

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Evelynton other names/site number DHL File 18-64

2. Location

street & number State Route 5 city, town Charles City state Virginia code VA county Charles City code 036 zip code 23030

3. Classification

Table with 3 columns: Ownership of Property, Category of Property, and Number of Resources within Property. Includes checkboxes for private/public ownership and building/site/structure/object categories.

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of certifying official: H. Bryan Mitchell, Director, Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks. Date: April 21, 1989.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of commenting or other official Date State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is: entered in the National Register. 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

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic - single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic - single dwelling, open for  
tours and as conference center**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

20th-century revival - Colonial Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls brick

roof slate

other wood, slate, poured concrete

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Summary Statement

Situated on the highest elevation in Charles City County, Evelynton is approached along a quarter-mile, tree-lined lane. The brick, two-story dwelling, with flanking dependencies, was designed by the Virginia architect, W. Duncan Lee, in 1937 as a country residence for Mr. and Mrs. John Augustine Ruffin, Jr. It represents the Colonial Revival architectural style at its zenith. Built on the site of a 19th-century house, Evelynton is surrounded by various plantings, including a boxwood garden organized around two intersecting walks, located on the east side of the house.

A frame servants' quarters, standing about 150 feet west of the house, is also included in the nomination.

The house itself clearly reflects Lee's experience with the restoration of Carter's Grove (completed in 1930), as well as his intimate knowledge of other Chesapeake Bay mansions in Virginia and Maryland. While the exterior design for Evelynton cannot be traced to a single prototype, it is instead a blend of architectural details from a number of 19th-century Tidewater dwellings, primarily Carter's Grove, Shirley, Gunston Hall and Westover.

Architectural Analysis: Exterior

The house is an imposing 130' X 64' structure, placed on a north/south axis directly above Herring Creek which meanders south to the James River, approximately one mile distant. Built of old brick, the main block and its flanking dependencies are laid in Flemish bond. Connecting hyphens are constructed in English bond, perhaps to emphasize their secondary nature. The brickwork throughout is similar to that used for the stable and caretaker's cottage at Carter's Grove. The shutters and sill moldings of the windows are also similar to those at the lower James River mansion. The influence of Carter's Grove is seen as well in the design and variation of the land and river facades at Evelynton, with five bays on the former side and seven on the latter side of its main block.

Lee chose to copy traditional convention in planning the south elevation at Evelynton. Following 18th-century formula, he designed a richer riverfront exterior. Its seven-bay facade contributes to a feeling of grandeur as does its impressive wooden doorway which emulates those at Westover and Wilton in the use of material contrasting with the brick walls. The pilasters, which Lee changed to a simple Doric order rather than the more elaborate Corinthian design seen at Westover, support an entablature which breaks out over the capitals and is carried up into the segmental pediment above.

 See continuation sheet

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In 1986, an Italianate flagstone terrace with a surrounding brick wall and fountain was added to the river facade of the house. A waterfall cascades down the hillside, leading the eye to the creek beyond.

The overall composition of the land or north front shows similarities with several Maryland houses, especially Bohemia in Cecil County. Photographs of this house and other Maryland examples had been published in Henry Chandler Forman's 1937 book, Early Manor and Plantation Houses of Maryland. More than likely, Duncan Lee referred to this publication as he planned the house at Evelynton.

The land front has a five-bay facade with a projecting pavilion of three bays surmounted by a pediment, copied from Kenmore in Fredericksburg. As at Kenmore, the columns of the porch are of the Tuscan order.

With cornice returns and the tripartite set of windows in the gable ends, the side elevations of Evelynton's main block appear to have been influenced by those at Gunston Hall. The wide spacing of the end chimneys were obviously inspired by those at Gunston Hall, as was the circular window located in Evelynton's west hyphen. Adjoining the east hyphen is a bulkhead entry with a segmental opening reminiscent of those at Carter's Grove and Wilton.

The hyphens connect the house to flanking pavilions which are turned at right angles to the north-south axis of the main block, a treatment seen at Woodlawn in Fairfax County, Virginia, and Maryland houses such as the Hammond-Harwood House in Annapolis. The use of hyphens to link dependencies with the main house had become a frequently used solution during the Colonial Revival period as architects strove to adapt traditional forms to modern living standards. At Evelynton, as well as many colonial houses undergoing restoration during this time, the hyphens provided necessary service areas, private and away from public view.

