

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 Woodlawn Historic and Archaeological District
other names/site number DHR File No. 48-26

2. Location

street & number Route 3, Box 327, off State Route 625 N/A not for publication
city, town Port Conway vicinity
state Virginia code VA county King George code 099 zip code 22485

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
		<u>16</u>	<u>5</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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.

Henry C. Miller Nov 7 1990
Signature of certifying official Date
Director, Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

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
AGRICULTURE: Field
TRANSPORTATION: Water-Related
DOMESTIC: Village Site
DOMESTIC: Camp

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling
AGRICULTURE: Field

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

MIXED: Georgian
Greek Revival
COLONIAL
Colonial Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Wood Frame
Beaded Weatherboard
roof Slate
other Glass

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Woodlawn is an 899-acre historic riverfront plantation situated on a mile-long stretch of the north bank of the Rappahannock River and a two-mile stretch of Gingoteague (Chincoteague) Creek in King George County, Virginia. It is located on Route 625, one mile east of U. S. Route 301, just north of the James Madison Bridge. Among the oldest plantations in the county, Woodlawn has essentially the same boundaries as it did when the land first was consolidated in the late eighteenth century. The property includes twenty-one buildings, sites, and structures: the plantation house, dating from about 1790, and its early to mid-nineteenth-century ancillary buildings, with major additions and renovations to the plantation house around 1841, and in 1934 and 1982. There are six contributing buildings and ten contributing sites in the district. Contributing buildings include the plantation house and its two antebellum outbuildings and slaves' quarter, as well as early twentieth-century buildings including a barn and implement shed. Contributing archaeological and landscape sites include five prehistoric sites, a historic domestic site, a ditch network, the field system, the farm road network, and a springhouse foundation site. There are three noncontributing buildings, one noncontributing site, and one noncontributing structure. All together the property contains evidence of two significant periods of occupation, the first during the prehistoric period by Native Americans, and the second from the late eighteenth century through 1937.

PLANTATION ORGANIZATION AND MAJOR LAND USES

Woodlawn Plantation has remained remarkably stable, not only in terms of its boundaries, but also in both land use and appearance. The property's 899 acres can be divided into three significant land uses that occurred historically: the principal cluster of early nineteenth-century residential and utilitarian buildings, the agricultural lands, and the woodlands. Although each land use has evolved from its historical form, each retains the essential characteristics of its early nineteenth-century configuration. In addition to preserving views into and out of the property similar to those that existed historically, this continuity of land uses has resulted in the retention of specific historic elements in each of the land-use types.

See continuation sheet

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
ARCHAEOLOGY: Prehistoric
Historic/Aboriginal
Historic/Non-Aboriginal

AGRICULTURE
TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance

AD 900 - AD 1600
AD 1600 - AD 1625
AD 1790 - AD 1937

Significant Dates

N/A
N/A
N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Late Woodland Period

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Woodlawn Historic and Archaeological District is significant in state and local history from about 1790 to 1937. Woodlawn, with its intact plantation house, cluster of antebellum ancillary buildings, and undisturbed agrarian setting, provides excellent insights into the history of the Northern Neck of Virginia. The focal point of the district is a well-preserved plantation house, one of a number of important and interrelated houses built on both sides of the Rappahannock River between 1760 and 1850s. In addition to its architectural significance, the district also represents the historical influence of agriculture and transportation on the settlement and economy of the Northern Neck of Virginia. The boundaries of the estate today are essentially the same as in 1790, about when the first portion of the extant manor house was constructed. Woodlawn is significant for its association with the Turner family, whose history in Virginia dates to the mid-seventeenth century, and who lived at Woodlawn until the 1920s. The Turners of Woodlawn were members of an extended family of prominent citizens and landowners who left an important architectural legacy in the area. The social and cultural values and attitudes of the antebellum planter class living along the Rappahannock River are reflected in the architectural traditions of this and similar houses. Land use has remained constant from the initial settlement period with residential, agricultural, and wooded areas still constituting the major divisions of land use even today. Field patterns dating from the period of significance still survive as do some vegetation and drainage ditches.

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

(Present and Historic Physical Appearance)

The estate is organized around the principal cluster of the main house and outbuildings, located 120 meters (3,960 feet) north of the Rappahannock River. This cluster includes the plantation house, the detached kitchen/laundry, slaves' quarter, smokehouse, two-car garage, pool and pool house, tennis court, springhouse foundation, and a portion of the pond system. Together, this complex represents the central core of Woodlawn. It is served by a farm road network and surrounded by agricultural fields with woodlands on the periphery of the property. Buildings and structures located away from the central core of Woodlawn include a barn, implement shed, and farm manager's house.

Woodlawn, unlike the neighboring house at Camden on the opposite shore of the Rappahannock, is removed from the riverbank and separated from the river by both elevation and vegetation. There is no commanding river view from the main house at Woodlawn; nor is the house visible from the river.

The Plantation House Cluster

Evolution of the Plantation House. The plantation house at Woodlawn is a representative Rappahannock River plantation house that has evolved architecturally from the late eighteenth century to the present. Its two-story, double-pile, five-bay, hipped-roof form demonstrates the persistence of the traditional Georgian house in the Northern Neck region. The evolution of the Woodlawn house can be divided into four periods of construction: 1) the original 1 1/2-story, single-pile house (now the kitchen wing of the present plantation house) built about 1790; 2) the enlargement of the house around 1841 to its present Georgian-style form with significant Greek Revival interior; 3) the Colonial Revival-style additions in 1934 of a 1 1/2-story wing to the west, and two-story pedimented portico on the river facade; and 4) a 1982 rehabilitation of the entire house and grounds. By 1934 the house had achieved its present appearance. The 1982 renovation restored the condition of the 1934 exterior, and renovated the interior in a manner sympathetic with its Greek Revival character, with minor changes to the interior plan and some replacement and embellishment of woodwork.¹

¹Secondary sources report the oldest portion of the existing house (west wing) was built by Richard Turner around the time of the first census in 1790. Richard H. Turner inherited the house in 1828, and must have built the main portion of the house sometime after 1830, when Asher Benjamin's Practical House Carpenter was first published, as the master builder clearly referred to this pattern book for his woodwork designs. Further evidence indicates the main portion of the house probably was built around 1841 as the King George County Land Tax Book for 1842 records an additional payment by Richard H. Turner for improvements adding \$2500 to the value of the property. The 1937 WPA inventory states that the south portico and west wing were added in 1934 by the new owner, Emory T. Wales. The Sursock family was responsible for the renovation of the house in 1982. This and other information contained in this nomination is based on

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2

(Present and Historic Physical Appearance)

The present east wing, or kitchen wing, was the original c. 1790 portion of the house. The three adjacent outbuildings – the detached kitchen/laundry, the slaves' quarter, and the smokehouse – date from the first half of the nineteenth century.² The original house appears to have been a 1 1/2-story, single-pile house with an end chimney, and sleeping quarters upstairs. Too large for a one-room-plan house, the dimensions indicate it probably was a hall-and-parlor-plan house.³ The original exterior appearance of the east wing is believed to have been similar to its appearance today, although the roof probably was wood-shingled. The original interior appearance and function of the c. 1790 east wing has been altered with its conversion to a kitchen, perhaps in 1934, and another kitchen renovation in 1982. However, the original late eighteenth-century framing, documented by photographs taken in 1982, has survived both renovations. Some of the east wing's weatherboard siding was replaced in the 1982 renovation. The modest window moldings, their scale, and aged appearance indicate that they may be original. A 1937 photograph shows a window where the current south (river-side) entrance porch is located.

The plantation house was enlarged considerably around 1841 with the construction of the central block. The c.1841 appearance of the river facade is difficult to determine. Since there are no physical indications of an earlier porch, the original southern entrance may have been simply a portal. The large Colonial Revival portico is a 1934 addition as evidenced by the fairly fresh, circular-sawn timber structure of the portico attic. The original hipped roof still remains under the roof of the new portico and some of its slate is still attached. The original, vertical-sawn truss work supporting the hipped roof has been strengthened with many vertical supports.

It is likely that the original appearance of the land (north) facade of the central block was identical to its current appearance. The style and millwork of the woodwork and

research undertaken for a Preliminary Information Form developed by Judy Robinson and Julie Mueller of Robinson Associates.

²The outbuildings are of heavy-timbered construction, and feature plank doors, and wrought-iron hardware. The windows have Colonial-style window surrounds, and are similar to those in the c. 1790 portion of the plantation house. Although it is possible they date from the 1790 period, this type of heavy-timbered outbuilding continued to be built throughout the first half of the nineteenth century. The rare survival of outbuildings from the early period indicates the outbuildings probably date from the 1830s or 1840s, around the period of the construction of the central portion of the house. In addition, it is unlikely that the modest, c. 1790 plantation house would have had such large, well-built outbuildings.

³Although heavily altered during the 1982 renovations, the position of the land-side (north) door, and the interior staircase are almost identical to the 1934 period, and may indicate a hall-and-parlor plan for the original house. However, the floor plan and exterior openings may have been altered significantly when the original house was made into a wing and incorporated into the 1840s addition.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

(Present and Historic Physical Appearance)

details indicate that the five-bay composition of the facade, the one-story porch, and the entrance are original.

There is little information concerning the construction history of the house between 1841 and 1934, although burned beams in the basement indicate that there was a fire in the 1790 section of the house at some point. The slate roof is most likely a postbellum addition, and probably replaced an earlier wood-shingle roof. The survival of numerous Greek Revival elements dating from the 1840s and the character of the 1934 renovation, however, indicate that there were few architectural changes during the intervening period.

