

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

LISTED ON:  
VLR 03/18/2010  
NRHP 07/09/2010

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Hockley

other names/site number Erin, Cowslip Green, VDHR# 036-0024, 44GL0467

## 2. Location

street & number 6640 Ware Neck Road  not for publication

city or town Ware Neck  vicinity

state Virginia code VA county Gloucester code 073 zip code 23178

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

In my opinion, the property X meets     does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

X national     statewide X local

[Signature]  
Signature of certifying official

5/21/10  
Date

Title \_\_\_\_\_ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property     meets     does not meet the National Register criteria.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting official

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Title \_\_\_\_\_ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

    entered in the National Register     determined eligible for the National Register

    determined not eligible for the National Register     removed from the National Register

    other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

**Category of Property**  
(Check only **one** box)

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
6	0	buildings
1	0	sites
2	2	structures
0	0	objects
9	2	<b>Total</b>

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

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling; Secondary Structure

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Domestic: Single Dwelling; Secondary Structure

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**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian

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Greek Revival

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foundation: Brick

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walls: Weatherboard

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roof: Asphalt Shingle

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other: Wood (cornices, porch)

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Brick (chimneys)

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**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

See Continuation Sheets

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture \_\_\_\_\_

Archeology: Historic Non-aboriginal \_\_\_\_\_

Conservation \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

c. 1700-1960 \_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1840, 1906, 1958 \_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Lt. General William H. Tunner, and \_\_\_\_\_

Fannie Johnson Taliaferro \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

Euro-American, African-American \_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown \_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance (justification)**

See Continuation Sheets

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

See Continuation Sheets

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

See Continuation Sheets

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

See Continuation Sheets

**Developmental history/additional historic context information** (if appropriate)

See Continuation Sheets

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA; Family Papers, Hamilton Suzanne Tunner

Name of repository: Hudson, Hockley, Ware Neck, Virginia

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data****Acreeage of Property** 41.15

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>370452</u> Easting	<u>4140464</u> Northing	3	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>370214</u> Easting	<u>4139618</u> Northing
2	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>370436</u> Easting	<u>4139664</u> Northing	4	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>370241</u> Easting	<u>4140576</u> Northing

**11. Form Prepared By**name/title David A. Brown and Thane H. Harpoleorganization DATA Investigations LLCdate 12/06/2009street & number 1759 Tyndall Point Roadtelephone 804-815-4467city or town Gloucester Pointstate VAzip code 23062e-mail Fairfield@inna.net**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

See Continuation Sheets

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

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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Hockley Farm

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Gloucester County, Virginia

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N/A

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**Narrative Description**

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Hockley Farm is located on a flat 41.15-acre parcel of land along 500 feet of waterfront on the north bank of the Ware River on Ware Neck in Gloucester County, Virginia, six miles east of Gloucester Courthouse. Hockley is an important example of a mid-nineteenth to early twentieth-century country estate, and was the residence of many prominent individuals. An early ice house and archaeological deposits predating the 1840s are associated with neighboring Lowland Cottage (036-0032) or "Bristow's Home Plantation" beginning in the mid-seventeenth century. The property known as Hockley was divided from Lowland Cottage in the 1830s and includes several outbuildings, nineteenth- and twentieth-century archaeological deposits, and the main house. Alexander Galt Taliaferro constructed the core of the standing main house by 1840, with Charles Godfrey adding significantly to the building before 1857, and Richard P. and Fannie J. Taliaferro enlarging it again around 1906. The building's most distinctive features, a pair of two-and-a-half-story towers at either end of the south façade, were added during the last significant renovation around 1906, creating the house that is clearly recognizable and largely unchanged today. Since the early twentieth century, the only alterations to the building's exterior include an attached garage (early 1930s) on the north façade, enclosing a small porch on the building's northeast corner, and screening in the large porch along the building's south facade. Other changes include updating the roofing material and completely updating the kitchen on the north side. The house has a long porch between the south façade's towers that opens into a large hall with staircase leading to the second story. The house follows an unconventional plan with a library to the north of the hall linking to the attached garage beyond, now a billiard room. To the east are a dining room and living room, and a large attached kitchen with small service rooms. On either side of the main hall are two matching rooms with the towers. The second story contains primarily bedrooms, along with bathrooms and former maid's rooms. The kitchen with a sewing room above are part of a two-story addition connected to the northeast of the dining room. This addition may have been moved to its current location from elsewhere on the property, replacing a detached kitchen or other building whose partial foundations remain beneath. The main living room on the east side may also be part of a two-story structure that was moved and incorporated into the house prior to the 1906 renovations. Many of the rooms retain their original or period elements, including plaster and lathe walls, wood flooring, baseboards, chair rails and ceiling molding, doors, door hardware, and mantelpieces. Most of the first story rooms are formal and likely built for entertaining, but it is unclear when the majority of the trim was completed between 1840 and 1906. The hand-made brick piers and foundations are original to the various phases of the house, as are portions of the exterior siding, although sections of the towers, and the northeastern corner of the building were partially rebuilt due to significant rot and water damage. All but two of the windows were replaced with new similar looking double-pane windows, although the original sash windows have been retained and are stored in the nearby barn. The landscape surrounding the house maintains its historic association as an agricultural estate, with pastures and fields extending northward towards Ware Neck Road. For much of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries the property was also linked with Hockley Wharf (located six hundred yards to the east along the north bank of the Ware River) and Ware Neck Store and Post Office (036-5016) located less than a mile northeast of the current property. In addition to the main house, the property includes a contributing archaeological site (44GL0467), a contributing garage, two chicken sheds (one with a two-story addition), well, barn, pump house, and the aforementioned ice house. There are two non-contributing structures: a pier and in-ground pool.

**Narrative Description**

**Hockley (Contributing Building)**

*Exterior*

The main house at Hockley is located approximately 175 feet north of the north bank of the Ware River. The house is surrounded by mature Willow Oak, Magnolia and Tulip Poplar trees and a gravel driveway circles the building before extending eastward, eventually turning north towards its juncture with Ware Neck road at the northern edge of the

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Hockley Farm

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N/A

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nominated acreage. The main house was constructed by Alexander Galt Taliaferro by 1840 and has grown substantially with major additions by Charles Godfrey by 1857 and by Richard P. and Fannie J. Taliaferro circa 1901 and 1906. During his brief three-year ownership of the property, Godfrey significantly expanded the house, possibly adding rooms and architectural details, including the entrance and porch along the west façade looking towards his son's residence at neighboring Lowland Cottage. Richard and Fannie Taliaferro raised the second story, constructed the towers, and installed a porch along the riverfront (south) façade while adding the long, narrow windows throughout the building. In 1948, Dr. Laban Lacy Rice and his daughter, Annie Hays O'Neil, made interior improvements to the building, including a modern kitchen and bathrooms, while replacing the gas lighting installed by Richard and Fannie Taliaferro with electricity. The HUDSONS recently undertook the stabilization of the foundations and focused on structural repairs, including reinforcements to moisture- and insect-damaged beams, sills and floor joists, particularly within the towers and the eastern addition. They also updated the electrical wiring and renovated the kitchen and bathrooms.

In its present condition, the building stands at two-and-a-half stories on a brick foundation, originally piers but now continuous, primarily laid with sand mortar in stretcher bond with some newer sections and repairs with concrete mortar. Metal vents puncture the foundation beneath the towers and at intervals along the remainder of the foundation. The frame building is covered in painted and lapped weatherboard, some of which was recently replaced due to water and insect damage. Early twentieth-century photographs show a cedar shake roof with scalloped shingles, although the current roof consists of asphalt shingle above an earlier bent seam metal roof. The roof frame consists of hand-fitted pegged beams. Two chimneys asymmetrically pierce the roof approximately five feet south of the primary roof line. These chimneys were added or raised when the Taliaferros raised the second story, extending through the roof by twisting (west chimney) and angling (east chimney) the brickwork within the attic. The house has three additional chimneys: an exterior chimney along the north gable, an exterior chimney along the east gable, and an interior chimney along the east wall of the current dining room. Each chimney is constructed from handmade brick laid with sand mortar in stretcher bond. Four of the chimney caps have corbelled caps, the exception being the east gable chimney which was reconstructed in machine-made brick during the last fifty years. Three of the four corbelled caps have more complex corbelling immediately beneath, the exception being the chimney along the north gable.

The building's core measures approximately 60' by 32' and includes the primary exterior entrance, part of a five bay south façade with flanking two story, 12' diameter, octagonal towers, each with original copper finials at the peak. Along the east gable of the core is a two-story 20' square building, apparently constructed earlier than the remainder of the house, but moved to this location in the mid-to-late nineteenth century. This is confirmed by the joists and sills visible in the basement beneath the dining room, as well as by original east gable elements in the attic, which prove the current dining room is the earliest original element of Hockley. This section has a substantial timber frame with pegged mortise and tenoned joints (including some half dovetail laps and a full dovetail tenon through a framing plate that has been left exposed) and corner bracing typical of buildings constructed prior to the mid-nineteenth century. A 24' by 18' frame kitchen addition was connected along the north façade, close to the northeast corner of the core. It was recently rebuilt and remodeled into a modern kitchen with a six-foot-wide extension along its east façade to accommodate a mud room and laundry. During the remodeling, an earlier set of brick foundations was uncovered beneath the floor, perhaps related to a previous addition or a separate building associated with the pre-1840 Lowland Cottage period of ownership. Extending from the north façade of the core is a single story 20' by 18' converted garage. Attached in the early twentieth century, this frame addition was likely relocated and repurposed from elsewhere on the property, perhaps one of the buildings seen in photographs of the property during the 1930s.

The dominant window type used on the building consists of narrow two-over-two double-hung sash installed by Richard and Fannie Taliaferro in the early 1900s. The second most common type are six-over-six double-hung sash, some of which may date prior to the Taliaferro's modifications. The majority of these windows were found on the older, eastern wing of the house and along portions of the north façade, while the Taliaferros installed the narrower windows along most of the south façade, as well as in select areas on other facades. All but two sets of these windows were recently replaced

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N/A

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in an attempt to weatherize the house, by installing similar style long, narrow insulated windows with plastic mullions. The original windows are currently in storage within the barn. The six-over-six double-hung sash windows of the building's core, as well as the garage addition, were also replaced with two-over-two double-hung sash, slightly wider than other examples to fit the larger openings. The kitchen and east wing's six-over-six double-hung sash window style was retained.

On the first and second stories of the towers, each of the five exterior sections has a single window, creating very well lit spaces on the interior. Additional single windows flank the central bay of the south façade on the first and second stories, while a pair of windows fills the bay above the primary entrance. The windows are slightly shorter on the second story. The west façade of the core at one time included a covered portico with similar columns to those seen on the south porch, which served as a second formal entrance to the house. This space was enclosed prior to the Tunner's ownership. Recent renovations removed the exterior door and replaced it with a two-over-two double hung sash window, similar in proportion to those on the second story south façade of the eastern addition. A smaller version of this window was installed directly north to illuminate a new bathroom. The second story has a single, narrow two-over-two double-hung sash window flanked by narrow two-light fixed sash.

The north façade of the building core includes a twenty-foot-wide, two-story wing that extends to the north twelve feet, accommodating portions of the library and a bedroom above. The garage addition was attached to the north gable of this extension. Two windows on the first story of the north façade evenly flank the extension. The western window is similar to the two-over-two double-hung sash found throughout the house. The eastern example is unique in form. Stylistically dating to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, the fixed wood double-hung sash window includes a large single pane of float glass in the bottom sash and diagonal wood lattice work in the upper sash framing diamond-shaped panes. The second story windows of the north façade are not aligned with those on the first story: the eastern two-over-two double-hung sash window was likely positioned to avoid contact with the cornice of the attached kitchen, while the west side has two unusual windows. The larger window is identical to the second story window along the main west façade, suggesting the room which both windows light was a particularly important bedroom, or was used for a particular function that required significantly more natural light. There is also a small four-pane fixed window on the second story north façade to the west of the north extension. The north extension has two, narrow two-over-two double hung sash windows flanking the gable chimney on the second story. The appearance of this wall before the garage was added is unknown, but early plaster work within the northeast closet of the library shows no indication of a window. The west and east facades of the north extension include windows on the first and second stories similar to the narrow two-over-two double hung sash window found throughout the house. The garage also has single windows on its east and west facades which are the modern replacement windows. Two more of these windows are evenly placed along the north gable of the garage, with a fixed circular four-pane window centered within the pediment of the north gable.

The kitchen, attached to the northeast corner of the house, was recently rebuilt using the same footprint and outward appearance as its predecessor, with windows and doors placed in approximately the same positions. One exception was the west façade which originally had two windows on the first story: a six-over-six double-hung sash to the south and a two-over-two-over-two fixed sash window. It now has a single window on both floors, positioned asymmetrically with the first story window further to the north. The north gable includes two evenly spaced windows on the first story while a single example is between them on the second story. The first story windows are similar in proportion to those in the garage addition while the one above is slightly narrower. A laundry room and mud room extend the kitchen addition six feet further east than the original footprint. Three windows, similar to those on the garage addition, illuminate these rooms while two additional windows of the same type are evenly spaced along the second story of this façade. A single, modern metal door, the upper half with a large glass window, provides access into the mudroom from the north gable.

The eastern addition to the core, likely the second oldest element of the main house, incorporates a combination of windows found throughout the building, as well as a few unique examples. The south façade includes one of the few

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N/A

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original windows still in the house. Two six-over-six double-hung wooden sash are flanked by vertical four-light fixed windows, incorporating much smaller window panes than those found elsewhere on the house, and a small fixed four-pane window is just to the west, adjacent the building's juncture with the core. The second story, south facade of the east wing includes a double set of two-over-two modern windows, replacements for a single six-over-six double-hung sash window that was located where the western example of the pair currently exists. A pair of six-over-six double hung sash, similar to those found on the south façade, flank the chimney on the east gable, first story. Two four-pane fixed sash windows, with similarly sized panes, flank this chimney, illuminating the attic. More common, narrow, two-over-two double hung sash flank this chimney on the second story.

The primary entrance through the south façade consists of the original wooden double door flanked by glass and wood panels matching the height of the doorway, the lower portion comprised of wood panels and the upper portion including three fixed glass panes. According to Mrs. Hudson, these panes were designed to be removed and replaced with screened panels during the warmer months. Across the entire width of the entrance is a five-pane transom. The three central bays of the south façade are covered by a screened porch. The frame porch includes circular columns with square caps and bases above a machine-made brick foundation laid with cement in stretcher bond. The porch has painted concrete tile flooring. Gutters line the edge of the porch roof, as well as the roofline along the majority of the building.

*Interior*

The interior plan for the main house consists primarily of five twenty-foot-square rooms with a series of smaller spaces, including the kitchen and two prominent towers with rooms. There is wood flooring throughout, all of which dates to either the mid-nineteenth century or early twentieth-century periods of construction. The walls are primarily lathe and plaster over original stud framing, although sheetrock was used during recent renovations for the construction of new stud walls to accommodate enlarged bathrooms on the second story, as well as in the repaired tower rooms. Brass vents in the floor allow for heating and air conditioning while ductwork is concealed in the crawlspace, the attic, and three-and-a-half-foot space between the first and second stories. This unused space was created by Richard and Fannie Taliaferro when they raised the second story within the core of the main house. They did not raise the second story in the east wing or kitchen addition, while the north wing was already raised on a higher foundation. Mid-to-late nineteenth-century chair rail, window and door moldings are consistent and relatively plain, although heavy, throughout the house, employing molded bull's eyes at the corners of the window and door frames. There are several door sizes throughout the house, but all of the wood doors have a simple large vertical recessed panel. Much of the molding was likely installed by either Tazewell Thompson in the second half of the nineteenth century or during the two periods of renovation during Richard and Fannie Taliaferro's ownership in the first decade of the twentieth century.

Passing through the screened porch along the south façade of the house, visitors are greeted by a spacious square hall. Situated in the northeast corner of the room is a large, approximately four-foot-wide staircase with three flights that leads to the upstairs hall. Beneath the staircase is a small closet with a narrow wood door, recently converted to a half bathroom. At the center of the room, suspended from the ceiling is a French crystal chandelier extending from a circular plaster ceiling medallion. The handrail is made of a polished dark hardwood resting on simple round tapered balusters spaced two per tread, and terminates at the newel post in a fine outward curve. The lower newel post is the same wood as the handrail, and is lathe turned with a square base, a tapering mid-section and simple raised moldings. There are two doors along the east wall, the northern door leading to the current dining room and the southern door leading to one of two matching rooms that include octagonal tower space. Situated between the two doors is a fireplace surrounded by a simple wood mantel with tall and narrow flanking columns. This mantel is typical of the style of the majority of mantels in the building, likely dating to the early twentieth century additions installed by Richard and Fannie Taliaferro. The library is accessed from the hall by ascending two wooden steps. A large double door to the north along the west wall was once a prominent entryway into the hall, leading to the carriage entrance along the west facade. Visitors could enter the building

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N/A

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via the columned portico along the building's west exterior into a smaller hall and then pass through this doorway to main hall. This doorway is very similar to the main south entrance, but has only molded panels at the sides and two pairs of three-pane fixed lights above, with the same molding profiles.

The two rooms flanking the hall along the south façade, and including the interior of the towers, are nearly identical. The rooms have mirror-image layouts and details with the exception of the fireplaces and north door locations. The western room has the fireplace located along the midpoint of the north wall while a small door allows access into a vestibule. The eastern room includes a fireplace in the northwest corner and a pocket door along the north wall providing access to what is now the dining room. Both rooms contain more delicate molding and simpler bulls-eye medallions at the corners of the window and door molding, rather than the heavier and more complex examples found elsewhere on the first story. They also have half wainscoting with recessed vertical panels. In the western room, the fireplace has a mantel which has on its reverse a dated bill of sale for September 1908. As the style of this mantel matches many of those found throughout the house, it is likely that they are contemporaries, confirming their installation during Richard and Fannie Taliaferro's ownership.

The vestibule west of the hall originally led to a columned portico, perhaps installed by Charles Godfrey during his three years of ownership in the 1850s. Godfrey's son, William, lived in Lowland Cottage directly west of Hockley and within view of the porch. The Tunners enclosed the porch which was remembered by Suzanne Hudson for its sloped floors and high ceiling with fancy plaster molding. The enclosed area was recently converted into a full bathroom. The vestibule also included a door along the north wall leading to a small bedroom.

Located north of the hall, the library interior measures approximately nineteen feet square. Floor-to-ceiling built-in bookshelves line the southern half of the room, with cabinets for their lower third. They were likely constructed during the ownership of Dr. Laban Lacy Rice and his daughter. A fireplace with revival-style mantel is situated at the midpoint of the north wall, flanked by two doors. The eastern door encloses a small closet which retains early plaster and lathe. The western door may have originally done the same, although now it allows access to an attached garage recently converted into a billiard room. The formerly open north wall of the garage was recently enclosed and a new wide board floor was installed to give the room a rugged historic look. The garage/billiard room includes exposed hand-adzed, pit sawn joists across the ceiling, showing mortise and tenon joints and cut nails which may indicate that the garage was either rebuilt during the period of significance from other, older buildings or, perhaps, it is one of the handful of small outbuildings seen in early twentieth-century photographs that were repurposed and attached to the house. The room's new walnut paneling was milled from fallen trees on the property. The original exterior of the gable chimney on the north extension remains exposed along the room's south wall.

East of the hall and north of the southeast tower room is currently a dining room, although previous owners in the twentieth century used it as a living room. The room is embellished with half wainscoting with recessed vertical panels, similar to those in the southeast tower room. The pocket door connecting the two rooms appears to link them in function, allowing the room to expand for larger functions, as well as bring in additional light. There is another door leading to the kitchen at the eastern end of the north wall. There is a fireplace with Colonial Revival style mantel, marked by round columns on either side, centered along the east wall. This is part of an interior chimney that projects into the room about three feet. The fireplace opening is surrounded by late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century Dutch ceramic tiles installed by Richard and Fannie Taliaferro or their predecessors. The fireplace is flanked on the south by a doorway into the east wing and on the north by fixed rectangular window, with a primary central rectangular pane, surrounded by eight small rectangular panes, and four square colored panes at the corners, all divided by wood muntins. The window is identical to examples found at Ware Neck Store (036-5016), which was built and initially run by Tazewell Thompson and also owned and operated by Richard Taliaferro. It is possible that this window was removed from the north façade of the store when additions were made to that building. The wood floor was earlier painted black, a portion of which was preserved beneath a corner cabinet. During the mid-twentieth century and before, the house's coal dump was situated directly outside the

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N/A

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north window of this room. The remaining original hand-hewn sills, hewn and pit sawn floor joists, and unplanned floor boards visible in the basement indicate that this is the oldest section of the house, and that the rooms to the east, west, and north were all added to this section.

Directly east of the present dining room is the east addition. The first story room is similar in size to the library and hall, although a rear enclosed stairway along the west wall, ascending northward, reduces the room's width by three feet. The stairs provide access to the east end of the second story. Beneath the stairway is a shallow closet and a trap door that leads to a crawlspace. This addition was likely constructed in the first half of the nineteenth century as a separate building, and was attached to the larger house at some point between the mid-nineteenth century and 1906. In addition to having a different style of windows, Richard and Fannie Taliaferro did not raise the second story of this wing as they did the main section of the house. There is a fireplace with a simple mantel situated between the windows on the east wall, and this end chimney extends into the room approximately one foot. Early twentieth-century room inventories list this space as a dining room prior to the Tunner's ownership.

The final first story room is located north of the current dining and living rooms. Recently rebuilt from the shell of an earlier attached kitchen, the room currently houses a built-in floor-to-ceiling pantry between the two interior doors along the south wall. Countertops with cabinets beneath and above line the west and north walls, surrounding a center island of cabinets and storage space. The east wall includes two doorways, the southern door providing access to a laundry room and the northern door opening into a mud room with access to the exterior. Both of these small rooms were constructed along the kitchen's east façade, extending the room six feet, but only on the first story.

Returning to the staircase within the main hall, the upstairs hall currently functions as a family room. As in the downstairs hall, there are five doors leading to the rooms extending away from the hall. The upper hall lacks the chair rail seen on the first story, but retains similar floor and crown molding, as well as similar treatments around the windows and doors. The Hudsons modified the northwest corner of this room in order to provide additional space for a bathroom for the west bedroom.

Similar to the floor plan below, the tower rooms are accessed via the upstairs hall. Both take their lead from the hall, continuing similar moldings around the windows, doors, floor and ceiling, and dismissing the chair rail. The western tower room is currently a bedroom. There is no opening for a fireplace, but a half mantel (just the top piece with no sides) was installed prior to the Tunner family's purchase of the property. A hole in the wall for a stovepipe was plastered over during recent renovations. Shutters provide shade in these rooms and others on the second story. Curved wooden corner protectors are attached to the sharp corners to reduce damage. The eastern tower room is currently a sitting room. Its corner fireplace is sealed, and a doorway, rather than a pocket door as in the room below, provides access into the room to the north.

West of the upstairs hall is a large bedroom and bathroom. The heavier molding from the first story is repeated in this room, excepting the chair rail. The room benefits from the larger, unique windows on the north and west walls which take advantage of afternoon sunlight. The bedroom above the library is also unique in its incorporation of closet windows flanking a fireplace at the midpoint of the north wall. Instead of doorways, the closets have arched openings and include small shelves for storage on either side of the windows, as well as seats beneath. The mantel above the fireplace was originally a simpler, circa mid-nineteenth-century style, but was replaced with another mantel from the bedroom east of the upstairs hall, similar in style to the majority of mantels in the house, but without any columns. The original mantel was moved into the east tower room on the first story. Along the south wall of the room is an enclosed narrow stairway to the attic above the core of the building. Curiously, the north interior wall of the stairway incorporates exterior siding. Wire nails are used throughout the roof framing, but cut nails with machine-made heads are found in some frequency. Beneath the stairs leading to the attic is a linen closet. The corner of the closet is curved rather than a right angle, providing a modicum of additional space in the bedroom.

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East of the upstairs hall is currently a large three-room bedroom suite created from the relatively small sewing room above the kitchen, the relatively dark bedroom above the current dining room, and the bedroom above the current living room. Originally consisting of a bedroom, sewing room, and maid's room in the early twentieth century, the Hudson's retained the larger layout while accommodating an expanded bathroom within the room above the current dining room. This room's footprint originally mimicked the room beneath, but expansion of the bathroom has covered over the fireplace, the mantel being moved to the bedroom above the library. Accessing the room to the north, above the kitchen, and to the east, requires stepping down six stairs as Richard and Fannie Taliaferro did not raise the second story level of the east wing or kitchen. The final room in this section is the large bedroom of the east wing, above the living room. Connected to the three rooms is the top of the rear stairway, providing access to the first story. There is a small stairway leading to the attic located above the stairway to the first story. The attic retains portions of its interior plastering, but exposed timbers reveal the mortise and tenon framework with roman numerals carved into the beams. Curiously, there is a stovepipe opening immediately adjacent the crest of the stairway into the attic. This unusual survival opens onto the exterior surface of the brick chimney serving the room to the west, suggesting that it was functional only when the addition was a separate building.

**Archaeological Site 44GL0467 (Contributing Site)**

The Hockley archaeological site (DHR# 44GL0467) is primarily a Euro-American and African-American occupation dating from the early eighteenth century through the twentieth century. This site has the potential to reveal information about the use and layout of an eighteenth-century plantation with absentee owners, and how this landscape shifted in the nineteenth century with the construction of a new dwelling and the creation of an upscale estate. Enslaved African Americans occupied the site in the nineteenth century prior to the Civil War, and likely before then. Euro-Americans owned the property from the first patent in 1642 through the present day, but the material culture and features identified at the site likely relate to both cultures from the late seventeenth century through the Civil War. The prehistoric occupation dates broadly to the Woodland period, but may represent a more specific Middle Woodland period occupation based on shell-tempered ceramic with cord-marked surface treatment. Archaeological testing revealed the presence of intact layers dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, as well as artifacts and a feature that might relate to the eighteenth-century Bristow family's "home plantation," later known as Lowland Cottage (036-0032). Excavations in 2009 included 54 shovel test pits along multiple transects primarily to the south and east of the standing house known as Hockley. Artifacts were recovered from 52 shovel tests. In addition, one five-foot-square test unit was excavated above a partially exposed brick concentration east of the house beside the current gravel driveway. The unit revealed two intact layers. The first, dating primarily to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, surrounded an intact brick pier or pad, and was above an earlier layer with eighteenth- and nineteenth-century artifacts. At the base of the second layer, in the northwest corner of the unit, was a dark brown soil stain, identified as a likely pit feature. Archaeological testing covered a large portion of the present lawn, identifying a site measuring at least 700' north/south by 650' east/west. Site boundaries were not yet found to the west and north, while the east and south edges are formed by the Ware River. The artifact assemblage recovered included imported and domestic tobacco pipe fragments, creamware, wrought and cut iron nails, window glass, hand-made and machine-made brick fragments, shell and sand mortar fragments, wine bottle glass, medicinal bottle glass, slipware, yellowware, pearlware and whiteware, oyster and clam shell, lithic debitage, and fire-cracked rock. In addition, during various construction projects on the property, the Tunner family and others recovered similar objects, primarily ceramics, metal, and bottle glass from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The limited testing did not reveal features related to the Woodland period prehistoric occupation.

Historic photographs, documents, and the memory of the current property owner who spent most of her childhood at the property suggest that extensive additional archaeological remains exist on the property. In the last year, a second-quarter twentieth-century brick incinerator, located northwest of the main house, was removed, but its foundation beneath the surface likely remains. In addition, a brick well, located between the northeast entryway into the main house and the exterior basement entrance, was filled. A long extension on the east side of the large early 1930s chicken shed is marked

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by visible foundation remains. In the third quarter of the twentieth century, the Tunner family took down a ruinous small frame barn located west of the standing barn and seen in historic photos of the 1920s and 1940s. These same photographs show an almost unchanged yard surrounding the house as well as additional buildings (now missing) which may have related archaeological deposits. A windmill, a small frame shed, and a narrow two-story frame shed were once lined up immediately east of the main house, and likely in close proximity to where the current garage stands. The photographs show these buildings changing over time. The earliest photos appear to show a narrow two-story shed, its gables on the east and west sides with a brick chimney on the east gable and a dormer on the south façade illuminating the second story. This building is in close proximity to a scatter of eighteenth-century ceramics and may date as early as this period, representing one of likely many outbuildings originally associated with Lowland Cottage that persisted into the period when this property became its own farm post-1840. In addition, the deeds of trust between Fannie J. and Richard P. Taliaferro and Edward M. Hunt, George M. Ridgeway, and Anne E. Cheveier mention “the *barn and stables* ... near the yard of the Hockley Residence” in 1909 which may refer to the currently standing barn and the smaller barn torn down by the Tunners.<sup>1</sup> Dr. Laban Lacey Rice also had a science center or observation building, dating to the early twentieth century, that was located southeast of the house. An 1831 plat of Lowland Cottage includes a sketch of the property's core, including the property now known as Hockley. The sketch identifies the ice pond and includes at least one small building on the nominated acreage.<sup>2</sup>

**Barn (Contributing Building)**

Situated east of the main house, this two story frame barn was likely built during the first quarter of the twentieth century for use as a stable, hay loft, and storage building. Portions of the exterior siding have been replaced, as well as the standing seam metal roof. The barn's frame, windows, doorways, and interior layout remain unchanged, though, and it retains a likely original concrete foundation. Large sliding doors allow access to the first story through the south and north gables. Large wooden doors situated above the first story doors allow access to the second story (north and south gables) from the exterior. The building has four six-pane wood awning windows, two each on the west and east facades on the first story. Situated between the windows on the west façade is a wooden panel door, with separate top and bottom halves with a brick-paved stoop and frame overhang with standing seam metal roof. This door opens to a raised wooden walk along the west interior which provide access to the wooden stalls built within. The rest of the first level has a dirt floor. The interior of the barn has exposed stud framing and a large and open wood-floored hay loft above. Located within this barn are the main house's original window frames and sash that were replaced during the recent renovation.

**Chicken Shed with Two-story Addition (Contributing Building)**

Located north of the main house, this frame building was built in the early 1930s and is a significant surviving element of the agricultural landscape. It is constructed upon a continuous concrete footing and originally served as a large chicken shed, although now it is used for storage and a sheep barn. The building has a shed roof covered in standing seam metal, walls covered in clapboard and a large wooden door along the west end. The south façade includes three sets of window frames: the western and central sets consisting of nine-beside-nine-beside-nine oversized window frames with screen and the eastern set consisting of only nine-beside-nine oversized window frames with screen. A simple wooden door separates the western and central frames. Two sets of large wooden doors open into two garage bays between the central and eastern frames and two sets of large wooden doors open into two slightly taller garage bays just east of the eastern frames. Rectangular vents, broken into two uneven groups, extend from above the easternmost frames to the westernmost. Attached to the eastern end of the chicken shed is a two-story frame building with asphalt shingle gabled roof and concrete foundation. This was built after the chicken shed, evidenced by the boarded up doorway and window visible along the chicken shed's interior east wall, and may actually be an earlier structure that was moved to this location. The first story of the addition's south gable has a modern wooden door with large glass panel which recently replaced a simple wooden door. The door is flanked by two, original wood frame six-pane awning windows. The second story originally had a small wooden door for loading hay and other goods into the upper story from the exterior. The door was

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recently replaced with a metal sixteen-light fixed window, although the two six-pane wood frame awning windows that flank it appear to be original. They are slightly smaller than those on the first story. The east façade includes a single, wood four-over-four double hung sash window on the first story and a single six-light wood frame awning window directly above it on the second story, similar in size to the ones on the second story of the south gable. To the east of the addition are concrete foundations that extend for at least fifty feet, which, along with the present owner's recollection, indicate that the chicken shed continued to the east of the addition and framed the majority of Hockley's north yard.

**Chicken Shed (Contributing Building)**

Located northwest of the main house, this early 1930s frame building is built on a continuous concrete footing and served as a chicken shed. It follows the same style and construction techniques as the larger chicken shed to the east. The shed roof is covered in standing seam metal, it has clapboard walls and large wooden doors along the east end. The south façade includes three sets of nine-beside-nine oversized window frames with screen beneath four rectangular vents, unevenly spaced above them.

**Garage (Contributing Building)**

Located east of the main house, this early 1930s frame building was, until recently, a garage and equipment shed with open central bays flanked by enclosed rooms on the east and west gable ends. It was converted by the present owner into a garage by extending the existing roofline and south wall across to enclose the central bays. A new poured concrete floor within the enclosed bay replaces a dirt floor. The frame building was constructed above a concrete block foundation and is covered by an asphalt shingle roof. Simple wooden doors on the east gable and on the south façade, entering each of the enclosed rooms, are original. The west gable door was replaced with a metal door with nine lights on the upper half. There are six six-pane wood awning windows, including three along the north wall which bring light into the garage bays, two along the east gable, and one on the west gable. A wooden shelf/counter is attached to the north exterior wall, perhaps as a fish cleaning station.

**Pump House (Contributing Structure)**

Standing approximately five feet tall, this small square masonry structure is constructed of machine-made brick laid in stretcher bond and bonded with concrete mortar. The structure is covered with a pyramid roof with asphalt shingle and a plywood board serves as a door on the west side. The interior is a dirt floor. It was built prior to the Tunner family's ownership and was likely constructed during the second quarter of the twentieth century.

**Well (Contributing Structure)**

The well is located along the eastern side of the property, directly south of the barn. It is constructed from machine-made and re-used hand-made brick which are bonded together with concrete mortar in a random pattern. The well was built prior to the Tunner's ownership of the property and was likely constructed during the first half of the twentieth century, contributing to the overall agricultural landscape which persists nearly unchanged into the present day.

**Ice House (Contributing Building)**

Likely built during the late eighteenth/early nineteenth century, the 26-foot diameter circular building is constructed from hand-made brick bonded together with shell mortar. It is a tall building located southwest of the house and set into the ground with much of its height covered by a high earthen berm. The walls rise about five feet above the top of the berm, and there is a small doorway on the north side. The conical roof is covered by cedar shingles and crowned by a copper-covered finial at the apex. The interior hand hewn wood framing with king post appears to be original. The icehouse may

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be illustrated on the 1831 plat of Lowland Cottage, situated east of the eighteenth-century dwelling. It was likely part of a line of outbuildings extending along the waterfront towards the ice pond that now serves as the east edge of the Hockley property. The building was inventoried by HABS in 1968.

**Pier (Non-contributing Structure)**

The wooden pier was constructed in 1984 and replaced an earlier pier seen in photographs taken during the early twentieth-century. It is located southeast of the in-ground pool and extends southward from the shoreline into the Ware River approximately 250 feet, terminating at a floating wooden platform. As with many nineteenth-century estates along similar waterways, the pier was a primary avenue for transportation and commerce. An earlier version may have been constructed as a private dock for the property owners after Hockley Wharf (located just downstream) was established as a major hub for the Old Dominion Steamship Company Shipping Line.

**Pool (Non-contributing Structure)**

Located in the yard south of the main house, the in-ground concrete pool is oval shaped, approximately thirty by fifteen feet, oriented roughly east-west, and constructed in the third-quarter of the twentieth-century. It is surrounded by brick paving.

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph**

Hockley, located along the north bank of the Ware River on Ware Neck in Gloucester County, Virginia is significant at the local level under Criterion C as an interesting and intact example of early twentieth-century regional architecture and building practices surrounding an 1840s core, and for its intact early 1930s agricultural buildings and landscape features. It is locally significant under Criterion D for its intact, stratified archaeological resources and the potential for additional resources whose study would contribute significantly to the region's history, particularly the study of plantation development from the early eighteenth century through to the mid-twentieth century. It is significant under Criterion B at the local level for its association with conservationist Fannie Johnson Taliaferro, an early proponent of historic preservation and pioneering member of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (APVA, now Preservation Virginia), and at the national level for its association with Lt. General William H. Tunner and Dr. Laban Lacy Rice. Dr. Rice was a nationally published writer, renowned educator, and respected astronomer, as well as President of Cumberland College (now Cumberland University) and founder and owner of both Castle Heights Military Academy for boys and Camp Nakawana, America's largest camp for girls in the 1940s. Lt. Gen. Tunner was responsible for the design and implementation of the three largest air transport operations in history, specifically "The Hump" operation over the Himalayan Mountains in support of allied troops during World War II, the Berlin Airlift in 1948/49, and the Allied invasion of Inchon and subsequent air transport during the Korean War. Alongside his wife, Margaret Ann Hamilton Tunner, who was an early member of the Women Airforce Service Pilots (WASPs), he fought for and achieved veterans status for the WASPs in 1977. The Taliaferros, Rices, and Tunnors lived at Hockley successively from 1897 to 2009.

Begun around 1840 by A. G. Taliaferro, the original structure was expanded significantly by New York merchant Charles Godfrey by 1857. Some of the restrained Greek Revival style trim, including several mantels, window sash, stairways, and molding likely dates to these first two periods. Additional alterations to the house between 1901 and 1906, including raising the second story and adding prominent two-and-a-half-story towers at the southwest and southeast corners, transformed the building into a fashionable country estate for merchant Richard P. and his wife Fannie Johnson Taliaferro. The Taliaferros profited from their agricultural endeavors, multiple mercantile stores such as one near Gloucester Courthouse, as well as the Ware Neck Store (036-5016) at the intersection of Ware Neck and Belleville roads, which benefitted from its direct connection to Hockley Wharf and the Old Dominion Steamship Company Shipping Line that docked there. The main house is complemented by an assemblage of 1930s outbuildings that evoke the changing agricultural landscape characteristic of Virginia's Middle Peninsula during the early twentieth century. Surviving early twentieth-century photographs attest to the remarkable degree of integrity associated with the main house from that period. The property is connected physically with the colonial and early nineteenth-century Lowland Cottage (036-0032) estate (earlier known as Robert Bristow's "Home Plantation") to the west through the surviving ice house and the concentrations of artifacts and stratified archaeological deposits associated with Site 44GL0467. Hockley is representative of the largely unrecognized and under-researched landscape of mid-nineteenth to early twentieth-century Gloucester County, with a unique architectural signature. The rural landscape is an important example of a mid-nineteenth and early twentieth-century country estate, and showcases the shift from a landscape of dominant plantations to a pattern of smaller and more diverse mixed-use estates. In addition, the substantiated evidence of intact stratified archaeological deposits and distinct artifact concentrations can help illuminate Gloucester County's growth and development from the early eighteenth century to the modern era. The current 41.15-acre property contains the core of the 1840s estate, including nine resources: six contributing buildings (the main house, a late eighteenth-century ice house, an early 1930s chicken shed, an early 1930s chicken shed with two-story addition, an early 1930s garage, and an early twentieth-century barn), one contributing site (a Woodland Period/early eighteenth-century through mid-twentieth-century archaeological site [Site 44GL0467]), two contributing structures (an early 1930s pump house and an early twentieth-century well); and two non-contributing structures (a third-quarter twentieth-century in-ground pool and a circa 1984 pier).

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**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance begins in c. 1700 based on the recovery of artifacts dating to the first quarter of the eighteenth century and the property's close proximity to Lowland Cottage (036-0032). The archaeological resources are likely associated with that plantation and its predecessor, Robert Bristow's "Home Plantation," which dates as early as the mid-seventeenth century. Because of additional archaeological resources dating to the remainder of the eighteenth century and the early nineteenth century, as well as the main house (1840) and surrounding agricultural landscape, the period of significance continues through the early twentieth century and up to 1960, two years after its acquisition by Lt. General William H. and Margaret Ann Hamilton Tunner. The property continues as a private residence.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

n/a

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

**Local Context**

Gloucester County is located at the southeastern tip of the Middle Peninsula of Virginia, with Mathews County to its northeast, Middlesex County to the north, and King and Queen County to the west. The county is also framed by numerous large waterways, including the Piankatank River (north), Mobjack Bay (east), Chesapeake Bay (southeast), and York River (south) which, along with its relatively flat topography, made Gloucester ideal for early settlement by colonists eager to profit from tobacco monoculture. While it continues to define itself by its historical association with agriculture and the commercial fishing industry, significant portions of the county have been transformed into suburban neighborhoods at the northern edge of the greater Hampton Roads area. The county seat, Gloucester Courthouse, is located at the heart of the county and within Ware Parish, one of the original four parishes that constituted the county upon its separation from York County in 1651 (Kingston Parish became Mathews County in 1791). To the east of the county seat is Ware Neck, a relatively flat and well-drained peninsula located between the North and Ware Rivers which feed directly into Mobjack Bay. From its earliest historic settlement through today, this portion of Gloucester County has been tied to the fertile fields and flowing waterways that make it economically profitable and has retained its largely rural landscape of river-bound plantations and estate homes, with a few small hamlets that formed the social and commercial nexus of the landform. Hockley is an essential element of this surviving landscape. Its buildings, fields, and archaeological resources are both typical of the region's history but also unique in their architectural details, relationship with steamship commerce and mercantile trade, and connections with numerous prominent local and national figures.

In 1704, Ware Parish included 86 landowners owning 31,603 acres.<sup>3</sup> Its second-most prominent landowner, Robert Bristow I, while not a resident of the county for most of his life, controlled 2050 acres through his agent Thomas Booth, successfully producing tobacco for export while expanding trade between England and Virginia through mercantile connections with neighboring planters. The emphasis on agricultural endeavors persists to this day, but trade was equally important and played a prominent role for many of the merchant-planter families on Ware Neck. During the early part of the nineteenth century much trade was still conducted at the residences and private piers of the most prominent plantation owners. When Hockley was constructed by Alexander Galt Taliaferro by 1840, its prominent owner likely continued this tradition. Subsequent owners were both farmers and merchants, including Charles Godfrey of New York City, William H. Thompson of Norfolk, and his son Tazewell Thompson (also of Norfolk), and they were attuned to the economic opportunities and financial growth to be had by diversifying agriculturally as well as controlling access to trade

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via sail and steamship. After the Civil War there was continued interest in purchasing cheap agricultural land, instituting agricultural reforms, and expanding shipments of crops to growing markets via steamship while serving local residents through general stores. Tazewell Thompson exemplified the commercialization of private piers when he constructed Ware Neck Store (036-5016) nearby and contracted with the Old Dominion Steamship Company Shipping Line of New York in 1889 to land at Hockley Wharf (then Thompson's Wharf), ensuring a steady transport of goods and travelers to and from destinations throughout the Chesapeake and beyond.

These traditions continued into the twentieth century with the Taliaferro family, who purchased and ran Thompson's store and wharf until the 1930s when steamship travel and transport gave way to automobiles and overland transport due to advances in technology and a particularly destructive hurricane in 1933. While the connection between merchant and planter faded for many of the residents of Ware Neck, the emergence of the gentleman farmer and seasonal estates attracted families who desired a connection with rural landscapes and wanted relatively quiet but refined country retreats. This is embodied by the purchase of Hockley by Dr. Laban Lacy Rice and his daughter (both authors and educators), and subsequent ownership by Lt. General William H. Tunner and his wife, Margaret Ann Hamilton Tunner (both important military veterans). The conversion of the colonial plantation landscape of Ware Neck to one of elaborate country estates continues quietly to this day. The last fifty years have seen enormous growth in the region, and Ware Neck has had an influx of new residents from Hampton Roads, Richmond, and northern states, but in this particular area, the growth has been fairly restricted and has been respectful of the area's rich history and pastoral beauty. The purchase and restoration of many sizable estates along the Ware River in recent decades, such as Hockley, has helped preserve the rural historic character of this peninsula.

Fannie Johnson Taliaferro is significant at the local level for her role in the development of the historic preservation movement in Virginia. Fannie Johnson Taliaferro (1867-1939) played a prominent local role in promoting historic preservation in Gloucester County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Her efforts included locating and preserving the original site of Ware Parish church (44GL0036).<sup>4</sup> Mrs. Taliaferro also led the local movement to preserve and protect old tombs of prominent colonial and early nineteenth-century citizens at plantations scattered across Gloucester County, many of which were in a state of disrepair or suffered from vandalism. Prominent local historian Spotswood Jones wrote that through Fannie's efforts, and others' before and after her, "the surviving pre-1865 tomb stones in neglected or abandoned private burial grounds, throughout Gloucester and Mathews, were moved to specially assigned lots in the Ware Church cemetery."<sup>5</sup> Mrs. Taliaferro was also concerned with historic buildings, particularly those near her home. With the help of the North River Circle of the King's Daughters, she hosted a "Phantom Ball" at Hockley in 1906 and supported other efforts to help raise money to install a new ceiling and floor within Ware Church and erect a fence around the cemetery (1906-1908).<sup>6</sup> Fannie Johnson came to the county in the 1880s and married Samuel Powel Byrd (1862-1891) of nearby "White Hall," but was left a widow and single mother when her husband died in 1891. She remarried three years later to Richard Philip Taliaferro, a merchant on Ware Neck with business connections in Baltimore. In 1897 she purchased Hockley, living there until her death in 1939.<sup>7</sup> Mrs. Taliaferro's pioneering efforts were not solely focused on preservation. In 1909 she became one of the first women to own an automobile in Gloucester County.<sup>8</sup>

Alexander Galt Taliaferro is noteworthy for his role in the Civil War, but is more often associated with his plantation, Annandale, in Culpeper County. Alexander Galt Taliaferro was born in Gloucester at Church Hill, west of Hockley, near the Ware River. He built the original portion of the main house at Hockley in 1840 and originally named it Cowslip Green. A practicing lawyer, he moved closer to his wife's family in Culpeper in 1853, but maintained close contact with his family in Gloucester County. Prior to the Civil War he was Major of the 2nd Virginia Cavalry Militia. In May 1861 he was elected Lt. Colonel and mustering officer of the 23rd Virginia Infantry, serving under his cousin, Gloucester native Colonel William B. Taliaferro (1822-1898). When William was wounded in action at the Battle of Groveton, Virginia in March 1862, Alexander took command of the regiment and was promoted to Brigadier General. He was wounded at the Battle of Second Manassas in August 1862. He was involved in other battles during the war, including those at McDowell, Kernsten, and Winchester.<sup>9</sup>

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**National Context**

Lt. General William H. Tunner is significant at the national level for his efforts in military transport and Hockley is the most intact and longest associated property connected with his life. Two other individuals, while not nationally significant, are noteworthy for their contributions to the nation's history. Lt. General Tunner's wife, Margaret Ann Hamilton Tunner, is noteworthy for her efforts in women's aviation and for her work lobbying Congress to recognize the WASPs as military veterans. Dr. Laban Lacy Rice is noteworthy for his literary accomplishments and efforts in educating youth. While both Margaret Tunner and Dr. Rice lived at Hockley, their contributions fall primarily during a period of their life when they resided elsewhere. William Henry Tunner (07/14/1906-04/06/1983) is associated with Hockley at the end of his military career and during his retirement. He is internationally recognized for his career in the U.S. Army and Air Force (1928-1960) where he achieved the rank of Lieutenant General and designed and commanded large-scale military airlift operations for the three largest airlifts in history up to that time. For his service he earned numerous medals, including the Distinguished Service Cross, the Distinguished Service Medal (four times), the German Great Cross of Merit Star, and medals from Korea, China, Britain, and an Honorary Doctor of Military Sciences Degree from the University of Maryland. He is also recognized for his contributions in support of elevating the roles of women in the armed forces, including the appointment of Nancy Harkness Love to his command staff in 1942, his involvement in planning and creating the Women Airforce Service Pilots (WASPs), and his help in petitioning Congress to recognize this group as military veterans. A graduate of the United States Military Academy (1924), he was commissioned in 1928 and achieved the rank of full colonel in only fourteen years. Tunner was a highly qualified pilot and administrator, his roles ranging from bomber pilot to executive officer. Prior to World War II, Tunner was heavily involved in the creation of Air Transport Command (ATC), helping Brigadier General Harold George set up the organization, supporting U.S. and Allied operations worldwide by delivering equipment, personnel, and supplies (including aircraft) through multi-engine transport aircraft. In 1941, the ATC was ferrying 10,000 aircraft monthly to the Allied Forces worldwide. In 1942 he organized the Women's Auxiliary Ferrying Squadron (WAFS) which involved female pilots shuttling planes from factories to U.S. Army airfields. The plan originated with Tunner's assistant, Nancy Harkness Love, and combined with Jacqueline Cochran's Women's Flying Training Detachment (WFTD) in 1943 to become the WASPs.

Brigadier General Tunner was assigned command of the airlift supply operation from India to China in 1944, increasing the amount of cargo flown via aircraft in support of Allied operations while reducing the number of accidents experienced by pilots tackling "The Hump."<sup>10</sup> While delivering 71,000 tons of material to China, he introduced better aircraft, widened the airlift corridor, increased efficiency and decreased accidents to less than 25% of the previous count through flying safety protocols and better plane maintenance. Major General Tunner, of the newly created United States Air Force, was deputy commander for operations under General Laurence S. Kuter's Material Air Transport Services (MATS) in 1948. On June 21 that year, the Soviet Union blockaded all approaches by land and sea to Berlin and within five weeks Tunner was assigned to run the Berlin Airlift, ensuring that necessary supplies reached West Berlin's population by using a near continuous series of transport planes incorporating bomber operation methods as a tactic for resupply. By mid-August Tunner increased the number of flights per day, the number of aircraft in operation, and monopolized two-thirds of all C-54 Transport crews in the world to run non-stop flights.<sup>11</sup> Tunner accomplished what was previously believed to be impossible. He designed and implemented the supply of Berlin, the world's fifth largest city, including 2.5 million people (plus 6000 occupation troops), by air alone. On May 22, 1949 the Russians lifted the blockade. Tunner was assigned the task of supplying Allied forces in the Korean War in 1950 and his success during the Inchon invasion earned him the Distinguished Service Cross from General Douglas MacArthur.<sup>12</sup> Oliver La Fargo, Air Transport Command historian during World War II, evaluated General Tunner's job as, "complex, incessant, vital" and General Tunner as "brilliant, competent." Tunner retired from the Air Force in 1960 and resided at Hockley until his death. His previous residences, consisting primarily of temporary quarters and military housing on numerous installations across the world, have been significantly altered and/or no longer accurately reflect his occupation. According to his daughter, Lt Gen. Tunner lived

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out of his duffel bag and seldom stayed in the same residence for more than two years, with Hockley representing the longest occupied residence for him and his wife throughout their lives.

Margaret Ann Hamilton Tunner (09/3/1917-10/13/2009) lived at Hockley with her husband, Lt. Gen. William H. Tunner, from 1958 until her death. Born in Enid, Oklahoma, Mrs. Tunner's extraordinary life revolved around flight, from her early experience as a civilian pilot to her involvement with the Women Airforce Service Pilots (WASP) program. After attending Oklahoma College for Women and Oklahoma University, she attended the Civilian Pilot Training program at Tulsa University. Having received her pilot's license, and inspired by Jacqueline Cochran's Women's Flying Training program, she joined the second class of WASPs and graduated in May 1943. She was part of the 3rd Ferrying Group and, after attending ATC's pursuit school, ferried fighter planes such as the P-51 Mustang, P-40 Warhawk, P-47 Thunderbolt, P-39 Aircobra and P064 Kingcobra across the United States and to Allied bases across the world. She served as squadron officer and as co-pilot in the B-17 and B-24. The WASPs achieved veteran status in 1977, due largely to her and other surviving WASPs actions and testimony to Congress in that year. The skill, determination and sacrifice of the WASPs were a significant part of the war effort and aided the success of the Allied forces. Ann married Lt. General Tunner in 1951 after returning from service in Japan. Prior to her marriage, and during her time as a WASP, her primary residence was at 1215 West Maine Street in Enid, Oklahoma. This building is a non-contributing element within the Waverley Historic District (06001110). She continued to fly into her 70s, primarily in ultralight aircraft, and for her 78th birthday was granted special permission from the Clinton White House to co-pilot an F-15 Eagle fighter jet from Langley Air Force Base. She was an inspiring example of the role women played in support of the Allied effort in World War II. More importantly, she was a pioneer in demonstrating the ability of women to excel as pilots and leaders during both peace time and war.<sup>13</sup>

Laban Lacy Rice (10/14/1870-2/13/1973) was an educator, author, and President of Cumberland University in Tennessee, who moved to Hockley with his daughter, Annie Hays Rice O'Neil, in 1947.<sup>14</sup> Son of Confederate veteran and prominent tobacco merchant Laban Marchbanks Rice, he spent most of his life in Kentucky, Indiana, and Tennessee. After receiving his Ph.D. from Cumberland University, he taught English there until founding Castle Heights Military Academy for boys and serving as its first headmaster. He later became President of Cumberland University and founded a private girls' camp called Camp Nakanawa. He married Blanchie Alexander Buchanan in 1892 and died in St. Petersburg, Florida in 1973. Beyond education, his passion was as an author and amateur astronomer. He published widely, authoring books on astronomy, Einstein's theory of relativity, various works of fiction, and a compilation of poetry by his older brother, noted poet Cale Young Rice. Upon retirement from Cumberland University (then Cumberland College) in 1946, he moved with his daughter to Hockley at age 75 and remained there for at least three years. During his time at Hockley he continued to write and pursue his interests in astronomy, building an amateur observatory on the southeast corner of the property, adjacent to the Ware River, and working on Relativity for the Man in the Street (1948), The Universe: Its Origin, Nature, and Destiny (1951), and Amateur Astronomers' Manual (1955).<sup>15</sup> His daughter, Annie Hays Rice O'Neil, also retired as associate director of Camp Nakanawa where she had been for 13 years (1933-1946) and which she had developed into the largest camp for girls in the United States. Annie resided at Hockley until 1958, occasionally running the home as a boarding house with Marion E. Canfield.

### Historical Background

The acreage on which Hockley currently sits was once part of a 400-acre land patent by Thomas Curtis in 1642.<sup>16</sup> It is not known if Curtis settled the property himself or leased it to tenants, but it passed to his son-in-law, Robert Bristow, a merchant, in 1666. The history of Ware Neck and the acreage surrounding the nominated property is surprisingly well documented, despite the burning of Gloucester County's court records in 1821 and 1865, but the archaeological record for this area is very poorly understood. The archaeological survey at Hockley did not produce evidence of the earliest period of occupation suggested by the documents, although historian Ludwell Lee Montague concluded that property lines and roadways, consistent from the seventeenth century through the twentieth century, suggests the Curtis property

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was settled and Thomas's home was in the vicinity of Hockley Wharf, immediately east of Hockley. This argument is predicated on the suitability of that acreage for early settlement and the presence of a road and boundary line that leads directly north from there to Belleville, the seventeenth-century estate of his son, John Curtis, on the north bank of the Ware River.<sup>17</sup>

Robert Bristow and his wife, Avarilla (Thomas Curtis's daughter) settled at their "Home Plantation" between 1666 and 1676 and acquired additional property throughout Ware Neck.<sup>18</sup> Montague conjectures that their residence was at Lowland Cottage.<sup>19</sup> Four successive generations of Robert Bristows would own this and other landholdings on Ware Neck, but only the first would live there. Despite his wife's familial connections to the land, and Robert's dual interests as both a merchant and planter, his violent conflicts with Nathaniel Bacon and the colony-wide rebellion of 1676 led to his permanent departure from Virginia. He and his descendants hired agents to manage their estate in the colony. While no archaeological research has been undertaken at neighboring Lowland Cottage, the recent survey work at Hockley revealed significant concentrations of eighteenth-century artifacts that link the archaeological record with this period. In particular, ceramic fragments, such as North Midlands slipware and white salt-glazed stoneware, as well as imported tobacco pipe fragments from the early to mid-eighteenth century, attest to the presence of a domestic occupation on the nominated property from as early as the first quarter of the eighteenth century. These artifacts are likely linked to the occupancy of Thomas Booth, agent of the Bristow estate from 1676 to 1736. Surviving historic documents related to the management of the Bristow estate confirm Booth's residence on the "Home Plantation," while his acquisition of neighboring properties on Ware Neck using profits netted as Bristow's agent, show his ascendance as a planter and merchant of increasing wealth during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century. The material culture recovered from the nominated acreage is consistent with an assemblage from a tobacco plantation of this period and region.<sup>20</sup> The Booth family managed the estate for nearly a century and during that period the nominated acreage was the site of agricultural fields, likely planted in tobacco and then mixed grains as the eighteenth century progressed, as well as service and work yard space for the plantation.<sup>21</sup> Based on archaeological evidence it was also the site of a residence, likely for enslaved Africans who worked the agricultural fields or were engaged in other necessary tasks on the plantation, although additional survey and excavation is necessary to more clearly delineate this story.

Archaeological evidence suggests the property continued to be occupied through, perhaps, its most tumultuous period of ownership during the last quarter of the eighteenth century. In the midst of war, an act of the General Assembly passed in May 1779 "declared forfeit all titles of British subjects to property in Virginia and directed that such property be sold for the benefit of the Commonwealth." This act applied both to "those residents of America who had adhered to the enemy, but also to any British subject living elsewhere in 1775 who since then had failed to prove his allegiance to the United States."<sup>22</sup> The Bristow family had not returned to Virginia and their Gloucester lands since the seventeenth century, so their properties were sold at auction, namely the 1312 acres in Ware Parish which included the "Home Plantation" as well as the 111 enslaved Africans who worked there and on a nearby "Back Creek Plantation."<sup>23</sup> Fragments of creamware, pearlware, and other late eighteenth-century artifacts confirm that life and work continued in earnest during this period as various political leaders in the colony, including Governor Harrison and General Washington, acquired portions of the Bristow estate.<sup>24</sup> Warner Throckmorton purchased the acreage including the nominated area and bestowed the name "Lowland Cottage" onto the estate and particularly the house which still stands to the west of Hockley.<sup>25</sup>

The ownership of the nominated acreage when it was still a prominent part of Lowland Cottage plantation is relatively clear, but the identity of its residents remains clouded.<sup>26</sup> Warner's daughter, Martha Throckmorton, married Richard Jones, brother-in-law to George Wythe Booth, in 1801 but taxes on the property were assessed to Mary Cooke Booth Jones, Richard's mother, until she died in 1820.<sup>27</sup> It is likely that Richard and Martha Throckmorton Jones, lived on or near the property since their marriage in 1801, along with his mother. After Mary Jones' death, Richard commenced purchasing small parcels throughout Ware Neck until his death in 1826. By that year he had managed to reassemble Thomas Curtis's original patent south of Ware Neck Road.<sup>28</sup> Martha is listed as the head of a 42-person household in the 1830 U.S. Census, including a farm manager, three younger females (likely her daughters), 19 male slaves and 18

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female slaves, some of whom were probably living on property that would soon become Hockley.<sup>29</sup> She resided at Lowland Cottage until her death in 1840. Prior to this, numerous trustees helped manage the Jones estate, including her nephew, Alexander Galt Taliaferro.<sup>30</sup> The archaeological evidence from the late eighteenth century through the construction of Hockley around 1840 is plentiful and includes a significant deposit immediately east of the main house. The artifacts represent a wide range of materials, from wrought and cut nails, hand-made brick, and window glass from buildings of that period to animal bone, ceramics, and personal items that begin to illuminate the living conditions of residents on the property. The presence of a pit feature beneath this deposit, likely related to the early nineteenth century or before, suggests that the site retains sufficient integrity to contribute to a broader understanding of plantation landscapes and their occupants' lives during the colonial and antebellum periods.

Alexander Galt Taliaferro, grandson of Warner Throckmorton, purchased the Lowland Cottage portion of the Jones estate using funds he inherited from his father.<sup>31</sup> Taliaferro built Hockley by 1840, Montague surmises, because "the ancient "Cottage" proved too small and dilapidated to suit the style of its new owner."<sup>32</sup> The new house and surrounding lands were christened "Cowslip Green" while the old "Cottage" became a storehouse. In that year Taliaferro's household consisted of 33 people, including his wife, A.H. Taliaferro, and thirteen male and thirteen female enslaved African-Americans, among others.<sup>33</sup> Ten years later, the household consisted of seven white individuals. Taliaferro was classified as a farmer with considerable real estate valued at \$28,000, while his family included his wife, A.H. (35), four likely daughters named Sarah S. (7), Margaret L. (5), Ellenor W. (3), and Agnes M. (9 months), as well as May A. (9), who may have been a niece or other relative.<sup>34</sup>

Taliaferro's wife maintained an estate well known for its parties and preserves, but the region evidently did not suit her and the family moved to Culpeper in 1853.<sup>35</sup> The estate then made its first departure from an established Gloucester family and was sold to Charles Godfrey, of New York, and his son, William.<sup>36</sup> William lived at "Lowland Cottage," which he significantly remodeled with the hopes of establishing a landed estate that would match his growing mercantile interests. Local lore suggests that his failed courtship of a young lady in the neighborhood resulted in his and his parent's quick departure.<sup>37</sup> In 1855 they began selling their landholdings in Ware Neck, with the nominated acreage going to William H. Thompson of Norfolk in 1856.<sup>38</sup> He changed the name of the estate from "Cowslip Green" to "Erin," a name that stuck with the property through its ownership by his son, Tazewell Thompson, between 1857 and 1897.<sup>39</sup> William and Tazewell were both merchants with interests elsewhere, specifically in Norfolk. Tazewell solidified his presence on Ware Neck by becoming heavily involved in the local community, and particularly Ware Parish church. In the 1860 U.S. Census Tazewell Thompson was 25 years old and listed as a farmer with a personal estate of \$18,000 and real estate valued at \$15,000. He was living with his wife, Susan L. (24), son, Powell B. (1), and infant daughter, Mary (1 month) while John Ewell (18) managed the farm.<sup>40</sup> Ten years later, after the war, Thompson's personal estate shrank to \$1,587 while the value of his real estate grew to \$33,000. His household increased to seven with the addition of a son, Tazewell (1), and three African-American domestic servants: Rose King (17), Rosanna Hays (18), and Sarah Harris (18).<sup>41</sup> In 1880 Tazewell Thompson was classified as a merchant, while his wife kept house, his son, Powell Byrd, was a Steamship Company Clerk, and a third son is listed, William H., along with Mary S. and Tazewell Jr.<sup>42</sup> Tazewell Thompson's mercantile experience helped his efforts to construct a successful store near his home that became a center a social and economic hub of Ware Neck. Thompson's store, which would later become known as Ware Neck Store and Post Office (036-5016), would remain connected with the nominated acreage into the mid-twentieth century, passing to Richard P. Taliaferro (via Arthur Tabb) and later to John Earl Taliaferro. Tazewell also encouraged the developing steamship trade that was growing along the tributaries of the Chesapeake Bay. He engaged with the Old Dominion Steam Ship Service to dock at Thompsons' Wharf, later Hockley Wharf, from at least 1889, and they continued this service until the pier was destroyed in 1933. The steamboats made semi-weekly trips to Baltimore, Old Point Comfort, and Norfolk.

Tazewell Thompson's efforts were continued by the property's subsequent owners, Richard P. and Fannie J. Taliaferro. The couple purchased the property from Thompson in 1897 when he returned to Norfolk.<sup>43</sup> An advertisement attests to the excellent condition and potential of the estate, and in particular to its position as a home for well connected travelers

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whose interests lie across the Chesapeake region.<sup>44</sup> The Taliaferros, already an established family in the community, renamed the estate Hockley after Fannie's family estate in King and Queen County and continued to run the wharf and nearby store, while developing a chicken farm to complement their agricultural interests. At the turn of the century, their household included their two children, Ann Powell and John Earl, and three African-American servants: a cook, Mary Palmer (19), a servant, Fanny Jones (38), and a farm laborer, Albert Howard (30).<sup>45</sup> The elaboration of the main house during their ownership, including the addition of the two towers along the south façade, showcased their social aspirations and economic success with an unusual architectural expression for this area, but their construction of support buildings for poultry and other agricultural pursuits grounded their aspirations within the context of a changing society that necessitated diversification and an investment in new technologies and techniques to satisfy growing needs for different products. Though Hockley was an elite country estate, its ties to the products of the wharf, store and fields during this period continued a longstanding tradition. The Taliaferro's modernization of the landscape is not only seen in the surviving photographs of John Earl Taliaferro, but also in the archaeological record. A significant deposit of artifacts, as well as surviving portions of building foundations, document an earlier landscape and the changes wrought during the first decades of the twentieth century.

The Taliaferros sold Hockley to Dr. Laban Lacy Rice and his daughter Annie Hays O'Neil in 1947.<sup>46</sup> They also sold the store and wharf, severing the connection between the house and these other pursuits. Rice and O'Neil continued to operate the chicken farm while primarily using the property as a retirement estate and occasional boarding house. Dr. Rice wrote numerous books and constructed an observatory along the Ware River waterfront. He returned to Kentucky prior to the sale of the property to his daughter, who continued to run an occasional boarding house with Marion E. Canfield. The two ladies sold the property to Lt. Gen. William H. Tunner and his wife, Margaret Ann Hamilton Tunner in 1958. The estate is currently owned by Suzanne T. Hudson, daughter of Lt. Gen. William H. Tunner.

**Architecture**

Architecturally, Hockley is significant for its 1840s core and for its unique early twentieth-century design among the estates which survive from this period in Gloucester County. Hockley developed in the mid-nineteenth century from a portion of a much larger colonial estate, and this new landscape division coincided with a larger trend seen across the region, but in particular in this area of Gloucester County. There is extensive evidence of ancient and successful Gloucester families, dividing estates and purchasing new properties and then building or extensively remodelling the homes to fit the changing fashions. At the same time, merchants and entrepreneurs from other localities, such as Richmond, Baltimore, and New York were purchasing sizable estates and planting similar manors upon the rural landscape, either as seasonal retreats or full-time residences. Some Gloucester properties that go through this transition which have undergone some historical study include White Marsh, Glenroy, Warner Hall, Sherwood, and Rosewell. The Taliaferros and Tabbs, both with very early connections to the county, own at least eleven significant estates between the two families and are responsible for significant building campaigns at many of these properties. In fact, an 1847 letter written from Auburn lists 26 estates in Gloucester and Mathews Counties including "some of the most respectable families, such as visit each other," a list which includes Cowslip Green under the ownership of Alexander Galt Taliaferro.<sup>47</sup> This letter places Hockley within the context of a small elite community of social peers who entertain and socialize lavishly within the county, but whose business connections and family histories are interwoven with a much wider world that influenced the architecture and evolution of their estates. It is not possible at this time to chart a detailed history of the nineteenth-century evolution of Gloucester's elite estates, but it appears that beginning in the 1830s and lasting through the 1840s, a surprising amount of development took place along Gloucester's primary rivers that transformed the colonial plantation landscape and introduced many new architectural styles and opportunities to the local populace. Two properties that appear to parallel Hockley's development are Sherwood (036-0127, built or expanded by Robert C. Selden in the 1830s) along the south shore of the Ware River and Glenroy (036-0020, built in the 1840s) located just upstream from Hockley. Both are largely or completely new structures that are clearly built for entertaining and an upscale lifestyle,

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and both incorporate fashionable architectural details and new styles that break with the Georgian and Federal style architecture that dominated the major plantations.

When Alexander G. Taliaferro acquired the property, he likely built the first main portion of the house, which had a significant building value of \$4,000 in 1840. It is difficult to determine the exact sequence of additions to the house because of some major additions during the next sixty years, but the inclusion of A. G. Taliaferro's house in the list of other prominent estates, and the references to entertaining there, clearly suggests that the intent of this structure was to impress, and not merely to provide lodging. The ability of the owners to afford expensive houses such as those listed above, while not owning thousands of acres and numerous plantations as was the colonial model, was predicated on having other sources of income. Common among the owners of these elite structure, in addition to the agricultural pursuits that everyone engaged in, were additional occupations such as doctors, lawyers, merchants, and ships captains. These types of professions encouraged the development of social networking relationships, could yield impressive profits, and implied contact and often travel far beyond the home county. Beginning with its first construction by A. G. Taliaferro, all subsequent owners of Hockley followed this same mold, engaging in successful mercantile activities and careers that allowed them to live a rural lifestyle that appeared to be lavish and easy. These successive owners enlarged that house as their needs and desires grew, culminating with the extensive changes wrought by the Taliaferros in the first decade of the twentieth century that gave Hockley its distinctive appearance. Though Hockley shares a pattern of growth with many of the large estates in the vicinity, and is part of a more extensive historic landscape dotted with numerous significant manors, outbuildings, and landscape features that form a vital part of Gloucester County's history, its movement through time is a unique expression of the vision of a number of locally prominent landowners and the African-American and other laborers who created it. The history of Hockley captures some of the defining trends of this area's history and translates these into personal architectural and landscape expressions that reveal how Hockley's owners responded to as well as shaped their world. The architecture of Hockley is an important reminder of a sixty year period from the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century, when entertaining estates dominated the social and economic life of the county, and have defined much of the Gloucester landscape that we still know today.

### Archeology

Contained within the boundaries of Hockley are significant archaeological resources with the confirmed potential to contribute to our understanding of eighteenth-, nineteenth-, and early twentieth-century agricultural life on the Middle Peninsula in Virginia. The excavation of an excavation unit east of the main house documented the presence of intact, stratified cultural deposits on the property and their potential for revealing significant information about the farm's occupants during the period of significance. Numerous artifacts found while restoring the main house, as well as documentary and photographic evidence for additional buildings and landscape features, add further evidence for the site's potential. A systematic archeological survey of the area south and east of the main house confirmed discrete artifact concentrations related to buildings and activity areas of the post-1840 period when Hockley became a separate estate, as well as in the previous era when the property was part of Lowland Cottage.

The significance of Hockley's archaeological resources rests in their ability to illuminate the evolution of a landscape from the periphery of a large colonial tobacco plantation to the core of an elaborate nineteenth- and early twentieth-century estate. While artifact concentrations and features from the colonial period can yield knowledge of a period that suffers from a paucity of written documents, the later deposits, particularly those from the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth centuries, have promising potential to add to the poorly understood story of how domestic and agricultural developments during this period were applied in Gloucester County, and particularly the shift from a plantation-based agrarian landscape to one of diversified agricultural and mercantile pursuits. In addition, the archaeology can help chart the development of country estates designed for entertaining amongst a local cultural elite, and how they are influenced and informed by a more regionally-influenced society serviced by a substantial steamship network and increasing internal trade. Few archaeological sites are currently under study for their ability to contribute to this later period in the region's

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history. The presence of intact deposits from such a broad period of human activity provides not only the opportunity for comparison between sites of similar periods, but also for study of how an individual property evolves across many generations.

Despite significant excavations at the colonial village of Gloucester Town, and extensive survey work undertaken by the Gloucester County Archaeology Project (1976-1979), the Middle Peninsula's archaeological record remains either largely unpublished or untouched. Recent work by the Fairfield Foundation at Fairfield Plantation, and at Rosewell Plantation, is providing insight into the development of agricultural enterprises along the York River and charting their evolution over three centuries, but little comprehensive survey or excavations are building on prior work in the region or attempting to synthesize previous research, particularly within the Mobjack Bay drainage. In particular, the majority of the published research on archaeological excavations focus on building or feature specific discoveries rather than the study of developing landscapes. The transition from tobacco monoculture to mixed grain agriculture and other agricultural endeavors, is deserving of study, particularly in the context of a post-Civil War economy where local mercantile enterprises and regional trade networks are increasingly important. Hockley provides an opportunity to study these issues within a setting of confirmed archaeological integrity. While Hockley, in both scale and complexity, may be representative of an estate form that came to dominate the Tidewater region in the mid- to late nineteenth century, it is an important model for understanding the complexities of this process of landscape change that has not received the research attention it deserves.

The archaeological assemblage also possesses the potential to contribute towards a greater understanding of relationships between African-Americans and Anglo-Americans across three centuries of cultural contact. The presence of enslaved Africans and African-Americans, as well as African-Americans who lived and worked at Hockley after the Civil War, indicate that the two worlds were intrinsically linked to the surrounding landscape, providing the opportunity to study both groups through the buildings and activity areas within which they worked and lived. In addition, the association of many of the property's owners, both before and after the Civil War, with trade and urban areas in the Chesapeake and elsewhere, reveals their access to a wider range of material culture and knowledge of social trends beyond Gloucester County. How this might affect the residents of Hockley and their relationships with one another, a subject impossible to interrogate through surviving documents, would be a productive avenue of inquiry within the archaeological record.

### Conservation

The origins of the historic preservation movement in Virginia are directly connected with the founding of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (APVA, now Preservation Virginia) in 1889. A women-led organization, it was the first of its kind in the United States. While their efforts are widely recognized for the preservation of the Jamestown church tower and the site of the original James fort, their work extended far beyond this noteworthy property and included more than a few significant projects on the Middle Peninsula, specifically in Gloucester County. Fannie Johnson Taliaferro was a prominent early member of the APVA's Joseph Bryan Branch in Gloucester County and took it upon herself to raise awareness of the poor condition of the county's historic landmarks and the need to fund their stabilization, restoration, and occasional purchase. Along with contemporaries in the county, such as Joseph Bryan (for which the branch was later named) and historian Ludwell Lee Montague, she raised funds and gathered experts to assist in numerous significant projects, including locating and preserving the original site of Ware Parish church (44GL0036), the identification, relocation and restoration of family tombstones on plantations scattered across Gloucester County, and the installation of a new ceiling and floor within the early eighteenth-century Ware Church along with erecting a fence around the cemetery where many of the plantation tombstones were moved. Ms. Taliaferro made an effort to preserve the legacy, monuments and buildings of Gloucester's past, helping to pioneer a fledging movement that was largely led by women during its early decades. Fannie J. Taliaferro was a local leader and helped to "rebuild a revered past upon the foundations of its historic structures."<sup>48</sup>

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### Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> Gloucester County Deed Book (GCDB) 33, pages 239, 241, and 244, respectively, Gloucester County Clerk's Office, Gloucester, Virginia.

<sup>2</sup> Martha Jones' plat of "dower only Ware Neck" land (136 ¼ acres & 27 poles) in 1831 is illustrated in Surveyor's Plat Book (SPB) 1, page 33, Gloucester County Clerk's Office, Gloucester, Virginia. It includes an illustration of Lowland Cottage and the surrounding landscape. There is a building behind the Cottage, one to the immediate right, and a well between this building and the main house. To the far right, adjacent to the "ice pond" is a small outbuilding, possibly the ice house. Its relative proximity to the ice pond on the plat suggests it is the ice house, which currently stands on Hockley property.

<sup>3</sup> Polly Cary Mason, *Records of Colonial Gloucester County, Virginia, Volume 1*. Berryville, Virginia: Chesapeake Book Company, 1965:85 (reprint).

<sup>4</sup> Spotswood Hunnicut Jones, *The World of Ware Parish*. Richmond, Virginia: Dietz Press, 1991:38-39, footnote 12; see also *Notebook of Mrs. Taliaferro* in the files of the Joseph Bryan Branch of the APVA, Gloucester County clerk's office).

<sup>5</sup> Jones, 167.

<sup>6</sup> *ibid.* 187, footnote 43.

<sup>7</sup> *ibid.* 188, footnote 46; GCDB 21, p. 239.

<sup>8</sup> Jones, 187, footnote 46; see also Rebecca Lloyd Tabb's "Summerville" Diary entry on Sunday, November 28, 1909.

<sup>9</sup> Antietam on the Web. [http://aotw.org/officers.php?officer\\_id=636](http://aotw.org/officers.php?officer_id=636) (accessed December 12, 2009).

<sup>10</sup> The legendary "Hump" airlift was so named because the airplanes had to clear the 16,000 foot high Himalaya Mountains.

<sup>11</sup> The affectionately known "Operation Vittles," pilots flew more than 124.5 million miles during the resupply using a new "straight-in approach" technique that enabled sixteen aircraft to be brought in over a period of one-and-a-half hours instead of the nine required under the old system. Clayton Knight wrote in *Lifeline in the Sky*, "Spaced three minutes apart, at two hundred miles an hour, the loaded planes left Frankfurt for Berlin, and the pattern of their return was as exact. There were, most of the time, 26 planes in the corridor simultaneously."

<sup>12</sup> "Tonnage Tunner" and his division compiled an impressive record of 32,632 sorties, delivered 130,170 tons of cargo, carried 155,294 passengers (including paratroopers) and evacuated 72,960 casualties.

<sup>13</sup> Interview with Hamilton Suzanne Hudson, December 8, 2009; Bill Lohmann, "Margaret Tunner, One of the First Female Pilots in the U.S. Military, Dies," *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, October 24, 2009.

<sup>14</sup> GCDB 82, p. 447.

<sup>15</sup> *Relativity for the Man in the Street*, Lebanon, Tennessee: Cumberland University Press, 1948; *The Universe: Its Origin, Nature, and Destiny*, Hicksville, New York: Exposition Press, 1951; *Amateur Astronomers' Manual*, Lebanon, Tennessee: Cumberland University Press, 1955. Some of Dr. Rice's other books include *Sonnets to B. B. R.*, Boston: R.G. Badger, 1921, *A Woman's Answer: and Other Verse*, Mayland, Tennessee: The Nakanawa Press, 1946, *The Best Poetic Work of Cale Young Rice*, Lebanon, Tennessee: Editor, Cumberland University Press, 1943, and *The Madonna of the Slate: and Other Short Stories*, Nashville, Tennessee: The Baird-Ward Press, 1923.

<sup>16</sup> Ludwell Lee Montague, "Landholdings in Ware Neck 1642-1866," in *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. 60, No. 1, (January) 1952:67 (Parcel A); Mason, 23.

<sup>17</sup> Montague, 69.

<sup>18</sup> Montague, 72 (Parcel A).

<sup>19</sup> Montague, 69-71; Montague's hypothesis is based on the architecture of the standing structure and an outdated methodology used to date it. It is more likely that the building dates to a later period, was constructed by one of the Bristow agents, and was embellished by later owners in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, though it is very possible that an earlier site is located around this structure. Bristow was a supporter of Gov. Berkeley and engaged with Bacon's forces on more than one occasion, becoming a prisoner at least once, if not twice, during the ordeal. The economic depression which preceded and followed Bacon's Rebellion, as well as the Navigation Acts of the time, pushed Bristow to return to England in 1677 and remain there – assigning an agent to control his lands in the colony.

<sup>20</sup> Montague, 72, 75-76; Thomas Booth, Bristow's agent and prior to that likely a ship's captain for Bristow, settled at Lowland Cottage by the end of the seventeenth century. Montague proposes that, shortly after acquiring John Boswell's nearby estate in 1716 (but prior to his wife's death in 1723), Thomas Booth moved there and built a new house to live in – although he does not cite any evidence for this move. While it is possible that the house at Lowland Cottage was put in tenancy or became the residence of Thomas's son, Mordecai, it is also possible that it remained Thomas Booth's residence.

<sup>21</sup> Montague, 76-78; The passing of Thomas Booth and Robert Bristow III (who inherited the estate in 1707 and died in 1737) led to a new agent, Francis Willis, who lived elsewhere and apparently employed overseers for much of the plantation's management. The

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Bristow estate was once again managed by the Booth family beginning in 1758 with Thomas's son, Mordecai Booth, and then grandson, George, in the 1760s through 1775.

<sup>22</sup> Montague, 79; William Waller Henings, *Henings Statutes at Large: Being a Collection of All of the Laws of Virginia from the First Session of Legislature in the Year 1619*, Vol. X, page 67, Richmond: Virginia, 1822.

<sup>23</sup> *Virginia Gazette* [Clarkson and Davis edition], 8 January 1780.

<sup>24</sup> John C. Fitzpatrick, ed., *The Writings of George Washington*, Vol. 27, 2002: 416.

<sup>25</sup> Montague, 78 (Parcel E) and 80.

<sup>26</sup> Montague 82-83; Throckmorton passed the property to his third daughter, Martha, at his death in 1791. She was only six years old and the estate was managed for her by a series of guardians, including Philip Tabb and George Wythe Booth, Throckmorton's step-son.

<sup>27</sup> Gloucester County Land Book (GCLB), 1782-1819.

<sup>28</sup> GCLB, 1820-1826.

<sup>29</sup> 1830 Federal Census, p. 174, line 409.

<sup>30</sup> When her husband died in 1826 Martha inherited a life interest in his estate on the Ware River. In 1828 she took "Lowland Cottage" as her dower and transferred the remainder to her son-in-law, Mann Page of "Shelley," under a deed of trust. When he died in 1831 the trusteeship was assumed by Martha's nephews, Warner, Alexander, and William Taliaferro; GCLB, 1827-1840; SPB I, p. 33.

<sup>31</sup> Montague, 83-84 (Parcel E); MS. Letter, Alexander Taliaferro to William Taliaferro, Jr., June 1, 1855; GCLB.

<sup>32</sup> Montague, 84.

<sup>33</sup> 1840 Federal Census, p. 368, line 616.

<sup>34</sup> 1850 Federal Census, #156.

<sup>35</sup> Adam Foster Letters, 1847, Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Virginia; On January 20, 1847 (Mathews Co.), Adam Foster wrote to his daughter, Cynthia: "On the 30<sup>th</sup> ulto. I attended a dinner party given at "Cowslip Green" the residence of Alex[ander Galt] Taliaferro, Esq. ... Mrs. Taliaferro has the reputation of preparing the best "Preserves" in the neighborhood, and they were furnished very liberally to her guests. The dinner was "first rate". ... The evening was so pleasant that some of the company took a row upon the water."

<sup>36</sup> GCLB.

<sup>37</sup> Ludwell Lee Montague, "Lowland Cottage, Ware Neck, Gloucester County, Virginia", manuscript on file, DATA Investigations, LLC, Gloucester Point, Virginia, July 1971.

<sup>38</sup> SPB 2, pp. 99, 101.

<sup>39</sup> Montague, 85; GCLB; GCDB 21, p. 239.

<sup>40</sup> 1860 Federal Census, #392.

<sup>41</sup> 1870 Federal Census, #W444.

<sup>42</sup> 1880 Federal Census #ww172; Jones, 122, footnote 36: Thompson is listed as a pall-bearer for Thomas Smith Dabney of Baltimore, MD, who was brought back to Ware Church via steamboat after his death in 1885; Jones, 148: he was selected a member of the vestry in 1867 and remained in that position for the next decade; Jones, 182, footnote 3: vestry member in 1879; Jones, 182, footnote 7: Trustee for Ware Church in 1883.

<sup>43</sup> GCDB 21, p. 239.

<sup>44</sup> Advertisement for "Erin" printed and posted by Tazewell Thompson, circa 1895. Copy of the manuscript is on file at the Ware Neck Store and Post Office, Ware Neck, Virginia.

<sup>45</sup> 1900 Federal Census, #WG382.

<sup>46</sup> GCDB 82, p. 447.

<sup>47</sup> Adam Foster Letters.

<sup>48</sup> James Michael Lindgren, *Preserving the Old Dominion: Historic Preservation and Virginia Traditionalism*, Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 1993.

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Hockley Farm

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**Verbal Boundary Description** (describe the boundaries of the property)

The boundaries of the listed property are the same as referenced in the Gloucester County Courthouse records for: "Deed Book 376, Page 531," and shown on Tax Map 33-139 for the same parcel.

**Boundary Justification** (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The 41.15-acre parcel is the extent of the property owned by Suzanne and David Hudson and represents the core of the original property as it was configured in 1840. Consisting of a mix of open pasture, forest, and historic resources, it is nearly devoid of modern construction and evokes a nineteenth-century viewscape with a significant degree of integrity. This land contains the primary structure and the remains and/or footprints of the contributing and non-contributing secondary structures historically associated with this farm.

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**The following is the same for all photographs:**

Name of Property: Hockley Farm

VDHR# 036-0024

County: Gloucester County

State: VA

Name of Photographer: Thane H. Harpole

Date of Photographs: December 2009

Location of Original Digital Files: DATA Investigations, 1759 Tyndall Point Road, Gloucester, VA 23062

Number of Photographs: 9

Photo #1 (VA\_Gloucester County\_Hockley\_0001)

Main House, Exterior North Elevation

Photo #2 (VA\_Gloucester County\_Hockley\_0002)

Main House, Exterior South Elevation

Photo #3 (VA\_Gloucester County\_Hockley\_0003)

Main House, Exterior East Elevation

Photo #4 (VA\_Gloucester County\_Hockley\_0004)

Main House, Exterior West Elevation

Photo #5 (VA\_Gloucester County\_Hockley\_0005)

View: Ice House, Exterior North Elevation

Photo #6 (VA\_Gloucester County\_Hockley\_0006)

Chicken Shed with Two-story Addition, Exterior South Elevation

Photo #7 (VA\_Gloucester County\_Hockley\_0007)

Main House, Interior, Dining Room, Looking East

Photo #8 (VA\_Gloucester County\_Hockley\_0008)

Main House, Interior, Hall, Looking South

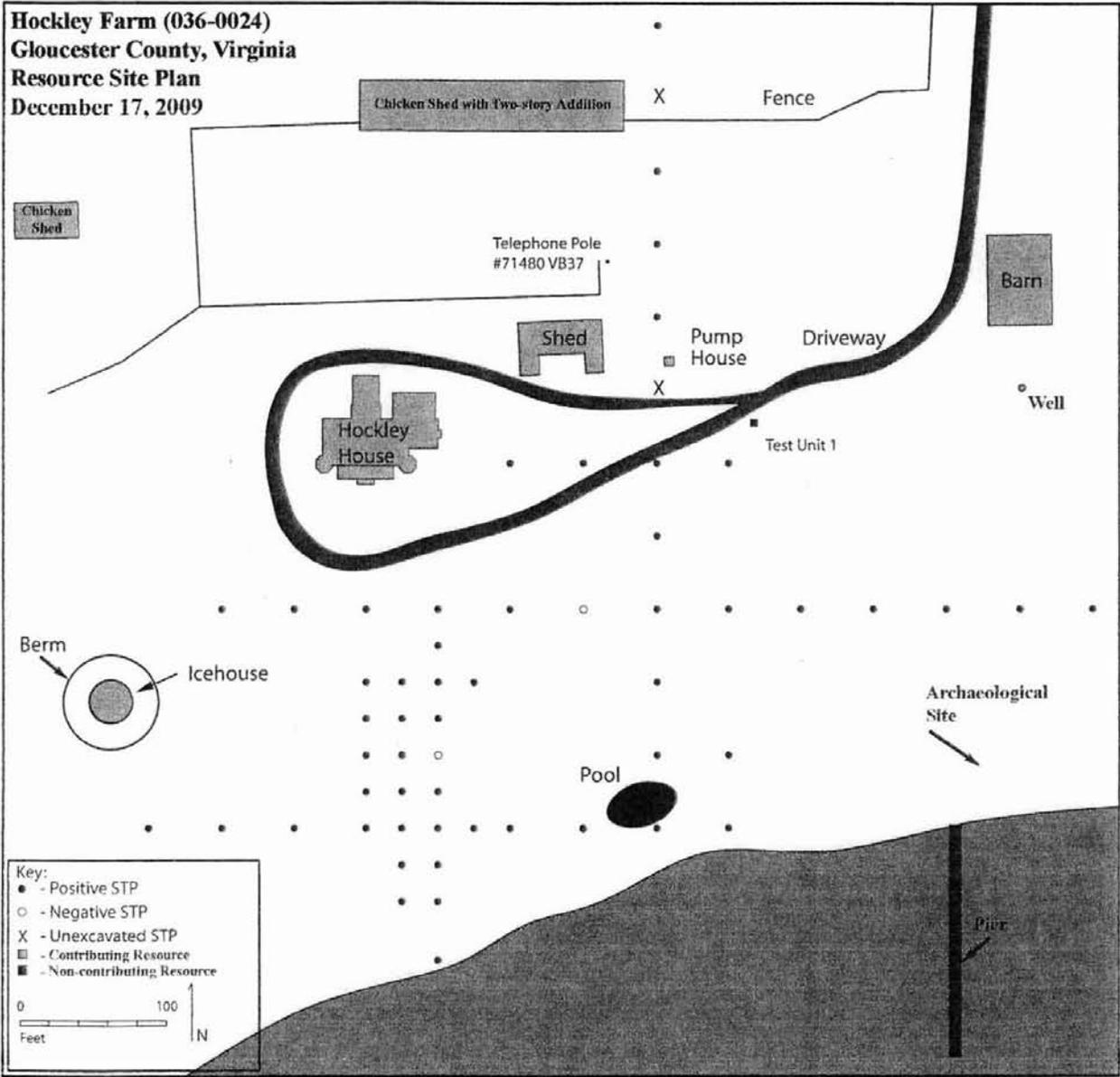
Photo #9 (VA\_Gloucester County\_Hockley\_0009)

Main House, Interior, Bedroom above Library, Looking North

**Additional Documentation:**

**Figure 1.** Hockely, site plan. Created December 17, 2009 by DATA Investigations, LLC.

**Hockley Farm (036-0024)**  
**Gloucester County, Virginia**  
**Resource Site Plan**  
**December 17, 2009**

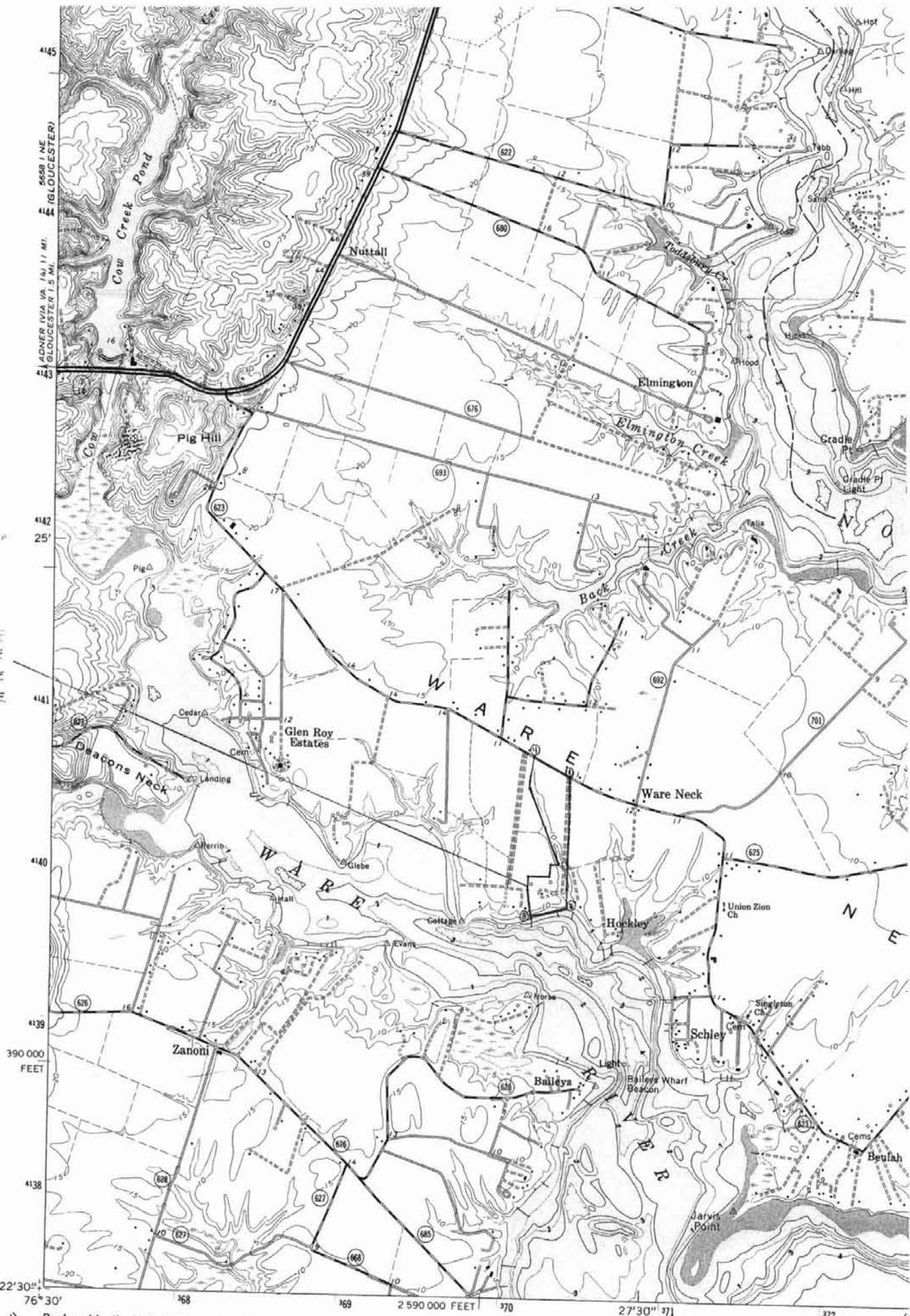


**Key:**

- - Positive STP
- - Negative STP
- X - Unexcavated STP
- - Contributing Resource
- - Non-contributing Resource

0 100  
 Feet N

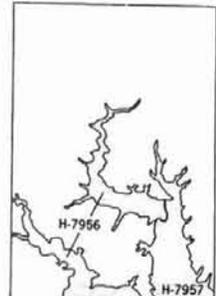
ckley Farm  
 Gloucester County, Virginia  
 6-0024  
 1/2 Neck Road  
 22 1923  
 DATE 18  
 24140464N 370452E  
 24137664N 370436E  
 239510N 370014E  
 D 4140576N 370241E



CLAY BANKS  
 5058 1 SE

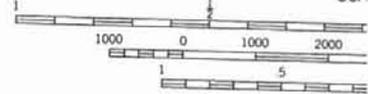
Produced by the United States Geological Survey  
 and the National Ocean Service  
 Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and Virginia Fisheries Commission  
 Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial  
 photographs taken 1963. Field checked 1965.  
 Supersedes U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey map dated 1948  
 Bathymetry compiled by the National Ocean Service from  
 tide-coordinated hydrographic surveys. This information  
 is not intended for navigational purposes.  
 Mean low water (dotted) line and mean high water (heavy solid)  
 line compiled by NOS from tide-coordinated aerial photographs  
 Apparent shoreline (outer edge of vegetation) shown by light solid line  
 Polyconic projection. 1927 North American Datum  
 10,000-foot grid based on Virginia coordinate system, south zone  
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18  
 shown in blue  
 To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983,  
 move the projection lines 10 meters south and  
 29 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks  
 There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of  
 the National or State reservations shown on this map  
 Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with Commonwealth  
 of Virginia agencies from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other  
 source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1980

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY INDEX



HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY  
INFORMATION

SURVEY NUMBER	SURVEY DATE	SURVEY SCALE	SURVEY LINE SPACING (NAUT. MILES)
H-7956	1952	1:10,000	.01-.08
H-7957	1952	1:10,000	.02-.08



CONTOUR  
 NATIONAL GEODETIC  
 BATHYMETRIC CONTOUR INTERVAL  
 0.5 METER CONTOURS  
 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN

BASE MAP COMPLIES WITH  
 BATHYMETRIC SURVEY DATA COMPILED BY  
 ORGANIZATION (IHO) SPECIAL  
 AND/OR STANDARDS USE  
 FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DEPARTMENT OF  
 NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
 AND VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES  
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION