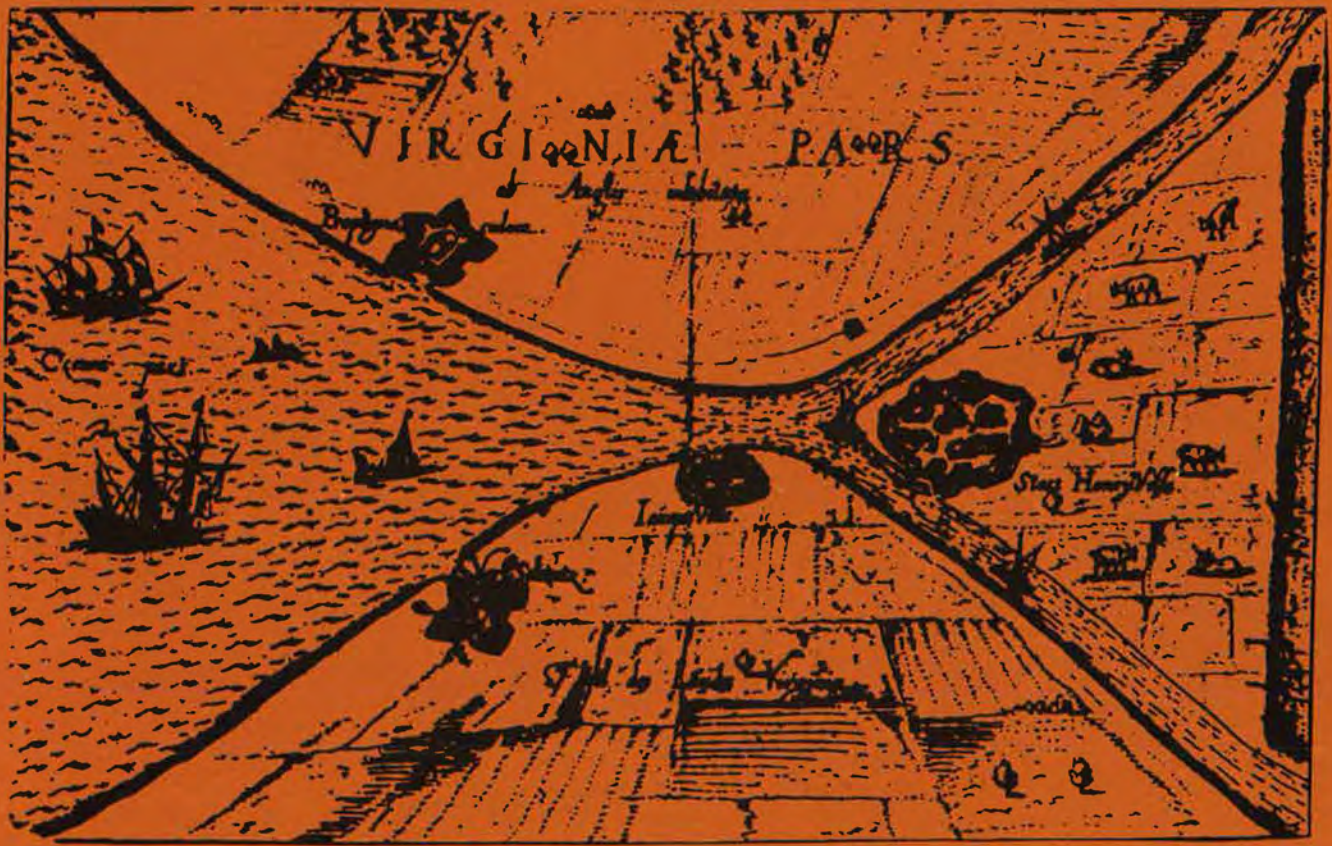


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INVENTORY OF EARLY ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORIC SITES



COUNTY OF HENRICO, VIRGINIA

(COVER ILLUSTRATION)

AN APPARENTLY UNRECORDED MAP OF VIRGINIA

724 VIRGINIA. Francus (Jacobus, pseud. for Conrad Memmius). Relations historicæ continvatio, oder Warhafftige Beschreibunge aller . . . Historien . . . dieses 1612; The same for 1613. *Folding maps and plates* (two rebacked and slightly damaged). 2 vols. in one, small 4to, new calf, gilt tooled.

N. p.: Getruckt im Jahr nach Christi Geburt, 1612-13

CONTAINING AN APPARENTLY UNIQUE MAP OF THE TOWN OF HENRICO AND ADJACENT TERRITORY MADE WITHIN TWO YEARS OF ITS FOUNDATION.

The town of Henrico was founded by Thomas Dale in September 1611, and although he described it and mentions the five points to be fortified, namely, the two Forts, the two Towns, and the fifth at the head of the river; and although Whitaker mentions the same points in "Good News from Virginia", and a Spanish letter of 1613 also mentions these same points, **YET THERE IS APPARENTLY NO CONTEMPORARY MAP OF HENRICO KNOWN BESIDES THE ONE HERE DESCRIBED**, and this was probably made from an original draft sent from Virginia.

The map is roughly engraved on one sheet with a picture of a walrus near the Greenland or Spitzbergen shore, the whole measuring 12¾ inches—the Virginia map alone measuring 5½ x 9 inches. It gives the small view-plans of the cities and forts, locating the church, streets, houses, fortifications, etc. It names Iacque Ville, Vor Schantz, Statt Henry Ville, Propugnaculum, Virginia pars ab Anglis inhabitata, and Theil des Landes Virginia.

An important detail of the map is a wall at the extreme right, with figures of soldiers guarding it. This was probably ordered built by the directors of the Virginia Company.

The works themselves are two annuals of a long series, begun as early as 1595, containing a history of discoveries and important events of each year; but copies for 1612 and 1613 do not appear on record as having occurred at sales, nor are they in catalogues of important libraries consulted. On page 42 of the volume for 1613 the text refers to a projected enterprise of the Spaniards against Virginia.

From The 1925 Catalogue of Anderson Galleries, NYC.

Courtesy of Virginia State Library.

To The Virginia Research Center for Archaeology
December 1979
From Mary Martha Higgins

INVENTORY OF EARLY ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORIC SITES

*DEDICATED TO THE PEOPLE OF HENRICO COUNTY
AND TO THE PERPETUATION OF THOSE HISTORIC
SITES, NATURAL RESOURCES, AND HUMAN VALUES
THAT HAVE ENRICHED THE COUNTY IN THE PAST,
AND WHICH THROUGH CAREFUL PLANNING MIGHT
BE PRESERVED FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.*

COUNTY OF HENRICO, VIRGINIA DECEMBER, 1976

COUNTY OF HENRICO, VIRGINIA

Board of Supervisors

Charles M. Johnson, Chairman
Victor W. Kreiter, Vice-Chairman
George W. Jenkins, Jr.
Robert N. Johnson
Eugene T. Rilee, Jr.

County Manager

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Researched and Written by

JEFFREY MARSHALL O'DELL

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MAP OF SITES AND STRUCTURES

NOTE TO THE READER

We would like to emphasize that the vast majority of buildings described in this book are under private ownership. The inventory was not designed to serve as a tour guide. It is sincerely hoped that the reader will respect the privacy of those whose homes are included in this survey.

Please note that a GLOSSARY of architectural terms has been included at the back of the book for the convenience of the reader.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Appreciation is expressed to the people of Henrico, and specifically to the Board of Supervisors, for making this research possible. In the course of conducting the field work, we were deeply impressed by the helpfulness and hospitality of the many people who owned or had associations with the buildings or sites studied. Without their active cooperation this survey would have fallen far short of its goal. In almost every case those individuals approached shared freely of their knowledge and/or kindly made their homes available for study.

It would be impossible to mention everyone who aided in this project, as literally hundreds of citizens participated. We are, however, particularly indebted to Mr. Robert Nelson, Sr., and Mr. William H. Ferguson for sharing their extensive knowledge of the Varina area. We also appreciate the aid of Dr. Douglas Pitts, who shared his knowledge of sites and structures in the Fairfield District, and Mrs. Kenneth Higgins, who was of special assistance in the southwestern portion of the County. Ms. Jenny Butzner, librarian at Baker Elementary School, was particularly generous in sharing the results of research undertaken for her course in Henrico County history for teachers. Recognition is also due Mrs. Wilfred Gregory, who is working on a publication devoted to selected old homes in Henrico.

A special expression of gratitude is extended to the staffs of the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, the Virginia State Library, and the Valentine Museum. Particular thanks are due to Tucker Hill of the VHLC, who offered suggestions during the course of the survey.

Paralleling this survey was a project undertaken by the County's Office of Research and Information, which sought to identify the origins of various place names in the County. Becky Sirles was engaged to research and write "What's In A Name - In Henrico," which is included at the end of this book. Fortune had it that both offices were working on their respective projects at the same time, and we were thus able to share information in the course of our research.

The Inventory was prepared under the direction of the Planning Office for the County of Henrico, William F. LaVecchia, Director. An expression of gratitude is extended the entire Planning Staff; in particular, to Jean H. O'Berry, Margaret F. Draper and the other indefatigable typists; to Howard S. Cornish, who designed the Map; and especially to Roy K. Props and Robert M. Berry, who supervised the project.

Richmond
December, 1976

J. M. O.

THE FORMAT

The body of this work has been divided into two sections in order to facilitate the compilation of the physical manuscript. The first section includes all illustrated structures and sites; the second section is comprised of nonillustrated entries.

The individual places in each of the two sections have been arranged alphabetically; an alphabetical listing or index has been provided at the beginning of each section. It should be noted that in a few instances, two-page entries do not appear in precise alphabetical order; this liberty was taken so that related pages would fall opposite one another, enabling the reader to refer to both text and all photographs simultaneously.

Each historic building or site has been assigned a permanent number, according to the procedure of the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission. The prefatory number "43" designates the specific County (in this case, Henrico); the latter number designates the particular site.

In the course of fieldwork the locations of all sites and structures were entered on 7.5 minute quadrangle topographical maps prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey Corps. Beside the heading (i.e., title) of each individual site or structure in the book is placed, in parentheses, the name of the particular USGS map, or "quad" sheet, on which it is recorded.

The folded map of the County inserted in the end flap is keyed to the Numerical Cross Index. In order to find the description of any place located on the map, one may simply consult the cross index for the page number of the particular entry.

Bound in this same book at the end of the Inventory is a study by Becky Sirles and the Henrico Department of Research and Information on place names in the County.

ILLUSTRATION CREDITS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Illustration</u>	<u>Source</u>
Arrahattock Site	10	print	Theodore DeBry, <u>Brief & True Report.... of Virginia, 1590; Plate IX</u>
Beulah Road House	15	2 photos	Edward Chappell, VHLC
Bremo (Site)	21	photo	Valentine Museum
Brick Works (Mankin M.)	22-23	2 photos	Dementi Studios, Richmond
Brookfield (Site)	25	photo	Miss Eudora Elizabeth Thomas
Burleigh	29	2 photos	Grace Heffelfinger, VHLC
Cheswick	34-35	top photo center photo	Edward Chappell, VHLC Franklin family
Chatsworth (Site)	36	photo	Valentine Museum
Coal Pits	38	print	Virginia State Library
Cocoonery (Site)	39	photo	WPA, Virginia State Library
Courthouse (Varina)	41	illus.	1853 Keily Map
Courthouse (1896)	42-43	upper photo lower illus.	Virginia State Library Mutual Assurance Society
	43	photo	Virginia State Library
Cox's Overseer's House	46	2 photos	Tucker Hill, VHLC
Curles Neck Farm	48-51	illus.	Early 20th century sales brochure
Elko Civil War Ent.	62	drawing	Edwin V. Meeker, Century Collection
Ellerslie (Site)	63	photo	Tucker Hill, VHLC
Fair Oaks Farm (Site)	70	photo	WPA, Virginia State Library
Forest Lodge Hotel	76	photo	Virginia State library
Gayton Village (Site)	78	2 photos	Edward Heite, VHLC
Glendale Farm	79	upper photo drawing	Virginia State Library Charles A Vanderhoof, Century Collection
Gooch Mansion (Site)	80	photo	Richmond News Leader
Henrico Town (Site)	86	photo	Early 20th century Richmond newspaper clipping

Note: Except for those noted in this list, all photographs are by author or copied in the field by the author from privately owned photographs.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Illus.</u>	<u>Source</u>
Highland Springs	89	photo	Virginia State Library
Highland Springs Tavern	91	photo	WPA, Virginia State Library
Indian Rest (Site)	93	photo	WPA, Virginia State Library
James River and Kanawha Canal	94-95	2 photos	Virginia State Library
Lakeside Park (Site)	97	postcards	Private collection
Locust Hill (Site)	102	photo	VHLC
Malvern Hill	107-8	photos	Virginia State Library
Marshall Farm (Site)	109	photo	Virginia State Library
Meadow Farm	110-11	4 photos	Calder Loth, VHLC
Masonic Home (Site)	112	print	Masonic Home of Virginia
Norwich Mills (Site)	118	illus.	Mutual Assurance Society
Nozechthos (Site)	119	photo	Valentine Museum
Oak Hill (Site)	125	photo	WPA, Virginia State Library
Osborne Landing	127	print	Virginia State Library
Paradise	128-29	3 photos	Grace Heffelfinger, VHLC
Powhatan Mansion (Site)	134-36	2 photos 1 print	Valentine Museum Valentine Museum
Powhatan Town (Site)	137	print	Theodore DeBry, <u>Brief & True Report... of Virginia</u> , 1590; Plate XVII
Quarters Cabin (Site)	138	photo	WPA, Virginia State Library
Randolph, Va., Museum	139	upper photo lower photo	Virginia Randolph Museum, copied by author VHLC
Rich. Nat. Battlefield Parks	144	drawing	Thure de Thulstrup, Century Collection
Rocky Mills (Fairfield)	147	3 photos	Ralph Harvard, VHLC
Sailor's Tavern (Site)	149	print	Virginia State Library
Savage Station House	153	photo	WPA, Virginia State Library
Seven Pines House	156	photo	Virginia State Library
Short Pump Tavern	158	photo	WPA, Virginia State Library

<u>Name</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Illus.</u>	<u>Source</u>
Springfield Farm and Hotel (Site)	162	print	Virginia State Library
Tavern, Newmarket Rd.	167	photo	WPA, Virginia State Library
Tree Hill	170-71	3 photos	Bernard Herman, VHLC
Trent House	173	print	Virginia State Library
Tuckahoe Creek Canal	174	illus.	1853 Keily Map
Turkey Island (Site)	176 177	illus. illus.	Mutual Assurance Society National Gallery of Art
Varina Farm	178-81	3 photos	Calder Loth, VHLC
Va. Dare Gravesite	182	print	Virginia State Library
Walkerton	185	3 photos	Dell Upton, VHLC
Warwick Park (Site)	188	print	Virginia State Library
Westbrook (Site)	189-91	4 photos print	Joe Yates, VHLC Westbrook Psychiatric Hospital brochure
Wilton (Site)	202 203	photo photo	Tucker Hill, VHLC Virginia State Library
Woodside	204-5	2 photos photo	Calder Loth, VHLC Grace Heffelfinger, VHLC
Windward	206	photo	VHLC

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

In October 1975 the County of Henrico, in cooperation with the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, sponsored a project to identify, record and evaluate its early buildings and historical sites. The actual research and fieldwork was conducted by an architectural historian employed by the County for a six-month period. The present catalogue, originally drafted in May, 1976, is an outgrowth of that project.

The primary reason for undertaking this survey was to provide a reasonably complete and accurate record of the County's earliest and most historically important buildings. While architecture was the primary focus of the study, a number of historic and archeological sites were also recorded. Based on both field work and written and oral sources, this documentation was intended to serve as a data base for making informed ad hoc decisions affecting historic sites and structures, as well to provide a general overview of the County's historic resources which could be used by the County government in formulating its long-range planning goals.

It is clear that with the pressures of a rapidly increasing population and the concomitant demand upon open space, all material vestiges of the past cannot be protected. While wholesale preservation is neither a realistic nor necessarily desirable goal, it is important that at least a sampling of our constantly-diminishing architectural heritage be preserved for future study and enjoyment. Early buildings provide more than just variety to the landscape, more than simply visual relief from the non-human scale or harsh lines, colors and textures of the modern built environment; they also provide both tangible evidence of the past and a means of achieving insight into the way other people at other times lived. In an age of unparalleled social, cultural and technological change, it has become increasingly important to maintain a sense of historical continuity. Without visible links to the past, our historical perspective becomes limited to what is provided by our own memories and by abstractions on the printed page.

Since only ca. 1960, approximately 20% of the buildings in Henrico then remaining from the period before the Civil War have been destroyed--many of them simply from needless neglect.* It has become more important than ever that concerned individuals and both public and private groups take steps to reserve for future generations the relatively few remaining physical reminders of the County's pre-twentieth century past.

Henrico County: The Setting

Henrico County is located in the precise center of the eastern half of Virginia. Straddling the fall line and sandwiched between the James and Chickahominy Rivers, it is an elongated, kidney-shaped geographical unit that wraps around the north, east and west sides of the city of Richmond. Bordering Henrico on the west is Goochland County; on the north, Hanover County, and on the east, Charles City County. The James,

*Approximately 25 early buildings in Henrico have been destroyed since ca. 1960; the majority being demolished for sand and gravel excavation, road expansion, or housing developments. Many of these places might have been saved without unreasonable hardship to the owners.

Virginia's longest river, remains tidal--and thus navigable--to Richmond, which is situated near the center of the County at the fall line. The Chickahominy River, which forms Henrico's northern boundary, is a considerably smaller stream which feeds into the James about forty miles southeast of Richmond. While the County's eastern boundary is largely arbitrary, Tuckahoe Creek determines the greater portion of its western periphery. Some 32 miles long and 12 miles across at its widest point, Henrico covers 252 square miles, being roughly equivalent in area to other average-size tidewater Virginia counties.

Topographically, Henrico is divided into two distinct sections. Its eastern half forms part of Virginia's gently-sloping coastal plain, and averages about 150 feet above sea level where it has not been dissected by stream beds. The landscape in this region owes what variation it possesses to the fluvial erosion of sedimentary formations (sands, gravels and clays) laid down in the Tertiary and Quaternary periods, when this entire plain formed the submerged edge of the continental shelf. West of the fall line is the piedmont, where the terrain is moderately hilly, with occasional 300-foot ridges rising from average elevations of about 150 feet. While some bedrock (principally "Petersburg granite") has been exposed by the action of streams in the eastern half of the County, most usable rock outcroppings occur in the Piedmont region. Coal seams also run to the surface at many points near the western periphery of the County; these deposits were mined as early as 1700, making them the earliest known coal mines in the North American colonies.

While coal mining provided a major source of employment in certain areas of western Henrico throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, the economic base of the County was from the beginning agricultural. This is clearly reflected in the landscape, which even today, in the wake of widespread suburbanization, consists largely of broad cultivated fields divided by extensive stands of hardwood and pine. Although today about 45% of the County's rural area is covered by forest, the proportion was considerably lower in the 18th and 19th centuries, prior to the advent of the pulp mill and commercial timber farming.

Until this century the man-built landscape was characterized principally by independent farmsteads spaced on family holdings ranging from roughly 100 to 500 acres. Except for the city of Richmond, there have been no towns worthy of the name within the bounds of the County since the fortified "city" of Henrico was abandoned in the 1620s. The fact that all sections of the County were within fifteen miles of Richmond and ten miles of the James River no doubt obviated the need for other market centers.

Richmond, although it was founded in 1733 by Col. William Byrd and incorporated as a town in 1742, remained a small village until the capital was moved there from Williamsburg in 1779. The city subsequently doubled its population about every two decades, until by 1860 it boasted some 40,000 citizens and stood as one of the leading manufacturing and cultural centers of the South. Today the metropolitan area is listed at some 550,000, over a third of whom live within the bounds of Henrico County.

Henrico County: Historical Perspective

Henrico was chartered in 1634 as one of the eight original shires of Virginia. From its original boundaries were later formed ten additional counties over the period from 1728 to 1845. Being located near in the center of the Colony at the headwaters of Virginia's largest tidal river, Henrico has never been far from Virginia's social and political mainstream. It is perhaps symbolically approp-

riate that before the first Englishmen set foot in Virginia in 1607, the chief town of the Powhatan Confederacy was located near the falls of the James just east of the site of Richmond, the future County seat.

Ethnically, the County was comprised mainly of peoples of British origin. R. B. Bean reports that an analysis of the surnames of 329 Confederate officers yielded the following breakdown: 36% English; 18% Scots; 20% German; 8% Welsh; 9% Irish, and 6% French. These percentages differ only slightly from those in a similar analysis based on surnames taken from rent rolls of 1704-05, a century and a half earlier. In the mid-19th century, there was a slightly higher percentage of Scots and Germans in Henrico than in surrounding counties, probably due in large measure to the presence of the city of Richmond.

The County of Henrico was preceded by a town of the same name, established along the James at Dutch Gap by Sir Thomas Dale in 1611. Set on a promontory overlooking the river, it was originally designed to supercede the swampy, malarial town of Jamestown as capital of the colony. Thanks to Dale's ambitious plans, Henrico County can claim the site of both the first hospital and first university chartered in the English colonies. The lives of both these fledgling institutions, however, were cut short by the Indian Massacre of 1622. While the town itself survived the attack, it soon withered and was abandoned: the dissolution of the Virginia Company following the Massacre spelled the end of practical attempts to establish a colonial society gathered into centralized settlements.

Henrico can also claim association with an accomplishment of a more permanent nature: the first scientific cultivation of tobacco in America. In 1619, at Varina, John Rolfe--also known to history as the husband of the Indian princess Pocahontas--first experimented with crossing various strains of tobacco to achieve a stronger and more desirable plant. His success not only insured the Colony's immediate survival, but established the economic base on which the next two hundred years of Virginia's social and political evolution rested.

Another 17th century figure in Henrico with a prominent niche in early American history was Nathaniel Bacon "the Rebel", who settled at Curles Neck in 1674 and who two years later led the first large-scale armed resistance against established authority in English America. Some writers have made the case that Bacon's war against the Royal Governor and his supporters marked the beginning of a series of colonial repudiations of royal authority which culminated in the Declaration of Independence and Revolutionary War exactly one hundred years later.

Henrico's political life in the 18th century was largely dominated by the almost legendary Randolph family. Beginning with the settlement at Turkey Island in 1689 of William Randolph the Emigrant, the Randolph clan grew and prospered until its various branches had appropriated nearly all the choice river lands in the County. Various historians have credited the Randolphs with being the single most influential family in the colonies; numbered among William Randolph I's descendants are Thomas Jefferson, John Marshall, Robert E. Lee, and a host of other leading Virginia political figures of the 18th and 19th centuries.

Largely because of her proximity to the capital city Richmond, Henrico felt the impact of both the major wars fought on U.S. soil. In the course of the Revolutionary War, the County was crossed and recrossed by both the British and Allied armies, and her population suffered considerably from a series of raids directed by British General Tarleton. A century later, during the War Between the States, Henrico witnessed perhaps more bloodshed than any other single area either North or South.

With economic recovery following Reconstruction, Henrico's fortunes became ever more closely linked with those of Richmond. In this century, thanks in large measure to the proliferation of the automobile, the division between city and county has become increasingly blurred. Despite the annexations of 1906, 1914,

and 1942, Henrico's growth rate has long since outstripped that of Richmond, and today the County is home to well over a third of Richmond's metropolitan population. With 193,000 citizens, Henrico stands as the second largest county and fifth largest municipality in Virginia.

The Survey: Objectives

Despite Henrico's rich history and ample human resources, surprisingly little attention has been accorded either the County's history per se, or its historic landmarks. To date no full narrative history of the County has been written, and those few substantial and well-documented publications that do exist are of too narrow a range to serve as a substitute. Also, while many counties of considerably smaller population have produced publications describing a significant number of their architecturally or historically noteworthy early buildings, to date those publications treating Henrico's early buildings have been of only the most cursory nature.* The present catalogue, which is a direct outgrowth of the 1976 survey, will attempt to fill that gap.

Each entry in the present published Inventory represents a condensation of the original material contained in each of the 290 individual files prepared in the course of the study. The standard survey forms of the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission were used in recording each site or structure; included in each file is: 1) a capsule architectural description, usually being accompanied by additional detailed notes; 2) site-plan and floorplan drawings; 3) photographs (ranging from 2 or 3 to 20 or more, depending on the importance of the particular building); 4) historical data (culled from both oral and written sources), and 5) pertinent miscellaneous information (e.g., precise location; owner/s; physical condition, and suggestions for preservation). In addition, all recorded buildings are mapped on U. S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute maps.

The objective of the survey was to locate and describe all significant early buildings in the County within a relatively brief (i.e., four to six month) period of time. The interior as well as exterior of most structures was examined and photographed whenever time and accessibility permitted. As with most general architectural surveys, the Henrico inventory is comprised mostly of dwellings. Early farmstead outbuildings, however, received particularly close attention, due both to their rarity and their particular susceptibility to demolition and decay. (It should be noted that all buildings on a given farm are recorded in a single file under a single designated name and number; e.g., "Brook Hill" contains descriptions and photographs of not only the main dwelling, but also the carriagehouse, poultry house, gazebo, and two cemeteries). Early cemeteries are not recorded in the Henrico inventory unless they happen to be associated with a farmstead which has been recorded on the basis of its own historic or architectural merit.

The term "early architecture" has been used a number of times in the introduction without definition. In this context, "early" is taken to denote any building constructed before ca. 1920; in most cases, however, it refers to buildings erected before the Civil War. While all ante-bellum structures located during field surveys were recorded as a matter of course, no arbitrary cutoff date was adhered to. About one-third of the standing structures inventoried date to after 1860, and

*These voids are currently in the process of being filled; Louis H. Manarin and Clifford Dowdey are collaborating on a County-sponsored history of Henrico, and the River Road Garden Club is working on a soon-to-be released book devoted to selected early buildings in the County.

at least two recorded buildings date as late as ca. 1940.

While the survey has concentrated on pre-Civil War structures and outstanding examples of post-bellum architecture, also recorded are a number of buildings which are not particularly early, rare or important in themselves, but which are representative of certain common vernacular building types found in the County (e.g., Tenant House; Hickory Hill). Since the buildings recorded in the inventory range widely in importance and rarity, inclusion here does not necessarily imply that the particular building should be considered a subject for intensive preservation efforts.

The Survey: Methods and Procedure

Some forty Henrico buildings and sites had already been recorded and mapped by the VHLC before this survey commenced; most of these were revisited and recorded in greater detail in 1975-76. The vast majority of additional structures in the present catalogue were located in the field by the slow process of traveling every paved road and private rural lane in the County. As Henrico's road system spans some 989 miles, several thousand miles of driving was necessary to complete the inventory.

While most of the recorded buildings were found simply by eyeing the landscape, a few were "discovered" through conversations with local residents. Thanks to their interest and knowledge, the writer learned of several buildings so disguised by additions or so remote or well hidden they would certainly have been overlooked. Other persons were able to help by providing an entré to certain private homes where a stranger might not otherwise have been welcomed. In addition, verbal descriptions by former owners or occupants enabled the reporter to conceptually reconstruct vanished buildings or to document changes and/or additions to altered buildings. Local individuals also helped by supplying old photographs which were copied in the field by the writer.

Oral interviews provided the basis for much of the historical data in this study. While some information was narrative or anecdotal in nature, and must stand unsupported, most personal interviews provided hard data that could be checked against other oral and written sources. Unfortunately, due to the limitations of the project, documentary sources such as early county deed, will, and court order books could not be investigated to the degree the writer would have liked. It was, however, the consensus of both the writer and the project supervisors that such data could be pursued in the future when time and money permitted; the foremost consideration was to gather immediately that information most likely to be lost. Hopefully future researchers might find the limited historical data collected in the inventory files useful in preparing a more exhaustive study of Henrico's early buildings.

Those documentary sources that were most extensively used in the course of the study included: 1) 19th century maps; 2) the earliest group of insurance policies (ca. 1795-1820) of the Mutual Assurance Society of Virginia; and 3) written material in the hands of private individuals. Other important manuscript material included the Henrico County files at the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, and the Works Projects Administration records in the Virginia State Library. Henrico was one of the relatively few localities in Virginia to be extensively surveyed by WPA; while relatively few photos were taken by WPA fieldworkers, and while most of the written architectural data is sketchy or unreliable, these records proved valuable for their documentation of local history and descriptions of buildings which had since disappeared.

The Inventory

In the course of the survey, about 110 standing structures and 180 historic and archaeological sites were identified, mapped and described. The importance of a thorough survey of this nature might be gauged by the fact that perhaps 50% of the architecturally more significant or unique structures in the County were unrecorded and for all practical purposes "unknown" before this project was undertaken.

While at least 70 ante-bellum dwellings are still standing in Henrico (ante-bellum outbuildings and other structures would bring the total to about 100), this is a relatively small number per square mile when compared with those remaining in other counties of central and eastern Virginia. Because of the Henrico inventory's relatively biased nature and small size, it will perhaps be of greater interest to the student of architecture for its descriptions of individual atypical or noteworthy buildings than for any indications it may provide about the general nature of architecture in the County in the 19th century. In the future, however, data from the Henrico inventory might be added to that from other county surveys to form the basis for a more accurate and comprehensive understanding of this region's early architecture.

Examples of plantation dwellings of outstanding form and/or detail include Varina, Cedar Hill (Thimble Lane), Craigton, Penick House, Ravenswood (River Road), Woodside and Brook Hill. While very few 18th century buildings remain in Henrico, Malvern Hill, though now in ruins, is one of the earliest recorded examples of a Virginia plantation dwelling; its decoratively-patterned brick chimney (incorporated from a possibly 17th century frame dwelling) may represent the earliest standing example of such brickwork in America. Also included in the inventory are two major mid-18th century mansions: Rocky Mills, which was moved to the County from Hanover County in 1928, and Wilton, which was moved from Henrico to the city of Richmond in 1933.

Unusual or unique plantation outbuildings recorded in the survey include the smoke-house/workshop and the slave house at Farmers Rest, the "Temple" at Ravenswood, the "goat house", gazebo and carriagehouse at Brook Hill, and the servants' quarters at Reedsdale. While there are few early church buildings remaining in the County, Emmanuel Church stands as one of the finest Gothic Revival buildings in Virginia.

A few buildings recorded in the inventory are perhaps more interesting for their historical associations than for their architectural qualities; among these might be included the Dabbs House and Virginia Randolph Cottage. Other buildings, such as the mansion at Varina, are of exceptional importance both historically and architecturally. Archeological sites with outstanding historical associations include Henrico Town, Turkey Island, Bacon Farm, Marshall Farm, and Brookfield.

Examples of late 19th and 20th century architecture, of which relatively few have been included in the inventory, range in size and type from suburban mansions such as Mooreland to one-room log houses such as Rommel House. Outstanding post-bellum buildings include Mankins brickworks (a post-World War I period domestic and manufacturing complex); Forest Lodge (an exceptionally large railroad hotel of the 1880s), and the chapel at St. Joseph's Villa (a notable example of early 20th century neo-Romanesque architecture).

Historic and Archeological Sites

In this book a distinction is drawn between "historic" and "archeological" sites when referring to places of former human occupation; the specific designation depends upon the site's assessed potential for yielding valuable archeological data. For example, a house recorded by the WPA in the 1930s and since bulldozed to make way for a new road would be termed simply an "historic site", whereas the undisturbed foundations of a 17th century tavern would be considered an "archeological site".

While the architectural sphere of this survey has attempted to be definitive in scope if not in depth, the sites described in the catalogue admittedly represent only a small fraction of the total number of sites of potential archeological significance. A reasonably thorough archeological survey of both historic and prehistoric sites could take a team of specialists years in the field; for the time being, perhaps the best practical method for preventing the destruction of important sites is for interested local citizens and amateur archeologists to keep abreast of all large-scale bulldozing operations in the County. The newly-established Virginia Research Center for Archeology (VRCA) at Williamsburg, which maintains a regional center at Virginia Commonwealth University in Richmond, is designed to serve as a clearinghouse for this kind of information. In addition, VRCA staff archeologists themselves conduct surveys and attempt to monitor areas that appear to be threatened by development.

Using the Inventory

With the architectural inventory completed, the County Planning Department will be able to incorporate historic resource data into their planning objectives and procedures. The inventory should become a basic reference for planning at all levels, and can be of particular value in developing open-space or historic district zoning ordinances. One immediately useful benefit of the inventory should be its aid in preparing federal environmental impact statements, which require an appraisal of all historic buildings which may be affected by federally-funded projects.

A survey of this nature also stands as the preliminary step in nominating local landmarks to the Virginia and National Historic Registers. Among other benefits accruing to a site or structure included on the National Register of Historic Places is its eligibility to receive tax benefits and/or federal financial assistance for stabilization or restoration. Furthermore, an owner of a property included on the Virginia Register is eligible to enter into the VHLC's Historic Easements Program, whereby in return for certain tax benefits, an historic building and surrounding undeveloped property can be legally protected (in perpetuity) from destruction, alteration, or encroachment.

Ancillary projects which developed from the original survey included: 1) the assembly of over two hundred color transparencies for use in lectures and other visual presentations, 2) a small collection of historic resource material for the use of the County Planning Office, and 3) a condensed, book-form version of the original files, which in turn has given rise to the present publication.

This catalogue was designed to be readily accessible to the professional planner and preservationist, the student of architecture, and the interested layman. It is hoped that the publication of the Henrico survey will both stimulate further research on the subject and, most importantly, help the citizens of the County become more aware of the diminishing architectural resources that surround them.

**QUANTITATIVE
ANALYSIS**

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF PRE-1860 DWELLINGS

Introduction

Dwellings--man's largest universally-produced artifacts--constitute a uniquely valuable group of study objects to the student of material culture. Houses can be made to speak more eloquently than perhaps any other group of artifacts, since they: 1) are used by all individuals in every culture; 2) they perform a uniquely important role to individuals within any culture; 3) they are usually locally or owner-constructed; 4) they exhibit relatively great complexity of form (thus providing a basis for meaningful analysis), and 5) they are subject to frequent alterations and additions (thus reflecting cumulative cultural change). Moreover, dwellings lend themselves to quantitative analysis, being: 1) durable (thus providing a relatively complete temporal coordinate)*; 2) stationary (thereby providing an accurate spatial coordinate), and 3) highly visible (thus making possible a relatively complete accounting of their surviving forms).

Carefully recorded and analysed, dwellings--unlike much documentary source material--can serve as a barometer of the broadest-based cultural changes. Because of their universality, a study of the houses of a particular region might provide clues to the nature of a past culture which are not forthcoming from the written record, which generally reflects the preoccupations and prejudices of only the upper strata of society.

Because of their central role in the life of every individual in every culture, dwellings have perhaps more to say about the society which produced them than any other single commonly encountered class of artifacts. Houses reflect the builder's and/or inhabitant's social standing, his relationships with kin and society-at-large, his occupation/s, his economic standing, his esthetic preferences, and even his unarticulated personal values. Buildings, moreover, are primary reflectors of technological change. Because of their size and impact on the landscape, houses (and their accompanying outbuildings, yards, roads, fences, etc.) can provide insights into the way a particular culture manipulates the physical environment as a whole.

Unfortunately, architectural historians have traditionally concentrated on the study of academic architecture to the exclusion of the vast majority of buildings (i.e., vernacular structures) produced by given society. By restricting themselves to the study of buildings conceived by and built for the elite, they have perhaps ignored the greatest potential of architectural history: to document and analyze a society or cultural group as a whole. Such studies could prove particularly rewarding in the United States, with its relatively brief history (resulting in the survival of a relatively wide range of buildings from all but the earliest periods of European settlement), and its wide variety of building forms (a result of the country's cultural heterogeneity).

*Moreover, even when altered, buildings usually retain indications of their original and/or previous forms.

Included in this section at the end of the following explanatory remarks are a series of tables listing all recorded ante-bellum dwellings in Henrico. In these tabulations, each building has been arranged chronologically according to plan-type and has been broken down into its major spatial/formal attributes. (Styles have not been taken into account both because of their usually superficial nature and because of the often complex and unorthodox mixtures of stylistic elements found in folk buildings.)

While the Henrico inventory of early buildings is admittedly too limited in its range to permit any substantial or detailed analysis of pre-1860 domestic architecture in Virginia, it would hopefully provide a group of data which, together with similar data from other areas, might furnish an imaginative scholar with the necessary raw material for formulating a general overview of architecture in 18th and 19th century Virginia with reference to the cultural dynamics which produced it.

Buildings Included in the Tables

The tabulated lists treat only rural farm dwellings built prior to the Civil War; these comprise some two-thirds of the buildings recorded in the Henrico survey (ante-bellum outbuildings are listed at the end of the tabulations).

The Civil War provides a more-than-arbitrary cutoff date for several reasons. First, there were almost no permanent dwellings erected during the war itself; furthermore, due to the severe economic plight of the South during and following the Reconstruction era, very few new dwellings were erected in rural areas until about the 1890s. In the interim, the traditional social system (based on slavery) had been altered; this precipitated major changes in both the crafting and design buildings. During this hiatus new building technologies came to be developed and employed on a mass scale in northern urban areas. These technologies (most notably the balloon frame) spread to even relatively isolated regions of the state during the post-bellum period. In short, 1860 marks the end of an era in the vernacular building traditions of central Virginia.

A few rural dwellings from the late 19th century have, however, been included in the tables for comparison. These houses were originally surveyed either because they represent exceptions to the norm or because they are unusually well preserved examples of a commonly-encountered type; it should be understood however, these represent no more than a random sampling of surviving post-Civil War dwellings in the County.

While the majority of buildings listed in the quantification tables are standing today, a few have been included which exist only on paper. Most of these were recorded by the writer or the VHLC before their demolition; a few others--some of which were destroyed decades ago--have been included when their plan-type could be ascertained with reasonable certainty. All structures no longer standing have been designated by the word "site" in parentheses after the date. As such entries are relatively few and since they are more or less proportionately divided among the various plan-types, it does not seem that their inclusion would radically upset the objectivity of what is already a considerable biased sample.

Dating

Dates cited in the tables are in most cases approximations based on architectural evidence; exceptions, such as the dates for Burleigh and Varina, are usually based on the written record. A date of "ca. 1840-50" means the building in question was

in all probability--but not absolutely--erected in the decade of the 1840s. Dates within a range of ten years can usually be estimated on the basis of exterior appearance alone in the case of the later, larger dwellings. Such a close range of dates is more difficult of achieve when dealing with smaller and earlier houses; generally, however, a range of twenty years (i.e., ten years on either side of the median date) can be safely estimated if the interior of a house is accessible and a fair amount of original detailing survives.

In all cases, of course, dates apply only to a specific unit of a house (i.e., the core, or earliest section)--not to the house as a whole. In the case of a few dwellings where there is more than one readily recognizable early section, the house is entered in the tables more than once (e.g., in Meadow Farm's case, the dwelling is entered both as an ante-1812 side-hall-plan house, and also as a ca. 1820-35 center-hall-plan house).

Materials

In the tabulation columns, "F" stands for a frame building, "Brick" for a brick structure, "L" for a building of log construction, and "F/nog" for one of frame with brick nogging.

Virtually all pre-1860 vernacular frame buildings in Virginia are of heavy-timber, mortice-and-tenon construction. While dwellings were occasionally covered with vertical sheathing, all recorded Henrico buildings are clad with horizontal weatherboards (usually having a decorative "bead" at their lower edge). At least one frame building--the slave house at Farmer's Rest--was built with brick infill or "nogging" (an insulation measure).

Although most houses were constructed of wood, brick seems to have been the preferred building material. As it was more expensive, brick was generally employed on only the largest (usually two-story, side-hall or center-hall plan) dwellings. Brick was usually produced on the plantation in temporary kilns or "clamps" erected by peripatetic professionals--usually within a few hundred feet of the house site itself. A rare exception is the pressed facing brick at Varina, which would have been made in a city factory and transported to the site.

No early stone dwellings remain in Henrico; indeed, there appears to have been very little stone used in any form in local buildings in the 19th century. In the few cases where stone does occur, it tends to be used in outbuildings or in the simpler and/or earlier dwellings. The dearth of stone in Henrico buildings can probably be attributed to the lack of easily accessible local stone rather than to any prejudice against its use or lack of native stoneworking technology; in neighboring Chesterfield County, where outcroppings are more frequent, granite rubblestone is frequently used for chimneys, basements and underpinnings.

Five Henrico dwellings built of logs have been recorded*; no doubt there are others that have simply escaped notice because they were swallowed up in larger houses or because they were at some later time covered with weatherboards. All log structures recorded in Henrico are built of tree trunks laid horizontally and notched at their corners; the type of notching, however, varies, as does the finish of the logs (some are used in their original rough state; others are hewn square). Horizontal notched-log construction probably did not appear in this area of Virginia until the third quarter of the 18th century at the earliest; it was not a native English building tradition, and probably spread from the Germanic peoples who began moving into the Valley of Virginia from Pennsylvania in the 1740s.

*Henley Log House, Leake House, Log Cabin, Mossy Spring, Rommel Log House.

Plan-types

It is the writer's contention that the respective plans of early vernacular buildings are their most meaningful diagnostic attribute; plan-type has accordingly been used as the primary characteristic in classifying all dwellings included in the quantification tables. For this reason, those few dwellings for which an original plan-type could not be determined--either because of heavy alterations or because the interior of the house was not accessible to close examination--are excluded from the tables (those buildings requiring further field examination are enumerated in a separate list). A few buildings, however, are included when original plan-type is strongly suspected though not entirely certain; these questionably-classified buildings have been so indicated by the insertion of a question mark (?) at the left margin of the column.

In the tables, all buildings are subsumed into one of the following categories, each representing a specific plan-type (for definition of the various plan-types, see glossary on page 237): 1) one-room plan dwellings; 2) hall-and-parlor plan dwellings; 3) two-room plan dwellings (i.e., those other than hall-and-parlor dwellings); 4) side-plan dwellings, and 5) center-hall plan dwellings. In addition, there are lists for: 1) dwellings with unusual or unique floorplans; 2) buildings with other unique characteristics; 3) houses with undetermined floorplans; and 4) ante-bellum farmstead outbuildings.

Plan-type has been chosen the most useful attribute by which to categorize houses because all other characteristics (e.g., number of stories, construction materials, etc.) tend to be directly related to it. For example, in comparing hall-and-parlor houses or one-room-plan houses to center-hall-plan houses, the latter will automatically be larger and more symmetrical, and will more often exhibit a raised basement, brick construction and interior chimneys than will the former. No other single simply-identifiable attribute corresponds as consistently with all others as does the plan.

A given plan, moreover, represents a more meaningful choice from a wider range of options than does any other single attribute, and is therefore more revealing of the builder's mental template. Plan-type is also directly related to the overall size or volume of the building, and thus more than any other single characteristic tends to indicate the socio-economic status of the owner.

Stories

In this book raised basements and finished lofts are not counted as full stories. A house designated as being 1 1/2 stories in height has either a dormered loft or a raised attic with floorlevel upstairs front windows. It may be assumed that all one-story ante-bellum houses (partly because of their characteristically steep-pitch roofs) have sleeping lofts, usually finished off with plaster or flush board sheathing.

While they are not counted as full stories, both basements and sleeping lofts are important when computing the total amount of usable floorspace in a house; therefore the "basement" column has been placed immediately to the right of the "stories" column in the tables.

Basements

A basement with masonry walls which rise roughly 18 inches or less above grade is indicated in the tables by the symbol "B". A raised basement, or one which projects more than 18 inches above grade, is designated "RB". A half basement, i.e., one which extends under only about half the original section of the house, is designated by the symbol "½B". "C" indicates a cellar, that is, a dirt-walled excavated area extending under only a portion of the house. A root cellar (a shallow excavated storage area usually under 8 ft. square) is not counted as a true cellar, and examples are not indicated in the tables.

Plan Depth

This attribute is integrally related to plan-type; it refers to the depth (in terms of numbers of rooms) of any particular plan. The traditional term "double-pile" refers to a building two rooms in depth, that is, whose entire front file or range of rooms has been in effect "doubled" by another set at the rear (e.g., a double-pile, center-hall-plan house would have four rooms on the main floor divided by a central passage). Usually only side-hall-plan and center-hall-plan dwellings occur in double-pile forms. There are, however, recorded examples in Virginia of hall-and-parlor dwellings which were doubled in depth by means of an added rear file of rooms; another double-pile form, of which the Bowles Farm is an Henrico example, is the two-room-plan, two-room-deep house-type.

Roofs

The following abbreviations designate the various roof types: "A" (gable or A roof); "Gm" (gambrel roof); "Hip" (hipped roof); and "Pyr" (pyramidal roof). Any of these designations may be qualified by the adjective "low" if the roof is of particularly low pitch.

The vast majority of ante-bellum Henrico dwellings are equipped with the relatively simple, inexpensive, informal gable roof. Only two early gambrel-roofed dwellings have been noted in the County; both were recorded by the WPA in the 1930s, and have since disappeared. The only recorded early mansard roofs in Henrico are those belonging to the National Cemetery lodges, all of which were built by the federal government in the 1870s.

One house, Edgehill, has a pyramidal roof; Solitaire had a square pyramidal-roofed wing. Three houses with probably original catslide roofs have been included in the tables. Woodside is the only dwelling with a pedimented gable roof.

While a large number of Henrico buildings carry shed roofs, these in all cases cover lean-to additions rather than original structures, and hence are not treated in the quantitative tables.

Chimneys

Chimneys constitute the single major functional element (vs. spacial attribute) of the ante-bellum dwelling; they are included in the quantitative tables because of their importance to the overall form of a dwelling. Although chimneys vary in shape, materials, and number of fireplace openings, only their position relative to the walls of the building is indicated in the tables. (It might be noted that the chimneys of all the buildings included in these tables serve open fireplaces rather than stoves).

Facade Openings (Bays)

The number and position of doors and windows piercing the main facade of a dwelling is usually indicative of both its size and formality. These facade units, usually referred to as "bays", are designated in the tables by a single numeral. For example, a center-hall-plan house with a front door and two windows at the front of each room would be described as having a 5-bay front, and would be represented in the appropriate column by the numeral "5".

Symmetry

In 18th and first half of the 19th century Virginia dwellings, the presence or lack of frontal symmetry is an important measure of the degree of conceptual formality of the dwelling. During this period there is a gradual tendency for houses to become more formal and symmetrical as folk builders attempted to construct buildings more in the manner of the larger, architect-designed dwellings of the day.

This trend might be explained in at least two ways. First, it could be viewed as an attempt on the part of the lower socio-economic classes to ape the houses of the wealthy. Alternately, it might be interpreted as representing the gradual percolation of the Renaissance (or Enlightenment) ideals of symmetry and order into the mind-sets of the isolated and relatively unlettered rural populace. However such a trend may be interpreted, the evolutionary nature of symmetry in American folk buildings makes it a factor worthy of note.

The degree of symmetry in the tabulated dwellings is indicated by the following symbols: "S" (unmitigated frontal symmetry); "AS" (asymmetry); and "ns" (near-symmetry). Imperfect, or near symmetry is evidenced, for example, in a house whose front door is located two or three feet from the geometric center of the facade, and/or in which the rooms of a center-hall-plan house are of slightly different dimension. Since for an exact determination of symmetry it is necessary to actually measure a dwelling's facade and interior rooms, the presence or lack of symmetry in many of the listed houses is a matter of conjecture. In cases where symmetry is strongly suspected, but in which the house in question has not been actually measured, a question mark (?) is placed after the particular designation (i.e., "S?"). Likewise, a house with probable imperfect symmetry (judged by simply eyeing the facade or a photo of the house) is indicated "nS?".

It will be noted that there are no tabulation columns for symmetry in the tables for hall-and-parlor or side-hall-plan dwellings, as both these types are by their very nature frontally asymmetrical.

CONCLUSIONS

In comparing the Henrico inventory with those few relatively complete surveys available from other central and eastern Virginia counties, it is evident that Henrico has a significantly lower percentage of the smaller house-types. (Although one-room-plan houses are reasonably well-represented, there is a marked dearth of hall-and-parlor plan dwellings). Moreover, the total number of pre-1860 dwellings per square mile in Henrico, when compared with the ratios derived from the complete inventories in Essex County and neighboring Chesterfield County, appears to be considerably lower than average.

The most readily apparent explanation would seem to lie in the fact that Henrico is one of the most heavily populated counties in the state; the pressures of suburban development have obviously played a large role in the rate of depreciation. There may, however, be other reasons for the relatively low survival rates.

It could be argued that farmers near an urban center such as Richmond tended to be both wealthier and more susceptible to changes in fashion in housing than those in more isolated areas; this in turn could account for a higher rebuilding rate. The low survival rate might also be explained by the heavy fighting that raged throughout the eastern half of the County during the Civil War (there are a number of documented cases of buildings being destroyed by Federal troops or being heavily damaged by shellfire). The low percentage of surviving dwellings could also be due to the easy accessibility of Richmond, which might have encouraged a higher-than-average farm-to-city migration rate, especially during the post-bellum era; this, in turn, could account for an above-average rate of abandonment for early farm buildings. Because the total body of early buildings recorded in Henrico is relatively small, and because it appears to be heavily weighted in favor of the larger, more durable structures, the use of the Henrico sample as an indication of early building patterns is limited. Abstracted data from the Henrico inventory might in the future, however, be added to similar data from other areas of Virginia to form a more complete picture of the forms and distribution of early buildings.

It will be noted that a very limited sampling of buildings has survived in Henrico from the period prior to ca. 1800. While it may come as a surprise to those who are familiar with most publications dealing with early Virginia houses, recent surveys by the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission have shown that only a small percentage of the state's early, (i.e., pre-Civil War period) dwellings are of pre-Revolutionary vintage; many if not most of those dwellings popularly considered "colonial" actually date to the early- or mid-19th century.

Logically, the survival rate of a given group of buildings would be in simple inverse proportion to their age--given similar building types and rates of construction. Thus we would expect to find a larger proportion of dwellings remaining today from the 1850s than from the 1820s, and a larger proportion from the 1820s than from the 1790s. Indeed, this appears to be borne out by the surviving body of early Henrico dwellings. Only two standing buildings (Tree Hill and Rocky Mills) have a definitely established date of ante 1800*, and only about 10 % have median dates of ca. 1800 or earlier. The rate of surviving dwellings climbs gradually through the first half of the 19th century, with by far the highest proportion dating to the 1850s, the last decade of the study sample.

Not only do the surviving pre-1860 houses in Henrico tend to date to the later end of the chronological chart, but they also tend to be representative of the larger and more expensive dwellings of their day. (It is no coincidence that the only known mid-18th century house in the County to survive into this century was Wilton, a brick dwelling of exceptionally large scale and fine craftsmanship). The highly selected nature of surviving early dwellings is demonstrated by a study of the Mutual Assurance Society's policies for ca. 1800-20 (policies on rural dwellings were discontinued after ca. 1820 because of an insupportably high rate of loss by fire). It should be kept in mind that it is the largest houses that tend to be best represented in these early insurance policies, since the practical ability to purchase insurance was confined to the prosperous and well-educated. While under 20% of these policies were

*It is admittedly possible that more early dwellings remain in the County--including some of 18th century vintage--than have been counted in the tabulations, since early dwellings often become so engulfed by later additions that their original forms are completely obscured.

written for houses built of brick (which was a considerably more costly material than wood), fully 25 % of the surviving pre-1860 dwellings in Henrico are of brick construction.*

Because of the limited number of average and sub-average dwellings recorded in Henrico, the quantitative lists probably reveal more about the nature of the sample itself than about the actual nature of housing as a whole in the County in the first half of the 19th century. The tabulated data does, nevertheless, seem to confirm those general evolutionary trends in eastern Virginia house forms which have been noted by scholars in various non-quantitative studies based on random sampling. For example, the Henrico inventory shows that hall-and-parlor houses tend to disappear after ca. 1840, to be replaced by similarly-scaled houses of more than one story (e.g., Warriner Rd. House, a late 19th C. two-story, two-bay side-hall-plan house), or by houses built on more formal plans (e.g., Cox's Overseer's House, a one-story, center-hall-plan house of ca. 1840-55). In general, one can see a trend toward the construction of larger, more symmetrical houses as the 19th century wears on.

Certain formal tendencies within plan-types--too obvious to belabour here--can also be abstracted from the tables. For example, center-hall-plan houses tend more often to be built of brick and have raised basements, hipped roofs and double-pile plans than do hall-and-parlor, side-hall-plan, or one-room-plan dwellings. In like manner, log dwellings tend to be of one- or two-room plan, and hall-and-parlor houses tend to have exterior end chimneys, gable roofs, and three-bay facades.

~~A number of medium-to-large scale farm dwellings in the Henrico inventory illustrate the general move from informal asymmetry to conscious symmetry which characterizes American vernacular buildings during this period. Examples of such transitional forms include the Herndon House, with its center-hall-plan featuring rooms of slightly different dimension, and the Trent House, with its obviously asymmetrical four-bay, center-hall-plan.~~

One-room-plan houses, unlike the hall-and-parlor type, seem to be fairly evenly distributed over the course of the 19th century, perhaps indicating that their numbers declined only gradually, or that this plan-type was not as subject to the changes in fashion that affected such types as the hall-and-parlor dwelling. Nevertheless, the small size of the sample does not permit any more than the loosest conjecture.

One quite unexpected pattern, however, does emerge in the tables: about one-third of all the pre-1860 houses remaining in Henrico today were built in the last decade of the ante-bellum era. This would seem to suggest that there was a building boom of sorts in the County immediately prior to the war. Equally surprising, moreover, is the fact that almost all these 1850s dwellings are relatively large (mostly two story side- or center-hall plan) structures. This would seem to contradict the natural pattern: one would expect the greatest percentage of small houses to survive from the latest period studied, since smaller houses tend to be less substantially built and less carefully maintained than their larger contemporaries.

While the ultimate reasons for this seeming efflorescence of large plantation houses are not clear, it would obviously reflect either an increase in prosperity among many of those in the upper socio-economic strata, and/or a sudden willingness on their part to translate that prosperity into larger and more showy residences. The implications of such a phenomenon, if indeed the figures here accurately reflect the actual state of building in the mid-19th century, are interesting enough to warrant an investigation of the documentary records.

* The implication of these figures is magnified when one considers that many of the Henrico insurance policies were taken out on dwellings near the city of Richmond, where there was a considerably larger percentage of brick buildings than in rural areas.

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QUANTITATIVE TABLES
KEY TO TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

A: an "A" or gable roof

A/d: an "A" roof with dormers

AS: asymmetrical

B: full basement

Bsmt: basement

Bays: (number of) front openings

Cat.: catslide roof

Cel.: cellar

Constr.: primary material of construction

DP: double-pile

Depth: depth of dwelling; number of rooms deep

Ext.end: exterior end chimney

F: frame construction

Int.end: interior end chimney

nS: nearly symmetrical facade

Ped. A: pedimented "A" roof

Pyr.: pyramidal roof

RB: raised basement

S: (under heading "Depth", denotes a single pile house)

S: (under heading "Symm"., indicates perfect frontal symmetry)

s-ext.: semi-exterior chimney

Symm.: symmetry

ONE-ROOM PLAN DWELLINGS

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>STORIES</u>	<u>BSMT.</u>	<u>ROOF</u>	<u>CONSTR.</u>	<u>CHIMNEYS</u>	<u>SYMM.</u>	<u>BAYS</u>
Beulah Rd. H. (Site)	1st half 19C	1 or 1½	None?	A	F	ext. end	?	2?
? Durette H.	1st half 19C	1½	None	A/d	F	ext. end	--	1
? Ridge Farm	1st half 19C	1½	None	A/d	F	ext. end	--	1
Short Pump H. (Site)	<u>ante</u> 1840	1	None	A	F	ext. end	S	3
Toll House	ca. 1325-40	1	None	A	F	ext. end	--	1
Willow Oaks (Site) (probably an addition to a side-hall house)	1st half 19C	1	RB	Cat.	F	rear int.	S	3
Elmwood (originally)	mid-19C ?	1	None	A?	F	ext. end?	--	2
Fair Oaks H. (Site)	mid-19C	1	RB	A	F	ext. end	--	2
? Leake H.	mid-19C	1 or 1½	None	A	Log	ext. end	?	1?
? Rock Hill	mid-19C	1½	None	Cat/d	F	ext. end	S	3
Tavern, New- market Rd. (Site)	mid-19C	1	RB	A	F	ext. end	--	2
Henley Log H.	mid-to-late 19C	1	None	A	Log	ext. end	AS	2
Nuckols Rd. H.	mid-to-late 19C	1½	None?	low A	F	ext. end	--	2
Rommell Log House	late 19C	1	None	A	Log	ext. end	--	2
? Willis House (possibly had original one-room- plan wing).	1893	1½	None	low A	F	ext. end	nS	2

TWO-ROOM-PLAN DWELLINGS*

*Other than hall-and-parlor plan.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>STORIES</u>	<u>BSMT.</u>	<u>DEPTH</u>	<u>ROOF</u>	<u>CONSTR.</u>	<u>CHIMNEYS</u>	<u>SYMM.</u>	<u>BAYS</u>
Bowles Farm	ca.1790-1810	1	½B	DP	A	F	ext.end	AS	2
Browning H.	mid-19C	1½	None	S	A/d	F	ext.end	S	4
Farmers Rest (Quarters)	ca.1850	1½	None	S	A	F w/ Nog.	central	S	4
Log Cabin	mid-19C?	1	None	S	A	Log	central	S?	2
Quarters Cabin (Site)	mid-19C?	1	None?	S	A	F	ext.end	S	4
Reedsdale Quarters	ca.1850-60	2	None	S	low A	Brick	central	S	4

HALL-AND-PARLOR PLAN DWELLINGS

Malvern Hill (Ruins)	late 17C/ early 18C	1½	Cel.	S	A/d	Brick	int.end		5
Nuckols Farm	late 18C/ early 19C	1	B	S	A	F	ext.end		3
DuVal House	<u>ante</u> 1840	1	?	S	A	F	ext.end		3
Gunn House	ca.1800-25	1½	None	S	A/d	F	ext.end		3
Indian Rest (Site)	early 19C	1	?	S	A	F	ext.end		3
Seven Pines H. (Site)	<u>ante</u> 1840	1	?	S	A	F	ext.end		3
Blackburn H.	ca.1840-55	1	None	S	A	F	ext.end		3
? Walton H.	mid-19C	1½	RB	S	low A	F	ext.end		3

SIDE-HALL PLAN DWELLINGS

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>STORIES</u>	<u>BSMT.</u>	<u>DEPTH</u>	<u>ROOF</u>	<u>CONSTR.</u>	<u>CHIMNEYS</u>	<u>BAYS</u>
Meadow Farm (original section)	early 19C? (ante 1812)	1½?	B	S	A	F	ext.end	3
Willow Oaks (Site) (west section)	late 18C/ early 19C	1½	RB	S	A/d	F	ext.end	3
Walnut Hill (north block)	ca.1810-30	2	B	S	A	Brick	s-ext.end	3
Clarke-Palmore H.	ca.1840-50	2	None	S	A	Brick	int.end	3
Dabbs House	ca.1835-50	2	None	S	A	Brick	int.end	3
Stuckley Hall	ca.1840-55	2	B	S	A	F	ext.end	3
Grapevine Rd. H.	ca.1850	2	None	S	A	F	s-ext.end	3
Kelly House	ca.1850-60	2	RB	S	low Hip	F	s-ext.end	3
Warriner Rd. H.	late 19C	2	None	S	A	F	ext.end	2

CENTER-HALL PLAN DWELLINGS

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>STORIES</u>	<u>BSMT.</u>	<u>DEPTH</u>	<u>ROOF</u>	<u>CONSTR.</u>	<u>CHIMNEYS</u>	<u>SYMM.</u>	<u>BAYS</u>
Wilton (Site)	ca.1750	2	RB	DP	Hip	Brick	int.end	S	5
Chatsworth (Site)	mid-to-late 18C	2	RB?	?	Hip	F	int.end	S?	5
Tree Hill	<u>ante</u> 1798	2	B	S	A	F	end?	S?	5?
Tree Hill	1808	"	"	DP	"	"	s-ext.end	S?	5
Springdale	late 18C	1½	B	S	A/d	F	ext.end	AS	4
Montrose	ca.1780-1810	2	B	S	A	F	ext.end	S?	5
Herndon House	ca.1795-1810	2	B	S	A	F	ext.end	nS	3
Wickhams	ca.1790-1810	1	B	S	A	F	ext.end	nS	3
Cheswick	ca.1800-1820	1½	RB	S	A/d	F	ext.end	S?	5
Oak Grove	1813	1½	B	S	A/d	F	ext.end		3
Nozecthos (Site)	ca.1815	2	RB	?	Hip	Brick	int.end?	S?	5
Meadow Farm (expansion)	ca.1810-35	1½	B	S	A/d	F	ext.end	AS	5
Trent House	ca.1810-30	2	B	S	A	F	ext.end	AS	4
Craigton (central block)	ca.1815-35	2	None	S	A	F	ext.end	nS	3
Paradise	1827	2	RB	S	A	F	int.end	S?	5
Ellerslie (Site)	ca.1820-50	2	RB	DP	Hip	Brick	int.end	nS?	3?
Cedar Knoll	ca.1820-40	1½	RB	S	A/d	F	ext.end	AS	4
Cedar Hill	ca.1825-40	1½	RB	S	A/d	F	ext.end	AS	3
Whichello	ca.1827-40	2	RB	S	A	F	ext.end	S?	5
Shurms	ca.1835-45	1½	RB	S	A/d	Brick	int.end	S?	5
Walkerton	ca.1835-45	2½	RB	DP	A/d	Brick	int.end	S	5
Oak Hill (Site) (expanded form)	ca.1840(?)	2	RB	S	A	Brick	ext.end	nS	3

CENTER-HALL PLAN DWELLINGS, continued

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>STORIES</u>	<u>BSMT.</u>	<u>DEPTH</u>	<u>ROOF</u>	<u>CONSTR.</u>	<u>CHIMNEYS</u>	<u>SYMM.</u>	<u>BAYS</u>
Homestead	ca.1840-50	1½	RB	S	A/d	Brick	int.end	S?	3
Locust Hill (Site)	ca.1840-50	2	RB	DP	Hip	F	int.end	S?	5
Olney	1846	2	B	S	A	F	ext.end	S?	3
Auburn	ca.1855-60	2	RB	S	low Hip	Brick	int.end	S?	3
Atkinson House	ca.1850-60	1	RB	S	A	F	int.	S	3
Belmont	ca.1855-60	2	½RB	DP	low Hip	Brick	int.end	S	3
Burleigh	1857	2	None?	S	low Hip	F	int.end	S?	5
Cox's Overseers House	ca.1850-60	1	None	S	A	F	ext.end	S?	3
Edge Hill	ca.1850-60	1	RB	DP	low Pyr.	F	int.end	S	5
Edgewood	ca.1850-60	2	B	S	Hip	F	ext.end	nS	3
Enerdale	ca.1850-60	2	B	DP	low Hip	F	int.end	S	3
Enterprise	ca.1850-60	2	?	S	low A	Brick	int.end	S?	5
Lovingstone	ca.1860	2	RB	S	A	Brick	int.end	S?	5
Ravenswood (Mech. Pike)	ca.1850-60	2	RB	S	A	F	ext.end	S?	3
Ravenswood (River Rd.)	1857	2	Cel.	DP	A	F	ext.end	S?	5
Solitaire (Site)	ca.1850-60	2	?	DP	Hip	F	int.end	S?	5
Varina (central block)	1853	2	Cel.	DP	low pitch	Brick	int.end	S	5
Westham	ca.1850-60?	2	RB?	S	Hip (now)	F	s-ext.end	S?	5
Woodside (front block)	1854-58	2	RB	S	Ped.A	Brick/ stucco	int.back	S	3
Crewe House	ca.1870	1	RB	S	low Hip	F	int.end	S	5

DWELLINGS WITH UNIQUE OR UNUSUAL PLANS

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>STORIES</u>	<u>BSMT.</u>	<u>ROOF</u>	<u>CONSTR.</u>	<u>CHIMNEYS</u>	<u>SYMM.</u>	<u>BAYS</u>
<u>Atkinson House</u> (E11 plan; center-hall front section)	ca.1850-60	1	RB	A	F	int.	S (front)	3
<u>Brook Hill</u> (irregular, complex plan)	ca.1850-70	2 & 4	part. B	Hip; A;Pyr.	F	int.	AS	Multi- iple
<u>Cedar Hill</u> (Thimble Lane) (four-room, somewhat asymmetrical plan, on 2 levels)	ca.1840-50	1½	½RB	Cat.	F	ext.end	nS	4
<u>Craigton</u> (2-story center-hall-plan central block, with 2-story N stair wing and flanking 1-story end wings)	ca.1820-35	2;1	part. B	A	F	ext.end	nS	9
<u>Farmers Rest</u> (front cross-hall-plan)	ca.1830-45	2	RB	Hip	F	s-ext. rear	S	3
<u>Log House</u> ("saddlebag" plan, otherwise unknown in eastern Virginia).	mid-19C?	1	No	A	Log	central	nS	2
<u>Paradise</u> (original? rear L).	ca. 1827	2	RE	A	F	int.end	S	5
<u>Penick House</u> (modified double-pile center-hall plan with unusual fenestration).	ca. 1815	2	B	Hip	Brick, int. stucco		S	3;7
<u>Sunnyside</u> (L plan)	ca. 1870	2	No	Hip; A	Brick	int.end	AS	3
<u>Turner House (Site)</u> (nonstandard plan of uncertain form; gable-end entries; facade with different # of bays).	mid-19C	2½	?	A	Brick	ext.end	nS	2;4
<u>Varina</u> (double-pile, center-hall-plan main block, with 1-story file of service rooms on E end and long brick passageway connecting to 2-story perpendicular wing).	1853	2	No	low Hip	Brick	int.end	S	5

UNUSUAL PLANS, continued

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>STORIES</u>	<u>BSMT.</u>	<u>ROOF</u>	<u>CONSTR.</u>	<u>CHIMNEYS</u>	<u>SYMM.</u>	<u>BAYS</u>
<u>Walnut Hill</u> (2-story side-hall section with original inset gable-end (1-story wing))	ca. 1810	2;1	B	A	Brick	ext.end	AS	4
<u>Willis Church Parsonage</u> (front cross-hall plan)	ca.1850	2	No	low Hip	F	s-ext. rear	S	3
<u>Willow Oaks (Site)</u> (one-room-plan, with chimney at rear of house with winder stair beside it).	1st half 19C	1	RB	Cat.	F	int.rear	S	3
<u>Woodside</u> (2-story center-hall-plan front block with 1-story rear T on perpendicular axis).	1854-58	2	RB	Ped. A	Brick, stucco	int. rear	S	3

DWELLINGS WITH UNDETERMINED PLANS

Durette House
 Fairystone Ct. House
 Leake House
 Mossy Spring
 Nuckols House
 Sunnyside
 Walton Farm
 Whiteside

UNUSUAL OR UNIQUE EXAMPLES OF ARCHITECTURE *

<u>NAME</u>	<u>UNIQUE QUALITY</u>
<u>Auburn</u> :	decorative eaves corbeling.
<u>Brickworks (Mankin Mansion)</u> :	general form of dwelling and outbuildings.
<u>Brook Hill (carriagehouse; "goat house"; gazebo)</u> :	general forms.
<u>Emmanuel Church</u> :	outstanding example of Gothic Revival architecture.
<u>Farmers Rest (slave quarters)</u> :	1½-story raised-attic form, with brick-nogged walls.
<u>Farmers Rest (smokehouse/workshop)</u> :	plan; hipped roof.
<u>Flood Marker</u> :	only known 18C marker of its type in Virginia.
<u>Forest Lodge Hotel</u> :	general form. (partly demolished).
<u>Gayton Mines House</u> :	bellcast roof and wraparound veranda.
<u>Henrico Court House</u> :	major local example of the Romanesque Revival, a style of which few examples remain in Richmond.
<u>Malvern Hill (ruins)</u> :	among earliest examples of diaper-pattern glazed brickwork in U.S.
<u>Nozecthos (Site)</u> :	facade treatment, with recessed-panels and blind arches.
<u>Powhatan Barn (Site)</u> :	general form.
<u>Ravenswood</u> :	only recorded 19C example of rusticated siding in Virginia.
<u>Ravenswood (The Temple)</u> :	small outbuilding with classical portico.
<u>Tollhouse</u> :	possibly the only building of its kind in Virginia; square one-room plan frame structure with gable-end front door.
<u>Woodside</u> :	painted stucco exterior, and grained and marbelized interior. (Also listed above under unique plans).

*In addition to those with unique plans listed above.

OUTBUILDINGS: EARLY FARMSTEADS

Brook Hill: elaborate 1859 brick carriagehouse; early 20C gazebo; row of several late 19C frame farm sheds (including poultry house).

Burleigh: 1-story frame kitchen with center chimney. (Demolished)

Clarke-Palmore House: 1-story brick kitchen (converted into barn/storage building); brick smokehouse (altered).

DuVal House: Two identical buildings: 2-story brick 2-room plan servants quarters. (Demolished 20C)

Edgehill: springhouse.

Elmwood: late 19C gable-roofed frame smokehouse.

Erin Shades: several contemporary early 20C outbuildings and farm buildings.

Farmers Rest: unique ca. 1825-40 hip-roofed frame smokehouse/workshop; ca. 1850 1½ story frame, 2-room-plan slave quarters.

Laurel Springs: contemporary early 20C frame servants quarters (?).

Meadow Farm: early outbuildings (sites excavated; to be reconstructed).

Montrose: late 19C 2-story frame servants' quarters (?).

Nuckols Farm: early 19C 1-story brick, one-room-plan kitchen; mid-19C frame barn.

Pine Ave. Root Cellar--early 20C brick root cellar.

Powhatan (Site): early 19C 2-story brick barn (?) with hipped roof, arched and circular second floor windows and cupola (demolished early 20C).

Quarters Cabin (Site)--mid-19C (?) servant's quarters (?).

Ravenswood: unique mid-19C small gable-roofed frame outbuilding of uncertain function, with pedimented portico; 1-story frame servants quarters with central chimney.

Reedsdale: 2-story brick mid-19C servants quarters with central chimney and 2-story front veranda.

Ridge Farm: one-room-plan brick kitchen (?) (later servants quarters).
Six early 20C log flue-cure tobacco barns.

Savage Station Farm: 19C hipped-roof frame smokehouse with wood roof and turned finial.

OUTBUILDINGS, continued:

Tree Hill: one-room-plan frame kitchen with jerkin-head roof; hip-roofed smokehouse.

Varina: kitchen/servant's quarters connected to main dwelling by long brick passageway. Mid-19C brick barn with longitudinal 5-bay front and later end brick sheds.

Walkerton: One-story frame mid-19C servants quarters/laundry with central chimney; 19C frame, hipped-roof smokehouse (remodeled into garage); late 19C frame carriagehouse; wellhouse.

Warriner Road House: ruinous frame, square-plan outbuilding (smokehouse?) with flush shiplap siding (early 19C/late 18C).

Whichello: mid-19C gable-roofed smokehouse.

Wickhams: large mid-19C brick gable-roofed smokehouse; mid-19C brick barn with low gable roof, longitudinal 3-bay front.

Woodside: mid-19C one-story frame servant's quarters (?) with center chimney.

Top: Brook Hill, gazebo.

Bottom: Brook Hill, "goat house."



**ILLUSTRATED
SITES
AND
STRUCTURES**

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ANTIOCH CHURCH 43-51 (Quinton Quad)

An Anglican chapel known as Boar Swamp Church was established on this site in the 18th century. The original building was destroyed by fire, and about 1773 a Baptist congregation built another church on the old foundations. This church, which retained the name of the original, was founded by the Rev. Elijah Baker.

Since 1846, the church has been known as Antioch. It is shown on an 1853 map of the County, being located on the west side of the Williamsburg Stage Road across from a building labeled "Temperance Hall".

The first Antioch Baptist church burned. The present early 20th century structure, with its front vestibule surmounted by a belfry, is typical of many contemporary rural churches in the area.



Situated on a level cultivated tract about a mile from the James, Auburn was probably built shortly before the Civil War by James M. Gunn, who owned the property from 1853 to 1869. The John Dearborn family acquired the property in the late 19th century, and H. D. Hildebrand lived here on the first half of this century. The present owners have recently remodeled the house.

Auburn is a vertically-proportioned late Greek Revival house with a center-hall plan, interior end chimneys and a very low hipped roof. Its most notable exterior feature is its highly unusual, if not unique, cornice treatment, which consists of three-course corbeled brick "brackets". Originally a two-tier portico stood at the front of the house, but its upper story was removed in this century, as is evident in the old photograph reproduced below.

Recent alterations to the house have largely destroyed the building's architectural integrity. The original windows with their broad white-painted wooden lintels have been replaced by smaller-size modern two-over-two light sash, and the present front doorways, while they make some attempt to copy the originals, lack their felicitous proportions. The most glaring alteration, however, was the replacement of the original reduced porch by the present inappropriate gable-roofed portico with pencil-like posts and brick piers. At the same time these other alterations were carried out, a two-story brick T was added to the rear facade.

The interior of the dwelling remains largely intact; detailing is bold and simple, and includes plain Greek mantels and an openstring stair with turned newel. The original front doors, which have been replaced, are said to have featured octagon-shaped panels.

Top: present facade.

Bottom left: facade before changes; original porch has been lowered.

Bottom right: present facade.



ATKINSON HOUSE 43-53 (Richmond Quad)

Located immediately beside the Mechanicsville Turnpike, this brick and frame L-plan house differs significantly in both plan and elevation from other ante-bellum dwellings in Henrico. Built with a grade-level English basement of stuccoed brick, the house--although it is technically a one-story building--functions in some respects as a full two story dwelling. While the upper, or "first" floor would probably be considered the principal floor, the main and only front entrance is at ground level. At the rear of the house, however, there are central doorways at both ground-floor and first-floor levels, the latter being reached by a wrap-around veranda set on tall brick piers.

The building is also unusual for its original L plan, which features a center-hall-plan front block attached to a two-room-plan rear ell. The placement of the chimneys is quite unorthodox; one interior chimney is set at the juncture of the L, while the other is placed against the back wall of the front block. Such an arrangement permits windows in each gable end, at the same time creating a more formal and balanced exterior composition.

Probably built ca. 1850-60, the house retains much of its original interior and exterior detailing. Although the weatherboards have been covered with asphalt siding, the basement retains its original stucco finish which has been scored to resemble ashlar. Window and door openings are original, but the two-level wraparound rear porch may be a replacement. The interior features late Greek Revival/Italianate detailing, including an openstring stair with heavy turned newel and baluster, which ascends immediately beside the basement-level front door to the main floor of the house.



Arrahattock was among the most important aboriginal settlements along the James in the early 17th century. John Smith describes the Englishmen's reception by the local chief, or werowance, during Newport's initial exploration of the river in May 1607:

"We found here a wer-o-wance, for so they call their Kings, who sat upon a mat of reeds, with his people about him. He caused one to be laid for Captain Newport; gave us a deer roasted, which according to their custom they seethed (boiled) again. His people gave us mulberries, sod wheat, and beans; and he caused his women to make cakes for us. He gave our Captain (Newport) his crown, which was of deer's hair, dyed red. Certifying him of our intention (to proceed) up the river, he was willing to send guides with us."

Arrahattock is noted on the Fry-Jefferson Map of 1751. This contact period site may be of considerable archeological significance.



This house, situated in Richmond's Northside at the edge of a promontory overlooking North Run, is presently the focal point of the County of Henrico's new Belmont Park. Until its acquisition by the County in 1977, it served as the clubhouse of the Belmont Golf Club.

Believed to have been built by the Warren family shortly before the Civil War, Belmont is a two-story brick, double-pile, center-hall-plan house with a partial basement and interior end chimneys. Its exterior appearance was considerably altered in this century by the addition of large, rambling one-story brick wings. The paired floorlength front windows and the broad projecting bracketed cornice is original, but the front porch and second floor front bay window are later additions.

The first floor interior has been completely remodeled, but much of the original upstairs detailing remains intact, including shallow closets on either side of the fireplace in each room.



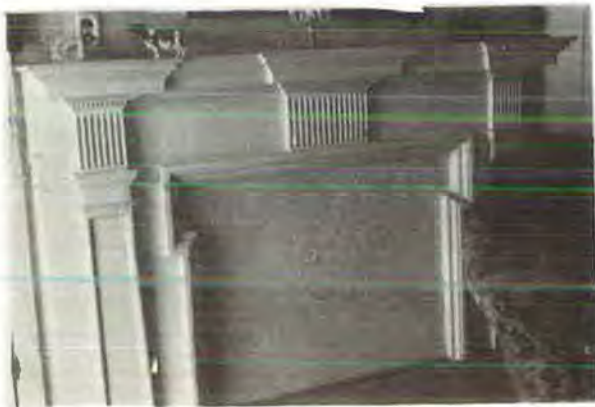
BENT PINE 43-60 (Yellow Tavern Quad)

Both the farm and the approaching public road are named for the ancient white pine with crooked trunk that stands in the front yard of this house.

The original dwelling was largely destroyed by fire in 1870, and the house was rebuilt on the original brick basement eight years later. In the rebuilding, much of the original timber, flooring and interior detailing was recycled.

The original house was probably a hall-and-parlour structure, but the present dwelling was built on a center-hall plan. Interior detailing is simple. A plain Federal style mantel stands in the east parlor; the relatively elaborate mantel in the east wing (pictured below), with its crossetted architrave, dentils, and fluted tablet and end blocks, was probably salvaged from the original house.

This tract belonged to the Ryall family through most of the 19th century. In 1873 it passed from J. Smith Ryall to his niece Mary King Barnes, who was largely responsible for the founding of nearby Greenwood Methodist Church. H. R. Sanders, who acquired the property in 1925, operated a dairy farm here until the 1960s.



BEULAH ROAD HOUSE (Site) 43-39 (Dutch Gap Quad)

This picturesque early 19th century house formerly located beside the C & O Railroad tracks was recently demolished to make way for a large commercial building.

The dwelling consisted of two separate one-story, one-room-plan structures connected by means of a rear shed. Twentieth century additions include the dormers and porches; the stucco cladding probably replaces original weatherboarding. While it is not known whether both structures were built at the same time, at least one was built ante 1835; photos taken by the VHLC prior to demolition reveals that one of the units contained a handsome Federal period mantelpiece.



BLACKBURN HOUSE 43-62 (Bon Air Quad)

This modest one-story frame house, perched on a rise beside the old Three Chopt Road, is a typical hall-and-parlor dwelling of the mid-19th century.

The house has a shed-roofed front porch and a lean-to on the rear; the exterior end chimneys feature very shallow stepped shoulders characteristic of the late ante-bellum period. The paired windows at the facade are 20th century replacements.



BLOEMENDAAL FARM 43-29 (Richmond Quad).

Bloemendaal Farm is a 77-acre estate which belonged to tobacco magnate Lewis Ginter in the late 19th century. It passed to his niece, philanthropist Grace Evelyn Arents, who later enlarged the house and used it as a hospital for indigent children. Upon her death, she left the property to the City of Richmond, which is now in the process of developing the grounds into a public botanical garden.

The large rambling frame mansion was built in the 1910s on the foundations of the Lakeside Wheel (i.e., bicycle) Club. From an architectural viewpoint, the garage/workshop is perhaps more interesting than the main dwelling. Built in an eclectic version of the shingle style, the structure combined the functions of a dwelling, garage, workshop and engine house. The tower was designed to conceal a large water storage tank.



BOARD AND BATTEN HOUSE 43-293 (Glen Allen Quad)

This turn-of-the-century one-story frame house with interior chimneys is something of an architectural anomaly. Dwellings with vertical board-and-batten siding are relatively rare in Virginia; the style first came into vogue with the Gothic Revival in the 1840s and was later--thanks in large measure to the writings of architect Andrew Jackson Downing--adopted as a popular design feature in small-scale dwellings. It is uncertain whether this house is a conscious early 20th century interpretation of that mode or a late vernacular descendant.

Each feature of the house seems to have been selected with regard to its **esthetic effect**--from the pedimented gables and front veranda with sawtooth-edge eaves, to the window frames and carefully-integrated rear extensions. Even the picket fence, which echoes the vertical siding of the dwelling, is an integral part of the design.



BOWLES FARM 43-260 (Glen Allen Quad)

This farmhouse, located in an open field on the north side of the Three Chopt Road, has belonged to the Bowles family since at least the early part of this century.

Built ca. 1790-1810, the original house was a one-story, double-pile, two-room-plan ("rear cell") structure; it was heated by corner fireplaces feeding into a broad exterior Flemish bond chimney with tiled weatherings. This original structure was extended to the west in the mid-19th century by a one-room addition with an exterior end chimney of random American bond.

In the early part of this century, monitor dormers were added to both slopes of the roof, and new siding, doors and windows were installed. The present front veranda and rear shed also date from this period.

The earliest section of the house retains some of its original detailing, including a mantel with plain architrave surround and molded shelf. A cellar extends under at least part of the original dwelling.



BOWLES LANE HOUSE 43-65 (Glen Allen Quad)

The core of this dwelling appears to be a mid-19th century, two-story, double-pile, side-hall-plan structure set on a high English basement. The house was expanded at the front and west end in the late 19th century, creating the present lively Victorian facade.

This house is perhaps the largest dwelling of its period in rural Henrico. Salient features include the central tower with concave pyramidal roof and the two-story polygonal bay window on the west gable end. The house is dressed up by a polychrome slate roof, front veranda with scrollsaw trim, and purely decorative details such as the Gothic roundel on the west face of the tower.



BREMO SITE 43-24 (Dutch Gap Quad)

Bremo was the original plantation of Richard Cocke, the Immigrant, who patented this tract on the James in 1636. For six generations it remained the seat of one of Virginia's most distinguished families. The site of the 17th century dwelling is believed to be near the present brick house, which was erected in the early part of this century.

Nearby, within a few hundred feet of the James River, is the ancient family burying ground, surrounded by a granite wall. No inscribed stones survive.

A large two-story frame Italianate house (pictured below), said to have been built in 1859, stood at Bremo until around the turn of this century.



BRICKWORKS (MANKIN MANSION) 43-68 (Seven Pines Quad)

This brickworks, located on Oakleys Lane east of Richmond, was established in the early part of this century by E. T. Mankin, who ran the business until his death in the 1940s. Because of its superior reputation, Mankin's establishment was chosen by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation in the 1930s to produce bricks in the 18th century manner for use in the Williamsburg restoration. A number of well known Hudson River mansions, as well as many of the large residences on Monument and Chamberlayne Avenues in Richmond, were constructed of bricks produced here.

Although the hive-like brick kilns visible in the early photograph opposite have been demolished, most other buildings, including Mankin's 1921 Georgian Revival mansion, are still intact. Surrounding the rambling one story main house with its prominent hip-roofed belvedere are the remains of brick-walled formal gardens (with a brick pergola and an original underground watering system), a kitchen and servants' quarters, a garage, a gardener's house, and a workers' dormitory (now a workshop).

The brickwork of the various buildings varies in quality from rather amateurish workmanship on the walks, walls, and minor structures, to superb examples of the bricklayer's art (the mansion's towering baroque chimney stacks are particularly noteworthy).

This unique complex, whether or not it was consciously designed as a demonstration of the wide-ranging potential of brick, undoubtedly served as an advertisement for Mankin's product.



BRICKWORKS, continued.



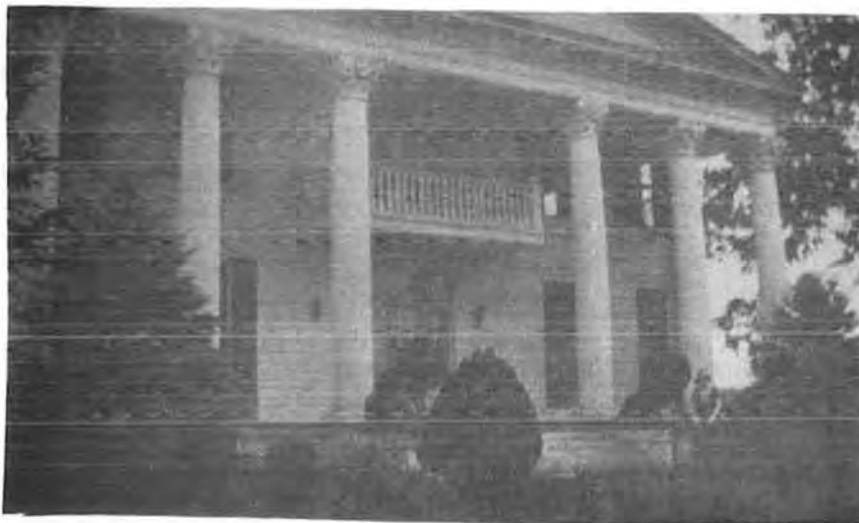
Page 22: mansion; view from garden.
Top: early photo of mansion; view from road.
Bottom: early photo of kilns.

BROOKFIELD LIONS 43-232 (Richmond Quad)

These two identical bronze sculptures were originally located at the entrance to Brookfield, a demolished 19th century mansion located on Brook Road. They have since been moved to the front yard of a frame house on Chamberlayne Avenue.



BROOKFIELD (Site) 43-69 (Richmond Quad)



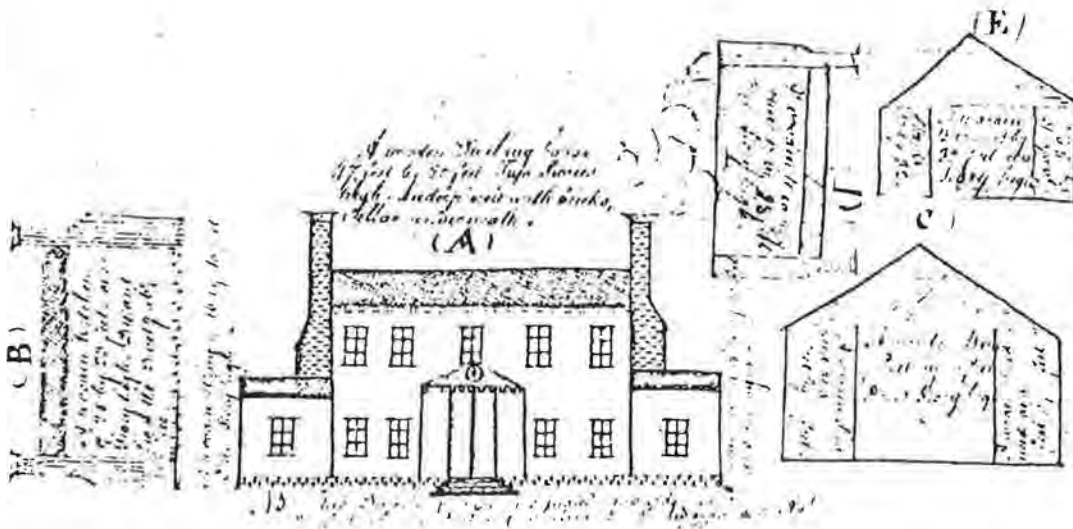
Ca. 1930 view of second Brookfield mansion.

Brookfield, located on the north side of Brook Run near Brook Turnpike, was a 2,000 acre plantation belonging to the Prosser family in the late 18th century. It was here in the year 1800 that Thomas Prosser's most trusted slave, a 24-year old black preacher named Gabriel, masterminded a plot that nearly culminated in the most extensive slave uprising in the history of the United States.

Gabriel's carefully laid plans for the wholesale murder of whites, the burning of Richmond, and the kidnapping of the Governor were dashed at the eleventh hour by two black informers and by a torrential thunderstorm that severely impeded transportation and communications. With the plot discovered and the white citizenry and militia aroused, Gabriel and members of his "army" abandoned their plans. Some returned to their masters and others fled, but most of his inner circle were captured, brought to trial, and subsequently hanged. Although various precautions were taken to ensure that future insurrections did not occur, lurking fear on the part of whites continued to strain racial relations in Virginia up until the time of the Civil War.

The main dwelling at Brookfield is described in insurance policies of 1802, 1806, and 1815; it was a substantial two-story frame, five-bay structure with flanking one-bay, one-story wings. (The property passed from Thomas Prosser to Benjamin Sheppard between the years 1806 and 1815).

In the mid-19th century, this house was evidently replaced by an even larger one (see photo on preceeding page). This mansion, which burned to the ground in 1910, was for many years the home of the prominent Dicken family. The later house at Brookfield featured a colossal hexastyle pedimented portico with Corinthian columns. The two bronze lions now located in the yard of a home on Chamberlayne Avenue originally flanked the front steps to the house.



Brook Hill, with its asymmetrical plan and elevations and its profusion of bays, verandas and eclectic ornamentation, is a house unparalleled in Virginia. Complemented by its extensive parklike grounds, the mansion seems detached both geographically and temporally from the 20th century commercial development that surrounds it in Richmond's Northside.

The house in its present form dates largely to the 1850s and '60s, being a curious blend of Gothic Revival and Italianate elements laid over an arklike weatherboarded frame. The gradual evolution of the building is evident in its disparate medley of forms: a two-story south block with projecting three-story front tower is connected to an improporionately larger four-story north block studded with various multi-storied appendages. The original 18th century house is said to lie somewhere within the walls of the present structure, but there is no visible architectural evidence to confirm this tradition. The mid-19th century interiors, which are even more richly varied than the exterior of the house, remain largely intact.

Among the early outbuildings is an architecturally noteworthy carriage house built in 1859 of bricks from the same kiln used to provide material for the construction of nearby Emmanuel Church. To the south of the mansion stands an octagonal gazebo designed in the picturesque Gothic mode, with ogee-head windows and fanciful "half-timber" work of crooked branches laid over matchboard siding. Just to the east of the house at its service entrance stands a row of late 19th century outbuildings, including a goat and poultry-house of bizarre form. (See illustrations p. xxxviii). The family cemetery to the east of the house is enclosed by a Gothic-style cast iron fence; the earliest stone dates to 1811.

Brook Hill has remained in the possession of descendants of the original builder to the present day. The lives of its various owners--the Williamsons, Stewarts and Bryans--have been closely interwoven with the political and social history of Richmond and Henrico over the past two centuries.



BROOK HILL, continued.

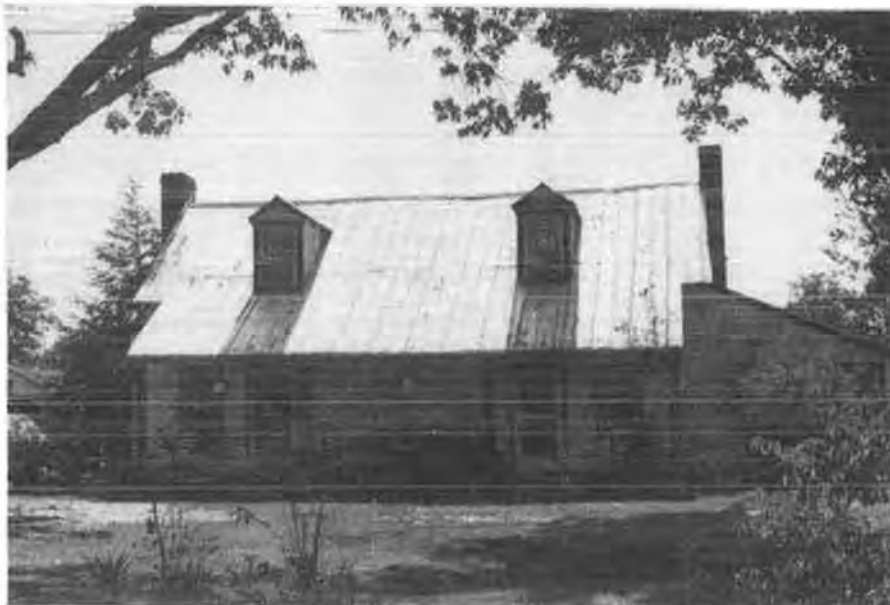


Top left: mansion, south front.
Top right: mansion, west facade.
Bottom: 1859 carriagehouse.

BROWNING HOUSE 43-262 (Glen Allen Quad)

This mid-19th century 1½ story frame dwelling with symmetrical two-room plan appears to be an example of a distinctive local house type generally identified with builders of Huguenot descent. Similar two-room-plan, twin-front-door houses have been recorded in neighboring Chesterfield and Powhatan counties; most appear within a ten mile radius of the original 18th century Huguenot settlement at Manakin Town, on the south side of the James in Powhatan County.

While the original owner of the property is not known, the house has been in the possession of the Browning family since at least the late 19th century.



Burleigh, formerly known as Valhalla, stands along Gayton Road at the far western edge of the County. Said to have been built in 1856, it is a center-hall plan house with a five-bay front; the semi-exterior end chimneys, broad cornice and low hipped roof create relatively formal elevations. The present front porch with chamfered posts and denticulated cornice is probably original.

To the rear of the dwelling stands a one-story kitchen/laundry or servants' quarters with two-room plan and a central chimney.

This property is believed to have been owned by the Ellis family in the early 19th century; John Ellis operated one of the largest coal mines in the Richmond area not far from here. The house is said to have been built as a wedding present for a member of the Harris family in 1856. In the late 19th century, Burleigh was owned by John G. Taurman. The house was renovated in 1956 by Mr. and Mrs. Thurman B. Towill.




Camp Holly, situated on the river bluffs a mile and half north of the James, was used as a camping ground by troops during three successive wars: the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the Civil War. The site served as the only known military post in the County during the War of 1812, having been fortified by the Cocke family of Bremono who lived a mile and a half south along the James.

In 1923 the Camp Holly Water Company was established on the property by the Clarke family; Camp Holly spring water is still bottled and delivered to homes and businesses throughout the Richmond area.

The present two-story frame dwelling appears to date from the first half of the 19th century. Originally it was a 1½ story, hall-and-parlor plan structure, but in 1893 a room was added to the west gable end and the entire roof was raised to a full two stories. The house is set on an English basement and presently has a center-hall plan and rebuilt exterior end chimneys of random American bond.



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	Pps. per million
Total Hardness.....	8.0
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃	1.7
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Alkalinity (Methyl Orange).....	0.0
Causticity.....	0.0
Free Carbon Dioxide.....	22.0
Chlorides as Cl.....	6.0
Sulphates.....	0.0
Iron as Fe.....	Trace (max. 1)
Alumina as Al ₂ O ₃	Trace
Silica as SiO ₂	8.0
Turbidity.....	0.0
Color.....	0.0

A very soft, light and pure water. Almost free from mineral ingredients. Could be used for batteries.
Very respectfully,
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CEDAR HILL (Creighton Rd.) 43-76 (Seven Pines Quad)

Located on the crest of a gentle rise south of Creighton Road, Cedar Hill is a 1½-story frame house probably built in the 1830s. Its center-hall plan is asymmetrical, and may possibly have resulted from the expansion eastward of a side-hall-plan dwelling. This lack of symmetry is reflected on the exterior by the window and dormer arrangement.