The 1934 renovation included the addition of the Colonial Revival portico, as well as the construction of a sunroom to the west of the central block. The incorporation of the central, round-arched window into the two-story, central, riverfront bay may indicate that the window was installed during the 1934 renovation. The house underwent some interior alterations, including the removal of the wall between the two west parlors, creating the space now used as a living room.⁴ In addition, the second-floor stair hall was probably partitioned to make a bathroom at this time.⁵ The west wing today in all likelihood is similar to its 1934 appearance, as it retains the original Colonial Revival door and window surrounds, and brick floor.⁶

The following description of Woodlawn from the 1937 survey by the Virginia Works Progress Administration Historical Inventory Project documents the appearance of the house and its environs:

It is situated on a knoll in a five-acre grove of old trees, bounded on the east side by two old slave houses, one on each side of the old smoke house. All the buildings have beaded weatherboarding. The three buildings run along the entrance road, north and south. The entrance gate is by number one building which is the

⁴The floorboards in the living room are not original, indicating perhaps a major interior reorganization of space. Greek Revival interiors did not characteristically feature a large, double-sized room such as this. Most likely an interior wall with a doorway, or sliding doors would have divided the space into two rooms. The wall most likely was removed when the west wing was added in the 1930s, and a door into the west wing was installed where the wall previously stood.

⁵Photographs taken in 1982 before the house was renovated show a bathroom in this location with 1930s bathroom fixtures in place.

⁶Photographs taken during the 1982 renovation show that the interior weatherboard siding was replaced, the chimney was repaired, and a new wood mantle was installed.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

(Present and Historic Physical Appearance)

first slave house. South of the house is an old boxwood which is one hundred years old on the path of the garden of two acres running to the brook. The old well house in the center has beaded weatherboarding and is octagon shaped with eight shuttered windows and one door. The grove is enclosed by a four panel board fence. All of the out buildings are painted white, with green trimming and shutters. The house is painted colonial gray, all trimming including the portico is white with green shutters and doors.⁷

The survey forms document exterior details, as well as interior features, and give the construction chronology provided by the owner at the time. This chronology includes mention that the west wing of the house was built in 1934. Several published sources on historic houses in the area report that this was part of an extensive renovation project undertaken at the time. However, other details about the renovation are not documented in these sources.

The 1982 renovation of the house retained its 1934 exterior appearance. The 1982 work included stabilization, necessary repairs, replacement of some weatherboards, replacement of brickwork, and interior embellishments.⁸ The rehabilitation was completed under the current owners, who were responsible for returning a neglected house to a habitable and elegant state. The house had suffered damage from water, neglect, and fire.⁹ During this renovation, care was taken to treat the house sensitively. According to the general contractor, the restoration began with the repair of the slate roof, where extensive water damage had occurred. Other exterior work included scraping and painting the extant wood siding. The east wing was re-sided to match the rest of the house.¹⁰ Windows were repaired but none of the window configurations were changed. The only alterations made to the first-floor plan included the installation of a small powder room under the main staircase, and the enclosure of a doorway between the library and dining room. The existing bathrooms were renovated, and new bathrooms were installed on the second floor. Old plaster and

⁷Works Progress Administration of Virginia, Historical Inventory Form of Woodlawn, dated 21 September, 1937.

⁸Julie Mueller, interview with Mr. Powell, carpenter in charge of the 1982 restoration of Woodlawn, 22 May 1990.

⁹"Recreating the Splendor of Woodlawn Plantation," *Historic Houses*, Vol. 5, no. 4 (August, 1983).

¹⁰Photographs taken in the 1930s indicate that at that time, the siding on this wing did matched the rest of the house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

(Present and Historic Physical Appearance)

lathe were removed throughout the house and replaced in-kind. New plumbing, electrical wiring, and heating/cooling mechanisms were installed. Fire-damaged flooring was replaced; ceiling beams and interior walls were in good condition and did not require repair. The basement floor was lowered by 30" and a new concrete floor poured. Because the foundations were severely deteriorated, they were rebuilt. Old brick was used below ground (and can be seen from the interior of the structure), and new brick was used above.

Current Exterior Description. The house, with its raised brick foundation and beaded weatherboard siding, is crowned by a simple cornice and covered by slate roofing. The central block is composed of five bays, with tall, six-over-six sash windows with shutters, river and land facade entrances in the central bays, and four interior end chimneys. Both river and land elevations feature a wooden porch, although each is of a markedly differing style and construction.

A Colonial Revival-style, two-story, pedimented portico (1934), which dominates the river (south) facade of the central block of the house, rises above a brick foundation with brick relieving arches, and brick steps. The portico features four two-story Tuscan columns; two Tuscan pilasters; entablature with a two-fascia architrave, plain frieze, and denticulated modillioned cornice; gable-roofed pediment with a denticulated, modillioned, raking cornice; semicircular fanlight with tracery; and paneled ceiling. The central bay of the river facade is a two-story vertical composition crowned by a round-arched, traceried, double-hung, sash window at the stair landing level. Its first-story entrance features a Colonial Revival, six-panel door; door surround with flanges; and entablature with a curved frieze and denticulated cornice. The small casement windows on each side of the door feature Federal-style tracery and Greek Revival-style window surrounds. A rectangular single-panel plaque with a stylized Greek key motif on each side marks the transition between the first and second stories.

The land (north) facade of the central block of the house features a handsome one-story, gable-roofed, Greek Revival porch with four square columns in Asher Benjamin's Tuscan order, two Tuscan pilasters, balustrade, entablature with a one-fascia architrave, and plain frieze. Dentils and modillions are used in both the entablature and the raking cornice. The single-door entry features a four-panel door with transom and sidelights enriched with elaborately patterned tracery. The porch also rests on a brick foundation with brick relieving arches, and brick steps (1934).

The flanking east wing (c. 1790), or kitchen wing, is composed of two bays on the river facade featuring a modest single-door entry with brick steps, steel railing, and screen

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 6

(Present and Historic Physical Appearance)

door, and one six-over-six sash window with shutters. The land facade of the east wing also is composed of two bays, featuring a simple, shed-roofed porch with a balustrade, wood steps, and multi-paned glass door, and a six-over-nine sash window with shutters. In addition, the land facade has a single, gable-roofed dormer with six-over-six sash, and an interior end chimney.

The flanking Colonial Revival west wing (1934), or sunroom, is of approximately the same scale and dimensions as the east wing, although much more elaborate in detail. In addition, both the east and west wings feature a single gable-roofed dormer with a six-over-six sash window on the land facade, and an interior end chimney. The river facade of the west wing is composed of an arcade of three adjacent bays with French doors, and semicircular double-paned transoms in each bay. Square Tuscan pilasters flank each bay, and are topped by impost blocks from which spring round arches with keystones. The central door features stone steps and opens onto a brick patio. The land facade of the west wing is identical to the river facade, except without an entrance or patio.

Current Interior Description. Little remains of the c. 1790 interior of the east wing, although the doors used in the wing's basement are probably original and relocated from the upper level. The interior of the central block retains the typical double-pile, central-passage, Georgian-type plan. A broad central hall extends the depth of the house between the two opposing first-floor entrance doors. The hall staircase rises towards the south elevation from the middle of the east wall. Four rooms open off the central hall. Four interior end chimneys punctuate the individual interior spaces that are each two bays wide. The large living room on the west side of the central hall provides entry to the 1934 west wing sunroom. The library and dining room have new wooden and marble mantels that date from the 1982 renovation; the original wooden mantels in these rooms were moved to the second-story, east bedrooms.¹¹ Both the library and the dining room have egress into the original east wing which serves today as a pantry and kitchen. A service stair provides access from the kitchen to the basement, and to the room above the kitchen.

The second story of the central block has a large landing that originally extended the full length of the hall towards the north, but was partitioned, probably in 1934, to create a large bathroom. Four of the five bedrooms on the second floor correspond in plan

¹¹The original mantels on the east side of the second story were removed during the 1982 renovation, when they were replaced by the mantels from the first floor. The bedrooms on the west side of the house retain their original mantels. The mantels on the west side of the first story were originally marble, and were damaged during the 1982 renovation when the chimneys were rebuilt. They were not reused.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7

(Present and Historic Physical Appearance)

with the first story double-pile arrangement. The fifth bedroom and its small bathroom, located over the kitchen wing, are the maid's quarters, accessible only by the service stair. In addition, a bathroom has been installed over the west wing that is accessible through a doorway from the north bedroom.

The c. 1841 interior retains its original Greek Revival appearance and hierarchical relationship between the first and second stories. The door and window moldings, derived from plates in Asher Benjamin's Practical House Carpenter, are given greater importance on the first story by the addition of corner blocks on the window surrounds. The first-story window surrounds are fairly sophisticated interpretations of pattern-book designs. The door and window moldings on the second story are identical, but without corner blocks. Originally, the house featured Ionic pilastered wooden mantels in the dining room and library on the first floor, and in the rooms on the west side of the second floor. The design of the Ionic mantels is a wooden copy of the marble mantels available commercially during the antebellum period and manufactured in Philadelphia. This type of marble mantel, as well as wooden copies, is found in many fine Virginia houses, including the Governor's Mansion in Richmond, and was popular throughout the eastern seaboard in the antebellum period.¹² The living room featured two Greek Revival-style marble mantels.¹³ The rooms on the east side of the second floor had Doric pilastered wooden mantels of more modest design than those in the more formal rooms.¹⁴ The original Greek Revival doors remain, and those on the first story have been grained to resemble their original appearance. The pediments applied above the central hall door are 1982 additions, as are the entablatures above the dining room door, and the chair rails and the cornice moldings throughout the house. The interior configuration of the house was not altered during the 1982 renovation, although the woodwork in the library and kitchen was completely refurbished.

The interior of the west wing, or sunroom, retains its 1934 appearance, except for the new wooden mantel installed in 1982. The woodwork of the interior mirrors the exterior architectural details. The round-arched door surrounds feature Tuscan pilasters. The feeling of an enclosed porch is preserved in the retention of the brick

¹²See William Seale, Virginia's Executive Mansion: A History of the Governor's House (Richmond: Virginia State Library and Archives, 1988), 34.

¹³Photographs taken during the 1980s renovation document these mantels. According to Calder Loth, Senior Architectural Historian, Department of Historic Resources, the marble mantels shown in the photographs appear to be representative of Greek Revival mantels popular in the 1830s and 1840s.

¹⁴1980 photographs show these mantels still in place.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 8

(Present and Historic Physical Appearance)

floor, and interior weatherboard siding. The 1934 west wing addition still provides a representative example of the Colonial Revival Style popular during that period.

The most significant changes made in 1982 included the replacement of the two marble mantels in the living room with new wooden mantels. In addition, the two original wooden mantels from the library and dining room were removed to the second story so that new mantels could be installed in their stead. Hardware was replaced in kind on the first floor, while all the hardware on the second floor was retained. Ceiling moldings were added in all the rooms.

Ancillary Buildings. A linear row of three antebellum ancillary structures east of the house also survive. The group now sits at the edge of a pond which dates from the 1982 rehabilitation of the house and grounds. Their location at water's edge probably gives the grouping a more picturesque appearance than existed during the period of significance. Heavy timber construction indicates that the weatherboard-sheathed buildings date from the first half of the nineteenth century, probably around the 1830s or 1840s. The most likely historical uses of the three buildings appear to have been kitchen/laundry (southernmost), smokehouse (central), and slaves' quarter (northernmost). The detached kitchen/laundry and smokehouse which face west are oriented towards the house while the slaves' quarter orients away from the house to the south. The 1 1/2-story buildings — the detached kitchen/laundry and slaves' quarter — have been refurbished for use as guest cottages. Despite modern amenities, they still possess many of their distinctive characteristics. The detached kitchen/laundry features a large, central, interior, double chimney with a large hearth opening to one side which tends to indicate its use as both a kitchen and laundry. A steep ladder provides access to the second-floor open loft in each cottage and the original ceiling beams are exposed. Both the east and west facades of the kitchen/laundry retain their original plank doors and six-over-six sash, and the original stone steps survive at the east entrance. The smokehouse is a small, one-story, square, wood-frame structure with a brick foundation, beaded weatherboard siding, a simple cornice, and a hipped, shingle roof with original wood finial. The one-bay west facade retains its original diagonal panelled door. Now used as a storage shed, the smokehouse retains its original double-studded framing, exposed beams, and hardware. Some of the weatherboarding, all the roof shingles, and the brick foundations of all three buildings were replaced during the 1982 renovation.

Other structures in the vicinity of the main house include a hipped-roofed, one-story, weatherboard-sheathed two-car garage (c. 1950) located just west of the main house, off the circular drive, and a swimming pool and pool house (1982), located about fifty

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9

(Present and Historic Physical Appearance)

yards southwest of the main house. The pool house is a one-story wood-frame building with a hipped, standing-seam metal roof. The porch features a three-bay veranda with Tuscan columns, and a two-bay facade with sliding-glass doors. A clay tennis court (1982) surrounded by a chain-link fence is located just northwest of the pool and pool house .

Main House Environs. The house with its primary facade oriented south towards the river is sited 120 meters (3960 feet) from the river, well away from the floodplain. A series of terraces lead to a pond, a landscape feature added in the 1982 rehabilitation. The existing prominent landscape elements are characteristic of those typically associated with a Colonial Revival-type landscape, and include boxwood plantings on the garden facade,¹⁵ a mortared brick patio, and brick walks. These elements probably were added when the house was refurbished in the 1930s. Prior to that time the grounds around the main house likely were more simply planted, as indicated by a series of maps of the Rappahannock River completed in 1856 for the Survey of the Coast of the United States.¹⁶

A number of deciduous trees (*Quercus*, etc.) were planted in the 1930s. Many of these have since died and were removed along with scrub plant materials after the present owners acquired the property.

Roads and drives. A long river-stone entry, beginning at the northern edge of the property at Route 625 and passing first through woodland, then through cultivated fields divided by a remnant fence-line of cedars (*Juniperus virginiana*) terminates in a circular drive at the rear of the house. No road now approaches the front of the house, which faces the river, although a 1937 ASCS aerial photograph indicates the entry road previously continued around to the river facade.¹⁷ Now a secondary road, beginning at the circle, passes south between the main house and the ancillary buildings, continuing along a remnant fence line south towards the river. Handsome wooden gates dating from the 1982 rehabilitation mark the entrance.

¹⁵Boxwood plantings also bordered a walk south from the house towards the river. They were removed during the 1980s renovation.

¹⁶In comparison to the formal road and planting designs surrounding the nearby plantation houses at Clive, Belle Grove, and Walsingham, no such elements are shown on the maps for the plantation house at Woodlawn.

¹⁷Analysis of an ASCS aerial photograph dating from 4 March 1937 reveals that the entry drive at that time passed through both woodlands and cultivated fields (as it does today), but then turned east along the former spring bed (current in the area of the pond east of the ancillary buildings), and followed a curve around to the front, or river facade, of the main house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 10

(Present and Historic Physical Appearance)

Pond System. The pond system is comprised of five ponds fed by a series of springs that begin on the adjoining Walsingham property to the east and that flow to Gingoteague Creek. The first is located just east of the main house, on the east side of the row of antebellum outbuildings, where an old road ran around to the river facade of the main house. The second is located south of the house. The third and fourth are located to the south and east of the plantation house between the house environs and the agricultural complex. The fifth is located three thousand feet due south of the house at the end of the road leading from the house to the river. These ponds were dredged during the 1982 landscape beautification of the property.¹⁸ In all, ponds account for thirteen acres of the property.

Agricultural Lands

Crop lands. Much of the land cultivated historically was very wet and would qualify as wetlands today. Consequently, the land was drained with ditches constructed manually, presumably with slave labor. As the manual labor force decreased over the years, and technological changes came to farming, both land use and vegetation growth on some of the acreage changed. Most of the wetlands cultivated historically cannot be worked efficiently with modern equipment and have been allowed to grow into deciduous forests, where remnants of the nineteenth-century ditches still are visible. As a result, a land area of 361 acres is in agricultural cultivation today.

The fields are believed to have been divided by fences historically, although there is no indication of an original vegetative hedgeline subdivision. Archaeological investigation would be necessary to determine if the division patterns of today are in the historic alignment. Through the years volunteer trees, primarily red cedar (*Juniperous virginiana*), have created a tree line subdivision of the fields. During the recent rehabilitation most of the fences were removed between fields but the trees were left. These tree lines with trees ranging from 50 to 150 years of age provide a visual division of the fields and thus reinforce the land division patterns in existence over the last hundred years.

Thirteen fields remain defined by tree-line separation. This field pattern has persisted for at least most of this century. Fourteen field subdivisions were delineated on the Agricultural Soil Conservation Service aerial photograph of 4 March 1937; only one small field (approximately twenty acres) depicted in that photograph is not cultivated today. The fields are planted in a rotation of soybeans, corn, and wheat. Although farmed today with benefit of modern machinery, many fields would have an

¹⁸The ASCS aerial photograph of 4 March 1937 does not indicate any ponds.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 11

(Present and Historic Physical Appearance)

appearance very similar to that throughout the nineteenth century since corn and wheat were the major grains cultivated at Woodlawn. The non-cultivated field, which is covered in cedar and pine growth, is located in the flood plain adjacent to the Rappahannock River, and from a land conservation standpoint, serves better today as a buffer from agricultural run-off.

Ditches. A drainage ditch system is located on the western side of the property with the major ditch stretching north to south along most of the property boundary with Walsingham. This primary ditch allows the adjacent fields and woodlands to be drained of unnecessary standing water. It ranges in depth from approximately three feet to one foot and in width from three feet to six feet. The cut or soil removed from the ditch bed is piled on the east side of the ditch. Secondary ditches are shallower and narrower. With trees of up to fifty years in age in the ditch channels, it appears that the ditches have not been maintained for at least fifty years. Water collected in the ditches is diverted from the property to both tributaries of Gingoteague Creek and a marsh on the southwestern edge of the property adjacent to the Rappahannock River.¹⁹

Agricultural Building Cluster. An agricultural complex of three buildings is located almost a quarter mile to the east of the plantation house. The barn, a 1 1/2-story, wood-frame building with a gambrel, standing-seam metal roof, and the one-story, wood-frame implement shed with a gabled standing-seam metal roof east of the barn both date from c. 1934. The Farm Manager's house, located to the west of the barn, is a modest 1 1/2-story, three-bay, wood-frame, gable-roofed residence that dates from 1982.

Orchards and Vineyards. No significant orchards or vineyards survive at Woodlawn although both existed historically. Former orchard areas have been converted to crop lands. About a dozen apple trees mark the site of a former apple orchard but the last remnants of Woodlawn's peach orchard were removed in 1982.

Ponds. See Plantation House Cluster for Description.

Interior Road System. The interior road system is a network of roads that provides for circulation within the Woodlawn property allowing for access from the property to both Route 625 and the Rappahannock River. Except for the changes noted in the Main House Complex Roads and Drives section above, today's road system is identical to that shown on the 1937 ASCS aerial photograph. Local residents believe that the

¹⁹See archaeological description of Ditch Network 44KG94 below.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 12

(Present and Historic Physical Appearance)

main road at Woodlawn – that leads south from Route 625 through the property, past the main house complex, to the river – follows the same alignment that was used by an early eighteenth-century public road with ferry crossings at Woodlawn and Camden, except for variations in alignment near the house.²⁰

Woodlands

Approximately 510 acres of forest, tree lines, and wetlands can be considered in woodlands today. Some existing woodlands were in cultivation historically. Today's primarily deciduous cover is quite similar to the configuration of 1937, although some small areas have grown-up as mixed conifers since that time. Included in the woodlands count is a 41-acre stand of 120-year-old white oak trees. The remainder consists of mixed hardwoods ranging in age from 10 to 120 years and a number of small stands of mixed pines that range from 20 to 50 years old.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION

A total of seven archaeological sites have been identified within the Woodlawn Historic and Archaeological District. These sites were identified through focused, judgmental survey of those portions of the Woodlawn tract of highest archaeological potential or where archaeological resources could be predicted to occur based upon historical documentation. It is therefore important to recognize that the archaeological resources identified to date constitute only a portion of the potential archaeological inventory of the property in its entirety.

