaissance	1	Y
Pincrest Farm	54-447	Reconnaissance	2	Y
Plum Tree School	54-149	DHR File	10	Y
Plum Tree Store	54-148	DHR File	10	Y
Poindexter House	54-389	Reconnaissance	4	Y
Poindexter Store	54-388	Reconnaissance	4	Y
Possible Old Mill Site	LS-8	Locally significant	2	Y
Pottie George House (Potties	54-58	DHR File	4	Y
Powell Mill	LS-65	Locally significant	12	Y
Presbyterian Manse	LS-94	Locally significant	19	Y
Presswood	54-384	Reconnaissance	4	Y
Proffit House	54-368	Reconnaissance	16	Y
Prospect Hill	54-60	DHR File	18	Y
Providence Church (see also 54-61)	NR-11	National Register	19	Y
Providence Presbyterian Church	54-61	DHR File	19	N
Purcell/Addington House	54-282	Reconnaissance	13	Y
Purcell/Black House	54-276	Reconnaissance	12	Y
Quaker Hill	54-62	DHR File	2	Y
R. Earl Ogg Memorial Building	54-292	Reconnaissance	12	Y
Ragalong Site	LS-27	Locally significant	2	Y
Randolph House	LS-117	Locally significant	13	Y
Red Gate Farm	54-319	Reconnaissance	8	Y
Red Hill	54-134	DHR File	12	Y
Reidlebach House	54-400	Reconnaissance	4	Y
Riedel House	54-361	Reconnaissance	12	Y
Rigsby House	54-175	DHR File	19	N
Rigsby House	PS-84	Potentially Significant	5	Y
Rising Sun Church	LS-43	Locally significant	4	Y

Historic Resource Identification and Survey of  
Louisa County, Virginia

River View Farm	54-410	Reconnaissance	6	Y
Riverbend	PS-181	Potentially Significant	19	Y
Rock Spring	54-165	DHR File	10	N
Rocky Ford Archaeological Site	LS-79	Locally significant	13	Y
Roger's House	54-444	Reconnaissance	6	Y
Roseneath	54-63	DHR File	5	Y
Roundabout (P. Henry Home)	54-177	DHR File	0	N
Sale House	54-340	Reconnaissance	1	Y
Salem Church	PS-86	Potentially Significant	5	Y
Saunders-Nunn House	54-133	DHR File	12	N
School House Rt. 656	LS-40	Locally significant	4	Y
Schoolhouse	54-114	DHR File	6	Y
Seclusion	54-128	DHR File	10	Y
Serenity	54-129	DHR File	10	Y
Service Station Zion Xroads	54-314	Reconnaissance	18	Y
Shady Grove School	54-99	DHR File	18	Y
Shanks House	54-132	DHR File	12	N
Shelfar House	PS-74	Potentially Significant	5	Y
Shelton's Mill	54-274	Reconnaissance	5	Y
Shelton's Mill House	54-273	Reconnaissance	5	Y
Shelton-McCoy House	54-161	DHR File	19	N
Smith	LS-70	Locally significant	13	Y
South Anna River Bridge Rt. 6	54-222	DHR File	2	N
Southanna Baptist Church	54-67	DHR File	19	Y
Spreaded Oak School	54-381	Reconnaissance	19	Y
Spring Dale	54-68	DHR File	12	Y
Spring Garden	54-127	DHR File	10	Y
Spring Grove	54-69	DHR File	8	N
Spring Hill	54-341	Reconnaissance	19	Y
Spring Valley	54-357	Reconnaissance	4	Y
Springfield	54-466	Reconnaissance	12	Y
St. James Church	54-64	DHR File	0	N
St. James Episcopal Church	LS-95	Locally significant	19	Y
St. John's Episcopal Church	54-66	DHR File	2	Y
St. Johns Chapel	54-65	DHR File	2	Y
St. Johns Church	LS-71	Locally significant	13	Y
Sterns	LS-92	Locally significant	16	Y
Stewart Perkin's House	54-333	Reconnaissance	2	Y
Store at Bells Crossroads	54-455	Reconnaissance	6	Y
Store at Orchid	PS-190	Potentially Significant	19	Y
Store at Poindexter	54-104	DHR File	2	Y
Store on Rt.522/Rt.22	PS-242	Potentially significant	13	Y
Strawcroft	54-406	Reconnaissance	5	Y
Strongs	54-355	Reconnaissance	4	Y
Sunning Hill	54-70	DHR File	13	Y
Sunning Hill	PS-81	Potentially Significant	5	Y
Sunny Bank	54-105	DHR File	18	Y
Sunny View	54-106	DHR File	18	Y
Sunnyside	LS-88	Locally significant	16	Y
Swift's Mill	54-112	DHR File	0	N
Swifts	LS-2	Locally significant	1	Y

Historic Resource Identification and Survey of  
Louisa County, Virginia

Swifts House	LS-47	Locally significant	4	Y
Swifts Mill House	LS-49	Locally significant	4	Y
Sylvan Acres	54-164	DHR File	10	N
Sylvania	54-71	DHR File	2	Y
Talley House	54-150	DHR File	10	Y
Three Chopt Acres	54-315	Reconnaissance	3	Y
Tolersville Tavern	54-307	Reconnaissance	13	Y
Tomahawk Creek Farm	54-119	DHR File	13	N
Trainham House	54-399	Reconnaissance	4	Y
Tranium Family Home	LS-103	Locally Significant	12	Y
Tranurm Family Home	54-460	Reconnaissance	13	Y
Trevilian House	54-59	DHR File	12	Y
Trevilian Station & Freight Ro	54-72	DHR File	12	Y
Trevilians Methodist Church	PS-116	Potentially Significant	12	Y
Trinity Church	LS-72	Locally significant	13	Y
Turner House	54-304	Reconnaissance	13	Y
VA Homes & Farms Inc.	54-286	Reconnaissance	12	Y
VDOT Rt. 33 Survey	54-237	DHR File	12	Y
VDOT Rt. 33 Survey	54-249	DHR File	12	Y
VDOT Rt. 33 Survey	54-242	DHR File	12	Y
VDOT Rt. 33 Survey	54-227	DHR File	13	Y
VDOT Rt. 33 Survey	54-239	DHR File	12	Y
VDOT Rt. 33 Survey	54-246	DHR File	12	Y
VDOT Rt. 33 Survey	54-229	DHR File	13	Y
VDOT Rt. 33 Survey	54-243	DHR File	12	Y
VDOT Rt. 33 Survey	54-238	DHR File	12	Y
VDOT Rt. 33 Survey	54-228	DHR File	13	Y
VDOT Rt. 33 Survey	54-235	DHR File	13	Y
VDOT Rt. 33 Survey	54-230	DHR File	13	Y
VDOT Rt. 33 Survey	54-247	DHR File	12	Y
VDOT Rt. 33 Survey	54-232	DHR File	13	Y
VDOT Rt. 33 Survey	54-240	DHR File	12	Y
VDOT Rt. 33 Survey	54-231	DHR File	13	Y
VDOT Rt. 33 Survey	54-250	DHR File	12	Y
VDOT Rt. 33 Survey	54-241	DHR File	12	Y
VDOT Rt. 33 Survey	54-251	DHR File	12	Y
VDOT Rt. 33 Survey	54-233	DHR File	13	Y
VDOT Rt. 33 Survey	54-234	DHR File	13	Y
VDOT Rt. 522 Survey	54-203	DHR File	13	Y
VDOT Rt. 522 Survey	54-210	DHR File	13	Y
VDOT Rt. 522 Survey	54-192	DHR File	13	Y
VDOT Rt. 522 Survey	54-186	DHR File	13	Y
VDOT Rt. 522 Survey	54-209	DHR File	13	Y
VDOT Rt. 522 Survey	54-188	DHR File	13	Y
VDOT Rt. 522 Survey	54-193	DHR File	13	Y
VDOT Rt. 522 Survey	54-190	DHR File	13	Y
VDOT Rt. 522 Survey	54-194	DHR File	13	Y
VDOT Rt. 522 Survey	54-216 *	DHR File	13	Y
VDOT Rt. 522 Survey	54-207	DHR File	13	Y
VDOT Rt. 522 Survey	54-216 *	DHR File	12	Y
VDOT Rt. 522 Survey	54-206	DHR File	13	Y

Historic Resource Identification and Survey of  
Louisa County, Virginia

VDOT Rt. 522 Survey	54-215 *	DHR File	12	Y
VDOT Rt. 522 Survey	54-205	DHR File	13	Y
VDOT Rt. 522 Survey	54-212	DHR File	13	Y
VDOT Rt. 522 Survey	54-204	DHR File	13	Y
VDOT Rt. 522 Survey	54-211	DHR File	13	Y
VDOT Rt. 522 Survey	54-196	DHR File	13	Y
VDOT Rt. 522 Survey	54-195	DHR File	13	Y
VDOT Rt. 522 Survey	54-189	DHR File	13	Y
VDOT Rt. 522 Survey	54-187	DHR File	13	Y
VDOT Rt. 522 Survey	54-191	DHR File	13	Y
VDOT Rt. 522 Survey	54-214	DHR File	13	Y
VDOT Rt. 522 Survey	54-197	DHR File	13	Y
VDOT Rt. 522 Survey	54-217	DHR File	13	Y
VDOT Rt. 522 Survey	54-215 *	DHR File	13	Y
VDOT Rt. 522 Survey	54-202	DHR File	13	Y
VDOT Rt. 522 Survey	54-201	DHR File	13	Y
VDOT Rt. 522 Survey	54-200	DHR File	13	Y
VDOT Rt. 522 Survey	54-199	DHR File	13	Y
VDOT Rt. 522 Survey	54-198	DHR File	13	Y
Vaughan House	54-147	DHR File	10	Y
Vintage Springs	54-311	Reconnaissance	18	Y
Waddy House	54-353	Reconnaissance	4	Y
Wagner Place	54-452	Reconnaissance	0	N
Walker House	54-316	Reconnaissance	3	Y
Wallbrook	LS-44	Locally significant	4	Y
Walnut Hill	LS-93	Locally significant	16	Y
Walton House	LS-91	Locally significant	16	Y
Walton Ordinary	54-208	DHR File	13	Y
Ware House	54-375	Reconnaissance	10	Y
Warren Cottage	LS-76	Locally significant	13	Y
Watkins	54-465	Reconnaissance	12	Y
Watson House	54-342	Reconnaissance	19	Y
Webb Family Cemetary	LS-82	Locally significant	15	Y
Wendward Farm	54-348	Reconnaissance	13	Y
West End (see also 54-73)	NR-3	National Register	2	Y
West View	54-380 *	Reconnaissance	0	N
Western Factory Mill	LS-55	Locally significant	5	Y
Westlands	54-107	DHR File	2	Y
Westview	54-174	DHR File	19	N
Westwood	54-408	Reconnaissance	5	Y
White House	LS-78	Locally significant	13	Y
White Walnut	54-74	DHR File	# 16	Y
White Walnut	54-74	DHR File	# 12	Y
Whitelock House	54-121	DHR File	13	N
Whitt Hall	LS-85	Locally significant	16	Y
William Day Mansfield	54-122	Reconnaissance	13	Y
William J. Nuckols Place	54-371	Reconnaissance	16	Y
Wilson House	54-303 *	Reconnaissance	13	Y
Winston House AKA Thurson	54-118	DHR File	13	Y
Wood William House	54-75	DHR File	12	Y
Woodberry	54-76	DHR File	16	Y

Woodbourne	54-77	DHR File	12	Y
Woodland	54-407	Reconnaissance	5	Y
Woodlawn	54-78	DHR File	4	Y
Woodley	54-356	Reconnaissance	4	Y
Woodward Funeral Home	54-281	Reconnaissance	# 12	Y
Woodward Funeral Home	54-281	Reconnaissance	# 13	Y
Woolfolk House	54-290	Reconnaissance	12	Y
Wyndcroft	54-464	Reconnaissance	12	Y
Yanceyville Christian Church	54-431	Reconnaissance	16	Y
Yanceyville Mill	54-79	DHR File	16	Y
Yanceyville Store	54-425	Reconnaissance	16	Y
Young House	54-461	Reconnaissance	12	Y

\* Duplicate Site Number

# Quadrangle Location Uncertain

+ Site Number Uncertain

The following numbers under the "quad" heading stands for the U.S. Geological Survey 1"=24,000" Quadrangle name where the site is found.

- #1 Beaverdam
- #2 Boswells Tavern
- #3 Boyd's Tavern
- #4 Buckner
- #5 Dabney
- #6 Ferncliff
- #7 Gordonsville
- #8 Keswick
- #9 Lake Anna East
- #10 Lake Anna West
- #11 Lahore
- #12 Louisa
- #13 Mineral
- #14 Montpelier
- #15 Orange
- #17 Perkinsville
- #18 Zion Crossroads
- #19 South Anna

The "T" and "F" under the "computerized" heading stands for "true" (the site is one of the 771 digitized sites) or "false" (it is one of the 58 sites which has not yet been digitized).

**MAP COMPUTERIZED DATA**

771 of the 829 records' sites were computerized (digitized) into digital map files in a DLG III optional format by the Information Support Systems Laboratory (ISSL) at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State

University. Each site was tagged with a unique identifier, provided either by VDHR or by the surveyor, and the level to which the property was surveyed. The fifty-eight records whose sites were not digitized are properties surveyed to a reconnaissance level or identified as potentially significant after the information was computerized in the summer of 1993.

**FUTURE ACCESS TO DATA**

IPS digital survey forms and hardcopy files from this project are permanently stored at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. These files are open to the public by appointment, Monday-Friday, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. in Richmond, Virginia. Call (804)-786-1843 for information. In addition, the database records and digital map files for Louisa County are available at the Thomas Jefferson Planning District in Charlottesville. The files are open to the public from the hours of 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., M-F. Call 804-972-1720 for information.



## PROJECT RESULTS

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## **HISTORIC CONTEXTS**

### **THEME: SETTLEMENT PATTERNS**

#### **Introduction**

Settlement of Louisa County followed the traditional development patterns characteristic of Virginia. River valleys were the first areas claimed by settlers because of their rich soils and water access. Louisa's primary rivers--the North Anna, running along the county's northern border, and the South Anna, cutting diagonally southeast to northwest through the county--were shallow and not well-suited to water navigation.

This natural constraint led to Louisa's development as a rural county dominated by farms and large plantations rather than a county with small towns based on river trade. Also, European settlement of Virginia often followed patterns established earlier by Native Americans whose communities occupied river valleys. The Monocan Indians, who resided in Louisa prior to European exploration of central Virginia, appeared not to have established any permanent settlements in Louisa County and instead chose to inhabit the James and Rivanna river corridors to the south.<sup>1</sup>

#### **European Settlement of Louisa County**

European settlement of Louisa County began in the early eighteenth century when Tidewater settlers began exploration of central and western Virginia, moving westward to establish new plantations. Louisa County's earliest plantations were established along the North Anna River and in the western district in the valley of the South Anna River, more commonly known as the Green Springs District. A number of prominent Virginia families including the Walkers, Lewises, and Meriwethers held large land grants in the county.<sup>2</sup> The number of land patents issued increased gradually between 1710 and 1720 and in the 1730s reached a peak in the county: 17,255 acres were patented between 1721-25; 71,819 between 1725-32; and 17,560 between 1733-1742.<sup>3</sup> Justified by the surge in population, Louisa County was formed from part of Hanover County in 1742 and named for Queen Louisa of Denmark, daughter of King George II of England.<sup>4</sup>

According to 1782 tax records, the largest plantations in Louisa County included approximately 6,000 acres. Both Colonel John Smythe and Dudley Digges held estates of this magnitude in Louisa. Other sizeable plantations included those owned by Christopher Smith (4,152 acres), John Mayo (3,000 acres), William Morris (2,522 acres), and Reverend John Todd (2,300 acres).<sup>5</sup> Most early land patents,

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<sup>1</sup>Mattie Pendleton Kean, *Louisa County, A Study in Population and Attitudes* (Master's Thesis, University of Virginia, 1933), p. 19.

<sup>2</sup>Kean, p. 14.

<sup>3</sup>True Ransom, "Land Patents and Louisa County." *Louisa County Historical Magazine*, volume 6, number 2, winter 1974-75, p. 69.

<sup>4</sup>Claudia Anderson Chisolm and Ellen Gray Lillie, *Old Home Places of Louisa County* (Orange, Virginia: Green Publishers, Inc., 1979), p. ix.

<sup>5</sup>James M. Bagby, "Louisa County Two Centuries Ago—1782." *Louisa County Historical Magazine*, volume 14, number 1, Summer 1982, p. 11.

however, contained grants of 400 acres or less; 400 being the largest amount available without consent of the governor and council.

Louisa's system of large, independent plantations supported a population containing a greater number of slaves than free blacks and whites. In 1790, when the first U.S. census was reported, Louisa had a total population of 8,467 including 3,880 whites, 4,573 slaves, and 14 free blacks. The population of all groups steadily increased throughout the 19th century, with the ratio of slaves to total population remaining steady between 54 and 59 percent.<sup>6</sup> Because of the prominence of the large plantation which required a greater labor force, Louisa County landholders owned a greater average number of slaves than most Southern farmers.<sup>7</sup> In 1910 whites outnumbered African-Americans for the first time in Louisa County history, a trend started in 1865 at the end of the Civil War when African-Americans began migrating northward and to urban areas.<sup>8</sup>

### **Villages**

Villages in Louisa County followed common settlement patterns. The earliest villages developed along major transportation routes, primarily roads in Louisa. These early villages usually consisted of a tavern, several dwellings, and a few commercial establishments.

### *Louisa*

The town of Louisa, situated along Route 22/33, was chosen as the site for the county seat primarily because of its central location. The first courthouse in Louisa County was constructed in 1742 on land and with money contributed by Matthew Jouett. The site was approximately one mile from the present courthouse. In 1757, this log courthouse was replaced by a new frame building constructed at the county's expense on land owned by Thomas Johnson and close to the present courthouse site. In its early years, Louisa consisted of little more than a series of plantations surrounding the county courthouse. On court days, the second Monday of every month, the central courthouse grounds became a place of commerce for local residents.<sup>9</sup> Slowly, development occurred as merchants opened stores to meet residents' needs. Joseph Martin's 1835 *A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia* described Louisa:

*It contains beside the Court-house, jail, and a large house of worship, 4 stores, a silversmith, blacksmith, 2 carriage makers, 2 tailors, a shoe maker, cabinet maker, saddler, 2 taverns, a milliner, 2 lawyer's offices, and a physician's. It is 30 miles*

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<sup>6</sup>U.S. Population Census Reports, 1790-1940.

<sup>7</sup>Crandall Shifflett, *Patronage and Poverty in the Tobacco South. Louisa County, 1860-1900* (Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1982), p. 9.

<sup>8</sup>Kean, p. 18.

<sup>9</sup>Malcolm H. Harris, *A History of Louisa County, Virginia* (Richmond, Virginia: The Dietz Press, Publishers, 1936), p. 135.

*from Charlottesville.*<sup>10</sup>

As the county and town grew, Louisa became an important departure point for trains transporting local commodities, particularly tobacco, to Richmond. Incorporated in 1836, the Louisa Railroad Company established rail lines to the county seat in 1840.

In 1873, the town was chartered by an act of legislature.<sup>11</sup> By this time, the county had grown substantially. Its population of 16,332 had more than doubled since the turn of the century. Professionals in the county included auctioneers, coach and wagon builders, dentists, distillers, druggists, general merchants, hotel keepers, land agents, millinery, millwrights, miners, physicians, saddle and harness makers, saloon keepers, stove and tinware makers, undertakers, tanners and farmers. Three newspapers were published in the county, including the *Louisa News and Farmer* with offices in the town of Louisa.<sup>12</sup>

The courthouse, built in 1905 on the site of an 1818 building, remains the heart of the town of Louisa. The town has grown in all directions from this central point through the course of the 18th, 19th, and twentieth centuries. Most growth has occurred along Main Street where commercial buildings line both sides of the road.

The town also has supported considerable growth along the railroad tracks that run parallel to Main Street. During the mid- to late 19th century, the Carter-Cooke House, Cutler House (DHR 54-448), and the house now occupied by the Woodward Funeral Home were built along the rail line. The houses on West Street, also parallel to the rail line, were built in the late 19th century and include the Goodwin/May House and the Glasgow House.

Today the area is characterized by a number of turn-of-the-century dwellings and churches. Some 19th-century dwellings, such as the Flannagan House (DHR 54-285), the Garnett Law Office (DHR 54-287), and the Virginia Homes and Farms Building (DHR 54-286), can be found along Elm Street. Within the last ten to 15 years, Louisa has experienced some growth along its eastern boundary. Several new shopping centers and fast food establishments have developed near the intersection of routes 22 and 33, but the area has managed to retain a large number of its historic buildings and its overall character.

#### *Cuckoo*

Originally a 340-acre farm owned by Robert and Barbara Barrett, Cuckoo was purchased by William Overton Callis in 1788 and given its current name. The tract flanked the road leading between Richmond and the county courthouse at Louisa. Colonel Callis ran a tavern near the site of the house

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<sup>10</sup>Joseph Martin, *A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia* (Charlottesville, Virginia: Joseph Martin, 1835), p. 221.

<sup>11</sup>Harris, p. 193.

<sup>12</sup>J. H. Chataigne, *Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1884-1885* (Richmond: J. H. Chataigne, 1885), pp. 398-399.

presently called "Cuckoo" at the intersection of routes 33 and 522.<sup>13</sup>

Cuckoo Tavern became well known during the American Revolution for its associations with Jack Jouett. Jouett, a guest at the tavern, witnessed the passing of British General Banastre Tarleton and his troops on their way to Charlottesville. Sensing the danger, Jouett rode to Monticello where he warned Governor Thomas Jefferson of the pending invasion. Jouett, who is often compared to Paul Revere, received credit for saving the governor from capture.

#### *Apple Grove*

Apple Grove is a small residential village along Cub Creek in the eastern end of the county. The area today is adjacent to Route 522 and includes a number of mid- to late-19th-century, frame dwellings including the Duke House (DHR 54-427), which was originally a school, and Meadowbrook. The majority of the dwellings are vernacular I-houses.

At one time, the village was home to a local general store, built around 1880, called John Mill's Store. This small, brick, general store met the needs of the early community. A post office (in operation from 1870 to 1950), a school, a church, and a small, automotive garage also served the community.

#### *Bells Crossroads*

Bells Crossroads, located along what was once "the most important road in the county--Old Mountain Road," is located on Route 208 in the eastern section of the county.<sup>14</sup> The road historically was one of the main roads leading to Richmond. In this area, a small community formed with its own post office and store. Over the years, the original Store at Bells Crossroads (DHR 54-455) was replaced by another general store a half a mile north. The Bells Crossroads Post Office (DHR 54-445) is believed by the local residents to be in what is now known as the Baker House.

#### *Bumpass*

Bumpass, situated at the intersection of Routes 601 and 701, near the Hanover County line, was built adjacent to the Louisa Railroad Company rails during the late 19th century.

The area today around Bumpass Station has several surviving 19th-century residences including the Sale House (DHR 54-340) and the House at Bumpass (DHR 54-339). Today the two historic stores, the Brick Store at Bumpass (DHR 54-337) and the Frame Store at Bumpass (DHR 54-338), have been renovated; both are used presently as residences.

#### *Fredericks Hall*

Named for the president of the Louisa Railroad, Frederick Overton Harris, Fredericks Hall's development began in 1837 when the railroad was extended west from Hanover Junction (today called Doswell) in Hanover County through Louisa County to Gordonsville in Orange County. Located near the intersection of routes 618 and 656 in the western section of the county, Fredericks Hall played an

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<sup>13</sup>Kenneth McCoy Lancaster, "William Overton Callis of Louisa County." *Louisa County Historical Magazine*, volume 13, number 1, summer 1981, p. 5. See Intensive Survey information under the Domestic theme for more information on Cuckoo Place.

<sup>14</sup>Harris, pp. 117-118.

important role in Louisa County's history. During the mid-19th century it served as the terminal of the Louisa railroad, later known as the Virginia Central Railroad. The terminal acted as the catalyst for stores that later developed along these rail lines.<sup>15</sup>

During the Civil War, Fredericks Hall's strategic position on the Virginia Central Railroad made it the target of Union raids. On February 28, 1864, Colonel Ulrich Dahlgren tore up the line in this area during his unsuccessful, but famous raid on Richmond.<sup>16</sup> This line provided passenger service until the 1960s and continues freight service today.

Today Fredericks Hall is composed of several late-19th- and early-twentieth-century residences including Hood House, Woodley, Poindexter House, and Bethpage Christian Church. Once a thriving community, the train depot has been demolished and the post office, and store/tavern are no longer in use.

### *Mineral*

The town of Mineral, located near the intersection of Routes 22 and 522, has had a variety of names over the years. Until 1810 the area was called Tolersville after a local storekeeper, Adam Toler. During the early part of the 19th century, the name changed to Davis' Turnout, and retained this name until the late 19th century when the area became known as Mineral City, because of the significant amount of minerals such as gold, mica, iron, copper, lead, sulphur, and zinc being extracted in the locality.<sup>17</sup>

The mining industry had its beginnings in 1890 when Weir R. Goodwin sold 477 acres to the Mineral City Mining, Manufacturing, and Land Company. While excavating iron ore, pyrite mines were discovered near Mineral that provided the United States with a large quantity of that resource. The town of Mineral, only six miles from the county seat, grew rapidly during this period with a variety of services to support the miners and their families.

The company soon hired Walter L. Bishop to survey and divide the town into "city" lots. The Mineral City Mining, Manufacturing, and Land Company had ambitious hopes of building 1,500 houses a year, over a five-year period. However, financial problems interfered with this plan.<sup>18</sup> In 1920, a large vein of pyrite was found in Texas and the Louisa County mines closed, leading to a marked decrease in the town's population between 1920 and 1930.<sup>19</sup>

The residence of Walter L. Bishop is still standing. The Bishop House (DHR 54-298), located on the southern end of town, is a two-story, frame dwelling with an L-shaped plan.

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<sup>15</sup>Harris, p. 148.

<sup>16</sup>John H. Gwathmey, *Twelve Virginia Counties: Where the Western Migration Began* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1979), p. 253.

<sup>17</sup>Wunsh, p. 133.

<sup>18</sup>William H. Kiblinger, "History of Mineral, Virginia," *Louisa County 250th Anniversary* (1992), p. 102.

<sup>19</sup>Kean, p. 22.

### *Trevilians Depot*

Like many early Virginia towns, Trevilians Depot that was named for a local family, developed as a result of its location on the Virginia Central Railroad. The town became well known as the location of one of the bloodiest battles fought in Louisa County during the Civil War. The tracks, which ran between Richmond and Hanover Junction through Louisa and Gordonsville to Charlottesville and then to Staunton in the Shenandoah Valley, provided a significant route between the Confederate capital and the valley.

In 1864, General Philip Sheridan planned an attack near the area with his main objective being to damage the railroad. On June 11 and 12, his troops clashed with those of Confederate generals Fitzhugh Lee, camped near Louisa Courthouse, and Wade Hampton, camped at Green Springs. Although forced to withdraw after the two-day battle, Sheridan's troops succeeded in destroying three-and-a-half miles of track. These tracks, however, were repaired within two weeks of the battle's end.

Trevilians, located west of the town of Louisa off Route 33, is characterized by a number of late-19th-century, frame dwellings. Included among the dwellings that grew up along the Virginia Central Railroad lines are the Danne House (DHR 54-419) and the Elam Place (DHR 54-417).

The Elams, who built in the area around 1900, maintained a small store known as the Trevilians Market until the mid-twentieth century. Also in the area is the railroad depot, in operation since 1880 and now housing the Trevilians Post Office.

### *Yanceyville*

Yanceyville, originally called South Annaville, was settled around 1800 by Charles D. Yancey. He and his son, Robert, operated a store, ordinary, distillery, and a grist mill in the area near the South Anna River, along what is the present day Route 646.<sup>20</sup> The Yanceys purchased the mill property from Thomas Johnson, Jr., who is believed to have been the first person to operate a grist mill on the site around 1774. This was the year he requested a permit to build a dam across the South Anna River.<sup>21</sup>

After the Yanceys, the mill was owned by James Duke Nuckolls, then by James Edward Smith who acquired the mill in 1863. Smith rebuilt the mill and constructed a residence nearby. The Smith family continued to run the mill for the next one hundred years. The mill, still in operation today, is the last remaining mill in operation in the county.

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<sup>20</sup>Pattie Gordon Pavlansky Cooke, "Grist Mills of Louisa County," *Louisa County 250th Anniversary* (1992), p. 16.

<sup>21</sup>Cooke, p. 16.

THEME: DOMESTIC

**Introduction**

The character of early Virginia dwellings and their dependencies reflected the availability of building materials. Wood was the most commonly used building material in colonial Virginia and the majority of houses surveyed were of wood frame construction. Brick, less common in early buildings, often was made on the plantation by slaves.

A fairly broad representation of dwellings survive from the 18th, 19th, and twentieth centuries, with the earliest surviving buildings typically either large and important buildings or constructed of durable brick. The loss of the less durable early dwellings, most of which were constructed of wood, usually resulted from abandonment or fire.

