

**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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Malvern Hill (2020 Update)

Other names/site number: DHR #043-0008

Name of related multiple property listing:
The Civil War in Virginia, 1861-1865: Historic and Archaeological Resources
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 9743 Malvern Hill Lane

City or town: Richmond State: VA County: Henrico

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: X

3. State/Federal Agency Certification


As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X additional documentation move removal name change (additional documentation) other 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

X national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B C D

 Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	<p style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;"><u>9-29-2020</u></p> Date
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In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Malvern Hill (2020 Update)
Name of Property

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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Introduction

Malvern Hill was listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register on May 13, 1969, and in the National Register of Historic Places on November 12, 1969. The property was listed at the State level of significance and at the time of listing, National Register Eligibility Criteria were not identified. The property was listed as significant in the areas of Art, Military, and History. The property's period of significance was broadly defined as 17th century. The only contributing resource that was discussed in the nomination's narrative description was the ruins of the primary dwelling, thought to have been constructed 1690-1700 and destroyed by fire c. 1905.

At the time of the NRHP listing, the area of significance of "Art" was understood to include Architecture, and the nomination notes that Malvern Hill was significant as one of the few known examples of a cruciform-plan dwelling in Virginia and its one remaining chimney displayed outstanding workmanship in its 17th century diapered brickwork. The nomination included three significant events in the area of Military: General Lafayette's encampment from July-August 1781, a Virginia Militia camp made here during the War of 1812, and a major Civil War battle on July 1, 1862. All three events postdate the stated 17th century period of significance. The property's significance in the area of History was related to the described military events, as well as Thomas Cocke (1639-1697), a high sheriff of Henrico County and a member of the House of Burgesses. The Cocke family owned the property until the late 18th century. The nomination was not updated between 1969 and the present.

All new information is organized by section headings as listed in the current NRHP nomination form, with parenthetical reference to the original nomination headings where applicable. Additional documentation is in the following sections from the current NRHP nomination form: Section 5, Classification (with a current number of contributing and non-contributing resources); Section 6, Function or Use, Section 7, Description (including an inventory of contributing and noncontributing resources as well as photographs showing the property's current condition); Section 8, Statement of Significance, including justification for extending the period of significance and adding new areas and levels of significance; Section 9, Major Bibliographical References (based on new research); Section 10, geographical data, including latitude/longitude coordinates; Section 11, information regarding authors; and Section 12, new Additional Documentation, including an updated Location Map with latitude/longitude coordinates and clearly defined historic boundary, and an updated Sketch Map (showing contributing and noncontributing resources). Only form fields that have been updated are included in this additional documentation.

The Location Map provides a more precisely mapped historic boundary than the USGS map that accompanied the 1969 nomination. This boundary is based on the acreage listed in Section 5 of the 1969 nomination as well as land records from that time up to the present and, therefore, the property's historic boundary *has not changed* as a result of this update.

Malvern Hill is within the historic boundary of the Malvern Hill Battlefield (DHR #043-5078), which

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was evaluated as eligible for the NRHP in the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission 2007 report. Malvern Hill also is within the historic boundary of the Glendale Battlefield (DHR #043-0077), which was which was evaluated as eligible for the NRHP in the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission 2007 report. Having been listed in 1969, Malvern Hill’s original nomination preceded the Multiple Property Documentation Form, *The Civil War in Virginia, 1861-1865: Historic and Archaeological Resources*, which was approved by the National Park Service in 2004. The MPD includes discussion of Malvern Hill’s role in the Peninsula and Seven Days’ Campaign in 1862, a series of battles that ended at Malvern Hill on July 1, 1862, and saw Confederate generals Robert E. Lee and Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson form a partnership that defeated the superior numbers of the Union’s Army of the Potomac under Major General George B. McClellan. This update to Malvern Hill’s nomination therefore adds the listing to the *Civil War in Virginia* Multiple Property Submission.

Section 5. (Section 3 in original nomination) Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing Noncontributing

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<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	buildings
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	structures
<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>18</u>	<u>5</u>	Total

Section 6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/ dwelling

DOMESTIC/ secondary structure/ garage, well house

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/ Agricultural Field

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/ Agricultural Outbuilding/ Barn

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/ Storage/ Grain Bins

TRANSPORTATION/ Road-related (vehicular)/ Farm Lane

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/ dwelling

DOMESTIC/ secondary structure/ garage, well house

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/ Agricultural Field

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/ Agricultural Outbuilding/ Barn

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/ Storage/ Grain Bins

TRANSPORTATION/ Road-related (vehicular)/ Farm Lane

Section 7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL: Post-Medieval English: Jacobean

NO STYLE

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Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: MASONRY/ brick; WOOD/ weatherboard; ASPHALT; CONCRETE; METAL/ Aluminum, Steel; STONE/ river stone

Summary Paragraph

Malvern Hill is comprised of 742.71 acres in its entirety, located in eastern Henrico County, Virginia. The historic boundary encompasses the historic extent of the farm as established by the mid-20th century. The property contains thirteen (13) contributing resources and five (5) non-contributing resources.

The focal point of Malvern Hill is the site of the manor house, built in the early eighteenth century and burned in 1908. The ruined east chimney is still discernable, as is the cellar, but little else remains of a house that figured prominently in the Civil War Battle of Malvern Hill and other important episodes in Virginia history. The house was built for the Cocke family, and reputedly replaced an earlier frame dwelling while incorporating that house's fine brick chimney.

Other contributing resources on the property include the ca. 1914 Farm Manager's House, an early 20th century garage, two early 20th century well-houses, three sets of gate posts, and a beehive well, as well as an early (18th century) brick kitchen and ice house located near the manor house ruins that was converted into a tenant house ca. 1960. Non-contributing resources include a modern pole barn, two mid-20th century barns, two mid-20th century silos, one mid-20th-century garage, the site of the ca. 1942 Ferguson House (burned 2011), various farm structures including culverts and septic systems, and three non-contributing dwellings on the far eastern side of the property fronting onto Carter's Mill Road and John Tyler Memorial Highway. The non-contributing resources were so designated because they were built outside the period of significance and also because they lack the quality of materials and architectural design, or the integrity that characterize the contributing buildings and structures.

According to the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, the property lies entirely within the Core Area (site of most significant action) of the Battle of Malvern Hill, the last battle of the Peninsula Campaign and the Seven Days' Battles of 1862. It also lies within the Study Area (or battlefield) of the First and Second Battles of Deep Bottom in July and August 1862. The Battle of Malvern Hill and the Second Battle of Deep Bottom are considered to have had a decisive influence on the campaign of which they were a part, and on the course of the war as well. The First Battle of Deep Bottom had an "observable influence" on the outcome of the campaign.¹

¹ Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, *Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1993), 3, 49, 50. The U.S. Congress authorized the Commission on November 28, 1990, to address the increasing dangers to the preservation of Civil War battlefields. To determine the location, significance, and threats to the battlefields, National Park Service staff members worked with State Historic Preservation Officers and others. Maps were drawn (and updated in 2009) to show the area over which each battle

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Narrative Description

Setting

Malvern Hill is sited on a high plateau overlooking Turkey Island Creek and the James River. The manor house originally faced southwest toward the river, similar to the current aspect of the nearby Farm Manager’s house built ca. 1910. An historic lane runs roughly east-west across the main portion of the farm, adjacent to a horseshoe-shaped drive near the manor house. The farm property is largely open fields bordered by dense, brushy woodlands, particularly on the lower ground near the creek and the river.

Malvern Hill is located in Henrico County, Virginia, approximately nine miles east of the city of Richmond. The property is consistent with the general rural character of eastern Henrico that has endured despite population growth and extensive land development around Richmond in the 20th century. The property is bordered by New Market Road, a designated Virginia Byway, and also the Virginia Capital Trail on its southern boundary. The low-lying areas near the river and Turkey Island Creek are typical of the region and contain a wealth of native natural diversity, including trees, water plants, fish, migratory birds, waterfowl, and other wildlife. The farm has been in continuous cultivation since at least the late 17th century, and most of the fields occupy higher ground on the plateau known as Malvern Hill. The property is generally accessed by Malvern Hill Lane, a small private road leading off New Market Road up to the main farm complex consisting of the manor house ruins, Farm Manager’s House, Ferguson House site, and associated outbuildings.

Inventory

Manor House Area

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Malvern Hill House Ruins | ca. 1690 | Contributing site |
| 2. Ice house and kitchen | ca. 1720/ca. 1965 | Contributing building |
| 3. Frame well house | ca. 1942 | Contributing structure |
| 4. Aggregate concrete gate posts | ca. 1942 | Contributing objects (2) |

Malvern Hill Lane

was fought (the “study area” or battlefield), as well as the area within the battlefield where the most significant actions occurred (“core area”). Copies of the original Virginia maps and the revised versions are filed at the VA SHPO. The Commission’s report determined that there were approximately 10,500 “armed conflicts” during the war, of which 384 are the most important to preserve to understand the war. Of these, 123 are in Virginia (Tennessee has 38, the second-highest number). The Malvern Hill property is associated with three of those highly significant battles. The battlefield has been classified as a Preservation Priority I.1 (Class A), meaning that it has “good or fair integrity, high or moderate threats, [and has] less than 20% of core area protected.”

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- 5. Historic lane ca. 1700-1900 Contributing structure
- 6. River stone gate posts (2) ca. 1942 Contributing objects (2)
- 7. Parged concrete gateposts (2) ca. 1942 Contributing objects (2)

Farm Manager’s Complex

- 8. Farm Manager’s House ca. 1914 Contributing building
- 9. Two-car garage ca. 1942 Contributing building
- 10. Frame Barn 1 ca. 1965 Non-contributing building
- 11. Frame Barn 2 ca. 1965 Non-contributing building
- 12. Metal Grain Bins (2) ca. 1965 Non-contributing structures (2)
- 13. Beehive well ca. 1700-1900 Contributing structure

Ferguson House Area

- 14. Ferguson House site ca. 1942 Contributing site
- 15. Three-car garage ca. 1942 Contributing building
- 16. Concrete block well house ca. 1942 Contributing structure
- 17. Aluminum barn ca. 1965 Non-contributing building

5350 Market Road Area

- 18. Pole barn 1 ca. 1942 Contributing structure
- 19. Frame barn 3 ca. 1942 Contributing building
- 20. Frame barn 4 ca. 1942 Contributing building

Detailed Description

Manor House Area

- 1. Malvern Hill House (manor house) ruins, ca. 1690, contributing site

The manor house at Malvern Hill is currently in ruins, and consists generally of the foundations and the lower part of the east chimney. The house burned on either December 3 or 4, 1908²³ during a hunting party, reportedly due to a problem with a chimney flue⁴.

The original form of the house is well-documented, appearing in photographs and drawings dating from the mid-19th century. The house is a rare example of a cruciform plan, a one-and-a-half story brick

² “Historic Home Prey of Flames,” *Richmond Times-Dispatch* (Richmond, Va.), December 5, 1908, p.8 (accessed via Chronicling America, chroniclingamerica.loc.gov).

³ See also, “Fire Destroys Malvern Hill,” *Fredericksburg Free-Lance* (Fredericksburg, Va.), December 8, 1908, (accessed via Chronicling America, chroniclingamerica.loc.gov).

⁴ The owner at the time, William H. Hall of New York, used Malvern Hill as a second home and retreat.

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structure with a cellar, covered by a steeply-pitched gable roof. The house originally measured 20 feet, 7 inches deep by 50 feet, 10 ½ inches long⁵. The river front (south elevation) featured a small, brick open porch with arched openings at the sides and a gabled dormer roof. The walls were laid in Flemish bond, with contrasting quoins in a vertical long-and-short pattern⁶ and a modillion cornice. The lower level was marked by an offset brick water table and the cellar windows featured half-round arched headers. There is evidence to indicate that, at different times, some or all of the house was painted or whitewashed; Civil War-era drawings show the quoins and window frames painted white, and later photos show the gable peak of the south porch painted white⁷.

The house had two massive interior-end chimneys, both of which are generally presumed to have been part of an earlier structure. The east end chimney, which remained standing after the fire for many years, had clearly defined edges and was not incorporated into the east wall of the house and reports indicate the west chimney similarly had a slip joint between it and the west wall⁸. Tradition holds that these chimneys were originally part of a mid-17th century frame dwelling and were preserved when that structure burned⁹. Photographs of the east chimney show unusually fine brickwork, including intricate lozenge patterns of glazed headers commonly described as “diapering.”¹⁰ Both chimneys featured corbelled stacks and by the time of the fire had been capped and vented with terra cotta pots. One account of the fire claims that it started in the west chimney and quickly engulfed the addition, then moved on to the main house despite “wet quilts...spread out upon the roof of the main house to prevent

⁵ Historic American Building Survey, “Malvern Hill, State Route 156 vicinity, Richmond, Independent City, VA” (Survey no. HABS VA-89), compiled after 1933, Library of Congress.

⁶ This load-bearing style of quoin recalls a common technique in English construction, dating back to the Anglo-Saxon period, in which ashlar blocks are used as quoins. The tradition of painting brick quoins white stems from this use of (paler) stone blocks.

⁷ The Civil War drawings are part of the Robert Knox Sneden collection, and one of the two drawings of Malvern Hill shows the entire house painted white, possible as a signaling device to aid gunboats aiming north from the river. The collection is maintained by the Virginia Historical Society, and published as *Eye of the Storm: A Civil War Odyssey*, Free Press, First Edition (October 6, 2000).

⁸ A ca. 1933 HABS photo (HABS VA-89) appears to show the west chimney also having a clearly defined seam between it and the adjoining exterior wall, indicating both chimneys survived the fire and/or demolition of the earlier frame structure. The data page associated with this photo states “[o]n the end elevations, the chimneys were set inside the end walls but there was a slip joint between them and the walls and the bricks did not course.”

⁹ There is evidence to indicate that both chimneys were survivals of the earlier dwelling. From John Francis Speight, “Malvern Hill,” *Henrico County Historical Society Magazine*, Vol. One, No. Two, December 1976, pp. 61-66: “The chimneys were originally outside chimneys, as they have tile washed and tooled mortar seams, which were concealed by the roof of the house whose walls were extended flush with the outer edge of the chimneys, making them inside chimneys and forming closets on each side of the fireplace.” Additionally, “[t]he walls of the later house no doubt framed those of the original, as the original walls were not stout enough to support a brick house. This would explain the difference in size and texture of the brick in the inside and the outside of the basement walls, and their unusual thickness.”

¹⁰ See John Meade Howell, *Lost Examples of Colonial Architecture*, Helburn, 1931, plate 139.

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the fire from spreading.”¹¹ The north tower had a smaller chimney with a narrower stack, usually associated with the construction of the tower itself in the first building period of the brick house.¹² The west end of the dwelling had, at the time of the fire, a one-story frame addition with a brick end chimney. The frame addition appears to date to the 18th or early 19th century, and may have been constructed contemporaneous with the addition of narrow dormers into the roof of the main dwelling. The interior of the house contained “two unequal rooms in the main house, the partition occurring at the right or east side of the entrance.”¹³ The larger room is described as being 17’3” wide by 23’ long, with closets on either side of the chimney breasts. The smaller room was similar, with a length of around 15.’¹⁴ The rear (north) tower contained a small heated room on the main floor and presumably an identical room on the upper floor. The basement had a similar plan; the west room was open, the north tower contained a small unheated keeping room, and the east room featured a large 5’7” fireplace with a divided flue¹⁵. Several sources speculate that the upper floor was accessed by a stair adjoining the partition wall, as no evidence exists of a stair in either the north or south towers as might be expected in similar houses of this form^{16 17}. One oral history describes instead “a staircase in the corner of the great hall [which] rose to a landing about four feet above the floor, then turned and led to a dark upstairs passage and four bedrooms... [the basement kitchen was accessed by] a small winding staircase tucked away beside a towering chimney.”¹⁸

Photographs taken ca. 1900 and 1905¹⁹ show extensive modifications to the exterior of the house,

¹¹ John Francis Speight, “Malvern Hill,” *Henrico County Historical Society Magazine*, Vol. One, No. Two, December 1976, p 64. This account also seems to indicate the roof at the time of the fire was clad in wooden shingles, which is corroborated by photos 1888-1905 showing carefully laid wooden shingles with a cockscomb peak.

¹² There is at least one source that claims this north chimney is a later addition, made of different brick. See John Francis Speight, “Malvern Hill,” *Henrico County Historical Society Magazine*, Vol. One, No. Two, December 1976, p 63.

¹³ Historic American Building Survey, “Malvern Hill, State Route 156 vicinity, Richmond, Independent City, VA” (Survey no. HABS VA-89), compiled after 1933, Library of Congress.

¹⁴ Historic American Building Survey, “Malvern Hill, State Route 156 vicinity, Richmond, Independent City, VA” (Survey no. HABS VA-89), compiled after 1933, Library of Congress.

¹⁵ Historic American Building Survey, “Malvern Hill, State Route 156 vicinity, Richmond, Independent City, VA” (Survey no. HABS VA-89), compiled after 1933, Library of Congress

¹⁶ For example, Bacon’s Castle (the Allen House) in Surry County.

¹⁷ Comparative evidence for this may be found in the contemporary Mason House, Accomack County, which has a fine, open wooden stair located just to one side of the partition wall. It is also possible that the stair was inserted into a corner of the west room in the space created by the enclosure of the chimney. See Elizabeth Neal Pitzer, “Virginia architecture in the seventeenth century: the medieval style,” University of Richmond (Honors thesis), 1976.

¹⁸ “Malvern Hill,” National Register of Historic Places/Virginia Landmarks Register nomination, listed (VLR) May 13, 1969, (NRHP) November 11, 1969.

¹⁹ Ferol Briggs Collection, Vol. 12, p. 18-19. Available in the archives of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

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particularly the south elevation. The earlier photograph shows the 6/6 sashes on the main level and in the dormers had been replaced by 2/2 sashes, shutters added, and the entire exterior painted (possibly with a red wash). In the later photograph, projecting Greek Revival-style pedimented porches were appended to the main entrance and the addition. The main entrance also had a multi-pane surround, including transom and sidelights, inserted into the existing arched doorway. The brick end chimney on the west side of the addition had been taken down. The rounded lane approaching the front entrance is clearly visible in the ca. 1905 photograph, graveled and bordered by neat landscaping.

A photograph taken shortly after the fire²⁰ shows the lower portion of the south porch surviving, along with portions of the north, south, and east walls. These remained relatively intact at least until ca. 1933, when photos show the walls and chimney heavily overgrown with vines but still rising to full height²¹. The east chimney and part of the east wall remained standing until ca. 1987²², but by ca. 1999²³ nothing remained but the lower part of the east chimney. As of 2019, nothing remains except the foundations below grade and a small portion of the east chimney.



View of Malvern Hill House Ruins, Looking Northeast

²⁰ Ferol Briggs Collection, Vol. 12, p. 19. Available in the archives of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

²¹ Historic American Building Survey, "Malvern Hill, State Route 156 vicinity, Richmond, Independent City, VA" (Survey no. HABS VA-89), compiled after 1933, Library of Congress.

²² Calder Loth, ed. *The Virginia Landmarks Register*, The University Press of Virginia, 2nd ed, 1987.

²³ Calder Loth, ed. *The Virginia Landmarks Register*, The University Press of Virginia, 3rd ed, 1999.

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View of Malvern Hill House Ruins, Looking West

2. Ice House and Kitchen, ca. 1720/ca. 1965, contributing building

The building known as the Ice House includes the one-story historic brick ice house and a one-and-one-half story historic kitchen building. The two buildings were joined by a frame passage, then renovated as a guest house ca. 1965 for the property owner's extended family.

The kitchen is, as described, a one-and-one-half story brick structure located just east of the Malvern Hill manor house ruins. The walls are laid in three-course common bond, with flat jack-arch headers over the windows and door. The side-gable roof has a closed wooden soffit and rake, and the south elevation (façade) has a gabled dormer set into the center of the roof. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Vinyl 1/1 sashes are set into the historic window openings, with wooden sills and frames. The entry door on the south elevation is a modern half-light wooden door covered by a metal full-light storm door. The east side of the kitchen building features an interior-end chimney with a short stack, covered nearly up to the roofline by the passage addition.

The frame passage between the kitchen and ice house is clad in wooden siding and incorporates a screened porch on the south elevation. The roof is gabled at a pitch to match the kitchen and ice house, but is slightly lower than the kitchen roof and higher than the ice house roof, creating a graduated transition. The addition has vinyl 1/1 windows similar to those on the brick kitchen, and rests on a brick foundation over a low crawlspace.

The ice house is the easternmost section of the building, and is the smallest section. The ice house is brick, laid in three-course common bond with extensive areas of repair (done in cement mortar) on the east elevation. The roof is hipped on the east end, but the western end directly abuts the roof of the frame addition, with a closed wooden soffit at the eave. The ice house has 1/1 vinyl windows, similar to

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the addition and the kitchen.

The interior of the house is accessed via the screen porch on the south elevation, leading through the main entrance door to a passageway containing a galley kitchen. A small bathroom and bedroom are to the east in the former ice house, and, to the west, the kitchen has been converted to a living area. A quarter-turn corner stair leads to the half story above, which contains a bedroom and bath. The interior walls are clad in drywall, and the lower floor is covered by carpet and linoleum. The kitchen loft has pine tongue-and-groove floors. The historic kitchen fireplace has been rebuilt, with painted wooden paneling on the chimney breast and a salvaged 19th century mantel, but remains functional.²⁴



Ice House and Kitchen, Southwest Oblique View

²⁴ Plans depicting the kitchen and ice house, with measurements and details of original construction drawn by Henry Chandlee Forman of the National Park Service are in the VDHR archives in the "Malvern Hill" file, 043-0008.

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Ice House and Kitchen, North Elevation

3. Frame Well House, c. 1942, contributing structure

The frame well house (also known as the Garden Shed) is located north of the Kitchen/Ice House and is very similar in appearance to the Concrete Block Well House. This particular structure was probably rebuilt ca. 1942 to replace an earlier well house that served the historic kitchen. The well house is a small, square frame structure that has a pyramidal roof with exposed rafter tails clad in asphalt shingles. The interior is accessed by a half-light wooden door, and the structure rests on a brick foundation that has been mostly covered by concrete parging.



Frame well house, south elevation

4. Aggregate Concrete Gate Posts, c. 1942, contributing objects (2)

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The aggregate concrete gate posts are located east of the Kitchen/Ice House, opening south off of the main farm lane behind a tree approximately fifty yards east of the Three-Car Garage. The purpose of the posts' location is not known, but family oral history indicates that they may have served the gate to a small pasture or holding pen for hogs in that area. The piers are simple pillars made of a rough concrete with a significant amount of aggregate material in the mix, and retain the remains of wood and metal gate anchors.



Aggregate Concrete Gate Posts/Piers, View looking southwest

Malvern Hill Lane

5. Historic Lane, c. 1700-1900, contributing structure

The historic lane is the U-shaped drive that is partially formed by the main farm lane (now a continuance of Malvern Hill Lane) that runs east-west past the Malvern Hill House ruins, then bends south between the house ruins and the Kitchen/Ice House, then returns west toward the Farm Manager's House. The lane is visible in early photographs of the Malvern Hill House²⁵ and in the Sneden drawings from the period during the Civil War and the Battle of Malvern Hill²⁶. Family oral history describes Confederate general Robert E. Lee riding down the lane shortly after the battle and noting that the ground was spongy from the blood of casualties laid out in rows at the edges. A fence surrounds the area of the lane's turnaround near the house and the house ruins, and this area has not been disturbed for most of the twentieth century because of a family belief that there are a large number of Civil War-era burials there associated with the Seven Days' Battles.

²⁵ Ferol Briggs Collection, Vol. 12, p. 19. Available in the archives of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

²⁶ Robert Knox Sneden collection, Virginia Historical Society, published as *Eye of the Storm: A Civil War Odyssey*, Free Press, First Edition (October 6, 2000).

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Historic Lane, View Looking East (Malvern Hill House Ruins to Right)

6. River Stone Gate Posts (2), c. 1942, contributing objects (2)

The south end points of the historic lane are marked by two massive river stone gate posts (south end, near the Farm Manager’s House, constructed ca. 1942). The ca. 1942 river stone gate posts are located southeast of the Farm Manager’s House. The piers are approximately five feet in height, and between two and three feet square, made of concrete with applied river stone.



River Stone Gate Posts, View Looking West along Historic Farm Lane

7. Parged Concrete Gate Posts (2), c. 1942, contributing objects (2)

The north end of the historic lane is marked by two small parged concrete gate posts (north end, in the

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main farm lane, constructed ca. 1942). The circa 1942 parged concrete gate posts/piers are located adjacent to the detached three-car garage on the north side, painted white on the column with unpainted pyramidal caps. These posts mark the other end of the horseshoe-shaped/semi-rectangular historic lane that runs from near the Farm's Manager's House to the Malvern Hill Manor House ruins and back.



Parged Concrete Posts, View Looking East

Farm Manager's Complex

8. Farm Manager's House, c. 1914, contributing building

The Farm Manager's House is a two-story frame dwelling located west of the Malvern Hill manor house ruins, on a high point of land looking south toward the river. The house was built c. 1914 after the manor house burned, and was the home of the property manager under the Hall family and their heirs, and later, the Ferguson family. The house has a side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles, with an exterior brick chimney on the west gable end, and rests on a brick foundation. The exterior is clad in composition siding, and the various windows on the house are vinyl, with vinyl frames and sashes. The main entrance door, a half-light wooden door in the center of the south elevation, is accessed by a small brick stoop with steps to either side and a metal railing. The stoop is entirely under the main porch, which is one story in height and runs the length of the south elevation. On the east gable end is a one-story frame addition with a screened porch on the south elevation. A flat-roofed addition is appended to the north elevation and contains the modern kitchen. A small flat-roofed porch is situated between the kitchen addition and the east addition, and a wooden ramp leads off the porch toward the garage.

The interior retains little of its historic appearance, having been altered significantly ca. 1965. The historic wooden stair, consisting of a straight-run stair with machine-lathed newels and a milled rail, was moved from its original position running north-south through the center of the house to run east-west

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along the north wall. The first floor contains two large rooms, with the kitchen in the north addition and a bedroom in the east addition. The second floor features two bedrooms at either end of an east-west hallway, with a bathroom in the center. The wooden floors have been covered with wall-to-wall carpet, the interior walls clad in drywall, all interior trim replaced, and the fixtures replaced. The kitchen and baths date to ca. 1965 with ca. 1990 updates. The west chimney and fireplace date to the late 20th century, and the existing Greek Revival-style mantel is of similar age. A ca. 1965 residential septic system and a 1990 septic system are within the dwelling’s lot.



Farm Manager’s House, South Elevation



Farm Manager’s House, North Elevation

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9. Two-Car Garage, c. 1942, contributing building

The two-car garage is located immediately north of the Farm Manager’s House, and was constructed ca. 1945. The garage is a one-and-one-half story frame structure with a loft area in the gable peak and two car bays on the ground level opening out of the west gable end. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation, is clad in wooden siding, and has a standing-seam metal roof. The building has several windows, mostly wooden sash windows of varying sizes and pane types. The south roof pitch features two dormers. The garage’s west gable end has two car bays, each with a modern motorized slide door. The north elevation has two small six-pane wood windows, and the south elevation has two dormers with 6/6 wood windows and a door that leads out to a brick-paved walkway with new wood railings. The east gable end has two four-pane wood windows on the first story and a multi-pane window on the upper level.



Detached two-car garage, west elevation

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Detached two-car garage, partial view south elevation

10. Frame Barn 1, c. 1965, noncontributing building

This barn is part of the main farm complex adjacent to the Farm Manager’s House, and is an earthfast, frame gable-roofed building with a shed wing on the west side constructed ca. 1965. The exterior on three sides is clad in corrugated metal, as is the roof, and the east side is open. The interior is divided by a wall running beneath the gable peak, dividing the space into two long halves. The south gable end features a small, enclosed storage room/office. Small-scale features in the vicinity of the barn include two ca. 1965 concrete water troughs and four water pumps with metal spigots



Frame Barn 1, southwest oblique view

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Frame Barn 1, south elevation

11. Frame Barn 2, c. 1965, noncontributing building

This barn is also part of the main farm complex adjacent to the Farm Manager's House, located directly opposite Frame Barn 1 to create a long, narrow courtyard. This barn is an earthfast frame structure that is clad in corrugated metal on three sides, as is the roof, and open on the east side. The barn has a shed roof with a short pitched overhang on the east side.



