

VLR 12/6/6
NRHP 4/4/7

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A)*. Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Tinsley Tavern
other names/site number Tinsleyville Tavern VBHR File No.: 037-0032

2. Location

Street & number 2791 Elk Island Road not for publication
City or town Columbia vicinity
State Virginia code VA county Goochland code 075 zip code 23038

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 2/21/2007
Signature of certifying official Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register Signature of the Keeper _____
 See continuation sheet
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register Date of Action _____
 other (explain): _____

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)
one box)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u> buildings
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> sites
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> objects
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) NA

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Vacant Sub: Not in Use

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7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

 Federal

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

<u> foundation </u>	<u> Solid brick American Bond </u>
<u> roof </u>	<u> Gable Metal standing seam </u>
<u> walls </u>	<u> Frame Weatherboard </u>
<u> other </u>	

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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8. Statement of Significance

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Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
___ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
 C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
___ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ___ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
___ B removed from its original location.
___ C a birthplace or a grave.
___ D a cemetery.
___ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
___ F a commemorative property.
___ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions) Transportation/Commerce; Architecture

Period of Significance 1802 – 1920 (date of kitchen addition)

Significant Dates 1802, 1836

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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9. Major Bibliographical References
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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- ___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
___ previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # 37-32
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property approximately 11 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
<u>1. 17 755329E 4183172N</u>	<u>2. 17 755451E 4183324N</u>	<u>3. 17 755659E 4183375N</u>
<u>4. 17 755654E 4183167N</u>	<u>5. 17 755547E 4183045N</u>	

Verbal Boundary Description
Boundary Justification

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11. Form Prepared By

=====

name/title Phyllis B. Silber (with DHR Capital Region Office staff)

organization Goochland County Historical Society date August 16, 2006

street & number PO Box 602 telephone 804.556.3966

city or town Goochland state VA zip code 23063

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Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

- Maps** A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.
- Photographs** Representative black and white photographs of the property.
- Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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Property Owner

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(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Gerald and Sandra Nuckols

street & number PO Box 44 telephone 804.784.3648

city or town Crozier state VA zip code 23039

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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7. Summary Description:

Tinsley Tavern is a two-story frame vernacular house, constructed circa 1802. It sits on a hill in the northwest corner of the property on the old Charlottesville to Richmond stage road in Goochland County. The house faces north toward State Route 603 (Old Columbia Road). Much of the acreage immediately surrounding the house was cleared and is now kept mowed. The house is in fair condition and is structurally stable; the roof was recently repaired. The plan is intact, many of the interior features retain original or historic paint, and the stairway along with all of the doors and mantels are still extant and in good condition.

Detailed Description:

Tinsley Tavern is a frame, two-story, three-bay, center passage, two-over-two room dwelling that features wood frame construction with weatherboard cladding. It has a one-and-one-half story addition, built c. 1920 at the house's east end to contain the kitchen. The building's main section and the side addition have side-gable roofs with standing seam metal cladding (the roof on the main portion of the house may have originally been clad with wooden shingles). Tinsley Tavern 's main section rests upon a solid brick foundation, with window openings featuring either six-over-six or nine-over-nine double-hung sash; there are nine-over-nine sash windows on the first floor and six-over-six sash windows on the second floor. Each window in the house's main section has wide mortise-and-tenon exterior window trim and a pegged square sill. Shutters on the front or north façade of the main block are historic early louvered blinds. There are beaded corner boards, and beaded weatherboards surviving on the north front. The east side addition stands on brick piers and has a rear porch on the first floor contained under the rear slope of the roof. Two rear dormers with front gables light the addition's second floor. Windows in the side addition are six-over-six double-hung wood sash. At the east end of the house's main block, now contained at the first-floor level by the addition, stands a two-story, four-course, American bond brick, exterior

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end chimney with corbelled cap; a similar chimney once stood on the west end but was taken down in the 1950s.

The house's primary entrance, in the north or front façade, is slightly off-center, and contains an early, six-panel cherry door. The entrance is protected by a one-story, one-bay porch with squared posts and a low hipped roof, which has been partially enclosed with weatherboard cladding.