In the rural community, the farm or plantation included a variety of buildings in addition to the main dwelling. Smokehouses, privies, kitchens, dairies, well houses, tenant houses, and slave quarters commonly stood clustered together to the rear of the main house. Other buildings identified in house environs include dovecotes, schools, and occasionally hospitals.

Several generations often lived in a single residence or on a single farm, with elderly and single family members often living with their relatives. This configuration was particularly common among middle and lower income families. More than half of all residences included family members in addition to the nuclear family and often included unrelated individuals such as boarders and teachers. Household composition frequently followed economic status, with lower income residents incorporating a larger number of individuals into their dwellings.<sup>22</sup>

**Domestic Architecture**

*Intensive-Level Survey*

Ten residences were surveyed at the intensive level during the 1993 architectural survey conducted in Louisa County. These buildings were chosen for inclusion based on their age (most were antebellum properties). These properties also were thought to have had few architectural alterations and to possess significance in one or more of the thematic areas as defined by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. While these properties represent a significant cross-section of early surviving dwellings in the county, few county-wide trends can be inferred from the findings because of a lack of comparative data. Instead, the architectural significance and integrity of each property will be discussed.

The Green Springs Historic District (DHR 54-111) in northwestern Louisa County contains a large number of historic buildings significant for their architecture and/or their associations with events or individuals of historical importance. Because this section of the county is already listed as a historic district in the National Register of Historic Places and has been declared a National Historic Landmark, its resources have been documented and it was not included in this survey.

Bear Castle (DHR 54-80; figure 1)

Bear Castle, a one-and-a-half-story, five-bay house with a steeply pitched, gable roof, is a good example

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<sup>22</sup>Shifflett, p. 85.



of a Colonial-era frame dwelling. The roof is indicative of its construction in the second quarter of the 18th century. Built with a double-pile, central-passage plan, the more prominent front rooms are larger than the rear rooms. Georgian-style walnut wainscot with raised panels occurs in the center passage and two east rooms. The west rooms feature two different types of horizontal board wainscot and may suggest a later date for this section. The mantels are very plain and appear to be much later than the paneled wainscot. The five-course, American bond of the exterior-end, brick chimneys indicate that they are also much later than the original construction period. The house has unusual, eight-raised-panel doors that appear to be contemporary with the paneled wainscot (figure 2).

No original outbuildings survive at Bear Castle. Construction of the nearby nuclear power plant and its attendant cooling lake has altered the landscape dramatically. The house now sits on a finger of land extending into the lake; modern residential and water-related development has been introduced around the property. Its setting retains little integrity.

#### Braehead (DHR 54-10; figure 3)

Braehead stands on a portion of the 5,820 acres of land that John Syme, Sr., of Studley in Hanover County patented in 1730. In 1786, Thomas Mitchell purchased 500 acres from his former father-in-law, William Wood Meriwether who had purchased it from the Syme family. Mitchell's second wife was Sarah Isabella Jerdone of Jerdone's Castle in Louisa County. He either built the present house or enlarged one that was already standing. It remained in the Mitchell family until 1860 when William O. Payne of Goochland County purchased it. It has had a number of owners; but Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth A. Bradshaw have owned Braehead since 1970.

Braehead is another Colonial-era property included in the intensive survey. As it stands today, it is a two-story, frame house with a five-bay, original front and an asymmetrical, four-bay, rear facade. Like Bear Castle, it follows a double-pile, central-passage plan with the rear rank of rooms significantly smaller than the front rooms. It features recessed-panel wainscot. It is thought the house originally had one-and-one-half stories. Unusual additions, found on several Louisa County homes of this period, are the shed-roof rooms on each end of the house. The interior features both paneled and flush wainscot and transitional late Georgian/early Federal-style mantels. The house was badly deteriorated when the current owners purchased it in 1970, and they have restored the house to its present appearance.

#### Cuckoo Place (DHR 54-16; figure 4)

Cuckoo Place is one of Louisa County's notable historic houses. A landmark in the area, it is located on Route 33, and the road appears to have been routed around the house. Cuckoo Place has been in the Pendleton family since Henry Pendleton purchased the tract in 1814 from the estate of Colonel William O. Callis. There was an earlier tavern on or near the site of the present house. Jack Jouett began his famous ride on June 3, 1781, from that tavern to warn Jefferson and the Virginia legislature meeting in Charlottesville of the impending arrival of General Tarleton and his troops.

Construction of the present house, a two-story, three-bay, brick dwelling with four exterior-end chimneys, is thought to have begun around 1820. A change in the brickwork and brick color on the side indicates that the house was probably built in stages. Several additions have been made to the rear.

Cuckoo has several outbuildings including two doctor's offices. The one-room, frame office south of the house is believed to have been moved to the site from another location. The office located on the north

side of the house (figure 5) is a larger, late-19th-century building believed to have been constructed on the site.

Dunlore (DHR 54-18; figure 6)

Between 1724 and 1733, John Syme, Sr., of Hanover County received a 16,449-acre land grant for property along both sides of the South Anna River in present-day Goochland and Louisa counties. Syme later subdivided the property. One of the smaller tracts, an approximately 500-acre parcel, became the property known today as Dunlore.

Although deed research has not revealed the original dwelling's construction date, it appears that the original one-and-a-half-story frame section with a stone foundation, beaded weatherboard siding (most of which has been replaced), and Colonial-era, brick chimney laid in Flemish bond, dates from the early to mid-18th century. The interior of the original section contains horizontal-paneled wainscoting, beaded door and window surrounds, and a stair with a pegged newel post and square balusters.

Of the outbuildings, only the original smokehouse survives. Twentieth-century buildings include several sheds and a well around the main residence. The property apparently had two icehouses and their sites may provide valuable archeological information. Approximately fifty feet northwest of the main house is a row of mature cedars, presumably planted to protect the house from wind during the winter months; deciduous trees characterize the south lawn.

Folly Hill (DHR 54-113; figure 7)

Folly Hill is a one-and-a-half-story, frame house. Located near the Hanover County line, several of the early owners of the land were from Hanover. The present house was constructed in stages with the original section built on a hall-and-parlor plan. This section has two double-shouldered, brick chimneys, one laid in Flemish bond, the other in three- and seven-course American bond with a Flemish bond foundation.

The addition is built on a single-pile, side-passage plan, creating an L-shaped building. The main entrance is now located in this section. The one-and-a-half-story house with three gable-roofed dormers on both the front and rear, has notable interior features with beaded ceiling joists in the original section and original Federal-style mantels. The original mantels in the addition do not survive.

Archibald Anderson received the Folly Hill property from his parents Matthew and Martha Tanner Anderson in 1819. He was a physician and probably had the addition to the house built. Tradition holds that the smallest room in the original house was his office and that he later had a detached office built in the yard. Neither it nor any other original outbuildings survive. The Anderson cemetery, with gravestones from the late 19th century, is located on the property.

Fredericks Hall (DHR 54-25; figure 8)

The land on which Fredericks Hall stands was part of a 1,500 acre tract patented in 1725 by William Harris, Jr., of Cedar Hill in Hanover County. His son Frederick Harris inherited a portion of that tract and it is thought that the original house was built for him. He was an officer in the revolutionary war and a county justice. His son, Frederick Harris, Jr., inherited the Fredericks Hall property at his father's death in 1800. Frederick Harris, Jr., a graduate of William & Mary College, was a lawyer, an officer in the War of 1812, and a member of the Virginia General Assembly. A promoter of the development of canals

and railroads, he was the first president of the Louisa Central Railroad that runs just west of the house. The brick section of the house was built for him.

Fredericks Hall is one of the county's most architecturally significant properties surveyed at the intensive level. Like many properties, the earliest section of the house is now the rear ell, a one-and-a-half-story house with a single-pile, side-passage plan. This section probably was built in the second half of the 18th century. Part of this section has been rebuilt, but the interior retains its raised-panel wainscot and a built-in corner cupboard also with raised paneling.

The large brick section of the house is a two-story, five-bay, brick structure with a two-bay, one-and-a-half-story section with one-bay, shed-roof section. It is not known when the one-and-a-half-story section was built, but its brickwork is the same as the two-story section. A focal point of the facade is the two-story, two-level porch with its modillioned pediment with traceried fanlight.

Fredericks Hall possesses one of the most highly decorative interiors identified in the survey. The mantel in the south room was most likely imported. It features almost three-dimensional carved figures on the raised, center panel of a five-part frieze. Garlands, swags, and urns are other decorative elements of this mantel. This room also has a deep, denticulated cornice with reeded frieze panels. Tradition holds that this mantel was used as a pattern for the south room mantel, a similar but less elaborate mantel and an example of plantation slave craftsmanship (figure 9). A reeded overmantel frames a plain center section. This room also has the same cornice as the north room. Other mantels in the house are in the Federal style but less decorative.

In the 1870s a visitor to Fredericks Hall counted forty outbuildings--only one survives today. The office (figure 10) is a frame, one-story building covered with beaded weatherboard with an interior-end, stone chimney with the stone partially exposed on the exterior. A Harris cemetery and an adjacent Hardenburg cemetery (later owners) are located some distance in front of the house. They are no longer part of the Fredericks Hall property and are in poor condition.

Because of the house's close proximity to the railroad depot of the same name, many notable figures associated with the Civil War can be associated with the house. Stonewall Jackson is thought to have stopped at the house on his way to participate in the Seven Days Battles in 1862. General George Custer made the house his headquarters late in the war and General Philip Sheridan also passed through the area. Some of Fredericks Hall's outbuildings were burned during an attack on the railroad depot.

#### The Hermitage (DHR 54-37; figure 11)

The land on which The Hermitage stands was patented by Charles Barret of Hanover in 1725. In the first part of the 19th century, a Pendleton of Cuckoo Place married into the Barret family and continued to own The Hermitage until 1909. Since 1920, The Hermitage has been owned by the T. Carl Andrews family.

The main section of The Hermitage follows a hall-and-parlor plan with a single-pile, side-passage-plan, rear ell. Without its wings, The Hermitage is a frame version of the plan of Woodbourne.<sup>23</sup> Also like Woodbourne, the stairs at The Hermitage are located in the passage of the rear ell. Here the similarities

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<sup>23</sup>Woodbourne was also surveyed at the intensive level and is discussed later in this section.

end. As it stands today, The Hermitage has a two-story, four-bay, center section flanked by shorter, two-bay wings with a one-and-a-half-story, rear ell.

Brickwork of the rear ell's foundation and chimney indicate that this section was built after 1810. Tradition also holds that this is the oldest part of the house. Plain, Greek Revival-style mantels are found in all first floor rooms (figure 12). However, earlier Federal-style and Georgian-Federal transitional mantels are found in the second floor rooms of the wings that are thought to be the last sections added to the house. Two six-raised-panel doors that exist in these rooms also appear to predate the construction of this section. These doors and mantels may have come from earlier sections of the house or from a different house.

The Hermitage was a working dairy farm in the twentieth century; many of the present outbuildings date from this period. A postbellum barn survives but is on land that has been subdivided from this parcel. The Pendleton family cemetery also survives. A recently repaired brick wall surrounds the large cemetery that has both commercially produced grave markers as well as simple fieldstone markers.

#### Kalona (DHR 54-174; figure 13)

Kalona is one of the later houses included in the intensive-level survey of Louisa County. The traditional building date of 1862 is thought to have been the date when the present house was built to incorporate an earlier dwelling. Robert M. Kent purchased the property in 1862 and he is thought to be largely responsible for the house as it stands today--many of its stylistic features date from this period. The property remained in the Kent family until 1925. There have been a number of owners since that time.

In scale and form, Kalona is characteristic of the Greek Revival style while many of its details indicate a Gothic Revival influence.<sup>24</sup> The label molding over the windows, the traceried transom and sidelight, and some of the interior mantel details are associated with the Gothic Revival movement. The staircase has a heavy turned newel, but slender turned balusters, decorative brackets, and paneling on the wall under the stairs (figure 14).

#### Oaksby (DHR 54-56; figure 15)

Located on the south side of the Little River, Oaksby Plantation has been in the Goodwin family since its establishment. James Goodwin purchased a 600-acre tract near Frederick Hall from Benjamin and Frances Dumas in 1750. His son John Chapman Goodwin, who inherited the property in 1789, acquired additional adjacent land in 1805 that included the tract now occupied by Oaksby. Tax assessment records show the dwelling valued at \$1,200 in 1845 and total acreage of 1,337. The original section appears to date from the mid-18th century while the two-story section, which has many Victorian features, appears to date from the mid-1800s.<sup>25</sup>

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<sup>24</sup>Both the Greek and Gothic Revival styles were popular during this period although the popularity of Greek Revival was waning while the Gothic Revival style continued its popularity after the Civil War. Although there are good examples of the Gothic Revival style in Virginia and the South, this style was less important in this area than in the North and Midwest.

<sup>25</sup>James M. Bagby and Mary Frances Lovern, "Oaksby Plantation," *Louisa County Historical Magazine*, volume 5, number 2, winter 1973-74, pp. 3-6.

Oaksby began as a one-room, frame house with a massive exterior-end chimney. The proportions of this double-shouldered chimney suggest an 18th-century construction date; however, its five-course American bond indicates it was built in the early 19th century. Perhaps an older brickmason, familiar with earlier chimney forms, constructed this chimney. Around 1848, the residence was drastically enlarged with the addition of an I-house to the original block's rear corner, creating an unusual house shape today.

The interior of the original house features six-raised-panel doors with Carpenter locks, a beaded chairrail, and a plain mantel with unusual warming closets above the mantel shelf. The passage stairs of the circa 1848 addition has a heavy turned newel, molded handrail, and plain scalloped brackets like those found at The Hermitage. The passage also features raised-panel wainscot, which is probably not original to this section and may have been moved from an earlier building. The current parlor features an unusual mantel with a large overmantel with double columnettes and heavy cornice. The other downstairs mantel is Federal style and features elliptical sunbursts on its five-part frieze.

#### Woodbourne (DHR 54-77; figure 16)

The land Woodbourne occupies is thought to have been part of the 3,200-acre Matthew Jouett tract. By 1742 it was owned by the Woodger family who eventually accumulated 600 acres. A Woodger daughter, Catherine, married Martin Baker in 1807 and inherited the property in 1819. They lived in the house until 1842 when they moved to Missouri. Elisha and Ann Melton purchased the property in 1843 as a part of a large land acquisition. They resided at Woodbourne until Ann Melton's death in 1863. Between 1863 and 1926, there were a number of owners until W.B. and Ruth Gilmer purchased the house in 1926; their son John B. Gilmer and his wife Ruth reside in the home today.

