

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.

VLR Listed: 4/17/2019

NRHP Listed: 5/21/2019

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Deep Run Hunt Club Rosedale Lodge

Other names/site number: DHR # 127-6721

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

2. Location

Street & number: 1900 Avondale Ave.

City or town: Richmond State: VA County: Independent City

Not For Publication: NA

Vicinity: NA

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

<p>_____ Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
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<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____ Signature of commenting official:</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
<p>_____ Title :</p>	<p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

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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

5. 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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL/clubhouse

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK; METAL, Steel; WOOD

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Deep Run Hunt Club Rosedale Lodge is a mixture of Colonial Revival and Queen Anne styles with a dark wood Victorian-style interior. This two-story brick building has a small one-story addition on the north (rear) side and a wraparound porch that dominates the front and sides of the building. In 1894, Lewis Ginter purchased an existing brick farmhouse and part of what was then the Acca Stock Farm for the purpose of turning it into a clubhouse and leasing it to the Hunt Club. He hired Richmond architect D. Wiley Anderson to expand and remodel the house. The building has a high level of integrity based on its design, workmanship and historical significance as it relates to its use as a hunt club. The floor plan has not been altered, and its large amount of interior, unpainted woodwork is in very good condition. The dark woodwork adds to the feeling of a hunt club. Anderson expertly designed the clubhouse to meet the needs of its members. The numerous outside entrances, large verandas and handsome interior spaces facilitated the flow and interaction of club members and their friends. They support the integrity of the building's recreational purpose. The property's original address was on Laburnum Avenue in Henrico County, but in 1914, the property was part of a City of Richmond annexation. Ginter allotted one acre for the house and two acres for the grounds. The grounds had stables, kennels, a race track and golf course. Ginter permitted the club to use 127 acres of his other north Richmond property for their hunts.¹ None of the hunt club-related outbuildings remain today and after the hunt club use ended in 1910, the lodge resumed use as a residential dwelling. Its current 1.91-acre lot has mature trees, flowering bushes and shrubs that encircle the property. Its original locust trees and honeysuckle remain, while the property's main entrance lane is lined with crepe

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myrtles and has two huge magnolias by the house's south porch steps. The building faces south with the entrance drive at the dead end of Avondale Avenue, and is hidden behind rows of 1950s houses in the adjacent Rosedale neighborhood. The entire property lies next to the Laburnum Avenue entrance ramp to Interstate Route 64. In addition to the dwelling, the nominated property includes a swimming pool installed around 1982 and rebuilt in 2017 and two small modern wooden sheds, built in 2017-2018, all of which are non-contributing as they postdate the property's period of significance.

Narrative Description

Exterior

The Deep Run Hunt Club Rosedale Lodge is a brick, two-story, three-bay, Colonial Revival and Queen Anne style building on a raised basement. The south and east elevations are laid in Flemish bond, and a portion of the west façade is laid in 3:1 common bond. These walls may be the only surviving walls of the earlier farmhouse. The west elevation's projecting entrance and three-sided Queen Anne-style tower, along with the rear one-story addition, are laid in common bond that varies from 7:1 to 11:1. These brick walls likely represent the 1896 modifications and are built of local bricks from the Powhatan Clay Manufacturing Company (stamped on the bricks). The 1920s rear, one-story addition, also on a raised basement, is brick, laid in 1:6 common bond.

The property was sold as a residence to A. T. Griffith in 1910 when the Hunt Club combined with the Country Club of Virginia and moved to Cary Street Road. The Griffith family owned and lived there until 1968. During that time they made it into two residences. Most of the building was a single large residence, while the rear, one-story addition, along with a 1920s kitchen addition, became a small apartment. This configuration remains today. The building contains 3,918 square feet of space. The large porches bring its useable space to 5,718 square feet.

Porches, Exterior Doors, and Windows

An 1,150-square-foot Queen Anne porch wraps around three sides of the building with a wraparound 450-square-foot viewing balcony above. The porches are the building's most dominant exterior feature. The porch is 30 inches off the ground and built on brick piers. The first-story porch is designed with turned wood balustrades and square Doric columns. The columns have simple decorative capitals that tie into connecting semi-circular flat wood arches. Each arch has a centered, small turned pendant affixed to a rectangular wooden keystone motif. Both the porch and house entablature is detailed with reeded quarter-round brackets and dentils on the fascia, supporting a simple ogee molded cornice. The viewing balcony has a simple straight picket railing connected with square posts with ball finials. In the 1940s, the Griffith family removed the two middle sections of the first-story porch, turning it into three separate porches to access the main doors. The viewing balcony was also removed. In 2016-2017, both wraparound porches were restored according to the Secretary of Interior's Standards. All the extant balustrades, arches, pillars and trim pieces were reused, although a few needed repair first. The existing ceiling beams and floor beams were kept in place; the same construction methods

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were used; and any missing parts were replicated. The ground around the porch was raised several inches so the height of the handrails satisfied the local building code; the viewing balcony also conforms to the local code. A 200-square-foot, second-story porch on the north (rear) elevation appears to have an original Victorian-era balustrade. There are no historic pictures or documentation showing its existence but access onto the porch is via an entry door from the second floor. The second-story exterior wall is frame, clad with scalloped tin shingles that match the roof shingles. This is the only frame wall on the house and it may have been an open porch on the original farmhouse that was framed-in during the 1896 remodeling. Based on historic photographs, the wraparound second-story porch and the rear second-story porch do not appear to have ever been connected; currently the only access to the front viewing balcony is through the second-story windows.

The main wraparound porch shelters nine entrances into the house. All but one of the doors are original. The south façade has a front entry on the western end that is composed of a half-glass entry door with two lower horizontal panels, a glazed sidelight with two panels and a full transom. This entry leads into the building's interior side-passage, which intersects a rear, cross-axial stair passage, thus creating free-flowing circulation between the primary public spaces. Two other entries, on the east and west side, also lead to interior halls. The east entry has an original half-glass door. Two of the three entrances have matching side panels with fluted pilasters and spool trim. The west entry has a replacement door that matches the entry door on the 1920s rear addition. These 1920s doors have small windows, with an eight-panel design. The other six entrances have double-leaf French doors, two on each wall of the porch. They are all original with six glass panes and their original hardware. All nine of the entries have large transoms. Hunt club period exterior windows and doors all have flat wooden jack arches with bulls-eye corner blocks. During the hunt club's use, the building had 23 windows. With the exception of two casement windows, all windows on the first and second floors have two-over-two, double-hung sash. Much of the original window glass remains. The windows in the 1920s addition have a semi-circular arch in the top frame, crowned by a semi-circular brick jack arch that consists of two courses of header bricks.

Roof and Building Design

The main building's roof retains the original Victorian-era scalloped steel shingles, while the wraparound porch's roof has been restored with matching steel shingles. The complex hip and gable roof includes a central gable on the primary facade and a projecting hipped Queen Anne roof on the western side tower. The gable ends of the primary elevation are brick, laid in 3:1 common bond. The gable end has raked cornices that, upon meeting with the heavy bracketed cornice, give the appearance of a pediment. The central gables on the south (primary) façade and north (rear) elevation are frame with rectangular vent openings in the center. Former Victorian-era sunburst trim on these gable ends that appears in historic photos is no longer extant.

There are three interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps that service nine fireplaces. The chimney brickwork appears to be contemporary with the 1896 remodeling.

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DEEP RUN HUNT CLUB.

“Art Work of Richmond” (The W.H. Parish Publishing Co., Chicago. 1897).
The Library of Virginia. Manuscripts & Special Collections

Main Basement

The Hunt Club Lodge’s basement has three large rooms with nine windows. Five windows have single-pane, double-hung windows, three along the basement’s entry hall and two in the basement kitchen. The main room has good light. A bricked-in fireplace and chimney flue indicate the location of the original hunt club kitchen. The heavily worn basement stairs lead up to the location of the call box and former butler’s pantry in the space that now functions as the kitchen. There are also three sets of single-pane casement windows under the porch. All basement windows are original except one casement window was rebuilt in 2014. A large door leads to a six-by-ten-foot brick area under the east porch that was most likely for coal storage. The bricks were repaired in 2014, and the door no longer opens. The basement is currently a laundry/storage space.

South (Primary Elevation)

The long lane from Laburnum Avenue originally brought people to the south façade, which has the longest and most decorative section of the wraparound porch. The south entry opens to an 11-by-20-foot long side-passage foyer hall that ends at a fireplace and intersects a perpendicular rear hall. This rear stair hall connects the entries from the east and west sides of the wraparound porch. The south façade has three second-floor windows. Large magnolia trees stand on each side of a concrete walkway that was poured in 2017. Although there are no drawings showing Anderson’s architectural alterations to the pre-existing farmhouse, the size of the bricks around the French doors indicate some of the openings were most likely locations of original farmhouse windows.

