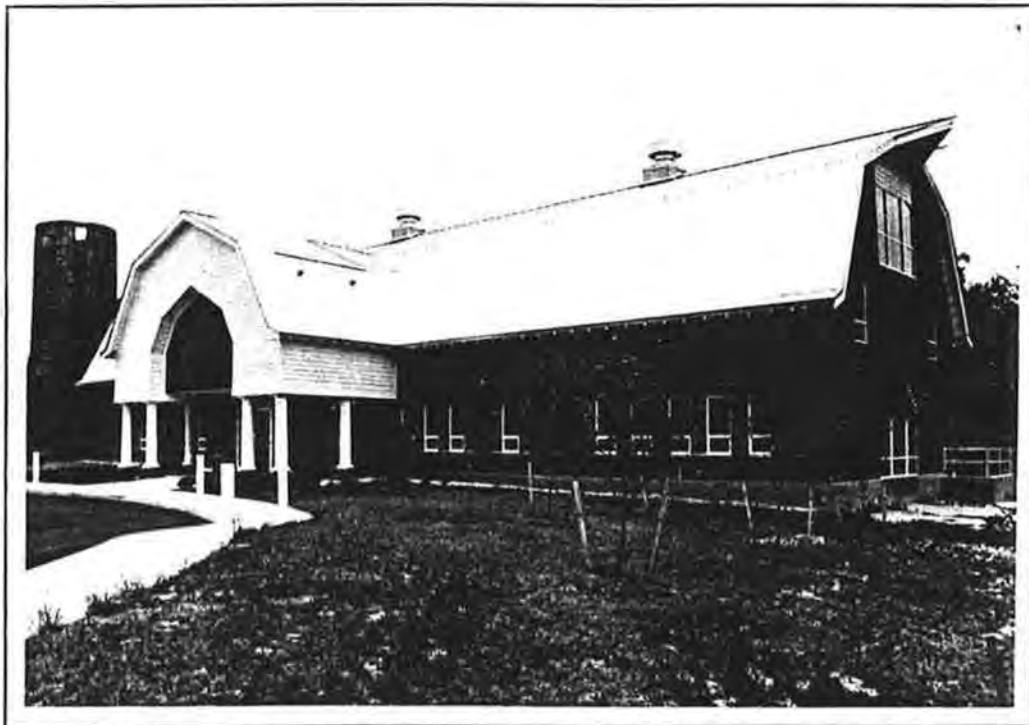


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AN UPDATE OF
THE INVENTORY OF EARLY ARCHITECTURE
AND HISTORICAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES,
COUNTY OF HENRICO, VIRGINIA



Published by the County of Henrico, Virginia
1995



Susan E. Smead and Marc C. Wagner

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | | | |
|---|-----|---|-----|
| <i>Dedication</i> | iii | <i>Appendices</i> | |
| <i>Acknowledgements</i> | iv | List of Appendices | 201 |
| <i>Appreciation</i> | v | A: Cultural Resources/ <u>Inventory</u> - Alphabetical Order | 202 |
| <i>Introduction</i> | | B: Cultural Resources/ <u>Inventory</u> - Numerical Order | 209 |
| Background | 1 | C: Cultural Resources/ <u>Update of</u> <u>the Inventory</u> - Alphabetical Order | 216 |
| Methodology | 3 | D: Cultural Resources/ <u>Update of</u> <u>the Inventory</u> - Numerical Order | 220 |
| Historical Context | 6 | E: Cultural Resources Potentially Eligible/ National Register of Historic Places - <u>Inventory</u> | 224 |
| Summary of Findings | 13 | F: Cultural Resources Potentially Eligible/ National Register of Historic Places - <u>Update of the</u> <u>Inventory</u> | 226 |
| Recommendations/Further Work | 18 | G: Cultural Resources in the <u>Inventory</u> that Have Been Lost | 228 |
| Recommendations/ Cultural Resources Management | 22 | H: The National Register Criteria for Evaluation | 229 |
| <i>Cultural Resources/ <u>Inventory</u> of <u>Early Architecture and Historic</u> <u>and Archeological Sites/ Notes on</u> <u>Modifications</u></i> | | I: Glossary of Terms | 230 |
| Archeological Sites | 24 | <i>Indices/ Cultural Resources</i> | |
| Standing Structures | 26 | 1. Alphabetical Order | 239 |
| <i>Standing Structures Identified as Additions to the <u>Inventory</u></i> | | 2. Numerical Order | 258 |
| Brookland District | 51 | | |
| Fairfield District | 73 | | |
| Three Chopt District | 94 | | |
| Tuckahoe District | 110 | | |
| Varina District | 119 | | |
| <i>Other Resources Added to the <u>Inventory</u></i> | | | |
| Archeological Sites | 187 | | |
| Freeman/ Johnson Markers | 192 | | |
| Buildings on <u>Inventory</u> Sites | 194 | | |
| <i>Bibliography</i> | 195 | | |

DEDICATION

The County of Henrico dedicates this work to the memory of two gentlemen whose commitment to its history and whose appreciation of its historic resources will not be forgotten.

Tate T. "Tom" Brady was a long-time resident of Henrico County and a member of the County's Historic Preservation Advisory Committee. He took a strong personal interest in the history of Henrico County and contributed much of his time and effort to this project.

Jeffrey Marshall O'Dell, author of the *Inventory of Early Architecture and Historic and Archeological Sites* (1976 and 1978 editions), provided the original data base for this work. His efforts in Henrico County and elsewhere contributed greatly to the study of vernacular architecture throughout Virginia.

INTRODUCTION

Background

The County of Henrico published the *Inventory of Early Architecture and Historic and Archeological Sites, County of Henrico, Virginia* in 1976. Architectural historian Jeffrey M. O'Dell surveyed the historic resources and wrote the text. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR), then called the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, cooperated with the County on the project. Henrico County printed a revised edition of the *Inventory*, also by O'Dell, in 1978.

The purpose of the original *Inventory* survey "was to provide a reasonably complete and accurate record of the County's earliest and most historically important buildings." The survey emphasized architectural resources. Archeological and historical sites were a large part of the study. With its compilation of survey data on the structures and sites, the *Inventory* became a reference tool for County planners, who used it to make planning decisions and to establish long-range planning goals.¹ The *Inventory* also served to educate County residents and others about the broad sweep of Henrico's history.

Henrico County experienced unprecedented economic development and population growth in the sixteen years following the original publication of the *Inventory*. The Board of Supervisors became concerned about the impact of this development upon the County's cultural resources. They established the Historic Preservation Advisory Committee (HPAC) on February 14, 1990 and directed it to update the *Inventory*. In November 1991, the County of Henrico issued a Request for Proposals to update the *Inventory*. The objectives of the proposed update were: [1] to revisit the historic resources presented in the *Inventory*, [2] to record alterations to them, [3] to record losses of historic resources, and [4] to add 100 new resources to the *Inventory* list.

The County awarded the contract for *The Update of the Inventory*, to Preservation Associates of Virginia, a private consulting firm from Charlottesville, Virginia. They worked with History Program Staff in the Division of Recreation and Parks, who administered the project. The Historic Preservation Advisory Committee provided assistance as did the County Planning Office.

The new *Update of the Inventory* chronicles changes to the resources presented in the *Inventory* and provides a compilation of information on cultural resources for County planners. It documents the impact of economic growth and development on the County's cultural resources between 1978 and

¹ Jeffrey M. O'Dell, *Inventory of Early Architecture and Historic and Archeological Sites, County of Henrico, Virginia* (1976; County of Henrico, Virginia, 1978) xi.

1995. Finally, the Update presents a recent history of cultural resources management to serve as a barometer of the County's past preservation efforts and as a gauge for the future.

The 1976 Inventory was Henrico County's first comprehensive effort to record its most significant cultural resources. It emphasized the earliest and most architecturally or historically noteworthy specimens, many from the eighteenth and early-nineteenth century. With those early sites recorded, The Update of the Inventory concentrated on the architectural developments of the late-nineteenth and early to mid-twentieth century. Due to the rapid growth of the County in the twentieth century, much of the built fabric of this period is disappearing before many realize its historic merit. By including resources dating to the mid-twentieth century, The Update of the Inventory serves as a bridge to its earlier past.

Methodology

The process for conducting the field survey and research investigations for the *Update* followed the methodology normally employed for county-wide cultural resources surveys. It included: field-checking the *Inventory* resources, adding 100 new resources and seeking the input of HPAC at important junctures throughout the project's duration.

Preservation Associates of Virginia conducted preliminary background research before field work began. The consultants reviewed *Inventory* files, checked cultural resource files at VDHR on additional structures and sites and looked through secondary resources. The consultants met with the County of Henrico Planning Office staff, Division of Recreation and Parks personnel and individual members of HPAC.

The consultants carried out field work during the spring, summer, and fall of 1992, the spring and fall of 1993 and the spring of 1994. The first phase of field investigations involved driving to every site and structure presented in the *Inventory*, noting changes in the condition of the resources since their recordation in 1975-1976. As Preservation Associates drove through the County to visit the *Inventory* sites, they documented potential candidates for additions to the resources presented in the *Inventory*. This system of recordation included field survey, photography, and, where possible, interviewing property owners or others with knowledge of the histories of the resources.

After Preservation Associates field checked the *Inventory* sites, they investigated areas of the County not yet explored. They conducted a windshield or driving survey along all passable roads and lanes in these areas of the County. The consultants used United States Geological Survey (USGS) maps, which show all standing structures, to conduct the field survey. They collected information from interviews conducted while checking the *Inventory* sites. This practice provided many additional leads on historic resources. Finally, the consultants surveyed and photographed the potential additions to the *Inventory* list found during this second phase of field work.

During the field survey, the consultants continued research in both secondary and primary sources. The Henrico County Real Estate Office provided a printout of County residences over 50 years of age. Preservation Associates checked subdivision plat maps for early residential developments at the Planning Office. They also consulted holdings at the Library of Virginia. These included nineteenth and twentieth-century maps in the Archives, photos in the Picture Collection, WPA files, HABS reports, and Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps on microfilm.

The consultants looked at important secondary sources on the history of Richmond, Henrico County, and architects and architecture of the area. These secondary sources included city directories, books on the work of William Lawrence Bottomley and Charles Gillette, the *Official Military Atlas of the Civil War* by Major George Davis, *et al*, along with tour and guide books for Richmond and Henrico County. They also reviewed the photographs and files for Richmond and Henrico County in the collections of the Valentine Museum.

The consultants gathered additional information from archeological reports, and cultural resource identification and evaluation studies conducted as part of transportation improvement projects. Many Henrico County residents kindly gave of their time to provide valuable information through personal interviews, providing the greatest wealth of detail and anecdotal information of the kind rarely found in published sources.

The draft Route 5 Byway Corridor Study commissioned by Henrico County, *Proposed Design Guidelines and Strategies for the Protection and Enhancement of the Route 5 Byway Corridor and Adjacent Historic Resources*, furnished new opportunities to conduct research, which proved useful for *The Update of the Inventory*. During that project, the consultants carried out a complete survey of all structures fifty years old and older in the Route 5 Corridor during the last four months of 1992. During the fall of 1993, they conducted intensive-level research on the most significant resources identified during the 1992 Route 5 survey, including deed research. Together the Route 5 Study and *The Update of the Inventory* provided invaluable information on resources in the southeastern section of Henrico County.

When Preservation Associates completed the field survey for *The Update of the Inventory*, they reviewed the newly-discovered resources and identified architecturally and historically significant examples. These numbered about 150 architectural and archaeological resources. The consultants chose the best examples with the help of HPAC and the Division of Recreation and Parks staff.

Preservation Associates pinpointed seventy-two single structures of the resources surveyed. They identified five clusters of buildings, linked by their histories and their architecture, as historic areas for the purposes of this study. The consultants included the five clusters or historic areas in the final list of 100 resources using a formula: four buildings in each area equal one addition to the resource list. This formula allowed the recognition of more single resources. They discussed the buildings in the historic areas collectively, with emphasis on their shared historical and architectural characteristics. Finally, the study recognized ten archaeological zones, each with many single sites. This approach recognized the many archaeological resources of Henrico County, especially in the southeastern portion of the County.

Preservation Associates later added ten additional resources, eight single structures and two historic areas, to *The Update of the Inventory* from the draft Route 5 Corridor Study. This brought the additions to the *Inventory* to 110.

The consultants selected resources for this publication based upon a set of criteria based on the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation (Appendix H) and from the Virginia State Survey and Planning Program criteria of important historic themes. They considered structures fifty years of age and older, and younger important structures. *The Update of the Inventory* sought out resources associated with persons important in Henrico County's past or with significant historical events. Resources representative of a specific building type or method of construction, or representing the work of a master, became part of this study. Sites most likely to reveal information important to the understanding of prehistory and history also appear here.

The specific historical and architectural character of Henrico County provided the context for the application of cultural resources survey and evaluation standards. Many additions to the *Inventory* represent the best example of a type of building found throughout the County. Many others clearly illustrate the course of the County's history, as it evolved from a rural agricultural region to a fast-growing and densely-populated suburban area dependent on the automobile.

Once the consultants determined the structures and sites to be added to the *Inventory*, they conducted additional research and further photographic documentation specific to those resources. Many historic buildings were not architect-designed. They represent the levels of history, made up of the undocumented lives and creations of persons who had no remarkable achievements. These levels of history are the largest and comprise the background from which most of the present cultural artifacts descend. They are critical to a comprehensive understanding of the past; they are essential to appreciate the levels of present-day life in which most people exist.

Thirty-two single resources and five historic areas are potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The remaining resources are locally important and reflect varying aspects of the County of Henrico's history. Consideration of only the most significant resources provides an unbalanced view of the past. *The Update of the Inventory* conveys social, economic and political forces, operating in the County for over three centuries, through a wide-range of resources found in this report.

Historical Context

Before European contact in the early 1600s, the Algonquian tribes dominated the Virginia Tidewater. They belonged to a confederacy headed by Wahunsonacock, called Powhatan. Powhatan's own tribe occupied the main Indian village in present-day Henrico County. It included twelve lodges, and stood opposite three islands on a hill, on land now contained within Tree Hill Farm south of the City of Richmond.²

Shortly after English settlers landed in present-day Virginia in 1607, expeditions traveled up the James River. In 1608 and 1609, parties moved upriver to the fall line. Between 1609 and 1611, settlers attempted to establish a permanent settlement near the fall line. They purchased two parcels of land from Powhatan's tribe. Powhatan's son Tanxpowhatan sold the second parcel, Powhatan's village, to the Europeans. The site was " 'ready built and prettily fortified with poles and barks of trees sufficient to have defended them from all the savages of Virginia; dry houses for lodgings and near two hundred acres of ground ready for cultivation; and no place we knew so strong, so pleasant and delightful in Virginia, for which we called it Non such.' "³ The English settlers took advantage of its choice location, and the well-developed habitations of Powhatan's people, to establish a stronger hold on the area about the fall-line. However, Indian attacks soon forced them to abandon the settlement.

In 1611 English settlers returned to the fall-line area. They quickly constructed a palisade with watchtowers around a town site before building dwellings that " 'were more strongly and more handsome than any formerly in Virginia.' "⁴ After fencing in twelve English miles, settlers dug a defensive ditch, called Dutch Gap, on the mainland side of the palisade. The Virginia Company named the town Henricus after Henry Frederick, Prince of Wales.⁵

In 1619 the Virginia Colony divided into four cities or boroughs: James Town, Charles City, Henricus, and the Borough of Kiccotan. Three years later, in 1622, Opechancanough, Powhatan's successor, planned and executed a series of raids in response to the settlers continuing encroachment on native lands. The raids nearly wiped out Henricus and the other settlements. Retaliation against the native population followed, and the surviving settlers temporarily abandoned Henricus.

² Louis H. Manarin and Clifford Dowdey, The History of Henrico County (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1984) 1-2.

³ David Freeman Hawke, ed., Captain John Smith's History of Virginia (New York: N. Pub., 1970, p. 109, 111, quoted in Manarin and Dowdey, 14.

⁴ Ralph Hamor, A True Discourse of the Present State of Virginia (1615; Richmond: n. pub., 1957), p. 29-30, in Manarin and Dowdey, 17.

⁵ Manarin and Dowdey, 18-21.

In 1624 King James I of England dissolved the Virginia Company, which had settled the Tidewater, and placed the Virginia Colony under his rule. This action opened the way for permanent European settlements. Settlers returned to Henricus. By 1634 it had 419 inhabitants. Later, in 1637, it became part of a 2,000-acre parcel patented by William Farrar.⁶

The Virginia Colony formed shires to govern its population of 4,914 in 1634. Henrico and the other shires soon became known as counties. The settlement of Varina, named for the Spanish variety of tobacco grown there, became the legal and ecclesiastical center for Henrico. The Henrico County courthouse stood there by 1680, when the House of Burgesses legally recognized Varina as a town.⁷

Farm sites or plantations, modest in size, developed in the County after 1624. By 1650 members of the English landed gentry, who had both money and political influence, began to settle in Henrico County. They established large plantations and raised tobacco as a money crop. By the late seventeenth century, four prominent planter families from this group dominated social, political, and commercial activity in Henrico County. Between 1670 and 1691, members of the Cocke, Randolph, Farrar and Eppes families held nearly all of the official positions in the County. They included: Richard Cocke of Bremo plantation, Thomas Cocke of Malvern Hill, Henry Randolph of Timber Slash, James Crewe of Turkey Island Creek, and William Byrd I, a large land holder south of the James River at the fall line.⁸

Henrico County office holders and others lived in an atmosphere of unrest throughout the remainder of the seventeenth century. English settlers and Native Americans continued to wage attacks and counterattacks against each other. Bacon's Rebellion, the most famous of these, began as an attack, unsanctioned by Governor Berkeley, against the Indians. Nathaniel Bacon, a plantation owner and leader of the rebellion, included natives who had been friendly to the settlers among his forces. He quickly built his campaign into an armed resistance against the governor. Bacon, who resided at Curles Neck in Varina, died in October 1676, and his rebellion faded.⁹

Between 1700 and 1750, the population of Henrico County grew and expanded westward. The County contracted in size as the General Assembly created other counties from its holdings. It formed Goochland County from Henrico's western lands in 1727. The General Assembly later carved Chesterfield County from Henrico County lands south of the James River in 1747.

The locus of community activity in Henrico began to shift to the area of present-day Richmond, where a small community sprang up east of Shockoe Creek. Henrico County moved its courthouse

⁶ Manarin and Dowdey, 26-32.

⁷ Manarin and Dowdey, 33-35; County of Henrico, 1611-1955 [(Richmond [n. pub.], 1955)] 3.

⁸ Manarin and Dowdey, 44-45, 57-58, County of Henrico, 3.

⁹ Manarin and Dowdey, 44-49, County of Henrico, 3.

from Varina to Richmond in 1752, to a site at the present-day corner of 22nd and East Main Streets. Virginia adopted a state constitution in 1776, following Virginia Conventions held in Williamsburg and Richmond during 1774 and 1775. In 1779 the General Assembly passed legislation relocating the state capital from Williamsburg to Richmond. This move provided a more central location, closer to the focus of activity for the County's wealthy landowners and away from the threat of British attack.¹⁰ This act also ensured the growth and the prosperity of Henrico County.

Henrico County was the site of military actions during the Revolutionary War (1776-1783). In December 1781 military forces under the command of British General Benedict Arnold sailed up the James River, landed at Westover plantation and marched toward Richmond. Governor Thomas Jefferson called out all men able to bear arms from nearby counties to defend the capital. Despite these efforts, Arnold took Richmond and burned many public buildings, warehouses, workshops, and dwellings before removing to Portsmouth. A few months earlier, American troops, under the commands of Marquis de Lafayette and General Anthony Wayne, opposed British forces under Generals Cornwallis and Phillips. They moved through the lands around Richmond, until Cornwallis finally surrendered at Portsmouth in October 1781.¹¹

In 1790 the United States conducted its first official Census. This Census revealed that Henrico County had a population of 8,239 persons, including 3,583 whites, 4,340 slaves, and 316 free persons other than Indians.¹² The ratio between whites and slaves reflected how completely Henrico County's large agricultural land holdings depended on slave labor.

Henrico County was the site of a planned major slave uprising in 1800. Gabriel Prosser plotted the rebellion. He was a slave from the Brookfield plantation who belonged to Thomas H. Prosser. Gabriel persuaded slaves from Henrico, and other counties near Richmond, to take part in his plan to kill their owners and march on the city in August 1800.¹³ Once there, the slaves were to kill most whites and unsympathetic blacks.

The slaves at Meadow Farm, the plantation of Mosby Sheppard in Henrico County, intended to follow Gabriel. However, Tom and Pharoah, two of Mosby Sheppard's slaves, told their owner of Gabriel's plot on the morning August 30, 1800, the intended date for the nighttime rebellion. Sheppard rode to Richmond and informed Governor James Monroe, who called out the militia. After torrential rains on the night of August 30 postponed the uprising, Governor Monroe ordered the arrest of any slaves who plotted the rebellion. Thirty-eight slaves stood trial in Henrico County court. They were all found guilty. Governor Monroe pardoned five. The Commonwealth of Virginia

¹⁰ Manarin and Dowdey, 71-72, County of Henrico, 4.

¹¹ Manarin and Dowdey, 141-146.

¹² Manarin and Dowdey, 152, 164-165.

¹³ Manarin and Dowdey, 168-174, Virginus Dabney, Virginia: The New Dominion (Garden City, NY: Doubleday & Co., 1971) 184-187.

hanged Gabriel Prosser and thirty-three of his followers. The General Assembly later granted freedom to Tom and Pharoah.

In the end, the impact of Gabriel's Rebellion was a negative one. Fear of slave uprisings increased among whites, who turned to the General Assembly for relief. In response, legislators enacted laws placing stricter controls on both free blacks and slaves throughout the state.¹⁴

Between 1800 and 1850, Henrico County's economy began to diversify through the development of natural resources and the production of related goods. Coal mining and manufacturing became important to the County's economy. Improvements in the transportation system made it easier to transport these items and farm produce to market in Richmond.

Henrico County also benefited from the creation of the Brook Turnpike Company in 1812. The company constructed a turnpike from Richmond to a tavern located near present-day Solomon's Store on U.S. Route 1. Eight years earlier, in 1804, the Richmond Turnpike Company built a turnpike from Richmond to Deep Run, then to Three Chopt Road, for hauling coal from pits at Deep Run. The construction of rail lines through Henrico County, between 1830 and 1860, augmented the improved roads.¹⁵

Agriculture continued to dominate the area's economy from 1830 to 1850. Census figures show that there were fewer slaves than whites. A comparatively small slow-growing population of free blacks numbered 1,089 in 1830 and 1,394 in 1850. The total population of the County was of 12,737 individuals in 1830 and 16,089 in 1850.¹⁶

After Virginia seceded from the Union and joined the Confederacy in April 1861, the Civil War consumed Henrico County for four long years (1861-1865). Men from Henrico County, already organized into militia and independent companies, offered to serve as Henrico County units in the Confederate Army. Richmond's designation as the Capital of the Confederacy ensured that considerable military action would take place around the city and in Henrico County. Citizens and others built military defenses in Henrico County to protect the capital city. The Marion Artillery, organized in December 1861, manned fortifications built at Marion Hill in eastern Henrico near the present City-County line.¹⁷

Union and Confederate troops threw up earthwork defenses in Henrico County, as mandated by battles and troop maneuvers, throughout the Civil War. By 1862-1863 a line of defensive

¹⁴ Robert McColley, Slavery and Jeffersonian Virginia (1964; Urbana, Chicago, London: University of Illinois Press, 1978) 107-113.

¹⁵ Manarin and Dowdey, 151,174-198.

¹⁶ Manarin and Dowdey, 198-199.

¹⁷ Manarin and Dowdey, 246-248.

earthworks extended in a semicircular line to the north and west. The line began at Chaffin's Bluff in eastern Henrico County and ended in western Henrico County just north of the James River. Remnants of many of these defenses still exist today.

The earthworks, which impeded local travel, crossed all of the County's major roads leading to Richmond, including: Varina Road, Newmarket Road, Darbytown Road, Williamsburg Road, Mechanicsville Turnpike, and Brook Turnpike.¹⁸ Many roads took new routes, often through private land. New access roads, leading to fortified positions, appeared.¹⁹ Present-day Route 5, the New Market Road, also served as a major route for troop movement during the Civil War.²⁰

A number of significant battles took place in eastern Henrico County during the Civil War. These included the Seven Days' Campaign of 1862 and the Richmond/ Petersburg Campaign of 1864. During the Seven Days' Campaign, General Robert E. Lee used the Dabbs House in eastern Henrico as his headquarters. General J.E.B. Stuart, the Confederate Cavalry commander received a mortal wound at the Battle of Yellow Tavern, which took place in western Henrico on May 11, 1864. On April 3, 1865, during the evacuation of Richmond by the Confederate forces, the Henrico County Court House building burned, destroying many of the County's records.

Henrico County struggled under difficult economic and social conditions after the Civil War ended. Between 1865 and 1870 the U.S. government required many Henrico County residents to offer property for military use, as troops were withdrawn. The removal of obstructions from the roads, caused by earthwork fortifications, became a major concern of the County government. The federal Reconstruction Acts, passed in March 1867,²¹ strengthened the position of the newly-freed black residents of Henrico County.

Henrico County's geographic location, adjoining Richmond, spurred the County's economy into recovery during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Natural resources in the County served industrial development and building construction. Coal mining continued; brick production, using clay deposits on the north bank of the James River, developed; and a large granite deposit provided stone for buildings in Richmond and in Washington, D.C. Although residential areas built up around Richmond, Henrico County's population grew slowly. In 1870 the population of Henrico County

¹⁸ "Chief Engineer's Office, Col. J. F. Gilmer, Chf. Engr., Map of the Battle-Grounds in the Vicinity of Richmond, Va., . . . 1862 and 3," in Major George B. Davis, U. S. Army, et. al, The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War (New York: Arno Press, Crown Publishers, Inc. 1978).

¹⁹ James M. Bailey, Henrico Home Front: 1861-1865 (Henrico County Civil War Centennial Commission, 1963) 89, Manarin and Dowdey, 251.

²⁰ County of Henrico, 4-5. The Court House was repaired after the Civil War had ended, but it was replaced by a new building in 1896, which still stands on the site. Manarin and Dowdey, 262.

²¹ Manarin and Dowdey, 308-314.

stood at 15,741 and grew only to 18,905 by 1880. This was partly due to economic conditions throughout Virginia and because County residents moved to Richmond.²²

Agriculture continued to be the most important economic activity in Henrico County through the end of the nineteenth century. Following the Civil War, farms became smaller and numbered 1,130 in 1880. During the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, dairy farming, poultry production and market gardening grew in importance. Henrico farmers provided dairy products, fruits, vegetables and other agricultural commodities to customers in Richmond.²³

The County of Henrico improved services to County residents in the early twentieth century, particularly in the educational system. School consolidation, mandated by the state and accompanied by the construction of larger, better-equipped educational facilities, took place between 1905 and 1940. The County had a total pupil enrollment of 7,817 in thirty public schools by 1940.²⁴

The County's transportation system expanded and improved in the early twentieth century. Rail and trolley lines were an important part of the transportation network, for travel to and from Richmond and for the transport of goods. A trolley car line connected Longdale, one of the County's residential developments, to the City of Richmond. Most of the County's major roads were gravel-surfaced in the early decades of the 1900s. As the County's population grew and more residential development occurred, citizens demanded more improved roads. To meet this need, the County embarked on a major road improvement project in 1949-1950. Henrico built new roads and resurfaced existing roads, including Darbytown Road, Osborne Turnpike, Meadow Bridge Road and Military Road.²⁵

The growth in importance of the automobile after 1900 allowed most Henrico County residents to commute to jobs in Richmond. By 1973 Richmond had the highest proportion of commuters in the nation, at forty-four percent.²⁶ The rapid rise in the number of cars also contributed to a decline in public transportation and to the continuance of road-building and improvements to existing roads.

The emergence of a "car culture" caused extensive strip development. Commercial establishments with large parking facilities, residential developments and suburban office parks became familiar features of the Henrico County landscape. These development pressures, resulting from Henrico

²² Manarin and Dowdey, 308-310, 326.

²³ Manarin and Dowdey, 341.

²⁴ Manarin and Dowdey, 363-392.

²⁵ Manarin and Dowdey, 393-98, 440.

²⁶ Virginius Dabney, Richmond: The Story of a City (Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Company, 1976) 358-359.

County's quickly escalating population and the decrease in the importance of farming, changed the appearance of the County significantly over the last century.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The structures pinpointed and surveyed for *The Update of the Inventory* range widely in date and in type, from the third quarter of the eighteenth century to 1993. When examined as a whole, the characteristics of these resources impart extensive information about the history of Henrico County and about the status of the County's structural resources. They include domestic architecture, agricultural structures, commercial, industrial, and corporate buildings, schools, churches, recreational buildings and monuments. Residential architecture appears more than any other type of building in *The Update of the Inventory*.

The vast majority of the aboveground resources considered for *The Update of the Inventory* date from 1875 to 1950. Hunton Tavern and Nunnally Farm are the only two eighteenth-century resources which appear in *The Update of the Inventory* and not in O'Dell's *Inventory*. Hunton Tavern, whose structural core dates from 1750-1775, anchors the Mill Road District. Nunnally Farm is an intact farm, which dates from the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Three resources represent the 1800 to 1875 period: Ponderosa Hunt Club (1800-1825), Sharpe House (1825-1850), and Jenningsville House (1850-1875).

The low number of structures in *The Update of the Inventory* built before 1815 reflects the extensive coverage given to early structures by the *Inventory*. It also reflects the low numbers of such resources in Henrico County. The lower population of the County before 1815 also accounts for their rarity.

Some structures included in *The Update of the Inventory* represent known architectural styles. Many more are vernacular or unstyled buildings, which exhibit the persistence of building traditions in the County. Although these buildings sometimes reflect the characteristics of an architectural style, in form and/or in details, they are vernacular because functional considerations outweighed aesthetic issues in their construction.

The most common vernacular form for houses in Virginia is a rectangular block. It usually has a rear ell, original to the house or built later to provide additional space. This block stands one, one-and-one-half, two, or two-and-one-half stories tall. Such houses typically have gable roofs. Occasionally they have hipped roofs. End chimneys are also characteristic of this form. They stand outside the walls of earlier examples and often rise from the inside the walls after 1875. This is the I-house form, in its two-story version with two end chimneys. Examples of the I-house can be found throughout the mid-Atlantic, the South, and the Midwest.

The Nunnally Farm house and the Ponderosa Hunt Club are good examples of the story-and-one-half versions of this vernacular type in Henrico County. They have exterior end chimneys, enlarged upper loft spaces and dormers. Despite its uncommon roof design, the hip-roofed I-house on Loudoun Street (1890-1910) shows the continuation of the I-house form into the twentieth-century. The later Johnson House on Pouncey Tract Road is another Henrico County example of the hip-roofed I-house. The Johnson House has a simple Colonial Revival porch that displays the common

practice of applying minimal stylistic details to such houses. The I-house form died out after the 1920s. Many examples can still be found in Henrico County.

Styled houses, some with sophisticated designs, went up in Henrico County while this vernacular building tradition continued. In the late nineteenth century, the Queen Anne and Italianate styles gained favor. Henrico County has only a few buildings that are full-blown examples of the Queen Anne style. These break the regularity of the roof in examples such as the McDonough House/Zeller's Dairy. Two cottages in the Wilmer Road District, which were once associated with the Ginter estate, and the Victorian Cottage on Nine Mile Road are also predominately Queen Anne in style. Examples of the Italianate style are rare in Henrico County. The consultants found no buildings in full-blown Italianate style for the *Update*. Instead, they discovered Italianate-style details applied to a few of the structures in the study. The Stoneman House and the three-bay frame building with a mansard roof on Williamsburg Road both have Italianate cornices; the Victorian Cottage on Nine Mile Road has the round-arched front door associated with the Italianate style.

Several architect-designed houses surveyed for *The Update of the Inventory* represent the Colonial Revival style. William Lawrence Bottomley carried out academic renditions of the Colonial Revival style for Redesdale and for the Wise House. Before 1950, vernacular builders also incorporated elements of the Colonial Revival style, including porches with columns, cornices with dentils and six-over-six sash windows in many unstyled houses. Virginia and most other states have large numbers of vernacular dwellings which exhibit the irregular form of the Queen Anne style and a treatment of materials characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. A C. 1900 house in the Mill Road Historic Area is an example of this hybrid form. It features an intersecting gable roof, a front-facing gable with bold cornice returns, and a porch with dentils in its cornice and decorative sawn brackets,

Two dwellings presented in *The Update of the Inventory* represent two of the lesser-utilized early, twentieth-century styles, the Jacobean and the Elizabethan. The Jacobean-style Edmond Sewall Read House in Highland Springs, now the Highland Springs Medical Center, has fanciful brickwork along its front gable, which evokes the outline of stepped gables. The building also has a two-story curved bay window projecting below and a crenelated tower rising from a rear corner. Bekeby, built by the Skipwith family, is a finely-crafted Elizabethan house built in brick, with round-arched door openings on the front facade suggesting the early English Renaissance. It has a two-story tower with narrow pointed arched windows. Stone blocks frame the window and door openings. A stone tablet, carved with a crest, rests in the tower wall.

The most popular house forms of the early to mid-twentieth-century were the Foursquare and the Bungalow. The Colonial Revival Cape Cod style house also became popular in the 1920s and remains so today. Henrico County also has many examples of vernacular cottages built along with these styles.

The Foursquares and the Bungalows presented in *The Update of the Inventory* commonly exhibit Colonial Revival or Craftsman-style elements. Hayes House, a sophisticated, architect-designed home also known as Western View, is one of Henrico County's few fully-realized Craftsman-style houses. It is also the finest example of the style in the County. Smaller versions of Craftsman houses in this study include the Craftsman-style Cottage at Chaffin's Bluff, also known as the Flak House, and the log house on Masonic Lane. The Hilliard Road Historic Area contains a few examples of Cape Cod houses, built of brick in the late 1940s or the 1950s.

Vernacular cottages built between 1900 and 1950 generally fall into the hip-roofed or gable-roofed varieties. The Mill Road Historic Area has examples of both. They include a hip-roofed example with a gabled front porch and a three-bay gable-roofed example with a center gable over the entrance. A folk architecture cottage, apparently unique in Henrico County, is also in the Mill Road Historic Area. This one-and-one-half-story house has a gambrel roof and unusual window trim created by its eastern European builder.

The shotgun-plan dwelling is another small vernacular house form employed in the early twentieth-century. Henrico County has several altered examples of this form. The shotgun-plan house in Bungalow City, included in *The Update of the Inventory*, is the least-changed example.

The influence of modern residential architectural styles came to Henrico County in the mid-twentieth century. Two houses surveyed for *The Update of the Inventory*, the eclectic ranch house on Messer Road and the Patterson House, reflect differing modern movements. The eclectic ranch house combines naturalistic materials with abstract shapes, while following the basic horizontal form of the ranch house. The Patterson House presents an idiosyncratic composition of modern elements including metal casement windows, pipe railings, and a flat roof.

Nineteenth-century and early-twentieth-century agricultural outbuildings are rare in Henrico County. The earliest outbuildings, discovered during field investigations for *The Update of the Inventory*, are the smokehouse at Nunnally Farm (1800-1850), the brick kitchen and associated building at Malvern Hill (1850-75), now attached to form one structure, and a brick gable-roofed barn at the Little House on Turkey Island Road (C. 1875). The attached kitchen at the Feitig House (1892/1898) is a rare example of its form.

Two farm complexes of note appear in the *Update*. The Cosby Farm featured a large, frame construction gable-roofed barn with an adjoining silo, which dominated a collection of early-twentieth-century frame and brick outbuildings. It stood on Route 250 West until its demolition in 1993. The Midview Farm still has the remains of the farm's large, gambrel-roofed, glazed block dairy barns from the early twentieth century.

Most commercial, business and industrial buildings included in *The Update of the Inventory* date between 1900 and 1950. The industrial structures have minimal stylistic elaboration. The business and commercial buildings include vernacular examples, along with buildings in styles popular for their time. The oldest of this group of resources is the Richmond Cedar Works complex, which features a very large brick vernacular plant building. The oldest store is the commercial building

on East Nine Mile Road. It dates from the first quarter of the nineteenth-century and has frame construction with a parapet facade rising above the roof. This vernacular building has many of its original features intact.

Henrico County's commercial, business and industrial buildings in the *Update* range from Colonial Revival to Post-modern. They incorporate examples that adopt elements from the Spanish Colonial style. The simple compact brick Wood's Store (1920 - 1940) has Colonial Revival details that include a highly-articulated cornice. The 1940s Colonial Hotel Court stood south of Wood's Store on Route 1 until it was demolished in 1993. It contained five Colonial Revival-style tourist cottages that exhibited high-quality construction. A fanciful example of a Spanish Colonial Revival-style building, the Copa, also stands on Route 1. This 1920-1940 structure, which features hip-roofed towers clad with tiles, was originally a restaurant but now serves as a car dealership. Hunton Grocery (1920-1940) has a suggestion of Spanish Colonial Revival in its brick-capped crenelated facade.

Modern examples of Henrico County's commercial and business buildings presented here include: the Reynolds Metals Headquarters Building, rendered in the International Style between 1953 and 1958; the idiosyncratic expressionistic Markel Building constructed in 1966; and the Post-modern Best Corporation Building built in 1981 with a late-1980s addition. Vernacular commercial buildings, like the high-styled buildings, continued to go up in the County during the early to mid-twentieth century. Johnson's Store is a simple frame construction building, dating from about 1910-1930. It retains its tin ceiling. The late-1930s Short Pump Shell Station is a fine example of the canopy-type gas station/grocery.

In the mid-twentieth century, signage became important for attracting customers to commercial establishments. It also became an integral part of a building's expression. The signs at Bill's Barbecue, Westland Shopping Center, and Krispy Kreme Donuts are the best examples of Henrico County's modern commercial strip signage.

Seven schools, four churches, and a parish house represent the educational and religious architecture presented in *The Update of the Inventory*. Four of the schools, Gravel Hill, Varina, Glen Allen and Longdale, are similar in appearance and built of brick. Stylistically, they incorporate elements of the Colonial Revival and Collegiate Gothic styles, although none is a highly-articulated example of these movements. The Chatsworth School in Antioch is a smaller, vernacular example with a Colonial Revival porch. The Sunday School Building of the Laurel Presbyterian Church, now moved to a new site and connected to a former R.F. & P. Section Manager's House, serves as a music school. Architecturally, it still appears as a vernacular frame church with Gothic Revival-derived windows lighting the nave. The three other churches in the study date from 1900 to 1950. They include simple examples of the Gothic Revival and Romanesque Revival styles, and Saint Mark's, a vernacular church.

The consultants surveyed two monuments and one structure for *The Update of the Inventory*. Coulter Mausoleum at Forest Lawn Cemetery is an example of the Art Deco style, which is very rare in Henrico County. The Arthur Ashe grave site is quite different and exhibits a contemporary

personal expression. North Run Bridge is a reinforced concrete structure. It has Gothic Revival references in the pointed arched spans, recessed panels on the piers and openings in the rails. The bridge is a fine example of a styled reinforced concrete bridge, which is increasingly rare throughout the state.

The consultants defined five districts and two historic areas during the field investigations for *The Update of the Inventory*. These districts represent the growth of community neighborhoods in Henrico County between 1900 and 1950. They are predominately residential and exhibit cohesive groupings of dwellings that usually include other building types. The structures in these districts date from 1910 to 1950, and encompass vernacular and styled buildings. Many building forms and styles are consistent with those built elsewhere in the United States at the time. Regional vernacular traditions are present as well.

The structures surveyed for *The Update of the Inventory* exemplify economic changes that took place in Henrico County between 1875 and 1975. The buildings associated with agriculture reflect the downsizing of farms and changes in agricultural production after the Civil War. Farm houses in Henrico County are modest in size, design and building materials. The nature of the few surviving outbuildings in this study mirror the trend towards specialization in dairy farming and in market gardening or truck farming during the late nineteenth century and the early twentieth century. The barns recorded for the study are nearly all dairy barns. The scarcity of outbuildings is consistent with truck farming. It does not require the complement of outbuildings demanded by full-scale subsistence farming.

Historic resources in the *Update* delineated social changes in Henrico County after the Civil War. The consolidation of schools resulted in the construction of several large educational buildings, built of substantial materials, which replaced the familiar one or two-room school buildings. Improved transportation systems, including rail and trolley lines and the enhancement of roads, encouraged suburban development, a national trend since the late nineteenth century. Domestic architecture in suburban communities like Henrico County reflected the national preference for a large "country house" outside the city and the early and mid-twentieth-century popularity of a Foursquare, cottage or Bungalow on a modest-size lot. Since mid-century, the tendency for corporations to put up their headquarters buildings in suburban environments has increased, along with commercial establishments attracting the motorist. The increasing importance of the auto since the 1920s has made suburban development possible and allowed it to escalate rapidly.

The *Inventory* and *The Update of the Inventory* document the evolution of Henrico County from the rural and agricultural society of the eighteenth and nineteenth-centuries to the suburban and commercial community of today. The architectural evidence of this past is not plentiful. Only a modest number of resources remain to chronicle the growth and development of Henrico County over the past 360 years.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

The *Inventory* and *The Update of the Inventory* provide a strong foundation for knowledge about Henrico County's cultural resources. They present the most significant resources identified to date. However, a county-wide survey is necessary to gain a complete understanding of these and other cultural resources. A study of this type will identify archeological resources based on previous studies, field investigations and the application of predictive models. It would identify and record the remaining structural resources that meet requirements for historic and architectural significance. The body of information gathered from such a county-wide survey would supply clearer guidance in making planning decisions affecting significant cultural resources. It will also offer abundant additional information about Henrico County's history.

Henrico County is extremely rich in prehistoric and historic archaeological resources. A complete investigation of underground cultural material will pinpoint unidentified sites, assess the merits and the integrity of known sites and obtain valuable information about the historic and prehistoric past of the area. This report recommends that Henrico carry out an investigation of its archeological resources at least to the level of study given to aboveground resources.

The consultants identified twenty-four single structural resources and one district, besides the structures presented in *The Update of the Inventory*, during field survey. They omitted these resources from the study because their inclusion went beyond the scope of this investigation (i.e., the addition of 100 new sites to the *Inventory*). However, the addition of these sites provides an idea of the nature of unrecorded resources. This report recommends that they function as a starting point for cultural resources surveys in the future. The omitted resources are:

BROOKLAND DISTRICT

Residential

1. *Vernacular two-bay, two-story house, Greenwood Road, late 1800s.* This modest two-bay, two-story form, with one room on each floor, exhibits continuation of an early house form. The house appears vacant and threatened by neglect.
2. *Three-bay I-house with front gable and interior end chimneys, Greenwood Road, late 1800s.* This frame I-house has some stylistic elaboration.
3. *Vernacular three-bay, one and one-half story house with dormers, Mountain Road, late 1800s to early 1900s.* This house has an unusual one and one-half story form with dormers.
4. *Vernacular three-bay, one and one-half story house, Mountain Road, early 1900s.* A late example of its form, this house may contain some log construction; it also has simple

decorative details in the gable peaks.

5. *Allen House, Mountain Road, 1920s- 1940s.* This is a stucco foursquare house with typical form and detailing.

Commercial and Industrial

6. *Brick service station with porte-cochere, Mountain Road, 1940s.* The structure has a common form for service stations of the period. Examples of this form are rapidly disappearing in the County.

Civic, Educational, Religious, and Societal

7. *Glen Allen Masonic Lodge, Mountain Road, 1922.* This is a simple, well-designed building that shows the influence of the Craftsman style.

FAIRFIELD DISTRICT

Residential

8. *One-story frame house with jerkin-head roof, Anniston and Crump Streets, late 1800s to early 1900s.* This house is unusual for its jerkin-head roof and the placement of its brick chimneys. The owners of the building intend to remove it in the near future.
9. *Vernacular two and one-half story house, Winwood Road, early 1900s.* This house is irregular in form, with paired windows and Colonial Revival details that reflect its period of construction. It stands on a prominent lot in a residential development. The houses around it are twenty years later in date.
10. *Vernacular two-story frame farmhouse with front gable, Jefferson Davis Highway (Route 1), early 1900s.* This little-altered farmhouse dates from just after the turn of the century and has a collection of outbuildings.
11. *Old Greenwood Road District, Old Greenwood Road, late 1800s to early 1900s.* Old Greenwood Road District includes an I-house, two-story late nineteenth century and early, twentieth-century houses with irregular forms, a foursquare, and a small cottage with a gable front.

21. *Two-story stucco house with exterior end chimneys, Wilton Road, early 1900s.* This unusual residence has an I-house form and Craftsman stylistic treatment.
22. *Spanish eclectic-style house, Oakland Road, 1920s-1940s.* This is a good example of a modest-sized Spanish Colonial-style house. It has most of its original exterior features intact.

Commercial and Industrial

23. *Highland Springs Masonic Lodge, East Nine Mile Road, late 1800s to 1900s.* This large brick commercial/municipal building has eclectic stylistic elements. It stands on a prominent site in the center of Highland Springs.
24. *Rick's Bakery and Deli, East Nine Mile Road, early 1900s.* The structure is characteristic of a frame commercial building of the period. It has a well-preserved exterior.

Civic, Educational, Religious, and Societal

25. *Bishop Memorial United Methodist Church, Nine Mile Road, 1926.* This classical Revival-style brick church has a front portico and a belfry.

**CULTURAL RESOURCES PRESENTED IN THE
INVENTORY OF EARLY ARCHITECTURE AND
HISTORIC AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES:
NOTES ON MODIFICATIONS**

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

The Following Sites Have Not Changed Significantly Since Their Survey and Presentation in the 1976/1978 Inventory:

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--------|
| Anthony Place Site | 43-50 | Gathwright House Site | 43-112 |
| Battery Maury | 43-280 | Gayton Village | 43-15 |
| Beulah Road House Site | 43-39 | Gooch Site | 43-115 |
| Brookfield Site | 43-69 | Henrico Town Site | 43-36 |
| Buffin Mansion Site | 43-73 | Herbert House Site | 43-118 |
| Bremo Site | 43-24 | Hidden House Site | 43-124 |
| Camp Hill Site | 43-74 | Hunslett Hall Site | 43-278 |
| Chaddick Site | 43-79 | James River Course House Site | 43-130 |
| Chatsworth Site | 43-81 | Ladd House Site | 43-300 |
| Chatsworth (lower farm) | 43-82 | Lakeside Park Site | 43-133 |
| Chickahominy Tavern Site | 43-83 | Laurel Lawn Site | 43-135 |
| Coal Pit Railroad | 43-298 | Level Farm Site | 43-138 |
| Coal Pits | 43-86 | Lime Kiln Site | 43-140 |
| Cockermouth Site | 43-88 | Locust Hill Site | 43-6 |
| Courthouse Site/ Varina | 43-90 | Long Field Site | 43-144 |
| Darbytown Site | 43-93 | Lorraine Railroad Station Site | 43-146 |
| DeCunsey Site | 43-97 | Lynes Mill Site | 43-147 |
| Deep Run Railroad Grade | 43-258 | McCabe Farm Site | 43-152 |
| Ellerslie House Site | 43-237 | | |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|--------|
| Marshall Farm Site | 43-149 | Vandeventer's Mill Site | 43-213 |
| Masonic Home Site | 43-150 | Vinegar Hill Tavern Site | 43-215 |
| New Market Site | 43-157 | Virginia Dare Grave Site | 43-216 |
| Norwich Mill Site | 43-160 | Warwick Park Site | 43-221 |
| Nozecthos Site/ Buena Vista | 43-72 | Willow Oaks Site | 43-277 |
| Oakdale Farm Site | 43-161 | Yahley Mill Site | 43-236 |
| Oak Hall Site | 43-165 | | |
| Pickinocky Site | 43-169 | | |
| Poor House Site | 43-171 | | |
| Quaker Meeting House Site | 43-174 | | |
| Raymussen Site | 43-177 | | |
| Red Hill Site | 43-178 | | |
| Ridge Church Site | 43-181 | | |
| Savage's Crossroads Site | 43-251 | | |
| Seven Pines House Site | 43-305 | | |
| Staples Mill Site | 43-196 | | |
| Strawberry Hill Site | 43-200 | | |
| Tilman's Site | 43-206 | | |
| Toll House Site #1 | 43-208 | | |
| Toll House Site #2 | 43-209 | | |

STANDING STRUCTURES

The Following Structures Have Not Changed Significantly Since Their Survey and Presentation in the 1976/ 1978 Inventory:

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|---|--------|
| Blackburn House | 43-62 | J.E.B. Stuart Monument | 43-198 |
| Board and Batten House | 43-293 | Kelly House | 43-132 |
| Bosher Dam | 43-64 | Laurel Hill Church | 43-264 |
| Bowles Farm | 43-260 | Leake House | 43-256 |
| Bowles Lane House | 43-65 | Log House | 43-143 |
| Cedar Hill | 43-205 | Lone Oak | 43-141 |
| Cedar Knoll | 43-78 | Longfields House | 43-284 |
| Cheswick | 43-11 | Montezuma | 43-153 |
| Clarke-Palmore House | 43-85 | National Cemetery Lodge/ Richmond | 43-123 |
| Cook House | 43-296 | National Cemetery Lodge/ Seven Pines | 43-125 |
| Dabbs House | 43-16 | National Cemetery Lodge/ Glendale | 43-253 |
| Eglantine Hill | 43-246 | National Cemetery Lodge/ Varina | 43-279 |
| Enerdale | 43-104 | Newstead Farm | 43-158 |
| Farmer's Rest | 43-41 | Nuckols House | 43-275 |
| Glendale Farm | 43-114 | Oak Grove (Waverly) | 43-162 |
| Grapevine Road House | 43-268 | Paradise | 43-22 |
| Henrico Cinema | 43-287 | Penick House | 43-234 |
| James River and Kanawha Canal | 43-252 | | |

| | | | |
|--|--------|---|--------|
| Pine Street Root Cellar | 43-170 | White's Tavern Site and Log Corncrib | 43-89 |
| Ravenswood | 43-175 | Whiteside (Eight Mile Tavern) | 43-224 |
| Ravenswood | 43-176 | Whichello | 43-17 |
| Reedsdale Servant's Quarters | 43-269 | Wickham's House and Farm | 43-225 |
| Richmond National Battlefield Parks | 43-299 | Willis Church | 43-297 |
| Rocky Mills | 43-5 | Windward | 43-28 |
| St. Joseph's Villa | 43-195 | Woodside | 43-12 |
| Schoolhouse | 43-188 | | |
| Schurm Farm | 43-190 | | |
| Sleepy Hollow House Site | 43-245 | | |
| Springdale Farm | 43-247 | | |
| Sunnyside | 43-203 | | |
| Toll House, Brook Turnpike | 43-243 | | |
| Trent House | 43-1 | | |
| Tuckahoe Creek Canal | 43-210 | | |
| Varina Farm | 43-20 | | |
| Walnut Hill | 43-217 | | |
| Warwick Place | 43-221 | | |
| Westham Plantation House | 43-222 | | |

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

The Following Archeological Sites Meet One or More of the Following Criteria: They Have Been Altered or Demolished; They Are Threatened by Development or Additional Information about Them Has Been Discovered.

Arrahattoc Site ***43-52***

The site, located on a farm, remains unchanged. However, buildings have gone up on site recently. Continued construction activity will endanger this resource.

Bacon Farm Site ***43-56***

The Inventory did not locate the exact site. Extensive graveling activity at Curle's Neck Farm has threatened and most likely disturbed it.

Bracket Place Site ***43-231***

The Inventory did not locate the exact site. Extensive lumbering in the area has threatened and most likely disturbed it.

Brick Kiln Site ***43-241***

CSX Railroad buildings and yards surround the site. There are two functioning fuel tanks north of the site. An abandoned silo, brick building and aluminum trailer stand south of the site. Some buildings have been destroyed there since the photo revisions of the U.S.G.S. quad maps in 1968 and 1987. Industrial activity in the area has disturbed the site.

Buena Vista Site/ Nozecthos ***43-72***

Trees and brush cover the present site. The Inventory recorded a gas station on the site in 1978, which no longer stands. Highway changes in the area may have disturbed the site.

Cedar Lane Site ***43-77***

All integrity and natural resource elements have been obliterated from this site by the current graveling activity.

Chaffin's Bluff Site **43-80**

There is now a modern 1980s residence on the site. The two 1920s bungalows, present during the field work conducted for the 1978 Inventory, remain.

Civil War Trenches, Francis Road **43-84**

There is now a 1980s house on the eastern end of the site. Further development may occur here.

Cocoonery Site **43-87**

Commercial development on Mechanicsville Turnpike threatens this site.

Curles Mansion Site **43-92**

Agricultural activity may have disturbed this site, which is located in the middle of a corn field. An archeological team, recently at work in the area, may have investigated it. Two mature trees nearby indicate the site of a building, which stood there at the time of the original Inventory but is no longer present.

Deep Bottom Landing **43-94**

Residential development and some minimal changes have occurred in the area of site. The dirt road, indicated by the Inventory study, is overgrown but still evident.

Deep Run Coal Pits **43-248**

The Deep Run Coal Pits site, near the present McHenry Drive, is now under development.

Deep Run Railroad Grade **43-258**

The railroad bed, now the site of illegal dumping, is overgrown. It is difficult to tell if the site remains undisturbed.

Eacho House Site **43-100**

Development has compromised the integrity of the site.

Elko Civil War Entrenchments **43-102**

The construction of new residences has disturbed these trenches, which the Inventory noted as the best-preserved examples outside of the Battlefield Park in the east end of Henrico. There is ongoing development throughout the area.

Emmanuel Rectory Site **43-265**

The present archeological value is minimal. A building is now on the site. Part of the motel, on site when the Inventory was completed, has been demolished.

Fair Hill Site **43-27**

Nearby graveling operations have disturbed the site. A gravel pit remains there.

Fair Oaks Farm Site **43-107**

This site has become a dumping area for junked autos.

Farrar House Site **43-109**

Continued residential development threatens the site, located in an open field adjoining a subdivision. A subdivision street, Wilderness Drive, covers some of the site.

Half Sink House Site **43-117**

According to the Inventory, the chimney of Half Sink House still stood in the mid- to late-1970s. The construction of Virginia Center Commons has since destroyed the site.

Hess Site **43-121**

Several small cedars mark this site, which is now used for farming. A fence surrounds it. Agricultural use may have disturbed the site.

Honest Dealing Site **43-128**

This site, never positively located for the Inventory, is near a subdivision, which may have compromised its integrity.

Indian Rest Site **43-129**

The house on this site, an unsalvageable ruin in 1976, is now completely gone. An old chestnut tree and several cedars mark the site. A 1980s house is near the site. A subdivision, Rock Spring Estates, is located nearby.

Marion Hill Site **43-148**

New residential construction may have disturbed this site.

Masonic Orphanage Site **43-150**

Extensive building has occurred on this site since the late 1970s, when the Inventory was published.

Mayo House Site **43-151**

The construction of additional chemical storage tanks, since the field work was done for the Inventory, has severely compromised this site. The site is partially covered by asphalt.

Norwich Potteries Site **43-26**

Stream flooding has eroded this site and exposed artifacts at the surface. Residential construction is planned for part of the site.

Oak Hill Site **43-164**

Oak Hill shopping center now covers most of the site.

Old Ordinary Site **43-166**

In 1929-30, graveling occurred on or near the site. Bulldozing, also carried out on or near the site, further compromised it. Adjoining wooded land has been cleared, most likely in preparation for construction.

Osborne Landing **43-167**

The Columbia Gas Transmission Station is presently on the site, which has been disturbed by a gas line laid in the soil.

Osborne Turnpike Trenches and Toll House Site **43-283**

A portion of this site may lie within a bank of wooded trees. Farming activities may have disturbed the remainder.

Powhatan Mansion Site **43-173**

Grading and reconstruction occurred on the site. A driveway now runs over it.

Powhatan Town Site **43-172**

The exact location of this site is unknown. Industrial and residential development in the Route 5 corridor has disturbed the area. Agricultural activity has disturbed it, if it is located on Tree Hill Farm.

Quarters Cabin Site

43-10

The Bradford subdivision now covers this site.

Sailor's Tavern Site

43-185

The 150 year-old structure, which O'Dell recorded on the site in 1978, is slated for demolition.

Savage Station House Site

43-186

The Inventory did not definitely locate this site. Agricultural activity in the vicinity may have compromised its integrity. The land is now part pasture, and part wooded.

Short Pump Tavern Site

43-189

The tavern site is under an unpaved parking lot. The Short Pump Transmission building stood on the site at the time of the Inventory. Wendy's fast food restaurant and a Wal-Mart store are now on the site with S&P. The planned widening of Route 250 may destroy any integrity the site retains.

Solitaire Site

43-191

This site now sits between Routes 301 and Landmark New Ministries, a building constructed since the Inventory was published. Construction trailers are present, indicating that Landmark New Ministries may plan to add to its building and further compromise the site.

Sordelet Mill Site

43-192

This mill served Wilton before 1853. Slaves built the dam for the mill race from brownstone c. 1820. It has been repaired several times. There is a house on the site next to the mill race. The foundations of slave quarters stood east of the house.

Springfield Farm and Spa

43-193

The Inventory did not determine the exact location of this site. The probable spot is between Snow Goose Lane and Rollingwood Lane. The development of The Forest at Innsbrook subdivision has impacted the area of the site since 1987.

Sweeney Pottery Site

43-25

Repeated flooding of the adjoining stream has compromised this site. Pottery shards lie at the surface due to soil; the site is overgrown with vegetation.

Toll House Site (Williamsburg Road) **43-207**

This site, located near the National Cemetery off Williamsburg Road, is in a densely developed residential area and has been disturbed.

Turkey Island Site **43-21**

Graveling activity, carried out in the immediate vicinity, has disturbed this site.

Turner House Site **43-211**

A new house, built near the site, may be situated over the Turner House well.

Turpin's Tavern Site **43-212**

Farming activity has disturbed this site, which is located in a corn field.

Wakefield Site **43-267**

Midview Village subdivision has covered this site since the late 1980s.

Ward House Site **43-218**

This site, located behind the Helig Meyers Furniture Store on Nine Mile Road, is near a power line clearing. The later construction of a second building, close to the site itself, has compromised its integrity.

Warriner House Site **43-220**

The Inventory did not definitely locate this house. It is not known whether the house has been demolished, or if it is still standing and has been remodelled beyond recognition.

Westbrook Site **43-42**

A hospital complex now covers the site, once the home of Major Lewis Ginter. Construction activity has completely compromised the site of the Westbrook mansion. Only two older structures remain: [1] a large brick building, at the center of the complex, which dates from the early twentieth century, and [2] a stone garage, at the rear of the grounds, from the same period.

Westham Railroad Station **43-38**

Construction of the Huguenot Memorial Bridge has disturbed the site.

Whittle House Site

43-223

Residential development has occurred near this site, making its exact location difficult to determine. The house, which was in very bad condition when O'Dell surveyed it for the Inventory, no longer stands. It is not known whether the building was demolished actively or through continued neglect.

Wickham's Mill

43-225

This site is in an area of residential development and has been adversely affected by construction activity.

Williams House Site

43-226

Ruxton, a condominium development, now occupies the exact location of this site, which has lost most or all of its integrity. A few old oak trees near the site may date to the period of the earlier structure.

Wilton Site

43-37

A 1930s brick house, built in the Williamsburg Colonial Revival style, now stands on this site. It is gaining architectural historical significance in its own right, although its construction compromised the integrity of the site of Wilton.

Woodstock Site

43-229

The Inventory did not definitely locate this site. Its approximate location, behind New Bridge Baptist Church, is partly in a field and partly in a wooded area. The vicinity of the site is still relatively undeveloped. However, it is located near an area of heavy development and may soon be threatened if new construction moves nearer.

Yellow Tavern Site

43-229

A new Virginia historical highway marker describing the site went up in 1994.

STANDING STRUCTURES

The Following Standing Structures Meet One or More of the Following Criteria: They Have Been Altered or Demolished; They Are Threatened by Development or Additional Information about Them Has Been Discovered.

Antioch Baptist Church

43-51

This church, redone in the Colonial Revival style since the Inventory was written, has: a door surround with a broken swan's neck pediment and fluted pilasters, pediments over the windows and the door into the rear section of the building, cladding of beaded siding and a cornice with dentils.

Atkinson House

43-53

Structural deterioration has affected this resource since the late 1970s, including a visibly weakened roof on the rear ell. However, the house appears to be undergoing repair.

Auburn

43-54

This property is in good condition. It has recently had a three-car garage added to the west side. The owner intends to add a Florida room to the east side in the near future. According to Tom Hildebrand, who owned the house at the turn of the century, the brick used in the construction of the house came from England. A kitchen and quarters once stood to the west of the house. This property lost much of its integrity before the 1976/1978 Inventory due to alterations to the house. Subsequent modern additions and interior modifications have further decreased its architectural significance.

Source: Raymond Harvey, interview, 10 June 1992.

Belmont

43-240

Belmont, now operated as a recreation facility by the Henrico County Division of Recreation and Parks, has had a rear addition constructed since the Inventory.

Bent Pine Farm

43-60

The interior of the house has been gutted and reconstructed since the late 1970s. The floorboards, which were retained, have been sanded and refinished. The exterior of the house has been sided. These alterations have reduced the architectural integrity of this resource.

Bloemendaal

43-29

The City of Richmond continues to develop this property as a botanical garden, open to the public. It has preserved the house in largely the same condition it exhibited in the late 1970s. A new architecturally compatible rear addition houses a gift shop and related spaces. The outbuildings have been put to use as service buildings for the maintenance of the gardens. Their continued survival and sympathetic use is not absolutely certain.

Brickworks (Mankin Mansion)

43-68

Mankin Mansion went on the National Register and the Virginia Landmarks Register in 1993. The current owners are restoring and renovating the main house, its outbuildings, and the grounds. The property is presently for sale. Potential threats to the integrity of the resource include the heavy truck traffic, that passes by the front of the house and runs very near to the its front wall. The property may be sold without protective covenants.

Brookfield Lions

43-232

The lion statues stood in front of a now-demolished building when they were recorded for the Inventory. The statues now stand at the northeast corner of Chamberlayne and Wilmer Avenues.

Browning House

43-262

This house, which had been infested with termites, was demolished in 1979. A new house now sits on the exact site of the Browning House. No elements remain from the foundation of the earlier structure.

Source: Ruth Childress, interview, 28 May 1992.

Burleigh

43-40

Burleigh is in excellent condition, as it was when surveyed for the Inventory. Minimal change has occurred, in the form of additions to the rear of the house.

Camp Holly

43-250

The house at Camp Holly dates from the first half of the nineteenth century. It had a kitchen with an adjoining porch, dating from c. 1900, which was removed around 1950. The original kitchen was in the basement of the house. There is a garage/office building nearby dating from c. 1900. Otis Clark built the spring house in the 1920s or 1930s to bottle Camp Holly spring water. The spring house has since undergone alteration. Camp Holly water is now bottled elsewhere and sold by another interest. Reputedly, there is located a Native American site of undetermined age on the Camp Holly property, where artifacts have been recovered.

Source: Harriet Petty, interview, 23 July 1992.

Cedar Hill

43-76

Interior renovation has occurred at Cedar Hill since the Inventory documented the resource. There have been no major exterior modifications.

Cedars

43-75

This property has continued to deteriorate slowly since its recordation in the Inventory.

Cox's Overseer's House

43-282

The Cox's Overseer's House is now isolated by Route 295 and inaccessible. The only driveway leading to the vicinity of the site is blocked by locked gates.

This structure, in poor condition when it was recorded for the Inventory, has deteriorated further. It is completely unsalvageable and may now be an archeological site instead of a standing structure.

Source: Joe Stoneman, interview, 23 July 1992.

Craighton Farm

43-30

The exterior of the Craighton Farm House has deteriorated somewhat since the late 1970s. Otherwise, this resource remains unchanged.

Crewe House

43-7

An architecturally sympathetic addition has been made to the south end of the Crewe House since 1976.

Curles Neck

43-35

This extremely important architectural and archeological Henrico County resource has experienced changes in use which have destroyed much of its integrity. It continues to be threatened.

Curles Neck Farm has buildings surviving from its days as a large dairying operation. Large, gambrel-roofed dairy barns built of glazed block are in deteriorating condition. The Georgian Revival Senff Mansion is unoccupied and in need of structural rehabilitation. Curles Neck's horse breeding facility buildings are still in use. If they are not retained as serviceable structures, they may become threatened. Curles Neck also has numerous other farm structures from the late nineteenth century through the first half of the twentieth century. Most of these are in use and in relatively good repair.

Strawberry Plains, a small farm complex at Curle's Neck has a large, frame-construction, gambrel-roofed dairy barn. It also has a frame house, which is largely of early twentieth-century construction, but may contain the core of an early- to mid-nineteenth-century dwelling. These buildings are standing empty and appear to be threatened by neglect.

The graveling operations underway at Curle's Neck have seriously undermined the cultural topography and integrity of one of the most important dairying and horse breeding farms in the region. They have also threatened the rich archeological resources on the property, which date from the early settlement period.

Deep Run Church Site

43-95

A large child-care facility has been added to the church property.

Durette Place

43-99

This house has changed considerably since it was surveyed for the Inventory. The porch is gone; new window openings with new window units are in place; the window pediments are no longer present; siding covers the walls; the chimneys have been replaced; and the cornice has been boxed in. Further renovation is planned.

Duval House

43-302

The Duval House has deteriorated since its inclusion in the Inventory, through a period of use by renters. The property has been purchased to develop the River Court subdivision. The Duval House was sold separately to a private owner, who is restoring the structure. The land around the house consists of a one-acre parcel.

Edge Hill

43-101

Edge Hill appears to be a rental property at present. It has experienced some deterioration since the property was surveyed for the Inventory. However, the exterior decline in the house's appearance is reversible through improved maintenance. The integrity of this important resource has not been compromised.

Edgewood (Faraher Farm)

43-272

Residential development now covers this farm. Three old oak trees remain, along with cedars which once lined the drive and now edge the widened access road. Since no structures remain, this resource has become a site. It now has minimal integrity due to new construction.

Elmwood Farm

43-274

This property remains in the Holman family, who has owned it since just after the Civil War. The house is unchanged, although the kitchen has been rebuilt. Recently, the hay barns burned. Access to the house is by a one-half mile drive. The name of the farm comes from the suggestion of a man, who was impressed by the elm trees surrounding the house while travelling through the County in the early 1900s. The man was paid to paint the name across the portico, but his handiwork is no longer visible.

Source: Mrs. C. W. Holman, Interview, 29 May 1992.

Emmanuel Episcopal Church

43-103

Emmanuel Episcopal Church has contributing resources nearby. They include the Emmanuel Memorial Parish House, the church cemetery and three earth fortifications, located northwest of the church and cemetery. The landscaped setting of these resources has many large deciduous trees, which contribute to the historical significance of the property. The church land lies in close proximity to Route 95. Further highway work could threaten this resource.

Enterprise Farm

43-105

This house now stands vacant in poor and deteriorating condition. Its landscaped grounds are completely overgrown. There is a medium-sized barn from the early twentieth century on the property, along with two secondary dwellings. This resource is threatened with demolition by neglect or with removal due to unsalvageable condition if deterioration continues.

Eberhardt's

43-292

A tree recently fell upon the Eberhardt House (1992). It caused serious damage to the roof and to the rear porch. The house has also been vandalized. The elements have caused interior damage and deterioration since the roof has not been covered. The house was repairable at the time survey was conducted, but will soon be beyond reconditioning. Two outbuildings on the site are in fair condition.

Erin Shades

43-261

The Innsbrook corporate and commercial development now covers the site of the Erin Shades property. Only some of the trees which lined the drive to Erin Shades survive.

Fairystone Court Farmhouse

43-255

New siding has been applied to the exterior of this building. Otherwise, the structure has not changed since the time of the Inventory.

First Baptist Church

43-110

This church is now known as the Christ Church of Grace. In place of the church's earlier belfry is a smaller, tin version. Aluminum siding now covers the church's exterior. New brick steps lead to the entrance, which has a new door. The roof has been covered with asphalt shingles and exterior lights have been added. A brick, box-like addition has been constructed at the rear of the church.

Flood Marker of 1771

43-23

The monument receives minimal maintenance. It lacks protection from unsympathetic use afforded the property on which it stands. A fallen tree has partly knocked down the iron fence which encircles the Flood Marker.

Forest Lodge Hotel

43-111

The Forest Lodge Hotel was torn down early in 1992. The cupola from the hotel now sits at the intersection of Route 33 and Mountain Road.

Frayser Cemetery

43-304

This site could not be precisely located. A subdivision built within the last five years may have disturbed the site.

Gunn House

43-116

The three front dormers on the Gunn House were being rebuilt when the consultants visited the property. Otherwise, no changes to the resource have occurred since its documentation for the Inventory.

Henley Log House

43-258

This house has been demolished after a storm weakened the structure, leaving a bowed front wall. The present owners have stored the building's parts on the property and would like an interested party to take them for reconstruction.

Source: Mrs. Weston, interview, 3 June 1992.

Henrico Courthouse

43-214

Structurally, the courthouse appears to be in the same condition as when it was surveyed for the Inventory. The structure, which now stands vacant, is for sale. While unused, it is experiencing deterioration. It may be threatened by demolition if a new use for it cannot be found.

Herndon House

43-120

The Herndon House and its outbuildings have been demolished. They were in poor condition at the time of survey and deteriorated further since the resource's recordation for the Inventory. The buildings were removed in 1992 by the R. F. & P. Railroad Company, the owner of the property. Along with the c. 1800 Herndon House, one of Henrico County's oldest standing structures, the farm complex included a large dairy barn with adjoining formed concrete dairy buildings dating from the 1920s, one of which was a milk parlor.

Hickory Hill

43-122

Hickory Hill has been torn down. Its approximate site can be determined by the location of several large oak trees and a chestnut tree on Chickahominy Branch Road. The site is about one-quarter mile from the entrance to Chickahominy Branch subdivision.

Highland Springs

43-303

The community of Highland Springs has continued to develop and to grow since the publication of the Inventory. The community deserves complete study to identify specific cultural resources beyond those presented here. Cultural resources in Highland Springs may be threatened by the community's continued growth.

Highland Springs Methodist Church

43-286

The church has added a new architect-designed vestibule to the front of this building. It is compatible with the character of the church's overall appearance. The new Arts and Crafts-type doors are more fitting than the doors in place when the structure was documented for the Inventory.

Johnson House

43-273

The Johnson House is now covered with aluminum siding. The original windows have been replaced with smaller units.

Laurel Crossroads Historic District

43-136

Some of the buildings in this district have been removed: the Laurel Methodist Church and the R. F. & P. Section Manager's House were moved to a site on Staples Mill Road, and connected to form a single structure initially used as a music school (These resources are included in the Update as additions to the Inventory). Road widening, carried out in the historic district in 1992, affected the set-back of other resources. Many remain in poor repair, as they were when the Inventory was produced.

Laurel Springs

43-137

Laurel Springs has undergone alterations since 1980. These include the removal of the screening from the porches and the demolition of the frame kitchen building that stood on the property.

Lilly Valley

43-139

Changes to the late-nineteenth-century Lilly Valley House, since it was documented for the Inventory include: alterations to the one-story addition to the south end, including by the replacement of the roof and the windows; an addition to the north end of the rear of the house; a garage wing, built at the rear since the late 1970s and alteration of the front door surround. The exact site of the 18th-century Lilly Valley House has not been determined.

Lovingstone Farm

43-145

J. Lewis Reynolds purchased Lovingstone Farm in about 1976. Afterwards, the house became a rental property and deteriorated until it became uninhabitable. It then stood empty and was heavily vandalized. Its demolition in 1992 marked the loss of one of the most important architectural resources in eastern Henrico County. A few outbuildings remain standing. These include two tenant houses, one of which may date from the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The property may also have archeological significance.

Malvern Hill

43-8

The east end wall of the Malvern Hill ruins still stood when the property was surveyed for the Inventory. It incorporated "the brick chimney of an earlier frame house probably built in the late 17th century, [which] constitute [d] the oldest standing man-made structure in Henrico County" (Inventory, 106). The diaper-patterned glazed headers in the chimney were among the earliest example of decorative brickwork in the American colonies.

Now, the Malvern Hill ruins have almost completely fallen over. Only a portion of the northeast and southeast corners are still readily evident. The Malvern Hill ruins now stand in a pasture. Livestock have hastened their continuing deterioration.

Other structural resources on the property, which include the Ferguson House and a mid- to late-nineteenth-century brick outbuilding that contains a kitchen, are discussed elsewhere in this study. The Malvern Hill property also has archeological significance.

Meadow Farm

43-31

Henrico County continues to protect this property, which is now an historic site open to the public. Historic buildings, brought from other locations, have been added to the complex. A compatible modern Orientation Center opened in 1993.

Montrose

43-154

The interior of Montrose is now updated. Some alterations to the exterior are also evident. These include a rear addition with a double-height porch and removal of the screening from the front porch. The exterior changes are sympathetic with the original character of the dwelling, as is the design of a post-1978 barn built east of the house. The property is now partly protected by its owners, who are interested in its historic importance.

Mooreland

43-244

A residential development, containing large high-priced houses recently went up to the south of Mooreland. This has compromised the setting of Mooreland and may threaten the house in the future.

Mossy Springs

43-155

Mossy Springs is threatened by deterioration and may be demolished in the future by its owner, R. F. & P. Railroad Company. It is currently in deteriorated condition.

Nuckols Farm

43-259

The Nuckols House now has new windows. The small rear chimneys are no longer in place. Many of the original outbuildings are gone, leaving the smoke house and kitchen. Nuckols cemetery is still present on the site. A second Nuckols House, originally on the same driveway, stands to the east. It dates from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. This house is owned by the Catholic diocese. They intend to raze it in order to build a retirement community. This proposed development may eventually threaten the mid-nineteenth-century Nuckols House.

Nuckols Road House

43-271

This resource was demolished in 1987-88. A large ranch house now sits on the site.

Olney

43-233

Olney exhibits several external changes. These include the application of siding, removal of the west end chimney, reconstruction of the east end chimney in brick laid in common bond, and the addition of screening to the front porch.

Payne-Edwards House

43-168

This house burned in February 1991. An old oak tree that stood near the house has fallen over.

Source: Mrs. Walters of Enerdale, Interview, 5 June 1992.

Preston House

43-281

This architecturally unusual house, built on an earlier foundation, is in dilapidated condition and may soon be lost due to neglect.

Pump Road House

43-263

This house, in very deteriorated condition when recorded for the Inventory, no longer stands. Four large oak trees surround the site of the house. The trace of a farm road leads into the woods from the house site.

Ridge Farm House and Tobacco Barns

43-182

The house is somewhat more worn than it was at the time of the Inventory. One tobacco barn was lost to fire. Five barns remain.

Rock Hill

43-184

Since the 1970s, Rock Hill has been clad with siding, its front porch has been enlarged and a brick terrace has been built at the front of the house.

Rommel Log House

43-270

The Rommel Log House was dismantled in 1991-1992. It stood in the path of the widening of Nuckols Road to accommodate the new Snyder Hunt subdivision. The developers donated the building's parts to Henrico County, which has retained them for reconstruction. Developers removed the cemetery near the log house, reintering the bodies in Forest Lawn Cemetery. Three outbuildings in dilapidated condition still stand near the site of the log house.

St. John's R. C. Church

43-194

This church was demolished in about 1976-1977, shortly after the new church was built.

Savage Station Farm and Cemetery

43-288

All of the buildings on the site are abandoned and deteriorated beyond repair. The meat house no longer stands. The cemetery is overgrown with trees, but the wall and the markers are still visible. Two 20th-century small storage or stock buildings still stand, but they are insignificant.

Schoolhouse

43-187

This building is now used as a chapel. A portico was added to it in the mid-20th century.

Shady Grove Church

43-257

A side addition and many exterior finish alterations have been carried out on this resource. The addition is sympathetic with the appearance of the building as a whole. Aluminum siding, new entrance doors, and coach lamps have been added, along with new brick entry steps, and a projecting porch with decorative iron supports.

Strawberry Plains

43-249

This farm complex, historically associated with Curles Neck Farm, stands empty with its structures in poor repair. The property is threatened by neglect, and possibly by demolition. The house is a frame, one and one-half story, three-bay structure on a raised basement of brick that probably pre-dates the house. The basement may contain remnants of the framing and wall divisions of an earlier house. Two large dairy barns stand to the east of the house. One appears to date from the early twentieth century. It has frame construction with two hip-roofed cupolas and a silo alongside. The sites of five other large outbuildings, probably dairy cattle barns, are located further east.

Stuckley Hall

43-201

The Virginia Department for the Visually Handicapped demolished Stuckley Hall around 1979-1980 for new construction.

Sunny Bank

43-202

This resource, inaccessible due to locked farm gates, appeared to be vacant from the road. It may be threatened by lack of maintenance.

Tenant House, Carters Mill Road

43-291

This house, abandoned when it was surveyed for the Inventory, has since been demolished. The related farm buildings are still standing on the site. They are not of great significance. A cedar tree marks the house site.

Tree Hill

43-32

Since the publication of the Inventory, minor modifications to the main house took place at Tree Hill Farm. Glass now encloses the bottom level of the portico, after screening was removed from the two-story portico on the river facade. The farm has several other structural resources, including farm outbuildings and tenant houses. The property also has archeological importance.

Virginia Randolph Cottage and Museum

43-43

This structure stands in good repair. The Virginia Randolph High School, an academic building immediately to the west, has architectural merit in its own right. Designed with reference to the Collegiate Gothic style, it exhibits Flemish bond brickwork with diaper work panels in the front facade, which is marked by a central tower. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash. An elevation to the roof level, fitted with corrugated metal panels and installed to encase a new HVAC system, has somewhat compromised the architectural integrity of the school.

Walkerton

43-19

An extensive structural rehabilitation took place at Walkerton in the early 1990s. The walls were stabilized with tie rods. The interior was gutted and the walls replaced. The extensive interior reconstruction reduced the architectural significance of the resource. Its remaining architectural merit and historic importance are still considerable.

Henrico County purchased Walkerton in May, 1995.

Walton House

43-277

This house was demolished for construction of the Hungary Manor subdivision, now called Walton Farms. The house site could be under the third house on the left side of Glade Water Court. A few cedars stand. They may indicate where the original driveway entered the property from Hungary Springs Road.

Warriner Road House

43-219

Structural problems are evident at this property, which is currently in use as a barn. The owner intends to repair the building and continue to use it as livestock shelter. The windows are gone. The entrance door and transom are also now missing. The smokehouse on the property is almost completely ruinous.

Willis Church Parsonage

43-235

The Willis Church Parsonage burned in the mid-1980s. Two chimneys still stand and mark the house site. Most of the trees that stood near the house in the late 1970s, when the resource was surveyed for the Inventory, are now dead.

Willis House

43-294

This resource, already in dilapidated condition, was demolished in 1991 after its last resident, Mr. William M. Willis, passed away.

Yarborough House

43-290

Construction for the waste water treatment facility caused the demolition of this property since the Inventory was written. An 1890-1900 frame house on Kingsland Road nearby is also in the Yarborough family. This dwelling, situated on the Grover House site, stood during the Civil War.

Source: Mrs. Yarborough, interview, 17 July 1992.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES WITHOUT DEFINITE LOCATIONS

The original *Inventory* did not definitely locate many archeological sites it presented. Some of these resources had already been destroyed. Consultants identified most of these sites on nineteenth century maps, in Mutual Assurance of Virginia policies, old photographs or by interview. Jeffrey O'Dell tried to give approximate sites for some resources. In many cases, there was not enough textual or geographic data for determining exact location. A list of these resources follows:

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|--------|
| Babcock House Site | 43-55 | Oak Hill Mills Site | 43-163 |
| Baker House Site | 43-57 | Retreat Site | 43-179 |
| Berry House Site | 43-230 | Rochelle Site | 43-183 |
| Bowling Green Site | 43-66 | Rosewood Site | 43-238 |
| Boyd House Site | 43-67 | Tavern, New Market Road Site | 43-204 |
| Curles Church Site | 43-91 | | |
| Dobson's Site | 43-96 | | |
| Fairfield Site | 43-106 | | |
| Falling Spring House Site | 43-108 | | |
| Highland Springs Tavern Site | 43-301 | | |
| Hoenninger House Site | 43-127 | | |
| Hugh's Tavern Site | 43-266 | | |
| Jedinak House Site | 43-131 | | |
| McElroy Farm Site | 43-295 | | |
| Mount Comfort Site | 43-156 | | |
| Newstead Farm | 43-158 | | |

STANDING STRUCTURES IDENTIFIED AS ADDITIONS TO THE INVENTORY

BROOKLAND DISTRICT/ RESIDENTIAL

**BRICK
COTTAGE**
Lakeside Drive
43-285



This substantial early-twentieth-century cottage, located just east of the Bloemendaal House at the present-day Lewis Ginter Botanical Gardens, has Colonial Revival details. It may be historically associated with the late-nineteenth-century Lakeside Park and with Belmont Golf Course. The house, which stands directly across the street from the park site on Lakeside Avenue, is presently used as a residence. Its airy wraparound porch and floor-length windows suggest that the designer intended that the building be used for social functions.

Richmond architect D. Wiley Anderson designed the Cafe Building, a similar but larger structure on the Lakeside Park grounds.

Sources: Mary H. Mitchell and Robert S. Hebb, The History of Bloemendaal (pamphlet is reprinted from Bloemendaal, the Newsletter of the Lewis Ginter Botanical Garden, Volume 1, No. 3, 1986).

O'Dell, Inventory, 97.

COSBY FARM
Route 250 West
43-309



The 1900-1925 Cosby Farm was the last agricultural complex on Route 250 West with outbuildings and a canopy of mature shade trees. It stood a mile west of the Parham Road intersection in a highly-developed commercial area.

The American Foursquare farm house was a highly intact example of a prosperous farmer's dwelling. It featured six-course American bond brickwork, nicely formed segmental arches over the window openings, a wide soffit with modillions, hip-roofed dormers, fluted door and window surrounds and a Colonial Revival porch with Doric columns.

The Cosby Farm outbuildings included a very solid brick-constructed hip-roofed garage, a c. 1900 medium-sized frame dairy barn with gable roof, a concrete silo with the original rounded metal roof and a well, which stood close to Route 250. There were also three small buildings, utilized as storage buildings, shops, and a smoke house, immediately behind the farmhouse.

The Cosby Farm stood vacant for most of 1992 and 1993. When the farmhouse, barn and remaining outbuildings were demolished, the land finally transitioned into commercial use.

Sources: O'Dell, *Inventory*, 69.

**CRAFTSMAN-
STYLE
BUNGALOW**
*Woodman
Road
43-685*



This 1900-1925 Craftsman Bungalow-style house exhibits several different architectural influences. The overall low-profile and gabled form reflect the Bungalow. The house's "dancing" gables and exposed porch roof rafters are reminiscent of Oriental architectural forms. The shingle cladding and the exquisitely crafted river-cobble porch piers and walls are a survival of the Shingle Style. The Craftsman Style, characterized by particular architectural details rather than an overall building form, is evident in the combination of Oriental influences and American natural materials like shingles and stones.

The house was built in two sections. The owners added a new front section, with a porch constructed to the rear, at a slightly later date.

The Woodman Road bungalow, built when Richmonders kept summer houses in the less densely-populated areas around the city, may have been a second home. It is architecturally significant for its sophisticated use of materials and forms representative of the best early twentieth century residential development in Lakeside.

Sources: O'Dell, Inventory, 17, 97, 226.

Mary H. Mitchell and Robert S. Hebb, The History of Bloemendaal (Reprinted from Bloemendaal, Newsletter of the Lewis Ginter Botanical Garden, Vol. 1, No. 3, 1986).

**JENNINGSVILLE
HOUSE**
Hungary Road
43-686



The Jenningsville House dates to the 1850-1875 period. It retains substantial exterior end chimneys, an identifying feature for houses built before 1900.

The asymmetrical positioning of the window openings on the front elevation indicates that the building began its existence as a smaller dwelling, two bays wide in its original plan. Asphalt shingles, a later porch and replacement windows altered the exterior. Despite the changes, the dwelling still retains its traditional simple form and may have some significant details on the interior.

Jenningsville House may be one of four Jennings family houses to survive into this century. It is located just east of the present Laurel Historic District, in an area known as Jenningsville after the Civil War. The dwelling is nearly obscured by a bank of trees.

Sources: Jeffrey Marshall O'Dell, Inventory of Early Architecture and Historic and Archeological Sites, County of Henrico, Virginia (Henrico County, 1976) 112.

Smith's Henrico County, Virginia from actual surveys by James Keily (Richmond: Robert P. Smith and C. Carpenter Publisher's, 1853).

**KELLAM
HOUSE**
*Stoneman
Court
43-689*



The Kellam House, a large frame house built between 1890 and 1910, retains architectural detailing and form from Henrico County's turn-of-the-century era. It incorporates popular Victorian features, such as the fine turned porch supports, machine-sawn brackets, turned railing balusters, and an elaborate two-story, three-sided bay. The large Classical-Revival-inspired front gable, with a semi-circular window, is a dominant feature of the front facade. The most noticeable characteristic of this house is the idiosyncratic asymmetry on the front elevation. The architectural details are connected by the molded horizontal trim boards and vertical corner boards. The windows have unusual placement, and the facade undulates between the void of the porch to the projection of the bay. The house stands out because of its tall two story massing.

The environment of the Kellam House, the longtime residence of Walter L. Kellam, changed dramatically after World War II. Improvement to Route 250, the opening of Willow Lawn and Westland Shopping Centers, and the construction of the Reynolds Metal Corporation headquarters, brought development to the area in the 1950s and 1960s. The growth of "satellite" communities outside of Richmond soon followed. Today, the Kellam house stands near the Henrico Government Center, surrounded by the Woodlawn Farms, Cardinal Forest, Wistar Glen, and Hermitage Farm subdivisions.

Sources: Roland Harris, interview and driving tour, July 25, 1992.

Louis H. Manarin and Clifford Dowdey, The History of Henrico County (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 1984) 419, 421.

**LEWIS-
McLEOD
HOUSE
Mountain
Road
43-690**



The Lewis-McLeod House, a fine example of the Georgian Revival style adapted to a mid-sized residence, is a dominant land mark at the intersection of Mountain and Purcell Roads in Glen Allen. Taylor Parrish Builders constructed this dwelling for Dr. Alexander McLeod in 1921.,

This high quality brick residence features a perfectly symmetrical facade. The dominant feature on the front facade is the beefy Georgian door surround. The formal surround features a segmentally-arched pediment placed atop a frieze adorned with Classical metopes and triglyphs. Tuscan columns that exhibit entasis support the entablature and pediment. The hipped roof is clad in slate and trimmed by a cornice with modillions. The generous four-light, double-hung sash windows are a 1920s luxury which brings in far more light than the singly-placed eighteenth century, nine-over-six sash window. The small casement window over the front door is a detail often found in Arts and Crafts-style residences. The interior end chimneys are exaggerated in height to duplicate the bold profiles of those found on Colonial houses such as Carter's Grove and Westover. The side wings have unusual flat roofs, and the upper walls terminate in a finely molded cornice.

The architect-designed house Lewis-McLeod House represents a more modest rendition of the Colonial Revival Style than those designed by William Lawrence Bottomley. It sits on a landscaped site with mature shade trees in the midst of similarly-scaled houses from about the same period, with large, well-landscaped yards.

Sources: Ernest R. Lewis, Jr., interviews, 10 July 1992 and 21 May 1994.

**SHINGLE-
STYLE
BUILDING**
*Lincoln
Avenue
43-691*



This unusual Shingle-Style building, now divided into several apartments, occupies a site between Hilliard Road and Lincoln Avenues. Built in the 1890s as a secondary building for a much larger house, the structure has a two-story section with story-and-a-half side wings.

The Shingle-Style building includes scalloped shingles, showing a New England influence, and low pitched gabled dormers, from the Queen Anne Style. The exposed rafter ends, visible under the roof's edge, and the ornamental roof cresting are generalized Oriental references that appear on 1920s-1930s Bungalows. The side wings have hipped roofs that top splayed walls, which extend down to the foundation and evoke the French mansard form. The center block features a louvered cupola and a later two-story porch. The center may have been a carriage house with wings that served as stable hand's or driver's quarters.

Sources: Mrs. Beverly Boyce, former area resident, phone interview, 1994.

A. C. Houston, *An Incestuous Alliance* (Richmond: J.W. Randolph & English, 1891).

Mary H. Mitchell and Robert S. Hebb, *The History of Bloemendaal* (Reprinted from *Bloemendaal*, Newsletter of Lewis Ginter Botanical Garden, Vol. 1, No. 3, 1986).

Vincent J. Scully, Jr., *The Shingle Style and the Stick Style. Architectural Theory and Design...* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1955).

*HILLIARD
ROAD
HISTORIC
AREA
43-692*



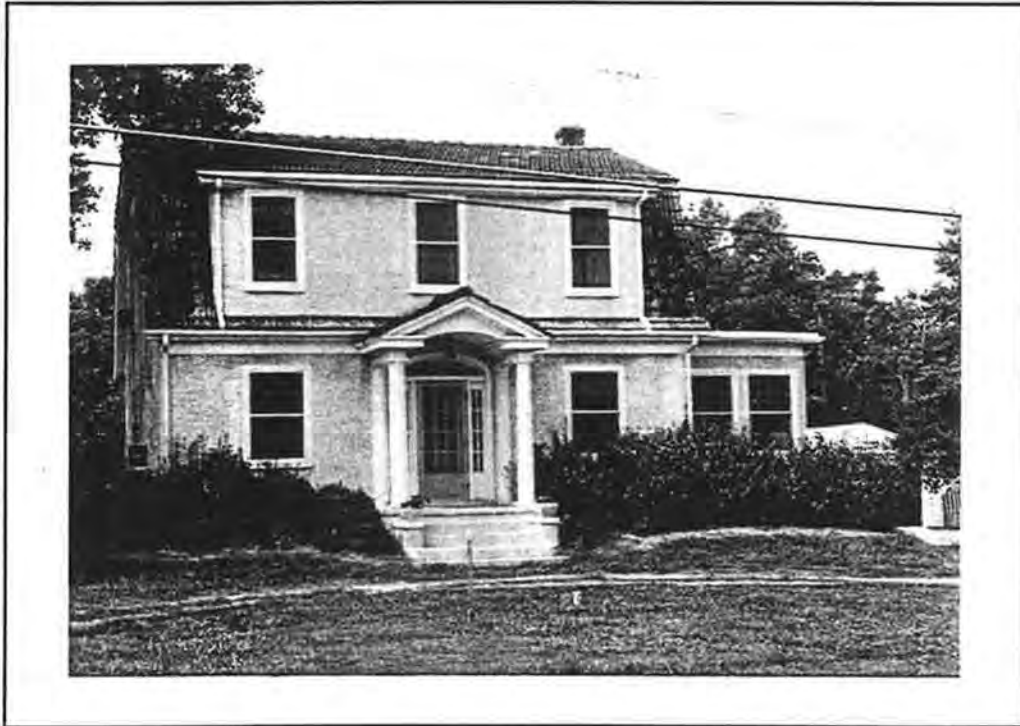
The Hilliard Road Historic Area has sixteen houses of the Colonial Revival, Bungalow, and Cape Cod Colonial Revival styles. It begins near the intersection of Lakeside Avenue and Hilliard Road and ends just beyond Hilliard Road's intersection with Clover Avenue. The houses are single-residence units. There are two Colonial Revival houses on the north side of the road at the western end of the district. Built prior to 1920, these buildings were moved from the zoo area of Lakeside Park and remodeled as residences. The 1920s and 1930s Bungalows, interspersed on both sides of the street, have wide extended porches topped by gable roofs with single dormers. The Cape Cod Colonial Revival houses are smaller brick dwellings. Some have dormers and slate cladding on their roofs; others have classical portico-form porches. One has a wide porch with Chippendale-style porch railings.