Woodbourne, located just outside the town of Louisa, follows a hall-and-parlor plan in its two-story, front section while the one-and-a-half-story, rear ell has a single-pile, side-passage plan. The brickwork of Woodbourne is unusual and contributes to the uncertainty concerning its construction date, which was probably in the first quarter of the 19th century. Below the beveled watertable, the bricks are laid in three- and four-course American bond while Flemish bond occurs above. The quality of the brickwork also changes dramatically; that above the watertable is finely laid with regular struck joints that creates the smooth, crisp surface indicative of the Federal style. Brickwork below the watertable has irregular joints and is not of the same high quality. Putlog holes, found on all walls except the facade, are a notable feature of the house.

All the rooms have Federal-style mantels with the second-floor mantels plainer than those on the first floor. The house also has a twenty-six-inch wainscot constructed from a single board. The stair is in the passage of the rear ell.

Two original or early outbuildings survive--a brick kitchen and smokehouse. The kitchen has unusual brick detailing; the front features a sawtooth brick cornice while the rear has a molded brick cornice.

#### ***Reconnaissance-Level Survey***

Two-hundred and two properties were surveyed at the reconnaissance level during the 1993 architectural survey of Louisa County. Although a much greater number of historic resources exist within the county, some conclusions could be drawn from these properties regarding architecture in the county. It must be noted that the architecturally rich Green Springs Historic District was not included. Consequently, this context cannot be considered to include the breadth of architectural styles extant in the county. Inclusion

of the Green Springs in future context if this survey is continued would make it a more comprehensive discussion of architecture in Louisa County.

### Primary Dwellings

#### **Construction and Cladding Materials**

##### *Wood*

The majority of the houses included in the Louisa survey were of wood construction. Frame dwellings, barns, schools, and churches dominate the Louisa County landscape.

It is difficult to determine the exact types of framing methods used in Louisa County without access to the underlying framing system or wall openings, foundations, and attics. It is likely that early houses used heavy timber construction and mortise-and-tenon joints to connect the beams. Balloon framing, the most common and least expensive form of construction, became popular after the Civil War. Since the majority of houses surveyed were built in the mid- to late 19th century, it appears likely that they were constructed with balloon framing.

The most common type of cladding material found on the houses surveyed was weatherboard siding. However, some houses such as Idlewilde (DHR 54-434; figure 17), located off Route 615 near Thelma did possess board-and-batten siding. Several other buildings in the western portion of the county, including the House at Waldrop (DHR 54-323) and Martin Store (DHR 54-320) also made use of vertical board siding.

##### *Brick*

Only a small percentage of houses surveyed in Louisa County were constructed entirely of brick. They are found largely in the central and eastern portions of the county; however, one dwelling, Three Chopt Acres (DHR 54-315), stands in the county's western section.

Since brick often was a more costly building material, it was used most frequently for residences of the affluent. In 1830, it was documented that, "the county contains 1,400 dwellings besides those occupied by slaves. None of them can pretend to elegance of grandeur, for the great number is one of story, and wooden, either framed or made of logs. Scarcely 20 are made of brick; and even painting is rare."<sup>26</sup>

The brick dwellings surveyed exhibit a variety of brick bonds. Flemish bond, which consists of alternating headers and stretchers in a single row, appears to have been used infrequently since it was found in only a few instances. Flemish bond appears to have been used primarily for strength in chimneys and foundations. Only four houses with Flemish bond were identified: the chimneys and foundations of Nelson's (DHR 54-358) and the Kean House (DHR 54-359), the foundations of Farrar Banks (DHR 54-401; figure 18), and the rear portion of the Waddy House (DHR 54-353).

The one early-twentieth-century dwelling built entirely in a Flemish bond brick pattern (possibly veneer) was the Hadder House (DHR 54-279; figure 19), today known as the Whistle Stop Bed and Breakfast, in

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<sup>26</sup>Joseph Martin, "Louisa County, Virginia 1835," *Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia*, in *Louisa County 250th Anniversary* (1992), pp. 25-26.

the town of Louisa.

Several additional brick houses in the county were identified as having a course-bond variant called garden wall bond, composed of a single row of Flemish bond for every five rows of stretcher bond. They include Three Chopt Acres, Judge Lane's Law Office (DHR-288) in Louisa, and John Mill's Store (DHR-430) in Apple Grove.

Three- and five-course American bond were the most common brick bonds found in the county. Three- and five-course American bonds are composed of three or five rows of stretchers between a single row of headers. Strawcroft (DHR 54-406; figure 20), built in five-course American bond, was the only house identified at the reconnaissance level with decorative brickwork--it features a sawtooth cornice. In addition to Strawcroft, the chimneys and foundations of the Waddy House, the Hood House (DHR 54-386), Strong's (DHR 54-355; figure 21), and the Howard Place (DHR 54-385) also were constructed in five-course American bond.

The Martin House (54-378; figure 22), on the other hand, is an example of a dwelling with a three-course American bond chimney and foundation found in Louisa. Four-course American bond was also a frequent type of brick bond used in the county. This bond consists of four rows of stretchers between one row of headers. Examples identified were the foundation and chimney at Foxlands (54-354; figure 23) and the foundations at the Pettit Place (DHR 54-391) and the Nuckolls Place (DHR 54-395). A variant bond, irregular seven-course American bond, was found on the chimney and foundation work of Pal-Alto (DHR 54-351) and on the eastern chimney of the Poindexter House (DHR 54-389).

The Nuckolls Place was the only example identified that employed the use of English bond, which consists of alternating rows of headers and stretchers. The original chimney on the dwelling was fashioned in English bond, but was rebuilt in an all stretcher bond.

### *Stone*

Few dwellings built entirely of stone were identified in Louisa County at the reconnaissance level; however, the Louisa County Elementary School (DHR 54-289), built in 1907, was one building identified that was constructed of stone. Many other houses surveyed made use of stone in the construction of foundations and chimneys. For example, Walnut Hill (DHR 54-345), north of the town of Louisa, has an exterior-end chimney and foundation fashioned of rough-cut, regular course, rubble stone.

The use of stone in pier foundations was quite common in Louisa. Black Rock School (DHR 54-318; figure 24), located in the eastern end of the county, was apparently named by the locals for its black, granite, stone piers.

Stone/brick chimneys, a traditional chimney treatment in Louisa, were identified at numerous properties during the survey including the House on Route 700 (DHR 54-411) and Cedar Hill (DHR 54-393), both located in the central portion of the county.

### *Log*

Log dwellings often began as one-room buildings that were either enlarged later or replaced by larger dwellings. Only two dwellings of log construction were documented in the reconnaissance-level survey.

The first example, the Log House on Route 613 (DHR 54-436), was a small, one-story dwelling constructed using saddle-notching. The second example, Marshall Farm (DHR 54-453), which is now covered with weatherboard siding, has only a small portion of the original wall system exposed. This portion of the wall was left uncovered in the interior of the house. The logs appear to be hand-hewn, but the notching technique was not visible.

The smokehouse at Pinecrest Farm (54-447; figure 25), near Green Springs, was the only log outbuilding identified in the survey. It used saddle-notching like the Log House on Route 613, and was refilled with a concrete base chinking.

### **Roofing Types and Materials**

The most frequently encountered roof type in the survey was the gable roof, followed in frequency of occurrence by the hipped roof. A small number of properties contained structures with gambrel roofs, but these structures typically were barns or outbuildings. Mansard roofs were featured at Idlewilde and the House on Fredericksburg Avenue (DHR 54-280; figure 26) in the town of Louisa. Examples of a clipped gable or jerkin-head roof were found at the Pettit Place (DHR 54-391) near Fredericks Hall, and on the front elevation of the Hadder House.

The most common roofing material observed in the survey was standing-seam metal. This material was found on approximately three-fourths of all the properties surveyed. Composition shingles were another type of roofing material regularly found. Slate shingles were recorded at a small percentage of the properties, including the Goodwin/May House (DHR 54-278) in Louisa. Metal shingles were found at a few properties including the Dunlore Inn (DHR 54-299; figure 27) in Mineral. The Mineral Light Plant (DHR 54-297) was one example of a property with composition sheet roofing.

### **Secondary Dwellings**

#### *Tenant Houses*

Two tenant houses were documented in the survey; however, it is probable that more exist. The tenant house, located at the Poindexter House (DHR 54-389; figure 28) in Fredericks Hall, was a simple one-room, one-story, frame structure with a stone pier foundation. The other known tenant house, situated in the rear of the Perkins/Leake House (DHR 54-449) in Louisa, was a larger, two-room, frame structure.

### **Domestic Outbuildings**

The surviving domestic outbuildings in Louisa County frequently were found on large farms such as the Poindexter House and Farm and Pinecrest Farm. There were very few instances of entire groups of domestic outbuildings still intact. A fairly good grouping of surviving domestic outbuildings however, was found at Woodley (DHR 54-356) in Fredericks Hall.

#### *Kitchens*

Kitchens generally were small, one-room structures detached from the main dwelling to eliminate the threat of fire and diffuse the odors of food preparation.

The kitchen at Beyond the Pale (DHR 54-317), is a one-story, frame building sheathed with vertical, board-and-batten siding, with a large, stone, exterior-end chimney and a rubble stone pier foundation. The kitchen at Woodley was clad with weatherboards and had a stone/brick exterior chimney for cooking. Both structures have gable roofs sheathed with standing-seam metal.



The kitchen at Oak Hall (DHR 54-396; figure 29), near Wickham Corner, was constructed with mortise and tenon joints and also had a large, stone/brick, exterior-end chimney. Kitchens also were surveyed at the William Day Mansfield House (DHR 54-347), located near Wares Crossroads, and at Pinecrest Farm near Green Springs.

#### *Smokehouses*

Smokehouses were the most common type of domestic outbuilding identified in the survey. These structures were used for curing and storing meat. They commonly were small, one-room structures located near the main dwelling, generally in the rear.

The smokehouse at the Poindexter House is a one-story, frame structure on a rubble stone foundation with a steeply-pitched, gable roof. The smokehouse at Woodley is similar, however, it has a lower pitched roof and exposed rafters in the eaves. Some of the best examples of the one-room, frame smokehouses were found at Clifton (DHR 54-346), the Carter/Cooke House (DHR 54-283), the House at Cutalong (DHR 54-364), Oak Grove Farm, Beyond the Pale, and the William Day Mansfield House.

#### *Privies*

Privies, or outhouses, generally were located behind the main dwelling. These frame structures typically had a single door and a shed roof.

Privies were identified at seven properties in Louisa County. They include Duncan House (DHR 54-271), Meredith (DHR 54-269), Stewart Perkin's House (DHR 54-333), Walker House (DHR 54-316), Yanceyville Christian Church (DHR 54-341), and Waddy House.

#### *Springhouses*

A springhouse was found at the Carter/Cooke House, located behind the main dwelling. It is a frame, one-room structure with wood siding and a brick foundation. The gable roof structure also has an interesting extended roof supported by wooden bracing. Another more recently built springhouse was identified at the Poindexter House.

#### *Blacksmith Shops*

One example of a blacksmith shop was found at Oak Grove Farm, located near Lake Anna. It is a 1 ½-story, frame structure on a rubble stone foundation with the remains of a large stone chimney in the rear. Some local residents believe this building was at one time used as a school house.

#### *Icehouses*

The icehouse consisted of large underground pit, ten to 15 feet deep, lined with wood, stone, or brick and protected by a small, low building. During the winter months, ice was collected from the ice pond, a shallow body of water created, usually with low dam on a creek, to allow for quick freezing of the water. The pond preferably was located in a site protected from the winter sun. Some farmers planted evergreens to shelter the icehouse from the heat of the sun.

One icehouse was identified at Woodley in Fredericks Hall. It is a one-story, frame structure with vertical board, double doors, and small, six-light windows on the front and sides (possibly later additions). The brick remains of the underlying pit were visible. The majority of icehouses in Louisa

County have fallen down or been destroyed and their pits filled with debris. These sites remain important since they may convey archeological information about the property's residents.

### **Taverns and Ordinaries**

Taverns were used by business and leisure travelers to stay overnight, have a meal, or change their horses. Most taverns in Louisa County were established along major roads.

#### Coleman Hotel

The Coleman Hotel (figure 30), also known as the Mineral Hotel, is located near the present day intersection of Routes 22 and 522 in the town of Mineral. It was once the home of Dr. William J. Coleman, a physician originally from Spotsylvania. Dr. Coleman moved to Mineral, then known as Tolersville, in 1892 and purchased the property from John W. Davis. Davis previously had a home built on the property where he had resided since 1881. It is believed that Coleman, after purchasing the home of Davis, added a second and third story to the building and operated it as a hotel during the mining period.<sup>27</sup> The large, three-story, frame building is vacant today.

#### Dunlore Inn

The Dunlore Inn, located along present day Route 522 in the town of Mineral, was once the home of George R. Ergenbright. Later it was operated as an inn by the Dunn family who also made rooms available to boarders in the early 19th century.<sup>28</sup> Today, it is once again used as a private residence. The Dunlore Inn is a large, two-story, frame dwelling with a hipped roof.

#### Farrar Banks

Farrar Banks located on Route 522, known at one time as "Old Mountain Road" is a 1 ½-story, frame dwelling which at one time was the home of Perrin Farrar. The residence was once thought to be the tavern where Captain William Jackson and his company stopped during the War of 1812.<sup>29</sup>

#### Tolersville Tavern

Tolersville Tavern, situated in the present day town of Mineral, was believed to have been a tavern along "The Louisa Road." Its name is derived from that of the storekeeper, Adam Toler, after whom Tolersville was named.<sup>30</sup> The two-story, frame dwelling has been altered extensively and changed over the years.

#### Hill's Ordinary

Hill's Ordinary (figure 31), a one-and-a-half-story, frame dwelling located along Route 634 near Gum Springs, is named for its second owners John and Tabitha Hill who ran a tavern on the site from 1746 to

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<sup>27</sup>Janice L. Abercrombie, "The Coleman Hotel," *Louisa County Historical Society Magazine* 21 (Spring 1990), pp. 74-75.

<sup>28</sup>Conversation with resident, March 1993.

<sup>29</sup>Harris, p. 112.

<sup>30</sup>Harris, p. 112.

1754. Hill purchased the property from Charles and Susanna Allen who were also tavern keepers.<sup>31</sup>

### Styles

The properties surveyed in Louisa County depict the diverse evolution of architectural styles over the last two hundred years. The most dominant styles identified in Louisa's historic architecture had characteristics of the Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, and Queen Anne styles. The largest number of properties surveyed, however, were vernacular in nature.

The Georgian style is typically an 18th-century style, but appears in Louisa County through the early 19th century. Foxlands is a good example of this style. The 1 ½-story, frame dwelling has brick, exterior-end chimneys and contains several classical details common to the Georgian style, such as boxed cornices with dentils and beaded weatherboard siding. The decorative entry door has a four-pane transom.

