



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Historic Resources

Matt Strickler
Secretary of Natural Resources

2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221

Julie V. Langan
Director

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January 17, 2019

Kim Chen
Certified Local Government Coordinator
Planning and Development Review
900 E. Broad Street, Room 510
Richmond, VA 23219

Re: Deep Run Hunt Club, City of Richmond

Dear Ms. Chen:

The Department of Historic Resources (DHR), Virginia's historic preservation office, is planning to present the **enclosed** National Register nomination for Virginia's State Review Board and Historic Resources Board for recommendation to the National Register of Historic Places and inclusion in the Virginia Landmarks Register.

Because this resource is within your Certified Local Government, the Architectural Review Board (ARB) is entitled to a sixty-day comment period during which the ARB may review the draft nomination and relay any comments or concerns to the DHR. I hope you will consider the enclosed nomination at your next meeting and relay your comments to us. All comments will be forwarded to the SHPO Director and the Boards for consideration along with the nomination. We have scheduled the nomination for presentation to our boards on **Thursday, March 21, 2019**, and would like to receive your comments by that time in fulfillment of the comment period. This letter serves as notification initiating the sixty-day comment period and no further action will be taken on the nomination until we have received your comments or the full sixty-day period has passed.

I look forward to receiving your comments. Should you have any further questions regarding the nomination or the register program, please call me directly at 804-482-6445.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. Hare".

James Hare
Director, Survey and Register Division

cc: Mayor Levar Stoney; Selena Cuffee-Glenn

Enclosure

Western Region Office
962 Kime Lane
Salem, VA 24153
Tel: (540) 387-5443
Fax: (540) 387-5446

Northern Region Office
5357 Main Street
PO Box 519
Stephens City, VA 22655
Tel: (540) 868-7029
Fax: (540) 868-7033

Eastern Region Office
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221
Tel: (804) 367-2323
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COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Historic Resources (DHR), 2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221

(804) 482-6446; www.dhr.virginia.gov

Rights of Private Property Owners to Comment and/or Object to a Nomination for Listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and/or the National Register of Historic Places

The Department of Historic Resources (DHR) is Virginia's State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). DHR administers the Virginia Landmarks Register on behalf of the Commonwealth of Virginia and, as the SHPO, administers Virginia's participation in the National Register of Historic Places, which is managed by the National Park Service. DHR is your primary point of contact for all matters related to the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Supporting and/or Commenting on a Nomination

A private property owner who supports a nomination for listing in either or both the VLR and the NRHP is invited to send a letter of support but is not required to do so in order for the nomination to proceed. Private property owners also are welcome to comment on a nomination even if they do not seek to go on record with either a vote of support for or an objection to a nomination. Copies of letters of support and/or comment are provided to the State Review Board (SRB) and the Board of Historic Resources (BHR) for review, along with the nomination to which they refer, and are included with the nomination if the SRB has recommended it to proceed to the NRHP.

Objecting to a Nomination

A private property owner has the right to object to listing in either the VLR or the NRHP, or object to listing in both registers. For a private property that is being individually nominated, each owner or partial owner of the private property may object to listing regardless of the portion of the property that party owns. For a historic district that is being nominated, each owner of private property in the proposed historic district is counted as one individual regardless of how many properties that party owns, and regardless of whether the properties contribute to the significance of the district.

The private property owner's objection to listing must be provided to DHR in writing. Any owner or partial owner of private property who chooses to object to listing shall submit to DHR a written statement of objection that has been attested and notarized by a notary public and that references the subject property by address and/or parcel number and certifying that the party is the sole or partial owner of the private property, as appropriate. Only upon such submission shall such objecting owner be counted by DHR in determining whether a majority of private property owners has objected to a nomination. An objection to both the VLR and NRHP designations can be submitted in the same letter. However, in order for an objection to listing in the VLR to be counted, it must be submitted to DHR a minimum of 7 business days prior to the scheduled Board meeting listed in the notification letter. An objection to NRHP listing will stand even if the letter arrives too late for consideration of the VLR listing.

For an individually nominated private property, if a **majority** of the private property's owners object according to the process described herein, the nomination will not proceed. For a historic district nomination, if a **majority** of the private property owners within the historic district boundary object according to the process described herein, the nomination will not proceed. In both types of cases, as the SHPO, DHR shall submit the nomination to the National Park Service's Keeper for a determination of eligibility of the property for listing in the NRHP. If the property is then determined eligible for listing, although not formally listed, Federal agencies will be required to allow for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to have an opportunity to comment before the agency may fund, license, or assist a project which will affect the property.

Letters of objection must be addressed to the State Historic Preservation Officer at the Department of Historic Resources, 2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221.

Letters of objection received a minimum of 7 business days prior to the Board meeting will be copied to the members of the SRB and BHR for review, along with the nomination to which they refer. If, at the Board meeting, the nomination is approved to proceed to the NRHP, all letters of objection will be forwarded to the National Park Service to consider with their review of the nomination, along with any letters of support or comment that DHR has received. Letters of objection to listing in the National Register of Historic Places may be submitted to DHR even after the Board meeting at which the nomination is approved. DHR will forward any letters of objection to the National Park Service. The National Park Service continues to accept letters of objection up to the date of listing in the NRHP. The National Park Service typically concludes review and approval of a nomination within approximately 55 days of receipt of the nomination from DHR.

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Department of Historic Resources (DHR), 2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221

Key Points about the National and State Register Process for Property Owners

- Listing in the national and state registers is honorary. It recognizes a historic property's importance to its community, the State, and/or the Nation as well as encouraging good stewardship of the historic property.
- National and state register listings do not place restrictions on private property owners. Owners have no obligation to open their properties to the public, to restore them, or even to maintain them, if they choose not to do so.
- Under Federal and State laws, private property owners can do anything they wish with their Register-listed property, provided that no Federal or State license, permit, or funding is involved.
- If a listed property is destroyed or its integrity is greatly altered, it is removed from the registers.
- To ensure public participation in the nomination process, property owners and local officials are notified of proposed nominations to the National Register and provided the opportunity to comment. In addition, once a nomination is submitted to the National Park Service another public comment period is published in the *Federal Register*. Further details about the public participation process are available at http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/registers/GuidanceMaterials/LegalNotificationForm_2016.pdf
- Federal agencies whose projects affect a listed property must give DHR (Virginia's State Historic Preservation Office) an opportunity to comment on the project and its effects on the property. Further details are provided below.
- Federal and State Investment Tax Credits for rehabilitation and other provisions are available, should a property owner choose to use them. Further details are provided below.
- Owners may also qualify for Federal grants for historic preservation when funding is available. Refer to the National Park Service web site for Federal grant information. Currently, Virginia has no grants available for privately owned properties.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)

Established under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended, the national historic preservation program is a partnership between the Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments; private organizations; and the public. The Act and its provisions establish the framework within which citizens plan, identify, evaluate, register, and protect significant historic and archeological properties throughout the country. Central to this framework is the NRHP--the Nation's official list of historic properties worthy of preservation, administered by the National Park Service (NPS), Department of the Interior. Properties listed in the NRHP include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture.

Historic places are nominated to the NRHP by nominating authorities: the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), appointed by the Governor of the State in which the property is located; the Federal Preservation Officer (FPO) for properties under Federal ownership or control; or by the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) if the property is on tribal lands. Anyone can prepare a nomination to the NRHP, at which time the SHPO, FPO or THPO reviews the proposed nomination, and notifies property owners and local officials of the intent to nominate. Nominations submitted through the State must first be approved by a State Review Board (SRB) before being reviewed by the NPS. The members of the SRB, who are appointed by the SHPO, use the same criteria as the National Register to evaluate properties and then recommend them to the NPS for listing in the NRHP.

The NRHP continues to reflect the desire of Americans, as expressed in the NHPA, that "the historical and cultural foundation of the nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people."

Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR)

In 1966, the Virginia General Assembly established the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, now the Department of Historic Resources (DHR). DHR is the State Historic Preservation Office responsible for managing

Deep Run Hunt Club, City of Richmond, VA, DHR No. 127-6721

Located in Richmond, Virginia, the Deep Run Hunt Club's Rosedale Lodge is a mixture of Colonial Revival and Queen Anne styles with dark wood Victorian-era interior finishes. This two-story brick building has a wraparound porch that dominates its façade. In 1894, Lewis Ginter hired Richmond architect D. Wiley Anderson to expand and remodel the house. The hunt club-era floor plan has not been altered. The interior's large amount of woodwork is in very good condition and has never been painted. The numerous outside entrances, large verandas and handsome interior spaces facilitated the flow and interaction of club members and their friends. Ginter allotted one acre for the house and two acres for the grounds. The grounds had stables, kennels, a racetrack and golf course, but none of these remain. The current 1.92-acre lot has mature trees, flowering bushes and shrubs that encircle the property. Its original locust trees and honeysuckle remain. The club's main entrance lane is lined with crepe myrtles and has two huge magnolias by the south porch steps. The house faces south with the entrance drive at the dead end of Avondale Avenue. It is hidden behind rows of 1950s houses in the Rosedale neighborhood and the entire property lies next to the Laburnum Avenue entrance ramp to Interstate Route 64. In addition to the building, the nominated property includes a swimming pool installed around 1982 and rebuilt in 2017 and two small modern wooden sheds, built in 2017-18.

The Deep Run Hunt Club is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment and Recreation. Deep Run Hunt Club was the most popular and prosperous social organization in the Commonwealth of Virginia during its years of significance, 1896 to 1910. Major Lewis Ginter bought the property from Acca Stock Farm in 1894 and used it to support the hunt club's need for expansion. Oliver Jackson reported in his book *A Story of Sport and the Deep Run Hunt Club* that "fully twelve hundred people, about half of them of the gentler sex, went out to the Deep Run Hunt Club to enjoy the spring races. Fashion held sway, and the smart set gathered together in a joyous throng." Ginter had chosen the perfect setting for Deep Run's new home. Located in his Rosedale suburb it was close to the city with an existing farmhouse and amenities from its previous use as a racehorse training farm. In 1896 there were plenty of acres for fox hunting and the upgraded facility would offer not just a beautiful space but a variety of other activities. The Deep Run Hunt Club also is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture. The club's remodeling was D. Wiley Anderson's first major project in the new north side suburbs, an area that contains many of the buildings for which he is most famous. The clubhouse is an excellent example of Anderson's earliest designs and highlights his considerable stylistic range and imaginative use of architectural elements from both the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles for which he is well known. After the turn of the century, Anderson designed mainly in the Colonial Revival style, while still building a reputation for originality in his use of many and varied architectural elements. The Deep Run Hunt Club's Rosedale Lodge was established as a cornerstone in the development of Richmond's new suburbs as envisioned and designed by Major Lewis Ginter. New roads and electric streetcars brought patrons to the first Club event on October 17, 1896, in the new Rosedale suburb. The Club existed at this location until 1910. By then the surrounding new suburban neighborhood was platted, planned and construction had begun for many of Wiley's residential designs that are today on the National Register of Historic Places.

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 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.

1. Name of PropertyHistoric name: Deep Run Hunt Club, Rosedale LodgeOther names/site number: DHR # 127-6721

Name of related multiple property listing:

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)**2. Location**Street & number: 1900 Avondale Ave.City or town: Richmond State: VA County: 760Not For Publication: NAVicinity: NA**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:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B X C D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

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

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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.)

Private:

☒

Public – Local

☐

Public – State

☐

Public – Federal

☐

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

Building(s)

☒

District

☐

Site

☐

Structure

☐

Object

☐

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL/clubhouse

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Foundation: BRICK; Walls: BRICK; Roof: METAL, Steel; Other: WOOD

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Deep Run Hunt Club's Rosedale Lodge is a mixture of Colonial Revival and Queen Anne styles with a dark wood Victorian-style interior. This two-story brick structure has two one-story rooms on the north (rear) side and a wraparound porch that dominates the front and sides of the structure. In 1894, Lewis Ginter purchased an existing brick farmhouse and part of the Acca Stock Farm for the purpose of turning it into a clubhouse and leasing it to the Hunt Club. He hired Richmond architect D. Wiley Anderson to expand and remodel the house. The building has a high level of integrity based on its design, workmanship and historical significance as it relates to its use as a hunt club. The hunt club floor plan has not been altered. Its large amount of woodwork is in very good condition and has never been painted. The woodwork adds to the feeling of a hunt club. Anderson expertly designed the clubhouse to meet the needs of its members. The numerous outside entrances, large verandas and handsome interior spaces facilitated the flow and interaction of club members and their friends. They support the integrity of the building's recreational purpose. The building retains the elegant feeling of a turn of the century hunt club. Its original address was on Laburnum Avenue in Henrico County. As a result of the 1914 City of Richmond annexation, the current address is 1900 Avondale Avenue, Richmond, Virginia. Ginter allotted one acre for the house and two acres for the grounds. The grounds had stables, kennels, a race tract and golf course. Ginter permitted the club to use 127 acres of his other north Richmond property for their hunts.¹ None of the hunt club outbuildings remain. Its current 1.92-acre lot has mature trees, flowering bushes and shrubs that encircle the property. Its original locust trees and honeysuckle remain. The club's main entrance lane is lined

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with crepe myrtles and has two huge magnolias by the south porch steps. The house faces south with the entrance drive at the dead end of Avondale Avenue. It is hidden behind rows of 1950's houses in the Rosedale neighborhood and the entire property lies next to the Laburnum Avenue entrance ramp to Interstate Route 64. In addition to the building, the nominated property includes a swimming pool (NC) installed around 1982 and rebuilt in 2017 and two small modern wooden sheds, built in 2017-18 (NC).

Narrative Description

Exterior

The Deep Run Hunt Club is a brick, two-story on a raised basement, three-bay, Colonial Revival and Queen Anne style building. The south and east facades are laid in Flemish bond, and a portion of the west façade is laid in 3:1 common bond. These walls may be the only surviving walls of the earlier farmhouse. The west façade's projecting entrance and three sided Queen Anne-style tower, along with the rear one-story additions are laid in common bond that varies from 7:1 to 11:1. These brick walls likely represent the 1896 modifications and are local bricks from the Powhatan Clay Manufacturing Company (stamped on the bricks). The 1920s rear, one story on a raised basement, addition is brick, laid in 1:6 common bond.

With a side-passage plan, the main façade is the southern end of the building. The front entry is on the western side of this southern façade and is a ventilation half-glass entry door with two lower horizontal panels, a glazed sidelight with two panels and a full transom above. The side passage intersects a rear, cross-axial stair passage, which creates free-flowing circulation between the primary public spaces. The back of the house is a double-pile extension from the back hall.

The property was sold as a residence to A. T. Griffith in 1910 when the Hunt Club combined with the Country Club of Virginia and moved to Cary Street Road. The Griffith family owned and lived there until 1968. During that time they made it into two residences. One was the large main home that consisted of all the square footage except the two one-story rooms on the rear facade. These two rear rooms along with a 1920s kitchen addition became a small apartment. This configuration remains. The building contains 3,918 square feet of space. The porches bring its useable space to 5,718 square feet.

Porches, Exterior Doors and Windows

A 1,150 square foot Queen Anne porch wraps around three sides of the building with a 450 square foot viewing balcony above. The porches are the most dominate exterior feature. The porch is 30 inches off the ground and built on brick piers. The first floor porch is designed with turned wood balustrades and square Doric columns. The columns have simple decorative capitals that tie into connecting semi-circular flat wood arches. Each arch has a centered, small turned pendant affixed to a rectangular wooden keystone motif. Both the porch and house entablature is detailed with reeded quarter-round brackets and dentils on the fascia, supporting a simple ogee molded cornice. The viewing balcony has a simple straight picket railing connected with square posts with ball finials. In the 1940s, the Griffith family removed the two middle sections of the

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first floor porch making it into three separate porches to access the main doors. The viewing balcony was also removed. In 2016-17, both wraparound porches were restored. All the remaining balustrades, arches, pillars and trim pieces were reused, a few needed repair. The existing ceiling beams and floor beams were kept in place; the same construction patterns were used and the missing parts replicated. The ground around the porch was raised several inches so the height of the handrails satisfied the building code and the viewing balcony was installed to code. There is an additional 200 square foot second floor porch on the north side that appears to have an original Victorian balustrade. There are no pictures or documentation showing its existence but it has an entry door from the second floor. This second floor rear wall is frame, clad with scalloped tin shingles that match the roof shingles. This is the only frame wall on the house and may have been an open porch on the original farmhouse that was framed-in during the 1896 remodeling. From historic photographs, the two second-floor porches do not appear to have ever been connected and currently the only access to the front viewing balcony is through the windows.

The main wraparound porch has nine entrances into the house. All but one of the doors are original. Three entrances are to the interior halls, one located on each side of the porch. Two of these doors are original ventilation half-glass doors. Two of the doors have matching side panels with fluted pilasters and spool trim. The replaced door is on the west side and matches the front door on the 1920s addition. These 1920s doors have small windows, with an eight-panel design. The other six entrances are double-leaf French doors, two on each wall of the porch. They are all original with six glass panes and their original hardware. All nine porch entry doors have large transoms. Hunt Club period exterior windows and doors have flat wooden jack arches with bulls-eye corner blocks. The Hunt Club period house has 23 windows. With the exception of two casement windows, all windows on the first and second floors are two-over-two, double hung sash. Much of the original window glass remains. The windows in the 1920s addition have a semi-circular arch in the top frame, crowned by a semi-circular brick jack arch that consists of two courses of header bricks.

Roof and Building Design

The house roof has the original Victorian scalloped steel shingles and the porch roof has been restored with matching steel shingles. The complex hip and gable roof includes a central gable on the primary facade and a projecting hipped Queen Anne roof on the western side tower. The gable ends of the primary elevation are brick, laid in 3:1 common bond. The gable end has raked cornices that when meet with the heavy bracketed cornice give the appearance of a pediment. The central gables on the primary facade (south) and rear facade (north) are frame with rectangular vent openings in the center. Former Victorian sunburst trim on these gable ends that appear in historic photos is no longer extant.

There are three interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps that service nine fireplaces. The chimney brickwork appears to be contemporary with the 1896 remodeling.

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DEEP RUN HUNT CLUB.

Main Basement

The Hunt Club basement has three large rooms with nine windows. Five are single pane double-hung windows, three along the basement's entry hall and two in the hunt club's basement kitchen. The main room has good light. A bricked-in fireplace and chimney flu indicate the location of the original hunt club kitchen. The heavily worn basement stairs lead up to the location of the call box and butler's pantry that is now the kitchen. There are also three sets of single pane casement windows under the porch. All basement windows are original except one casement window was rebuilt in 2014. A large door leads to a six by ten foot brick area under the east porch that was most likely for coal storage. The bricks were repaired in 2014, and the door no longer opens. The basement is currently a laundry/storage space.

South (Primary Elevation)

The long lane from Laburnum Avenue originally brought people to the south main entrance. This porch door opens to an 11x20 foot long side-passage foyer hall that ends at a fireplace and intersects a perpendicular rear hall. This rear stair hall connects the east - west porch entry doors. The southern façade exterior also reveals the longest and most beautiful span of the porch. This side has three second-floor windows. Large magnolia trees stand on each side of a concrete walkway, poured in 2017. Although there are no drawings showing Anderson's alterations, the size of the bricks around the French doors indicate some of the openings were most likely the original farmhouse windows.

East Elevation

This elevation includes the one and two story sections of the Hunt Club and the small 1920s addition. The wraparound porch stops just past the last entry door. The door is almost identical to the ventilation half glass door on the south side but does not include a sidelight and its panels are square not rectangular like the south door. The east side has two French doors and ten windows,

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three in second-floor bedrooms, one on the landing of the main stairs, and two in the first floor kitchen. From this side the present day rear apartment has three windows: one in the apartment living room and one each in the 1920s addition's bath and current kitchen.

North Elevation

The solid wall of the addition and both basements doors are visible from this direction. The addition had a window above its basement door until 1968 when the Richmond Athletic Club purchased the property and vented a large commercial stove through the wall. The back second floor wall behind the porch is visible and is the only frame wall in the Hunt Club's construction. Its exterior is covered with the same Victorian metal shingles as on the roof. All other walls are brick. Other details are the side of the apartment's front porch and four windows. Two windows are in upstairs bedrooms and three in the first floor apartment.

West Elevation

The west elevation is similar to the east elevation with one extra feature - a two-story, three-sided projecting bay with a hipped five-part roof. The center side of the projecting bay has half-size rectangular, two-light casement windows on each floor. The south side of the bay has a French door entry on the first floor and double-hung sash on the second floor. The north side of the bay has double-hung sash on both floor levels. The entry door that is under the porch roof has a sidelight that matches the one on the south side. This door may have been replaced at the time of the 1920s addition because it is identical to the front door on the apartment, which is also on the west side. These doors are eight-panel doors containing small windows and transoms.

Interior - First Floor

Main Social Room

The largest social room is on the southeast corner and the only room on this floor with fully plastered walls. It has four of six French doors that open to the porch and two four-panel interior doors, one to the rear stair hall and one to the formal side-passage entrance hall. Except for one closet door, all interior doors are the same four-panel style with their original finish. There is a rebuilt fireplace with an original overmantel. The Victorian mantel is somewhat similar to the exterior cornice in that it has fluted quarter-round brackets, with a dentil motif. The mantel shelf is ogee-shaped with stick and ball carving at the bottom edge. One side of the mantel was broken and discarded in 1984. The side has been minimally restored. The entire fireplace was rebuilt that year with exposed brick to the ceiling and a raised brick hearth. The wall behind it had wood siding covering the rough bricks. In 2014 the plaster was returned to above the mantel and the back wall. The 1970s textured walls were smoothed to their original surface. The floors are original oak with a walnut inlay border. All rooms have original picture molding and radiators. The three member baseboards meet at each corner with a vertical block topped by a baseboard finial. A few of the top points are missing from the finials. This design is repeated in the two upstairs bedrooms with plaster walls.

Halls

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The formal side-passage entry hall (south) is a well-lit, open space with bead board wainscoting topped with toruso-shaped molding and plaster walls above. This wall style is throughout most of the building. Rooms with bead board wainscoting have cove shoe molding trim at the base. The ceiling is bead board with an original ceiling light and the floors of both halls have walnut inlay borders. None of the wood in the hunt club had been painted, and is in good condition. This hall intersects the central rear hall with a tall, wide doorway that frames the fireplace. The fireplace is located in the rear hall, but faces the wider, grander entry hall. This brick interior wall is 15 inches thick and could have been an outside wall for the original farmhouse. All first floor fireplaces fireboxes are framed on the sides with gray brick to resemble quoining. Overmantels have brackets, and varying styles of trim. Each original fireplace, with the exception of the rebuilt living room fireplace, have iron lintels with four flower-motif medallions. The hall mantle was missing and in 2017 was replaced. It has corbels and egg and dart trim. The Victorian green and white hearth tiles are in excellent condition. A gas insert was added in 2013. In 2016, the plaster finish was returned to the exposed bricks over the mantle.

The rear hall runs from east to west and includes the main stairs. A decorative arch accents the hallway in front of the staircase. A recessed stringer panel decorates the left side of the stairs with bead board to the floor. Up the right side of the stairs and on all other stairs and hall walls are bead board wainscoting with plaster over brick. A decorative square newel post is at bottom of the stairs with six square newel posts at each turn of the stair balustrade. All newel posts have round acorn topped finials. All wood is original and only one finial was replaced in 2015. The stair railings have turned balusters. A half-bath was moved from the north side of the hall in 2014 to make more room for a modern kitchen. The bath is now under the stairs in a former closet and has a bead board interior. The old bath's original 4-panel door was retained and an eight-inch deep closet was made with hooks for coats. In 1968 the house was air-conditioned for the Athletic Club. The ducts covered the hallway arch and detracted from the entire down stairs. In 2013 the ducts were removed and the walls repaired.

Kitchen (northeast of stair hall)

This room was most likely the Hunt Club's butler's pantry. The back staircase is on the west side of the kitchen. In the 1960s, the Griffith family added an elevator into the stairwell for their invalid grandmother. The elevator was removed in 2013 and the bottom three stairs were restored. The kitchen fireplace was also rebuilt in 1984 with a high brick hearth and the brick left exposed. In 2015, a pot rack was added above the firebox. A year later finishing work was done to the plaster and an arch was added above the pot rack to reflect the opening of the fireplace. It is now a medium size kitchen with new appliances, a granite island with a sink, and a granite counter top with backsplash. An original step-back butlers cupboard with glass doors was retained and all other kitchen cupboards were hand-made to match. The kitchen cabinets and the wainscoting match the interior of the house. A ceiling fan with lights was installed over the island and new lighting was included above the original cupboard in 2015.

Second Social Room (northwest of stair hall)

This room looks like a billiard or game room and may have served many purposes - dances, dining, smoking and/or club business. It has a handsome coffered dark wood ceiling, one set of

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French doors and two sliding pocket doors, a single one that leads to the hall and a double one that went to the two back one-story rooms (now part of the apartment). A firewall was required to separate the living spaces. In 2015 the double pocket doors with all their trim were enclosed/covered on the apartment side. The pocket doors can be seen from the house side but not from the apartment. It was closed in this manner so it could be easily reopened. The room also has a doorway into the kitchen. The room has bead board wainscoting with plaster walls and original walnut inlay border on the floors. Its wood-burning fireplace is completely original with a corbeled overmantel and an iron lintel with four medallions. The hearth is similar to the one in the hall except the tile is brown and white ceramic. This fireplace shares the chimney with the one in the hall.

Two One-story Rooms (rear apartment on north side)

Both rooms have bead board wainscoting with plaster walls and vaulted dark wood bead board ceilings. All rooms with wooden ceilings have crown molding. The oak floor in the room, behind the pocket doors has a walnut inlay border. The floor in the room behind the kitchen has wider floorboards and no inlay. All the floors in the house are original except a section of the butler's pantry/kitchen that was replaced in 2013. The room behind the kitchen is the apartment living room and the adjoining room serves as the bedroom. The living room has an original fireplace in the same style as the others. The fireplace was painted white and was stripped in 2014 to show a complex two-color brick pattern not seen in the other fireplaces. It is smaller than the others and the hearth is slate rather than ceramic. The overmantel is simpler with a concrete egg design. There are no brackets under the narrower wood mantel top but it has an iron lintel with medallions like the other main fireplaces. A gas insert was added in 2016. Both gas inserts start behind the curved brick openings to retain the original look of the fireplaces. The apartment rooms have new ceiling fans with lights. A floor-to-ceiling doorway with a transom opens into the hall addition. This door was most likely the back door for the Hunt Club.

The Second Floor

Halls

The main front stairs have a full landing with an inlay wooden border and a window. There are three additional steps up to the second floor hall from the landing. An original ceiling light is at the west end of the upstairs hall. In 2014 a ceiling fan with lights was added over the stair landing. This hall contains an arch identical to the one in the hall below. The hall has six doors, four to bedrooms, one to the original bath and one to the north side hall. The side hall goes to the backstairs and to the door that opens to the small porch on the north side of the building. The side hall also contains a door to a bedroom and a closet. The closet had been removed in the 1960s when the elevator was installed. It was restored in 2015 and has the only new four-panel door. It matches the original ones. The backstairs also contained the AC unit with ductwork that was removed in 2013. Four missing spindles and the end of the railing in this hall were replaced in 2016.

Bedroom (northeast corner)

This bedroom is at the top of the stairs on the northeast corner. It is the smallest and over the current kitchen. There are two windows, one facing in both directions. It has two doors, one to

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each hall. The room has a coal-burning fireplace with a wood mantel. The mantel has a fluted band across the top and bulls-eyes at the corners. The hearth is slate. An original, very narrow three-door, floor-to-ceiling cabinet is built into the corner next to the fireplace. There are three member baseboards with interior corner finials in this room and in the northwest bedroom.

Bedroom (northwest corner)

The bedroom is in the three-sided projecting bay. It is above the coffered ceiling room. The room has four windows, three around the projecting bay and one facing north onto the small porch. The coal fireplace's mantel and hearth match the one in the northeast bedroom. This bedroom and the one previously described have plaster walls with no wainscoting. They are the only rooms without picture molding.

Bedroom (southeast corner)

The bedroom on the southeast corner is very large and above the main social room. This was probably a dorm style room for the gentlemen club members. It has four windows all overlooking the viewing balcony. The fireplace is wood burning, not coal. It is connected to the same chimney as the fireplace below and was also rebuilt in 1984 with exposed brick and a raised brick hearth. The original mantel is designed with acanthus leaves around a rosette center. It has shells and rosettes on the corners. The room has two doors, one to the hall and one to an adjoining bedroom. This small adjoining bedroom was made into a modern bath and closet in 2014. It has the only shower in this residence. Both rooms have bead board wainscoting with toruso-shaped rail and cove shoe molding floor trim. The ceilings are bead board with crown and picture moldings.

Bedroom (southwest corner)

Bathroom/Closet (added to space in 2016)

This room is the same size as the entry hall below. It has two windows that look out over the balcony porch. The walls are original except for the marble shower stall in the west corner and the new closet wall parallel to the exterior south side. The closet wall ends at the picture molding and provides an open space for circulation from the 1960s air-conditioning ducts concealed in the attic. New vents covers were used to match the ceilings and a newly installed heating/AC unit. The closet wall has no effect on the original walls. It is constructed of sheetrock with matching wainscoting and toruso-shaped rail. The door to the closet is an original Hunt Club door. The closet and bathroom both have one window overlooking the balcony porch. When entering from the hall, a wood panel with an opaque sandblasted glass window conceals the view of the toilet and shower. The marble shower stall and toilet are in a partial wood enclosure with crown molding and wainscoting. A copper vessel sink sits upon a 1880s Victorian gentleman's dresser with mirror and marble tops. The dresser backs up to the shower stall. This bathroom was completed in 2016.

Original Bathroom

The Hunt Club bathroom is at the west end of the central hall between the bedrooms. Its only window looks onto the viewing porch. It contains the original sink and bathtub. In 1978, the owner covered the walls with barn wood and tiled the floor brown. In 2016, the floors were

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redone in a white marble octagon pattern and the walls in black subway tile with an accent trim. The top walls are plaster with a wall mirror and a turn-of-the-century ceiling and sidelights.

1920s Addition (Apartment)

Hall/bath/kitchen

The Griffith family added a small rear addition in the 1920s. The apartment entrance door opens at the beginning of the addition and is across from a small bath with shower. The shower was rusted metal. In 2014, the wall was slightly rounded to accommodate a horizontal stone tiled shower. The short hall passes the eight-pane glass basement door and leads into the kitchen. The bathroom and kitchen have a common wall that meets in the basement stairway. On the bathroom side is a cabinet and on the kitchen side a recessed pot rack and shelf. This room was originally built as a bedroom and now contains the kitchen. It has modern appliances, cupboards, ceiling fan and a space for a small table. It was redone in 2013. The two one-story Hunt Club rooms complete the apartment. This configuration still serves as an apartment.

Secondary Resources

The original swimming pool was built in the early 1980s and restored in 2017. It is 4 feet deep at the low entry end, dropping to 9 feet at the deep end. It is 48 feet long and 24 feet wide. The refurbished pool is built of a steel frame that supports fiberglass walls and it is finished with a vinyl liner. Three of the walls are original. The deck around the pool was replaced with a concrete patio. A new pool security/safety fence now encloses the patio and it has the required locked gates. A two-foot wide border garden follows the fence around the pool. A six by six foot platform with low pyramid hip roof now houses the pool pump and filter. At a distance from pool area behind this filter pump house and surrounded by trees and bushes are two 8 by 12 foot saltbox storage sheds. One is used for pool supplies and furniture. The other is used for landscaping tools and equipment. A 10' by 10' deck between the two sheds allows for a flat work area. The sheds were finished with a rough wood material and stained green to fit in with the foliage.

¹ Brian Burns, *Lewis Ginter: Richmond's Glided Age Icon* (Charleston SC: The History Press, 2011), 149.

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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.)

- ☐ 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

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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Entertainment/Recreation

Architecture

Period of Significance

1896-1910

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Anderson, David Wiley

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Located in Richmond, Virginia, the Deep Run Hunt Club's Rosedale Lodge is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level with significance under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment and Recreation. Deep Run Hunt Club was the most popular and prosperous social organization in the Commonwealth of Virginia during its years of significance, 1896 to 1910. Major Lewis Ginter bought the property from Acca Stock Farm in 1894 and used it to support the hunt club's need for expansion. Oliver Jackson reported in his book *A Story of Sport and the Deep Run Hunt Club* that "fully twelve hundred people, about half of them of the gentler sex, went out to the Deep Run Hunt Club to enjoy the spring races. Fashion held sway, and the smart set gathered together in a joyous throng."² Ginter had chosen the perfect setting for Deep Run's new home. Located in his Rosedale suburb it was close to the city with an existing farmhouse and amenities from its previous use as a racehorses training farm. In 1896 there were plenty of acres for fox hunting and the upgraded facility would offer not just a beautiful space but a variety of other activities. The Club had grown in popularity and outgrown its quarters in a private home. Ginter was delighted to offer his friend and business associates an immensely improved clubhouse and several acres for the clubs expansion as a social and recreational venue. Deep Run Hunt Club's Rosedale Lodge is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level with significance under Criterion C in the area of architecture. Sometime in 1895 Lewis Ginter hired Richmond architect D. Wiley Anderson (1864-1940) to remodel and enlarged the originally four-room brick farmhouse building attributed to the early 1800's. It was the year Anderson formed his own business and this was his first major project in the new north side suburbs, an area that contains many of the buildings for which he is most famous. The clubhouse is an excellent example of Anderson's earliest designs. The building highlights his considerable stylistic range and imaginative use of architectural elements from both the Queen Anne Victorian and Colonial Revival styles for which he is well known. Anderson's imaginative clubhouse design freely combined architectural elements popular in the late 19th Century: Colonial Revival and Queen Anne. Anderson would rise to national prominence in subsequent years. After the turn of the century, he designed mainly in the Colonial Revival style, while still building a reputation for originality in his use of many and varied, architectural elements. The Deep Run Hunt Club's Rosedale Lodge was established as a cornerstone in the development of Richmond's new suburbs as envisioned and designed by Major Lewis Ginter. New roads and electric streetcars brought patrons to the first Club event on October 17, 1896 in the new Rosedale suburb. The Club existed in this location until 1910. By then the surrounding new suburban neighborhood was plotted, planned and construction had begun for many of Wiley's residential designs that are today on the National Register of Historic Places.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

CRITERION A STATEMENT

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Deep Run Hunt Club's Rosedale Lodge is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level with significance under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment and Recreation. It was the most popular and prosperous social organization in the Commonwealth of Virginia during its years of significance, 1896 to 1910. It was not only important for horsemen but for leaders in the social and business life of Richmond. Deep Run was one of the first hunt clubs in Virginia and served as a gathering place, during a time when horses and hunting were an important avenue of recreation. With the end of the Civil War and the onset of industrialized cities, hunt clubs were the only way for most horsemen to continue the long established recreational and social interaction of sport hunting. It was no longer feasible to keep hounds and chase foxes where they lived. The hunt club was no longer just for men as there were many fine women riders. Yet the new Deep Run clubhouse was also very appealing to matrons, belles and beaux who enjoyed the social scene only as observers. For Ginter, it was a masterstroke in marketing this new development of a large area on the north side where he had his country home. In this development he chose an attractive house called "Rosedale Lodge" and after remodeling it offered it to the Deep Run Club for their clubhouse.



Rosedale Lodge, built for the Deep Run Hunt Club. The hunts were cheered on from the second-story porch. *Library of Virginia.*

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Since the founding of Jamestown, gentlemen have enjoyed the sport of hunting throughout the Virginia countryside. Originally there was no need for hunt clubs as the country estates took turns hosting the hunts with their neighbors. The Civil War drastically changed society. It wasn't until after Reconstruction when life improved that prosperity and development created a desire for more recreational and social opportunities. Richmond, as the financial center of the upper south, was "frenetic" and "roaring with progress" during the late 1800s.³ People wanted to enjoy a richer life style and to gather with friends for sports and activities outside their homes. An Irish sportsman Mr. Blacker, his sons-in-law, the Handcock brothers, and a few friends got together

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for weekly hunts at Blacker's home, Chantilly, on Deep Run Turnpike. It was there in 1887 they organized the Deep Run Hunt Club.⁴ It was the second hunt club in Virginia; Upperville was the first, founded in 1840.⁵ In 1894, the Club was granted a charter as a joint stock company and membership had grown to almost 100.⁶ They were in need of larger quarters. When Major S. H. Handcock was called back to England for business the club rented his home on Staples Mill Road. It was there that the club held their first race in 1895. The December 1st edition of the Richmond Times Dispatch reported that an immense crowd was in attendance: "The Hunt Club is now one of the most enjoyable of all social organizations, and supplies a feature of English life which has no parallel for healthful recreation."⁷

Handcock's home was a lovely setting but members where finding it difficult to operate the growing club in a private residence. Entrepreneur, developer and philanthropist, Major Lewis Ginter had purchased the Rosedale farmhouse and 40 acres of the Acca Stock Farm in 1894. A proposal was made by Ginter to the Deep Run Hunt Club's stockholders to renovate and enlarge the farmhouse and lease to the club for \$1,000 a year. The new clubhouse would be on several acres of land and members would also be granted access to run their horses over 127 adjacent acres of Major Ginter's property.

The stockholders happily accepted his generous offer. Ginter engaged the Richmond architect D. Wiley Anderson (1864-1940) to design the clubhouse.⁸ Ginter's business and social friends were members and Ginter saw an opportunity to assist his friends while promoting the new development of his suburbs in the clean and green areas of Richmond's north side. Around 1890, he hired the prominent national landscape designer Fredrick Law Olmstead and Associates to layout the suburbs. Ginter had an idealized vision for the development of Richmond's north side. He and his Associate John Pope bought hundreds of acres of land in the 1880's and 1890's for the project. He chartered and assembled the Sherwood Land Company in 1891.⁹ Providing the Deep Run Hunt Club facility was "targeted marketing" to make the new suburbs popular with his wealthy friends.¹⁰ Many in the upper class wanted to escape the poor sanitation and racial issues that plagued Richmond. Ginter's suburbs would provide people with green spaces, be free of sanitation problems, smoke from factories, poorly lit streets and polluted water. His advertisements promised all lots and homes would have electric, telephone, and sewer connections and pure water and pleasant open spaces. Not only was Major Ginter a very wealthy businessman and philanthropist, he was a visionary with high ideals for a superior quality of life especially for a suburban life style for the citizens of Richmond. He was inspired by the Jeffersonian ideals that he read and studied extensively and by his world travels, especially, his 1888 travels to Australia. There he experienced rapid train travel from the cities to the green suburbs. He envisioned the "ideal suburbs" and he made a career of putting forth creative, forward-thinking ideas." He and his partner John Pope had money and bought land and property throughout the north side both as speculative business opportunities and to improve the life styles of businessman and their families by getting them out of the city.¹¹

In 1896, the new clubhouse was completed on Laburnum Avenue, in Henrico County, about two and a half miles from Richmond's City limits. Ginter's philanthropy served to attract people to the beautifully designed neighborhoods and to expand Deep Run's membership. The club was

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set in a grove of locust trees and could be accessed by a new trolley line that stopped a few blocks away at the A P Hill statue or by the smooth newly laid roads that Ginter helped provide. The renovated Rosedale Lodge officially opened to the Deep Run Hunt Club members on October 17, 1896. The property consisted of the hunting clubhouse (Rosedale), a race track, a shooting ground, a shed for bicycles, stables for 40 horses, a kennel for hounds and one of the first golf courses ever built in Virginia.¹² After this new more convenient location became available, the Club's membership doubled and continued to increase. In the 1890's and early nineteen hundreds, a large number of people turned out to watch the hunts, horse shows and races. The activities appealed not only to horsemen, but also nonparticipating spectators who enjoyed viewing from porches and the surrounding lanes. The Richmond Times Dispatch newspaper describes the new facility as:

*"a charming house, square with wide verandas and wide halls, set in a beautiful lawn in the mist of a grove of tall locust trees. Inside is cheery and comfortable. Gay sports prints adorn the walls, and a blazing wood fireplace sends its glowing reflection into the farthest corners of the room. In the fields to the west is probably the finest non-professional race track in the country: to the east lies the shooting ground where throughout the summer members can exercise their skill at the traps. Hunting is from the Horse Show in the fall to the Race Meet in the Spring."*¹³

The club was known nationwide. "The meets and all information pertaining the club are made known to all hunting circles throughout the United States through the medium of the *Rider and Driver* of New York City. The drag hunts have developed some excellent cross-country riders of both sexes, and in many instances the physical improvement of those who follow the Deep Run hounds has been marked."¹⁴ A 1898 brochure Suburban Reflections, showed 16 houses eight by D. Wiley Anderson. In it, the Hunt Club boasted of having a "grandstand that will accommodate several thousand persons."¹⁵ In the May 3, 1903 issue of the Times Dispatch, the Ginter Land and Improvement Company offered "Lots and Villa sites available adjoining the Deep Run Hunt Club."¹⁶

Soon the popular suburbs had encroached on the available hunting land. Due to financial difficulties, the Country Club of Virginia approached Deep Run three times to join the two clubs. By 1909 Deep Run knew they were in danger of losing their property and they agreed to merge with the Country Club of Virginia (CCV) Deep Run used the CCV lower area towards the James River and never received the promised clubhouse room. Horses were not welcome on the fairways. Deep Run Hunt Club stayed for eight years until both clubs "found the agreement no longer palatable" and Deep Run Hunt Club moved to Goochland.¹⁷ 1910, thirteen years after Ginter's death, the Ginter Land and Improvement Company sold the Rosedale Lodge as a residence on 2.107 acres.¹⁸ The Deep Run Hunt Club recently celebrated its 126th Anniversary in Goochland and Cumberland counties and is still very popular with horse lovers Even though an era had past and Richmond had become a cosmopolitan city of the 20th century with its trolleys and motor vehicles, horses would remain ever in nostalgic memory "In 1947 the well-known Deep Run races were renamed the Strawberry Hill races and continue to be one of Richmond's favorite social events."¹⁹

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CRITERION C STATEMENT

The Deep Run Hunt Club's Rosedale Lodge is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level with significance under Criterion C in the area of architecture. The clubhouse is an excellent example of prominent Richmond architect D. Wiley Anderson's earliest designs. The building highlights his considerable stylistic range and imaginative use of architectural elements from both the Queen Anne Victorian and Colonial Revival styles for which he is well known. The Rosedale Lodge predates his prolific number of commissioned buildings that are today recognized on the National Register of Historic Places, yet is a well-articulated statement of his talent and skills as an up and coming designer for the period.



Engraving by
Christopher Engraving Co.
Richmond, Va.

DEEP RUN HUNT CLUB, NEAR RICHMOND, VA.

D. Wiley Anderson, Archt

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Major Lewis Ginter purchased the Rosedale farmhouse and 40 acres of the Acca Stock Farm in 1894. The previous owner, Preson Belvin, known as the father of Acca Temple, bred racehorses, so the property was partially equipped for the Deep Run Hunt Club's purpose.²⁰ Ginter's plan was to renovate and enlarge the farmhouse and lease it to the club. He hired the Virginia architect D. Wiley Anderson (1864-1940) who would later become a prominent American architect. Anderson came to Richmond in 1889 and had his own firm by 1895. His work became well known in Richmond and throughout the Commonwealth of Virginia during the years 1895-1922. Although best known in Virginia, he also designed buildings in New York, South Carolina, New Jersey and Georgia. The Virginia Architects 1835-1955 listed 72 of his buildings, but it reported: "Anderson had a list of his works printed on his office letterhead. The list spoke of 'hundreds of buildings of various kinds and too numerous to mention' Anderson's early blue prints have not survived. It was suggested that his family, 'forced to desperate measures by the depression', used the architect's old linen plans to make clothing."²¹ This makes it difficult to

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determine the changes and additions he made to the earlier farmhouse in its transformation to Rosedale Lodge. Completed in 1896 Deep Run's clubhouse was one of Anderson's earliest large-scale projects and his only example of a building designed specifically as clubhouse. Horseracing and hunts were of high importance during this time period and Anderson had a commission to make a "very handsome and commodious" structure to accommodate all the needs of the hunt club.²²

Lewis Ginter saw that society was increasingly becoming mobile. In anticipation of this burgeoning demand for housing outside of the city he bought hundreds of acres of land north of the existing city boundaries. To create interest he needed to recreate the Rosedale farmhouse into a focal point to that outward expansion. Anderson's restoration was the perfect design. It provided a grand venue where people could experience country life. With the house greatly expanded, it provided dining rooms and overnight accommodations for gentleman, but the central places of activity were two social rooms. Access to these grand social spaces was through a long foyer hallway and floor-to-ceiling French doors in the hallway and around the main rooms all opening onto a wraparound porch. The doors offered a sense of openness and allowed for natural lighting. They also afforded wonderful views of the activities of the club and pastoral landscape of that time. When open, fresh breezes and people flowed through the house, the broad porch, and onto the sweeping lawn where people, horses and dogs would mingle along with the many bicyclists who would ride up from the city.

D. Wiley Anderson was a self-taught architect who excelled in mathematics and drawing. His father was a building contractor and Wiley worked for him from his teens to mid-twenties. This later enhanced his practice as an architect. After arriving in Richmond from Albemarle County, Virginia around 1888, he apprenticed with an accomplished Richmond builder-architect George W. Parsons for six years. From Parsons, he learned not only how to run a thriving business, but "a full range of modern architectural design and ornamentations".²³ Anderson had great skill from his early training and good business connections. In 1895, at the age of 31, he had his own firm and was probably selected to design the clubhouse because of his association with Parson, the builder of Ginter's home on Franklin Street.²⁴

His early work at Rosedale Lodge combined a variety of style elements reflecting the prevalent design philosophy of the late 19th century that stressed a creative and eclectic approach to architectural design. His early residential work freely combined elements from styles in vogue in the late-19th century including the Italianate, Second Empire, and Richardsonian Romanesque styles. The Rosedale Lodge is an example of his creativity. The Hunt Club contains most of the Queen Anne recognizable three-part formula - a dominant front gable, a wrap-around porch and although not on the corner, it has a three bay tower. It also has spindles, columns, a complex roof which is gabled and hipped with tall chimneys. Queen Anne architecture, with its rich embellishment, was still very much in vogue when Anderson began this project. Queen Anne seems most appropriate in some ways, as it is a style that was often used for grand places of leisure and recreation, such as resort hotels. It is the interior at Rosedale that most readily embodies the Queen Anne style with its dark wood Victorian trim and bead board, medieval suggestion in the hearths and fireplaces, walnut inlay floor borders, and asymmetrical floor plan.

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With the emergence of the Colonial Revival style in American, Queen Anne architecture began to include more and more classically inspired ornament, thus the clearly identifiable and acceptable uses of both styles at Rosedale Lodge. Anderson, in a period of defining what his architectural palette is going to be, executes successfully a blend of two popular styles.

Its Colonial Revival characteristics include the classically inspired heavy white trim and the choice of red bricks as the primary exterior construction material. . It exhibits a fair amount of balance, order and symmetry in design with harmony of proportion, simplicity, and ornamental restraint. In the early years of the Colonial Revival, features were more eclectic and used as applied ornamentation. In the twentieth century there became more interest in academic correctness and architects drew upon inspired designs from the Georgian, Federal and Greek Revival periods. Rosedale, predating this more rigorous pursuit of the style, illustrates the earlier "dabbling" of the late nineteenth century architects. After the turn of the twentieth century, Anderson started designing consistently in the Colonial Revival style, which became nationally popular, fueled by a public interest in American's colonial past. It became the most popular style in the first half of the 20th century.

His residential, commercial and institutional work was always original and distinctive. "Anderson was a bold and imaginative architect. *"He did not copy,"* writes architectural historian Robert P. Winthrop. *"It's clear that historic architecture was just the starting point for his architectural explorations. His buildings are bold, exciting and overblown. Anderson had no interest in reticence, restraint or modesty."*²⁵ The Rosedale Lodge remains as a statement of Anderson's innovative, original and eclectic architectural design. By way of example, the Queen Anne porch with Victorian trim provides nine, floor-to-ceilings glass doors with transoms that greatly enhance the space for social interaction. During his architectural career he designed many private, commercial and institutional buildings. The following are listed in the Virginia Landmark Register and National Register of Historic Places:

- Benswanger House, 2230 Monument Ave. Richmond, VA
- Boxley Place, 103 Ellisville Dr. Louisa, VA
- Ednam House, US 250. Ednam, VA
- Hermitage Road Historic District, 3800-4200 blks of Hermitage Rd. Richmond, VA
- Louisa County Courthouse, Jct. of Main St. and VA 208. Louisa, VA
- Miller School of Albemarle, SE of Yancey Mills off VA 635. Yancey Mills, VA
- Oakwood--Chimborazo Historic District, Roughly N 30th-N 39th St., Chimborazo, Meldon
- Oakwood, E Broad, Briel, E Clay, E Leigh, M, E Marshall, N, O, and P. Richmond, VA
- Rivanna Farm, Rte. 1. Bremono Bluff, VA
- One or more works in Union Hill Historic District, roughly 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, Jessamine, Pink, Burton, Carrington, Cedar, Clay, Jefferson, Leigh, M, O, Sts Richmond, VA

² Oliver Jackson Sands, *This is the Story of the Deep Run Hunt Club*, 64.

³ Michael B. Chesson, *Richmond After the War 1865-1890* (Richmond: Virginia State Library, 1981), 171.

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- ⁴ Henry A. Higginson and Julian Ingersoll Chamberlain, *Hunting in the United States and Canada* (New York: Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc., 1928), 255.
- ⁵ Aynsley Miller Fisher, *For the Love of the Sport: The Horse, the Hounds, Foxes and Friends of the Deep Run Hunt Club* (Manakin-Sabot, VA: Dementi Milestoen Publishing, Inc., 2012), 80.
- ⁶ Oliver Jackson Sands, *This is the Story of the Deep Run Hunt Club: What it is, and How it Came to Be.* (Richmond VA: Whittet and Shepperson, 1977), 66.
- ⁷ "The Week Was Gay," *Richmond Times Dispatch*, December 1, 1895, 12.
- ⁸ Burns, *Lewis Ginter*, 149.
- ⁹ Burns, *Lewis Ginter*, 140.
- ¹⁰ Burns, *Lewis Ginter*, 151.
- ¹¹ Burns, *Lewis Ginter*, 136-137
- ¹² Sands, *This is the Story of the Deep Run Hunt Club*, 61.
- ¹³ "Deep Run Hunt Club: Brief History of the Organization" *Richmond Times Dispatch*, April 19, 1896.
- ¹⁴ "Deep Run Hunt Club:" *Richmond Times Dispatch*, April 19, 1896.
- ¹⁵ Douglas E. Taylor, *Suburban Reflections*. (Richmond, VA: I.N. Jones & Son 1898), 85.
- ¹⁶ "Major Ginter Looked Ahead: Ginter Park Supplement," *Richmond Times Dispatch*, May 3, 1908.
- ¹⁷ Gibson, Langhorne, Jr. *The Country Club of Virginia 1908-2008*. Richmond VA: Country Club of Virginia, 2008, 25-26.
- ¹⁸ Lewis Ginter Land and Improvement Company to Griffith, A.T., Clerks Office of the Circuit Court of Henrico County, Virginia, Henrico County Deed Books, Henrico County Courthouse, Henrico County, Virginia, Deed Book No. 189-A Page 389.
- ¹⁹ Fisher, *For the Love of the Sport*, 113.
- ²⁰ Chip Jones. "Acca Yard Started on a Track to Prominence in the Late 1800's." *Richmond Times Dispatch*, June 21, 2004, sec. D.
- ²¹ John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, *The Virginia Architects 1835-1955: A Biographical Dictionary* (Richmond VA 1997 New South Architectural Press), 6.
- ²² "Deep Run Hunt Club: Brief History of the Organization" *Richmond Times Dispatch*, April 19, 1896.
- ²³ Robert P. Winthrop, *Architects of Richmond: D. Wiley Anderson* July 24, 2013, architecturerichmond.com.
- ²⁴ Susan Hume Frazer, D. *Wiley Anderson, Virginia Architect (1864-1940)*. (Richmond: Virginia Commonwealth University, 2001), 19-22.
- ²⁵ Harry Kollatz Jr., "The Grand Entry, Architect D. Wiley Anderson's Big Idea To Welcome the Masses to Town," *Richmond Magazine*, October 2013, 208.

Deep Run Hunt Club
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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Chesson, Michael B. *Richmond After the Civil War 1865-1890*. Richmond: Virginia State Library, 1981.

Fisher, Aynsley Miller. *For the Love of the Sport: The Horse, the Hounds, Foxes and Friends of the Deep Run Hunt Club*. Manakin-Sabot, VA: Dementi Milestoen Publishing, Inc., 2012.

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Wells, John E. and Robert E. Dalton, *The Virginia Architects 1835-1955: A Biographical Dictionary*. Richmond VA: New South Architectural Press, 1997.

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"Deep Run Hunt Club: Brief History of the Organization" *Richmond Times Dispatch*, April 19, 1896.

Tyler-McGraw, Marie, *At the Falls: Richmond, Virginia, and Its People*. Chapel Hill NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1994.

"The Week Was Gay." *Richmond Times Dispatch*, December 1, 1895.

"Major Ginter Looked Ahead, Ginter Park Supplement." *Richmond Times Dispatch*, May 3, 1908.

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 # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR no. 127-6721

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.91

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 37.585867

Longitude: 77.469249

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2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:
2. Zone: Easting: Northing:
3. Zone: Easting: Northing:
4. Zone: Easting: Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries are drawn to encompass the surviving 1.91 acres of Major Lewis Ginter's original 40 acre purchase in 1894. The boundary represents the current 1.91 acre parcel under sole ownership and surveyed by Mark B. Beall, land surveyor, on 11/08/2012.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are drawn to encompass the surviving 1.91 acres of Major Lewis Ginter's original 40-acre purchase in 1894. When the hunt club moved from this location in 1910 the Ginter Land and Improvement Company sold the Rosedale Lodge as a residence on 2.107 acres. Some of this acreage was lost when the Interstate 64 ramp was constructed on the west side of the property, resulting in the current 1.92 acres.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Joan Phipps, owner
organization:
street & number: 1907 Floyd Ave.
city or town: Richmond state: Virginia zip code: 23220
e-mail: jfmphipps@gmail.com
telephone: (804) 513 2751
date: 11/9/2018

Additional Documentation

Deep Run Hunt Club
Name of Property

Richmond, VA
County and State

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property:

City or Vicinity:

County:

State:

Photographer:

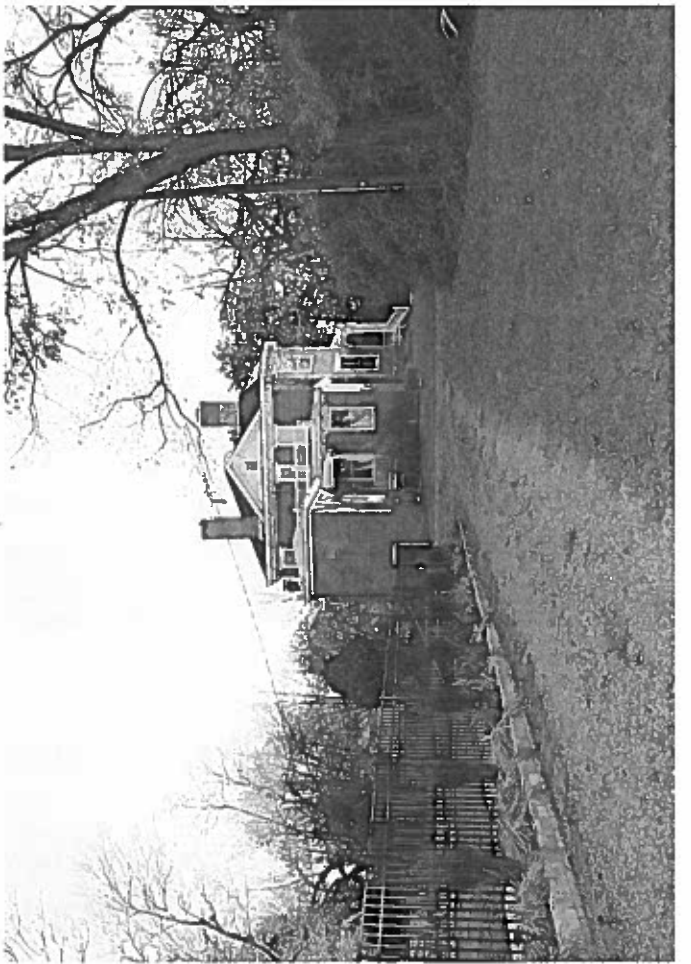
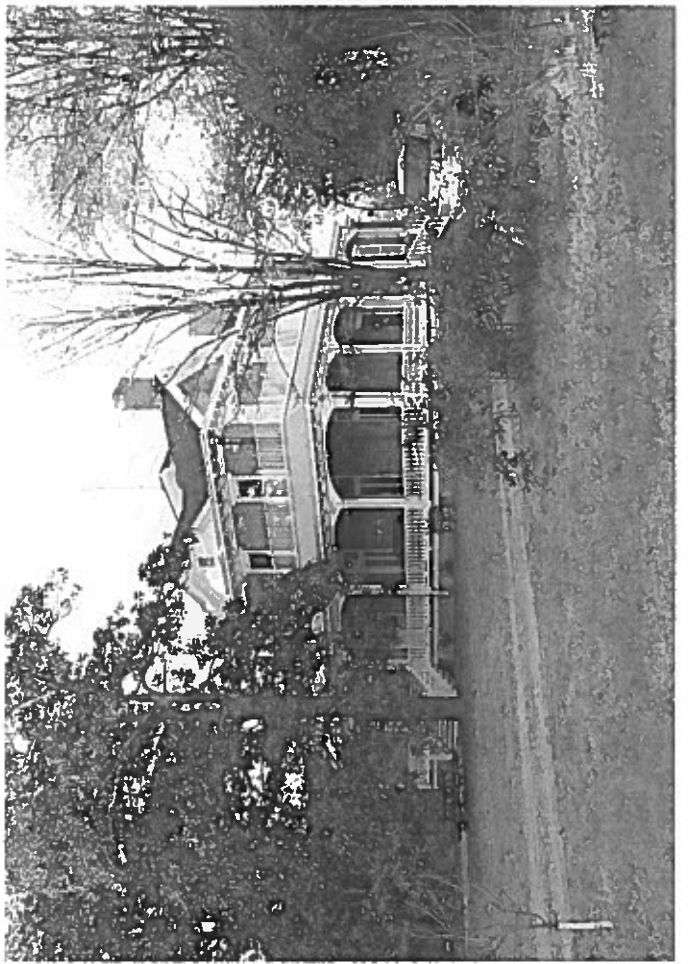
Date Photographed:

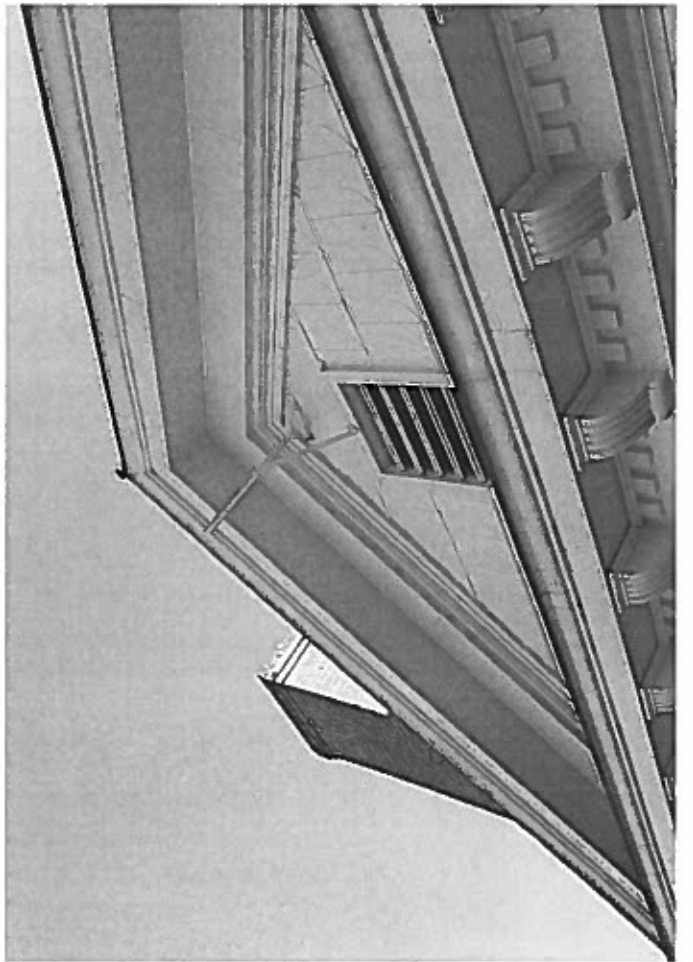
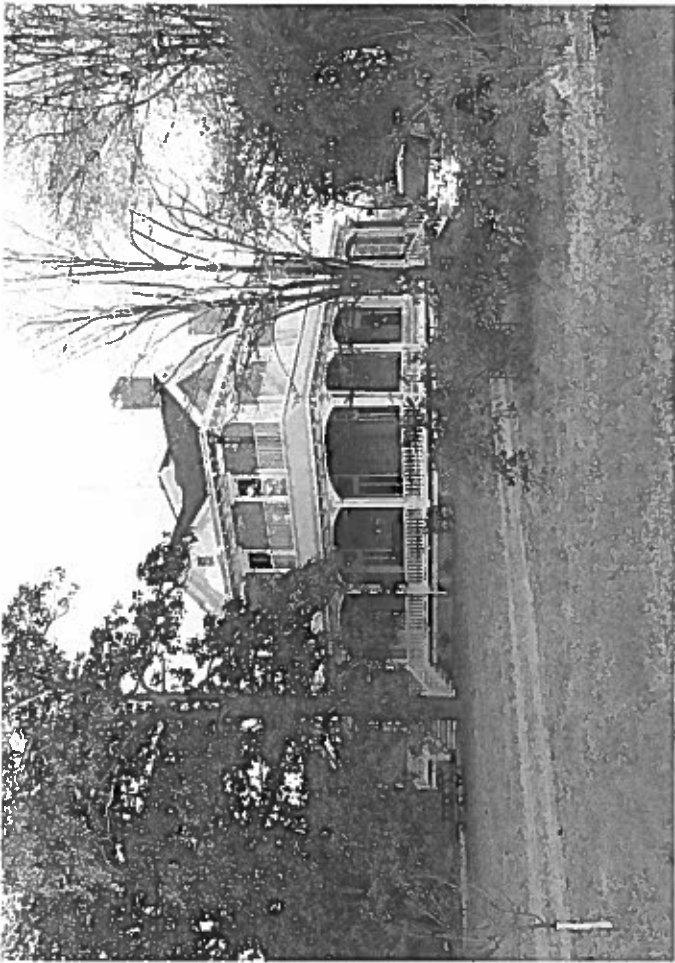
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

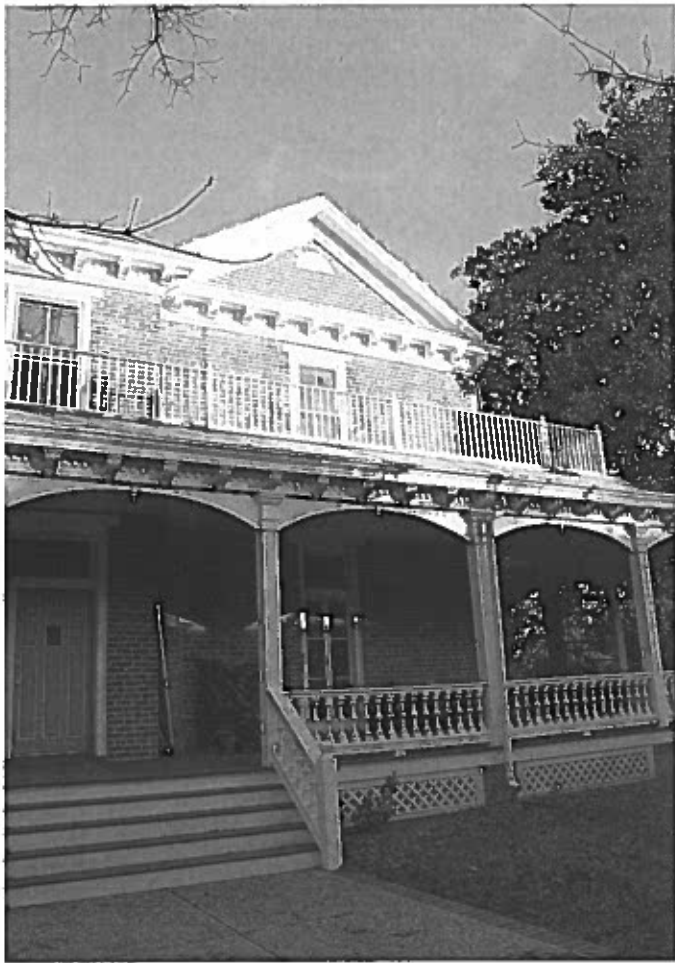
1 of ____.

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 100 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.







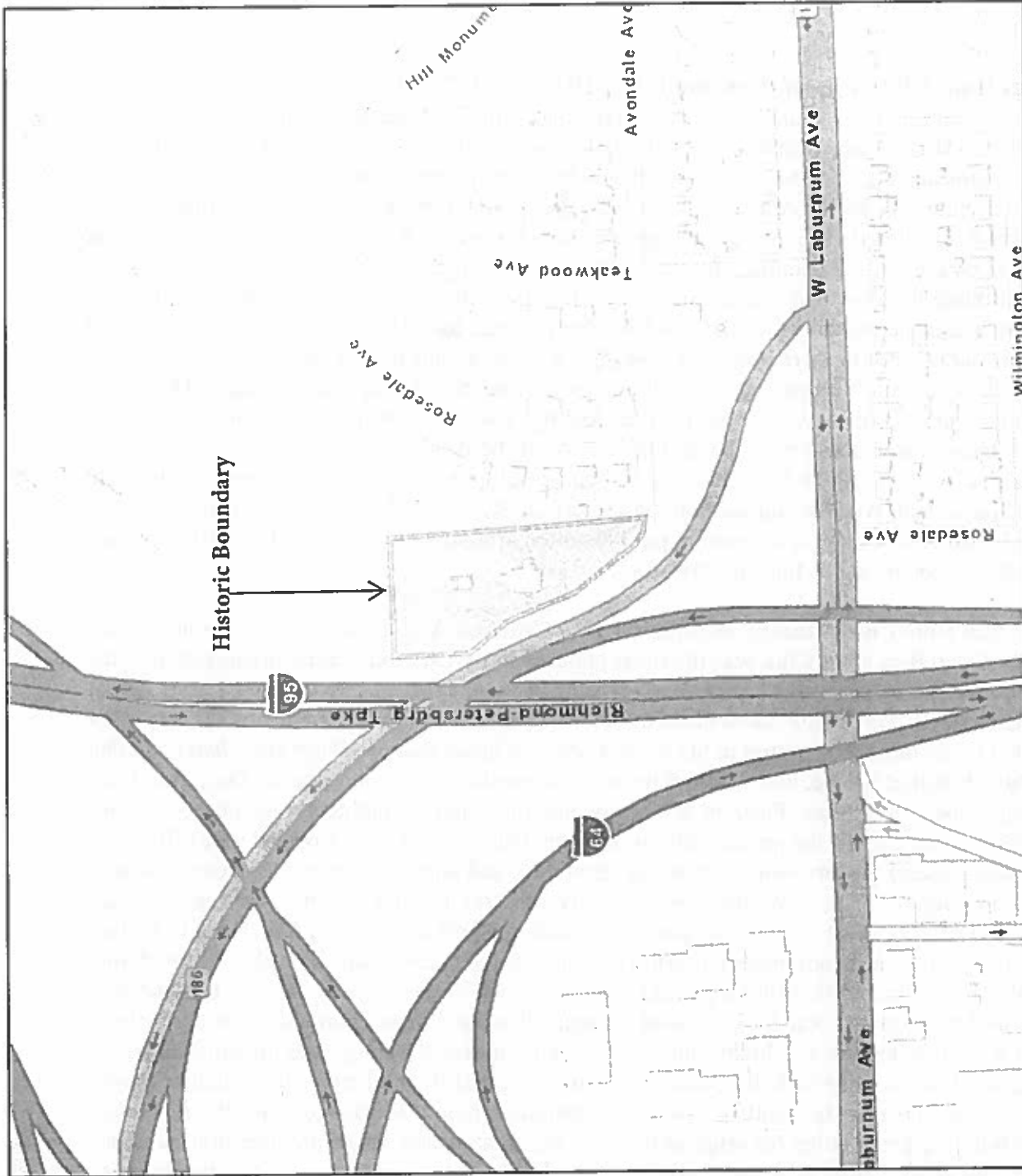
Legend

County Boundaries



Feet

0 100 200 300 400
1:4,514 / 1"=376 Feet



Title: DEEP RUN HUNT CLUB, CITY OF RICHMOND, VA, DHR NO. 127-6721 **Date: 1/16/2019**

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.