The interior of the house has been heavily altered, and the only remaining original fixture is the handsome Federal openstring two-run stair, which features turned balusters and tread ends carved with sunburst motifs. The original porch has been removed from the north side of the house, but a late 19th century replacement stands at the south facade. The original main approach to the house was from the south; a cedar-lined drive led to the former road from Richmond to Tappahannock.

Cedar Hill is said to have stood directly in the line of fire during the Battle of Cold Harbor, which may explain why all its original weatherboarding has been replaced. The house was used for a period as a hospital by the Confederates.



This 1½ story frame house, with its original catslide roof, floor-level upstairs windows, and unusual four-room, twin-front-door plan, is unlike any dwelling recorded thus far in Virginia. Evidently erected as a single unit ca. 1840-50, the house has been little altered; it even retains its original hipped-roofed front porch with paired posts and picket railing.

The asymmetrical plan consists of two front rooms of slightly different size, backed by two rooms divided by a narrow central hall which gives access to an enclosed winder stair. The front portion of the house is set on a raised basement and has very low main floor ceilings (6'-3"), while the rear file of rooms is set at grade (about one foot lower) and has comparably higher ceilings.

Most interior trim remains intact, and includes six-panel, low-raised-panel doors, simple architrave trim with Greek moldings, and Federal mantels with symmetrically-molded pilasters and plain tablet and end blocks. An unusual feature is the extreme variation in window sizes: the front windows have 2'-3"-wide six-over-six sash, while the rear windows have 3'-3"-wide sash.

The house is labeled on Civil War period maps with the name Joseph R. Ratcliffe; the property remained in the Ratcliffe family until the second quarter of this century. The H. O. Arnolds acquired the house and carefully renovated it in the early 1940s; since then, the surrounding land has been developed into a residential area. Thimble Lane, which presently runs in front of the house, received its name from Mrs. Arnold, who is a seamstress and dress designer.



CEDAR KNOLL 43-78 (Seven Pines Quad)

Cedar Knoll, located beside the old Williamsburg Road, is said to have served as a hospital and camping ground during the War Between the States.

Erected ca. 1820-40, the house stands 1½ stories over an English basement of 3-course American bond. Built on an asymmetrical center-hall plan with a 4-bay front, it contains most of its original woodwork, including curious Federal mantels with molding strips substituting for pilasters. A modern wing of strangely truncated form projects at the east gable end.

B. F. Thompson is believed to have owned the property during the Civil War; subsequent owners have included the Moody, Hesse, Bass and Shielor families.



When the property on which it had stood for over a century and a half was recently threatened by development, Cheswick was purchased by a local couple and moved 500 yards to the west. The Koger Executive Center on Three Chopt Road now stands on the original site of the house.

Cheswick remains a fine example of an early 19th century 1½-story, center-hall-plan plantation dwelling, despite the fact its chimneys and brickwork were altered in the course of moving. All interior trim has been carefully preserved, including handsome chimney pieces with recessed-panel overmantles, and a two-run openstring stair with ramped railing and turned Federal newels. The only additions are a small shed on the west gable end, and a rear shed set on tall brick piers, which replaces an earlier addition of similar form. The front porch dates to the mid-19th century.

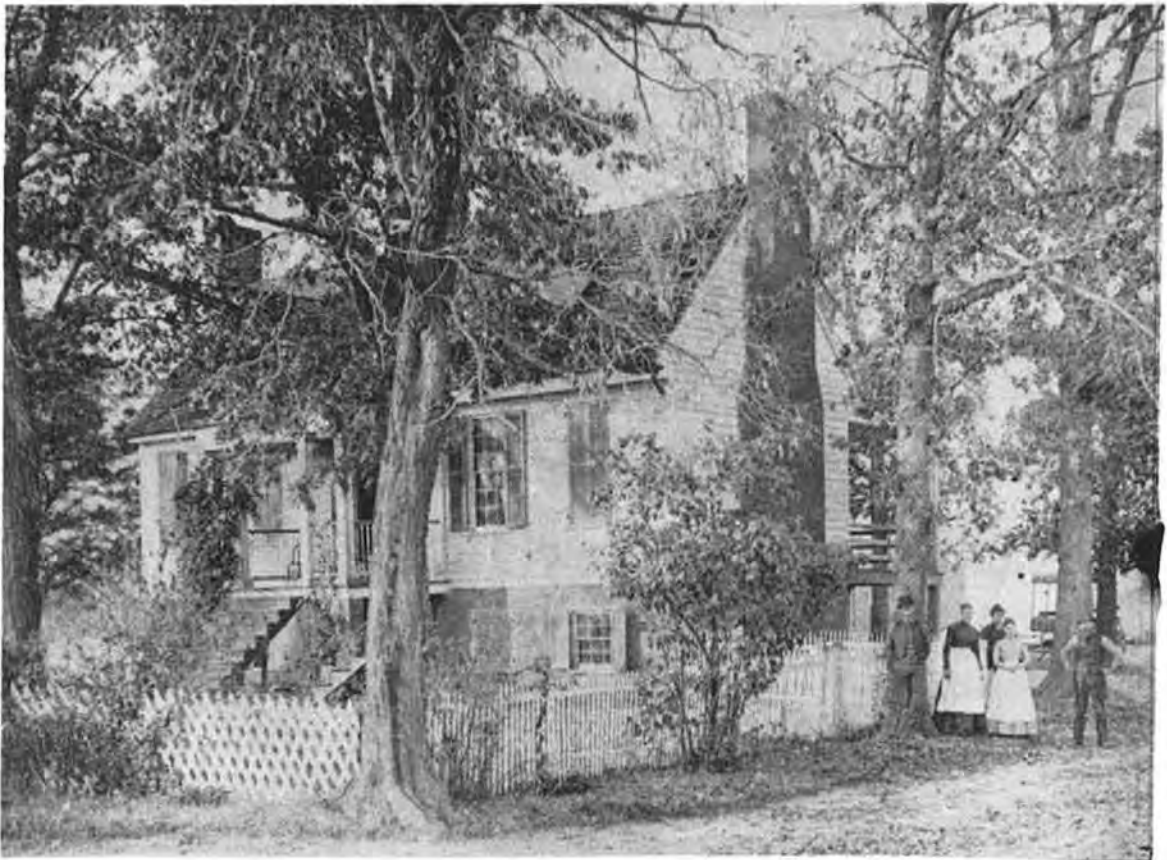
Dr. Exall, a Baptist minister, ran a boarding school at Cheswick prior to the Civil War. A contemporary advertizement in a Richmond paper noted that the school was located in a "dry and healthful climate" immune from the hazards of malaria. The farm was acquired in the 1880s by the Franklin family, who sold it in 1973 to the present owners.



CHESWICK, continued.



Top left: house before moved in 1973.
Top right: east parlor.
Bottom: house ca. 1900.



CHATSWORTH (Site) 43-81 (Drewrys Bluff Quad)

Chatsworth, located along the James River south of Tree Hill, was among the largest plantations in Henrico in the 18th century. The two-story hip-roofed frame mansion pictured below many have been built by Peter Randolph, grandson of the first William Randolph of Turkey Island. Randolph served as clerk of the House of Burgesses and Attorney General of Virginia, and after the Revolution sat on the State Supreme Court. His son, Beverly Randolph, became Governor of Virginia in 1788.

Chatsworth is the only plantation between Wilton and Powhatan shown on the Fry-Jefferson Map of 1751; it is said to have originally encompassed some 6,000 acres. The property went out of the hands of the Randolph family in the 19th century, and around 1915 the original dwelling burned to the ground.

The Chaffin family, for whom nearby Chaffins Bluffs are named, owned the place in the late 19th century and operated what is said to have been one of the largest dairy farms in the world. The tract was divided up in the early part of this century, and the parcel on which the main dwelling stood was renamed "Stone Ridge". A large brick house has since been erected on the site of the 18th century mansion.



CLARKE-PALMORE HOUSE 43-85 (Richmond Quad)

This house, which commands a panoramic view of downtown Richmond from its situation near the crest of Marion Hill, is said to have been used as a heliograph station during the Civil War. Messages were beamed by mirror from the upstairs windows to decoding officers on the roof of the state Capitol some two miles northwest. Battery #7, which defended the southern flank of the city along the James River, was located only a few hundred yards south of the house.

The dwelling is a mid-19th century two-story, side-hall plan structure of mixed American bond brick. Most original trim, including an openstring stair, remains intact. The original detached brick kitchen to the east of the dwelling was converted into a barn in the early part of this century.

The house was probably erected by John W. Clarke, who owned this property prior to the Civil War. It was heired by the John W. Palmore family in the late 19th century, and today it is occupied by a direct descendant of the builder.



The earliest coal mining in the United States was carried out in the Richmond coal basin, part of which includes the western area of Henrico County. The first mining began as early as 1700; between 1822 and 1949, the period for which production records are fairly complete, some eight million tons of coal were excavated in this region. Coal from Henrico and Chesterfield counties was of particular importance to the South during the Civil War, as Richmond's iron factories depended almost exclusively on local fuel for production of munitions.

Coal production continued sporadically from the Reconstruction era through the mid-1930s, but was finally phased out because of the relatively low quality of the coal and the development of better deposits in the Appalachians. Another reason for the decline lay in the fact that the coal seams ran in highly irregular and unpredictable patterns; moreover, working the pits was rendered difficult and dangerous by continual water leakage and the presence of noxious gases. The mines of western Henrico were of value to science as well as commerce in the 19th century. The only early studies in Virginia on subterranean temperature changes were carried out here; in 1842 a study in one 789-foot-deep mine showed that the earth's temperature rose one degree Fahrenheit for every 60-foot increment of descent. Around 1856, the Richmond coal pits were visited by the famous British geologist Sir Charles Lyell, whose work in geology was instrumental in Darwin's development of his theories of natural selection and organic evolution. Coal from this area is still studied for its 200 million year old triassic fossils.



COCOONERY (Site) 43-87 (Richmond Quad)

The early two-story brick dwelling on this farm--at one time known as "High Point"--was pulled down several years ago to make way for the construction of Henrico Plaza Shopping Center.

According to several long-time local residents, the house stood on what was originally a large silkworm farm; large numbers of mulberry trees were growing in the immediate vicinity of the house until well after World War I. The building's unusual asymmetrical fenestration would tend to support the traditional contention that the building was not originally a dwelling, but rather a structure used in some phase of silk production.



COOK HOUSE 43-296 (Quinton Quad)

Located on Meadow Road near the County's eastern boundary, this dwelling has seen the ownership of only two families since its construction; it is said to have been built by a Mr. Cook in the late 19th or early 20th century.

The Cook House is the only dwelling of its type observed in Henrico: a true 1½ story frame structure with central chimney, it features a raised attic with upstairs windows set just above floorlevel. The front porch, with narrow posts and scrollsaw brackets, may be original.

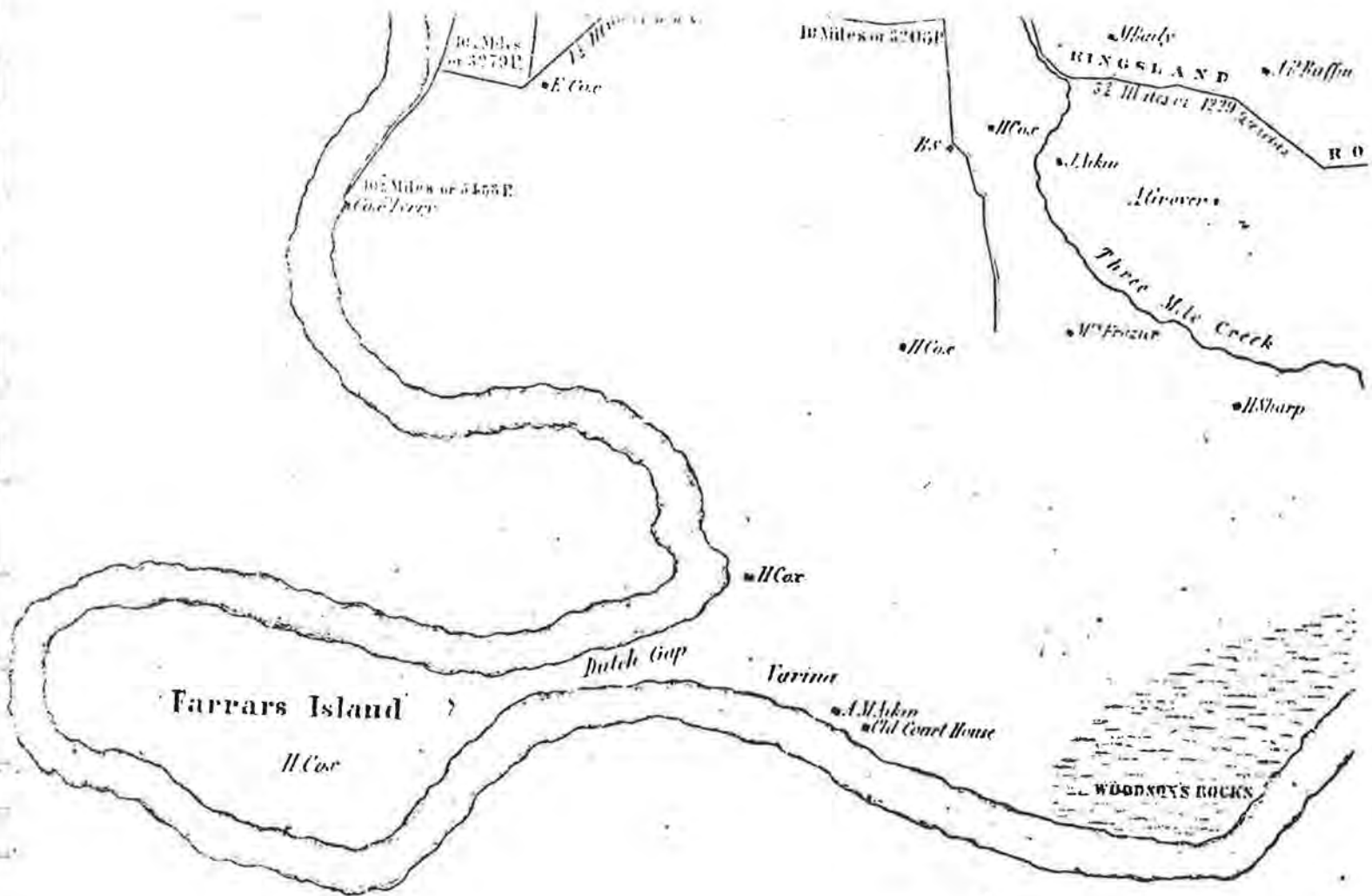


COURTHOUSE SITE, VARINA 43-90 (Dutch Gap Quad)

Henrico was established in 1634 as one of the original shires of Virginia, and shortly thereafter a courthouse was erected at Varina. Located just northeast of Sir Thomas Dale's "City of Henrico," Varina never grew into a settlement of any size, although in 1680 the General Assembly officially declared it a town.

There was probably a succession of courthouses on or near the site of the last brick structure, which was built some time prior to 1749. In 1752, the court was moved to the newly-established town of Richmond in order to be closer to the center of the County. The colonial brick courthouse stood until almost a century later when it was demolished by Pleasant Akin, whose son Albert built the present brick plantation house in 1853.

The site of the "Old Courthouse" is shown on the 1853 Keily Map (see illustration below); in 1857 Richard Randolph wrote that its ruins were still visible. Seventeenth century artifacts have been found in a cultivated field east of the mansion, and these may mark the site of the early tavern known to have stood at Varina. The site of both the tavern and the courthouse--which would probably have been located only a few paces apart--could prove to be of considerable archeological importance.



The Henrico courthouse of 1896, which still stands on Main Street, Richmond, is the third court building erected on the site. In 1752, the Henrico Court moved to the new town of Richmond from Varina; the land on which the courthouse was erected was donated by the Cocke family, who retained conditional rights to the property. The County Court continued to meet within the bounds of the City of Richmond until 1975, when it was moved to new facilities on Parham Road in western Henrico.

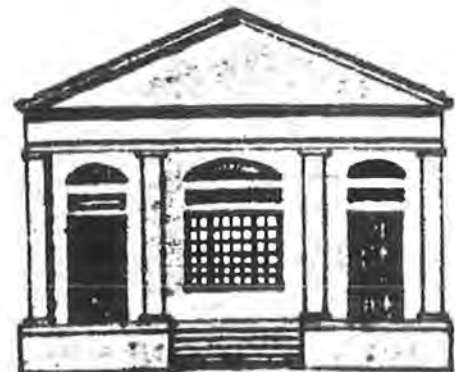
The first courthouse at this site was a simple brick building which is said to have served as the model for the still-standing Albemarle County courthouse of 1764. It was from the steps of this original building that the Declaration of Independence was first publicly proclaimed in Richmond on August 5, 1776; the Virginia Gazette reported that most of the town's 1000 citizens were present at the event, and that they reacted to the reading with "universal shouts of joy."

Five years later British soldiers invaded Virginia's new capital and in the process destroyed many of the Henrico court records, including most of those dating prior to 1677. The courthouse itself, however, managed to escape serious damage.

In 1824 the first courthouse was much in need of repairs, and a committee decided to rebuild rather than repair it. Samuel Sublette was engaged to design the building, and by November, 1825, it was ready for use. This brick structure, which measured 70 by 46 feet, was distinguished by its pedimented portico, three-piece front windows, and flanking doors surmounted by elliptical fanlights.



Top: mid-19th century print; courthouse is in center background.
Bottom: facade, insurance policy drawing.



COURTHOUSE (continued)

In the 19th century, the governmental activities of County and City were more closely intertwined than they are today. Prior to the Civil War, all deeds to property in the City of Richmond were recorded in the Henrico clerk's office, and all inhabitants of the City obtained their marriage licenses from the County clerk.

In the 1840s the courthouse was moved from its original location in the middle of what is now 22nd street, in order to open that street to traffic. The 1824 building underwent extensive damage during the great Evacuation Fire of 1865, but was subsequently repaired, and served the County until the present 3½-story red brick and granite structure replaced it in 1896.

This building, with its recessed front entry and highly-articulated facades, is a late and rather freely-interpreted example of the Romanesque Revival. A distinctive local landmark, it is one of the few examples of its the style remaining in the Richmond area, and it will hopefully be preserved.



Located south of the Chickahominy River in north central Henrico, Craigton is among the most interesting of Henrico's large scale 19th century houses. Probably built in more than one stage, it consists of a two-story, center-hall-plan main block with flanking three-bay, one-story wings. Projecting at the north facade is a two-story stair-hall wing which forms a T with the central block.

This stair-wing renders the house unique among recorded houses of the period in Virginia. While "stair towers" are known to have been a popular feature in large dwellings of the 17th century, Craigton is the only recorded 19th century house built on a similar plan. Although the stair-wing at Craigton is early--probably ante 1835--it may not be original: while the Federal style interior trim in all sections of the house is identical, the awkward composition of the north facade--in which the stair wing immediately abuts the windows--suggests it may have been erected after the main block was built.

There is also evidence that one or both of the wings were added after the main block was erected, and the chimneys and roofs of both wings appear to have been rebuilt in the late 19th century. The interior of the house, however, retains most of its original Federal detailing, including mantels with paired colonettes and denticulated shelves. Of particular interest is the three-run openwell stair, with its delicate turned mahogany newels and ramped banister.

Exterior detailing is uniform, and appears to date to the second quarter of the 19th century. The entire house is sheathed with beaded weatherboards, and the eaves of all three sections at the south, or main entry facade, are embellished with long square-section, chamfered-end Federal brackets. The south front also retains its original pedimented porches; unfortunately their columns have been replaced and the pediment of the central porch has been weatherboarded over. The photograph below reveals the imperfect symmetry of the facade, which suggests the house may originally have been a smaller, more informal structure.

Adam Craig, from whom the farm takes its name, is said to have acquired the tract in 1788. He sold the plantation in 1822 to Major Edmund Christian, who is probably erected the present dwelling. (Christian had thirteen children, and it is said that each of the thirteen notches on the east parlor mantel represented a new addition to the family). The farm was heired by his son Dr. William A. Christian, who lived here until his death in 1866.



CRAIGTON FARM, continued

According to family tradition, during the Battle of Cold Harbor in 1862, Craigton stood in the direct line of fire; it is said that when the Federal commander learned that a widow and five children were living in the house, he ordered his troops to stop firing in that direction.

The farm remained in the hands of Christian descendants until 1880. The 153-acre tract was purchased in 1943 by Dana A. Stradling, who thoroughly renovated the dwelling. The present owners acquired the property in 1964, and have been careful to make as few changes as possible to the original portion of the house.



Top: north facade.
Left: staircase.
Right: east wing mantel.

COX'S OVERSEER'S HOUSE 43-282 (Dutch Gap Quad)

This frame dwelling, now in ruinous condition, is said to have served as a plantation overseer's dwelling in the 19th century. The original section of the house, probably erected circa 1835-50, was a one-story-with-loft structure set on brick piers; it is one of only two early one-story dwellings in Henrico which feature center-hall plans. The original symmetrical three-bay front was obscured around the turn of this century by a five-bay extension with central "peak" and bracketed parapet cornice.

Noted on the 1864 Campbell Map, this dwelling is located at the edge of the river bluffs a half mile east of the James near Dutch Gap. Henry Cox owned this property prior to the Civil War.



CREWE HOUSE 43-7 (Dutch Gap Quad)

The original dwelling on this site burned shortly after the Civil War, and the present house was erected about 1870. While local tradition maintains the farm is named after James Crewe, a 17th century owner of the property, it is more likely named for Cornelius Crewe, who lived here prior to 1904.

The house found itself in the midst of bloody fighting during the Battle of Malvern Hill in June/July 1862, when it was owned by John H. Mettert. Today the property adjoins a portion of the Richmond National Battlefield Park system's Malvern Hill Park.

The house features a formal center-hall plan, interior end chimneys, and a shallow hipped roof with bracketed cornice; an original one-bay front porch stands at the east facade. The one-story wings at either gable end have been added in this century.

Technically a one-story structure, the house is set on a raised brick basement of unusual conformation. Since the yard slopes from front to back, a "split level" effect is created: while one enters the basement at grade at the rear of the house, one is obliged to descend a short flight of steps under the front porch in order to reach the front basement door.



CURLES NECK FARM 43-35 (Dutch Gap Quad)

The name Curles is said to be derived from the "curls" or meanders in the James River, which defines the broad flat peninsula known as Curles Neck. Daniels writes that the first Curles patent was recorded in 1638, although other sources cite dates as early as 1617. The property has passed through a number of hands, but the Randolph family, who acquired the land in 1698, had by far the longest tenure. Earlier, from 1674 to his death in 1676, Nathaniel Bacon the rebel lived at Curles.

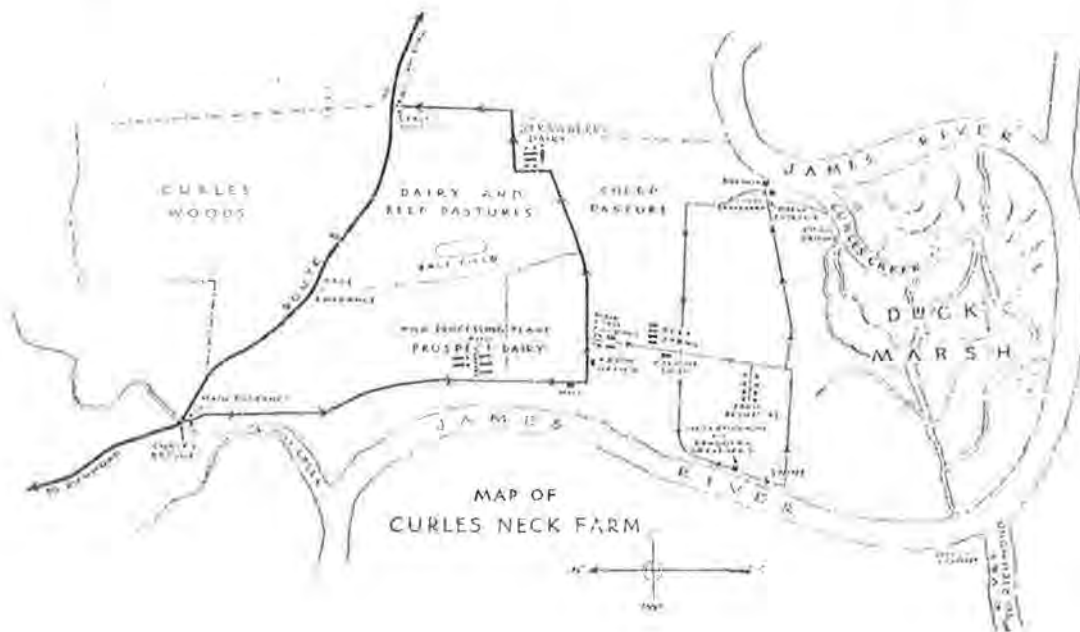
Through the years, various names have been applied to different sections of this vast tract, viz., "Raleigh"; "Bailey's"; "Tilmans"; "The Slashes"; "Bremo", and "Strawberry Plains".

Modern farming methods at Curles began in 1892, when Charles H. Senff, a New York sugar merchant, bought the then-3,250 acre Curles tract and adjoining farms Bremo and Strawberry. Senff built the present 15-room brick Georgian Revival mansion to replace the ante-bellum Allen home that had fallen into disrepair. At this time numerous farm buildings were constructed (barns, stables, tenant houses, wharves, etc.), 300 miles of field drainage tiles were laid, and electricity was introduced to the farm.

C. K. G. Billings bought the property on Senff's death in 1913 and built in into one of the most important horse breeding farms in the country. Billings was responsible for erecting the present brick stables and barns, as well as a colossal enclosed race track--one of the largest in the U.S.--which has since been destroyed by fire. Trotters trained at Curles, including the legendary "Maude S." and "The Harvester", won competitions around the globe.

The farm's next owner, A. B. Ruddock, is credited with starting Curles Neck Dairy, which became one of the most extensive dairy operations in the East. It was during Ruddock's tenure that the Deep Run Hunt Club held their annual steeplechase here. The Watkins family has owned Curles since 1943, continuing to operate it as a dairy farm.

(See separate entries for: Bacon Site; Bremo Site; Curles Church Site; Curles Mansion Site; Quaker Church Site; Strawberry Plains, and Tilman's Site).



CURLES NECK FARM, continued.

Top: Scnff mansion,
land front.
Left: river front.
Right: farm manager's
dwelling.

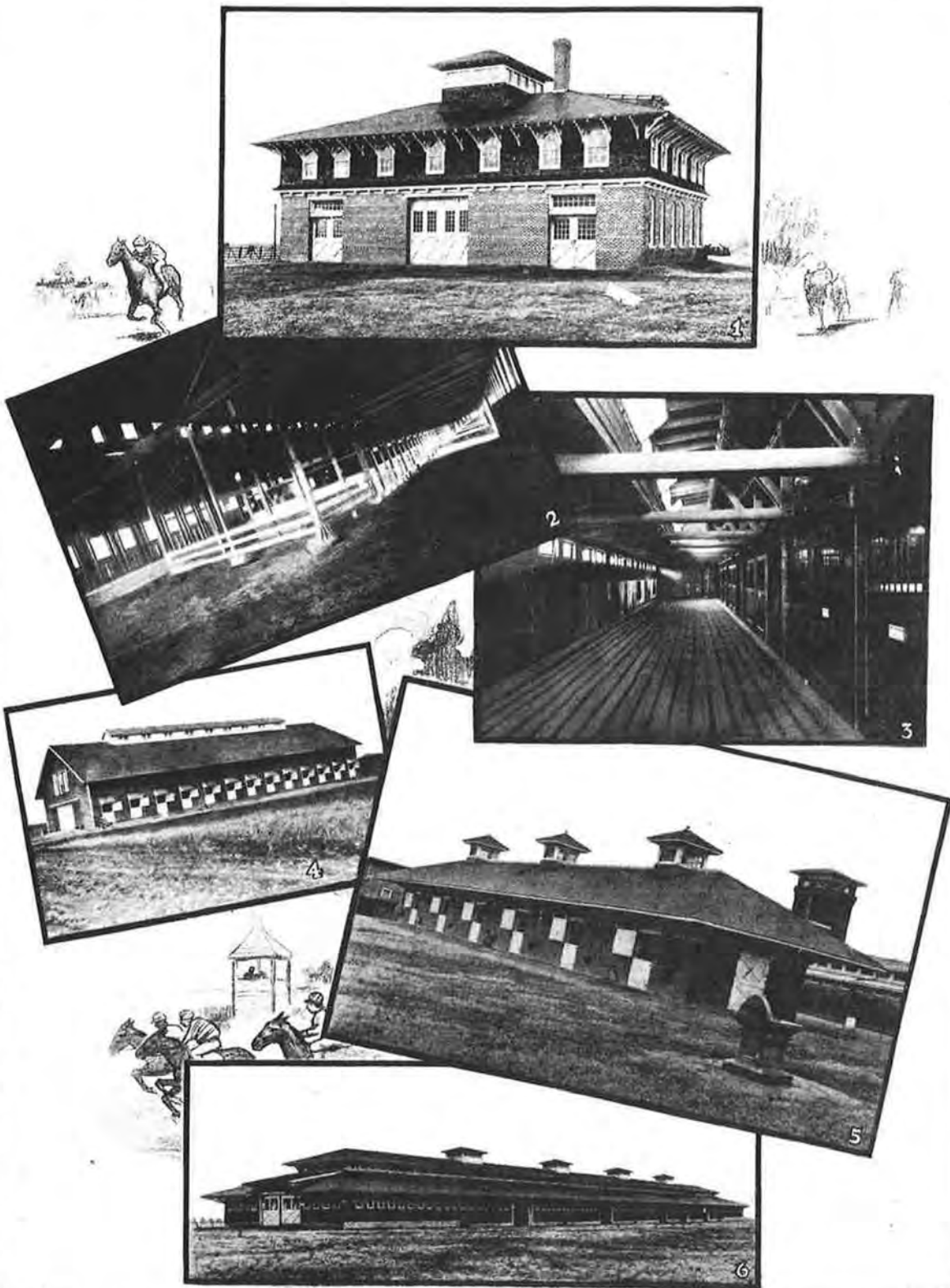




1. Rear View of Mansion

2. Living Room

3. Entrance Hall



1. *Blacksmith and Carpenter Shop*
3. *Interior of Private Stable*
5. *Stallion Barn*

2. *Interior Training Track*
4. *Brood Mare Barn*
6. *Colt Barn*



Top: blacksmith and carpentry shop.
Bottom: stallion barn.

DABBS HOUSE 43-16 (Richmond Quad)

Dabbs House, situated along Nine Mile Road about 2½ miles northeast of central Richmond, served as Gen. Robert E. Lee's principal field headquarters from June 1 to August 15, 1862.

Prior to the Civil War, the farm was known as High Meadow; the property passed through a number of hands in the 1840s and '50s before being acquired by Josiah Dabbs, who moved here around 1859 from Halifax County. Dabbs died in January 1862, and his widow moved to Richmond soon afterwards.

On June 1, shortly after being placed in command of the Army of Northern Virginia by Jefferson Davis, Lee established his headquarters in the vacant Dabbs house. On June 23, Generals Lee, Jackson, Longstreet, D. H. Hill and A. P. Hill attended a conference here in which a plan was developed for erection a system of fortifications around the city of Richmond. More immediate strategy for the defense of the capital resulted in the Seven Days Battles, waged in the eastern half of the County in June and July.

After the Civil War, the Dabbs property was sold several times before being purchased by the County in 1883 as an "Alms House" (following the war, local indigents had been housed in temporary quarters in Richmond). Today the house, in its considerable enlarged form, serves as the headquarters of Henrico's Division of Police.

The original dwelling appears to have been a two-story brick structure of side-hall plan. Its pressed brick facade is set in stretcher bond, while 5-course American bond is employed at the sides and rear. In this century a two-story extension was added to the west gable, bringing the central block to its present six-bay configuration; flanking 1½-story brick wings were subsequently erected at either gable end. Unfortunately, little interior detailing other than the simple openstring stair remains.



DEEP RUN CHURCH AND SITE 43-95 (Bon Air Quad)

An Anglican church was erected near the present building "on the hill above Deep Run" in 1742. Building specifications called for the church "to be in length, forty eight (feet); and Breadth, twenty four--to be weatherboarded with Fetheredge planck and covered with hart shingles, nailed on--to have three Pews, Reading Desks, Pulpit and Gallery, to be finished workmanlike in a plain, strong manner." An acre of land was purchased for 100 lbs. of tobacco, and 10,000 lbs. of tobacco was appropriated for the construction of the building.

The Chickahominy Baptist congregation moved into the abandoned chapel in 1792, and the property has since remained in the hands of the Baptists.

Three later churches have been formed from Deep Run congregation: Ridge Baptist Church in 1859, Quiocassin Baptist during the decade of the Civil War, and Parham Road Baptist in 1960.

The present structure was erected around the turn of this century. The pointed-arch windows demonstrate the persistent vestigial influence of the Gothic Revival on local church architecture.



DURRETTE HOUSE 43-99 (Drewrys Bluff Quad)

The Durette house is located along the James southeast of Richmond on what was probably part of Cockermouth plantation in the late 18th century. Various members of the Gunn family owned the farm from 1869 to 1907. In 1909 Starkey Hare, a former Congressman from North Carolina, bought the property with the intent of establishing a major distillery here; he died, however, before being able to implement his plans. In 1931 the farm was acquired by the Durette family, who still occupy the house.

Because of later additions and enlargements, the original form of the house is uncertain; it was probably a one-room-plan dwelling with a one-room-plan addition. In the early part of this century, when the house was lengthened to the north and expanded from one story to two, its main axis was changed from east-west to north-south.

The enclosed winder stair in the $1\frac{1}{2}$ -story section is the steepest this writer has recorded; seven risers, each thirteen inches high, ascend to the upstairs chamber. It is said that Mrs. Durette would store her laundry at the turn in the stairs so if the children fell they would less likely be injured.



The DuVal house is a classic example of an early dwelling which has become largely swallowed up by later additions. The original early-19th century structure was a one-story hall-and-parlor house flanked by wide exterior end chimneys with flat weatherings (presently stuccoed). Around the turn of this century, a considerably larger two-story, center-hall-plan house was built across the front of this first dwelling. Later, the roof of the original house was rebuilt and double-tiered porches were built at either gable end.

Until the early part of this century, a pair of two-story, two-room-plan brick servants' quarters stood along the farm lane behind the main dwelling.

The earliest known owner of the property was Samuel Claude DuVal, who farmed the place after the Civil War. The house has changed hands several times since being sold out of the family, but DuVal descendants still live on an adjoining tract.



This asymmetrical brick bungalow, set on a forested slope overlooking Eberhardt's (formerly Lyne's) Millpond at the eastern end of the County, was built around 1910. A Mr. Eberhardt, the builder, is said to have set up his own small brick manufactory to produce the unusual decorative bricks used in the construction of the house.

The most interesting feature of this dwelling is its brickwork. The face of each brick was molded in rectangular, oval or pyramidal relief, and bricks of these varying types were laid up in alternating tiers of three courses each. Large blocks molded to simulate stone quoins were used to dress up the corners of the building. This is the only example of such brickwork observed in the County, and it is particularly interesting for the fact that such time and expense were lavished on a house of relatively modest proportions.



Edge Hill is a commodious one-story frame dwelling built on a formal double-pile, center-hall plan. Set on a high brick basement, it is the only surviving example in the County of the "raised cottage", a house-type which became fashionable in the decade before the Civil War.

True to the type, Edge Hill possesses such formal characteristics as a hipped roof, interior end chimneys, and a five-bay front with floorlength six-over-nine sash. While the north facade has an original flat-roofed tetrastyle porch, the south front is equipped with a more impressive pedimented portico.

The interior is finished with austere Greek Revival trim; its most interesting feature is the built-in cast iron cook stove and oven, manufactured in Richmond in 1860. Located in the northeast basement room, it is connected to vents which allow it to supply additional heat to the two east rooms on the main floor.

Edge Hill is said to have been the first dwelling in the area to have water conducted directly into the house by force of gravity. Originally, a ram located at the springhouse forced the water into an elevated tank; the house was supplied by the gravitational flow from this tank. The brick springhouse is still standing, but today the water system functions with an electric pump.

The house may have been built by Robert Styall, who owned the property from 1852 until 1865. Peter Kennedy, a sea captain, acquired the house in 1865, and his wife Caroline lived here until 1902. The property passed through the hands of a number of short-term owners before being acquired by the present occupants in 1954.



EDGEHILL, continued.



Page 58: south facade.
Top: north facade.
Center: original basement
cook stove.
Bottom: detail of stove.

EDGEWOOD 43-272 (Glen Allen Quad)

This two-story frame center-hall-plan house has a somewhat asymmetrical facade, which is unusual for a house of its type and period. Set on an English basement of 5-course American bond, the house has exterior end chimneys and a low-pitched hipped roof. A later ell extends at the rear.

Edgewood is set on a knoll overlooking a small pond south of Three Chopt Road; the lane to the house is lined with tall cedars.



EGLANTINE HILL 43-246 (Bon Air Quad)

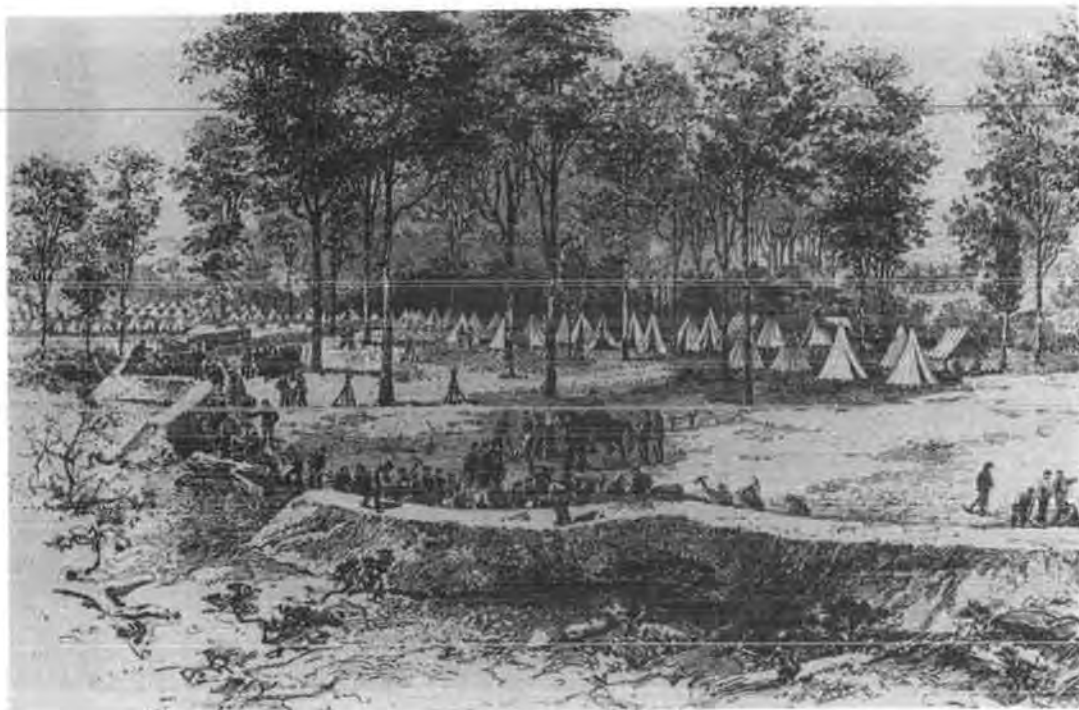
This two-story frame farmhouse was built shortly after the Civil War by Dr. Gaskins, a country physician after whom nearby Gaskins Road was named.

Eglantine Hill is a center-hall plan house which received its brick gable ends when it was enlarged and renovated in the mid-20th century; originally the house had exterior end chimneys. The pedimented front porch with paired posts is said to be original.

On the northeast corner of the property is a small frame schoolhouse built around the turn of the century on an acre of land given the County by Dr. Gaskins.



These earthworks, erected during the battles of White Oak Swamp, extend over a quarter of a mile along the edge of a hill on the north bank of the swamp. Located on a privately owned forested tract, these comprise probably the best-preserved large scale system of breastworks in eastern Henrico.



Ellerslie stood at the crest of a ridge overlooking the James River Valley before being demolished in the late 1960s by the Country Club of Virginia to make way for a new golf clubhouse.

Photographs taken by the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission in 1968 show it to have been a stuccoed brick dwelling with a projecting hipped roof and a slightly asymmetrical three-bay facade. Set on a high raised basement, it featured a double-pile, center-hall plan with interior end chimneys. The veranda was probably a later addition.

An early one-room-plan brick kitchen with large exterior end chimney stood a few yards to the west of the main dwelling before being pulled down around 1960.

Ellerslie is said to have been built as a summer home and country retreat by John Wickham (1763-1839), the noted Richmond lawyer who successfully defended Vice President Aaron Burr at his Richmond treason trial in 1807. (Wickham's city residence, designed by Robert Mills, still stands today at 11th and Clay streets in Richmond and is open to the public as a house museum.)

Ellerslie was probably erected ca. 1820-40 on Middle Quarter Plantation, a tract Wickham had purchased from the Randolphs of adjoining Tuckahoe in 1800. The famous racehorse "Boston" was foaled on this farm in 1833; it is said that Wickham lost the horse in a card game to Col. Nathaniel Rives before the animal's full racing potential was evident.

The house passed out of the hands of the family in the mid-19th century; Wickham descendants built nearby "Woodside" in 1854. By 1859, Ellerslie was owned by Messrs. Denton and Cottrell. The Dietrich family lived in the house through the first quarter of this century, and their heirs sold it to the Country Club of Virginia in 1927.



EMMANUEL EPISCOPAL CHURCH 43-103 (Richmond Quad)

This noteworthy Gothic Revival church was erected in 1859 by John Stewart of nearby Brook Hill. The building has suffered only minimal changes, and subsequent additions have been designed to match the style of the original structure. Situated at the brink of a bluff overlooking the Chickahominy River, the church stands near the center of a large wooded park which effectively shields it from surrounding commercial development.

Constructed of five-course American bond, the church features decorative brick buttresses which define each bay of the lateral facades. Other Gothic decorative elements include the parapeted gables, pointed-arch openings with drip moldings, and quatrefoil window at the east (front) gable end.

A small entry vestibule projects at the front of the church, and a brick tower surmounted by a wooden belfry and spire stands at one corner of the east front. Double doors at the front of the tower open onto a circular stair leading to the gallery, which was originally reserved for servants.

The interior remains largely unaltered; salient features include a false exposed-timber ceiling, a pointed-arch alterpiece, and much original Gothic-style furniture. The present stained glass windows are of more recent vintage.



EMMANUEL CHURCH, continued.



Elmwood is a good example of a late 19th century house that was expanded from a considerably smaller dwelling. The original house was probably a one-story, one-room-plan dwelling with an exterior end chimney. In the late 19th or early 20th century another room was added to the east end and the roof was raised to a full two stories. The hip-roofed front porch follows a form first popular in the 1840s and 50s. A gable-roofed smokehouse stands in the back yard.

Set on a knoll overlooking the Chickahominy River, Elmwood has been in the Holman family since shortly after the Civil War.



Situated amid level cultivated fields south of Creighton Road, Enerdale is a double-pile, center-hall plan house set on a raised basement. The extremely low-pitched roof features projecting eaves with an Italianate bracketed cornice. Other formal features include the interior end chimneys and handsome front portico with paired Doric columns. Interior detailing remains largely intact; the west parlor contains a white marble mantel and a picture molding with its original gilding.

A full length veranda is said to have originally run across the rear of the house; this has since been replaced by a one-story addition.

This unusually elegant farmhouse was erected 1850-52 by Dr. John Friend (1826-89) of Chesterfield County, who married a Miss Barker, daughter of the man responsible for manufacturing the popular "Dr. Barker" line of tonics and liniments. Friend, who graduated from Virginia Medical College in 1850, practiced as a physician in Richmond and surrounding Henrico County until his death in 1889.

Enerdale was located just within the outer defenses of Richmond during the Civil War, and battles raged all about the house in the spring of 1862. The present owner has a copy of a highly descriptive letter written from the house in that year by a young soldier from South Carolina.

The farm passed through several hands in the early part of this century. It was acquired in 1923 by John Walters, who sold it to his son's family, the present owners, in 1934.



ENTERPRISE FARM 43-105 (Dutch Gap Quad)

Enterprise is a two-story center-hall plan structure that may have been enlarged from an earlier one-story dwelling. While most of the exterior brickwork is of five-course American bond, Flemish bond is employed on the facade below second floor level. The house probably achieved its present form shortly before the Civil War.

Unusual features include the semi-exterior end chimneys, the extremely low-pitched gable roof, and the second floor windows, which are positioned immediately below the eaves. The west wing is a modern addition.

General Lee is said to have held a conference of his officers at Enterprise Farm during the Civil War.



ERIN SHADES 43-261 (Glen Allen Quad)

This two-story L-plan farmhouse is typical of other large turn-of-the-century dwellings in rural Henrico. Erin Shades, however, is unusual for the fact that it remains largely unaltered and retains a number of its original outbuildings.

A one-story porch stands at the front of the house, while a two-story veranda runs across its east side.



This small frame ante-bellum house has disappeared since 1936, when it was photographed by the WPA. The house is interesting for the fact combines a one-room plan with a high English basement. A lean-to gable end addition appears to rest on slightly lower foundations.

Some of the fiercest fighting of the Civil War took place in the vicinity of this house. The dwelling was used by General McClellan as his temporary headquarters during the Seven Days Battles, and it is said to have switched hands during the fray as often as twice in a single day. In the early part of this century, Federal ammunition and supplies were discovered at the bottom of a well on the property; tradition maintains they were dumped there and buried by Union troops so as not to fall into the hands of the Confederates.



FAIRYSTONE COURT FARMHOUSE 43-255 (Seven Pines Quad)

This mid-19th century frame house presents a curious appearance due to its altered roof line. Originally a gable-roofed, one-room-deep house, the roof line has recently been extended forward (in the form of a gambrel roof) over the veranda in order to provide more living space upstairs.

The house may originally have been either a one- or a two-room plan structure, with an exterior chimney of random American bond brick at either end. Note that the chimney on the east end of the house is considerably wider than that on the west end, and unlike the latter, is designed only to heat the first floor room.

The original portion of the house is connected to a formerly detached early 20th century structure--probably a kitchen--by a modern hyphen.



Originally known as Coxley, this farm comprised a portion of the extensive holdings of Henry Cox in the 19th century. The Mosby family acquired the property after the Civil War and lived here until 1896, when it was purchased by the Stennet family of New York, who renamed it Farmer's Rest. The present owner, who has carefully renovated the dwelling, acquired it in 1959.

The house was appropriated as a hospital for Federal wounded during the Civil War, and several soldiers penciled their names and addresses on the parlor wallpaper. While removing this deteriorated paper during renovations in the early 1960s, the present owner discovered the name and date of the original wallpaperer (Wm. Watson) and the date (1853) penciled on the plaster wall beneath; this early wallpaper is now stored in the collections of the Valentine Museum in Richmond.

The dwelling is built on an unusual plan which features a front cross-passage running the length of the house; this opens onto double parlors which in turn are connected by wide double-leaf doors. Most original interior detailing remains intact, including late Federal mantels with colonettes and an openstring two-run stair with narrow turned newels.