Frame Barn 2, east elevation

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Frame Barn 2, west elevation

12. Metal Grain Bins, c. 1965, noncontributing structures (2)

Two metal grain bins are located in the barn complex adjacent to the Farm Manager's House and stand directly east of Frame Barn 1. The bins, constructed ca. 1965, are squat, approximately fifteen feet in height, and clad in corrugated metal with cone-shaped standing-seam metal caps.



Metal Grain Bins, North Elevation

13. Beehive Well, c. 1700-1900, contributing structure

The beehive well is a small brick well structure located southwest of the Farm Manager's House near Turkey Island Creek. The well structure is constructed of hand-formed brick, laid in concentric rings and corbelled to create a rounded cap. The exterior was clad in a lime and aggregate stucco, but most of this has worn away. The top of the well features a round opening, framed by later metal bars that appear

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to have supported a now-lost wooden well cover. The well structure is not able to be dated conclusively without archaeological investigation, but may have been constructed between the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The well site itself may be older, dating to the early days of the Malvern Hill estate.



Beehive Well

Ferguson House Site Area

14. Ferguson House Site, c. 1942, contributing site

The Ferguson House site is located east of the Farm Manager's House and slightly north, fronting onto the historic farm lane. The house was constructed ca. 1942 by the Ferguson family, and according to family oral history, used salvaged timbers and materials from the Malvern Hill House ruins. The house was a two-story, gambrel-roofed dwelling with three large dormers across the façade and a one-story, single-bay porch with an unusual rounded roof over faux-Corinthian columns. A one-story kitchen addition was appended to the west side, with an iron-railed balcony on the roof serving the west second-floor bedroom. A two-story ell extended from the rear (north) of the house, with the cellar access on the west side at ground level.²⁷

The Ferguson House burned on November 16, 2011,²⁸ and the ruins were demolished into the cellar. The site was leveled and is currently covered with grass.

²⁷ Architectural description from 1992 photos taken by Susan E. Smead, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, maintained in the VDHR archives in the Malvern Hill file, 043-0008.

²⁸ Bill McKelway, "Cottage at historic east Henrico farm burns," *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, November 17, 2011.

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Site of Ferguson House, View Looking East toward Three-Car Garage

15. Three-Car Garage, c. 1942, contributing building

The three-car garage is located east of the Ferguson House site on the farm lane, directly north of the ice house. It was constructed ca. 1942, probably to serve the Ferguson House, and may incorporate salvaged timbers and siding from an earlier structure. The garage is a one-and-one-half story frame structure with a shed addition on the east side. The exterior is clad in wooden novelty (German-lap) siding, and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation and features four wooden bay doors on the south gable end providing access to two large car bays. The shed wing covers a third car bay with an open front.



Detached three-car garage, south elevation

16. Concrete Block Well House, c. 1942, contributing structure

The concrete block well house is a small, square concrete-block structure located north of the

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Kitchen/Ice House, probably constructed ca. 1942 to serve the Ferguson House. The well house roof is pyramidal with exposed wooden rafter tails and clad in asphalt shingles with a metal vent on the west side. The interior is accessed by a wooden board-and-batten door on the south elevation, while the north elevation features a small four-pane wood window. The structure rises from a brick foundation laid in simple running bond.



Concrete Block Well House, south elevation



View looking north toward Concrete-block Well House and farm lane

17. Aluminum Barn, c. 1965, noncontributing building

The aluminum barn is located on the north farm lane approximately three hundred yards north of the Ferguson House Site in a small clearing. The barn was constructed ca. 1965 and is a tall, earthfast frame

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building clad in several kinds of metal siding. It is open at both east and west gable ends to create a drive-through passage.



Aluminum Barn, Northeast Oblique View

5350 New Mark Road complex

18. Pole Barn 1, c. 1942, contributing structure

Pole Barn 1 is part of a three-barn complex located off a long driveway that extends south from New Market Road to intersect with Malvern Hill Lane just before the lane turns east toward the Farm Manager's Complex. The barn, constructed ca. 1942, is an earthfast structure that is open on all sides, with a shallow-pitched gable roof clad in corrugated metal.



Pole Barn 1 (at right) and Frame Barn 3 (at left)

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19. Frame Barn 3, c. 1942, noncontributing building

Frame Barn 3 is part of a three-barn complex located off a long driveway that extends south from New Market Road to intersect with Malvern Hill Lane just before the lane turns east toward the Farm Manager’s Complex. The barn, constructed ca. 1942, is a two-story earthfast structure that is clad on roof and sides in corrugated metal. The barn has a one-story, two-bay shed wing running the length of the building on the east side.

20. Frame Barn 4, c. 1942, noncontributing building

Frame Barn 4 part of a three-barn complex located off a long driveway that extends south from New Market Road to intersect with Malvern Hill Lane just before the lane turns east toward the Farm Manager’s Complex. The barn, constructed ca. 1942, is a one-and-one-half story frame structure on a concrete-block foundation, clad in vertical wooden siding, with an end-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles with metal vents on the east side. The south gable end features two swinging doors opening into a central passage.



Frame Barn 4, Northeast Oblique View

Section 8. Statement of Significance

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.
-

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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.

Areas of Significance

- AGRICULTURE
- ARCHITECTURE
- MILITARY

Period of Significance

Ca. 1663-ca. 1945

Significant Dates

- 1781
- 1813
- 1862
- 1905

Architect/Builder

Cocke, Thomas (1638-1693)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

In 1969, Malvern Hill was listed in the VLR and NRHP with significance in the broadly defined areas of Art (which at the time was understood to include Architecture), Military, and History. The primary dwelling at Malvern Hill was significant as one of the few known examples of a cruciform-plan dwelling in Virginia and, at the time of listing, its one remaining chimney displayed outstanding workmanship in its 17th century diapered brickwork. The property's Military significance related to three events: General Lafayette's encampment from July-August 1781, a Virginia militia camp made here during the War of 1812, and a major Civil War battle on July 1, 1862. All three events postdate the original nomination's 17th century period of significance. The property's significance in the area of History was related to the aforementioned military events, as well as Thomas Cocke (1639-1697), a high

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sheriff of Henrico County and a member of the House of Burgesses. National Register Criteria for Eligibility and levels of significance were not used at this time in the VLR and NRHP programs.

This nomination update defines the property’s period of significance as ca. 1663-ca. 1945, beginning with construction of the first English dwelling on the property as well as Thomas Cocke’s marriage to Agnes Margaret Powell and ending with the Ferguson family’s significant construction campaign of agricultural resources during the early 1940s. Significant dates are 1781 (Revolutionary War encampments), 1813 (encampments during the War of 1812), 1862 (Peninsula and Seven Days’ Campaigns), and 1905 (destruction of manor house by fire).

This nomination update further establishes levels of significance for each of the property’s areas of significance. Under Criterion A, the property is locally significant in the area of Agriculture as a property that has remained under continuous cultivation since the mid-17th century.

Also under Criterion A, Malvern Hill has two levels of significance in the area of Military. The property is nationally significant for its involvement in the Peninsula and Seven Days’ Campaigns of 1862, as described in the MPD, *The Civil War of Virginia, 1861-1865: Historic and Archaeological Resources*, and meets the MPD’s registration requirements. The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission’s designation of Malvern Hill as having Preservation Priority 1.1, Class A, also demonstrates its national significance. Malvern Hill is within the authorized boundaries of Richmond National Battlefield Park; the park’s current south boundary is directly across the road from Malvern Hill’s northern boundary. Malvern Hill is significant at the statewide level in the area of Military for its association with the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812.

Under Criterion C, in the area of Architecture, Malvern Hill is locally significant for its diverse architectural ensemble that illustrates the property’s development from the late 17th century through the mid-20th century. Resources such as the ruins of the manor house, ice house/ kitchen, beehive well, farm manager’s house, farm lane, and various barns contribute to the property’s significance as a working farmstead for more than three hundred years. The manor house, although now in ruinous condition, itself is significant at the state level as one of the few documented 18th-century, cruciform-plan dwellings in Virginia

Narrative Statement of Significance

Malvern Hill can trace its origins to the early days of English settlement near the Falls of the James River, and has figured prominently in Virginia history. Comprised of 742.71 acres, the property is located on the historic New Market Road in eastern Henrico County. The property contains numerous resources, including the site of the ruined manor house, and makes up a large portion of the battlefield associated with the Battle of Malvern Hill in July 1862. The boundaries of the property have remained largely unchanged since the 17th century, and it has remained a working farm up to the present. During the 2010s, Henrico County acquired the property for the purpose of creating a county park, a project that

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is still in early stages. Current agricultural activities take place under County supervision. National Park Service staff at Malvern Hill National Battlefield Park have provided technical assistance to the County for managing the property's battlefield. Roughly the southern half of the property, including the architectural resources described in Section 7, is under a permanent preservation easement held by the Virginia Board of Historic Resources.

Criterion A: Agriculture

Malvern Hill is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Agriculture at it illustrates a working farmstead that has remained under continuous cultivation since the mid-17th century. The original estate was patented by Richard Cocke in 1639²⁹ as a part of a larger holding of some 8,000 acres.³⁰ The Malvern Hill portion comprised around 640 acres by the time of Richard Cocke's death in 1655. Cocke himself was buried in his "orchard" next to his wife at Bremono.³¹ Malvern Hill's core area of 640-670 acres remains intact today, described in numerous wills and deeds, with periodic additions of neighboring parcels along Turkey Island Creek and Crewes Creek. The estate was named for its supposed resemblance to the Malvern Hills in England, which divide the counties of Herefordshire and Worcestershire, because of the property's steep rise off the James River to a high plateau with two low peaks. The elevation of the land gives it good drainage and the fields are all relatively flat.³²

During his productive career, Richard Cocke served as a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, the first formal legislative assembly of elected representatives in North America, established by the Virginia Company in 1619. Cocke is first definitively listed as a member of the House of Burgesses for Henrico in 1644 and served until at least 1654.³³ He was apparently qualified, as a landowner and as an

²⁹ Cocke, Richard, grantee. Land grant, 10 March 1639. Henrico County. Land Office Patents No. 1, 1623-1643 (v. 1 and 2, p. 707 (Reel 1). Description cited: "2000 acres three hundred acres part thereof lying at Bremono &c. The residue upon the head of Turkie Island Creek, called by the name Mamburne Hills." The name of "Bremono" may be a reference to a woods-dwelling character in the popular 17th c. play *Mucedorus*.

³⁰ James P.C. Southall, "Genealogy of the Cocke Family in Virginia," *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, 3:3 (Jan. 1896) p 284.

³¹ James. P. C. Southall, "Malvern Hills, Henrico County, and Edgemont, Albemarle County, Homes of James Powell Cocke and James Powell Cocke," *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, 43:1 (Jan. 1935) p 75. The Bremono cemetery still exists, on the property now known as Curles Neck. The cemetery is poorly maintained and most of the stones are in pieces.

³² Part of the farm or an adjacent parcel was known as "Pickthorn Farm" ("Thomas Cocke of Pick-thorne Farm in the County of Henrico," 1672, see Southall "Genealogy..."). Pickthorn is an abandoned medieval village located near Stottesdon in Shropshire, and records describe one Richard Cocke, son of Thomas Cocke, baptized at nearby Sidbury Parish on December 13, 1597 (see C.F.R. Potter, "The Parish Registers of Stottesdon, Shropshire 1565-1712," [unpublished typescript] 2005, p 52). That part of Shropshire is approximately twenty miles from the Malvern Hills.

³³ James P.C. Southall, "Genealogy of the Cocke Family in Virginia," *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, 3:3 (Jan. 1896) p 288; citing *Hening's Statutes*, Vol. 1, p. 178. Southall associates an earlier reference to "Richard Coxe" of Weyanoke in the Grand Assembly of 1636 with the same person, but there are many

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educated man, having served as an attorney at law in Virginia since 1627.³⁴

Temperance Bailey Browne, wife of Richard Cocke, was the first woman known to be associated with Malvern Hill.³⁵ She and her guardian, Cecily Jordan, were listed among the English survivors of an early clash during the Second Anglo-Powhatan War (1622–1632); English settlers did not return upriver until after peace was declared in 1632.³⁶ Temperance Bailey was born ca. 1617 and her father, William Bailey, patented land at Bailey’s Creek,³⁷ which was absorbed into Richard Cocke’s Brems property on their marriage and probably is now part of Curles Neck Farm.³⁸ A sale of 1,000 acres by Arthur Bayly (Bayle) in 1638 describes him to be “of Curles, Merchant in Henrico County,” and a previous sale to the Hallom family was part of the land patented by Richard Cocke in 1636.³⁹ Temperance Bailey returned to Malvern Hill and Brems by 1639 and lived there until her death, then was buried in the graveyard at Brems.

The first Cocke to be born at Malvern Hill was Thomas Cocke (1638-1693), whose father Richard probably constructed the first (frame) dwelling house there in the mid-17th century. Richard Cocke’s will indicates Thomas was living at Malvern Hill after his marriage in 1663 to Agnes Margaret Powell.⁴⁰ Thomas’ will of 1696 requests he be buried near his father in the garden at Brems.⁴¹

Thomas Cocke’s will records that the estate of Malvern Hill⁴² included a flour mill and two tanneries,⁴³

persons of the Cox and Coxe name that cannot confidently be conflated with members of the Cocke family, though Southall also notes several instances where spellings overlap, including Cocks, Cockes, and Cookes.

³⁴ Martha W. McCartney, *Virginia Immigrants and Adventurers, 1607-1635: A Biographical Dictionary*, Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Com. (Apr 30, 2007), p. 214.

³⁵ R.F. Walker, *Colonial Records of Virginia*. Superintendent Public Printing, Richmond, VA, Clemmitt & Jones, Printers (1874), pp 38 – 68.

³⁶ R.F. Walker, *Colonial Records of Virginia*. Superintendent Public Printing, Richmond, VA, Clemmitt & Jones, Printers (1874), pp 38 – 68. There is some speculation that Temperance Bailey was Cecily [Cicely, Sisley] Jordan’s daughter by her unknown first marriage (to William Bailey?) as Temperance was raised by Cecily Jordan and her second husband William Farrar.

³⁷ Not to be confused with the other Bailey’s Creek, on the other side of the James River near Hopewell.

³⁸ See John Frederick Dorman, *Adventures of Purse and Person, Virginia 1607-1624/5: Families*. Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Com. (2004), p. 363.

³⁹ John George, grantee: Land Grant 25 July 1638, 900 acres on Baylyes Creek. *Land Office Patents No. 1, 1623-1643* (v.1 & 2), p. 581 (Reel 1).

