

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 18). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Taylor Farm

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Location

street & number 4012 Walmsley Boulevard N/A  not for publication  
city, town Richmond N/A  vicinity  
state Virginia code VA county Richmond (city) code 760 zip code 23234

### 3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>4</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>3</u>	<u>2</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>8</u>	<u>2</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

### 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  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  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Hugh C. Miller  
Signature of certifying official

Dec 7 1990  
Date

Director, Virginia Department of Historic Resources  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

### 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

## 6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

AGRICULTURE: Storage

AGRICULTURE: Animal Facility

AGRICULTURE: Agriculture outbuilding

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

AGRICULTURE: Agricultural Outbuilding

## 7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

NO Style

Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick/Concrete

walls WOOD: weatherboard, shingle

roof METAL

other STONE: slate (roof)

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

### SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Taylor Farm, occupying a three-and-a-half-acre parcel in suburban south Richmond, features a remarkably well-preserved group of buildings and landscape elements ranging in date from the 1870s to the 1930s. The small two-story frame main house, built shortly after the Civil War, has a double-pile, gable-fronted configuration rare in rural Virginia houses of its period. Built for the family of a blacksmith and small landholder, the house is well constructed but small and plainly finished. The Taylor house represents a class of dwellings of which few remain today; indeed, with exterior and interior detailing largely intact, it is one of the best-preserved farmhouses of its size and period in Richmond or its surrounding counties. Associated buildings, all dating from the early 1930s or before, include a handsome Craftsman-style garage, a storage shed, a barn, a corncrib, a lumber shed, and a poultry house. Decorative landscape elements around the dwelling, designed by lifelong resident and amateur gardener Olin Taylor, date largely from the 1930s. They include a yard with mature ornamental shade trees, shrubbery and hedges; a rock-walled flower garden; ornamental fish pool; rubblestone retaining walls, shingled entry gates; garden walkways, and homemade cast-concrete planters. The Taylor property illustrates, in its main house, the design range of the postbellum house carpenter; in its farm buildings, the conservatism of Virginia builders on the eve of the Depression; and in its gardens, the inventiveness of an avocational landscape designer and builder. Altogether, it is an exceptional ensemble, all the more remarkable for its preservation in a modern urban setting.

### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Taylor Farm is located on the north side of Walmsley Boulevard in a recently annexed area of the city, a few hundred yards north of the Chesterfield County line. Surrounded by residential suburban development from the 1950s and 1960s, the property is a veritable time capsule. The three-and-a-half acre parcel consists of three distinct segments: on the west, a woodlot of mature hardwoods; in the middle, a farm lot with cultivated field, and on the east, a domestic complex with decorative landscape elements.

See continuation sheet

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Landscape Architecture

Period of Significance  
c1870-1940

Significant Dates  
c1870  
1930s

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Taylor, Olin (designed and built landscape elements)

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Owned by the Aubrey Taylor family since 1917, the Taylor Farm is a three acre parcel in south Richmond forming the core of a larger farmstead established shortly after the Civil War in what was then northern Chesterfield County. Comprising a diverse set of structures and landscape elements dating from 1870 to 1940, the Taylor Farm is one of the best-preserved farms of its size and period in the greater Richmond area. The main house, a small two-story frame structure, was erected in stages, beginning about 1870, for the family of blacksmith Joseph T. Williams. It features an unusual gable-fronted, two-room-plan main block with later rear and side wings. Other buildings, all dating to the early twentieth century, include a Craftsman-style garage, a storage shed, and four farm buildings, including a corncrib of distinctive form. The yard surrounding the main house was intensively landscaped with rock walls and other permanent decorative features in the 1930s by amateur landscape designer and builder Olin Taylor, the present owner. Today, surrounded by modern residential development, the Taylor Farm forms a virtual time capsule illustrating a small family farmstead of the postbellum era and early twentieth century, a property type that is becoming increasingly rare in Virginia's rapidly growing urban areas.

**JUSTIFICATION OF CRITERIA**

The Taylor Farm is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. It is an unusually well-preserved rural domestic and agricultural complex dating to the post-Civil-War era. All buildings and structures within the 1870-1940 Period of Significance retain a high degree of integrity, and the landscape elements remain largely as they were when completed in the 1930s. There are few post-1940s elements: only one structure (a 1946 wellhouse) and a few minor landscape features. The property retains the ambience of pre-World-War II Chesterfield County farm.

