

**Log House, 3653 Whitehall Road (037-5054),
Goochland County, Virginia:**
*Historic American Buildings Survey, Level II
Documentation (HABS No. Unassigned)*

VDHR File No. 2007-1478



Prepared for:
Rocketts Ridge LLC

Prepared by:
William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research
(W&MCAR Project No. 20-07)

November 4, 2020

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

3653 WHITEHALL Road (Log House) (Rocketts Ridge Log House)

DHR Inventory No. 037-5054
HABS No. Unassigned

Location: 3653 Whitehall Road (State Route 672)
Sandy Hook Vicinity
Goochland County
Virginia

The building is located at latitude: 37.756900°, longitude: -77.926764°. This point was obtained on July 23, 2020 using Google Earth (WGS84). There is no restriction on its release to the public.

Present Owner and Occupant: Rocketts Ridge LLC

Significance: The Log House at 3653 Whitehall Road is a rare surviving example of a log dwelling dating to the second quarter of the nineteenth century in Goochland County, Virginia.

Historians: David W. Lewes, William & Mary, Center for Archaeological Research
William Brockenbrough, Architectural Photography & Historic Resources Consulting

Project Information: Historian David Lewes conducted documentary research and prepared Sections I and III of the HABS report. Architectural historian William Brockenbrough was responsible for the field survey, adapting drawings from a previous intensive architectural survey, photography, and preparing Section II of the report. The property owner/developer, Rocketts Ridge LLC, sponsored this HABS Level II survey by William & Mary, Center for Archaeological Research and its subconsultant, Mr. Brockenbrough, as part of a Memorandum of Agreement with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Virginia State Historic Preservation Office.

Part I. Historical Information

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: Not known, ca. 1825-1850.¹
2. Architect: Note known.²
3. Original and subsequent owners, uses:
 - a. In the mid-eighteenth century, the tract containing the log house was part of a plantation called “Wildboar.” The owner, a bachelor named Joseph Shelton, made his home on a plantation to the north in Louisa County along Owen’s Creek, a tributary that feeds into the south bank of the South Anna River. Originally from the Tidewater Virginia county of New Kent, Joseph Shelton had moved to the Piedmont region during Virginia’s westward expansion in the first half of the eighteenth century. When his father, John Shelton, died intestate in 1725, Joseph was under the age of twenty-one. In 1734, following the settlement of John Shelton’s estate, Joseph inherited a portion of the 1,198 acres on Owen’s Creek that his father had acquired through a land grant in 1723. At the time of the grant, the property fell within early Hanover County; in 1742, the Virginia legislature created Louisa County from the western portion of Hanover.³

After settling on Owen’s Creek about the time of his majority ca. 1736, Joseph Shelton possessed about 400 acres as his portion of his father’s Louisa County lands, but acquired several other properties during his lifetime. Eventually his holdings in Louisa County included an additional 200 acres near his Owen’s Creek plantation and 245 acres that had been the inheritance of his brother, Samuel, who then moved westward to Albemarle County. Joseph Shelton

¹ Gibson Worsham, “A Survey of Historic Architecture in Goochland County, Virginia” (Submitted to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond; Goochland County and Goochland County Historical Society, Goochland, Virginia, 2003), 45-46.

² Now part of the Totopotomoy Creek unit of the Richmond National Battlefield, the early eighteenth-century Rural Plains house was at the center of the May 28-30, 1864 Battle of Totopotomoy Creek during the Overland Campaign of the Civil War. Tradition also holds that Patrick Henry married Joseph Shelton’s niece, Sarah Shelton, in the parlor of the Rural Plains house. Jim Burnett, “New Unit of Richmond National Battlefield Park Now Open to the Public” National Parks Traveler, <https://www.nationalparkstraveler.org/2011/09/new-unit-richmond-national-battlefield-park-now-open-public8779>; Barbara A. Yocum, “The Shelton House at Rural Plains, Historic Structure Report, Richmond National Battlefield Park, Mechanicsville, Virginia” (Historic Architecture Program, Northeast Region, National Park Service, 2012), 24.

³ Bushrod Washington, *Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Court of Appeals of Virginia* (Richmond: Thomas Nicolson, 1798),

acquired the 600-acre Rural Plains in Hanover County after the death of his brother, John, possibly as a way to recover unpaid debts. Finally, in Goochland County, he purchased an unnamed 300-acre property from his brother, William, and the property on Wild Boar Creek (renamed Rockett's Creek sometime in the second half of the nineteenth century).⁴

Brothers David, William, and Joseph Shelton owned a large portion of southeast Louisa County and adjacent areas in Goochland County in the mid-eighteenth century. Even though their father had served on the vestry of St. Paul's Parish of the Established Church in New Kent County, the brothers all were active in the Great Awakening of evangelical Christianity in mid-eighteenth-century Virginia, which dissented from the Anglican Church. The brothers were prominent local supporters of the Rev. Samuel Davies, a dynamic preacher of the New Light Presbyterians. Unlike other dissenters, who preached and gathered large congregations illegally, Davies received permission to establish meetinghouses from the governor's council. Joseph Shelton was among a group of nineteen congregants who purchased a tract to establish the Providence Meeting House in Louisa County in 1753. When Davies left his ministry of the Providence Congregation in 1759, he went on to serve as president of the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University).⁵

In his will, Joseph Shelton bequeathed real estate, slaves, livestock, and equipment to his brothers, David, Samuel, and William, who also served as his executors. With an estate valued at more than £7,800, he was aptly described in one account as a "rich old bachelor"⁶ Additional bequests of cash went to various friends and relatives. Among the cash bequests was £50 of currency for the daughter of Patrick Henry, who had married his niece, Sarah, in Hanover County in 1754. The couple may have been married at Rural Plains, which Joseph had acquired from his brother, John (d. 1769). The Wild Boar property in Goochland County is the first mentioned in Joseph Shelton's will, perhaps because it was one of the most valuable. Joseph bequeathed this property to his brother, David, and David's

⁴ Rodger M. Payne, "New Light in Hanover County: Evangelical Dissent in Piedmont Virginia, 1740-1755," *The Journal of Southern History* 61, no. 4 (1995): 665-94; Barbara A. Yocum, "The Shelton House at Rural Plains, Historic Structure Report, Richmond National Battlefield Park, Mechanicsville, Virginia" (Historic Architecture Program, Northeast Region, National Park Service, August 2012); Land Office Patent No. 11, p. 232, Library of Virginia; Doran 1987:22-23; Rural Plains was conveyed to NPS as part of RNB in 2006 and opened to public in 2011. J. Bushrod Washington, *Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Court of Appeals of Virginia*, vol. I (Richmond: Thomas Nicolson, 1798), 53, 55.

⁵ Payne, "New Light in Hanover County" 677-678; William Bland Whitley, "Samuel Davies (1723-1761)," *Encyclopedia Virginia*, [Http://Www.EncyclopediaVirginia.Org/Davies_Samuel_1723-1761](http://www.EncyclopediaVirginia.org/Davies_Samuel_1723-1761), 2020.

⁶ Washington, *Reports of Cases Argued and Determined*, 55.

heirs. The bequest included all “all the cattle, horses, cows, hogs and other utensils and appurtenances thereunto belonging.”⁷

When David Shelton died in 1797, he left a large portion of his estate to his son, Joseph, including “all that track or tracks in Goochland County on Wild Boar creek devised to me by my brother Joseph Shelton,” real estate in Louisa County, and more than nine enslaved workers.⁸

Like his uncle of the same name, Joseph Shelton remained a bachelor and acquired a considerable amount of wealth. His relatives described him as “a full handed, prudent man, in the management of his estate.” He owned land in both Louisa and Goochland counties. The Wild Boar property in Goochland was his home plantation and included “an excellent mill for grinding of corn and wheat and a valuable Tannery.”⁹ According to the 1840 population census, Shelton was a seventy-nine-year-old veteran entitled to a pension. The census listed one other free white male, between twenty and forty-nine years old (perhaps an overseer), and 38 enslaved individuals on Shelton’s home property. Two individuals were engaged in manufacture and trade, probably referring to the mill and tannery operations.¹⁰

Col. Joseph Shelton died intestate in 1844 at the age of eighty-three. According to an obituary in the *Richmond Whig*,

Col. Joseph Shelton, of the County of Goochland...was in the Revolution, and commanded a company which marched from Goochland in 1794, against the Pennsylvania whiskey insurgents. Of that company he was the last survivor but one. Col. S. lived and died a Bachelor, and we presume the man has not lived who from his many amiable qualities passed through life with fewer of its cares.¹¹

Following Sheldon’s death, his heirs-at-law initiated a suit in the court of chancery against the court-appointed administrators in order to divide the estate. The court decreed a detailed survey and preparation of a plat of the property in order to lay out the tracts that would fall to the various heirs. The surviving plat, surveyed in 1847, indicates the locations of the grist mill and “mansion house” and a general location for the tanning yard (Figure 1). Given the enduring alignment of White Hall Road

⁷ Louisa County, Will Book 3:29-31

⁸ Louisa County Wills (David Shelton, signed 1789, proved 1797).

⁹ CRI 075-1847-003, p 3.

¹⁰ United State Bureau of the Census, Population census, Licking Hole District of Goochland County, Virginia, 1840.

¹¹ *Richmond Whig*, Tuesday, 17 December 1844.

through the twenty-first century and the depiction of other landmarks and streams, the location of the log house can be accurately projected onto the plat. Although the surveyors did not depict a symbol for the log dwelling (as they had done for the mill and the Sheldon mansion), the building may have been built by this time but not considered important enough to illustrate compared to the other more valuable buildings on the property. It is possible that the log house began as a dwelling for an overseer, but the construction seems rather substantial for that function. The quality of construction makes it even less likely that the building served as a slave cabin.

The parcel encompassing the location of the log house was one of two subparcels comprising Lot 2 that were apportioned to Joseph Sheldon's sister, Elizabeth Watson. This subparcel (A) along the south side of White Hall Road comprised 261.5 acres, while another unconnected subparcel to the north (B) consisted of 357 acres. Elizabeth Watson, widow of James Watson, died in 1845. Following her death, a chancery suit was filed in her home county of Louisa for the division of her estate among her heirs. A decree in the case called for an auction of her properties in Louisa and Goochland counties to take place at Gum Spring in August 1847. Daniel S. Carter placed the highest bid of \$775.65 for the 261.5-acre subparcel A on the south side of White Hall Road. At \$6.20 per acre, subparcel A was far more valuable than subparcel B, for which another buyer paid only \$2.50 per acre. After completion of payments for the property, court-appointed commissioner Thomas Watson conveyed subparcel A to Carter through a deed dated October 8, 1849.¹²

Based on census data, Daniel S. Carter was a forty-five-year-old white farmer. In 1850, he owned \$2,000 worth of real estate and headed a household with eight children ranging in age from four months to nineteen years old. The eldest, Matthew, was a student. No adult woman appeared as his wife in the household in 1850, but there were two African American children, both with different last names: Henry Brown and Albanus Scott. The Carter farm included 75 acres of improved (cultivable) land and 41 acres of unimproved lands. The modest production on the Carter farm yielded only 100 bushels of corn, 150 bushels of oats, and 2,800 lb. of tobacco. A mix of livestock (two horses, two oxen, four dairy cows, two other cows, and 30 pigs) were

¹² Virginia, Marriages, 1785-1940. Salt Lake City, Utah: FamilySearch, 2013, FHL Film number 32190, Marriage of Elizabeth Shelton and James Watson, in Louisa County, Va., 28 Nov 1772; Goochland County (GC) Deed Book (DB) 35:485; GC Chancery Records Index (CRI) 109-1851-02, pp. 2-3.

worth a modest \$280. The presence of five enslaved persons on the property is surprising at first glance given the low output, but only one of these individuals was an adult, a 34-year-old woman with four children, aged three to twelve.

By 1860, Daniel's wife, Elizabeth (age 36), was present at the time of the census enumeration. Marriage records indicate that Daniel Carter married Elizabeth Mayo in 1851. The presence of children in the 1850 census suggests that he had been married previously. The large household still included six children (aged three to eighteen), a twenty-eight-year-old white man named Francis Gray, and an African American boy, ten-year-old Joe Candy.¹³

If the log house had not served as a secondary dwelling when the surrounding property had been part of the younger Joseph Shelton's Wild Boar plantation, it is likely that Daniel S. Carter built the log house as a dwelling for his family soon after he took ownership of subparcel A in 1849. Although no structure appeared in the location of the log house on the 1847 plat, there is clear evidence of a structure in the projected location of the log house on a map of Goochland County surveyed by the Confederate Engineers in 1863 (Figure 2).¹⁴

Creditors of Daniel S. Carter filed a judgement against him beginning in 1884. By the time his creditors had received a decree in chancery in 1897, Daniel Carter had died. The court decreed the sale of Carter's property by special commissioner A. K. Leake in order to pay the debts. Daniel's son, Charles D. Carter, purchased the 126.5-acre property for \$500. The property comprised all of the lands that Daniel Carter had owned at the time of his death, except for a 50-acre tract that Evelina Britt had purchased.¹⁵

Charles Davis Carter died intestate about the age of 39 in 1903.¹⁶ The court-appointed special commissioner, D. H. Leake, auctioned the 126 acres of the property formerly owned by the late Daniel Carter. After Frederick J. Parrish of Goochland

¹³ United States Bureau of the Census, 1850, population, agricultural, and slave schedules for Licking Hole District of Goochland County, Virginia.

¹⁴ Albert H. Campbell, Charles E. Cassell, and H. M. Graves, *Map of Goochland Co., Va.*, 1863, image, 1863, Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/gvhs01.vhs00360/>, <https://www.loc.gov/item/gvhs01.vhs00360/>.

¹⁵ GC CRI 075-1900-006; GC DB 47(pt. 1):210.

¹⁶ GC CRI 075-1905-001.

County placed the high bid of \$250 at the auction, Leake conveyed the property to him on January 21, 1905.¹⁷

On April 5, 1912, Frederick J. Parrish and his wife, Amanda, residents of Louisa County, sold their tract along the south side of White Hall Road to Mrs. Lula C. Nordecker, formerly of Botetourt County, Virginia. A plat prepared in association with the deed illustrates the boundaries of the 83-acre tract along the south side of White Hall Road (Figure 3). The 1920 census listed Lula's husband, John Nordecker, as a 59-year-old white farmer, who was born in New York. Lula, born in Virginia, was 10 years younger. They lived with their family on their farm with two children (ages 9 and 11) in the Licking Hole District of Goochland County. Presumably, this was the property containing the log house.¹⁸

At the beginning of the 1920s, the property went through a rapid succession of owners until its purchase by another member of the Parrish family. On May 21, 1920, Lula C. H. Nodecker and her husband, John, sold their 83-acre tract on White Hall Road property to George and Elise Geissinger for \$1 and other considerations.¹⁹ On August 16, 1920, George and Elise Geissinger sold a 7.25-acre parcel on the western end of their 83-acre property to Charles Joel Rutherford.²⁰ On July 27, 1921, George and Elsie (*sic*) Geissinger sold their 75.75-acre property to W. J. Parrish for \$1,300.²¹

W. J. Parrish died sometime before 1930 and his estate descended to his widow, Mollie, and their three children, Joel, Albert, and Ruth. On June 4, 1945, Mollie; Albert, and Albert's wife, Evelyn; and Joel and his wife, Louise, conveyed their interest in the property to Ruth Parrish. When Ruth Parrish died intestate in 1980, her heirs-at-law were her brother, Albert, and her half-brothers, Joel and Kirby Parrish. Since Kirby Parrish had died in 1960, his interest descended to his children Annie Parrish Lowmaster and Eddie Parrish. Since Eddie had died in 1966, his six children received his interest. Annie Lowmaster died in February 1980, leaving only one child, Mabel Hawk, as her heir-at-law.²² By special warranty on June 8, 1982, Albert J. Parrish received a one-half interest from Evelyn Ruka and her

¹⁷ GC DB 50:332.

¹⁸ GC DB 55:74.

¹⁹ GC DB 59:427.

²⁰ GC DB 59:498.

²¹ GC DB 60:168.

²² GC DB 415:99.

husband, Bruce Ruka and all of the aforementioned heirs and descendant heirs of W. J. Parrish.²³ When Albert Parrish died in 1987, the stipulations of his will were for all of his real and personal property to go to his widow, Evelyn, who sometimes used the middle initial C and sometimes the middle name Edora. When Evelyn died in 1998, her will directed that her executor should sell the property. Her executor, George C. Cherry, sold the 77.967-acre property to Donald C. Parks and Kathy A. Parks (husband and wife) for an undisclosed price.²⁴

In January 2007, Donald and Kathy A. Parks sold the property as two tracts (20 acres and 81.382 acres) to Third Avenue Developers, LLC, a company established in Virginia. This real estate company paid \$2,060,000 for the property along the south side of Whitehall Road.²⁵ Third Avenue Developers has since changed its name to Rocketts Ridge LLC.

4. Builder: Not known.
5. Original plans and construction: None known.

²³ GC DB 175:643.

²⁴ GC DB 415:99; Fiduciary Account Book 34:697, 60:72.

²⁵ GC Instrument 070000408.

Part II. Architectural Information

A. General Statement

1. Architectural character: The dwelling is a one and one-half story, double-pile log building with a rear addition. Both the core and the addition date to the nineteenth century, most likely before 1860, based on construction techniques and materials, including braced framing with morticed studs, split lath, and the absence of both circular saw marks and wire nails. With a central chimney flanked by rooms of unequal size, both with entrance doors, the structure exhibits the characteristics of a saddlebag house in the midland tradition. The form can also be described as a hall and parlor type, consisting of the larger hall to the east, and smaller parlor room to the west. The addition to the rear consists of two rooms under a lean-to roof. The addition appears to postdate the original log structure. A full-width porch and front-facing dormers are the dominant features on the front façade.
2. Condition of Fabric: While the dwelling is in an overall deteriorated condition, the log structure maintains its integrity. Originally covered in clapboard, the siding has been removed revealing the construction techniques unique to this house type. Stabilization efforts in 2015 involved replacement/installation of doors, windows, the porch, and a portion of the roof. The doors and windows are salvaged items (windows date to the twentieth century and doors to the mid-nineteenth century). The roof, while not original, is clad in metal as would have been typical during the early twentieth century. The dry-laid fieldstone foundation has failed in several areas. The interior shows signs of early whitewash and paint over the log walls, original flooring and doors, and exposed ceiling joists.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall Dimensions: The original dwelling consists of a one-and-one-half-story two-pen log structure measuring 31'-1" x 18'-9" and a one-story rear lean-to addition of the same width and 14'-1" deep. The total area of the dwelling is approximately 1,475 square feet.
2. Foundations: Both the log structure and the rear frame addition rest on dry-laid fieldstones.
3. Walls: The dwelling was originally clad in clapboard, which has been removed. Some remaining cladding indicates that the original clapboard had a beaded lower edge and was painted white. Vertical furring strips to which the siding was attached are still present, attached to the logs with the same type of cut nails as the siding.
4. Structural System, Framing: The original two-pen structure is of white oak log construction with V-notched corners and interior divisions. The logs are hand-hewn and roughly square in section. The top plate is half-lapped at the corners.

The floor joists for the first floor are only hewn on the top and are otherwise bare logs. The first-floor ceiling structure consists of sawn timbers. The gable ends above the top plate are stick-framed, and the roof rafters are of sawn timber, pinioned at the top without a ridge beam. Chinking between the logs consists of fieldstone, wood, and plaster, with some areas filled with modern foam. The rear addition is of braced frame construction with joined timbers. The sawn timbers and boards in both the original log structure and the braced frame addition exhibit vertical saw marks.

5. Porches, Stoops, Balconies, Porticoes, Bulkheads: A full-width porch with a dropped roof provides access to the two entrance doors on the front façade. Constructed of sawn oak, the porch is a recent reconstruction of what might have originally existed.
6. Chimneys: A brick chimney with a fieldstone foundation is located at the ridgeline, offset to the west to accommodate the different sized rooms of the main structure. A second external brick, double shouldered chimney is located on the east wall of the rear addition.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The house features two entrances with simple three batten doors with strap hinges and wood latches. A pair of recent batten doors are found on the west façade of the rear addition.
 - b. Windows and Shutters: The early twentieth-century windows consist of salvaged six-over-six pane, double hung, wood sash.
8. Roof:
 - a. Shape, Covering: The original log structure features a side gabled roof of moderate pitch, punctuated by the chimney at the ridgeline and two front-facing, gabled dormers. Wire nails in some of the framing for the dormers indicates that the dormers might have been added after 1900. The rear addition forms a lean-to, with the new roof meeting at the ridgeline, and the line of the original roof visible below it. The front slope is sheathed in “5-V” corrugated metal, while the rear slope is a standing-seam metal. The pattern of cut nails visible on the underside of the roof sheathing indicates that the original roofing was wood shingle.
 - b. Cornice, Eaves: Remnants of a simple cornice are evident along the front and back eaves. The gable ends have a small bargeboard along the rake, which is mostly covered by the turned down metal roofing.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor Plans:

- a. First Floor: The first floor of the log structure includes two rooms, with the larger hall to the east and smaller parlor to the west. The addition to the rear is made up of two rooms of equal size. Each adjacent room is joined by a doorway. The rooms in the rear addition are one step down from the original structure.
- b. Second Floor: The second floor consists of rooms with dimensions equal to those of the first floor. A doorway connects the two second-floor rooms. There is no second floor above the rear addition.

2. Stairways: The second floor is accessed by stairwells in both the hall and parlor. The hall stair is the more formal of the two and appears to be original. It is L-shaped around a capped newel post, and a handrail supported by slim, rectangular balusters. The stairs in the parlor are of more recent construction, showing wire nails and larger-dimension lumber. They are a steeper, straight run, with a minimal railing attached to the outer wall.

3. Flooring: The flooring material in the log structure consists of wide tongue-and-groove pine planks, which are currently unfinished but show paint in some areas. Similar flooring is present in the rear addition.

4. Wall and Ceiling Finish: The interior walls of the log structure have whitewash and paint applied directly over the logs and plaster chinking. The ceilings, with timbers exposed, are also whitewashed. The rear addition has a board ceiling, with split lath on the walls indicating that they were covered in plaster, with a short wainscoting below. Where the plaster has been removed in the addition, and in some areas on the second floor, thin boards, attached with wire nails, have been installed as the wall finish. From the exterior, stenciling on some of the boards indicates that they were recycled shipping crates. One of these stenciled boards, labeled "JOHN NODECKE[R] / IRWIN, VA", identifies the farmer who owned the property from 1912 to 1920. Located about 6 miles south of the log house, Irwin was a stop along the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, which ran alongside the James River through Goochland County. The depot would have served as the local hub of commercial transportation.

5. Openings:

- a. Doorways and doors: The front entrance doors and the extant interior doors are three-batten with strap hinges and wood hardware. Simple unmolded trim surrounds the openings. The jams of the door and window

openings in the log structure are attached to the log-ends with large metal spikes. The doors were salvaged from elsewhere and installed in 2015.

- b. Windows: Interior window trim is similar to door trim. All window sash are twentieth-century replacements, salvaged from elsewhere and installed in 2015. A window opening in the hall between the original structure and the addition has been boarded up.
6. Decorative Features: A simple mantel adorns the hall fireplace as well as the fireplace in the rear addition.
7. Hardware: Nineteenth-century hardware remains on the doors, including strap hinges hung from jam-mounted pintles, and wooded latches; as mentioned, however, these period elements are part of salvaged doors installed in 2015.
8. Mechanical Equipment:
 - a. Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilation: No original heating, air conditioning, or ventilation exists except for the chimney and fireplaces. The fireplace in the hall has been bricked up to accommodate a wood stove, while the original fireboxes are present in the parlor and the room above it.
 - b. Plumbing: No original plumbing remains. A modern concrete well cap is located to the southwest of the dwelling.
 - c. Lighting: Some modern wiring, including a circuit breaker panel, is present.
 - d. Original Furnishings: No original furnishings remain.
9. Site:
 - a. Historical Landscape Design: Since 2008, a residential subdivision in the early stages of development have altered the historical agricultural setting of the log house. A large oak located at the southeast corner of the house is the only landscape element remaining.
 - b. Outbuildings: No historic outbuildings remain at the site.

Part III. Sources of Information

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- Worsham, Gibson. "A Survey of Historic Architecture in Goochland County, Virginia." Submitted to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond; Goochland County and Goochland County Historical Society, Goochland, Virginia, 2003.
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Figure 1. Plat showing the division of Joshua Shelton's Wild Boar Creek estate in 1847.²⁶

²⁶ GC CRI 075-1847-003, p 35.

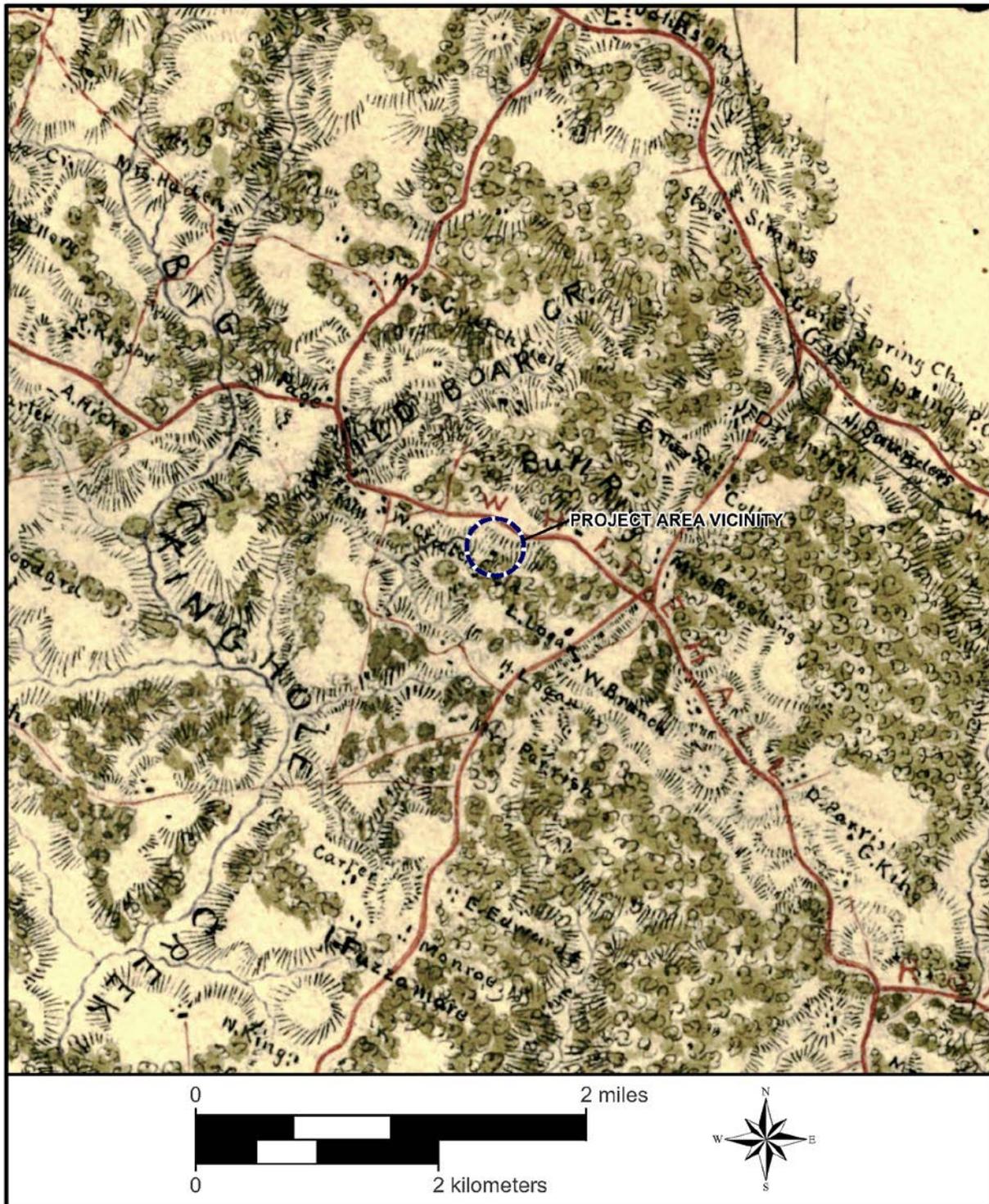


Figure 2. Detail from a Confederate Engineers' map of Goochland County showing a structure in the location of the log house in 1863.²⁷

²⁷ Campbell, Albert H., Charles E. Cassell, and H. M. Graves. "Map of Goochland Co., Va." 1863. Image. Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/gvhs01.vhs00360/>. <https://www.loc.gov/item/gvhs01.vhs00360/>.

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3653 Whitehall Road (Route 672)
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HABS No. UNASSIGNED

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Custom House, 3rd Floor
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

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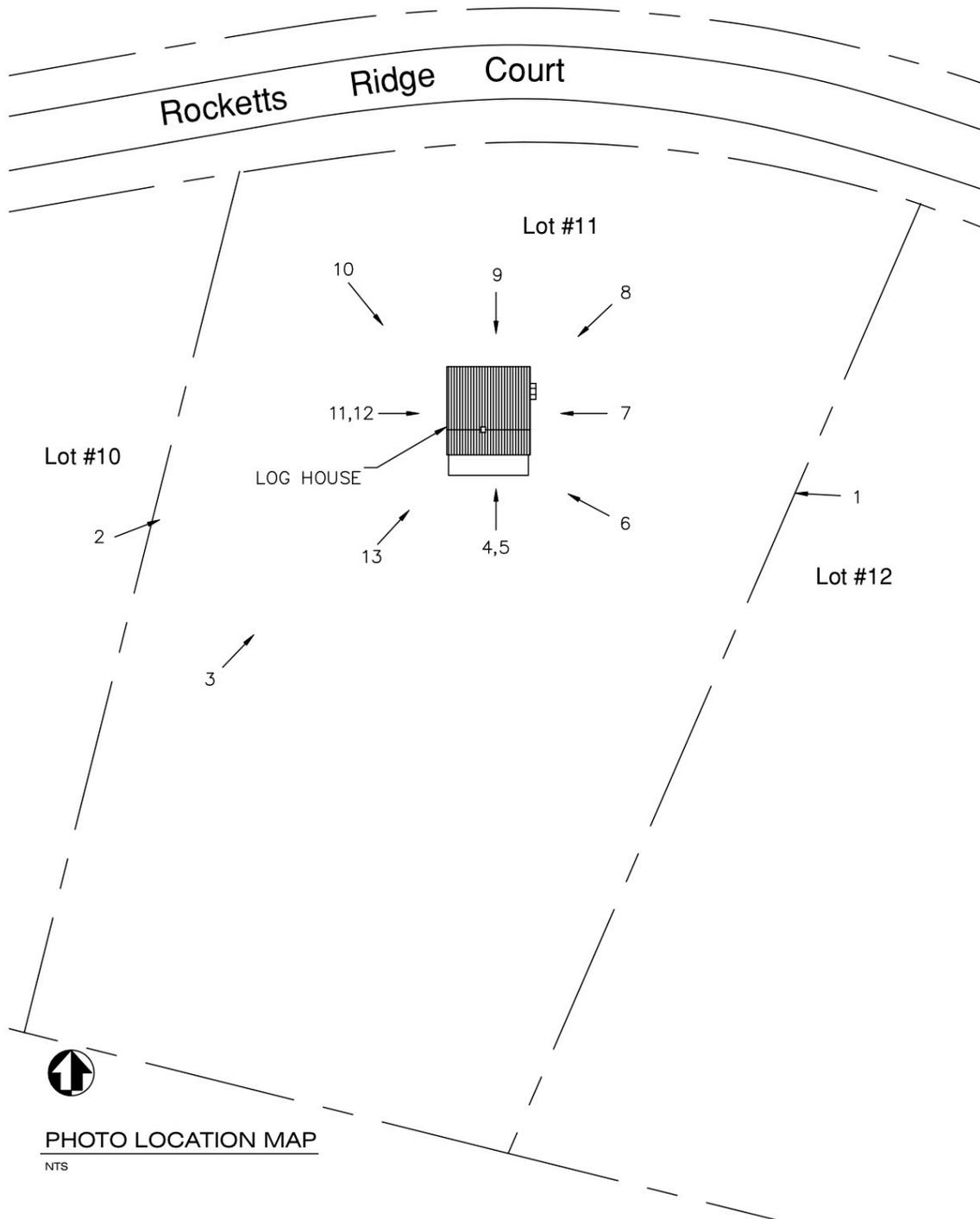
William M. Brockenbrough, Photographer June 2020

- 037-5054-1 Overall view of site, facing west
- 037-5054-2 Overall view of site, facing east
- 037-5054-3 Overall view of site, facing northeast
- 037-5054-4 View of front (south) façade, facing north
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- 037-5054-6 Perspective view of southeast quarter, facing northwest
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- 037-5054-9 View of north façade, facing south
- 037-5054-10 Perspective view of northwest quarter, facing southeast
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- 037-5054-12 View of west façade, with 10' scale, facing east
- 037-5054-13 Perspective view of southwest quarter, facing northeast
- 037-5054-14 Partial perspective view of east façade, facing southwest
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- 037-5054-18 Detail view of entrance door on south façade, facing north
- 037-5054-19 Detail view of window on east façade, facing northwest
- 037-5054-20 Interior detail view of parlor entrance door, facing south
- 037-5054-21 Interior view of hall stairs, facing east
- 037-5054-22 Interior view of hall, with door to parlor, facing northwest
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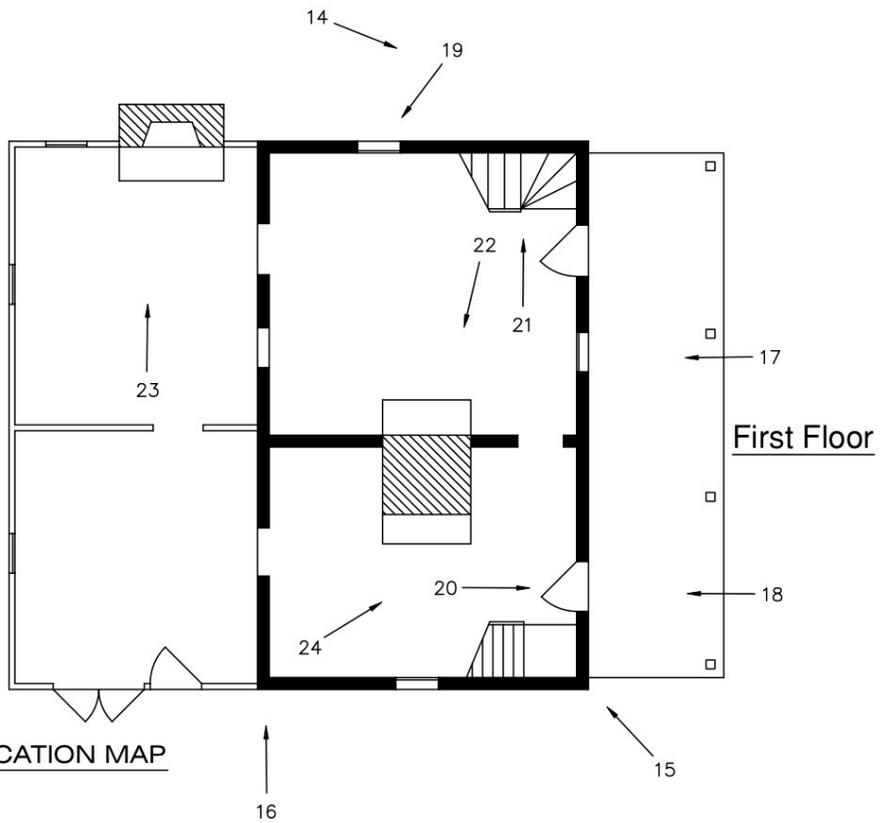
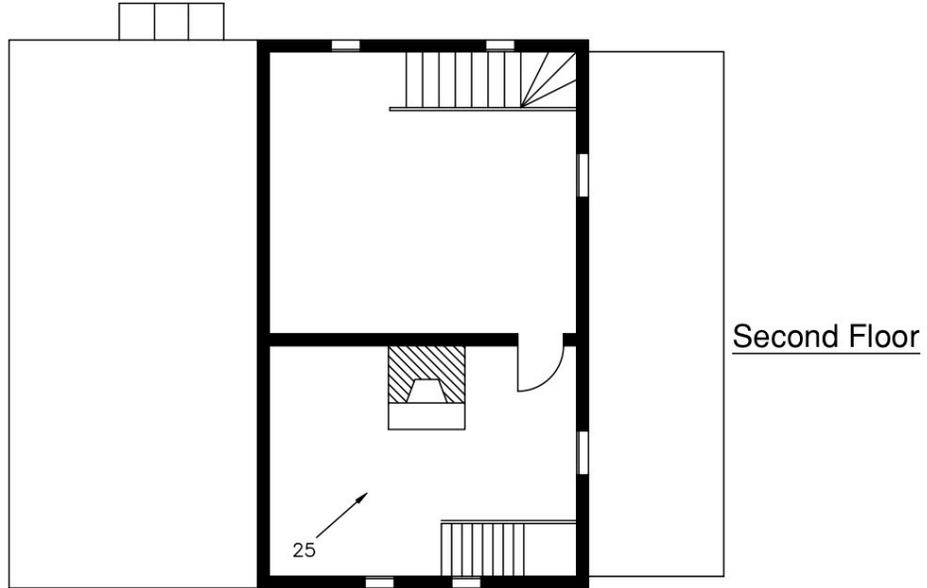


PHOTO LOCATION MAP
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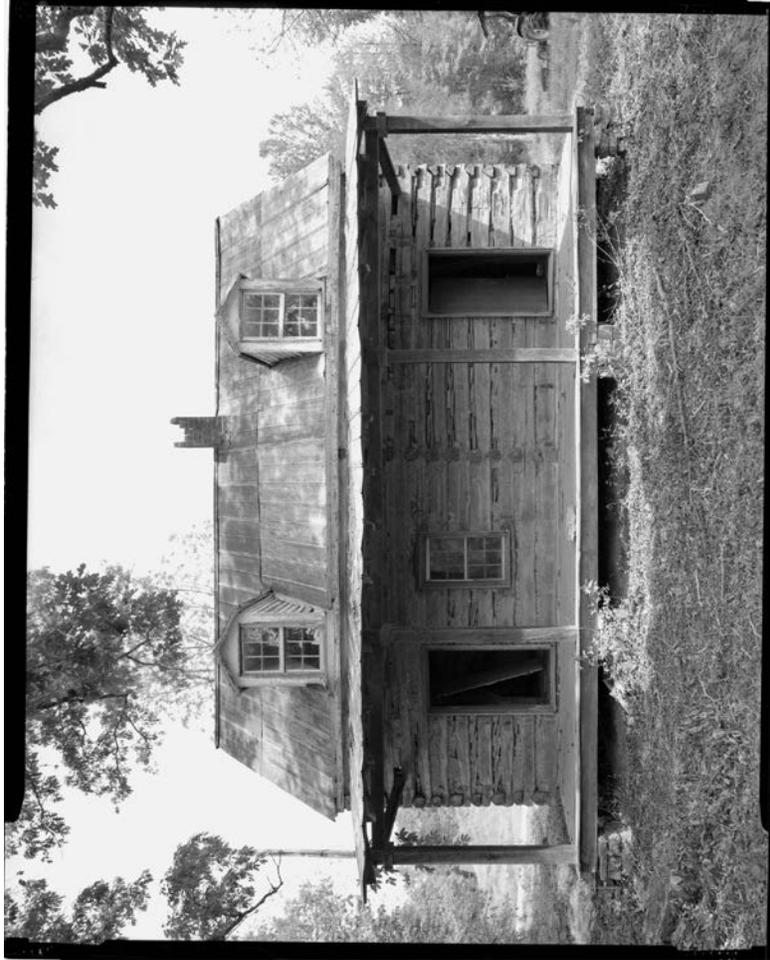
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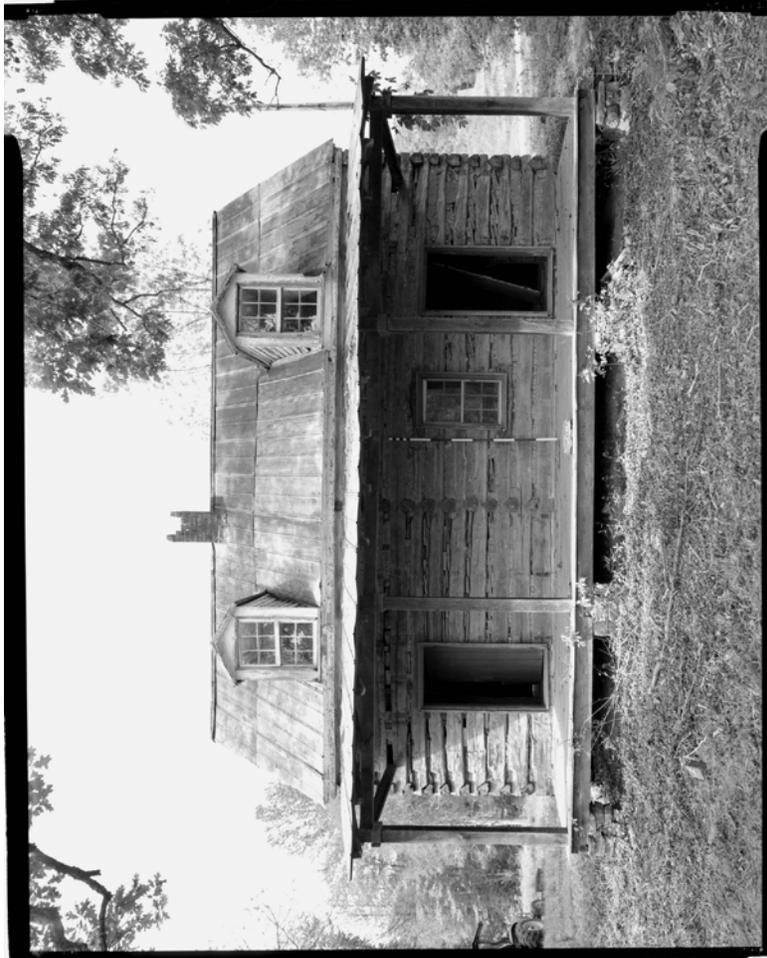
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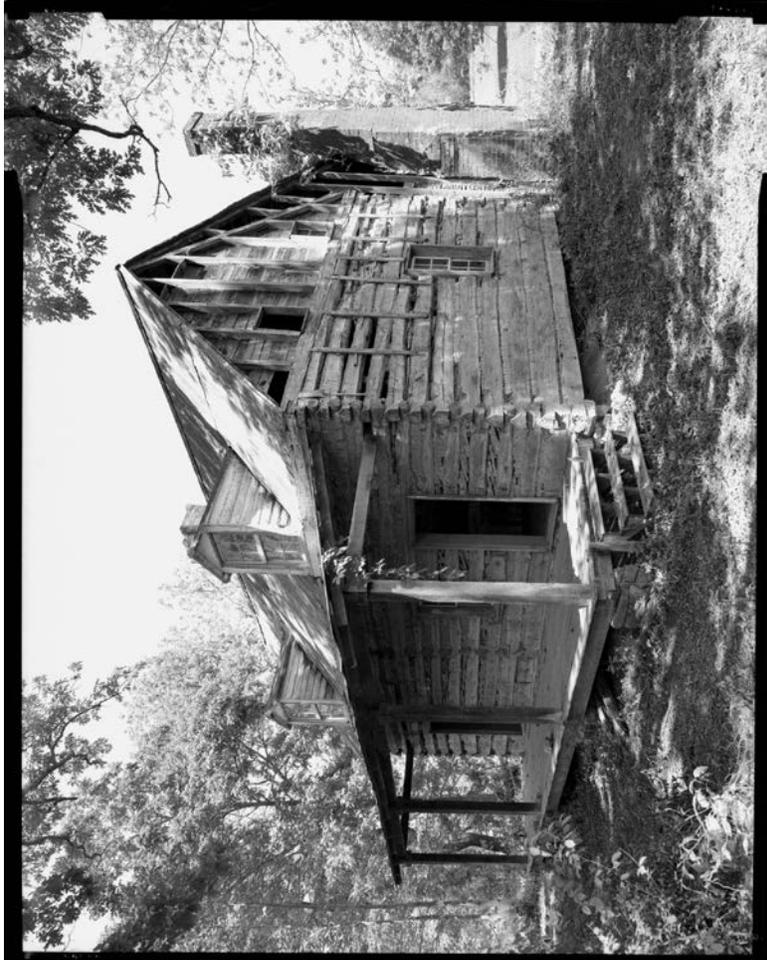
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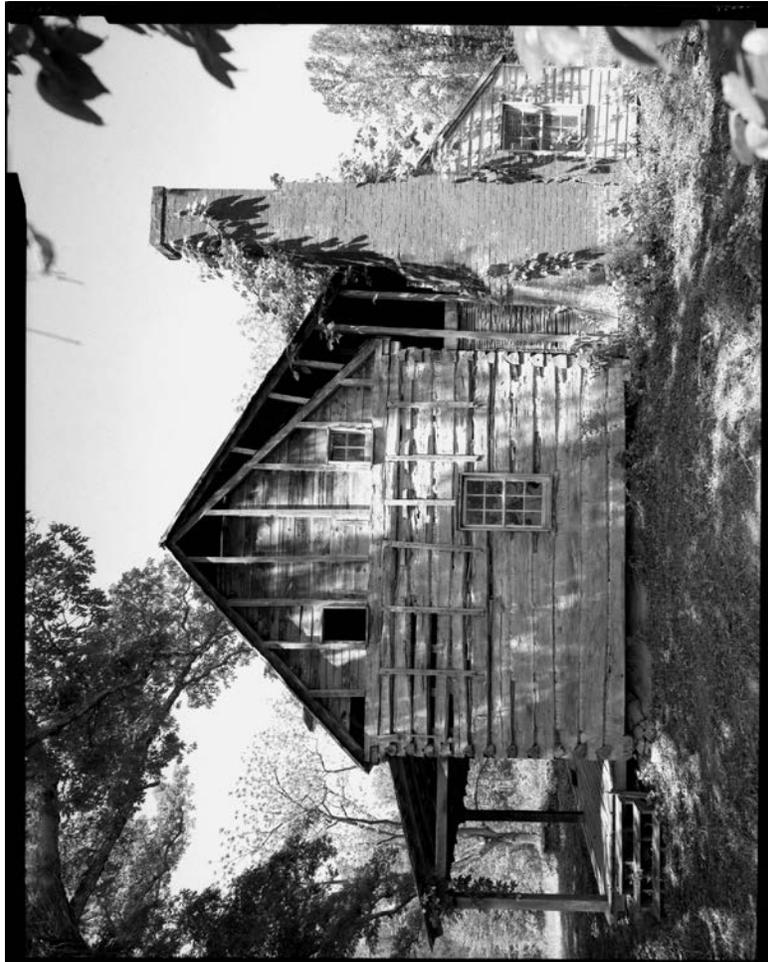
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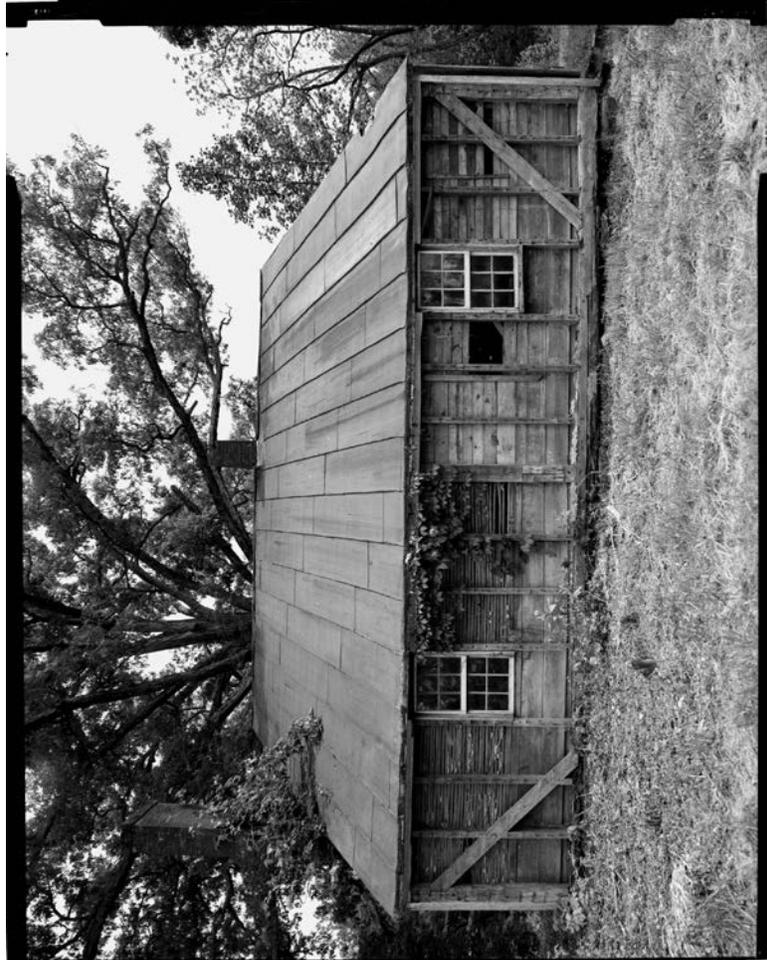
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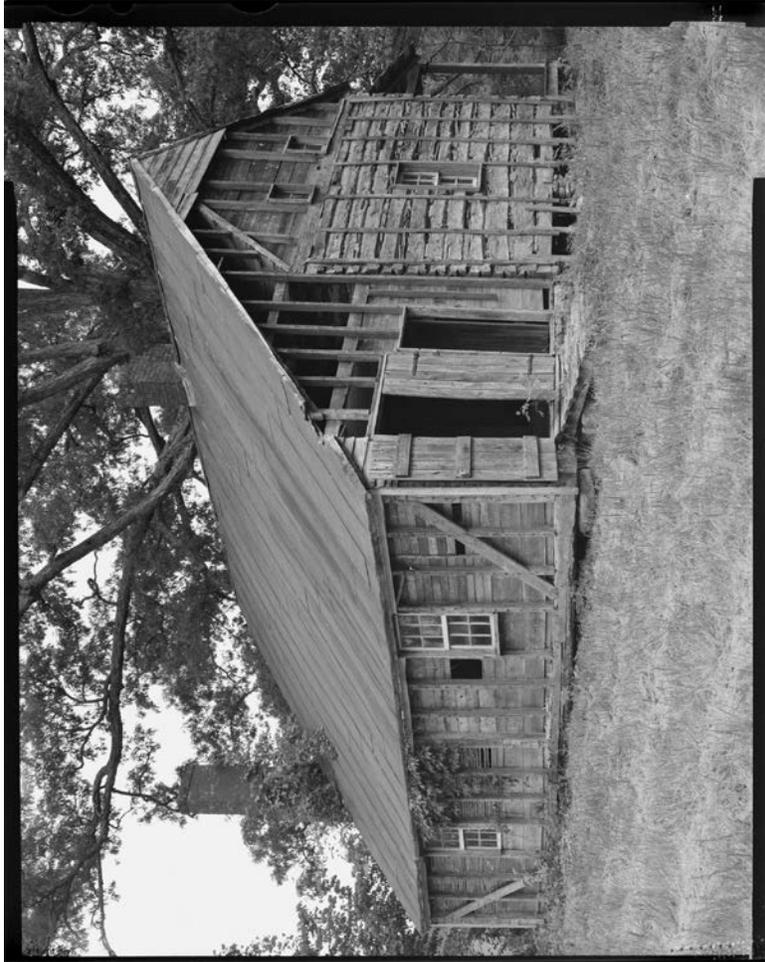
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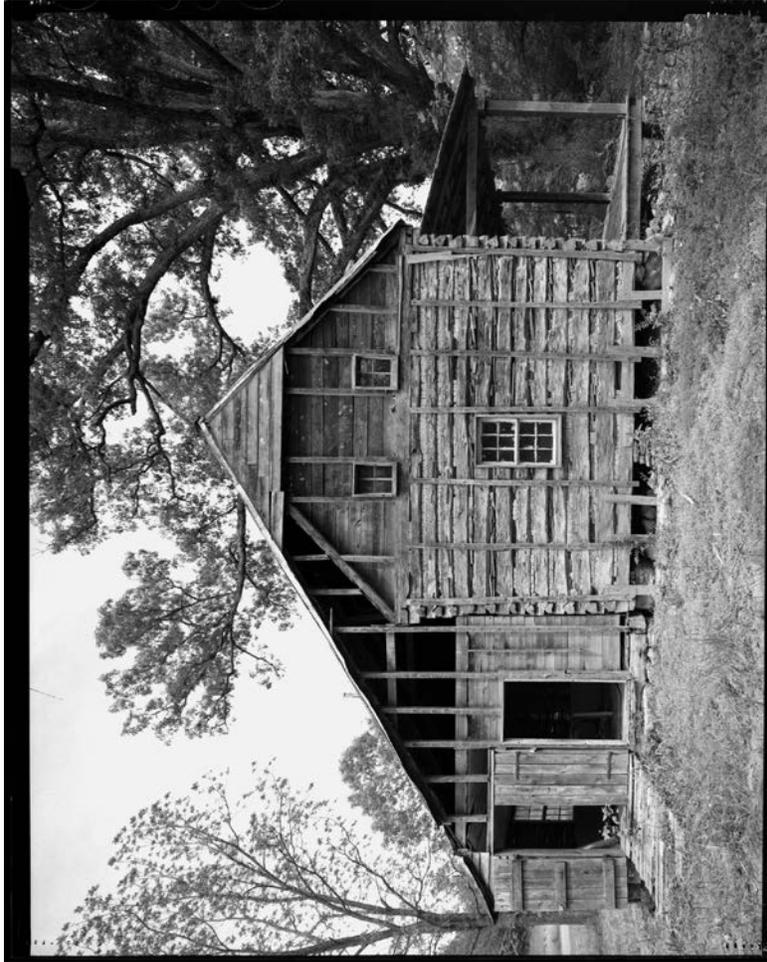
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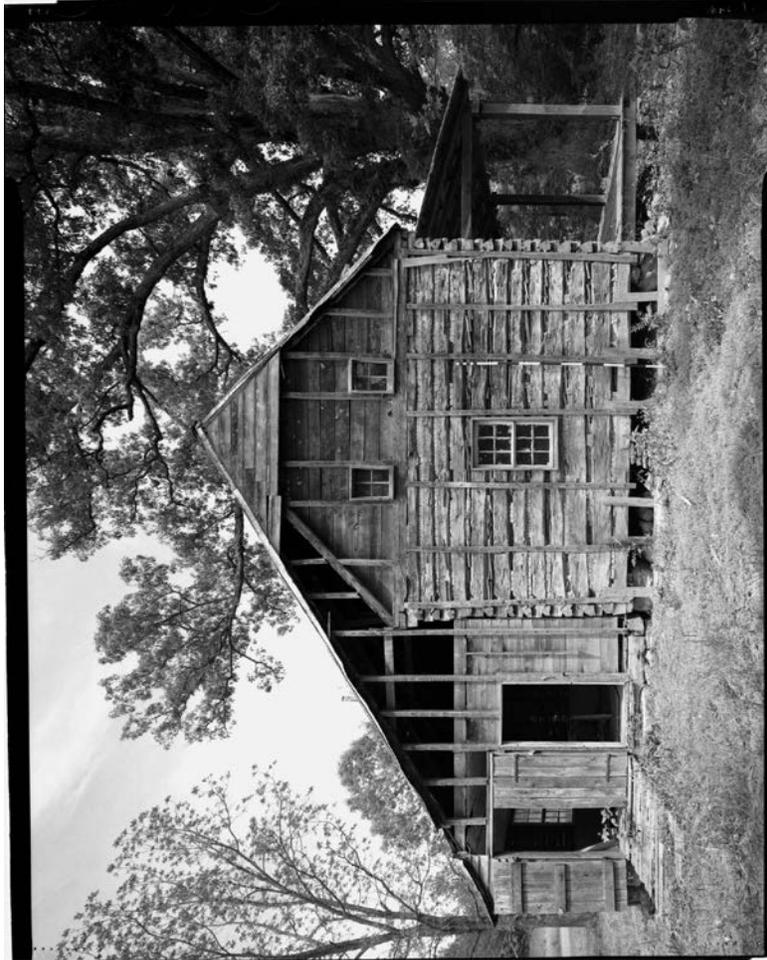
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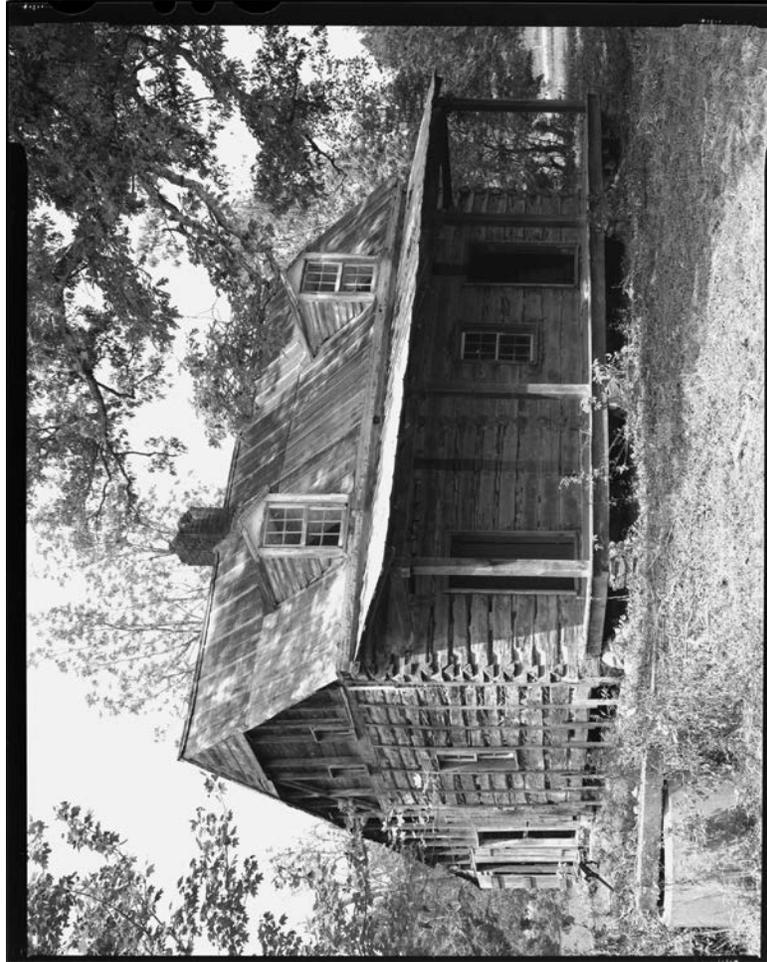
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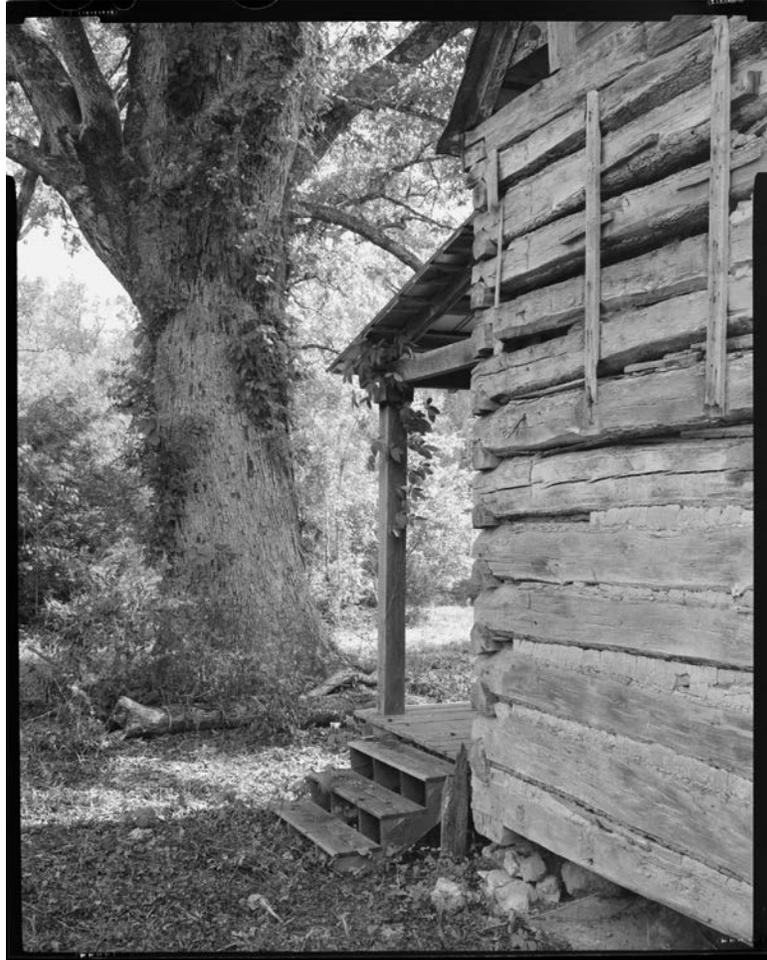
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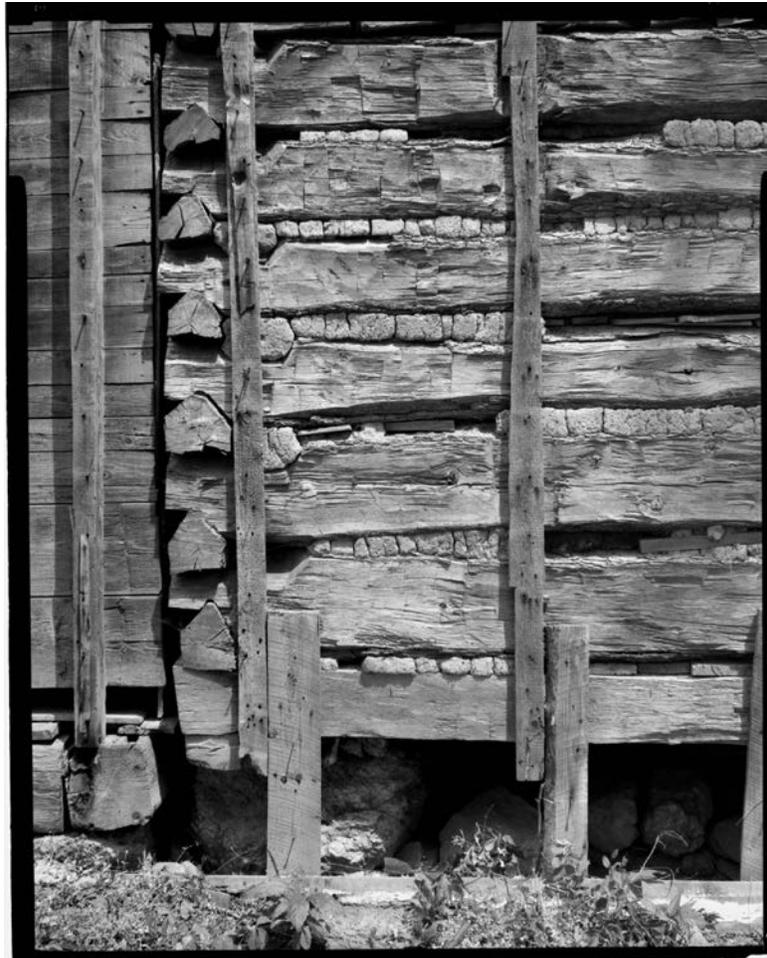
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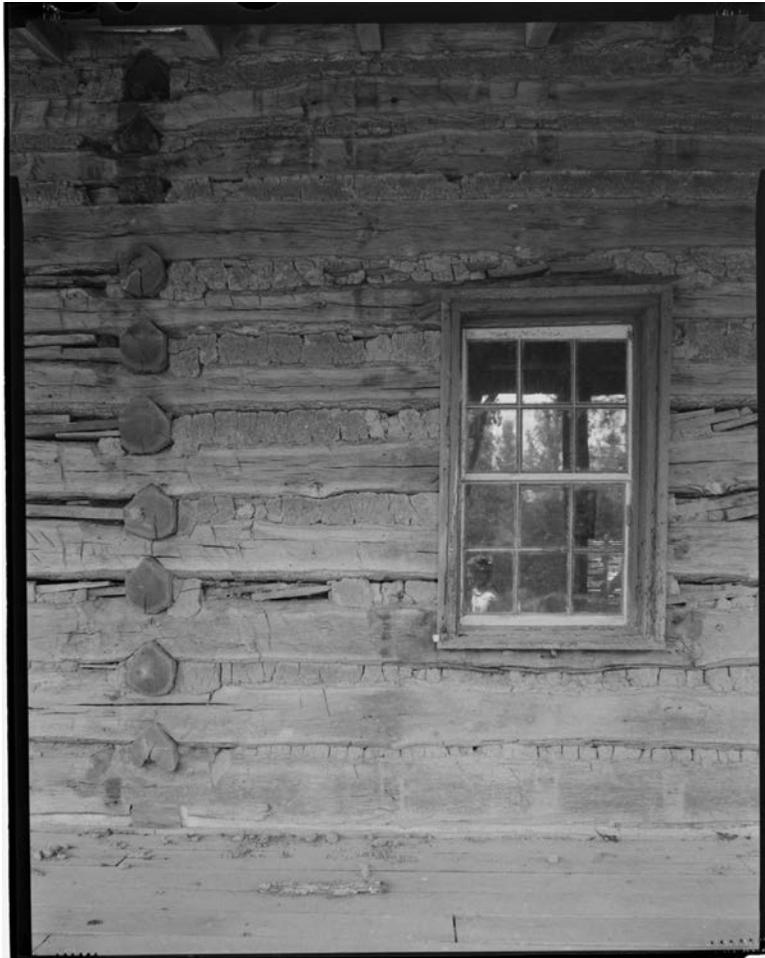
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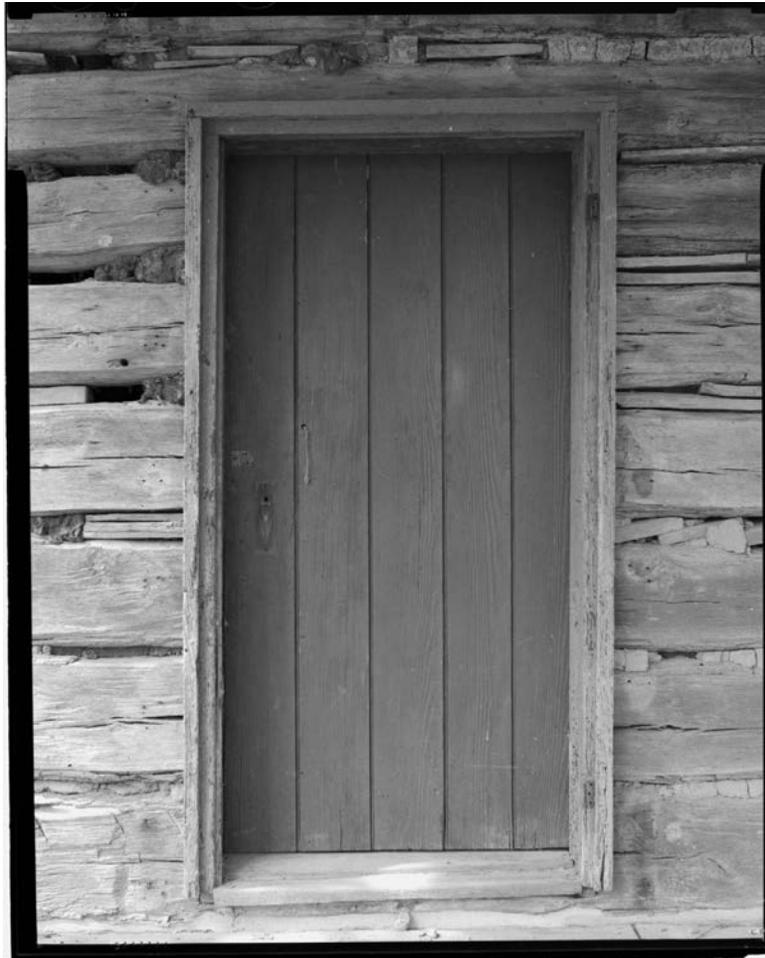
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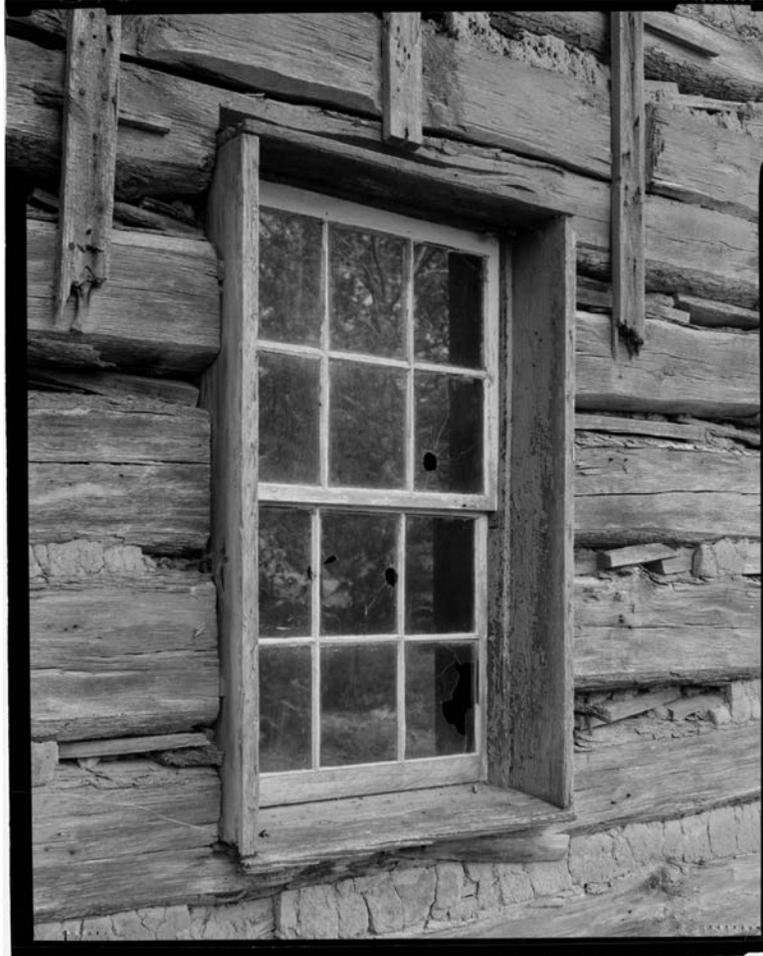
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