⁴⁰ James. P. C. Southall, “Malvern Hills, Henrico County, and Edgemont, Albemarle County, Homes of James Powell Cocke and James Powell Cocke,” *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, 43:1 (Jan. 1935) p 75.

⁴¹ James. P. C. Southall, “Malvern Hills, Henrico County, and Edgemont, Albemarle County, Homes of James Powell Cocke and James Powell Cocke,” *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, 43:1 (Jan. 1935) p 75.

⁴² The estate was referred to as “Malvern Hills” into the 19th century, and then apparently changed to “Malvern Hill” at some point in the mid-to late 19th or early 20th century.

⁴³ Cocke, Thomas: Will. *Index to Henrico County Wills and Administrations (1662-1800)*, Deeds, Wills, Etc., 1688-1697 (Reel 5), pp 684-689.

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indicating that, by this time, the land was under cultivation in wheat and also supported a substantial number of livestock (probably cattle and hogs). Tobacco was also a major crop, mentioned in a paper of 1681-1682 that describes Thomas Cocke's brother, William, inspecting a hogshead of tobacco at Malvern Hill in the "old tobacco house."⁴⁴ Earlier records indicate Richard Cocke had also cultivated tobacco, as he was able to pay 6,397 pounds of tobacco to settle debts on behalf of his wife's deceased husband.⁴⁵ Tobacco cultivation provided a major source of economic growth in the Virginia colony and was crucial to the colony's viability and success. All landowners who could muster the necessary resources, including crop, equipment, labor, and means of transport, grew tobacco as their primary, often only, cash crop. Although the colony's labor force in its early years included a mix of free, indentured, and enslaved workers, by the late 17th century, race-based enslavement of Africans and their descendants had been established as the preferred means of securing workers for growing the labor-intensive crop. Slavery supported Virginia's agriculture-based economy until the Civil War years.

Thomas Cocke also invested heavily in cloth manufacture, with a successful wool business and, apparently, at least an attempt at linen-making. The Virginia General Assembly offered a bounty in 1693 for "specimens of linen cloth of home manufacture" and Thomas Cocke collected that bounty in 1695 in exchange for fifteen ells of cloth.⁴⁶ In addition, Thomas Cocke served as High Sheriff of the Henrico County Court in 1680.⁴⁷

In the late 17th century, Malvern Hill was known for horse breeding and racing. A notable court case in 1689 describes a particular race held at the "Mawvern hills" between "Mr. Wm. Epes"⁴⁸ and "Mr. Wm. Sutton,"⁴⁹ where Sutton's horse was ridden by Stephen Cocke and the outcome was disputed because Cocke had "Josselled upon Mr. Epes horse's path all most part of the race."⁵⁰ Thomas Cocke had

⁴⁴ James. P. C. Southall, "Richard Cocke of Bremo and his children," *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, 44:2 (Apr. 1936) p 137.

⁴⁵ See John Frederick Dorman, *Adventurers of Purse and Person - Virginia - 1607-1624/5*, Fourth Edition (2004). Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Company, (Volume One, Families A-F, Page 88). ("Whereas it appeareth by the account of Richard Cocke that hee hath disbursed 6397 of tobacco for the paymt of John Brownes debts havinge married the relicte of the sayd Brown [Temperance Bailey Browne, of Bailey's Creek, Varina, Virginia, 1617-ca. 1652].") The Browne family is associated with the Four Mile Tree plantation in Surry County, Virginia.

⁴⁶ James. P. C. Southall, "Genealogy of the Cocke Family," *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, 3:4 (Apr. 1896) p 408.

⁴⁷ James P.C. Southall, "Genealogy of the Cocke Family in Virginia," *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, 3:3 (Jan. 1896) p. 292. The Cocke family's tradition of political office continued with Thomas Cocke's son, Capt. Thomas Cocke, who served as Sheriff of Henrico County from 1699-1707, and also was elected to represent Henrico to the House of Burgesses in 1702. See Southall, p 291; citing *Hening's Statutes*, Vol. 1, p. 178.

⁴⁸ Eppes, of Charles City County, half-brother to Francis Eppes (II) of Bermuda Hundred.

⁴⁹ Of Middlesex County (formerly Lancaster County).

⁵⁰ W.G.S., "Racing in Colonial Virginia," *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, 2:3 (Jan. 1895), p 295.

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recorded a similar dispute in 1678 and in 1739, James Cocke's horse "Sing'd Cat" took prizes at Williamsburg.⁵¹ Virginia's Tidewater region was well known for its fine horses and racing was an entertaining diversion among its gentry.⁵²

Malvern Hill passed from Thomas Cocke to his eldest son, Captain Thomas Cocke⁵³ in the late 1690s, with a remainder for his widow Margaret (Crewes) Jones Cocke to live there until her death.⁵⁴ Captain Thomas Cocke died ca. 1707, and the estate passed to his eldest, also Thomas Cocke. Thomas Cocke (III) died in 1711 at the age of only twenty-six, and the estate passed from him to his three younger brothers. It is unlikely that either Captain Thomas Cocke or his son Thomas undertook any major building campaigns during their short tenure on the property, particularly while Margaret Cocke was still residing there as she is described as living at "Mawborn Hills" in Thomas's will of 1711.⁵⁵ Margaret Cocke died ca. 1718, and the second-eldest brother of Thomas Cocke consolidated his brothers' shares in Malvern Hill.⁵⁶ James Powell Cocke (1688-1747) lived at Malvern Hill for his lifetime, and is presumed to have been responsible for building Malvern Hill's brick manor house ca. 1720.

From the 17th to mid-19th century, Malvern Hill was a typical prosperous, large-scale antebellum Virginia plantation, accomplishing such prosperity through the use of an enslaved workforce composed of people of African descent. The earliest record of enslaved people being at Malvern Hill is in Richard Cocke's will of 1665, in which, in the parlance of the day, he granted his heirs one or more enslaved people as part of the personal property he wanted disbursed.⁵⁷

⁵¹ W.G.S., "Racing in Colonial Virginia," *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, 2:3 (Jan. 1895), p 294.

⁵² W.G.S., "Racing in Colonial Virginia," *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, 2:3 (Jan. 1895), p 298, quoting Hugh Jones, *The Present State of Virginia*, London (1724), p 48.

⁵³ Most, if not all, of Thomas Cocke's children were likely the issue of his first wife, Agnes Powell. This is the origin of the story "A Virginia Romance" appended to the 1936 WPA survey of Malvern Hill, describing the relationship between Agnes's parents Robert Powell/Povall (ca. 1650-1728) and Elizabeth Hooker/Hooper (ca. 1650-?). Records indicate Powell lived in the vicinity of Turkey Island Creek, and may have been indentured to Robert Carter before 1683, though he is listed as a headright of Thomas Cocke in 1689 for the 800-acre parcel on the Chickahominy known as Oposum (Opossum Creek).

⁵⁴ James. P. C. Southall, "Malvern Hills, Henrico County, and Edgemont, Albemarle County, Homes of James Powell Cocke and James Powell Cocke," *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, 43:1 (Jan. 1935) p 76.

⁵⁵ James. P. C. Southall, "Malvern Hills, Henrico County, and Edgemont, Albemarle County, Homes of James Powell Cocke and James Powell Cocke," *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, 43:1 (Jan. 1935), p 77.

⁵⁶ James. P. C. Southall, "Malvern Hills, Henrico County, and Edgemont, Albemarle County, Homes of James Powell Cocke and James Powell Cocke," *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, 43:1 (Jan. 1935), p 77; James Powell Cocke rec'd a portion from his youngest brother Henry (died at sea), and next-eldest Brashear/Brazure/Brassuir Cocke who settled in James City County, then Brunswick County in the late 18th century.

⁵⁷ James. P. C. Southall, "Genealogy of the Cocke Family," *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, 3:4 (Apr. 1896) p 406.

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The historic record has not, to date, yielded any information pertaining to the experiences of enslaved individuals at Malvern Hill with regard to their familial relationships, personal beliefs, or coping with enslavement. The Cokes had personal as well as financial entanglements with those they enslaved.⁵⁸ For example, it is known that Thomas Coker raped an enslaved woman, thus fathering a daughter named Sue in the late 17th century. Of her mother, nothing is known, but Coker kept Sue enslaved and willed her to his wife, Margaret Coker, along with the weaving loom that was apparently Sue's trade.⁵⁹ Margaret, in turn, willed Sue's children James and John to her daughter, Margaret Goodrich, and godson, William Randolph II, respectively upon her death in 1718:

I give and bequeath unto my grand daughter Margaret wife of Edward Goodrich one mulatto [*sic*] boy named John the son of my mulatto woman Sue, which boy is to be enjoyed by my grand daughter and her heirs forever...I give and bequeath unto my God Son William the Son of William Randolph one Mulatto boy named James he being the son of my Mulatto woman Sue which Mulatto boy is to be held by my said God son and his heirs forever.⁶⁰

Richard Coker's grandson, also named Richard, who lived at Bremo in Goochland County, filed a list of emancipations with the court in the late 18th century containing names, familial relationships, and dates upon which some of the people he enslaved were to be freed. Meanwhile, another grandson, James Powell Coker, willed to his own granddaughter "four Negro Garls not under twelve years of age" in 1747⁶¹ and to his son "the stock, household goods, and sixteen of the negroes on the place."⁶²

Slavery remained a mainstay at Malvern Hill until the 1860s even as the property's ownership passed through several hands. The Coker family owned Malvern Hill until the late 18th century, when James Powell Coker sold the plantation to Robert Nelson. Tax and census records indicate that there were typically between 10-20 enslaved people living at Malvern Hill throughout the 18th and early 19th centuries. In 1838, Samuel Williamson owned thirteen enslaved people over the age of 16 as well as two children at Malvern Hill. In 1860, Benjamin Dew owned seventeen enslaved people.⁶³ By this time, the

⁵⁸ *Goochland County (Va.) Free Negro and Slave Records, 1726-1867*, Library of Virginia, Barcode Nos. 1147037, 1149995.

⁵⁹ James. P. C. Southall, "Genealogy of the Coker Family," *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, 3:4 (Apr. 1896) p 408. The modern concept of "consent" to a sexual relationship was not available to enslaved women.

⁶⁰ Coker, Margaret Cruse [Crewes]: Will (pro. 4 May 1719). *Index to Henrico County Wills and Administrations (1662-1800)*, Misc. Court Records, Vol. 2, [1718-1726] (Reel 1) p 433-436. The Goodrich family moved to Brunswick County in the early 18th century, while the Randolphs were associated with Turkey Island and Tuckahoe in western Henrico County. It is unknown where Sue's descendants may have lived.

⁶¹ James. P. C. Southall, "Malvern Hills, Henrico County, and Edgemont, Albemarle County, Homes of James Powell Coker and James Powell Coker," *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, 43:1 (Jan. 1935) p 79.

⁶² James. P. C. Southall, "Malvern Hills, Henrico County, and Edgemont, Albemarle County, Homes of James Powell Coker and James Powell Coker," *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, 43:1 (Jan. 1935), p 80.

⁶³ Tax and census records, Henrico County. Available on Ancestry.com.

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financial worth assigned to an enslaved person represented a significant sum and any loss of such people was treated as a serious blow to the slaveowner's net worth. The antebellum era's ubiquity of advertisements in local newspapers concerning "runaway slaves" illustrates the slaveowners' exigence to keep people in bondage just as it demonstrates the will of enslaved people to seek freedom. For example, an 1854 advertisement in the *Richmond Enquirer* offers a forty-dollar reward for two African American men: "JIM...about 23 years old...the other is called TARLTON, a mulatto about the same age" who "may have endeavored to make his escape to a free State."⁶⁴

The Civil War disrupted farm operations at Malvern Hill as the area was repeatedly involved in major battles. Troops actively fought over the property during the Battles of Glendale, Malvern Hill, Deep Bottom I, and Deep Bottom II, and were present in some capacity for much of the war. Accounts of the Battle of Malvern Hill in July 1862 describe a Confederate artillery battery "well masked by stacked and standing grain" whose barrage "plowed up and tore the earth and trees in all directions."⁶⁵ Confederate General Robert E. Lee's report mentioned the flat, open fields of the Malvern Hill plateau as "[affording] us few positions favorable for [artillery] use and none for its proper concentration."⁶⁶ During the war, many plantation owners saw their enslaved workers abscond for freedom in Union-held territory. Lacking workers, and experiencing terrific destruction during military engagements, the land often fell fallow. The wartime cratering of the agricultural economy, like that of Virginia's industrial and commercial bases, caused prolonged deprivations.

Large landholders often resorted to selling tracts in order to pay taxes and invest in improvements to return their remaining lands to active cultivation. That Malvern Hill remained intact is an exception to this practice. As Virginia's economy industrialized, due in no small part to the proliferation of railroads and rapid advances in manufacturing processes, wealthy northerners began moving to Virginia in search of business opportunities and affordable land. Countless antebellum mansions were purchased and renovated as country houses for the new social elites making Virginia their home.⁶⁷ Malvern Hill was purchased in the late 19th century by William H. "Henry" Hall of New Jersey,⁶⁸ who used the house as a

⁶⁴ "Forty Dollars Reward," *Richmond Enquirer* (Richmond, Va.) 1815-1867. November 21, 1854. Chronicling America, Library of Congress.

⁶⁵ Keith S. Bohannon, "One Solid Unbroken Roar of Thunder: Union and Confederate Artillery at the Battle of Malvern Hill," *The Richmond Campaign of 1862: The Peninsula and Seven Days*, ed. Gary W. Gallagher. University of North Carolina Press: Chapel Hill (2000), p 227-228.

⁶⁶ Keith S. Bohannon, "One Solid Unbroken Roar of Thunder: Union and Confederate Artillery at the Battle of Malvern Hill," *The Richmond Campaign of 1862: The Peninsula and Seven Days*, ed. Gary W. Gallagher. University of North Carolina Press: Chapel Hill (2000), p 239.

⁶⁷ As examples, see Farmer's Rest (NRHP 2015), Tuckahoe (NHL 1969), both in Henrico County, as well as Ellington (NRHP 2019) and Springfield (NRHP 1994) in Hanover County and Horn Quarter (NRHP 1980) in King William County.

⁶⁸ See *America's Successful Men of Affairs: The City of New York*, ed. Henry Hall. New York Tribune (1895); "William Henry Hall, merchant, born in Hackensack, N.J. July 21, 1826, died in Budapest, Hungary, June 30, 1894. He was a son of Henry J.S. Hall, of Coventry, England, a watchmaker, who came to America in his youth."