The Federal style, typically a late-18th- or early-19th-century style, appears in the county through the mid-19th century. The influence of this style can be seen in Mill View Farm (DHR 54-270; figure 32) located near Taylors Creek. The residence, built around 1820, has several Federal style details, such as the decorative elliptical fan light over and sidelights flanking the front entry door. This vernacular, Federal-style house has an asymmetrical window fenestration pattern that might indicate different phases of construction.

The popular Greek Revival style dominated mid-19th-century architecture. This style commonly features a wide band of trim under the roof line and is best seen in two local examples: the Frame Store at Bumpass (DHR 54-338) which makes use of pilasters to represent free-standing columns and the Masonic Hall (DHR 54-295) in Mineral that has both a pedimented entryway and front gable.

The Gothic Revival style popular during the mid-19th century and typically featuring windows with the pointed Gothic arch was the style used for a number of regional churches in Louisa. The four Gothic Revival churches identified by the survey were Bethpage Church (DHR 54-390; figure 33) with its decorative cross bracing in the front gable; Mount Garland Baptist Church (DHR 54-352; figure 34); Mount Gilliam Baptist Church (DHR 54-344); and Forest Hill Church (DHR 54-422).

In addition to religious buildings, the Gothic Revival style also was found in local residences. Included among these vernacular examples were Pandora Farm (DHR 54-328; figure 35) that makes use of decorated bargeboards; Dunreath (DHR 54-409); and the William J. Nuckolls Place (DHR 54-371).

The best examples of the Italianate style identified in the 1993 survey of Louisa County were Longwood (DHR 54-326; figure 36), with a decorative roof-top cupola, and Little Fredericks Hall (DHR 54-392). Both dwellings, built around 1860 to 1880 during the height of this style's popularity, reveal decorative brackets beneath wide, overhanging eaves. Other examples of dwellings influenced by the Italianate style include Mount Airy Farm, John Mill's Store, and the Manor House at Yanceyville Mill (DHR 54-373).

The influence of the Second Empire style appears to be rare in Louisa, but evident in one dwelling

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<sup>31</sup>Chisholm and Lillie, p. 20.

surveyed--Idlewilde. Idlewilde exhibits the characteristic Second Empire-style mansard roof and dormers. There are decorative, wooden brackets beneath the eaves.

The Queen Anne style is a recurrent style found throughout Louisa. The largest concentration of Queen Anne styles houses is in the town of Louisa. Many were built in the late 19th century and featured such elements as steeply pitched, irregular roof shapes, textured wall surfaces, and towers. They include the Glasgow House (DHR 54-277), Woodward Funeral Home (DHR 54-281), House on Fredericksburg Avenue (DHR 54-280), Goodwin/May House, and the Hadder House. Other examples also found throughout the county include Hill and Dale Farm (DHR 54-416), the Elam Home Place (DHR 54-417), and Woodley.

Three examples of the Prairie style, popular in the early twentieth century, exist in the central and eastern portions of the county. They are Pettit Place (DHR 54-391), Grassberger House (DHR 54-334; figure 37), and Wagner House (DHR 54-452). The Prairie style, made popular by the American architect Frank Lloyd Wright, customarily features a low-pitched roof with wide overhanging eaves.<sup>32</sup> Dormers and decorative window glazing are other characteristic features.

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<sup>32</sup>McAlester, p. 440.

## THEME: AGRICULTURE

### **Introduction**

The quality of Louisa County's soils for agricultural production varied widely when the first settlers began cultivation of the land. The Green Springs Valley in the county's western region contained the most fertile soils. The remainder of the county's soils were considered only fair.<sup>33</sup> Despite the county's lack of uniformly organic soils, agriculture played a major role in Louisa's development.

Early farms in Louisa County varied from approximately four acres to 6,000 acres. Small plantations, those consisting of between 50 and 200 hundred acres, raised crops primarily for subsistence use and sold some cash crops locally, either to other families or to larger plantations that then sold the commodities at larger markets outside the county. Mid-sized plantations raised primarily cash crops: tobacco in the late 18th and early to mid-19th centuries, and wheat after the Civil War. These farmers depended heavily on slave labor and often had a secondary occupation such as a miller, blacksmith, surveyor or teacher. Large plantations, those over one-thousand acres, concentrated on cultivation of tobacco and wheat and used a large number of slaves. These plantations included not only the owner's residence, slave quarters, and agricultural and domestic outbuildings, but often included a mill, cooperage, blacksmith shop and other services for the owner's use and for small farmers in the vicinity.<sup>34</sup>

### **Agricultural Production**

Large plantation owners of early Louisa County cultivated a wide variety of crops including cotton, tobacco, wheat and corn; however, as throughout the rest of Piedmont Virginia, tobacco remained the region's main cash crop until the Civil War.

Tobacco cultivation required a large amount of year-round labor. Fields required meticulous preparation in early spring since tobacco's sensitivity made the expulsion of all other plants and weeds necessary. The growing crop required constant attention: weeds had to be removed to prevent them from competing with the cultivated plants; tobacco worms had to be removed by hand on a regular basis; plants needed "topping off" to prevent them from flowering; and suckers that inhibited growth of the higher leaves had to be pruned. Finally, arrival of the harvest also marked the beginning of a new planting cycle. Tobacco cultivation required approximately one slave or hired worker per two acres of tobacco year-round.<sup>35</sup>

In addition to its high labor requirements, tobacco quickly exhausted the land and made constant rejuvenation of the soil necessary. Large plantation holders constantly plowed new fields to attain richer soil. They also used methods such as crop rotation and deep plowing and applied lime, guano, marl and plaster or they planted clover in fallow fields to encourage revitalization.

The Civil War marked the beginning of a period of decline for agriculture in Louisa County and throughout Virginia. Troops passed through the region several times. Damage to dwellings, mills,

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<sup>33</sup>Kean, p. 12.

<sup>34</sup>Ransom True, "The Louisa Economy in the Years 1765-1812." *Louisa County Historical Magazine*, volume 7, number 1, summer 1975, p. 27.

<sup>35</sup>Shifflett, p. 6.

fences, roads and bridges caused a great deal of suffering and inconvenience to county residents. Even greater damage, however, occurred when livestock were killed, crops destroyed, and storehouses raided for the armies' consumption.

Following the Civil War, freed African-Americans often remained on the same plantations where they had been slaves. They worked under agreements with their former masters which allowed them to remain in their homes and farm as tenants or as sharecroppers. As a result, and despite Louisa landholders' strong dependence on slavery, emancipation did not alter the plantation system immediately. Still some property owners subdivided and sold smaller parcels of land from their plantations. These subdivisions significantly increased the overall number of farms and the number of farmers.<sup>36</sup>

Tobacco cultivation continued to decline throughout the twentieth century. In 1991, only 88,500 pounds of sun-cured tobacco were cultivated on 54 acres of farmland. Hay occupied the largest number of acres-16,500. Other cash crops prevalent in the twentieth century included corn and wheat.

### **Agricultural Buildings**

#### *Barns*

A majority of the agricultural properties surveyed had existing barns of wood construction that were used for holding cattle or for storing hay and other grains. The barns found at Bicker's Place (DHR 54-421) and Perkins House (DHR 54-454) are representative of the barns found county-wide. The upper floor was used for the storage, and the lower floor (typically with four-pane windows) for housing livestock. Often a shed was added to one or both sides. The barns at the House at Oakland (DHR 54-362; figure 38) and Marshall Farm (DHR 54-453) are similar to those discussed above, but have gambrel roofs.

#### *Stables*

The best example of a stable was identified at Osterman's (DHR 54-332; figure 39), located near Thelma in the eastern section of the county. The two-story, frame stable has vertical, board-and-batten siding and several stall doors on the lower level. The upper level is used as a loft to store hay.

#### *Granaries*

Two granaries are known to exist in Louisa. They are found at Campbell House (DHR 54-451) and Perkins House. Both structures are small, one-story, vertical board, frame structures with stone pier foundations.

#### *Silos*

Silos were identified at only four properties during the course of the survey, and appear to have been constructed in the early to mid-20th century. The properties with existing silos include Little Fredericks Hall, Walnut Hill, and Dunkum Farm (DHR 54-439).

#### *Corn Cribs*

Corn cribs were found at Oak Grove Farm and at the Bishop House (DHR 54-298). They were both one-story, frame structures with horizontal board siding.

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<sup>36</sup>Shifflett, p. 17.

*Chicken Houses*

Four chicken houses were included in the survey: Little Fredericks Hall, Osterman's, Perkin's House, and Ceresco (DHR 54-433). All appear to have been built in the early to mid-20th-century for commercial sale.

*Piggeries*

A 20th-century pig shelter was identified at the Nuckolls Place (DHR 54-395). It has a shed roof and low, concrete walls.

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## **LOUISA COUNTY PRESERVATION PLAN**

A broad range of strategies to preserve cultural resources have been recommended for Louisa County. These recommendations together comprise many of the elements found in proactive, rural cultural resource protection plans and policies found throughout the country. The county could choose to adopt some of the strategies now, and consider others for a later date. A listing of those strategies that may be appropriate for consideration now and in the near future are contained in the Action Agenda following this preservation plan.

During the review of these strategies, the Louisa County Historical Society recommended that the county work with the Society to form a Historic Preservation Advisory Committee (HPAC), which could offer guidance to the Board of Supervisors on historic preservation issues.

### **GOAL 1: IDENTIFY SIGNIFICANT HISTORIC RESOURCES**

#### **Background**

Citizens of the county and the Louisa County Historical Society identified hundreds of historically significant structures during the public meeting in Louisa. In addition to sites identified by the citizens of the county, knowledgeable persons in the county should review the structures identified on the "Louisa County Historic Resources Maps" provided with this document to ensure precise locations of structures.

**Objective:** Identify historic resources.

#### **Actions**

1. The HPAC should use the historic resources maps provided with this document to re-examine areas, where necessary, in which resources have already been identified.
2. The HPAC should find local expertise on historic resources found in areas of the county where little information has been made available. Identify potentially significant structures that may exist in these areas.
3. Survey efforts to date have generally been biased toward elegant, well cared for properties of the 1800's and early 1900's. Future efforts to identify additional historic resources should focus on houses of small landholders and tenant farmers constructed between the two world wars.

### **GOAL 2: ASSESS SIGNIFICANT HISTORIC RESOURCES (Reconnaissance and Intensive Surveys)**

#### **Background**

Approximately 60 percent of the historic resources identified by the citizens of the county as locally significant have been surveyed to a reconnaissance or intensive survey level. None of the structures identified as potentially significant has been surveyed.

These historic resources that have been identified need to be surveyed to determine if a significant resource exists in the identified location and to identify the exact type of architecture that is found. To

learn about the architecture of these resources, and assess their significance, a reconnaissance survey should be performed.

A reconnaissance survey provides information about architecture, construction techniques, date of construction and historic function. This information can then be used by the public, local, regional, state and federal governments for preservation, economic development and other concerns.

The intensive survey provides more detailed architectural and historical data for the most significant resources in the county. While the information can be used in a similar fashion as the reconnaissance survey, the additional level of data meets more rigorous survey needs helpful for some public and governmental uses.

Objective A: Document locally significant and potentially significant historic resources not yet surveyed to a reconnaissance level.

#### Actions

1. The HPAC and county should work with a consultant to survey identified sites and prepare the reports, or volunteers from the Historical Society could receive training from a consultant, survey the properties, and then contract with the consultant to edit the surveys and prepare the reports.
2. Complete the remaining VDHR Historic Contexts not researched in this report jointly with future survey projects. Four additional themes which have played an important role in the history of the development of the county are:
  - Industry/Processing/Extraction
  - Transportation
  - Religion
  - Military/DefenseThese themes were identified by the project team as priority historic contexts for future research.
3. Data from future surveys should be entered into the Integrated Preservation Software (IPS) database at the Thomas Jefferson Planning District and/or the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.
4. All properties should be evaluated for their potential to be listed on the National Register.

Objective B: Document historic resources to an intensive level.

#### Actions

1. Properties currently surveyed to a reconnaissance level as well as properties now identified as locally significant and potentially significant should be considered for survey at the intensive level. The county should retain a preservation consultant to survey these historic resources. This level of survey should be performed by individuals with credentials which meet National Park Service standards.

The professional qualifications are a degree in architectural history, art history, historic preservation, or a closely related field, with course work in American Architectural History, or a

bachelor's degree in architectural history, art history, historic preservation, or a closely related field plus one of the following:

- a. at least two years of full-time experience in research, writing, or teaching American architectural history or restoration architecture with an academic institution, historical organization or agency, museum, or other professional institution; or
  - b. substantial contribution through research and publication to the body of scholarly knowledge in the field of American architectural history.
2. Properties surveyed to a reconnaissance level in the future should be considered for intensive level surveying.

Contact for information: Julie Vosmik, Virginia Department of  
Historic Resources, 804-786-3143

### **GOAL 3: ASSESS THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES OF THE COUNTY**

#### Background

No formal archaeological research to date has been conducted in the county. However, artifacts found by citizens have been recorded at the Louisa County Museum. The county should seek to form partnerships with nearby localities to conduct archaeological research which will allow for the prediction of potential archaeological sites. This information needs to be produced in a context that can be used for comprehensive planning.

Objective: Conduct archaeological research in Louisa County sufficient to produce preservation planning information and recommendations.

#### Action

1. The county should undertake an archaeological assessment, that would provide an archaeological predictive model useful for comprehensive planning and site planning review in Louisa County.

Contact for information: Margaret Peters or Elizabeth Lipford, Virginia Department of Historic  
Resources, 804-786-3143

### **GOAL 4: DEVELOP POLICY TO PROTECT RESOURCES**

#### Background

The 1985 Draft Louisa County Comprehensive Plan, under Goals and Policies, does not list historic resource objectives. A historic resource goal should be adopted in the new Comprehensive Plan which outlines the county's desire to wisely manage its historic resources. This policy should match the county's expected future desire and capability to implement historic preservation recommendations, guidelines and ordinances.

Objective: Develop a historic preservation policy to guide historic resource management.

Action

1. The county should adopt the following historic preservation policy:

The historic resource policy of the County of Louisa is to protect, preserve and enhance significant cultural resources; to provide incentives when possible; to protect historic resources; to consider historic resources as an essential part of growth management strategies; to bring economic benefits to the county through tourism; to provide increased access to state and federal grant programs; and to consider historic resources when making land use decisions.