A total of five Native American archaeological sites have been identified at the southeastern margin of the district along the Rappahannock River (44KG19, 44KG77, 44KG78, 44KG79, and 44KG92). The most prominent of these sites is 44KG19, first identified by David Bushnell in his study of Native American archaeological sites along the tidal Rappahannock River (Bushnell 1937). The boundary of 44KG19 encompasses an area of approximately 3.25 hectares (eight acres) situated at the terminus of a narrow peninsula defined by the confluence of the Gingoteague Creek and the Rappahannock River. Though Native American artifacts were observed throughout that area, a particular concentration was noted near the western end of the site near the highest and narrowest portion of the isthmus. This concentration occurred within an area approximately 50 to 75 meters (160 to 250 feet) in diameter and was manifested by an increased density of Native American ceramics, shell fragments (freshwater mussel), and a higher organic content to the soil. This "core"

²⁰Refer to section on roads and drives above; and footnote 15.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 13

(Present and Historic Physical Appearance)

portion of the site corresponds precisely with the principal area from which Bushnell obtained his specimens for the U. S. National Museum and may reflect the presence of a discrete palisaded enclosure within a more broadly distributed village.

Though no subsurface testing has been undertaken at 44KG19, Bushnell (1937: 53-54) observed the presence of archaeological deposits below the plowzone exposed in profile by erosion along the steep river bank. No evidence of increased erosion or other disturbance was observed during the most recent examination of the site by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. The archaeological integrity below the plowzone observed by Bushnell should, therefore, still be present. In addition, the non-uniform distribution of artifacts as particularly manifested by the "core" portion of the site suggests at least a moderate degree of horizontal integrity.

The artifact assemblage recovered from 44KG19 is dominated by the presence of Potomac Creek Ware, a ceramic type first defined from samples obtained near the mouth of the Potomac Creek in Stafford County (Egloff and Potter 1982). Along the Rappahannock River, Potomac Creek Ware constitutes a highly localized expression of terminal prehistoric and early historic Native American occupation (Keith T. Egloff, personal communication). The Potomac Creek ceramics recovered from 44KG19 include both cord-marked and plain varieties, with the former being more common. Only a trace of shell-tempered ceramics has been recovered from the site, including fabric-impressed Townsend Ware and possibly smoothed Yeocomico Ware. A total of four Native American tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from the "core" portion of 44KG19, a pattern consistent with the recovery of pipes by Bushnell (1937: 53). While Townsend Ware generally is characteristic of the entire Late Woodland period across most of the Tidewater area (circa A.D. 900 to A.D. 1600), the overwhelming presence of Potomac Creek Ware at 44KG19 is indicative particularly of a late prehistoric/early historic occupation. Such an occupation may correspond with either the settlement of "Papsicone" or "Assuweska" as depicted on John Smith's map of 1612 (fig. 1).

In contrast to 44KG19, the other four Native American sites identified at Woodlawn (44KG77, 44KG78, 44KG79, and 44KG92) are manifested by small, discrete clusters of ceramic and lithic artifacts. These sites are distributed along the Rappahannock River west of 44KG19 and typically encompass areas approximately 25 to 30 meters in length by 15 to 20 meters in width. Like 44KG19, all the sites can be dated to the Late Woodland period with 44KG78, 44KG79, and 44KG92 containing contemporaneous late prehistoric/early historic components reflected by the presence of Potomac Creek ceramics. All four of these sites probably reflect small residential areas distributed away from the core village area at 44KG19.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 14

(Present and Historic Physical Appearance)

Two historic archaeological sites were identified within the Woodlawn Historic and Archaeological District, both of which are discrete spatially from the principal residential complex. The first of these, 44KG93, is located approximately 440 meters (1,450 feet) southeast of the main house and is situated along a terrace edge overlooking a tributary of Gingoteague Creek to the north. This site is characterized by a dense concentration of structural and domestic debris covering an area possibly 50 meters (160 feet) in diameter. Excavation of a single test unit (50 meters square) near the center of the site revealed the presence of undisturbed deposits below the plow zone and is indicative of high archaeological integrity. The presence of refined white earthenware and early machine-headed cut nails confirms a late second-quarter nineteenth-century date for the site consistent with its depiction on a coastal survey dating to 1854 (fig. 2). The limited recovery of wire nails and relatively modern bottle glass suggests that the site may have been occupied through the end of the nineteenth century. The domestic character of the recovered assemblage indicates that the site constituted a residential dependency to the principal area of habitation at Woodlawn, possibly for slaves or an overseer prior to the Civil War and for tenants after 1865.

The second historic site, 44KG94, consists of a network of ditches forming a portion of the western boundary of the property. The ditch network extends at least from a tributary of Gingoteague Creek southward for a distance of approximately 1,400 meters (4,500 feet) to a wetland area that once drained into the Rappahannock River. The principal north-south ditch probably served to define the western boundary of the Woodlawn tract and also functioned to drain agricultural areas into existing streams and wetlands. In addition to the principal ditch, two "feeder" ditches were observed northwest of the main residential complex which functioned solely for drainage purposes. The natural channel of the southern wetland area into which the principal ditch flows also was modified to increase drainage efficiency. Though it is difficult to precisely date the ditch network, it is likely to have been constructed during the period of greatest property development during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

INVENTORY LIST

Plantation House. Dwelling. Georgian with Greek Revival and Colonial Revival; c. 1790; c. 1841 addition; 1934 addition; 1982 renovation. Wood frame (beaded weatherboard siding); two stories; raised basement (brick); five bay (symmetrical); hipped roof (slate); 2-story, 3-bay river (south) facade porch (1934); 1-story, 1-bay land

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 15

(Present and Historic Physical Appearance)

(north) facade porch (c. 1841); four interior end chimneys (brick). 1 1/2 story flanking wings; c. 1790 east wing; 1934 west wing. Contributing building.

Detached Kitchen/Laundry. Originally served as a kitchen and laundry, now a guest house. Vernacular; early to mid-19th century; c. 1982 bathroom addition. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); brick foundation (replaced 1982); 1 1/2 stories; 3-bay (symmetrical); gable roof (wood shingle); double-sided central chimney (brick). Contributing building.

Slaves' Quarter. Dwelling. Vernacular; early to mid-19th century; c. 1982 shed addition. Wood frame (beaded weatherboard siding); brick foundation (replaced 1982); 1 1/2 stories; two bays (symmetrical); gable roof (wood shingle); exterior end chimney (brick). Contributing building.

Smokehouse. Originally a meat house, now a storage shed. Vernacular; early to mid-19th century. Wood frame (beaded weatherboard siding); brick foundation (replaced 1982); 1 story; 1 bay (symmetrical); hipped roof (wood shingle). Contributing building.

Garage. Colonial Revival; c. 1950, renovated 1982, 1989. Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 1 story; 2 bays (symmetrical); hipped roof (slate). Noncontributing building

Pool and Pool House. Pool and pool house. 1982 Wood frame (weatherboard siding); 1 story; 2 bays (symmetrical); hipped roof (standing-seam metal); 3-bay veranda; concrete pool. Noncontributing building.

Tennis Court. Tennis court. Recreational; 1982 Clay court; chain-link fence. Noncontributing structure.

Springhouse. Springhouse. 1934; original Colonial Revival structure over spring destroyed. Brick well; brick octagonal lip at ground level. Contributing site.

Pond System. Five ponds, originally site of old road. Ponds dredged 1982. Noncontributing site.

Barn. Vernacular; c. 1934; resided 1982. Wood frame; 1 1/2 stories; gambrel roof (standing-seam metal). Contributing building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 16

(Present and Historic Physical Appearance)

Implement Shed. Vernacular; c. 1934; metal siding, resided with wood 1982. Wood frame (wood siding); 1 story; 1 bay; gable roof (standing-seam metal). Contributing building.

Farm Manager's House. Dwelling. Popular; 1982. Wood frame; brick foundation; 1 1/2 stories; 3 bays (symmetrical); gable roof (shingle); east porch. Noncontributing building.

Field System. Thirteen of fourteen major fields that date from at least the early twentieth century and are defined in part by tree lines retaining some old growth vegetation. Planted in corn, wheat, and soybeans. Contributing site.

Interior Road System. Same as 1937 ASCS map. Ferry noted in 1702. Contributing site.

44KG19 - Prehistoric (Late Woodland) and early historic Native American village site. The site is likely to be either the settlement of "Papsicone" or "Assuweska" as shown on Captain John Smith's map of 1612. Contributing site.

44KG77 - Prehistoric (Late Woodland) Native American site, probably reflecting a small residential complex. The site contains well-preserved archaeological deposits buried under colluvium. Contributing site.

44KG78 - Prehistoric (Late Woodland) and early historic Native American site, probably reflecting a small, spatially discrete residential area associated with the "core" village at 44KG19. Contributing site.

44KG79 - Prehistoric (Late Woodland) and early historic Native American site, probably reflecting a small, spatially discrete residential area associated with the "core" village at 44KG19. Contributing site.

44KG92 - Prehistoric (Late Woodland) and early historic Native American site, probably reflecting a small, spatially discrete residential area associated with the "core" village at 44KG19. Contributing site.

44KG93 - Historic domestic site dating from the second quarter of the nineteenth century through the late nineteenth century. The site constituted a residential dependency to the main house and probably was inhabited by slaves or an overseer prior to the Civil War and by tenants after 1865. Contributing site.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 17

(Present and Historic Physical Appearance)

44KG94 - Ditch network along western margin of district functioning for drainage purposes and boundary definition. Probably constructed during the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. Contributing site.