A one-story raised-basement extension consisting of two chambers divided by a central porch was added to the rear of the house shortly before the Civil War. The present distyle porches at the north and south facades are 20th century reconstructions. While the main door on the long west facade is today reached by a modern brick stoop, originally it too would have been sheltered by a porch of some kind.

The cast iron gutterspouts at the eaves date to the mid-19th century, and are decorated with cast reliefs in the form of stars and half moons.



FARMERS REST (continued)

Behind the main dwelling stand two outbuildings, both of apparently unique form. Closest to the house is a ca. 1825-45 hip-roofed structure containing two separate units connected to a central passage which is open at the front and framed in at the rear. The room on the left side served as a smokehouse, and is built with close studding as insurance against thievery. The room on the right may have been a workshop. The projecting eaves served double duty as a dovecote, being furnished with round entry holes and partitioned into separate nesting areas. The small exterior batten door above the passage opening was probably added; it may have been inserted to provide access to the pigeon nests.

About 75 yards southeast of the dwelling stands a 1½ story frame slave house with floor-level upstairs windows and a central brick chimney. Built probably in the 1840s or 50s of circular-sawn timbers, it features brick-nogged walls and an early wood shingle roof. Unfortunately this rare architectural survival is now a practically unsalvageable ruin.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH 43-110 (Richmond Quad)

This austere building is an unaltered example of a rural Virginia church built around the turn of this century. Note the unusual pedimented belfry and the free combination of vernacularized classic and Gothic revival details.



Forest Lodge Hotel at Glen Allen was envisioned and built by Capt. John Cussons, one of Virginia's most colorful 19th century entrepreneurs.

Cussons arrived in America from England in the 1850s as a youth of sixteen. He headed west and lived for four years with the Dakota Indians, earning the tribal name Wau-zee-hos-ka, or "tall pine tree". Later he journeyed eastward and settled in Alabama, where he took a job as a journalist.

With the onset of the Civil War, Cussons moved to Virginia and took a position as a scout with the Confederate Army, eventually rising to the rank of Colonel. He was captured at Gettysburg, and after being released from a Federal prison spent a brief time in Glen Allen. It was here he met Susan Sheppard Allen, whom he later married. After the War he settled in Glen Allen and set up a printing business. In 1881 he patented the flip-pad desk calendar; later he invented an early version of the perpetual calendar.

Having grown wealthy from his printing business, Cussons decided to carry out his long-cherished dream of erecting a grand public edifice. He envisioned Glen Allen as a popular stopping point on the main rail line between New York and Florida, and conceived of a great resort hotel where the well-to-do could vacation or enjoy a restful interlude from the long train journey.

Cussons purchased over a thousand acres beside the R.F. & P. Railroad tracks which he developed into a fitting backdrop for the hotel. Besides gardens and a sprawling landscaped park populated with deer and peacocks, he built a hunting preserve and ponds stocked with fish and equipped with boating facilities. The hotel itself rose six stories above the surrounding rural landscape; it boasted over one hundred guest rooms, a grand ballroom, and an auditorium designed for amateur theatricals. An outdoor dancing pavilion was planned but never completed.



Above: 19th century photograph.
Page 77: hotel today.

FOREST LODGE HOTEL (continued)

Contrary to expectations, the boom at Glen Allen died as quickly as it had arisen. The hotel was never able to attract enough patronage to make it a viable commercial enterprise, and after a short period the resort was forced to close its doors.

Embittered by this failure, Cussons retired from the business world. He spent the rest of his life in Richmond and Glen Allen, and before his death in 1912 led minor crusades for the rights of the western Indians and against the dissemination of history textbooks written from the "Yankee" viewpoint.

Since the late 19th century, the hotel has changed hands several times; some of its rooms have been converted into apartments, and the surrounding park has been allowed to revert to woods. Today the building is mostly empty and its days seem numbered.

An outstanding example of the late 19th century resort hotel, Forest Lodge was originally one of the largest structures of its kind in Virginia. Having suffered the removal of its west wing and towers in 1932, however, the building lacks its original symmetry and harmonious proportions.



The village of Gayton developed around a coal mine that began operations in the early 19th century. A street of several buildings remained when photographed by the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission in 1968, but all traces of the settlement have been eradicated by the subsequent development of Kingsley subdivision.

Written records of the Gayton mines date to 1826, when the property belonged to the Ellis family. Richmond, as the capital of the Confederacy, was able to maintain her defenses as long as she did largely because of her extensive manufacturing capabilities and the presence of local coal deposits such as those at Gayton. Mining activity, however, declined after the Civil War, and the mines were closed permanently after a subterranean explosion in 1912.

The photographs below document two of the several mid-19th century structures still standing in 1968. The upper one depicts an intriguing 1½ story building with bellcast roof and wraparound veranda; while buildings of similar form are common in the deep South, no others of this type have been recorded in Virginia.



Originally known as Frayser's, this farm belonged to the Nelson family in the mid-19th century. In June 1862 Longstreet fought a rearguard battle here which culminated in the retreat of McClellan's army to the James River.

The 1½ story dormered house that witnessed the battle burned in 1907, and was replaced shortly thereafter by a larger two-story, center-hall plan dwelling with interior end chimneys.



Top: original dwelling, burned in 1907.
Bottom: Battle of Glendale, 1862.

The Gooch house, which was perhaps one of the two or three largest dwellings of its day in Henrico, burned to the ground in 1966; today the Tivoli apartment complex stands on the site.

The house was a three-story, double-pile brick structure probably built around 1850 by Claiborne W. Gooch, postmaster of Richmond. It stood on a broad level lawn on the north side of Gooch Road (now Azalea Avenue), which was a major link between the eastern and western sections of the County. (It is said that in the 19th century a number of fences crossed this privately-owned road, making it necessary for travelers to open and close a series of gates along the route.)

On June 10, 1862, the Gooch house was the site of the first reunion between General Robert E. Lee and his wife since Lee had joined the Army of Northern Virginia in April 1861.

The photograph below, taken in 1965, shows the house in the process of being sketched by a local high school student.



GRAPEVINE ROAD HOUSE 43-268 (Seven Pines Quad)

This ante-bellum frame house is situated at the edge of a cultivated field in the northwestern part of the county. It is built on a side-hall plan, with two semi-exterior end chimneys of five-course American bond. Additions include the front porch and side and rear wings.

This area was the scene of manouvers in June 1862 during the Federal drive toward Richmond.



GUNN HOUSE 43-11 (Drewrys Bluff Quad)

The Gunn house is the oldest dwelling on the large tract known as Berry Hill, situated along the James River between the two Randolph estates of Wilton on the south and Chatsworth on the north.

The original part of the dwelling, probably built ca. 1810-35, was a hall-and-parlor structure. Much interior detailing is original, although the present mantels are mid-19th century replacements. Wings have been added to both the rear and east end of the house, and a modern screened porch protrudes from the facade.

Judge Julian Gunn, a Henrico circuit judge in the early years of this century, was born in the house and educated in a school building which formerly stood in the side yard. According to family tradition and WPA research, the Gunn tenure extended back to the late 18th century. Prior to the Civil War, the Gunns owned a several-hundred acre tract worked by a large contingent of slaves, many of whom were regularly hired out to work in the tobacco factories in Richmond.

In 1864, Federal officers occupied the house, sharing it with members of the Gunn family. Evidently the Yankees and the Gunns eventually warmed up to each other: it is said that the officers directed two barns on the place--which had earlier been burned by Union raiders--rebuilt for the family using prisoner labor.

The property was sold out the Gunn family in 1887. It passed through the hands of several owners in rapid succession before being acquired by the present occupants in 1937.



HALF SINK HOUSE (Site) 43-117 (Yellow Tavern Quad)

Only a few hundred feet west of Interstate 95, near the Chickahominy River, stand the ruins of an ante-bellum plantation house which was used as a temporary headquarters by commanding Confederate officers during the defense of Richmond in 1864. It was at Half Sink that Lee crossed the Chickahominy to meet Grant's approaching army in Hanover. Only a short distance from here J. E. B. Stuart was mortally wounded in May of 1864.

Several generations earlier, in the summer of 1800, this farm served as a point of rendezvous for slaves involved in the plotting of Gabriel's Rebellion, the largest attempted slave revolt in U. S. history.



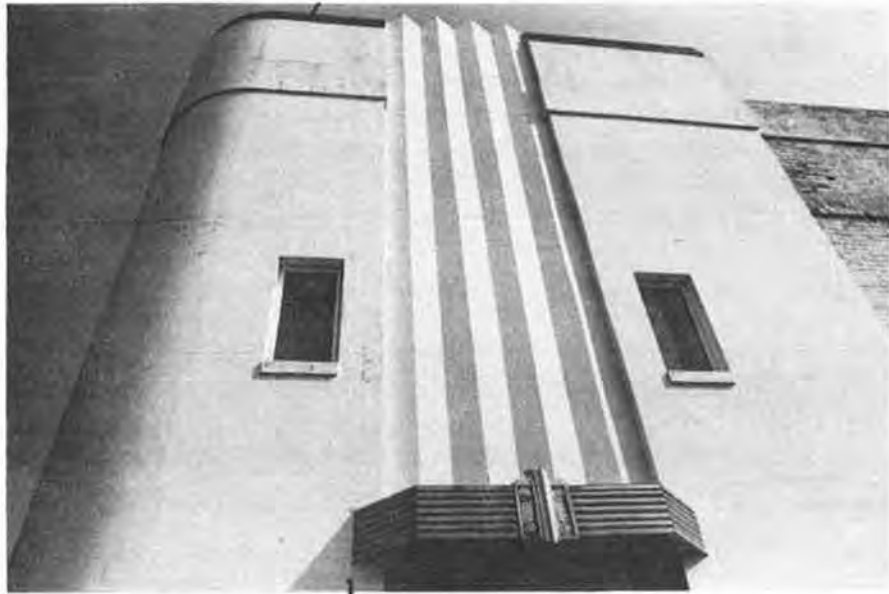
HENLEY LOG HOUSE 43-258 (Hylas Quad)

Probably built by the Henley family in the mid-19th century, this is one of the few remaining log buildings in the County. Over the years it had received so many frame additions that when recent owners began to demolish the house, they were surprised to find this single log room at the core of what had become a large, mostly frame, dwelling. This original section was saved and moved to the corner of the yard, and a new house was built on the site of the old.

The one-room log building is constructed of chestnut logs hewn into shape and square-notched at the corners. The interstices were originally chinked with mud, but this has since been replaced by cement. The original chimney was torn down when the house was moved. The interior walls of exposed logs have had successive coats of whitewash, and the low ceiling (5'-11") has been lathed and plastered (probably long after the construction of the house). The present roof was added when the house was moved.



This movie house is the only distinct example seen in Henrico of the Art Deco style, which reached the height of popularity in the 1920s and 30s. While this building is not the finest of its type, it nevertheless exhibits the sparse, stylized, geometric decoration that characterizes the best examples of the style.



The first settlement in what is now Henrico County was also intended to be the foremost "city" in English-speaking America. In 1610, the Virginia Company ordered that the seat of government be moved from Jamestown to some site on higher ground which would be more easily defensible and freer from the plague of malarial mosquitoes.

Sir Thomas Dale arrived in Virginia with orders to select a site for the new town, which was to be named Henrico in honor of Prince Henry, the King's eldest son. By September of 1611, Dale had settled on the promontory today known as Farrar's Island, which was at that time a peninsula joined to the north bank of the James. With the aid of about 350 skilled workmen, he built the entire village within a period of four months. Upon completion, there stood a framed church and three rows of brick and timber-framed dwellings and storehouses; the entire seven-acre area was enclosed by a palisade and fortified by a moat and watch towers. By 1611, the foundations for a larger church of brick had been completed.

North of the settlement, a much more ambitious palisade nearly two miles long was constructed, connecting two bends in the river and enclosing the entire peninsula for cultivation. South of the town at Mt. Malado was built a "house for sick people", accounted by some historians to have been the first hospital in English America. And, in 1619, construction commenced on the University of Henrico--also the first institution of its kind planned in North America. Ten to fifteen thousand acres ranging from the City of Henrico to the present site of Richmond were set aside as college lands, and three thousand acres were immediately furnished with tenants and put under cultivation.

Although the Indian King Powhatan's carefully-planned 1622 massacre eliminated half the members of the Virginia colony, it did little damage to the well-fortified town of Henrico. However most of those living on the surrounding university lands were killed, and few were willing to take the risk of returning to their undefended fields after the massacre. Following the revocation of the Company's charter in 1624, the town entered a period of rapid decline. Both due to retrenchment following the massacre, and perhaps more importantly because of the trend toward dispersed settlement following the dissolution of the Virginia Company, Jamestown continued to serve as the capital of the Colony, and the once promising town of Henrico was soon abandoned.

Since there appears to have been little or no development at Henrico after 1624, the site could prove to be of great archeological significance. However, due to Union General B.F. Butler's excavation of the Dutch Gap canal in 1864, as well as subsequent mid-twentieth century gravelling operations, it is presently uncertain whether any extensive archeological evidence remains.

Early 20th century photo, of site, showing commemorative monument. Site is now forested.



HERNDON HOUSE 43-120 (Glen Allen Quad)

Located a few hundred feet off Mountain Road in northwestern Henrico, the Herndon house is a full two-story frame dwelling built on a slightly asymmetrical center-hall plan. Probably erected around 1800, the house has four floors of living space counting the basement and finished unpartitioned loft.

Unusually large end chimneys of Flemish bond with scored mortar joints stand at either gable end of the house. While the form of these chimneys might lead one to conclude it was built as a 1½ story house and later raised to a full two stories, the basement of three-course American bond and the early roof structure containing wrought nails indicate that it was erected entirely in one stage.

Unfortunately, the interior has been heavily altered, with only the enclosed winder stair and simple beaded trim on the upper floors dating to the original period of construction. The modillion cornice at the front of the house also appears to be original, although all exterior siding has been replaced and windows and doors altered.

The two-story rear ell was probably erected circa 1830-45, judging from its upstairs trim. While it now consists of a single almost-square room on the ground floor, it probably originally possessed a side-hall plan.

This potentially handsome early dwelling is need of preservation.



Hickory Hill, located in northwestern Henrico, is a two-story frame dwelling with a center-hall plan and exterior end chimneys of random American bond. The novelty siding and front porch with turned posts indicate it was probably erected in the first two decades of this century.

This dwelling is a good unaltered example of what was perhaps the most common house type being built in Henrico in the late 19th and early 20th centuries by prosperous farm families. The chimneys on this house are late examples of their type; open fireplace heating was almost universally supplanted by oil or wood-stove heating in this area by the 1920s.



Highland Springs, named for the many free-flowing springs in the area and its high elevation along the bluffs of the Chickahominy, was perhaps the first planned community in the Richmond area. Founded in 1890 by Edmund Read and his sons Frank and Percy Read, Highland Springs was laid out in lots divided by streets named in alphabetical order for various trees and shrubs--viz., Ash, Beech, Cedar, etc.

The first lots sold for about fifty dollars, and houses began springing up almost immediately. A railroad depot was the first public building erected, (it still stands, encapsulated in a later house), and a town hall was constructed in the late 1890s. The Seven Pines streetcar line connected the burgeoning village with downtown Richmond until the 1930s, when buses took over the route: by 1922 Nine Mile Road had been paved, thus affording easy access to the city via motor vehicle.

While it is probably the oldest continuous community of any appreciable size in eastern Henrico, the suburban area around the original village has grown so greatly in recent years that Highland Springs' identity as a separate community has been considerable diluted.

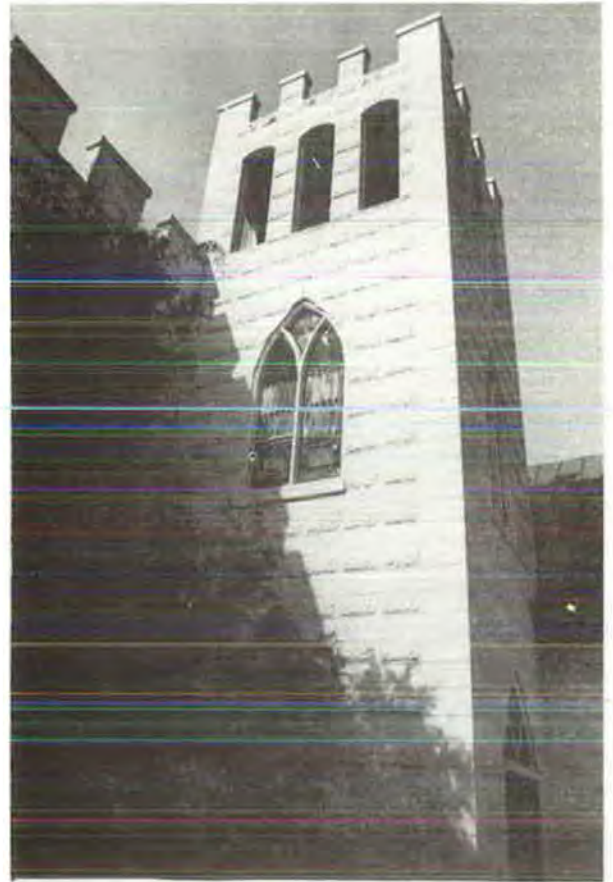


RAILWAY STATION, POST OFFICE BLOCK AND STORES, HIGHLAND SPRINGS.

HIGHLAND SPRINGS METHODIST CHURCH 43-286 (Seven Pines Quad)

Built in 1909, this Methodist church is probably the earliest standing unaltered structure in Highland Springs. The congregation was organized in 1895 by Dr. Granville Collins, a young physician who had settled here the year before at the request of Mr. Edmond Sewell Read, the founder of the town of Highland Springs.

Built of alternating rows of smooth and rusticated-face cinder blocks, this church is an interesting example of streamlined eclecticism. The decorative crenellations of the church annex and bell tower create a particularly bold visual effect.



HIGHLAND SPRINGS TAVERN (Site) 43-301

Located north of Nine Mile Road near Highland Springs, this tavern was recorded by the WPA in 1933.

The photograph shows it to have been a 1½ story frame structure with an asymmetrical row of dormers, indicating that it was probably built in more than one stage. The T-shaped chimney stack on the right gable end suggests that that section probably dated to the 18th century.

At either end of the front veranda stand two matching mid-19th century one-room units with interior end chimneys, low hipped roofs, and three-piece Greek Revival windows.



This late Federal period plantation house stands on a knoll in the midst of broad cultivated fields south of the Chickahominy River.

Built ca. 1835-45 of five-course American bond brick, the house features symmetrical center-hall plan and a gable roof with three dormers on either slope. While essentially a vernacular building, the house is rendered somewhat more formal by its interior end chimneys and matching front and rear pedimented porches with paired Tuscan columns.

The most interesting interior feature of the house is probably its two separate main floor staircases. Both an open flight rising from the central passage and an enclosed stair entered from the west room provided access to the second floor. The upstairs chambers were apparently never connected; according to oral tradition the house was designed in this fashion in order to keep the male and female members of the family in their respective sleeping quarters. It is said that the girls had to pass through their parents' chamber (the west room) in order to reach the enclosed stair and thus enter or leave their own bedroom.

The enclosed stair was removed during recent renovations. Much other interior detailing has also been removed or altered, including all original mantels.

The tract on which the present house stands was originally part of Woodstock plantation, which was divided after the death of Miles Selden in 1785. In 1832 Robert Barker acquired 506 acres which he later referred to as "Homestead". It was evidently Barker who built the present dwelling; he died in 1855 and left the property to his sons, who sold the house to James Smith in 1862. The Steigleder family occupied the house from 1885 to 1937, when it was sold to H. L. Price, father of the present owner.



INDIAN REST (Site) 43-129 (Glen Allen Quad)

Today this house is an unsalvagable ruin, but photos taken by a WPA fieldworker in the 1930s recorded it while it was in a reasonably well kept, though unpainted, condition. The house was a one-story frame structure of probably hall-and-parlor plan; the small chimney on the right gable end is probably a replacement.

The house was owned by the Ryall family from the mid-19th century until its abandonment in the mid-20th century. Legend has it that Jenny Lind, the "Swedish Nightingale", stayed here during her visit to Richmond in 1850.

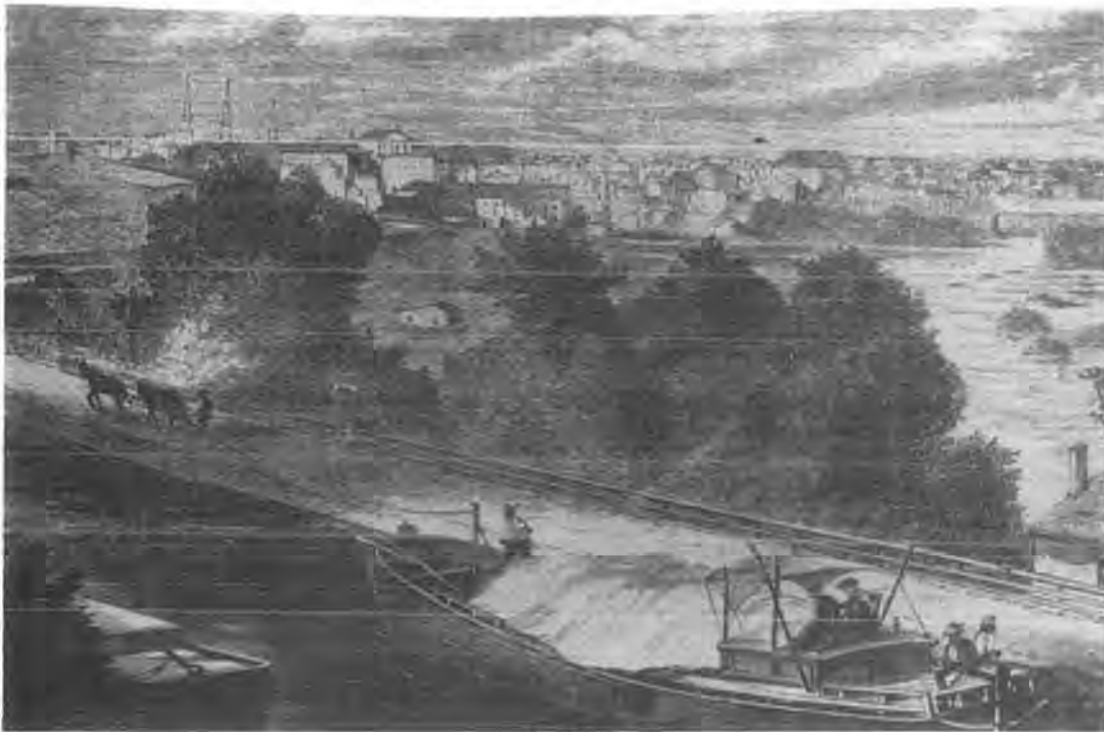


George Washington, who surveyed the headwaters of the James River in the 1740s, was among the first to recognize the potential of the James as a major commercial transportation artery between tidewater and western Virginia. It was his much-voiced contention that the James River, if properly improved for navigation, could serve as an integral part of a "great central American waterway" stretching from the Atlantic coast to the Mississippi and beyond.

In 1784, General Washington and Benjamin Harrison, then Governor of Virginia, pressed the General Assembly to pass an act incorporating the James River Company for the purpose of "clearing and improving the navigation of the James River."

By 1789 the first stretch of the canal was completed from Richmond to Westham, allowing boats to navigate past the falls. By 1816, navigation of the river was possible as far west as Buchanan, a full 220 miles west of Richmond--although there were still some falls that had to be negotiated. The ultimate goal of the canal boosters was to reach the Kanawha River, which was also being improved for navigation. Since the Kanawha flowed to the Ohio River, passage would be open all the way from the Chesapeake Bay to the interior of the continent.

In 1832 the James River and Kanawha Company was formed, and from then until the Civil War a number of substantial improvements were made in the system. The waterway was fully operational to Lynchburg by 1840, and by the early 1850s a passenger could take a leisurely cruise through the Piedmont and Blue Ridge Mountains to Buchanan and Lexington. The shots at Fort Sumpter, however, cut short the canal's "golden age" and ended all further progress on the proposed final stretch across the Alleghenies to Covington.



Above: canal boat entering Richmond from the west.

Page 95: canal boat party at Tuckahoe, late 19th century.

JAMES RIVER AND KANAWAHA CANAL (continued)

Although the canal remained in use during most of the war, in March 1865 Union General Sheridan's cavalry spent a week "inflicting all the damage in their power" to a ninety-mile stretch of the waterway. After the war, the James River and Kanawaha Company found itself hopelessly in debt. For a brief period around 1870 the future of the canal again seemed to brighten when Congress appeared to be on the verge of appropriating massive funds for improvements and expansion. Due to both delays and a financial panic, however, the aid was never forthcoming.

Throughout the period of the canal's woes, the railroads were becoming an ever more firmly entrenched feature of the American landscape. After the Civil War, the slower and more expensive canals became rapidly obsolete in the face of competition from the railroads. A great flood in 1877 dealt the final deathblow to the James River and Kanawaha canal; in 1889 the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad purchased the canal's right of way and ran its tracks along the waterway's towpath. Thus George Washington's century-old dream of linking East and West was finally realized--though not in the manner he had envisioned.

Major sections of the canal system in Henrico remain intact today; hopefully these surviving segments will be preserved for possible future restoration of the canal as a recreational and historical park.



KELLY HOUSE 43-132 (Glen Allen Quad)

Located on the south side of Mountain Road, the Kelly house is a two-story frame side-hall-plan dwelling with semi-exterior end chimneys. A brick dated 1855 is said to have been found in one of the chimneys.

The house contains most of its original interior detailing, including an openstring stair with handsome turned newel. Exterior changes include the addition of stucco cladding and a modern front porch.



LAKESIDE PARK 43-133 (Richmond Quad)

Lakeside Park, located on Richmond's northside near the terminus of a former streetcar line, served as a popular retreat for city dwellers in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Here, on a large open tract beside a pond, Major Lewis Ginter established a recreation area and a small zoo. Somewhat later, the first golf course in the Richmond area was built on the property.



Located just west of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac railroad tracks in northern Henrico, this crossroads settlement was known as Hungary Station prior to the Civil War. An 1864 map notes that a family named Hungary lived near here, but local tradition states that the name is derived from a tribe of "hungry Indians" who starved nearby in colonial days.

Shortly after the War Between the States, a Mr. Jennings laid off a tract of land at the crossroads into lots, and the place became known informally as Jenningsville. Around 1899 the Virginia Industrial School, a boys reformatory, was established here. The following year a post office--christened rather unimaginatively "School", Virginia--was built nearby. (It was not until 1933, over a decade after the reformatory moved to Goochland County, that local residents managed to have the name of the post office changed to "Laurel", a more euphonious name derived from the great number of laurel trees that once grew in the vicinity).

The Virginia Industrial School operated at this location until 1921. About 300 boys, seven to eighteen years of age, boarded in dormitories at the school. The institution was largely self-supporting; after attending three hours of classes each day, the inmates either busied themselves at chores in the school garden, dairy barn or grain fields, or worked in the tailor or blacksmith shops. According to several long-time residents of Laurel, the school was considered, if anything, an asset to the community.

Most of the original school buildings at Laurel are still standing. These include the tailor shop (now the Laurel Golf Club house); a large cement dairy barn; two brick dormitories (the earlier now functions as a grocery store); a hospital, a schoolteachers' dwelling, and school officer's quarters (all now private residences). The superintendent's spacious Georgian Revival house is said to have been largely built by the boys themselves, with only one professional builder to guide them.



LAUREL, continued.



Page 98: original dormitory.
Top: second dormitory.
Middle: cement-block barn.
Bottom: Laurel Methodist Church.



This late 19th century pressed-brick Italianate dwelling would probably look more at home in Richmond's Fan District than it does on its actual site at the brow of a bluff overlooking the James River Valley. The present house, probably built in the 1890s, replaces an earlier one said to have been erected on the same site by a member of the Frazier family.

Built on a modified L-plan, with a one-story wing on the east end and a later extension at the rear, the house is characterized by its largely urban form and detailing. All sections feature interior end chimneys and bracketed Italianate cornices; the Georgian Revival front porch is probably a later addition. A one-room-plan detached frame kitchen or servants' quarters stands immediately to the rear of the house.



LEAKE HOUSE 43-256 (Glen Allen Quad)

Built of logs, the earliest portion of this house features a two-room-plan with a central chimney. The house may well have evolved from a one-room-plan dwelling, but interior evidence indicates that it received its two-room, central chimney configuration at an early date.

The one-room-plan wing to the left in the upper photo is a later 19th century addition used at one time as a country store. Other additions include the shed-roofed front porch and rear lean-tos. Its low-slung roofline lends the house a picturesque appearance when viewed from across the surrounding cultivated fields.



Located at the end of Wallo Road plantation house was pulled down around

The house was a symmetrical frame a high English basement and hipped roof bond fed fireplaces on each of the thr which appears in the photo below minus one of identical form.

Interior trim is said to have been decorated the fascia board at the curv stair, and similar motifs are reported the interior window trim.

Also known as the Wallo House, Lo purchased in the 1910s by three Yugosl afterwards, Paul and Steven Wallo esta "Henrico Winery"; by the 1930s they ha and ten fermenters on the property. T and-frame storage building and a few r area's only 20th century commercial wi



This frame "I" house was built in the late 18th century during the demolition of the grandstands of the Lone Oak Hill plantation, located a few hundred yards from the horse races in the first half of the 19th century; the house was razed on these grounds in 1824.

This dwelling is a typical center-hall plan with six-over-six sash and the low gable roof. The roof was covered with asbestos shingles.

Alfred Brown bought this tract around 1900 and he occupies the house.



LOVINGSTONE FARM 43- 145 (Drewrys Bluff Quad)

This relatively formal two-story, center-hall-plan brick farmhouse sits on a knoll overlooking Newmarket Road. The house has interior end chimneys, matching one-story frame wings, and a later Georgian Revival front veranda. The brick-veneered walls of the wings contrast with those of the main block because the latter have been painted red, a common practice in the 19th century.

Jeter Phillips, said to have been the first man in Virginia hanged on circumstantial evidence; lived here in the 19th century. Phillips was accused of murdering his wife, whose body was discovered on this farm.

The house passed through a number of hands in rapid succession in the 19th and early 20th centuries. James A. Loving purchased the farm in 1919 and gave the place its present name; his descendants continue to occupy the house.



MALVERN HILL 43-8 (Roxbury Quad)

The house at Malvern Hill was destroyed by fire in 1905, but the ruins of the east end of the dwelling still stand. These walls, which incorporate the brick chimney of an earlier frame house probably built in the late 17th century, constitute the oldest standing man-made structure in Henrico County.

The original house was apparently rebuilt entirely of brick in the early 18th century; it is one of the few cruciform-plan dwellings known in Virginia. The surviving original chimney, with its diaper-pattern glazed headers, may be the earliest surviving example of decorative brickwork in America.

The first house at Malvern Hill was built by Thomas Cocke (1639-97), son of Richard the Emigrant, who served as High Sheriff of Henrico and a member of the House of Burgesses. The property remained in the hands of the Cocke family until the late 18th century, when it was sold to Robert Nelson, brother of Thomas Nelson of Yorktown, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Malvern Hill figured in three wars. Lafayette camped on the property in July and August of 1781, and the Virginia Militia settled here during the War of 1812. Malvern Hill is most usually identified, however, with the Civil War battle of that same name which raged about the house on July 1, 1862.

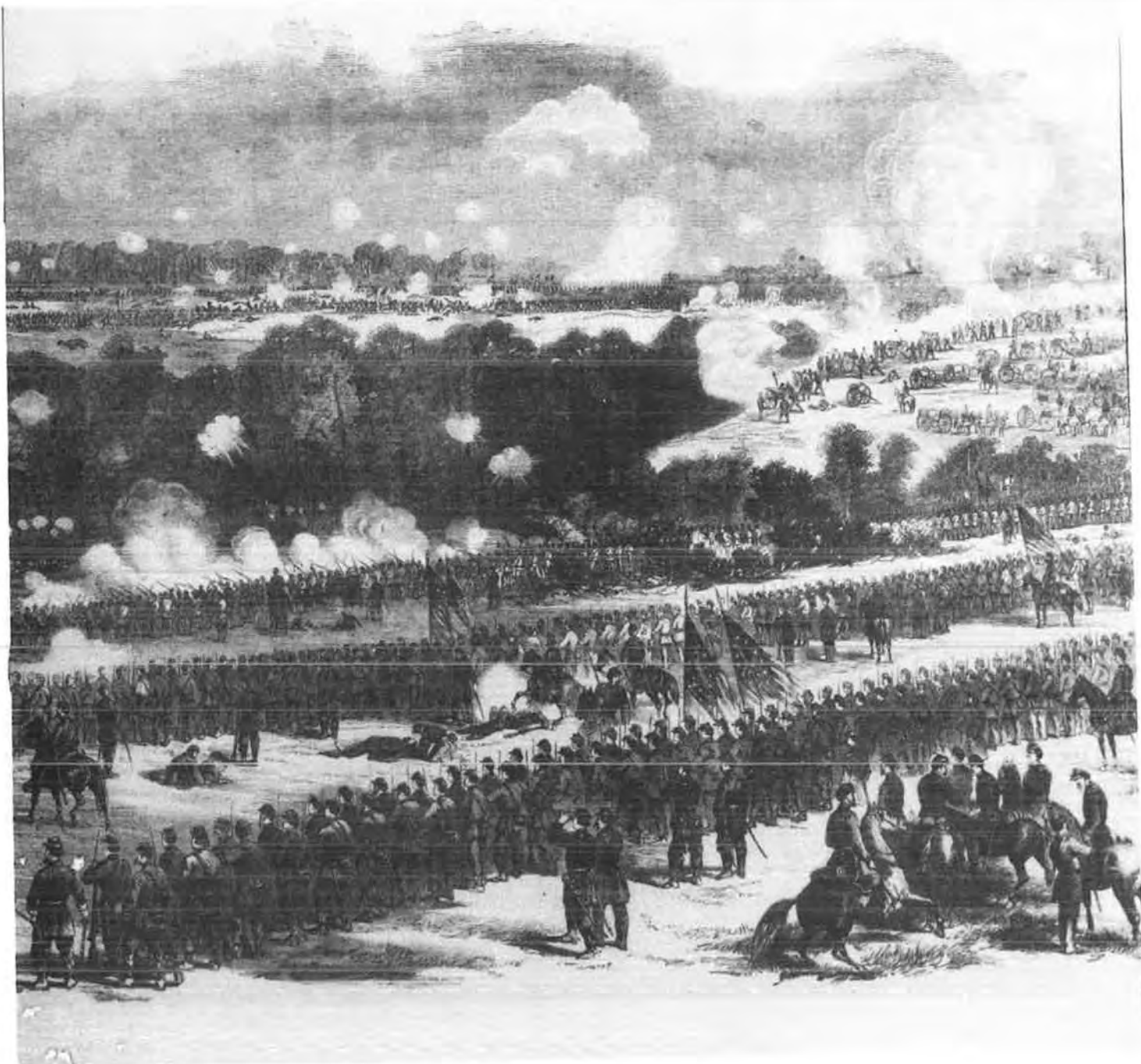
In 1887, a Westerner named Henry P. Morensen purchased Malvern Hill farm and lived here briefly with his family. He capitalized on the historical associations of the property by turning out handmade bricks stamped with a cannon design which he sold to battlefield tourists for a dollar apiece.





Page 106: present ruins, east gable end.

Above: house as it appeared shortly before 1905 fire; view northwest.



Battle of Malvern Hill, 1862.

While Chief Justice John Marshall's principal residence was his Richmond town-house--still standing at the corner of Marshall and Ninth Streets--he also owned a plantation house in northern Henrico. Known as Chickahominy Farm, this was his preferred place of residence; according to contemporary accounts, he headed for his farm as often as he was able to get away from affairs in the city.

Marshall maintained a keen interest in farming throughout his life. In 1811 he served as president of the First Society for Promoting Agriculture, which was later reorganized into the Richmond Chapter of the Agricultural Society of Virginia.

Marshall spent long periods of "laborious relaxation" on his farm in his later years, and was often seen in the morning riding out of town with a bag of seed across the back of his saddle. In a letter to his wife he writes: "I long to leave this busy bustling scene and to return to the tranquility of my family and farm."

The exact site of Marshall's farmhouse has not been pinpointed, but it is believed to have been located near the ninety-degree turn in Harvie Road (apparently named after Gen. Jacquelin Harvie, Marshall's son-in-law). The 1853 Keily Map depicts a house labeled "Judge Marshall's place" located about a half mile west of Craigton farm near the bluffs of the Chickahominy River.



JOHN MARSHALL, LL.D.

John Marshall

Meadow Farm, situated near the center of a 200-acre tract of unspoiled pasture and woodland in northwestern Henrico, has belonged to the Sheppard family for over two centuries. Recently the house and farm were given by Mrs. Sheppard Crump, wife of the late Colonel Sheppard Crump, to the County of Henrico for use as a house museum and recreational park.

Here, on August 30, 1800, Mosby Sheppard (1775-1831), the current owner of the property, was warned by two of his black servants that slaves on adjoining farms were planning a large-scale insurrection that was to culminate in the burning of Richmond and the capture of Governor James Monroe. Largely because Sheppard was able to immediately notify authorities, "Gabriel's Rebellion" was extinguished before any lives were taken or property damaged. The two slaves Pharaoh and Tom, who had issued the warning, were subsequently purchased by the Commonwealth of Virginia and granted their freedom.

The present dwelling at Meadow Farm represents over a century of organic growth. The original structure, probably dating to ante 1812, was side-hall-plan dwelling. A large parlor was added to the west end in the 1820s or 30s, bringing the house to its present five-bay, center-hall-plan configuration; four asymmetrically-arranged front dormers belie the two-part evolution of this section. A shed-roofed porch, later enclosed, was added at the east gable end in the 1840s, and the present hip-roofed Greek Revival front porch probably dates to the same period. Around 1854 a two-story wing with bracketed cornice was added to the rear of the house, creating a T with the original dormered section. (In recent renovations the signature of John Sheppard, dated 1854, was found penciled on a plank behind a cupboard in this section). A two-story shed was subsequently added to this rear T.

The interior of the house contains most of its early detailing, including Federal mantels and a two-flight, openstring stair with square newels and balusters. The original interiors provide a fitting backdrop for an extraordinary assemblage of furniture, decorative objects, and utilitarian household objects which were accumulated by several generations of the Crump family. This wealth of material, in conjunction with a remarkably complete collection of family letters and farm business receipts, should enable museum interpreters to provide the public with unique insights into life on a 19th century Virginia plantation.



MEADOW FARM, continued.



Top: west parlor.
Center: rear facade.
Bottom: east and north facades.



MASONIC HOME (Site) 43-150 (Richmond Quad)

Donated to the Order of Masons by A.G. Babcock in 1889, this eclectic mid-19th century Victorian house served as Virginia's first Masonic Home.

Babcock was a successful Brooklyn bank-note engraver whose sympathies lay with the South when she seceded from the Union. He joined Mosby's Rangers during the War, and afterwards established a lucrative ice business in Richmond.

In 1889, Babcock gave the mansion and about 40 acres of surrounding land, along with an initial endowment of \$5,000, to establish a home for distressed Masons and their wives, widows and orphans. The Masonic Home served mainly as a home for orphans (the only one in Virginia) until 1955, when an adult division was established. Since 1975, the institution has housed only the elderly.

The original Babcock house, probably erected in the 1870s or '80s, was torn down around 1940 to make way for a larger brick building. Characterized by its high basement, wraparound veranda, bracketed eaves, and mansard-roofed beveledere, it was an unusually large and stylish dwelling for its period in Henrico.



MONTEZUMA FARM 43-153 (Richmond Quad)

The present Georgian Revival edifice, located on a knoll overlooking the Mechanicsville Turnpike, replaces an earlier house which stood on the same spot. The farm belonged to the Schermerhorn family in the mid-to-late 19th century. According to legend, the place received its name from a young soldier who returned from the Mexican War impressed with tales of the Aztec Emperor Montezuma.

Probably built in the 1910s, the present large frame dwelling is distinguished principally by its two-story pedimented front portico. The side view of the house in the lower photograph reveals the rather overblown quality of this porch, which adds an improportionate but not unpleasing sense of grandness to a farmhouse that possesses no other architectural pretensions.

Note that while the front openings of the house are disposed asymmetrically, this imbalance is largely masked by the symmetry of the portico. An informal double-tiered veranda runs across the back of the house.



Montrose is probably the earliest two-story house remaining in Henrico. A frame, center-hall-plan structure set on a full English basement, it appears to have been built towards the close of the 18th century. The original lines of the house have been altered by the addition of a 2-story front T extension around 1920.

Much interior detailing remains, including denticulated cornices and a chimney-piece in the west parlor with raised-panel overmantel flanked by fluted pilasters.

Said to have been erected by the Burton family, Montrose passed into the hands of the Grant family in the mid-19th century. The present owners acquired the house in 1938.



Top: main dwelling facade.
Bottom left: mid-19th century outbuilding.
Right: west room chimney-piece.



This imposing residence was designed by Henry Baskerville in 1919 to replace an earlier house on the same site. One of the largest mansions erected in Richmond's western suburbs in the early part of this century, it is distinguished by its Mediterranean style, rarely employed in Virginia.

The house is set on a ridge overlooking the James just above the falls of the river. It features a hipped roof with projecting eaves, and a curving, three-segment facade with somewhat asymmetrically arranged openings. The exterior walls are covered with white stucco, while the roof is sheathed in red terra cotta pantiles. A three-story tower with arched entrance serves as the focus of the facade.



MOSSY SPRINGS 43-155 (Glen Allen Quad)

Located beside a large pond off Mill Road, this dwelling was originally a one-story log building. The original house may have been either a one- or two-room plan structure; an interior Flemish bond chimney (weatherboarded over) stands at the east gable end. The entire house was raised to a full two stories probably in the early part of this century, and may have been enlarged to the west at this same time.

Most of the present interior trim dates to the early 19th century, although the stair is later. The original exposed-log exterior was sheathed with beaded weatherboarding probably at the same time the house was retrimmed.

This house is said to have stood on Sheppard property in the 19th century; the Melton family owned it in the first half of this century. In the 1940s, newspaperman James J. Kilpatrick bought the house and carefully modernized it. The present occupant, who acquired the property in 1948, has christened it Mossy Springs.



NATIONAL CEMETERY LODGES 43-123; 43-125; 43-53; and 43-279.

The National Cemetery system was established immediately after the Civil War by the federal government, and around 1868 a "lodge" or superintendent's house was built at each of the five national cemeteries in the greater Richmond area.

Each of these structures is similar in general form, their most salient common feature being a mansard roof with decorative polygonal slate cladding. While the Fort Harrison lodge is built of granite rubblestone, those at Glendale, Seven Pines, and Richmond National Cemetery are constructed of five-course American bond brick set on foundations of rubblestone. Each of these lodges is dressed up with brick quoining at the corners and openings; their roofs are set off by a broad cornice and projecting eaves.



Top: Glendale Lodge.

Bottom: Ft. Harrison Lodge.

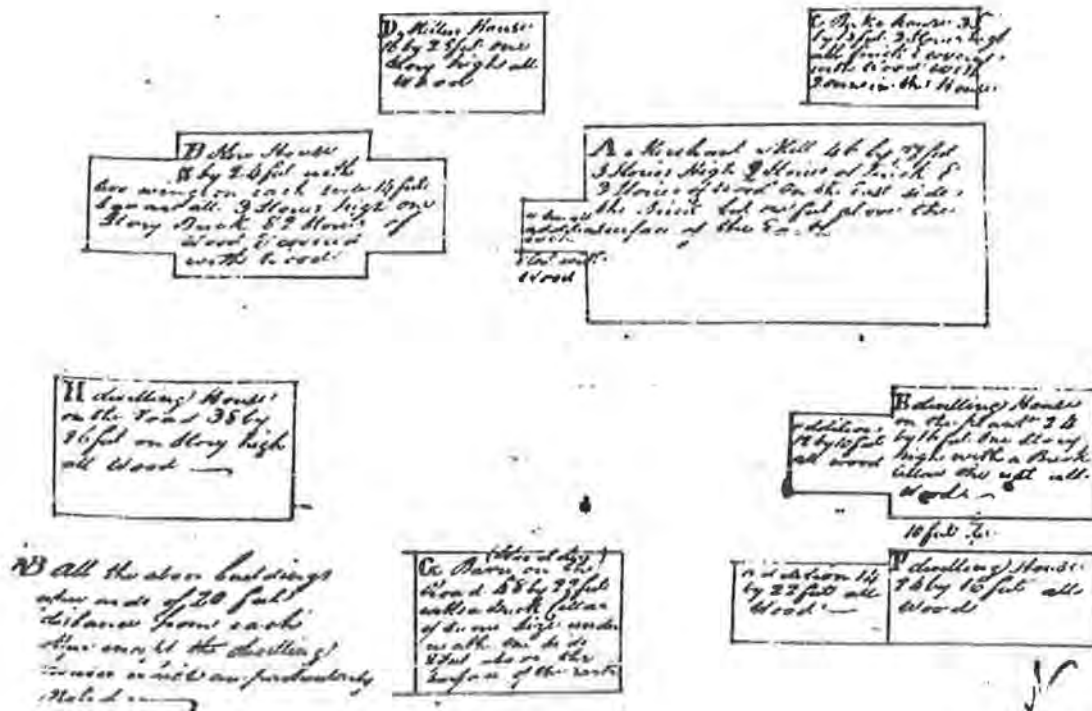
At the head of navigation on Baileys Creek stood a merchant mill and bakehouse in the early 19th century. The earliest extant insurance policy dates to 1806, when the property was owned by David Ross.

A rather detailed plan sketched out on the policy shows a four story merchant mill, a two-story brick bakehouse, a miller's house, three dwelling house; (presumably for workers) and a barn. The entire complex was insured for \$12,580.

By 1816, Richard Randolph of Curles had acquired property at or near Ross's factories; in that year, he took out a policy on a 30 x 40 foot brick potter's shop assessed at \$1,200 and adjoining dwelling house valued at \$800.

By the mid-19th century the business had evidently changed hands; the 1853 Kelly Map notes that Sweeny owned at least two pottery manufactories along the creek, in addition to a hotel.