**GOAL 5: NOMINATE OUTSTANDING BUILDINGS AND SITES TO THE VIRGINIA LANDMARKS REGISTER AND THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES.**

Background

Both the Commonwealth and the federal government have programs to recognize historically outstanding buildings and sites. In 1966, the General Assembly established the following criteria for Virginia Landmark designation:

*"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..."*

Sites that meet these criteria are placed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and are called Virginia Historic Landmarks. The National Register of Historic Places is the nation's official list of properties important in the history, architectural history, archaeology, engineering and culture of the United States. The National Register is maintained by the National Park Service and is administered within Virginia by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Both registers recognize buildings, structures, districts, sites and objects significant at the local, state or national level. In addition to being at least 50 years of age and possessing integrity, eligible properties must meet one or more of the following criteria:

- Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;

- Yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition, properties of national significance can be nominated for designation as National Historic Landmarks. To be found eligible, properties must possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States. Properties are evaluated for the Landmarks program through the application of six criteria.

Owners of the most historically outstanding properties in the county can nominate their property to the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places and receive:

- by virtue of increased awareness, wise management of the resource;
- consideration of the resource when federal funds, license, or permits are associated with the property;
- historic preservation grants when funds are available;
- a historic tax credit for rehabilitation of income-producing buildings;
- the opportunity to donate a preservation easement to the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Registration does not:

- restrict an owners use of his or her property as long as private funds are used; nor does it require preservation or any special treatment of the property
- prohibit an owner from demolishing any buildings, nor does it prohibit subdivision or sale.

Objective: Nominate outstanding buildings and sites to the Virginia Landmarks Register, the National Register of Historic Places and, when appropriate, as National Historic Landmarks.

#### Actions

1. Eligible property owners should prepare a preliminary information form (PIF) to evaluate the most outstanding buildings and sites for the state and national registers (see National Register potential eligibility section of this document). The PIF is sent to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.
2. Prepare a complete application if the State Review Board recommends nomination.

Contact for information Julie Vosmik, Virginia Department of Historic Resources,  
804-225-4252

### **GOAL 6: RECOGNIZE OUTSTANDING VILLAGES AS NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICTS**

#### Background

Many times a group of related resources is considered eligible as a historic district that may be listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register or the National Register of Historic Places.

Objective: Nominate eligible villages for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Action

1. Property owners should retain a consultant to prepare historic district eligibility Preliminary Information Forms (PIFs) to evaluate the eligibility of the Towns of Louisa, Mineral, Apple Grove, Yanceyville, Fredericks Hall, and Bumpass (see National Register potential eligibility section of this document).
2. If eligible, the consultant should complete Historic District nomination forms for each district.

Contact for information Julie Vosmik, Virginia Department of  
Historic Resources, 804-225-4252

**GOAL 7: DONATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION EASEMENTS ON THE COUNTY'S MOST SIGNIFICANT PROPERTIES**

Background

A historic preservation easement is a right or limitation set forth in a legal document that grants a public or non-profit organization the authority to protect the historic, cultural, architectural or archaeological characteristics of a property while allowing the donor to retain ownership of the property. The easement must contain binding and enforceable covenants that run with the land and structure. The covenants obligate the owner to refrain from actions which are incompatible with the preservation of the property.

There are several financial advantages to the donation of a preservation easement:

1. The value of the easement can be claimed as a charitable donation deduction from taxable income.
2. Donation can substantially reduce estate taxes.
3. Local property tax assessments can be reduced because the local tax assessor is required by law to consider the easement when assessing the value of the property.

In order for a property to be eligible for the easement program, it must be listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register either individually or as a contributing property in a registered historic district.

Objective: Provide information on the easement program to Louisa County residents.

Actions

1. Louisa County should request that a representative from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, and/or other non-profit organization such as the Preservation Alliance of Virginia, or

the Virginia Outdoors Foundation make a presentation to the Louisa County Historical Society, Chamber of Commerce and other interested local organizations.

- 2 The Historical Society and other organizations should in turn, provide information to elected and appointed officials, as well as citizens in the county.

Contact for information: Calder Loth, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 804-786-3143

## **GOAL 8: ENCOURAGE REHABILITATION OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES WITH FEDERAL REHABILITATION TAX CREDIT**

### Background

The federal tax code provides an incentive for the preservation of historic resources. A federal tax credit is available for the rehabilitation of eligible income-producing buildings. The credit, available since 1976, was revised by the Tax Reform Act of 1986. Certified historic rehabilitations qualify investors for a 20% rehabilitation tax credit. A certified historic structure must be listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places or as a contributing property within a listed historic district. Structures not meeting the above criteria but which were constructed prior to 1936, can qualify for a 10% rehabilitation tax credit.

Either the 20% or 10% rehabilitation must be substantial to qualify for the credit. "Substantial" is defined as exceeding the owners adjusted basis in the structure, or \$5000.00, whichever is greater. The adjusted basis is defined as the purchase price, minus the value of the land, minus any depreciation already claimed, plus the value of any earlier capital improvements.

Finally, the property must be income producing to qualify for these credits. Owner-occupied residences, for example, are not eligible although residential rental property is..

Objective: Educate Louisa County citizens about the federal tax credits.

### Actions

1. The HPAC and other interested organizations should contact the Virginia Department of Historic Resources to present information to citizens of the county about the tax credit.
2. Interested property owners should contact the Virginia Department of Historic Resources for additional information.

Contact for information: John E. Wells, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, (804)371-6495.

## **GOAL 9: LOCAL TAX CREDIT FOR REHABILITATION OF HISTORIC RESOURCES**

### Background

Counties, cities and towns in Virginia can provide partial exemption from taxation of real estate which has been rehabilitated and is no less than 25 years old. The City of Richmond gives partial exemption from real estate taxes for qualifying real estate. Residential, commercial and industrial structures which meet certain criteria, can have increases in assessments due to rehabilitation forgiven for five to ten years. The city has found that the exemption spurs redevelopment in old sections of town that otherwise might not occur.

Objective: Provide incentives for rehabilitation of historically significant structures.

Actions

1. Louisa County should appoint a study committee to consider the development of a real estate partial exemption ordinance.
2. The committee should research exemption ordinances from other localities.



3. The committee should study the impact of a partial real estate exemption on the fiscal resources of the county.

**GOAL 10: PRESERVE THREATENED HISTORIC STRUCTURES THROUGH THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION FOUNDATION REVOLVING FUND**

Background

In 1989 the General Assembly established the Virginia Historic Preservation Foundation to purchase threatened properties, place easements on them, and sell them back to preservation minded citizens. Proceeds from sales return to the revolving fund. The members of the Foundation are appointed by the Governor. The Director of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources serves as Foundation Secretary.

Objective: Preserve and rehabilitate historic structures

Actions

1. The HPAC should compile a list of threatened historic resources.
2. The HPAC should identify property owners of threatened resources that are interested in the sale of the property to the Foundation.
3. The HPAC should provide information to the property owners about the Foundation.

Contact for information: Julie Vosmik, Virginia Historic Preservation Foundation, 804-225-4252.

**GOAL 11: PROVIDE HISTORIC PRESERVATION TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO PROPERTY OWNERS**

Background

The Historic Staunton Foundation operates a technical assistance program (formerly the Facade Improvement Program) that provides information to city residents about design issues for sensitive rehabilitation and renovation. The Louisa County Historical Society should consider the production of brochures designed to provide similar kinds of information for landowners in the county.

Objective: Provide information about rehabilitation of historic resources to the citizens of the county

Actions

1. The HPAC should develop educational materials for the rehabilitation of historic structures in Louisa County.
2. The Historical Society should request funding from the Louisa County Board of Supervisors to publish the information. Information could also be provided about incentives for historic

preservation.

Contact for information: Historic Staunton Foundation, 703-885-7676

**GOAL 12: GAIN ASSISTANCE FROM VIRGINIA MAIN STREET PROGRAM  
FOR THE COUNTY'S HISTORIC VILLAGES**

**Background**

The Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources administers the Virginia Main Street Program, that provides downtown revitalization technical assistance for communities with populations between 1200 and 50,000 people. In return for this assistance, communities are required to commit local funds to hire a project manager and support the administration of a downtown program for three years, form a downtown revitalization organization, and work in the Main Street four point approach to downtown revitalization-organization, promotion, design, and economic restructuring.

In 1993, the Main Street Program is not accepting applications from interested communities. However, staff is available to assist localities which either are above or below the population range set for the program. Through site visits and audio visuals, staff can provide information on storefront treatments, signage, and other aspects of downtown revitalization.

Objective: Receive revitalization assistance for the villages in the county.

**Actions**

1. Louisa County should contact the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development to request downtown revitalization information.
2. After reviewing the information, if the county is interested, it should invite staff from the program to visit the county.
3. The county should investigate with staff from the program the enrollment of selected villages in the county as "Main Street villages".

Contact for information: Tim Pfohl, Virginia Department of Housing and Community  
Development, 804-371-7030.  
Louellen Brumgard, Virginia Main Street Program, 804-371-7030.

**GOAL 13: SEEK FUNDING FROM THE CENTER ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT (CORD) TO  
PROMOTE HERITAGE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

**Background**

The Center on Rural Development (CORD), established in 1991, staffs a program designed to provide funds to communities to increase opportunities for rural development. The Innovation Grant Program

seeks to support projects to:

- improve the lives and communities of rural Virginians;
- encourage innovation and creativity in addressing rural needs;
- develop an inventory of unique approaches to rural development;
- build the capacity of local residents and officials to create and manage locally determined strategies;
- support projects that serve as a catalyst for other development activities;
- help to create or strengthen public-private-state partnership.

Local governments, planning district commissions, and local and regional non-profit organizations are eligible grant recipients. For 1993, CORD awarded thirteen innovation grants totaling \$300,000.00.

Objective: Seek for CORD funding to integrate economic development and historic preservation.

#### Actions

1. Louisa County, the HPAC, and other organizations should draft a program to integrate preservation and economic development.
- 2: Louisa County should apply to CORD for funding to undertake the project.

Contact for information: The Center on Rural Development, 804-371-7075.

### **GOAL 14: PROVIDE LOW INTEREST FUNDS FOR LOCAL HISTORIC REHABILITATION LOAN POOL**

#### Background

Some communities in Virginia work with a local bank to provide low interest loans for historic rehabilitation. Known as "loan pools", they are frequently run by non-profit groups working in a private venture with banks.

Objective: Seek to establish a local low interest loan pool for historic structure rehabilitation.

#### Actions

1. Members of the HPAC, working with other interested local organizations, should meet with representatives from the Jefferson National Bank to set up a low interest historic rehabilitation loan pool.
2. Criteria for eligible structures should be established.
3. Jefferson National Bank should make loans available to historic resource property owners.

Contact for information: Historic Staunton Foundation, 703-885-7676.

## **GOAL 15: DEVELOP CONSERVATION OVERLAY DISTRICT**

### Background

The revitalization of many of the county's villages can be tied to incentives to rehabilitate historic structures within the boundaries of the villages and disincentives to develop natural resources immediately surrounding these villages. Economic development and housing rehabilitation within the villages which is sympathetic to existing historic resources must be complementary to efforts to preserve surrounding lands needed for agricultural, environmental, and recreational purposes. Conservation of village and county resources must be undertaken jointly for either to be successful.

The county should consider the adoption of conservation districts, encompassing codependent village and surrounding rural areas where historic, environmental, transportation, and housing resources would be wisely used, in a complementary fashion. The conservation districts could contain historic districts, or typical zoning districts, delineating areas to be developed at certain densities.

The purposes of the conservation district would be to protect neighborhoods and historic structures within them, economically enhance the village portions of the district, and to conserve surrounding environmental resources necessary to ensure a healthy environment and high quality of life.

Objective A: Delineate villages and surrounding lands to be included in conservation zones.

### Actions

1. County staff should delineate historically sensitive boundaries around the Town of Louisa, Town of Mineral, Apple Grove, Yanceyville, Fredericks Hall and Bumpass. When land and structures are underutilized in these areas, boundaries when possible should include structures and lots appropriate for housing, commerce, and as little "new" rural land as possible, and exclude needed rural resources.
2. Staff should also delineate areas surrounding these same towns and villages which provide needed environmental and agricultural resources for each village.

Objective B: Implement strategies within the conservation zone to rehabilitate villages and protect rural areas.

### Actions

1. Louisa County should adopt a density transfer system allowing the proffer of conservation easements from surrounding rural area landowners in exchange for increases in allowable density within the villages.
2. The county should provide incentives for transportation systems sensitive to rural environmental resources and village historic resources and neighborhoods.

**GOAL 16: DEVELOP GUIDELINES FOR NEW DEVELOPMENT WITHIN CONSERVATION DISTRICTS HISTORIC DISTRICTS**

Background

To meet the proposed preservation policy, the county must implement measures which, while protecting, preserving and enhancing historic resources in the county, also demand an appropriate amount of county staff resources to enforce. Rather than neglect or excessively manage its historic resources, the county must carefully craft a balanced preservation program that grows along with the preservation education of its citizens.

The county should create a program that is both educational and regulatory. County residents should be provided education on historic preservation strategies through the media and public forums. County staff and professionals in the building industry should also be included in any educational program. Included in the historic education curriculum should be guidelines on setbacks, parking, screening, roadside trees, lighting, building placement, and facades.

Because the county is growing because of its proximity to both Richmond and Charlottesville, required guidelines are needed to protect historic resources in the Conservation Districts and in the Historic Districts, which although are not in place now, could be approved in the near future.

Objective A: Draft required design guidelines for new development within the Conservation District of the county. Strategies for areas identified as historic districts have been developed through a later objective.

Actions

1. Louisa County should form an historic resources guidelines committee.
2. The committee should research the efforts of other localities to establish new construction standards for areas which contain historically significant structures. A historically significant structure is defined as one which is potentially eligible or is already on the National Register.
3. Adopt the following interim standard:  
*"Development within .25 miles of a historically significant structure shall be constructed with complementary roof pitch and floor plan to the nearby historic resource(s). This recommendation does not apply if the builder proves through a viewshed analysis that the proposed structure does not obstruct views from and to the historic area. When development must impact the scenic quality of the resource, it shall be screened with native vegetation. Parking and lighting impacts shall be sited to produce minimal impact on the resource(s)."*
4. Implement guidelines through a Conservation District ordinance, which would be created through amendments to the Louisa County zoning ordinance.

Objective B: Draft required guidelines for new development within the Historic Districts of the county.

The county should create a program that is both educational and regulatory. County residents should be provided education on historic preservation strategies through the media and public forums. County staff and professionals in the building industry should also be included in any educational program. Included in the historic education curriculum should be guidelines on setbacks, parking, screening, roadside trees, lighting, building placement, and facades.

Because the county is growing because of its proximity to both Richmond and Charlottesville, required guidelines are needed to protect historic resources in the Conservation Districts and in the Historic Districts, which although are not in place now, could be approved in the near future.

Objective A: Draft required design guidelines for new development within the Conservation District of the county. Strategies for areas identified as historic districts have been developed through a later objective.