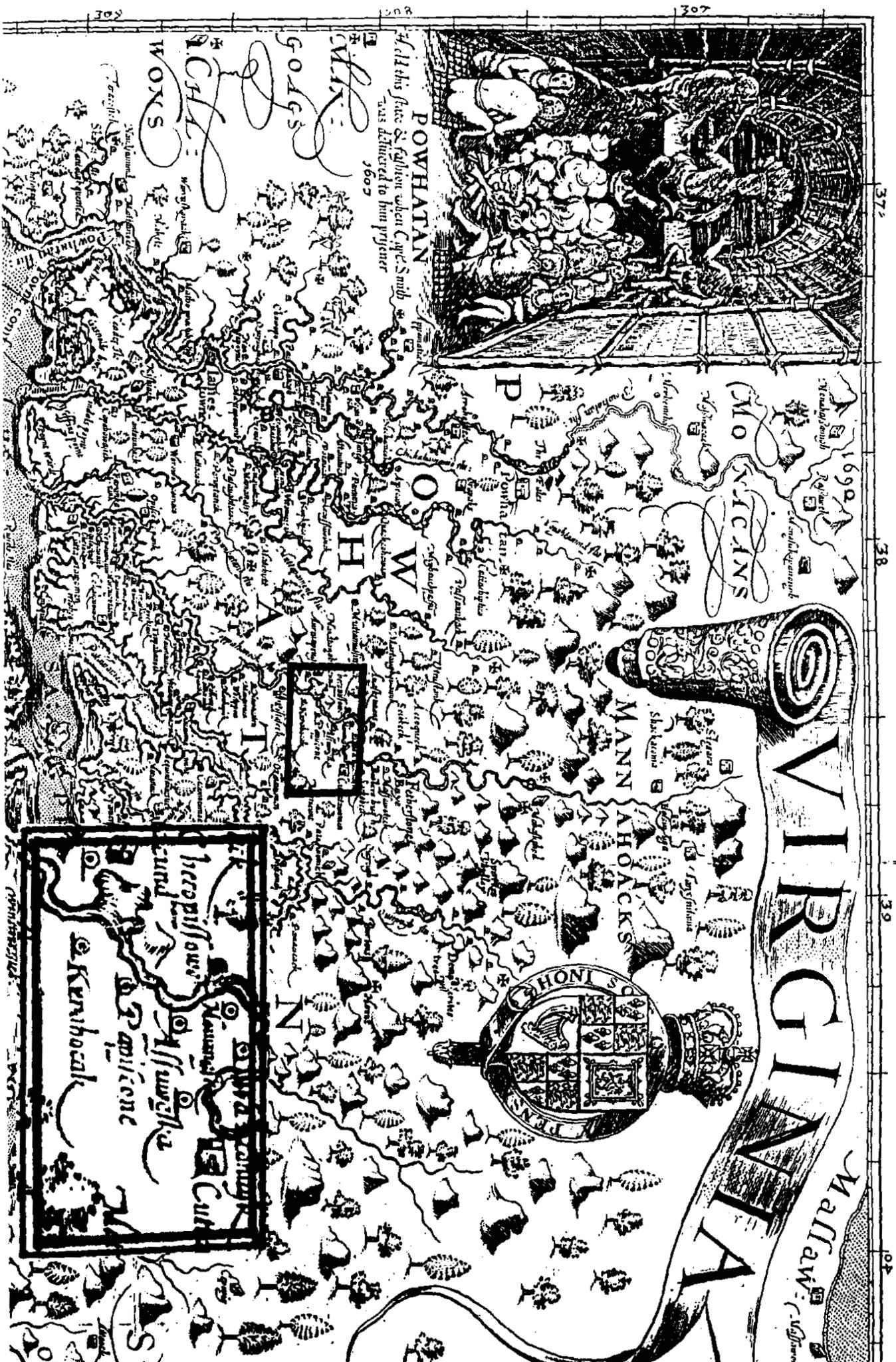


Fig. 1: Papsicone and Assuweska, Woodlawn vicinity, 1610.



Fig. 2: Woodlawn and vicinity, 1854 coastal survey.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

(Significance of Property)

The Woodlawn Historic and Archaeological District also is significant for its existing prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. The seven archaeological sites presently identified within the Woodlawn Historic and Archaeological District provide important information concerning the prehistoric and historic occupation of the area. The five Native American sites (44KG19, 44KG77, 44KG78, 44KG79, and 44KG92) illustrate the manner by which a particular locality was inhabited during the late prehistoric and early historic periods, in terms of both community organization and settlement patterns. They also provide important information concerning possible political and social influence within the northern portion of the Powhatan Chiefdom at the time of European contact. The historic sites identified at Woodlawn constitute important sources of data concerning the material and spatial relationships between different levels of plantation society prior to the Civil War (44KG93) and also document the functional manner by which property was defined (44KG94).

CRITERIA ASSESSMENT

The Woodlawn Historic and Archaeological District meets the following three criteria established by the National Register of Historic Places:

Criteria A. The district is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, namely

- Woodlawn is associated with members of the Turner family, prominent citizens and landowners in the county for three hundred years and members of an interrelated kinship network significant in local politics, commerce, and society,
- the district is among the oldest plantations in King George County, possessing essentially the same boundaries as it did when the land first was consolidated in the late eighteenth century,
- the district is representative of the agrarian plantation economy that characterized life along the Rappahannock River from the period of European settlement through the twentieth century,
- the district is associated with the role of river transportation in establishing and supporting agriculture by providing access to major markets.

Criteria C. The district embodies the distinctive characteristics of several periods of construction, possesses high artistic values, and also represents significant and distinguishable entities of buildings and landscapes which, although they individually lack distinction, assume significance as a group; more specifically,

- the main house typifies the style of fine plantation houses built along the Rappahannock River from the mid-eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth century,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 2

(Significance of Property)

and is related to other nearby landmark plantation houses (e.g., Belle Grove and Nanzatico), not only through family association, but also by stylistic design,

- the main house is a representative example of a late eighteenth-century plantation dwelling as modified and enlarged in the Greek Revival style in the early nineteenth century, and again in 1934 in the Colonial Revival style,
- the district possesses several examples of antebellum vernacular architecture representative of the plantation use of the property,
- the district retains historic land uses, land use patterns, vegetation, boundary demarcations, and circulation network that represent Woodlawn's agrarian landscape from the nineteenth century through the early twentieth century.

Criteria D. The district has yielded, and may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history, namely

- the district includes five prehistoric archaeological sites that illustrate the use of riverine/estuarine areas by late prehistoric Native American peoples,
- one of the five prehistoric archaeological sites (44KG19) may correspond with either the settlement of Papsicone or Assuweska as depicted on John Smith's map of 1612,
- the district includes two historic archaeological sites that provide data concerning the relationship between different levels of plantation society before the war,
- owing to the concentrated level of archaeological material presently identified, the district may contain several additional archaeological sites of comparable significance.

DEVELOPMENT AND EVOLUTION OF THE PLANTATION AT WOODLAWN

Woodlawn's association with the Turner family for three centuries is responsible in large measure for its physical integrity and links the house through kinship and marriage, as well as through architecture, with other prominent Northern Neck families and their houses. Other important sites associated with the Turner family include six estates in the vicinity of Woodlawn, including Belle Grove, Nanzatico, and Camden, which are listed in the National Register.

The Turner association with the property now known as Woodlawn began in the early eighteenth century. Colonel Thomas Turner II, of King George County, Virginia, in the 1720s began to purchase and consolidate the several parcels of land that would

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3

(Significance of Property)

become the present Woodlawn plantation.¹⁶ Turner was a prominent citizen who served in the House of Burgesses from 1736 to 1755 and was clerk of the county court and justice of the peace. Turner, who amassed 1,568 acres within twenty-six years, lived at Walsingham, an adjacent plantation, which he most likely inherited from his father, Dr. Thomas Turner.¹⁷ Colonel Thomas Turner died in 1758 leaving more than fifteen thousand acres to be divided among his descendants. An infant grandson, Harry Turner, was heir to Turner's land in King George and Westmoreland Counties but another grandson, Thomas Turner III (1751-1787) received the land following Harry's death. Upon the death of Thomas Turner III in 1787, his vast lands were divided among five surviving children, including Richard Turner (1779-1829) who received the present-day Woodlawn plantation opposite Port Royal and adjoining the town of Port Conway, two major colonial ports.

River access was a major asset of the land along the Rappahannock. With its deep channel and extremely fertile land adjacent, the Rappahannock River provided the planters who settled along its banks with the basis for economic success. Ferry crossings such as the early eighteenth-century link between Woodlawn and Camden plantations¹⁸ and later at Port Royal and Port Conway facilitated the transport of goods from plantation to warehouse and port. The Turner lands provided excellent access to the ports of the Rappahannock. Although Port Conway has all but disappeared and Port Royal has been bypassed by twentieth-century progress, the locations of active warehouses and eighteenth-century ferry crossings at these towns allowed interaction and commerce between both sides of the river and among all of the plantations located on the Rappahannock. The inclusion of several surrounding plantation owners as trustees of the town of Port Royal indicates the interrelationship between port town and plantation. The owners of Walsingham, Woodlawn, Belle Grove, Nanzatico, Camden, Oaken Brow, Portobago, Blandfield, and Cleve were all trustees. Related through family ties, social class, and occupation as major planters, the

¹⁶ Some popular histories claim that the Woodlawn site was part of the land grant from the Earl of Walsingham to his son, Dr. Thomas Turner. Deeds, however, indicate that this was not the case. The 1875 King George County Land Book (tax assessment record) is the first document to record the name of the plantation as Woodlawn.

¹⁷ Dr. Turner, the first of this family to arrive in Virginia, had left England possibly for political reasons in the late 1650s and settled on the banks of the Rappahannock River in Hanover Parish. See William A. Roskey, *A History of the Turner Family* (Washington, D.C.: American Geneological Research Institute, 1972). According to Thomas L. Hollowak's *Geneologies of Virginia Families* (Baltimore: Geneological Publishing Co., Inc., 1981), this ancestor was named Richard (not Thomas). However, the author of the book admits to finding no written source for the name Richard, and therefore believes that his sources were incorrect.

¹⁸ Early maps and local tradition both have it that there was a ferry crossing between the two plantations. Future archaeological investigations may result in identification of the site.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 4

(Significance of Property)

trustees promoted the port town with foreign markets and were able to secure buyers for their agricultural exports. Port Royal was home port for a number of ships. The town, with its excellent harbor, enjoyed a prosperous trade and had strong commercial ties to Glasgow, London, and Bristol. Goods from Europe, the West Indies, and North Africa were available to the Turners and their neighbors.