See continuation sheet

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (38 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

VA Dept. of Historic Resources  
221 Governor St., Richmond, VA 23219

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property 3.5 acres

UTM References

A 18 281560 4149910  
 Zone Easting Northing

C \_\_\_\_\_

B \_\_\_\_\_  
 Zone Easting Northing

D \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point at the NW corner of the intersection of Walmsley Boulevard and Hopkins Road; thence approx. 327' WNW along N side of Walmsley Boulevard; thence approx. 93' NW; thence approx. 322' SE to a point on the W side of Hopkins Road; thence approx. 102' S to the point of origin.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries have been drawn to include the remaining acreage associated with the property historically, as well as the resources described in the nomination.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Jeffrey M. O'Dell, Architectural Historian; John S. Salmon, Historian

organization VA Dept. of Historic Resources date May 1990

street & number 221 Governor Street telephone (804) 786-3143

city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23219

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The focus of the parcel is the main house and its attractively landscaped yard. The dwelling, which stands about fifteen yards north of Walmsley Boulevard, facing south toward the road, is a relatively small two-story frame structure with ell plan. The house evolved in three or more principal stages. The main and probably original unit has a two-bay gable-end front with two-room, double-pile plan. Probably erected around 1870, it was enlarged perhaps a decade or two later by a one-story, one-room east wing which doubled the length of the original main facade. The Taylor house may have been served originally by a detached kitchen. Some time before 1915 the present one-story kitchen/pantry wing was added to the rear of the two-story main unit. About 1930, a small three-sided bay window was added to the end of the east wing to accommodate the owner's potted plants during the winter. The two-bay front porch is early if not original, and the rear ell-plan veranda also dates to the nineteenth century, although some elements were replaced in this century. The only other addition is an enclosed porch on the west side of the kitchen. This was built in the 1930s as a screened-in summer dining porch; later it was enclosed by jalousie windows.

The date of the original Taylor house is uncertain. According to oral tradition, a house stood on the site before the Civil War, and the architectural features of the main unit suggest the present house could have been built any time between 1855 and 1885. The county land tax books, however, show no improvements on the property until 1870, and the value then (\$70) is lower than one would expect for a house of its size. The east wing is also problematic, raising questions about the building's evolution. The fact that it is a fully framed unit (its west wall simply abuts that of the two-story unit) and that its room depth and ceiling height differ considerably from that of the main block, raises the possibility that it may have been moved from elsewhere--or even that it served as the original unit of the house.

Aside from this, the two-story block is unusual for having two early exterior chimneys--one on the east side to serve the front room and chamber above (this chimney also serves the east wing), and one at the rear gable, which heats the dining room and the chamber above it. Normally, two-room-plan houses of this type have a single central chimney, thus saving substantially on the cost of masonry. As it is, the chimney arrangement of the two-story block suggests that it could have been built in more than one campaign, with the roof being raised and realigned to achieve its present form some time in the 1870s or 1880s.

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Whatever its early building sequence, the Taylor house is distinguished by its unusual shape: it is one of the very few postbellum gable-fronted farmhouses in the greater Richmond area. In the nineteenth century (both before and after the Civil War) nearly all rural Virginia houses had longitudinal fronts. The Taylor house is interesting too because of its modest size: the double-pile main block is only 17 feet wide and 28 feet deep, with 13' x 15' rooms. Few dwellings this small have survived unaltered to the present.

For the most part, present room uses reflect their historical uses. The front west room serves as the parlor; the identical-size room behind it serves as the dining room; and the room in the east wing is still a bedroom. Both upstairs rooms continue to be used as bedrooms. The kitchen, which was added to the rear of the two-story block before 1915, serves its original function, but the adjoining pantry has been converted to a bathroom.

Both inside and out, the house retains most of its original detailing. Original plain weatherboards clad the exterior walls, while on the roof early sheet-metal replaces the original wood shingles. The original brick piers supporting the sills have been infilled to form continuous brick foundations. Windows containing six-over-six-light sash are flanked by louvered shutters. The boxed eaves are of traditional antebellum form, and the brick chimney stacks remain unaltered.