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East Elevation

This elevation includes the one- and two-story sections of the Hunt Club and the small 1920s rear addition. The wraparound porch stops just past the northernmost entry. The door is almost identical to the half-glass door on the south façade but does not include a sidelight and its panels are square rather than rectangular like the south door. The east elevation has two French doors and ten windows, three in second-floor bedrooms, one on the landing of the main stairs, and two in the first-floor kitchen. On this side, the present-day rear apartment has three windows: one in the apartment living room and one each in the 1920s addition's bath and current kitchen.

North Elevation

The north wall of the 1920s addition's main level and both basements entries are visible from this direction. The addition had a window above its basement door until 1968 when the Richmond Athletic Club purchased the property and vented a large commercial stove through the wall. The back second-floor wall behind the porch is visible and is the only frame wall in the building. Its exterior is covered with the same Victorian-era metal shingles that are on the roof. All other walls are brick. Other details are a small corner front porch on the addition's west wall with a simple square railing and wood columns, as well as three windows that light the apartment's main floor. On the main block, two windows light second-story bedrooms.

West Elevation

The west elevation is similar to the east elevation with one extra feature – a two-story, three-sided projecting bay with a hipped five-part roof. The center side of the projecting bay has half-size, rectangular, two-light casement windows on each floor. The south side of the bay has a French door entry on the first story and double-hung sash on the second story. The north side of the bay has double-hung sash on both levels. The entry door sheltered by the porch has a sidelight that matches the south main entry's. This door may have been replaced at the time of the 1920s addition because it is identical to the rear addition's main entry, which is also on the west elevation. These doors are eight-panel doors containing small windows and transoms.

Interior - First Floor

Main Social Room

The largest social room is on the southeast corner and the only room on this floor with fully plastered walls. It has four of the six French doors that open to the wraparound porch and two four-panel interior doors, one to the rear stair hall and one to the formal side-passage entrance hall. Except for one closet door, all interior doors are the same four-panel style with their original finish. There is a rebuilt fireplace with an original overmantel. The Victorian-era mantel is somewhat similar to the exterior cornice in that it has fluted quarter-round brackets, with a dentil motif. The mantel shelf is ogee-shaped with stick and ball carving at the bottom edge. One side

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of the mantel was broken and discarded in 1984; this side has been minimally restored. The entire fireplace was rebuilt that year with exposed brick to the ceiling and a raised brick hearth. The wall behind it had wood siding covering the rough bricks. In 2014, the plaster was returned above the mantel and on the back wall. The 1970s textured wall finish was smoothed to the original surface. The floors are original oak with a walnut inlay border, and original picture molding and radiators also are extant. The three-member baseboards meet at each corner with a vertical block topped by a baseboard finial. A few of the top points are missing from the finials. This design is repeated in the two upstairs bedrooms with plaster walls. All the flooring in the house also is original except a section of the butler's pantry/kitchen that was replaced in 2013.

Halls

The formal side-passage entry hall (south) is a well-lit, open space with bead board wainscoting topped with toruso-shaped molding and plaster walls above. These materials are repeated throughout most of the building. Rooms with bead board wainscoting have cove shoe molding trim at the base. The ceiling is bead board with an original ceiling light and the floors of both halls have walnut inlay borders. None of the wood trim in the former lodge had been painted, and it remains in good condition. This hall intersects the central rear hall with a tall, wide doorway that frames the fireplace. The fireplace is located in the rear hall, but faces the wider, grander south entry hall. The brick interior wall here is 15 inches thick, indicating it could have been an outside wall for the original farmhouse.

All first-floor fireplace fireboxes are framed on the sides with gray brick to resemble quoining. Overmantels have brackets, and varying styles of trim. Each original fireplace, with the exception of the rebuilt living room fireplace, have iron lintels with four flower-motif medallions. The hall mantle was missing and in 2017 was replaced with an example that has corbels and egg-and-dart trim. The Victorian-era green and white hearth tiles are in excellent condition. A gas insert was added in 2013 and starts behind the curved brick openings to retain the original look of the fireplace. In 2016, the plaster finish was reinstalled to replace exposed bricks above the mantle.

The rear hall runs from east to west and includes the main stairs. A decorative arch accents the hallway in front of the staircase. A recessed stringer panel accents the left side of the stairs with bead board down to the floor. Up the right side of the stairs and on all other stairs and hall walls are bead board wainscoting with plaster over brick. A decorative square newel post is at the bottom of the stairs with six square newel posts at each turn of the stair balustrade. All newel posts have round acorn-topped finials. All wood is original and only one finial was replaced in 2015. The stair railings have turned balusters. A half-bath was moved from the north side of the hall in 2014 to make more room for a modern kitchen. The bath is now under the stairs in a former closet and has a bead board interior. The old bath's original 4-panel door was retained and an eight-inch deep closet was made with hooks for coats.

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In 1968 central air conditioning was installed by the Athletic Club. The ducts covered the hallway arch and detracted from the entire down stairs. In 2013, the ducts were removed and the walls repaired.

Kitchen (northeast of stair hall)

This room was most likely the Hunt Club Lodge's butler's pantry. The back staircase is on the west side of the kitchen. In the 1960s, the Griffith family added an elevator into the stairwell for their invalid grandmother. The elevator was removed in 2013 and the bottom three stairs were restored. Like other fireplaces in the house, the kitchen fireplace was rebuilt in 1984 with a high brick hearth and the brick left exposed. In 2015, a pot rack was added above the firebox. A year later finishing work was done to the plaster and an arch was added above the pot rack to reflect the opening of the fireplace. This room is now a medium-sized kitchen with new appliances, a granite-topped island with a sink, and a granite countertop with backsplash. An original step-back butlers cupboard with glass doors was retained and all other kitchen cupboards were hand-made to match. The kitchen cabinets and the wainscoting match the interior of the house. A ceiling fan with lights was installed over the island and new lighting was included above the original cupboard in 2015.

Second Social Room (northwest of stair hall)

This room looks like a billiard or game room and may have served many purposes – for dances, dining, smoking, and/or club business. It has a handsome coffered dark wood ceiling, one set of French doors, and two sliding pocket doors, one a single door that leads to the hall and the other a double set that opened to the two rear one-story rooms (now part of the apartment). A firewall was required to separate the living spaces. In 2015 the double pocket doors with all their trim were enclosed/covered on the apartment side, but they remain visible from the house side. The opening was closed in this manner so it could be easily reopened if necessary at a future date. The room also has a doorway into the kitchen. Finishes include bead board wainscoting with plaster walls and original walnut inlay border on the floors. The wood-burning fireplace is completely original with a corbeled overmantel and an iron lintel with four medallions. The tiled hearth is similar to the one in the hall except the tile is brown and white ceramic. This fireplace shares the chimney with the one in the hall.

Rear Addition (rear apartment on north side)

Both rooms have bead board wainscoting with plaster walls and vaulted dark wood bead board ceilings and crown molding. The oak flooring in the room north of the aforementioned closed pocket doors has a walnut inlay border. The floor in the room behind the kitchen has wider floorboards and no inlay. The room behind the kitchen is the apartment living room and the adjoining room serves as the bedroom. The living room has an original fireplace in the same style as others in the building's main block. The fireplace was painted white and was stripped in 2014 to show a complex two-color brick pattern not seen in the other fireplaces. It is smaller than the others and the hearth is slate rather than ceramic. The overmantel is simpler with a concrete

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egg design. There are no brackets under the narrower wood mantel shelf but it has an iron lintel with medallions like the other main fireplaces. A gas insert was added in 2016 and starts behind the curved brick openings to retain the original look of the fireplace. The apartment rooms have new ceiling fans with lights. A floor-to-ceiling doorway with a transom opens into the 1920s rear addition. This door originally was most likely the back door for the Hunt Club Lodge.

1920s Addition (Apartment)

Hall/bath/kitchen

The Griffith family added the small northernmost one-story rear addition in the 1920s. The door to the apartment's living room is at the south end of the addition and across from a small bathroom with shower. In 2014, the wall was slightly rounded to accommodate a shower enclosure with horizontal stone tiles. The short hall passes the eight-pane glass basement door and leads into the kitchen. The bathroom and kitchen have a common wall that meets in the basement stairway. On the bathroom side is a cabinet and on the kitchen side a recessed pot rack and shelf. The kitchen features modern appliances, cupboards, a ceiling fan and a space for a small table. It was renovated in 2013. The three rooms that comprise the two rear additions continue to function as a single apartment today.