Richard Turner occupied the Woodlawn property by 1790 when the first U. S. Census was taken.¹⁹ Several secondary sources report that Richard Turner built the oldest portion (the east wing) of the existing house at Woodlawn about 1790, shortly after inheriting the land.²⁰ It is not known if another house existed on the site. The U. S. Census of 1820 represents the plantation as involved in commerce and manufacturing as well as agriculture. The type of manufactures is unknown and may well have produced items only for plantation use. The plantation's strategic location on the busy Rappahannock River is reflected in the fact that two persons in the plantation's 1820 population were considered to be engaged in commerce. Slave labor provided the basis for the plantation's agricultural activities; the 1820 census counted thirty-three plantation residents engaged in agriculture, most of these would have been slaves. Eighty slaves lived at Woodlawn in 1820 but thirty-four of them were less than fourteen years of age.²¹

¹⁹ The King George County Land Tax Book documents Richard Turner's first payment of land tax in 1789 for 1900 acres. Secondary sources report Richard Turner residing at Woodlawn around the time of the first census in 1790.

²⁰ The 1875 King George County Land Book (tax assessment record) is the first document which records the name of the plantation as "Woodlawn." No appellation was given before that time, so it is assumed that the property was named sometime between 1870 (the previous Land Book) and 1875.

²¹ The U. S. Census of 1820, the earliest complete population census available, provides some insight into the number of people who lived on the plantation at that time. According to the entry under Richard Turner's name, there were the following:

<u>Years of Age</u>	<u>Under 10</u>	<u>10-16</u>	<u>16-18</u>	<u>18-26</u>	<u>26-45</u>	<u>Over 45</u>
Free White Males	3	1	1	1	1	1
Free White Females	3	1	0	1	1	1
<u>Years of Age</u>	<u>Under 14</u>	<u>14-26</u>	<u>26-45</u>	<u>45 and over</u>		
Black Male Slaves	18	10	6	4		
Black Female Slaves	16	6	7	3		

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5

(Significance of Property)

Richard Turner, who died in 1828, provided for his estate to be divided among his sons with Richard H. Turner (1807-1897) receiving the Woodlawn property.²² However, the property was not conveyed to the heirs until 1837.²³ A year prior to its conveyance Richard Turner's estate paid tax on sixty-three slaves, and improvements to the property valued at \$1500, including the construction of a mill valued at \$1000.²⁴ In addition, these improvements could have included the construction of ditches to drain the wetlands, resulting in the addition of arable lands to the property. It appears that the central portion of the extant house was built around 1841 by Richard H. Turner (the son), who most likely had this portion built following the receipt of the property.²⁵ During his long occupancy of Woodlawn, the number of slaves on the property varied until the demise of the slave system following the Civil War, but Richard H. Turner never had as many slaves at Woodlawn as his father had had a decade earlier, before the division of his estate among his heirs.²⁶ Over the decade of the 1840s, however, the number of slaves began to rise again and there were forty-three counted in the 1850 census. Further evidence indicates the 1840s were a fairly prosperous time at Woodlawn, as twenty-eight acres were acquired in 1847, and in 1849 improvements to the property were recorded being valued at \$1600.²⁷

Neither research nor local tradition indicate that future generations of this branch of the Turner family, although among the prominent planters in the Woodlawn vicinity, would play major political roles or be known as active in community affairs. Little is known about the domestic life of the plantation of 1850 where Turner lived with his wife Margarett Hooe, eight-year-old daughter Eliza, and six-year-old son Henry apart from

²² This name gives credence to the popular belief that the estate originally was part of a land grant given by the Earl of Walsingham to Thomas Turner. A survey completed in 1831 (and recorded in 1915) shows the division of property between the sons Richard H. and Albert.

²³ The King George County Land Tax Book shows the estate was not formerly conveyed to the heirs until 1837, and documents the division of the portion of Richard Turner's estate at Port Conway equally between sons Richard H. and T. John, who each paid tax on 872 1/2 acres beginning in that year. The Land Tax Book reports the remaining portions of the estate, at Pop Castle, Poplar Farm, and adjoining Oaken Brow, were conveyed to Albert, Carolinus, and George's guardian also in 1837.

²⁴ King George County Land Tax Book, 1836; King George County Personal Property Tax Book, 1836.

²⁵ The extant Greek Revival Style woodwork in the central portion of the house is clearly derived from plates in Asher Benjamin's The Practical House Carpenter, that was first published in 1830: specifically plates 3, 25, 27, 31, 38, 39, 45, and 46. The main portion of the house probably was built in 1841 as \$2500 was added to the value of the property for improvements in 1842 (King George County Land Tax Book).

²⁶ The King George County Personal Property Tax Book for 1837 shows that Richard H. received about half the slaves, and one of the two carriages, while Albert received the remaining slaves and carriage. The heirs T. John, Carolinus, and George's guardian primarily received bequests of land.

²⁷ King George County Land Tax Book, 1847, 1849.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

(Significance of Property)

the fact that a young woman lived with the family as the children's teacher.²⁸ Woodlawn was a fairly diversified plantation with both livestock and crop farming. Turner had six hundred acres under cultivation, and three hundred unimproved acres, valued at total of \$18,000. Well past the era of major tobacco production and export, the major crops were wheat and Indian corn. In addition to horses, cattle, working oxen, and swine, there was a sizable flock of sheep kept for wool production, presumably some of it produced for a commercial market.²⁹

By 1860 Richard H. Turner appears to have been widowed and to have been living at Woodlawn with his sixteen-year old son Henry, a student. The last antebellum census depicts a flourishing plantation with its real estate more than doubled in value to \$37,000 (without an increase in acreage) and personal property valued at \$33,000. Wheat production had doubled, and two new crops, oats and hay, were recorded. The final census count of slaves had increased to fifty-three, still fewer slaves than had been on the plantation during his father's lifetime but more than at any other point in Richard H. Turner's lifetime.

Confederate Army records indicate that in March 1862 young Henry Turner enlisted in the 9th Virginia Cavalry (Johnson's Regiment) for three years as a private. He served until at least May 1864 (the last muster roll call record on file).³⁰ Although no medical records are included in Henry's military service files, it is possible that he was wounded.³¹ Apparently, Woodlawn escaped the war intact despite frequent skirmishes in the area and along the Rappahannock.

Although Woodlawn avoided destruction during the Civil War, it suffered from the post-war economic decline. Livestock was reduced by more than one-half between 1860 and 1870, and crop production was negligible in 1870.³² Indian corn, which remained the principal crop in the area, was dramatically reduced from its pre-war output. Other

²⁸ It is possible that Mary Pollard was from a local family; there were several Pollards listed in the area in the census.

²⁹ The 1850 census' agricultural schedule provides insight into the farming activities at Woodlawn. According to the social schedule of the census, the corn crop was down 33% throughout the county that year.

³⁰ The Johnson's Regiment was formed by the addition of two independent companies, serving in the field as Lee's Squadron, to the 1st Battalion, Virginia Cavalry. They were known also as Lee's Legion.

³¹ Although the 1870 Census indicates that Henry was a disabled farmer, which might lead to the conclusion that he was wounded during the war, later census entries, however, do not indicate any disability. These censuses do not indicate that Henry was a veteran of the Confederate Army.

³² The number of milk cows were reduced from seven to three, working oxen from seven to two, other cattle from fifteen to two, sheep from forty-six to nine, and swine from sixteen to four.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 7

(Significance of Property)

crops at Woodlawn included small amounts of winter wheat, rye, and oats. By 1870, the value of the property had dropped to \$16,000 (its 1850 value), and the value of the family's personal effects had been reduced to \$13,000. It is likely that this decrease in value was a result of the loss of slave labor, drastic crop and livestock reductions, and the general economic decline in the South during the postwar years. A comparison of statistics of farms in Woodlawn's Choptank Township, however, indicates that, although Woodlawn was among the largest farms (the majority of farms were under two hundred acres), it was not one of the most productive in 1870.³³ Other farms with fewer acres under cultivation reported better crop production. This situation is not surprising given the composition and condition of the the Turner household at Woodlawn in 1870. It would not have been well-suited for agricultural production: in addition to the loss of slave labor and the adjustment to postbellum life, sixty-three-year-old Richard Turner was no longer farming and was described as "at home"; twenty-six-year-old Henry Turner, who was listed in the census as head of household instead of his father, was described as disabled; his twenty-four-year-old wife Caroline had a one-year-old son to care for; Henry's sister Eliza had married William Carter Pratt and was living nearby at Camden; and the only known servant was a fifteen-year-old black boy.

As opportunities for land transportation increased in other areas of the state following the Civil War, the rural areas of the Rappahannock declined in commercial and transportation significance. The rapid acceptance of railroad transportation for commerce diminished the importance of the Rappahannock's deep channel. Its width was a deterrent to effective overland transportation since bridges were not easily built across such wide expanses in the nineteenth century. The thriving port towns that were once the backbone of the Turner family's and Woodlawn's plantation economy diminished in economic importance.

The Turners, however, endured at Woodlawn into the twentieth century. By 1875, 700 of its 970 acres were under cultivation; and the value of the property had risen to \$22,000. The focus of the plantation had changed dramatically from the previous census. Although grains continued to be farmed, the 1880 agricultural census records

³³ Census material indicates that Richard Turner owned only 620 acres in 1870. By 1870, however, his total acreage was recorded as the same as his pre-Civil War acreage. It is not known whether the 1870 census is incorrect, or if Turner leased or sold some of his land and then regained possession of it by the time the 1880 census was taken.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 8

(Significance of Property)

the large cultivation of four thousand bushels of peaches.³⁴ The census record also lists small amounts of Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, wine grapes, and honey. Additional working oxen had been purchased, as had a sizable flock of chickens. In 1893, Richard H. Turner (at the age of eighty seven), sold seven hundred of the plantation's acres to his son Henry Vivian for a dollar. Richard H., who had been the head of the plantation through the expansion of the house and the prosperity of the 1830s and suffered the losses of the Civil War, died in 1897 not at Woodlawn but at nearby Camden where he had moved to live with his daughter. By 1900, Henry V. Turner and his wife lived at Woodlawn alone with one sixteen-year-old black female servant and two white male laborers. Richard V. Turner, Henry's grandson, inherited Woodlawn in 1901 and was the last member of the family to own the plantation.

The longstanding Turner family association with Woodlawn ended in 1929 with the sale of the property in several parcels. The land parcels did not remain divided long. Woodlawn was reassembled in the same year through the purchases of Langbourne M. Williams, who immediately sold the property to Brant Elliott, a Texan and son-in-law of Albert S. Fall, Secretary of the Interior during the Harding Administration's Teapot Dome Scandal. Elliott, lived at Woodlawn but only briefly since he died in 1931. Two years later Emory T. Wales, a retired member of the New York Stock Exchange, purchased Woodlawn, and was responsible for the addition of the Colonial Revival west wing and south portico in 1934.³⁵ Wales sold Woodlawn, to Mr. and Mrs. Phillips Huntington Clarke in 1950. By 1971 the Woodlawn holding had increased in size from the 835 acres purchased from Wales to a holding of more than 1,000 acres, 550 of which was under active cultivation. In 1982 the Omarina Corporation, a corporation of the Surssock family of Geneva, Switzerland, purchased Woodlawn from Alan Voorhees who had acquired the property from the Clarkes. Today, Woodlawn is a 899-acre working farm and American residence of the Surssock family, which has been responsible for its rehabilitation and preservation.³⁶

ARCHITECTURAL AND LANDSCAPE SIGNIFICANCE

As part of an architecturally related group, the plantation house at Woodlawn is characteristic of the fine antebellum plantation houses built along the Rappahannock River from about 1760 to 1850, and illustrates the regional persistence of the

³⁴ It is unknown whether this grove had been planted since 1870, or if it was an older grove which had not been previously recorded for lack of allotted space on the earlier census forms. The former case probably is more accurate, since the value of the peaches could have been recorded earlier.

³⁵ The 1937 WPA Inventory of Woodlawn states renovation of the house took place in 1934.

³⁶ The property had not been occupied for four years before the purchase, and had fallen into a state of disrepair. Woodlawn has remained in the Surssock family since its purchase.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

(Significance of Property)

traditional Georgian house form associated with such colonial-era houses as Cleve, Sabine Hall, Carter's Grove, and Powhatan. The Georgian-style form persisted in the Tidewater and Northern Neck regions into the antebellum period, particularly in the Rappahannock River Valley. The traditional form is a prevalent one for antebellum plantation houses in King George and Caroline counties, and illustrates the architectural conservatism of the region.

The house reflects the evolution of a small late eighteenth-century dwelling into the larger and more impressive residence that was the mark of a successful planter and his family. In particular, the main portion of Woodlawn is representative of the regional architectural tradition as exemplified by two late eighteenth-century King George County plantation houses, Belle Grove and Nanzatico. Woodlawn is located near these other Rappahannock River plantations once owned by members of the Turner family. Nanzatico was built as a twin to Belle Grove, and both houses illustrate the architectural formality and monumentality that could be achieved in relatively small wood-frame houses. Their conservative Georgian forms, architectural formality, and monumentality are representative of the architecture associated with the Turner family and their neighbors along the Rappahannock.

The main house at Woodlawn also is characteristic of the antebellum houses that were modified, enlarged, or newly built in the Greek Revival Style in the 1840s for the prosperous planters of the Rappahannock. Similarities are found in a comparative analysis between Woodlawn and two other nearby houses. The properties Townfield and the Lightfoot house, located across the river from Woodlawn in the town of Port Royal, both date from the 1840s and are similarly representative of the surviving Georgian tradition both in their exterior appearance and traditional floor plan. The interior of Lightfoot exhibits Greek Revival molding details and mantels similar to those found at Woodlawn, although those at Lightfoot are of a more modest design. The elaborate transom tracery over the front door at Townfield is identical in style to the tracery of the transom and sidelights of Woodlawn's rear (land) facade. These similarities, along with the general Georgian-style plan and elevations, may indicate that Woodlawn and the Port Royal houses share the same master builder.

The 1934 Colonial Revival additions to Woodlawn further illustrate the architectural evolution of plantation houses in the region. Woodlawn, like other historic houses, changed little in the postbellum period. Remaining in the Turner family, which never returned Woodlawn to its antebellum prosperity, the house changed little until it passed out of family ownership. Like many other historic houses in Virginia, Woodlawn attracted out-of-state buyers who admired the historic character and rural

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10

(Significance of Property)

quality of such plantations. The Colonial Revival additions to the house made in 1934 reflect the national interest in colonial history made even more popular by the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg. The 1934 additions to Woodlawn continued the evolution of the house and were designed to balance the proportions and scale of the original eighteenth-century wing. Care was taken to retain the integrity of the house, in the preservation of its internal arrangement, and through the addition of stylistically sympathetic architectural elements. The 1982 renovation continued in a sympathetic vein by preserving the architectural character of both the antebellum and early twentieth-century portions of the house while providing commodious accommodations for its new owners.

The retention of the linear row of antebellum ancillary buildings near the plantation house also enhances the significance of the house by contributing integrity of location, materials, feeling, and association. The well-preserved row of kitchen/laundry, smokehouse, and slaves' quarter is characteristic of the regional vernacular architecture of the period. Rehabilitated sensitively in 1982, they reflect the utilitarian and everyday practicalities of life on a Rappahannock plantation.

Just as the architecture of the plantation buildings reflects the utilitarian purposes and the social status of their owners, so does their siting reflect the powerful influence of two natural features: the river and the terrain. Woodlawn, like other major houses along the watercourse, faced the Rappahannock River, which provided the principal transportation and commercial link to the world beyond the plantation. The buildings' placement on high ground reflects their owners' concern with both safety and aesthetics; such siting avoided the threat of flood damage and afforded pleasing and expansive views. In the antebellum period, the river served primarily as a highway and lifeline for the plantations that grew along its banks, rather than as a scenic amenity.

Present-day Woodlawn continues to reflect the influence of the terrain, as well as the river, upon its development. The farm retains many of its historic land uses, land use patterns, vegetation, boundary demarcations, and, in part, its circulation network. These features well represent Woodlawn's agrarian landscape as it existed from the early nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. Traditional boundaries still are marked to a great extent by such naturally occurring landscape features as the Rappahannock River and the Gingoteague Creek, as well as such man-made features as the tree lines along field subdivisions and drainage ditches. The plantation's agricultural lands remain in active grain cultivation, as during most of the nineteenth century, and overall the present land-use pattern remains little changed. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 11

(Significance of Property)

traditional, agrarian landscape, which retains a considerable degree of integrity, still represents its historical role in the development and maintenance of a major Northern Neck plantation.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The archaeological components within the Woodlawn Historic and Archaeological District represent a significant body of resources that illustrate the use of riverine/estuarine areas by late prehistoric Native American peoples. Research elsewhere in the Northern Neck has characterized Late Woodland settlement patterns as reflecting an "internally dispersed" settlement system of residential clusters distributed across the landscape. Such a system can be contrasted to a "nucleated" settlement system with a concentrated habitation area, often associated with a defensive palisade. The Native American sites identified within the district may reflect aspects of both systems with a core residential area which probably fortified (44KG19) augmented by a more broadly dispersed community pattern at least along the Rappahannock River (44KG77, 44KG78, 44KG79, 44KG92). Additional archaeological survey probably would result in the identification of additional isolated residential areas contemporaneous with 44KG19, reflecting a "community" or "village" dispersed over several hundred acres. A comprehensive archaeological survey also would result in the identification of a wider temporal and functional range of Native American archaeological properties similar to that revealed within the boundaries of the Camden Archaeological District opposite Woodlawn on the south bank of the Rappahannock River (Hodges 1986). Such information significantly enhances our understanding of the manner by which a particular locality was used by Native American societies through time from the perspective of both environmental adaptation and cultural evolution.

From a broader settlement perspective, the probable identification of 44KG19 (and its associated, isolated residential areas) as either the settlement of "Papsicone" or "Assuweska" enhances our understanding of the internal dynamics of the Powhatan Chiefdom during the early seventeenth century. The dominant presence of Potomac Creek Ware in the recovered archaeological assemblages (particularly from 44KG19) suggests that the influence of the "Patawomeck" district extended further to the east and south than previously was thought. According to Potter (1982: 134-135), Potomac Creek ceramics constitute the dominant ware at late prehistoric sites downstream from the falls of the Rappahannock (at Fredericksburg) less than approximately 16 kilometers (10 miles). The character of the assemblages recovered from sites at Woodlawn clearly extends the range of Potomac Creek Ware as a dominant type at least an additional 13 kilometers (8 miles) downstream. It is therefore possible to

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 12

(Significance of Property)

speculate that the late prehistoric and early historic Native American groups occupying the upper Rappahannock estuary were affiliated more closely with upper Potomac groups than with other districts to the south and east. Though the Powhatan Chiefdom extended north to the Potomac River, the inhabitants of the "Patawomeck" district retained considerable autonomy. The probable presence of a defensive palisade at 44KG19 may reflect a degree of threat felt by the affiliated inhabitants of 44KG19 at the frontier of Powhatan's principal sphere of influence south across the Rappahannock. Additional archaeological research at the late prehistoric sites within the district would provide significant information concerning the development and internal political dynamics of the Powhatan Chiefdom at the time of European contact.

The historic archaeological sites identified within the district could provide important data concerning the social character of nineteenth-century plantation society as well as information concerning spatial patterning of occupation across the landscape. Additional archaeological research at 44KG93 could enhance our understanding of the rank distinctions between the different elements of the larger community upon whose labor the owners of Woodlawn were dependent. Research elsewhere has demonstrated that both material culture and settlement patterning can be sensitive indicators of such social relationships. The well-preserved archaeological deposits at 44KG93 would constitute a critical source for such information spanning from the antebellum period through the end of the nineteenth century. The separate location of the site from the principal residential complex also may constitute an expression of internal social structure. Additional archaeological survey at Woodlawn is likely to provide further evidence of social relationships as expressed through internal plantation configuration.

Finally, the ditch network identified along the western margin of the property (44KG94) provides important information concerning the manner by which property was defined during the antebellum period. The ditch network not only served as a physical expression of Woodlawn's boundary, it served also to improve drainage and agricultural productivity. Its functional continuity enhances the historic character of the district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

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Interviews

Mr. Darnell Comfort, property manager, Woodlawn

Mr. Calder Loth, Senior Architectural Historian, Department of Historic Resources

Mr. Leonard Powell, general contractor/carpenter for the 1980s renovation of Woodlawn

Mr. Marc Sursock, one of the current owners of Woodlawn

Mr. John Stanton, President, King George County Historical Society

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 1

(UTM References)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
E	18	310645	4229165	AA	18	311650	4228330
F	18	310465	4229240	BB	18	311600	4228280
G	18	310600	4229520	CC	18	311540	4228280
H	18	310730	4229430	DD	18	311355	4228050
I	18	310830	4229380	EE	18	311420	4227940
J	18	310675	4228845	FF	18	311590	4227910
K	18	311220	4228820	GG	18	311450	4227740
L	18	311300	4229240	HH	18	311810	4227480
M	18	311240	4229240	II	18	311720	4227350
N	18	311490	4229495	JJ	18	311580	4227400
O	18	311520	4229430	KK	18	311600	4227370
P	18	311560	4229450	LL	18	311455	4227180
Q	18	311610	4229325	MM	18	311390	4227205
R	18	311735	4229270	NN	18	311320	4227120
S	18	311760	4229220	OO	18	311480	4226860
T	18	311830	4229230	PP	18	311970	4226830
U	18	311860	4228880	QQ	18	312045	4226660
V	18	311940	4228830	RR	18	310800	4226580
W	18	311855	4228705	SS	18	310920	4226580
X	18	311870	4228610	TT	18	310630	4226440
Y	18	311670	4228470	UU	18	310570	4226485
Z	18	311710	4228370	VV	18	310280	4226410
				WW	18	310100	4226570
				XX	18	310040	4226490

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 10 Page 2

(Verbal Boundary Description)

of the ditch until it intersects a tributary of Gingoteague Creek at UTM 18 310380 4228360; and continues north/northeast until it intersects a dirt road at UTM 18 310560 4228890; and follows the western edge of the dirt road until it intersects State Route 625, and crosses State Route 625 to UTM 18 310645 4229165; and continues west along the northern edge of State Route 625 to UTM 18 310465 4229240; and continues north/northeast to UTM 18 310600 4229520; and continues east until it intersects the northern edge of State Route 625 at UTM 18 310730 4229430; and crosses State Route 625 and follows the southern edge of State Route 625 to UTM 18 310830 4229380; and continues south/southwest to UTM 18 310675 4228845; and continues east to UTM 18 311220 4228820; and continues north/northeast to the southern edge of State Route 625 at UTM 18 311300 4229240; and continues west along the southern edge of State Route 625 to UTM 18 311240 4229240; and continues northeast, crossing State Route 625, to UTM 18 311490 4229495; and continues southeast to UTM 18 311520 4229430, east to UTM 18 311560 4229450, southeast to UTM 18 311610 4229325, east to UTM 18 311735 4229270, and southeast, crossing State Route 625, to the southern edge of State Route 625 at UTM 18 311760 4229220; and continues east along the southern edge of State Route 625 until it intersects the Gingoteague Creek at UTM 18 311830 4229230; and continues south along the center of the Gingoteague Creek until it intersects the Rappahannock River at UTM 18 312045 4226660; and continues east along the northern bank of the Rappahannock River to UTM 18 309780 4226640.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number List Page 1

List of Property Owners

Name and Address	Tax Parcel Map Number
Omarina Corporation, NV	38-21A
P.O. Box 496	38-22
King George, VA 22485	38-37
	39-15
	39-16

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Appendix Page 1

WOODLAWN HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT BLACK AND WHITE PHOTO IDENTIFICATION

- (1) Plantation House. Land (north) facade, exterior view.
- (2) Plantation House. North porch, exterior view.
- (3) Plantation House. Rver (south) facade, exterior view.
- (4) Plantation House. East (kitchen) wing, exterior view.
- (5) Plantation House. Central Hall (first floor, facing north), interior view.
- (6) Plantation House. Detail of mantel (second floor, southeast bedroom), interior view.
- (7) Plantation House. Southwest bedroom on second floor, with views into northwest bedroom and central hall, interior view.
- (8) Plantation House. West (sunroom) wing, interior view.
- (9) Summer Kitchen. East (rear) facade with old stone steps, exterior view.
- (10) Smoke House. Main facade (west), exterior view.
- (11) Slaves' Quarters. Main facade (south), exterior view.
- (12) Pool and Pool House. Main facade (south) with pool in front, exterior view.

NEGATIVE NOS. 10776
10524
10525

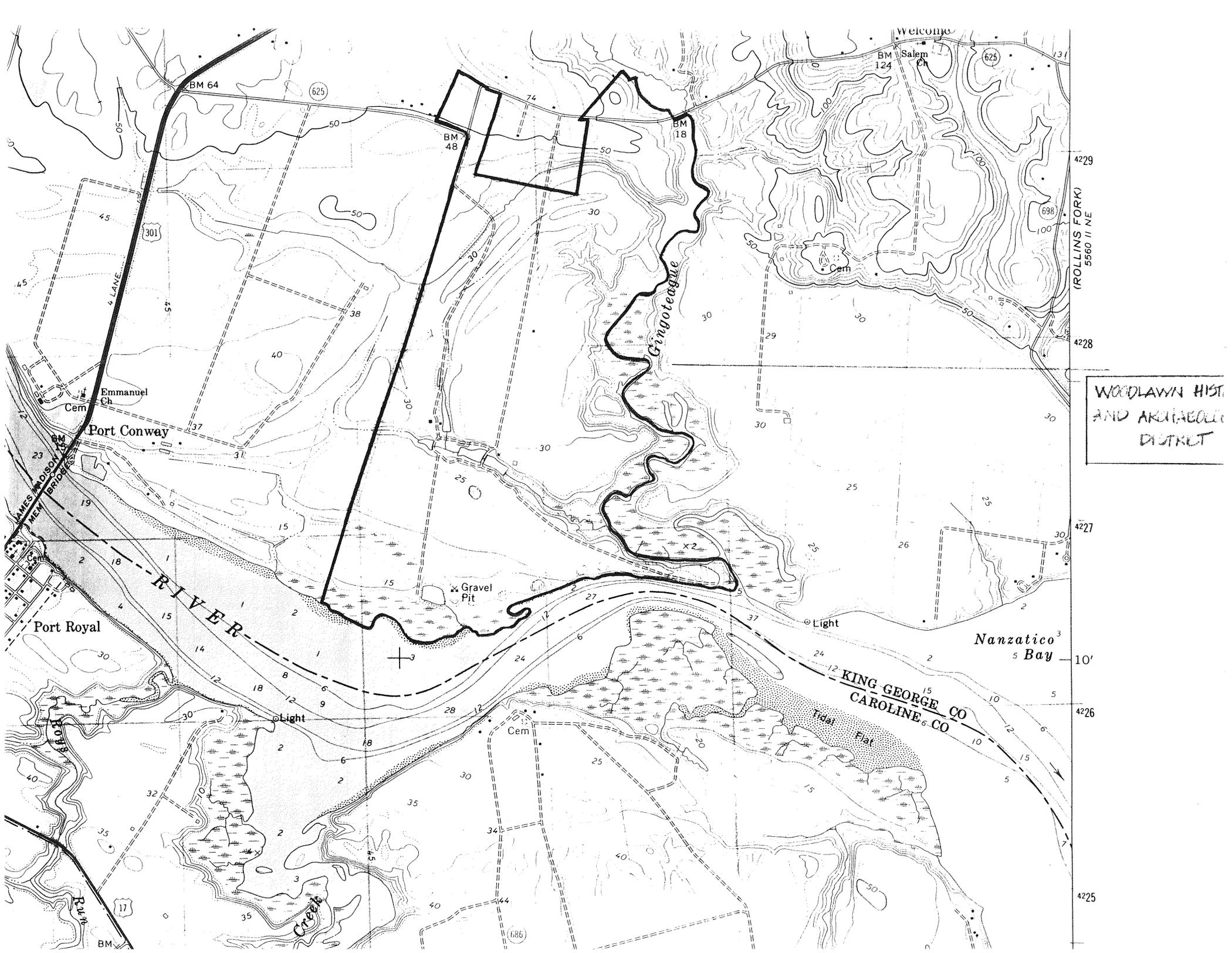
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Appendix C Page 2

WOODLAWN HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT SLIDE IDENTIFICATION

- (1) Plantation House. Land (north) facade, exterior view.
- (2) Plantation House. North porch, exterior view.
- (3) Plantation House. River (south) facade, exterior view.
- (4) Plantation House. East (kitchen) wing, exterior view.
- (5) Plantation House. Central Hall (first floor, facing north) interior view.
- (6) Plantation House. Detail of mantel (second floor, southeast bedroom), interior view.
- (7) Plantation House. Central hall (second floor, facing southeast), interior view.
- (8) Plantation House. Sunroom (first floor, facing west), interior view.
- (9) Summer Kitchen. Main (west) facade, exterior view.
- (10) Smoke House. Main (west) facade, exterior view.
- (11) Slaves' Quarters. Main (south) facade, exterior view.
- (12) Pool and Pool House. Main (south) facade with pool in front, exterior view.



WOODLAWN HIST
AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DISTRICT

Welcome

BM Salem Ch
124

(625)

131

BM 64

(625)

BM 48

74

BM 18

4229

(698)

100

4228

4227

10'

4226

4225

(ROLLINS FORK)
5560 II NE

WOODLAWN HIST
AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL
DISTRICT

Nanzatico³
Bay

KING GEORGE CO
CAROLINE CO

Tidal Flat

Gingo League

RIVER

Port Conway

Port Royal

Emmanuel Ch
Cem

Gravel Pit

Light

Light

Cem

Light

301

4 LANE

JAMES MADISON
MEM BRIDGE

17

(686)

Creek