The interior features early pine flooring, and walls are sheathed with original plaster applied over split lathe. Windows have plain casings, while doorways have casings with double-cyma Italianate moldings (in the main block) or symmetrical moldings (in the east wing). Doors are four-paneled, with iron locks and white porcelain knobs. A unique feature is the wood-peg door guards used to secure exterior doors on the main floor. The pegs slide into three-quarter-inch-diameter holes drilled into the door frame at an oblique angle; when the peg is inserted (so as to protrude about an inch) the door cannot be forced open even if the lock is picked. This simple device takes the place of a door bar set in keepers, which was frequently used for security in antebellum farmhouses.

The two-story block of the house contains vernacular Greek-style mantels with plain frieze and pilasters. An exception is the mantel in the dining room, an interesting Federal-period piece with applied reeding and decorative panels; recycled from an earlier building, it may be a twentieth-century replacement. The mantel in the east wing, like the rest of the detailing there, is of late-nineteenth-century

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vintage. The straight-run stair, which rises in the dining room against the central wall, is of unusual form for the period. It has a closed stringer, an architectural feature seldom used in central Virginia after 1840. The stair has a single, plain, rectangular handrail with no balusters or lower rails. A small closet occupies the space beneath the stair. An interesting stair detail is the set of early triangular, concave brass dust-plates at the inner corners of each tread.

The kitchen, added in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, retains its original vertical-matchboard dado and molded chairrail. A turn-of-the-century iron cookstove--perhaps the original one--stands in its original location, though it is no longer used. A small pantry original to the kitchen (but now used as a bathroom) projects into the space occupied by the rear veranda. A door from the kitchen provides the only access, and the windows are secured with original vertical iron bars. Such bars were sometimes used on antebellum plantation storehouses and pantries--and often on early-twentieth-century commercial stores--to protect their contents from thieves. They were rarely used on private houses of this period, however. Beneath the pantry is a small root cellar installed in the 1930s to store potatoes and flower bulbs.

### Outbuildings and Farm Structures

Three outbuildings stand in the back yard: a garage, garden storage shed, and wellhouse. Both the garage and storage shed antedate 1930; the Colonial-style wellhouse was built in 1946. Though the wellhouse is an attractive structure that complements the other buildings in the yard, it is not considered a contributing structure in this nomination because it is less than fifty years old.

The Craftsman-style garage stands in the northeast corner of the yard, at the end of the entry drive. The garage was built on the site of a former buggy shed. Designed to accommodate two cars, it is a gable-roofed frame structure with German siding and a gable-end front. Virtually unaltered, it features two sets of double-leaf front doors that swing outward. The slate-sheathed roof has broad overhangs, and the front gable is sheathed with wooden shingles painted dark green. A pair of miniature louvered vents with arched heads provide a decorative focal point in the gable.

The wellhouse, built by Olin Taylor soon after he returned home from the army following World War II, stands about twenty feet beyond the rear veranda, being reached by a brick walk. The structure covers an

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early brick-lined well that still serves as the only source of water on the property. The open superstructure stands over a concrete-slab well cover. A bucket hoist is enclosed in a frame box about twenty inches square and three feet high. The sheltering pyramidal roof rests on four plain posts; the eaves are embellished with scrollsawn openwork spandrels with a vine motif. These spandrels were salvaged from the demolished M. W. Martin house on Dundee Avenue, said to have served as the summer home of a former Virginia governor. The roof is sheathed in round-butt composition shingles identical to those used on the exhibition buildings at Colonial Williamsburg; they were supplied by a friend of Taylor's who worked on the Williamsburg restoration. The prominent wooden finial crowning the roof also came from the Martin house.

The garden storage shed, which stands about ten feet west of the kitchen, is a plain gable-roofed structure roughly eight feet square. It has two windows and a door in the north facade. The building was standing when the Taylor family bought the property in 1917. Its original use is uncertain, but during the 1920s it was used by the boys of the house as a summer sleeping cabin and clubhouse; during that period it was known as "The Cabin." After about 1930 it was used for miscellaneous storage, a function it serves today.

The three principal farm buildings--a corncrib, barn and lumber shed--stand about a hundred yards west of the house in a row facing south. All are of frame construction, and remain in good condition, though their formerly painted surfaces have been allowed to weather.

Perhaps the most interesting of these buildings is the corncrib, a well-built and extremely well preserved example of a building type that is rapidly disappearing. Measuring 10' x 13', it has vertical sheathing at the front, weatherboards at the rear, and spaced vertical slats for ventilation at the sides. The building is, if anything, overbuilt, with heavy vertical and horizontal framing members that are clearly visible at the sides of the building. The 2" x 1/4" slats that sheathe the sides of the corncrib are spaced about two inches apart, being fitted and nailed into shallow mortices on the inside of the horizontal structural members, so as to present a smooth, regular appearance from the outside. The building's concrete piers are circular in profile, having been poured in corrugated-metal forms. At the rear of the corncrib are early beaded weatherboards attached with wrought nails; these were evidently recycled from an old house. The interior of the corncrib features a loft but no partitions.

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The barn, a medium-sized frame building, stands just west of the corncrib. Covered with board-and-batten siding, it has a two-story central block and integral side lean-tos. The barn has no windows, only doors. It was used for storing hay, seed and farm implements, and for sheltering horses and cattle. The large double-leaf front doors of the west lean-to admitted the Taylor's one-horse wagon and various farm machinery.

Just west of the barn is a lumber shed with vertical-board siding and shed roof. A lean-to on the west side provides additional storage. East of this group of farm buildings, on the south side of the drive leading to the barn, stands the chicken house, a small frame structure. Part of this building was used originally as a smokehouse. This nomination considers the chicken house a noncontributing structure because of its dilapidated condition.

**Landscape Elements**

In the 1920s and 1930s the front and side yards of the house were planted with several kinds of ornamental shade trees and shrubs purchased from Watkins Nursery in western Chesterfield. Pre-1940 trees include sugar maples, American holly, peach, Keifer pear, Deodora cedar, blue cedar, American box, and sycamore. The yard has been continuously well maintained, experiencing negligible changes in the past fifty years.

The yard's most conspicuous landscape feature is the large walled garden to the north of the dwelling. Roughly sixty feet square, with rounded corners on the west, it is defined by a closely-cropped Armorider privet hedge on three sides and by a three-foot-high stone wall on the east. This wall was built by Olin Taylor for his mother in the early 1930s. Taylor says he used as his model the walled garden at the Scharff property, a large place near the intersection of Belmont and Ironbridge roads. The wall is built of local brown rubblestone set in concrete, and laid up in three layers. The top is finished with a row of projecting chunks of white quartz. Tall stone gateposts in the center of the wall provide the only entry to the garden, which is closed by a cast-iron gate purchased from a local salvage yard. Just inside the gate, to the right, is a small, oval, rock-lined goldfish pool filled with water lillies. Built of reinforced concrete eight inches thick, it has an elaborate drain system. Other garden features include wooden trellises supported by tapering concrete posts. The latter were acquired from a concrete-pipe contractor John C. Parrish, who originally had them made to support large outdoor signs.

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The south edge of the front yard, along Walmsley Boulevard, is defined by a stone retaining wall also built by Taylor in the 1930s. Taylor was assisted by a local black mason, Jim Miller, who taught him how to lay up the smooth cobbles in concrete. Other, smaller landscape elements include a set of shingle-covered gateposts at the entry to the drive. These gates, as well as several cast-concrete planters on concrete posts, were erected in the 1940s. The planters were used to hold potted plants during the summer months. Another planter in the west yard was created from old cast-iron plates inscribed with the name of the local manufacturer: JAMES W. CARR, RICHMOND, VA. In the back yard is an iron hitching post used in the first half of this century for tethering horses. And, threading through the front and back yards are walkways made of either old bricks set in earth, or terra-cotta fragments set in concrete.

The garden itself is planted with a wide variety of annuals, perennials and shrubs. Just north of the walled garden is a small vineyard established fifty years ago. The rest of the yard is by and large an open lawn bordered by various hedges. The yard as a whole presents a pleasing, rather romantic appearance, its general character being that of a carefully planned domestic landscape of the early twentieth century.

Jeff M. O'Dell

**INVENTORY**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Status</u>
1. Dwelling	1870 & post	Contributing building
2. Garage	ante 1917	Contributing building
3. Storage shed ("Cabin")	ante 1917	Contributing structure
4. Corncrib	1920s	Contributing structure
5. Barn	1920s	Contributing building
6. Lumber shed	1920s	Contributing building

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7. Poultry house (dilapidated)	1920s or '30s	Noncontributing structure
8. Wellhouse	1946	Noncontributing structure
9. Garden wall	1930s	Contributing structure
10. Landscaped yard	1930s	Contributing site

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### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The land upon which the Taylor house stands was originally a fifty-nine-acre tract inherited by Andrew J. Wells from his father, William J. Wells, in 1856. Andrew Wells sold the tract to James Walker on 26 March 1861. Four years later, James Walker sold the property to Richard B. Totty, a resident of Manchester, just across the James River from Richmond. Totty sold seven acres of the tract to Joseph T. Williams on 22 August 1867.

Joseph T. Williams built the main house of the Taylor Farm probably between 1869 and 1870. The Chesterfield County land tax book for 1869 shows that there were no buildings on the property then. The 1870 book, however, notes buildings valued at \$70, and the assessment on buildings shows little increase over the following decade.

Joseph T. Williams worked as a blacksmith in the Manchester district of Chesterfield County and lived in this small house with his wife and four children, as well as Ann Shackelford, his widowed mother-in-law. In 1877 Williams purchased another twenty acres from William D. Lithgow; he probably farmed the land to help feed his family.

Williams owned this property for thirty years, then sold it to J. A. Ruff in April 1897. Ruff kept the property for only one year, however, before selling it to Edmonia Hooker in 1898. The property went through a chain of short-term ownerships. Edmonia Hooker sold it to John B. Stansfield in 1900. Waverly Nunnally bought the tract from Stansfield in November 1903. Nunnally held on to the property until 1 December 1917, when he sold it to Aubrey C. Taylor, the father of the present owner, Olin Taylor.

Aubrey Taylor (1888-1961), who worked for the Southern Railroad Company, moved his family to Chesterfield from their farm in Fluvanna County shortly before the First World War. Olin Taylor (b. 1909), grew up there, helping his father and four brothers farm the land. The Taylors farmed most of their thirty-five-acre parcel, raising field crops such as hay and corn to feed their cattle, pigs, chickens and horses. They kept an extensive orchard and vegetable garden, canning all they needed for their own use, and selling the rest to the Richmond market. They butchered most of their own meat and brought corn to the local mill to be ground for their own table. Aubrey's wife Elizabeth was particularly interested in gardening, raising a wide variety of flowers and shrubs. In 1930 the Taylors added a large bay window to the end of the east bedroom to help maintain her potted plants through the winter.

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It was from his mother that Olin Taylor first learned to appreciate flower gardening and landscaping. As a young man he read widely on the subject of gardening, eventually resolving to find work in the field. In the mid-1930s he built the rock-walled garden at the rear of the house, as well as laying out garden paths, setting up arbors, and planting trees and shrubs. (Most of these features remain intact on the property today). In 1935 he joined his older brother in southern California, taking a job as landscape gardener at the Milton H. Berry Institute, a children's hospital patronized by Hollywood movie stars. Between 1936 and 1939 he also took jobs landscaping the homes of film actors Clark Gable and Edward E. Horton.

Taylor returned to Virginia in 1939, shortly before the U.S. entered World War II. He served in the army during the war, and afterwards returned to Chesterfield but was unable to find work in landscaping. He worked as a real-estate agent instead, later becoming a police magistrate and finally deputy sheriff of Chesterfield County. He continued his avocation of gardening, however, making further improvements to the family property and raising prize-winning dahlias. He continued to operate the farm, though on a reduced scale, until the late 1960s. In 1970 the city of Richmond annexed a large portion of northern Chesterfield County, including the Taylor property. Shortly afterwards, the city purchased the majority of the thirty-five-acre Taylor Farm to use as the site of Boushall Elementary School. Olin Taylor retained three-and-a-half acres along Walmsley Boulevard, including the farm lot, wood lot, dwelling and gardens, which he has preserved virtually intact to the present.

The Taylor House and grounds are an unusual survival--a small, late-nineteenth-century workingman's farmstead surrounded by suburban development. Despite its present surroundings and the reduction of its acreage to three and one-half acres, the property retains the character of a small farmstead. Besides the house, six outbuildings and farm structures remain, including a garage, storage shed, barn, corncrib, lumber shed, and poultry house, all dating to the early twentieth century. In addition, the grounds include a landscaped garden, fieldstone wall, garden walks, and other landscape features constructed by Olin Taylor in the 1930s.

John S. Salmon and Jeff O'Dell

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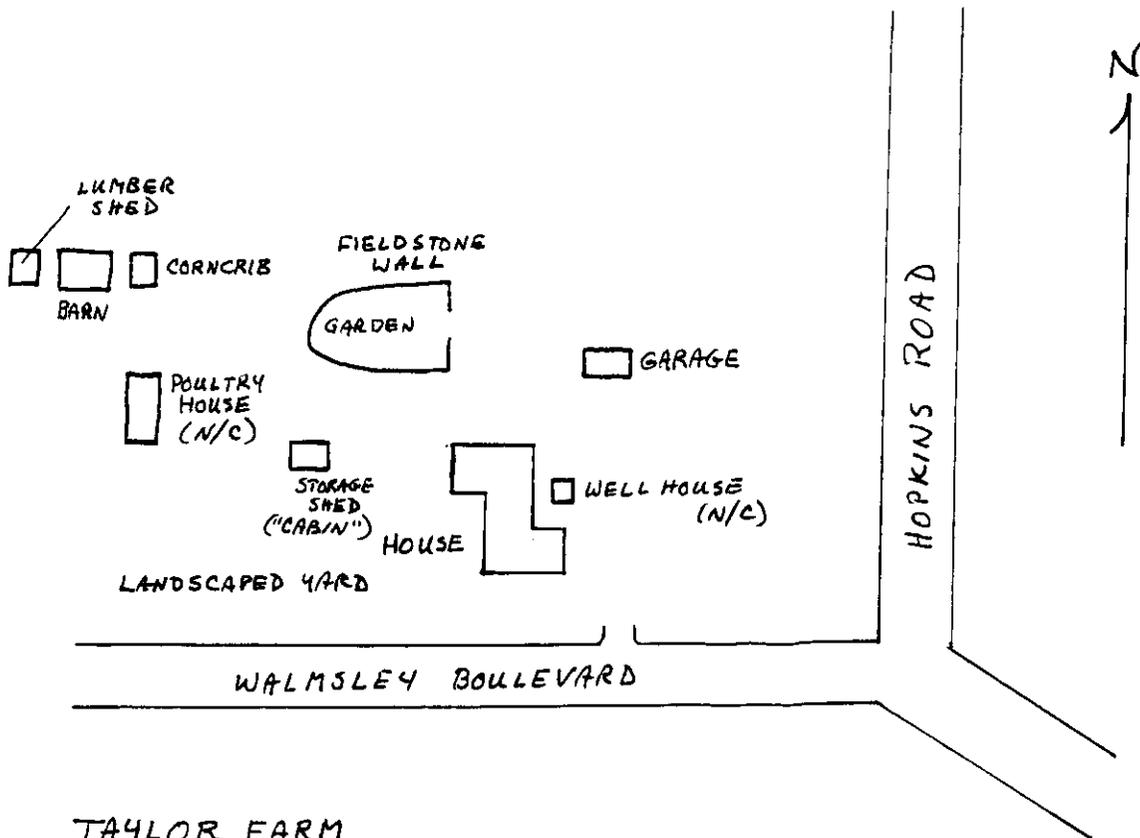
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**BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

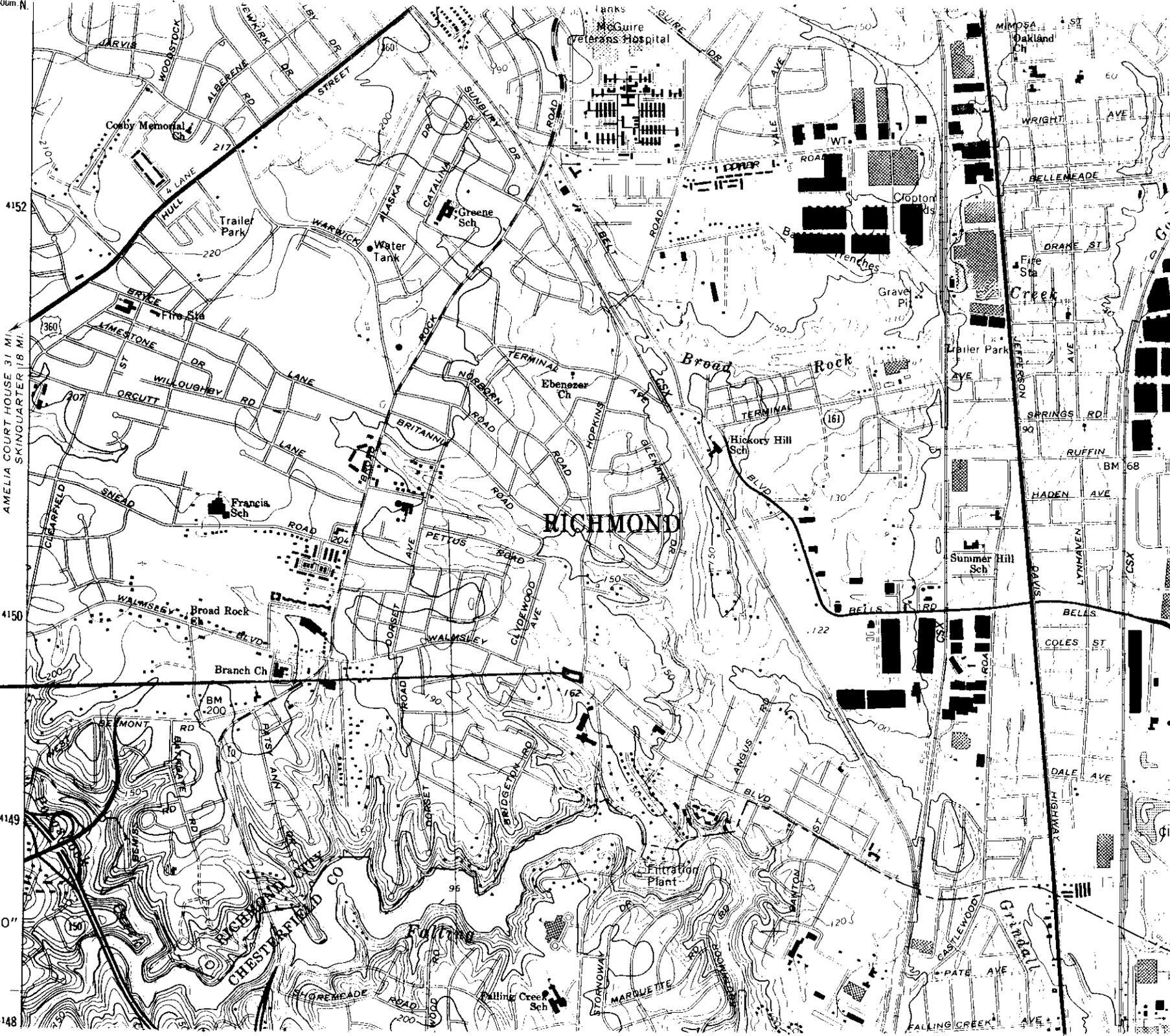
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- O'Dell, Jeffrey, Chesterfield County, Early Architecture and Historic Sites. Chesterfield, Va.: County of Chesterfield, 1983, pp. 131-75.
- Taylor, Olin. Interviews of 23 April, 1990; 29 May, 1990; and 30 May, 1990.
- Vosmik, Julie. Notes on site visit to Taylor Farm, July 1988. In DHR file 127-677, Dept. of Historic Resources, Richmond.
- Wade, Jill Staley. Interview with Mr. Olin Taylor, 16 October 1988.
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TAYLOR FARM  
 RICHMOND, VA

SITE PLAN  
 (NOT TO SCALE)

415300m N



4152

AMELIA COURT HOUSE 31 MI  
SKINQUARTER 18 MI

4150

4149

27'30"

4148

TAYLOR HS  
 RICHMOND  
 7M;  
 18/281560/  
 1149910