Traditional 18th century architectural motifs are seen in the brick belt course which defines the first and second storeys, the modillioned cornice, and the 9/9 and 6/9 windows topped with flared jack arches. The slate gable roof is pierced with five dormers on the south side of the house and two which flank the pediment on the land side, as well as flanking pairs of end chimneys.

Architectural Analysis: Interior

Duncan Lee's work at Carter's Grove for Mr. and Mrs. Archibald McCrae had given him a clear understanding of the problems encountered in integrating colonial interior formulas to suit 20th-century convenience. He translated this awareness into his plans for Evelynton. The imposing land facade entry space with its handsome

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staircase and 18-foot-wide elliptical arch incorporates a number of scaled-down features from the entry spaces at Carter's Grove. At Evelynton, Lee reversed the sequence of entry spaces to create a grand stairhall, thereby emphasizing the importance of the landfront approach. The stairway, a smaller but faithfully replicated version of the one at Carter's Grove, is pulled back and to the side so as not to detract from the view to the creek. The stair brackets are virtually identical to those at Carter's Grove, with carved scrolling, acanthus leaves, and five-petaled flowers. The balusters have the same plain shafts and supports as those at Carter's Grove. The panel moldings, details of the railing, three-quarter newel responds with spiral turns, the hardwoods used for the stair nosings and paneling all copy those at Carter's Grove, as does the graceful curving of the stairwell and curved soffit that adjoins the second-floor landing.

The arch draws the visitor past the stairhall and secondary rooms into a narrower passage beyond. Once again the imprint of Carter's Grove is obvious. The arch has a full-height entablature with modillions and a cushion frieze, all carried on fluted Doric pilasters.

In the river facade hall, richly embellished doorways based on the parlour doors at Shirley, with delicately carved modillions and rosettes, announce the superior status of the elaborate riverfront rooms. In each of these rooms the influence of several Tidewater houses can be seen.

The dining room in the southeast corner of the main block was obviously intended as a setting for elegant entertaining, and has a fussy, somewhat feminine feeling, dominated by an imposing fireplace wall. Ornamentation copied from Shirley is used to good effect here, from the egg-and-dart molding of the fireplace surround, to the bellied frieze of the mantelpiece and the broken pediment centered with a pineapple motif. The overmantel, with its raised panel and ramping on the lower crosette, may be a simplified version of the overmantel at the Brice House in Annapolis.

The arched alcoves flanking the fireplace appear to be replicas of those in the library at Toddsbury, Gloucester County, Virginia, with the same fluted pilasters supporting an arch which culminates in a keystone.

The blank aprons underneath the window seats are similar to those at Carter's Grove, and the chair rail and panel moldings in this room are scaled-down versions of those found in the first-floor land facade rooms there. The cornice in this room has delicate, wall-of-troy dentil work.

The living room at Evelynton, located in the southwest section of the main block, is a more monumental room with the big, husky modillions of the cornice and a more robust fireplace treatment. The

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general outline of the chimneybreast was inspired by those in the first-floor landfront rooms at Carter's Grove. Doric pilasters on pedestals frame the chimneybreast. The entablature is Ionic with a cushion frieze and modillions. Lee repeated the dining room overmantel design here with the same panel moldings and crossettes. The fireplace marble in both living room and dining room is identical to that found in the land front rooms at Carter's Grove; there is speculation that it might have come from the same source. The alcoves flanking the chimneybreast are plainer versions of those in the dining room.

The chair rail with fret imitates that found in the first floor bedchamber at Shirley. The panel moldings in this room are again scaled-down versions of those at Carter's Grove.

Located directly behind the living room, in the northwest section of the main block, the library is paneled with Southern yellow pine which has been left unpainted, a treatment which had been successful in the hall and riverfront rooms at Carter's Grove. There is a sense of warmth and comfort here, a feeling of masculinity that Lee might have been striving for in planning the room. The triangular panels over the library doors were probably inspired by those in the drawing room at Westover.

The bolection mantel and the enclosed cupboard placed to the left of the fireplace are similar to those at Marmion, King George County, Virginia.

A bedroom is located across the hall from the library, directly behind the library. Its architectural motifs are of typical 18th-century design, and have no known prototypes. The cornice is dentilled and the marble fireplace is surrounded with an architrave, topped by a wall-of-troy mantel.

In the second floor passage at the head of the stair, a classical archway framed by Doric pilasters and a full height entablature provides access to the riverfront rooms. This feature is a scaled-down version of the monumental archway on the second floor at Carter's Grove. With the exception of this arch, there are no identifiable prototypes evident in the second floor sitting room or the six bedrooms, each with its own bath. In these spaces, less likely to be seen by visitors, Duncan Lee drew on his own imagination and creativity.

An attic, pierced by dormers, runs the length of the main block and is used solely for storage purposes.

The hyphens and dependencies at Evelynton were planned for modern needs and informal living, the same kind of organization Lee had employed so successfully at Carter's Grove.

The hyphens are service areas made up of staircases, bathrooms, and small storage areas. The west dependency contains a brick

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conservatory. Large French windows admit light and air to the room, reminiscent of Lee's similar treatment in the hyphens at Carter's Grove. The east dependency contains work space -- a modern kitchen, wet bar, and garden room.

A basement constructed of brick, with a poured concrete floor, extends across the entire length of the main block.

The nominated property includes one other building of significance. Standing about 150 feet west of the house is the servants' quarters, a 38' x 20' frame structure covered in weatherboards, having a garage and storage area on the lower level, and three servants' rooms above. Access to these upper rooms is through a separate entrance at the north end of the building. The structure appears to date from the early years of the twentieth century, and retains one of its original gas lighting fixtures in the second floor bathroom. On the facade which faces the main house, a classical frontispiece adorns the centrally located door.

**8. Statement of Significance**

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

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1937

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

W. Duncan Lee, Architect

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

Statement of Significance

Designed and built under the supervision of the prominent Colonial Revival architect, W. Duncan Lee, Evelynton represents the academic phase of the Colonial Revival period at its zenith. Lee's original architectural drawings are in the possession of its current owners and show a sophisticated copying of historical models.(1) The imprint of Carter's Grove is obvious in the plan, elevation, and detail of Evelynton, which also draws on other 18th-century Tidewater manor houses, such as Westover, Shirley, and Gunston Hall for inspiration. The interior of the house is a reminder of the "subtle, decorative relationships" which brought most 18th-century houses together into a "coherent, interrelated" whole. The final product is uniquely Duncan Lee's: a brilliant evocation of an 18th-century dwelling which has been recreated to suit modern needs.(2)

Historical Background

Evelynton's lands are rich with historical associations. Owned by the Byrd family, it was originally part of Buckland plantation, seen on James Minge's survey map of 1701 drawn for William Byrd II.(3) The 48-odd acres that now comprise Evelynton were part of a larger tract carved from Buckland during the 18th century. William Byrd III's complicated financial transactions, however, obscure the ownership and disposition of the property during the last thirty years of that century.

Evelynton went through a series of owners throughout the first half of the 19th century before being purchased at auction in 1847 by Edmund Ruffin, Jr., son of the noted agriculturist, Edmund Ruffin, Sr.(4) Evelynton was used primarily as a working farm and as a convenient overnight stop for members of the Ruffin family as they traveled back and forth between their numerous plantations in Price George and Hanover counties.

During the Seven Days' Battles in early June 1862, Evelynton Heights was the scene of fierce if short-lived skirmishing between southern cavalry under the leadership of Generals J.E.B. Stuart and John Pelham and northern troops encamped at Harrison's Landing on the James River below. The farm was taken over by Union soldiers, who then plundered and all but destroyed the house and outbuildings.(5)

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County tax records indicate that new buildings were constructed at Evelynton, beginning around 1874.(6) These buildings apparently included a two-storey frame dwelling. In 1875, the property was inherited by John Augustine Ruffin, who took up residency there soon afterwards.(7)

In 1924, Ruffin sold Evelynton to his son, John Augustine, Jr. whose marriage to a wealthy Richmond heiress had eased the financial burden under which the Ruffins had labored since the Civil War.(8) After a number of years, Mary Ball Saunders Ruffin, accustomed to a wealthy, more comfortable lifestyle, decided to replace the farmhouse at Evelynton with a modern, more elegant dwelling.(9)

She engaged W. Duncan Lee (1884-1952), then at the height of his profession as one of the outstanding architects of the Colonial Revival period, to design the house. Lee had begun his career in the Richmond architectural firm of Marion J. Dimmock, from whom he apparently received his training. The structures which Lee designed include the oval dining room at the Governor's Mansion in Richmond, Virginia, the Richmond Art Company on Grace Street, a group of shops at 210 E. Franklin Street in Richmond, and a number of private dwellings. He was a member of the Colonial Williamsburg advisory board for several years.(10) Lee had developed a national reputation for the design of residential buildings and had recently completed the restoration of Carter's Grove for Mr. and Mrs. Archibald McCrae. Many consider his work at that James River manor house to be his finest contribution to the Colonial Revival style of architecture.

Although an interest in architecture of the past had begun as early as the 1840s, the Colonial Revival style is considered by most architectural historians to have received its initial momentum in 1876, coinciding with the American Centennial celebration. In Virginia, it reached its climax in the late 1920s and into the '30s with the restoration of Williamsburg and numerous estates throughout the commonwealth.

In 1936, members of the Ruffin family visited Carter's Grove with Lee, who took them through the house, pointing out many of the architectural features which he later incorporated into his plans for Evelynton.(11) His expertise is clearly reflected in the brick manor house that today occupies the site. It has continued in the Ruffin family down to the present day and is now owned by Edmund Saunders Ruffin, his wife, and four children. Reopened to the public in 1985, the house is a significant reminder of the patrician lifestyle led by prominent Southerners of a long-ago age.

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Notes:

1. Lee, W. Duncan, Evelynton architectural drawings, in possession of current owner, E. Saunders Ruffin, Charles City, VA.
2. Wenger, Mark R., "Architecture in Virginia." Slide lecture for the 1987 Antiques Forum, Williamsburg, VA. Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. By permission of Mr. Wenger.
3. Byrd, William II, Title Book. Unpublished manuscript, Richmond, VA: Virginia Historical Society.
4. Ruffin, Edmund, Jr., Letters to Edmund Ruffin, Sr., 1847. Richmond, VA. Virginia Historical Society; Charles City Deed Books, Charles City, VA.
5. Ruffin, Edmund, Jr., Plantation Diary (unpublished). Chapel Hill, NC: Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina; Stuart, J.E.B., Field Book, pp. 107-111, Richmond, VA: Virginia Historical Society; United States War Department, Official Records of the War of the Rebellion. Series I, V. II, pt. 2, pp. 518-523; Scarborough, William K., The Diary of Edmund Ruffin, Vol. II, Baton Rouge: LSU Press, 1972.
6. Charles City County Tax Books, 1866-1886.
7. *ibid*, 1875.
8. Charles City County Deed Books, Charles City, VA.
9. Gilliam, James, Interview, November 11, 1987, Prince George County, Virginia; Saunders, Miss Jane, Interview, January 20, 1988, Richmond, VA.
10. Winthrop, Robert P., Architecture in Downtown Richmond. Richmond, VA: Junior Board of Historic Richmond Foundation, 1982.
11. Saunders interview, *op cit*.

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

Primary:

Albemarle County Will Book 4, pp. 114-116, Charlottesville, VA.

Byrd, Mary Willing, estate audit, Will Book 3, pp. 63-64, 90. Richmond: Virginia State Library.

\_\_\_\_\_, inventories, Will Book 2, p. 369-passim; 3, p. 340-passim, State Library.

\_\_\_\_\_, will, Will Book 2, p. 270, State Library.

Byrd, William II, Commonplace Book, Richmond: Virginia Historical Society.

See continuation sheet

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

Specify repository:

Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks  
Richmond, VA 23219

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property 48, more or less

UTM References

A 

18	309290	4133990
Zone	Easting	Northing

C 

18	308940	4133040
Zone	Easting	Northing

B 

18	309480	4133170
Zone	Easting	Northing

D 

18	308740	4133540
Zone	Easting	Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property, consisting of 48-odd acres, is situated on the north line of Herring Creek and south of State Route 5, bounded on the east by the Glens property and on the west by Westover Church and Evelynton Farm.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the parcel that has been historically associated with the property.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Nancy Carter Crump  
organization N/A date August 24, 1988  
street & number 109 Bowstring Drive telephone (804) 220-3495  
city or town Williamsburg state VA zip code 23185

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\_\_\_\_\_, Title Book. Virginia Historical Society. Byrd, William III, Accounts 1750-1771, Virginia Historical Society.

Carter, Marian and Alice, Diary, 1889. Unpublished manuscript, Charles City County, Virginia: Shirley Plantation papers.

Charles City County Deed Books as follows: 1, pgs. 13, 43; 2, pp. 194-196; 4, pgs. 327, 377, 393; 5, pp. 386-387; 6, p. 190; 7, p. 474; 8, pgs. 433, 393; 9, pp. 105-106; 10, pp. 94-95; 25, p. 414; 68, p. 662; 76, p. 589.

\_\_\_\_ Land Tax Books, 1866-1886.

\_\_\_\_ Personal Property Taxes, 1862.

\_\_\_\_ Will Books, as follows: 2, pgs. 270, 369; 3, pp. 63-64, 90, 340; 4, pgs. 343, 363-364, 377, 392, 438; 7, pgs. 5, 87-88; 8, p. 290; 14, pgs. 29-33, 369.

Hanover County Will Book 3, pp. 608-612, 618.

Lee, Duncan, 1937 Architectural Drawings for Evelynton Plantation. Owned by E. Saunders Ruffin, Charles City County, VA.

Pelham, John, Letter to J.E.B. Stuart, July 2, 1982. Stuart Papers, Manuscript Division, Duke University Library, Durham, North Carolina.

Ruffin, Edmund, Jr., Letters of January 8, February 8, September 10, October 29, 1847, Virginia Historical Society. \_\_\_\_\_ Plantation Diary, Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Saunders, Miss Jane, Interview, January 20, 1988, Richmond, VA. Notes in possession of Nancy Carter Crump.

Stuart, James Ewell Brown, Field Book, pp. 107-111. Richmond, VA: Virginia Historical Society.

\_\_\_\_ Letter to Flora Stuart, July 5, 1962, Stuart Papers, Virginia Historical Society.

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Secondary:

- Cowles, Captain Calvin D., Compiler, The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War. New York: Arno Press & Crown Publishers, Inc., 1978.
- Farrar, Emmie Ferguson, Old Virginia Houses Along the James. New York: Crown Books, American Legacy Press, MCMVII.
- Forman, Henry Chandlee, Early Manor and Plantation Houses of Maryland. Revised edition, Cockeysville, Maryland: Universal Lithographers, Inc. 1982.
- Gilliam, James, Interview, November 11, 1987, Prince George County, Virginia.
- Jackson-Stops, Gervase and James Pipkin, The English Country House, A Grand Tour. Boston: Little Brown and Co., National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC 1985.
- Ruffin, Edmund Saunders, Interview. February 8, 1988, Charles City County, VA: Evelynton Plantation.
- Scarborough, William K., The Diary of Edmund Ruffin, Vol, II. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1976.
- United States War Department, Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series I, V. II, pt. 2, pp. 518-523.
- Waterman, Thomas, The Mansions of Virginia. New York: Crown Publishers Bonanza Books, by arrangement with the University of North Carolina Press, MCMXLV.
- Wenger, Mark R., "Architecture in Virginia." Slide Lecture for the 1987 Antiques Forum, Williamsburg, VA: Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, 1987.
- Winthrop, Robert P., Architecture in Downtown Richmond, Richmond, VA: Junior Board of Historic Richmond Foundation, 1982.

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to the W; thence approx. 500' NNE; thence approx. 500' S; thence approx. 500'  
NE; thence approx. 100' NW; thence approx. 200' SE; thence approx. 700' ESE;  
thence approx. 800' NNE; thence approx. 600' WNW; thence approx. 500' N; thence  
approx. 50' NNW; thence approx. 500' NE; thence approx. 400' N to a point on the  
S side of VA Rt. 5; thence following S side of VA Rt. 5 approx. 450' WNW to the  
point of origin.

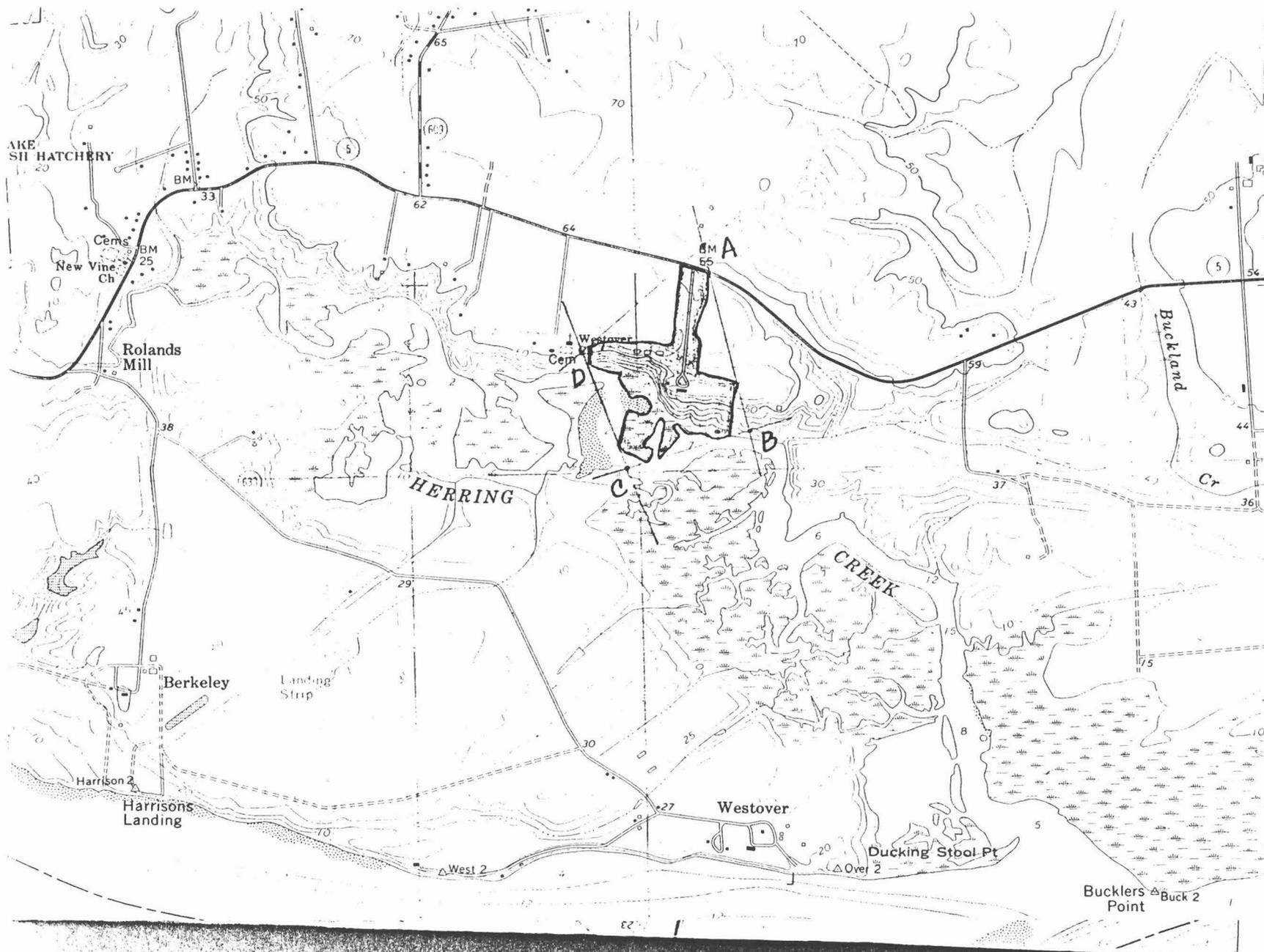
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to the W; thence approx. 500' NNE; thence approx. 500' S; thence approx. 500'  
NE; thence approx. 100' NW; thence approx. 200' SE; thence approx. 700' ESE;  
thence approx. 800' NNE; thence approx. 600' WNW; thence approx. 500' N; thence  
approx. 50' NNW; thence approx. 500' NE; thence approx. 400' N to a point on the  
S side of VA Rt. 5; thence following S side of VA Rt. 5 approx. 450' WNW to the  
point of origin.



Evelynton  
 Charles City County, VA  
 UTM References:  
 A-18/309290/413399  
 B-18/309480/4133170  
 C-18/308940/4133047  
 D-18/308740/4133511  
 Westover, VA 22791

CHARLES CITY 3.1 MI.  
 WILLIAMSBURG 28 MI.  
 4133  
 4132  
 (CHARLES CITY)  
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