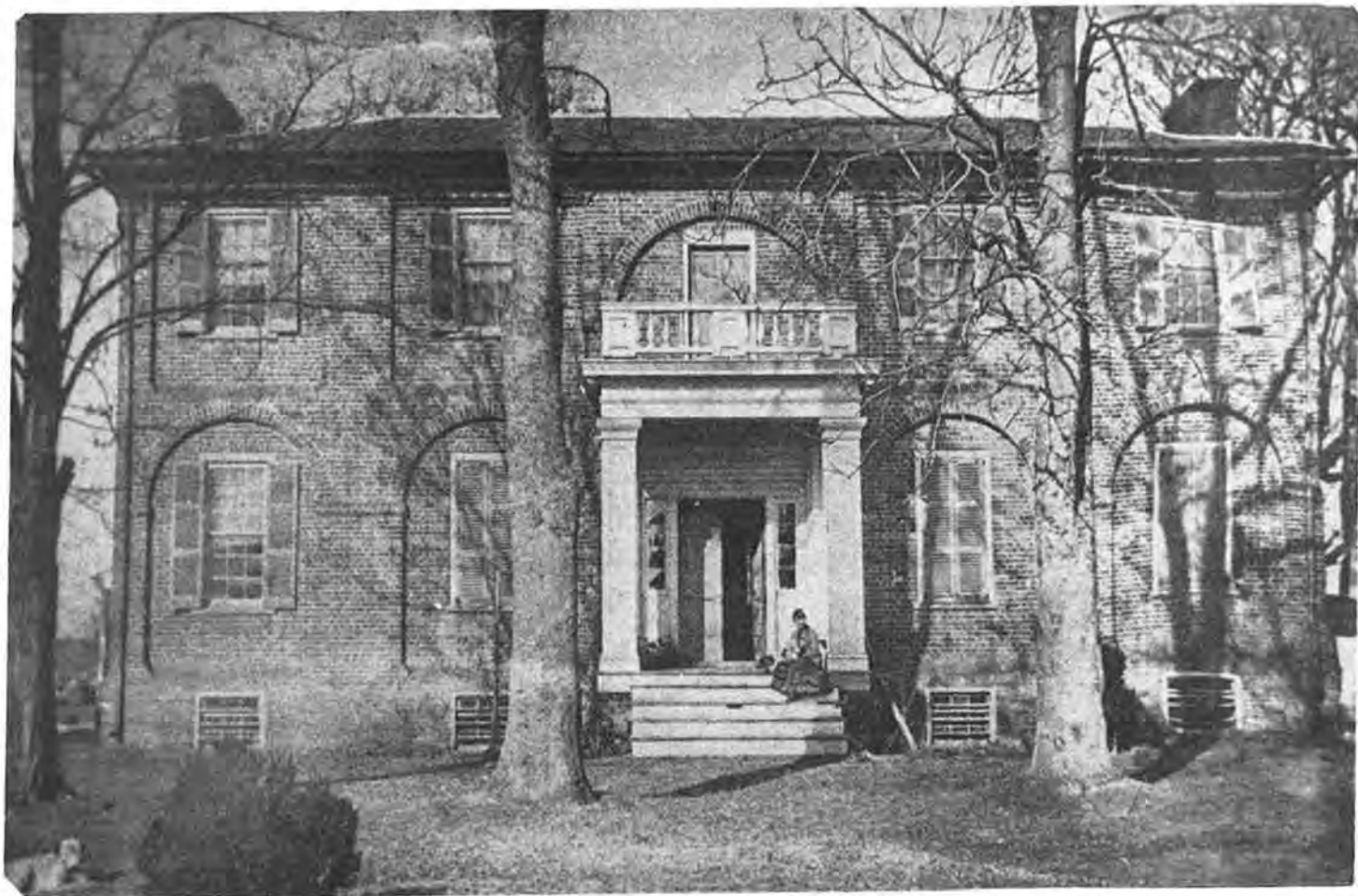
The Norwich (later, "Sweeny") Potteries are the only industries of their type known to have functioned in Henrico in the 19th century. The site may hold considerable archaeological potential.



Nozecthos, which stood on the south side of Brook Run west of Brook Hill plantation, was demolished in the early part of this century. Fortunately at least one photograph of the house survives.

Probably built ca. 1815-20, the dwelling was a two-story, center-hall-plan structure of Flemish bond brick, set on a raised basement. Its highly-articulated facade treatment, featuring recessed-panel enframements at the upstairs openings and false-arcading on the main floor, renders it unique among recorded Virginia houses. The front porch with balustraded deck was a mid-19th century Greek Revival addition.

Known as "Buena Vista" at the time of the Civil War, the house was later called "Nozecthos", a name said to be derived from the Bible. The farm was purchased by Achilles D. Johnson and his wife Lucy in 1848; not long afterwards, it was sold to the Redd family, who owned it in the latter half of the 19th century. During the War Between the States skirmishes were fought in the vicinity of the house, and the dwelling stood in the line of fire on more than one occasion.



The Nuckols house, situated in Tuckahoe Creek Valley near Henrico's boundary with Goochland, is a hall-and-parlor house probably erected towards the end of the 18th century. Israel Nuckols acquired the farm in 1849, and the dwelling subsequently served as home to six generations of the Nuckols family.

Originally one story in height (the dormers were added early in this century), the house features an atypically large west room, or "hall", measuring 21'-3" x 17'-4". Flanking either end of the house are large Flemish bond chimneys with flat weatherings and original scored mortar joints; the west stack feeds one fireplace while the east heats rooms on three floors. The loft is lighted at either gable end by original four-over-four light windows.

In the yard to the east of the dwelling stands a one-story 20-foot-square three-course American bond brick kitchen, which incorporates the Flemish bond chimney from an earlier frame building.

The dwelling, which had fallen into a state of neglect after lying vacant for a number of years, was thoroughly renovated by its new owner in 1977. In the course of modernization, the interior of the dwelling was gutted, and all early detailing except the semi-enclosed winder stair was removed. All later additions, however--including an early 20th century rear kitchen wing and a front porch with an upper chamber--were retained in the renovation; thus the house today, in its thoroughly modernized state, continues to evidence the organic growth of a century and a half.



House in 1978. Facade and west end; kitchen is in background.

NUCKOLS FARM, continued.



Pre-renovation photographs:
Top: west end.
Left: kitchen.
Right: east end.



NUCKOLS HOUSE 43-275 (Glen Allen Quad)

This early 19th century dwelling is a classic example of a house which has seen so many changes through the years that its original form is completely obscured. Interior examination indicates the original dwelling was a two-room-plan structure of one or 1½ stories. Later, the axis of the house was reversed by the addition of a two-story L extension to the east. Probably in the early part of this century the original portion of the house was raised to a full two stories. The curiously asymmetrical front fenestration evident in the photo below belies the gradual evolution of the house.

Much original interior detailing remains, including an enclosed winder stair and simple Federal mantels with plain architrave surrounds. To the rear of the house stand the ruins of a sandstone rubble chimney belonging to the former detached kitchen.

Located off Shady Grove Road, the house has been inhabited by five generations of the Nuckols family. Nearby Nuckols Road was named for T. M. Nuckols, who owned the farm in the early part of this century.



Present facade; original section is to left and rear.

NUCKOLS ROAD HOUSE 43-271 (Glen Allen Quad)

This 1½ story frame house with raised attic and floorlevel upstairs windows is a rare example of the mid-to-late 19th-century one-room-plan dwelling. While house of such small scale were probably at one time a common--if not predominating--feature of the built Virginia landscape, relatively few remain today.

The original house has been expanded by shed-roofed extensions on three sides; an unusual feature is the long 1½-story shed on the chimney end.



Oak Grove, renamed Waverly in the early part of this century, is the only known dated dwelling in the County; the numerals "1813" are inscribed in white lime mortar on a brick midway up the west chimney stack. Located along present Monument Avenue, the house is the only remaining early dwelling in the heavily developed Westhampton section of suburban Richmond.

Oak Grove was originally a 1½ story, center-hall plan house set on a low brick basement. While the east chimney stack has been hidden by a later wing, the Flemish bond west chimney, partially obscured by a later porch, displays all-glazed headers, a single set of stepped shoulders, and a stepped back.

In the early part of this century, the house underwent a major overhauling; a two-story T extension was put on the south facade, and monitor dormers replaced the original shed dormers on either side of the roof. Weatherboards were replaced with stucco cladding, and a Georgian Revival porch was added to the west gable end.

The interior, however, retains most of its original detailing, including Federal mantels and a handsome double-run staircase. The entire central stair passage is sheathed with 11-inch-wide flush horizontal beaded boards; the alternating black-and-white marble hall floor tiles date from the renovations of ca. 1915.

It is interesting to note that in the late 19th century, when this presently urbanized area was no more than rolling farmland, certain fastidious encumbrances were attached to the property title. An 1887 will provides that "no wine, malt or spiritous liquors shall be sold upon the said property... and that no animal of cloven hoof shall be kept thereon...."



Left: present rear facade, showing 1915 T addition.
Right: ca. 1900 photograph, main facade.

This two-story center-hall-plan brick dwelling stood along the Mechanicsville Turnpike until it was demolished in the 1950s. While the house is said to have been erected in 1840, it may be that it was simply enlarged at that period from an earlier brick house. Judging from the brickwork visible in the WPA photograph below, it seems probable that the house was expanded to the left around 1840 or shortly thereafter.

A small brick building in the back yard that was used for many years as a kitchen is said to have served as the original dwelling on the property.

According to tradition, the main house was built by the Rev. Leonidus Rosser, a prominent Methodist minister. Germain Breant, the French consul at Richmond, lived here prior to the Civil War. John Wright acquired the house in 1875, and after his death it passed to the Adair family.



1930s photograph: note line in brickwork to left of doorway.

Olney, set near the edge of bluffs overlooking the Chickahominy River, is said to have been built in 1846. In the late 19th century, a private school was kept in the basement of the house. The present subdivision is known as "Olney Park"; nearby Gaines Road was named after the early 20th century owners of the property.

The dwelling is a two-story, center-hall plan farmhouse set on a low basement; a 1½ story, one-room-plan wing extends at the west gable end. When the house was remodeled recently, the weatherboarding was replaced by stucco cladding and the chimneys were sheathed with blocks of mock ashlar.



Osborne Landing was located on the north bank of James across from the village of Osborne's, which was laid off into streets and lots by an act of legislature in 1761. Peter Jefferson, father of the third President, was born and lived at Osborne's. In 1781, towards the close of the Revolutionary War, British troops under Benedict Arnold burned the town and engaged American vessels in a fierce battle just offshore.

The Osborne Turnpike, which connected here with its south-of-the-James segment, was among the earliest "artificial" roads in the United States, and it remained the shortest route from Richmond to Petersburg until 1824, when the Manchester and Petersburg Turnpike was completed.

Throughout the 18th and 19th centuries a ferry operated here, and the landing was a regular stopping point for commercial vessels until around World War I. Longtime local residents recall when a number of early buildings stood along the waterfront, but today no trace of them remains.



A typical Virginia river landing in the mid-19th century.

PARADISE 43-22 (Bon Air Quad)

Paradise, located in an urbanized section of western Henrico, is a two-story center-hall-plan structure with interior end chimneys, a symmetrical five-bay facade, and a possibly original rear ell. The entire house, including the ell, is set on a raised basement of three-course American bond brick.

The only exterior additions include a Georgian Revival front porch and a mid-19th century rear veranda. Interior detailing is largely intact, and includes Federal mantels with Tuscan colonettes, plain frieze and coved-bracket end blocks, and a two-run openstring stair with delicate turned newels. The sash in the front windows are new, but the original nine-over-nine sash remain at the back of the house.

The house is said to have been built in 1827 by Dr. Thomas Patterson, who moved his medical practice from Manakin in Goochland County to western Henrico. The property remained in the Patterson family until at least the late 19th century. Patterson Avenue, located less than a mile north of here, is named for the owners of the farm, which once bordered Cheswick plantation to the north.

During World War II, first and second grade classes were held in the basement of Paradise pending the completion of nearby Tuckahoe Elementary School.



PARADISE, continued.



Top: rear ell.
Left: stair newel.
Right: east parlor mantel.



This two-story, center-hall-plan dwelling is an interesting small-scale version of the classic American "I" house. While the dwelling is smaller than most examples of its type, it boasts a full five-bay front; in consequence, the windows are small and unusually closely spaced. The second-floor windows, moreover, are set immediately beneath the eaves; viewing the house from the exterior, it seems there would hardly be room to stand upright under the second-floor ceilings.

Apparently the chimneys at either end of the house have been removed. The front porch is modern, but other exterior detailing is original.

This dwelling would appear to have been erected by a farmer of modest means who was determined to have a house which simulated in plan and elevations a dwelling of more impressive scale.



PINE AVE. ROOT CELLAR 43-170 (Seven Pines Quad)

This brick root cellar, one of the few buildings of its kind recorded in central Virginia, is situated in the back yard of an early 20th century two-story frame house in Highland Springs. While it may have been part of an earlier farmstead, the structure was probably erected to serve the present dwelling.



Penick House, set on a ridge just north of Upham Brook in western Henrico, might be counted among the most interesting large-scale early 19th century dwellings in Virginia. With its sophisticated and imaginatively articulated elevations, the house compares favorably with such notable contemporary Richmond mansions as the Brander House, Cunningham-Archer House, and Wickham-Valentine House. It is remarkable that a dwelling of such architectural quality has escaped notice in the past.

Probably erected ca. 1815-20, it is a stuccoed brick two-story, double-pile structure with interior chimneys and a low brick basement. The house is built on a modified center-hall-plan with no exterior entrance at the back of the passage.

The unorthodox exterior wall treatment is probably the building's most distinctive attribute. Either end bay of the north, or entry facade, is articulated by a vertical recessed panel extending from first floor level to just below the eaves; the south facade, in contrast, displays a continuous row of seven recessed panels. Either side wall contains a blind arch at the first floor south end framing a set of original fully-glazed French doors.

The fenestration of the south facade is particularly unusual; this wall is pierced by seven alternating first- and second-floor windows with original 12-over-12-light sash; one window is allotted to each recessed panel. This alternation of first and second-floor windows, with no interruption by doors, porches or other elements, creates a lively and strongly geometric facade.



PENICK HOUSE (continued)

While there have been some interior alterations, including the addition of a downstairs bathroom, most interior detailing remains intact. The central passage is bisected by a plaster archway; plaster cornices embellish the main floor rooms. An openstring stair with turned newel and carved tread brackets ascends from a somewhat awkward position immediately to the left of the front door. A wide doorless parlor entry with recessed-panel jambs and soffits gives access off the passage to the main, west parlor.

The exterior of the house also remains largely intact. The front entrance, with its sidelights and segmental-arched toplight, is original, as are most of the window sash. While the present layer of stucco cladding dates to the 1930s, it would seem probable that the brick walls were covered with stucco from the beginning.

Another noteworthy survival is the original front walkway and patio at the south facade, both paved with square brick tiles. The original front and rear steps of purple sandstone, however, have been recycled: smashed into rubble, they were evidently used to build the barbeque pit that stands at one corner of the walled south terrace.

At one time the focus of a large plantation belonging to the Penick family, the house today is hemmed in by a 1950s subdivision of small brick single-family dwellings.

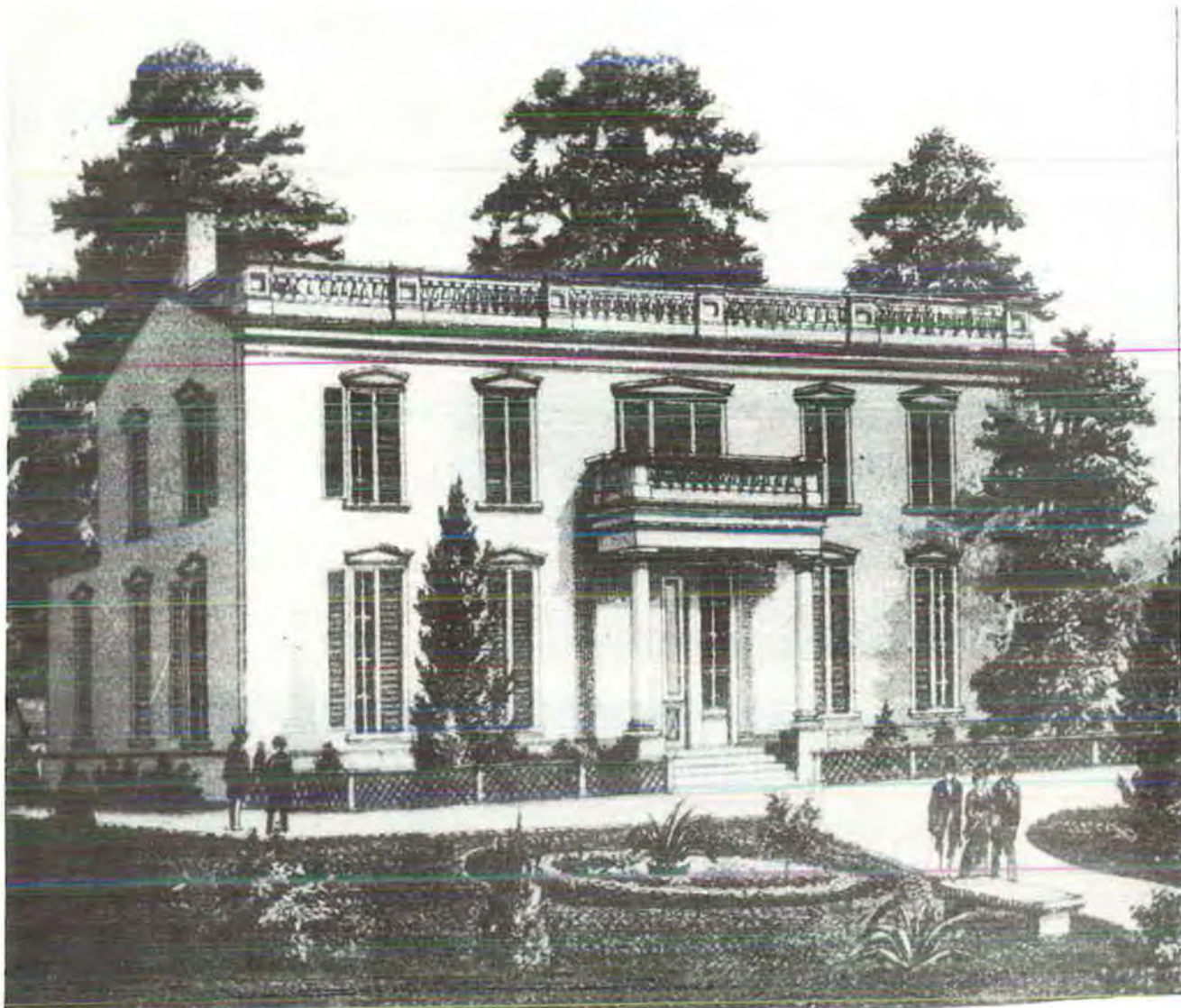


Page 132: north front.
Above: east end.
Right: south facade.

POWHATAN MANSION (Site) 43-173 (Richmond Quad)

The tract known as Powhatan is said to have been purchased by Capt. John Smith from the Indian King Powhatan when the English sailed to the falls of the James in 1609. Smith named it "Nonesuch", because there was "no place so strong (i. e., defensible), so pleasant and delightful in Virginia".

The original name "Powhatan", however, was resurrected in the 18th century. Around 1727, the merchant Joseph Mayo emigrated to Virginia from Barbadoes and established his residence on this tract. Joseph Mayo and his brother William, who served as one of the surveyors on the expedition to establish a dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina in 1728-29, were the progenitors of the influential Mayo family of Virginia. Col. William Mayo, Jr., of Powhatan, served in Virginia's forces during the Revolution, and joined the House of Delegates in 1780. Another descendant, Joseph Mayo, served as Mayor of Richmond during the Civil War.



Above: mansion, 19th century print.
Page 135: ca. 1900 photograph.

POWHATAN MANSION (continued)

William Mayo's brick mansion stood until ca. 1900, when it was demolished to make way for industrial development and railyards along the James downstream from Rocketts. Late 19th century photographs by Heustis Cook show the house to have been a two-story structure of Flemish-bond brick, with a five-bay front and interior end chimneys. The original roof, judging from the photos, was raised slightly in the mid-19th century, and the windows were replaced by larger ones of Renaissance Revival vintage.

This house essentially matches the description of a dwelling insured by William Mayo in a Mutual Assurance Society policy of 1798. The sketch shows a full two-story brick dwelling measuring 60 feet in length. Later records show the addition of a rear brick extension and a double-tiered front porch. An "old house" noted on the 1798 policy stood 200 feet from the insured building.

Shortly before the house and surrounding buildings were cleared away, Cook made a thorough photographic record of the entire site, including the brick stables and the famous "Mayo Stone", inscribed with the date 1741, which had been enshrined beneath a protective gazebo. The early 19th century brick barn or stables was particularly elaborate; it featured circular and round-arched second floor windows and a hipped roof with polygonal cupola. Before the property was finally graded, the stones in the Mayo plot were moved to Richmond's Hollywood Cemetery.



POWHATAN, continued.



Brick barn at Powhatan, ca. 1900.

This aboriginal village was named for the Indian king Powhatan, who met Capt. Christopher Newport in his first expedition up the James in May of 1607. Near here, on one of the small islands at the mouth of the falls, Newport erected a cross inscribed with the name of King James, claiming the river and surrounding territory for England.

In searching for the head of the River James, Smith describes the colonist's arrival at "a town called Powhatan, consisting of some twelve houses, pleasantly seated on a hill; before it three fertile isles; about it many of their corne-fields. The place is very pleasant, and strong (i. e., easily defensible) by nature. To this place the river is navigable, but higher, within a myle, by reason of the Rockes and Isles, there is not passage for a small Boat; this they call the Falles".

In a narrative of Capt. Newport's discoveries, Powhatan Town is described as being "the habitayon of the greate Kyng Pawatah (Powhatan). It is scituat (situated) upon a highe hill by the water syde; a playne between it and the water, twelve score over, whereon he sowes his wheate, beane, peaze, tobacco, pompions (pumkins); gowrds, hemepe, flaxe, &c.; and were any art used to the naturall state of this place, it would be a goodly habitayon (i. e., settlement).

In the Spring of 1609, when Capt. John Smith made another expedition to the falls, he purchased the land on which Powhatan's town stood. Capt. West had already established a colony of Englishmen about a mile upstream on the north side of Gillie's Creek (now within the bounds of the City of Richmond), but Smith unsuccessfully attempted to resettle the men on his own chosen site at Powhatan's. Shortly afterward, Smith was seriously injured by a gunpowder explosion and was forced to return to England.

The exact site of Powhatan's village is unknown. Some authorities place it on Marion Hill, while others maintain that it stood closer to Richmond, in the vicinity of a modern children's park named "Powhatan's Playground", northeast of Fulton Bottom.



QUARTERS CABIN 43-10 (Hylas Quad)

This frame servants' quarters near Gayton was photographed by the Historic American Buildings Survey in 1940, and has since disappeared. Probably built in the mid-19th century, it appears to have had a two-room plan with twin front doors and an upstairs loft. The rear ell was probably added in this century.

The house is said to have accommodated two families as recently as the early part of this century.



RANDOLPH, VIRGINIA, MUSEUM 43-43 (Yellow Tavern Quad)

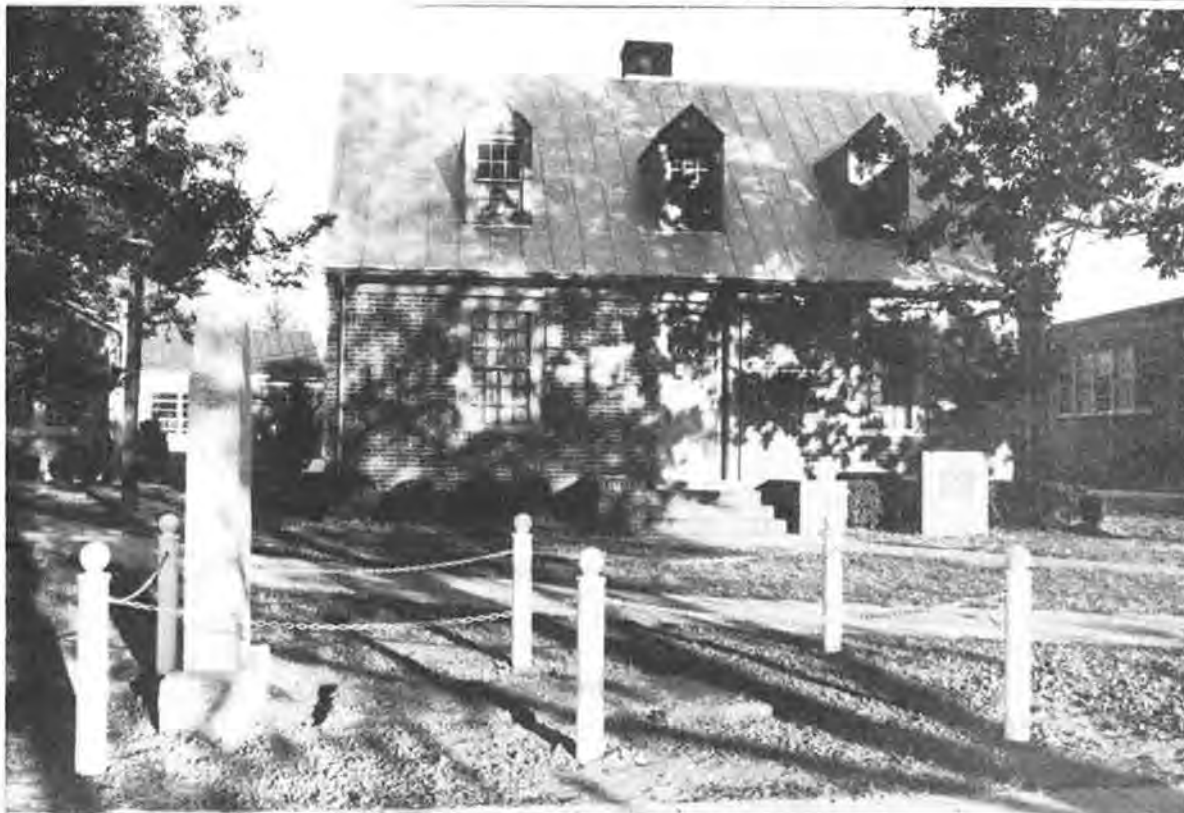
The modest 1½ story frame structure pictured below was erected in 1937 as the home economics building for the institution now known as the Virginia Randolph Education Center. Virginia Randolph (1874-1958) kept an office in this building during the latter part of her life, and in 1969 the Henrico County Board of Education converted it into a museum dedicated to her memory.

Miss Randolph, through her work in this vocational school, became recognized as one of the South's most innovative black educators. Her first teaching assignment, beginning in 1893, was at the Mountain Road School in western Henrico. Because of her exemplary teaching methods, she was selected in 1908 to introduce a new form of teacher supervision to County schools. As the first Jeanes Supervising Industrial Worker, she developed a method of teacher training which spread throughout the South and eventually to countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Miss Randolph died in 1958, having devoted more than 57 years of her life to teaching. Appropriately, she is buried here on the school grounds.



Top: original Mountain Road school.
Bottom: museum today.



Located at the crest of a hill north of River Road, Ravenswood was expanded to its present form in 1857 by Elmslie G. Higginbotham, whose father David Higginbotham built the noteworthy Federal period mansion Morven in Albemarle County. Higginbotham purchased this large tract in western Henrico in the 1850s, and shortly thereafter enlarged the small one-story dwelling which already stood on the property. The new house was christened "Ravenswood" after a place figuring in a Sir Walter Scott novel.

The present owner, a direct descendant of the builder, retains the 1857 contract for the construction of the house. The enlarged dwelling is a two-story, double-pile, center-hall-plan structure with exterior end chimneys and a partial cellar; its most salient feature is the well-proportioned two-tier Greek Revival front portico.

Ravenswood is of particular architectural interest for its rusticated wood front siding. Each flush weatherboard is cut to resemble a row of regular ashlar blocks; the surface was originally covered with an application of paint mixed with sand so as to approximate the textural quality of sandstone. This treatment is said to have been inspired by similar siding at George Washington's Mt. Vernon; the siding at Ravenswood, however, is the only known surviving 19th century example in Virginia.

The house was thoroughly renovated in 1957, at which time the two-story double pent closets between each set of end chimneys were removed so that additional windows could be inserted in the gable ends of the house. Most of the original detailing, however, survives, including an Italianate mantel of white marble in the east parlor, and Federal-style mantels of painted wood in the other rooms. All trim and doors in the house were once grained or marbelized, but because of wear and fading have since been painted over.

A unique outbuilding of uncertain purpose stands a short distance behind the dwelling; known to generations of the family as "The Temple", it is a roughly ten-foot-square structure sporting a pedimented portico not unlike that of the main house.

A mid-19th century one-story, two-unit frame servants' quarters with central chimney stands at the east side of the yard.



RAVENSWOOD, continued



Top: west gable end.
Left: "the temple".
Right: dwelling; portico.

RAVENSWOOD (Mechanicsville Pike) 43-175 (Richmond Quad)

Ravenswood farm, located along the Chickahominy River bluffs west of the Mechanicsville Turnpike, was used by General Robert E. Lee to keep tabs on the movements of McClellan's forces in May and June of 1862. Both Lee and Jackson are said to have used the house as their temporary headquarters; tradition says they tied their horses to the same tethering ring which may be seen today anchored in the east chimney.

Built in the decade preceeding the Civil War, Ravenswood is a standard two-story "I" house with symmetrical three-bay front and rear elevations. A shed has been added across the back, and a turn-of-the-century Eastlake porch probably replaces a smaller original front porch. Most interior detailing remains intact, including plain Greek mantels and an openstring stair.



This two-story brick ante-bellum servants' dwelling is unique in Henrico. The building is divided into four living units, with two rooms and two entrances on each floor. There is no interior stairway; a rebuilt double-tiered veranda allows access to the second floor.

Some original features remain inside the house, including batten doors with original string latches. Outside, the broadly projecting roof is trimmed with scalloped eaves and barge-boards.

This building was probably erected shortly before the Civil War. The main plantation dwelling was replaced in the early 20th century by a handsome Georgian style brick mansion designed by William L. Bottomley.



Three segments of the Richmond National Battlefield Park system are located in Henrico County. They include: Chickahominy Bluff Park, Fort Harrison Park, and Malvern Hill Park.

After the surrender at Appomattox in 1865, the battlefields around Richmond lay abandoned until this century, when Richmond National Battlefield Park was finally authorized by Act of Congress on May 2, 1936. These properties were originally acquired by a group of public-spirited citizens who donated them to the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1932. Since then, the National Park Service has obtained several additional tracts, including Chickahominy Bluff Park, which was acquired as a gift in 1960.

Chickahominy Bluff Park (Richmond Quad), consists of roughly 40 acres of forested land, including a considerable system of earthworks. An interpretive shelter overlooks the Chickahominy River Valley; it was from this vicinity that Lee watched his army launch the Seven Days' Battles.

Fort Harrison (Drewrys Bluff and Dutch Gap Quads) includes a seven-mile scenic drive beginning at Newmarket Road and following a series of earthworks to Fort Brady on the James River. Parking areas and wayside exhibits are to be found at Forts Gilmer, Gregg, Johnson and Hoke.

In September of 1864, Fort Harrison and adjoining fortifications stood as a strong defensive barrier commanding the southeastern approaches to Richmond. On September 29, Grant's Army of the James launched an attack against undermanned Fort Harrison and captured it. A mile and a half to the north, another Federal force was repulsed in an assault on Fort Gilmer. General Lee unsuccessfully attempted to retake Harrison, and total casualties in the two-day battle exceeded the toll at First Manassas.

Malvern Hill Park (Dutch Gap and Roxbury Quads) was the site of the final major Confederate assault on Union positions before the Federal withdrawal from the costly 1862 peninsula campaign. This 130 acre park consists of roughly two-thirds woodlands, and surrounds the site of the old Crewe House, which was an important landmark during the battle.



Battle of Malvern Hill.

Named for its situation a ridge dividing the waters of northwestern Henrico, this farm belonged to the Courtney family (from who nearby Courtney Road takes its name) in the 19th century. The six log tobacco barns standing to the north of the dwelling were built by an early 20th century owner named Moore, who moved to Henrico from Mecklenburg County.

The original form of the main dwelling is uncertain. It may have been either a one-room-plan or a center-hall-plan house of 1½ stories. Around 1900 the dwelling was enlarged, and a portion of the roof was raised to a full two stories. In the yard stands a brick outbuilding, perhaps originally a detached kitchen, which was once used as servant's quarters.

The six saddle-notched log tobacco barns are unique in Henrico; while such flue-cure barns are common features of the Southside Virginia landscape, they are rarely seen north of the James.



Top: Note original dormered section on right.
Left: brick outbuilding.
Right: log tobacco barn.



Set at the crest of a hill overlooking Rt. 5, Rock Hill was probably originally a one-room-plan dwelling. Presently, the house has a two-room-deep central block with a catslide roof, and later one-room flanking wings at either gable end. The kitchen wing has a cellar that was used for food storage until quite recently.

The 1930s photograph below, taken by the WPA, shows the house before the removal of its chimney.

Rock Hill has belonged to the Griggs family since the late 19th century.



Renamed "Fairfield" by the present owners, Rocky Mills is one of Virginia's most notable 18th century Palladian mansions. Erected in Hanover County by John Syme II, a wealthy Burgess and the older half-brother of Patrick Henry, Rocky Mills was dismantled in 1928 and moved to its present site overlooking the James in Richmond's West End.

In the reconstruction, which was directed by Philadelphia architect Louis Duhring, the central portion of south facade was brought slightly forward to form a pavilion, and the original pediment, whose trim had been stored in the attic, was restored. The house was also expanded slightly in depth to accomodate modern bathrooms, and a portico copied from the one at Kenmore was added to the south front.

The north facade remains unaltered, and features a Palladian window on the second floor and a front entry with traceried fanlight. Built of Flemish-bond brick, the house is a two-story, double-pile, hipped-roof structure built on a modified center-hall plan. The house is notable for its lavish exterior use of sandstone ashlar trim, and for the highly architectural quality of its interior detailing.



Top left: interior doorway.
Top right: present river
(south) facade.
Bottom: land front.



The original one-room log portion of this dwelling is said to have been erected not long after the Civil War. Constructed of hewn pine logs joined with square-notching at the corners, the house was later covered with weatherboarding. The shed on the rear is said to have been built around 1878, and the one-room frame extension on the east gable end was erected about 1926. A small detached kitchen was built at the same time immediately behind the dwelling.

Most houses of this size were supplanted by larger dwellings as incomes rose rapidly for all levels of society in the 20th century. Few houses of this scale remain today in central Virginia; the Rommell house stands as a relatively rare example of a type of dwelling inhabited by a significant proportion of both white and black landowning farm families in the 19th century.

The house was inhabited until recently by descendants of James Walch, who built the original portion of the house; a family of eleven children were raised here in the first quarter of this century. A family cemetery with numerous inscribed stones is located in a grove of cedars a few yards south of the dwelling.



Top: present facade; original section is on left.
Bottom: west gable end; 20th century kitchen on left.



SAILORS TAVERN (Site) 43-185 (Dutch Gap Quad)

On the north bank of the James not far upriver from Fort Brady stood an early tavern dating possibly to the 18th century. The building's name is said to be derived from the fact that ocean-going vessels regularly landed here to take on supplies of water from a nearby spring. A large frame farm house built around the turn of this century stands on or near the site of the tavern.

The tavern's raison d'etre was evidently its unique spring, which still flows freely at all seasons of the year. The water from this spring was reputed to have special antibiotic qualities that keep it from becoming tainted even during long storage. As recently as World War II the U.S. Air Corps made use of this spring, having undertaken chemical tests of the water that are said to have proved its antiseptic qualities.



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH 43-194 (Seven Pines Quad)

St. John's Roman Catholic church was one of the oldest structures in Highland Springs before being demolished in March 1976 to make way for a larger brick church. With its simple lines and well-integrated parish hall ell, the church was an unusually pleasing example of small-scale Georgian Revival public architecture.



ST. JOSEPH'S VILLA 43-195 (Yellow Tavern Quad)

The origins of this institution extend back to the 1830s, when an orphan asylum and school were founded by Father Timothy O'Brien in Richmond. The orphanage and Academy grew rapidly, and later were housed in separate facilities. Major James Dooley left a large sum to the institution on his death in 1922, and in 1931 the present assemblage of buildings at Hollybrook was dedicated.

This planned group of yellow-brick neo-Romanesque structures remains largely unaltered. The chapel is particularly noteworthy, with rich interior detailing including elaborate mosaics. The buildings are situated in a handsomely landscaped park which fronts on U. S. Route 1.



Top: chapel.
Bottom: dormitory.



SAVAGE STATION FARM BUILDINGS 43-288 (Seven Pines Quad)

Located several hundred feet north of the railroad tracks at former Savage Station is an early brick-walled cemetery and two early-to-mid-19th century farm buildings. The main dwelling on this farm, probably the same one pictured on the opposite page, was pulled down in the 1950s or 60s.

A smokehouse with a pyramidal roof capped by a turned wooden finial stands next to another early building, considerably remodeled, which now serves as a dwelling. The wood-shingle roof of the smokehouse is one of only two surviving wooden roofs observed in Henrico.

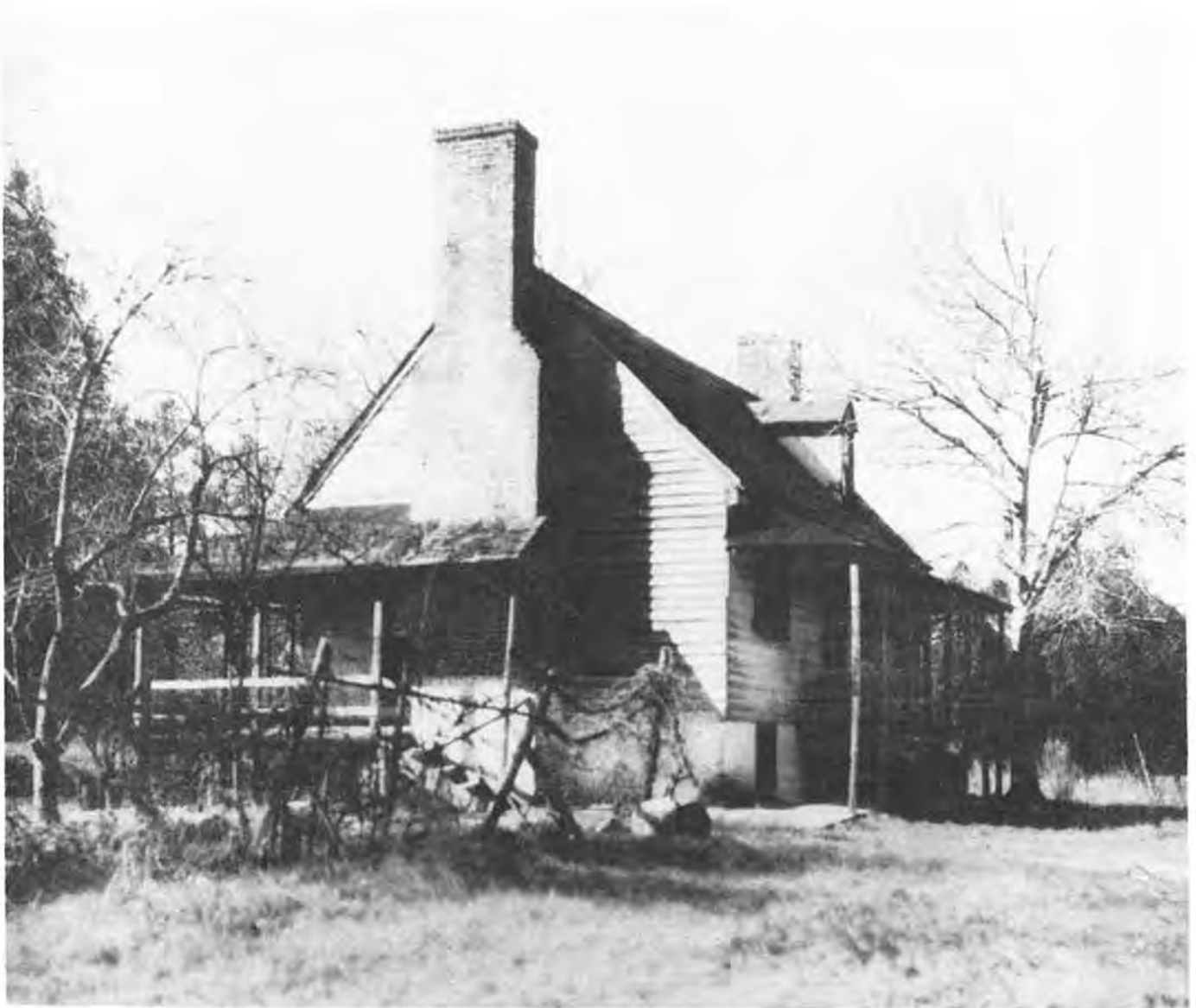
About 100 feet east of these buildings is a brick-walled cemetery fitted with a stone tablet dated 1814. Two early 19th century white marble monuments mark the graves of Byrd George and Reuben Tankersley.



SAVAGE'S STATION HOUSE (Site) 43-186 (Quinton Quad)

In the Battle of Savage's Station, June 29, 1862, Lee was unsuccessful in his attempt to intercept McClellan's army on its retreat to the James. The Battles of Frayser's Farm (Glendale) and Malvern Hill followed immediately, and the end of these Seven Days Battles also marked the termination of the Peninsula Campaign. Lee's counter-offensive had managed to prevent the Union army's capture of Richmond.

The farmhouse pictured below was reportedly used as Federal headquarters during the Battle of Savage's Station. Photographed by the WPA in 1932, it is no longer standing. Probably built in the second quarter of the 19th century, the house was a 1½ story frame structure set on an English basement, with exterior end chimneys of American bond.



SCHOOLHOUSE (Long Bridge Road) 43-188 (Dutch Gap Quad)

This single-story frame structure is said to have served as the first public schoolhouse in the eastern part of Henrico County. It was built just after the Civil War by Reginald Nelson, who used salvaged timbers from an old structure at Glendale Farm.

The building has a symmetrical three-bay facade, with a central doorway and flanking end brick chimneys of random American bond. Upstairs windows at either gable admit light and air to the loft. If the building was indeed erected as a schoolhouse, it differs little if at all from similar-scale dwellings of the period.



SCHOOLHOUSE (Mechanicsville Pike) 43-187 (Richmond Quad)

The first known public school in northern Henrico was established in 1876, when, according to the deed, "one acre of land located between Harvie Road and the Mechanicsville Turnpike" was sold to the County school board for \$62.50. The first teacher in this one-room brick schoolhouse is said to have been a Mr. George Perry.

Originally a one-room-plan building constructed of 7-course American bond, with a gable-end entry and three-bay lateral facades, the school was extended to the west in the mid-20th century by the Fairfield Presbyterian Church, which presently owns the property.



SEVEN PINES HOUSE (Site) 43-305 (Seven Pines Quad)

No longer standing, the main dwelling on this farm has been recorded in an early photograph. The house appears to have been a hall-and-parlor plan structure with exterior brick chimneys and a pent closet at one end.

The Battle of Seven Pines was fought on May 31 and June 1, 1862 in the fields surrounding this house. In this engagement, Longstreet led an attack on Federal forces which was effectively repulsed. General J. E. Johnston was severely wounded, and was succeeded on June 1 by R. E. Lee, who withdrew the Army of Northern Virginia to Richmond. Lee's subsequent offensive in the Seven Days Battles halted the Union's Peninsula Campaign.

The house was being used as a temporary hospital when, on June 1, it had to be abandoned because of the approach of opposing forces. The fierce battle waged here left the dwelling riddled with bullet holes.



SHADY GROVE CHURCH 43-257 (Glen Allen Quad)

Erected in 1900, this frame church has an original front vestibule surmounted by a belfry and steeple. The building date is inscribed on a plaque over the front door.

Shady Grove is larger and somewhat more stylish than most rural churches of its period in central Virginia. The persistent influence of the Gothic Revival is evident in the building's steeply-pitched roof, original transepts, lancet windows, and front vestibule-cum-belltower.



SHORT PUMP TAVERN (Site) 43-189 (Glen Allen Quad)

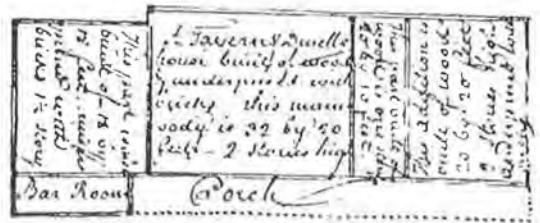
Legend has it that this crossroads, formed by the intersection of Three-Chopt Road and Pouncy Tract Road, was named for the short-handled public water pump located here.

The one-room plan frame building pictured below was photographed by a WPA fieldworker in the 1930s and labeled "Short Pump Tavern". No longer standing, this structure was probably originally a private dwelling built in the early 19th century--probably ante 1840. The narrow brick end chimney in all likelihood replaces an original one of greater girth.

The original tavern at Short Pump, long since disappeared, is recorded in an insurance policy taken out by Robert H. Saunders in 1815. At that time, it was an 80-foot long frame building insured for \$4,600. The sketch on the policy indicates that it was built in three or four stages and consisted of sections variously 1, 1½ and 2 stories in height. A long porch and a "bar room" extended across the front.

The 1819 map Wood Map specifically indicates the presence of "Short Pump Tavern" at this intersection; the 1853 Keily Map simply labels the site by the name of its owner, Zachariah MacGruder.

Top: 1815 insurance policy sketch.
Bottom: 1930s WPA photograph.



SHURM FARM 43-190 (Richmond Quad)

This house, set in the middle of an open field and surrounded by a recent subdivision known as Shurm Heights, has belonged to the Shurm family since 1924. The dwelling is said to have been used as a hospital during the War Between the States.

Surfaced on all four sides with pressed brick laid in Flemish bond, the house is a 1½ story center-hall-plan structure with interior end chimneys and a high English basement. It features a symmetrical five-bay front and a shallow gable roof with three short Greek-Revival dormers on the front and two on the rear. Additions include a modern front porch and a rear frame lean-to.

A WPA fieldworker reported in 1937 that a Flemish bond brick kitchen/servants' quarters, then in poor condition, stood 25 yards behind the main dwelling. This building had a 3-bay front, one- or two-room plan and single end chimney containing a ten-foot-wide fireplace. The two loft rooms are said to have been reached by an outside stairway.



SOLITAIRE (Site) 43-191 (Yellow Tavern Quad)

This major mid-19th century plantation house was located in northern Henrico along the bluffs overlooking the Chickahominy River. The 1853 Keily Map labels the farm the "Estate of B. Kennon." George S. Paleski and John N. Powell owned the property at the time of the Civil War; one source says that Paleski, formerly of Philadelphia, built the house in 1840.

Solitaire was a commodious double-pile, center-hall plan frame house set on a raised basement; a smaller-scale two-story pyramidal-roofed extension stood at a rear corner of the dwelling. The projecting Italianate bracket cornice and wraparound veranda were probably original. The house has disappeared since the 1930s, when it was photographed by the WPA.



1930s WPA photograph.

SPRINGDALE FARM 43-247 (Seven Pines Quad)

Springdale Farm, situated along the Chickahominy in the northeastern corner of the County, is one of the earliest houses in Henrico. Probably erected towards the end of the 18th century, it is a 1½ story frame dwelling set on a full English-bond brick basement, with Flemish bond chimneys at either gable end. The house is built on an originally asymmetrical center-hall plan with a four-bay front.

Springdale was retrimmed in the mid-19th century, at which time all the original interior detailing on the first floor with the exception of the stairway was removed and replaced with Greek Revival detailing. The present doors, windows, and sidelighted front entrance also date to this remodeling. The most notable original feature of the house is its openwell closed-string stair with turned balusters, molded poplar railing, and raised-panel spandrel.

Visible in the basement is a 45-foot long pine summer beam which spans the entire length of the house without intermediate supports. The original ladder stair to the first floor is intact.

The only subsequent addition to the house is a nicely compatible 1½ story, one-room-plan end kitchen wing erected in 1936.

Springdale Farm is believed to have been owned by the Gathwright and Spears families in the late 18th century. The property came into the hands of the Allen family in the early 19th century; in 1857 an Allen descendant, Nathan B. Clarke, sold Springdale to Trueworthy Dudley. A Richmond lawyer named Andrew Johnson owned the farm during the Civil War, when the house was used as a hospital. (A cannonball which passed through the roof of the house is evidence of the heavy fighting that took place in this immediate vicinity in 1862). The house was used as a hunting club lodge in the 1940s and '50s, and was acquired by the present owners in 1968.