The upper portion of the porch once served as a balcony, accessed by a single-leaf, six-panel door at the second floor level. Remnants of posts against the house's front wall and a railing survive on the porch's second floor. There is evidence that this is not the original porch; it may date from the early twentieth century, but it appears that the previous porch was also two-story with second floor access.

The front door opens into a central hallway or passage, which originally led south through the house, all the way to the house's rear wall. At present the passage is closed off with an east-west wall, which allowed for construction of a bathroom behind the wall. None of the house's significant historic materials were removed, and no irreversible architectural changes were made to the house with the construction of this wall. The two original door openings from the passage remain, which lead into each of the side rooms, and are now in the area fitted out as a bathroom. Each door opening has its original six panel door with historic painted surface. The stairs to the upper floor are accessed from the passage, immediately inside and to the right, or west side of the front entrance. The floors of the passage, and throughout the original portion of the house, are of heart pine and in good condition. The walls throughout the house are plaster-and-lath and have wooden wainscoting with historic paint still present (the wainscoting is thought to be of cherry but that remains to be determined). The ceiling height is approximately 9 feet, and ceilings are also finished with plaster-and-lath. Fireplace mantels throughout the house are Federal in style, and feature elements such as fluted pilasters or engaged columns supporting deep frieze panels, topped

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with dentils with round gouge work or punch work, and mantel shelves on stepped bed moldings.

The west room in the house's main block had a fireplace in the far west wall. While the chimney for this room is no longer extant, the mantelpiece with historic finish still survives. There are two nine-over-nine double-hung sash windows with original panes, sills and moldings in this room, one in the front wall and one in the rear wall (the later opening has been temporarily covered with plywood).

The east room of the original portion of the house is identical to the west room in design. The fireplace, chimney, and mantel are still extant. The ceiling in this room has been lowered but without making an irreversible change to the original structure. There are two nine-over-nine double-hung sash windows with original panes in this room. On the east side of this room, a new door opening was cut to access the one and one-half story kitchen addition to the original house. The walls and ceiling of the addition are covered with beaded board painted light blue. The floor is hardwood, and the room retains much of its historic appearance. The chimney at the east end of the house's original section rises at the west end of the kitchen, with brick uncovered and unpainted; this served as the chimney for the kitchen's wood stove.

The stairs to the second floor are in good condition, and the railing is sturdy, with simple, squared balusters and square newel posts with bevel-edged caps. The stair turns at the second step from the bottom then forms a straight run to the second floor, where the stair well opening is edged by a low railing. Historic paint still exists on the stairs and railings. The space at the top of the stairs forms a passage extending from the front of the house to the rear. There is the door leading to the roof of the porch at the front of the house; two door openings, one on each side of the passage, leading to the two rooms standing over the first-floor rooms of the house's main block; and a six-over-six double-hung sash window in the rear wall. The door openings into the rooms align across the passage, and are fitted with

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six-panel doors featuring historic grain painting, On the second floor, the wainscoting is not as wide as that on the first floor, rising to and incorporating the bottoms of the frames for the low-set windows. Historic paint is still visible on most of the wainscoting and door and window frames. The west room on the second floor has two six-over-six double-hung sash windows with original panes, sills and moldings. While the intricate mantel is extant, the fireplace is missing and has been closed off since the house's west end chimney was removed. The room to the east on the second floor is almost identical to the west room, but the fireplace is extant. In the east end wall of this room, a door opening was added to access the second floor of the east addition, which contains one room over the kitchen. This room has a partly sloped ceiling with knee walls (some of the ceiling framing members are exposed). There are two dormers in the rear wall and paired windows in the east gable end. All windows are six-over-six double-hung wood sash. Throughout the second floor of the house's main block there are shallow, sloped wall plains along the north, or front, and south, or rear, sides of the house, extending between the wall and ceiling plains and following the slope of the gable roof, as the height of the second floor extends above the cornice level and into the volume enclosed by the roof.