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retreat and set up a mining operation on the farm and nearby properties. As early as 1838, Samuel Williamson had advertised Malvern Hill’s “marl banks of the best quality,”⁶⁹ describing the clay banks bordering Turkey Island Creek and the James River that contain some mixture of clay and calcium carbonate. Marl was extensively mined in the 19th century for sale as a soil conditioner, and was valued in Virginia in particular for regulating the pH level of tobacco fields. Hall solicited investment locally and in New York, and formed the Malvern Hill Marl & Phosphate Company in 1890, along with the corresponding Malvern Hill Railroad Company to transport the products.⁷⁰ The mine was described in the January 1890 edition of *Scientific American* as “an unusually rich deposit of marl at the historic farm of ‘Malvern Hill’ in Henrico County...the marl beds abound in bones, petrified, fossilized, and also decayed, of all shapes and sizes.”⁷¹

Mining operations had ceased by the time the Ferguson family acquired Malvern Hill in the early 20th century, after the fire that destroyed the historic manor house, and they maintained it into the modern era. Under their management, the farm produced cattle, hogs, grain, and hay, later transitioning to nearly all hay as the property was leased to a local hunting club as a game preserve. Nearly all of the extant buildings and structures at Malvern Hill that are related to agriculture date to the Fergusons’ ownership. The exception is the Farm Manager’s House, which was built c. 1914 after the manor house burned and served as the property manager’s house under the Hall family and their heirs, and later, the Fergusons.

The first of two construction campaigns of agricultural resources came c. 1942, when a pole barn and two gable-roofed frame barns were built. These coincided with construction of a new dwelling for the Fergusons (the house burned in 2011) as well as an assortment of smaller outbuildings such as garages and well houses, the decorative stone piers near the farm manager’s house, and concrete and concrete block gate posts that appear to have been used with fencing (none of the gates are extant). The United States had just entered World War II when these early 1940s resources were constructed. By this time, agricultural practices were in the midst of a revolution fueled by mechanization and industrialization, which prompted changes in outbuilding designs to accommodate more and larger equipment. Wartime exigencies for keeping troops as well as civilian populations fed warranted investments to improve produce yields and numbers of livestock on farms of all sizes.

Malvern Hill’s early 1940s pole barn and gable-roofed barns are all constructed with dimensional lumber with vertical board siding and metal-clad roofs. The simplicity of their design and materials is such that countless similar examples proliferated across central Virginia’s agricultural landscape during the middle decades of the twentieth century. The open-sided pole barn may have been used at different times as a shelter for equipment such as tractors, threshers, and cultivators or for livestock. Barns of this era equally could be suited to multiple uses, ranging from storage of the commercially-branded

⁶⁹ “Malvern Hill For Sale,” *Richmond Enquirer* (Richmond, Va.) 1815-1867. May 18, 1838. Chronicling America, Library of Congress.

⁷⁰ *Frederick W. Kalbfleisch v. Malvern Hill Marl & Phosphate Company*, N.Y.Sup. Ct (1890). Contained within *Records of the Supreme Court of New York, General Term*, vol. 10 (1894), New York Bar Association.

⁷¹ “Malvern Hill Phosphate Co.,” *Scientific American*, Supplement No. 732 (January 11, 1890), Vol. 63, p 18.

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fertilizers that had become commonplace to equipment fuels, mechanized equipment, crop and hay storage, livestock shelters, and other storage capacities.

The second construction campaign of agricultural outbuildings took place c. 1965 when two frame barns, two metal grain bins, and an aluminum-sided barn were added to the farming resources. The aluminum barn stands by itself at a site northeast of the property’s domestic complex, while the two frame barns and metal grain bins are clustered together a short distance northwest of the Farm Manager’s House. Of note is their larger scale compared to the c. 1942 barns, and the oversized openings in the gable end walls, which were clearly designed to accommodate even larger equipment than had been used in the 1940s. Shed-roofed extensions along the longitudinal walls are designed to shelter mechanical equipment and supplies. The mass-produced, conical-roofed grain bins likely held feed for cattle. Although the c. 1965 resources postdate Malvern Hill’s period of significance, which ends c. 1945, their vernacular character, agricultural function, and unobtrusive scale do not detract from the property’s historic setting.

To date, no cemeteries have been identified in Malvern Hill’s extensive acreage, whether for the enslaved workers who lived here across three centuries or for the various families who owned the farm. The lack of development across the vast majority of the property suggests that any burials likely have not been disturbed. Professional archaeological testing would be required in order to identify any potential burial sites; such investigations have not occurred to date.

Criterion A: Military

Malvern Hill is significant at the statewide and national levels under Criterion A in the area of Military for its lengthy association with military history, especially during the Civil War. At the statewide level, the property is associated with the American Revolution by way of encampments of American, French, and British forces on the property in 1781 and an encampment of Virginia militia units there in June 1813 during the War of 1812. At the national level of significance, Malvern Hill was the location of pivotal battles between Confederate and Union armies in 1862 and 1864 during the American Civil War. Malvern Hill’s proximity to Richmond and the strategic value of its location account for these repeated military events.

Late in the Revolutionary War, American and French soldiers camped at Malvern Hill. The first occasion was in January 1781. Brigadier General Benedict Arnold led a small British fleet upriver from Hampton Roads on December 30, 1780, and docked at Westover en route to attack Richmond. Westover was an apt staging ground for the British invasion of Virginia because it was the home of a sympathizer, Mary Willing Byrd, who was also a cousin of Arnold’s wife, Peggy Shippen Arnold. Shortly afterward, during Arnold’s raid on Richmond, a company of Virginia militia under “Colonel Nicholas” was bivouacked at “Mr. James Cocke’s at Malburn Hills with between 3 and 400 men.”⁷² James Cocke was

⁷² Virginia Historical Society, “The Ancestors and Descendants of John Rolfe with Notes on Some Connected

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the son of James Powell Cocke, born at Malvern Hill ca. 1721, who sold the estate to purchase land at Edgemont in Albemarle County.⁷³ Both British and American troops camped at Malvern Hill on separate occasions during January 1781.

The end of the fighting in the Revolutionary War effectively came early in the fall of 1781, when the Comte de Grasse trapped the main body of the British army under General Charles Cornwallis at Yorktown. The decision to attack Cornwallis was made over American general George Washington's objections when the French fleet sailed to Virginia instead of New York. The Marquis de Lafayette roused British troops out of Petersburg late in April 1781, then pursued and retreated as the British moved down the Peninsula toward Yorktown. Between July 16 and August 2, when his army marched to Richmond, Lafayette and his men camped at Malvern Hill.⁷⁴

The site served a similar function during the War of 1812. In June 1813, a British fleet sailed into Lynnhaven Bay near Norfolk, and then landed troops at Hampton. The soldiers intended to advance west up the Peninsula, following the same route as Benedict Arnold in 1780-1781. Richmond erupted in panic and thousands of recruits flocked to join local militia units to repulse the British. Fortunately, remarked one contemporary later, "the confusion is past and we are safe not only for the present but against any enterprise the enemy may meditate. . . . At this moment there cannot be less than 4,000 men at the Malvern Hill, Sandy Point, and their immediate vicinity." During the war, no attack occurred on Richmond, and no fighting at Malvern Hill.⁷⁵

Combat did occur at Malvern Hill, however, during the American Civil War. In April 1862, Union Major General George B. McClellan landed the Army of the Potomac at Fort Monroe. In May, he began to advance the massive, 120,000-man army up the Peninsula with the intention of capturing the Confederate capital, Richmond, in what became known as the Peninsula Campaign. McClellan followed the same route as the British had in 1781 and 1812.⁷⁶

Throughout most of May 1862, General Joseph E. Johnston coordinated the Confederate defense, slowly withdrawing his army westward ahead of McClellan until a major clash at Seven Pines and Fair Oaks on

Families, The Fleming Family (Continued)," *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, 24:2 (Apr. 1916), 206.

⁷³ Ibid.

⁷⁴ J. Bennett Nolan, *Lafayette in America Day by Day* (Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1934), 187–190.

⁷⁵ Virginia Historical Society, "The Vigilance Committee: Richmond During the War of 1812," *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, 7:3 (Jan. 1900), 227–228.

⁷⁶ References consulted for Civil War battle descriptions include Stephen W. Sears, *To the Gates of Richmond: The Peninsula Campaign* (New York: Ticknor & Fields, 1992); Matt Spruill III and Matt Spruill IV, *Echoes of Thunder: A Guide to the Seven Days Battles* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2006); Gary W. Gallagher, ed., *The Richmond Campaign of 1862: The Peninsula and the Seven Days* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 2000); Glenn David Brasher, *The Peninsula Campaign & the Necessity of Emancipation* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 2012).

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May 31-June 1. General Robert E. Lee assumed command after Johnston was wounded at Seven Pines. For the next few weeks, Lee constructed defensive works and prepared the Army of Northern Virginia for a major engagement east of Richmond. McClellan waited, camped south of the Chickahominy River, for dry weather to make roads passable for heavy artillery, supply wagons, and the large numbers of infantry. Lee summoned Major General Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson and his army from the Shenandoah Valley to strengthen his forces, then began his advance against McClellan on June 25, in what became known as the Seven Days’ Battles.

In the early engagements of the Seven Days at Oak Grove, Mechanicsville, and Gaines’s Mill, stiff resistance by the Confederates and poor leadership by McClellan served to stymie the Union offensive. Unnerved, McClellan decided to “change his base,” or supply center and seat of operations, from the York River to the James River. His plan called for the complex shifting of the army southward, which had all the atmosphere of a retreat, and was derisively called “the great skedaddle.”

At the Battle of Glendale on June 30, 1862, three Confederate divisions converged on McClellan’s disorganized troops. Confederate Major Generals Benjamin Huger, James Longstreet, and A. P. Hill attacked the Union line near Frayser’s Farm, while Jackson was ordered to attack the isolated Union troops who had not yet been able to cross White Oak Swamp. The maneuvers would split the Army of the Potomac in two, while neatly cutting off escape routes to the south and east, and would afford Lee his best opportunity to crush the bulk of the Union forces. Lee instructed Major General Theophilus H. Holmes to seize the high ground at Malvern Hill and bring up artillery to cannonade the Union escape route to the river, but the Federals got to it first. Major General Fitz John Porter prepared a defensive position there, and Brigadier General Henry J. Hunt posted 100 pieces of his artillery along the northern rim of Malvern Hill, with another 150 guns in reserve. Delays by Jackson and Huger left Holmes and Brigadier General John B. Magruder exposed on the River Road in the early afternoon, where they failed to advance uphill at Turkey Bridge and Malvern Hill. Longstreet’s troops were similarly isolated at Frayser’s Farm, where three brigades under Virginian Brigadier General James L. Kemper and Alabaman Colonel Cadmus M. Wilcox attacked five batteries of Union artillery through thick woods beginning about 4 P.M. Heavy, indecisive fighting, at times hand-to-hand, continued until almost 8:30 P.M., when darkness forced a cease-fire and the Union troops withdrew to Malvern Hill.

The following day, July 1, 1862, Lee was faced with the prospect of a frontal assault on unfavorable ground at Malvern Hill. Hunt’s guns guarded the heights, Porter’s infantry added to the defenses, and on the James River the Union gunboats *Galena* and *Mahaska* were able to fire onto Malvern Hill and beyond.⁷⁷ Photographs show the fields and slopes of Malvern Hill cleared of trees, allowing the cannons an unimpeded, sweeping line of fire.

Lee relied on his own artillery, hoping a swift, converging fire from the west and north would paralyze

⁷⁷ The roof of the Malvern Hill house near the chimneys was used as a signal or wigwag station, according to Robert Knox Sneden collection, Virginia Historical Society, published as *Eye of the Storm: A Civil War Odyssey* (New York, NY: Free Press, 2000), 93.

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the Union batteries. Union officers at Malvern Hill reported a “furious cannonade,” “heavy enfilading fire,” and “incessant shower of shell and round shot” throughout the afternoon.⁷⁸ Union troops also drew friendly fire from the Parrott guns at the Malvern Hill house and the gunboats on the river, eliciting a panicked note from Porter: “For God’s sake, stop firing, you are killing & wounding our men—The dust & smoke is so dense we cannot signal you.”⁷⁹

The Confederate guns were deployed piecemeal and were so quickly destroyed that they were unable to dislodge the Union batteries on the ridge. At about 3 P.M., officers’ reports indicate several of the Confederate commanders realized the futility of the proposed frontal infantry assault, but were not given orders to abandon it. Lee himself apparently believed the Union army to be in retreat, and ordered Magruder to “advance rapidly.”⁸⁰ Union artillery devastated the Confederate lines as they advanced out of the woods south toward Malvern Hill, causing horrific losses. Artillery fire continued until almost 10 P.M., by which time a severe rainstorm prompted McClellan to abandon the heights for fear of being trapped by muddy roads.

The battle resulted in thousands of Confederate casualties. One officer in the 7th South Carolina Infantry recalled seeing “numbers of dead and dying horses, who with the drivers and gunners, laid in a pile together, their several dismounted guns, their caissons, fired and blown up by the enemy’s balls—all presenting an aspect of desolation and ruin.”⁸¹

Despite the slaughter, the Confederates succeeded in arresting McClellan’s assault on Richmond at Glendale and Malvern Hill. McClellan camped at Harrison’s Landing near Berkeley Plantation until August 1, when President Abraham Lincoln ordered him to evacuate by river back to Northern Virginia. After the fighting at Malvern Hill, two French dignitaries traveling with the Union army commented on the house, according to a newspaper reporter: “While I was sitting in the shady grove of a quaint old Virginia farmhouse, that the owner said had been always called ‘Malvern Hills,’ [*sic*] the French Princes rode into the place, and, after looking at the medieval character of the place, which they evidently liked, got to talking over the results of the movement. . . . Malvern Hills, to which we have referred, is a red

⁷⁸ Gary W. Gallagher, ed., *The Richmond Campaign of 1862: The Peninsula and the Seven Days*, The University of North Carolina Press (2000), 228.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, 229.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, 231.