Springfield, located in northwestern Henrico, was noted in the 19th century for its mineral and sulphur springs. Prior to 1840 an entrepreneur named Burton built a resort here consisting of a large hotel surrounded by a covey of individual cottages. Richmonders who did not care to make the long journey to such mountain resorts as White Sulphur Springs made Springfield a thriving social center during the summer months.

About half a mile south of the hotel lay the Springfield Coal Pits, which had been owned and operated by the Burton family since at least the second decade of the 19th century.



A typical mid-19th century Virginia spa.

STUART MONUMENT 43-198 (Yellow Tavern Quad)

This granite obelisk, which was erected in 1888 to commemorate General J.E.B. Stuart, is located just a few feet from where he fell mortally wounded in battle on May 11, 1864. The inscription reads in part: "He saved Richmond, but he gave his life."



Stuckley Hall is a two-story frame dwelling of side-hall plan set on a full English basement. The house contains most of its original simple mid-19th century detailing. Additions include a two-story shed-roofed rear extension and modern one-story wings at either gable end.

The house was owned by Dr. A. J. Terrell during the Civil War. Rev. Cornelius Walker, who chronicled events in the neighborhood during the war, notes in his diary that Sheridan's troops took "a horse and two mules from Dr. Terrell, shot a horse in his yard, and rifled the drawers and wardrobes of his family."



SUNNYBANK 43-202 (Drewry's Bluff Quad)

Sunnybank, built by the Canfield family around 1875, sits amid level fields near the edge of bluffs overlooking the James River and its tributary, Coles Run.

The house is constructed of unusual orange-color bricks made on the farm. Built on an unorthodox L plan, the original dwelling was later extended by a one-room-plan, two-story brick addition to the southeast, which lengthened the facade to its present form. The two-story front portico is a recent addition.



Sunnyside, located in southeastern Henrico along the Osborne Turnpike, has been so heavily altered that its original form is difficult to determine. The only evidence of its early 19th century date is found in the north parlor, which contains an unusual vertical-raised-panel dado and overmantel.

Originally, the house was probably a one-story, two-room-plan dwelling. It was lengthened and raised to a full two stories in the late 19th or early 20th century; the present exterior end brick chimneys date to this remodeling. When the present owners acquired the house in 1969, the north room dado and overmantel had been covered by modern composition-board sheeting and the mantel had been removed to a barn.

The house is said to have been used as a hospital during the Civil War.



The exact site of this tavern, which stood along the Newmarket Road east of Richmond, is not known. It was photographed by a WPA fieldworker in 1935, when it was owned by Robert Brock.

Probably built in the second quarter of the 19th century, the building appears to have been erected in two sections: to the right in the photo below is a possibly original one-room-plan portion, set on a raised brick basement; at the left gable end is what may have been another one-room-plan unit joined to the higher basemented portion by a later extension.

Such a diminutive building may not fit the popular conception of a 19th century tavern, but other Virginia buildings of similar or smaller size are known to have been used as public hostelryes.



1935 WPA photograph.

TENANT HOUSE 43-291 (Roxbury Quad)

This small single-family tenant house stands at the edge of a cultivated field on a farm at the eastern edge of the County. Despite its small scale, the house has a center-hall plan; it was heated by stoves with brick flues. Probably built between 1920 and 1940, it displays the steeply-pitched gable-roof-with-loft characteristic of ante-bellum dwellings.

Dwellings of this size or smaller often housed extended families of ten or more persons. Few houses of this type have been built since the 1930s, and they constitute a rapidly-disappearing species of vernacular domestic architecture. Despite the simple nature and relatively recent vintage of houses of this type, they are of interest because they provide tangible evidence of an extinct lifestyle.



Prior to the Civil War, Richmond was the terminus of five separate commercial turnpikes. This early-19th century tollhouse, which stands north of the city on the east side of the Brook Turnpike (U.S. Rt. 1), is probably the only surviving building of its type in central Virginia.

The original tollkeeper's house forms the one-story rear wing of the present two-story house, which was erected ca. 1910-20. The earlier building was a one-room-plan frame structure with an exterior end brick chimney and a front entrance in the opposite gable end. The single main-floor room of this structure measures 15 ft. 3 in. square; a ladder probably led to the unfinished loft. The fact that the door is in the gable end rather than at the longitudinal facade is indicative of the specialized function of the building.

Probably erected ca. 1825-40, the tollhouse retains little original detailing other than its six-over-nine sash and interior architrave window trim. The present wraparound veranda and rear shed were added later.

Originally the turnpike passed on the east side of the tollhouse. It is said that the noise and dust generated by traffic on the heavily traveled road to Washington became so bothersome to the Stewart family of nearby Brook Hill that they arranged with the turnpike company to have the road moved further west, where the present U.S. Route 1 runs today.



Note original doorway, barely visible, in gable end of one-story section.

Situated along the bluffs of the James River overlooking cultivated fields just three miles southeast of the state Capitol, Tree Hill is a two-story, double-pile Federal period house largely redecorated in the Greek Revival style.

The tract was assembled in 1778 by Miles Selden, who became a local political leader and Delegate to the Virginia Assembly. During Selden's tenure, Tree Hill was famous throughout Virginia for its racetrack; Lafayette attended a well-publicized horse race here during his last visit to America in 1824.

The farm passed to Selden's son-in-law, William Roane, in 1837. Son of the noted jurist Spencer Roane and grandson of Patrick Henry, Roane served in both the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives. In 1855 Tree Hill was acquired by Franklin Stearns, a prominent Richmond merchant. The property has been in the hands of the Burlee family since it was purchased from Stearns descendants in 1910, and it continues to be operated as a farm by the present owners.

During the Civil War, the land surrounding the mansion was used for grazing livestock belonging to Chimborazo Hospital, the largest military hospital in the world at that time. In April 1865, in a field near Tree Hill, Mayor Joseph Mayo officially surrendered the city of Richmond to the occupying Union Army.

Judging from Mutual Assurance Society policies of 1798, 1806, and 1808, the original portion of the house was a two-story frame, 20 ft. x 42 ft. (probably center-hall-plan) structure with one-story wings at either end. Between 1806 and 1808, the dwelling reached its present double-pile configuration; the wings were also slightly enlarged, and 24-ft. long porticos were erected at both the front and rear of the house. In 1808, the main dwelling was insured for \$4,300.

Behind the house stand two early outbuildings. The one-room plan frame kitchen with clipped gable roof could be the same structure listed in the insurance policy of 1796. Standing nearby is a somewhat altered hipped-roofed smokehouse with a diagonally-battened door.

In the 1840s or '50s, the interior of the house was redecorated in the current Greek Revival style. The two-story pedimented portico on the riverfront, which appears to have also been erected at this same period, provides an exceptionally panoramic view of the James River Valley and the skyline of downtown Richmond.



TREE HILL, continued.



Page 170: river front.
Top: land facade.
Bottom: possibly 18th century kitchen.

TRENT HOUSE 43-1 (Seven Pines Quad)

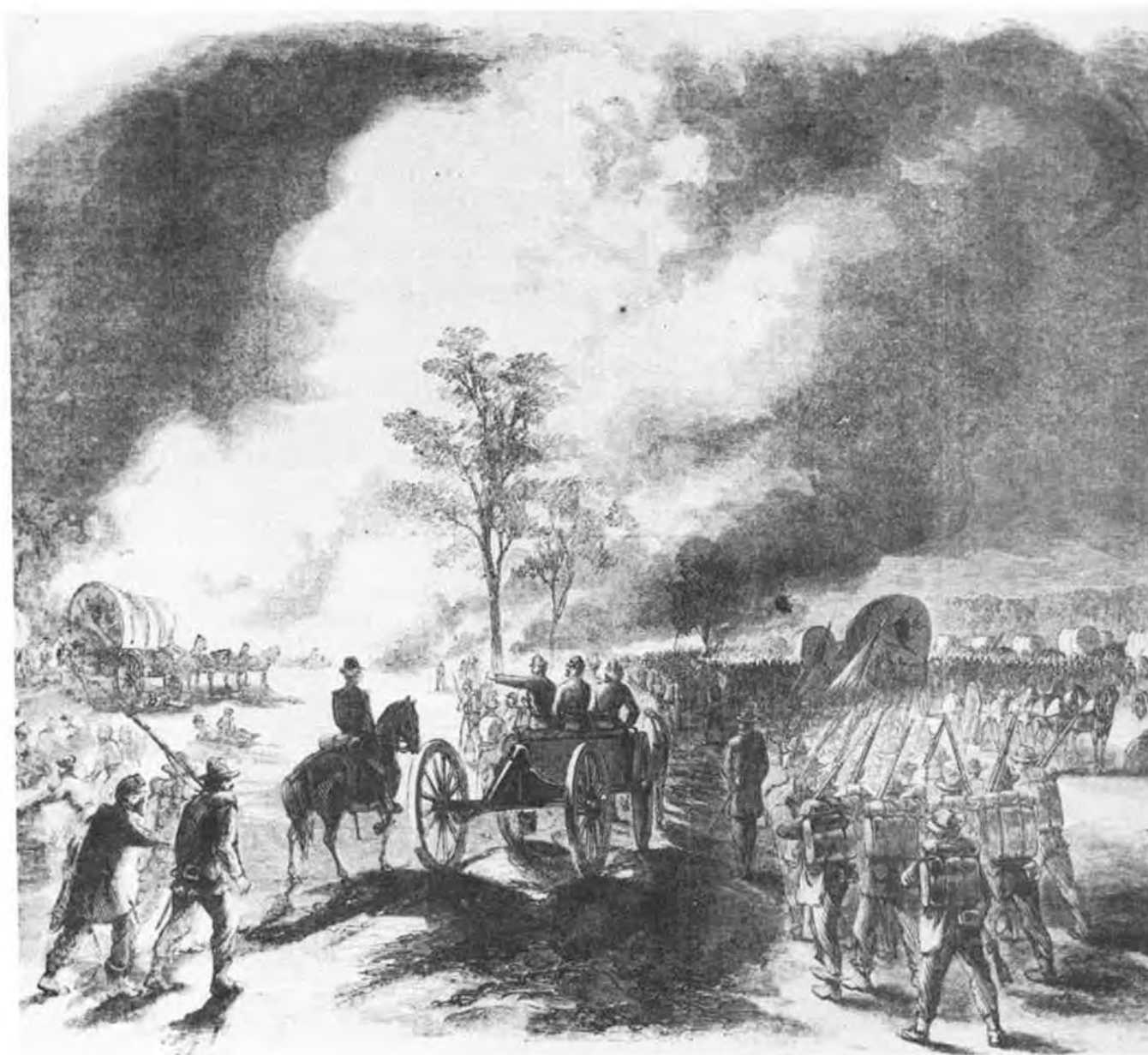
Union General Joseph McClellan kept his headquarters in this house during May and June of 1862, immediately before his withdrawal to the James.

At the time of the war, the property belonged to Dr. Peterfield Trent, who served as physician of Henrico's smallpox hospital. His heirs sold it in the early part of this century to Mrs. Clarence Burnette. The property passed through the hands of two subsequent owners before being acquired by the present occupants, who have carefully renovated the house.

Located on the west side of Grapevine Road overlooking the Chickahominy River Valley, the house is interesting for its asymmetrical four-bay front and off-center hallway. Probably built circa 1825, it is a two-story frame center-hall-plan dwelling with a brick basement and exterior end chimneys of Flemish bond. The only additions are a one-story wing on the west gable end, and a turn-of-the-century rear veranda.

Most interior detailing remains intact, including a horizontal flush-board dado and simple Federal mantels. It is said that a rather elaborate parlor mantel, since removed, had been badly defaced by Civil War enthusiasts who had chipped off small pieces as souvenirs.





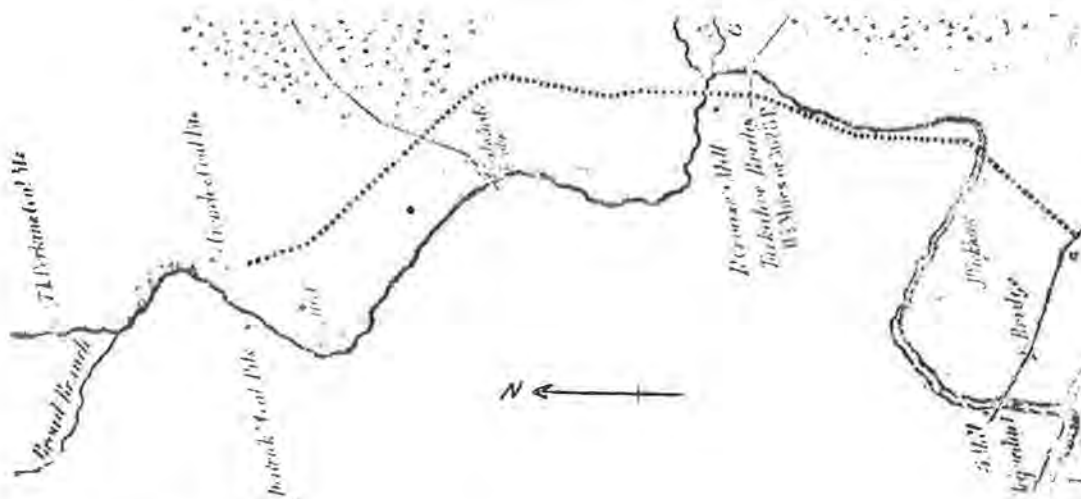
Battle near Trent House, 1862.

The difficulty of transporting coal to the port of Richmond from the mines in the western part of Henrico and Goochland counties was one of the primary spurs to the development of navigational improvements along the James River. One of the first major goals of the James River Company was to construct a continuous canal from Richmond to the mouth of Tuckahoe Creek to tap the lucrative coal trade. Completed by 1825, this first segment bypassed the falls of the river and by combination of canal and improved riverbed made the James navigable from Rocketts to Maidens Adventure in Goochland.

In 1827, the Tuckahoe Canal Company was incorporated in order to connect the coal pits directly by water to the newly-completed James River Canal. Excavated the following year, the Tuckahoe Creek navigational system was not a continuous canal, but rather a 6½-mile long combination of canal, slackwater, and sluice, connected by locks and traversed by aqueducts. With a full head of water, the average-size boat on the creek could carry 220 bushels (about eight tons) of coal; in places boats were poled, while along other segments they were pulled by mule team along a tow path. The Tuckahoe Canal became an immense success from a financial standpoint, bringing its shareholders over 100 percent profit on their investments as early as 1835.

The navigability of the canal, however, was dependent upon the fluctuating water supply: one-third of the year the canal was obstructed by either high water, low water, silt, or ice. This prompted a group of colliers in 1836 to petition the Tuckahoe Canal Company to replace the navigation with some form of railway. By 1840, the canal had been supplanted by a 4½-mile tramway costing \$55,000--over six times the cost of the original Tuckahoe navigation. Operated by mulepower and used exclusively for the transport of coal, this rail system saw continuous service until the area's mines were abandoned in the 1880s.

Located today in a largely forested region, some of the locks and most of the earthworks are still in good condition. Hopefully the remains of this early navigation system can be preserved.



1853 Kelly Map

TURNER HOUSE (Site) 43-211 (Richmond Quad)

Located at the crest of Marion Hill only a few hundred yards from the Clarke-Palmore House, this 2½ story brick mansion was pulled down in the late 1950s after having fallen into disrepair.

The house is highly unusual in that both the chimneys and the entrances appear to be located at the gable ends. It is also interesting to note that one lateral facade is pierced by four windows per floor, while the other is pierced by only two.

One of the photos below shows the dwelling in the process of being raised from 2½ to 3 stories.



Early 20th century photographs.

Turkey Island was first sighted and named in May, 1607, during Capt. Christopher Newport's initial exploration of the James River. After proceeding some distance from Jamestown, he came to a great bend in the river "where was found an islet on which were many turkeys... whereof we took dyvers, which we brake our fast withal." The plantation that later became known as Turkey Island, however, was not an island at all, but rather a tract on the north bank of the James bounded by Turkey Island Creek on the east and Curles Neck on the west.

In 1679 Col. William Randolph (1651-1711), progenitor of the Randolph family in Virginia, established himself at Turkey Island. With successive purchases, the plantation eventually came to include some 1,000 acres along the James. Randolph served several successive terms in the House of Burgesses, and was appointed Speaker of that body in 1698.

Descendants of William and his wife Mary Isham Randolph include Thomas Jefferson, John Marshall, Robert E. Lee, several Virginia governors, and a host of other well-known Virginians. Almost all the rich riverland in Henrico had come under the ownership of the various Randolph clans during the 18th and early 19th centuries: Randolph property stretched from Turkey Island, bordering Charles City County, to Tuckahoe and Dungeness in Goochland County.

The exact site of William Randolph's original dwelling house is not known. An early Randolph house at Turkey Island was described by Hendrick as "a story-and-a-half high, with gabled roof and enormous outside chimneys almost as wide as the house itself". This however may have been a later dwelling; it is known that by 1709 Randolph's son, William Randolph, Jr. (1681-1742) had built a house of his own which is said to have been within easy walking distance of the earlier dwelling.

While the fate of these two original Randolph dwellings is not known, by 1806 both had apparently been succeeded by the large multi-segmented brick mansion illustrated in the Mutual Assurance Society policy reproduced below. This 106-foot-long dwelling was composed of a 30-foot-square, 2-story central block, with smaller 2-story end wings and flanking one-story outer wings. This latter house is undoubtedly the one described by Pickett in 1853 (see below) and largely destroyed during the Civil War; it may be the same building portrayed in the fanciful early 19th century painting reproduced on the opposite page.



Above: 1806 insurance policy sketch.

Page 177: purported 19th century painting of Turkey Island plantation.

TURKEY ISLAND (continued)

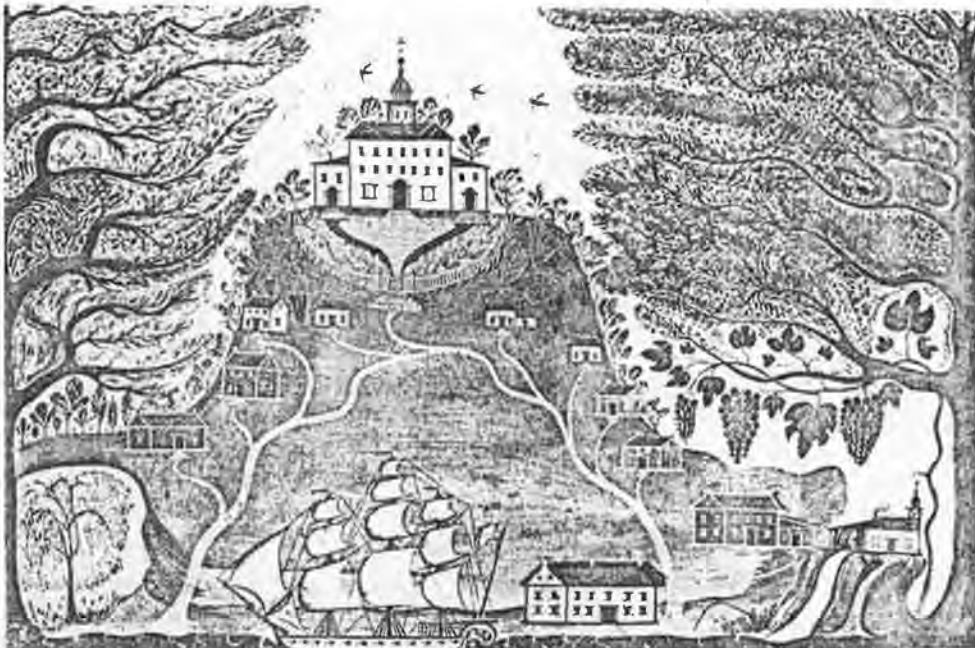
The upper stories of this house are said to have burned in 1809, and it was subsequently roofed over as a one-story house. A description by Robert Pickett in 1853 describes the house as it stood shortly before his family acquired it:

I ought perhaps to add that the house before the change induced by the fire was generally considered one of the most beautiful buildings in all the lower country. The materials were all of the very best quality, and the workmanship of the finest taste. It is said to have been seven years in building. This house in former days was known to all nautical men as the Bird Cage, so called from its ornamental dome, and from the great number of birds which were always to be seen hovering and singing about it.

The plantation was purchased by the Pickett family in 1814, and during the War Between the States the family of Confederate General George Pickett occupied the mansion. Both the brick Randolph mansion and an earlier dwelling nearby (described by Hendrick) were burned by Federal troops under General Ben Butler in 1864, perhaps being singled out for destruction because of the military status of their owner. General Pickett's son returned home from the war only to find what he had "once considered a place of refuge, a desolate waste. Alas! I found every barn, outhouse, stable, servant's quarter, and chicken coop gone, and not a vestige left of the Old English Brick Colonial House, the enemy having torn up and carried away even the foundations to build chimneys for their winter quarters".

Today, the only evidence of early habitation at Turkey Island is the original walled graveyard, which includes several early colonial sandstone table tombs. Colonel William Randolph's stone is inscribed with an elaborate coat of arms; beside him lies "his only wife," Mary Isham, and his daughter, Mary, "who was born and dyed on Good Friday," 1685.

The foundations of the two Randolph dwellings have not been disturbed since their destruction, and they may be of archaeological significance.



Varina has perhaps the most interesting and varied historical associations of any plantation in Henrico. The tract was first settled in 1610 by John Rolfe, the husband of the Indian princess Pocahontas and the first Englishman to raise tobacco in the New World.

The very name Varina is said to be derived from a certain variety of tobacco grown in Varinas, Spain which Rolfe used to develop a superior strain of the plant. Owing in large measure to Rolfe's improvement of "the noxious Weed," tobacco not only insured the Colony's economic survival in its early years, but continued to serve as Virginia's commercial mainstay for the next century and a half.

Located just north of Dale's settlement at Henrico Town, Varina served as the site of the first courthouse in Henrico County (built ca. 1632-34), and court continued to be held here until 1752, when the courthouse was moved to the new town of Richmond. In 1680, Varina was officially declared a town by the Virginia General Assembly. Official edicts, however, had little effect on settlement in tidewater Virginia, and apparently the village never included much more than the courthouse, a tavern, the Henrico Parish church, and perhaps one or two dwellings.

By 1635, there is reference to 200 acres of "Gleabe Land" at Varina; early records indicate that the church and parsonage were located to the west of the courthouse. The Rev. James Blair, who later established the College of William and Mary, served as rector of Varina Parish between 1685 and 1694. In the mid-18th century Rev. William Stith served as rector of Varina; while here, in 1746, he penned his well-known History of the First Discovery and Settlement of Virginia.

Varina was owned through most of the 18th century by the Randolph family, who operated a ferry here. William Randolph the Emigrant acquired large land holdings along the James in the late 17th century, part of which included Dale's original land grant at Dutch Gap and Varina. The Randolphs sold the property to Pleasant Aikin in 1825; his son, Albert Aikin, built the present brick mansion in 1853.

Aikin's wharf continued to serve as an important commercial landing through the 19th century. During the War between the States, Varina served as the eastern depot for the exchange of war prisoners; the brick barn which still stands at the waterfront is said to have housed the men. On August 3, 1863, some 6,000 prisoners were exchanged at the Varina wharf.

As General Ben Butler's division worked its way along the James in 1864, Varina found itself in the midst of combat; a cannon ball and bullet holes may still be seen in the west wall of the mansion. When Butler transferred his headquarters from Bermuda Hundred to Varina, he turned the main house over to his officers, and built a log cabin nearby for his own quarters. Here Butler's division remained until after the fall of Richmond in April 1865.

After the Aikin family sold it in 1876, the farm passed through several hands. In 1910, the Stoneman family acquired it; today the 2,000 acre tract continues to be run as a working farm by W. N. Stoneman, Jr.

VARINA FARM (continued)

The mansion, erected in 1853, is a dignified late Greek Revival style house constructed of pressed brick laid in common bond. It consists of a two-story double-pile, center-hall-plan main block with a one-story east wing; a connecting brick passageway leads to a two-story kitchen wing at the far eastern end of the house. Varina is unique among 19th century Virginia houses for its single long enclosed brick passage and end pavilion. The asymmetry of this plan in an otherwise highly formal house provides an interesting contrast with the similar, but balanced compositions of such mid-18th century Virginia houses as Blandfield with its long brick passageways and complementary two-story dependencies.

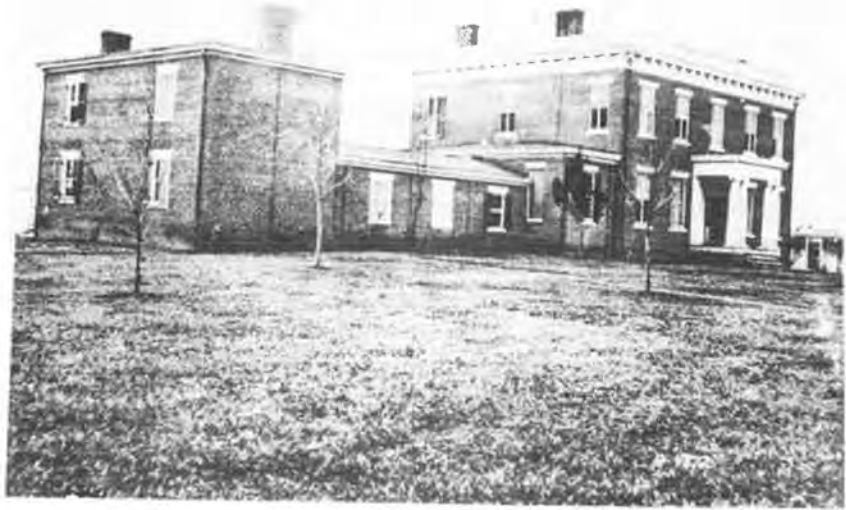
Originally, a one-story Ionic portico ran across the river facade; this was later partially re-erected on the west end of the house. The original one-bay porch with paired Ionic columns at the north, or land-approach facade, has been replaced in this century by an entirely different Ionic portico. The original porches may be seen in the two 1865 photographs below.

In 1941 a tornado wrought severe damage to the original low-pitched, balustraded roof; it was subsequently replaced by the present steep-pitched hipped roof. Yet while the exterior appearance of the house has been considerably altered by the replacement of its original roof and porches, the interior remains largely intact. Salient interior features include Italianate-style marble mantels, plaster cove cornices, double parlor doors with ramped lintel surround, and a curving openstring stair with decorative sawn tread brackets and turned newel and balusters.



North (land) facade of mansion.

VARINA, continued.



Top: 1865 photo; north front and east end.

Center: 1865 photo, showing Federal troops on river front portico.

Bottom: ca. 1900 photo, north front and east end.



VARINA, continued.



Top: brick barn, land facade.
Bottom: central passage, looking north.

Located just off Varina Road, the "Grave of Virginia Dare" is noted on the 1864 Campbell Map. Virginia Dare is known to history as the first English child born in the New World; she supposedly disappeared with the rest of Sir Walter Raleigh's ill-fated Lost Colony near Manteo, North Carolina, in the 1580s.

The notation on the Civil War period map remained a mystery until a long-time local resident pointed out that Virginia Dare had been a famous race horse in the Varina area in the early 19th century. The inclusion of a horse's grave on a military map was not simply a jest; both Confederate and Union records of the Battle of Chaffins Bluff make note of what must have been a highly visible monument.

The expense of erecting a monument to a departed racehorse does not seem quite so extraordinary when one considers the sentiments of the time. C. E. Trevantham writes that upon the death of Diomed (perhaps 19th century Virginia's best known race horse) there was "almost as much mourning in the old colony over his demise as there was at the death of George Washington. The Virginians regarded the death of Diomed, though truly, counted by years and accomplishments, he had run his race, as a great national catastrophe."



WALNUT HILL 43-217 (Richmond Quad)

Walnut Hill, situated on a large, partially-wooded lot west of the Mechanicsville Turnpike near Henrico's boundary with Richmond, was probably erected ca. 1810-30. Built of brick laid in Flemish bond and set on a full basement of 3-course American bond, the house features an unusual floorplan.

The original dwelling consisted of a two-story, side-hall-plan main block to which was attached on the south gable end a one-or 1½-story, one-room-plan wing (inset 1'-10" from either facade of the main block). In the late 19th century, this one-story wing was raised to a full two stories, and a first floor bay window was added at its south gable end.

The orientation of the house is said to have been reversed some time in the second half of the 19th century; originally the main entrance was at the east facade. Since then, brick additions--including a two-story "flounder" wing--have been added to the rear of the house, and a bracketed cornice and veranda have been added across the front.

Most of the original interior and exterior detailing was modernized during the execution of these other alterations and additions. The only remaining original mantel in the house is that on the second floor of the main block, which features recessed-panel pilasters and end blocks with oval sunburst motifs.

Walnut Hill is said to have served as a hospital during the Civil War; later, Federal officers used the house as their headquarters. The Todd family, with thirteen children, lived here in the first half of this century; the house has passed through several hands since then. The present owner is currently renovating the house.



Top: west facade; north end.
Bottom: original south wing; south end.

Walkerton, which stands beside Mountain Road in the northwestern part of the County, is one of the few 19th century brick tavern buildings remaining in eastern Virginia. While local tradition maintains it was built by John Walker, the late 18th century owner of the property, it was more likely erected by Francis Guy Hopkins, who acquired the tract in 1832. The tavern remained in the hands of the Hopkins family for a little over a century, being acquired by the present occupants in 1936.

Probably built ca. 1835-40, Walkerton is a 2½ story, double-pile, center-hall-plan structure with interior end chimneys. Constructed of brick laid in random American bond, it rests on a high English basement set only slightly below grade. The only major exterior alteration has been the replacement of the original, two-story front portico by the present Georgian Revival veranda. An unusual survival is the original shed-roofed service porch on the east gable end, which retains its original stairway, arched opening, and latticework and shiplap siding.

The interior of the house is largely intact; detailing includes Federal style mantels, original symmetrical trim at the openings, a pedestal chairrail and plaster wainscot, and an acanthus-leaf plaster cornice in the two front parlors. The main openstring, openwell stair with Tuscan-column newels and ball finials ascends three stories at the rear of the central passage, while a smaller, closed-string private or service stair provides access to the upper floors from the northwest room.

The east front room on the main floor probably served as the taproom, as there is evidence that a "cage bar" formerly stood in one corner. A unique feature on the second floor is a hinged wooden partition which swings to close off the front of the hall, thereby enlarging the west front chamber to accommodate more overnight guests.

Several early outbuildings stand in the back yard. Slightly to the east and rear of the main building is a one-story frame kitchen/laundry with central chimney. At the opposite corner of the yard is a smokehouse, since converted into a garage. Nearby stands a late 19th century carriagehouse, a wellhouse, and the 19th century Hopkins family cemetery. A frame stable said to have accommodated twenty horses formerly stood behind the tavern.





Left: parlor mantel.
Right: end gable end,
showing unusual porch.
Bottom: 3 story staircase.

WALTON HOUSE 43-277 (Glen Allen Quad)

The Walton House sits a good distance back from Hungary Springs Road, surrounded by cultivated fields and shaded by a grove of tall cedars. The house is a 1½-story, two-room-plan frame structure set on a raised basement of five-course American bond. It is one of only two ante-bellum dwellings in Henrico with Greek-Revival-derived second floor "frieze windows".

The only additions to the house are the rear shed, which is also set on a raised basement, and a modern front porch.



WARRINER ROAD HOUSE 43-219 (Roxbury Quad)

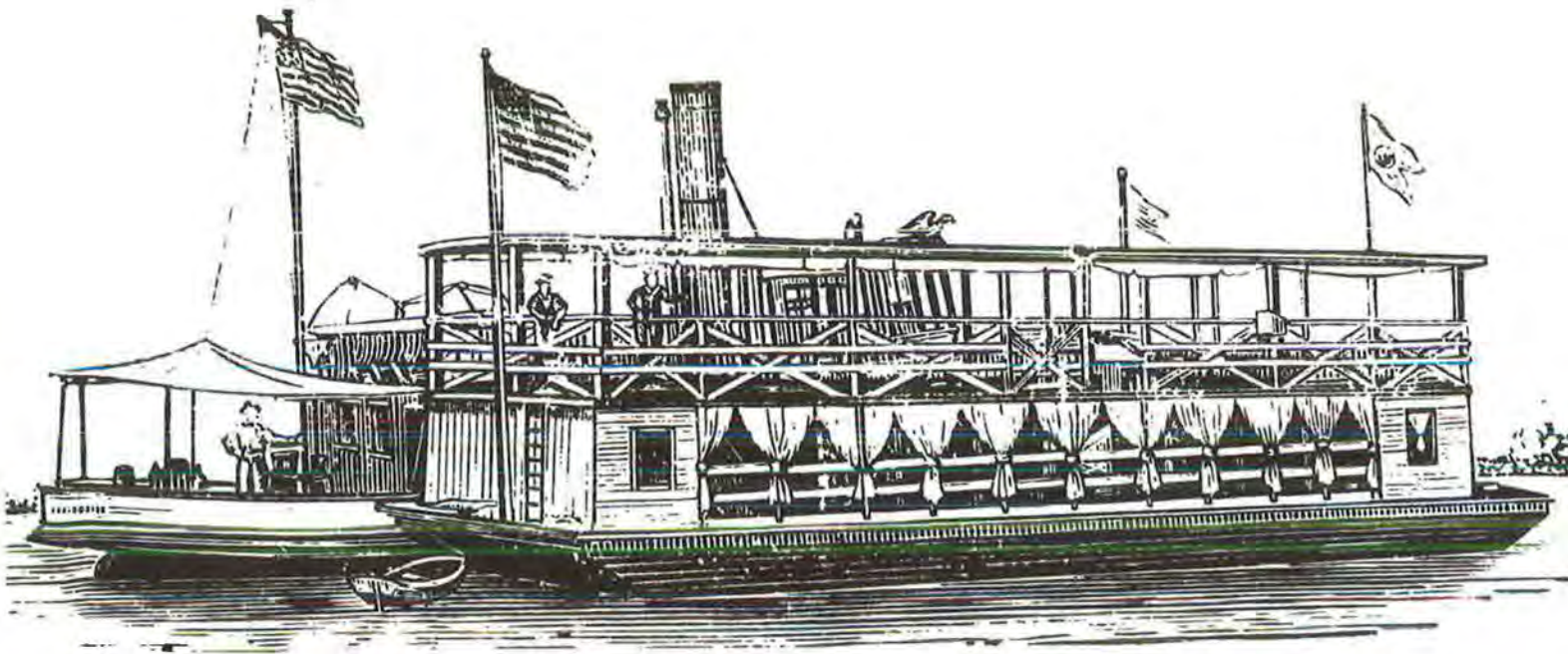
Situated in a cultivated field east of Warriner Road, this vacant dwelling is perhaps the only remaining unaltered example in Henrico of a two-story, side-hall-plan farmhouse with a two-bay front. The dwelling is set on brick piers and is heated by a narrow exterior end chimney of random American bond.

A roofless outbuilding, considerably earlier than the main dwelling, stands in the back yard. Probably a smokehouse, it is built on a square plan, and features siding of flush horizontal shiplap boards fastened with both cut and wrought nails.



Warwick Park, probably named after the vanished 18th century town of Warwick on the opposite bank of the James, was developed as a summer resort for Richmonders in the latter 19th century. The park itself, located about four miles downstream from the port of Rocketts, was owned and operated by the Warwick Park Transportation Company, which had erected a pavilion and other accommodations for picnickers. Small steamboats and open-air barges such as the one pictured below made regular runs from the city during the warm months of the year.

Although no evidence of Warwick Park remains today, this tract of woods and fields overlooking the James has remained untouched by the suburbanization which has engulfed Richmond on its north, east and west sides. Today a race track is located near the site of the former dance pavilion, and once each year the recently-formed Warwick Park Association sponsors a horse race whose proceeds are given to a local charity.



Boat and barge of the Warwick Park Transportation Company.

WESTBROOK (Site) 43-42 (Richmond Quad)

Westbrook, demolished in 1975, was the suburban mansion of Major Lewis Ginter, one of 19th century Richmond's most distinguished and colorful entrepreneurs.

Ginter was born in New York City in 1824, of Dutch immigrant parents. As a youth of eighteen, he accompanied his uncle to Richmond; rather than returning to New York, he decided to stay on to make a career in Virginia. He established a toy and household goods shop on Main Street which became highly successful due to such innovative merchandizing techniques as the use of fancy wrapping paper.

With the onset of the Civil War, Ginter joined the Confederate Army. Returning to Richmond after Appomattox, he found his drygoods store leveled by the Evacuation Fire of 1865. Financially unable to reopen the business, he took a job with a New York brokerage firm. After again losing his assets-- this time in the financial crash of 1873--he returned to Richmond and joined the tobacco concern of John F. Allen. Here Ginter developed the world's first pre-packaged cigarettes. The Major borrowed funds to buy into the company, and the firm expanded rapidly. Eventually Ginter became sole owner and in 1890 he effected a merger which resulted in the birth of the American Tobacco Company.

Ginter acquired Westbrook in the 1880s and engaged architect Edgerton Rogers, who had designed James Dooley's mansion Maymont, to renovate and expand the earlier home of John Brooke Young. Upon completion, the great rambling Queen Anne style house bristled with gables, dormers, verandas, and turrets; its rooms were trimmed with wainscoting and mantels carved in oak, birch, cherry and mahogany.

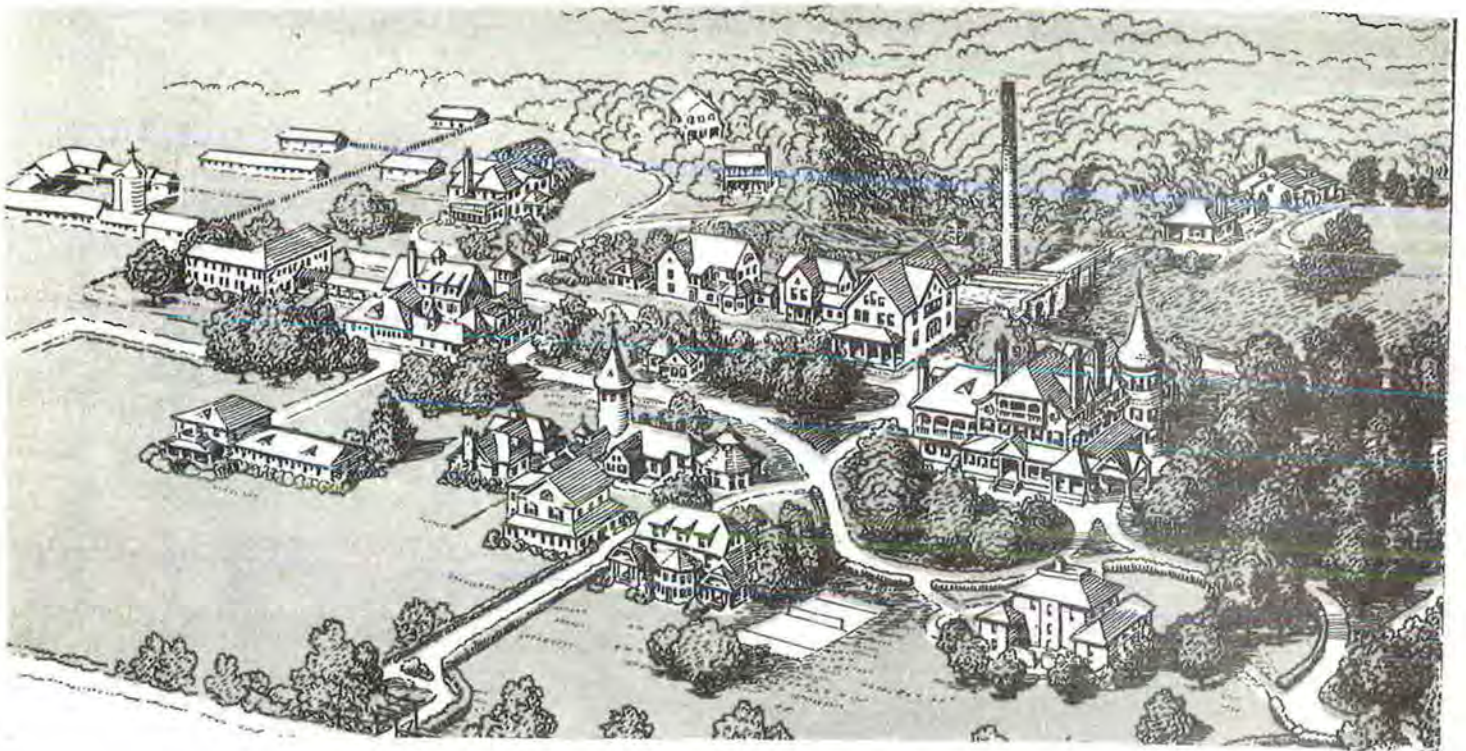


WESTBROOK, continued

Ginter equipped Westbrook with many unique features, including a system of electric push-buttons to call for any one of his various conveyances (including a broughman, a landau, a cabriolet, a carriage, the "Woodstock Wagon", a saddle horse, a jumper, and six types of buggies.) He also built himself a cherry-panelled billiard room, complete with built-in bar; it is said that he frequently staged cockfights on the billiard table. One of Ginter's idiosyncracies was his daily habit of being shaved in a private barbershop on the top floor of the mansion's turret; this room he referred to as his "tonsorial parlor".

One of the nation's pioneering mental sanitoriums was founded on Ginter's estate in 1911 by Doctors J. K. Hall and Paul V. Anderson. Westbrook Sanatorium was the first hospital in Virginia devoted to the private care and treatment of patients suffering from various types of addiction and nervous and emotional disorders.

Expansion of the Westbrook Psychiatric Hospital in 1975 precipitated the razing of Ginter's grand old mansion. In the process, the Richmond area lost one of its most notable Victorian landmarks.



WESTBROOK, continued.



Left: mansion in process
of being demolished.
Right: typical chimneypiece.
Bottom: service buildings.



The present dwelling stands on part of the original Westham plantation tract, near the site of the 18th century town of Westham on the James River. The property is said to have belonged to the Green family in the early 19th century.

Around the turn of this century, a Negro group known as the True Reformers bought the property with the intent of establishing a rest home for the aged. The plan collapsed, and a Mr. Smith purchased the place and enlarged the dwelling, adding the present Georgian Revival portico.

The original dwelling appears to have been a mid-19th century two-story, center-hall-plan structure set on a raised brick basement. Subsequent additions have substantially altered the character of the building. In the early part of this century the house was increased in depth by an additional rear file of rooms, and the roof was rebuilt; probably at the same time the present modillion cornice, second-floor balcony, and two-story Roman Doric front portico were added.

Today the building's impressive appearance is augmented by its handsomely landscaped grounds.



This railroad passenger station was originally erected on the C & O line in western Henrico, near the site of the 18th century town of Westham. The building, with its vertical wood siding, shallow hipped roof and projecting eaves, is typical of others built along the same route in the early part of this century.

Having fallen into disuse, the station was recently moved to its present location near the intersection of Boulevard and Robinhood Road in Richmond, where it now houses a tourist information center for the city. An early deisel locomotive and passenger car have also been moved to the site to illustrate the type of vehicles used during the station's early years of operation.



Whichello, also known traditionally as the "Tall House", stands on the north side of River Road near the western edge of the County. The house is a center-hall-plan frame structure with a symmetrical five-bay facade and exterior end chimneys of random American bond. Standing a full two stories, it includes a raised brick basement set slightly below grade and a fully-finished loft; a Greek Revival veranda with tapering square posts runs across the facade.

Most original detailing remains intact. An openstring, two-run stair rises to the second floor, and a single open flight descends to the basement. The east parlor contains a standard Federal reeded mantel; the mantel in the west room is somewhat more naively decorated, with tablet and end blocks incised with crude sunburst paterae. An upstairs mantel features shallowly carved lobed fylfots, a motif of Germanic origin rarely seen in eastern Virginia.

The tract on which the present house stands belonged to the Randolph family of Tuckahoe in the early 19th century. Later a Frenchman named Druin acquired the land and passed it to his daughter Catherine, widow of Charles Woodward. In 1838 Catherine's daughter, Eliza Anne Woodward Winston, sold the property to Richard Whichello, who operated a tavern here. The present dwelling is said to have been erected in 1827 by Catherine Woodward, but it could have been built somewhat later by Whichello.

Local tradition portrays Whichello as a greedy entrepreneur who supplemented his income by engaging his patrons in rigged games of chance. In 1850 he was murdered by a cattle drover who had lost a large sum of money to him in a card game. Whichello had also gained a reputation for both miserliness and cruelty to his slaves; legend has it his fortune lies hidden somewhere on the premises and that his body was interred beneath the house so it would not be dug up and mutilated by his former servants.

The persistence of the former myth is evidenced by the mutilated state of the wainscoting on the main floor, which is said to have been hacked at by vandals looking for a cache of money. The present owner, who acquired the property in 1954, has carefully renovated the house.



Whiteside, named after the Civil War period owners of the property, was also known as Eight-Mile Tavern, being roughly eight miles east of Richmond on the old Williamsburg Road. The house is said to have served as a waystation for mail coaches in the 19th century. Originally, the dwelling faced south, fronting on the present Old Williamsburg Road, but when the main highway (now Rt. 60) was moved slightly north, the principal facade was reversed.

The house found itself in the midst of heavy fighting during the Civil War, and it was twice used as a hospital for Federal wounded. The signature of a soldier from Pittsburg, Pa. was recently discovered on a plastered wall which was being stripped of later wallpaper.

The present 1½ story frame house, probably erected prior to 1840, may have been built in more than one section. Its approximate age and original form, however, is not known, as the interior was inaccessible. The only late additions to the house are a shed on the west gable end and a modern front porch.



Located in southwestern Henrico on land presently belonging to the Country Club of Virginia, this dwelling was owned in early 19th century by John Wickham, the noted Richmond lawyer who defended Aaron Burr in his trial for treason.

The present dwelling is probably the same building described in a Mutual Assurance Society policy of 1803; owned by John Wickham and occupied by his overseer, it was insured for \$1,100. Nearby was a detached frame kitchen (\$600) and three wooden barns (assessed at \$750, \$600, and \$550, respectively).

Probably erected shortly before 1803, the house at Wickhams sits today at the edge of a golf course on a ridge overlooking the James River Valley. It is a one-story, center-hall plan structure (with rooms of slightly different dimension) set on a full basement of three-course American bond. At either end of house rise exterior chimneys; the east stack has been rebuilt, but the original Flemish bond chimney remains at the west end. Later additions include a Georgian Revival front porch and a exceptionally long T extension which incorporates a mid-19th century kitchen.

The exterior siding and window sash were replaced when the house was remodeled in the early part of this century. Much interior detailing, however, remains, including an original closed-string two-run stair with square newels and balusters. Both fireplaces have sandstone hearths and jambs, a feature not found in any other early County dwelling. The east room mantel consists of an architrave surround with plain frieze, while the frieze of the west room mantel is decorated with two raised panels. Most other interior trim has been replaced. In the cellar, attached to the ceiling joists, are rows of 19th century dogwood twig hooks, probably used for hanging cured meat.

A large mid-19th century brick smokehouse stands in the side yard, and an ante-bellum brick barn with shallow gable roof is located about 200 yards east of the dwelling.



WICKHAMS, continued.



Left: west end of dwelling.
Right: smokehouse.
Bottom: barn.



WILLIS CHURCH PARSONAGE 43-235 (Roxbury Quad)

Situated at the crest of a hill beside Willis Church Road in eastern Henrico, this rather formal dwelling is said to have been built to serve as the parsonage for Willis Methodist Church.

Probably erected ca. 1845-55, the house is of interest for its unusual plan, which features a front cross-hall opening into two rear parlors of equal size; exterior doors provide access to the passage from either end of the house as well as from the front.

The house today remains almost intact on the exterior, with its original Greek Revival front porch, six-over-six-light sash, semi-exterior rear end chimneys, low-pitched hipped roof, and projecting eaves with bracket cornice. The only addition has been a one-story kitchen T extension at the rear.



WILLIS HOUSE 43-294 (Glen Allen Quad)

Said to have been built in 1893, this modest 1½ story frame dwelling sits in a shaded yard only a few yards west of the R.F. & P. Railroad tracks. The original house may have consisted of only the taller one-room-plan front section, although it is likely that the one-story, one-bay wing on the south gable is also original. Early 20th century additions extend to the rear of the house.

Dwellings with raised attics and abbreviated floorlevel upstairs windows enjoyed popularity in this area in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It is a moot question whether the form is an independent local development or a vernacular descendant of Greek Revival houses with frieze windows (a house type almost unknown in central Virginia, although common in the northeastern U.S.).



Named for the gigantic willow oak trees that once surrounded it, this 1½ story T-plan frame house stood just northwest of the intersection of Laburnum Avenue and the Mechanicsville Turnpike. It was pulled down in the late 1960s, but several photographs as well as a sketch and verbal descriptions by former owners allow a conceptual reconstruction of the house.

Built in two stages, the house formed a T in plan. The 1½ story side-hall-plan section, which faced south, probably comprised the original house; joining it on its east end was a one-story, one-room-plan house with catslide roof.

The side-hall house had a brick basement with large cooking fireplace; there was a fireplace in the loft room as well. Detailing included exterior batten doors; a plain-board dado; a reeded Federal style mantel, and an enclosed winder stair.

Forming the head of a T with this building, and sharing its exterior end chimney, was a probably later one-story house. This section featured an unusual plan consisting of a single "great room" with a 90-degree winder stair beside the chimney which led to both the basement and the loft. It had a symmetrical three-bay front, with a single window in either gable end; the dormers visible in the photo opposite were probably 20th century additions. A Federal distyle porch supported by stone piers was removed from the front of this section in the early part of this century.

When the house was demolished, three attached inscribed bricks were discovered by the current owner; one reads "1816", another "N.H.", and the third "C.M.M." (these sets of initials probably represented those of the building contractor or brick mason).

In 1814, the land on which the Willow Oaks house stood was laid off into lots for a community to be known as "Mechanicsville" by Samuel P. Parsons and Dr. John Adams, mayor of Richmond. In 1815 Samuel Parsons jointly sold Lot #7, consisting of 10 acres--along with other parcels--to Thomas Diddup and Jacob Ege. (Ege's moiety was subsequently sold to Curtis Carter in 1829). Thomas Diddup probably built at least one section of the house the following year. Willow Oaks was heired in 1875 by Thomas Clarke Wilkins, and in 1906 it was purchased by Robert Rose. Today Rose descendants reside on the property.

One section of the ring of defensive earthworks crected around Richmond during the Civil War stood within a few hundred feet of Willow Oaks. Heavy fighting in the vicinity of the house in 1862 left the building pocked with bullet holes.



Ca. 1900 photograph: original side-hall plan house is on left.

WILLOW OAKS, continued.



Top: ca. 1900 photograph showing front of side-hall section and side of one-room-plan wing.

Bottom: 1950s photograph, showing front of early 19th century one-room-plan addition.

WILTON (Site) 43-37 (Dutch Gap Quad)

Originally known as "World's End" because of its then-remote location on the upper James, Wilton plantation was first settled by the Randolph family. The present brick house, erected about 1750 by William Randolph III, stands as one of the most important examples of 18th century domestic architecture in Virginia.

A double-pile, center-hall-plan structure of Flemish bond brick, Wilton is the only house in Virginia known to have been full paneled; every room on both floors--including the closets--is trimmed from floor to ceiling with raised-panel pine sheathing. Believed to have been designed by Richard Taliaferro (1705-79), Wilton is distinguished both by its handsome interior detailing and its fine exterior rubbed brick trim and wooden entry frontispieces.

William Randolph did not live long to enjoy the house, as he died in 1761. The house passed to his son, Peyton Randolph II, who served on the staff of General Lafayette during the Revolution. During its brief heyday, Wilton was a center of hospitality; Lafayette, Jefferson, Harrison and Washington were all received as guests here.

Peyton Randolph II died in 1784, and the house passed to his descendents, who preferred to live elsewhere. Although the house entered a period of decline, its very neglect may have spared it from disfiguring "improvements" in later years.

In 1933 the National Society of the Colonial Dames raised \$30,000 to purchase the unoccupied dwelling and \$48,000 to have it moved and re-erected at its present site overlooking the James River in Richmond's West End. The mansion was subsequently furnished with appropriate mid-18th century antiques and opened to the public as a house museum.

In the mid-20th century another large brick dwelling was erected on the site of the original mansion. Although the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission conducted a limited archeological excavation near the house site in 1974, Wilton appears to hold further potential for archeological research.



4, continued.



202: mansion at present site.
e: mansion on original site; land facade.

Located near the James River in the extreme southeastern corner of the County, Woodside is a sophisticated Renaissance Revival style house constructed of brick clad in stucco and painted to resemble sandstone. Built in 1854-58 for Littleton W. T. Wickham, the house is attributed to local architect Albert L. West (1825-92), who also designed Richmond's notable Broad Street Methodist and Trinity Methodist church.

While it is presently located in a developing suburban area, the house is surrounded by a large wooded parcel protected under an historic easement with the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission.

Woodside is possibly unique in Virginia for its original T-shape plan, consisting of a two-story, center-hall-plan front block backed by a slightly inset, perpendicularly-aligned one-story rear block featuring a center-hall plan and gable end entry. The chimneys of the two-story main block are positioned at the back wall of the house so as not to break the formal lines of the pedimented gables.

An original one-story veranda with paired square posts stands at the front of the house, while a shallow one-bay porch protects the rear entry. The entire house is set on a raised basement which receives ample light by virtue of a stuccoed retaining wall surrounding the main block on three sides.

Probably the most interesting decorative feature of the house was its exterior paint scheme. All stuccoed wall surfaces were originally articulated with false joints to simulate blocks of ashlar; each "block" was then veined in various tones of brown gray and reddish-pink to resemble sandstone. While this brushwork has weathered from all exposed surfaces, it has survived virtually intact under the front veranda, as is evident in the photo opposite.

Original contract specifications reveal that the stuccoed walls were not the only decorated surfaces of the house. In accordance with the aesthetic espoused by mid-19th century architectural writer A. J. Downing, the wood shingle roof was painted to resemble slate, and "cornices, porches, front & rear lintels, frames &c. (were) to be painted and sanded in imitation of light brown sand stone. Porch floors (were to be) finished in either slate or dark brown stone color."

Woodside's interior detailing has remained largely unaltered. An openstring, single-run stair with turned newel and balusters and vertically-paneled sprandrel ascends from the central hall. Main floor rooms have twelve-foot-high ceilings with plaster cove cornices; nine-foot-high floorlength windows open from the front parlors onto the veranda. The north front parlor contains a black and gold broccatella marble mantel, with baseboards marbelized to match. Originally all wooden chimneypieces in the house were marbelized, and doors and other trim was grained in imitation of light oak, black walnut and cherry.



WOODSIDE (continued)

Woodside was erected by Littleton Tazewell Wickham (1821-1909), the son of John Wickham (1763-1839), builder of the noted Wickham-Valentine House in Richmond. The land was purchased in 1800 by the elder Wickham from the Randolphs of Tuckahoe plantation, which adjoins the property on the opposite side of the creek. Woodside is presently the home of a direct descendant of the builder.



Top: south facade.
Left: front porch; note
marbelized stucco walls.
Right: original rear T.



Incorporated in the present rambling colonial style suburban house is a smaller Federal period dwelling which originally stood in Dinwiddie County.

The original Dinwiddie house was an unusual 1½-story, two-room-plan structure with a four-bay front. After having stood vacant for a number of years, the house was purchased in 1936 by Mr. and Mrs. John C. Davis of Richmond, who intended to incorporate it in a new house they were building in the city's West End. The dwelling was accordingly demolished, packed up, and moved to its new site, where it was re-erected in a considerably altered form. In the rebuilding the facades were reversed, the roof of the main block was raised to its present full two-story form, and the early rear lean-to was used to provide materials for the present 1½-story wings.

The front porch, and all present exterior detailing except the windows and sash, is modern. The most notable feature of the building's interior is its Chinese trellis stair, which was preserved in unaltered form. The house also contains several unusual early Federal period mantels; the most elaborate features a large circular frieze medallion and a high double entablature supported by fluted consoles.



YARBOROUGH HOUSE 43-290 (Dutch Gap Quad)

Situated south of Kingsland Road in eastern Henrico, the Yarborough House is a representative and largely unaltered example of a post bellum "I" house.

Like most dwellings of its period in this area, the house was originally set on piers; these have been partially infilled by later brickwork. Narrow brick chimneys of random American bond rise at either end of the house. The probably original one-story rear kitchen ell illustrates the all but universal move from detached kitchens to inside kitchens in the post-Civil War years.



**NON-ILLUSTRATED
SITES
AND
STRUCTURES**

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ANTHONY HOUSE (Site) 43-50 (Drewrys Bluff Quad)
(WPA)

This 19th century farmstead is probably the place described in a 1937 WPA report entitle "Druen Home." The dwelling and farm buildings were pulled down in the mid-20th century.

BABCOCK HOUSE (Site) 43-55
(WPA)

This house is described in a WPA report of 1938 as a two-story frame dwelling with twelve rooms and marble mantels. It may be the same building as the "Masonic Home".

BACON FARM (Site) 43-56 (Dutch Gap Quad)

Nathaniel Bacon the Rebel, who in 1676 led a popular uprising against Virginia's Royal Governor Sir William Berkley, acquired property at Curles and lived there until his death two years later.

While the location of Bacon's dwelling has not been pinpointed, it is known by tradition to have been in the immediate vicinity of a later Randolph house, which has been located.

BAKER HOUSE (Site 43-57
(WPA)

Located in the vicinity of Elko, this was an early 1½ story frame house with an H plan, according to the 1937 WPA report.

BATTERY MAURY (Site) 43-280 (Drewry's Bluff Quad)

A well-preserved Civil War Battery is located here on private land just west of the Richmond National Battlefield Park and overlooking the James River. Nearby are elaborate molded brick gateposts which mark the entrance to the site of a late 19th century mansion.

BERRY HOUSE (Site) 43-230 (Richmond Quad)
(WPA)

This early frame gambrel-roofed house was standing when surveyed by the WPA in 1937. The site is located in the vicinity of the present Interstate 64 interchange at Nine Mile Road.

BOSHER DAM 43-64 (Bon Air Quad)

Bosher Dam was probably constructed in 1823, on the site of the earlier Fore's Fish Dam. Lutz, however, in his history of Chesterfield County, gives the date as 1795, and calls it "the State's first large multi-purpose dam -- built for navigation as well as for storage and power."

This large dam of granite blocks marks the beginning of the seven mile long falls of the James River at Richmond. The remains of a lock of the James River and Kanawha Canal are located just to the north of the dam.

BOWLING GREEN (Site) 43-66

(Mutual Assurance Society policy)

This plantation dwelling is described in a policy of 1817; owned by Michael B. Poitiaux, the house and detached kitchen were insured at \$4,000. The site has not been located; it is described as being "on six acres of ground at the Bowling Green near the City of Richmond."

BOYD HOUSE (Site) 43-67

(WPA)

It is not known whether this early house is still standing; it was described in a WPA report of 1937 as having been modernized outside to the point of being hardly recognizable as an old building.

During the Civil War, this house belonged to the widow Boyd, who remained here during the Seven Days Battles, while her home was used as a dressing station for the wounded.

BRACKET HOUSE (Site)

(WPA)

This 1½ story ante-bellum frame house with dormered windows has been demolished since the 1930s.

BRICK KILN (Site) (Richmond Quad)

Noted on the 1865 Michie Map, this brick kiln was located just outside the Richmond City limits along the James River.

BUFFIN MANSION (Site) 43-73 (Dutch Gap Quad)

This two-story brick mansion was owned by the Buffin family, after whom nearby Buffin Road was named. According to family tradition, during the Civil War Federal officers pulled cannons to the front of the house and ordered the family to be out by eleven o'clock that morning. The mansion was destroyed, and the family lived in the servants quarters until they were able to build another dwelling.

CAMP HILL BREASTWORKS 43-74 (Dutch Gap Quad)

Camp Hill served as a lookout point during the War Between the States; situated at the edge of bluffs overlooking the river valley, it commanded a strategic view of the James. Well-preserved breastworks can still be seen in a small stand of trees situated in a cultivated field. Less than half a mile northeast is Camp Holly, which was also used by Confederate troops during the Civil War.

CEDAR LANE (Site) 43-77 (Dutch Gap Quad)

This large frame 2½ story plantation house was demolished a few years ago by a sand and gravel operation. Located east of Varina Road, a lane of tall cedars still leads to the site.

Cedar Lane is said to have been built in 1831 by Thomas Keese. During the Civil War, the house was used as a Federal hospital.

CEDARS 43-75 (Drewrys Bluff Quad)

This late 19th century, center-hall plan house features unusually large upstairs windows, which are of the same size as those on the main floor. Despite its late date the house was built with such traditional features as exterior end chimneys with stepped shoulders and a boxed falseplate cornice.

The tract on which the house stands once belonged to Tree Hill plantation. The site of the 19th century Tree Hill racetrack is located in the meadow between this house and the highway.

CHADDICK HOUSE (Site) 43-79 (Seven Pines Quad)

This early house, which was destroyed by fire around 1964, stood on the north side of the Williamsburg Road. Also known as "Sycamore Inn," it was at one time used as a local voting place.

CHAFFINS BLUFF (Sites) 43-80 (Drewrys Bluff Quad)

Three well-preserved Civil War gun emplacements are located almost at the very brink of these 60 foot cliffs overlooking the James River. Less than a mile upriver on the Chesterfield shore are Drewrys Bluffs, where Fort Darling was located. Confederate occupation of these two posts prevented any Federal ships from ascending the river beyond this point towards Richmond.

CIVIL WAR TRENCHES, FRANCIS ROAD 43-84 (Yellow Tavern Quad)

These entrenchments are located on a small wooded tract only a few hundred yards from the JEB Stuart Monument on Telegraph Road, where Stuart fell mortally wounded in May, 1864.

CHICKAHOMINY TAVERN (Site) 43-83 (Glen Allen Quad)

Near the bridge where Mountain Road crosses the Chickahominy River stood Chickahominy Tavern, later known as Child's Inn. A large, long brick building, it is said to have contained 23 rooms. The inn was demolished in the early part of this century; unfortunately, no photos of it are known to exist.

The Inn stood beside the stagecoach road from Richmond to Fredericksburg. Tradition claims that the highly lauded singer Jenny Lind stayed here one night during her last tour of America in 1850. A local anecdote relates that a servant woman at the tavern gave birth that same night to twins, which she duly named "Jenny" and "Lind".

COAL PIT RAILROAD 43-298 (Glen Allen Quad)

A branch line of the railroad about 3½ miles long was built in the mid-19th century to link the Springfield and Deep Run coal pits to the main trunk line of the railroad passing through Hungary Station (now Laurel). The operators of the coal mines--Duval, Burton and Company, and John Barr--advanced the money for building the line.

COCKERMOUTH (Site) 43-88 (Drewrys Bluff Quad)

Perhaps named for the town of Cockermouth in northwestern England, this major 18th century plantation was located between the farms of Tree Hill on the north and Chatsworth to the south. In 1795 Isaac Youngusband devised 422 acres of this tract to his son Pleasant Youngusband. The property had come into the hands of the Tatum family by the mid-19th century, and by this century the farm had been largely divided up into smaller parcels. The present Kukymuth Road is evidently a corruption of the original name Cockermouth.

An 1796 insurance policy indicates that the main dwelling was a two-story frame structure measuring 56 by 20 feet. The house and miscellaneous outbuildings were insured for \$2,830.

CURLES CHURCH (Site) 43-91 (Dutch Gap Quad)

Curles Church, the mother church of St. John's Church in Richmond (where Patrick Henry delivered his "Liberty or Death" oration), was so named for its location on Curles Neck. Built in the first half of the 18th century, the church had fallen into such disrepair by 1770 that the vestry decided to move the congregation to a new location. The actual site of this early church, which is said to have been demolished about the time of the Civil War or shortly thereafter, had not been precisely located.

In the early 19th century, a Mrs. Pickett discovered the early marble baptismal font of Curles Church in the basement of a house a good distance from the old church. In 1826, it was presented to the vestry of St. John's Church in Richmond, and has been in use there ever since.

CURLES MANSION (Site) 43-92 (Dutch Gap Quad)

The late 18th century house at Curles was one of the largest dwellings of its period in Virginia. An insurance policy of 1806 shows it to have been a two-story frame structure measuring 95 by 26 feet; a brick kitchen measuring 54 by 22 feet was connected with the main house by a 60-foot colonnade. Other outbuildings included a dairy, laundry, icehouse and stables. The entire complex was insured for \$10,950. William Heth was the owner in 1806, but the house may have been built earlier by a member of the Randolph family.

In the late 18th century Curles Neck was the main plantation of Richard Randolph of Curles, proprietor of some 40,000 acres, including plantations in Goochland, Lunenburg and Amelia counties. Richard was the fifth son of William Randolph of Turkey Island; he served in the House of Burgesses from Henrico almost continuously from 1736 to 1748, and was Treasurer of the Colony from 1736-38. His son Richard Randolph II was also a member of the House of Burgesses; another son, Ryland, erected the Flood Marker of 1771. One grandson was the famed orator John Randolph of Roanoke, and another was David Meade Randolph, who served as Marshall of Virginia under George Washington.

The house site may be of considerable archaeological significance. Early table-type tombstones are located near the mansion site.

DARBYTOWN 43-93 (Dutch Gap Quad)

The name "Darbytown" evidently dates to the first half of the 19th century or earlier; the road is so named on an 1853 map of the County. An 1864 map marks the area along Darbytown Road between what is now Strath and Monahan Roads as "Darbytown." It is not known whether Darbytown was simply an enclave of residences belonging to members of the same family, or whether it was a small village with a tavern, store, post office etc.

DE CUNSEY SITE 43-97 (Richmond Quad)

De Cunsey, which belonged to the Crenshaw family in the 19th century, was pulled down in the late 1950s. Located on a 465-acre tract near the road to Washington, the house was a two-storey frame structure set on an English basement, with exterior chimneys at either end.

One of the first Methodist Sunday Schools in Henrico County is said to have met in this house.

DEEP BOTTOM LANDING 43-94 (Dutch Gap Quad)

Deep Bottom Landing is noted on the 1853 Kelly Map. Located at the northern tip of Jones Neck, this is one of the deepest points in the James. In the 19th century, this was a major landing for steamships and sailing vessels, but no early buildings remain. Today the County operates a pleasure-boat landing here.

DEEP RUN COAL PITS 43-248 (Glen Allen Quad)

The Deep Run Coal Mining Company owned 1500 acres adjoining the Springfield Coal pits in 1861. These abandoned mines are located near Broad Street Road, east of Short Pump.

DEEP RUN RAILROAD GRADE 43-258 (Glen Allen; Bon Air; Midlothian Quads)

The old Deep Run Railroad bed runs somewhat east of Tuckahoe Creek from the area near Deep Run Church south to the James River and Kanawha Canal, where coal was loaded onto barges for the trip downstream to Richmond. The Deep Run tracks were laid so that the fully loaded coal cars moved toward their destination simply by force of gravity.

Sections of this early 19th century railroad grade are still intact; near the Canal the bed lies in a cut some 15 feet below ground level. Hopefully at least the section near the James River Canal might be preserved.

DOBSON'S (Site) 43-96
(Mutual Assurance Society policies)

This 18th century plantation was located along the James River Canal, and bounded the lands of John Harvie (John Marshall's son-in-law). The house and its outbuildings (kitchen; washhouse; smokehouse; barn and stable) are recorded in an insurance policy of 1802.

This may have been the house which stood at today's Clarke Springs in the city of Richmond; the owner was John Clarke.

EACHO HOUSE (Site) 43-100 (Dutch Gap Quad)
(WPA)

This early two-story frame house of probably center-hall plan is described in a 1937 WPA report. The house was destroyed in the early 1940s when Byrd Airport acquired the property.

During the Civil War, "Fort Lee", named after the General, was built a short distance north of the dwelling. Since the development of the U.S. Army base Fort Lee near Petersburg, the old name denoting this area near the intersection of Charles City Road, Monahan Road, and the C & O Railroad tracks, has passed out of use.

EMMANUEL CHURCH RECTORY (Site) 43-265 (Richmond Quad)

This mid-19th century dwelling, which served as the rectory of Emmanuel Episcopal Church for almost a century, was recently demolished.

The first rector of Emmanuel Church (built in 1859) was Rev. Wilmore, who later became Bishop of Alabama, the first bishop consecrated in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the CSA.

During the Civil War, the rector was Cornelius Walker, who wrote an unpublished diary now in the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE (Site) 43-106
(Mutual Assurance Society policy)

An 1808 policy describes a two-story frame dwelling 20' x 40', with a one-story wing 18' x 14'. The house was insured for \$3,300 and the kitchen for \$700. Owned by Esmo (?) Smock and Miles Seldon, this house probably stood on the southeast side of Richmond.

FAIR HILL (Site) 43-27 (Dutch Gap Quad)

This site was investigated by a VHLC archeologist when it was threatened by destruction by a gravelling operation. Traces of a 19th century domestic site were excavated.

FALLING SPRING HOUSE (Site) 43-108
(Mutual Assurance Society policies)

This large two-storey frame house is recorded in an insurance policy of 1806. The site has not been definitely located. Owned by William Cook, the house had a detached kitchen, barn and stables, and was assessed at \$4,950.

FARRAR HOUSE (Site) 43-109 (Drewry's Bluff Quad)

This early 1½-story dormered frame house was located on the north side of Route 5. It burned in the early part of this century, and a modern dwelling has been built on the site. An 1853 map of Henrico shows "J. Farrar" living in the vicinity.

GATHWRIGHT HOUSE (Site) 43-112 (Dutch Gap Quad)

Brick foundations remain of an ante-bellum house which was noted on the 1867 Michler Map.

HERBERT HOUSE (Site) 43-118 (Dutch Gap Quad)

(WPA)

This early two-story frame house was recorded in a WPA report of 1937; the site has been only approximately located. The house is said to have been in the line of battle during the Civil War; breastworks could be seen to the east of the house in 1937.

HIDDEN HOUSE (Site) 43-124 (Bon Air Quad)

(WPA)

Hidden House was so named because of its remote location, which is said to have protected it from the ravages of Federal troops as they marched through this area in 1864. The house was located on the crest of a hill near the present Tuckahoe Middle School. The house was demolished some time after 1940, and a subdivision now covers the former farm.

The house is said to have been a center-hall plan structure with exterior end chimneys. A trap door is said to have led to a cellar; some of the plaster on the main floor was stenciled with floral designs.

HOENNINGER HOUSE (Site) 43-127

(WPA)

This house reported on in 1937 is assumed to be no longer standing. It was described as a two-story dwelling with two brick chimneys on the west gable end.

The house was used as a hospital for Confederate wounded during the Civil War.

HONEST DEALING (Site) 43-128

(WPA)

Described in a WPA report of 1936, this place, also known as Eden, was owned by the Gilliam family. The house was a 1½ story frame dormered structure set on an English basement. Interesting features included a three-flight openstring stairway, built-in cupboards in the dining room, and mantelpieces with hidden compartments.

HUGHS TAVERN (Site) 43-266 (Richmond Quad)

This tavern, dating from the mid-19th century or earlier, is indicated on the 1864 Campbell Map.

HUNSLETT HALL (Site) 43-278 (Richmond Quad)

This house, which belonged for several generations to the Storrs family, was inhabited until ca. 1960, when it was demolished. The house was a two-story frame structure with a raised basement and exterior end chimneys.

JAMES RIVER COURSE HOUSE (Site) 43-130 (Bon Air Quad)

A large 19th century frame house stood on a rise near the James River on what is now the James River Course of the Country Club of Virginia. It was demolished in the early part of this century.

JEDINAK HOUSE (Site) 43-131
(WPA)

This house, reported on in 1936, was located off Warriner Road and was owned at the time by Thomas Jedinack. It was a two-story frame dwelling set on a brick basement.

JOHNSON HOUSE 43-273 (Hylas Quad)

An interesting example of turn-of-the-century vernacular architecture, this two-storey frame dwelling features unusually large second floor windows. The house is said to have been built from the timbers of a Civil War era brick dwelling.

LADD HOUSE (Site) 43-300 (Richmond Quad)

This frame dormered house was pulled down in the 1950s or 60s, and a motel was built on the site. Located east of Route 1, on the bluffs of the Chickahominy near Brook Run, this place had been in the Ladd family from 1836 until its demolition. An early name for the plantation was "Brookville."

LAUREL LAWN HOUSE (Site) 43-135 (Drewrys Bluff Quad)

This 1½ story frame house was demolished in 1967, and a large brick house erected on the site. Originally known as Laurel Lawn, the name of the place was changed to Anchorage in this century, after being acquired by the Nelson family.

LEVEL FARM (Site) 43-138 (Dutch Gap Quad)
(WPA)

This early two-story frame house was located west of Varina Road, about a mile south of Fort Harrison. The farm witnessed skirmishes during the Civil War.

LILLY VALLEY 43-139 (Drewrys Bluff Quad)

Although the original dwelling has disappeared, the name of this farm has persisted to the present day. Lilly Valley was one of the major river plantations in Henrico in the mid-18th century. Noted on the 1751 Fry -Jefferson Map, it was situated between the plantations of Wilton on the north and long Fields on the south.

The earliest reference to Lilly Valley was found in a will dated June 15, 1676, in which "Wm. Cookson of Lilly Valley" released the debts of two friends and left the remainder of his property to friend John Clark.

The site of the 18th century house has not been determined. The present two-story frame dwelling probably dates to the late 19th century.

LIME KILN (Site) 43-140 (Richmond Quad)

The site of a 19th century lime kiln is located in a pasture on the south side of Route 5 near Marion Hill.

LONG FIELD (Site) 43-144 (Drewrys Bluff Quad)

Long Field was one of the major mid-18th century plantations along the James: it is noted on the Fry-Jefferson Map of 1755. The farm has been known as Newstead since the late 19th century. The exact site of the 18th century dwelling has not been located.

LONGFIELDS HOUSE 43-284 (Drewry's Bluff Quad)

Set on a knoll about a quarter mile east of the James River, the original portion of this one-story frame dwelling may have been built as a tenant house in the late 19th century. Expanded in this century and thoroughly renovated in recent years, it is a good example of an old dwelling which has been intelligently adapted to modern needs.

LORRAINE RAILROAD STATION (Site) 43-146 (Bon Air Quad)

This late 19th century passenger station, named for Edward Lorraine, chief engineer of the James River & Kanawaha Canal Company, was pulled down in the mid-20th century. The building is said to have closely resembled nearby Westham Station.

LYNES MILL (Site) 43-147 (Quinton Quad)
(WPA)

Noted in a 1937 WPA report, this grist mill is no longer standing. Probably built in the mid-19th century, it was said to have been constructed of both logs and hand-hewn timbers.

MARION HILL (Site) 43-148 (Richmond Quad)

The large frame house which stood until the 1950s near the crest of Marion Hill east of Richmond was probably the same building described in an insurance policy of 1813. At that time the house was owned by Neil McCoul; it is described in the policy as a two-story frame house 42 feet long by 24 feet wide.

McCoul Lane, which today runs beside the site of the house, evidently took its name from that early owner of the property. Later owners include John Seabrook, who took out a policy on the property in 1817, and Franklin Stearns, who also owned nearby Tree Hill. Dr. George K. Gilmer purchased the property after moving to Richmond from Rockingham County after the Civil War. Gilmer, who served as postmaster of Richmond under President Chester A. Arthur, lived at Marion Hill until his death in 1899. The house was demolished in the early part of this century.

MAYO HOUSE (Site) 43-151 (Richmond Quad)

Joseph Mayo, the first of his family in Virginia, settled at this spot on the James in 1727. The original dwelling was replaced in the later 18th century by a large brick house described in the illustrated section of this book.

MC CABE FARM 43-152 (Dutch Gap Quad)
(WPA)

This farm witnessed attacks against Fort Harrison and Fort Gilmer during the Civil War. The 1937 WPA report notes that breastworks and picket lines on the farm were then still intact. Civil War artifacts found by Mr. McCabe, the owner of the farm, were loaned to the museum at Fort Harrison.

MC ELROY HOUSE (Site) 43-295
(WPA)

Located off Warriner Road, this was a 1½ story frame house with exterior end brick chimneys and three dormers on either side of the roof. The WPA in 1937 stated that the house was used as a Confederate hospital during the Civil War.

MT. COMFORT (Site) 43-156
(Mutual Assurance Society policies)

Mt. Comfort is recorded in a policy of 1802, when it was owned by Thomas Wilson. A large two-story frame dwelling, it was insured for \$4,000.

NEWMARKET CROSSROADS (Site) 43-157 (Dutch Gap Quad)

The name "Newmarket Road" (Rt. 5) probably derived from the mid-19th century crossroads of Newmarket, which appears prominently on the 1853 Keily Map. This crossroads, where Kingsland Road intersects with Newmarket Road, probably consisted at the time of little more than a post office, store or tavern. The famous early 19th century racetrack of that same name may have been located nearby. The name appears to have passed out of use by this century, and today it is perpetuated only in the old name for modern State Route 5.

NEWSTEAD FARM 43-158

Newstead was a 1,000 acre plantation owned by the Cox family in the early 19th century. On this tract, near Osborne's Landing, is located a large cement-walled cemetery with a single inscribed monument commemorating Edward Cox and his wife.

OAKDALE (Site) 43-161 (Bon Air Quad)
(WPA)

This early frame gambrel-roofed house with center hall and exterior end chimneys was demolished shortly after World War II to make way for a housing development. Located on the south side of Three Chopt Road, it is said to have been the home in the 1830s of Major A. R. Courtney, prominent lawyer and Grand Master of Masons in Virginia.

Oakdale was locally famous for its fifty-foot deep well, which is said to have never gone dry. This well was a regular stopping place along Three-Chopt Road in the 19th century, when drovers with livestock passed by on their way to the Richmond markets.

OAK HALL (Site) 43-165 (Seven Pines Quad)
(WPA)

This ante-bellum two-story frame house was built on land belonging to Dr. Joseph Trent, who owned a toll bridge across the Chickahominy. Before the Civil War, a detached kitchen behind the dwelling was used as a schoolhouse.

OAK HILL MILLS (Site) 43-163
(Mutual Assurance Society polices)

These grist and saw mills, owned by Bowles in 1818, stood opposite each other on the Chickahominy River.

OLD ORDINARY (Site) 43-166 (Dutch Gap Quad)

This tavern was insured under the name "Old Ordinary" in 1816 by David Ross, who also owned the nearby Norwich Mills. The ordinary was a relatively small structure, being a single story in height and measuring 32 by 26 feet. It was insured for \$800.

OSBORNE PIKE TRENCHES AND TOLLHOUSE (Site) 43-283 (Drewry's Bluff Quad)

Between the Osborne Pike and the river bluffs is located a well-preserved line of Civil War trenches. In this same area, just south of Kukymuth Road, stood the tollhouse for this stretch of the Osborne Turnpike, which was constructed in the early 19th century with private funds. This turnpike ran in a straight line from its intersection with the Newmarket Road (Rt. 5) just southeast of Richmond to the Osborne ferry, and then continued on the south side of the James to Petersburg. The present Osborne Road has been built on the bed of the original turnpike.

PRESTON HOUSE 43-281 (Dutch Gap Quad)

This gambrel-roofed house is an early 20th century frame structure which appears to have been built on a 19th century brick basement.

PICKINOCKY (Site) 43-169 (Richmond Quad)

Pickinocky was a large 19th century plantation on the east side of the Richmond-Henrico Turnpike along the Chickahominy River bluffs. Variousy spelled Picquinoque and Picquenocky, it was last inhabited by the John Moncure family. A large two-story brick Italianate house with interior chimneys, paired windows and projecting central pavilion, it is said to have been expanded from an earlier dwelling built ca. 1790. After being sold by the Moncures in 1959, the house stood vacant until it was destroyed by fire around 1970.

POOR HOUSE (Site) 43-171 (Dutch Gap Quad)

The Keily Map of 1853 locates a County Poor House between Darbytown and New Market Roads. After Reconstruction, in 1883, Henrico purchased the Dabbs House as a refuge for those who could not support themselves and who had no family to care for them.

PUMP ROAD HOUSE 43-263 (Glen Allen Quad)

Presently in a very dilapidated state, this house is an example of a late 19th/early 20th century vernacular house type that was once quite prevalent in central Virginia. The house is a 1½ story frame, 3-bay structure with exterior end chimneys of random American bond; a one-story wing has been added to the south gable end. The distinctive attribute of this type is the abbreviated second floor windows, which are set just above floor level.

QUAKER MEETING HOUSE (Site) 43-174 (Dutch Gap Quad)

Along the James River at the northwest corner of Curles Neck Farm, is said to have stood an 18th century Quaker Meeting House.

RAYMUSSEN HOUSE (Site) 43-177 (Roxbury Quad)

This early dormered frame house was pulled down in the 1940s when the Elko Tract was purchased by the U.S. government.

RED HILL (Site) 43-178 (Richmond Quad)

Located on a prominent knoll overlooking the Mechanicsville Turnpike, this two-story brick dwelling was a local landmark until it was torn down in 1974. Erected in the mid-19th century, it was a double-pile, side-hall plan structure with a cast iron veranda and a raised basement.

A former pond on this property was a popular skating and picnic spot for Richmonders in the early part of this century.

RETREAT (Site) 43-179
(Mutual Assurance Society policies)

This dwelling owned by Wm. Price in 1805, was insured for \$3,000 along with an office, kitchen, dairy and storehouse.

RIDGE CHURCH (Site) 43-181 (Bon Air Quad)

The Ridge Baptist Church is noted on the 1853 Keily Map and is said to have been the oldest structure in the area before it was demolished in the early part of this century. Its name was derived from its location on a ridge of land which forms the highest point in this part of Henrico.

ROCHELLE (Site) 43-183

Rochelle was the home of several generations of the Picot family in the 19th century. Lafayette, a personal friend of the Picots, is said to have stayed in this house while on his last visit to America in 1824.

ROSEWOOD (Site) 43-238

Rosewood was the home of the Mordecai family from 1850 to the 1890s. It was here that Samuel Mordecai penned his anecdotal history Richmond in Bye-Gone Days. The precise location of the house is not known, but "Mrs. Mordecai's Corn & Saw Mills" is shown on the 1853 Keily Map.

SAVAGE'S CROSSROADS (Site) 43-251 (Quinton Quad)

Located at the intersection of the Old Williamsburg Road and White Oak Road, this community is shown on the 1819 Wood Map of Henrico. The train stop known as Savage Station was located in an entirely different area--about three miles west of here.

SLEEPY HOLLOW HOUSE (Site) 43-245

Both the road and the subdivision in this area are named for the early farmhouse that was pulled down in the 1940s. Sleepy Hollow, owned by the Magruder family in the first half of this century, was described as a dormered frame house with various rambling additions.

SORDELET MILL (Site) 43-192

Located on Cornelius Creek, off Mill Road, this was a one-storey frame grist mill with overshot wheel. The mill has been torn down, but the later metal waterwheel has been preserved in situ on the side of the modern residence that was built on the mill's foundations.

The Sordelet family acquired the property in 1904, and ran the mill in the early part of this century. The Eaves family obtained the mill after it had become idle; they generated their own electricity from the water power here. An 1853 Map shows Taylor's Grist Mill to have been located at the same site.

STAPLES MILL (Site) 43-196 (Richmond Quad)

Staples Mill, named after the family who owned the surrounding plantation prior to the Civil War, was called Dumbarton by a later owner, Major Courtney. Today there is no trace of the mills, but the stone dam is largely intact.

The 1853 Keily Map notes "F . Staples Corn & Saw Mills" at this spot. The property was owned in the early part of this century by the author James Branch Cabell, who penned one of his novels in a cabin beside the millpond.

STRAWBERRY HILL (Site) 43-200 (Richmond Quad)

This large plantation lay just east of Pickinocky, overlooking the Chickahominy River basin. Isaac Davenport owned the place in 1861; the farm is noted on Civil War period maps.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS 43-249 (Dutch Gap Quad)

Strawberry Plains was a separate farm on Curles Neck peninsula in the 19th century. The present early twentieth century shingled dwelling may incorporate portions of and earlier house.

SWEENEY POTTERY (Site) 43-25 (Dutch Gap Quad)

This pottery manufactory was located at or near the site of the earlier Norwich Potteries. The site of the 19th century hotel here has not yet been located. This area has not been disturbed, and may be of archaeological importance.

TILMANS (Site) 43-206 (Dutch Cap Quad)
(Mutual Assurance Society policies)

Tilmans, located on the west side of Curles Neck Farm, was at one time an independent holding. John Mosby owned a dwelling here in 1811, when he insured it and the accompanying kitchen, laundry and barn for a total of \$3,000.

TOLLHOUSE (Site) 43-208 (Richmond Quad)

This tollhouse along the Mechanicsville Turnpike was standing until the mid 1960s, when it was demolished to make way for the Interstate Rt. 64 interchange. It was a two-story frame structure with an exterior brick chimney at either end. A Mr. Binford collected toll here within the memory of certain local residents.

TOLLHOUSE (Site) 43-209 (Richmond Quad)

On the west side of the Mechanicsville Turnpike as it descends to the Chickahominy River bottomlands, stood a 19th century tollhouse which was demolished in the early part of this century.

TOLLHOUSE (Site) 43-207 (Richmond Quad)
(WPA)

This tollhouse, located along Williamsburg Road near the boundary of the City of Richmond, was pulled down ca. 1890. It became famous for its connection with the Jeter Phillips murder case, which precipitated the first trial in Virginia in which a man was convicted and sentenced to be executed on circumstantial evidence.

TURPINS TAVERN 43-212 (Drewrys Bluff Quad)

Located along Newmarket Road, this building has been so heavily altered that its original form is hardly discernable. Said to predate the Civil War, it now has all the appearance of a 20th century dwelling. A Dr. Blanton owned the place in the early part of this century; it is believed originally to have been a tavern owned by John Turpin.

VANDEVENTER'S MILL (Site) 43-213 (Richmond Quad)

A grist and saw mill stood here at the southeast corner of a pond fed by the North Branch of Upham Brook in the mid-19th century. This property is now part of the Lakeside Country Club golf course; all that remains at the site is a cement dam.

VINEGAR HILL TAVERN (Site) 43-215 (Richmond Quad)

This early two-story frame building was demolished in the 1960s when the Mechanicsville Pike was widened. The place was known as Vinegar Hill because of the large apple orchard behind the house, which supplied the apples for locally-made cider and vinegar.

WAKEFIELD (Site) 43-267 (Drewrys Bluff Quad)

This two-story brick, center-hall plan house with raised basement burned ca. 1970. Built by J. S. Atlee shortly after the Civil War, it is said to have featured built-in wardrobes and storage drawers; kitchen and dining room were in the basement.

WARD HOUSE (Site) 43-218 (Seven Pines Quad)
(WPA)

Located on the north side of Nine Mile Road, this 1½ story frame dormered house was demolished in the late 1960s to make way for commercial development. This may be the same place photographed in the 1930s by the WPA and listed in this survey as "Highland Springs Tavern". It was owned by the Ward family from 1887 to the mid-20th century.

WARRINER HOUSE (Site) 43-220
(WPA)

This small frame dwelling located off Turner Road is described in a WPA report of 1938. The Warriner family owned the property from 1853 to 1888.

WHITE'S TAVERN (Site) AND LOG CORNCRIB 43-89 (Dutch Gap Quad)

The present dwelling is said to have been built on the foundations of old White's Tavern on Darbytown Road, which burned around the turn of the century. Behind the house is a corncrib built in the late 1940s of saddle-notched pine logs.

WHITTLE HOUSE 43-223 (Roxbury Quad)

This late 19th century 1½ story frame dwelling stands in an advanced state of decay. It features a center-hall plan, 3-bay front, interior end chimneys, raised-attic floorlevel front windows, brick foundations, and a wood shingle roof.

WILLIAMS HOUSE (Site) 43-226 (Glen Allen Quad)
(WPA)

Formerly located along Three Chopt Road near its intersection with Pump Road, this house was pulled down in the 1940s. The house is described as a two-story frame structure with an exterior end chimney and a 2-story veranda across the front.

In the 19th century, this farm was known for its ten freely flowing springs; travelers on the Three Chopt Road would regularly stop to water their beasts here.

WILLIS CHURCH 43-297 (Roxbury Quad)

The mid-19th century frame church which was destroyed by fire in the 1960s has since been rebuilt in brick on the old foundations.

Willis Methodist Church was organized prior to 1803 under the aegis of the noted Bishop Francis Asbury. Located near Glendale, within sight of Frayser's Farm, the church witnessed furious fighting during the Seven Days Battles. The building survived the fray, and afterwards served as a hospital for the wounded of both sides.

WOODSTOCK (Site) 43-229 (Seven Pines Quad)

Woodstock, known in this century as "Meadow Green", was a thousand-acre plantation in the late 18th and early 19th centuries that ran from the Chickahominy River to the south side of Nine Mile Road, west of Highland Springs. The main dwelling was standing in a grove of ancient catalpa trees in 1936, when the WPA compiled a report on it. It has since been demolished, and no photographs of the house have been located.

The original house is said to have been built by Nathaniel Selden. In 1805, Joseph Selden insured the dwelling, along with a kitchen, smokehouse, stables, barn and a smaller dwelling for a total of \$4,750. At that time, the house consisted of a two-story 60 by 20 foot central block with a one-story hipped-roof wing connected to it by a 12-foot-square hyphen.

During the War between the States, the house was used as a military hospital, taking in the overflow of patients from nearby New Bridge Church.

YAHLEY MILL (Site) 43-236 (Dutch Gap Quad)
(WPA)

Yahley Mill was a one-storey frame grist mill with an overshot wheel, located east of Yahley Mill Road in the eastern part of Henrico. The mill is described as having "stood idle for many years" in 1937, when the WPA reported on the place.

An 1864 map labels it "Fussell's Mill"; various families have owned the property since then, including Watkins, Warriner, Yahley, and the Mill View Rod Gun Club.

YELLOW TAVERN (Site) 43-237 (Yellow Tavern Quad)

The site of this tavern is located in a heavily-developed area beside U.S. Route 1 in Richmond's northside.

The Civil War cavalry engagement between Sheridan and J.E.B. Stuart, who was defending the City of Richmond, was named after this building. The battle itself took place somewhat north of here, along the old Telegraph Road; near here it Stuart fell mortally wounded on May 11, 1864.

APPENDICES

VIRGINIA HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION

Historic preservation in Virginia traditionally has been an activity of private individuals, foundations, and associations. The preservation of Mount Vernon by Ann Pamela Cunningham's Mount Vernon Ladies Association and the formation of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities in 1889 are early examples of private efforts to retain the landmarks associated with great personages and events. More recently, community groups and local governments have shown increasing concern for protection of their old neighborhoods and individual landmarks, recognizing their value as identifying symbols of their particular region.

But it was not until 1966 that the state formally entered the area of historic preservation through the establishment by the General Assembly of the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission to serve the public welfare through the "perpetuation of those structures and areas which have a close and immediate relationship to the values upon which this State and the Nation were founded." With the appointment by the Governor of a nine member Commission and the selection of a staff, the Landmarks Commission embarked on a systematic survey of the state's historic, architectural, and archaeological resources.

Conducted on a county-by-county basis, this survey is an ongoing activity whereby local governments, individuals, and organizations work with the Commission staff in the collection of photographs, drawings, maps, and written documentation of historic sites and structures in the Commonwealth. These materials are systematically catalogued, mapped, and filed by the Commission providing an expanding usable archival resource. Utilizing this inventory, the Commission reviews plans for proposed projects submitted by state and local agencies, utilities, and corporations to identify potential conflicts with historic properties. In addition, the Commission reviews the text and location of proposed highway historical markers.

Pursuant to the 1966 legislation, the Commission began listing structures and sites on the Virginia Landmarks Register in 1968. The Register embraces "buildings, structures and sites which constitute the principal historical, architectural and archaeological sites which are of state-wide or national significance."

Nominations to the Virginia Landmarks Register are submitted to the Commission by interested individuals, groups, organizations, and governmental bodies and by the staff who glean potential landmarks from the extensive Commission inventory. Nominations are reviewed by a committee of the Commission composed of respected persons in the fields of history, architecture, environmental planning, and archaeology. After review and endorsement by the Committee, nominations are presented to the Commission for approval.

The placement of historic property on the Virginia Landmarks Register is largely a recognition function, as this indicates to public and private interest that the property has state and/or national significance. This identification of the property's historic and architectural value, however, in no way affects or encumbers the owner's use of the property, although the Commission does encourage local governments to adopt historic district zoning ordinances for the preservation of identified historic districts.

The Commission's Executive Director in his capacity as the federally-designated state historic preservation officer nominates these Virginia landmarks to the National Register of Historic Places for consideration. The Commission administers the federal grant-in-aid program which involves assisting with the preparation of applications and overseeing the use of matching grants awarded to public and private applicants for the acquisition and/or restoration of historic properties listed on the National Register. In addition, the professional staff is available for technical assistance in restoration projects for Register properties and other structures and sites as time permits.

With the goal of providing owners of historic properties an alternative to adverse development of their properties and to provide a means for preserving privately-owned landmarks at minimum expense to the state, the Landmarks Commission has been authorized to accept gifts of perpetual open-space easements on properties on or considered eligible for the Virginia Landmarks Register. The chief value of the easement is that it allows the landowner to use his land for agricultural, residential, or other restricted purposes as long as he does not destroy its basic historic character. In return, the owner receives the satisfaction of preserving an historic property for future generations to enjoy and may realize tax relief if development pressures have driven up the real value based on potential use of the property.

APPENDIX B

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The National Register of Historic Places, maintained by the National Park Service in cooperation with the States, is a comprehensive national inventory of properties significant in the history of the Nation, States, regions, and localities and worthy of preservation. National Register properties, as they are collectively known, fall into one of the following categories.

Historical areas of the National Park System

- 1) possess national significance;
- 2) are usually established pursuant to congressional action;
- 3) are administered by the National Park Service;
- 4) are automatically entered in the National Register upon establishment (if not previously entered);

National Historic Landmarks

- 1) possess national significance;
- 2) are designated by the Secretary of the Interior upon the recommendation of his Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments;
- 3) remain in existing public or private ownership outside the National Park System;
- 4) are automatically entered in the National Register upon designation (if not previously entered.)

National Register Entries

- 1) possesses regional, State, or local significance;
- 2) are nominated to the National Register by the States (or Federal agencies) having jurisdiction;
- 3) remain in existing public or private ownership;
- 4) are entered in the National Register following review and approval by the National Park Service.