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8. Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary

The building known as Tinsley Tavern has long been known as a drover's tavern. It is situated along the major road through Goochland County over which herds of cattle and sheep were driven in the 1800s. The 1820 John Wood map of Goochland County shows three taverns along the Charlottesville to Richmond stage road, now River Road. One of these, Tinsley Tavern, is located west of the county courthouse. The extent to which drovers used Tinsley Tavern is unknown. The two-story building is strategically located on an important cross-county route and is of a size and form that suggests a combined use as a dwelling and tavern. The tavern was operated by John Tinsley's widow, Ann, until her death in 1836.

Tinsley Tavern is eligible under Criterion A for its association with the transportation of livestock and people along the Stage Road from Charlottesville to Richmond and their subsequent boarding at the drover's inn. Tinsley Tavern embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Federal period such as a side-gabled roof, twin end chimneys, and mantelpieces. As such the Tinsley Tavern is also eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with a period of significance from 1802 to 1920 (kitchen addition).

Detailed Background

During the early nineteenth century, lodgings for travelers were constructed approximately every twelve miles along a main road because this was the distance a wagon or stagecoach could expect to travel in a day. The different types of accommodations for travelers were known by the various names of ordinaries, taverns, and houses of entertainment. A study conducted at the University of Richmond by James Hosier, III recommended the use of the term *public house* to refer to all three types. (Hosier 1964)

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According to author Meg Twaddell, the classifications for taverns included the *stage stand* that served stagecoach travelers, businessmen and the wealthy. A *wagon stand* served men who hauled supplies to port cities for sale or export. Those herding livestock to market, immigrants, and local workers used *drove stands*. Twaddell reports that the poorest of the communities used *tap houses* as a meeting place. Running an inn or a tavern was considered a respectable occupation even for a woman. "A widow often took over the running of an establishment she had previously operated with her husband or, after his death, opened a tavern as a means of supporting herself and her family." (Twaddell 1984)

Edith-Anne P. Duncan looked at ordinaries, taverns, and houses of entertainment in her thesis about tavern design in Montgomery County, Virginia from 1773 to 1823. Duncan reports that the earliest term for travel accommodations was an ordinary or house of entertainment. (A house of entertainment was the term used in the license that the Goochland Courts granted Ann Tinsley after the death of her husband.) Duncan further states "a house of entertainment was a private home that provided accommodations to travelers, but the rates for liquor, food, and sleeping accommodations were not State regulated. A license for an ordinary cost considerably more than a house of entertainment license. " (Duncan 2000)

In the 1800's big herds of sheep and cattle were driven over three main roads in Goochland County. The 1820 John Wood map of Goochland County shows these roads: The Three Chopt Road at the north, the Beaverdam Church Road (modern Whitehall Road) at the center, and the Charlottesville-Richmond Road along the south.

Drover's inns could accommodate pens for livestock being driven to market. The family of the tavern keeper usually lived in the inn as well. The cattle and sheep were pastured on the fields and the men were taken care of at the tavern. In summer time it was a

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common thing for a drover to make daily stops at a tavern and put his sheep in one field and cattle in another. Inns and taverns also offered social diversions for those who wished to take part. Though some ate their evening meal and retired for the night, others lingered around the fire telling stories, exchanging experiences of the road, singing, dancing and discussing the important issues of the day.

Tinsley Tavern (VDHR 037-0032) was formerly thought to have been built by William Ellet. The WPA report for "Tinsleyville", an early name for the tavern, includes an oral history in which Ms. Josie Lowery states that Tinsleyville was built by a "Mr. Ellet". (Fife 1937) This misinformation has been repeated in subsequent reports about the property. An extensive title search has been conducted on the subject property. There is no supporting evidence for a "Mr. Ellet" ever having owned the land on which the Tinsley Tavern sits. A "Mr. Ellet" was a neighbor and an acquaintance of Robert Horsley who originally patented the land. A brief history of ownership of the Tinsley Tavern is presented here to verify the ownership of the nominated property.