⁸¹ Keith S. Bohannon, “One Solid Unbroken Roar of Thunder: Union and Confederate Artillery at the Battle of Malvern Hill,” *The Richmond Campaign of 1862: The Peninsula and Seven Days*, ed. Gary W. Gallagher. University of North Carolina Press: Chapel Hill (2000), p 240. Family legend holds that many of the over 5,000 dead after the Battle of Malvern Hill were buried in the west side yard of the manor house and along the farm lane to the north. Many of these are presumed to have been removed and reinterred in the Glendale National Cemetery in 1866, but since the casualty numbers from Malvern Hill alone are significantly higher (approximately 8-9,000 total) than the number of interments at Glendale (approximately 2,000), currently it is not known if at least some burials may still be present at Malvern Hill. See *Civil War Era National Cemeteries, 000-9705* Multiple Property Documentation Form (Approved by the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places 1994).

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brick building that does not look unlike a great vault, an idea which the sombre shade trees that surround it do not dispel.”⁸²

Two years later, Malvern Hill was at the heart of the First and Second Battles of Deep Bottom. The first occurred on July 27-29, 1864, during the Siege of Petersburg. Union forces under Major General Winfield Scott Hancock and Major General Philip H. Sheridan crossed the James River at Deep Bottom to threaten Richmond, hoping to draw Confederate troops northward and away from the main body defending Petersburg. The Federals crossed on a pontoon bridge around 3 A.M. into the teeth of fortified Confederate positions on the eastern side of New Market Heights. The Union advance bogged down at Bailey’s Creek,⁸³ allowing time for reinforcements to come up from Petersburg and Richmond. Sheridan’s forces attempted to turn the Confederate left flank on the morning of July 28, and three Confederate brigades counterattacked to limited effect. At its greatest extent on July 28-29, the eastern range of Sheridan’s cavalry extended over the property at Malvern Hill. Hancock managed to reposition his troops for a safe retreat by the afternoon of July 28. The next day, Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant recalled him to support the Union assault on Petersburg (the Battle of the Crater) on July 30. This concluded the First Battle of Deep Bottom.

Two weeks later, during the night of August 13-14, Hancock’s force again crossed the pontoon bridge at Deep Bottom to attack Richmond. The objective was the same, to distract Confederate forces from the Siege of Petersburg. Other Federal troops engaged in an elaborate ruse to convince the Confederates they were going north to attack Culpeper County, boarding ships at City Point that steamed downriver and then returned to Deep Bottom. Hancock’s II Corps assaulted New Market Heights, but slowly and with significant losses from heatstroke. The slow approach allowed Confederate Major Generals Charles W. Field and Cadmus M. Wilcox to reinforce the defenses on Darbytown Road. Despite some initial gains on August 14, Hancock was stymied by rough terrain for most of the day on August 15.

On the morning of August 16, cavalry under Brigadier General David M. Gregg drove east and north over the property at Malvern Hill to meet a Confederate cavalry division led by Major General W. H. F. “Rooney” Lee. Fierce fighting ensued for most of the day, causing heavy losses, and the main body of Union troops actually broke through the lines at Fussell’s Mill. Unfortunately for Hancock, thick woods prevented his commanders from realizing their advantage, and both sides retired. On August 19, Hancock began sending troops back to Petersburg and by the next day had withdrawn all his forces across the James River.

Further actions along Darbytown Road and New Market Road in October 1864 peripherally involved troops traveling over and camping at Malvern Hill. The surrender of Richmond on April 3, 1865,

⁸² “McClellan’s Operations. — Six Battles in Six Days. — Correspondent’s Account,” July 4, 1862, *New York Herald*. Available, <http://www.cw-chronicles.com/blog/mcclellans-operations-six-battles-in-six-days-correspondents-account/>

⁸³ The same Bailey’s Creek named for Temperance Bailey Browne Cocke’s father, William Bailey, or her uncle, Arthur Bailey.

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occurred while Union troops camped along New Market Road east of the city. Abraham Lincoln passed by Malvern Hill on the steamer *River Queen* as he approached the city on the James River to inspect the smoking ruins of the capitol after the Evacuation Fire. After the war, Malvern Hill was written about extensively as a landmark and as the site of some of the most decisive actions of the war in Virginia.

According to the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission study conducted from 1990 to 1993, the Malvern Hill property lies entirely within the Core Area (site of most significant action) of the Battle of Malvern Hill, the last battle of the Peninsula Campaign and the Seven Days' Battles of 1862. It also lies within the Study Area (or battlefield) of the First and Second Battles of Deep Bottom in July and August 1862. The Battle of Malvern Hill and the Second Battle of Deep Bottom are considered to have had a decisive influence on the campaign of which they were a part, and on the course of the war as well. The First Battle of Deep Bottom had an "observable influence" on the outcome of the campaign. It is primarily because of its location in those battlefields that Malvern Hill is nationally significant under Criterion A (Military).⁸⁴

Registration Requirements – Civil War Battlefield

Malvern Hill meets the registration requirements specified in the MPD *The Civil War in Virginia, 1861-1865: Historic and Archaeological Resources*. Regarding a battlefield's level of significance, the MPD states that "a battle may be evaluated as significant at the national level because it influenced strategically important military or political decisions, or because it affected the outcome of an important military campaign."⁸⁵ This is the case with Malvern Hill's involvement in the battles of Malvern Hill and the Second Battle of Deep Bottom. Malvern Hill is nationally significant under Criterion A in the area of Military for its association with the Civil War in Virginia, which was one of the major theaters of operations in the eastern U.S. and the location of more important battles than any other state.

Malvern Hill retains the integrity required for listing under *The Civil War in Virginia* MPD. Malvern Hill's acreage was the location of nationally significant battles during the war and is directly associated

⁸⁴ Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, *Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1993), 3, 49, 50. The U.S. Congress authorized the Commission on November 28, 1990, to address the increasing dangers to the preservation of Civil War battlefields. To determine the location, significance, and threats to the battlefields, National Park Service staff members worked with State Historic Preservation Officers and others. Maps were drawn (and updated in 2009) to show the area over which each battle was fought (the "study area" or battlefield), as well as the area within the battlefield where the most significant actions occurred ("core area"). Copies of the original Virginia maps and the revised versions are filed at the Virginia SHPO. The Commission's report determined that there were approximately 10,500 "armed conflicts" during the war, of which 384 are the most important to preserve to understand the war. Of these, 123 are in Virginia (Tennessee has 38, the second-highest number). The Malvern Hill property is associated with three of those highly significant battles.

⁸⁵ John S. Salmon, *The Civil War in Virginia, 1861-1865: Historic and Archaeological Resources* Multiple Property Documentation Form (Approved by the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places 2004), Section F, p. 105.

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with the military actions that occurred here. Because the property's historic acreage is intact and has seen little development subsequent to the war, it retains the physical features necessary to convey its historic association as well as its integrity of setting. Physical features associated with the Civil War battle are present, notably the property's location along the James River, its broad plateau, its combination of woodlands and open fields, and the site of the 18th century manor house that was described in a French correspondent's account. Malvern Hill has integrity of feeling due to the lack of substantial later development within and adjacent to the property. Although today the property has an assortment of 20th century buildings, these are in keeping with the property's historic agricultural use and are of low scale and density, as they are clustered in a small area of the property's more than 740 acres. Therefore, the battlefield retains a sense of historic time and place related to the Civil War battles. The property has integrity of design and materials as the site of the manor house has been preserved, as have landscape features such as agricultural fields and woodlots, and topographic characteristics such as the rough terrain remain intact without having been subjected to major earthmoving activities since the war. The military engagements that occurred here during the Civil War were intense battles that each took place over the space of one or more days. Although troops camped from time to time, they do not appear to have been tasked with erecting earthworks and fortifications on the property. Therefore, integrity of design, materials, and workmanship as concerns battlefield features are not applicable to Malvern Hill.

Criterion C: Architecture

The manor house at Malvern Hill, although now in ruinous condition, is significant at the state level as one of the few documented colonial era cruciform-plan dwellings in Virginia. The architecture of Malvern Hill's early 17th century manor house was notable for its design, materials, and construction, representing a remarkable example of late Jacobean architecture in Virginia. The chimneys appear to predate the construction of the house, as evidenced by the distinct joints visible between the brickwork of the chimneys and that of the house's walls in historic photographs. There is some debate over whether a dwelling existed at Malvern Hill during the ownership of Richard Cocke, the original patentee,⁸⁶ but it is highly likely that the first dwelling was built on the property at least by the time of Thomas Cocke's marriage and Richard Cocke's death ca. 1663.⁸⁷

⁸⁶ Most evidence seems to indicate that Richard Cocke resided near-exclusively at Bremono, where he is reportedly buried. The site of Bremono is currently part of Curles Neck Farm, and the stone-walled cemetery is directly adjacent to a 19th century gamekeeper's lodge known as Bremono and the 19th century house known as Strawberry Plains.

⁸⁷ James. P. C. Southall, "Malvern Hills, Henrico County, and Edgemont, Albemarle County, Homes of James Powell Cocke and James Powell Cocke," *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, 43:1 (Jan. 1935) p 75.

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Ca. 1900 View of Manor House at Malvern Hill (Image on file at the Department of Historic Resources Archives in Richmond, VA)

The earliest dwelling at Malvern Hill is reputed to have been a frame dwelling with two large brick end-chimneys, a theory supported by the described seams in the brickwork, and the design and construction of the chimneys. Frame construction is presumed because of the size and construction of the original foundations, later incorporated into the foundation of the brick manor house. The chimneys remained standing after the main house was burned, and the glazed-brick patterns on the chimney breast are recorded in photographs from the period. Glazed diapering of similar type is found in England through the mid-17th century, well before the pervasive use of glazed headers in Flemish bond in the early to mid-18th century that is seen in the house walls.⁸⁸ It is not known whether the existing frame house burned or was simply replaced, but evidently the chimneys were considered too fine to demolish and the brick house was built between them.

The site of the manor house is therefore thought to have been continuously occupied between as early as ca. 1663 and 1908, when the brick house burned. The Halls may have done some clearing of the site after the fire, as architect Lucian E. Smith of 1744-1748 East Broadway, New York, was hired in 1910 to reconstruct the house.⁸⁹ That project appears to have been short lived. After the Fergusons acquired the property, they fenced off the house site and left it untouched for the duration of their ownership.⁹⁰

⁸⁸ See Willie Graham and Carl Lounsbury, *Brick Buildings in the Early Chesapeake*, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, (August 2002). Available: http://research.history.org/Files/ArchRes/JT_Str_144_03_Chapter_02.pdf

⁸⁹ *Year Book of the Architectural League of New York and Catalogue of the Twenty-Sixth Annual Exhibition*, Ridfield Brothers Press, New York (1911), p 612.

⁹⁰ Henrico County Deed Book 306, P 395; "National Dental Hygiene Association to W. H. Ferguson," July 15, 1942. The National Dental Hygiene Association was founded by the Martha H. Hall Foundation, itself founded in

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Today, the house site retains excellent integrity and preserves significant information regarding the dwelling's design, construction, and materials, as documented examples of late Jacobean architecture are exceedingly rare in Virginia.

Malvern Hill also is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for its extant resources associated with the property's original domestic complex around the 17th century manor house as well as its ensemble of early to mid-20th century agriculture-related resources. Characteristic of Tidewater vernacular brick construction from the early colonial period, the ice house and kitchen are generally held to have been built around the same period because of the noted similarity of the bricks used in their construction and the masonry technique.

Brick outbuildings of this period are an extraordinarily rare survival in Virginia, not least because they were an expensive affectation in the early 18th century. A similar brick dependency is extant at Kingsmill, James City County, and brick granaries are at Rich Neck Farm in Surry County. The mid-18th century estate of Sabine Hall in Richmond County retains a brick kitchen building (though this likely dates to the late 18th or early 19th century), and Cobb's Hall in Northumberland County retains an 18th century brick smokehouse, though it does not display the finer brickwork of the buildings at Malvern Hill. Two early brick ice houses exist in Gloucester County, but these, one called the Exchange Ice House and the other a dependency of Waverly plantation, are round and significantly larger (1-2 stories) than the ice house at Malvern Hill.

The interiors and roof structures of the ice house and kitchen were substantially remodeled in the 1960s when the two resources were converted into a single building for use as an accessory dwelling. The interiors were documented prior to the renovation in plans drawn by Henry Chandlee Forman of the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS).⁹¹ The exteriors of both outbuildings were painted red, similar to the exterior of the manor house, sometime around the end of the 19th century but this paint has since worn away.

The ice house was originally constructed of brick, laid in three-course common bond, with a substantial foundation extending halfway into an open pit approximately eight feet deep. The walls of the pit were supported by wooden poles set against the foundation and braced with cross-laid boards. The roof was pyramidal and clad in wooden shingles, and Forman indicates there was once a finial at the roof peak. Historically, the ice house probably had a wooden floor similar to the ice house described by Robert Morris in a letter to George Washington in June 1784: "a Trap Door is made in the middle of the floor

honor of William H. Hall (Sr.) by his daughter, Martha (Hall) Lansdell (named for her mother, Martha M. Hitchcock). Martha's brother, William Henry Hall (Jr.) (1869-1914) was likely the W.H. Hall who was present at Malvern Hill during the 1908 fire. The property devolved to her, and was donated to the Association as part of its endowment. See *In re. Henry J.S. Hall*, 228 N.Y. Sup. Ct. 1 (1935).

⁹¹ Sheet 6, "HABS VA, 44-RICH.V, 1: Malvern Hill, State Route 156 vicinity, Richmond, Independent City, VA", Library of Congress.

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through which the Ice is put in and taken out.”⁹² Morris also described insulating the space between the bracing boards and the walls with packed straw, and doing the same in the space between the wooden ceiling and the roof. Ice houses became popular in England beginning in 1619, when two were commissioned by King James I in Greenwich Park and later at Hampton Court, and were relatively common on larger estates in the 18th century.⁹³

The kitchen is described by Forman as having original walls, but “modern” (meaning late 19th century) chimney, roof, windows, and trim. The interior was a single room with walls clad in plaster. The kitchen likely functioned as the primary cooking and preparation space, particularly in the summer, and was supported by the low-ceilinged kitchen space below the great hall in the manor house. The pairing of these two kitchen spaces neatly describes the transition of architectural forms during the period; separate kitchens were common in Virginia during the 18th and 19th century, particularly after the cultural institutionalization of slavery, but basement or “warming” kitchens can be found at Bacon’s Castle (1665, a.k.a. the Allen House) in Surry County, Stratford Hall (1734) in Westmoreland County, and Mt. Lubentia (1760) in Prince George’s County, Maryland. A later but comparable Flemish-bond brick kitchen is associated with the Everard House in Williamsburg and has been studied as an example of architectural changes wrought to create physical separation between white slaveowners and enslaved workers of African descent.⁹⁴ At Malvern Hill, the house’s construction ca. 1720 coincides with the earliest documentation of an enslaved workforce on the property⁹⁵.

Despite the alterations and insertion of modern materials during the 1960s renovation, it is possible to discern the structure, materials, craftsmanship, and function of the two outbuildings, and they are a rare example of brick outbuildings in Virginia that can be confidently dated to the early 18th century.

Malvern Hill’s 20th century architectural resources include the c. 1914 Farm Manager’s House, which served as the property manager’s house under the Hall family and their heirs, and later, the Fergusons. The vernacular two-story frame dwelling has a brick foundation and a side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles, with an exterior brick chimney on the west gable end. A one-story porch with square posts

⁹² “To George Washington from Robert Morris, 15 June 1784,” *Founders Online*, National Archives. [Original source: *The Papers of George Washington*, Confederation Series, vol. 1, 1 January 1784–17 July 1784, ed. W. W. Abbot. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1992, pp. 450–452.]

⁹³ Ellen Leslie, BA (Hons) Dip. Cons. (AA). “The Ice House Uncovered.” *Country Life* (UK), October 2010. Available <http://www.countrylife.co.uk/comment-opinion/the-ice-house-uncovered-20789>

⁹⁴ See Michael Olmert, “Kitchens”, *Places Apart*, CW Journal, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation (Summer 2007).

⁹⁵ Cocke, Margaret Cruse [Crewes]: Will (pro. 4 May 1719). *Index to Henrico County Wills and Administrations (1662-1800)*, Misc. Court Records, Vol. 2, [1718-1726] (Reel 1) p 433-436. (“I give and bequeath unto my God Son William the Son of William Randolph one Mulatto boy named James he being the son of my Mulatto woman Sue which Mulatto boy is to be held by my said God son and his heirs forever.”) Note: there is an earlier will, that of Richard Cocke probated in 1665, which mentions “Negros” brought to the adjacent Bremo estate by his wife, Temperance Bailey Browne.

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spans the façade. The dwelling has composition siding and replacement vinyl sash. Entirely lacking in stylistic ornamentation, the building melds well with the other 20th century resources that today make up the agricultural complex.

As noted above with regard to the property’s significance under Criterion A in the area of Agriculture, Malvern Hill retains farm outbuildings that date to two construction campaigns. The first group were built c. 1942 and include a pole barn and two gable-roofed frame barns. These coincided with construction of a new dwelling for the Fergusons (the house burned in 2011) as well as an assortment of smaller outbuildings such as garages and well houses, the decorative stone piers near the farm manager’s house, and concrete and concrete block gate posts that appear to have been used with fencing (none of the gates are extant). Constructed in the midst of a revolution in farming practices made possible by mechanization and industrialization, the 1940s barns were designed to accommodate more and larger mechanized equipment than would have been the case in earlier eras. Built with standardized dimensional lumber with vertical board siding and metal-clad roofs, the utilitarian resources are similar to countless outbuildings that proliferated across central Virginia’s agricultural landscape during the mid-20th century. The open-sided pole barn is entirely utilitarian in design and function and over the years likely served as a shelter for mechanized equipment as well as for livestock. Barns of this era equally could be suited to multiple uses.

Another group of agricultural buildings was constructed c. 1965 at Malvern Hill. Although these resources postdate the property’s period of significance, they are as utilitarian in design and use as those dating to the 1940s. The principal difference is the 1960s buildings are larger in scale with open sides and/or oversized openings designed to accommodate even larger equipment than had been used in the 1940s. Although noncontributing, the 1960s resources have vernacular character, agricultural function, and unobtrusive scale that do not detract from the property’s historic setting.

Archaeological Potential

Malvern Hill has high archaeological potential to yield important information concerning domestic life in Virginia from the 17th through early 20th century. To date, the property has not been subject to professional testing to determine integrity of cultural deposits. However, the undisturbed domestic curtilage, ice house and kitchen, and wells are thought likely to contain subsurface materials that can answer research questions concerning diet and nutrition, use of manufactured versus locally made domestic goods, and changing technology of household operations. Information pertaining to the plantation’s enslaved workforce also may be discovered that can shed light on cultural interplay between whites and people of African descent.

The entirety of Malvern Hill also may have potential to yield important information archaeologically due to its associations with the Battle of Malvern Hill, the Battle of Glendale, and the Battles of First and Second Deep Bottom during the American Civil War, as well as more peripherally to other battles of the Seven Days in 1862 and the final siege of Richmond in 1865. These major engagements involved

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troop actions directly on and over the property, and the property was also subject to less-formally designated, constant actions throughout the Civil War because of its proximity to the Confederate capitol at Richmond. Professional archaeological survey is necessary to establish the property's information potential with regard to the Civil War.

Archival records and physical remnants on the landscape suggest that Malvern Hill's extensive acreage may once have included the site of at least one community established by freedmen and freedwomen after the Civil War. During pedestrian survey, a grouping of chimney falls and refuse pits were observed in the same vicinity that historic topographic maps indicate the location of a late 19th century community. Although Reconstruction Era communities founded by emancipated African Americans once were common in rural Virginia, many have disappeared since the mid-twentieth century. Opportunities to study undisturbed cultural deposits associated with such communities could yield important information about material culture, diet and nutrition, participation in local consumer economies, and other aspects of daily life for African Americans between the 1860s and 1950s.

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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 # VA-89
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

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, Richmond, VA

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR No. 043-0008

Section 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 742.71.

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 37.403630 | Longitude: -77.260350 |
| 2. Latitude: 37.410510 | Longitude: -77.253220 |
| 3. Latitude: 37.405440 | Longitude: -77.241250 |
| 4. Latitude: 37.392410 | Longitude: -77.231810 |

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- 5. Latitude: 37.385830 Longitude: -77.235580
- 6. Latitude: 37.390880 Longitude: -77.246440
- 7. Latitude: 37.392620 Longitude: -77.251160

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The historic boundary for Malvern Hill encompasses all of Tax Parcel Nos. 845-673-0115, 846-669-1230, and 847-668-2967 as recorded by Henrico County, Virginia, as well as the northern two-thirds of Tax Parcel No. 847-671-6155. These parcels together comprise the acreage that was listed in the NRHP in 1969.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The historic boundary includes the original core of Malvern Hill, including the ruins of the original manor house, the acreage associated with events during the American Revolution and War of 1812, and acreage associated with the pivotal Civil War battle of Malvern Hill, as well as secondary resources associated with the property’s agricultural use during the 20th century. The property’s historic setting and all known historic resources are included within the historic boundary.

Section 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Lena S. McDonald, John Salmon, and Gray O’Dwyer

organization: Virginia Department of Historic Resources

street & number: 2801 Kensington Avenue

city or town: Richmond state: VA zip code: 23221

e-mail: lena.mcdonald@dhr.virginia.gov

telephone: (804) 482-6439

date: 1 September 2020



LOCATION MAP

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Henrico County, VA

DHR No. 043-0008

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

1. Latitude: 37.403630

Longitude: -77.260350

2. Latitude: 37.410510

Longitude: -77.253220

3. Latitude: 37.405440

Longitude: -77.241250

4. Latitude: 37.392410

Longitude: -77.231810

5. Latitude: 37.385830

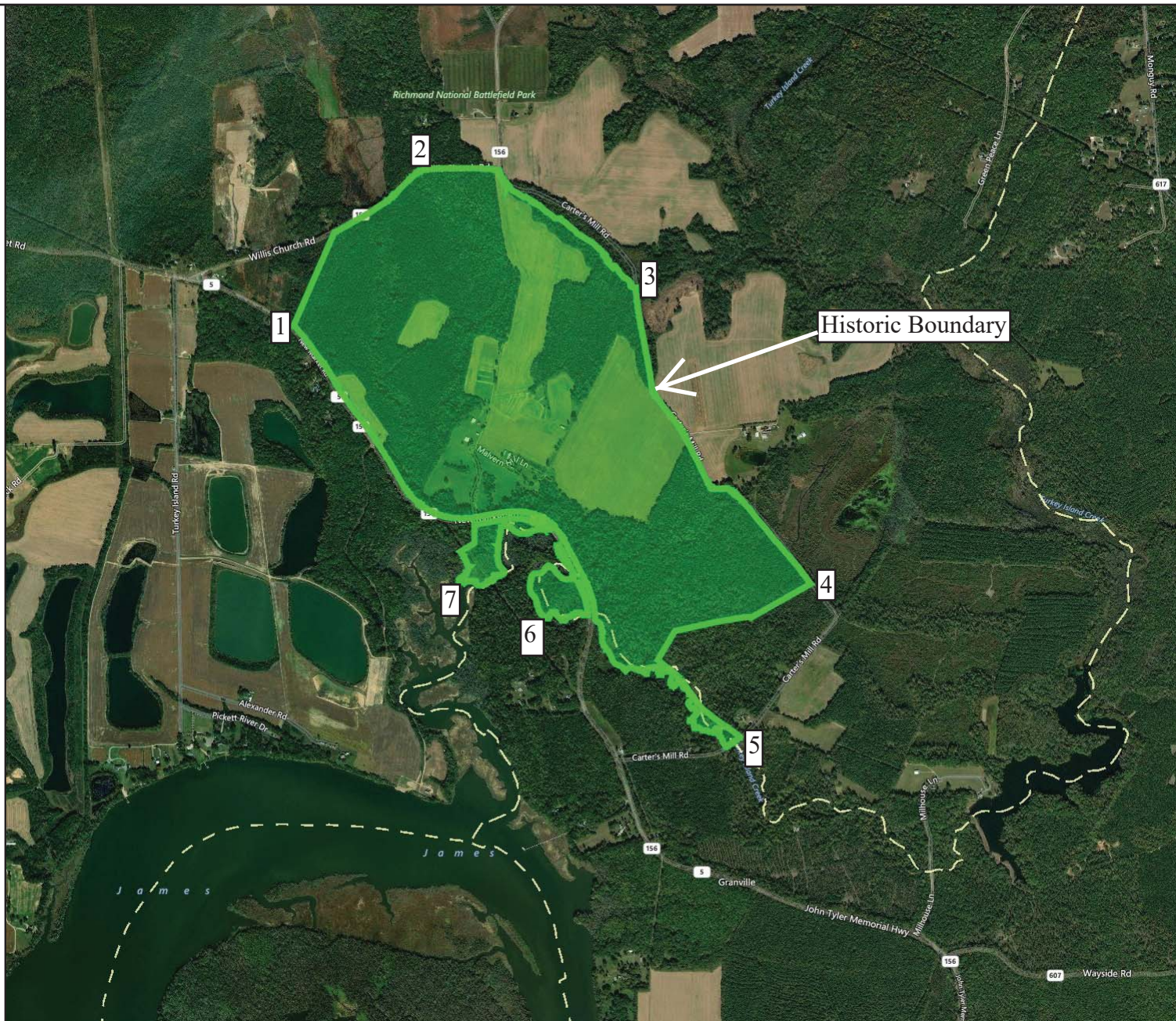
Longitude: -77.235580

6. Latitude: 37.390880

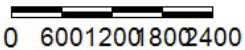
Longitude: -77.246440

7. Latitude: 37.392620

Longitude: -77.251160



Feet



1:36,112 / 1"=3,009 Feet

Title:

Date: 3/8/2019

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

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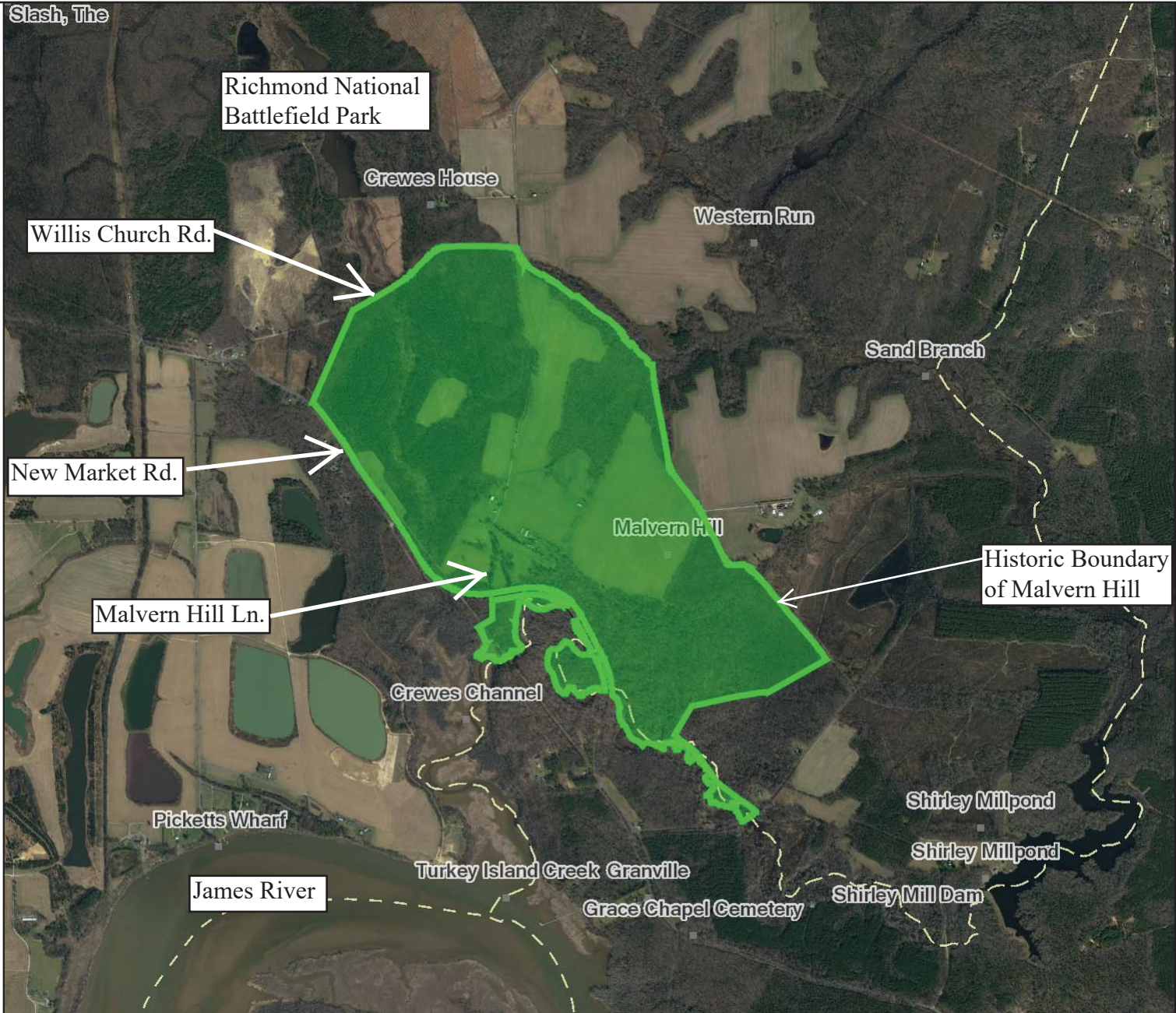
AERIAL VIEW - ANNOTATED

