

VLR 3/17/14
NRHP 5/19/14

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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Murray, Thomas, House (DHR file # 134-0022)

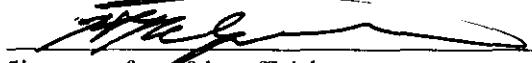
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 3425 South Crestline Drive not for publication
city or town Virginia Beach vicinity
state Virginia code VA county Virginia Beach (Ind. City) code 810 Zip 23464

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)


Signature of certifying official
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau


Date

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet. Signature of Keeper _____
 determined eligible for the National Register Date of Action _____
 See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain): _____

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL: Dutch Colonial

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
roof Wood
walls Brick

other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance 1791-1794

Significant Dates 1791
1794

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Murray, Isaac

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: Virginia Beach Courthouse

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing
1	18 391780E	4076260N	2 _____
3	_____	4	_____

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: William B. Trexler with assistance from Mary C. Taylor

Organization: _____ date September 15, 2003

street & number: 3425 South Crestline Drive telephone 757/578-4906

city or town Virginia Beach state VA zip code 23464

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name William B. and Karla C. Trexler

street & number 3425 South Crestline Drive telephone 757/578-4906

city or town Virginia Beach state VA zip code 23464

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Thomas Murray House
Virginia Beach, VA

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Narrative Description

Summary Description:

Located in what is now the Elizabeth River Shores area of Virginia Beach, Virginia, the Thomas Murray house is a Dutch Colonial style home built c. 1791 by Isaac Murray for his son Thomas.¹ The exterior walls of the three story rectangular house are solid brick, with an interior chimney at each end of the house. The gambrel roof has five dormer windows on each side. There is a central hall connecting exterior doors leading to brick stoops on the north and south sides of the house. These sides are not identical as there is a second door opening on the south façade. A central hall stairway leads to the second floor. Four identically designed mantles and original heart pine floors remain throughout. The house is situated on 2.0 acres adjoining King's Creek, a tidal creek leading into the Eastern Branch of the Elizabeth River. The property also includes the original well and several outbuildings including a carriage house, a smoke house, and a well cupola added in the 1980s on the sites of the original building foundations.²

Detailed Exterior Description

The c.1791 house is erected upon a brick foundation. The exterior walls are 18" thick handmade brick laid in Flemish bond. The rectangular footprint of the house is 44'2" X 23'2". The two stories plus English basement are capped by a gambrel roof with five dormers on each side of the roof. The roof is covered with wood shakes that were added in the late 1980s, replacing the fireproof shingles installed in the 1950's.³ These fireproof asbestos shingles, of the type used in the restoration at Williamsburg, had replaced the original cypress shakes.⁴ Two three-flue chimneys are located within the exterior east and west end walls of the house. At the top of the west chimney immediately beneath the chimney's Tudor collar is a brick with the date 1794⁵ (noting the completion of the brickwork) and the initials I.E.M., presumably for Isaac E. Murray, the builder. There are no windows on the east and west ends of the house.

The window sashes and doorjambs are of heart pine and are joined with pegs. There are brick soldier courses above each window and door opening. On the north side of the house there are four three-paned English basement windows, each protected by three horizontal iron bars that are original to the house.⁶ The first floor central door has two nine over nine double-hung sash wooden windows to the right and two identical windows to the left. There are five second floor shed roofed dormers,

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Virginia Beach, VA

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each with a six over six double-hung sash wooden window. On the south side of the house there are three three-paned English basement windows, each protected by three horizontal iron bars. The first floor central door has two nine over nine windows to the right and one nine over nine window and a set of French doors to the left. There are five second story dormers, each with a six over six window. Three descending brick steps through the north wall access the outside entrance to the English basement.

Detailed Interior Description

The English basement is divided in half, the west end originally serving as a kitchen and the east end as a storage area.⁷ Open 3" X 12" hand hewn floor joists that run parallel to the central hall serve as the "ceiling" throughout the English basement. The original kitchen fireplace includes a baking shelf as well as an arched wood storage area. There is no mantle on this fireplace. At the east end of the storage area there is a structural arch that supports the fireplaces and chimney above. A full bathroom and a stairway to the first floor have been added in one corner of the storage area.⁸

The house is laid out on a center hall plan with the drawing room to the east and the dining room to the west. The French doors in the dining room were installed in the 1950s to replace an older single door. This was once accessed by outside steps and used to bring food from the English basement kitchen to the dining room.⁹ There is an original built-in cupboard with raised panel doors adjacent to the dining room fireplace. The current kitchen, last updated with new appliances, cabinets and flooring in 1988,¹⁰ was once designated as the keeping room and is located off the dining room. There is a fireplace in each of these rooms. The mantles are pegged heart pine of identical design, including two panels topped with a high, narrow shelf.

The ceilings of the main floor are 10 feet high. In the center hall there is a stairway leading to the second floor. The stair rails are original and are attached with wooden pegs.¹¹ The wall below the lower flight of stairs features raised panels. A solid brick wall runs from the English basement to the floor of the second floor, providing some protection in case of fire.

The second floor includes three bedrooms. Since King's Creek flows north-south and the house is oriented north-south, every window in the house has a view of King's Creek. The master bedroom extends the full width of the house, so its two windows facing north and its two windows

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facing south all view the Creek. There is a fireplace in the master bedroom with a mantle matching the others throughout the house. The two west bedrooms were originally one.¹² The actual date of this change is unknown, but had been completed prior to the early 1950s. A bathroom and two closets in the east bedroom were created in the 1950s in an area that was had been a fourth, small bedroom.¹³ This second floor bathroom was completely renovated, including a re-milled salvaged heart pine floor, in the late 1980's.

The first and second story floors are heart pine in random widths ranging from 8 to 12 inches. The tongue and groove boards are 1" inch thick in some rooms and even thicker in others. Pegged rafters are evident in the attic.

Outbuildings

The original well, a contributing resource, is located between the house and the Creek, about 30' to the southeast of the Thomas Murray House.¹⁴ Prior to the 1988 sale by the heirs of John and Katie Tucker, the couple who had saved the Thomas Murray House from demolition by purchasing it in 1952, their son added a cupola to the well.¹⁵ In early 1988, Charles and Catherine Burke, the new owners, secured building permits¹⁶ for a 14' X 14' shell of a smokehouse that was constructed on the site of the original smoke house,¹⁷ about 30' west of the house, and the 40' X 25' shell of a carriage house that was constructed on the site of the original carriage house, 70' north of the house. A brick sidewalk connects the Thomas Murray House and the carriage house.

The exterior of the carriage house is wood siding and shakes; the exterior of the smokehouse is wood siding. The interior of the carriage house was completed in 2001 for use as a guesthouse and garage.¹⁸ The interior of the smokehouse has been used as a workshop since its construction in the late 1980's. Great pains were taken to design the exteriors of these structures to blend with the existing architecture. At their completion, the carriage house and smoke house were roofed with wood shakes. At the same time the Thomas Murray House and the well cupola were re-roofed with matching wood shakes.

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Statement of Significance

Summary

Begun in 1791,¹⁹ The Thomas Murray House is historically significant in its architecture as an example of an 18th Century plantation residence in Princess Anne County, Virginia. As such, it qualifies for historic designation under Criterion C, "architecture." The house was one of three built by Isaac Murray for his three sons on their flax plantation adjoining King's Creek, a tributary of the Eastern Branch of the Elizabeth River.²⁰ This is the only one of these three still remaining along with Isaac Murray's house. The three-story house is of brick construction, laid in the Flemish bond. Its gambrel roof includes five dormers on each side. Original heart pine floors, interior doors, and mantels contribute to the integrity of this house. The Thomas Murray House remained in the Murray family until the early 1950s when it was purchased from a developer, saved from demolition, and restored by John and Katie Tucker.²¹ Although the property has modern updates such as electricity, plumbing, central heat and air conditioning, a majority of the original fabric of the building remains.

Historical Background

David Murray settled in Princess Anne County, Virginia, c. 1650.²² His 276 acres, a King's grant, remained in the family until the early 1950s. David had several sons, including John, whose 1731 will passed on the property to his grandsons, one of whom was Richard. "By 1777 this Richard Murray, having acquired by purchase certain acres, and evidently having built himself a home thereon, devised to his only son, Isaac, his plantation."²³ In about 1750 Isaac E. Murray built a home on King's Creek, an arm of the Eastern Branch of the Elizabeth River.

Most colonists grew flax for personal use, but the Murrays grew flax for commercial purposes. They used the water of the Elizabeth River both to soak the flax and as a means of taking the flax to market. Kempsville was a port for the county and was visited by sailing vessels that plied the eastern branch of the Elizabeth River. The Murray's flax business was evidently one of the earliest industries in Princess Anne County.

Isaac Murray built houses for each of his three sons. Two of those houses were on the King's grant property. However, the house for son Thomas was built in 1791 across King's Creek. Thomas and

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his wife Elizabeth occupied the house until their deaths. Thomas died, leaving the house to his four children while reserving a life estate interest in the property for Elizabeth. When Elizabeth died, Thomas, Jr. purchased the property interests held by his three sisters.²⁴ Thomas, Jr. never married or had any children; therefore, upon his death, the property reverted to his three sisters.

The property stayed in the Murray family until the early 1950's when it was sold to developer E. V. Williams. E. V. Williams subdivided the part of the property between King's Creek and Military highway. During this development, Katie Tucker saw the "old house," then in disrepair. Katie Tucker and her husband, John R. Tucker, purchased the house and the lots on either side of the house.²⁵ They then added electricity and circulating hot water heating, carefully converted one of the upstairs bedrooms into a bath, and installed a modern kitchen in the area of the keeping room. The Isaac Murray House and the Thomas Murray House still stand, but the houses built for Isaac's sons Richard and David have been razed.

Criterion C: That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

The Thomas Murray House is in the Dutch Colonial style with a basement and one and one-half stories. It is constructed with brick. The solid brick walls are laid in the Flemish bond with mortar that includes crushed sea-shells. More characteristic of the Dutch colonial rural tradition, the side-gambrel roof with a short, flattened upper slope has no rake (side) overhang nor parapet walls. It is thought that the gambrel roof was popular because only the area below the roof line was taxed. There are five shed roofed dormers each on the north and south sides of the roof. All of the dormer and main floor windows are of the double hung sash design. Massive interior chimneys are set within the east and west ends of the house.

Construction on The Thomas Murray House began in 1791 and was completed in 1794. The house is put together with pegs wherever possible. The nails are hand-made, the bricks were formed from local clay, and the wood cut from the plantation's trees. The original H and L hinges remain.

The interior of the home has retained a significant amount of its original fabric. This includes, in the English basement, the original west end kitchen fireplace as well as an east end structural arch to support the fireplaces and chimney above. Evidence including diagonal markings on exposed

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interior brick work and apparent repair to a window sill in the area suggest that the main staircase once landed in the drawing room rather than the central hall.²⁶ It is not know when this change may have taken place. The floor plan has been altered only to include a bathroom in the English basement, a bathroom and closets on the second floor in an area that was once a small bedroom,²⁷ and a stairway connecting the English basement and first floor.²⁸

Original mantles in the kitchen, dining room, drawing room, and master bedroom feature two raised panels and a narrow shelf at the top of each mantle. Chair rails, baseboards, door framing, and second story doors are also original. The original heart pine floors are carefully hewn to fit snugly against the floor joists.

When the property changed hands in 2000, all of the fireplaces except the one in the dining room were in such disrepair that their flues had been sealed off. In 2002 all of the chimney flues and fire boxes were restored so that once again the fireplaces are usable. In the late 1980's the kitchen was completely renovated with new cabinets and appliances and a new heart pine floor installed with handmade nails.²⁹ The new kitchen cabinetry included the raised panels featured in the mantles, the doors, and the area beneath the first floor stairs. Over the years the various restoration projects and subtle changes have made the house habitable in the 20th century, thereby maintaining its use as a residence and saving it from destruction.

While the original outbuildings have disappeared, new structures were built in the late 1980's on or near their original foundations of similar buildings. These include a carriage house and a smoke house. Prior to the 1988 the Tucker's son built a cupola for the well. The well itself is original and supplies water for landscaping use. In the early 1990s all four structures on the property were re-roofed with wood shakes. A small dock extends into King's Creek about 20 feet north of the original dock.

The property on which the Thomas Murray House was erected remained in the family until about 1951. At that time the 119 acres were subdivided to create Elizabeth River Shores. In April, 1952, John and Katie Tucker purchased the house and three lots and began a restoration project that was continued by later owners Charles and Katherine Burke, who bought the property in 1987, and then William and Karla Trexler, who purchased it in 2000. On August 27, 1972, the Adam Thoroughgood Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution placed a bronze plaque on the Thomas Murray House.³⁰ In 2002 The Thomas Murray House was placed on the Virginia Beach Historical Register.³¹

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Endnotes

- 1 Sadie Scott Kellam and V. Hope Kellam, *Old Houses in Princess Anne Virginia*. (Portsmouth, Virginia: Printcraft Press, Inc., 1958), 103.
- 2 Katie Skinner Tucker, "Hostesses - Thomas Murray House, 1972(?)," 1, unpublished paper stored on-site at the Thomas Murray House.
- 3 *Ibid.*
- 4 Louisa Venable Kyle, "Flax-Drying House Built in 1738 Is Reminder of Earliest Industry," *Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*, 20 July 1952, Part 5, 3.
- 5 Tucker, "Hostesses - Thomas Murray House, 1972 (?), 1.
- 6 *Ibid.*, 3.
- 7 *Ibid.*
- 8 Charles Burke, "Thomas Murray House, circa 1791, 2000," 2, unpublished paper stored on-site at the Thomas Murray House.
- 9 Tucker, "Hostesses - Thomas Murray House, 1972 (?)," 1.
- 10 Burke, "Thomas Murray House, circa 1791, 2000," 2.
- 11 Tucker, "Hostesses - Thomas Murray House, 1972 (?)," 1.
- 12 *Ibid.*, 3.
- 13 Louisa Venable Kyle, "The Tuckers May Well Be Proud of the Home They Have Restored for Posterity to Enjoy," *Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*, 6 December 1953, Part 5, 5.
- 14 Tucker, "Hostesses - Thomas Murray House, 1972 (?)," 1.
- 15 Suzanne Holder, "Love Helps Old House," *The Beacon*, 30 November 1975, 12.
- 16 City of Virginia Beach building permits A2683 and A2684.
- 17 Betty Williams Potter, Virginia Beach, to Charles Burke, Virginia Beach, 5 July 1989, letter stored on-site at the Thomas Murray House.
- 18 City of Virginia Beach building permit 200101571.
- 19 Kellam, 101.
- 20 *Ibid.*
- 21 Katie Skinner Tucker, Roanoke, Virginia, to The Editor, *Beacon*, Virginia Beach, 3 December 1963, letter stored on-site at the Thomas Murray House.
- 22 Kellam, 101.
- 23 *Ibid.*, 100.
- 24 An entry on page 405 of County of Princess Anne Deed Book 47 states: "This Deed made the 20th day of December Eighteen hundred and fifty one, between Eliza M. Murray, Mary F. Murray and Margaret Ann Murray, of the county of Princess Anne of the one part, and Thomas N. Murray, of the said County, of the other part. Witnesseth that the said Eliza M. Murray, Mary F. Murray, and Margaret Anne Murray, for the consideration hereinafter mentioned do grant unto the said Thomas N. Murray with general warranty, all of their undivided interest in the farm and premises upon which their said father Thomas Murray resided and upon which they now reside in said County, and all their undivided interest in the personal property upon said farm at the date hereof, of every kind and description save and except the Negroes which are not hereby conveyed."

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25 Burke, 2.

26 Tucker, "Hostesses - Thomas Murray House, 1972 (?)," 1.

27 Ibid.

28 In one of Katie Tucker's handwritten notes in the collection on-site at the Thomas Murray House is this entry: "No stairway- Mr. T. had a stairway cut."

29 Burke, 2.

30 A dedication pamphlet for Placing of the Marker, August 27, 1972, 3:00pm is included in the material stored on-site at the Thomas Murray House.

31 Mark A. Reed, Virginia Beach, to William B. and Karla C. Trexler, 21 August 2002, letter stored on-site at the Thomas Murray House.

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Bibliography

Beacon (Virginia Beach), 7 December 1969, 8,9; 30 November 1975, 11,12; 31 July 1983; 19 January 1986, 7; 11 September 1988, 7; 12/15 February 1989, 3.

Burke, Charles. "Thomas Murray House, circa 1791, 2000," photocopy. Included in the collection stored on site at the Thomas Murray House, Virginia Beach.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Adam Thoroughgood Chapter, "Dedication program for placing a marker on the Thomas Murray House, August 27, 1972," Photocopy. Included in the collection stored on site at the Thomas Murray House, Virginia Beach.

Farrar, Emmie Ferguson and Emilee Hines. Old Virginia Houses. Charlotte, NC: Delmar Publishing, 1984.

Kellam, Sadie Scott and V. Hope Kellam. Old Houses in Princess Anne Virginia. Portsmouth, Virginia: Printcraft Press, Inc., 1958.

Mansfield, Stephen S. Princess Anne County and Virginia Beach, a pictorial history. Norfolk/Virginia Beach: The Donning company, 1989.

Oral presentation handwritten notes by Katie Skinner Tucker. Undated. Included in the collection stored on site at the Thomas Murray House, Virginia Beach.

Oral presentation handwritten notes by Denise L. Trombino. Undated. Included in the collection stored on site at the Thomas Murray House, Virginia Beach.

Potter, Betty Williams, Virginia Beach, to Charles Burke, Virginia Beach, 5 July 1989, original letter, early picture, and plat map from memory. Included in the collection stored on site at The Thomas Murray House, Virginia Beach.

Princess Anne County, Virginia. Deed Book 47, 405.

Reed, Mark A., Virginia Beach, to William B. and Karla C. Trexler, Virginia Beach, 21 August 2002. Original letter included in the collection stored on site at the Thomas

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Murray House, Virginia Beach.

Tucker, Katie Skinner, Roanoke, to The Editor, Beacon, Virginia Beach, 3 December 1963.
Original letter in the hand of the author, included in the collection stored on site at the
Thomas Murray House, Virginia Beach.

Tucker, Katie Skinner. "HOSTESSES – Thomas Murray House, 1964 (?)." Photocopy of typed
notes for use by hostesses at open house tours. Included in the collection stored on site at
The Thomas Murray House.

Tucker, Katie Skinner. "The Thomas Murray House—Saved for Posterity, 1964 (?)." Typed on
onion skin paper. Included in the collection stored on site at the Thomas Murray House,
Virginia Beach.

Virginia Beach, Virginia. Building Permits (1987) A2683 and A2684; (2001) 2002002126.

Virginian Pilot (Norfolk), 20 July 1952, Part 5—Page 3; December 1953, 4,5; 12 December
1969, B2; 29 August 1972, A8; 8 July 1974, A8; 22 May 1983, J1,5; 5/6 April 1990,
V2,4; 10 June 2000, Real Estate Weekly 1,3,4.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The Thomas Murray property includes only the south 54' of lot 72 to the north and the entirety of lots 73 and 74 of the plat Elizabeth River Shores, as recorded in plat book 37, page 4, of the City of Virginia Beach. The site consists of approximately two acres, including riparian rights related to King's Creek. The perimeter of the property forms a wedge expanding northwest 281.23 feet from South Crestline Drive into King's Creek. It then turns southwest for 251.19 feet, then southeast for 246.19 feet and finally moves northeast 287.71 feet from King's Creek back to South Crestline Drive.

The property curves along South Crestline Drive towards the north for approximately 190 feet. The Thomas Murray House and the smokehouse are sited on lot 73, the central lot; lot 74 is the southernmost lot and is half woods with mature oak, pecan, cedar, and magnolia trees and the other half lawn, including the well. The carriage house occupies the south 54' of lot 72, the northernmost lot. The site adjoins South Crestline Drive to the east, King's Creek to the west, and homes of adjacent homeowners to the north and south. Viewing the property from South Crestline Drive, a white picket fence in front of alternating cedar and dogwood trees runs the length of the property.

Boundary Justification

The two and one-half lots that comprise 3425 South Crestline Drive of the Elizabeth River shores subdivision are zoned as a local Historic and Cultural District by the City of Virginia Beach. They contain all of the buildings and structures concerned in this nomination: the house and well, and also the noncontributing carriage house, smokehouse, and well cupola. The carriage house to the north and the woods to the south—each entity blocking the sight of an adjacent modern house, give definition to the site.

Thomas Murray
Horse
Virginia Beach
DIR # 086-5045
18-291 700 E
4076 200 N
LEMPROVIC QUAD
0134-0022