#### Actions

1. Louisa County should form an historic resources guidelines committee.
2. The committee should research the efforts of other localities to establish new construction standards for areas which contain historically significant structures. A historically significant structure is defined as one which is potentially eligible or is already on the National Register.
3. Adopt the following interim standard:  
*"Development within .25 miles of a historically significant structure shall be constructed with complementary roof pitch and floor plan to the nearby historic resource(s). This recommendation does not apply if the builder proves through a viewshed analysis that the proposed structure does not obstruct views from and to the historic area. When development must impact the scenic quality of the resource, it shall be screened with native vegetation. Parking and lighting impacts shall be sited to produce minimal impact on the resource(s)."*
4. Implement guidelines through a Conservation District ordinance, which would be created through amendments to the Louisa County zoning ordinance.

Objective B: Draft required guidelines for new development within the Historic Districts of the county.

### Actions

1. The county should research the efforts of other localities in the Commonwealth to establish new construction standards in National Historic Districts.
2. Adopt the following interim standard:  
*New development within a historic district shall be constructed with a roof pitch, floor plan and facade complementary to the nearby historic resource(s). Setbacks, building placement, and parking shall be constructed in a manner similar to nearby historic resources.*
3. Implement historic guidelines through an historic district ordinance. The ordinance would be created through amendments to the Louisa County Zoning Ordinance. The ordinance would allow for the creation of historic districts. Section 15.1-503.2 of the Code of Virginia provides for the establishment of this zoning, which amends the existing zoning map and ordinance and allows for the following:
  - an architectural review board (ARB) to administer the ordinance; and
  - ARB approval of new construction, reconstruction, alteration or restoration.

Objective C: Examine the Louisa County zoning ordinance to identify portions of the ordinance which discourage the preservation of historic resources and development which is sympathetic with its surroundings.

### Action

1. Louisa County staff should research the county zoning ordinance and suggest changes which will encourage the construction of buildings sensitive to surrounding historic resources.

## **GOAL 17: SEEK APPROVAL OF LOUISA COUNTY AS A CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT (CLG)**

### Background

A certified local government is eligible for benefits from the National Historic Preservation Program, created by the National Historic Preservation Amendments Act of 1980. Certified local governments are eligible to receive funds for historic preservation activities, and can receive technical assistance from the Department of Historic Resources and the National Park Service. These funds may be obtained without a cash match from the local government.

### Actions

1. The county should adopt a local historic district ordinance;
2. The County should create an Architectural Review Board (ARB);
3. The County should create a system for continued historic resources surveys;

4. The County should develop avenues for the public to participate in historic preservation; and
5. The County should apply to the Certified Local Government Program (CLG) administered by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR).

#### **GOAL 18: PROMOTE HERITAGE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

##### Background

Louisa County has recently expressed added interest in economic development through increased development of recreational facilities and tourism. Working with other localities in the Thomas Jefferson Planning District, regional tourism could help to build the tax base in Louisa County.

Objective: Promote historic resources as an important element of the county's economic development strategy.

##### Actions

1. Louisa County should convene a meeting of representatives from the Louisa County Historical Society, Regional Tourism Council, Chamber of Commerce and other interested groups to study ways to use historic resources as an economic development strategy.
2. The county should evaluate the maps of the historic resources of the county provided in this project for tourism sites.
3. Study the availability of historic resource related tourism support facilities, such as bed and breakfasts, etc.
4. Promote regional tourism by cooperating with the Charlottesville area, Lynchburg, Waynesboro, and Staunton.



5. Study ways to promote historic resources in concert with environmental resources. For example, much like the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club publishes circuit hikes, groups in the county could publish "A Guide to Weekend Getaways in Louisa County, Virginia" which would provide suggested itineraries for day, weekend or extended vacations.
6. Evaluate the capacity of the resources to support tourism populations without environmental and cultural degradation.

### **GOAL 19: ENCOURAGE AND ENHANCE HISTORIC RESOURCES EDUCATION**

#### Background

One of the most important components of the long-term stewardship of historic resources is cultural resource education. Adult and youth cultural resource education is the only way to instill a lasting preservation ethic.

Louisa County already has a wealth of programs to educate adults and students about the historic and natural resources in the county. The Louisa County Historical Society already educates adults and students through the following programs under their direction:

- Bi-annual Historical Society Magazine
- Bi-annual Historical Society Newsletter
- 250th Louisa County Anniversary Book (1992)
- 1990 All-day Mineral Celebration
- The students of the Louisa County High School are currently preparing a book on local history which will soon be published and used in their curriculum
- Louisa County Museum at the old jail

Objective A: Educate youth about the historic resources of the county.

#### Actions

1. Historical Society and or HPAC and other county groups should continue cultural resource youth education in primary and secondary schools. Educational efforts should be supported by the county and private groups.
2. Local groups should investigate available educational programs from the Preservation Alliance of Virginia to augment existing cultural resource curriculums.
3. Continue to develop hands-on educational curriculum through the involvement of students with the rehabilitation of an historic resource or through student assistance with prehistoric excavation activities.

Objective B: Educate adults about the historic resources of the county.

#### Actions

1. The HPAC and other groups should conduct workshops for the general population on the cultural resources of the county.

2. Conduct specialized workshops for craftsmen and contractors.
3. Provide articles to the Central Virginian about cultural resource events, activities and discoveries.
4. Publish and disseminate historic resource works in progress by residents of the county.

## **ACTION AGENDA**

The preservation plan contained in this document has recommended a number of strategies to preserve historic resources in Louisa County. The following items are the most important activities which should be considered for inclusion in the 1993 revision to the Louisa County Comprehensive Plan.

- 1.1 The county and the HPAC should re-examine areas already identified on the maps supplied with this report for additional potentially significant historic resources.
- 1.2 The HPAC should identify potentially significant structures that may exist in areas of the county not previously examined.
- 2a.1 The HPAC should work with local volunteers and/or consultants to assess newly identified historic resources.
- 2a.2 The county should retain a consultant to complete Education, Commerce/Trade, Religion, and Government VDHR Historic Contexts.
- 2a.3 County staff should enter new survey data into the IPS database.
- 2a.4 The county should retain a consultant to evaluate new properties recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register.
- 2b.1 The county should retain a consultant to undertake intensive survey of potentially significant properties surveyed at a reconnaissance level.
- 3.1 The county should form partnerships with other localities in the region to assess regional archaeological resources.
- 4.1 The county should adopt a new preservation policy.
- 8.1 The county should request that VDHR make a presentation to the Historical Society and/or the HPAC about the federal rehabilitation tax credit.
- 9.1 The county should appoint a real estate partial exemption committee to examine the feasibility of a real estate partial exemption ordinance.
- 10.1 The HPAC should prepare a list of properties that are threatened and eligible for purchase by the Virginia Historic Preservation Foundation.
- 11.1 The HPAC and other local groups should develop educational materials for the sensitive rehabilitation of historic resources.
- 12.1 The HPAC should contact the Main Street Program for information.
- 13.1 Louisa County and local organizations should craft a program to integrate preservation and economic development.

- 13.2 The county and/or local organizations should apply for funding from the Center on Rural Development (CORD).
- 14.1 The HPAC should meet with representatives from the Jefferson National Bank to set up a low interest historic preservation loan pool.
- 15.1 The county should delineate historically sensitive boundaries around the Town of Louisa, Town of Mineral, Apple Grove, Yanceyville, Fredericks Hall, and Bumpass as part of a Conservation Zone.
- 15.2 The county should delineate areas surrounding these villages that are needed for agricultural and environmental resources as part of a Conservation Zone.
- 16.1 The county should work with the HPAC to form a committee to consider needed design guidelines for new development within the Conservation Zone.
- 18.1 The HPAC should continue to meet with other groups in the region interested in tourism to study ways to integrate historic resources into an economic development strategy.
- 19.1 Non-profit groups in Louisa County should continue to work with each other and Louisa County to provide local historical education information.

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## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

### INTENSIVE LEVEL SURVEY

#### CATEGORY I: RECOMMENDED FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

The following properties should be considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and Virginia Landmarks Register. Each site has been visited during the 1993 survey and is believed to possess significance in one or more thematic areas recognized by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources; to meet one or more of the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places; and to possess sufficient integrity to represent its theme(s).

The first step for listing a Virginia property in the national and state registers is to develop and submit to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources a Preliminary Information Form (PIF) and the required, supporting photographic and other documentation. If the property is recommended eligible by the State Review Board, the property is a likely candidate for nomination. The nomination is prepared and submitted with the necessary supporting graphic and other documentation. Both the PIF and the National Register forms are available through the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Complete nominations are reviewed by the Virginia Board of Historic Resources staff and State Review Board.

At this time, the Department of Historic Resources rarely develops PIFs and nominations for privately owned properties. Owners wishing to have their properties listed generally contract with a private consultant to prepare the PIFs and nominations for them. Owners may prepare their own nominations but unless they have strong backgrounds in history and/or architecture, most owners find that they need professional assistance to complete the entire nomination process successfully. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources only reviews PIFs and nominations at certain times of the year. Residents and property owners interested in submitting nominations should consult with Virginia Department of Historic Resources staff to become aware of the submission deadlines, review dates, and meeting dates for that year.

#### **Cuckoo (DHR 54-16)**

Associated VDHR Themes: Domestic

Criteria C: The Preliminary Information Form submitted for Cuckoo has been approved on the basis of the property's significance in architecture according to Criteria C. This approval can be interpreted as a preliminary indication that the property possesses sufficient significance and integrity to be considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

#### **Fredericks Hall (DHR 54-25)**

Associated VDHR Themes: Domestic

Criteria A: Fredericks Hall is associated with many of the significant events and trends represented in Louisa history. The prominent Harris family, which moved to Louisa from Hanover, was associated with the property from 1725 to 1871. At least four generations of the Harris family lived at Fredericks Hall; the male members of the family served as military officers in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the Civil War. Fredericks Harris, Jr., a member of the General Assembly and promoter of internal improvements was the first president of the Louisa Railroad. Because of its proximity to the railroad and its depot in the nearby village of Fredericks Hall, the house is believed to have been an overnight stop for Stonewall Jackson prior to the Seven Days Battles and served as headquarters for General George Custer before the fall of Richmond.

Criteria C: Fredericks Hall is an outstanding example of a large, brick plantation house in Louisa County. Located adjacent to the Louisa Railroad, the house retains its original, two-level, pedimented portico with round stone columns. The interior features some of the county's most elaborate, Federal-style woodwork and mantels. The oldest section of the house, which dates from the late 18th century, retains its original, raised-panel wainscot and built-in corner cupboard.



CATEGORY II: RECOMMENDED FOR FURTHER STUDY

The following properties need further study before a recommendation can be made to initiate the nomination process. Each property discussed has been visited during the 1993 survey. Some may have diminished integrity because of architectural, site, or adjacent land alterations.

**Bear Castle (DHR 54-80)**

Associated VDHR Themes: Domestic

Bear Castle is representative of a mid-18th-century, Louisa County house with modifications through several periods. A notable feature is its raised panel, walnut wainscot in the passage and two east rooms. The house has eight-raised-paneled, walnut doors, which are rare, and retain their original H-L hinges. The construction of the nearby nuclear power plant and cooling lake may affect the integrity of the site.

**Braehead (DHR 54-10)**

Associated VDHR Themes: Domestic

Braehead is a good example of a two-story, Colonial-era, wooden dwelling in Louisa County. Its large, one-story, shed-roofed, brick additions are similar to those found on several houses in the county and appear to be a significant local vernacular tradition. The interior retains considerable integrity. The pre-restoration degree of deterioration resulted in the rebuilding of a number of exterior features, including the chimneys, one of the brick wings, and the wooden siding.

**Folly Hill (DHR 54-113)**

Associated VDHR Themes: Domestic

Folly Hill began as a one-story, two-room, frame house on a raised brick foundation. The house retains its three original, early-19th-century, large, end brick chimneys. The interior has beaded ceiling joists in the older section and Federal-style mantels. Folly Hill was the home of Dr. Archibald Anderson who, according to local tradition, had his office in the older section. The property retains the Anderson family cemetery.

**Oaksby (DHR 54-56)**

Associated VDHR Themes: Domestic

The original house at Oaksby was a one-room with loft plan built with a massive end chimney. Probably built in the early 19th century, Oaksby's form retains many 18th-century characteristics. The house evolved with an addition around 1848 of a single-pile, central-passage-plan section that created an unusually shaped house. Interior features such as the mantels and wainscot suggest an interior that has also evolved over time.

**Woodbourne (DHR 54-77)**

Associated VDHR Themes: Domestic

The most notable feature of Woodbourne is its fine Flemish bond brickwork above the water table. The interior retains considerable integrity and has a notable wainscot cut from a single piece of wood. The early-19th-century house, which has changed hands many times in the 19th and 20th centuries, does not appear to have associations with significant events, trends, or historical figures. A brick smokehouse and detached, brick kitchen with unusual brick cornices survive.

## **HISTORIC RESOURCES MAPS OF LOUISA COUNTY**

A map of the historic resources of Louisa County can be found in the pocket attached to the back cover of this document. Archaeological sites contained at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources were not identified on the maps as they were not funded under this project.

Data for the map came from the following sources:

- Virginia Department of Historic Resources Site File data containing National Register, Intensive Survey, and Reconnaissance Survey Sites.
- Architectural sites identified by the Louisa County Historical Society and Louisa County Citizens.
- Reconnaissance and Intensive Level Surveys conducted in 1993 by the Thomas Jefferson Planning District and Land and Community Associates.

Using the resources available for the project, a map at a scale of 1"=80,000" has been plotted. Each site on the map is identified with a symbol to show one of the five levels of survey of historic resources in the county:

Potentially Significant  
Locally Significant  
Reconnaissance Survey  
Intensive Survey  
National Register

Due to the density of the sites, symbols often overwrite on each other making it difficult to distinguish the symbology on the maps. The intent of the map is to show the spatial distribution of historic resources in the county. The map shows the locations of historically significant sites and the level to which they have been surveyed. While each site was not identified with historic name, this data is available and could be plotted at any scale that allows for the separation of sites so that historic name labels would not run on top of each other. More detailed historic resources maps are available from the Thomas Jefferson Planning District.

The map should continually be updated as new structures in the county age and become historic. It should therefore not be considered a finished or static product, but rather a resource to refine and build upon as interest in historic resources grows in the county.