Malvern Hill 2020 Update

Henrico County, VA

DHR No. 043-0008

Slash, The



Feet

0 600 1200 1800 2400

1:36,112 / 1"=3,009 Feet

Title:

Date: 4/29/2020

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SKETCH MAP

Malvern Hill 2020 Update

Henrico County, VA

DHR No. 043-0008

LIST OF RESOURCES

Manor House Area

- 1. Malvern Hill House Ruins, C
- 2. Ice house and kitchen, C
- 3. Frame well house, C
- 4. Aggregate concrete gate posts, C

Malvern Hill Lane

- 5. Historic lane, C
- 6. River stone gate posts (2), C
- 7. Parged concrete gateposts (2), C

Farm Manager's Complex

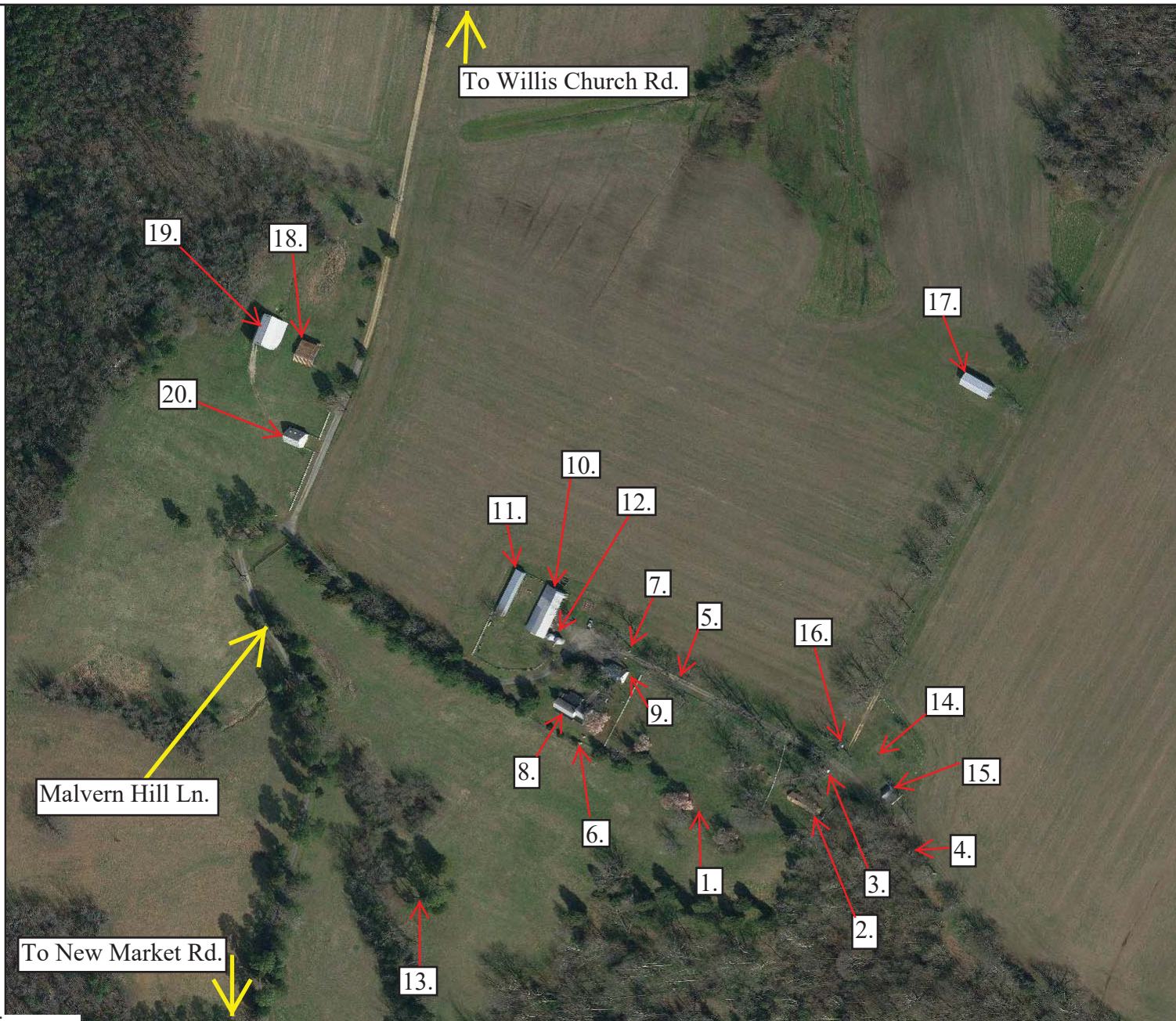
- 8. Farm Manager's House, C
- 9. Two-car garage, C
- 10. Frame Barn 1, NC
- 11. Frame Barn 2, NC
- 12. Metal Grain Bins (2), NC
- 13. Beehive well, C

Ferguson House Area

- 14. Ferguson House site, C
- 15. Three-car garage, C
- 16. Conc. block well house, C
- 17. Aluminum barn, NC

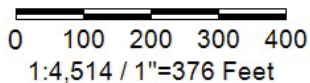
5350 Market Road Area

- 18. Pole barn 1, C
- 19. Frame barn 3, C
- 20. Frame barn 4, C



C=contributing
NC=noncontributing

Feet



Date: 4/17/2020

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Virginia Cultural Resource Information System

**AERIAL VIEW - Domestic and
Agricultural Complexes**

Malvern Hill

Henrico County, VA

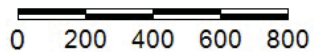
DHR No. 043-0008



Malvern Hill



Feet



1:9,028 / 1"=752 Feet

Title:

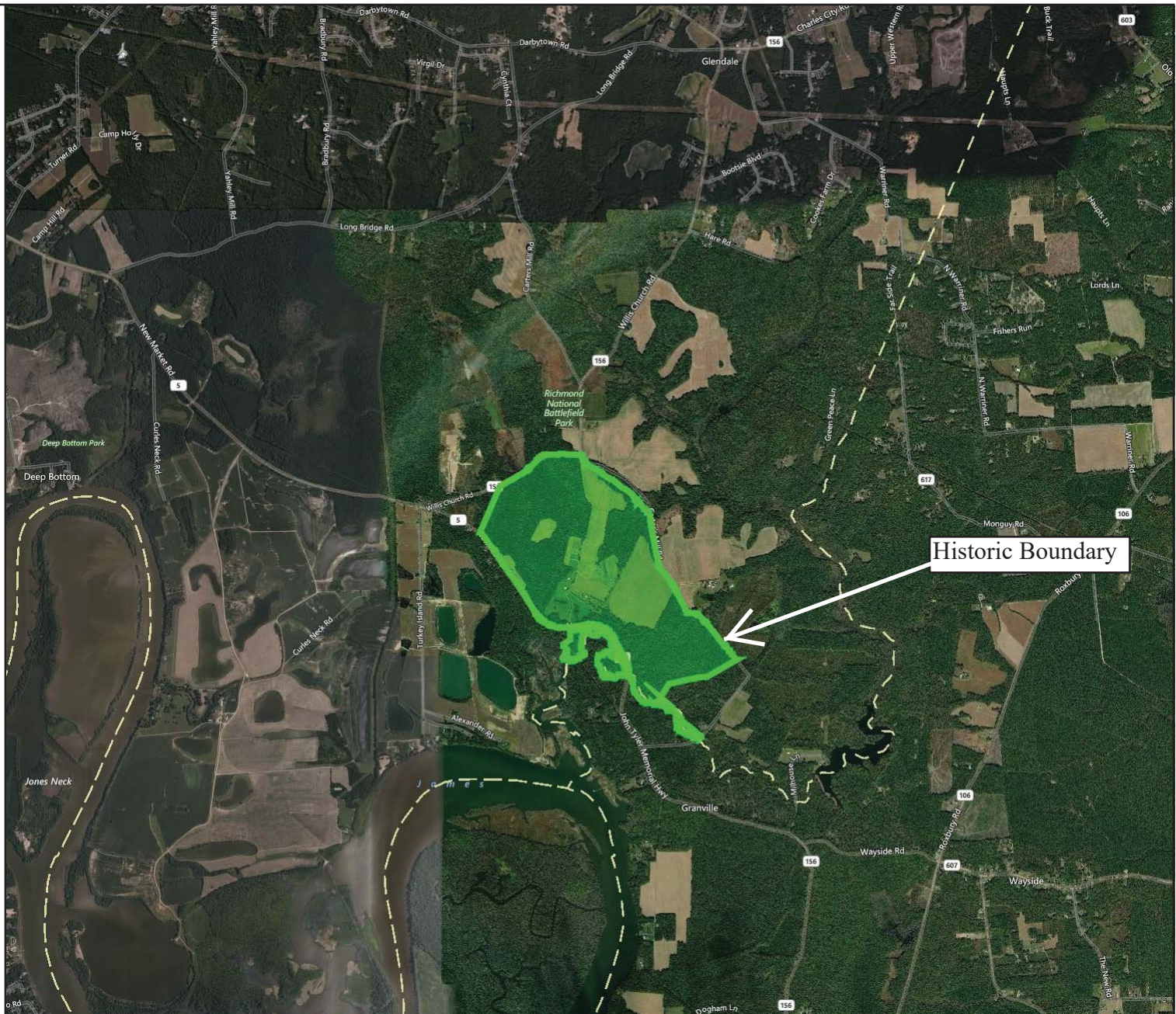
Date: 9/30/2020

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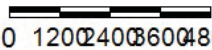
AERIAL VIEW - VICINITY
Malvern Hill (2020 Update)
Henrico County, VA
DHR No. 043-0008



Historic Boundary



Feet



1:72,224 / 1"=6,019 Feet

Title:

Date: 4/16/2020

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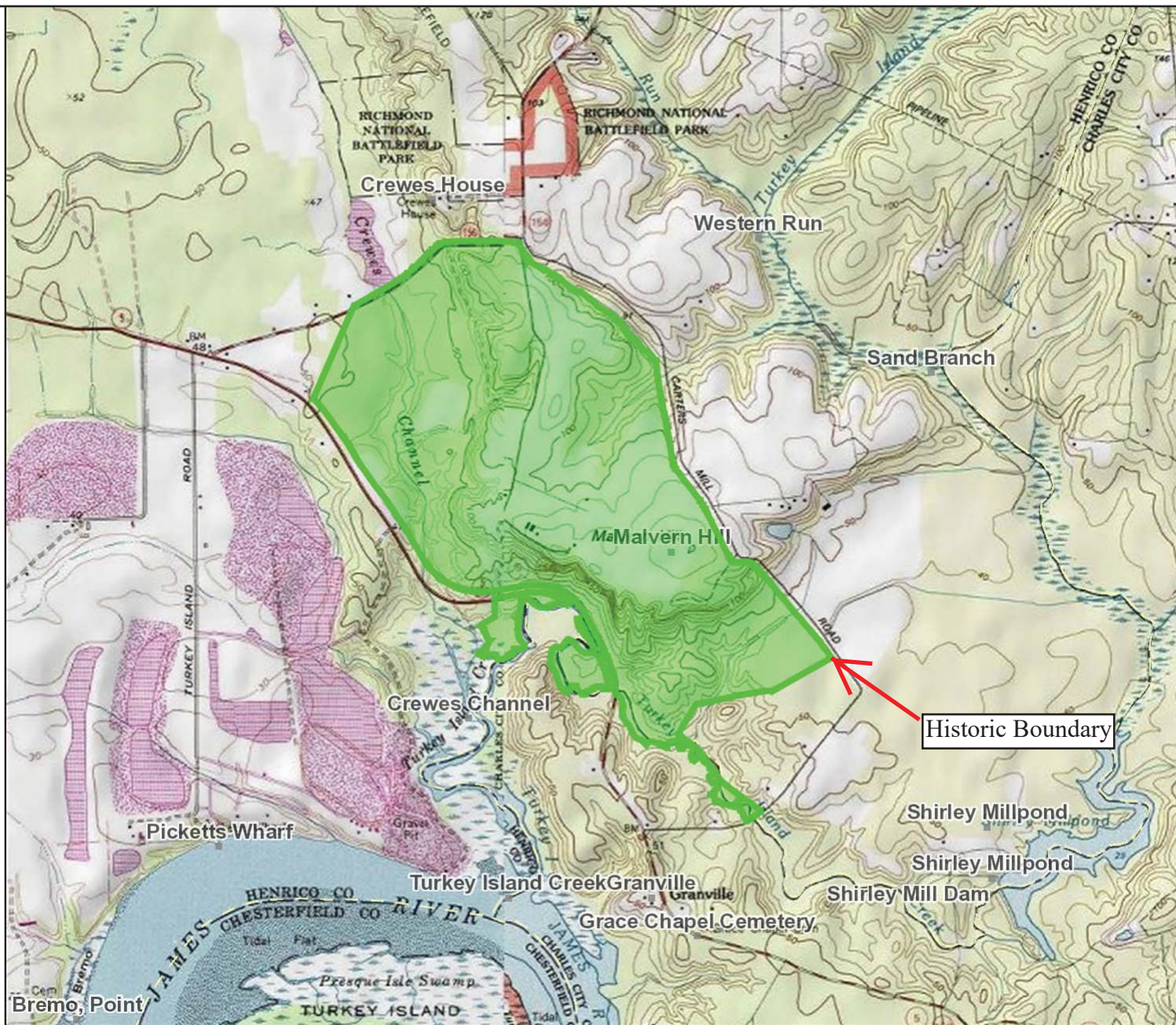


TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Malvern Hill (2020 Update)

Henrico County, VA

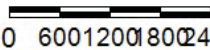
DHR No. 043-0008



Historic Boundary



Feet



0 600 1200 1800 2400
1:36,112 / 1"=3,009 Feet

Title:

Date: 9/30/2020

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