Second Floor

Halls

The main front stairs have a full landing with an inlay wooden border and a window. There are three additional steps up to the second floor-hall from the landing. An original ceiling light fixture is at the west end of the upstairs hall. In 2014, a ceiling fan with lights was added over the stair landing. This hall contains an arch identical to the one in the hall below. The hall has six doors, four leading to bedrooms, one to the original bath, and one to the north side hall. The side hall goes to the backstairs and to the door that opens out to the small second-story porch on the north (rear) side of the building. The side hall also contains a door to a bedroom and a closet. The closet had been removed in the 1960s when the elevator was installed. It was restored in 2015 and has the only new four-panel door, which matches the original ones. The back stairs also contained the air conditioning unit with ductwork that was removed in 2013. Four missing spindles and the end of the railing in this hall were replaced in 2016.

Bedroom (northeast corner)

This bedroom is at the top of the stairs on the northeast corner. It is the smallest and over the current kitchen. There are single windows on the north and east hall, and two doors, one to each interior hall. The room has a coal-burning fireplace with a wood mantel. The mantel has a fluted band across the top and bulls-eye blocks at the corners. The hearth is slate. An original, very narrow three-door, floor-to-ceiling cabinet is built into the corner next to the fireplace. There are three-member baseboards with interior corner finials in this room and in the northwest bedroom.

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Bedroom (northwest corner)

The bedroom is within the three-sided projecting bay window and above the room with the coffered ceiling. The room has four windows, three around the projecting bay and one facing north onto the small rear porch. The coal fireplace's mantel and hearth match the one in the northeast bedroom. This bedroom and the one previously described have plaster walls with no wainscoting, and are the only rooms without picture molding.

Bedroom (southeast corner)

The bedroom on the southeast corner is very large and above the main social room. This was probably a dormitory-style room for the gentlemen club members. It has four windows, all overlooking the wraparound viewing balcony. The fireplace is wood burning, not coal. It is connected to the same chimney as the fireplace below and was also rebuilt in 1984 with exposed brick and a raised brick hearth. The original mantel is designed with acanthus leaves around a rosette center. It has shells and rosettes on the corners. The room has two doors, one to the hall and one to an adjoining bedroom. This small adjoining bedroom was made into a modern bath and closet in 2014. Both rooms have bead board wainscoting with toruso-shaped rail and cove shoe molding floor trim. The ceilings are bead board with crown and picture moldings.

Southwest Room (southwest corner; converted to bathroom/closet in 2016)

This room is the same size as the entry hall below. It has two windows that look out over the balcony porch. The walls are original except for the marble shower stall in the west corner and the new closet wall parallel to the exterior south side. The closet wall ends at the picture molding and provides an open space for air circulation from the 1960s air-conditioning ducts concealed in the attic. New vent covers were used to match the ceilings and a newly installed heating/AC unit. The closet wall has no effect on the original walls. It is constructed of sheetrock with matching wainscoting and toruso-shaped rail. The door to the closet is an original Hunt Club door. The closet and bathroom both have one window overlooking the wraparound balcony. When entering from the hall, a wood panel with an opaque sandblasted glass light conceals the view of the toilet and shower. The marble shower stall and toilet are in a partial wood enclosure with crown molding and wainscoting. A copper vessel sink sits upon an 1880s Victorian-era gentleman's dresser with mirror and marble tops. The dresser backs up to the shower stall. This bathroom was completed in 2016.

Original Bathroom

The main block's original bathroom is at the west end of the central hall between the bedrooms. Its only window looks onto the wraparound viewing porch. The room contains the original sink and bathtub. In 1978, the then-owner covered the walls with barn wood and the floor with brown tiles. In 2016, the floors were redone in a white marble octagon pattern and the walls in black subway tile with an accent trim. Above the tile, the walls are plaster with a wall mirror. The turn-of-the-twentieth-century ceiling is intact.

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Secondary Resources

The original swimming pool was built in the early 1980s and restored in 2017. It is 4 feet deep at the low entry end, dropping to 9 feet at the deep end. It is 48 feet long and 24 feet wide. The refurbished pool is built of a steel frame that supports fiberglass walls and it is finished with a vinyl liner. Three of the walls are original. The deck around the pool was replaced with a concrete patio. A new pool security/safety fence now encloses the patio and has locked gates. A two-foot-wide border garden follows the fence around the pool. A six-by-six-foot platform with low pyramid hip roof now houses the pool pump and filter.

A short distance east of the pool area and behind the filter pump house are two 8-by-12-foot saltbox-roofed storage sheds that are surrounded by trees and bushes. One is used for pool supplies and furniture. The other is used for landscaping tools and equipment. A 10-foot-by-10-foot deck between the two sheds allows for a flat work area. The sheds are clad with a rough wood siding and stained green to fit in with the foliage.

Integrity Analysis

The architectural integrity of the Deep Run Hunt Club is very high, with the most recent restoration a major contributor. The building underwent a complete rehabilitation in 2016 and was done in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. Hunt Club architect D. Wiley Anderson's design for creating an elegant social space from an old farmhouse is mostly intact, with the primary changes associated with the updating of the kitchen and the addition of several more bathrooms. The original floor plan remains intact, even with the post-hunt club change to a single-family dwelling with rear apartment. The restoration of the exterior wraparound porch and viewing balconies, utilizing the historic materials that remained, along with careful replication of the missing pieces, restored the exterior to its 1896 grandeur. Almost all of the historic window sash and doors are extant and the brick exterior walls have remained unpainted. Likewise, the interior trim, mantels, doors, stairs and flooring are almost completely intact and have never been painted. This high degree of architectural integrity invokes the feeling and associations that were present during the period of significance.

Two of the numerous fireplaces in the house were altered by a previous owner by exposing the brick above the mantel, a fashion treatment that had some popularity in the 1980s. One other fireplace has been partially rebuilt; however, all original fireplace openings remain intact, including several on the second floor and one in the basement which may date to the earlier farmhouse. The building has never been moved and the immediate yard and setting are reminiscent of the historic period with the large magnolia trees close to the building and crape myrtles lining the driveway. The larger setting of the neighborhood has seen dramatic changes since the time of Lewis Ginter's vision for the hunt club. He, and later his Land Company, continued to develop and subdivide the area into residential neighborhoods, thus contributing to the Hunt Club's move away from this property in 1910. Residential development along with an access ramp to Interstate 64/95 have hemmed in this property on all sides and have altered the

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integrity of the larger setting and feeling. No secondary resources survive from the Hunt Club occupation and today there is a modern pool and two small wooden sheds behind the historic building that are noncontributing.

ENDNOTES (Section 7)

¹ Brian Burns, *Lewis Ginter: Richmond's Glided Age Icon* (Charleston SC: The History Press, 2011), 149.

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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.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1896-1910

Significant Dates

1910

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Anderson, David Wiley

Deep Run Hunt Club Rosedale Lodge
Name of Property

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Located in Richmond, Virginia, the Deep Run Hunt Club's Rosedale Lodge is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level with significance under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment and Recreation. Deep Run Hunt Club was the most popular and prosperous social organization in the Commonwealth of Virginia during its period of significance, 1896 to 1910. Major Lewis Ginter bought the property from Acca Stock Farm in 1894 and used it to support the hunt club's need for expansion. Oliver Jackson reported in his book *A Story of Sport and the Deep Run Hunt Club* that "fully twelve hundred people, about half of them of the gentler sex, went out to the Deep Run Hunt Club to enjoy the spring races. Fashion held sway, and the smart set gathered together in a joyous throng."² Ginter had chosen the perfect setting for Deep Run's new home. Located in his newly planned Rosedale suburb, the property was close to the city, with an existing farmhouse and amenities from its previous use as a racehorses training farm. In 1896, there still were plenty of acres for fox hunting and the upgraded facility offered not just a beautiful space but a variety of other activities. The Club had outgrown its quarters in a private home; Ginter was delighted to offer his friends and business associates an immensely improved clubhouse and several acres for the club's expansion as a social and recreational venue. Deep Run Hunt Club's Rosedale Lodge also is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level with significance under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Sometime in 1895 Lewis Ginter hired Richmond architect D. Wiley Anderson (1864-1940) to remodel and enlarge the originally four-room brick farmhouse attributed to the early 1800s. It was the year Anderson formed his own business and this was his first major project in the new north side suburbs, an area that contains many of the buildings for which he is most famous. The clubhouse is an excellent example of Anderson's earliest designs. The building highlights his considerable stylistic range and imaginative use of architectural elements from both the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles, for which he is well known. Anderson rose to national prominence in subsequent years. After the turn of the century, he designed mainly in the Colonial Revival style, while still building a reputation for originality in his use of many and varied architectural elements. The Deep Run Hunt Club's Rosedale Lodge served as a cornerstone in the development of the new suburbs on Richmond's north side, such as Rosedale, as envisioned by Major Lewis Ginter. New roads and electric streetcars brought patrons to the first club event on October 17, 1896. The club stayed at this location until 1910, by which time a new suburban neighborhood had been platted and planned to be much closer to the clubhouse, impinging on its recreational amenities. Also by this time, construction had begun for many of Wiley's residential designs that are today on the National Register of Historic Places.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