Historic Ownership of Tinsleyville Property

(information from will and deed records unless otherwise noted)

The land that was to be known as Tinsleyville was first granted to Robert Horsley in 1731. He was granted 400 acres on the upper side of Little Byrd Creek. In 1734 Horsley left to his son, William Horsley, "my mill and 200 acres adjoining thereto lying upon Little Byrd Creek on ye branch thereof in Goochland County." * (John Ellet signed the bond in Hanover with Frances Horsley, Rowland Horsley, and John Thompson.)

In 1744 William Horsley deeded to Arthur Hopkins the land given him by his father; the deed using language from Robert Horsley's will to identify the property. Arthur Hopkins, M.D., who was a witness to the marriage of Peter Jefferson and Jane Randolph, had several children; his son, Arthur Hopkins, Jr., married Judith Jefferson, a first cousin to Thomas

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Jefferson. Arthur, Jr. had a son, John, who in 1794 “for love and affection” deeded to his son George Hopkins, “one certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county aforesaid, in the fork of Byrd Creek, on both sides of Horsley’s Mill run being the lower part of a tract of land patented by Robert Horsley and willed to his son William Horsley called the Mill land containing 200 acres more or less, 100 acres since purchased by John Hopkins of William Britt joining the said 200 acres.”

In 1802 George Hopkins deeded to John Tinsley “one certain tract lying and being in the county of Goochland on the Little Byrd Creek”. In this same document, John Tinsley of Columbia signs a bond with Howel Lewis and Samuel Richardson of Goochland to cover his debts by selling part of his land, paying George Hopkins and keeping whatever is left. In 1802 John Tinsley requested that the road leading toward Columbia from the Little Byrd Bridge be turned. In 1813 John Tinsley was appointed surveyor of the road from Byrd Creek to the Fluvanna Line, to “*keep said road in good repair with the usual gang from the great Byrd Bridge to the Fluvanna County line*”. (Pawlett 1977)

At his death in 1815 John Tinsley left land in Goochland County, to his wife Ann, as well as his children. John’s inventory lists (in part) 5 single beds; 4 double beds; 8 pair of cotton sheets; 5 pair of linen sheets; 12 – 15 chairs; 5 chamber pots. An inventory of this size supports ownership of a large dwelling. John Tinsley owned a tavern on the south side of St. James Street in Columbia, Virginia. He was granted a license to operate a tavern in Fluvanna County in 1799. By 1802, John and his wife Ann, had bought land in Goochland County at the location of the Tinsleyville Tavern. The Fluvanna tavern building and property was not mentioned in John’s will.

The 1815 inventory of his estate also has a plat attached, which clearly shows a dwelling and the acreage that was a part of the original patent. On the plat, a house can be seen at the center of the map below the “main road”. This house may be the “big house” to which local Goochland and Columbia residents have long referred. An account of the

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presence of a large inn, stables, the “little house”, and a separate kitchen was given ten or so years ago to a neighbor of the nominated property.

After John’s death in 1815, Ann, herself, applied for a license to operate an Ordinary. “On the motion of Ann Tinsley a license is granted her to keep an ordinary at her house in this county, upon bond with security and thereupon she gave bond with Joseph R. Royster, security.” Joseph Royster was her son-in-law. Another license was granted to Ann in 1828 “to keep a house of private entertainment in the County of Goochland...” . Further research may disclose other licenses for the intervening years.

In Ann Tinsley’s will, recorded in 1836, her daughter Eliza Pryor Royster, received all her real estate as well as all farm animals, farming utensils and household furniture which included more than 8 beds and furniture for a “drawing room”, and “a fireplace room”. A reference was also made to the stables, the ice house and “a new house”. This “new house” is thought to be the present dwelling on the Tinselyville Tavern property. It is hoped that further excavation in the rehabilitation and restoration of the property will reveal the location of other buildings.

At her death in 1852 Eliza Pryor Royster left to her granddaughter Sarah Ann Tinsley Royster Coleman *“all of my real and personal property, goods, chattels and effects of every description whatsoever, which I may have at my death”*. In 1857 Sarah Ann Elizabeth Royster Coleman sold to Anderson Johnson her property identified as *“the following tracts and parcels of land lying and being in the County of Goochland, one known as **Tinsleyville**”*.

Taverns on the main roads survive throughout Goochland County. Some date from early in the nineteenth century. Powell’s Tavern (VDHR 037-0023) Tinsley Tavern (VDHR 037-0032), and Groome’s Tavern (VDHR 037-5140) are each two-story buildings of domestic scale and appearance but strategically located on important cross-county routes. The 1820 John Wood map shows three taverns along the Charlottesville to Richmond Stage Road (now River Road): Tinsley and George’s Taverns were west of the Courthouse and Powell’s

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Tavern was in the far eastern part of the county. The roads and taverns of Goochland remain among its most significant historic resources. The extent to which Tinsley Tavern was used by travelers is unknown. Still, it stands as an "example of a rare drover's tavern" (Worsham 2003).

The current owners of Tinsley Tavern have already begun the rehabilitation of the nominated property by repairing the roof and stabilizing the building with plans for residential use. This reconstruction and rehabilitation is being done by Kerry Shackelford, owner of Museum Resources, an expert in the historic restoration field.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Earle, Alice Morse. *Home Life In Colonial Day*. Stockbridge, Massachusetts: The Berkshire Traveller Press, 1898.

Fluvanna County Order Book	1797 - 1800
Goochland County Deed Book 2	1733
Goochland County Deed Book 4	1741
Goochland County Deed Book 16	1794
Goochland County Deed Book 18	1802
Goochland County Deed Book 21	1814
Goochland County Deed Book 25	1822
Goochland County Deed Book 29	1831
Goochland County Deed Book 31	1835
Goochland County Deed Book 33	1847
Goochland County Deed Book 35	1857
Goochland County Deed Book 60	1922
Goochland County Deed Book 61	1923
Goochland County Deed Book 67	1937
Goochland County Deed Book 72	1943
Goochland County Deed Book 76	1948
Goochland County Deed Book 78	1951
Goochland County Order Book 24	1813
Goochland County Order Book 29	1816
Goochland County Order Book 31	1826

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Goochland County Order Book 32 1828

Goochland County Patent Book 14

Goochland County Tax list 1815

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10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is identified as parcel number 16-1-0-76-E on the tax parcel maps for Goochland County.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the approximately 11 acre parcel containing the nominated property on Elk Island Road, are wholly contained within the original land patent granted to Robert Horsley and comprise the historic building and the land belonging to the current owner.

PHOTOGRAPHS

The following is the same for all photographs:

Subject: Tinsley Tavern (#037-0032)

Location: Goochland County, VA

Photographer: Steve Walters

Photo Date: August 2006

Negative number: 23159

Negatives filed: Va. Department of Historic Resources, Richmond

Photo 1 of 8: Exterior full front of dwelling

Photo 2 of 8: Front and east end of dwelling

Photo 3 of 8: Rear elevation of dwelling

Photo 4 of 8: Extant east chimney of dwelling

Photo 5 of 8: Interior stairway view from first floor

Photo 6 of 8: View from second floor landing with banister detail

Photo 7 of 8: Detail of graining on upstairs door to west room

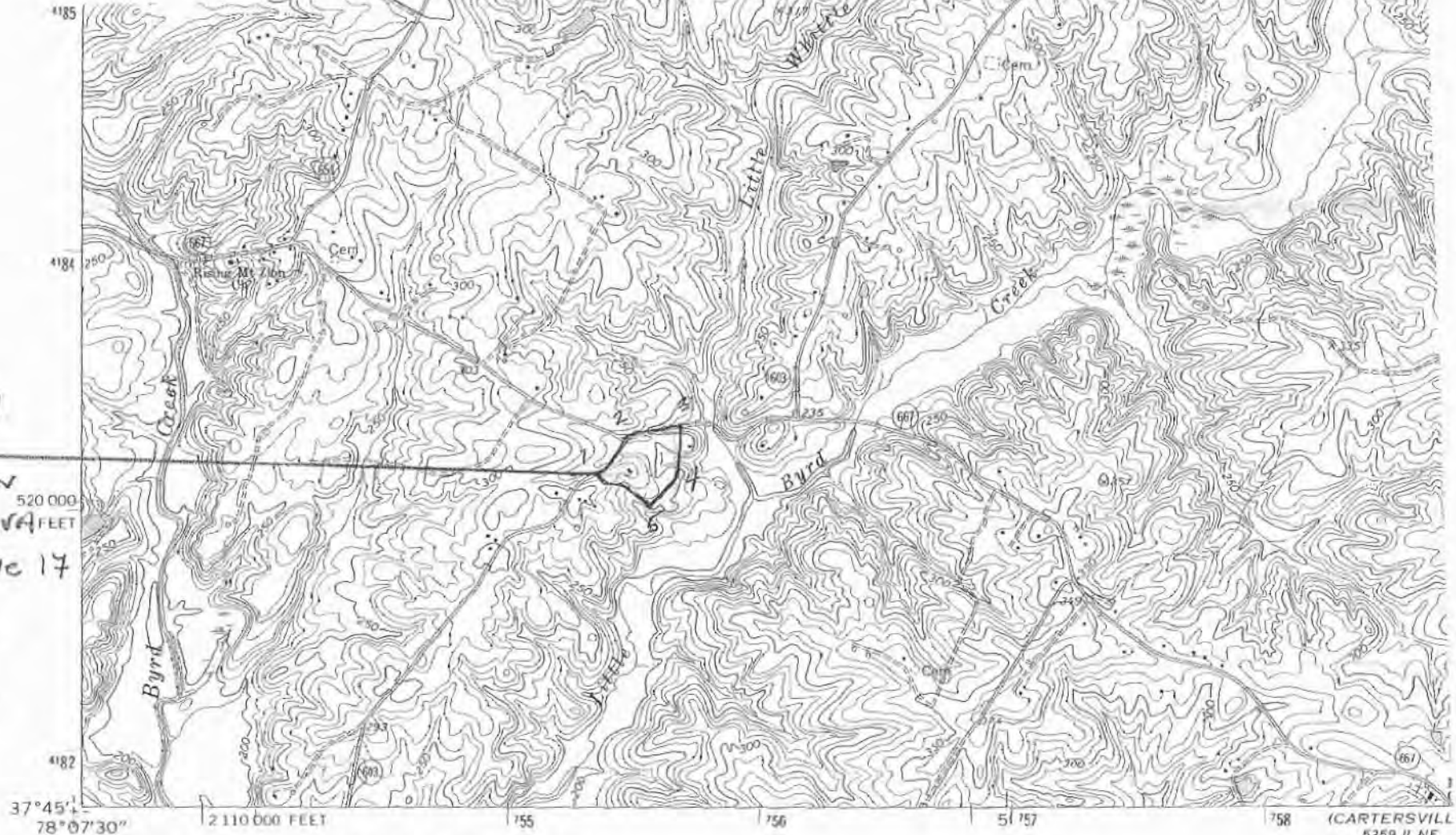
Photo 8 of 8: East room mantle and fireplace

Caledonia Quad

Winsley Tavern
Buchland CO, VA
UTM Ref Zone 17

- 1. 755329E
4183172N
- 2. 755451E
4183324N
- 3. 755659E
4183375N
- 4. 755654E
4183167N
- 5. 755547E
4183045N

LAKE-SIDE VILLAGE
5359 II NW



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

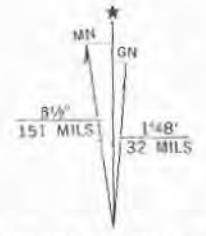
Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1958-1959. Field checked 1960. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1969. Field checked 1970

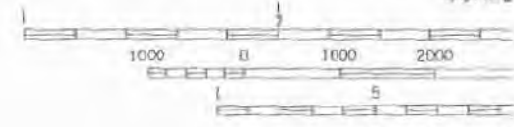
Polyconic projection 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Virginia coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17, shown in blue

1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 10 meters south and 24 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



UTM GRID AND 1987 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



CONTOUR INT NATIONAL GEODETIC V

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NAT FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVI AND VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RES A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAP