

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 an 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 Poplar Springs
other names/site number (VDHR 18-18)

2. Location

street & number 17300 The Glebe Lane N/A not for publication
city or town Charles City vicinity
state Virginia code VA county Charles City code 036 zip code 23030

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Hugh C. Miller 6/24/94
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Director, Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:)	_____	_____

Poplar Springs
Name of Property

Charles City Co., VA
County and State

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
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	2	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	2	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling
Agriculture: agricultural outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

other: center-passage-plan dwelling

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick
walls wood, weatherboard (beaded)

roof asbestos
other wood

Narrative Description

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

Poplar Springs
Name of Property

Charles City Co., VA
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1809-1844

Significant Dates

1809

1844

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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:

Poplar Springs
Name of Property

Charles City Co., VA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 91 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18	3 25 7 10	4 1 38 8 60
Zone	Easting		Northing
2	18	3 2 56 80	4 1 38 5 60

3	18	3 25 7 40	41 3 85 20
Zone	Easting		Northing
4	18	3 2 57 70	41 3 80 00

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 Brian E. Gordineer, historic preservation consultant

organization _____ date September 17, 1993

street & number 16920 Southall Plantation Lane telephone (804) 829-2480

city or town Charles City state Virginia zip code 23030

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 SHPO or FPO.)

name Mrs. Jeanette Beazeley Yates

street & number 17300 The Glebe Lane telephone (804) 829-2281

city or town Charles City state Virginia zip code 23030

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 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 Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Poplar Springs
Charles City County, VA

Summary Description

The principal dwelling of Poplar Springs is a well-preserved example of Tidewater vernacular architecture dating from the first half of the nineteenth century. The surviving plan and details of the 1809 and 1840-1844 portions of the house are representative of the local architectural tradition that was employed in the modest structures built across the rural landscape of the Virginia Tidewater. The house remains in the center of a cultivated field that borders the northern edge of the Old Main Road from Williamsburg to Charles City Court House, present-day Virginia Secondary Routes 615 and 623. The house site presently includes two noncontributing buildings; a modest frame barn, built c. 1900, and a pole shed, built c. 1940 on the site of the slave quarters.

Architectural Analysis

The original portion of the house at Poplar Springs was constructed in 1809 as a frame, post-and-beam, one-and-a-half-story, single-pile, side-passage house. The two-bay scheme was executed with a six-over-nine sash window and six-panel door, topped with a three-light transom, on the front facade, and two six panel doors on the rear facade. These window and door frames include mitered joints and pegged sills. The roof was pierced with two gabled dormers with six-over-six sash windows on both the front and rear elevations. The roofs of the house and dormers are edged with flared rakeboards. The brick foundation walls enclosed a basement kitchen. A brick exterior-end chimney with stepped shoulders serviced the basement kitchen fireplace, the first-floor parlor fireplace, and the second-floor bedchamber fireplace.

The chimney, located on the west gable end of the house, is laid in American bond with three rows of stretchers between each row of headers. The chimney includes two commemorative bricks; one is marked "IV 1809" to commemorate the initial construction of the house by Jacob Vaiden and the other is marked "RJV 1840" to commemorate the enlargement of the house by Robert J. Vaiden. Local tradition passed on by the present owner states that the bricks used in the construction of the chimneys were manufactured on the property. A bulkhead entrance located on the west gable end, adjacent to the chimney, provided an exterior entrance to the basement kitchen and allowed food to be transported to the first-floor room through the exterior door located on the north side of the house. The interior central passage stairs that lead to the basement

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 2

Poplar Springs
Charles City County, VA

Architectural Analysis (continued)

were added in the 1930s to replace an old rope ladder. The basement kitchen retains remnants of the original plaster ceiling. The interior woodwork of the upper portions of the original house appears to have been replaced during the expansion that was begun in 1840 and completed by 1844 as indicated by building assessment entries in the Charles City County land books.

During the expansion begun in 1840, the house at Poplar Springs was enlarged with a frame, one-and-a-half-story, single-pile, single-room addition attached to the east end of the existing house. The previous two-bay fenestration was expanded to a symmetrical three-bay facade with an overall appearance that is balanced with a matching brick exterior-end chimney. The addition rested on brick piers. The early-nineteenth-century floors survive throughout the house. The six-panel doors still possess the original H-L hinges, brass knobs and iron box locks. The box locks bear the insignia of the royal coat of arms which suggests that they were imported from England and possibly remain from the 1809 portion of the house. An original wooden latch is still used to open the central passage door to the basement.

Beaded baseboards are found throughout the house. The chair rail, found throughout the first floor, has a molded top member and a beaded bottom edge. The door and window trim has a molded outer member and a beaded inner edge. The second-floor bedchambers have doors with two elongated molded panels. The austere design of the original mantel in the western first-floor room illustrates the influence of Neoclassicism in the vernacular architecture of the Tidewater. The central passage includes a closed-string staircase that rises from the rear of the house to the front. the use of a gable roof on this single-pile house required that the staircase utilize angled steps at the bottom in order to achieve the rise necessary to permit the staircase to rise ten feet and clear the first-floor central passage door to the parlor, as well as allow sufficient clearance at the top of the stairs beneath the sloping ceiling. The square balusters echo the simplicity of the square newel posts located at the top and bottom of the staircase.

Several minor changes were made to the house at Poplar Springs during the late nineteenth century and early twentieth centuries. These changes included the installation of the simple Victorian-style replacement

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Poplar Springs
Charles City County, VA

Architectural Analysis (continued)

mantels in the second-floor bedchambers and the insertion of a nine-over-six-sash window on the first floor of the west gable end, to the south of the chimney. The modest frame barn, located northwest of the main residence, was also constructed during this period.

The house remained little altered through the first four decades of the twentieth century. A photograph of the house, that appeared in the April 1938 issue of the William and Mary Quarterly, documents the condition of the residence at that time. Shortly thereafter, the frame portion of the house was renovated and the floorplan was enlarged with the addition of a one-and-a-half-story frame ell that accommodated a kitchen, bath, and sitting room on the first floor and a third bedchamber on the second floor. This sympathetic addition was carefully placed against the rear facade and resulted in changing the central rear dormer into a door. No other changes were made to the interior openings or the exterior fenestration.

The renovation and enlargement also included the addition of a basement beneath the 1840-1844 addition. The Colonial-style reproduction mantel in the east first-floor room was installed to replace the original which had been removed. The small gable-roofed and pedimented porch, with slender columns, was added to the front facade during the renovation. West of the house a pole shed was constructed on the site of a recently removed slave quarter.

During the 1960s an arcaded porch, subsequently enclosed with glass panels, and an attached garage were added to the ell. In 1984 a single-story, frame, bedroom addition was also added to the ell. All of the twentieth-century additions were strategically located so that they are barely visible from the public road or the drive that leads from the road to the house.

The plantation complex at Poplar Springs originally also included an ice-house topped with a gable roof and a one-story, frame, slave quarter with a central chimney.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4Poplar Springs
Charles City County, VAStatement of Significance

The plan, elevation, and details of the diminutive plantation house of Poplar Springs reflects the popular adherence to the vernacular tradition of domestic architecture that emerged in the Virginia Tidewater during the late seventeenth century and continued to be employed into the beginning of the twentieth century. The well-preserved vernacular dwelling at Poplar Springs incorporates a traditional central-passage plan, symmetrical three-bay facade, and simple painted woodwork with beaded and molded edges. This modest dwelling, once the center of an agricultural complex of several hundred acres, illustrates the persistence of an architectural vocabulary that met the needs of rural Virginians for two centuries.

Historical Background

The history of Poplar Springs illustrates the pattern of settlement that occurred throughout the Virginia Tidewater. English immigrants, and later Virginia Colonists, established plantations on the sites of former Native American Indian settlements. During the eighteenth century, the earlier seventeenth-century plantations were transformed into complexes that prospered with the benefit of African-American slave labor. Consolidated holdings, such as Poplar Springs, were subsequently subdivided as they were dispersed at the death of an owner and passed to several members of the next generation. The present well-preserved early-nineteenth-century plantation house at Poplar Springs was once the center of the Vaiden Family's consolidated land holdings in eastern Charles City County.

The early history of English settlement in this area remains sketchy. Fragmentary seventeenth-century records relating to the northeast portion of Charles City County suggest that the area between the Chickahominy River and the Old Main Road (present-day Virginia Secondary Routes 615 and 623), which follows the high ridge between the Chickahominy and the James rivers, consisted of considerably smaller parcels than the expansive tracts that existed along the James River. It appears that even early settlement along the James River consisted of the largest plantations with substantial populations of labor--first white indentured servants and later black slaves. The Old Main Road has served travellers going east to Williamsburg and west to Charles City Court House, as well

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

Poplar Springs
Charles City County, VA

Historical Background (continued)

as local residents of eastern Charles City County, since the eighteenth century.

The entire area surrounding the present-day Poplar Springs tract was referred to as Poplar Springs during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Charles City County land tax records from the early nineteenth century identified parcels in this area with the proper name of the tract or name of the owner, followed by the name Poplar Springs used to identify the geographic area. The use of Poplar Springs as the description of the entire area, may have evolved if the entire area had been an early land grant identified as Poplar Springs. An exhaustive analysis of seventeenth-century and eighteenth-century county records has not revealed when the area or specific tracts became known as Poplar Springs. The name is a natural choice in this area; numerous springs and poplar trees are located along the ravines north of the present house.

The Poplar Springs tract that existed when the house was constructed in 1809 had been assembled by 1791 and totalled more than 740 acres during the first decade of the nineteenth century. Joseph Vaiden, who once served as the commissioner of revenue for Charles City County, assembled the Poplar Springs plantation with the purchase of a 312-acre tract from William Randolph, a 225-acre tract from Seth Stubblefield, and a 180-acre tract from Austin Wyatt. Vaiden owned an additional 700 acres which included a 300-acre Poplar Springs tract that Joseph's parents, Issac and Elizabeth Vaiden, of New Kent County, purchased in 1771 from Travis Harwood, as well as 207 acres located west on the Old Main Road, adjacent to the glebe lands of Westover Parish, at present-day Ruthville. During the mid-nineteenth century the Vaiden Family built a store at Ruthville and the rural settlement became known as Vaiden's Crossroads until it was officially named for the new post office. Between 1791 and 1809 Poplar Springs was also home to between sixteen and twenty slaves. Vaiden's other taxable property included at least a handful of horses, as well as one or two riding chairs.

The extensive holdings of Joseph Vaiden were dispersed at his death in 1809 according to his will, which was recorded in 1808. The will lists Joseph's wife, five children, and many of his grandchildren. Joseph's son Jacob received the use of the 312-acre core of Poplar Springs

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

Poplar Springs
Charles City County, VA

Historical Background (continued)

plantation, as well as an adjacent 218 acres. Land tax records suggest that Jacob was responsible for constructing the original section of the house. A commemorative brick in the west chimney is inscribed "IV 1809", probably for Jacob Vaiden. Ownership of Poplar Springs passed to another of Joseph's sons Sims Vaiden in 1840. A survey of personal property records reveals that the combined wealth of the children of Joseph Vaiden, Sr., approximated the value of their father's holdings at his death in 1809.

Joseph's will of 1808 had specified that the ownership of Poplar Springs would pass from his son Jacob to his wife Matilda, and then to his son Sims. Matilda remarried shortly after Joseph's death and Sims was already residing at Peace Hill, a nearby tract that he had inherited in 1809, so the use of Poplar Springs was given to the five children of Sims Vaiden. Land tax records indicate that the Vaiden children immediately expanded the diminutive dwelling and created the modest central-passage plantation house. The expanded dwelling employed a symmetrical format that had existed since the introduction of Georgian formality to Tidewater vernacular architecture at the close of the seventeenth century.

The modest, frame, post-and-beam, side-passage house was typical of early-nineteenth-century farmhouses in the area. One-and-a-half-story houses with gable roofs, pierced with gable dormers, became a standard format in the Tidewater and spread with settlement far to the west. Poplar Springs was originally very similar to the well-preserved, early-nineteenth century, side-passage-plan house at nearby Edge Hill (DHR 18-189), built about 1800, and it is possible that the same housewright or carpenters may have been involved in the construction of both houses. A stylistically related early-nineteenth century residence, which also began as a side-passage-plan house, exists across the Old Main Road at Meadowspring Farm (DHR 18-67). Several central-passage plan houses in Charles City, James City and New Kent counties were originally constructed as side-passage-plan houses and later enlarged. These surviving nineteenth-century residences suggest that side-passage-plan houses were typically enlarged to become central-passage plans.

Poplar Springs was virtually identical to Ashland (DHR 47-23), built in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 7Poplar Springs
Charles City County, VA

Historical Background (continued)

1835 in western James City County along Diascund Creek. Ashland was located just across the Chickahominy River from Poplar Springs and was built in 1835 for William H. Gregory and his wife, the former Susan B. Vaiden, the daughter of Sims Vaiden. James City County records indicate that William Gregory died in 1843 and soon after his widow sold Ashland. Gregory's widow and two children, Richardson and John, returned to Charles City County and established their residence at Poplar Springs. The similarity of Poplar Springs and Ashland suggests that Susan Gregory may have been involved in the design of the expansion and remodeling of Poplar Springs, or she may have simply arranged for the builder of her former residence to improve Poplar Springs. The deeds, wills, and census records of Charles City and James City counties, as well as the oral history provided by the area's oldest residents, confirms that residents on opposite sides of the Chickahominy River were as socially involved with their river neighbors, as they were with more distant neighbors.

The expanded dwelling at Poplar Springs overlooked the increasingly busy thoroughfare that led from Williamsburg to Charles City Court House. The Old Main Road served travellers and the growing population of northeastern Charles City County. Throughout the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the large tracts of land in this area of the county were subdivided and more intensely settled. Crossroad settlements, such as Binn's Hall, to the west of Poplar Springs, and Holdcroft, to the east of Poplar Springs, developed to serve the growing inland population along the Old Main Road. These crossroad settlements typically included a store, several houses and a church. The Vaiden Family was affiliated with several churches along the Old Main Road. Tombstones mark Vaiden graves at the cemeteries of nearby Mt. Pleasant Church (DHR 18-51) and Menoah Church (DHR 18-5).

In 1855 the 522-acre Poplar Springs tract was divided in two equal parts that were transferred to the two eldest children of Sims Vaiden, Robert J. Vaiden and Susan B. Gregory. Robert Vaiden retained ownership of the original dwelling at Poplar Springs and Susan B. Gregory immediately built a new residence on her undeveloped tract; named Gregory's, it was situated between Poplar Springs and Piney Grove. A bed of daffodils under a young stand of loblolly pines marks the approximate location of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 8 Poplar Springs
Charles City County, VA

Historical Background (continued)

the house at Gregory's. The house and sixty acres were transferred to Susan Gregory's sons, John M. and Richardson, in 1869, before her death. The balance of her property was transferred to her brother, Robert J. Vaiden. Tax records reveal that the house at Gregory's and other improvements on the property were no longer in existence in 1900. The Gregory tract was subsequently reorganized into two large parcels and several smaller parcels. All of these parcels are now owned by the Harwood Family of Charles City County.

During Robert Vaiden's occupation of Poplar Springs he cared for an orphan, Thomas Fletcher Harwood. Harwood became a clerk at neighboring Piney Grove Store and served in the army of the Confederacy as a color sergeant in Company K of the 53rd Infantry. Vaiden's generosity also extended to his slaves. During the sixteen years after the Civil War Robert Vaiden transferred eight parcels, which totaled sixty-two acres, to his former slaves, Burrell Washington, Phil Cyrus, Dary Cyrus, James Cyrus, Frederick Hubbard, Robert Hubbard, Colonel William Allen, Phil Brown, Scott Lemon, and Patsy Christian. The parcels were located in two areas; one of these areas, adjacent to the Old Main Road, continues to be occupied by African-Americans descended from the slaves of Poplar Springs.

Louisa Vaiden continued to reside at Poplar Springs following the death of her husband Robert in 1881. By the turn of the century she passed the house and 215 remaining acres to her sons, William H. and Robert M. Vaiden. The remaining acreage continued to dwindle during the twentieth century. The small, one-story frame residence (DHR-18-186) and the one-room country store (DHR 18-186) were built about 1920 at the western edge of the reduced acreage, on land that was part of the original tract. During the same period, an acre was also transferred to the Chickahominy District of the Charles City County School Board. A one-story frame school was constructed and exists today as a dwelling.

The acreage of Poplar Springs was reduced to its present size of ninety-one acres by 1920. In 1933 the present owner, Mrs. Jeanette Beazeley Yates, purchased Poplar Springs from Robert M. Vaiden, the fourth generation of his family to own Poplar Springs. Jeanette Yates, a graduate of the College of William and Mary, moved to Charles City County to accept a teaching position at the school at Holdcroft. She

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

Poplar Springs
Charles City County, VA

Historical Background (continued)

also served as the post mistress in Binn's Store (DHR 18-73) at Holdcroft. Mrs. Yates and her husband, J. Ashton, have worked to preserve the 1844 appearance of Poplar Springs during their ownership of the property. Mrs. Yates was a long-time teacher in Charles City Schools, and Mr. Yates served as the superintendent of highways for Charles City County. The Yates continue to reside in this well-preserved example of Tidewater vernacular architecture.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 10

Poplar Springs
Charles City County, VA

Bibliography

- Charles City County, Virginia. Deed Books 9, 12, 18, 19, 20, 22 and 23.
Charles City County, Virginia. Land Books 1783-1863.
Charles City County, Virginia. Personal Property Books 1794-1838.
Charles City County, Virginia. Will Books 2, 3 and 7.
Interview with Jeanette Beazeley and J. Ashton Yates, Owners of Poplar Springs. Charles City, VA 13 July 1991.
"Old Houses of Charles City County". The William and Mary Quarterly, April 1938, p. 267.
United States Census Records. Charles City County, Virginia. 1850, 1860 and 1870.
Whittenburg, James P. and John M. Coski. Charles City County, Virginia: An Official History. Salem, WV: Don Mills, Inc., 1989.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 11

Poplar Springs
Charles City County, VA

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM References (continued):

E: 18/325310/4137900
F: 18/325310/4138210
G: 18/325500/4138220
H: 18/325500/4138740
I: 18/325340/4138760
J: 18/325360/4139380
K: 18/325400/4139420
L: 18/325400/4138890

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by the polygon whose vertices are marked by the following UTM reference points:

A: 18/325710/4138860
B: 18/325680/4138560
C: 18/325740/4138520
D: 18/325770/4138000
E: 18/325310/4137900
F: 18/325310/4138210
G: 18/325500/4138220
H: 18/325500/4138740
I: 18/325340/4138760
J: 18/325360/4139380
K: 18/325400/4139420
L: 18/325400/4138890

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes ninety-one acres that surround the house and original plantation complex. The cultivated fields around the house have been an integral part of Poplar Springs and maintain the historical integrity of the property.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number PHOTO Page 12

Poplar Springs
Charles City County, VA

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

NOTE: The following items of information are common to all photographs:

LOCATION: Poplar Springs,
Charles City County, Virginia
NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER: Brian E. Gordineer
DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: June 1991
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Virginia State Library and Archives,
Richmond, Virginia

View looking north
Photo 1 of 8 (VDHR Neg. No. 12414;17a)

View looking northwest
Photo 2 of 8 (VDHR Neg. No. 12414;13a)

Center-passage staircase
Photo 3 of 8 (VDHR Neg. No. 12414;23)

Dining room mantel
Photo 4 of 8 (VDHR Neg. No. 12414;13)

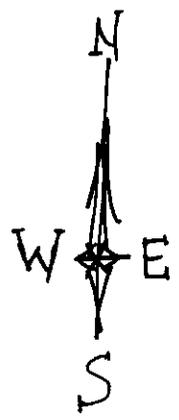
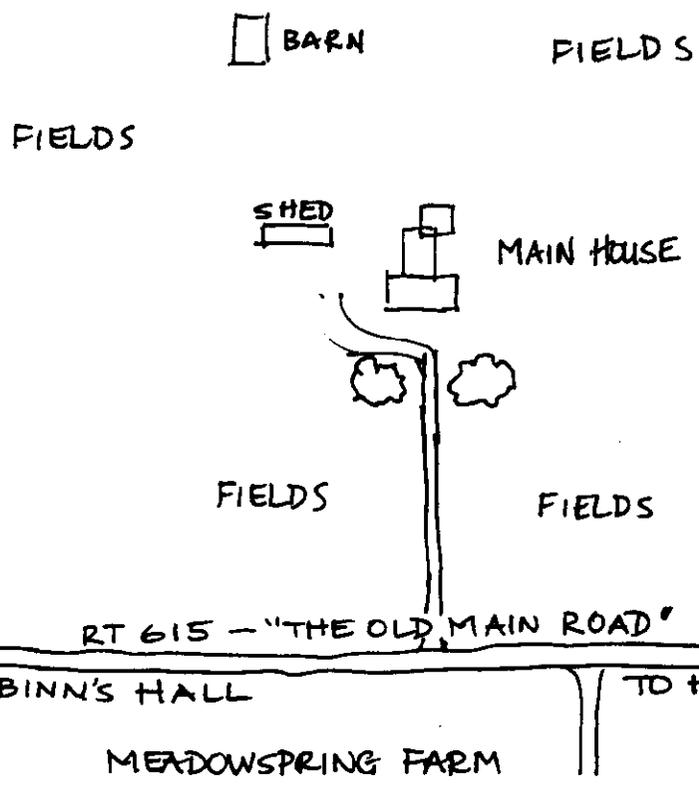
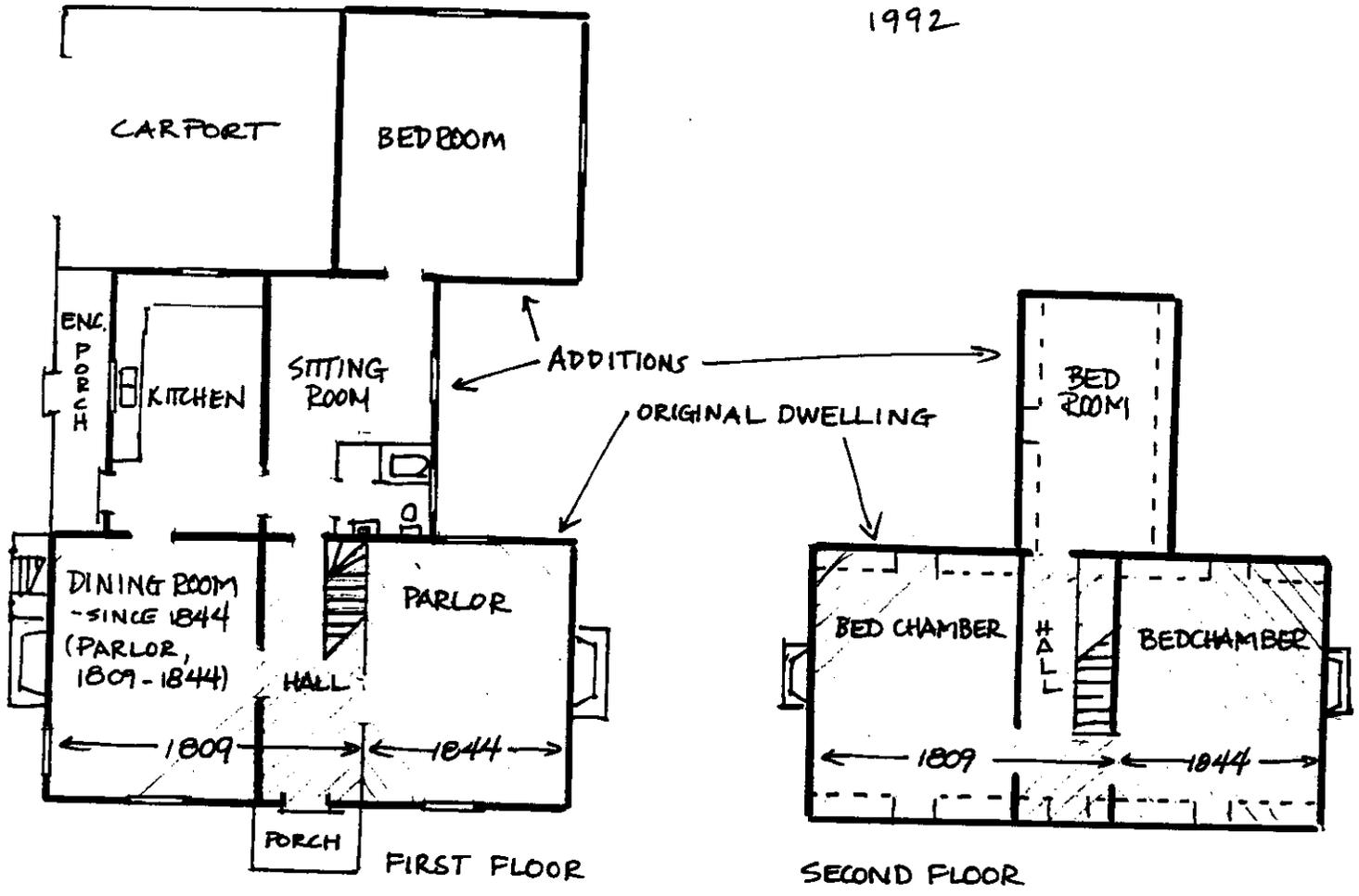
Parlor-passage door lock
Photo 5 of 8 (VDHR Neg. No. 12414;12)

Passage-basement door handle
Photo 6 of 8 (VDHR Neg. No. 12414;24)

Barn, view looking northwest
Photo 7 of 8 (VDHR Neg. No. 12414;16a)

Shed, view looking northeast
Photo 8 of 8 (VDHR Neg. No. 12414;15a)

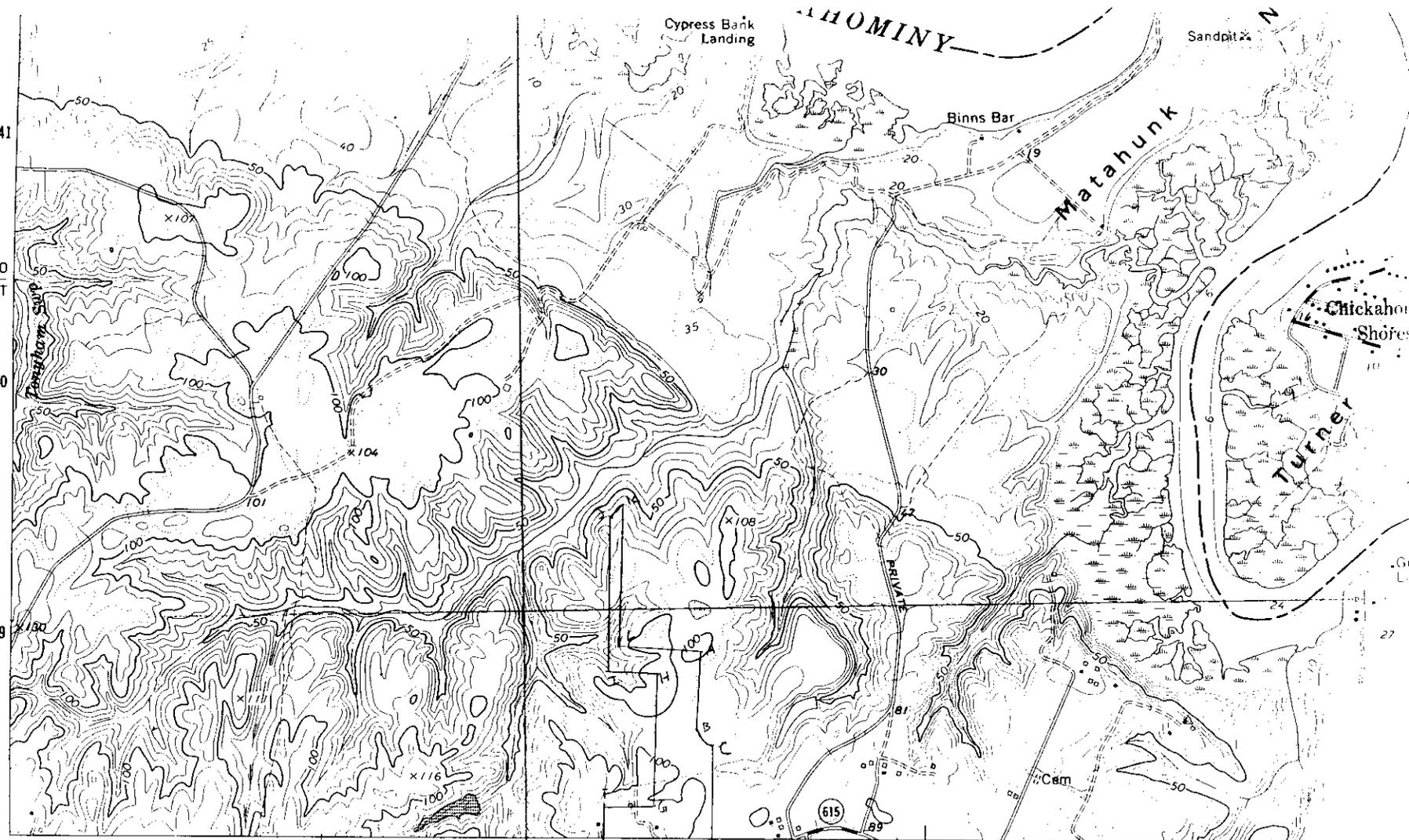
POPLAR SPRINGS
CHARLES CITY COUNTY, VA
1992



COPLAR SPRINGS
Charles City Co. VA

UTM REFERENCES :

- 18 | 325 710 | 4138860
- 16 | 325 680 | 4138560
- 18 | 325 740 | 4138520
- 18 | 325 310 | 4138210
- 16 | 325 500 | 4138220
- 16 | 325 500 | 4138740
- 18 | 325 340 | 4138760
- 16 | 325 360 | 4139380
- 18 | 325 400 | 4137420
- 18 | 325 400 | 4138890



37°22'30"
77°00'

324 | 2 440 000 FEET | 325

BINNS HALL 1.5 MI. | 57'30" | 327 | HOLDCROFT 1.6 MI. | 328

(BRAND)
5658 IV

CHARLES CITY
5558 I SE

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

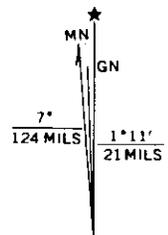
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1963. Field checked 1965
Supersedes Coast and Geodetic Survey map dated 1953

Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Chart 530 (1959)
This information is not intended for navigational purposes

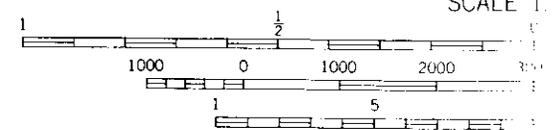
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Virginia coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with Commonwealth of Virginia agencies from aerial photographs taken 1973. This information not field checked



UTM GRID AND 1973 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



SCALE 1:...

CONTOUR INTERVAL
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT
DATUM IS MEAN
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACT
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
AND VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND

3558 I NE
(PROVIDENCE
FORGE)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

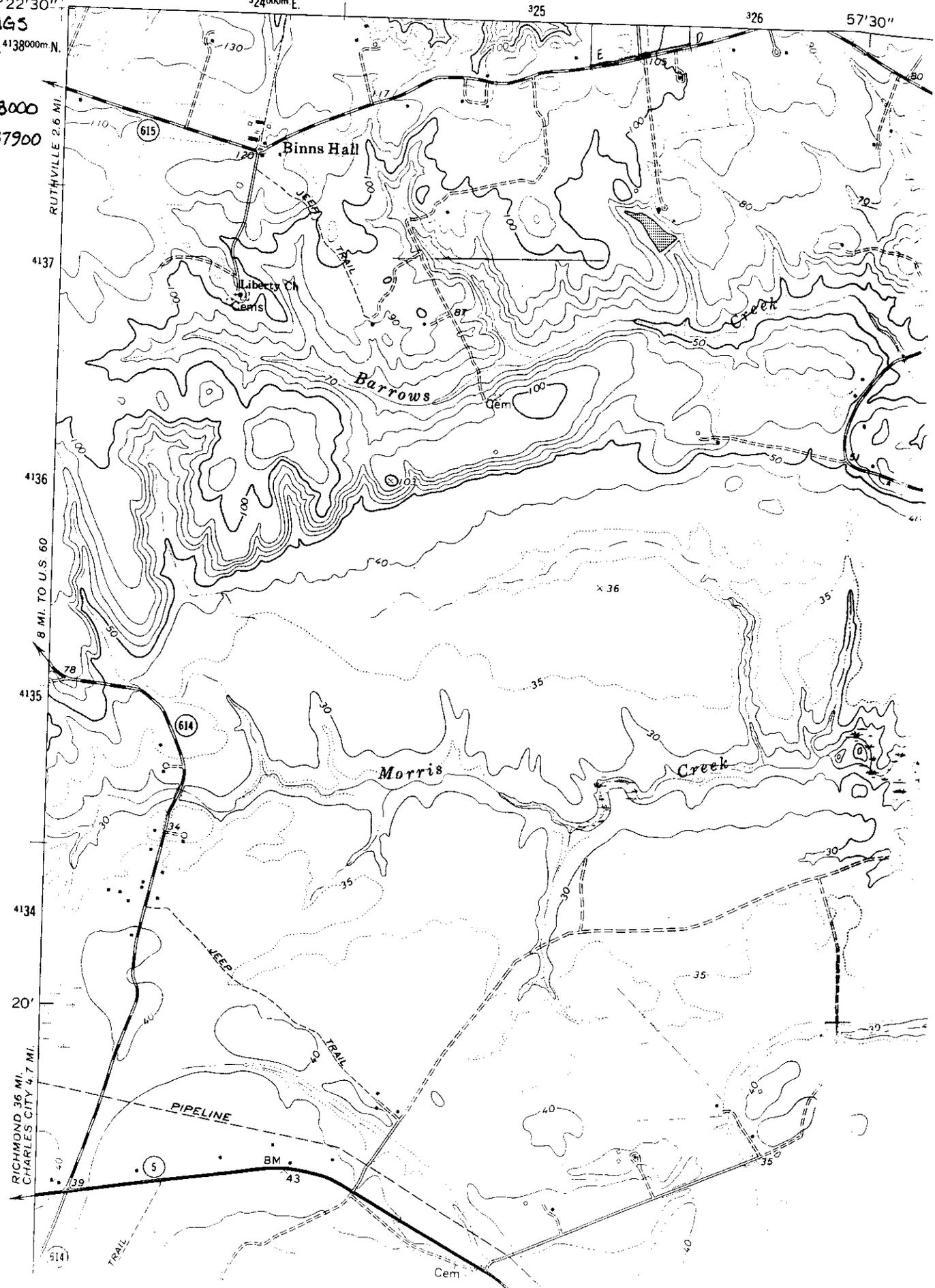
77°00' 324000m E 325 326 57'30"
37°22'30" 4138000m N

POPLAR SPRINGS
Charles City Co. VA

UTM References:

D: 18/325770/4138000

E: 18/325310/4137900



RUTHVILLE 2.6 MI.

8 MI. TO U.S. 60

RICHMOND 36 MI.
CHARLES CITY 4.7 MI.