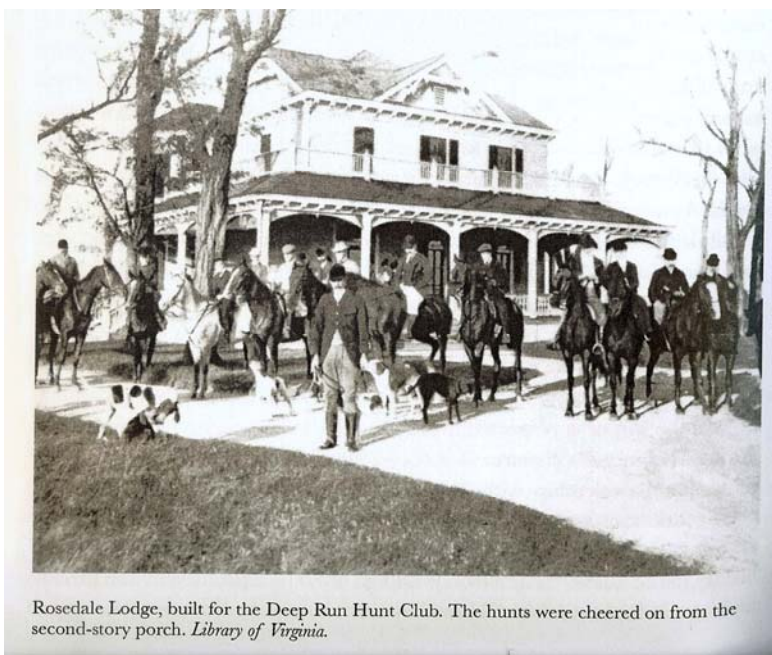
CRITERION A

Deep Run Hunt Club's Rosedale Lodge is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level with significance under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment and Recreation. It

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was the most popular and prosperous social organization in the Commonwealth of Virginia during its years of significance, 1896 to 1910. It was not only important for horsemen but for leaders in the social and business life of Richmond. Deep Run was one of the first hunt clubs in Virginia and served as a gathering place during a time when horses and hunting were an important avenue of recreation for financial and social elites. With the end of the Civil War and the onset of industrialized cities, hunt clubs were the only way for most horsemen to continue the long-established recreational and social interaction of sport hunting. It was no longer feasible to keep hounds and chase foxes where they lived. Importantly, the hunt club was for men as well as women riders. Yet the new Deep Run clubhouse was also very appealing to matrons, belles and beaux who enjoyed the social scene only as observers. For Ginter, it was a masterstroke in marketing new residential developments of a large area on Richmond's north side near where he had his country home.



Rosedale Lodge, built for the Deep Run Hunt Club. The hunts were cheered on from the second-story porch. *Library of Virginia.*

“Assembling for the Meet” Harper’s Weekly, Vol. XLV, page 1305 (1901)
The Library of Virginia, Manuscripts & Special Collections

Historic Background

Starting in the colonial era, the gentry enjoyed the sport of hunting in the Virginia countryside. Originally, there was no need for hunt clubs as their country estates took turns hosting the hunts with their neighbors. After the Civil War, rapid industrialization and shifting economic and social forces created new opportunities for recreational and social activities, but access to the countryside became more difficult for city dwellers. Richmond, as the financial center of Virginia, was “frenetic” and “roaring with progress” during the late 1800s.³ People wanted to enjoy a richer lifestyle and to gather with friends for sports and activities outside their homes. An Irish sportsman, Mr. Blacker, his sons-in-law, the Handcock brothers, and a few friends gathered for weekly hunts at Blacker’s home, Chantilly, on Deep Run Turnpike. It was there in 1887 they

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organized the Deep Run Hunt Club.⁴ It was the second hunt club in Virginia; Upperville was the first, founded in 1840.⁵ In 1894, the club was granted a charter as a joint stock company and membership had grown to almost 100.⁶ The quickly growing organization needed larger quarters. When Major S. H. Hancock was called back to England for business, the club rented his home on Staples Mill Road; here, too, the club held their first race in 1895. The December 1st edition of the *Richmond Times Dispatch* reported that an immense crowd was in attendance: “The Hunt Club is now one of the most enjoyable of all social organizations, and supplies a feature of English life which has no parallel for healthful recreation.”⁷

Hancock’s home was a lovely setting but members found it difficult to operate the growing club in a private residence. Entrepreneur, developer and philanthropist Major Lewis Ginter had purchased the Rosedale farmhouse and 40 acres of the Acca Stock Farm in 1894. Ginter proposed to the Deep Run Hunt Club’s stockholders to renovate and enlarge the farmhouse and lease the property to the club for \$1,000 per year. The new clubhouse would include several acres of land and members would also be granted access to run their horses over 127 adjacent acres of Major Ginter’s property. The stockholders happily accepted his generous offer. Ginter engaged the Richmond architect D. Wiley Anderson (1864-1940) to design the clubhouse.⁸ Ginter’s business and social friends were among the club members and, while Ginter saw an opportunity to assist his friends, he also was promoting his new nearby suburban developments in the green areas of Richmond’s north side. Thus, providing the Deep Run Hunt Club facility was a type of “targeted marketing” to his wealthy associates and friends.⁹

Ginter took inspiration from the Jeffersonian ideals that he read and studied extensively and from his world travels, especially an 1888 trip to Australia. There he experienced rapid train travel from the cities to the green suburbs. With a vision for the “ideal suburbs,” during the 1880s and 1890s, he and his longtime partner, John Pope, acquired hundreds of acres throughout Richmond’s north side for their speculative developments.¹⁰ Around 1890, Ginter hired the prominent national landscape designer Fredrick Law Olmstead and Associates to lay out the suburbs. The following year, Ginter chartered and assembled the Sherwood Land Company.¹¹ His developments proved to be very successful, as many in the upper class wanted to escape urban living and Ginter’s suburbs provided green spaces free of typical urban conditions such as overcrowding, sanitation issues, smoke from factories, poorly lit streets, and polluted water. His advertisements promised that all the lots and homes would have electric, telephone, and sewer connections and pure water and pleasant open spaces.¹² The hunt club was another amenity available to these new suburbanites. Ginter’s prolific career was cut short by his death in 1897.

In 1896, work on the Deep Run Hunt Club’s new clubhouse, “Rosedale Lodge,” had been completed. The clubhouse stood in a grove of locust trees and could be accessed by a new trolley line that stopped a few blocks away at a recently erected statue of Confederate general A P Hill or by the smooth, newly laid roads that Ginter’s development company had helped provide. The renovated Rosedale Lodge officially opened to the Deep Run Hunt Club members on October 17, 1896. The property consisted of the hunting clubhouse (Rosedale Lodge), a racetrack, a shooting ground, a shed for bicycles, stables for 40 horses, a kennel for hounds, and one of the first golf courses ever built in Virginia.¹³ After this new more convenient location became

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available, the Club's membership doubled and continued to increase. In the 1890s and early 1900s, a large number of people turned out to watch the hunts, horse shows and races. The activities appealed not only to horsemen, but also nonparticipating spectators who enjoyed viewing from porches and the surrounding lanes. The *Richmond Times Dispatch* newspaper describes the new facility as:

*a charming house, square with wide verandas and wide halls, set in a beautiful lawn in the midst of a grove of tall locust trees. Inside is cheery and comfortable. Gay sports prints adorn the walls, and a blazing wood fireplace sends its glowing reflection into the farthest corners of the room. In the fields to the west is probably the finest non-professional race track in the country: to the east lies the shooting ground where throughout the summer members can exercise their skill at the traps. Hunting is from the Horse Show in the fall to the Race Meet in the Spring.*¹⁴

The club was known nationwide. The *Times Dispatch* reported that "The meets and all information pertaining the club are made known to all hunting circles throughout the United States through the medium of the *Rider and Driver* of New York City. The drag hunts have developed some excellent cross-country riders of both sexes, and in many instances the physical improvement of those who follow the Deep Run hounds has been marked."¹⁵ An 1898 sales brochure, Suburban Reflections, showed 16 houses, of which eight had been designed by D. Wiley Anderson. In it, the Hunt Club boasted of having a "grandstand that will accommodate several thousand persons."¹⁶ In the May 3, 1903, issue of the *Times Dispatch*, the Ginter Land and Improvement Company offered "Lots and Villa sites available adjoining the Deep Run Hunt Club."¹⁷

Soon the popular suburbs had encroached on the available hunting land. Due to financial difficulties, the Country Club of Virginia approached Deep Run three times to join the two clubs. By 1909, Deep Run's members knew they were in danger of losing their property and they agreed to merge with the Country Club of Virginia (CCV). Deep Run used the CCV's lower area towards the James River, but never received the promised clubhouse room and horses were not welcome on CCV's fairways. Deep Run Hunt Club stayed for eight years until both clubs "found the agreement no longer palatable" and Deep Run Hunt Club moved to Goochland County.¹⁸ In 1910, thirteen years after Ginter's death, the Ginter Land and Improvement Company sold the Rosedale Lodge as a residence on 2.107 acres.¹⁹ The Deep Run Hunt Club recently celebrated its 126th Anniversary in Goochland and Cumberland counties and is still very popular with horse lovers. Even though an era had past and Richmond had become a cosmopolitan city of the 20th century with its trolleys and motor vehicles, horses would remain ever in nostalgic memory "In 1947 the well-known Deep Run races were renamed the Strawberry Hill races and continue to be one of Richmond's favorite social events."²⁰

CRITERION C

The Deep Run Hunt Club's Rosedale Lodge is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level with significance under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The

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clubhouse is an excellent example of prominent Richmond architect D. Wiley Anderson's earliest designs. The building highlights his considerable stylistic range and imaginative use of architectural elements from both the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles for which he is well known. The Rosedale Lodge predates his prolific number of commissioned buildings, a number of which are today listed in the National Register of Historic Places, yet is a well-articulated statement of his talent and skills as an up-and-coming designer for the period.



Date and Repository unknown

Historic Background

Major Lewis Ginter purchased the Rosedale farmhouse and 40 acres of the Acca Stock Farm in 1894. The previous owner, Preston Belvin, known as the father of Acca Temple, bred racehorses, so the property was partially equipped for the Deep Run Hunt Club's purpose.²¹ Ginter's plan was to renovate and enlarge the farmhouse and lease it to the club. He hired the Virginia architect D. Wiley Anderson (1864-1940) who went on to a highly successful career. Anderson came to Richmond in 1889 and had his own firm by 1895. His work became well known in Richmond and throughout the Commonwealth of Virginia during the years 1895-1922. Although best known in Virginia, he also designed buildings in New York, South Carolina, New Jersey, and Georgia. The Virginia Architects 1835-1955 listed 72 of his buildings, but it reported: "Anderson had a list of his works printed on his office letterhead. The list spoke of 'hundreds of buildings of various kinds and too numerous to mention.'" Anderson's early blueprints have not survived. It was suggested that his family, "forced to desperate measures by the [Great] Depression," used the architect's old linen plans to make clothing.²² This makes it difficult to determine the changes and additions he made to the earlier farmhouse in its transformation to Rosedale Lodge.

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Completed in 1896, Deep Run's clubhouse was one of Anderson's earliest large-scale projects and his only example of a building designed specifically as a clubhouse. Horseracing and hunts were of high importance during this period and Anderson had a commission to make a "very handsome and commodious" structure to accommodate all the needs of the hunt club.²³

Lewis Ginter saw that society was increasingly becoming mobile. In anticipation of this burgeoning demand for housing outside of Richmond's urban core, he bought hundreds of acres of land north of the existing city boundaries. To generate interest in the area, he made the renovation of the Acca Stock Farm house into the Deep Run Hunt Club's clubhouse Rosedale farmhouse a focal point of that outward expansion. Anderson's remodeling and expansion was the perfect design. It provided a grand venue where people could experience country life, along with dining rooms and overnight accommodations for gentlemen, as well as two commodious social rooms. Access to these grand social spaces was through a long foyer hallway and floor-to-ceiling French doors in the hallway; the main rooms also had multiple French doors opening onto the wraparound porch. The doors offered a sense of openness and allowed for natural lighting. They also afforded wonderful views of the activities of the club and pastoral landscape of that time. When open, fresh breezes and people flowed through the house, the broad porch, and onto the sweeping lawn where people, horses, and dogs would mingle along with the many bicyclists who would ride up from the city.

D. Wiley Anderson was a self-taught architect who excelled in mathematics and drawing. His father was a building contractor and Wiley worked for him from his teens to mid-twenties. This later enhanced his practice as an architect. After arriving in Richmond from Albemarle County, Virginia, around 1888, he apprenticed with an accomplished Richmond builder-architect, George W. Parsons, for six years. From Parsons, he learned not only how to run a thriving business, but "a full range of modern architectural design and ornamentations."²⁴ Anderson had great skill from his early training and good business connections. In 1895, at the age of 31, he had his own firm and was probably selected to design the clubhouse because of his association with Parson, the builder of Ginter's home on Franklin Street.²⁵ Anderson, in a period of defining what his preferred architectural palette would be, executed successfully a blend of two nationally popular styles at the Deep Run Hunt Club Rosedale Lodge

The design for Rosedale Lodge combined a variety of stylistic elements reflecting the prevalent design philosophy of the late 19th century, which stressed a creative and eclectic approach to architectural design. Anderson's early residential work had freely combined elements from styles in vogue in the late-19th century including Italianate, Second Empire, and Richardsonian Romanesque. The Rosedale Lodge is an example of his creative approach. The building features most of the Queen Anne style's characteristic three-part formula: a dominant front gable, a wrap-around porch and, although not on the corner, a three-bay tower. It also has spindles, columns, and a complex roof which is gabled and hipped with tall chimneys. Queen Anne seems most appropriate for the hunt club, as it is a style that was often used for grand places of leisure and recreation, such as resort hotels. On its interior, the Rosedale Lodge most readily embodies the Queen Anne style with its dark wood classically-influenced trim and bead board wainscoting, walnut inlay floor borders, and asymmetrical floor plan. The large hearths and fireplaces have a

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medieval suggestion and are reminiscent of the great halls where gentry historically would have gathered after a successful hunt. With the emergence of the Colonial Revival style in America, Queen Anne architecture began to include more and more classically inspired ornamentation, thus the clearly identifiable and acceptable uses of both styles at Rosedale Lodge.

Its Colonial Revival characteristics include the classically inspired, heavy white trim and the choice of red bricks as the primary exterior construction material. The overall scheme exhibits a fair amount of balance, order and symmetry through harmony of proportion, simplicity, and ornamental restraint. In the early years of the Colonial Revival, features were more eclectic and used as applied ornamentation. By the early the twentieth century, interest in academic correctness flourished and architects drew upon the original designs of the Georgian, Federal and Greek Revival periods. Rosedale Lodge, predating this more rigorous pursuit of the style, illustrates the eclecticism of the late nineteenth century architects. After the turn of the twentieth century, Anderson started designing consistently in the Colonial Revival style, which has remained the most popular style in Virginia ever since.

His residential, commercial and institutional work was always original and distinctive. "Anderson was a bold and imaginative architect. He did not copy," writes architectural historian Robert P. Winthrop. "It's clear that historic architecture was just the starting point for his architectural explorations. His buildings are bold, exciting and overblown. Anderson had no interest in reticence, restraint or modesty."²⁶ The Rosedale Lodge remains as a statement of Anderson's innovative, original, and grand architectural vision. By way of example, the two-story, wraparound Queen Anne porch with Victorian-era trim was provided with nine sets of floor-to-ceiling glass doors with transoms that greatly enhanced the space for social interaction. During his architectural career, Anderson designed many private, commercial and institutional buildings. The following are listed in the Virginia Landmark Register and National Register of Historic Places:

- Monument Avenue Historic District, M.I. Binswanger House, 2230 Monument Avenue, Richmond
- Boxley Place, 103 Ellisville Drive, Louisa County
- Ednam, US 250, Albemarle County
- Hermitage Road Historic District, Holly Lawn, 4015 Hermitage Road, Montrose, 4104 Hermitage Road, Rosedale, 4016 Hermitage Road, Shadyhurst, 4106 Hermitage Road, Richmond
- Louisa County Courthouse, Main Street at Virginia 208, Louisa
- Miller School of Albemarle, 1000 Samuel Miller Loop, Albemarle County
- Oakwood-Chimborazo Historic District, houses at 518-526 North 30th Street and 1202-1208 North Oakwood Street, and the Broaddus Memorial Church, Richmond
- Rivanna Farm, Route 1, Bremono Bluff, Fluvanna County
- Union Hill Historic District, 2003-2005 M Street, 2103 M Street, 2108-2110 M Street, and 2112-2114 M Street, Richmond.

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ENDNOTES (Section 8)

- ² Oliver Jackson Sands, *This is the Story of the Deep Run Hunt Club*, 64.
- ³ Michael B. Chesson, *Richmond After the War 1865-1890* (Richmond: Virginia State Library, 1981), 171.
- ⁴ Henry A. Higginson and Julian Ingersoll Chamberlain, *Hunting in the United States and Canada* (New York: Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc., 1928), 255.
- ⁵ Aynsley Miller Fisher, *For the Love of the Sport: The Horse, the Hounds, Foxes and Friends of the Deep Run Hunt Club* (Manakin-Sabot, VA: Dementi Milestone Publishing, Inc., 2012), 80.
- ⁶ Oliver Jackson Sands, *This is the Story of the Deep Run Hunt Club: What it is, and How it Came to Be*. (Richmond VA: Whittet and Shepperson, 1977), 66.
- ⁷ "The Week Was Gay," *Richmond Times Dispatch*, December 1, 1895, 12.
- ⁸ Burns, *Lewis Ginter*, 149.
- ⁹ Burns, *Lewis Ginter*, 151.
- ¹⁰ Burns, *Lewis Ginter*, 136-137
- ¹¹ Burns, *Lewis Ginter*, 140.
- ¹² Suburban developments of this era also commonly included clauses that prevented sale of property to persons deemed unsuitable due to race, religion, ethnicity, or other factors; these restrictions were not fully struck down until passage of the Fair Housing Act in 1968.
- ¹³ Sands, *This is the Story of the Deep Run Hunt Club*, 61.
- ¹⁴ "Deep Run Hunt Club: Brief History of the Organization" *Richmond Times Dispatch*, April 19, 1896.
- ¹⁵ "Deep Run Hunt Club:" *Richmond Times Dispatch*, April 19, 1896.
- ¹⁶ Douglas E. Taylor, *Suburban Reflections*. (Richmond, VA: I.N. Jones & Son 1898), 85.
- ¹⁷ "Major Ginter Looked Ahead: Ginter Park Supplement," *Richmond Times Dispatch*, May 3, 1908.
- ¹⁸ Gibson, Langhorne, Jr. *The Country Club of Virginia 1908-2008*. Richmond VA: Country Club of Virginia, 2008, 25-26.
- ¹⁹ Lewis Ginter Land and Improvement Company to Griffith, A.T., Clerks Office of the Circuit Court of Henrico County, Virginia, Henrico County Deed Books, Henrico County Courthouse, Henrico County, Virginia, Deed Book No. 189-A Page 389.
- ²⁰ Fisher, *For the Love of the Sport*, 113.
- ²¹ Chip Jones. "Acca Yard Started on a Track to Prominence in the Late 1800s." *Richmond Times Dispatch*, June 21, 2004, sec. D.
- ²² John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, *The Virginia Architects 1835-1955: A Biographical Dictionary* (Richmond VA 1997 New South Architectural Press), 6.
- ²³ "Deep Run Hunt Club: Brief History of the Organization" *Richmond Times Dispatch*, April 19, 1896.
- ²⁴ Robert P. Winthrop, *Architects of Richmond: D. Wiley Anderson* July 24, 2013, architecturerichmond.com.
- ²⁵ Susan Hume Frazer, D. Wiley Anderson, *Virginia Architect (1864-1940)*. (Richmond: Virginia Commonwealth University, 2001), 19-22.
- ²⁶ Harry Kollatz Jr., "The Grand Entry, Architect D. Wiley Anderson's Big Idea To Welcome the Masses to Town," *Richmond Magazine*, October 2013, 208.

Deep Run Hunt Club Rosedale Lodge
Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Burns, Brian. *Lewis Ginter: Richmond's Glided Age Icon*. Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2011.

Chesson, Michael B. *Richmond After the Civil War 1865-1890*. Richmond: Virginia State Library, 1981.

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Frazer, Susan Hume. D. *Wiley Anderson, Virginia architect (1864-1940)*. Richmond: Virginia Commonwealth University, 2001.

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Jones, Chip. "Acca Yard Started on a Track to Prominence in the Late 1800s." *Richmond Times Dispatch*, June 21, 2004, sec. D.

Kollatz, Harry, Jr. "The Grand Entry, Architect D. Wiley Anderson's Big Idea To welcome the Masses to Town," *Richmond Magazine* October 2013.

Novelli, Chris, et al, *Classic Commonwealth: Virginia Architecture from the Colonial Era to 1940*. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources. 2015.

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Sands, Oliver Jackson, *This is the Story of the Deep Run Hunt Club: What it is, and How it Came to Be*. Richmond VA: Whittet and Shepperson, 1977.

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“Deep Run Hunt Club: Brief History of the Organization” *Richmond Times Dispatch*, April 19, 1896.

Tyler-McGraw, Marie, *At the Falls: Richmond, Virginia, and Its People*. Chapel Hill NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1994.

“The Week Was Gay.” *Richmond Times Dispatch*, December 1, 1895.

“Major Ginter Looked Ahead, Ginter Park Supplement.” *Richmond Times Dispatch*, May 3, 1908.

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 # _____
- 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;
Virginia Museum of History and Culture, Richmond, VA

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR No. 127-6721

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.91

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

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

Deep Run Hunt Club Rosedale Lodge
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- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 37.585590 | Longitude: 77.469140 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

The boundaries are drawn to encompass the surviving 1.91 acres of Major Lewis Ginter's original 40-acre purchase in 1894. The boundary represents the current 1.91-acre parcel under sole ownership and surveyed by Mark B. Beall, land surveyor, on 11/08/2012. It is identified in city of Richmond records as Tax Map# NO17-0442/043. The true and correct historic boundary is shown on the attached Tax Parcel Map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are drawn to encompass the surviving 1.91 acres of Major Lewis Ginter's original 40-acre purchase in 1894. When the hunt club moved from this location in 1910 the Ginter Land and Improvement Company sold the Rosedale Lodge as a residence on 2.107 acres. Some of this acreage was lost when the Interstate 64 ramp was constructed on the west side of the property, resulting in the current 1.91 acres. Despite the loss of acreage, a sense of the property's historic setting is maintained by the long entrance drive and the mature trees that are throughout the property. The historic boundary encompasses the full extent of the remaining historic setting and all known historic resources.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Joan Phipps, owner
organization: _____
street & number: 1907 Floyd Ave.

Deep Run Hunt Club Rosedale Lodge
Name of Property

Richmond, VA
County and State

city or town: Richmond state: Virginia zip code: 23220
e-mail jfmphipps@gmail.com
telephone: (804) 513 2751
date: February 2019

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Deep Run Hunt Club, Rosedale Lodge
City or Vicinity: Richmond City
County: Independent City State: VA
Photographer: Thomas Phipps
Date Photographed: June 2018/ January 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 19: VA_RichmondCity_DeepRunHuntClub_0001
View: Hunt Club, southeast elevation, camera facing northwest

2 of 19: VA_RichmondCity_DeepRunHuntClub_0002
View: Hunt Club, south elevation, camera facing north

3 of 19: VA_RichmondCity_DeepRunHuntClub_0003

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View: Hunt Club, southwest elevation, camera facing northeast

4 of 19: VA_RichmondCity_DeepRunHuntClub_0004

View: Hunt Club, east elevation, camera facing southwest

5 of 19: VA_RichmondCity_DeepRunHuntClub_0005

View: Hunt Club, northwest elevation, camera facing southeast

6 of 19: VA_RichmondCity_DeepRunHuntClub_0006

View: Hunt Club, north elevation and pool, camera facing south

7 of 19: VA_RichmondCity_DeepRunHuntClub_0007

View: Hunt Club, entrance driveway, camera facing southeast

8 of 19: VA_RichmondCity_DeepRunHuntClub_0008

View: Hunt Club, entrance driveway and gate, camera facing northwest

9 of 19: VA_RichmondCity_DeepRunHuntClub_0009

View: Hunt Club, rear sheds (nc), camera facing east

10 of 19: VA_RichmondCity_DeepRunHuntClub_0010

View: Hunt Club, entrance hall, camera facing south

11 of 19: VA_RichmondCity_DeepRunHuntClub_0011

View: Hunt Club, entrance hall, camera facing north

12 of 19: VA_RichmondCity_DeepRunHuntClub_0012

View: Hunt Club, entrance hall, fireplace detail, camera facing north

13 of 19: VA_RichmondCity_DeepRunHuntClub_0013

View: Hunt Club, stair hall, camera facing east

14 of 19: VA_RichmondCity_DeepRunHuntClub_0014

View: Hunt Club, southeast social room, camera facing southeast

15 of 19: VA_RichmondCity_DeepRunHuntClub_0015

View: Hunt Club, northwest social room, camera facing west

16 of 19: VA_RichmondCity_DeepRunHuntClub_0016

View: Hunt Club, kitchen with original built-in cupboard, camera facing northeast

17 of 19: VA_RichmondCity_DeepRunHuntClub_0017

View: Hunt Club, apartment living room (northeast social room), camera facing southeast

Deep Run Hunt Club Rosedale Lodge
Name of Property

Richmond, VA
County and State

18 of 19: VA_RichmondCity_DeepRunHuntClub_0018

View: Hunt Club, second floor, stair hall, camera facing west

19 of 19: VA_RichmondCity_DeepRunHuntClub_0019

View: Hunt Club, second floor, southeast bedroom, camera facing east

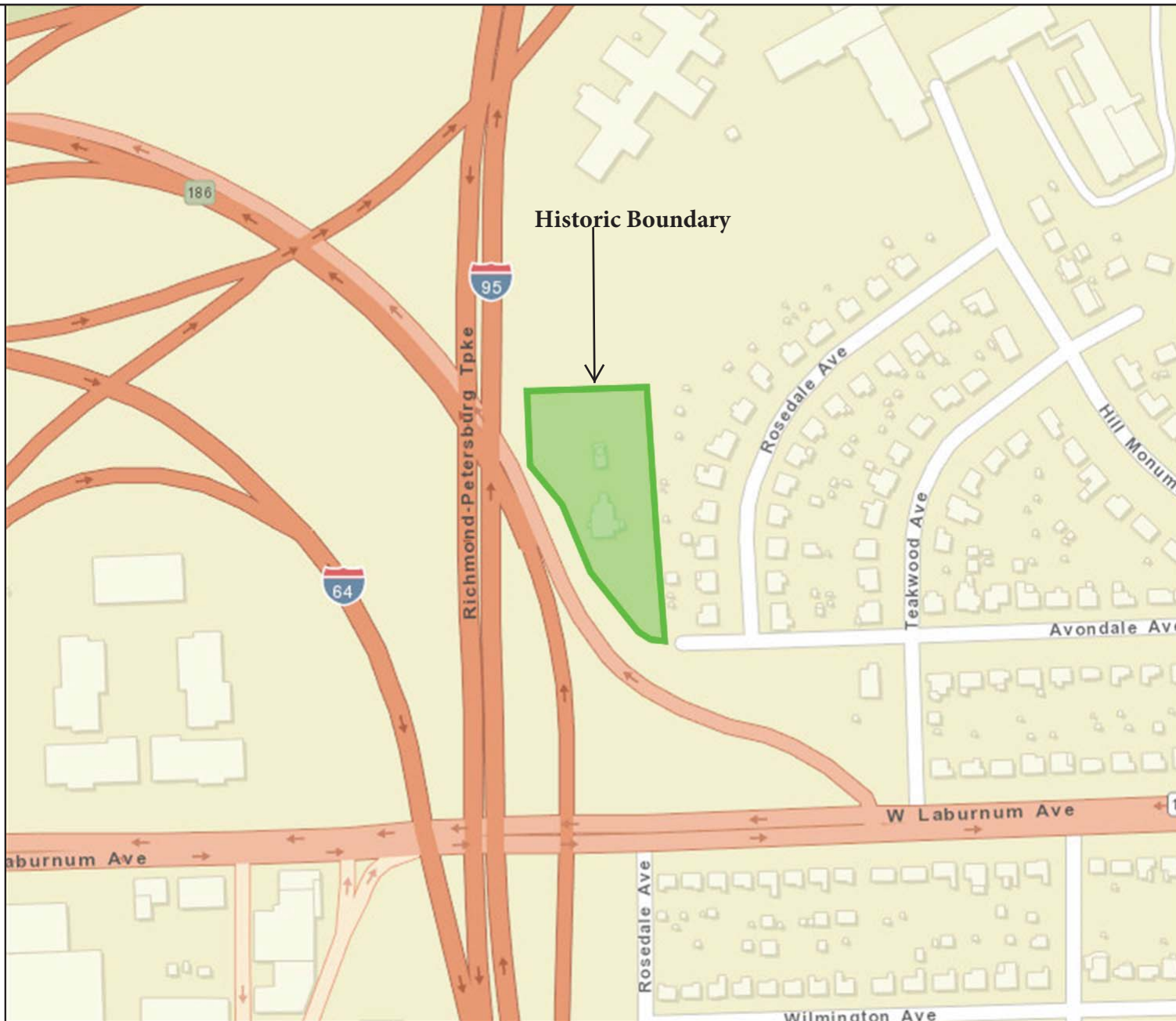
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

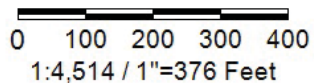


LOCATION MAP

Deep Run Hunt Club
City of Richmond, VA
DHR No. 127-6721
Location Coordinates:
Latitude: 37.585590
Longitude: -77.469140



Feet



Title: DEEP RUN HUNT CLUB, CITY OF RICHMOND, VA, DHR NO. 127-6721

Date: 1/16/2019

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.

Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.

SKETCH MAP

Deep Run Hunt Club
City of Richmond, VA
DHR No. 127-6721

List of Resources:

1. House (contributing building)
2. Swimming pool (noncontributing structure)
3. Sheds (2 - noncontributing buildings)



Feet

0 20 40 60 80
1:1,128 / 1"=94 Feet



Title:

Date: 1/17/2019

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PHOTO KEY (1 of 3)

Deep Run Hunt Club
City of Richmond, VA
DHR No. 127-6721

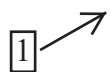
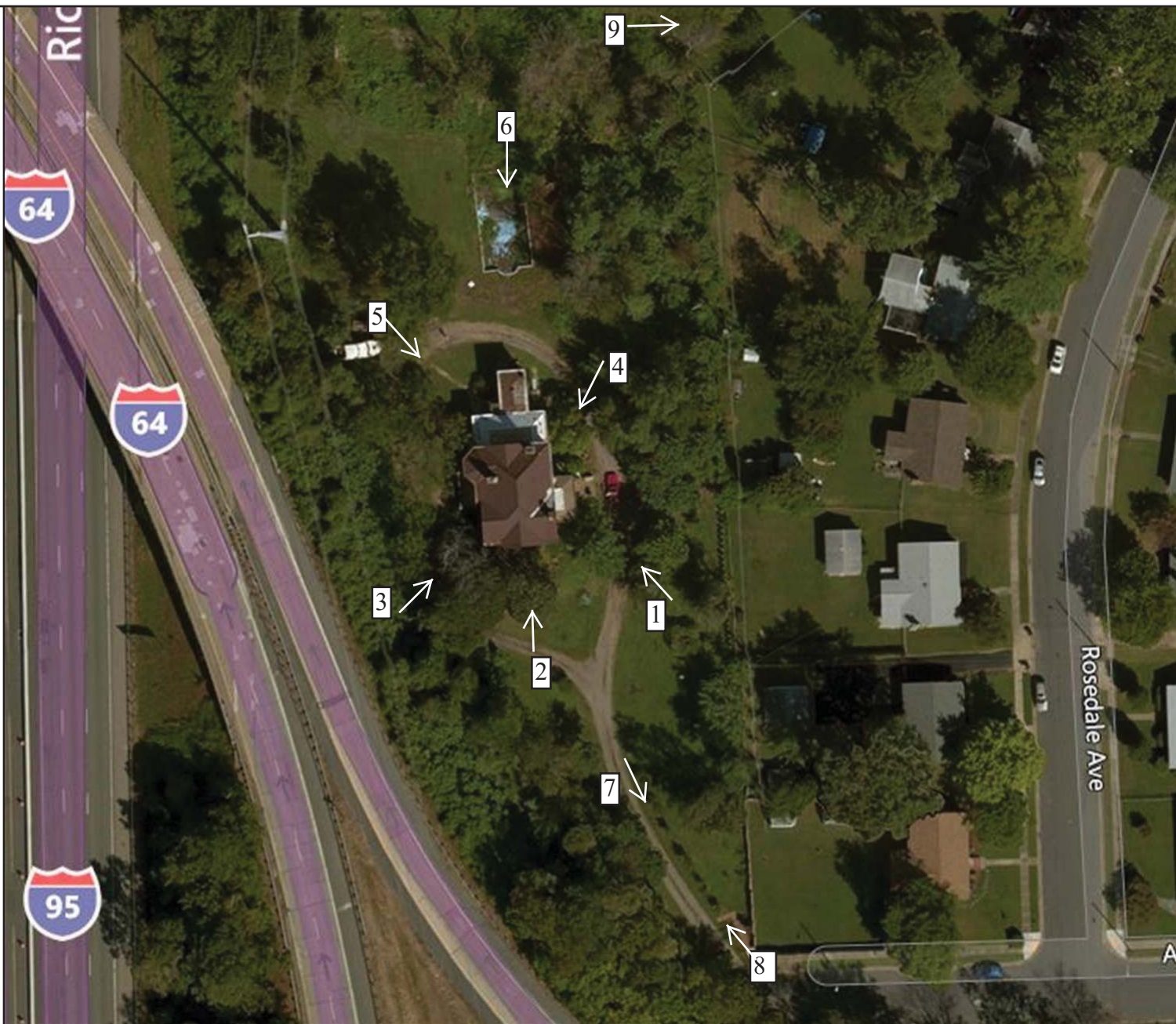
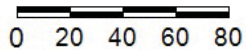


Photo Locations



Feet



1:1,128 / 1"=94 Feet

Title:

Date: 1/17/2019

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.