The Hilliard Road Historic Area is a microcosm of middle-class American housing before 1950. It reflects the development of domestic architecture for the middle class from 1910 to 1950. The early Colonial Revival houses, built on wider lots when Lakeside had a low population density, are larger than post-1950 houses of the same style. The Bungalows are ample sized houses sited on generous lots. Their standardized materials and form are new to post-World War I construction and reflect the impact of the efficient American housing industry, which made affordable, attractive medium-sized houses more available to middle-class consumers after 1920.

The Cape Cod Colonials in the Hilliard Road Historic Area demonstrate the tremendous effect that the Great Depression had on the quality of architecture. These scaled down dwellings had less interior square footage and were sited on smaller lots after the mid-1930s. After 1945, returning

became synonymous with suburban neighborhoods during the 1940s and 1950s in Henrico County and elsewhere.

Sources: Roland Harris, interview and driving tour, July 1992.



*MILL ROAD
HISTORIC
AREA
Mill Road
43-693*



The Mill Road Historic Area has twenty-eight late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth- centuries vernacular buildings. They stand along Mill Road, between Old Washington Highway to the east and Meadow Drive to the west.

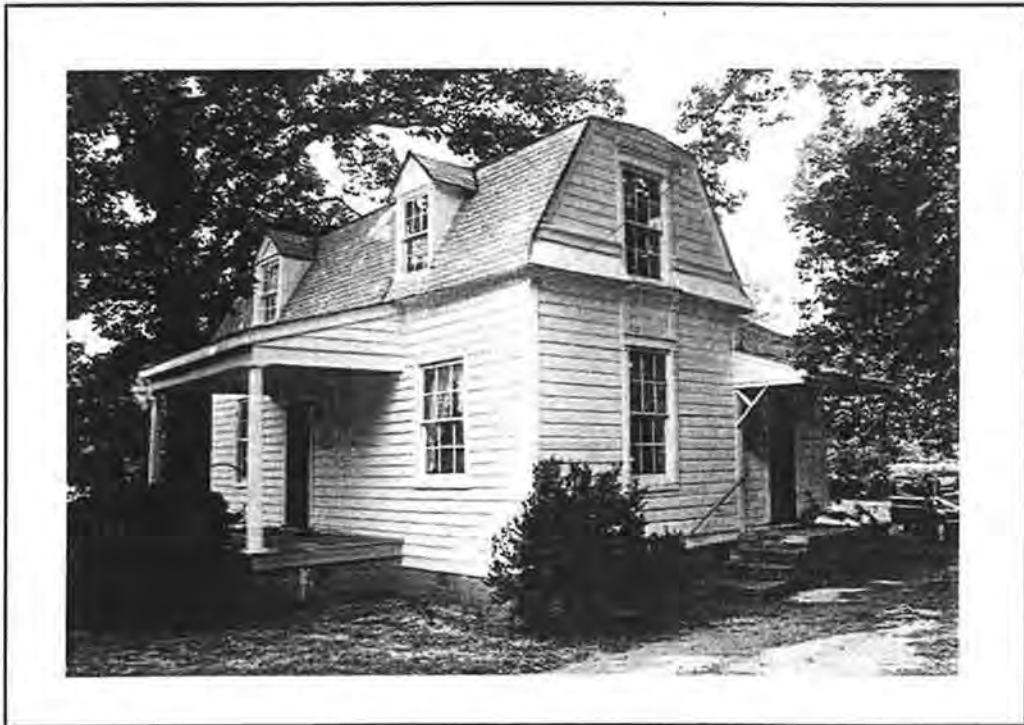
Hunton Tavern, which anchors the extreme western end of the historic area, is the oldest of the buildings. It served as a major stage coach stop on Old Washington Highway, when it was the main north-south thoroughfare between Richmond and Washington, D.C. The building may retain an eighteenth- century core, even though it has been greatly altered over time.

A "Bohemian", or Czechoslovakian, immigrant carpenter built an unusual frame house in the district around 1900. The house exhibits some features of an eighteenth-century Virginia yeoman's home, such as a gambrel roof, single-pile room depth, gabled dormers and a pent-like projection which carries the molded cornice across the gable ends. Other trim work, however, has Colonial Revival detailing.

The natural environment of the Mill Road Historic Area, with its shade trees, small pastures and landscaped lawns, creates a pleasant backdrop for the buildings along a two-lane road. These features make the district one of the most intact areas in Henrico County's Northwestern region (Brookland District).

Sources: Ernest R. Lewis, Jr., interviews, 10 July 1992 and 21 May 1994.

Smith's Henrico County, Virginia from actual surveys by James Keily (Richmond: Robert P. Smith and C. Carpenter Publisher's, 1853). Mill Road likely received its name because it led to a local mill. The beginning date for Mill Road is difficult to establish. It does not appear on the 1853 Keily map. However, there are several mills in the area, including: "Ryall's" (on the Henrico-Goochland Border), "R. Mellen's" (on Old Mountain Road), and "T. Allarton's" (at the intersection of Springfield Pits Road and Old Mountain Road).



BROOKLAND DISTRICT/ COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

**HUNTON
GROCERY**
*Old
Washington
Highway
43-694*



Hunton Grocery, a fine example of a store/service station building from the 1920s-1930s, is an ambitious building that includes a store, a filling station, and residential units. The two-story masonry block has a Moderne-style parapet, Spanish eclectic-style treatment and detailing more sophisticated than most country stores.

The fueling area is characteristic of filling station architecture of the period. Similar porte cocheres can be found at the Short Pump Grocery and at the vacant filling station on Mountain Road, across from the Crump Park exit. This particular porte cochere echoes the roof parapet. Its center, corners and the thick supports are planted on paneled pedestals. The concrete block addition on the north side of the building dates after 1940. The Gulf trademark sign dates to the 1960s.

The older frame building to the east originally used the Hunton Grocery name. The present Hunton Grocery inherited the name after the other store went out of business.

Sources: Ernest R. Lewis, Jr., interviews, 10 July 1992 and 21 May 1994.

THE COPA
Brook Road
(Route 1)
43-705



The Copa, a charismatic Spanish Colonial-style building, stands as a landmark at the intersection of Lakeside Avenue and Brook road. The structure received its current name in the early 1950s, even though it was built before 1940. The Copa first served as a restaurant, before going through other commercial uses and a few vacant periods. In the mid-1960s, it became the home of the Haynes Motor company and has remained a car dealership ever since.

The architectural character of the Route 1 corridor has included all sorts of commercial styles since the early part of this century. At the peak of commercial activity, before the construction of Route I-95 diverted tourist dollars elsewhere, this thriving roadside community included: the Richmond Belle diner (5236 Brook Road), the Colonial Motor Hotel, the Richmond Auto Court, the Lynn-B Motor Court (a portion of which still exists across from the Copa), Howard Johnson's (later Billy Wright's Town House) and the Tanker filling station (which included a railroad tank car on the property).

The Copa has been well-maintained. It is an attractive landmark in an area where the life span of commercial architecture is limited to only a few decades.

Sources: Hill's Richmond City Directory, 1950, 1951, 1955.

Hill's Richmond Northern Directory, 1965, 1967.

**KRISPY
KREME**
West Broad
Street
(Route 250)
43-714



Krispy Kreme, a local donut eaters' institution, is one of the last good examples of highly visible and intact 1960s roadside architecture in Henrico County. Built in 1967, this Krispy Kreme traces its corporate story back to the company's founder, Vernon Rudolph, who opened his first modest donut operation in Winston-Salem, North Carolina in 1937. The company was a success from the start. Today Krispy Kremes are found in eleven states, including all southeastern states and as far north as Pennsylvania and Ohio. The company presently has five locations in Virginia: Henrico, Hampton, Norfolk, Lynchburg, and Alexandria.

The Krispy Kreme on Broad Street has a neon lit beacon and a bright red window sign, which announces "Hot Donuts Now!" when fresh donuts are ready for purchase. Once inside, the customer can sit at a counter and watch as thousands of donuts, riding conveyors, emerge from the oven. This "retail and route sales" setup is reminiscent of dairy bar operations that featured milk processing and ice cream production behind a restaurant area. The Curles Neck Dairy Bar on Roseneath Avenue in Richmond was such an establishment.

The Krispy Kreme building, with its distinctive red-trimmed green pyramidal roof and its "KK" logo, is an early remnant of the fast-changing West Broad Street commercial strip which commands a place in Henrico County's commercial history.

Source: Krispy Kreme Corporation, Public Relations Representative (name withheld), interview, 1994.

**BROOKLAND DISTRICT/
CIVIC, EDUCATIONAL, RELIGIOUS, AND SOCIETAL**

**GLEN ALLEN
SCHOOL**
*Old
Washington
Road
43-695*



Elizabeth Jane Holladay, known locally as Miss Lizzie, founded Glen Allen School in 1886, when she began teaching children in her home on Mountain Road. Over twelve years later, in 1899, the school moved to a new site on Mountain Road, near its intersection with present-day Lambeth Road. The Glen Allen School expanded from a one- to a two-room school house two years later and moved to its present site in 1911.

The two-story brick section with a bell tower is the oldest component of the present complex. The interior of this building exhibits a very traditional central-hall entrance with classrooms flanking the hallway on either side. A folding partition on the second floor allowed the classrooms to be converted into an assembly hall. Erected for \$10,000, the building initially had no electricity, no indoor heating, no indoor plumbing, and no office space.

In 1914, Glen Allen School expanded when a four-room addition, a basement and four more classrooms, was added at the rear the original school. Three more classrooms were built in 1919, qualifying Glen Allen as a junior high school. By 1925, Glen Allen became a fully accredited high school. The addition of an four more classrooms in 1926 completed the main school building as it appears today.

The Glen Allen School grew again in the 1930s as two attractive Colonial Revival-style buildings, the auditorium (1936) and the home economics cottage (1939), went up.

The Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.), under President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, may have funded the project and employed local contractors and architects to do the work. The home economics cottage is identical to the Virginia Randolph home economics cottage, further east on Mountain Road. Both brick buildings were built in a Cape Cod version of the Colonial Revival style, which was becoming ever more popular in Henrico's pre-World War II neighborhoods.

A cafeteria was the last building added to the complex in 1958. This modern building, low to the ground, stands behind the main grouping of buildings. It replaced a basement cafeteria in the older buildings.

Glen Allen School vacated the four-building complex in 1978 and moved to a new school building on Mill Road. Henrico County plans to rehabilitate the school complex for use as a Cultural Arts Center.

Sources: Hugh Douglas Pitts, Glen Allen School. A Century of Challenges. A History of the Glen Allen School 1886-1989 (Henrico County: Published by Public Schools, 1990).

Note: Charles Robinson, a regionally-important architect, designed the 1908 Varina School. He may have had a hand in some of the design here. The W.P.A. architects for the auditorium and home economics cottages are probably listed on period documents.



**LAUREL
CHURCH
RF&P
SECTION
MANAGER'S
HOUSE
Old Route 33
43-696**



Laurel Church/ RF&P Section Manager's House is one of the most unusual complexes of historic buildings in Henrico County. The church portion of this complex served as the Sunday School building for the Laurel Presbyterian Church on Old Staples Mill Road between the 1890s and the 1960s. Its building materials were originally part of the Highland Park United Methodist Church in Richmond. In 1892, the building was taken down and its materials donated to the Laurel Presbyterian Church.

The former Sunday School building is an attractive wood-frame structure, which provides a regional example of a simple Gothic and Classically-inspired church. The clear influence of the Gothic Revival can be seen in the Gothic arch windows with colored glass, Gothic door surrounds, semi-circular tower windows and vents, and a tendency towards asymmetry. The cornice band, which completes a pedimental motif on the entry gable end, is a Classical temple reference.

The R.F. & P. Section Manager's houses is one of two left in the County; the other is listed in the Inventory. A product of the Carpenter Gothic or variant of the Gothic Revival architectural movement that began in the 1840s, the house is roughly contemporary with the church, itself a very late example of this style. The vertical board and batten construction, the ornamental frieze board across the upper porch area and the unusual gable attic vents are attributable to rustic Gothic Revival influence. The building was most likely built from a common plan. Most of the materials, if not prefabricated sections of the building, were shipped in by rail.

Dr. Robert P. Bluford acquired the unused Sunday School Building in 1977. During the early 1980s, he moved both structures from Laurel to a wooded site between Route 33 and Old Route 33, and connected them for modern use as a music education facility.

Sources: F. Overton Jones and Edgar J. Nottingham, III [compilers], Highland Park United Methodist Church: A History (Richmond: Highland Park United Methodist Church, 1983).

Ernest Lewis, interviews, 1992 and 1994.

O'Dell, Inventory, 98.

Smith's Henrico County, Virginia from actual surveys by James Keily (Richmond: Robert P. Smith and C. Carpenter Publisher's, 1853).



**ST. MARK'S
CHURCH**
*Courtney Road
43-697*



St. Mark's Baptist Church is an example of simple vernacular religious architecture. Organized and built around 1910 by an African-American congregation, the church was in use for over seventy years.

St. Mark's is easily recognizable as a church because of its long sides and projecting bell tower. This projecting tower is unusual in that it stops at the roof, sharing the gable profile instead of projecting above the building.

The exterior of the building was altered after 1930. The original weatherboard sheathing was stripped away and replaced with flat sheets. These were later covered with Bricktex to avoid the labor of frequent paintings. The original configuration included two doors, one on each side of the tower. These were both closed in favor of a single door. The side doors are still mounted and functional on the interior.

St. Mark's was built on a small parcel owned by the Boshier family at the turn of the century, at a time the Brookland District of the County was dotted with medium sized farms and isolated areas of residential development.

Sources: James Stewart Ball Sr., interview, May 1994.

O'Dell, Inventory (1976), 88 & 89.

FAIRFIELD DISTRICT/ RESIDENTIAL

*MEADOWVIEW
FARM
Creighton Road
43-698*



Meadowview Farm is an attractive large frame house, sited on a bluff facing north toward Hanover County, where earthworks were built during the Civil War. The dwelling has Colonial Revival and Queen Anne details which place its date of construction between 1900 and 1915. The veranda, supported by Doric columns, has a gabled entry bay. The end gables of the house contain sawtooth shingles. The most uncommon feature of the building is the unusual asymmetry and size range of the window openings on the west end of the house. In addition, the house includes unusually positioned chimneys. The contrast between the very balanced front facade and the house's peculiarities make this dwelling more unique than the typical house of this period.

Sources: O'Dell, Inventory, 31, 45, 67.

Gilmer Map, 1862-63, Official Military Atlas.

**PATTERSON
HOUSE**
*Willomett
Avenue
43-699*



The Patterson House exhibits an unusual design, which incorporates a fanciful and eclectic use of brick and modern elements. Keith N. Patterson, a plumber, built the dwelling around 1949 without the input of an architect.

Architecturally, the Patterson House presents a mix of features that, although combined in a highly idiosyncratic manner, is in keeping with neighboring houses in its scale and building materials. The house has a roughly rectangular form, broken by a few projections in the walls, and a flat roof. There are round windows at the second level of the entrance facade with multi-light metal frame casements. The entrance opens from a shallow porch, sheltered by a shed roof. A pointed-arched opening, now fitted with a ventilating panel, is above the entrance. The window openings are framed with brickwork, and the walls are laid up in irregular bond work, ranging from three- to seven-course common bond. A porch edged by pipe railings extends around a rear corner of the house.

The Patterson House exhibits a vernacular interpretation of modern design in traditional Virginia building materials. It represents the continuation of the vernacular domestic building into the mid-twentieth-century.

Sources: Neighborhood resident (name withheld), interview, July 1992.

Hill's Richmond City Directory, 1955 & 1965.

**VERNACULAR
SHOTGUN-PLAN
HOUSE**
Bungalow City
43-700



This vernacular shotgun-plan house is a simple early-1900s example of the primarily African-American house type. It descends from an African dwelling prototype and can still be found throughout the American South.

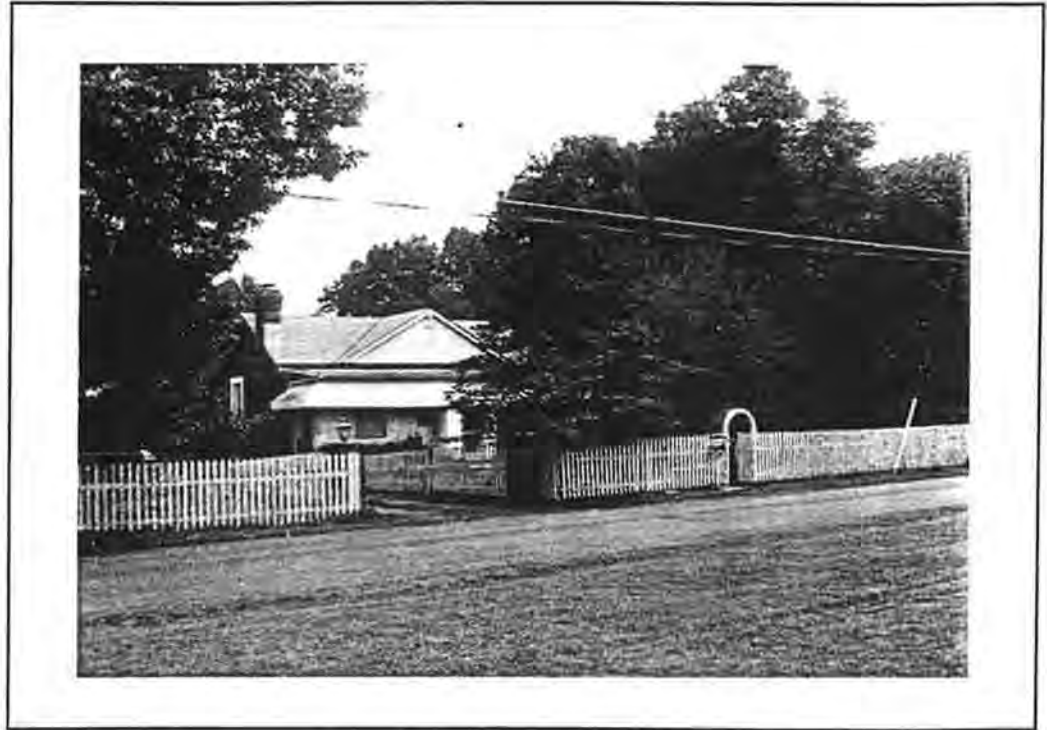
Shotgun houses have rectangular footprints and gabled front and rear walls. Their narrow ends are to the front and to the back. Inside, they are usually one room wide and one or more rooms deep. The rooms line up in a row, front to back, without hallways.

The Bungalow City house has the characteristic shotgun form, and stands one story in height and two bays wide. There is a shed-roofed, two-bay front porch, which features turned wood porch posts from a late-1800s to an early-1900s dwelling. The other building materials are low-cost and recycled. The walls are clad with stucco.

This shotgun house, which exhibits the continuance of a folk building tradition, is the best example of an unstyled vernacular house in Bungalow City .

Source: John Michael Vlach, "The Shotgun House: An African American Architectural Legacy", in Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture, edited by Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach (Athens and London: The University of Georgia Press, 1986) 58-78.

*LONGDALE
HISTORIC
AREA
Longdale
Avenue
Cole Street
Washington
Road
43-701*

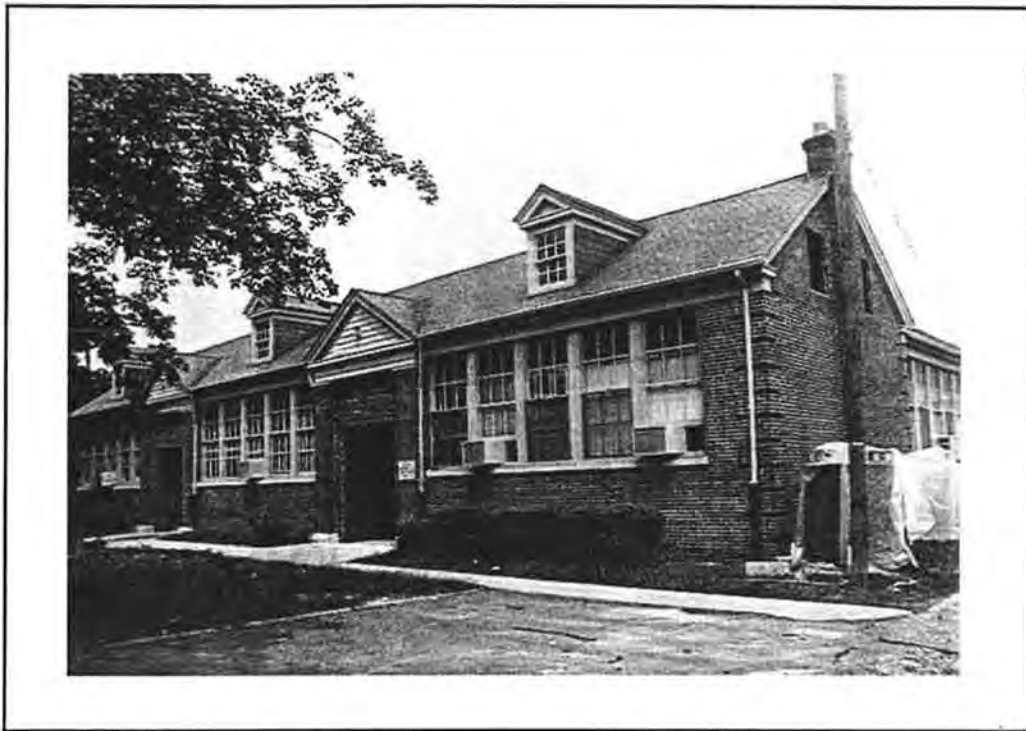


The Longdale subdivision, developed by Richmond coal company executive E.T. Long, has a linear layout. The houses range along each side of a long green median. The Richmond to Ashland trolley line once ran along side of the median. It included an "accommodation car" for use by commuters traveling to Richmond to work. In 1939, the trolley tracks were pulled up and sold as scrap metal to Japan. The green median now serves as a park-like open space.

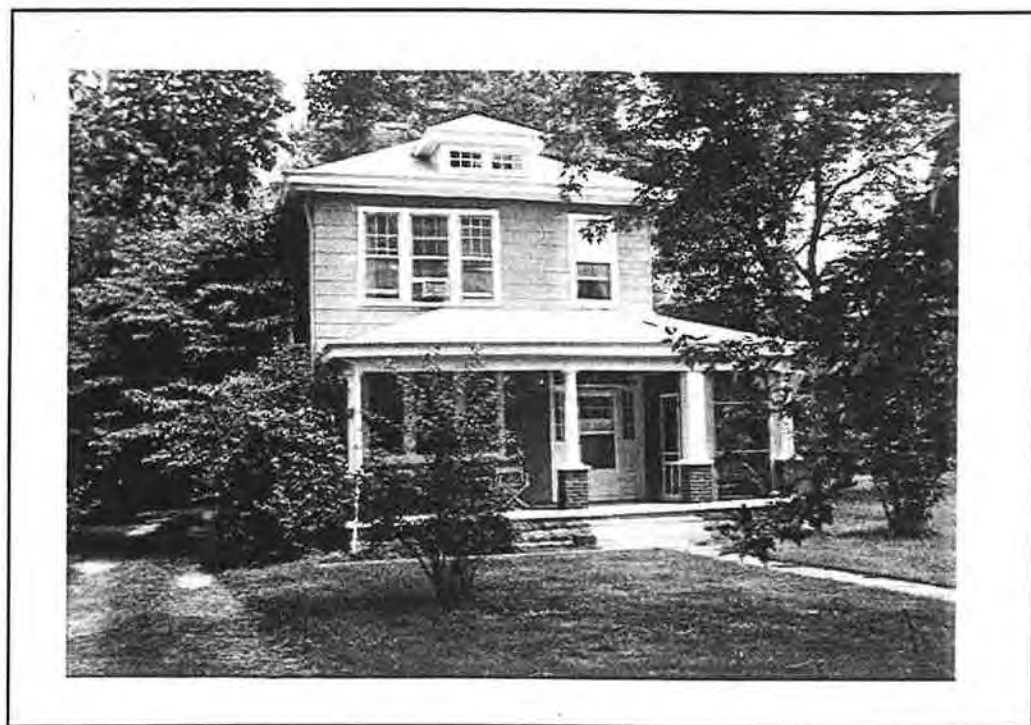
There are thirty-one houses in the historic area. The earliest date from the 1910s. They represent popular styles of the period: Foursquares, Bungalows, and cottages. Some Longdale houses were built from the same plans. The Miner House, built in 1920 and purchased by the Miner family in 1922, was one of the first Longdale houses. It is a bungalow-style house, clad with stucco, like many others in the subdivision. E. T. Long lived on Longdale Avenue in a two-story Foursquare. The community also had a yellow brick tile-roofed train station building with a waiting room at Longdale and New York Avenues. The Longdale School, built between 1930 and 1932, replaced an earlier school building which burned in 1929. During the 1930s, the extension of Cole Boulevard, past the school and into a wooded area, provided additional land for more houses.

Today, the Longdale Historic Area, with its minimally altered houses and the attractive 1930s Longdale School building, retains much of its historic fabric.

Source: Frank E. and Lou Miner, interview, 20 August 1992.



*LONGDALE
HISTORIC
AREA
43-701
(Continued)*



**WILMER
AVENUE
HISTORIC
AREA**
*Wilmer Avenue
43-702*



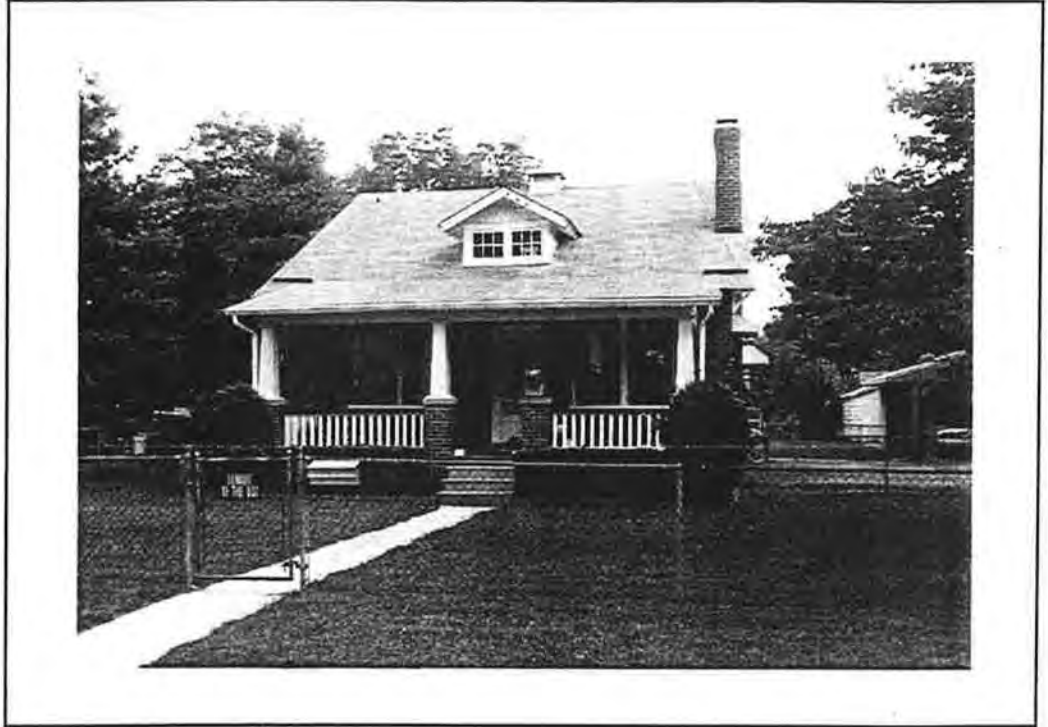
The park-like setting of the 1859 Emmanuel Episcopal Church, which is listed in the Inventory, and the 1910 Emmanuel Memorial Parish House forms the focus of the Wilmer Avenue Historic Area. Seven residences at the secluded west end of Wilmer Avenue make up the historic area, whose residential architecture includes late-nineteenth-century cottages associated with the Ginter Estate. The late 1800s Queen Anne-style cottage, at the east end of the line of houses, originally served as the residence for Ginter Park's gardener. This house, and another late 1800s Queen Anne cottage, are the oldest houses on the street. They stand along side Bungalows and Foursquare-style houses, built between 1910 and 1940. The character of this historic area is that of a small, quiet neighborhood, centered on a little-altered mid-nineteenth-century church in a picturesque, park-like setting.

The historic area may owe its continued charm to the fact that it was cut off from the rest of Wilmer Avenue by the construction of Interstate Route 95 in the late 1950s. Many large deciduous trees, still shade a large expanse of lawn which extends to the west of the church and the Parish House. Three Civil War earth fortifications, all archaeologically significant, still stand to the northwest of the church.

Sources: O'Dell, Inventory, 77.

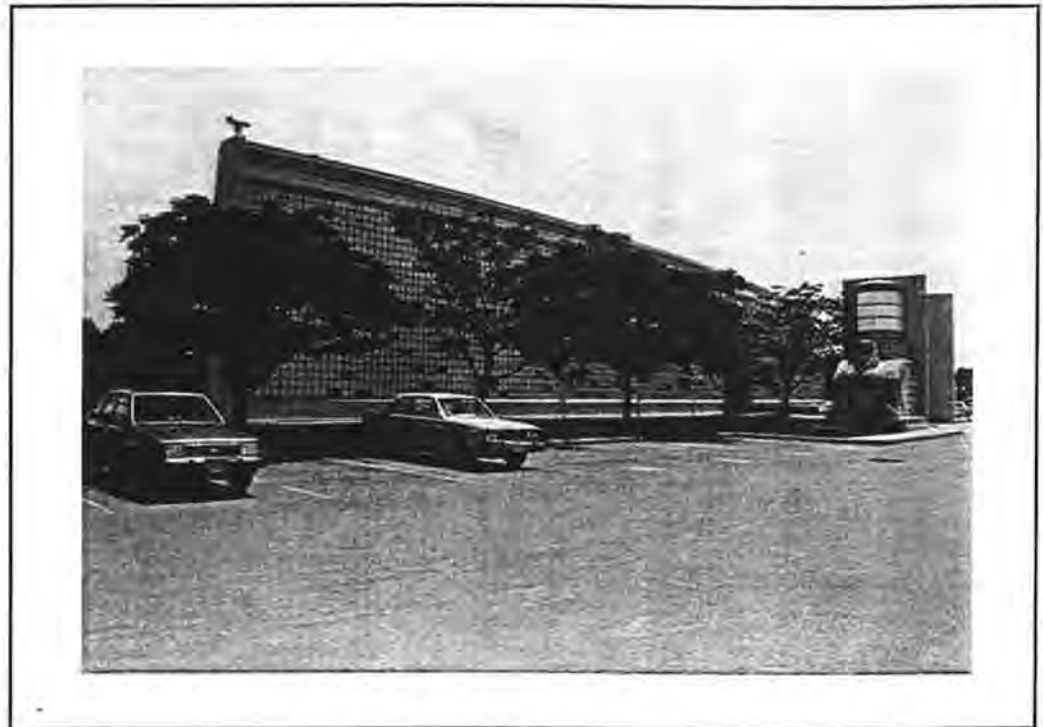
George M. Brydon and Marion Stewart Peterkin, The Story of Emmanuel Church at Brook Hill in the Diocese of Virginia, 1860-1960 (Brook Hill, Virginia, 1960) 52-53.

*WILMER
AVENUE
HISTORIC
AREA
43-702
(Continued)*



FAIRFIELD DISTRICT/ COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

**BEST
CORPORATION
BUILDING
Scott Road
43-703**



Sydney and Francis Lewis, owners of Best Corporation, retained the architectural firm of Hardy, Holzman, and Pfeiffer to design this post-modern style corporate headquarters building in 1981. The building won the Honor Award for architectural excellence from the American Institute of Architects. The architectural firm of Marcellus, Wright, Cox and Smith designed an addition to the structure in the late 1980s.

The Hardy, Holtzman and Pfeiffer section is an early example of the Post Modern style, which typically draws from several stylistic sources within classical and modern architecture. The building's primary facade is an aquamarine wall, comprised of cut-stone molded trim lines, that sweeps in a broad curve across a site visible from Parham Road. The glass block wall is a legacy of Art Deco and Moderne architectural detailing of the 1940s and the 1950s. The two large stone-cut eagles, which stand at the entrance of the building, came from the demolition site of the 1939-1940 East Side Airlines Building in New York City. A pool guards the sweeping front facade like a moat and reflects a wavering light across the glass brick.

The building is a triumphant pastiche of several architectural influences. The fine design and the quality of materials makes this one of the most unique corporate buildings in Henrico County and the Richmond regional area.

Source: Patricia Bayer, Art Deco Architecture (New York: Harry N. Abrams, 1992), 174.

Harry M. Ward, Richmond: An Illustrated History (Northridge, California: Windsor Publications, 1985) 378-379.

**COLONIAL
HOTEL
COURT
Brook Road
(Route 1)
43-704**



The 1940s Colonial Hotel Court complex consisted of five small one and one-half-story Colonial Revival-style houses, identifiable as tourist accommodations only by the small brick office and a sign. The houses, which had four to six units each, were built to very high construction standards. They featured wood porticos with round windows in the portico pediments, slate roofs, and dormers. Their stylistic features were similar to many of the 1940s Colonial Revival houses less than a mile south along Brook Road. The hotel was listed in the "Best American certified guidelist." An impressive tree canopy and landscaping once accented the complex.

Other interesting roadside establishments stood near the Brook Road and Azalea Avenue intersection, in the vicinity of the Colonial Hotel Court. These included: an early Howard Johnson's, more recently known as Wright's Townhouse (demolished in 1993); the Richmond Motor Court, a complex twice the size of the Colonial Hotel Court; and the 1930s Lynn-B motor court at the intersection of Lakeside Avenue and Brook Road.

The Colonial Hotel Court complex, located in a highly-developed area, was demolished in 1993. Today, even though the buildings are gone, some of the large oaks remaining on the site create an almost park-like setting.

Sources: Postcard, MWV Color-Litho, Aurora, Mo., no date, Marc C. Wagner postcard collection.

*MERCER
AND WOODSON
AUTOMOTIVE,
INC.
Lakeside Avenue
43-706*



The Mercer & Woodson building, constructed between 1943 and the mid-1950s, is a large auto service building even by today's standards. Known as Loftis Amoco Service Station in the late-1950s, it had become Dean's American Service by the mid-1960s.

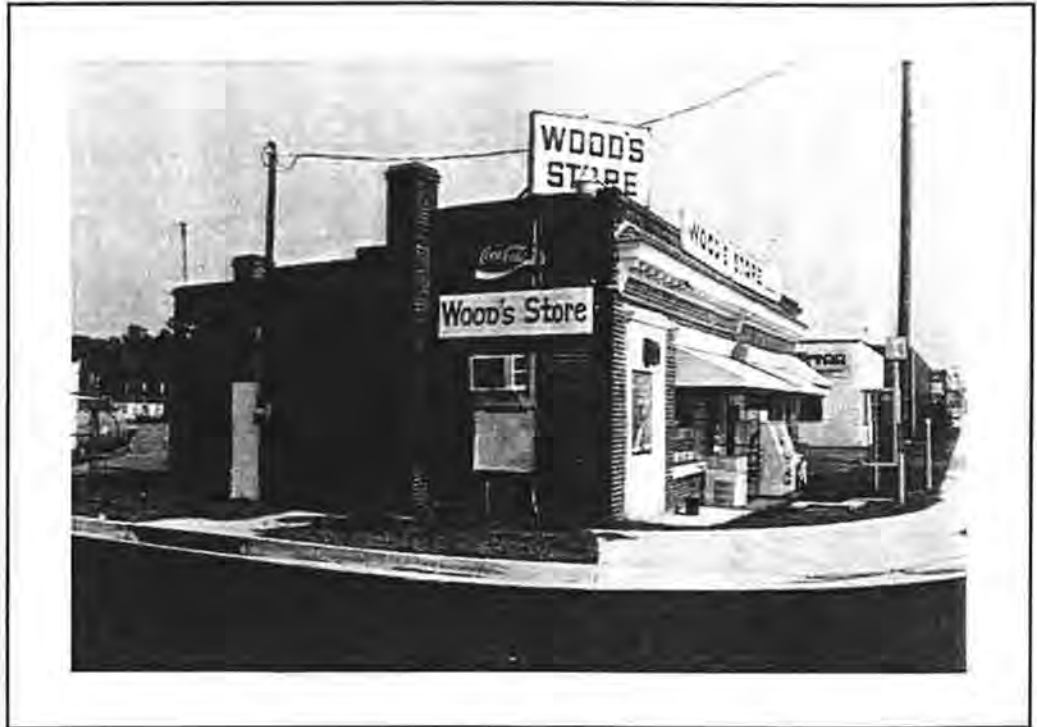
The architecture of the Mercer and Woodson Automotive building is a rectangular block with symmetrical spacial and facade arrangements. Concrete block finish remains on the three sides of the building out of public view. The primary elevation has a light-colored, glazed brick facing that is vertically punctuated by long dark trim lines. The symmetrical front is balanced at the center by a slightly projecting office bay. A two-step parapet, with a vertical glass block band, tops the facade. The central office bay has an ornamental rounded hood, the vestige of the extended porch roof of the earlier filling stations.

Early filling stations in Henrico, such as the Short Pump Grocery and Short Pump Transmission, were usually simple frame or brick Bungalow-like buildings from the 1920s and 1930s with distinctive canopies or porte-cochere front extensions. The Mercer and Woodson building demonstrates the architecture of a progressive period, when Art Deco and streamline moderne styles produced a building form for an age consumed by the mechanical advances and fast travel offered by the motorcar and the airplane.

Sources: Hill's Richmond City Directory, 1950, 1951, 1955.

Hill's Richmond Northern Directory, 1965, 1967.

**WOOD'S
STORE**
*Brook Road
(Route 1)
43-9*



Wood's Store, built between 1920 and 1940, is the oldest surviving commercial establishment in the Solomon's Store area along Route 1. The structure is located in the immediate vicinity of the Yellow Tavern site discussed in O'Dell's Inventory.

Wood's Store, located on a major thoroughfare, features solid brick walls built in five-course American bond, and simple but fine Colonial Revival trim. Originally there was a door at either end of the primary facade with two large bay windows, but the door at the northern end has been converted into a window. The window and door openings are all surrounded by molded trim and capped with molded hoods. The dominant feature on the facade is the cornice trim, which is patterned with brackets and modillions. The signage and the awnings are later details. The main space inside is enhanced by an intact pressed tin ceiling.

Wood's Store is a rare survivor in an area where the average commercial building is at least twice the size and much newer. It is a visual link to period when Route 1 was a small, two-lane road.

WRNL TRANSMITTING STATION
Wilkinson Road
43-707



The WRNL Transmitting Station, an unusually attractive c. 1940 utilitarian building, stands in the shadow of a tall transmitting tower. Designed in the Moderne style, which is characterized by curvilinear forms, the building displays lingering Art Deco influences. Its large central block, with two rounded and forward projecting wings resembles the design of streamlined, bakelite plastic radios. The Henrico Cinema, listed in the Inventory, is the County's other significant example of this futuristic style.

In 1946, WRNL broadcast on 5000 watts of power at 910 on the AM dial from a studio at 323 East Grace Street in Richmond. WRNL was still broadcasting in the 1960s from a studio located at 7100 Bethlehem Road in Henrico County. The WRNL Transmitting Station, its adjoining small generator house, and transmitting tower are testimony to one of the Richmond area's earlier radio stations. Although these structures are presently abandoned, they still stand in fair to good condition.

Sources : Hill's Richmond Directory, 1940, 1946, 1964, and 1967.

**FAIRFIELD DISTRICT/
CIVIC, EDUCATIONAL RELIGIOUS, AND SOCIETAL**

*OLD
DOMINION
BUILDING
Virginia State
Fairgrounds
43-708*



William Lawrence Bottomley, the well-known architect who received numerous commissions for his academic Colonial Revival houses from wealthy Richmond area clients, designed this large utilitarian building in 1946. The Atlantic Rural Exposition, Inc. built the Old Dominion building in the same year for \$116,000.

The brick structure, initially called the Covered Ring, featured a two-story oval exhibition space, capped by a hipped roof with twin cupolas. A one-story section, which has a low hipped roof and brick walls patterned with openwork, encompassed this large space. The exhibition area is separated from the surrounding lower-height section with only the support columns for the upper walls. Alternating rectangular and octagonal windows, placed high in the walls, originally lighted the central ring. These are now covered with wooden panels.

The Covered Ring, also known as the cattle barn or cattle shed and as the Main Exhibit Building, rises today from an asphalt and gravel parking lot. The building's monumental appearance continues to make it the architectural centerpiece of the fairgrounds.

Source: William B. O'Neal and Christopher Weeks, The Work of William Lawrence Bottomley in Richmond (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1985) 229-30.

FAIRFIELD DISTRICT/ STRUCTURES

**COULTER
MAUSOLEUM**
*Forest Lawn
Cemetery
43-709*



Many of the mausoleums in the 1920s Forest Lawn Cemetery look like small temples derived from classical architecture. The Coulter Mausoleum, breaks with this tradition. Handsomely designed in the Art Deco-style, it features a long entrance facade instead of the narrow pedimented temple front. The name "Coulter" is carved in simply styled letters over the entrance. The primary center block and side wings have little detail, consisting only of a water table and a course of squares along the top of the facade where the crowning, blank frieze recedes several inches. The center block includes a carved door surround with metal double doors, and upper wall cresting incorporating Art Deco organic forms. On either side of the stair are stone cylinders placed on large stone plinths. These urn-like cylinders have finely carved, Art-Deco-detailed panels and large metal handles. The Coulter Mausoleum has a southern exposure to light its stained glass window. On a sunny day, light casts its colors through the windows in the top of the front doors.

The overall natural and architectural beauty of Forest Lawn cemetery, featuring the Coulter Mausoleum and other works of twentieth-century funerary art, make it an important landmark of Henrico County.

**NORTH RUN
BRIDGE**
*Brook Road
(Route 1)
43-710*



The North Run Bridge, built in 1938, serves Route 1, an important north-south highway. It has of concrete construction, with three spans that have Gothic Revival-style arches. The bridge rests on concrete abutments. Texas rails with pointed-arched openings echo the span arches.

The concrete rails of the North Run Bridge are similar to the concrete rail sections on the Fox Memorial Bridges, the 1926 and 1937 National Register-eligible North Anna River Bridges on Route 1 between Hanover and Caroline counties. The rails of these bridges have simple rectangular openings instead of the pointed arched type found on the North Run Bridge.

The North Run Bridge is a good example of a bridge type that is becoming increasingly rare on Virginia's highways.

Sources: William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, HAER Documentation of Fox Memorial Bridge No. 1936, May 1994.

_____, HAER Documentation of Fox Memorial Bridge No. 1937, May 1994.

**ARTHUR ASHE
GRAVE SITE**
Woodland Cemetery
43-742



Arthur Ashe, one of the best American tennis players ever to grace the courts, was born in Richmond on July 10, 1943. He learned tennis from coaches like Dr. Walter Johnson of Lynchburg and in summer tennis camps, before going on to win many major tennis tournaments including: Wimbledon (1975), the Australian Open (1970) and the U.S. Open in 1978. Mr. Ashe became an author after retiring from the tennis courts. He wrote the three volume series, A Hard Road to Glory : A History of the African American Athlete (1988), and collaborated with Arnold Rampersad on Days of Grace: A Memoir (1993). He became a tireless campaigner for AIDS awareness before his death, after a prolonged battle against the virus, on February 6, 1993 in New York City.

Arthur Ashe is buried next to mother, Mattie C. Ashe, in a grave on the western edge of Woodland Cemetery, near the Magnolia Road gate. A metal fence surrounds both graves. An impressive black marble tablet with a gold star on top, "Ashe" on the backside, and an attached metal panel featuring his likeness, an open book (for his literary accomplishments) and crossed tennis rackets create a fitting tribute to Arthur A. Ashe.

Source: Guide to Richmond's Historic East End (Richmond: The East District Initiative, May 1994).

THREE CHOPT DISTRICT/ RESIDENTIAL

BEKEBY
Townes Road
43-687



Bekeby, a well-designed Tudor-Jacobean Revival-style house, was built in 1927 for Grey Skipwith. It has outstanding brickwork and extensive decorative detail. The detailing includes cut stone, inlaid panels with the Skipwith crest, wrought-iron Jacobean-style lamps, false wooden timbering, copper downspouts, stained glass windows, a slate roof, and massive chimneys. The irregular form of the house is defined by projecting sections on the front facade and a stair tower on the rear side. The entry to the house is off a walled cobble-stone court. The slate-roofed garage and servants' quarters building includes some of the same materials and distinctive features that made it part of an architectural ensemble.

The interior matches the exterior sophistication, featuring marble mantels; fine molded cornices and wall panels; a beautiful, open-string, spiral staircase with wrought iron railing; and many finely curved plaster-formed wall openings.

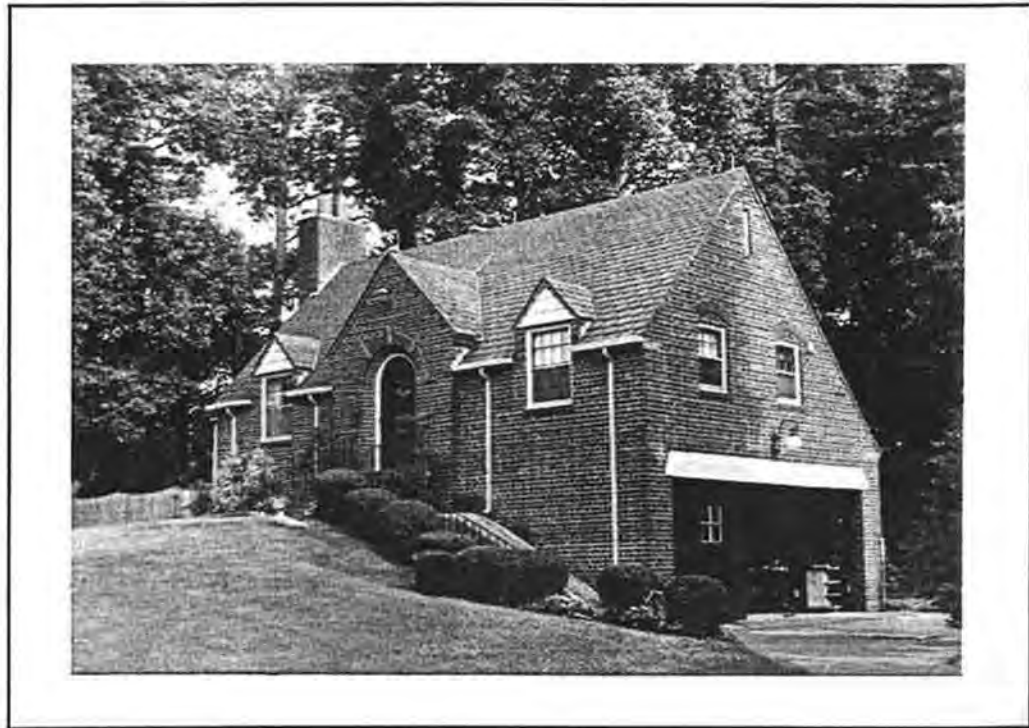
Bekeby stands on part of Woodland Farm, the 211-acre tract of land purchased by Grey Skipwith, Sr. in 1890. Grey Skipwith, Sr. later divided the tract between his sons Grey Skipwith, Jr., a U.S. Navy Admiral, and Hugh Skipwith, who was involved in the tobacco industry. Hugh Skipwith built Archdale on the other side of the tract, which was divided into two sections by Skipwith Road. Helen Dixon and her husband purchased Bekeby in 1960. Mrs. Dixon has operated a nursery school in the house for over thirty years. The original garage and chauffeur's quarters, sited behind Bekeby facing onto Harlow Road, is now a residence.

The Bekeby property may include archaeological resources from Fort Hill, a Civil War site.

Sources: Helen Dixon, interview, May 1993.

Beverly Baker and Terry Walton, information included in VDHR file no. 43-687.

David A. Edwards and John Orrock, photographic documentation in VDHR file no. 43-687.



***COSBY FARM
Pouncey Tract
Road
43-711***



Mercer Hugh Cosby, the father of the farm's present owner, built the Cosby Farm House in the 1880s on a 52-acre tract. He had purchased the land along the Chickahominy River from Willis Satterwhite.

The Cosby House is a two-bay, two-story frame dwelling with an exterior brick end chimney. It represents a continuation of this popular vernacular Virginia house type to a fairly late date. The brick chimney is laid up in random-course common bond. Local trees were used for the framing timbers in the house. The original roof was clad with wooden shingles. The rear ell is a later addition. The front porch now has a concrete floor and replacement wooden porch posts. A cedar-lined drive leads to the farmhouse, which has mostly open land around it.

The Cosby farm is significant for its ownership by one African-American family. The house is important for its form and construction, which exhibits the persistence of a vernacular building tradition in Henrico County.

Source: William Cosby, Sr. and William Cosby, Jr., interview, June 1992.

THREE CHOPT DISTRICT/ COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

BILL'S BARBECUE
Broad Street
(Route 250 West)
43-712



Bill's Barbecue first opened in Norfolk in 1930, came to Richmond the following year, and opened at 5805 West Broad in 1947. The 5805 West Broad restaurant, originally a one-and-one-half story Cape Cod-style Colonial Revival constructed of brick, has two dormers in the gable roof, interior end chimneys of brick, and a central entrance in the three-bay front facade. The structure, built as a residence, had a neon sign the business outside. A later addition to the front expanded dining space inside. Curb service began in the 1950s with the construction of car ports. The distinctive Bill's Barbecue sign, with its boomerang shape and two pigs in green jackets, dates from around 1960. The remodeling of the 5805 Bill's Barbecue, completed in June, 1993, rehabilitated the eye-catching sign, removed two of the three car ports but retained curb service.

This restaurant, an uncommon surviving example of a commercial strip eatery, continues to thrive in the dense and varied architectural context of the West Broad Street corridor.

Sources: Various newspaper clippings, photos and captions displayed at Bill's Barbecue, 5805 West Broad Street.

*JOHNSON'S
STORE
AND
JOHNSON
HOUSE
Pouncey Tract
Road
43-713*

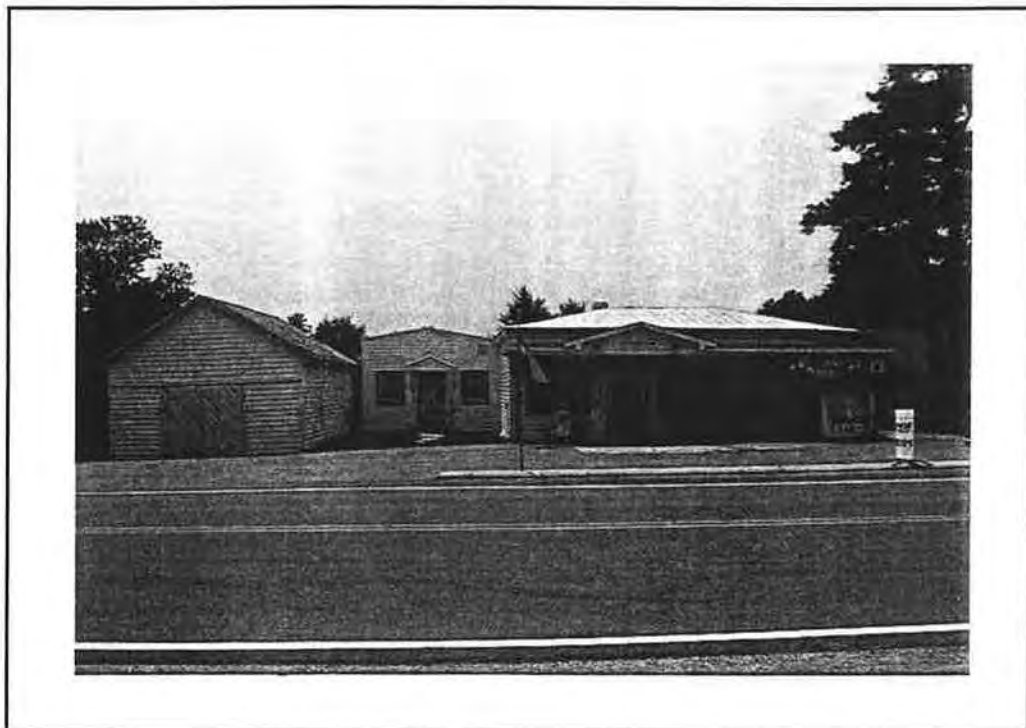


Johnson's Store served as a commercial center for the rural area around Pouncey Tract Road at a time when travel into Richmond for shopping and services was not common. The store, an adjoining residence and a small frame building immediately south of the store date from the 1910s-1920s. An early-20th-century I-house, with a wide front porch, stands to the north of the store. All four buildings are vernacular and of frame construction. The H. W. Johnson store retains its pressed tin ceiling and other original features.

The store sold farm supplies and general merchandise through the 1950s. A funeral home operated out of the building to the south of the store during the same period.

- Sources:* William Cosby, Sr., interview, June 1992.
Store employee, interview, June 1992.

**JOHNSON'S
STORE
AND
JOHNSON
HOUSE
43-713
(Continued)**



**MARKEL
BUILDING**
*Broad Street
(Route 250
West)
43-715*



Henrico County is unique for having many fine examples of corporate architecture, including high-profile headquarters buildings. The Markel Corporation, an insurance company, commissioned Richmond architect Haig Jamgochian to design a unique building when it decided to move its business into the County in the early-1960s. The Markel Building, finished in 1966, remains one of the most eye-catching, idiosyncratic modern buildings on all of Broad Street.

The circular Guggenheim Museum in New York City, designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, influenced the shape of the Markel building, which has a steel and concrete structural system clad with an aluminum skin crinkled by workers wielding rubber mallets. Today the building appears as a charismatic modern design from a period when architects were searching for innovative materials and shapes. The 1950s Bauhaus glass box was slowly losing popularity in the 1960s. The Markel Building symbolized a departure from that somber grid-clad style.

Source: Markel Corporation, public relations officer, interview, 1994.

**REYNOLDS
METALS
HEADQUARTERS
BUILDING
Broad Street
(Route 250 West)
43-242**



Richard S. Reynolds founded the Reynolds Metals Company in 1928 after his earlier business, the United States Foil Company, became the premiere producer of cigarette foil during World War I. He opened a foil rolling plant in Richmond and one in Louisville. In 1940 the corporate headquarters moved from New York to Richmond. That same year Reynolds Metals became an aluminum producer. During World War II, the company provided close to a billion pounds of aluminum for use in military equipment.

Reynolds adapted his company's production to the domestic market after the war, and introduced Reynolds Wrap in 1947. During the Korean War, Reynolds Metals again provided materials needed by the military. In 1963 the company produced the first all-aluminum, 12-ounce beverage can. In 1969, after topping a billion dollars in sales, the company launched a multi-million dollar expansion program to quadruple reclamation and recycling efforts.

The world headquarters building of the Reynolds Metals Corporation reflected its success. The highly-articulated, clean-lined office building defined the fully-developed International Style in Richmond, when it was commissioned and constructed between 1953 and 1958. Gordon Bunshaft, a German architect and member of the firm Skidmore, Owings and Merrill (SOM), was responsible for the design. Charles F. Gillette designed the interior court, which includes gridded squares of grass and flowers, a magnolia tree, and a fountain. The second and third floors of the Reynolds Metals Building appear to hover upon a pedestal, and the aluminum-clad steel members lining the facades are reminiscent of the columnar divisions of a classical temple. The geometric lightness of

the design is underscored by the reflecting pool that fronts the entrance facade. A landscaped, suburban setting surrounds the building, which represents an early expression of the suburban corporate headquarters building.

Sources: Charles E. Brownell, Calder Loth, William N.S. Rasmussen, and Richard Guy Wilson, The Making of Virginia Architecture: Drawings and Models, 1719-1990 (Richmond: Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, 1992) 106.

George C. Longest, Genius in the Garden (Richmond: Virginia State Library and Archives, 1992) 125.

Harry M. Ward, Richmond: An Illustrated History (Northridge, California: Windsor Publications, Inc., 1985) 396-397.



**SHORT PUMP
SHELL STATION**
*Route 250 West
43-197*



The Short Pump Shell Station, which combines a gas station and a grocery store, is an excellent and well-preserved example of a late-1930s roadside commercial establishment. The Short Pump Shell Station parcel, one of 28 tracts owned by Sabine Siewers at her death in 1937 and held in trust for her two children, was probably leased to the person who constructed the building in 1938 or 1939. The present proprietor, Wanda Niel, has leased the business from the Siewers Family Partnership for over 10 years. Ms. Niel originally opened the store as an antique shop, after the building had stood vacant for some time.

The unaltered frame structure, built in the popular style of the "little bungalow" gas station, has a low hipped roof extending out over the front facade to form a porte-cochere, with the roof resting on posts. There is a centrally-placed entrance, and double-hung, six-over-six sash windows. The structure has a one-room, side-gabled addition clad with weatherboard on the east side. The walls and ceiling are covered with narrow beaded board paneling on the interior of the store. The floor is hardwood. A counter, shelves, and refrigerator cases fill the interior space. The sheltering porte-cochere or canopy is the forerunner of the high, huge roofs over filling station pumps at modern gas stations.

Short Pump is an historically important community. Once a commercial center for western Henrico residents, its tavern also served as a stopping place for travellers along three major routes which come together there. Within the past few years, Short Pump has experienced considerable growth, drastically changing the surroundings of the Short Pump Shell Station. Modern bank buildings,

compatible in scale if not in materials or design, have been built just west of the grocery. A large Wal-Mart store now stands across Route 250.

Short Pump Shell Station now stands in the way of a road- widening project along Route 250. The Virginia Department of Transportation has slated it for removal or demolition during 1995.

Sources: Martha H. Bowers and Elizabeth Rosin, Phase II Architectural Evaluation, Short Pump Shell Station (Short Pump Grocery), Henrico County, Virginia (May 1992).

Jeffrey M. O'Dell, Inventory, 158.

Chester Liebs, Main Street to Miracle Mile, American Road Architecture (Boston, Little, Brown and Company, 1985) 97.

**SHORT PUMP
TRANSMISSION**
Route 250 West
43-320



Short Pump Transmission sits at the corner of Route 250 and Pouncey Tract Road. The oldest section of the building dates from the 1920s-1930s. It is defined by the extended porch and the wall area clad in weatherboard. The structure also has the rambling frame additions, typical of a period before service bays, which served as sheltered working spaces.

Short Pump Transmission has a concrete service island. The two early gas pumps there, ten-gallon Rush Company pumps with glass cylinders surmounted by Texaco globes, are no longer in use.

Short Pump Transmission, together with the Short Pump Grocery, represents a visual link to the Short Pump Community before World War II which will soon vanish from Route 250.

Source: Scott Anderson, *A Pictorial History of the American Filling Station* (Radnor PA: Wallace-Homestead Book Company, 1986).

**WESTLAND SHOPPING CENTER
SIGN
Broad Street
(Route 250 West)
43-716**



Westland Shopping Center Sign, which dates to c. 1960, is both a rare survivor and an imaginative example of commercial design from the early era of shopping centers. The sign has sheet metal box-construction, while modern signs are built with lighter and less expensive materials, such as plastics and plexiglass. The cactus sign includes neon lighting, and it is surrounded by a planting bed within a brick-walled base.

The Westland Shopping Center was built a few years after Willow Lawn, the County's first shopping center. In 1962, one of the center's stores used the name Westland Card Shoppe. By 1967 there were the Westland Coin Operated Laundry, Restaurant and Delicatessen, and Model Car Raceways. The buildings have been remodeled since the 1960s, but a close inspection reveals the typical late-1950s long Roman bricks in some of the exterior walls.

Sources: David P. Handlin, American Architecture (New York: Thames and Hudson, 1985) 249.

James K. Sanford, A Century of Commerce, 1867-1967 (Richmond: Richmond Chamber of Commerce, 1967) 207.

Note: According to the Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Willow Lawn was the area's first regional shopping center. It opened in 1956 in Henrico County. By 1966 it included a commercial complex of office and apartment buildings. Willow Lawn once had a sign as distinctive at Westland. It borrowed the shape of Finnish architect Eero Saarinen's Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in St. Louis (1948, 1964). Instead of a 630-foot arch, this was scaled down to roughly 50 feet. The word "Willow" was hung from the center, and the word "Lawn" was spelled out across the arch's lower span. The letters were mounted individually on square panels. Unfortunately, the original Willow Lawn sign has disappeared since Willow Lawn was renovated in the mid-1980s.

TUCKAHOE DISTRICT/ RESIDENTIAL

**HAYES HOUSE
(WESTERN VIEW)
River Road
43-717**



The architect-designed Hayes House, built between 1906 and 1908, is a fine example of the Craftsman-style. It features rounded river cobbles for the gates, the first story of the house and the carriage house/garage. Distinctive masonry forms porch walls, support piers, and the chimneys. The decidedly irregular plan of the house exhibits a complex profile from just about every side. Its rustic building materials blend harmoniously into the landscape.

Charles F. Gillette, a noted landscape architect, designed the exquisite English-style garden. It features a terraced brick walled-in area, with boxwoods and finely-crafted garden sculpture, and ornate copper gates, with leaf and flower bloom motifs, which lead to meandering paths. Bricks throughout the garden are made from wood molds and provide a hand-crafted appearance.

John Green Hayes (1867-1946), Vice President and Director of the U. S. Tobacco Company, built the house and owned the property for an extended period of time. The name "Western View" came from the Culpeper farm of the same name, which was the childhood home of Hayes' wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Travers Hayes.

When Hayes House was built, its Westham neighborhood was still very rural. The University of Richmond had not relocated to the land across the road. The present driveway to the Hayes House was actually Chesterfield Avenue. This was a primary thoroughfare that led southward, over the Kanawah Canal, to Westham train station and across the James River on a bridge just west of the present Huguenot Bridge.

Hayes House, one of Henrico's finest house and garden ensembles, may be the only substantial Craftsman-style house in the County.

Sources: Directory of Westham, (Westham Civic Association, 1945).

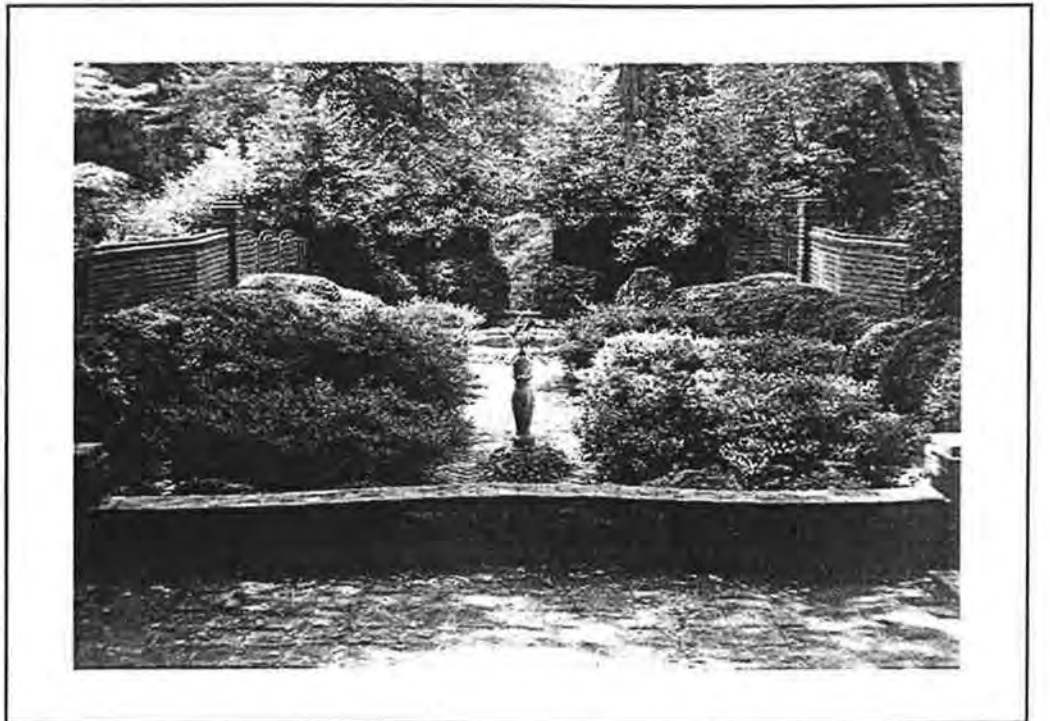
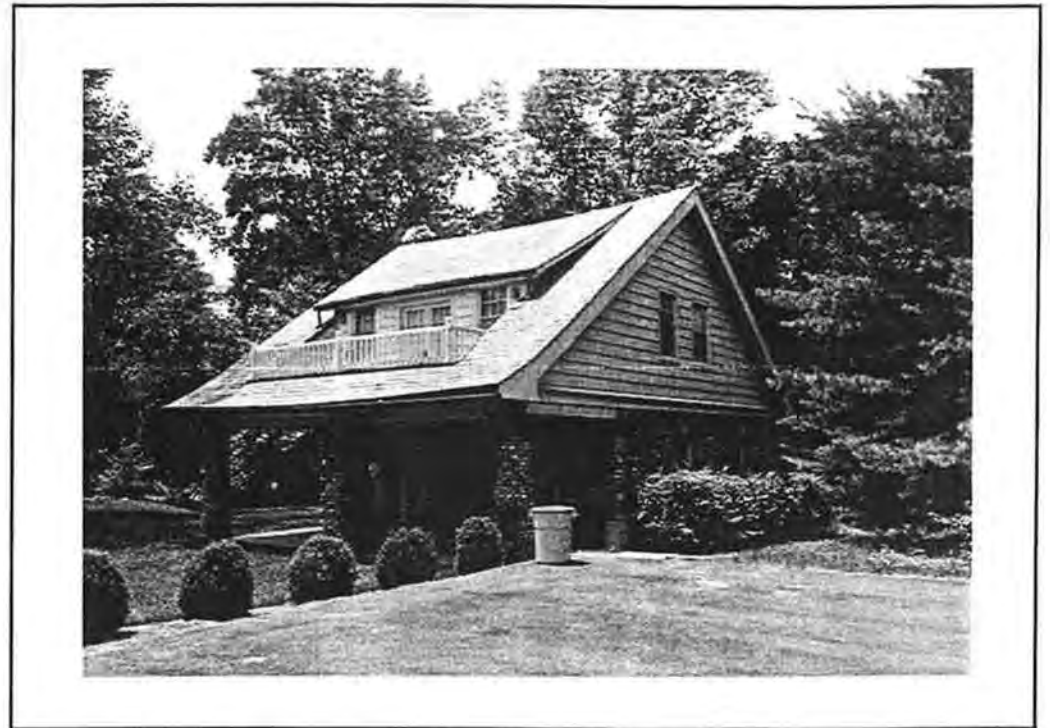
George C. Longest, Genius in the Garden (Richmond: Virginia State Library and Archives, 1992) 186.

Mary Thompson Parks, "Forget Me Not," Memories of Rio Vista, Virginia (Richmond: Old Dominion Press, 1972).

Resident, interview, 1994.

"John G. Hayes, Leaf Executive Dies at Home," Richmond News Leader, June 6, 1946, 2.

HAYES HOUSE
(WESTERN VIEW)
43-717
(Continued)



*LITTLE
BEL PRE
Ross Road
43-718*



F.E. Nolting, a prominent Richmond businessman, built Little Bel Pre in 1909 as a summer house. In 1928, the dwelling was moved less than a quarter of a mile from its original site to accommodate Rocky Mills, a well-known Virginia colonial house. The Davis family, who have maintained a fine garden with an attractive frame-constructed train station waiting booth, currently own the property.

Little Bel Pre is a moderate-sized frame house which stands one and one-half stories in height and three bays wide. It has Colonial Revival elements, which may have been added at the time of the 1928 move. F.E. "Fritz" Nolting, Jr., who was born in the house in 1911, remembered that the house had no basement or heating system. On its original site, the property included a spring-fed pool, which must have been a considerable asset during the hot Richmond summers. Fritz Nolting remembers that the family kept dogs, horses and ponies, and retained an overseer who lived in a separate cottage.

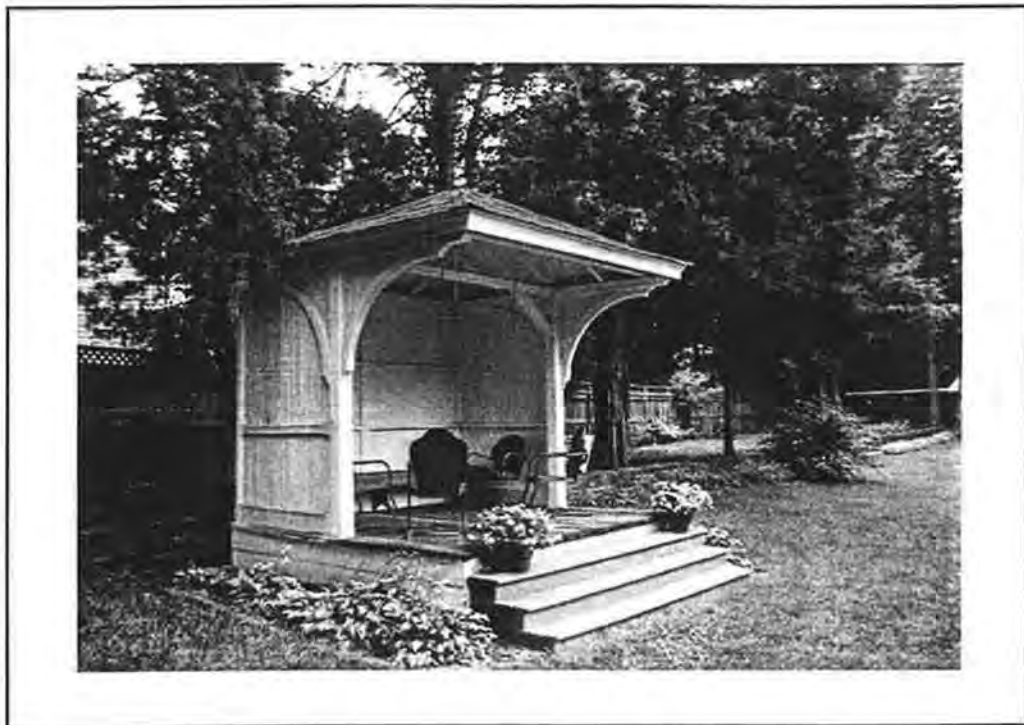
Sources: "Frederick E. Nolting Burial to be in Hollywood Cemetery," Richmond News Leader, Friday, January 7, 1955.

Frederick Nolting, From Trust to Tragedy: The Political Memoirs of Frederick Nolting, Kennedy's Ambassador to Diem's Vietnam (New York: Praeger, 1988).

Mrs. W.T. Reed, letter to Mrs. J.E. Causey Davis, June 10, 1982.

Resident, interview, June 1992.

Note: Rocky Mills is included in the O'Dell's Inventory. It was moved from Hanover County to Henrico in 1928.



REDESDALE
River Road
43-719



Leslie H. Reed, the resident agent for the Imperial Tobacco Company of Great Britain, built Redesdale in 1925. He commissioned the architect William Lawrence Bottomley (1883-1951) to design a country home appropriate for a family that loved the outdoors, as well as a place to entertain business guests. Redesdale, which recreated the splendor of a James River plantation, was one of Bottomley's finest works. The plans for it also included a landscaping scheme representing the mature work of one of Virginia's finest landscape architects, Charles F. Gillette (1886-1969).

Redesdale was built near Westham on a tract called Grantlands. Bottomley used Westover and Carter's Grove as examples for the plan and form of the house: a central block two-stories tall with a hipped roof and dependency blocks with lower-pitched hipped roofs. The hyphens connecting the central and dependency blocks have unusually elaborate gambrel roofs. There is little excessive or frivolous detailing in the structure, other than the finely executed door surrounds on the front and rear facades. The brick work includes quoins and jack arches, but on the whole this is a simply- detailed, well-proportioned Colonial Revival house.

Bottomley employed locally-made bricks and relied on the custom-formed bricks and molded brick architectural features made by the Mankin Brick Works. Edward Thurston Mankin reputedly made trips out to the James River plantations to match the brick for various Bottomley projects. In its building material as well as its design, Redesdale represents Virginia architectural tradition.

The interior of Redesdale incorporates distinctive eighteenth-century detailing, such as elaborate door surrounds with broken pediments, floor-to-ceiling mantel designs, carved cornices and floor-to-ceiling paneled walls. One room in the wings was based on a room from Marmion (1735, Prince George County, Virginia) installed in New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art. The design of another room was influenced by Philadelphia's Powel House (built in 1765).

Redesdale's beautiful walled garden was only part of the scheme that Gillette worked out for the whole property. The exquisite English landscape of meadow and shade trees were a carefully planned effect, worked out in the 1920s, that has reached a triumphant maturity today.

Sources: William B. O'Neal and Christopher Weeks, The Work of William Lawrence Bottomley in Richmond (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 1989) 191-215.

Edward I. Mankin, interview, 1993.

Note: Jeff O'Dell surveyed the Grantlands servants' dwelling, a nineteenth-century building incorporated into the Bottomley scheme. It appears in the Inventory.



WISE HOUSE
River Road
43-720



The Wise house, built in 1915 for Colonel and Mrs. Jennings C. Wise, was the first of four buildings in Henrico County designed by William Lawrence Bottomley, a New York architect. The success of this design is largely responsible for Bottomley winning many other commissions in the Richmond area over the next thirty years.

The Wise house design is grounded in the colonial Virginia architectural tradition. Like other Bottomley works, the Wise House reflects the architect's success at making a house more livable and more sophisticated in a twentieth-century sense. Although the hipped-roof block emulates Carter's Grove on the James River, the Wise house is clad in stucco and has other features more commonly found on an eighteenth-century Neo-Palladian English house. These include quoins at the corners, consoles underneath the windows, and an elaborate baluster topping the eastern wing. The front entry features a fanlight, and overhead there is a pedimented hood supported on consoles.

The interior contains one of Bottomley's trademark features, a semi-circular staircase, which appeared in many of his other works. While there have been alterations to the house over the years, Bottomley's design is largely intact. The Wise House is important as a regional example of well-conceived Colonial Revival architecture, and as the house that introduced Bottomley's work to Richmond and to Henrico County.

Sources: William B. O'Neal and Christopher Weeks, The Work of William Lawrence Bottomley in Richmond (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 1989) 183-189.

VARINA DISTRICT/ RESIDENTIAL

FERGUSON HOUSE
New Market Road
(Route 5)
43-8-3



The Ferguson House, built between 1900 and 1920, is a well-designed one- and one-half-story Colonial Revival dwelling which exhibits a unique treatment of architectural detail. It has a T-shaped plan, with a rear extension. Brick half-exterior chimneys with single shoulders stand at the end walls. The gambrel roof has bell-curved eaves and is edged with a boxed cornice with returns and frieze boards. The roof has three tall dormers across the front, with pedimented gables. A one-bay front porch, shelters the centrally-placed main entrance. It features Doric columns which support an unusually-shaped curved porch roof with a pediment. The windows are double-hung wood sash, with divided panes surrounding central lights in the upper sashes. The house stands on a brick foundation.

The Malvern Hill ruins, the site of the seventeenth-century Cocke family mansion which survived the Civil War battle fought nearby only to succumb to fire in 1905, stand near the Ferguson House.

Brick outbuildings associated with the late-seventeenth-century house, which date from the mid- to late nineteenth century, are located to the east of the Malvern Hill site.

The Ferguson House, one of two dwellings now standing on the farm, represents the continuity of residency and agriculture at Malvern Hill. It sits on a picturesque elevated spot surrounded by pasture land shaded by trees of over 100 years of age.

Sources: T. Crawford Redd & Company, Map of Henrico County, 1901.

Note: William Hall, who owned the Malvern Hill property in 1901, may have built the Ferguson House.



TALLEY HOUSE

New Osborne

Turnpike

43-470



The Talley House, built in 1921, is a splendidly-designed brick Bungalow which features a mix of Colonial Revival and Craftsman details. The house, which is quite simple in plan, has a rectangular footprint with a projecting front porch. The porch itself features Ionic columns, standing on a brick half wall, supporting a gabled roof. The gable is faced with faux timber work and pebbled stucco. Colonial Revival windows, with single and triple units, compliment the front porch. The windows and the front multi-pane door are topped with leaded fanlights. The door also has sidelights.

The attic story has dormers. These encouraged the present owner to finish the attic as usable living space. The south side wall includes a small three-sided bay window which brings more southern lighting into the middle of the house.

The property also includes the original brick pump house and a medium sized frame barn. The careful landscaping from earlier this century is evident along the original drive at the front of the house. Specimen trees and flowering shrubs and bushes enhance this fine architectural gem.

The Talley property, a subdivision of the mid-nineteenth-century Edge Hill property, was owned by P.F. Kennedy in 1871. The Willey map of 1871 shows Kennedy's property before it was subdivided. Edge Hill included the present Greenview Drive, which was extended to access the Talley House. A road trace of the original long driveway is still evident on the west side of New Osborne Turnpike. The primary drive now comes from the present Greenview Drive, which leads past Edge Hill.

Sources: Connected Map of the Lands of Franklin Stearns also referred to as the Willey Map of 1871. Photographed by Jeffrey M. O'Dell while in the possession of Mr. E. S. Trainham (1975).

Interview, resident (name withheld), 1994.

**McDONOUGH HOUSE/
ZELLER'S DAIRY**
*Oakland Road
43-485*



McDonough House was part of Zeller's Dairy, one of many moderate-sized dairy farms which developed in Henrico County following the Civil War. The dairy barns were located a few hundred feet southwest of the house, where a residential community now stands.

The Queen Anne and the Colonial Revival styles influenced the design of the McDonough House. The dwelling stands two-and-one-half stories high and has an irregular form and elaborate roof angles. The complex hipped roof is broken by projecting, full-height, three-sided bay windows with pedimented gables containing semicircular windows. There is a wraparound front porch with column-like supports edging arched openings on one side. The house is covered with rough-finished stucco applied after 1900. A well-landscaped yard provides the house with an attractive setting.

Source: Louis H. Manarin and Clifford Dowdey, The History of Henrico County (Charlottesville: The University Press of Virginia, 1984) 368.

Note: Dairy operations like Zeller's made Henrico the "Dairy County of Virginia" by the early- twentieth- century.

WOOTEN HOUSE
*Old Osborne
Turnpike
43-487*



The Wooten House was built around 1900 by Harry P. Brown. The vernacular structure exhibits details from both the Italianate and the Classical Revival styles. It has stucco walls and a side-passage townhouse form. The Classical Revival front porch has a shed roof and square wood posts.

The Wooten House is historically associated with Tree Hill, a National Register property, and with The Cedars/ Sweet Home.

Source: County of Henrico, Proposed Design Guidelines and Strategies for the Protection and Enhancement of the Route 5 Byway Corridor and Adjacent Historic Resources, (County of Henrico, Virginia: April 15, 1994) 37.

***SOUTHWARD
HOUSE
Kukymuth Road
43-494***



The Southward House, built about 1880, is a two-story frame I-house with a low gable roof. It has a gable-roofed rear ell, with a three-bay side porch off the back of the house. A one- and one-half story gable-roofed barn stands behind the house. The entrance to the dwelling's corner lot is by a large circular drive, which features a carriage mound.

The Southward House is a good example of the I-house form, the most prevalent vernacular building form in Henrico County and throughout the Southeast from the mid-1700s to the 1920s.

Source: County of Henrico, Proposed Design Guidelines and Strategies for the Protection and Enhancement of the Route 5 Byway Corridor and Adjacent Historic Resources, (County of Henrico, Virginia: April 15, 1994) 43.

MIDVIEW FARM
Midview Road
43-520



Midview Farm, built between 1900 and 1910, was one of several large dairy farms located along the Route 5 Corridor. The other dairy farms included: Zeller's on Oakland Road; Tree Hill Farm; Nelson's, just east of Laburnum Avenue; Strawberry Plains farm; and the substantial operation at Curles Neck. None still operate as dairy farms.

Midview Farm has a largely-unaltered frame farmhouse with Colonial Revival elements. The spacious dwelling is set back from Midview Road, buffered by cultivated fields and a grass lawn in front. Large oak trees surround the house. Its large size and pleasant setting indicate that the dairy business was lucrative in Henrico County during the first half of the twentieth century.

The house is rectangular and features a front facade with symmetrical window placement. The triple units, containing a six-over-six center window with four-over-four window on either side, light the downstairs living spaces and the upstairs central hallway. Single units of six-over-six sash light the upstairs. The main entry has a transom and sidelights. The entry hall contains high-quality standard Classical-Revival detailing.

The only substantial architectural embellishment centers on the classically-inspired porches. Doric columns, free-standing and engaged, support hipped porch roofs on the front and side of the house.

Midview Farm had well-constructed barns. Three still stand to the south and east of the farmhouse. Built of glazed concrete block, they have gambrel roofs and are in varying degrees of repair. Several supporting out buildings remain nearby. These include a few smaller gambrel-

roofed buildings, which served as calf or bull barns, glazed block cooling houses and milking parlors. One of the more substantial buildings is constructed with ornamental concrete block where the corners include quoins, an unusually nice feature for a utilitarian building. This structure may have served as the farm office.

Behind the farmhouse a dirt driveway leads further east, passing other building sites, and terminating at a shaded site that contains a farm manager's house, a small frame dwelling. The view from the rear of the Midview Farm property is across open fields that once connected to Lovingstone Farm.

Midview Farm provides a rare example of an intact early-twentieth-century dairy farm, once prevalent in Henrico County, but now vanishing in the wake of encroaching development.

Source: County of Henrico, Proposed Design Guidelines and Strategies for the Protection and Enhancement of the Route 5 Byway Corridor and Adjacent Historic Resources
(County of Henrico, Virginia: April 15, 1994) 44.
T. Crawford Redd & Company, Map of Henrico County, 1901.

Note: Midview Farm is sited in the area marked as the 193-acre Dickenson Estate on a 1901 map.

STUCKEY HOUSE
New Market Road
43-524



The Stuckey House, built by James Logan in the 1920s and recently restored by Maynard Stuckey, is a vernacular frame two-story five-bay dwelling with a hipped-roof. It features an L-shaped plan created by a two-story hip-roofed rear addition, infilled to a rectangular shape by a second rear addition. The dwelling features unusually narrow weatherboards and a Classical Revival porch with Doric columns in the front and half way around the south side of the house.

Stuckey House is a well-preserved example of an early-twentieth-century vernacular dwelling.

Source: County of Henrico, Proposed Design Guidelines and Strategies for the Protection and Enhancement of the Route 5 Byway Corridor and Adjacent Historic Resources.
(County of Henrico, Virginia: April 15, 1994) 45.

**THREE-BAY I-HOUSE
WITH HIPPED ROOF**
*Loudoun Street
43-551*



This simple three-bay I-house dates from 1890-1900. It stands just south of a subdivision called Capitol View, which was laid out in 1892 but never completed. The development envisioned a grid pattern of streets between Osborne Turnpike, then the Osborne Pike, and New Market Road. Loudoun Street appears on the map as an extension of this grid pattern, in an area labelled Cedar Lawn on contemporary maps.

The house stands two-stories tall has a single-pile plan. It features a three-bay front facade with a centrally-placed entrance. The house has interior end chimneys of brick and a low hipped roof, which gives the dwelling an earlier appearance. There is a rebuilt three-bay shed-roofed front porch and a rear ell on the site.

The dwelling is the oldest house in the Capitol View community and its surrounding neighborhoods. Its form represents the retention of a mid-nineteenth-century house type.

Sources: Jeffrey M. O'Dell, Inventory, 44.

Henrico County Deeds, D. B. 100, p. 425-26, on file in the County Clerk's Office.

___, D. B. 139B, p. 124-26, on file in the County Clerk's Office.

Henrico County Plats, Plat of Chatsworth, microform on file in the County Clerk's Office.

Note: This house stands in an area that was once part of the Chatsworth Plantation. Peter Randolph, whose grandfather was the first William Randolph of Turkey Island, owned the property in the mid-eighteenth century. Chatsworth mansion site is included in the Inventory. In 1878, a tract of 345 acres of the original Chatsworth lands was sold from the estate of William B. Randolph to E. L. DeLone. Loudoun Street was one of the streets later laid out on this parcel.

CHAVIS HOUSE
Burning Tree Road
43-572



The Chavis House is vernacular frame structure built between 1870 and 1890. The dwelling has a one-over-one original section with a later side addition. Inside, there is a narrow stairwell, situated awkwardly in the left front corner, and a small upstairs sleeping area or loft space.

The Chavis House is the only little-altered example of this once prominent, but now rare, architectural form in Henrico County.

Source: County of Henrico, Proposed Design Guidelines and Strategies for the Protection and Enhancement of the Route 5 Byway Corridor and Adjacent Historic Resources (County of Henrico, Virginia: April 15, 1994) 52.

**REDWOOD-REED
FARM**
Burning Tree Road
43-574



The farmhouse on the Redwood-Reed Farm is a vernacular dwelling built in the 1880s. It has three-bays, a low-pitched hipped roof and a wraparound porch with heavy Doric columns of twentieth-century vintage. It may also have an early-nineteenth-century core within its enlarged present form.

The Redwood-Reed farmhouse is good example of a vernacular farmhouse style prevalent between 1880 and 1925.

The Redwood-Reed Farm also has an African-American cemetery on the property.

Source: County of Henrico, Proposed Design Guidelines and Strategies for the Protection and Enhancement of the Route 5 Byway Corridor and Adjacent Historic Resources (County of Henrico, Virginia: April 15, 1994) 59.

**KALAMAZOO
TILE HOUSE**
*New Market
Road
43-575*



The Kalamazoo Tile House, an American Four-square style dwelling, stands on the south side of New Market Road, just east of Laburnum Avenue. Charles Warriner built the house for the George Nelson family in the 1920s from a kit manufactured by the Kalamazoo Tile Company. Grooved tile, an unusual material, is the major structural component.

The Kalamazoo Tile House is the best of three examples of a kit house in the Route 5 Corridor.

Source: County of Henrico, Proposed Design Guidelines and Strategies for the Protection and Enhancement of the Route 5 Byway Corridor and Adjacent Historic Resources (County of Henrico, Virginia: April 15, 1994) 60.

STONEMAN HOUSE
New Market Road
(Route 5)
43-580



The Stoneman House is a highly-developed example of the shed-roofed urban row house form, constructed in a rural rather than in an urban setting. Built of brick and constructed in two sections, the residence is a vernacular interpretation of the Italianate style. It stands two-stories tall and has a five-bay facade. The south three-bay section was built between 1876 and 1880; the north two-bay portion, constructed in 1929, mirrors the plan of the existing section.

The front facade, which is topped by an elaborate corbelled cornice, has a mousetooth brickwork pattern extending across the wall below the cornice. The one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows feature segmentally-arched openings.

Each of the side walls has three interior chimneys. They are partially parapet and rise above the slope of the shed roof. A Colonial Revival wraparound porch, added around 1929, extends across the front of the house and part way along the side walls, before meeting a porte-cochere of similar design on the north wall.

The Stoneman House, the property of two sisters at the time of its enlargement, possesses a well-developed level of architectural expression. It is one of the few surviving large and more stylized examples of its type in Henrico County.

Source: Mr. and Mrs. Stoneman, interviews, July and October 1992.

SCOTT HOUSE
New Market Road
43-606



The Scott House is typical in size and in form of the I-houses popular throughout Henrico County and the southeast from 1870 through 1925. The frame residence is five-bays wide and has a center-front gable. It sat on a 101-acre farm, owned by a "Miss Scott" in the early twentieth century.

The Scott House once dominated the intersection of New Market Road (Route 5) and Varina Road. Today a vacant "Bi-Rite" Store partially shields it from Route 5. Located in an area of increasing residential development, which challenges the agricultural character of the region, the Scott House and its outbuildings, along with other farm complexes nearby, become more valuable for their ability to convey information about three centuries of farm life in the Route 5 Corridor.

Source: T. Crawford Redd & Company, Map of Henrico County, 1901.

Note: While farming is still prominent along many stretches of Route 5, residential development has been increasing there since the 1950s, along with satellite commercial areas. Although the Bi-Rite Store did not survive, area residents have long depended on Carlton's Store and, more recently, on the stores at Varina Grove.

HASKINS HOUSE
Fordson Farm Lane
43-651



The Haskins House, built for the Haskins Family in the 1930s, is a sophisticated suburban residence which exhibits full-blown Colonial Revival features. Its quality construction and its fine detailing suggest the involvement of an architect.

The Haskins House has six-course American bond construction, indicating that the walls are solid masonry. The symmetrical design, extending to the balanced porches at either side, shows concern for the appearance of the primary facade. The three-bay front facade includes an ornate entry with a swan's neck pediment supported on pilasters. The front door has a transom and sidelights, and the first-story front windows have fan- or shell-patterned blind arches.

The chimneys are half-exterior, symmetrically placed at either gable end. The western chimney is visible in the wall from the foundation up, while the eastern chimney projects from the upper floor wall. Fine classically-inspired details include Doric column supports on the porches and cornice returns in the gable ends. The house also features a frame two-story porch at the rear with a screened lower section and a framed upper story.

The Haskins House, constructed when Colonial Williamsburg served a model for fine residences and when architect William Lawrence Bottomley was building academically-inspired Colonial Revival houses in western Henrico County, represents the discovery and the celebration of the nation's roots. It remains distinct from the many post-World War II Colonial Revival houses along Route 5 by virtue of its size, its detailing and, most importantly, its quality of construction.

Source: Resident, name withheld.

NUNNALLY FARM
Millhouse Lane
43-678



Nunnally Farm, the eastern-most historic resource in Henrico County, sits in a splendid rural setting within view of the Shirley Plantation Mill Pond. It presents a virtually unchanged landscape that includes the farmhouse, one of the County's most intact mill races and mill sites, and the potential for other house and mill sites.

The medium size vernacular frame I-house, now similar in form to Rock Hill, may date to the 1775-1800 period. The steep front roof plane is uniform, but angle changes are clearly visible on the rear plane. They define the size of the earliest section as just one-bay wide (the far eastern bay), consisting of one or two rooms and a loft and resembling the Ponderosa Hunt Club.

In the early nineteenth-century, the Nunnally farmhouse expanded to the west by two bays, giving the impression of symmetry created by the resulting three bay facade with central entrance. Its current chimneys and dormers date to the mid-nineteenth century, while the porch is a recent feature. The basement, accessible from a door under the front porch, may house the original kitchen area. Sometime in the nineteenth century, a rear ell was added, possibly by pulling up an outbuilding and attaching it into the framing system of the main house. Nunnally Farm also has several nineteenth-century outbuildings, including a meat house. A few other frame buildings date from the early- twentieth- century.

The Nunnally farmhouse may have been a miller's house. A brick ruins stands in an old stream bed to the west of the house. The U. S. G. S. Quadrangle map indicates that this stream bed is a man-made mill race, which runs in an east-west direction with water flowing from Turkey Island Creek towards the millpond to the east. Present landscape features and other historic map

evidence suggest that, between 1750 and 1900, other mills stood near the Nunnally farmhouse and the Shirley Millpond, which is located north of Route 5 in a section of Henrico County that extends east like a small panhandle. A mill, built by the Carter family in the eighteenth-century, stood well into the nineteenth-century at a site on the west side of the pond (the eastern edge of the pond forms the border with Charles City County). During the Civil War, the site is noted as Carter's Mill. Just to the west of the mill stood a house owned by an individual or family named "Ladd." This house, which appears to have the features of a late-eighteenth-century residence, may be the Nunnally farmhouse.

Today, Carter's Mill Road runs along the north side of the Malvern Hill property and takes an abrupt, right angle turn as it heads south to intersect Route 5. Before the 1930s, the road ran directly to Carter's Mill. Access to Nunnally Farm is now achieved by driving into Charles City County.

Sources: John Wood Map of 1819.

T. Crawford Redd & Company, Map of Henrico County, 1901.

T. Crawford Redd & Company, Map of Henrico County, 1916.

Map of Henrico County showing Rural Mail Delivery Routes (1926).

Ashburn's Road Map of Henrico County, Va. (1930).

Colonial Map: Curles of the James, compiled by Louise Heath Foley and Robert J. Foley (1936).

County of Henrico, Proposed Design Guidelines and Strategies for the Protection and Enhancement of the Route 5 Byway Corridor and Adjacent Historic Resources (County of Henrico, Virginia: April 15, 1994) 87.

Note: As the large James River plantations began to cast their cultural shadow across the land, the symmetrical design presented by these large houses became a desirable image. Recalling the better-designed houses of England, plantations like Shirley, Westover, Berkeley, and Carter's Grove exhibited formal, well-balanced, front facades. Some of the yeomen who lived in the very modest one-to two-room houses added on to their houses laterally to create a central hall plan. The Nunnally farmhouse illustrates this evolution.

**ONELL ATKINS
HOUSE**
*Long Bridge Road
43-721*



The Onell Atkins House, built by Cornelius Atkins for his family between 1875 and 1900, is an extremely unusual and personal vernacular residence. The house, known as the "Home Place," has frame construction and stands on brick piers. Cornelius Atkins died in 1940. His son, Onell Atkins, who was born in the house in 1916, currently owns the property.

The Atkins House is two-stories tall and three-bays wide with a centrally-placed front door and a gabled roof. There is an interior brick chimney with a corbelled cap at one end of the house, while the other end wall has a brick exterior chimney with single shoulders. There is a one-story rear ell with a brick interior flue.

The house has rectangular windows, reminiscent of eyebrow windows employed in the Greek Revival style, under the eaves. Their low-height second level placement is unusual.

The Onell Atkins house is important for its ownership by one African-American family, passing from the possession of its builder. It is also a good example of the survival of a late-eighteenth and nineteenth-century vernacular domestic dwelling form.

Source: Onell Atkins, interview, 6 Sept. 1992

*BUNGALOW
Chaffins Bluff
Lane
43-722*



Dr. H.M. Pomeroy, who owned 192 acres of land here in 1901, built this bungalow as a summer house on a site overlooking the James River around 1920.

The Chaffin's Bluff Bungalow is one-and-one-half stories tall, with a broad shallow gable roof featuring deep eaves supported by elbow brackets. There is a porch under the main roof, with a gabled dormer above. Rows of four wooden casement windows light the second floor, while the first floor has double-hung sash windows. The exterior stone chimney on the north wall, a Craftsman-style element, gives the house a rustic appearance.

The house has a naturalistic site, with a small yard containing many mature deciduous trees and shrubs. The Bungalow and the Flak House, a Craftsman-style cottage next-door, are representative examples of domestic architecture of the period. Built in the quiet environment of a wooded bluff above the James River, where an important Confederate artillery emplacement once stood, the rural setting around the houses has changed very little since their construction.

*CRAFTSMAN-
STYLE COTTAGE
(FLAK HOUSE)
Chaffins Bluff Lane
43-723*



This cottage was originally constructed between 1925 and 1935 as a country getaway. Over time sympathetic additions have been made to the original section. The clever incorporation of naturalistic materials and fine detailing makes this building blend into its wooded surroundings.

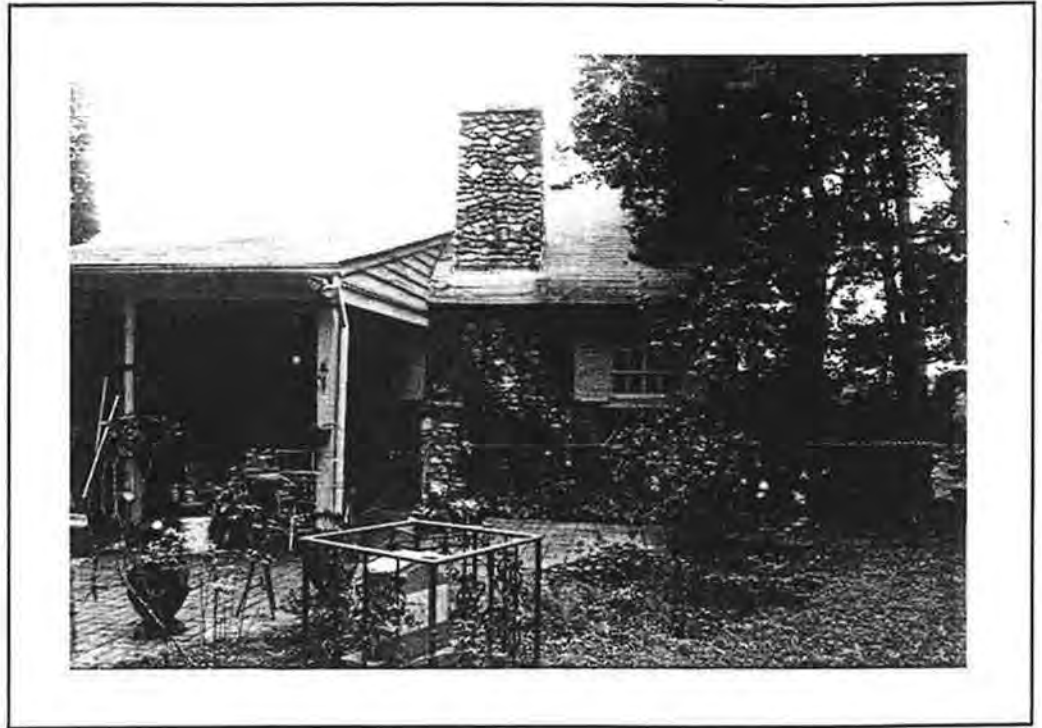
Robert Flak has lived in the house for over fifty years, remodelling as necessary to make this a more spacious, year-round residence.

The Flak House stands one-story in height, and has an irregular form consisting of two gable-roofed sections. The walls are clad with brown shingles. A large exterior river cobble chimney stands next to the front porch. The rear porch, perched at the top of the bluff, looks directly over the James River. The view here is dramatic, and the surroundings are thick with lush green plantings and wooded lands.

Despite its unusual setting, the cottage has features typical for a house of its kind, including a round-arched window with panelled wood blinds and a round-arched door topped by an arched trellis supported on scrolled brackets. This country cottage, along with the Chaffins Bluff Bungalow nearby, combines a sublime setting with a comfortable dwelling.

Source: Resident, interview, September 1992.

**CRAFTSMAN-
STYLE COTTAGE
(FLAK HOUSE)**
43-723
(Continued)



*FEITIG HOUSE/
HALLWOOD FARM
SITE
Dabbs House Road
43-724*



Jake Dedrick purchased the land on which the Feitig House stands in 1891. He built the main section of the house the following year for \$1800. Mr. Dedrick, who added the back section in 1898, raised eighteen children there. The present owner, Conrad Jacob Henreich Feitig, is the grandson of Jake Dedrick's first cousin.

The Feitig House is a fairly large vernacular frame residence. The main part of the house is two stories tall with a very low hipped roof. A three-sided full-height bay window at one of the front corners gives the main block an irregular footprint. The front wall is three bays wide with an entrance in an end bay. The house is clapboard clad, with corner boards, wooden blinds, and a boxed cornice with dentils. It has an interior brick chimney and an eight-bay wraparound porch on the front and on one side.

The two-story semi-detached kitchen, a common feature of dwellings in Henrico County and the southeast during the nineteenth century, is an important feature of the Feitig House. It has a shed roof, clapboard-cladding, corner boards and servant's quarters above on the second floor. It is attached to the rear of the house by a one-story hyphen.

The Feitig House presently sits on a twenty-acre parcel. The land includes the Hallwood Farm site, which dates to 1825-1850. The Hallwood family cemetery and the sites of three frame houses, all archeologically significant, are located on the property.

Source: Conrad Jacob Henreich Feitig, interview, August 1992.

**FIVE-BAY I-HOUSE
WITH CENTER
FRONT GABLE**
*Old Williamsburg Road
43-725*



This five-bay dwelling, built around 1900, is a little-altered example of a large I-house. The residence, while quite simple in detail, features a center-front gable, an entrance with a wide entry transom and sidelights, a full-width porch, original shutters and a two-story rear ell. Several early-twentieth-century outbuildings surround the house. A generous setback from the road allows for an open lawn area rimmed with shade trees.

While I-houses are prevalent throughout Henrico County, this structure is a rare example of an architecturally intact dwelling in a setting little-changed since the building's construction.

Source: T. Crawford Redd & Company, Map of Henrico County, 1901.

Note: The narrow eastern most section of Old Williamsburg Road, which winds past this prominent farmhouse, is in the vicinity of the 200-acre R.R. Eberhard Farm denoted on the T. Crawford Redd & Company map of 1901.

**LITTLE HOUSE AT
TURKEY ISLAND
Turkey Island Road
43-726**



Robert Christian built the Little House, a Colonial Revival structure with Craftsman-style details, as a summer residence in 1913. Its site, adjoining the Turkey Island site included in the Inventory, commands an expansive view of the James River. A brick wall surrounds the Randolph family cemetery, immediately beyond a collection of farm buildings to the west of the present house. One of the masonry outbuildings near the present house, a gable-roofed barn, may date from the mid- to late-nineteenth century.

The Little House is a large, two-and one-half-story dwelling, five bays wide. It has a hipped roof with exposed rafters and is broken by three hip-roofed dormers. The centrally-placed entrance is sheltered by a shallow entrance portico with a pedimented gable on Doric columns. The windows are six-over-nine, double-hung wood sash with louvered wood blinds. A hip-roofed porte cochere stands to the side, enclosing a wide exterior brick chimney.

The classical design elements of the Little House compliment Randolph family houses which sat nearby. The front lawn opens onto one of the wide bends of the James River, perhaps in the same manner that the original Randolph houses on Turkey Island maintained a visible prominence. The Randolph family depended on the river for connections to other plantations, and ultimately to Britain; over two centuries later Robert Christian appreciated the same view and found it an ideal site for his yacht.

The Christian house maintains the long history of prominent houses at this site. In addition, this area contains some of Henrico County's most valuable archeological resources.

Sources: Jeffrey M. O'Dell, Inventory, 176.

T. Crawford Redd & Company. Map of Henrico County, 1901.

T. Crawford Redd & Company. Map of Henrico County, 1916.

Note: The Little House is sited in the vicinity of "Picketts," a 375-acre tract once owned by George Pickett (marked on 1901 and 1916 maps). The Pickett family purchased the Turkey Island tract in 1814, where the two Randolph houses stood: one dated to 1680, built by William Randolph, and the other, built by his son William Randolph, Jr., dated to the early eighteenth century. Confederate Major General George E. Pickett, best remembered for leading "Pickett's Charge" during the Battle at Gettysburg in July, 1863, owned the tract during the Civil War. Union troops under General Benjamin Butler destroyed both houses.

LOG HOUSE
Masonic Lane
43-727



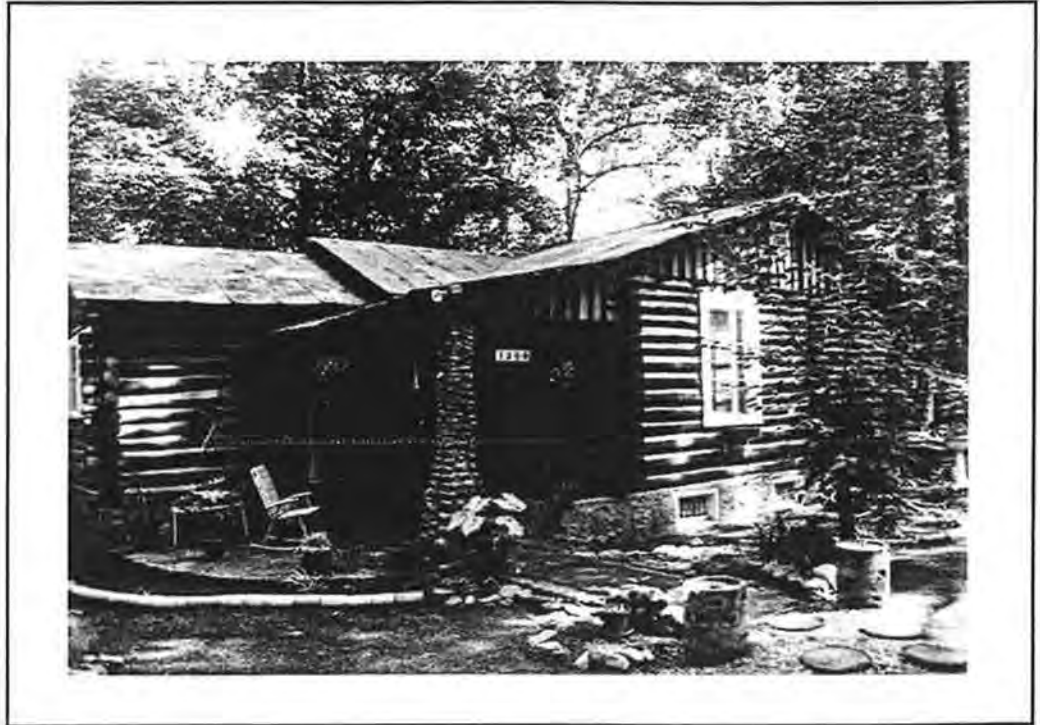
Detective Arwood, a Henrico County policeman, built the Log House in 1945 and lived there until his death in 1968. Architecturally, the residence is a personal interpretation of the Craftsman style, employing rough stone to complement the log construction.

The one-story house has a rambling irregular form with a T-shaped footprint and a stone foundation. Standing-seam metal and corrugated metal panels cover the low gable roofs. A large chimney, made from rounded random-sized stones, stands next to the entrance. A second exterior stone chimney and a small porch, with a shed roof resting on a large stone pier, are at the rear of the dwelling. The logs utilized in the house came from Blackstone. They are rounded and overlap at the saddle-notched corners. The residence has wooden casement windows. Vertical wooden members, with noggings between, fill the gables of the end walls.

The wooded setting of the Log House provides a context appropriate for its appearance.

Source: Ken Talley, interview, July 1992.

LOG HOUSE
Masonic Lane
43-727
(Continued)



**MODERN ECLECTIC
RANCH HOUSE**
Messer Road
43-728



Henrico County boasts many examples of fine modern residential architecture. The Modern Eclectic Ranch House on Messer Road, built around 1960, has architectural elements reminiscent of Frank Lloyd Wright's work, combined with a varied display of masonry materials. The overall mood conveyed in the design of this house is decidedly futuristic, while the materials employed are largely naturalistic.

The ranch house, surrounded by pine trees, embodies several currents of modern architectural design. The flat roof is characteristic of the International Style. This mode of design defies the tradition that had employed the centuries-old gable roof, which effectively sheds water. The residential architecture of Wright, who relied on unusual organic forms and distinctive incorporation of natural materials into his designs, appears to have had greater influence on the Messer Road ranch house.

The graceful sloping roof line of this house covers most of the house and the garage space. A massive stone chimney is positioned at the center of the house, with its base to the left of the main entry. Typically, the chimney in Wright's domestic designs was at the center of the dwelling, symbolizing the hearth as the center of the home. The Messer Road ranch house design organization revolves around the stone chimney.

A large uninterrupted span of glass lights the entry area and the living space beside the chimney. The polygonal window is framed by the stone of the chimney and a wall with an angled edge. The composition of the front facade centers around the entry area where angled lines define an abstract collage of materials. The hard perpendicular edges of brick masonry, at either end of the

house, balance the somewhat unstable central area. On the south end, the masonry screen forms the wall of the garage, while the northern wing is a solid masonry block with smaller windows.

The functions of the different parts of the house are easily read from the exterior. The southern end, with its open-air brick screen, is for the automobile. The center area, with hearth and entry, is the public living space, and the northern wing contains the private areas. The innovative modern design continues on the rear side of the house, where a radial-plan deck projects out from a bank of glass doors.

While the Messer Road house displays Frank Lloyd Wright's symbolic placement of the hearth, and his tendency towards natural form and materials, there is also the whimsy of "Jetson" jet-age culture. The society of the late-1950s and the 1960s enjoyed an unprecedented license to explore new forms, shapes and materials in a cultural quest to be progressive. With America set to send a man to the moon by the end of the 1960s, the spirit of "new form" and exploration found its way into architectural, engineering, and industrial design.

**PEBBLE BLOCK
BUNGALOW**
*Fern Avenue
43-729*



This house, built in 1921, utilizes a simple bungalow form. It incorporates an unusual material treatment, which consists of blocks covered on the outer surfaces with pebbles. The house, sited on a corner lot, sits in a neighborhood of similar houses in Highland Springs.

Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, which chronicle the development of the area, show that this house was built with two one-story sections in the rear. A small, one-story rectangular outbuilding stands north of the house, which has remained largely unchanged since its construction.

Source: Sanborne Fire Insurance Company, Highland Springs, Virginia, June 1921, on file at the Virginia State Library and Archives.

*PONDEROSA
HUNT CLUB
Long Bridge Road
43-730*



The Ponderosa Hunt Club, built between 1800 and 1825, retains its early-nineteenth-century features despite substantial remodeling. The building has a steep roof pitch and shouldered brick chimney with a narrowing flue. The chimney end wall still has beaded weatherboards, and while some of the siding has been replaced, remnants of beaded weatherboards remain on the front and on the east side.

The Ponderosa Hunt Club has one or two rooms on the first floor and steep stairs accessing an open loft area above. This architectural form descends from the early 1600s, when English settlement began in eastern Henrico County.

Later alterations to the structure include the shed roofed dormer, probably added in the 1930s. The kitchen addition at the rear and the porch are both relatively recent. The standing seam metal roof replaced the flammable wood shingle roof.

The building is sited at the end of a long drive off Long Bridge Road. A 1920s Civil War marker, installed by the Rotary, which describes the action at the Battle of Frayser's Farm, stands nearby. The Ponderosa Hunt club building may have been owned by the Frayser family.

**EDMOND SEWELL
READ HOUSE
(HIGHLAND SPRINGS
MEDICAL CENTER)
Nine Mile Road
43-731**



Edmond Sewell Read, the founder of Highland Springs, was the original resident of this house. The dwelling, built between 1900 and 1910, is unusual for its Jacobean-influenced stylistic treatment, which culminates in a crenelated tower. In 1921, the house appeared much as it does today.

The Read House features a cross-shaped footprint. It had a one-story rear section, which extended part-way around the rear projection, and a one-story entrance porch. A one-story garage, labelled "auto", stood to the rear of the house in 1921 and was still present in 1949. The present Colonial Revival porch is later, probably dating from the 1950s or the 1960s. Today the building houses the Highland Springs Medical Center.

The Read House is significant for its unique architecture and for the contribution it makes to the architectural character of the Highland Springs commercial core around the intersection of Nine Mile Road and Holly Avenue.

Highland Springs, the most extensive urban unit within Henrico County, has numerous buildings that warrant further investigation. The frame, parapet-front or commercial building on the north side of Nine Mile Road, near the Vine Street intersection, is one of the best examples of an early-twentieth-century store in the center of Highland Springs. A fine brick Masonic Hall commands attention at the intersection of Holly and East Nine Mile Road, and the Henrico Cinema is one of the Richmond area's most outstanding examples of Art Deco. These are just a few examples of the architectural resources that, along with the Read House, give Highland Springs a distinctive appearance.

Sources: Interview, resident (name withheld), 1994.

Louis H. Manarin and Clifford Dowdey, The History of Henrico County (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 1984) 351, 385.

Sanborn Co., Fire Insurance Maps, Highland Springs, Virginia, 1921 and 1949, on file at Virginia State Library and Archives.

Note: Edmond Sewell Read laid out the town of Highland Springs in a grid. The streets were named alphabetically after different trees and shrubs. Fifty-foot lots were sold for \$50 to \$300. Payments could be made on a monthly basis. The Seven Pines Railway Company, which began as a train line in 1888, provided access to Richmond from Highland Springs. The company switched to streetcars in 1892 when the line was electrified. In 1900 Virginia Passenger and Power Company purchased the line.

SHARPE HOUSE
Hines Road
43-732



The Sharpe family bought this house from the Binford family in 1909. The core of the dwelling exhibits a post-and-beam frame, resting on brick piers, and wide floor boards which date its construction to the antebellum or pre-Civil War period. The original plan was probably one to two rooms in size. The Sharpe House is labeled "T Binford" on the James Keily map of 1853.

The original chimney, at the east end of the house, has been taken down. A kitchen, since removed, also stood at the east end of the house. When it was being dismantled, a letter dating from before the Civil War was found under the floor. The west end of the house is newer, probably dating from the late-nineteenth-century. It has a brick exterior end chimney.

Troops from both Union and Confederate armies, engaged in the Battles of Malvern Hill and White Oak Swamp, passed before the house during the Civil War. The White Oak Swamp Bridge, a strategic crossing point, was less than a mile northeast of the Sharpe House. Beyond the bridge, White Oak Swamp Road (part of the Charles City Road in 1853) continues north to a ridge where large well-preserved breastworks are located. Considering the proximity to artillery lines, it is surprising that the house survived the war.

Sources: Joseph C. Sharp, interview, 6 September 1992.

Jeffrey M. O'Dell, Inventory.

**THREE-BAY FRAME
BUILDING WITH
MANSARD ROOF
Williamsburg Road
43-733**



This house, built in the vicinity of the H. J. Miller Farm between 1900 and 1910, resembles a sophisticated urban row building. It is one of a few urban style buildings which went up when the area was predominately rural.

This house, one of its kind in the County, features a mansard roof with slate in polychrome patterns and eaves supported by mill-formed brackets. The dwelling has a rare original porch, which is three bays wide with a hipped-roof set upon turned supports and substantial brackets. The original panelled and glazed front door, and the transom above, are still in place. The front sash has been replaced, but the original two-over-two, double-hung-sash examples are still found on the side bay window. A shallow side bay window brings more natural light into the deep dimensions of the building. Fine architectural details can be found around the roof line on the front and the side bays. The chimney tops have beefy corbelled brickwork.

This urban row form residence, located in Seven Pines near the terminus of the Virginia Passenger and Power Company streetcar line, presents a good example of how the influence of urban architecture followed the rail lines, at a time when interest in land speculation was emerging as Edmond Sewell Read developed Highland Springs.

Sources: Carlton Norris McKenney, Interurbans Special 102: Rails in Richmond (Glendale, California: Interurban Press, 1986).

T. Crawford Redd & Company, Map of Henrico County, 1901.

DR. TRAINUM HOUSE
Nine Mile Road
43-734



The 1920s Dr. Trainum House is an elaborate example of the Foursquare form, which became quite common across the country between 1915 and 1940. The typical Foursquare had four square rooms on the first floor and a hipped-roof, often with dormers. The dormers on the Trainum House have unusual sunburst patterns in their gables. The porch includes fluted square supports placed on brick piers, which are trimmed with cut stone caps. The chimneys are tall and elegantly narrow with collars below refined corbels. The brick work on the house is executed in six-course American bond. The same solid masonry construction was used to build the garage, which has a matching hipped-roof, and the small two-level barn. These embellishments indicate that the owner wanted to make this a special house.

The Dr. Trainum property is in a region of the County that is threatened by rapid development. It is in need of minor maintenance and was advertised for sale in 1992.

Source: Conrad Jacob Henreich Feitig, interview, August 1992.

Note : The Trainum House is similar to the recently demolished Crosby House, which stood near Sam's Club on Route 250 West.

DR. TRAINUM HOUSE
43-734
(Continued)



VICTORIAN COTTAGE
Nine Mile Road
43-735



The Victorian Cottage, built about 1900, has a complex plan that makes the residence appear larger than it really is. The house has four to five principle rooms, a "T" shaped footprint and a generous veranda. The projecting one-story bay and a dormer break the roof plane and give the dwelling an elaborate appearance. The porch features a milled-block frieze panel, which spans between turned bracketed supports. All of the original shutters are in place (1992). The original paneled front door, which includes arched molding on the top, is also preserved. Examples of cottages from this period in the County are uncommon and without as much original detailing as the Victorian Cottage.

The surroundings of the cottage have changed since the days when trains and trolley cars served the area. The yard still contains tall oak trees, but the intersection of Airport Drive and Route 33 now has substantial commercial development. It is still possible to imagine this cottage in its original rural setting, due to the lush landscape that surrounds the house.

Source: T. Crawford Redd & Company, Map of Henrico County, 1901.

Note: The Victorian Cottage sits in the vicinity of a 112-acre tract owned by the Hitchcock family in 1901.

**McCOUL STREET
HISTORIC AREA**

McCoul Street

43-85

43-148

43-211

43-151 to 43-460



The McCoul Street Historic Area is a cluster of thirteen residences which range from the early-nineteenth-century Clark-Palmore House, which still has some outbuildings, to early-twentieth-century Foursquares, Bungalows and vernacular dwellings.

The McCoul Street neighborhood is significant for its mix of architectural styles and for its history of lot division which extends back to the 1870s. An 1871 map of the area shows divided land parcels north of McCoul Street and east of Route 5, which was then Osborne Turnpike. The map includes tracts for the Clark-Palmore House and for Edge Hill, which are both listed in the Inventory.

Sources: County of Henrico, Proposed Design Guidelines and Strategies for the Protection and Enhancement of the Route 5 Byway Corridor and Adjacent Historic Resources (County of Henrico, Virginia: April 15, 1994) 37a.

**McCOUL STREET
HISTORIC AREA**

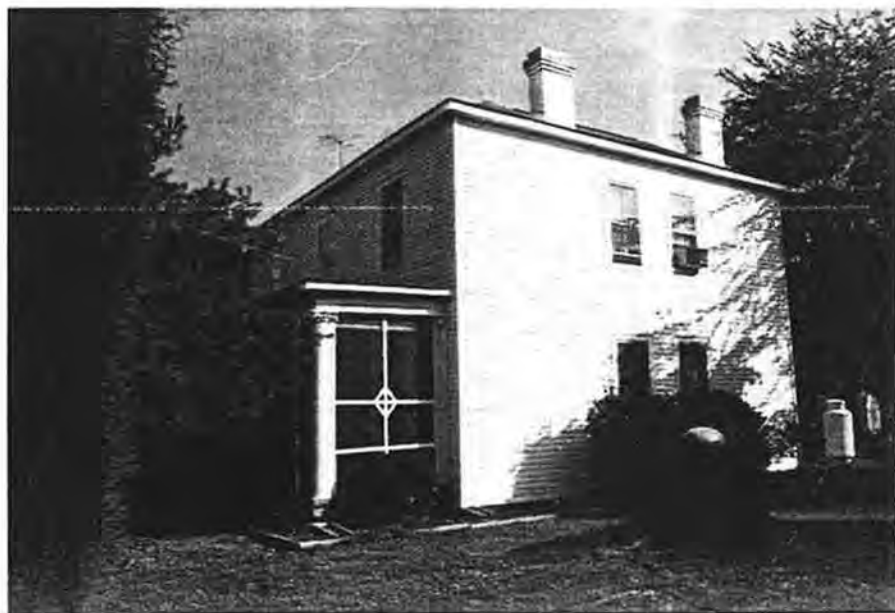
43-85

43-148

43-211

43-151 to 43-460

(Continued)



**ANTIOCH
HISTORIC AREA
New Market Road
(Route 5)
43-504
43-507 to 43-509
43-514
43-521 to 43-530
43-544
43-546 to 43-549**



The Antioch Historic Area, an African-American community which dates from around 1900, is one of the most recognizable neighborhoods in Henrico's Route 5 Corridor. Its land was once part of Chatsworth, Peter Randolph's mid-eighteenth-century plantation, and of Capitol View, a subdivision laid out in lots in 1892 but never fully developed. Capitol View ran along the western side of Route 5, on what was the eastern-most edge of the remnants of the Chatsworth tract. Numbered avenues were laid out on a north-south axis. The present-day Herman Street ran east to west, between New Market Road and Osborne Turnpike.

The Antioch area along Route 5 is the oldest part of Capitol View. The buildings in the historic area face the road on both sides from Herman Street to Loudoun Street and range in date from the 1890s through the 1960s. They include shotgun-plan, bungalow and cottage dwellings, a former store, a church and a school. A few older Capitol View buildings exist from the early days of the subdivision: one house on Herman Street, the three-bay I-house on Loudoun Street, and a house on Fourth Street. The community is still slowly growing, and the numbered street lots are being filled with modern houses.

The Stuckey House, the largest residence in the Antioch neighborhood was built by James E. Logan in the 1920s and recently restored by Maynard Stuckey. Across Route 5, there is a small building with a low-pitched roof that functioned as a residence for the Goode family and served as the neighborhood grocery store earlier this century. The exact construction date of this simple building is unknown, but its features are typical for a building that dates between 1900 and 1910.

The Antioch Baptist Church, built in the 1920s, is the architectural and social anchor of this community. Although the original frame building now has a brick veneer, the architectural form of the church is still original. The hipped-roof corner tower and the Gothic-style stained glass windows add sophistication to the traditional rectangular plan.

The vacant Chatsworth School is just beyond the church and not visible from the road. Built between 1910 and 1920, it may predate the church. An explanation of a plat drawing, found in a 1916 deed, describes the school lot as: "Two acres of land . . . owned by a society of colored people and used for Benevolent purposes . . ." The society, called the Grand United Order of Rising Sons and Daughters of the Star of Bethlehem, No. 6., dedicated use of the land as a Varina District School. Today the building sits on an overgrown lot that is accessed by Chatsworth Road. Very simple in style, the school has no more than two primary rooms, and it features the original two front doors and Colonial Revival column porch supports.

The twenty-five resources that form the core of the Antioch community are vernacular buildings. They represent a diverse range of dwelling forms along with the simply styled Antioch Baptist Church and Chatsworth School. The buildings tell the story of an African-American community, through their relation to the church and school near the center of the historic area.



Sources: Susan E. Smead, Henrico County Route 5 Resource Reports: Deed Research, 1993.

Maynard Stuckey, interview, 1992.

Raymond Smith, interview, 1992.



*TAYLOR ROAD
HISTORIC AREA
Taylor Road
43-736*



The Taylor Road Historic Area is a small neighborhood, located immediately northwest of the Masonic Home property off Nine Mile Road. It developed as a result of construction of the Richmond City & Seven Pines Railway Company, which started in 1888, and became an early streetcar suburb on the northeast edge of Richmond. Most of the houses in this neighborhood, built in the 1890 to 1910 period, have the shed-roofed, urban rowhouse form. All but one have three-bay facades, low-pitched roofs, and extend back far into their lots. The only house that deviates from the more common rowhouse example features a side gable-roof and includes a doorway with unusually generous transom lights. A common feature on every one of these Italianate-style houses are the brackets on paneled frieze boards on the front facade where the upper wall meets the roof. Unlike their urban counterparts in Richmond, these houses enjoy the benefit of wider lots, more surrounding yard and greenery.

The Taylor Road Historic Area includes six houses that reflect an urban style more characteristic of city neighborhoods. They have experienced minimal alteration since their construction. The Taylor Road Historic Area still retains its early "tree and lawn" suburban character, although the east side of Taylor Road, now mostly Masonic Home property, includes one vacant house.

Source:

Carlton Norris McKenney, Interurbans Special 102: Rails in Richmond (Glendale, California: Interurban Press, 1986).

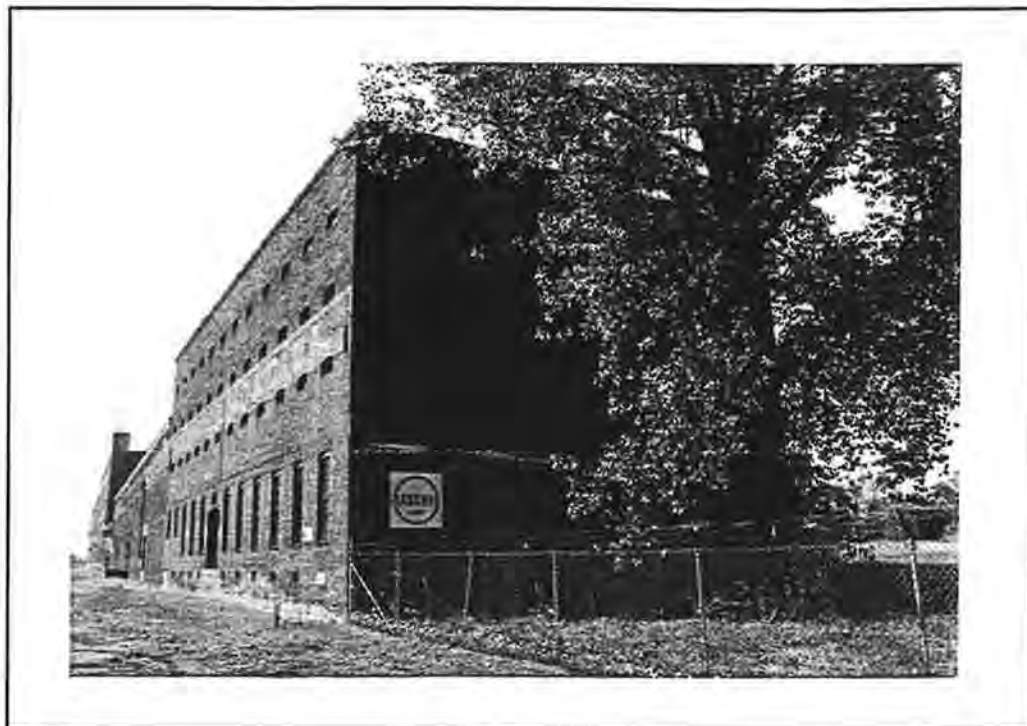
Note:

The streetcar company that traversed Nine Mile Road went through several reorganizations, until a bus line replaced it in 1933. Public transportation service, and its proximity to the manufacturing facilities of Richmond made the Taylor Road District an ideal area of Henrico County for early suburban expansion.



VARINA DISTRICT/COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

**RICHMOND
CEDAR WORKS**
*Old Osborne
Turnpike
43-306*



The Richmond Cedar Works, comprised of several large brick industrial buildings, sits at the Richmond City line, where Route 5 leads into the Varina District. The company began in 1868, three years after the end of the Civil War, in the infamous Libby Prison building. The original shop operated with one lathe and twenty workmen, but quickly grew. Printed images of the Richmond Cedar Works, dating from the 1880s through the 1930s, show a complex of buildings that rivaled Richmond's booming river-side factory basin along the Kanawha Canal. The structures remaining today are just a few of the larger buildings that once filled the area between Route 5 and the James River.

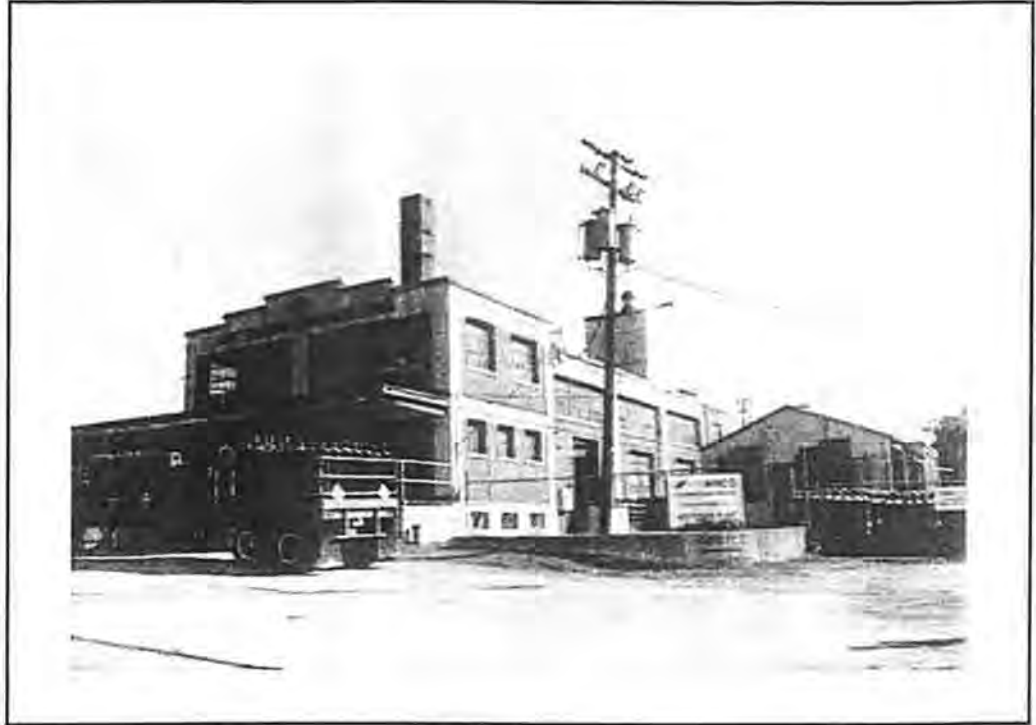
At its peak in the early twentieth century, the Richmond Cedar Works employed 2,000 men and produced washing machines, clothes pins, churns, "ice cream freezers" (refrigerators) and tenners for sauerkraut from cedar wood. During this period, the company owned 350,000 acres of land in Nansemond County's Dismal Swamp, now part of the City of Suffolk, which supplied cedar for the plant.

Today the Richmond Cedar Works is part of a fascinating region of significant industrial buildings sandwiched between the James River and the Fulton (now CSX) railroad yards. The Lebanon Company (originally Richmond Guano Company), the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, which originally stood between the Cedar Works and Richmond Guano, the Airco plant, off Bickerstaff Road on the east side of the rail yards, and rows of old warehouse buildings complete this significant hub of early-twentieth-century industrial fabric.

Note:

The Fulton/ CSX yard originally included work sheds that curved around a turntable and a concrete-formed Fairbanks-Morse coal loading tower. The latter structure was demolished in 1993.

AIRCO
Bickerstaff Road
43-440

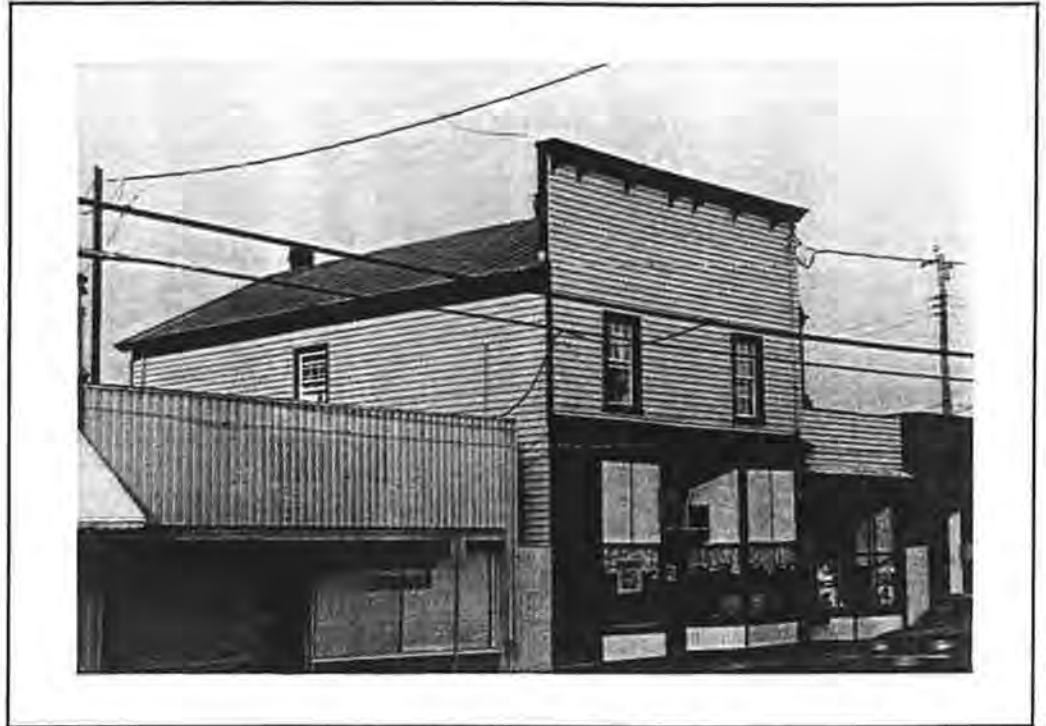


Airco, which stands for Air Reduction Sales Company, was a northeastern firm with several plants. Its functional factory building, put up in 1903, has a fire-proof design and some distinctive architectural detailing. The structure, constructed in several sections, consists of a heavy reinforced concrete frame with brick infill. This reinforced concrete frame system later became a preferred method for constructing large factory buildings in Richmond's tobacco district and elsewhere.

The large stack atop the main Airco building drew air down into the plant, where it was purified and compressed into tanks. Airco sold the bottled air to health care facilities, welding businesses, and companies producing chemical compounds with oxygen as a component.

The Airco factory has a stepped parapet wall on the primary facade, which still bears the company name and logo.

**COMMERCIAL
BUILDING**
*East Nine Mile
Road
43-737*



This commercial building, one of the most intact early-twentieth-century stores in Henrico County, sits on the north side of East Nine Mile Road in Highland Springs, just past the intersection with Holly Avenue. The false front or parapet facade, which makes this store look like an old-west boom town building, was a common form for commercial buildings around 1900.

This structure is significant for several reasons. Nearly all of its original features are intact. No one has altered either the lower retail windows or the recessed entry. Finally, it still serves its original purpose: retail space, on the first floor, and residential space, on the second floor.

A side door on the west end of the front facade provides access to the upstairs. The commercial building shares identical detailing and large pane glass retail windows with an adjacent one-story frame building.

Despite the increasing auto traffic and the new houses, which are part of the rapidly changing landscape of Varina District, Highland Springs, and with it the commercial building, still retains its distinctive architectural character that has evolved over the past century.

Note: The variety of Highland Springs' architecture includes the unusual early-1900s Edmond Sewel Read house at the corner of Holly Avenue and Nine Mile Road (now the Highland Spring's Medical Center); the 1920s Pebble Block Bungalow on Fern Avenue; and a superb example of Art Deco: the Henrico Cinema.