**SELECTED PHOTOGRAPHS**

- Figure 1                Bear Castle (DHR 54-80)  
Land and Community Associates
- Figure 2                Bear Castle, Eight-Raised-Panel Door (DHR 54-80)  
Land and Community Associates
- Figure 3                Braehead (DHR 54-10)  
Land and Community Associates
- Figure 4                Cuckoo House (DHR 54-16)  
Land and Community Associates
- Figure 5                Cuckoo House Doctor's Office (DHR 54-16)  
Land and Community Associates
- Figure 6                Dunlore (DHR 54-18)  
Land and Community Associates
- Figure 7                Folly Hill (DHR 54-113)  
Land and Community Associates
- Figure 8                Fredericks Hall (DHR 54-25)  
Land and Community Associates
- Figure 9                Fredericks Hall (DHR 54-25)  
South Room Mantel, Land and Community Associates
- Figure 10               Fredericks Hall Office (DHR 54-25)  
Land and Community Associates
- Figure 11               The Hermitage (DHR 54-37)  
Land and Community Associates
- Figure 12               The Hermitage Mantel (DHR 54-37)  
Land and Community Associates
- Figure 13               Kalona (DHR 54-174)  
Land and Community Associates
- Figure 14               Kalona, Staircase, (DHR 54-174)  
Land and Community Associates
- Figure 15               Oaksby (DHR 54-56)

Land and Community Associates

- Figure 16            Woodburne (DHR 54-77)  
Land and Community Associates
- Figure 17            Idlewilde (DHR 54-434)  
Nadine Golgosky
- Figure 18            Farrar Banks (DHR 54-401)  
Nadine Golgosky
- Figure 19            The Hadder House (54-279)  
(Whistle Stop Bed and Breakfast)  
Nadine Golgosky
- Figure 20            Strawcroft (DHR 54-406)  
Nadine Golgosky
- Figure 21            Strong's (DHR 54-355)  
Nadine Golgosky
- Figure 22            Martin House (DHR 54-378)  
Nadine Golgosky
- Figure 23            Foxlands (DHR 54-354)  
Nadine Golgosky
- Figure 24            Black Rock School (DHR 54-318)  
Nadine Golgosky
- Figure 25            Smokehouse at Pinecrest Farm (DHR 54-447)  
Nadine Golgosky
- Figure 26            House on Fredericksburg Avenue (DHR 54-280)  
Nadine Golgosky
- Figure 27            Dunlore Inn (DHR 54-299)  
Nadine Golgosky
- Figure 28            Tenant House at Poindexter House (DHR 54-389)  
Nadine Golgosky

- Figure 29            Kitchen at Oak Hall (DHR 54-396)  
Nadine Golgosky
- Figure 30            Coleman Hotel, (DHR 54-303) Nadine Golgosky
- Figure 31            Hill's Ordinary, (DHR 54-377) Nadine Golgosky
- Figure 32            Mill View Farm (DHR 54-270)  
Nadine Golgosky
- Figure 33            Bethpage Christian Church (DHR 54-390)  
Nadine Golgosky
- Figure 34            Mount Garland Baptist Church (DHR 54-352)  
Nadine Golgosky
- Figure 35            Pandora Farm (DHR 54-328)  
Nadine Golgosky
- Figure 36            Longwood (DHR 54-326)  
Nadine Golgosky
- Figure 37            Grassberger House (DHR 54-334)  
Nadine Golgosky
- Figure 38            Barn at the house at Oakland (DHR 54-362)  
Nadine Golgosky
- Figure 39            Stable at Osterman's (DHR 54-332)  
Nadine Golgosky



Figure 1  
Bear Castle (DHR 54-80)  
Land and Community Associates



Figure 2  
Bear Castle, Eight-Raised-Panel Door (DHR 54-80)  
Land and Community Associates



Figure 3  
Braehed (DHR 54-10)  
Land and Community Associates



Figure 4  
Cuckoo House (DHR 54-16)  
Land and Community Associates





Figure 5  
Cuckoo House Doctor's Office (DHR 54-16)  
Land and Community Associates



Figure 6  
Dunlore (DHR 54-18)  
Land and Community Associates



Figure 7  
Folly Hill (DHR 54-113)  
Land and Community Associates



Figure 8  
Fredericks Hall (DHR 54-25)  
Land and Community Associates



Figure 9  
Fredericks Hall (DHR 54-25)  
South Room Mantel, Land and Community Associates

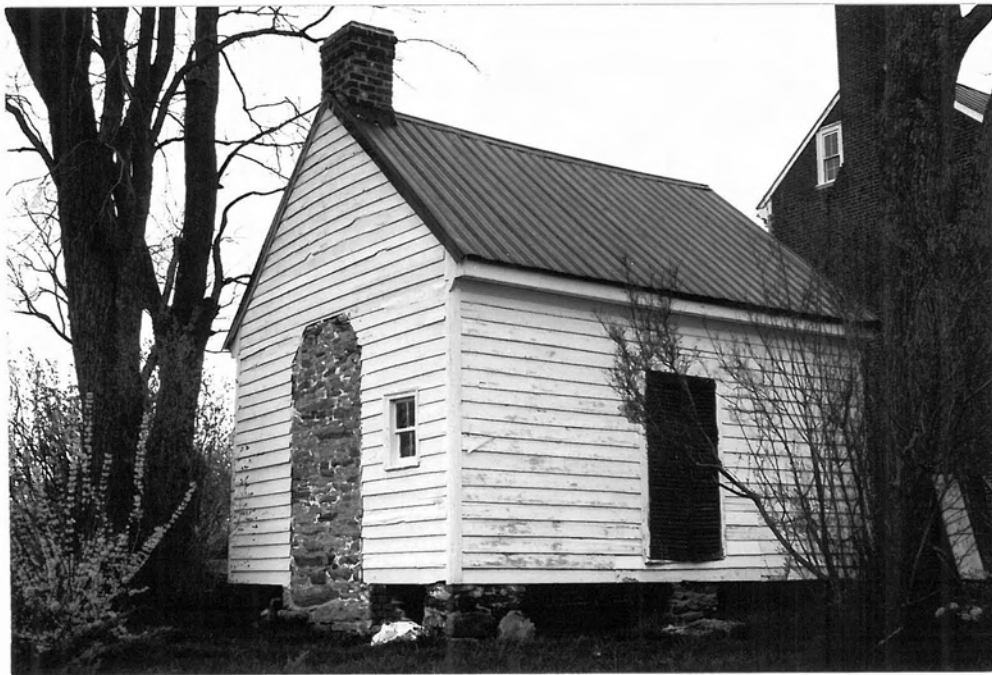


Figure 10  
Fredericks Hall Office (DHR 54-25)  
Land and Community Associates



Figure 11  
The Hermitage (DHR 54-37)  
Land and Community Associates



Figure 12  
The Hermitage Mantel (DHR 54-37)  
Land and Community Associates



Figure 13  
Kalona (DHR 54-174)  
Land and Community Associates



Figure 14  
Kalona, Staircase, (DHR 54-174)  
Land and Community Associates





Figure 15  
Oaksby (DHR 54-56)  
Land and Community Associates

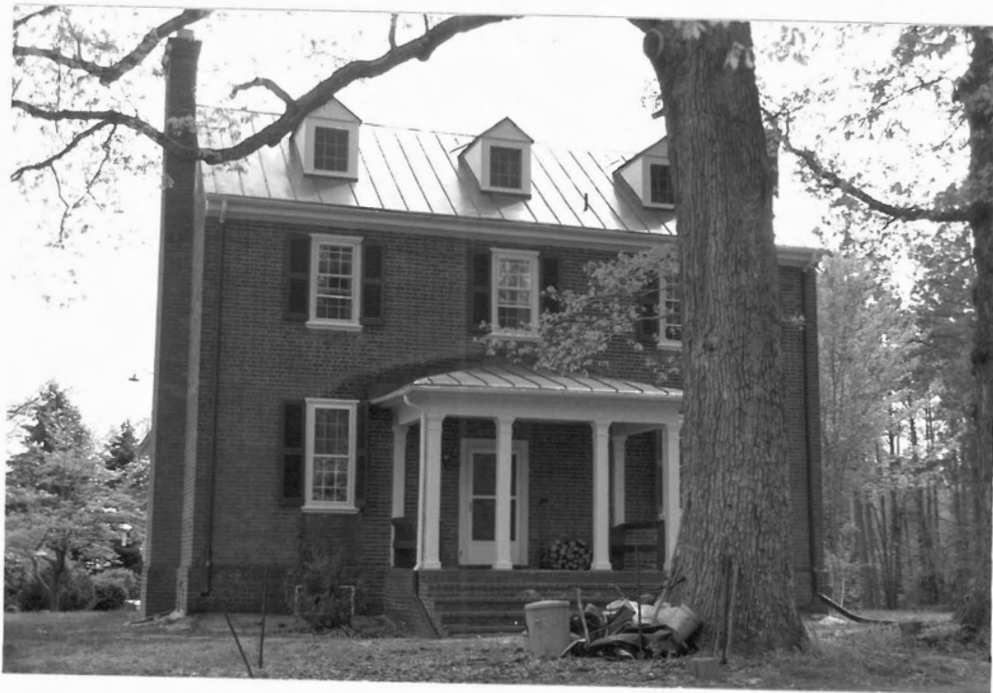


Figure 16  
Woodbourne (DHR 54-77)  
Land and Community Associates



Figure 17  
Idlewilde (DHR 54-434)  
Nadine Golgosky



Figure 18  
Farrar Banks (DHR 54-401)  
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Figure 19  
The Hadder House (54-279)  
(Whistle Stop Bed and Breakfast)  
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Strawcroft (DHR 54-406)  
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Figure 24  
Black Rock School (DHR 54-318)  
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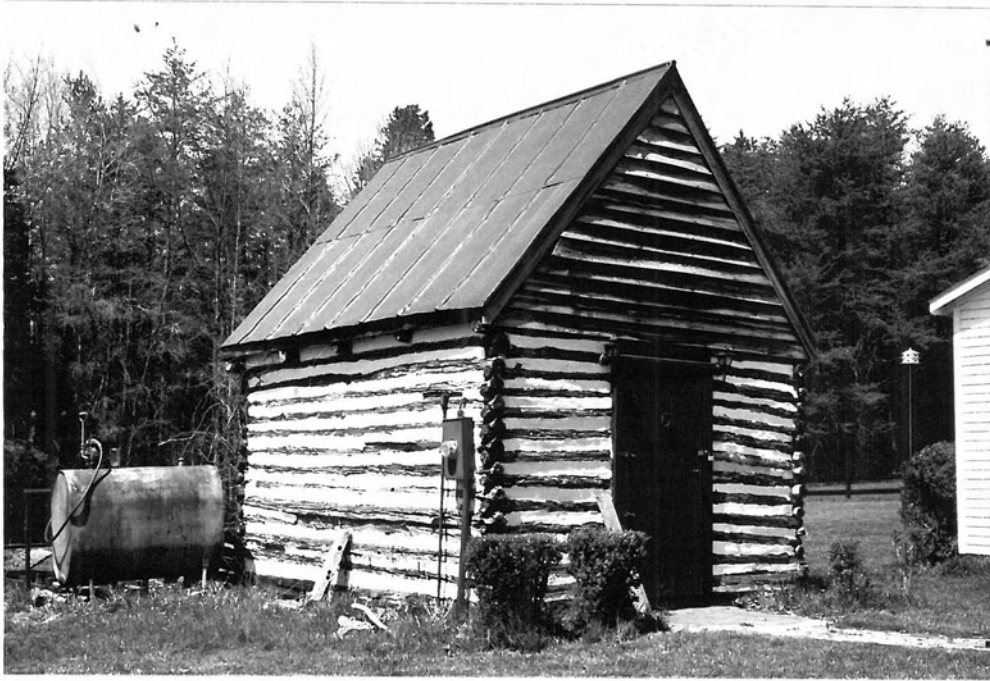


Figure 25  
Smokehouse at Pinecrest Farm (DHR 54-447)  
Nadine Golgosky



Figure 26  
House on Fredericksburg Avenue (DHR 54-280)  
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Figure 27  
Dunlore Inn (DHR 54-299)  
Nadine Golgosky

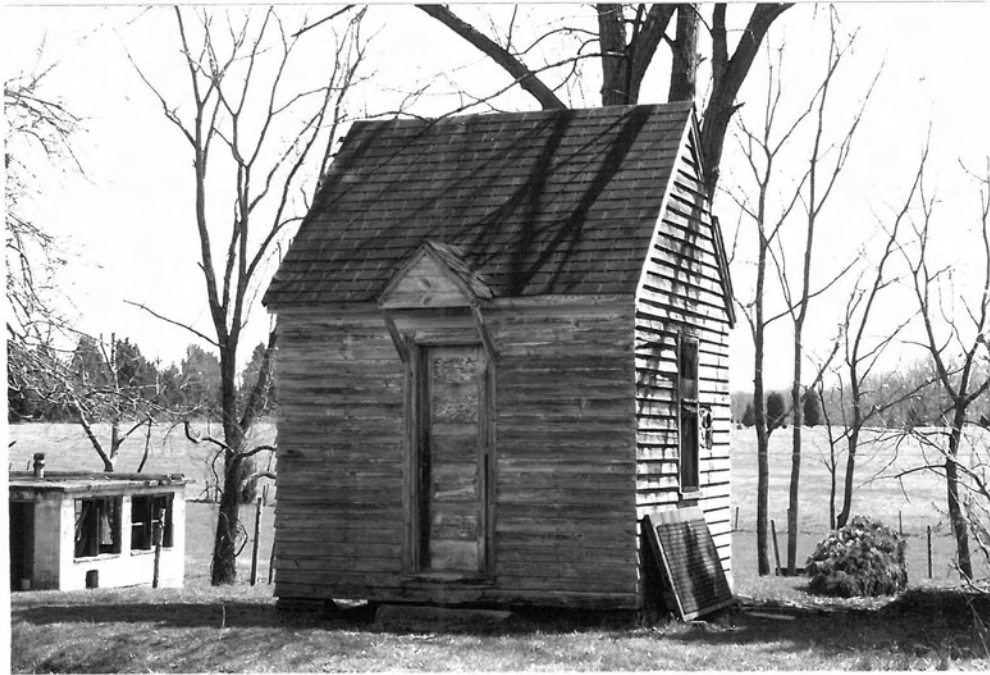


Figure 28  
Tenant House at Poindexter House (DHR 54-389)  
Nadine Golgosky





Figure 29  
Kitchen at Oak Hall (DHR 54-396)  
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Figure 30  
Coleman Hotel (DHR 54-303)  
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Figure 31  
Hill's Ordinary (DHR 54-377)  
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Mill View Farm (DHR 54-270)  
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Bethpage Christian Church (DHR 54-390)  
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Figure 35  
Pandora Farm (DHR 54-328)  
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Figure 37  
Grassberger House (DHR 54-334)  
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Figure 38  
Barn at the house at Oakland (DHR 54-362)  
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Stable at Osterman's (DHR 54-332)  
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