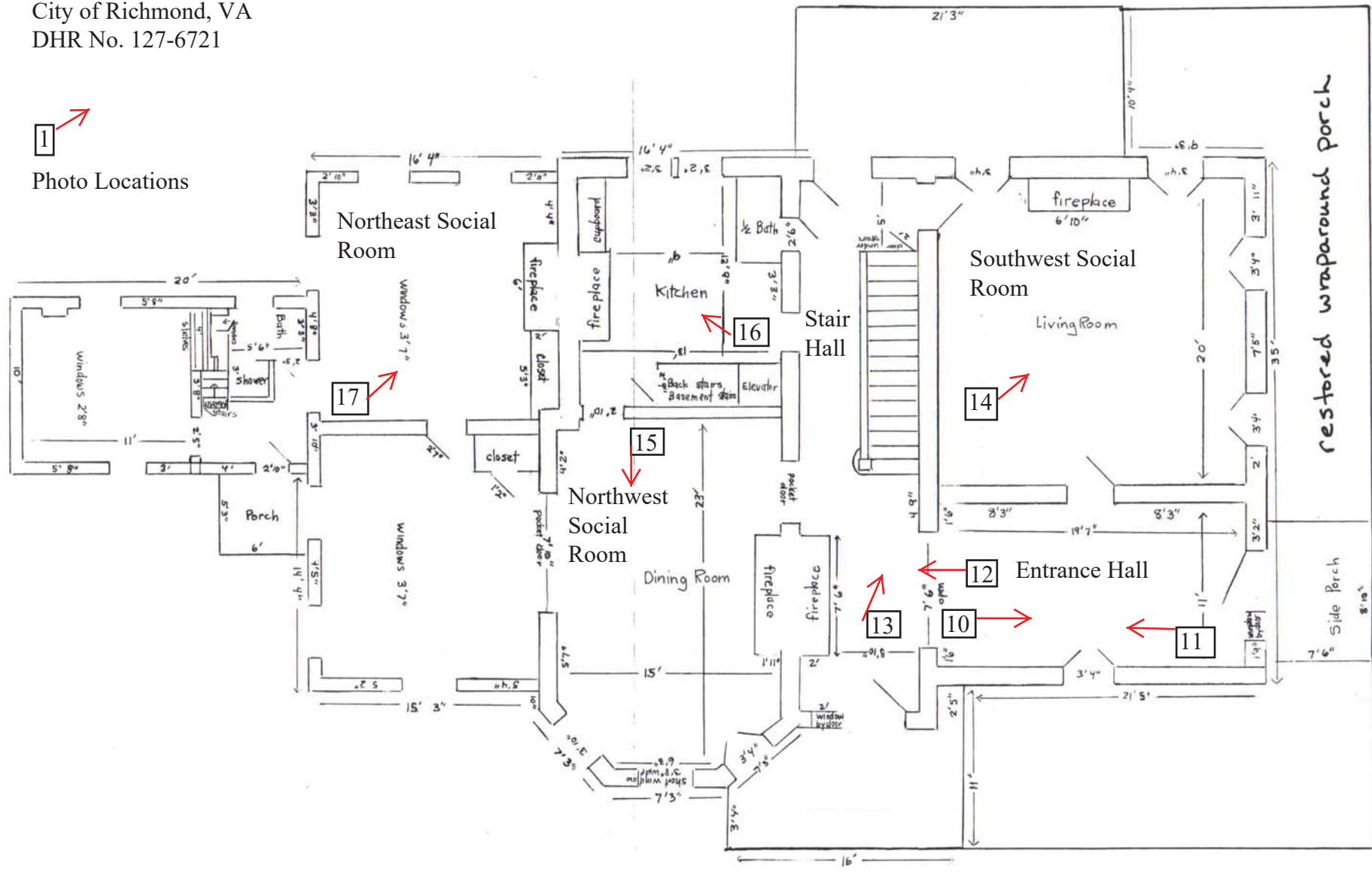
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PHOTO KEY (2 OF 3)
 FIRST FLOOR PLAN
 Deep Run Hunt Club
 City of Richmond, VA
 DHR No. 127-6721

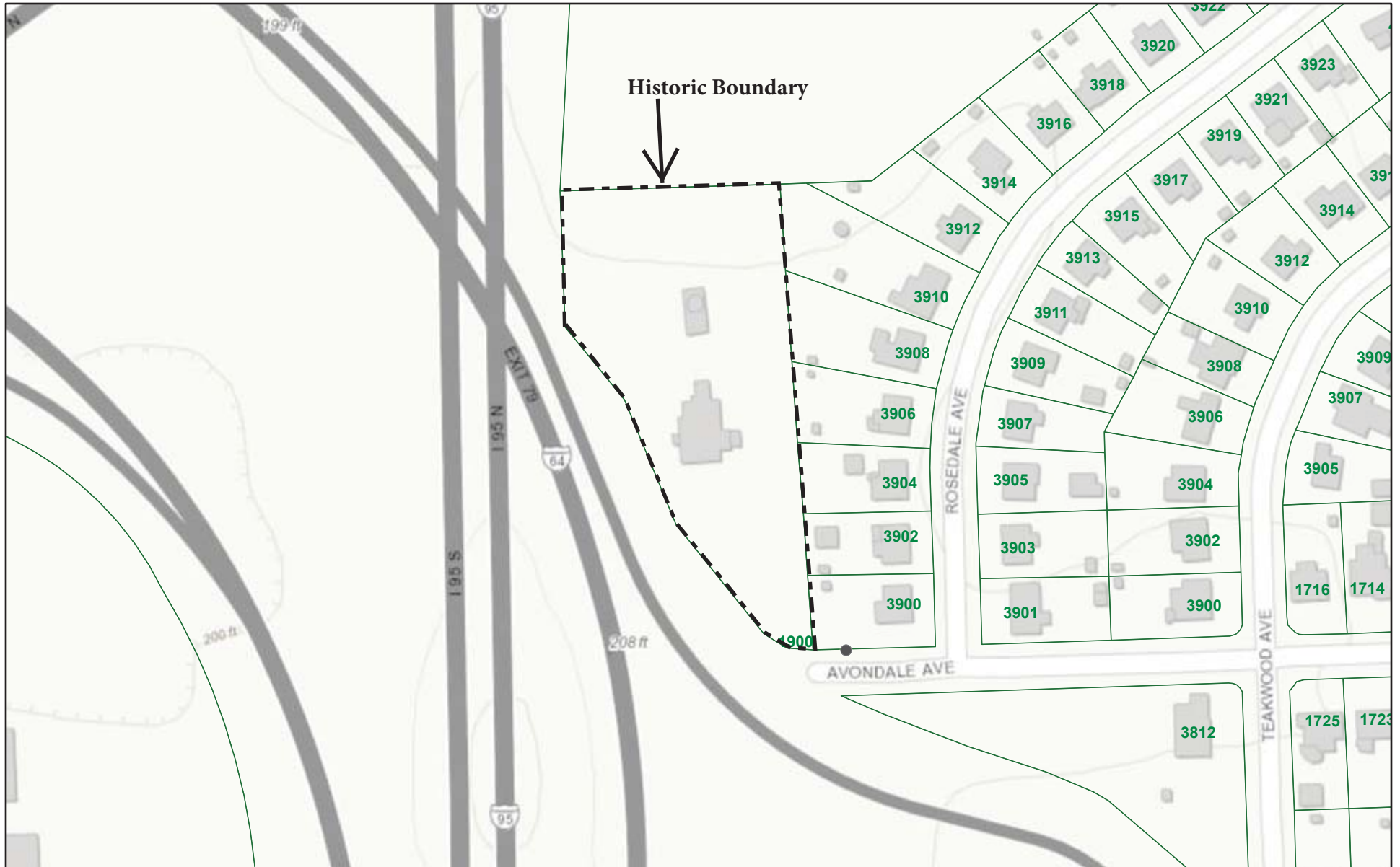


1


Photo Locations



Richmond Parcel Map

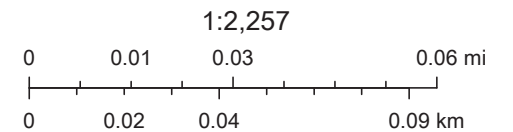


1/17/2019 4:29:09 PM

 CityBoundary  Parcels

Address Labels

TAX PARCEL MAP
Deep Run Hunt Club
City of Richmond, VA
DHR No. 127-6721



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS,

PHOTO KEY (3 OF 3)
 SECOND FLOOR PLAN
 Deep Run Hunt Club
 City of Richmond, VA
 DHR No. 127-6721



Photo Locations 1