***FAIRFIELD TRANSIT
COMPANY BUILDING
East Nine Mile Road
43-738***



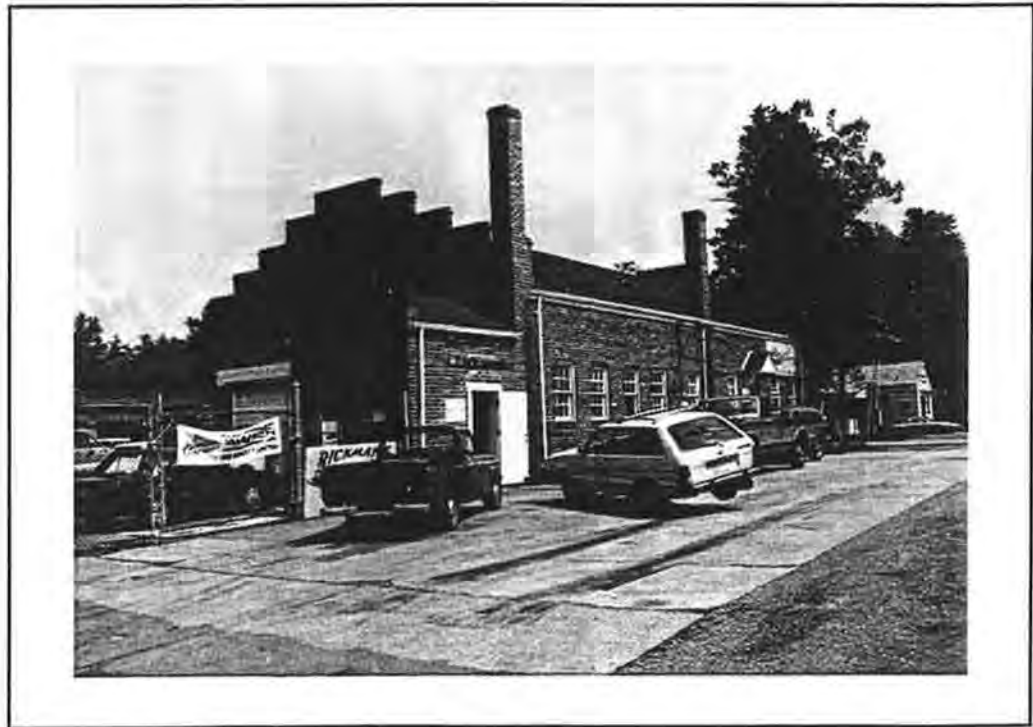
The Fairfield Transit Company Building sits at the intersection of Williamsburg and Nine Mile roads, where the streetcar line from Richmond once followed a loop for its return trip to the city. Its architectural form is utilitarian and dates from 1900-1925 period. The solid brick construction forms a moderately large work area with office spaces and tall chimneys for stove or furnace heating. The open interior work area is lit by nine, six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows positioned on the south elevation. The east end of the building still bears the painted banner "Fairfield Transit Company." The building sits on a property located between two roads, resulting in the streetcar loop at the end of the line. The distinctive stepped-gable profile is very similar to other streetcar buildings in the Richmond region.

The Fairfield Transit Company Building, which served as a repair and maintenance facility for buses and streetcars between the early 1900s and the 1960s, is a distinctive example of a building associated with transportation in Henrico County.

Source: Carlton Norris McKenney, Interurbans Special 102: Rails in Richmond (Glendale: Interurban Press, 1986) 75, 106-111.

Note:

The Fairfield Transit Company grew out of the Sandston Railway Company. The company began in 1888, when a group of investors extended a rail line out to Seven Pines to serve developing residential areas in Henrico's countryside and increasing public interest in visiting the Civil War Battlefields in eastern Henrico County. Most of the company's tracks were in the County, running along Nine Mile Road. Destinations included an amusement and recreation park at Fair Oaks, New Bridge Baptist Church and the new community of Highland Springs. The company became the Richmond-Fairfield Railway Co. in 1920, the Sandston Railway Company in 1926 and Fairfield Transit, when buses replaced streetcars on the line in 1933. Company buses were still operating into the 1960s.



VARINA DISTRICT/ CIVIC, EDUCATIONAL, RELIGIOUS, AND SOCIETAL

**CHATSWORTH
SCHOOL**
Chatsworth Road
43-544



The Chatsworth School, built between 1910 and 1920, reflects advancements in providing education for the African-American population in Virginia after the Civil War. These efforts began in 1869 with the adoption of the new Constitution of Virginia, which required the establishment of free schools in every county for all children, black and white. Municipalities gradually developed school systems for African-American children, often with funding from individuals and institutions within the black community. Chatsworth School may have been funded by the Chatsworth-area community, centered around the Antioch Baptist Church on Route 5. Some senior adults in the Antioch Community today attended the Chatsworth School.

The Chatsworth School, one of the few early African-American schools still standing in Henrico County, is now in very deteriorated condition and no longer used as a school. The one-story vernacular frame building, rendered in the Colonial Revival style, has more elaborate architectural detailing than other schools of its time.

Source: County of Henrico, Proposed Design Guidelines and Strategies for the Protection and Enhancement of the Route 5 Byway Corridor and Adjacent Historic Resources (County of Henrico, Virginia: April 15, 1994) 46.

**VARINA
EPISCOPAL
CHURCH**
New Market
Road
(Route 5)
43-626



The Varina Episcopal Church, built in 1926, is a Gothic Revival-style frame building with an ornate entrance porch that incorporates elements from the Craftsman style. It is one of the few surviving examples of the Gothic Revival style popular in early-twentieth-century American religious architecture.

The church building is modest in size and located on a large lot with a cemetery behind.

The Varina Episcopal Church traces its history back to the early settlement period when another congregation, the Society of Friends (Quakers), had a meetinghouse located north of Tilman's Wharf on land now part of Curles Neck Farm.

Source: County of Henrico, Proposed Design Guidelines and Strategies for the Protection and Enhancement of the Route 5 Byway Corridor and Adjacent Historic Resources (County of Henrico, Virginia: April 15, 1994) 67.

VARINA SCHOOL
New Market Road
(Route 5)
43-631



The first section of the Varina School, built to accommodate white elementary and high school students, went up in 1907-1908. Charles Robinson, a prominent Richmond area architect, designed this and many other Richmond area schools in the early twentieth century.

Dedicated by Governor William H. Mann in 1909, Varina School represented the consolidation of four one-room schools: Osborne, Fort Harrison, Laurel Hill and Town Hall. By 1916 it had received accreditation and operated as a four year high school. The County added a separate building for the study of vocational agriculture in 1920. The school complex, now known as the Varina Agricultural High School, continued to grow.

The 1920s portion of the Varina School still exists as the eastern-most area of the present complex. It shows an interesting combination of styles, predominately Colonial Revival and Collegiate Gothic. In 1928 the building included an auditorium, which is clearly identified by the raised hipped roof, six classrooms and an auditorium space that doubled as a gymnasium. The County added a series of other buildings to the complex over the next forty-five years: a shop (1934), a home economics cottage (1939), and a small cannery building (1945). It condemned the 1908-period school in the 1930s, and finished the present central area by 1939. In 1953 the County completed the western-most section, including a cafeteria, seven classrooms, and administrative offices. The Varina High School moved to a new facility on Messer Road in 1962, and the original complex became an elementary school.

The early part of Varina School, built as a two-story brick structure on a base, had a hipped-roof, a T-shaped footprint, and double-hung sash windows grouped in sets of threes. A one-story

one-bay portico sheltered the entrance. The 1920s section of the school had some ornamental brickwork. The low-pitched, pointed Gothic arches and battlement-like elements in its parapet are a subtle reference to English Tudor architecture.

The Home Economics cottage, built as a small version of a Colonial Revival house, now stands at the back of the complex. It is nearly identical to those found at the Virginia Randolph and Glen Allen Schools.

Source: Louis H. Manarin and Clifford Dowdey, The History of Henrico County (Charlottesville: The University Press of Virginia, 1984) 377.

DOREY BARN
Darbytown Road
43-739



Guernsey/Tingle Architects of Williamsburg transformed this large 1920s gambrel-roofed dairy barn into an expansive center for Dorey Park. The Henrico County Division of Recreation and Parks now operates the facility as a Recreation Center.

Dorey Park, the site of a 400-acre working farm owned by the Dorey family, had eight farm buildings and residences when Henrico County purchased it in 1977. The barn, with its silos, formed the nucleus of the farm dependencies. Its large gambrel-roofed form and glazed block construction were state-of-the-art in dairy barn construction in the early twentieth century. Similar barns, fast disappearing from the rural pockets of Henrico County, can still be seen at Curles Neck, Midview and a few other dairy farms.

Today the Dorey Park Barn stands as a successful example of adaptive reuse for a fine early twentieth century dairy barn.

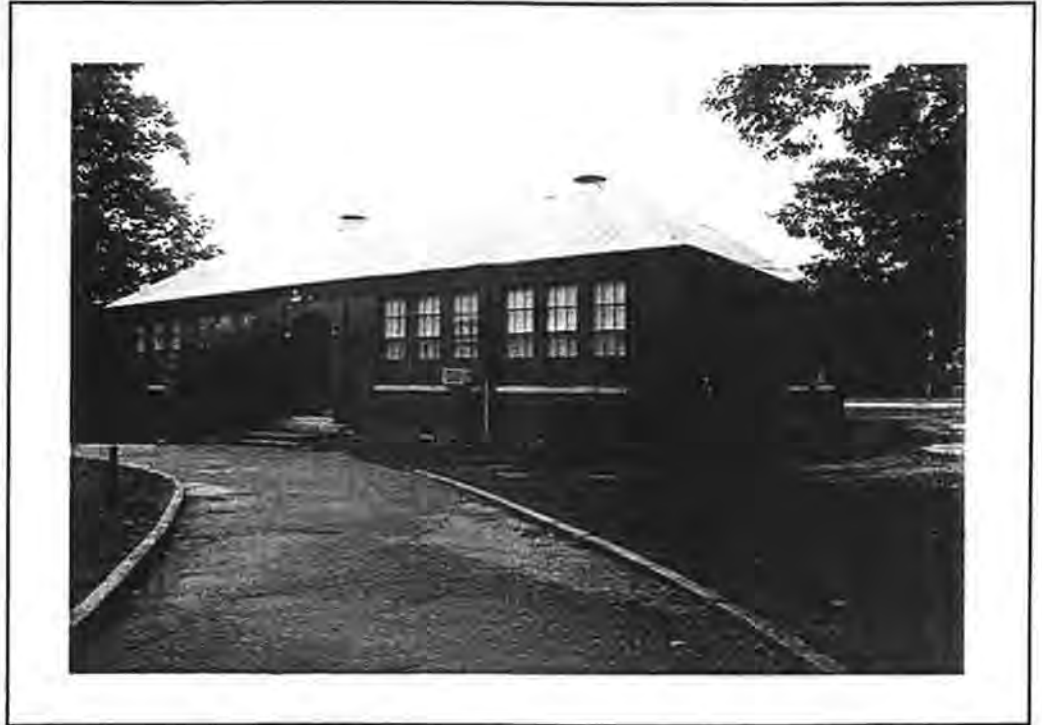
Source: Resource Planners, Inc., *A Master Plan Report for Dorey Park* (Prepared for the Henrico County Division of Recreation and Parks, 1981) 3, 10, 13.

***FAIR OAKS
BAPTIST CHURCH
East Nine Mile Road
43-740***



Fair Oaks Baptist Church, an African-American church built in the 1920s, is a vernacular version of Italianate Classical architecture. It has a hip-roofed, centrally-placed tower with a round louvered opening at the upper level. The doors and windows feature round-arched tops. The gable roof is edged with a boxed cornice. The building, which is clad with rough-finished stucco, stands one story in height, while the tower is two stories tall. There is a side entrance at the rear of the sanctuary. A rear addition, which dates from the mid-twentieth century, extends unobtrusively at the back.

**GRAVEL HILL
COMMUNITY CENTER**
*Long Bridge Road
43-741*



The Gravel Hill Community Center, constructed as a regional school in the 1920s, served the elementary grade-aged African-American children of eastern Varina. In 1930 other African-American elementary schools included the Chatsworth, St. James, Bethel, Cotman and Sidney schools. White children attended Varina High School and Central School during this period.

The Gravel Hill School owed its existence to a trend towards improving the quality of education offered to black children. This movement began in the late nineteenth century and grew during the first three decades of the twentieth century.

Architecturally, the Gravel Hill School is a compact, rectangular, one-story, Craftsman-influenced brick school building with a hipped roof and a symmetrical plan. The central entrance is recessed behind a round-arched opening. Six large, six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows run across the front facade. The patterned brickwork consists of contrasting headers alternating with stretchers in every fourth row.

Gravel Hill School is a well-designed example of a small regional school building. It is representative of the period of racial segregation in Virginia.

Sources: Fred M. Alexander, Education for the Needs of the Negro in Virginia: The John F. Slater Fund Studies in Education of Negroes, Number 2 (Washington, D.C.: The Southern Education Foundation, Inc., 1943) 104-111.

Ashburn's Road Map of Henrico County, VA, [1930], on file at the Virginia State Library and Archives.

Pat Perkinson, "Richmond Suburbs . . . Varina" (Richmond Times-Dispatch 9 Mar. 1952) A-5.

Note: Black leaders in Virginia had organized in 1887 into an Education Association. Their efforts, and those of other African-American leaders are responsible for the advancements made in the education of black children. Money for the construction of hundreds of African-American schools throughout the state came from the Rosenwald Fund in 1912, while other funds allowed for the employment of school supervisors. In 1908 Henrico County hired the first supervisor supported by the Philadelphia-based Jeanes Fund (Virginia Randolph).

ADDITIONAL HISTORIC RESOURCES IN HENRICO COUNTY

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

The number of significant archeological sites in Henrico County **far surpasses** the total of significant above ground resources. Many of these resources are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the state and national level. Some of these may warrant consideration for National Historic Landmark status.

The consultants selected ten archeological site clusters for inclusion in the Update of the Inventory. As part of the selection process, they approached two archaeologists involved in assessment of statewide archeological resources, Daniel Mouer, Virginia Commonwealth University, and E. Randolph Turner, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, and reviewed the following Cultural Resources Management Reports on Henrico's archeology:

Richmond Metropolitan Area Archeology Survey, Volumes I & II, by L. Daniel Mouer, William C. Johnson, and Frederick W. Gleach (Richmond: VCU, 1985)

The Cox's Overseer's House, Volumes I & II, by Carole L. Nash, Clarence R. Greier, Martha W. McCartney, Cynthia A. Schroer, and Michael Barber (Harrisonburg, James Madison Research Center and Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation, 1985). This is a rural farm site survey and report.

Rocketts, Volumes I, II, & III, L. Daniel Mouer, Frederick T. Barker, Beverly Binns, Katherine Harbury, Christopher P. Egghart, R. Taft Kiser, Leslie Cohen, and Duane Carter (Richmond: VCU and Virginia Department of Transportation, 1992). This an urban site survey and report, covering an area that was originally in the County, but now lies just inside City of Richmond limits.

The consultants concentrated primarily on those sites identified by Jeffrey O'Dell in the 1970s. They selected significant site clusters which have had moderate to intensive archeological field survey coverage (data derived from 1992 Virginia Department of Historic Resources archeological sites noted on U.S.G.S. quadrangle maps). Seven of the ten site clusters are located in the Varina District.

BROOKLAND DISTRICT

Meadow Farm

Meadow Farm is now a living history museum and a passive park. The early nineteenth-century house of Mosby Sheppard is part of Henrico County's active historic interpretation program. Further opportunities to conduct archeological survey exist in the historic area, which now serves as an excellent example of a mid-nineteenth-century farm. Information provided by retrieval of outbuilding artifacts may enhance the future interpretation of African-American life here much as it did at Monticello.

FAIRFIELD DISTRICT

None.

THREE CHOPT DISTRICT

Short Pump/Three Chopt Road

VDHR maps show two sites near the intersection of Route 250, Pump Road and Pouncey Tract Road. One was originally the location of a tavern built about 1800. Jeffrey O'Dell noted the site as valuable for archeological research in 1976. This area is now experiencing unprecedented growth. For that reason, the consultants recommend complete verification of its archeological resources.

TUCKAHOE DISTRICT

Bosher Dam

The Bosher Dam cluster contains numerous sites on the northern bank of the James River in Henrico County. The area, defined by Mooreland Farms on the west, River Road on the north, Westham Creek on the east and the James River on the south, includes twenty-six sites.

The dam, built in 1823 as part of the James River-Kanawah Canal system, replaced the earlier "Fore's Fish Dam." It marked the beginning of the seven mile long falls area. A lock, which allowed passage around the dam, is still partially intact as part of the canal remnant on the north end of the bridge.

Dan Mouer mentions a large number of prehistoric camps established by Coastal Plain and Piedmont native American cultures. Navigation-related activities in this area included the construction of warehouses and other accessory buildings from the eighteenth- to the mid nineteenth-centuries. This shipping activity allowed coal mining operations to flourish in the western end of Henrico County.

Jeff O'Dell surveyed Boshier Dam in March, 1976.

VARINA DISTRICT

Chickahominy Bluffs

Forty-six sites appear on VDHR maps in this cluster, which is bounded by the Chickahominy River on the north, the Grapevine Bridge Road on the east, by Interstate 64 on the south and by Mechanicsville Turnpike on the west. They correspond to a study unit outlined by Dan Mouer in Richmond Metropolitan Area Archeology Survey.

Prehistoric sites of all periods are unusually abundant throughout the terrace regions adjacent to the Chickahominy River. These sites include short-term hunting and gathering camps as well as Late Woodland hamlets and seasonal hunting quarters.

Late Colonial, Federal and Ante-Bellum sites are also common in this region. The nineteenth century farm of John Marshall, Civil War earthworks and significant late nineteenth century sites associated with the development of Highland Springs lie within this cluster.

Heavy residential development and gravel mining currently threaten existing sites.

Curle's Neck/Pickett's Wharf

Curle's Neck has seen continual agricultural use from the seventeenth century to the present day. Gravel mining operations continue today in the area, while Virginia Commonwealth University conducts ongoing work at a variety of important sites nearby.

Archeologists have located numerous sites, spanning Native American (Early Archaic to Late Woodland periods), as well as early plantation sites for the Bacon, Cocke, and Randolph families. Dan Mouer states: "There is no place in the state with archeological resources more important than those of this unit." (Richmond Metropolitan Area Archeology Survey, Volume I, 142).

Deep Bottom

Deep Bottom, defined by Route 5 on the north, Curles Neck Road on the east, the James River on the south and Deep Bottom Road on the west, includes about fifty sites.

Like other areas adjacent to the James River, the terraces found in the Deep Bottom landscape were ideal food gathering areas for prehistoric inhabitants. Much later, Union troops built a pontoon bridge and established a large encampment at Deep Bottom during the Civil War.

VCU's Archeological Research Center found exceptional prehistoric sites here and proposed the area as part of a National Archeological District.

Deep Bottom has the potential to yield further valuable historic information, thanks to the low density of development in the area and the County's ownership of the site.

Dorey Park

A Master Plan Report for Dorey Park (1981), conducted by Resource Planners Inc. for Henrico County Division of Recreation and Parks, mentioned seventeen archeological sites which warranted further investigation. A VCU study, conducted at the site, identified eight campsites, three possible house sites, and a variety of sites that have unknown origins. The Civil War activity and the proximity to Four Mile Creek, an area of Native American sites, makes this an important area for further work.

The stewardship of Henrico County protects this resource and provides future opportunities for further study.

Turkey Island

The Turkey Island site has yet to be explored by archeologists. The Randolph family, long prominent in Henrico County history, first built a country seat here around 1680. A long-time resident has found bottles with Randolph family seals within a house ruins area.

The site is presently under responsible stewardship.

Tree Hill Farm

Tree Hill Farm, one of fourteen Henrico County properties listed on the Virginia and National Registers, features a late eighteenth century house with an unusual complement of surviving nineteenth century outbuildings. The property features floodplain and terraces that have remained relatively untouched over the past few centuries. The site of Powhatan's Village may be on the property.

The land is presently under caring private stewardship.

Varina Farm

Varina Farm, a large tract of land between Dutch Gap and Jones Neck, is listed on the Virginia and National Registers. The site of early plantations, Henrico's first courthouse and the nineteenth-century Aikin family seat, Varina Farm is one of several eastern Henrico County land areas left virtually intact for archeological study. The V.C.U. Archeological Center has recommended the cluster for a potential large multiple resource National Archeological District.

FREEMAN AND JOHNSON RICHMOND BATTLEFIELD MARKERS



Henrico County, Chesterfield County, and the City of Richmond served as the backdrop for some of the most dramatic and tragic events of the American Civil War (1861-1865). By the 1920s many battlefields and significant sites were still intact, but no formal recognition of these nationally significant sites existed.

James Ambler Johnson and Douglas Southhall Freeman shared a great love for history and "spent every Sunday for several years" locating and verifying sites along Route 156. Today, this "Battlefield Route" travels through a long stretch of Varina District, leading into various units of the Richmond National Battlefield Park where forts and defense lines are still prominent features in the landscape.

Members of the Rotary formed a Battlefield Markers Association in the 1920s. They built sixty markers along the Battlefield Route. Not all of these attractive stone-based markers are in Henrico, but the most significant part of the Battlefield Route runs through the Varina District.

The American Civil War attracted the interest of an international audience. Johnson and

Freeman escorted France's Field Marshall Foch and later British Prime Minister David Lloyd George through the historic area of eastern Henrico County. In Echoes of 1861-1961, Johnson recounts the myth of German tank commander visiting the Battlefield Route to study American battle strategy before World War II.

Today the 1920s markers are historical in themselves, significant because they represent some of the earliest efforts in the United States to preserve important battlefield areas. While most of the markers are in moderately good condition, some have been struck by cars or vandalized and need repair.

Johnson, Freeman and the Rotarians who initiated the renewed interest in the Civil War understood the important economic implications of tourism and the interest that could be generated nationally by formalizing an auto tour of the area. The Freeman and Johnson Battlefield Markers are still accessible to the public by car and are a reason why thousands of Americans come to tour Henrico County every year.

Source: J. Ambler Johnson, "Echoes of 1861-1961" in Automobile Tour of Principal Battlefields near Richmond (Richmond: Richmond Chamber of Commerce, 1970)

**BUILDINGS ON SITES INCLUDED IN THE
INVENTORY OF EARLY ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORIC
AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES**

Newmarket Crossroads, New Market Road

43-157

☆ *Five-Bay I-House, New Market Road (Route 5)*

A late nineteenth-century to early twentieth-century, frame-constructed five-bay I-house.

☆ *Three-Bay I-House with Pedimented Front Gable, New Market Road (Route 5)*

A late nineteenth-century to early twentieth century, frame-constructed three-bay I-house.

Glendale, Willis Church Road

43-114

☆ *Frame-Constructed Hip-Roofed Dwelling.*

A post 1907 house that incorporates a section of the ante-bellum house in a rear ell section.

Virginia Randolph Cottage, Mountain Road

43-43

☆ *Virginia Randolph High School*

A 1930s brick school building built in the Moderne style.

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LIST OF APPENDICES

| | | |
|-------------|--|-----|
| Appendix A: | Cultural Resources in the <u>Inventory of Early Architecture and Historic and Archeological Sites</u> in Alphabetical Order | 202 |
| Appendix B: | Cultural Resources in the <u>Inventory of Early Architecture and Historic and Archeological Sites</u> in Numerical Order | 209 |
| Appendix C: | Cultural Resources in the <u>Update of the Inventory</u> in Alphabetical Order | 216 |
| Appendix D: | Cultural Resources in the <u>Update of the Inventory</u> in Numerical Order | 220 |
| Appendix E: | Cultural Resources Potentially Eligible for Listing on the National Register of Historic Places in the <u>Inventory of Early Architecture and Historic and Archeological Sites</u> in Alphabetical Order | 224 |
| Appendix F: | Cultural Resources Potentially Eligible for Listing on the National Register of Historic Places in the <u>Update of the Inventory</u> in Alphabetical Order | 226 |
| Appendix G: | Cultural Resources in the <u>Inventory of Early Architecture and Historic and Archeological Sites</u> that Have Been Lost | 228 |
| Appendix H: | The National Register Criteria for Evaluation | 229 |
| Appendix I: | Glossary of Terms | 230 |

APPENDIX A:
Cultural Resources Presented in the
Inventory of Early Architecture and History and Archeological Sites
in Alphabetical Order

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|----------------------------|--------|
| Anthony Place (site) | 43-50 | Bowling Green Site | 43-66 |
| Antioch Church | 43-51 | Boyd House Site | 43-67 |
| Arrahattock | 43-52 | Bracket House Site | 43-231 |
| Atkinson House | 43-53 | Bremo (site) | 43-24 |
| Auburn | 43-54 | Brick Works/ Mankin | 43-68 |
| Babcock Home (site) | 43-55 | Brick Kiln | 43-241 |
| Bacon House (site) | 43-56 | Brook Hill | 43-70 |
| Baker House (site) | 43-57 | Brookfield Lions | 43-232 |
| Battery Maury (site) | 43-280 | Brookfield Site | 43-69 |
| Belmont | 43-240 | Browning House | 43-262 |
| Bent Pine Farm | 43-60 | Buffin Mansion (site) | 43-73 |
| Berry House (site) | 43-230 | Burleigh | 43-40 |
| Beulah Road House (site) | 43-39 | Camp Holly | 43-250 |
| Blackburn House | 43-62 | Camp Hill (site) | 43-74 |
| Bloemendaal Farm | 43-29 | Cedar Hill/ Creighton Road | 43-76 |
| Board and Batten House | 43-293 | Cedar Hill/ Thimble Lane | 43-205 |
| Bosher Dam | 43-64 | Cedar Knoll | 43-78 |
| Bowles Farm | 43-260 | Cedar Lane (site) | 43-77 |
| Bowles Lane House | 43-65 | Cedars/ Sweet Home | 43-75 |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|--------|
| Chaddick House | 43-79 | DeCunsey (site) | 43-97 |
| Chaffins Bluff (sites) | 43-80 | Deep Bottom Landing | 43-94 |
| Chatsworth (site) | 43-81 | Deep Run Chapel | 43-95 |
| Chatsworth/ lower farm | 43-82 | Deep Run Coal Pits | 43-248 |
| Cheswick | 43-11 | Deep Run Railroad Grade | 43-258 |
| Chickahominy Tavern (site) | 43-83 | Dobsons (site) | 43-96 |
| Civil War Trenches | 43-84 | Durette House | 43-99 |
| Clarke-Palmore House | 43-85 | Duval House | 43-302 |
| Coal Pit Railroad | 43-298 | Eacho House (site) | 43-100 |
| Coal Pits | 43-86 | Eberhardts | 43-292 |
| Cockermouth (site) | 43-88 | Edge Hill | 43-101 |
| Cocoonery (site) | 43-87 | Edgewood | 43-272 |
| Cook House | 43-296 | Eglantine Hill | 43-246 |
| Courthouse Site/ Varina | 43-90 | Elko Civil War Entrenchments | 43-102 |
| Cox's Overseer's House | 43-282 | Ellerslie (site) | 43-237 |
| Craighton | 43-30 | Elmwood Farm | 43-274 |
| Crewe House | 43-7 | Emmanuel Church | 43-103 |
| Curles Mansion (site) | 43-92 | Emmanuel Rectory (site) | 43-265 |
| Curles Neck Farm | 43-35 | Enerdale | 43-104 |
| Curles Church (site) | 43-91 | Enterprise | 43-105 |
| Dabbs House | 43-16 | Erin Shades | 43-261 |
| Darbytown | 43-93 | Fair Hill (site) | 43-27 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Fair Oaks Farm (site) | 43-107 | Herndon House | 43-120 |
| Fairfield (site) | 43-106 | Hess Site | 43-121 |
| Fairystone Farmhouse | 43-255 | Hickory Hill | 43-122 |
| Falling Spring House (site) | 43-108 | Hidden House (site) | 43-124 |
| Farmer's Rest/ Coxley | 43-41 | Highland Springs | 43-303 |
| Farrar House (site) | 43-109 | Highland Springs Tavern | 43-301 |
| First Baptist Church | 43-110 | Highland Springs Methodist Church | 43-286 |
| Flood Marker of 1771 | 43-23 | Hoenninger Place (site) | 43-127 |
| Forest Lodge Hotel | 43-111 | Homestead | 43-254 |
| Frayser Cemetery | 43-304 | Honest Dealing (site) | 43-128 |
| Gathwright House (site) | 43-112 | Hugh's Tavern (site) | 43-266 |
| Gayton Village (site) | 43-15 | Hunslett Hall (site) | 43-278 |
| Glendale Farm | 43-114 | Indian Rest (site) | 43-129 |
| Gooch Mansion (site) | 43-115 | James River/ Kanawha Canal | 43-252 |
| Grapevine Road House | 43-268 | James River Course | 43-130 |
| Gunn House | 43-116 | Jedinak House (site) | 43-131 |
| Half-Sink House (site) | 43-117 | Johnson House | 43-273 |
| Henley Log House | 43-258 | Kelly House | 43-132 |
| Henrico Cinema | 43-287 | Ladd House (site) | 43-300 |
| Henrico Courthouse (1896) | 43-214 | Lakeside Park | 43-133 |
| Henrico Town (site) | 43-36 | Laurel Crossroads | 43-136 |
| Herbert House | 43-118 | | |

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------|---|--------|
| Laurel Lawn (site) | 43-135 | Montezuma | 43-153 |
| Laurel Spring | 43-137 | Montrose | 43-154 |
| Leake House | 43-256 | Mooreland | 43-244 |
| Level Farm (site) | 43-138 | Mossy Springs | 43-155 |
| Lilly Valley | 43-139 | Mount Comfort (site) | 43-156 |
| Lime Kiln (site) | 43-140 | National Cemetery Lodge/ Richmond | 43-123 |
| Locust Hill (site) | 43-6 | National Cemetery Lodge/ Seven Pines | 43-125 |
| Log Cabin | 43-143 | National Cemetery Lodge/ Glendale | 43-253 |
| Lone Oak | 43-141 | National Cemetery Lodge/ Varina | 43-279 |
| Long Fields House | 43-284 | New Market Village (site) | 43-157 |
| Long Field (site) | 43-144 | Newstead Farm | 43-158 |
| Lorraine Railroad | 43-146 | Norwich Pottery (site) | 43-26 |
| Lovingstone Farm | 43-145 | Norwich Mill | 43-160 |
| Lynes Mill (site) | 43-147 | Nozecthos/ Buena Vista (site) | 43-72 |
| Malvern Hill | 43-8 | Nuckols Farms | 43-259 |
| Marion Hill (site) | 43-148 | Nuckols House | 43-275 |
| Marshall Farm (site) | 43-149 | Nuckols Road House | 43-271 |
| Masonic Home (site) | 43-150 | Oak Grove | 43-162 |
| Mayo House (site) | 43-151 | Oak Hall (site) | 43-165 |
| McCabe Farm (site) | 43-152 | Oak Hill (site) | 43-164 |
| McElroy Farm (site) | 43-295 | | |
| Meadow Farm | 43-31 | | |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Oak Hill Mill (site) | 43-163 | Red Hill (site) | 43-178 |
| Oakdale Farm | 43-161 | Redesdale Servants Quarters | 43-269 |
| Old Ordinary (site) | 43-166 | Retreat (site) | 43-179 |
| Olney | 43-233 | Richmond National Battlefield Park | 43-299 |
| Osborne Landing | 43-167 | Ridge Church (site) | 43-181 |
| Osborne Turnpike Trenches | 43-283 | Ridge Farm | 43-182 |
| Paradise | 43-22 | Rochelle Site | 43-183 |
| Payne-Edwards House | 43-168 | Rock Hill | 43-184 |
| Penick House | 43-243 | Rocky Mills | 43-5 |
| Pickinocky Site | 43-169 | Rommell Log House | 43-270 |
| Pine Street Root Cellar | 43-170 | Rosewood (site) | 43-238 |
| Poor House (site) | 43-171 | Sailor's Tavern (site) | 43-185 |
| Powhatan Mansion (site) | 43-173 | Savage Station Farm (site) | 43-288 |
| Powhatan Town (site) | 43-172 | Savage Station House (site) | 43-186 |
| Preston House | 43-281 | Savage's Crossroads (site) | 43-251 |
| Pump Road House | 43-263 | Schoolhouse/ Mechanicsville | 43-187 |
| Quaker Meeting House (site) | 43-174 | Schoolhouse/ Long Bridge Road | 43-188 |
| Quarters Cabin (site) | 43-10 | Seven Pines House (site) | 43-305 |
| Ravenswood/ Mechanicsville | 43-175 | Shady Grove Church | 43-257 |
| Ravenswood/ River Road | 43-176 | Short Pump Tavern (site) | 43-189 |
| Raymussen House (site) | 43-177 | | |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|--------|
| Shurm's | 43-190 | Tollhouse, Brook Turnpike | 43-243 |
| Sleepy Hollow House (site) | 43-245 | Tree Hill | 43-32 |
| Solitaire (site) | 43-191 | Trent House | 43-1 |
| Sordelet Mill (site) | 43-192 | Tuckahoe Creek Canal | 43-210 |
| Springdale Farm | 43-247 | Turkey Island (site) | 43-21 |
| Springfield Hotel (site) | 43-193 | Turner House (site) | 43-211 |
| St. John's Church (site) | 43-194 | Turpins Tavern | 43-212 |
| St. Joseph's Villa | 43-195 | Vandeventer's Mill (site) | 43-213 |
| Staples Mill (site) | 43-196 | Varina Farm Mansion | 43-20 |
| Strawberry Hill (site) | 43-200 | Vinegar Hill Tavern (site) | 43-215 |
| Strawberry Plains | 43-249 | Virginia Dare Grave (site) | 43-216 |
| Stuart (J. E. B.) Monument | 43-198 | Virginia Randolph Cottage | 43-43 |
| Stuckley Hall | 43-201 | Wakefield (site) | 43-267 |
| Sunny Bank | 43-202 | Walkerton Inn | 43-19 |
| Sunnyside | 43-203 | Walnut Hill | 43-217 |
| Sweeney Pottery (site) | 43-25 | Walton Farm House | 43-277 |
| Tavern/ New Market Road | 43-204 | Ward House (site) | 43-218 |
| Tenant House/ Carter's Mill Road | 43-291 | Warriner House | 43-220 |
| Tilmans (site) | 43-206 | Warriner Road House | 43-219 |
| Toll House (site) | 43-207 | Warwick Place | 43-221 |
| Toll House (site) #1 | 43-208 | Westbrook | 43-42 |
| Toll House (site) #2 | 43-209 | Westham Plantation House | 43-222 |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Westham Railroad Station | 43-38 |
| Whichello | 43-17 |
| Whites Tavern and Log Corncrib | 43-89 |
| Whiteside/ 8-Mile Tavern | 43-224 |
| Whittle House (site) | 43-223 |
| Wickham's House and Barn | 43-225 |
| Williams House | 43-226 |
| Willis Church | 43-297 |
| Willis Church Parsonage | 43-235 |
| Willis House | 43-294 |
| Willow Oaks | 43-227 |
| Wilton (site) | 43-37 |
| Windward | 43-28 |
| Woodside | 43-12 |
| Woodstock (site) | 43-229 |
| Yahley Mill (site) | 43-236 |
| Yarborough House | 43-290 |
| Yellow Tavern (site) | 43-237 |

APPENDIX B:
Cultural Resources Presented in the
Inventory of Early Architecture and Historic and Archaeological Sites
in Numerical Order

| | | | |
|-------|---|-------|-------------------------------------|
| 43-1 | Trent House | 43-25 | Sweeney Pottery (site) |
| 43-2 | Cox House <i>See Farmer's Rest 43-41</i> | 43-26 | Norwich Pottery (site) |
| 43-5 | Rocky Mills | 43-27 | Fair Hill (site) |
| 43-6 | Locust Hill (site) | 43-28 | Windward |
| 43-7 | Crewe House | 43-29 | Bloemendaal Farm |
| 43-8 | Malvern Hill | 43-30 | Craighton |
| 43-10 | Quarters Cabin (site) | 43-31 | Meadow Farm |
| 43-11 | Cheswick | 43-32 | Tree Hill |
| 43-12 | Woodside | 43-35 | Curles Neck Farm |
| 43-15 | Gayton Village (site) | 43-36 | Henrico Town (site) |
| 43-16 | Dabbs House | 43-37 | Wilton (site) |
| 43-17 | Whichello | 43-38 | Westham Railroad Station |
| 43-19 | Walkerton Inn | 43-39 | Beulah Road House (site) |
| 43-20 | Varina Farm Mansion and Barn | 43-40 | Burleigh |
| 43-21 | Turkey Island (site) | 43-41 | Farmer's Rest /Coxley |
| 43-22 | Paradise | 43-42 | Westbrook |
| 43-23 | Flood Marker of 1771. | 43-43 | Virginia Randolph Cottage Museum |
| 43-24 | Bremo (site) | 43-50 | Anthony Place (site) |
| | | 43-51 | Antioch Church |

| | | | |
|-------|--------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|
| 43-52 | Arrahattock | 43-79 | Chaddick House |
| 43-53 | Atkinson House | 43-80 | Chaffins Bluff (sites) |
| 43-54 | Auburn | 43-81 | Chatsworth (site) |
| 43-55 | Babcock Home (site) | 43-82 | Chatsworth / (lower farm) |
| 43-56 | Bacon House (site) | 43-83 | Chickahominy Tavern (site) |
| 43-57 | Baker House (site) | 43-84 | Civil War Trenches/ Francis Road |
| 43-60 | Bent Pine Farm | 43-85 | Clarke-Palmore House |
| 43-62 | Blackburn House | 43-86 | Coal Pits |
| 43-64 | Bosher Dam | 43-87 | Cocoonery (site) |
| 43-65 | Bowles Lane House | 43-88 | Cockermouth (site) |
| 43-66 | Bowling Green Site | 43-89 | Whites Tavern and Log Corncrib |
| 43-67 | Boyd House Site | 43-90 | Courthouse Site (Varina) |
| 43-68 | Brick Works/ Mankin Mansion | 43-91 | Curles Church (site) |
| 43-69 | Brookfield Site | 43-92 | Curles Mansion (site) |
| 43-70 | Brook Hill | 43-93 | Darbytown |
| 43-72 | Nozecthos/ Buena Vista (site) | 43-94 | Deep Bottom Landing |
| 43-73 | Buffin Mansion (site) | 43-95 | Deep Run Chapel |
| 43-74 | Camp Hill (site) | 43-96 | Dobsons (site) |
| 43-75 | Cedars | 43-97 | DeCunsey (site) |
| 43-76 | Cedar Hill/ Creighton Road | 43-99 | Durette House |
| 43-77 | Cedar Lane (site) | 43-100 | Eacho House (site) |
| 43-78 | Cedar Knoll | | |

| | | | |
|--------|--------------------------------------|--------|---|
| 43-101 | Edgehill | 43-124 | Hidden House (site) |
| 43-102 | Elko Civil War Entrenchments | 43-125 | National Cemetery Lodge/ Seven Pines |
| 43-103 | Emmanuel Church | 43-127 | Hoenninger Place (site) |
| 43-104 | Enerdale | 43-128 | Honest Dealing (site) |
| 43-105 | Enterprise | 43-129 | Indian Rest (site) |
| 43-106 | Fairfield (site) | 43-130 | James River Course House (site) |
| 43-107 | Fair Oaks Farm (site) | 43-131 | Jedinak House (site) |
| 43-108 | Falling Spring House (site) | 43-132 | Kelly House |
| 43-109 | Farrar House (site) | 43-133 | Lakeside Park |
| 43-110 | First Baptist Church | 43-135 | Laurel Lawn (site) |
| 43-111 | Forest Lodge Hotel | 43-136 | Laurel Crossroads |
| 43-112 | Gathwright House (Site) | 43-137 | Laurel Spring |
| 43-114 | Glendale Farm | 43-138 | Level Farm (site) |
| 43-115 | Gooch Mansion (site) | 43-139 | Lilly Valley |
| 43-116 | Gunn House | 43-140 | Lime Kiln (site) |
| 43-117 | Half-Sink House (site) | 43-141 | Lone Oak |
| 43-118 | Herbert House | 43-143 | Log Cabin |
| 43-120 | Herndon House | 43-144 | Long Field (site) |
| 43-121 | Hess Site | 43-145 | Lovingstone Farm |
| 43-122 | Hickory Hill | 43-146 | Lorraine Railroad Station (site) |
| 43-123 | National Cemetery Lodge/ Richmond | 43-147 | Lynes Mill (site) |

| | | | |
|--------|---------------------------|--------|------------------------------------|
| 43-148 | Marion Hill (site) | 43-171 | Poor House (site) |
| 43-149 | Marshall Farm (site) | 43-172 | Powhatan Town (site) |
| 43-150 | Masonic Home (site) | 43-173 | Powhatan Mansion (site) |
| 43-151 | Mayo House (site) | 43-174 | Quaker Meeting House (site) |
| 43-152 | McCabe Farm (site) | 43-175 | Ravenswood/ Mechanicsville Pike |
| 43-153 | Montezuma | 43-176 | Ravenswood/ River Road |
| 43-154 | Montrose | 43-177 | Raymussen House (site) |
| 43-155 | Mossy Springs | 43-178 | Red Hill (site) |
| 43-156 | Mount Comfort (site) | 43-179 | Retreat (site) |
| 43-157 | New Market Village (site) | 43-181 | Ridge Church (site) |
| 43-158 | Newstead Farm | 43-182 | Ridge Farm |
| 43-160 | Norwich Mill | 43-183 | Rochelle Site |
| 43-161 | Oakdale Farm | 43-184 | Rock Hill |
| 43-162 | Oak Grove | 43-185 | Sailor's Tavern (site) |
| 43-163 | Oak Hill Mill (site) | 43-186 | Savage Station House (site) |
| 43-164 | Oak Hill (site) | 43-187 | Schoolhouse/ Mechanicsville |
| 43-165 | Oak Hall (site) | 43-188 | Schoolhouse/ Long Bridge Road |
| 43-166 | Old Ordinary (site) | 43-189 | Short Pump Tavern (site) |
| 43-167 | Osborne Landing | 43-190 | Shurm's |
| 43-168 | Payne-Edwards House | 43-191 | Solitaire (site) |
| 43-169 | Pickinocky Site | 43-192 | Sordelet Mill (site) |
| 43-170 | Pine Street Root Cellar | | |

| | | | |
|--------|----------------------------|--------|--------------------------|
| 43-193 | Springfield Hotel (site) | 43-217 | Walnut Hill |
| 43-194 | St. John's Church (site) | 43-218 | Ward House (site) |
| 43-195 | St. Joseph's Villa | 43-219 | Warriner Road House |
| 43-196 | Staples Mill (site) | 43-220 | Warriner House |
| 43-198 | Stuart Monument | 43-221 | Warwick Place |
| 43-200 | Strawberry Hill (site) | 43-222 | Westham Plantation House |
| 43-201 | Stuckley Hall | 43-223 | Whittle House (site) |
| 43-202 | Sunny Bank | 43-224 | Whiteside/ 8-Mile Tavern |
| 43-203 | Sunnyside | 43-225 | Wickham's House and Barn |
| 43-204 | Tavern / New Market Road | 43-226 | Williams House |
| 43-205 | Cedar Hill/ Thimble Lane | 43-227 | Willow Oaks |
| 43-206 | Tilmans (site) | 43-229 | Woodstock (site) |
| 43-207 | Toll House (site) | 43-230 | Berry House (site) |
| 43-208 | Toll House (site) #1 | 43-231 | Bracket House |
| 43-209 | Toll House (site) #2 | 43-232 | Brookfield Lions |
| 43-210 | Tuckahoe Creek Canal | 43-233 | Olney |
| 43-211 | Turner House (site) | 43-234 | Penick House |
| 43-212 | Turpins Tavern | 43-235 | Willis Church Parsonage |
| 43-213 | Vandeventer's Mill (site) | 43-236 | Yahley Mill (site) |
| 43-214 | Henrico courthouse (1896) | 43-237 | Ellerslie (site) |
| 43-215 | Vinegar Hill Tavern (site) | 43-238 | Rosewood (site) |
| 43-216 | Virginia Dare Grave (site) | 43-239 | Yellow Tavern (site) |

| | | | |
|--------|--------------------------------------|--------|---|
| 43-240 | Belmont | 43-262 | Browning House |
| 43-241 | Brick Kiln | 43-263 | Pump Road House |
| 43-243 | Tollhouse/ Brook Turnpike | 43-265 | Emmanuel Rectory (site) |
| 43-244 | Mooreland | 43-266 | Hugh's Tavern (site) |
| 43-245 | Sleepy Hollow House (site) | 43-267 | Wakefield (site) |
| 43-246 | Eglantine Hill | 43-268 | Grapevine Road House |
| 43-247 | Springdale Farm | 43-269 | Redesdale Servants Quarters |
| 43-248 | Deep Run Coal Pits | 43-270 | Rommell Log House |
| 43-249 | Strawberry Plains | 43-271 | Nuckols Road House |
| 43-250 | Camp Holly | 43-272 | Edgewood |
| 43-251 | Savage's Crossroads (site) | 43-273 | Johnson House |
| 43-252 | James River/ Kanawha Canal | 43-274 | Elmwood Farm |
| 43-253 | National Cemetery Lodge/ Glendale | 43-275 | Nuckols House |
| 43-254 | Homestead | 43-277 | Walton Farm House |
| 43-255 | Fairstone Farmhouse | 43-278 | Hunslett Hall Site |
| 43-256 | Leake House | 43-279 | National Cemetery Lodge/ Varina |
| 43-257 | Shady Grove Church | 43-280 | Battery Maury (site) |
| 43-258 | Deep Run Railroad Grade | 43-281 | Preston House |
| 43-258 | Henley Log House | 43-282 | Cox's Overseer's House |
| 43-259 | Nuckols Farms | 43-283 | Osborne Turnpike Trenches and Tollhouse (site) |
| 43-260 | Bowles Farm | 43-284 | Long Fields House |
| 43-261 | Erin Shades | | |

- 43-286 Highland Springs
Methodist Church
- 43-287 Henrico Cinema
- 43-288 Savage Station Farm and
Cemetery
- 43-290 Yarborough House
- 43-291 Tenant House/
Carters Mill Road
- 43-292 Eberhardts
- 43-293 Board and Batten House
- 43-294 Willis House
- 43-295 McElroy Farm (site)
- 43-296 Cook House
- 43-297 Willis Church
- 43-298 Coal Pit Railroad
- 43-299 Richmond National
Battlefield Parks
- 43-300 Ladd House Site
- 43-301 Highland Springs Tavern
- 43-302 Duval House
- 43-303 Highland Springs
- 43-304 Frayser Cemetery
- 43-305 Seven Pines House (site)

APPENDIX C:
Cultural Resources Presented in the
Update of the Inventory
in Alphabetical Order

| | | | |
|--|--|---|---------------|
| <i>Airco</i> Bickerstaff Road | <i>43-440</i> | <i>Colonial Hotel Court</i> Brook Road/ Route 1 | <i>43-704</i> |
| <i>Antioch Historic Area</i> New Market Rd/ Route 5 | <i>43-504</i> <i>43-507-</i> <i>43-509;</i> <i>43-514;</i> <i>43-521-</i> <i>43-530;</i> <i>43-544;</i> <i>43-546-</i> <i>43-549</i> | <i>Commercial Building</i> East Nine Mile Road | <i>43-737</i> |
| <i>Arthur Ashe Grave Site</i> Woodland Cemetery | <i>43-742</i> | <i>The Copa</i> Brook Road/ Route 1 | <i>43-705</i> |
| <i>Onell Atkins House</i> Long Bridge Road | <i>43-721</i> | <i>Cosby Farm</i> Pouncey Tract Road | <i>43-711</i> |
| <i>Bekeby</i> Townes Road | <i>43-687</i> | <i>Cosby Farm</i> Route 250 West | <i>43-309</i> |
| <i>Best Corporation Building</i> Scott Road | <i>43-703</i> | <i>Coulter Mausoleum</i> Forest Lawn Cemetery | <i>43-709</i> |
| <i>Bill's Barbecue</i> Broad St/ Route 250 West | <i>43-712</i> | <i>Craftsman-Style Bungalow</i> Woodman Road | <i>43-685</i> |
| <i>Brick Cottage</i> Lakeside Drive | <i>43-285</i> | <i>Craftsman-Style Cottage</i> (Flak House) Chaffins Bluff Lane | <i>43-723</i> |
| <i>Bungalow</i> Chaffin's Bluff Lane | <i>43-722</i> | <i>Dorey Park Barn</i> Darbytown Road | <i>43-739</i> |
| <i>Chavis House</i> Burning Tree Road | <i>43-572</i> | <i>Fair Oaks Baptist Church</i> East Nine Mile Road | <i>43-740</i> |
| | | <i>Fairfield Transit Company Building</i> East Nine Mile Road | <i>43-738</i> |

| | | | |
|---|-----------------|--|--|
| <i>Feitig House/ Hallwood Farm Site Dabbs House Road</i> | <i>43-724</i> | <i>Kalamazoo Tile House New Market Road/ Route 5</i> | <i>43-575</i> |
| <i>Ferguson House/ Malvern Hill New Market Rd/ Route 5</i> | <i>43-8-3</i> | <i>Kellam House Stoneman Court</i> | <i>43-689</i> |
| <i>* Five-Bay I-house New Market Rd/ Route 5</i> | <i>43-157-1</i> | <i>Krispy Kreme West Broad St./ Route 250</i> | <i>43-714</i> |
| <i>Five-Bay I-House with Center-Front Gable Old Williamsburg Road</i> | <i>43-725</i> | <i>Laurel Church/ R.F. & P. Section Manager's House Old Route 33</i> | <i>43-696</i> |
| <i>Glen Allen School Old Washington Road</i> | <i>43-695</i> | <i>Lewis McLeod House Mountain Road</i> | <i>43-690</i> |
| <i>* Glendale Willis Church Road</i> | <i>43-114</i> | <i>Little Bel Pre Ross Road</i> | <i>43-718</i> |
| <i>Gravel Hill Community Center Long Bridge Road</i> | <i>43-741</i> | <i>Little House at Turkey Island Turkey Island Road</i> | <i>43-726</i> |
| <i>Haskins House Fordson Farm Lane</i> | <i>43-651</i> | <i>Log House Masonic Lane</i> | <i>43-727</i> |
| <i>Hayes House (Western View) River Road</i> | <i>43-717</i> | <i>Longdale Historic Area</i> | <i>43-701</i> |
| <i>Hilliard Road Historic Area</i> | <i>43-692</i> | <i>McCoul Street Historic Area</i> | <i>43-85; 43-148; 43-211; 43-451- 43-460</i> |
| <i>Hunton Grocery Old Washington Road</i> | <i>43-694</i> | <i>McDonough House/ Zeller's Dairy Oakland Road</i> | <i>43-485</i> |
| <i>Jenningsville House Hungary Road</i> | <i>43-686</i> | <i>Markel Building West Broad St/ Route 250</i> | <i>43-715</i> |
| <i>Johnson's Store and Johnson House Pouncey Tract Road</i> | <i>43-713</i> | <i>Meadowview Farm Creighton Road</i> | <i>43-698</i> |

| | | | |
|--|--------|--|--------|
| <i>Mercer and Woodson Automotive, Inc.</i> Lakeside Avenue | 43-706 | <i>Reynolds Metals Headquarters Building</i> West Broad St/ Route 250 | 43-242 |
| <i>Midview Farm</i> Midview Road | 43-520 | <i>Richmond Cedar Works</i> Old Osborne Tnpk/ Route 5 | 43-306 |
| <i>Mill Road Historic Area</i> | 43-693 | <i>St. Mark's Church</i> Courtney Road | 43-697 |
| <i>Modern Eclectic Ranch House</i> Messer Road | 43-728 | <i>Scott House</i> Varina Road | 43-606 |
| <i>North Run Bridge</i> Brook Road/ Route 1 | 43-710 | <i>Sharpe House</i> Hines Road | 43-732 |
| <i>Nunnally Farm</i> Millhouse Lane | 43-678 | <i>Shingle-Style Building</i> Lincoln Avenue | 43-691 |
| <i>Old Dominion Building</i> Virginia State Fairgrounds | 43-708 | <i>Short Pump Shell Station</i> Route 250 West | 43-197 |
| <i>Patterson House</i> Willomett Avenue | 43-699 | <i>Short Pump Transmission</i> Route 250 West | 43-320 |
| <i>Pebble Block Bungalow</i> Fern Avenue | 43-729 | <i>Southward House</i> Kukymuth Road | 43-494 |
| <i>Ponderosa Hunt Club</i> Long Bridge Road | 43-730 | <i>Stoneman House</i> New Market Rd/ Route 5 | 43-580 |
| <i>Redesdale</i> River Road | 43-719 | <i>Stuckey House</i> New Market Road | 43-524 |
| <i>Redwood/ Reed Farm</i> Burning Tree Road | 43-574 | <i>Talley House</i> Greenview Drive | 43-470 |
| <i>Edmond Sewell Read House</i> (Highland Springs Medical Center) Nine Mile Road | 43-731 | <i>Taylor Road Historic Area</i> Taylor Road | 43-736 |
| | | <i>Three-Bay Frame Building with Mansard Roof</i> Williamsburg Road | 43-733 |

*Three-Bay I-House
with Hipped Roof* 43-551
Loudon Street

Wilkinson Road
Wooten House 43-487
New Market Rd/ Route 5

* *Three-Bay I-House with
Pedimented Front Gable* 43-157-2
New Market Rd/ Route 5

Dr. Trainum House 43-734
Nine Mile Road

*Note: Please find Resources marked with
an * on page 191, under Inventory of
Early Architecture and Historic and
Archeological Sites.*

Varina Episcopal Church 43-626
New Market Rd/ Route 5

Varina School 43-631
New Market Rd/ Route 5

*Vernacular
Shotgun-Plan House* 43-700
Bungalow City

Victorian Cottage 43-735
Nine Mile Road

* *Virginia Randolph
High School* 43-43
Mountain Road

*Westland Shopping
Center Sign* 43-716
West Broad St/ Route 250

*Wilmer Avenue
Historic Area* 43-702
Wilmer Avenue

Wise House 43-720
River Road

Wood's Store 43-9
Brook Rd/ Route 1

*WRNL Transmitting
Station* 43-707

APPENDIX D:
Cultural Resources Presented in the
Update of the Inventory
in Numerical Order

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| 43-8-3 | <i>Ferguson House</i> New Market Road (Route 5) | 43-306 | <i>Richmond Cedar Works</i> Old Osborne Turnpike |
| 43-9 | <i>Wood's Store</i> Brook Road (Route 1) | 43-309 | <i>Cosby Farm</i> Route 250 West |
| 43-43* | <i>Virginia Randolph High School</i> Mountain Road | 43-320 | <i>Short Pump Transmission</i> Route 250 West |
| 43-85; 43-148; 43-211; 43-451- 43-460 | <i>McCoul Street Historic Area</i> | 43-440 | <i>Airco</i> Bickerstaff Road |
| 43-114* | <i>Glendale</i> Willis Church Road | 43-470 | <i>Talley House</i> New Osborne Turnpike |
| 43-157-1* | <i>Five-Bay I-House</i> New Market Road (Route 5) | 43-485 | <i>McDonough Farm/ Zeller's Dairy</i> Oakland Road |
| 43-157-2* | <i>Three-Bay I-House with Pedimented Front Gable</i> New Market Road (Route 5) | 43-487 | <i>Wooten House</i> New Market Road (Route 5) |
| 43-197 | <i>Short Pump Shell Station</i> Route 250 West | 43-494 | <i>Southward House</i> Kukymuth Road |
| 43-242 | <i>Reynolds Metals Headquarters Building</i> Broad Street (Route 250 West) | 43-504; 43-507 43-509; 43-514; 43-521- 43-530; 43-544; 43-546- 43-547 | <i>Antioch Historic Area</i> New Market Road (Route 5) |
| 43-285 | <i>Brick Cottage</i> Lakeside Drive | 43-520 | <i>Midview Farm</i> Midview Road |

| | | | |
|--------|--|--------|---|
| 43-524 | <i>Stuckey House</i> New Market Road | 43-687 | <i>Bekeby</i> Townes Road |
| 43-544 | <i>Chatsworth School</i> Chatsworth Road | 43-689 | <i>Kellam House</i> Stoneman Court |
| 43-551 | <i>Three-Bay I-House with Hipped Roof</i> Loudon Street | 43-690 | <i>Lewis McLeod House</i> Mountain Road |
| 43-572 | <i>Chavis House</i> Burning House Road | 43-691 | <i>Shingle-Style Building</i> Lincoln Avenue |
| 43-574 | <i>Redwood/ Reed Farm</i> Burning Tree Road | 43-692 | <i>Hilliard Road Historic Area</i> Hilliard Road |
| 43-575 | <i>Kalamazoo Tile House</i> New Market Road (Route 5) | 43-693 | <i>Mill Road Historic Area</i> Mill Road |
| 43-580 | <i>Stoneman House</i> New Market Road (Route 5) | 43-694 | <i>Hunton Grocery</i> Old Washington Road |
| 43-606 | <i>Scott House</i> Varina Road | 43-695 | <i>Glen Allen School</i> Old Washington Road |
| 43-626 | <i>Varina Episcopal Church</i> New Market Road (Route 5) | 43-696 | <i>Laurel Church/R. F. & P. Section Manager's House</i> Old Route 33 |
| 43-631 | <i>Varina School</i> New Market Road (Route 5) | 43-697 | <i>St. Mark's Church</i> Courtney Road |
| 43-651 | <i>Haskins House</i> Fordson Farm Lane | 43-698 | <i>Meadowview Farm</i> Creighton Road |
| 43-678 | <i>Nunnally Farm</i> Millhouse Lane | 43-699 | <i>Patterson House</i> Willomett Avenue |
| 43-685 | <i>Craftsman-Style Bungalow</i> Woodman Road | 43-700 | <i>Vernacular Shotgun-Plan House</i> Bungalow City |
| 43-686 | <i>Jenningsville House</i> Hungary Road | 43-701 | <i>Longdale Historic Area</i> Longdale Ave/ Cole Street/ Washington Road |

| | | | |
|--------|---|--------|--|
| 43-702 | <i>Wilmer Avenue Historic Area Wilmer Avenue</i> | 43-715 | <i>Markel Building Broad Street (Route 250 West)</i> |
| 43-703 | <i>Best Corporation Building Scott Road</i> | 43-716 | <i>Westland Shopping Center Sign Broad Street (Route 250 West)</i> |
| 43-704 | <i>Colonial Hotel Court Brook Road (Route 1)</i> | 43-717 | <i>Hayes House (Western View) River Road</i> |
| 43-705 | <i>The Copa Brook Road (Route 1)</i> | 43-718 | <i>Little Bel Pre Ross Road</i> |
| 43-706 | <i>Mercer and Woodson Automotive, Inc. Lakeside Avenue</i> | 43-719 | <i>Redesdale River Road</i> |
| 43-707 | <i>WRNL Transmitting Station Wilkinson Road</i> | 43-720 | <i>Wise House River Road</i> |
| 43-708 | <i>Old Dominion Building Virginia State Fairgrounds</i> | 43-721 | <i>Onell Atkins House Long Bridge Road</i> |
| 43-709 | <i>Coulter Mausoleum Forest Lawn Cemetery</i> | 43-722 | <i>Bungalow Chaffin's Bluff Lane</i> |
| 43-710 | <i>North Run Bridge Brook Road (Route 1)</i> | 43-723 | <i>Craftsman-Style Cottage (Flak House) Chaffins Bluff Lane</i> |
| 43-711 | <i>Cosby Farm Pouncey Tract Road</i> | 43-724 | <i>Feitig House/ Hallwood Farm Site Dabbs House Road</i> |
| 43-712 | <i>Bill's Barbecue Broad Street (Route 250 West)</i> | 43-725 | <i>Five-Bay I-House with Center-Front Gable Old Williamsburg Road</i> |
| 43-713 | <i>Johnson's Store and Johnson House Pouncey Tract Road</i> | 43-726 | <i>Little House at Turkey Island Turkey Island Road</i> |
| 43-714 | <i>Krispy Kreme West Broad Street (Route 250)</i> | | |

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|--------|--|--|---|
| 43-727 | <i>Log House</i> Masonic Lane | 43-740 | <i>Fair Oaks Baptist Church</i> East Nine Mile Road |
| 43-728 | <i>Modern Eclectic Ranch House</i> Messer Road | 43-741 | <i>Gravel Hill Community Center</i> Long Bridge Road |
| 43-729 | <i>Pebble Block Bungalow</i> Fern Avenue | 43-742 | <i>Arthur Ashe Grave Site</i> Woodland Cemetery |
| 43-730 | <i>Ponderosa Hunt Club</i> Long Bridge Road | | |
| 43-731 | <i>Edmond Sewell Read House</i> (Highland Springs Medical Center) Nine Mile Road | <i>Note: Please find Resources marked with an * on page 191, under Buildings on Sites Included in the <u>Inventory of Early Architecture and Historic and Archeological Sites.</u></i> | |
| 43-732 | <i>Sharpe House</i> Hines Road | | |
| 43-733 | <i>Three-Bay Frame Building with Mansard Roof</i> Williamsburg Road | | |
| 43-734 | <i>Dr. Trainum House</i> Nine Mile Road | | |
| 43-735 | <i>Victorian Cottage</i> Nine Mile Road | | |
| 43-736 | <i>Taylor Road Historic Area</i> Taylor Road | | |
| 43-737 | <i>Commercial Building</i> East Nine Mile Road | | |
| 43-738 | <i>Fairfield Transit Company Building</i> East Nine Mile Road | | |
| 43-739 | <i>Dorey Park Barn</i> Darbytown Road | | |

*APPENDIX E:
Cultural Resources
Potentially Eligible for Listing on the National Register of Historic Places
Presented in the
Inventory of Early Architecture and Historic and Archaeological Sites
in Alphabetical Order*

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Atkinson House | 43-53 | Emmanuel Episcopal Church | 43-103 |
| Blackburn House | 43-62 | Enerdale | 43-104 |
| Bloemendaal | 43-29 | Enterprise Farm | 43-105 |
| Board and Batten House | 43-293 | Grapevine Road House | 43-268 |
| Bosher Dam | 43-64 | Henrico Cinema | 43-287 |
| Bowles Lane House | 43-65 | Homestead | 43-254 |
| Brook Hill | 43-70 | James River and Kanawha Canal | 43-252 |
| Burleigh | 43-40 | James River Course | 43-130 |
| Cedar Hill (Creighton Road) | 43-76 | J.E.B. Stuart Monument | 43-198 |
| Cedar Hill (Thimble Lane) | 43-205 | Kelly House | 43-132 |
| Cedar Knoll | 43-78 | Leake House | 43-256 |
| Cheswick | 43-11 | Meadow Farm | 43-31 |
| Clarke-Palmore House | 43-85 | Montezuma | 43-153 |
| Craigton Farm | 43-30 | Montrose | 43-154 |
| Curles Neck Farm | 43-35 | Mooreland | 43-244 |
| Dabbs House | 43-16 | Mossy Springs | 43-155 |
| Duval House | 43-302 | National Cemetery Lodge/ Richmond | 43-123 |
| Edge Hill | 43-101 | | |

| | | | |
|---|--------|-------------------------------|--------|
| National Cemetery Lodge/ Seven Pines | 43-125 | Whiteside (Eight Mile Tavern) | 43-224 |
| National Cemetery Lodge/ Glendale | 43-253 | Wickham's House and Farm | 43-225 |
| National Cemetery Lodge/ Varina | 43-279 | | |
| Oak Grove (Waverly) | 43-162 | | |
| Paradise | 43-22 | | |
| Penick House | 43-234 | | |
| Ravenswood/ Mechanicsville | 43-175 | | |
| Ravenswood/ River Road | 43-176 | | |
| Richmond National Battlefield Park | 43-299 | | |
| Rocky Mills | 43-5 | | |
| St. Joseph's Villa | 43-195 | | |
| Schoolhouse/ Long Bridge Road | 43-188 | | |
| Springdale Farm | 43-247 | | |
| Toll House/ Brook Turnpike | 43-243 | | |
| Trent House | 43-1 | | |
| Tuckahoe Creek Canal | 43-210 | | |
| Walkerton | 43-19 | | |
| Westham Plantation House | 43-222 | | |
| Whichello | 43-17 | | |

APPENDIX F:
Cultural Resources
Potentially Eligible for Listing on the National Register of Historic Places
Presented in the Update of the Inventory
in Alphabetical Order

| | | | |
|---|--|--|---------------|
| <i>Airco</i> Bickerstaff Road | <i>43-440</i> | <i>Johnson's Store and Johnson House</i> Pouncey Tract Road | <i>43-713</i> |
| <i>Antioch Historic Area</i> New Market Road (Route 5) | <i>43-504</i> <i>43-507</i> <i>43-508</i> <i>43-509</i> <i>43-514</i> <i>43-521</i> <i>to</i> <i>43-530</i> <i>43-544</i> <i>43-546</i> <i>to</i> <i>43-549</i> | <i>Kellam House</i> Stoneman Court | <i>43-689</i> |
| | | <i>Krispy Kreme</i> West Broad Street (Route 250) | <i>43-714</i> |
| | | <i>Lewis McLeod House</i> Mountain Road | <i>43-690</i> |
| | | <i>Little Bel Pre</i> Ross Road | <i>43-718</i> |
| <i>Bekeby</i> Townes Road | <i>43-687</i> | <i>Little House at Turkey Island</i> Turkey Island Road | <i>43-726</i> |
| <i>Feitig House/ Hallwood Farm Site</i> Dabbs House Road | <i>43-724</i> | <i>Longdale Historic Area</i> Longdale Avenue Cole Street Washington Road | <i>43-701</i> |
| <i>Ferguson House</i> New Market Road (Route 5) | <i>43-8-3</i> | <i>McDonough House</i> <i>Zeller's Dairy</i> Oakland Road | <i>43-485</i> |
| <i>Gravel Hill Community Center</i> Long Bridge Road | <i>43-741</i> | <i>Midview Farm</i> Creighton Road | <i>43-520</i> |
| <i>Hayes House</i> (Western View) River Road | <i>43-717</i> | <i>Mill Road Historic Area</i> Mill Road | <i>43-693</i> |

| | |
|--|--------|
| <i>Nunnally Farm</i> Milhouse Lane | 43-678 |
| <i>Old Dominion Building</i> Virginia State Fairgrounds | 43-708 |
| <i>Redesdale</i> River Road | 43-719 |
| <i>Richmond Cedar Works</i> Old Osborne Turnpike (Route 5) | 43-306 |
| <i>Short Pump Shell Station</i> Route 250 West | 43-197 |
| <i>Stoneman House</i> New Market Road (Route 5) | 43-580 |
| <i>Talley House</i> Greenview Drive | 43-470 |
| <i>Dr. Trainum House</i> Nine Mile Road | 43-734 |
| <i>Wilmer Avenue Historic Area</i> Wilmer Avenue | 43-702 |
| <i>Wise House</i> River Road | 43-720 |
| <i>Wood's Store</i> Brook Road (Route 1) | 43-9 |

APPENDIX G:
Cultural Resources Presented in the
Inventory of Early Architecture and
Historic and Archeological Sites
that Have Been Lost

| <i>Archeological Sites</i> | | <i>Standing Structures</i> | |
|----------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|--------|
| Cedar Lane Site | 43-77 | Browning House | 43-262 |
| Chaffin's Bluff Sites | 43-80 | Edgewood (Farahar Farm) | 43-272 |
| Deep Run Coal Pits | 43-248 | Erin Shades | 43-261 |
| Eacho House Site | 43-100 | Forest Lodge Hotel | 43-111 |
| Emmanuel Rectory Site | 43-265 | Henley Log House | 43-258 |
| Half Sink House Site | 43-117 | Herndon House | 43-120 |
| Mayo House Site | 43-151 | Hickory Hill | 43-122 |
| Oak Hill Site | 43-164 | Lovingstone Farm | 43-145 |
| Quarters Cabin Site | 43-10 | Nuckols Road House | 43-271 |
| Turner House Site | 43-211 | Payne-Edwards House | 43-168 |
| Wakefield Site | 43-267 | St. John's R.C. Church | 43-194 |
| Westbrook Site | 43-42 | Stuckley Hall | 43-201 |
| Williams House Site | 43-226 | Tenant House/ Carter's Mill Road | 43-291 |
| | | Walton House | 43-277 |
| | | Willis House Parsonage | 43-235 |
| | | Willis House | 43-294 |
| | | Yarborough House | 43-290 |

APPENDIX H:
The National Register Criteria for Evaluation

Criteria for Evaluation

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- ✓ That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- ✓ That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- ✓ That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction; or
- ✓ That have yielded, or may be likely to yield information important in history or pre-history.

Criteria Considerations

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the last 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties *will qualify* if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- ✓ A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- ✓ A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for its architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- ✓ A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
- ✓ A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features or from association with historical events; or
- ✓ A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- ✓ A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
- ✓ A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

APPENDIX I: *Glossary of Terms*

American Bond: Pattern of brick work 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.)

American Foursquare: See Foursquare.

Architrave: 1) The lowest member of an entablature. 2) Architrave-form finish surrounding a door or window.

Art Deco: Style characterized by an overall linear, angular, vertical appearance; stepped facade; extensive use of zig-zags and vertical projections above the roof line.

Ashlar: Masonry composed of squared, carefully-finished stones, larger than bricks, with joints laid in mortar.

Balloon framing: Light-timber construction in which timbers are joined by nailing rather than mortise-and-tenon joinery. (Two-story buildings are characterized by studs which extend in one piece from sill to roof plate.)

Baluster: A short pillar or post in a series, supporting a rail.

Bay: Element or portion 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 outward from a wall surface.

Bead: A rounded, decorative molding at the edge of a piece of trim (e.g., beaded weatherboarding or beaded chair rail).

Bulkhead entry: An exterior entry to a basement or cellar, in which the set of steps is covered by a small projecting structure.

Bungalow: (1890-1940) A low one story house with gently pitched broad gables. The roof rafters and horizontal support beams extend beyond the wall and roof.

Ca: Abbreviation for circa (Latin: about, around), denoting approximate date or figures.

Cape Cod: A rectangular house one or one-and-one-half stories high, with a gable roof.

Caseament window: Window sash that swings open along its entire length, usually on hinges.

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 dimension.

Chair rail: A wooden molding around the wall of a room at chair-back height to afford protection when chairs are pushed back against the wall.

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.

Collar: A horizontal beam connecting and supporting the rafters between the ridge and the wall plate.

Colonial Revival: This style combines a variety of Colonial styles and contemporary elements. Some distinguishing characteristics include large single sash windows, stained glass and large entry porches or porticos.

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 nineteenth century.)

Colonette: A small or slender column.

Composite: One of the orders in classical architecture; characterized by its combination of features derived from the other orders.

Corinthian: The most elaborate of the classic orders, featuring fluted columns with capitals carved with acanthus leaves.

Cornice: 1) The uppermost part of an entablature. 2) Classical decorative treatment at the eaves of a building or at the juncture of an interior wall and ceiling.

Craftsman Style: (1905-1930) Identified by a low-pitched gable roof with wide enclosed eave overhang. Roof rafters are usually exposed with decorative, false beams often added under gables. Tapered square columns support porch roof which can be full or partial width.

Crossette: A lateral projection in an architrave molding; also referred to as an "eared" architrave.

Cut nail: A nail with a square or rectangular-section shaft and head.

Cyma: An ogee or "wave" molding.

Dado: A plain or paneled field that traverses the lower part of an interior wall surface. Also referred to as "wainscot."

Dentil: One in a series of oblong or square blocks used to decorate a cornice.

Distyle: Refers to a portico or porch with two frontal columns.

Doric: One of the classical orders characterized by fluted columns which lack a base.

Dormer: A window placed vertically in a projection built out from a sloping roof. (Derives from the Old French dormer, meaning "to sleep".) These windows usually serve the upper floor of a house, where sleeping quarters are found.

Double-pile: Refers to a building plan two rooms in depth.

Dry stone: Stone masonry in which no mortar is used to bind or infill between the blocks.

Elevation: 1) The external faces of a building. 2) A drawing of a building showing vertical space arrangement, as opposed to horizontal arrangement of space shown in a plan.

Ell: A projection or wing which creates a building with an L-shaped plan.

English basement: A "raised" basement, or one which projects approximately 1 1/2 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 seventeenth century and for basements or foundation of buildings in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.)

Entasis entablature: Beam that spans from column to column and is horizontally divided into three parts: architrave (bottom), frieze (middle) and cornice (top).

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 seventeenth century to ca. 1860.)

Fanlight: A fan-shaped window, with sash bars radiating like the ribs of a fan, located over a door or window.

Federal: Period or style of U.S. architecture from ca. 1780-1830, the first years of the new federal republic. Derived from the neoclassical style developed by the Adam brothers and others in England in the late eighteenth century, it preceded the widespread employment of the Greek Revival and Gothic Revival styles in the 1830's and 40's.

Fenestration: The arrangement and proportioning of windows.

Flemish bond: Brickwork in which headers and stretchers alternate within each row. (Characteristic of eighteenth and early nineteenth century brickwork in Virginia.)

Fluting: A series of decorative vertical channels, esp. in a column or pilaster.

Foursquare: A style of architecture characterized by a square or rectangular shape. The floor plan is divided into four quadrants. First floor consisting of living room, dining room, kitchen, and entry hall. Three bedrooms and a bath room comprise the second floor.

Fret: A repeating geometric motif which forms an ornamental band.

Frieze: The portion of an entablature between the architrave and cornice. (When referring to Federal and Greek Revival mantels, frieze is usually that horizontal field immediately below the shelf.)

Gable: A roof form triangular in section, with two slopes of equal pitch and length.

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, (1714-1820) which found its inspiration in classical-derived Continental Renaissance forms. (In Virginia, it ranges from ca. 1700-1775.)

Georgian Revival: Architectural style, popular in the U.S. from ca. 1900-1930, which used forms derived from native Georgian and Federal architecture. (Also referred to as "Colonial Revival.")

Girt: Horizontal timber which intersects with the plates at the ends of a building.

Greek Revival: Revival of ancient Greek forms in U.S. architecture. (Reached the height of popularity in Virginia ca. 1830-1850.)

Graining: Decorative painting which attempts to simulate the grain of any particular species of wood.

Guilloche: Ornamental band composed of interlacing circular motifs.

H and HL hinges: Door hinges of wrought iron shaped in an "H" or "HL" form. (Used in Virginia in eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.)

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 1 1/2 story vernacular dwellings in the Chesapeake region in the eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries.

Header: A brick laid so its short end is exposed to the weather.

Hexastyle: Refers to a portico with six frontal columns.

Hipped: A roof with two principal slopes and truncated ends; a roof which slopes upward the wall plate on all four sides.

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, center-hall plan house type (this form, commonly seen in the Midwest states of Illinois, Indiana and Iowa--hence the name--occurs in all other parts of the U.S.).

Ionic: One of the classical orders, characterized by columns with scrolled capitals.

Italianate: Architectural revival style, popular in the U.S. in the second half of the nineteenth century, employs Italian Renaissance forms such as decorative eave brackets.

Joists: Horizontal timbers to which floorboards and/or ceiling lathes are nailed.

Knee wall: Vertical wall around the bottom of a loft room which seals off the unusable space where the rafters approach the wall plate.

Lathe: Wooden strips nailed to building framework to form a base for plaster.

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 "garret." In vernacular Virginia dwellings of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, windows at either gable end provided light and air. 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.

Metope: A hole or opening in a Doric frieze usually situated between triglyphs.

Moderne: (1920-1940) The identifying features of this style include: smooth wall surface (often stucco), flat roof, asymmetrical facade and horizontal grooves in walls. Other details are one or more curved building corners, windows continuous around corners and the use of glass blocks for windows or walls.

Modillion: A rectangular ornamental block, sometimes with an undulating soffit, usually applied to the underside of a projecting member of a cornice.

Mortise and tenon: 1) 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 mortise and tenon joinery.

Muntin: One of the grid of small vertical and horizontal wooden strips holding the panes of glass in a window.

Nogging: 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 which became popular in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Ogee: A double curve resembling an s-shape. Found in molding.

One-and-a-half (1*) stories: Refers to a building with either dormer windows on its upper floor, or with a raised attic with floor level front windows.

Openings: The doors and windows in the wall of a building.

Open-string: Stairs so constructed that the ends of the treads are visible from the side, as opposed to closed-string stairs.

Open-well: A stairway of two or more flights enclosing an open space between the outer sides of the flights.

Ovolo: A quarter-round molding.

Palladian: English architectural style based on a revival of the works of 16th century Italian architect Andrea Palladio. (Palladian designs and motifs were used frequently in large formal buildings in Virginia in the mid-18th century.)

Pedestal chair rail: A chair rail with a projecting, pedestal-like top moldings.

Pediment: A vertical crowning motif of porticoes, doorways or other architectural features, which is usually of low triangular form and sometimes broken at the top or bottom.

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." (In Virginia, this term refers to such an extension or closet located beside exterior chimneys on 18th or early 19th century dwellings.)

Picture molding: Molding skirting the upper portion of an interior wall; used to attach fasteners which support pictures.

Pilaster: A flat column placed flush against a wall and appearing to project from it.

Plate: The top horizontal member of a wall, upon which rest the roof rafters.

Portico: A porch or covered walk.

Post: A upright member in a frame; also, a pillar or column.

Post Modern: The mixing and matching of several stylistic sources, within classical and modern architecture, for the creation of ironic compositions.

Purlin: A horizontal timber supporting the common rafters in a roof.

Queen Anne Style: A style characterized by a variety and irregularity in plan and texture. Some qualities include: dominant front facing gable, patterned shingles, cutaway bay windows, and an asymmetrical facade with a one story full or partial porch.

Quoins: Squared stones at the corner of a building, sometimes accorded special architectural treatment.

Rafter: A sloping roof member that supports the roof covering and extends from the eaves to the ridge.

Raised attic: 1) Loft in a building where the wall is continued above the regular plate, creating more room in the attic; 2) The top floor of a building which is contained under the sloping roof, and has low vertical interior walls consonant with the exterior walls.

Raised basement: A basement whose upper portion is raised considerably (usually more than 18") above grade. (Also referred to as an "elevated basement" or an "English basement.")

Rake: 1) The inclined portion of a cornice. 2) The angle of slope of a roof rafter.

Rakeboard: Exterior trim board which abuts the gable eaves.

Ridge: The highest point of any roof with two sloping sides.

Ridgepiece: See Ridgepole below.

Ridgepole: A timber laid horizontally along the ridge of a roof to protect the intersection of the two roof slopes or as an aid in joining the rafter couples. (Also called "ridgepiece.")

Riser: Vertical board beneath the tread of a stair step.

Rosehead nail: A wrought nail (with a faceted head).

Rubblestone: Unsized, unsquared rock used as a building material.

Shingle Style: The term Shingle Style was coined by architectural historian Vincent J. Scully, in The Shingle Style and the Stick Style. Architectural Theory and Design from Downing to the Origins of Wright (1955). Until Scully's work, houses that combined strains of the Queen Anne and New England Colonial Revival were grouped with a myriad of other styles under the category of "Victorian architecture."

Sawtooth: Describes architectural elements that have notched edges, like the teeth of a saw; serrated.

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.)

Sill: The lowest member beneath a door or window. The horizontal timbers which form the lowest members of a frame supporting the superstructure of a building.

Single-pile: Refers to a house plan a single room in depth.

Soffit: The lower horizontal face of any projecting architectural feature.

Stack: The upper portion of a chimney.

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.

Stud: An upright member used to frame a wall or partition.

Summer beam: A principal horizontal beam into which smaller joists are framed.

Surround: The facing around a fireplace opening.

Tablet: The central block on the frieze of a Federal-style period mantel.

Tetrasyle: Describes a portico with four frontal columns.

Triglyph: Rectangular blocks with triple vertical grooves, which are part of the Doric entablature/frieze.

Turned: Refers to a post, baluster or finial which has been turned on a lathe for decorative effect.

Tuscan: One of the five classic orders of architecture, distinguished by its plain columns.

Underpinnings: The masonry foundations of a building (a standard term in eighteenth and early nineteenth century Virginia).

Vernacular: Refers to traditional local or "folk" building forms and methods (as opposed to formal or academic architecture and building styles).

Wainscot: Interior wood sheathing or paneling, especially that which extends from the floor to the chair rail; i.e., dado.

Weatherings: The masonry surfaces of chimney shoulders or other architectural features.

Wind brace: A reinforcing member, or strut, used as a brace to strengthen a frame or structure against the wind. (Also called "wind beam.")

Winder: A wedge-shaped step. (Also refers to a stairway in which such steps occur.)

Wire nail: Modern nail type with round shaft, produced by cutting segments from a long metal strand or wire.

**INDEX 1:
Cultural Resources
Mentioned in The Update of the Inventory
in Alphabetical Order**

| <i>Resource</i> | <i>VDHR No.</i> | <i>Page[s]</i> |
|------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Airco | 43-440 | 173, 216, 220, 226 |
| Anthony Place [site] | 43-50 | 24, 202, 209 |
| Antioch Church | 43-51 | 35, 202, 209 |
| Antioch Historic Area | 43-504 to 507 43-509 43-514 43-521-530 43-544 43-546-549 | 165-167, 216, 220, 226 |
| Arrahattock [site] | 43-52 | 28, 202, 210 |
| Arthur Ashe Grave Site | 43-742 ^v | 16, 93, 216, 223 |
| Atkinson House | 43-53 | 35, 202, 210, 224 |
| Auburn | 43-54 | 35, 202, 210 |
| Babcock Home [site] | 43-55 | 49, 202, 210 |
| Bacon House [site] | 43-56 | 28, 202, 210 |
| Baker House | 43-57 | 49, 202, 210 |
| Battery Maury | 43-280 | 24, 202, 214 |
| Bekeby | 43-687 ^v | 14, 95-96, 216, 221, 226 |
| Belmont | 43-240 | 35, 202, 214 |
| Bent Pine Farm | 43-60 | 35, 202, 210 |

| <i>Resource</i> | <i>VDHR No.</i> | <i>Page[s]</i> |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Berry House [site] | 43-230 | 49, 202, 213 |
| Best Corporation Building | 43-703 | 16, 83, 216, 222 |
| Beulah Road House [site] | 43-39 | 24, 202, 209 |
| Bill's Barbecue | 43-712 | 16, 99, 216, 222 |
| Blackburn House | 43-62 | 26, 202, 210, 224 |
| Bloemendaal Farm | 43-29 | 36, 202, 209, 224 |
| Board and Batten House | 43-293 | 26, 202, 215, 224 |
| Bosher Dam | 43-64 | 26, 202, 210, 224 |
| Bowles Farm | 43-260 | 26, 202, 214 |
| Bowles Lane House | 43-65 | 26, 202, 210, 224 |
| Bowling Green Site | 43-66 | 49, 202, 210 |
| Boyd House Site | 43-67 | 49, 202, 210 |
| Bracket House [site] | 43-231 | 28, 202, 213 |
| Bremo [site] | 43-24 | 7, 24, 202, 209 |
| Brick Cottage | 43-285 | 52, 216, 220 |
| Brick Kiln [site] | 43-241 | 28, 202, 214 |
| Brick Works/ Mankin Mansion | 43-68 | 36, 202, 210 |
| Brookfield Lions | 43-232 | 36, 202, 213 |
| Brookfield Site | 43-69 | 24, 202, 210 |
| Brook Hill | 43-70 | 80, 202, 210, 224 |

| <i>Resource</i> | <i>VDHR No.</i> | <i>Page[s]</i> |
|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| Browning House | 43-262 | 36, 202, 214, 228 |
| Buena Vista [site] | 43-72 | See Nozecthos |
| Buffin Mansion [site] | 43-73 | 24, 202, 210 |
| Bungalow | 43-722 | 141, 216, 222 |
| Burleigh | 43-40 | 36, 202, 209, 224 |
| Camp Hill [site] | 43-74 | 24, 202, 210 |
| Camp Holly | 43-250 | 37, 202, 214 |
| Cedar Hill/ Craighton Road | 43-76 | 37, 202, 210, 224 |
| Cedar Hill/ Thimble Lane | 43-205 | 26, 202, 205, 224 |
| Cedar Knoll | 43-78 | 26, 202, 210, 224 |
| Cedar Lane [site] | 43-77 | 28, 202, 210, 228 |
| Cedars/ Sweet Home | 43-75 | 37, 202, 210 |
| Chaddick House [site] | 43-79 | 24, 203, 210 |
| Chaffins Bluff [sites] | 43-80 | 29, 141-142, 210, 216, 222, 228 |
| Chatsworth [site] | 43-81 | 24, 131, 165, 203, 210 |
| Chatsworth/ Lower Farm | 43-82 | 24, 165, 203, 210 |
| Chatsworth School | 43-544 | 165-167, 178, 216, 218, 221, 226 |
| Chavis House | 43-572 | 132, 216, 221 |
| Cheswick | 43-11 | 26, 203, 209, 224 |
| Chickahominy Tavern [site] | 43-83 | 24, 203, 210 |
| Civil War Trenches | 43-84 | 29, 203, 210 |

| <i>Resource</i> | <i>VDHR No.</i> | <i>Page[s]</i> |
|--|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Clarke-Palmore House | 43-85 | 26, 163, 203, 210, 217, 224 |
| Coal Pits | 43-86 | 24, 203, 210 |
| Coal Pit Railroad | 43-298 | 24, 203, 215 |
| Cockermouth [site] | 43-88 | 24, 203, 210 |
| Cocoonery [site] | 43-87 | 29, 203, 210 |
| Colonial Hotel Court | 43-704 | 16, 84, 216, 222 |
| Commercial Building | 43-737 | 174, 216, 223 |
| Cook House | 43-296 | 26, 203, 215 |
| Copa | 43-705 | See The Copa |
| Cosby Farm/ Route 250 West | 43-309 | 15, 53, 216, 220 |
| Cosby Farm/ Pouncey Tract Road | 43-711 | 97, 216, 222 |
| Coulter Mausoleum | 43-709 | 16, 91, 216, 222 |
| Courthouse Site/ Varina | 43-90 | 24, 203, 210 |
| Cox's Overseer's House | 43-282 | 37, 203, 214 |
| Craftsman-Style Cottage/ Flak House | 43-723 | 15, 142-143, 216, 222 |
| Craftsman-Style Bungalow | 43-685 | 54, 216, 221 |
| Craighton | 43-30 | 37, 203, 209, 224 |
| Crewe House | 43-7 | 37, 203, 209 |
| Curles Church [site] | 43-91 | 49, 203, 210 |

| <i>Resource</i> | <i>VDHR No.</i> | <i>Page[s]</i> |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Curles Mansion [site] | 43-92 | 29, 203, 210 |
| Curles Neck Farm | 43-35 | 38, 182, 203, 209, 224 |
| Dabbs House | 43-16 | 10, 26, 203, 209, 224 |
| Darbytown | 43-93..... | 24, 203, 210 |
| DeCunsey [site] | 43-97 | 24, 203, 210 |
| Deep Bottom Landing | 43-94 | 29, 203, 210 |
| Deep Run Chapel | 43-95 | 38, 203, 210 |
| Deep Run Coal Pits | 43-248 | 29, 203, 214, 228 |
| Deep Run Railroad Grade | 43-258 | 24, 29, 203, 214 |
| Dobsons [site] | 43-96 | 49, 203, 210 |
| Dorey Park Barn | 43-739 | 182, 216, 223 |
| Dr. Trainum House | 43-734 | 159-160, 219, 223, 227 |
| Durette House | 43-99 | 38, 203, 210 |
| Duval House | 43-302 | 38, 203, 215, 224 |
| Eacho House [site] | 43-100 | 29, 203, 210, 228 |
| Eberhardt's | 43-292 | 40, 203, 215 |
| Edgewood | 43-272 | 39, 203, 214, 228 |
| Edge Hill | 43-101 | 39, 122, 163, 203, 211, 224 |
| Edmond Sewell Read House | 43-731 | 14, 154-155, 162, 218, 223 |
| Eglantine Hill | 43-246 | 26, 203, 214 |
| Elko Civil War Entrenchments | 43-102 | 29, 203, 211 |

| <i>Resource</i> | <i>VDHR No.</i> | <i>Page[s]</i> |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Ellerslie [site] | 43-237 | 24, 203, 213 |
| Elmwood Farm | 43-274 | 39, 203, 214 |
| Emmanuel Church | 43-103 | 39, 203, 211, 224 |
| Emmanuel Rectory [site] | 43-265 | 30, 203, 214, 228 |
| Enerdale | 43-104 | 26, 44, 203, 211, 224 |
| Enterprise | 43-105 | 39, 203, 211, 224 |
| Erin Shades | 43-261 | 40, 203, 214, 228 |
| Fairfield [site] | 43-106 | 49, 204, 211 |
| Fairfield Transit Company Building | 43-738 | 175-176, 216, 223 |
| Fairystone Farmhouse | 43-255 | 40, 204, 214 |
| Fair Hill [site] | 43-27 | 30, 203, 209 |
| Fair Oaks Baptist Church | 43-740 | 183, 216, 223 |
| Fair Oaks Farm [site] | 43-107 | 30, 204, 211 |
| Falling Spring House [site] | 43-108 | 49, 204, 211 |
| Farmer's Rest/ Coxley | 43-41 | 26, 204, 209 |
| Farrar House [site] | 43-109 | 30, 204, 211 |
| Feitig House/ Hallwood Farm Site | 43-724 | 144, 217, 222, 226 |
| Ferguson House at Malvern Hill | 43-8-3 | 120, 217, 226 |
| First Baptist Church | 43-110 | 40, 204, 211 |

| <i>Resource</i> | <i>VDHR No.</i> | <i>Page[s]</i> |
|---|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| Five-Bay I-House | 43-157-1 | 194, 217, 220 |
| Five-Bay I-House with Pedimented Gable | 43-725 | 145, 217, 222 |
| Flood Marker of 1771 | 43-23 | 40, 204, 209 |
| Forest Lodge Hotel | 43-111 | 40, 204, 211, 228 |
| Frayser Cemetery | 43-304 | 40, 204 215 |
| Gathwright House [site] | 43-112 | 24, 204, 211 |
| Gayton Village [site] | 43-15 | 24, 204, 209 |
| Glendale Farm | 43-114 | 26, 194, 204, 211, 217, 220 |
| Glen Allen School | 43-695 | 68-69, 217, 221 |
| Gooch Mansion [site] | 43-115 | 24, 204, 211 |
| Grapevine Road House | 43-268 | 26, 204, 214, 224 |
| Gravel Hill Community Center | 43-741 | 184-185, 217, 223, 226 |
| Gunn House | 43-116 | 41, 204, 211 |
| Half-Sink House [site] | 43-117 | 30, 204, 211, 228 |
| Haskins House | 43-651 | 137, 217, 221 |
| Hayes House | 43-717 | 15, 111-113, 217, 222, 226 |
| Henley Log House | 43-258 | 41, 204, 214, 228 |
| Henrico Cinema | 43-287 | 26, 87, 154, 174, 204, 215, 224 |
| Henrico Courthouse (1896) | 43-214 | 41, 204, 213 |

| <i>Resource</i> | <i>VDHR No.</i> | <i>Page[s]</i> |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Henrico Town [site] | 43-36 | 24, 204, 209 |
| Herbert House | 43-118 | 24, 204, 211 |
| Herndon House | 43-120 | 41, 204, 211, 228 |
| Hess Site | 43-121 | 30, 204, 211 |
| Hickory Hill | 43-122 | 41, 204, 211, 228 |
| Hidden House [site] | 43-124 | 24, 204, 211 |
| Highland Springs Medical Center | 43- 731 | See Edmond Sewell Read House |
| Highland Springs Methodist Church | 43-286 | 42, 204, 215 |
| Highland Springs Tavern [site] | 43-301 | 49, 204, 215 |
| Highland Springs | 43-303 | 41, 49, 152, 154-155, 159, 174, 176, 204, 215 |
| Hilliard Road Historic Area | 43-692 | 15, 59-60, 217, 221 |
| Hoenninger Place [site] | 43-127 | 49, 204, 211 |
| Homestead | 43-254 | 204, 214, 224 |
| Honest Dealing [site] | 43-128 | 30, 204, 211 |
| Hugh's Tavern [site] | 43-266 | 49, 204, 214 |
| Hunslett Hall [site] | 43-278 | 24, 204, 214 |
| Hunton Grocery | 43-694 | 16, 64, 217, 221 |
| Indian Rest [site] | 43-129 | 30, 204, 211 |
| James River Course | 43-130 | 24, 204, 211, 224 |

| <i>Resource</i> | <i>VDHR No.</i> | <i>Page[s]</i> |
|--|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| James River/ Kanawha Canal | 43-252 | 26, 204, 214, 224 |
| Jedinak House [site] | 43-131 | 49, 204, 211 |
| Jenningsville House | 43-686 | 13, 55, 217, 221 |
| Johnson House | 43-273 | 42, 204, 214 |
| Johnson's Store and Johnson House | 43-713 | 13-16, 100-101, 217, 222, 226 |
| Kalamazoo Tile House | 43-575 | 134, 217, 221 |
| Kellam House | 43-689 | 56, 217, 221, 226 |
| Kelly House | 43-132 | 26, 204, 211, 224 |
| Krispy Kreme | 43-714 | 16, 66, 217, 222, 226 |
| Ladd House [site] | 43-300 | 24, 204, 215 |
| Lakeside Park | 43-133 | 24, 54, 59, 204, 211 |
| Laurel Church/ RF&P Section Manager's House | 43-696 | 70-71, 217, 221 |
| Laurel Crossroads | 43-136 | 42, 204, 211 |
| Laurel Lawn [site] | 43-135 | 24, 205, 211 |
| Laurel Spring | 43-137 | 42, 205, 211 |
| Leake House | 43-256 | 26, 205, 214, 224 |
| Level Farm [site] | 43-138 | 24, 205, 211 |
| Lewis McLeod House | 43-690 | 57, 217, 221, 226 |
| Lilly Valley | 43-139 | 42, 205, 211 |
| Lime Kiln [site] | 43-140 | 24, 205, 211 |

| <i>Resource</i> | <i>VDHR No.</i> | <i>Page[s]</i> |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Little Bel Pre | 43-718 | 114-115, 217, 222, 226 |
| Little House at Turkey Island | 43-726 | 15, 146-147, 217, 222, 226 |
| Locust Hill [site] | 43-6 | 24, 205, 209 |
| Log Cabin | 43-143 | 26, 205, 211 |
| Log House | 43-727 | 15, 148-149, 217, 223 |
| Lone Oak | 43-141 | 26, 205, 211 |
| Longdale Historic Area | 43-701 | 77-79, 217, 221, 226 |
| Long Field [site] | 43-144 | 24, 205, 211 |
| Long Fields House | 43-284 | 26, 205, 214 |
| Lorraine Railroad | 43-146 | 24, 205, 211 |
| Lovingstone Farm | 43-145 | 42, 128, 205, 211, 228 |
| Lynes Mill [site] | 43-147 | 24, 205, 211 |
| Malvern Hill | 43-8 | 7, 15, 43, 120-121, 139, 150, 156, 205, 209 |
| Marion Hill [site] | 43-148 | 9, 30, 205, 212 |
| Markel Building | 43-715 | 16, 102, 217, 222 |
| Marshall Farm [site] | 43-149 | 25, 205, 212 |
| Masonic Home [site] | 43-150 | 25, 31, 168, 205, 212 |
| Mayo House [site] | 43-151 | 31, 205, 212, 228 |
| McCabe Farm [site] | 43-152 | 24, 205, 212 |

| <i>Resource</i> | <i>VDHR No.</i> | <i>Page[s]</i> |
|--|---|-----------------------------|
| McCoul Street Historic Area | 43-85 43-148 43-211 43-451 to 43-460 | 163-164, 217, 220 |
| McDonough House/ Zeller's Dairy | 43-485 | 14, 124, 217, 220, 226 |
| McElroy Farm [site] | 43-295 | 49, 205, 215 |
| Meadowview Farm | 43-698 | 74, 217, 221 |
| Meadow Farm | 43-31 | 8, 43, 205, 209, 224 |
| Mercer and Woodson Automotive, Inc. | 43-706 | 85, 218, 222 |
| Midview Farm | 43-520 | 15, 127-128, 218, 220, 226 |
| Mill Road Historic Area | 43-693 | 14-15, 61-62, 218, 221, 226 |
| Modern Eclectic Ranch House | 43-728 | 150-151, 218, 223 |
| Montezuma | 43-153 | 26, 205, 212, 224 |
| Montrose | 43-154 | 43, 205, 212, 224 |
| Mooreland | 43-244 | 43, 205, 214, 224 |
| Mossy Springs | 43-155 | 43, 205, 212, 224 |
| Mount Comfort [site] | 43-156 | 49, 205, 212 |
| National Cemetery Lodge/ Glendale | 43-253 | 26, 205, 214, 225 |
| National Cemetery Lodge/ Richmond | 43-123 | 26, 205, 211, 224 |

| <i>Resource</i> | <i>VDHR No.</i> | <i>Page[s]</i> |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| National Cemetery Lodge/ Seven Pines | 43-125 | 26, 205, 211, 225 |
| National Cemetery Lodge/ Varina | 43-279 | 26, 205, 214, 225 |
| Newstead Farm | 43-158 | 26, 49, 205, 212 |
| New Market Village [site] | 43-157 | 25, 205, 212 |
| North Run Bridge | 43-710 | 17, 92, 218, 222 |
| Norwich Mill | 43-160 | 25, 205, 212 |
| Norwich Pottery [site] | 43-26 | 31, 205, 209 |
| Nozecthos/ Buena Vista [site] | 43-72 | 25, 28, 205, 210 |
| Nuckols Farms | 43-259 | 44, 205, 214 |
| Nuckols House | 43-275 | 26, 205, 214 |
| Nuckols Road House | 43-271 | 44, 205, 214, 228 |
| Nunnally Farm | 43-678 | 13, 15, 138-139, 218, 221, 227 |
| Oakdale Farm | 43-161 | 25, 206, 212 |
| Oak Grove | 43-162 | 26, 205, 212, 225 |
| Oak Hall [site] | 43-165 | 25, 205, 212 |
| Oak Hill [site] | 43-164 | 25, 31, 205, 212, 228 |
| Oak Hill Mill [site] | 43-163 | 49, 206, 212 |
| Old Dominion Building | 43-708 | 89, 218, 222, 227 |
| Old Ordinary [site] | 43-166 | 31, 206, 212 |

| <i>Resource</i> | <i>VDHR No.</i> | <i>Page[s]</i> |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Olney | 43-233 | 44, 206, 213 |
| Onell Atkins House | 43-721 | 140, 216, 222 |
| Osborne Landing | 43-167 | 31, 206, 212 |
| Osborne Turnpike Trenches | 43-283 | 31, 206, 214 |
| Paradise | 43-22 | 26, 206, 209, 225 |
| Patterson House | 43-699 | 15, 75, 218, 221 |
| Payne-Edwards House | 43-168 | 44, 206, 212, 228 |
| Pebble Block Bungalow | 43-729 | 152, 174, 218, 223 |
| Penick House | 43-234 | 26, 206, 213, 225 |
| Pickinocky Site | 43-169 | 25, 206, 212 |
| Pine Street Root Cellar | 43-170 | 27, 206, 212 |
| Ponderosa Hunt Club | 43-730 | 13, 143, 153, 218, 223 |
| Poor House [site] | 43-171 | 25, 206, 212 |
| Powhatan Mansion [site] | 43-173 | 31, 206, 212 |
| Powhatan Town [site] | 43-172 | 31, 206, 212 |
| Preston House | 43-281 | 44, 206, 214 |
| Pump Road House | 43-263 | 44, 206, 214 |
| Quaker Meeting House [site] | 43-174 | 25, 206, 212 |
| Quarters Cabin [site] | 43-10 | 32, 206, 209, 228 |
| Ravenswood/ Mechanicsville | 43-175 | 27, 206, 212, 225 |

| <i>Resource</i> | <i>VDHR No.</i> | <i>Page[s]</i> |
|--|-----------------|----------------------------|
| Ravenswood/ River Road | 43-176 | 27, 206, 212, 225 |
| Raymussen House [site] | 43-177 | 25, 206, 212 |
| Redesdale | 43-719 | 14, 116-117, 218, 222, 227 |
| Redesdale Servants Quarters | 43-269 | 27, 206, 214 |
| Redwood/ Reed Farm | 43-574 | 138, 218, 221 |
| Red Hill [site] | 43-178 | 25, 206, 212 |
| Retreat [site] | 43-179 | 49, 206, 212 |
| Reynolds Metals Headquarters Building | 43-242 | 16, 103-104, 218, 220 |
| Richmond Cedar Works | 43-306 | 15, 171-172, 218, 220, 227 |
| Richmond National Battlefield Park | 43-299 | 27, 206, 215, 225 |
| Ridge Church [site] | 43-181 | 25, 206, 212 |
| Ridge Farm | 43-182 | 44, 206, 212 |
| Rochelle Site | 43-183 | 49, 206, 212 |
| Rocky Mills | 43-5 | 27, 114-115, 206, 209, 225 |
| Rock Hill | 43-184 | 45, 138, 206, 212 |
| Rommell Log House | 43-270 | 45, 206, 214 |
| Rosewood [site] | 43-238 | 49, 206, 213 |
| Sailor's Tavern [site] | 43-185 | 32, 206, 212 |

| <i>Resource</i> | <i>VDHR No.</i> | <i>Page[s]</i> |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Savage's Crossroads [site] | 43-251 | 25, 206, 214 |
| Savage Station Farm [site] | 43-288 | 45, 206, 215 |
| Savage Station House [site] | 43-186 | 32, 206, 212 |
| Schoolhouse/ Long Bridge Road | 43-188 | 27, 206, 212, 225 |
| Schoolhouse/Mechanicsville | 43-187 | 45, 206, 212 |
| Scott House | 43-606 | 136, 218, 221 |
| Seven Pines House [site] | 43-305 | 25, 206, 215 |
| Shady Grove Church | 43-257 | 45, 206, 214 |
| Sharpe House | 43-732 | 13, 156, 218, 223 |
| Shingle-Style Building | 43-691 | 58, 217, 221 |
| Short Pump Shell Station | 43-197 | 105-106, 218, 220, 227 |
| Short Pump Tavern [site] | 43-189 | 32, 206, 212 |
| Short Pump Transmission | 43-320 | 107, 218, 220 |
| Shurm's (Shurm Farm) | 43-190 | 27, 207, 212 |
| Sleepy Hollow House [site] | 43-245 | 27, 207, 214 |
| Solitaire [site] | 43-191 | 32, 207, 212 |
| Sordelet Mill | 43-192 | 32, 207, 212 |
| Southward House | 43-494 | 126, 218, 220 |
| Springdale Farm | 43-247 | 27, 207, 214, 225 |
| Springfield Hotel [site] | 43-193 | 32, 207, 213 |

| <i>Resource</i> | <i>VDHR No.</i> | <i>Page[s]</i> |
|---|-----------------|--------------------|
| St. John's Church [site] | 43-194 | 45, 207, 213, 228 |
| St. Joseph's Villa [site] | 43-195 | 27, 207, 213, 225 |
| St. Mark's Church | 43-697 | 72, 218, 221 |
| Staples Mill [site] | 43-196 | 25, 207, 213 |
| Stoneman House | 43-580 | 135, 218, 221, 227 |
| Strawberry Hill [site] | 43-200 | 25, 207, 213 |
| Strawberry Plains | 43-249 | 46, 127, 207, 214 |
| Stuart (J. E. B.) Monument | 43-198 | 26, 207, 213, 224 |
| Stuckey House | 43-524 | 129, 218, 221 |
| Stuckley Hall | 43-201 | 46, 207, 213, 228 |
| Sunnyside | 43-203 | 27, 207, 213 |
| Sunny Bank | 43-202 | 46, 207, 213 |
| Sweeney Pottery [site] | 43-25 | 32, 207, 209 |
| Talley House | 43-470 | 122, 218, 220, 227 |
| Tavern/ New Market Road | 43-204 | 49, 207, 213 |
| Taylor Road Historic Area | 43-736 | 168, 169, 218, 223 |
| Tenant House/ Carter's Mill Road | 43-291 | 46, 207, 215, 228 |
| The Copa | 43-705 | 16, 65, 216, 222 |
| Three-Bay Frame Building with Mansard Roof | 43-733 | 157-158, 218, 223 |

| <i>Resource</i> | <i>VDHR No.</i> | <i>Page[s]</i> |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| Three-Bay I-House with Hipped Roof | 43-551 | 130-131, 219, 221 |
| Three-Bay I-House with Pedimented Front Gable | 43-157-2 | 194, 219, 220 |
| Tilmans [site] | 43-206 | 25, 207, 213 |
| Tollhouse/ Brook Turnpike | 43-243 | 27, 207, 214, 225 |
| Toll House [site] | 43-207 | 33, 207, 213 |
| Toll House #1 [site] | 43-208 | 25, 207, 213 |
| Toll House # 2 [site] | 43-209 | 25, 207, 213 |
| Tree Hill | 43-32 | 6, 31, 46, 125, 127, 207, 209 |
| Trent House | 43-1 | 27, 207, 209, 225 |
| Tuckahoe Creek Canal | 43-210 | 27, 207, 213, 225 |
| Turkey Island [site] | 43-21 | 7, 33, 131, 207, 209 |
| Turner House [site] | 43-211 | 33, 163-164, 207, 213, 217, 220, 228 |
| Turpins Tavern | 43-212 | 33, 207, 213 |
| Vandeventer's Mill | 43-213 | 25, 207, 213 |
| Varina Episcopal Church | 43-626 | 179, 219, 221 |
| Varina Farm Mansion | 43-20 | 27, 207, 209 |
| Varina School | 43-631 | 180-181, 219, 221 |
| Vernacular Shotgun-Plan House | 43-700 | 76, 219, 221 |

| <i>Resource</i> | <i>VDHR No.</i> | <i>Page[s]</i> |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Victorian Cottage | 43-735 | 14, 161-162, 219, 223 |
| Vinegar Hill Tavern [site] | 43-215 | 25, 207, 213 |
| Virginia Dare Grave [site] | 43-216 | 25, 207, 213 |
| Virginia Randolph Cottage | 43-43 | 46, 194, 207, 209 |
| Virginia Randolph High School | 43-43 | 20, 46, 194, 219, 220 |
| Wakefield [site] | 43-267 | 33, 207, 214, 228 |
| Walkerton Inn | 43-19 | 47, 207, 209, 225 |
| Walnut Hill | 43-217 | 27, 207, 213 |
| Walton Farm House | 43-277 | 47, 207, 214, 228 |
| Ward House [site] | 43-218 | 33, 207, 213 |
| Warriner House | 43-220 | 33, 207, 213 |
| Warriner Road House | 43-219 | 47, 207, 213 |
| Warwick Place | 43-221 | 27-28, 207, 213 |
| Westbrook | 43-42 | 33, 207, 209, 228 |
| Westham Plantation House | 43-222 | 27, 207, 213, 225 |
| Westham Railroad Station | 43-38 | 33, 208, 209 |
| Westland Shopping Center Sign | 43-716 | 108-109, 219, 222 |
| Whichello | 43-17 | 27, 208-209, 225 |
| White's Tavern and Log Corn Crib | 43-89 | 27, 208, 210 |

| <i>Resource</i> | <i>VDHR No.</i> | <i>Page[s]</i> |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Whiteside/ Eight-Mile Tavern | 43-224 | 27, 208, 213, 225 |
| Whittle House | 43-223 | 34, 208, 213 |
| Wickham's House and Barn | 43-225 | 27, 34, 208, 213, 225 |
| Williams House | 43-226 | 34, 208, 213, 228 |
| Willis Church | 43-297 | 27, 208, 215 |
| Willis Church Parsonage | 43-235 | 47, 208, 213, 228 |
| Willis House | 43-294 | 47, 208, 215 |
| Willow Oaks | 43-227 | 25, 208, 213 |
| Wilmer Avenue Historic Area | 43-702 | 80-81, 219, 222, 227 |
| Wilton [site] | 43-37 | 32, 34, 208, 209 |
| Windward | 43-28 | 27, 208, 209 |
| Wise House | 43-720 | 14, 118, 219, 222, 227 |
| Wood's Store | 43-9 | 16, 86, 219, 220, 227 |
| Woodside | 43-12 | 27, 208, 209 |
| Woodstock [site] | 43-229 | 34, 208, 213 |
| Wooten House | 43-487 | 125, 219, 220 |
| WRNL Transmitting Station | 43-707 | 87, 219, 222 |
| Yahley Mill [site] | 43-236 | 25, 208, 213 |
| Yarborough House | 43-290 | 20, 208, 215, 228 |
| Yellow Tavern [site] | 43-239 | 10, 34, 208, 213 |

**INDEX 2:
Cultural Resources
Mentioned in The Update of the Inventory
in Numerical Order**

| <i>VDHR No.</i> | <i>Resource</i> | <i>Page[s]</i> |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 43-1 | Trent House | 27, 207, 209, 225 |
| 43-2 | Cox House | 209 |
| 43-5 | Rocky Mills | 27, 114-115, 206, 209, 225 |
| 43-6 | Locust Hill [site] | 24, 205, 209 |
| 43-7 | Crewe House | 37, 203, 209 |
| 43-8 | Malvern Hill | 7, 15, 43, 120-121, 139, 150, 205, 209 |
| 43-8-3 | Ferguson House | 120, 217, 226 |
| 43-9 | Wood's Store | 16, 86, 219-220, 227 |
| 43-10 | Quarter's Cabin | 32, 206, 209, 228 |
| 43-11 | Cheswick | 26, 203, 209, 224 |
| 43-12 | Woodside | 27, 208, 209 |
| 43-15 | Gayton Village [site] | 24, 204, 209 |
| 43-16 | Dabbs House | 10, 26, 208, 206, 221 |
| 43-17 | Whichello | 27, 203, 209, 224 |
| 43-19 | Walkerton | 47, 207, 209, 225 |
| 43-20 | Varina Farm Mansion | 27, 207, 209 |
| 43-21 | Turkey Island [site] | 7, 33, 131, 207, 209 |

| <i>VDHR No.</i> | <i>Resource</i> | <i>Page[s]</i> |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 43-22 | Paradise | 26, 206, 209, 225 |
| 43-23 | Flood Marker of 1771 | 40, 204, 209 |
| 43-24 | Bremo [site] | 7, 24, 202, 209 |
| 43-25 | Sweeney Pottery [site] | 32, 207, 209 |
| 43-26 | Norwich Pottery [site] | 31, 205, 209 |
| 43-27 | Fair Hill [site] | 30, 203, 209 |
| 43-28 | Windward | 27, 208, 209 |
| 43-29 | Bloemendaal Farm | 36, 202, 209, 224 |
| 43-30 | Craighton | 37, 203, 209, 224 |
| 43-31 | Meadow Farm | 8, 43, 205, 209, 224 |
| 43-32 | Tree Hill | 6, 31, 46, 125, 127, 207, 209 |
| 43-35 | Curles Neck | 38, 182, 203, 209, 224 |
| 43-36 | Henrico Town [site] | 24, 204, 209 |
| 43-37 | Wilton [site] | 32, 34, 208, 209 |
| 43-38 | Westham Railroad Station | 33, 208, 209 |
| 43-39 | Beulah Road House [site] | 24, 202, 209 |
| 43-40 | Burleigh | 36, 202, 209, 224 |
| 43-41 | Farmer's Rest/ Coxley | 26, 204, 209 |
| 43-42 | Westbrook | 33, 207, 209, 228 |

| <i>VDHR No.</i> | <i>Resource</i> | <i>Page[s]</i> |
|-----------------|--|-----------------------------|
| 43-43 | Virginia Randolph Cottage Museum | 46, 194, 207, 209, 219, 220 |
| 43-50 | Anthony Place [site] | 24, 202, 209 |
| 43-51 | Antioch Church | 35, 202, 209 |
| 43-52 | Arrahattock [site] | 28, 202, 210 |
| 43-53 | Atkinson House | 35, 202, 210, 224 |
| 43-54 | Auburn | 35, 202, 210 |
| 43-55 | Babcock Home [site] | 49, 202, 210 |
| 43-56 | Bacon House [site] | 28, 202, 210 |
| 43-57 | Baker House [site] | 49, 202, 210 |
| 43-60 | Bent Pine Farm | 35, 202, 210 |
| 43-62 | Blackburn House | 26, 202, 210, 224 |
| 43-64 | Bosher Dam | 26, 202, 210, 224 |
| 43-65 | Bowles Lane House | 26, 202, 210, 224 |
| 43-66 | Bowling Green Site | 49, 202, 210 |
| 43-67 | Boyd House Site | 49, 202, 210 |
| 43-68 | Brick Works/ Mankin Mansion | 36, 202, 210 |
| 43-69 | Brookfield Site | 24, 202, 210 |
| 43-70 | Brook Hill | 80, 202, 210, 224 |
| 43-72 | Nozecthos/ Buena Vista Site | 25, 28, 205, 210 |

| <i>VDHR No.</i> | <i>Resource</i> | <i>Page[s]</i> |
|-----------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 43-73 | Buffin Mansion [site] | 24, 202, 210 |
| 43-74 | Camp Hill [site] | 24, 202, 210 |
| 43-75 | Cedars/ Sweet Home | 37, 202, 210 |
| 43-76 | Cedar Hill/ Creighton Road | 38, 202, 210, 224 |
| 43-77 | Cedar Lane [site] | 28, 202, 210, 228 |
| 43-78 | Cedar Knoll | 26, 202, 210, 224 |
| 43-79 | Chaddick House | 24, 203, 210 |
| 43-80 | Chaffins Bluff [sites] | 29, 141-142, 210, 216, 222, 228 |
| 43-81 | Chatsworth [site] | 24, 131, 165, 203, 210 |
| 43-82 | Chatsworth/ Lower Farm | 24, 165, 203, 210 |
| 43-83 | Chickahominy Tavern [site] | 24, 203, 210 |
| 43-84 | Civil War Trenches/ Francis Road | 29, 203, 210 |
| 43-85 | Clarke-Palmore House | 26, 163, 203, 210, 217, 224 |
| 43-86 | Coal Pits | 24, 203, 210 |
| 43-87 | Cocoonery [site] | 29, 203, 210 |
| 43-88 | Cockermouth [site] | 24, 203, 210 |
| 43-89 | White's Tavern and Log Comcrib | 27, 208, 210 |
| 43-90 | Courthouse Site/ Varina | 24, 203, 210 |
| 43-91 | Curles Church [site] | 49, 203, 210 |

| <i>VDHR No.</i> | <i>Resource</i> | <i>Page[s]</i> |
|-----------------|--|-----------------------------|
| 43-92 | Curles Mansion [site] | 29, 203, 210 |
| 43-93 | Darbytown | 24, 203, 210 |
| 43-94 | Deep Bottom Landing | 29, 203, 210 |
| 43-95 | Deep Run Chapel | 38, 203, 210 |
| 43-96 | Dobsons [site] | 49, 203, 210 |
| 43-97 | DeCunsey [site] | 24, 203, 210 |
| 43-99 | Durette House | 38, 203, 210 |
| 43-100 | Eacho House [site] | 29, 203, 210, 228 |
| 43-101 | Edge Hill | 39, 122, 163, 203, 211, 224 |
| 43-102 | Elko Civil War Entrenchments | 29, 203, 211 |
| 43-103 | Emmanuel Church | 39, 203, 211, 224 |
| 43-104 | Enerdale | 26, 44, 203, 211, 224 |
| 43-105 | Enterprise | 39, 203, 211, 224 |
| 43-106 | Fairfield [site] | 49, 204, 211 |
| 43-107 | Fair Oaks Farm [site] | 30, 204, 211 |
| 43-108 | Falling Spring House [site] | 49, 204, 211 |
| 43-109 | Farrar House [site] | 30, 204, 211 |
| 43-110 | First Baptist Church | 40, 204, 211 |
| 43-111 | Forest Lodge Hotel | 40, 204, 211, 228 |

| <i>VDHR No.</i> | <i>Resource</i> | <i>Page[s]</i> |
|-----------------|--|-----------------------------|
| 43-112 | Gathwright House [site] | 24, 204, 211 |
| 43-114 | Glendale Farm | 26, 194, 204, 211, 217, 220 |
| 43-115 | Gooch Mansion [site] | 24, 204, 211 |
| 43-116 | Gunn House | 41, 204, 211 |
| 43-117 | Half-Sink House [site] | 30, 204, 211, 228 |
| 43-118 | Herbert House | 24, 204, 211 |
| 43-120 | Herndon House | 41, 204, 211, 228 |
| 43-121 | Hess [site] | 30, 204, 211 |
| 43-122 | Hickory Hill | 41, 204, 211, 228 |
| 43-123 | National Cemetery Lodge/ Richmond | 26, 205, 211, 224 |
| 43-124 | Hidden House [site] | 24, 204, 211 |
| 43-125 | National Cemetery Lodge/ Seven Pines | 26, 205, 211, 225 |
| 43-127 | Hoenninger Place [site] | 49, 204, 211 |
| 43-128 | Honest Dealing [site] | 30, 204, 211 |
| 43-129 | Indian Rest [site] | 30, 204, 211 |
| 43-130 | James River Course [site] | 24, 204, 211, 224 |
| 43-131 | Jedinak House [site] | 49, 204, 211 |
| 43-132 | Kelly House | 26, 204, 211, 224 |
| 43-133 | Lakeside Park | 24, 54, 59, 204, 211 |

| <i>VDHR No.</i> | <i>Resource</i> | <i>Page[s]</i> |
|-----------------|--|------------------------|
| 43-135 | Laurel Lawn [site] | 24, 205, 211 |
| 43-136 | Laurel Crossroads | 42, 204, 211 |
| 43-137 | Laurel Spring | 42, 205, 211 |
| 43-138 | Level Farm [site] | 24, 205, 211 |
| 43-139 | Lilly Valley | 42, 205, 211 |
| 43-140 | Lime Kiln [site] | 24, 205, 211 |
| 43-141 | Lone Oak | 26, 205, 211 |
| 43-143 | Log Cabin | 26, 205, 211 |
| 43-144 | Long Field [site] | 24, 205, 211 |
| 43-145 | Lovingstone Farm | 42, 128, 205, 211, 228 |
| 43-146 | Lorraine Railroad Station [site] | 24, 205, 211 |
| 43-147 | Lynes Mill | 24, 205, 211 |
| 43-148 | Marion Hill [site] | 9, 30, 205, 212 |
| 43-149 | Marshall Farm [site] | 25, 205, 212 |
| 43-150 | Masonic Home [site] | 25, 31, 168, 205, 212 |
| 43-151 | Mayo House [site] | 31, 205, 212, 228 |
| 43-152 | McCabe Farm [site] | 24, 205, 212 |
| 43-153 | Montezuma | 26, 205, 212, 224 |
| 43-154 | Montrose | 43, 205, 212, 224 |

| <i>VDHR No.</i> | <i>Resource</i> | <i>Page[s]</i> |
|-----------------|---|-------------------|
| 43-155 | Mossy Springs | 43, 205, 212, 224 |
| 43-156 | Mount Comfort [site] | 49, 205, 212 |
| 43-157 | New Market Village [site] | 25, 205, 212 |
| 43-157-1 | Five-Bay I-House | 194, 217, 220 |
| 43-157-2 | Three-Bay I-House with Pedimented Front Gable | 194, 219, 220 |
| 43-158 | Newstead Farm | 26, 49, 205, 212 |
| 43-160 | Norwich Mill | 25, 205, 212 |
| 43-161 | Oakdale Farm | 25, 206, 212 |
| 43-162 | Oak Grove | 26, 205, 212, 225 |
| 43-163 | Oak Hill Mill [site] | 49, 206, 212 |
| 43-164 | Oak Hill [site] | 31, 205, 212, 228 |
| 43-165 | Oak Hall [site] | 25, 205, 212 |
| 43-166 | Old Ordinary [site] | 31, 206, 212 |
| 43-167 | Osborne Landing | 31, 206, 212 |
| 43-168 | Payne-Edward House | 44, 206, 212, 228 |
| 43-169 | Pickinocky Site | 25, 206, 212 |
| 43-170 | Pine Street Root Cellar | 27, 206, 212 |
| 43-171 | Poor House [site] | 25, 206, 212 |
| 43-172 | Powhatan Town [site] | 31, 206, 212 |

| <i>VDHR No.</i> | <i>Resource</i> | <i>Page[s]</i> |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 43-173 | Powhatan Mansion [site] | 31, 206, 212 |
| 43-174 | Quaker Meeting House [site] | 25, 206, 212 |
| 43-175 | Ravenswood/ Mechanicsville Pike | 27, 206, 212, 225 |
| 43-176 | Ravenswood/ River Road | 27, 206, 212, 225 |
| 43-177 | Raymussen House [site] | 25, 206, 212 |
| 43-178 | Red Hill [site] | 25, 206, 212 |
| 43-179 | Retreat [site] | 49, 206, 212 |
| 43-181 | Ridge Church [site] | 25, 206, 212 |
| 43-182 | Ridge Farm | 44, 206, 212 |
| 43-183 | Rochelle Site | 49, 206, 212 |
| 43-184 | Rock Hill | 45, 138, 206, 212 |
| 43-185 | Sailor's Tavern [site] | 32, 206, 212 |
| 43-186 | Savage Station House [site] | 32, 206, 212 |
| 43-187 | Schoolhouse/ Mechanicsville | 45, 206, 212 |
| 43-188 | Schoolhouse/ Long Bridge Road | 27, 206, 212, 225 |
| 43-189 | Short Pump Tavern [site] | 32, 206, 212 |
| 43-190 | Shurm's | 27, 207, 212 |
| 43-191 | Solitaire [site] | 32, 207, 212 |
| 43-192 | Sordelet Mill [site] | 32, 207, 212 |

| <i>VDHR No.</i> | <i>Resource</i> | <i>Page[s]</i> |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 43-193 | Springfield Hotel [site] | 32, 207, 213 |
| 43-194 | St. John's Church [site] | 45, 207, 213, 228 |
| 43-195 | St. Joseph's Villa | 27, 207, 213, 225 |
| 43-196 | Staples Mill [site] | 25, 207, 213 |
| 43-197 | Short Pump Shell Station | 105, 106, 218, 220, 227 |
| 43-198 | Stuart [J.E.B.] Monument | 26, 207, 213, 224 |
| 43-200 | Strawberry Hill [site] | 25, 207, 213 |
| 43-201 | Stuckley Hall | 46, 207, 213, 228 |
| 43-202 | Sunny Bank | 46, 207, 213 |
| 43-203 | Sunnyside | 27, 207, 213 |
| 43-204 | Tavern/ New Market Road | 49, 207, 213 |
| 43-205 | Cedar Hill/ Thimble Lane | 26, 202, 205, 224 |
| 43-206 | Tilman's [site] | 25, 207, 213 |
| 43-207 | Toll House [site] | 33, 207, 213 |
| 43-208 | Toll House #1 [site] | 25, 207, 213 |
| 43-209 | Toll House #2 [site] | 25, 207, 213 |
| 43-210 | Tuckahoe Creek Canal | 27, 207, 213, 225 |
| 43-211 | Turner House [site] | 33, 163-164, 207, 213, 217, 220, 228 |
| 43-212 | Turpins Tavern | 33, 207, 213 |

| <i>VDHR No.</i> | <i>Resource</i> | <i>Page[s]</i> |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 43-213 | Vandeventer's Mill [site] | 25, 207, 213 |
| 43-214 | Henrico Courthouse (1896) | 41, 204, 213 |
| 43-215 | Vinegar Hill Tavern [site] | 25, 207, 213 |
| 43-216 | Virginia Dare Grave [site] | 25, 207, 213 |
| 43-217 | Walnut Hill | 27, 207, 213 |
| 43-218 | Ward House [site] | 33, 207, 213 |
| 43-219 | Warriner Road House | 47, 207, 213 |
| 43-220 | Warriner House | 33, 207, 213 |
| 43-221 | Warwick Place | 27-28, 207, 213 |
| 43-222 | Westham Plantation House | 27, 207, 213, 225 |
| 43-223 | Whittle House [site] | 34, 208, 213 |
| 43-224 | Whiteside/ Eight-Mile Tavern | 27, 208, 213, 225 |
| 43-225 | Wickham's House and Barn | 27, 34, 208, 213, 225 |
| 43-226 | Williams House | 34, 208, 213, 228 |
| 43-227 | Willow Oaks | 25, 208, 213 |
| 43-229 | Woodstock [site] | 34, 208, 213 |
| 43-230 | Berry House [site] | 49, 202, 213 |
| 43-231 | Bracket House [site] | 28, 202, 213 |
| 43-232 | Brookfield Lions | 36, 202, 213 |

| <i>VDHR No.</i> | <i>Resource</i> | <i>Page[s]</i> |
|-----------------|---|-----------------------|
| 43-233 | Olney | 44, 206, 213 |
| 43-234 | Penick House | 26, 206, 213, 225 |
| 43-235 | Willis Church Parsonage | 47, 208, 213, 228 |
| 43-236 | Yahley's Mill [site] | 25, 208, 213 |
| 43-237 | Ellerslie [site] | 24, 203, 213 |
| 43-238 | Rosewood [site] | 49, 206, 213 |
| 43-239 | Yellow Tavern [site] | 10, 34, 208, 213 |
| 43-240 | Belmont | 35, 202, 214 |
| 43-241 | Brick Kiln | 28, 202, 214 |
| 43-242 | Reynolds Metals Headquarters Building | 16, 103-104, 218, 220 |
| 43-243 | Tollhouse/ Brook Turnpike | 27, 207, 214, 225 |
| 43-244 | Mooreland | 43, 205, 214, 224 |
| 43-245 | Sleepy Hollow House [site] | 27, 207, 214 |
| 43-246 | Eglantine Hill | 26, 203, 214 |
| 43-247 | Springdale Farm | 27, 207, 214, 225 |
| 43-248 | Deep Run Coal Pits | 29, 203, 214, 228 |
| 43-249 | Strawberry Plains | 46, 127, 207, 214 |
| 43-250 | Camp Holly | 37, 202, 214 |
| 43-251 | Savage's Crossroads [site] | 25, 206, 211 |

| <i>VDHR No.</i> | <i>Resource</i> | <i>Page[s]</i> |
|-----------------|---|-------------------|
| 43-252 | James River/ Kanawha Canal | 26, 204, 214, 224 |
| 43-253 | National Cemetery Lodge/ Glendale | 26, 205, 214, 225 |
| 43-254 | Homestead | 204, 214, 224 |
| 43-255 | Fairystone Farmhouse | 40, 204, 214 |
| 43-256 | Leake House | 26, 205, 214, 224 |
| 43-257 | Shady Grove Church | 45, 206, 214 |
| 43-258 | Deep Run Railroad Grade | 24, 29, 203, 214 |
| 43-258 | Henley Log House | 41, 204, 214, 228 |
| 43-259 | Nuckols Farms | 44, 205, 214 |
| 43-260 | Bowles Farm | 26, 202, 214 |
| 43-261 | Erin Shades | 40, 203, 214, 228 |
| 43-262 | Browning House | 36, 202, 214, 228 |
| 43-263 | Pump Road House | 44, 206, 214 |
| 43-265 | Emmanuel Rectory [site] | 30, 203, 214, 228 |
| 43-266 | Hugh's Tavern | 49, 204, 214 |
| 43-267 | Wakefield [site] | 33, 207, 214, 228 |
| 43-268 | Grapevine Road House | 26, 204, 214, 224 |
| 43-269 | Redesdale Servants Quarters | 27, 206, 214 |
| 43-270 | Rommell Log House | 45, 206, 214 |

| <i>VDHR No.</i> | <i>Resource</i> | <i>Page[s]</i> |
|-----------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 43-271 | Nuckols Road House | 44, 205, 214, 228 |
| 43-272 | Edgewood | 39, 203, 214, 228 |
| 43-273 | Johnson House | 42, 204, 214 |
| 43-274 | Elmwood Farm | 39, 203, 214 |
| 43-275 | Nuckols House | 26, 205, 214 |
| 43-277 | Walton Farm House | 47, 207, 214, 228 |
| 43-278 | Hunslett Hall House | 24, 204, 214 |
| 43-279 | National Cemetery Lodge/ Varina | 26, 205, 214, 225 |
| 43-280 | Battery Maury [site] | 24, 202, 214 |
| 43-281 | Preston House | 44, 206, 214 |
| 43-282 | Cox's Overseer's House | 37, 203, 214 |
| 43-283 | Osborne Turnpike Trenches and Tollhouse [site] | 31, 206, 214 |
| 43-284 | Long Fields House | 26, 205, 214 |
| 43-285 | Brick Cottage | 52, 216, 220 |
| 43-286 | Highland Springs Methodist Church | 42, 204, 215 |
| 43-287 | Henrico Cinema | 26, 87, 154, 174, 204, 215, 224 |
| 43-288 | Savage's Station Farm and Cemetery | 45, 206, 215 |
| 43-290 | Yarborough House | 20, 208, 215, 228 |
| 43-291 | Tenant House/ Carter's Mill Road | 46, 207, 215, 228 |

| <i>VDHR No.</i> | <i>Resource</i> | <i>Page[s]</i> |
|-----------------|--|---|
| 43-292 | Eberhardt's | 40, 203, 215 |
| 43-293 | Board and Batten House | 26, 202, 215, 224 |
| 43-294 | Willis House | 47, 208, 215 |
| 43-295 | McElroy Farm [site] | 49, 205, 215 |
| 43-296 | Cook House | 26, 203, 215 |
| 43-297 | Willis Church | 27, 208, 215 |
| 43-298 | Coal Pit Railroad | 24, 203, 215 |
| 43-299 | Richmond National Battlefield Park | 27, 206, 215, 225 |
| 43-300 | Ladd House Site | 24, 204, 215 |
| 43-301 | Highland Springs Tavern | 49, 204, 215 |
| 43-302 | Duval House | 38, 203, 215, 224 |
| 43-303 | Highland Springs | 41, 49, 152, 154-155, 159, 174, 176, 204, 215 |
| 43-304 | Frayser Cemetery | 40, 204, 215 |
| 43-305 | Seven Pines House [site] | 25, 206, 215 |
| 43-306 | Richmond Cedar Works | 15, 171-172, 218, 220, 227 |
| 43-309 | Cosby Farm/ Route 250 West | 15, 53, 216, 220 |
| 43-320 | Short Pump Transmission | 107, 218, 220 |
| 43-440 | Airco | 173, 216, 220, 226 |
| 43-451 | McCoul Street Historic Area | 163-164, 217, 220 |

| <i>VDHR No.</i> | <i>Resource</i> | <i>Page[s]</i> |
|-----------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 43-460 | McCoul Street Historic Area | 163-164, 217, 220 |
| 43-470 | Talley House | 122, 218, 220, 227 |
| 43-485 | McDonough House/ Zeller's Dairy | 14, 124, 217, 220, 226 |
| 43-487 | Wooten House | 125, 219-220 |
| 43-494 | Southward House | 126, 218, 220 |
| 43-504 | Antioch Historic Area | 165-167, 216, 220, 226 |
| 43-507 | Antioch Historic Area | 165-167, 216, 220, 226 |
| 43-509 | Antioch Historic Area | 165-167, 216, 220, 226 |
| 43-514 | Antioch Historic Area | 165-167, 216, 220, 226 |
| 43-520 | Midview Farm | 15, 127-128, 218, 220, 226 |
| 43-521 | Antioch Historic Area | 165-167, 216, 220, 226 |
| 43-524 | Stuckey House. | 129, 218, 221 |
| 43-530 | Antioch Historic Area | 165-167, 216, 220, 226 |
| 43-544 | Chatsworth School | 165-167, 178, 216, 218, 221, 226 |
| 43-546 | Antioch Historic Area | 165-167, 216, 220, 226 |
| 43-547 | Antioch Historic Area | 165-167, 216, 220, 226 |
| 43-551 | Three-Bay I-House with Hipped Roof | 130-131, 219, 221 |
| 43-572 | Chavis House | 132, 216, 221 |
| 43-574 | Redwood/ Reed Farm | 133, 218, 221 |

| <i>VDHR No.</i> | <i>Resource</i> | <i>Page[s]</i> |
|-----------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 43-575 | Kalamazoo Tile House | 134, 217, 221 |
| 43-580 | Stoneman House | 135, 218, 221, 227 |
| 43-606 | Scott House | 136, 218, 221 |
| 43-626 | Varina Episcopal Church | 179, 219, 221 |
| 43-631 | Varina School | 180-181, 219, 221 |
| 43-651 | Haskins House | 137, 217, 221 |
| 43-678 | Nunnally Farm | 13, 15, 138-139, 218, 221, 227 |
| 43-685 | Craftsman-Style Bungalow | 54, 216, 221 |
| 43-686 | Jenningsville House | 13, 55, 217, 221 |
| 43-687 | Bekeby | 14, 95-96, 216, 221, 226 |
| 43-689 | Kellam House | 56, 217, 221, 226 |
| 43-690 | Lewis McLeod House | 57, 217, 221, 226 |
| 43-691 | Shingle-Style Building | 58, 217, 221 |
| 43-692 | Hilliard Road Historic Area | 15, 59-60, 217, 221 |
| 43-693 | Mill Road Historic Area | 14, 15, 61-62, 218, 221, 226 |
| 43-694 | Hunton Grocery | 16, 64, 217, 221 |
| 43-695 | Glen Allen School | 68-69, 217, 221 |
| 43-696 | Laurel Church/ RF&P Section Manager's House | 70-71, 217, 221 |

| <i>VDHR No.</i> | <i>Resource</i> | <i>Page[s]</i> |
|-----------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 43-697 | St. Mark's Church | 72, 218, 221 |
| 43-698 | Meadowview Farm | 74, 217, 221 |
| 43-699 | Patterson House | 15, 75, 218, 221 |
| 43-700 | Vernacular Shot-Gun Plan House | 76, 219, 221 |
| 43-701 | Longdale Historic Area | 77- 79, 217, 221, 226 |
| 43-702 | Wilmer Avenue Historic Area | 80-81, 219, 222, 227 |
| 43-703 | Best Corporation Building | 16, 83, 216, 222 |
| 43-704 | Colonial Hotel Court | 16, 84, 216, 222 |
| 43-705 | The Copa | 16, 65, 216, 222 |
| 43-706 | Mercer and Woodson Automotive, Inc. | 85, 218, 222 |
| 43-707 | WRNL Transmitting Station | 87, 219, 222 |
| 43-708 | Old Dominion Building | 89, 218, 222, 227 |
| 43-709 | Coulter Mausoleum | 16, 91, 216, 222 |
| 43-710 | North Run Bridge | 17, 92, 218, 222 |
| 43-711 | Cosby Farm/ Pouncey Tract Road | 97, 216, 222 |
| 43-712 | Bill's Barbecue | 16, 99, 216, 222 |
| 43-713 | Johnson's Store and Johnson House | 13, 16, 100-101, 217, 222, 226 |
| 43-714 | Krispy Kreme | 16, 66, 217, 222, 226 |
| 43-715 | Markel Building | 16, 102, 217, 222 |

| <i>VDHR No.</i> | <i>Resource</i> | <i>Page[s]</i> |
|-----------------|--|----------------------------|
| 43-716 | Westland Shopping Center Sign | 108-109, 219, 222 |
| 43-717 | Hayes House | 15, 111-113, 217, 222, 226 |
| 43-718 | Little Bel Pre | 114-115, 217, 222, 226 |
| 43-719 | Redesdale | 14, 116-117, 218, 222, 227 |
| 43-720 | Wise House | 14, 118, 219, 222, 227 |
| 43-721 | Onell Atkins House | 140, 216, 222 |
| 43-722 | Bungalow | 141, 216, 222 |
| 43-723 | Craftsman-Style Cottage/ Flak House | 15, 142-143, 216, 222 |
| 43-724 | Feitig House/ Hallwood Farm Site | 144, 217, 222, 226 |
| 43-725 | Five-Bay I-House with Pedimented Gable | 145, 217, 222 |
| 43-726 | Little House at Turkey Island | 15, 146-147, 217, 222, 226 |
| 43-727 | Log House | 15, 148-149, 217, 223 |
| 43-728 | Modern Eclectic Ranch House | 150-151, 218, 223 |
| 43-729 | Pebble Block Bungalow | 152, 174, 218, 223 |
| 43-730 | Ponderosa Hunt Club | 13, 143, 153, 218, 223 |
| 43-731 | Edmond Sewall Read House | 14, 154-155, 162, 218, 223 |
| 43-732 | Sharpe House | 13, 156, 218, 223 |
| 43-733 | Three-Bay Frame Building with Mansard Roof | 157-158, 218, 223 |
| 43-734 | Dr. Trainum House | 159-160, 219, 223, 227 |

| <i>VDHR No.</i> | <i>Resource</i> | <i>Page[s]</i> |
|-----------------|--|-------------------------|
| 43-735 | Victorian Cottage | 14, 161-162, 219, 223 |
| 43-736 | Taylor Road Historic Area | 168-169, 218, 223 |
| 43-737 | Commercial Building | 174, 216, 223 |
| 43-738 | Fairfield Transit Company Building | 175-176, 216, 223 |
| 43-739 | Dorey Park Barn | 182, 216, 223 |
| 43-740 | Fair Oaks Baptist Church | 183, 216, 223 |
| 43-741 | Gravel Hill Community Center | 184- 185, 217, 223, 226 |
| 43-742 | Arthur Ashe Grave Site | 16, 93, 216, 223 |