Properties in this category, which receive no official Federal title (e. g., National Historic Site or National Historic Landmark), comprise by far the largest number of National Register entries.

All National Register properties receive the protection against destruction or impairment from federally assisted or licensed undertakings provided by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Nonfederally owned National Register properties may, in addition, qualify to benefit from Federal preservation grants-in-aid under this Act.

APPENDIX C

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
HENRICO COUNTY

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date entered: Virginia Register</u>	<u>Date entered: National Register</u>
Richmond Battlefield Parks (part in Henrico)	1/16/73	10/10/66
Malvern Hill	5/13/69	11/17/69
Flood Marker of 1771	7/7/70	9/22/71
James River and Kanawha Canal (part in Henrico)	7/6/71	8/26/71
Henrico Town Site	12/21/71	4/13/72
Woodside	2/20/73	7/24/73
Meadow Farm	5/21/74	8/13/74
Tree Hill	5/21/74	10/17/74
Virginia Randolph Cottage (NHL)	3/18/75	2/2/75
Varina Plantation	9/21/76	4/29/77

SUGGESTED ADDITIONS TO
THE VIRGINIA LANDMARKS REGISTER

Brickworks (Mankins Mansion)	Farmer's Rest
Brook Hill	Penick House
Cedar Hill (Thimble Lane)	Ravenswood (River Road)
Craigton	Rocky Mills
Curles Plantation Site (Randolph Mansion)	Turkey Island (Site)
Emmanuel Church	Walkerton

APPENDIX D

EARLY BUILDINGS AND SITES IN HENRICO

DESTROYED SINCE CA. 1960

Beulah Road House (demolished ca.1973)

Brickworks (kilns demolished)

Cedar Lane (demolished for gravelling operations)

Chaddick House (burned ca. 1964)

Cocoonery (demolished)

Craigton Servant's Quarters (decayed)

Cox's Overseers House (presently in advanced decay)

De Cunsey (demolished late 1950s)

Ellerslie (demolished to be replaced by a new clubhouse by the Country Club of Virginia)

Fair Hill (demolished for gravelling operations)

Farmer's Rest Slave Quarters (presently in advanced decay)

Gayton Village (several buildings demolished for subdivision ca. 1970)

Gooch mansion (burned in 1966)

Henrico Town Site (probably largely destroyed by gravelling operations in 1950s)

Indian Rest (gradual decay)

Hunslett Hall (demolished)

Ladd House (demolished)

Locust Hill (demolished ca. 1971)

Oak Hill (demolished 1950s)

Pickinocky (abandoned; burned ca. 1970)

Red Hill (demolished 1974)

St. John's Church (demolished 1976)

Toll House (demolished for I-64 interchange in mid-1960s)

Buildings Destroyed, continued:

Vinegar Hill (demolished when Mechanicsville Pike widened)

Wakefield (burned ca. 1970)

Westbrook (demolished in 1975)

Whittle House (presently in ruins)

Willow Oaks (demolished late 1960s)

APPENDIX E

IMPORTANT SITES AND STRUCTURES
THREATENED WITH DESTRUCTION

SITES:

- 43-52 Arrahattock Site (possible gravel excavation)
- 43-56 Bacon House Site (possible gravel excavation)
- 43-90 Courthouse Site (Varina) (possible highway and/or sewer line)
- 43-92 Curles Plantation Site (possible gravel excavation)

STRUCTURES:

- 43-41 Farmer's Rest Servants' Quarters (extreme state of disrepair)
- 43-120 Herndon House (in disrepair)

GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY
OF ARCHITECTURAL TERMS

American bond: Pattern of brickwork in which three or more rows of stretchers alternate with a single row of headers. (Three-course American bond is found earliest in Virginia; five-course appears later, and is followed by "random" or "mixed" American bond).

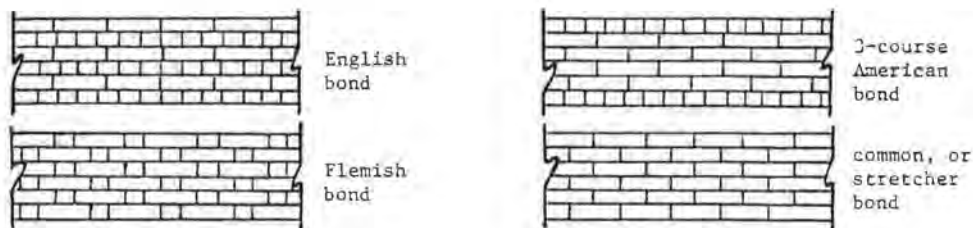
Baluster: A short pillar or post in a series, supporting a rail.

Bay: Subdivision of a building, marked on the exterior by door or window openings. (E.g., a house whose main facade is pierced by a central door flanked by a single window on either side would be characterized as having a "three-bay front").

Bay window: A window structure of angular plan projecting from a wall surface.

Bead: A rounded, decorative molding at the edge of a piece of trim (e. g., beaded weatherboarding or beaded chairrail).

Brickwork: Illustrated below are the various brick bonds used in 18th and 19th century Virginia buildings:



Ca.: Abbreviation for circa (Latin: about, around); denotes approximate date.

Catslide: A roof having a longer slope at the rear than at the front; esp., a roof whose rear slope continues in a single plane from the ridge to cover a rear addition.

Center-hall plan: Plan incorporating a central passage, usually containing a stairway, flanked by rooms of equal or approximately equal dimension.

Closed-string: Refers to a stair in which the treads are not visible in a side view of the stairway.

Closer brick: A brick of nonstandard size used to close the end of a course. Sometimes used as a decorative feature around openings or at the edges of chimney faces.

Common bond: Brick bond composed entirely of stretchers. Also known as "stretcher bond" or "running bond". (Common bond was not used in Virginia until the mid-19th century).

Dado: A plain or paneled field that traverses the lower part of an interior wall surface. Also referred to as "wainscot".

Dormer: A window placed vertically in a projection built out from a sloping roof. (Derives from the Old French dormeor ("to sleep"), since these windows usually served the upper floor of a house, which was generally used as sleeping quarters).

Double-pile: Refers to a building plan two rooms in depth.

Ell: A projection or wing which creates a building with an L-shaped plan.

English basement: A "raised" basement, or one which projects approximately 1½ or more feet above grade.

English bond: Brickwork pattern in which rows consisting entirely of headers alternate with rows entirely of stretchers. (Commonly used in Virginia in the 17th century and for basements or foundations of buildings in the 18th and early 19th centuries).

Facade: The front of a building, or any other face given special architectural treatment. (From the Italian faccia, meaning "face").

False plate: Board or timber which rests horizontally across the ends of tie beams cantilevered beyond the wall plate, and which receives the rafter feet. (As opposed to a true plate, which rests directly on the vertical supporting members of a wall. Characteristic of Virginia building from the 17th century to ca. 1860).

Federal: Period or style of U.S. architecture during the first growth of the new federal republic, from ca. 1780-1830. It was derived from the neoclassical style developed by the Adam brothers and others in England in the late 18th century; it preceded the widespread employment of the Greek Revival and Gothic Revival styles in the 1830s and 40s.

Fenestration: The arrangement and proportioning of windows.

Flemish bond: Brickwork in which headers and stretchers alternate within each row. (Characteristic of 18th and early 19th century brickwork in Virginia. See illus. under "Brickwork").

Gable: A roof form triangular in section, with two slopes of equal pitch and length. (Also known as an "A" roof. See illus. under Roof).

Gambrel: A two-sided roof having its slopes broken by an obtuse angle on both sides.

Georgian: Style of formal architecture in England during the reigns of Kings George I, II and III, which found its inspiration in classical-derived Continental Renaissance forms. (In Virginia, it ranges from ca. 1700-75).

Georgian Revival: Architectural style popular in the U.S. from ca. 1900-30, using forms derived from native Georgian and Federal architecture. (Also referred to as "Colonial Revival").

Greek Revival: Revival of ancient Greek forms in U.S. architecture. (Reached the height of popularity in Virginia ca. 1830-50.

Graining: Decorative painting which attempts to simulate the grain of any particular species of wood.

Guilloche: Ornamental band composed of interlacing circular motifs.

Hall-and-parlor plan: Dwelling plan consisting of a larger room usually containing the stair and main exterior entrance ("hall"), which joins a somewhat smaller room ("parlor"). This plan was common in 1 and 1½ story vernacular dwellings in the Chesapeake region in the 18th and early 19th centuries.

Header: A brick laid so its short end is exposed to the weather.

Hipped: A roof with two principal slopes and truncated ends; a roof which rises directly from the wall plate on all four sides. (see illus. under Roof).

Hyphen: A small narrow room or enclosed passageway which serves to connect one section of a building with another.

"I House": Term coined in the 1930s by geographer Fred Kniffen to denote a two-story, gable-roofed, usually center-hall-plan house type (commonly seen in the midwest states of Illinois, Indiana and Iowa--hence the name--but occurring in all other parts of the U.S. as well).

Italianate: Architectural revival style popular in U.S. in second half of 19th century, in which Italian Renaissance forms such as decorative eaves brackets are employed.

Lean-to: A small, shallow building or extension having a single-sloped roof whose rafters pitch or lean against another building or wall. (Also called a "shed").

Light: A single pane of window glass.

Loft: Living space located immediately under the roof and above the wall plate. (Also referred to as an "attic" or "garrett". In vernacular Virginia dwellings of the 18th and 19th centuries, light and air are provided by windows at either gable end. In this text an upper floor with dormer windows is referred to as the "top floor" rather than as the "loft").

Mansard: A roof having identical sets of slopes on all sides, the lower slope being steeper than the upper. (See illus. under Roofs).

Mortice and tenon: A joint made by connecting two pieces of wood, in which the projecting part of one piece fits into the corresponding cutout in the other piece. 2) Form of timber construction characterized by use of mortice-and-tenon joinery.

Knogging: Masonry (usually brick) infill between the timbers of a (usually exterior) wall.

Newel: A post at the foot, turn or head of a staircase, which supports the railing.

Novelty siding: Decoratively-molded flush weatherboarding of various types which became popular in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

One-and-a-half (1½) stories: Refers to a building either with dormer windows on its upper floor, or a raised attic with floorlevel front windows.

Open-string: Stairway so constructed that the ends of the treads are visible from the side; as opposed to closed-string stair.

Open-well: A stairway of two or more flights enclosing an open space between the outer sides of the flights.

Pediment: A vertical crowning motive of porticoes, doorways or other architectural features, which is usually of low triangular form and sometimes broken at the top.

Palladian: English architectural style based on a revival of the works of the 16th century Italian architect Andrea Palladio. (Palladian designs and motifs were used frequently in large formal buildings in Virginia in the mid-18th century).

Pent: A short, single-pitched roof projecting from a wall or side of a building. By extension, a pent-roofed closet or projection, also called a "penthouse" or "outshut". (Refers in particular to such an extension or closet located beside exterior chimneys on 18th and early 19th century Virginia dwellings.)

Filaster: A flat column placed flush against a wall and appearing to project from it.

Raised attic: The loft in a building in which the exterior walls are continued above the regular plate, thereby creating more room in the loft; the top floor of a building which is contained mostly under the sloping roof, but which has low vertical interior walls consonant with the exterior walls.

Raised basement: A basement whose upper portion is raised considerably (more than about 18") above grade. (Also referred to as an "elevated basement" or an "English basement").

Rubblestone: Rough, undressed boulders of various sizes, when used as a building material.

Roof: Illustrated below are six roof types:



gable



shed



gambrel



hip



pyramidal



mansard

Sash: A vertically-sliding frame in which window lights are set. (As opposed to casement window frames, which move horizontally on hinges).

Shed: A roof with a single slope; also, a shallow extension having such a roof (also called a "lean-to").

Shoulders: The step-backs or narrowings of an exterior chimney as it diminishes in size from base to top. (Also called "haunches", "setoffs", "splays", "weatherings" or "washes". The actual surfaces of the shoulders are referred to as "weatherings").

Side-hall plan: Plan of a dwelling featuring at one gable end a passage which runs the full depth of the house and contains the principal exterior entrances and the stair; this "side-passage" opens into one or more rooms on one side. (This plan-type was common in late 18th and first-half-of-the-19th-century Virginia dwellings).

Single-pile: Refers to a house plan a single room in depth.

Stretcher: A brick laid lengthwise so its side is exposed to the weather.

String: The inclined member that supports the treads and risers of a stair.

Turned: Refers to a post, baluster or finial which has been turned on a lathe for decorative effect.

Vernacular: Refers to traditional local or "folk" building forms and methods (as opposed to formal or academic architecture and building styles).

Weatherings: The masonry surfaces of chimney shoulders or other architectural features.

Winder: A wedge-shaped step. (Also refers to a stairway in which such steps are employed.)

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IN HENRICO

IN A NAME -

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 HORSEPEN RD HANPTON CUELSN
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 TRAIL ROAD
 CREEK
 DEMPERION
 RD. 4P

FOREWORD

In this presentation, we have attempted to present an explanation as to how some of the roads, localities, historic sites, houses, and magisterial districts located in Henrico County derived their names.

This should not be construed as an authentic historical publication. However, it should be noted that considerable research was conducted in gathering material for this presentation and to our knowledge, the information is accurate.

We are indebted to a number of organizations and individuals who have been generous with their time and facilities in offering assistance to us. To the staff of the Virginia State Library, the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, and the Virginia Historical Society, we extend appreciation for their aide. Long-time member of the Henrico County Board of Supervisors, Mr. W.H. Ferguson was most gracious and beneficial to our research team and we are deeply indebted to him for his assistance.

Finally, we express our appreciation to the owners of private property who have graciously granted permission to include their property in this publication and who extended their assistance in compiling this information.

*RESEARCH & INFORMATION OFFICE
COUNTY OF HENRICO*

HENRICO COUNTY

This name was chosen in honor of the son of King James I, Henry Frederick Prince of Wales. Sir Thomas Dale was asked by Prince Henry, a patron of the Virginia Company, to correct the starving and pitiful conditions of the colonists at Jamestown. He selected a new location for a town on what is now known as Farrar's Island and named the city Henricus. The city, founded in 1611, consisted of three streets, about 100 houses, a hospital, a church, and the foundation for the first college in Virginia. The Massacre of 1622, ended the life of the little town. The name Henricopolis was coined about 1890 in reference to the city from which Henrico County derived its name.

BROOKLAND MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT

It is quite possible that the district gets its name from the fact that there are many brooks coursing the area. It is also possible that the district was named for Upham Brook which runs through most of this area. The exact derivation of the name is unknown.

FAIRFIELD MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT

Fairfield was a favorite name for large colonial estates in Virginia. In 1870, when Henrico County was divided into four townships, the name Fairfield was chosen because of the level fields characteristic of the area.

THREE CHOPT MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT

This district was created by court order in 1969. Because a considerable portion of its boundary was delineated by Three Chopt Road it was given this name.

TUCKAHOE MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT

A word used by the Indians to denote a plant whose root was edible and served as a nutritional food source. From New Jersey to Virginia the tribes fed upon these plants and often named the waterways on whose banks they abundantly grew, Tuckahoe. There is a Tuckahoe River in New Jersey, a town named Tuckahoe in New York, a Tuckahoe Creek in Maryland

as well as the Tuckahoe Creek and District in Henrico, all having the same Indian origin. In the 17th Century, near where the Tuckahoe Creek flows into the James River, William Randolph of Turkey Island granted a tract of land to his son Thomas Randolph. The estate became known as Tuckahoe, taking its name from the creek and a nearby Indian town. The Randolph home on the estate was built around 1698 and its boxwood garden is one of the most interesting in Virginia.

VARINA MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT

In 1610, John Rolfe came to America and settled on what is now known as Varina Farm. In route to Virginia, Rolfe had landed on the Bermuda Island and took great interest in the type of tobacco grown there. When he arrived in Virginia, he began cultivating a type of tobacco that was a cross between Indian tobacco and Bermuda tobacco. The end result was a tobacco crop that was very similar to tobacco being grown in the Spanish Varinas. Rolfe named his tobacco plantation Varina, because of this similarity. It was there that he lived with his wife Pocahontas, the Indian Princess. The Indian Massacre of 1622 ended the settlement of Henricus and a tiny village grew up on Rolfe's Plantation called Varina or Henrico Parish. Varina was the first County seat of Henrico and the first courthouse was built there. Originally the name Varina denoted an area of some 18 by 25 miles in measurement. Later, when this area became known simply as Henrico, Varina usually referred to the farm. General "Dutch" Butler, a Union commander during the Civil War, set up his headquarters in Varina while he tried to cut a canal through Dutch Gap. Varina was also a place for prisoner exchange between the North and the South during the war, but then it was called Aiken's Landing.

HIGHLAND SPRINGS

Mr. Edmund Sewell Read founded the community of Highland Springs in the 1890's. He migrated to this area from Boston in hopes of finding a suitable climate for his ailing wife. The high altitude in the fall zone and the natural springs in the area made it a suitable choice for the Read family. Read bought a 1000 acre tract of land and divided it into lots. He laid out streets and named them after plants such as Ash, Beech, Cedar, Daisy, Elm, Fern, Grove, Holly, Ivy, Juniper, Kalmia, Linden, Maple, Oak, Pine, Quince, Rose, and Spruce. Read Street was named for its founder - Edmund Sewell Read.

The area of Highland Springs was known as Highland Springs Park on a map of 1893.

JAMES RIVER & KANAWHA CANAL

The Indians called the river, "Powhatan's River" in honor of their chief. Captain John Smith renamed the river, "The James", in honor of the King of England, James I.

The Kanawha Canal, also derived its name from the Indians. Kanawha meant "river of the woods."

KENNEDY HOME

This pre-civil war home, built around 1841, is said to have been the first home in Varina to have indoor plumbing by means of a gravitational pull. The indoor water supply was furnished by means of a ram located at a spring site 1,000 feet or more from the house. The ram currently in use, then as now, operates by water pressure which forces the water uphill in excess of 1,000 feet. Formerly, the water by force of the same ram, was pushed into an elevated water tank 15 to 20 feet above ground level, and the house was supplied by the gravitational flow of the water from the tank to the indoors. The electric pump now in use was installed when the water tank was dismantled several year ago.

The home derives its name from a one time owner, Captain Kennedy. Not much is known about this gentleman, as to whether he had served in the Navy or was just a commercial fisherman. Early records show that the farm was known as Edgehill in 1793. There is a unique wood burning stove built into the wall of the home with vents leading to two upstairs bedrooms serving as a heating device.

LAKESIDE

This area has developed over the years into a community. Major Lewis Ginter built a amusement park here by the lake and named it Lakeside. The park had a small zoo, games were played for adults and children, and the lake was used for winter and summer water sports. The first actual golf course in Richmond was constructed at Lakeside. The game had been played before in the open fields that once surrounded the Lee Monument, but the first formal course was at Lakeside. The area is now privately owned by the Lakeside Country Club.

LAUREL/HUNGARY

This locality, in the north western part of the county was once called Hungry. Hungary was the site of a water station for the R.F. & P. Railroad. Maps of the area indicate that Hungary was either a crossroads or a small community that grew up around the tracks. Hungary Spring Road derives its name from the settlement of Hungary - supposedly the road ran to a small spring in the area. Deep Run Baptist Church was originally called Hungary Baptist Church that had been re-organized from Chickahominy Baptist Church which was established as far back as 1792.

Hungary came to be known as Laurel sometime around the Civil War.

LONGDALE

Longdale is an area in Henrico County between Mountain Road and U.S. Highway No. 1. Longdale was named for E. T. Long, who moved into the area around 1924. He built, rented, and sold more homes than anyone else in the area had prior to this time.

MALVERN HILL

This farm was the colonial dwelling of the Cocke family and with its long history has been involved in three of this country's wars. Lafayette camped on the hill in 1781 during the Revolutionary War, the Virginia militia camped here during the War of 1812, and one of the bloodiest battles of the War Between the States was fought on this land. Malvern Hill was first owned by Richard Cocke, who settled at Point Bremono, which is now part of the Curles Neck Farm. Cocke acquired a great deal of land in Henrico County and one such tract of land was Malvern Hill. He gave Malvern Hill, which he named because it reminded him of the Malvern Hills in England, to his son, Colonel Thomas Cocke. The ruins of a house on Malvern Hill today are said to be the last remnant of the house that Thomas Cocke built there.

The estate derives its name from the Malvern Hills in England which serve as the boundary between Hereford and Worcester-shire. There is an interesting story about the naming of Malvern Hill. The story may be fact or fiction, but it lends an interesting

sidelight to Malvern Hill's history. About the year 1658, two small children, Robert Povall and Elizabeth Hooker, were brought to Virginia and bound as indentured servants. Robert Povall was bound to Charles Carter of Shirley Plantation and Elizabeth Hooker was bound to Solomon Knibbs, Carter's nearest neighbor. The two children remained close and as they grew up, they fell in love. One day, Governor Francis Nicholson came to Shirley Plantation to see Carter on business. He said he had received a letter from a high official in England asking him to search for a girl named Elizabeth Hooker who had disappeared from her father's estate while just a small child. Her father was Lord Hooker recently deceased. He had left an immense estate to her. Robert Povall, serving as Carter's butler, overheard the conversation and revealed that Elizabeth Hooker was at the Knibb's farm. It was determined that this girl was indeed the daughter of the wealthy Lord. She married Robert Povall and they returned to her father's estate in England known as Malvern Hill. Here the couple remained for a few years, but longed for Virginia, the only home either of them had ever known. So they decided to leave England and return. They bought a large farm in Henrico County and named it Malvern Hill in honor of their home in far away England.

MARION HILL

This name could be possibly be derived from the fact that a man named Marion operated a store on the hill for many years prior to the Civil War. There is also a story that a man named Marion, lived on the hill and was the first man hanged in Virginia. No written account of the naming of this area could be located and these assumptions were made by long-time residents of the area.

MEADOW FARM

This home, built in the late eighteenth century, has remained in the same family for almost two hundred years. In August of 1800, Mosby Sheppard, owner of Meadow Farm, was warned by two of his slaves that an insurrection was being planned by a slave on a neighboring farm. This was the first anyone in the area had heard of the rebellion whose aim was to murder white slave owners and to capture Richmond. Sheppard immediately inform-

ed Governor James Monroe, who took steps to halt the rebellion before any lives were lost. The two slaves on the Sheppard farm who had warned of the danger, were purchased by the state and given their freedom. But fear had been planted in the minds of the people of Virginia and the South, and by the end of the investigation, forty-one slaves had been executed.

PARADISE

This home was named for the Paradise trees that grew wild in the yard. It was built around 1827 by the Dr. Patterson for whom Patterson Avenue was named. Tuckahoe Elementary School had its beginnings in the basement of the home during World War II.

SHORT PUMP

A tavern and stage coach stop on the road to mountains and western settlements had a well in the yard with an unusually short pump handle. The name Short Pump thus came about as a popular designation for the establishment and now is applied to a considerable area in the vicinity of the intersection of Broad Street Road (Rt. 250) and Three Chopt Road.

VINEGAR HILL TAVERN

Four miles from the Old Henrico County Court House at the northeast intersection of Harvie Road and Laburnum Avenue, is the site of what was once the Vinegar Hill Tavern. The tavern got its name because of a large apple orchard behind it whose apples made cider and, when allowed to turn to vinegar, was used in Richmond for all pickling purposes. The story is told that during the Seven Days battles during the Civil War, all the young ladies in the county who lived near the tavern, sat out in front and sang songs to the young Confederate soldiers marching to meet the Federal troops.

WALKERTON

Among the oldest original homes in Henrico County, Walkerton was built by an Englishman named John Walker, who came to the colonies (date unknown), and acquired a large tract of land on both sides of Mountain Road. Walkerton served as a tavern and was the twin of Walker's residence across the road. The tavern was equipped with a wine cellar, three ice houses, and a 20 horse stable to accommodate its guests.

WILTON

This home was built between 1750 and 1753 by William Randolph, son of William Randolph of Turkey Island, who had a daughter named Anne. A problem arose because there was another Anne Randolph in the family, and to distinguish one from another, William Randolph's daughter came to be known as Nancy Wilton Randolph or simply, "Nancy Wilton". She had many suitors. One of them, Benjamin Harrison of Brandon, became her husband. Thomas Jefferson, a contemporary of hers, referred to her home as "Wilton" in one of his letters, saying, "I hear that Ben Harrison has been at Wilton, let me know his success." Early records refer to the property as "Worlds End", because of its once remote location. It was Lafayette's Headquarters in May of 1781 while Cornwallis was in the Richmond area.

The home has been moved from its original location in Varina and is owned by and used as the Headquarters of the National Society of the Colonial Dames in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

WESTHAM

Westham was a small trading town in western Henrico County. In 1752, the town was laid off into 150 lots with streets. The village of Westham appears on a map dated 1755. The main road through Westham was Westham Plank Road, which is now Cary Street Road. There were tobacco warehouses in the village and there are references to Westham in connection with events during the Revolutionary War. The land on which Westham was built was originally owned by the Randolph family. The village must have disappeared around 1800, because it no longer appears on maps dated after that time.

It is logical to assume that many areas in western Henrico bearing the name Westham derived it from the 18th Century town.

YELLOW TAVERN

An old tavern that gave its name to the calvary engagement in which General J.E.B. Stuart was mortally wounded May 11, 1864. The Battle of Yellow Tavern was fought between Sheridan's calvary and the Confederates Calvary under Stuart. The famous opera star of that period, Jenny Lind, spent the night at Yellow Tavern when caught in a violent snowstorm while making an appearance in Richmond.

An 1853 map of the county shows that a J. Hill was the proprietor at the tavern at this time.

BERRYHILL ROAD

Named for Berryhill Farm, a 19th Century Plantation between the two estates of Wilton and Chatsworth. Part of the land that once made up Berryhill Farm was used to develop the Richmond Heights subdivision built around 1915.

BOAR SWAMP ROAD

This road derives its name from the Boar Swamp. There was also a church on this road named Boar Swamp Church, so designated from the Boar Swamp near which it was built. "About the year 1773, Reverend Elijah Baker, coming down into the lower end of Henrico, in conjunction with one or two others planted Boar Swamp Church." The original church burned, but was later rebuilt by Baptists and renamed Antioch Baptist Church.

BOSHER DAM

This dam is located on the James River, eight miles above the City of Richmond. It is named for the Boshier family and was once part of the James River-Kanawha Canal system. Its present use is to divert water into the remains of the old canal system to be used as a source of drinking water for the City of Richmond and portions of Henrico County.

BROAD STREET ROAD

An extension of Broad Street. Broad Street in the City of Richmond was named because of the unusual width of the street. It was designed in this manner because the railroad tracks ran down one side of the street. Travelers needed a broad roadway to keep their horses as far away from the steam engines as possible.

On an 1819 map of the county, Broad Street and Broad Street Road was called Richmond Turnpike Road. On an 1853 map of the county, the road was named Deep Run Turnpike.

BROOK ROAD

One of the first toll roads in Virginia, this road has been called Brook Turnpike, Brook Avenue and Brook Road. It was chartered as Brook Turnpike in 1812 and became the first avenue in the state in 1815 when it was dedicated Brook Avenue. The road was built and improved in an effort to improve travel between the City of Richmond and the northern area of the state. By this road, Lafayette set out to oppose the British troops under Cornwallis in April of 1781. Sheridan entered the outer defenses of Richmond on the Brook Road during the War Between the States. The derivation of Brook Road could be from the fact that a man named Thomas Williamson lived on a plantation on what is now Brook Road, named "The Brook", or "Brook Hill." Vestrymen of Curles Church (Williamson's father had served as a vestryman for over 20 years) wanted to build another church and in 1787 Williamson offered some land on his farm on which to build the church. After much discussion, the men of the vestry decided to build the church on Indian Hill in Henrico County. This church became St. John's Church and Indian Hill became known as Church Hill and is now in the City of Richmond.

BUFFIN ROAD

The Buffin family came to this country from France before the American Revolution and settled in the eastern part of Henrico County. They owned a large home on what is now Buffin Road. During the War Between the States the Union forces marched up Osborne Turnpike to the location. They ordered the family out of the house, moved a cannon into the yard, and blew up the house. The family had to live in the slave quarters until they could rebuild their home.

CARTER'S MILL ROAD

An 1819 map of the eastern section of Henrico County shows a Carter's Mill in the immediate area of what is now Carter's Mill Road. The road is named for the Carter family who operated the mill.

COURTNEY ROAD

Named for the Courtney family. Robert M. Courtney served the Confederacy during the Civil War by training troops at Laurel. Another brother served in the Confederate military.

CULPEPER STREET

This is not an uncommon place name in the State of Virginia and it could be derived from a former governor of the colony. Thomas, Second Lord of Culpeper, served as governor from May to August 1680 and from December until May of 1683.

The records indicate that he was an unpopular governor in Virginia.

DUMBARTON AND STAPLES MILL ROAD

The community of Dumbarton began many years ago as Staples Plantation or Staples Mill. On this land, the Staple family owned and operated a large mill for grinding corn on a nearby pond. After the War Between the States, a man by the name of Major Courtney bought the estate and changed the name from Staples Mill or Staples Plantation to Dumbarton Grange. He chose this name because his uncle, who had raised him, once owned an estate in Scotland named Dumbarton. The road that ran through the estate to the main road, which is now Broad Street, was at that time and is still referred to as Staples Mill Road.

James Branch Cabell made the little mill pond famous by choosing this site as a location to write one of his novels. Later, the estate was purchased by Mrs. Cabell and remained in her possession until 1929, when the land was sold at auction.

DARBYTOWN ROAD

This road derives its name from the Darby family. The area around the road was peopled almost exclusively by two families - the Darby's and the Enroughty's. To other people in this section, the two names were almost synonomous and interchangeable. Darby obtained preferance because of its easier pronounciation and brevity.

An early map of the eastern part of Henrico County, shows that this road was previously named Central Road.

DEEP BOTTOM ROAD

This road leads to an unusually deep section of the James River. The road was named therefore, because of the depth of the water at this location.

DEEP RUN ROAD

This road derives its name from Deep Run Creek in the vicinity of this road.

DICKENS ROAD

Named for the Dickens family who lived on the tract of land that this road now runs through. The Dicken's home, Brookfield, lends its name to the Brookfield complex located on Broad Street Road at the I-64 Intersection.

DILL ROAD

Named for the Dill family who owned the land adjacent to this road. There is a Dill pond marked on maps of the county that has the same name derivation.

DOTSON AND SAXBY ROADS

These roads, in the Richmond Heights section of eastern Henrico, received their names from the families who lived along the road.

DUTCH GAP

There are several assumptions as to how this area was named. Dutch settlers living in Sir Thomas Dale's City of Henricus had begun to dig a ditch or channel much in the design of their ancestors. The project is said to have been abandoned after about 60 yards because the Dutch Americans were afraid they might damage the river bed. Another assumption is that when Sir Thomas Dale was called upon by Prince Henry to come to the colonies of Virginia, he was serving in Holland. When he was establishing the City of Henricus he had his colonists/workmen dig a ditch similar to the one he had seen made in Holland to open up this little channel. His plan was to separate this narrow neck of land from the mainland, but the massacre of 1622 ended his plans. Finally, another assumption is that in 1864, General "Dutch" Butler ordered his soldiers to open the gap to secure a shorter route by which to carry his gunboats to Richmond and avoid Confederate Forts on the river banks. He succeeded in opening the gap, but was ordered to retreat. The gap was not opened for transportation purposes until 1878. So there are three possible name derivations for Dutch Gap.

FARRAR'S ISLAND

After the Indian Massacre of 1622, many colonists were in doubt as to where to settle to avoid further conflict with the Indians. Most of them were not interested in returning to the site of Henricus. This feeling proved to be fruitful to Mr. William Farrar, because he was able to choose the choice island site for his home. After his death, he left the island to his son and because the Farrar family inhabited the island for many years, it came to be known as Farrar's Island.

The island has also been called "The Great Bent" because of its location in the James River.

GLEN ALLEN

This area was once known as Mountain Road Crossing. It was comprised of a few obscure dwellings and broad stretches of forest interspersed with patches of Indian corn and tobacco. Earlier, before it was settled by the colonists, it was the "happy hunting ground" of the Chickahominy Indians. It was not until the War Between the States that the area was referred to as Glen

Allen. The name came from the homestead of the widow, Mrs. Benjamin Allen, who operated a small post office for her neighbors in her home. In military dispatches, the area was called "Allen's Crossing" because the Allen property served as a landmark to the soldiers who were fighting in the area. Mrs. Allen became the wife of a confederate scout and captain, John Cussons, who built Forest Lodge.

GLEN ECHO

Legend has it that an early settler of Henrico County named Glen or Glenn, enjoyed yelling out into the open countryside and hearing his echo.

CEDAR HILL FARM

Cedar Hill Farm derived its name from a large grove of cedar trees that once surrounded the home. The house served as a hospital for wounded Confederates and was in direct line of fire during battle. This home was one of many that served as a hospital during the fierce fighting that occurred in Henrico County during the War Between the States.

COAL PIT RAILROAD

To reach the Springfield and Deep Run Coal Pits, which were located about 10 miles northwest of Richmond, a branch line of the railroad approximately 3½ miles long was needed. The owners of the coal mines, Duval, Burton & Company advanced the money to build the track. The money was returned to them by the R.F. & P. Railroad.

In 1867, the Springfield and Deep Run Coal Mining operation rebuilt the Branch Line at Hungary (Laurel) and contracted with the R.F. & P. for the transportation of coal from the pits to a coal yard at 5th and Byrd Streets in Richmond.

CURLES NECK FARM

The name derivation comes from the "curles" in the James River. Curles Neck Farm is one of the oldest estates in Virginia, having been patented in 1617. Different portions of the tract of land have been known by various names which have been recorded in the records such as Curles, Woodsons, Barley, Tillmans, Bremo, and many others. Curles Neck Farm was the home of the

rebel Nathaniel Bacon in 1670. Some references to the name Curles say it derives its name from the Curl family, however, there is no evidence that any member of the family of Curl lived in Henrico County before the land and the name "curles" had been established from the river's meandering curves. Today it is one of the largest working dairy farms east of the Mississippi.

DABBS HOUSE

One of Henrico County's prebellum homes that was named for one-time owner, Josiah Dabbs. Dabbs died in 1862, at the dawn of the War Between the States. His wife was left to run the farm, but as the war raged around the county during the Seven Days Battle, Mrs. Dabbs moved to the sanctuary of Richmond, leaving the house abandoned. General Robert E. Lee, used the house as his headquarters during the battles in defense of Richmond.

Early records of the land show that at one time the farm was called High Meadow. In 1883, the home was sold to Henrico County to be used as the county poor house. At the present time, Dabbs House is the headquarters of the Division of Police, County of Henrico.

FRANCISTOWN ROAD

Named for the Francis family who lived along this road. In Francistown there were coal fields owned by Thomas Burton. The coal was brought to Richmond on carts before the railroad was built.

GASKINS ROAD

Named for the Gaskin family who once owned the property near the James River in the vicinity of what is now the James River Country Club.

GAYTON ROAD

The mining village of Gayton developed around the coal mine in the area of the western part of the county. The road and now nonexistant village derived their name from the Gayton Coal mines originally owned by DuVal Coal interests.

GINTER STREET

Named for Major Lewis Ginter, native New Yorker, Confederate Officer, Merchant, Banker, owner of the Richmond Times, builder of the Jefferson Hotel, and the man who brought cigarette manufacturing to Richmond. The name of his estate, Westbrook, is preserved in an avenue east of Bryan Park. When he died in 1897, he was considered the wealthiest man in Virginia.

HARVIE ROAD

This road is named after Jacquelin B. Harvie, who married Mary Marshall, the daughter of Chief Justice John Marshall. John Marshall's farm, the Chickahominy, was not far from the present Harvie Road.

HORSEPEN ROAD

During the Revolutionary War, horses were purchased for use in the army. All of these horses were kept in a large pen. The road leading to the pen came to be known as the Horsepen Road.

KUKYMUTH ROAD

This road was originally named "Old Cockermouth Road". It began as an Indian trail. In a 1795 land transfer, a 422 acre farm that encompassed Old Cockermouth Road was deeded to a man named Pleasant Youngusband. He named his plantation Cockermouth. Eventually, with the passage of time, the name evolved into Kukymuth and the road became known as Kukymuth Road.

LEE AVENUE

There is more than one Lee Avenue – four of them in fact - listed in the 1973 street directory for Henrico County. All of these avenues are supposed to be named for the Southern Civil War General, Robert E. Lee. Over the years, planners and developers have used the name of Richmond's most obvious hero.

LIBBIE AVENUE

Named for Libbie Freeman Thompson by her husband, Mark Thomas Thompson, who settled in an area called Rio Vista, around the year 1890. Thompson published the "American Farm and Horticulture". It was the first horticultural paper published in this country.

LONGBRIDGE ROAD

Old time residents say that many years ago a bridge was built to span the Chickahominy River and, to the people who lived in the area, it seemed to be a very long bridge. So they began to call the road leading to the bridge - The Longbridge Road.

MCCOUL STREET

This street was named for the man who owned a plantation named Marion Hill in what is now known as the Marion Hill section of Henrico County.

MCCLELLAN STREET

The developer of Sandston named this street for the Union General, George B. McClellan, who was routed by General Robert E. Lee in the Seven Days Battles in defense of Richmond.

MEADOW BRIDGE ROAD

This road is a very old road that dates back to a 1751 map. A map of Henrico County dated 1853, shows that at one time, Meadow Bridge Road was a much longer and more of a main road than it is today. The name origin is unknown.

MEHERRIN STREET

This street was named by the developer of Forest Heights and is probably derived from the town of Meherrin in Southside Virginia. Meherrin is the Indian name for island and is also the name of a river and a tribe.

MIDVIEW ROAD

This road was once called Atlee Road, named for the Atlee family who lived on the land nearby and owned the home Wakefield. The name of the road was later changed to Midview because the road lies between Darbytown and New Market Road.

MILL ROAD

This road derives its name from the fact that at one time a grain mill was in operation near the gate of the Wilton Plantation in the Eastern part of the county. The mill was operated by at least two families - the Scrdet's and the Eaves.

MONTEZUMA STREET

This land was originally owned by the Schermerhorn family. On a map made of the county during the War Between the States, the Schermerhorn farm is marked. A member of the family went to Mexico and decided that he liked the name Montezuma and subsequently named the family farm, Montezuma. The developers of the Montezuma subdivision adapted the name to the street and avenue in the area as well.

MOUNTAIN ROAD

This road is very old and historic. In early times it was an Indian trail. During the Revolutionary War and the War Between the States, it was well known. Lafayette passed over this road on his way to Yorktown. In the official records of "The War of Rebellion", it states that General Sheridan proceeded down Mountain Road to Allen's Crossing where they tore up the tracks of the R.F. & P. Railroad.

NEW MARKET ROAD

The original tobacco market for the colonists was in Williamsburg and tobacco growers in Henrico County decided they needed another market. Richmond was the most likely candidate. They began to call Richmond, "New Market" and the road that led to it from the eastern part of the county, the New Market Road.

New Market Road was once named River Road. A map of the county, dated 1819, shows an area off of River Road (Route 5 and later New Market Road) and Turner Road going north, called New Market. On a map of the county dated 1853, the little village of New Market is situated at the intersection of Kingsland Road and what is now New Market Road.

NINE MILE ROAD

This name is based on the distance between the terminal points of the road in Richmond and Seven Pines. Old deeds and maps indicate this road was once known as the New Bridge Road.

ORONOCO AVENUE

Named for a dark, heavy tobacco leaf which remained the standard export of Virginia prior to the War Between the States.

OSBORNE TURNPIKE

This road, in the eastern end of the county, was influenced by the act of some roadway engineer as is evident by its straightness. It was at Osborne's that a ferry operated between Henrico and Chesterfield. On the Henrico side, the highway leading to the ferry was called Osborne Turnpike. The little village of Osborne was at the mouth of Proctor's Creek and part of the original colonial glebe land. It was not particularly suited to farming, so the House of Burgesses, in 1761, approved the motion that the land be sold. The site was divided into 120 lots. The project was not a huge success and died a natural death. The area eventually became known as Osbornes, named in honor of one of the colonists and became a busy port.

Thomas Jefferson's father, Peter Jefferson was born and later married at the little settlement of Osbornes.

PATTERSON AVENUE

Named for Dr. Richard Archibald Patterson, tobacco manufacturer and medical doctor who served the Confederacy as a surgeon. Before the war, Patterson and Thomas C. Williams began a modest tobacco business that failed, as many other businesses did, with the onslaught of the war. Patterson became a surgeon for the Confederacy and as he tended troops during the bloody battle of Malvern Hill, his wife gave birth to a son. She named him Malvern, after the battle of Malvern Hill. He later became one of the first Vice-Presidents of the American Tobacco Company.

After the war, Dr. Patterson operated a small farm in Henrico County and practiced medicine in the neighborhood, but his life took a turn for the better when one day he received word that a tobacco shipment made by his now defunct tobacco company had made it through the wartime blockade. During the war, the money from the sale of the tobacco had been kept for him until after the fighting to insure that he received it. The amount was around \$9,000.00, a fortune in those post war days. Patterson re-opened his tobacco business under the name of R.A. Patterson & Company. He became a wealthy man. A road was cut through the property and named Patterson Avenue after this gentleman. The Patterson Tobacco Company was bought out by the American Tobacco Company, which kept the Lucky Strike Brand, which was an original brand of the Patterson Company.

PORTUGEE ROAD

This road was originally referred to as the New Road. It was common for the newest roads in a area to be called the "new road" for lack of anything else to call it. An 1887 map, however, shows that the road had become White Oak Swamp Road and when the name was changed to Portugee or how this name came about is unknown.

POUNCEY TRACT ROAD

A map of Henrico County dated 1819 shows this road as Pounce's Tract. It is quite possible that the road derived its name from a family named Pounce or Pouncey who owned the land through which the road was cut.

PUMP ROAD

This road was used as an access road to the Short Pump Tavern and was shortened to Pump Road simply by usage.

QUIOCCASIN ROAD

This road derives its name from Indian usage. The name could evolve from the Indian name, Quiasosough, meaning a lesser deity of the Indians. Another possibility is that the name comes from the Indian word translating into a temple or meeting place, a gathering spot. A paragraph from a work dated 1705, concerning the Virginia Indians and their life style says...The Indians have posts fix'd around their Quioccasin which have men's faces carved upon them and are painted. They are likewise set up round some of their other celebrated places and make a circle for them to dance about on certain solemn occasions.

SKIPWITH ROAD

This road was named for the Skipwith family who owned the property on the road where the Three Chopt Elementary School is now located.

TELEGRAPH ROAD

This road is a historic route from Richmond to Washington. It was replaced by U.S. Route 1 when this road was constructed. The name comes from the fact that it was located along the telegraph line connecting Richmond and Washington.

Just off Old Telegraph Road, one half mile to the east, is a monument marking the field where General J.E.B. Stuart was mortally wounded May 11, 1864. (See Yellow Tavern).

THIMBLE LANE

This road was cut through the property of Mrs. H.O. Arnold, who was a seamstress by trade. When the road was completed the engineer asked her what she thought the road ought to be called. She replied that Thimble Lane might be a nice name due to her trade. The house on the farm became known as Thimble Lane House.

SPRINGFIELD ROAD

This road is shown on an 1853 map as Springfield Pit Road, named for the Springfield Coal Pits in the area.

SAVAGE STATION

This was formally a railroad stop that gave its name to the third battle of the Seven Days Campaign. An 1819 map of the county, shows that a Savage Family lived near the location of the station.

SEVEN PINES

Seven Pines was a battle site of one of the Seven Days Battles in 1862. The location was so named because of the unusual growth of seven pine trees in the area.

SPRINGFIELD FARM

South of Mountain Road was Springfield Farm containing mineral and sulfur springs of great medicinal value. About 100 years ago, a resort was built here and this is where the wealthy and fashionable Richmonders spent their summer.

TREE HILL FARM

This historic home and tract is located on Osborne Turnpike about two miles east of Richmond.

A center of horse racing in the post-Revolutionary War period, the original house was built about 1775. It was the site of the surrender of Richmond by Mayor Joseph Mayo in 1865.

The United States Department of the Interior has placed Tree Hill on the National Register of Historic Places.

TRENT HOUSE

This home is named for one time owner, Dr. Peterfield Trent. The home served as General McClellan's Headquarters in May and June of 1862 during the Seven Days Battles around Richmond.

TURKEY ISLAND

Turkey Island received its name in 1607, when a group of explorers and settlers led by Captain Christopher Newport, sailed up the James and found an islet on which there was a great number of turkeys and other fowl. They named the islet, Turkey Island. Many years later, the Randolph family lived on the land (William Randolph of Turkey Island). Turkey Island Plantation was later owned by General George Pickett, who led Pickett's charge at the battle of Gettysburg. The home was destroyed by Federal gunboats on their way up the river to attack Richmond.

THREE CHOPT ROAD

Three Chopt Road began as an Old Indian Trail that was marked by making three notches on the trees. As the English colonists moved into the area, the road was called the King's Highway. Because there were so few roads at this time, it was not uncommon for a road to be referred to by local residents as the King's Highway. More often than not, however, the road was called the Three Notched Road. A map of Henrico County dated 1819, shows the road marked as Three Chopped Road. Years later the spelling of the road changed from Three Chopped to Three Chopt, as the latter spelling is used on Smith's map of 1853. Such notables as Layfayette, Cornwallis, Washington, Jefferson and Robert E. Lee have traveled down this ancient roadway that began at Powhatan's Village, a few miles east of Richmond, and ran westward into the mountains.

TURNER ROAD

Named for the Turner family who lived on this road, located in the eastern part of the county.

WARRICK ROAD

This road derives its name from the Warrick Park that existed in the Eastern section of the county before 1900. It was a gathering spot for local residents who used it for picnics and water sports. There were excursions made from Richmond to the park by way of the river. There is mention of a small village named Warrick in early records of the county, but there is not much information on this settlement.

WARRINER ROAD

This road derives its name from a family of Warriners who owned land in the area of this road. The Warriner name appears on maps dating back to the War Between the States.

WEYANOKE ROAD

This road was named by the developer of Forest Heights Subdivision and is derived from an early Indian tribe known as the Wyanokes. This tribe lived in various locations on both sides of the James River.

WHITE OAK ROAD

This is an old road existing during the War Between the States. Its name was likely derived from the Whiteoak Swamp through which it passed.

WHITESIDE ROAD

This road derives its name from the Whiteside Plantation in this area. Whiteside is an old family name of English extraction.

WILLIAMSBURG ROAD

The present Williamsburg Road is said to have been a trail used by the Indians before this country was settled. It was called the "Pocohontas Trail". There were once two toll gates on the road, one of them being where Darbytown Road intersected Williamsburg Road. The road in early days was the major road to the town of Williamsburg.

WILLIS CHURCH ROAD

This road was originally called Quaker Road because in Pre-Revolutionary War days, there was a Quaker settlement in the area and they used this road to get to their church at Curles in Varina. Smith's map of 1853, has this road marked as Quaker Road. The road was renamed for Willis Church which was used as a field hospital during the War Between the States. During the battle of Frasier's farm, the church caught on fire. General Robert E. Lee ordered his men to put the fire out and save the church.

YAHLEY'S MILL ROAD

This road is named after the man who operated Yahley's Mill in Varina. Mr. Yahley came to the area around 1890 and operated the flour mill until about 1940. An early map indicates that the mill was previously called Fussel's Mill.