

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

LISTED ON:	
VLR	06/21/2012
NRHP	08/22/2012

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Riverlawn

other names/site number River Lawn; Cordelia Murray House; VDHR #057-0036

2. Location

street & number 134 Williamsdale Lane

N/A not for publication

city or town Mathews

N/A vicinity

state Virginia code VA county Mathews code 115 zip code 23109

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local


Signature of certifying official/Title

4/29/12
Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register

 determined eligible for the National Register

 determined not eligible for the National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Riverlawn
Name of Property

Mathews, Virginia
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- Private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	2	buildings
0	0	sites
1	2	structures
2	0	objects
4	4	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/agricultural field

AGRICULTURE/agricultural field

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: Simplified Federal/Colonial Revival

foundation: BRICK: brick piers

walls: WOOD: Frame construction

WOOD: weatherboard

roof: STONE: slate shingles

other: WOOD: dentil cornice

BRICK: corbeled chimneys

Riverlawn
Name of Property

Mathews, Virginia
County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Riverlawn is a 2.5-story frame dwelling built in 1874 and situated on a secluded 9.7-acre lot with a scenic riverfront view of the East River in Mathews County near Williams Wharf. The house was designed and built by Heron Murray and has served alternately as a vacation home and full-time private family residence, functioning most notably as the home of Mathews County Treasurer, publisher, and commissioner J.J. Burke from 1917 to 1931. The late nineteenth-century exterior and interior design and details of the house remained unchanged until 1929 when J.J. Burke made the only substantial alterations. Burke left intact the core structural fabric, plan, and stylistic elements of Heron Murray's vernacular, simplified Federal-style construction, while adding the plumbing, electricity, and heating components necessary for his family's long-term residence, repairing the roof and front portico, and replacing most of the windows. The house possesses more vernacular Federal- and Colonial Revival-style elements than other Victorian-era houses in the county, reflecting a unity of design and careful renovation by two separate individuals – Heron Murray and J.J. Burke – who were accomplished as political and economic leaders in two different eras and who applied their civic aspirations and attention to practical detail towards the construction and renovation of Riverlawn. The current owners are preserving the building as a private residence that retains its formal 1874 design and some of the 1929 renovations. A relocated non-contributing well house is located about 15 feet west of the rear entrance to the house above a contributing stone well, and a pair of contributing brick gateposts is located 175 feet to the southeast. A non-contributing garage is located 150 feet southeast of the house, a non-contributing wooden jungle-gym is located 150 feet south, and a non-contributing wood dock is located 285 feet west on the bank of the East River. Riverlawn represents a visible link to Mathews County's community economic growth and domestic life during the late nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century, preserving a uniquely intact vernacular expression of the financial and professional aspirations and successes of the Murray/Williams and Burke families who were leaders in that community.

Narrative Description

Detailed Exterior Description

Riverlawn is a substantial 2.5-story frame dwelling built in a vernacular style with restrained Federal/Colonial Revival elements. The house has a four-over-four, central hall floor plan and is aligned so that the front (east) façade faces an approximately 1/5-mile private drive to Williams Wharf Road (State Route 614) and the rear (west) façade faces the East River. The house was built on brick piers with two interior chimneys, each with distinctive corbeled caps, and a frame side-gabled roof. The house has plain weatherboard siding and displays relatively few architectural embellishments, with the exception of the distinctive chimneys, symmetrical fenestration, dentilled cornice, and centered portico entry on the primary facade. A marble flagstone at the base of the brick steps to the rear entrance bears the inscription, "1874 H.C.M.," denoting the construction of the house in 1874 by Heron Campbell Murray.

While the majority of the house represents one major period of construction in 1874, the house also contains additions from ca. 1929 and 1951-1957. In 1929, owner J.J. Burke and his wife Clara Miller Burke undertook a series of additions and renovations. The Burke family added a small, one-story, three-room addition to the northwest corner of the house, replaced most of the windows with double-hung, 1-over-1 wood sash, added slate shingles to the roof, installed a bathroom on the first and second floor, repaired the front portico, possibly added the screened porch on the south side, and installed water, sewer, and electrical lines, along with heating and cooling equipment and kitchen appliances. It is possible that at this time they relocated an existing 1-story frame shed, likely from elsewhere on the property, to its current location near the west entrance of the house, and converted it into a well/pump house to supply water to the new bathrooms and kitchen, although this may also have occurred at some point during the 1951-1957 changes. Between 1951 and 1957, Clara Miller Burke made interior renovations related to heating, cooling, and kitchen appliances, but her only exterior alterations of note were occasional repair/replacement of window sash, and likely conversion of the rear portico to its current gable-roof configuration. The 1950s window sash replacements are identical in form and materials to the 1920s sash. The replacements appear predominantly in the bottom sash of windows on the east facade and north elevation, though a few individual sashes were replaced on the west and south elevations. The house itself has remained nearly unchanged since 1957, with the exception of a late twentieth-century bay window installed in the first floor southwest

Riverlawn
Name of Property

Mathews, Virginia
County and State

room. The historic late nineteenth-century framing, floor-plan, and fabric of the house are all intact, as are most of the 1929 additions and repairs.

The main (east) entrance contains a four-panel wood door with a replaced single-pane transom. The original three-light transom is stored in the northeast attic room and the owners intend to reinstall it. A modern three-panel storm door has been installed, protecting the door and its brass knocker, lock hardware, and foot-splash. The doorway is set in a plain box surround flanked by two modern, wall-mounted porch lamps. Symmetrically spaced on each side of the door are two pairs of one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows, lighting the front north and south parlors. The louvered shutters are plastic replacements, but the window frames and cast iron pintles and shutter dogs appear to be original, and the plain box surrounds match those found elsewhere in the house. The one-over-one sash were installed by J.J. Burke ca. 1929, replacing the original six-over-six sash windows visible on the facade in an 1880 photograph of the house. Between 1951 and 1957, Clara M. Burke replaced with a matching design the upper and lower sash of the northernmost window and the lower sash in the southernmost window, leaving the window openings and number of lights unaltered. A frame, two-story portico surrounds the main entrance, supported by four squared columns and two half-column squared pilasters on the façade, with a raised brick base and a low-railing around the porch perimeter. The columns, which have simple box bases and molded capitals, are 1929 replacements, as are the porch rails, evidenced by pockets in the column bases that are empty, intended to hold a different rail. The chamfered hand and foot rails are joined together by simple stiles, five between each of the two pairs of columns and sixteen on each side of the porch. The top of the porch is original, with visible ghost traces on the box entablature showing that there were earlier columns. There is simple crown molding on the interior cornice and slightly more complex molding on the exterior. The brickwork of the porch floor is machine-made brick with concrete mortar, with a single brick step capped by decorative carved marble. Hand-made brick pavers extend from the facade into the front lawn. The portico roof is a flat porch roof deck with two free-standing squared wood columns/posts with flat caps and two pilasters. The deck is accessed from the second floor hall by a door directly above the first floor entrance. This door is also a full-length, four-panel wood door. It differs from the first floor door by having its original three-light transom, cast iron hardware, and flanking full-length louvered decorative shutters. As below, there are two one-over-one sash windows placed on each side of the second-story door, ca. 1929 replacements of the original 1874 six-over-six sash windows. On all four of the second floor windows, the lower sash were replaced between 1951 and 1957, matching the materials and style of the earlier ones. Above the second-story windows and door is an original Greek Revival style cornice with dentilled molding and curved end brackets. The circa 1880 photograph of the house, taken not long after the 1874 construction, shows the east facade resembling its current appearance closely. With the exception of the one-over-one replacement windows, all 1929 repairs and renovations on this facade maintained the original design and style and focused primarily on repairing the portico.

The south side of the house has a screened-in porch, likely built ca. 1929 or in the early 1950s on brick piers, running the length of the south elevation. The brick piers of the porch differ in appearance and construction from those of the northwest utility addition, as well as the original building, suggesting that these two additions may not have been part of the same construction episode. The porch roof, covered in asphalt shingle, is supported by four frame box columns, chamfered with square bases and capitals. Built to match the east portico, the porch roof features a box entablature with interior and exterior molding. The porch, which may first have been open, has been enclosed by machine-cut vertical supports and 1 foot x 4 feet rails anchored on 1 foot x 1 foot sills. Two machine-sawn treads with wire nails descend from the raised floor to a flat 1 foot x 3 feet granite stone, set in a machine-made brick paver walkway flush with the ground surface. Access from the porch to the southeast front parlor is provided by a three-panel wood door whose top panel is a single glass pane. The door is set in a plain box surround. Vertical cuts in the weatherboarding above both side edges of the doorway signify that this was originally a window that would have matched the others on this side of the house. There are five windows on the south elevation, one on the first floor and two each on the second and third floors. All are ca. 1929 one-over-one wood sash windows that replaced earlier 1874 six-over-six windows. Between 1951 and 1957, Clara Burke replaced both panes of the second-floor southwest window and the lower panes of the two third-floor windows, but the sash are original.

The west (rear) facade is similar to the east in terms of fenestration and exterior treatment, but possesses a few differences which illustrate renovations to the house made by J.J. Burke in 1929, with additional minor changes by Clara Burke in the 1950s. The rear (west) entrance features the same door as the east main entrance, with its 1874 three-light transom in place. On the south side of the door, the two first floor windows (ca. 1929 one-over-one sash) have been joined by a large, single-pane late twentieth-century box window, forming a shallow-projecting bay window with a standing seam metal awning roof. On the north side of the door, the closest window is an intact ca. 1929 one-over-one sash while the northernmost window was widened possibly ca. 1951-1957 to accommodate two one-over-one windows in one shared box surround, lighting the newly renovated mid-twentieth-century kitchen. Surrounding the entrance, a ca. 1951-1957 portico features a one-story gable pediment roof supported by two squared half-column pilasters and two chamfered squared

Riverlawn

Name of Property

Mathews, Virginia

County and State

columns with box bases and molded capitals similar to those on the east entrance. The entablature between the shallow arch at the base of the pediment and the gable roof above is empty except for a modern floodlight. All four columns rest on brick pads. The exposed base of the south pilaster displays a pocket for an old foot rail like that on the east entrance. The porch floor is machine-made brick set in a parquet pattern. A single brick step descends to a five-foot wide carved white marble step engraved "1874 H.C.M." to mark the date of construction and the builder, Heron Campbell Murray. Vertical cuts in the weatherboards on either side of the portico signify that there was originally a full-length second-story door opening on to a portico balcony that was identical to the two-story east entrance portico. A small one-over-one sash window was installed in the old doorway just above the gable roof of the portico and just below the second-story three-light transom, which was left in place. There are two one-over-one sash windows on each side of the second-story center window. Two of these windows have had their lower panes replaced; otherwise all are intact ca. 1929 windows. Above the second-story windows is the same dentilled cornice as that found on the east facade. Running vertically along the north side of the rear entrance is a cast iron plumbing pipe which serves the first- and second-floor bathrooms and first-floor kitchen.

The north side of the house is similar to the south in fenestration and condition, with the exception of a one-story, three-room utility addition to the northwest corner. The addition rests on brick piers and has a low-pitched, asphalt shingle gable roof and a machine-made brick interior end chimney and is stylistically consistent with early to mid-20th century construction in Mathews County. The exterior entrance on the rear/west facade consists of a pair of four-panel wood doors above which is a two-light transom. A frame screen door covers the left half of this entrance, which is accessed by three machine-made brick steps set in concrete mortar. The brick steps are only as wide as the left half of the entrance. A single two-over-two wood sash window is situated to the north of the exterior door on the rear elevation, and above both is a plain beveled cornice, which touches the top of the transom. The low pitch of the addition roof highlights the utilitarian function of this addition as a furnace room, storage, and work space. On the north gable of the addition there is one two-over-two window, set off-center to accommodate the interior end chimney. On the east side of the addition are two two-over-two sash windows. All windows in the addition are set in plain box surrounds with modern plastic louvered shutters and original cast iron pintles and shutter dogs. With the exception of one completely original window, every window on the north side of the house (but not the addition) had its lower glass pane replaced between 1951 and 1957, although the sash remain unchanged.

Detailed Interior Description

The interior arrangement of the house has changed little from its original construction. The central hall, four-room plan is repeated on all three floors, with the wide staircase providing a prominent and formal access to all levels. Both the first and second floors have ten-foot height ceilings. The house retains numerous original late nineteenth-century architectural features, including the heart pine floors, staircase, trim, doors, mantels, and cast iron "B.L.W." (Branford Lock Works) hardware. The first floor center hall, accessed by the front (east) and rear (west) entrances, is broad and well lit by the transoms on either end of the hall and by the open stairwell. An ornamental machine-milled, four-segment walnut newel post at the base of the open-string staircase marks the beginning of an intact banister and handrail with lathe-turned balusters that is continuous from the first floor to the third. Machine-cut skirting stair brackets add a distinctive decorative element to the prominent central hall and are complemented by intact flat plaster walls, crown molding, oval chair rail, beveled base boards, plastered ceilings, and a fluted edging on the underside of the cut string of the stair. The contemporary late nineteenth-century thickly beaded box door surrounds match the rest of the hall trim and are intact around every room entrance as well as the two main exterior entrances and transoms. A thin, 1 inch x 0.5 inch wood strip spans the ceiling opposite the stairwell opening, added to prevent plaster from falling or cracking near a modern brass and glass plate cage-style chandelier which was installed in the mid-twentieth century. The only other modern alteration to the central hall is a similar chandelier at the west end of the hall that is connected by a shared circuit to a sconce-style brass and glass electric wall lamp located next to the entrance to the southwest room.

The first-floor front (east) parlors on either side of the center hall are distinguished by identical wood mantels with broad, flattened triangular arches and curved mantel shelves supported by squared pilasters and corbeled brackets. The fireboxes themselves, as elsewhere throughout the house, contain hand-made brick with lime mortar. Both east parlors contain the same doors, plaster walls, and floorboards found in the hall. The northeast parlor has the same crown molding, oval chair rail, and beveled baseboard trim. This room includes a hanging brass electric chandelier in the center of the room and two matching electric wall fixtures centered on the east wall between the two east windows. The chandelier and wall fixtures have the same etched glass hurricane lamp-style light bulb shades. Registers cut into the floor beneath the east and north windows serve the house's ca. 1951-1957 HVAC system. The southeast parlor features modern wood veneer paneling over intact flat plaster walls, a molded chair rail, and more complex crown molding with a broader entablature than that found elsewhere in the house. A wood panel door to the south screened porch replaced the original

Riverlawn

Name of Property

Mathews, Virginia

County and State

south window in this room. A door to the right of the fireplace provides access to the rear southwest room, which is also accessible by an identical door in the central hall.

The southwest room resembles the front parlors but contains modifications related to its use as a dining room/living room by the Burke family from the 1920s through the 1960s. The chair rail and crown molding have been removed but the door and window surround and beveled baseboards remain. Carpet was added but has subsequently been removed, exposing the original floorboards. In 1929, J.J. Burke hired local Mathews contractor J.R. Surine to build and install a new mantel for this room. The mantel, which is the most unique in the house, is made of thick slate panels and includes two shallow squared pilasters, a rounded arch, a flat entablature, and a simple squared shelf. The whole assembly is painted in a black faux-marble treatment and the pilasters and entablature are engraved with simple but elegant symmetrical line designs which give the appearance of fluted columns. To the right of the fireplace, the southeast corner of the room was enclosed to create a shallow trapezium-shaped closet whose rustic, thin four-panel door matches the exterior entrance doors of the northwest addition. All three of the 1929 one-over-one sash windows have been retained in the room, but between the two west windows the modern box window was added in the late twentieth century by cutting a new opening in the wall between the existing windows.

The northwest room contains the same woodwork and trim as the rest of the first floor, although modern wood-panel wainscoting has been added below the chair rail and linoleum covers the wood floor. This room contains several modifications related to its adaptation by the Burkes as a kitchen with an attached bathroom, running water, and electricity. The door from the central hall into the northwest room has been unchanged, but to its immediate west a new doorway, with a matching door, was cut to provide access to the bathroom. J.R. Surine built the bathroom in 1929 by enclosing the southwest corner of the kitchen with a floating wall and installing tiles, linoleum, and shelves. Burke hired local contractor F.M. Cullen to finish the work that year by installing a bathtub, toilet, and sink/faucet and by connecting the bathroom and kitchen to a new plumbing system. It was likely at this time also that Burke had the contractors install the steel sink and pantry shelves on the northwest wall of the kitchen. It is not possible to determine if Burke expanded the window here to two adjacent one-over-one sash for extra light spanning the width of the later vinyl kitchen counter during this period or if this happened during his wife's 1951-1957 renovations. An original short four-panel door with beaded surround is located on the south wall of the room, providing access to a storage closet under the staircase. The doorway between the northeast parlor and northwest room, originally located to the south of the chimney block, was moved to the north of the fireplace. The mantel has been replaced by a simplified, painted stone plain box assembly and the firebox has been covered to accommodate the flue of a wood-burning stove which is no longer in the house. A rectangular opening with a plain box surround has been cut in the north wall of the kitchen to house a modern refrigerator which extends into the pantry of the northwest addition. The main door on the north wall of the kitchen was an original 1874 exterior entrance and now provides entry into the northwest addition. The transom light over this doorway has been boarded over and the 1951-1957 heating/cooling duct passes through an opening in the -up transom, curving upward through the kitchen ceiling to the second floor.

The interior of the early twentieth-century northwest utility addition is partitioned into three rooms. The door from the kitchen opens into a utility room or vestibule with the same linoleum floor and a single-bead chair rail with wood paneling above, and painted horizontal paneling below. The west wall of the utility room is dominated by the exterior double-door to the west lawn. The east wall contains a single doorway with a two-light transom opening into a small pantry with built-in shelves and a two-over-two window looking onto the east lawn. The north wall of the utility room includes a four-panel door into a furnace room with painted narrow pine floorboards, plaster walls, and a slender deteriorated chimney at the north end which formerly provided ventilation for a wood- or coal-burning furnace. The furnace was replaced by an electric or oil-fired heating and cooling system by Clara M. Burke between 1951 and 1957. Machine-cut lath is visible in the ceiling between the chimney and the furnace (a large International Coil brand apparatus situated in the center of the room). The furnace room is lit on its west, north, and east walls by individual ca. 1929 two-over-two sash windows.

The second floor retains the same 1874 floors, trim, plaster, doors, hardware, door and window surrounds, and continuous banister as found on the first floor. All four bedrooms include their original mantels, which match those of the downstairs east parlors. The only significant modification has taken place in the northwest bedroom, which was divided like the kitchen below by a floating wall to create a bathroom. The original doorway from the hall to the northwest bedroom has had its door removed and opens into a small vestibule, which has doorways into a bathroom on the left, and into a bedroom to the right. The doors and door hardware of the bathroom/guest room vestibule and the style and construction of the bathroom fixtures indicate that this bathroom was reworked in the late twentieth century. The cast iron pipes on the west exterior wall combined with information in the Burke family papers indicate that there was an early twentieth-century bathroom in this location, but its configuration would have matched the bathroom immediately below. There was likely no vestibule at that time, and instead access to the bathroom would have been provided by a hallway door only. A narrow

Riverlawn

Name of Property

Mathews, Virginia

County and State

arched doorway cut into the hallway wall to the east of the bedroom doorway was the ca. 1929 bathroom entrance. After the later alterations to the second floor bathroom, this original bathroom doorway became the entrance to a small electrical closet. The other notable change to the second floor interior was the ca. 1951-1957 installation of floating heating and cooling ducts, which are visible primarily in the northwest bedroom and along the ceiling of the second floor hall. The ducts are concealed in the two east bedrooms by the addition of shallow closet enclosures similar to the closet in the first floor southwest room, situated next to the fireplace and along the exterior wall. A small closet has also been added to the northeast corner of the northwest bedroom; the southwest bedroom has no closet. The two south bedrooms have iron bolts on their hallway doors in addition to the cast iron B.L.W. Locks found elsewhere throughout the house. As noted in the exterior description, a window at the west end of the second floor hall replaced an original door and the three-light transom is still situated above it. This replacement can be dated to the 1951-1957 period by the condition and style of the one-over-one window sash and by the plain box surround, which is noticeably broader and simpler than that found in other windows in the house. The second-floor hall is well lit by the window, two end transoms, and the open design, which is augmented by the continuous stair banister and handrail.

The banister and handrail are continuous to the finished third floor, where the open-string staircase resumes, complete with the same brackets, stiles, and handrail found in the staircase between the first and second floors. This portion of the staircase differs only in its lack of paint. At the top of the stair, the handrail turns and runs east down the length of the stairwell opening, then north and west, terminating at the entrance to the northwest attic bedroom. The attic possesses the same wide central hall as the other two floors, shortened by the pitch of the gable ceiling, and the same floorboards, plaster, and bedroom doors. The fully-finished attic bedrooms have eight-foot ceilings with 3.75-foot high knee walls and doorways with the same 3-pane transom lights as the east and west façade doorways. The third-floor windows and doors are positioned to provide uninterrupted north-south cross-ventilation and light. The two south bedrooms have doors that open directly onto the attic hall, while the entrances to the north bedrooms are offset to allow the staircase banister to extend fully around the stairwell opening. The entrance to the northeast bedroom has been set back 4.5 feet from the top of the stairwell and faces the hall. The entrance to the northwest bedroom is perpendicular to the northeast bedroom entrance at the very end of the banister. To maintain the symmetry, lighting, and airflow in the attic, the original design includes an open window frame cut into the south wall of the northwest bedroom, facing the stairwell and hall and parallel to the entrance of the southwest bedroom. All attic bedrooms have simple flat baseboards, hat/coat rails, and attic storage doors centered on the knee walls. The southwest bedroom has a small ceiling panel near the chimney block, providing attic crawlspace access. The third floor has been almost entirely unaltered from its date of construction.

Secondary Resources

Well House (non-contributing building)

A well house, likely constructed in the late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century elsewhere on the property, is currently located 15 feet northwest of the rear (west) entrance. This building is a two-bay, one room, single story, vernacular frame building resting on a combination of various era brick piers, stones, and a large granite well casing. The building has common weatherboarding and a side-gable, standing seam metal roof. The roof frames an open porch along the south façade with a modern wood floor, three square support posts and exposed rafters. The entrance to the single enclosed room, on the south facade, is a four-panel wooden door with modern, non-functioning decorative iron strap hinges, and there are two double-hung four-over-four sash windows, one on the north wall and the other on the south wall next to the entrance. The partially enclosed porch extends along the west side of the building, and at the floor level on the southwest corner, partially obscured by boards, is the older granite well casing over and around which the floor was built. This building technique and the off-center position of the well house above the granite well cover (blocking access to the water source) indicates that the crock well was there first and that the building, originally a shed likely located elsewhere on the property, was moved to this location sometime following the ca. 1929 renovations at or following the time when the original well was decommissioned. This is further suggested by a limestone footpath connecting the northwest furnace addition to the well house, the mis-matched piers and foundations, and the proximity of the well house to the rear facade, partially obstructing the original river view. The floorboards of the well house have been cut to accommodate a raised modern brick water pump housing which extends four feet from the ground. Next to this basin is a poured concrete mount for a kerosene or water tank, but this mount is currently unused. The porch floor was replaced in the late twentieth century, as evidenced by fresh, untreated boards and wire nails, and new squared bases for the three roof support posts. The well house's exact original location on the property is not known. The well house is non-contributing because it is uncertain when it was moved to this location and because of modifications and replacements to the porch floor and to some individual roofing members.

Well (contributing structure)

Riverlawn

Name of Property

Mathews, Virginia

County and State

A substantial granite well cover, approximately four feet in diameter, is located under the frame well house. The stone is similar to other non-local materials used on the property, specifically granite footpath steps and the marble steps to the east and west house entrances. The granite was likely imported by Heron Campbell Murray, along with other building supplies from Baltimore, suggesting that the well is contemporaneous with the house and dates to the late nineteenth century. The cover sits above a brick well casing structure. The well casing is partially collapsed and open in places to the well pit below.

Brick Pillars (contributing objects)

Located 175 feet southeast of the house, at the end of the driveway and beginning of the fenced lawn, two five-foot high brick pillars/posts flank the entrance, laid in common bond and sand mortar with flat Portland cement capitals, each topped by an iron globe painted white. These two objects are contributing 1874 resources. The gateposts mark the location of the fence and ditch, notable landscape features delineating the boundary between the fields flanking the driveway and the lawn surrounding the main house and building complex. The ditch is mentioned in an 1886 deed as the eastern boundary of Cordelia Murray's house tract, separating it from the farm land of her father's (William Williams) estate.

Garage (non-contributing building)

Located 20 feet southwest of the gateposts is a large late twentieth-century two-bay, frame gable-front garage on a concrete pad. The garage has exterior vinyl siding, a pair of barn doors on steel hinges on the north gable end, an asphalt shingle roof, two metal sash storm windows on the south, east, and west sides, and a modern steel door on the west side. This building is non-contributing because it post-dates the period of significance.

Jungle Gym (non-contributing structure)

Located 150 feet south of the house, next to the pine tree-lined southern property boundary is a late twentieth-century frame children's jungle gym. This is a hand-built, untreated pine open-framework structure with a two-story loft/playhouse on a simple sill sandbox foundation, north and south ladders, a slide, monkey bars and swing-set, supported on the west end by a pair of A-frame supports. This structure is non-contributing because it post-dates the period of significance.

Dock (non-contributing structure)

Located approximately 285 feet west of the house on the bank of the East River there is a late twentieth-century wood boat dock, constructed on thick log pilings. This structure is non-contributing because it post-dates the period of significance.

Riverlawn
Name of Property

Mathews, Virginia
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Criterion B: ECONOMICS

Criterion B: POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Criterion C: ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1874-1931

Significant Dates

1874

1929

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Burke, John J.

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Murray, Heron Campbell

Period of Significance (justification)

Riverlawn's period of significance begins in 1874 with the design and construction of the house by Maryland State Delegate Heron Campbell Murray for he and his wife Cordelia Cary Williams Murray of Mathews County, Virginia. The period of significance ends in 1931 with the death of J.J. Burke, Mathews County treasurer, publisher, and governmental official, and the only person to make substantial renovations and additions to the house and outbuildings, which he completed in the late 1920s.

Riverlawn
Name of Property

Mathews, Virginia
County and State

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Riverlawn is a unique historic property in Mathews County and is significant at the local level for its architectural design, construction, and superb condition, and also at the local level for its association with community leader, businessman, and publisher John J. Burke III, who lived in the house from 1917 to 1931. Largely unaltered since 1931, Riverlawn preserves the link between the successful Reconstruction-era Williams Wharf community, the Williams-Murray family who led this community, the urban influences of Baltimore architect and politician Heron Campbell Murray, and the civic and entrepreneurial achievements of J.J. Burke during the first quarter of the twentieth century. The Williams family owned a large area of land here starting in 1774, operating one of the county's most important ports (Williams' Wharf) over the course of the next century. After Cordelia Williams' marriage to Heron Campbell Murray in 1868, the Murrays contributed to the growth of the local community by helping build the B. Williams & Co. Store in 1870, followed in 1874 by Riverlawn, their private vacation residence situated near Williamsdale, the home of Cordelia's father, William Williams. The house is an important survival of a vernacular, Victorian-era dwelling with more Federal- and Colonial Revival-style elements than other contemporary buildings in the county, reflecting the influence and affluence of Heron Murray as a unique individual and architectural designer. The house is grand in scale, yet minimalist in elaboration, and capitalized on the new availability of commercial construction materials, while paying homage to Mathews County's colonial architectural history. It also ushered in the era of summer vacation homes, a new and growing industry after the Civil War that was encouraged by the expansion of steamboat networks within the Chesapeake Bay. From 1917 to 1969, the family of J.J. and Clara Burke lived in the house, renovating it with modern amenities while leaving the original design and construction details intact. During this period, J.J. Burke was highly active in local and regional finance, politics, and communications by working as a Director of the Bank of Mathews, Publisher of the *Mathews Journal*, Officer for the Virginia IRS, and Tidewater Commissioner of Fishing. Around the same time that Burke renovated the house at Riverlawn he started a small commercial poultry farm on the property, hiring several local citizens. The lack of changes to the house and grounds is remarkable given the succession of owners, and the current owner is committed to restoring and preserving the property. Riverlawn is nominated under Criteria B and C for its association with J.J. Burke, who contributed to the economic and civic development of Mathews County and who restored and maintained the property, and also for its embodiment of a commodious and well-proportioned 1870s simplified Federal/Colonial Revival-style dwelling, with architecturally sensitive updates completed in the 1920s and 1950s, that has few parallels in the surrounding area. The nomination of Riverlawn is an important step in the efforts to recognize, preserve, and interpret the unique architectural resources and historic family and community narratives of Mathews County.

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

Architecture

Riverlawn is a noteworthy example of Victorian-era architecture in Mathews County, significant for its high degree of integrity and for representing a unique stylistic expression during a period of renewed building and economic growth in the county following the economic turmoil of the Civil War. Located on a secluded parcel along the shore of the East River, north of Williams Wharf and west of historic Christ Church, Riverlawn sits on a 9.698-acre lot with riverfront views to the west and open agricultural fields to the east. Built in 1874 by Heron Campbell Murray, the spacious eight-bedroom house has served alternately as a vacation home and private family residence, functioning primarily as the private residence of the Murray and Burke families during the late nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century. This vernacular house has strong Federal-style influence with a symmetrical, four-over-four plan, two massive interior chimneys and a broad central hall originally marked at both ends by two-story exterior porticoes, one of which is fully intact on the east facade. Several architectural details suggest Heron Murray's urban Baltimore influences as a designer, such as the uninterrupted three-story carved open-string staircase banister with turned balusters and newel post, Victorian mantels with corbelled brackets, brass and cast iron door hardware consistent throughout the house, the dentilled cornice and end brackets on the roof, and the distinctive broad plinth-base corbelled-cap chimneys. The large and formal scale of the house suggests Murray's affluence and urban connections, yet the restrained architectural details blend well with local building traditions. Alterations beginning in 1929 by owners J.J. and Clara M. Burke preserved the workmanship and

Riverlawn

Name of Property

Mathews, Virginia

County and State

design of these original elements of the building while modifying the function of the house only slightly with the addition of bathrooms, a furnace room, new windows, slate shingles, and a locally carved mantel in one of the first-story rooms. The well-unified blend of vernacular and urban Federal-style elements in the house speaks to Murray's and Burke's political careers and civic aspirations at the same time that it highlights their working- and middle-class professional backgrounds and their desire to maintain roots in and contribute to the local economy and government of rural Mathews County.

Heron Murray, although a resident of Baltimore, Maryland, was closely tied to the Williams family of Mathews County. His wife, Cordelia Cary Williams, was raised on the neighboring farm, Williamsdale. Cordelia Williams was one of five daughters of William Williams, farmer, customs collector, and owner of the steamboat landing at Williams Wharf.¹ Around the time of the Civil War, Cordelia went with her sister Columbia to Baltimore to learn the millinery trade, and it is there in 1868 that Cordelia married Heron Murray, a prominent broker and designer in Baltimore and a pro-Union Member of the Maryland House of Delegates.² Heron Murray maintained personal and business connections with Cordelia's family in Mathews County, providing materials and design advice for the construction of the commercial Classical Revival-style B. Williams & Co. Store (057-0035) at Williams Wharf.³ In 1874, he built Riverlawn as a summer home for Cordelia and himself on her father's Williamsdale farm.⁴ Murray had started his career as a working class carver and used his skills to start an ornamental architectural design business, expanding to drafting, real estate speculation, and brokering.⁵ It is likely that his architectural knowledge and access to materials, coupled with the local preferences and influences of the Williams family, contributed to the uniquely Federal-vernacular design and construction of Riverlawn.

As it stands today, the house is most visually connected to a rural vernacular that incorporates elements of the Federal architectural style, with few later modifications that do not detract from its integrity. After the deaths of Heron Murray in 1880 and William Williams in 1885, Riverlawn passed to Murray's widow and Williams' daughter, Cordelia Murray, who raised her four children, Archibald, Mary, William, and Milton, at the house.⁶ From 1874 through 1889, the assessed value of the house remained at \$1,000, rising to \$1,700 in 1890, possibly as part of a county-wide reassessment, as there are no discernible changes to the building that date to this period.⁷ Cordelia Murray died in 1907, leaving her personal estate to her children.⁸ Two 1907 surveys drawn during the estate settlement show the core property surrounding the house at Riverlawn (13.137 acres) and the fields and lane approaching the house (12.475 acres).⁹ In May of 1910, after advertising the property for sale, the heirs of Cordelia Murray sold their 25 acres known as "River Lawn" to Judge Albert J. Streeter and Nancy W. Streeter of Houghton, Michigan.¹⁰ Albert and Nancy Streeter used Riverlawn as a vacation home, making no improvements or changes to the house.¹¹ The assessed value of the building decreased by \$500 in 1916 to \$1,200, while the value of the land remained unchanged.¹² In 1917, Nancy Streeter, recently widowed, sold Riverlawn to J.J. Burke and Clara M. Burke, who would own the property through much of the twentieth century.¹³

J.J. Burke was locally prominent as the Mathews County treasurer, *Mathews Journal* publisher, director of the Bank of Mathews, county commissioner, and IRS agent.¹⁴ Like Heron Murray, Burke's professional civic accomplishments and rural domestic inclinations are represented and memorialized by the survival and preservation of Riverlawn. J.J. and Clara Burke moved into the house at Riverlawn with their three children in 1917, selling the southern half of the property to J. Logan Harrison in 1923, while keeping the house, its access road and dependencies, and a scenic stretch of East River frontage.¹⁵ In 1922, J.J. Burke started a small-scale poultry business at Riverlawn, erecting chicken coops in the old garden plot and employing, on at least a part-time basis for the next nine years, dozens of local workers in the maintenance of the farm and the feeding and transportation of chickens.¹⁶ In 1926, the assessed value of buildings on the property decreased from \$1,200 to \$900, probably due to the loss of dependencies from the sale of land to J. Logan Harrison.¹⁷ Following the establishment of the chicken farm, Burke next invested in the house itself, making a series of renovations during 1929 that would be the only significant changes to the building since its original construction in 1874. Burke's additions reflect his decision to make Riverlawn a permanent family farm residence and almost all of his renovations were oriented towards the installation and accommodation of modern amenities such as plumbing and heating/cooling. Concentrated in only a few areas of the house, the new utilities and rooms minimally impacted the original fabric of the building. Burke hired local contractors to add two bathrooms, plumbing, electricity, a slate roof, a decorative mantel in the first floor southwest room, and possibly the south screened porch.

Burke's financial experience is evident in the meticulous notes and receipts he kept for his additions, which were completed between February and December of 1929.¹⁸ Contractor J.R. Surine worked from April through July of that year, focusing on construction, painting, and repairs. Surine built floating walls in the first floor kitchen and second floor bedroom, both on the northwest corner of the house, for the purpose of enclosing a bathroom on each floor, installing doors, tiles, linoleum, and shelves, and painting the new walls. He also repaired the front portico, fixing its tin roof and replacing the four squared columns, porch rails, and balusters. Receipts make it clear that the mantel in the southwest

Riverlawn

Name of Property

Mathews, Virginia

County and State

living room was hand made, painted, and installed by Surine in 1929. Other references in Surine's bills to plaster, weatherboarding, nails, lumber, laths, screen, stone, and asbestos roof suggest that Surine may have been responsible for the construction of the northwest furnace room addition, which is stylistically consistent with the other 1929 changes in the house and with contemporary buildings in the county, and possibly the south screened porch. The style of the door to the south screened porch suggests that it was installed before 1951, replacing a window in the first floor southeast room. However, distinctions in the construction materials of these two additions suggest that they may not have been part of the same renovation episode, and the precise timing of these additions is uncertain. Based on the utilitarian nature of the northwest addition, and the surviving details of the construction, extensive work occurred here during the 1929 renovations, bringing modern conveniences into the house. The shed may also have been moved at this time to cap the old well and house some utilities, but this is not certain. Burke hired F.M. Cullen to install a bathtub, toilet, and sink/faucet in each bathroom; a 30-gallon boiler; a 141-gallon pneumatic water tank; a water pump; hot and cold water lines; and sewer lines. Cullen's work, which concentrated all water pipes to the northwest corner of the house, closest to the pump house, was done in May and June of 1929, but due to a flaw in the water tank, acknowledged by the distributor, Burke hired contractors Proessher and Robinette to install a second, 160-gallon tank that year. T.C. Heath provided Burke with plasterers and electricians who installed wiring and light fixtures in the house. Burke replaced the original six-over-six windows with wood sash one-over-one windows. Surviving records suggest J.J. Burke's renovations at Riverlawn were complete by the end of 1929, although land tax assessments do not record an increase in the building value until 1945 when the value rose from \$900 to \$1,575.¹⁹ J.J. Burke died on 21 July 1931.²⁰

In 1946, Clara Burke sold two small pieces of land (3.44 acres total) on the southwestern edge of Riverlawn to Lucy S. Parkins, along with right-of-way across her land to provide access to the "public highway" (State Route 614/Williams Wharf Rd).²¹ Clara M. Burke made a series of limited renovations between 1951 and 1957, reflected in the land tax books with improvements in building values of \$1,200 in 1951 and \$1,150 in 1957.²² J.J. Burke's detailed 1929 renovation notes and architectural evidence make it possible to isolate Clara Burke's later 1950s changes as the only other observable alterations to the house: the installation of an electric heating/cooling system and ventilation ducts, the conversion of the rear portico to a simple pedimented entrance, the addition of modern kitchen appliances, the replacement of some individual window sash, and possibly the addition of the south screened porch. A July 2011 field inspection of the glass in each window identified differences between panes that looked older or newer, although in each case the replacements have sash and glazing which matches the older 1929 windows. Since the time of the architectural survey, a small number of individual window panes broke and had to be replaced at the end of 2011. Clara Burke may have replaced the northwest kitchen window with a pair of adjacent one-over-one sash at this time, coinciding with the installation of a wide, modern kitchen sink, although the date of the change to this window is uncertain. Likewise, the interpretation of the conversion of the rear portico to a more simple pedimented entrance is based primarily on inspection of the sash in the window that replaced the original second floor door. Clara Miller Burke died on 11 October 1969, leaving her entire estate to her daughter Mary Ellen Donald, age 72, of Richmond.²³ In 1978, Mary Ellen Donald sold the property, reduced to 11.746 acres by the Rt. 614 right-of-way, to Mary Donald Zacharias.²⁴ In 1993, Mary Donald Zacharias sold the 11.746-acre property to Burke Properties, LLC.²⁵ The house has remained nearly unchanged since 1957, with the exception of a late twentieth-century bay window installed in the first floor southwest room, the renovation of the second-floor bathroom, and the addition of some non-contributing secondary resources on the property: a garage, jungle-gym, and dock.

In 2008, the Mathews County Historical Society decided to publish a series of booklets highlighting historic properties in the County. Williamsdale/Riverlawn was selected as one of ten sites featured in the first edition of *Historic Homes and Properties of Mathews County, Virginia*, published in October 2009.²⁶ In late 2010, Burke Properties, LLC sold the 9.7-acre Riverlawn property to Joseph K. Reid, III and Carter M. Reid.²⁷ The current owners are dedicated to preserving and restoring Riverlawn. The preservation and restoration of Riverlawn will showcase Heron Campbell Murray's unique late nineteenth-century Federal-influenced vernacular design and construction as well as the careful domestic renovations of J.J. Burke.

In comparison with other contemporary late nineteenth and early twentieth century houses in Mathews County, Riverlawn stands out for its broad, four-over-four symmetry, Federal and Colonial Revival style detail, and limited twentieth-century alterations that do not dominate the appearance or detract from the original design. Most notably, Riverlawn is one of the only houses in the county to feature a two-story portico deck, broad plinth-base chimneys, three-light transoms, and a dentilled roof cornice. Riverlawn is also earlier than many of the large vacation homes that form an important architectural trend in the county, ushering in a new era of building types and seasonal use less than a decade after the disruptions of the Civil War. Two of the most closely comparable buildings in the county are Buckley Hall Inn (057-5059) and The Inn at Tabbs Creek (057-5057). Buckley Hall Inn is an early twentieth-century, two-story frame four-over-four plan

Riverlawn

Name of Property

Mathews, Virginia

County and State

Federal/Colonial Revival-style house with a mid-twentieth-century one-story rear addition, frame well house, and late twentieth-century garage. Unlike Riverlawn, Buckley Hall Inn has a steeply pitched hipped roof and its two center chimneys are cement with arched tops. Several details on the facade give the house a Colonial Revival style without the same decorative brackets, dentils, chimneys, and porticoes found at Riverlawn. The front door features an upper panel of twelve panes of glass along with a narrow, squared transom and side lights. This entrance is flanked on each side by an adjacent pair of two-over-two windows, and enclosing the whole is a full-length one-story porch with a hipped roof supported by four squared columns. The Inn at Tabbs Creek is a late nineteenth-century, 2.5-story frame T-plan Colonial Revival/Gothic-style house with flanking twentieth-century porch additions, two late nineteenth-century shed outbuildings and a variety of mid- to late-twentieth-century secondary resources. Differing not only in plan and style from Riverlawn, The Inn at Tabbs Creek has two interior end chimneys and a cross-gable roof with a gable on the south facade. This front gable, along with the other gables on the house, features decorated verge boards. The front entrance has the same squared transom and side lights and two-over-two sash windows commonly found on houses from this period in the county, and the full-length first story porch roof is supported by six Doric columns.

Three additional Mathews County houses which feature a symmetrical plan and Federal or Colonial Revival-style elements are Sycamore Haven House (057-5053), 3081 New Point Comfort Highway (057-5058), and Great Oaks (057-5060), but each differs from Riverlawn in the degree of modification, massing, and the presence of other dominant stylistic influences. Sycamore Haven House is an early twentieth-century frame two-story four-over-four plan vernacular Colonial Revival house attached to a late nineteenth-century, 1.5-story one-room gable-front commercial building that was the historic Susan post office and general store. Unlike Riverlawn, this house features adjacent pairs of two-over-two sash windows on either side of the front entrance, narrow two-over-two windows on the gable ends, corbeled chimneys without brick bases, and a full-length one-story front porch with pronounced Victorian/Eastlake elements, such as turned posts with curved braces. The house at 3081 New Point Comfort Highway is a turn-of-the-twentieth-century frame center passage, three-bay, single-pile Colonial Revival-style house with a standing seam metal side-gable roof and two interior end chimneys, and augmented by an early to mid-twentieth-century one-story rear ell addition. The single-bay construction, squared front door transom and side lights, narrow two-over-two gable windows, and six-over-six facade windows lend a strongly vernacular Colonial Revival style to this house, consistent but without exterior embellishment. Great Oaks is an early twentieth-century frame, 2.5-story L-plan house displaying a unique and eclectic combination of Victorian, Greek Revival, and Eastlake styles. The front symmetry of this house, emphasized by three dormers with pilaster pediments, a full-length porch with dentilled cornice and Doric columns, and five ranked windows, is disrupted by a bay window on the north side of the front entrance, an end-chimney/center-chimney configuration, and projecting bays on the south gable end and north cross-gable of the rear ell wing. The complex, picturesque cross-gable roofing arrangement and floor-plan is exaggerated by a continuous decorative curved-bracket cornice and slate-shingled gables with decorative verge boards.

Finally, there are three contemporary Mathews houses similar to Riverlawn in their size, their frame on brick pier construction method, and in their pronounced vernacular adaptation of regional and national architectural styles, but each differs significantly from Riverlawn in floor-plan, lack of symmetry, and absence of Federal-style embellishment. The house at 133 Callis Field Road (057-5054) is an early twentieth-century two-story frame L-plan side-passage vernacular dwelling with subtle Federal-style influences, notably the fan-light window on the front door and the surrounding portico stoop with pediment roof. Like other houses from this period in the county, this house has two-over-two windows throughout, with the exception of later twentieth-century additions. The original weatherboarding has been replaced or covered by vinyl siding. Although the house maintains overall integrity, this property is most notable for its intact landscape of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century barns and farm outbuildings. Bayberry Wood (057-5055) is a late nineteenth-century two-story frame T-plan adapted Victorian/Eastlake-style house with an original entrance at the narrow end of the "T," and a first-story porch that originally wrapped around the front wing before an early to mid-twentieth-century addition was added to the north side. This house features three interior end chimneys, one on each wing, and a cross-gable roof with sawtooth shingle gables and a cornice with prominent brackets. This house is also complemented by an assortment of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century farm outbuildings. The house at 254 Brittany Lane (057-5056) is a frame, 2.5-story, two-bay vernacular multiple-residence building with a gable front, two interior chimneys, and decorative vernacular adaptations of Stick/Eastlake-style porches with turned posts and ornamental diagonal braces. The deep massing and multiple entrances (one on the front gable and two on the rear) suggest a commercial or utilitarian multiple-unit architectural style, while the standing seam metal roof, corbeled chimneys, and two-over-two windows are consistent with other contemporary houses in Mathews.

Economics

Riverlawn

Name of Property

Mathews, Virginia

County and State

The land on which Riverlawn sits was originally part of the larger Williams family plantation and Williams Wharf agricultural and mercantile community. The tidal inlets of the East River/Williams Wharf area were first settled by English settlers in the mid-seventeenth century. The practices of tobacco cultivation and dispersed settlement meant that this area was largely open and agricultural, marked by the presence of large plantations loosely connected by informal, localized community ties and strong familial connections.²⁸ At the end of the eighteenth century, when Kingston Parish separated from Gloucester County to become the new county of Mathews, the community around Williams Wharf and Christ Church became the primary nexus for goods and people moving to and from the county seat, which was located only two-and-a-half miles north, and the Williams family benefited by situating themselves at the center of this commerce and activity.

Samuel Williams (1725-1789), of the Eastern Shore, acquired 640 acres of land between 1774 and 1779 from Reverend John Dixon and other members of Kingston Parish.²⁹ By 1782, the property contained two dwelling houses and eight other buildings, including a tide mill, store, warehouse and customs house.³⁰ Thomas Williams (1762-1823), the third son of Samuel Williams, inherited the property and began selling some of the land.³¹ During the settling of Thomas Williams' estate in 1828, the County Surveyor produced a plat identifying 180 acres of cleared land which included the future site of Riverlawn.³² His son, William Williams (1805-1885), inherited the 180-acre property and in 1830 built Williamsdale (057-0049) for his new wife, Delelia Borum.³³ Between 1831 and 1848, William and Delelia Williams had seven daughters.³⁴ William Williams was a farmer and customs collector for the Chesapeake District and port of East River, and he built a steamboat landing at Williams Wharf, leasing it to the Old Dominion Steamboat Company.³⁵ By 1860, the couple and their five surviving daughters were living on the expanded 212-acre farm property with carpenter Benjamin Williams (William's younger brother) and eight slaves who lived in two slave houses on the plantation.³⁶ At least one former slave, Henry Burrus, remained with the Williams family after emancipation, helping William repair fences and compensate for losses of livestock following raids by Union soldiers throughout Mathews County during the war, while Benjamin Williams took over the store at Williams Wharf (057-0035).³⁷ The farm repairs, the establishment of the store in 1870, and the building of Riverlawn in 1874 represented an era of re-investment and economic growth in Mathews County following the Civil War. Around this time Columbia and Cordelia Williams went to Baltimore to learn the millinery trade, and it is there in 1868 that Cordelia married Heron Campbell Murray (1811-1880), the prominent Baltimore politician, businessman, and architect, and the designer/builder of Riverlawn. Murray's career and influence expanded when he shifted from architectural design to real estate, combining his talents in both areas to invest not only in the growth of his native Baltimore but also the growth of the community in Mathews County where his in-laws lived. Murray provided materials and guidance in the construction of the B. Williams & Co. Store and designed and built Riverlawn in the years before his death in 1880.

William Williams, who legally owned the house at Riverlawn as part of his Williamsdale farm, died in 1885 and all of his property passed to his wife and five daughters. On 17 March 1886, the heirs agreed to convey to Cordelia Murray the Riverlawn house, "a valuable dwelling house...built on said land by the said Cordelia C. Murray," along with a piece of land surrounding the house, and she moved into the house permanently.³⁸ No survey was recorded to accompany this conveyance, nor was the subdivision recorded in the Land Tax Books. The Estate of William Williams remained collectively responsible for taxes on the whole farm for several decades while Cordelia made Riverlawn her residence, raising her children there.³⁹ The Murray children would become significant to the local culture and economy. Mary Howey Murray (later Mary H. Vawter) became an accomplished writer, artist, and local historian, William H.C. Murray and his descendants took over the ownership of Williams Wharf, and Milton Murray became a successful local inventor.⁴⁰ Cordelia Murray died on 18 March 1907, leaving her personal estate to her children Archibald C. Murray, Mary H. Vawter, and William H.C. Murray. She directed that W.H.C. Murray receive her share in the Williams Wharf property and that, "the home place [Riverlawn] will have to be sold, with land attached, and out of the proceeds I will to my son William H.C. Murray one thousand dollars for his faithful service in helping me care for the place and that he has been the care taker of my family."⁴¹ In the estate settlement that followed, several plats of survey were drawn and a chancery suit was filed by Milton Murray against William H.C. Murray and the other heirs to secure his inclusion in the division.⁴² A 1909 survey depicts the 13.137-acre Cordelia C. Murray Estate (Riverlawn) along with 86.17 acres attributed to the "heirs of William Williams" and divided into four lots.⁴³ In May of 1910, the heirs of Cordelia Murray sold Riverlawn to Judge Albert J. Streeter and Nancy W. Streeter of Houghton, Michigan.⁴⁴ Albert and Nancy Streeter used Riverlawn as a vacation home, making no improvements or changes to the house.⁴⁵ In 1917, Nancy Streeter sold Riverlawn to J.J. Burke and Clara M. Burke.⁴⁶

John J. Burke III (1866-1931) was a native of Mathews County who in addition to his many political and civic accomplishments was pivotal in the economic growth of the county during the first three decades of the twentieth century. J.J. Burke was active in politics, finance, and communications, both inside and outside of Mathews County. As a young man he worked for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company in Newport News, where he formed the Burke and

Riverlawn

Name of Property

Mathews, Virginia

County and State

Edmonds insurance firm.⁴⁷ After this position, he returned to Mathews County and married Clara Belle Miller (1872-1969) in 1896.⁴⁸ Following his service at the State House of Delegates, Burke served two terms as the Treasurer of Mathews County, during which time he became a Director at the Bank of Mathews and purchased the *Mathews Journal* along with Judge J. Boyd Sears, becoming the paper's business manager.⁴⁹ As County Treasurer, Burke was instrumental in organizing, facilitating, and accounting for important infrastructure projects, namely the operation and improvement of schools and roads.⁵⁰ As Publisher of the *Mathews Journal*, Burke helped maintain the central medium of social and commercial communications and advertisement in his rural community. Burke also used his considerable background in finance to obtain an appointment with the Richmond and Norfolk offices of the Internal Revenue Service during the Woodrow Wilson administration, from 1913 to 1921.⁵¹ Although many of these positions required travel and time in other parts of the state, Burke kept residence in Mathews County and continued his involvement in local business, working as the publisher of the *Mathews Journal* in 1924 and 1925 and serving as a director at the Bank of Mathews even after his official retirement.⁵² Burke's economic investments in the community included his improvements at Riverlawn, as his chicken farm there employed numerous individuals from 1922 to 1932 and his renovations to the house added to the attractive and picturesque quality of Mathews County's riverfront real estate, for which the county would become well known regionally later in the century. Long after J.J. Burke's death in 1931, the Mathews County Historical Society purchased Burke's detailed personal, commercial, and county business papers, which were still stored in the attic of Riverlawn, from the Zacharias family before they sold the property in 2010.⁵³ The association of this rich documentary record with the house itself adds to the significance and interpretive value of Riverlawn in highlighting and understanding the economy of Mathews County during the early twentieth century and the role J.J. Burke played as an economic leader and record-keeper.

Politics/Government

Although Riverlawn's significance in the area of politics and government applies specifically to J.J. Burke's local civic contributions to Mathew County, the construction of the house by Maryland State Delegate Heron Murray is also noteworthy. Both men were leaders in business and politics and they are the only two individuals to make important architectural additions or changes to the house at Riverlawn. J.J. Burke's connections to the Riverlawn property preceded his purchase of the property in 1917 and were directly related to his involvement in local and state government. Burke served as the Clerk of the General Laws Committee in the Virginia House of Delegates alongside his brother-in-law George Y. Hunley, a prominent local lawyer who rented and lived at Riverlawn in 1909 while the heirs of Cordelia Murray were settling her estate.⁵⁴ Additionally, Burke was the Mathews County Commissioner who heard the case of Milton Murray vs. William H.C. Murray et al., which divided Riverlawn amongst the Murray family heirs.⁵⁵ Burke's service as Treasurer of Mathews County incorporated not only financial record-keeping but essential communications in public works projects, including the funding of local schools and roads. Adding to his political activities, Burke became the Secretary of the Mathews County Democratic Committee and drafted a resolution to the State Democratic Committee to change the existing primary system, but the resolution did not pass.⁵⁶ While working as an IRS agent, Burke simultaneously acted as the U.S. Department of Agriculture Commissioner of Fishing for six Tidewater Counties from 1905 to 1920.⁵⁷ Few individuals could have fulfilled such a diverse variety of roles in local government, and it is significant that his very association with Riverlawn began as a result of his position in local government as County Commissioner and his relationship to lawyer and Delegate George Y. Hunley, who also briefly resided in the house.

Endnotes

¹ Becky Foster Barnhardt, "Williamsdale Endnotes & Research" (Mathews County Historical Society: Mathews, Virginia, 2006), no page number; Mathews County Historical Society, *Historic homes and properties of Mathews County, Virginia* (Donning Company Publishers: Virginia Beach, Virginia, 2009), p. 39; Mary H. Murray Vawter, *Samule Williams of Northampton and "Gloucester" (Now Mathews) Counties, and Some of His Family*, Unpublished manuscript, typescript on file with the Mathews County Land Conservancy, Mathews, Virginia, 1947.

² Mary H. Murray Vawter, "A Few Virginia Ancestors and Their Doings," *Genealogies of Virginia Families: From Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, Vol. IV (Genealogical Publishing Company: Baltimore, Maryland, 1981), p. 580; John W. Woods, *Woods' Baltimore City Directory, 1868-1869* (John W. Woods, Baltimore, Maryland, 1869), p. 381; U.S. Federal Census schedules, 1870; Heron C. Murray, Legislative Order (Maryland House of Delegates), 22 January 1864, Bill Booker Collection, digital collection on file with Mathews County Historical Society; Heron C. Murray, Letter to Sister from Annapolis, Maryland, 20 February 1864, Bill Booker Collection, digital collection on file with Mathews County Historical Society.

Riverlawn

Name of Property

Mathews, Virginia

County and State

³ Mary H. Murray Vawter, "A Few Virginia Ancestors," 1981, pp. 577-580; Thane H. Harpole, David A. Brown, and Meredith A. H. Mahoney, *B. Williams & Co. Store (057-0035) National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form* (DATA Investigations, LLC: Gloucester Point, Virginia, 2009).

⁴ A cornerstone on the house records the year of construction by Heron Campbell Murray with the inscription, "1874 H.C.M."

⁵ U.S. Federal Census schedules, 1830-1860; B.J. Matchett, *Matchett's Baltimore Directory* (B.J. Matchett: Baltimore, Maryland), 1833: p. 137, 1842: p. 289, 1847-1848: p. 243, 1851: p. 196, 1853-1854: p. 23, 1855-1856: p. 243; John Murphy, *Murphy's Baltimore Directory* (John Murphy: Baltimore, Maryland, 1845), p. 85; *Laws Made and Passed by the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, at a Session Begun and Held at Annapolis, on Monday, the 28th Day of December, 1846, and Ended on the 10th Day of March, 1847* (William McNeir: Annapolis, Maryland, 1847), pp. 17-18; John Thomas Scharf, *History of Baltimore City and County* (L.H. Everts: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1881), p. 688. Born Matthew Murray in 1811 in Baltimore, as a young man he moved into the house of Mary Maynard, a widow whose husband Quincy Maynard, blacksmith and engineer, had died in the May 1826 boiler explosion on the steamboat *Susquehanna and Baltimore*. Murray used his skills as a carver to supply income for Maynard and her five daughters and became an adoptive member of the family, listing the Maynards as his sisters later in life. He established himself as a professional carver and the head of the Maynard household by 1833 at the age of 22. Murray expanded his carving business by designing ornamental architectural patterns. In January 1847, Matthew Murray obtained an act of General Assembly to legally change his name to Heron Campbell Murray. In the 1850s, Heron Campbell Murray added "draughtsman" to his professional credentials and began speculating on real estate. Late in 1852, Heron Murray purchased the historic Holliday Street Theatre in Baltimore for over \$23,000, "for a company of enterprising gentlemen who intend to remodel and improve the house and continue it as a theatre." By 1860, Murray listed himself as a broker and property agent, with \$59,000 in real estate holdings and \$2,500 in personal property.

⁶ Williams family Bible record, 1725-1923, manuscript, Library of Virginia: Richmond, Virginia; Mathews County Will Book 1, p. 215; Mathews County Deed Book 8, p. 355; Mathews County Personal Property Tax Books; Mathews County Land Tax Records; U.S. Federal Census schedules, 1880; Becky Foster Barnhardt, "Families of Mathews County, Virginia," website, updated 29 January 2012, accessed 22 February 2012, <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=bbarnhardt5379&id=11787>; Mathews County Historical Society, *Mathews County Panorama: A Pictorial History of Mathews County, 1791-1941* (Mathews County Historical Society: Mathews, Virginia, 1983, fourth printing 2000), p. 49. Heron Murray's death date is taken from his gravestone in Green Mount Cemetery. In the Williams Family Bible, Murray references his family plot at Green Mount as the location of his infant son Newton's burial in 1875. Between 1869 and 1875, Heron and Cordelia had six children born in Baltimore: Archibald Campbell Murray (1869-1949), Mary Howey Murray Vawter (1871-1950), William Heron Campbell Murray (1872-1923), Delia Murray (February-September 1874), and twins Milton Murray (1875-1943) and Newton Murray (March-April 1875). After moving back to Mathews County in 1886, Cordelia raised the four surviving children at Riverlawn.

⁷ Mathews County Land Tax Records.

⁸ Mathews County Will Book 1, p. 215.

⁹ Mathews County Land Book 2, pp. 391-392.

¹⁰ Mathews County Deed Book 16, p. 582.

¹¹ *Mathews Journal* (Mathews, Virginia), 22 September 1910, 10 November 1910, and 11 April 1912. The *Mathews Journal* recorded trips in and out of the county by local residents. Nancy Streeter traveled with two friends in September 1910 to visit the county and to begin making repairs to the house, leaving a month later, and in 1912 Albert and Nancy Streeter traveled together to vacation at Riverlawn.

¹² Mathews County Land Tax Records.

¹³ Mathews County Deed Book 20, p. 467.

¹⁴ Leslie C. Garnett, "John J. Burke: A Sketch and a Tribute," *Mathews Journal* (Mathews, Virginia, 30 July 1931), no page number; J.J. Burke, Mathews County Treasurer Ledger 1903-1912, manuscript, Mathews County Historical Society Collection Archives, Mathews Memorial Library: Mathews, Virginia; Unknown, "Climbing The Family Tree," *The Daily Press New Dominion* (Newport News, Virginia, 24 November 1974), no page number.

¹⁵ Mathews County Deed Book 24, p. 28.

¹⁶ J.J. Burke, Account Book 1922-1932, manuscript, Mathews County Historical Society Collection Archives, Mathews Memorial Library: Mathews, Virginia.

¹⁷ Mathews County Land Tax Records.

¹⁸ J.J. Burke, Account Book 1922-1932, Loose Papers/Inserts (1920-1932), manuscript, Mathews County Historical Society Collection Archives, Mathews Memorial Library: Mathews, Virginia.

¹⁹ Mathews County Land Tax Records.

²⁰ Garnett, "John J. Burke," 1931, no page number.

Riverlawn

Name of Property

Mathews, Virginia

County and State

- ²¹ Mathews County Deed Book 40, p. 431; Mathews County Deed Book 40, p. 511.
- ²² Mathews County Land Tax Records.
- ²³ Mathews County Will Book 8, p. 456.
- ²⁴ Mathews County Deed Book 105, p. 659.
- ²⁵ Mathews County Deed Book 173, p. 338.
- ²⁶ Mathews County Historical Society, *Historic homes*, 2009.
- ²⁷ Scott E. Shorland, Mathews County Tax Parcel 29-A-213, survey plat, 17 November 2010, Mathews County Clerk's Office: Mathews, Virginia.
- ²⁸ Sara E. Lewis, *Mathews County* (Arcadia Publishing: Charleston, South Carolina, 2007), pp. 7-9.
- ²⁹ Gloucester County (Kingston Parish) Land Tax Records, 1779, Gloucester County Clerk's Office; Mathews County Historical Society, *Historic homes*, 2009, p. 36.
- ³⁰ Gloucester County Land Tax Records, 1779; U.S. Census Office, *Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States taken in the year 1790: Records of the State Enumerations, 1782-1785: Virginia* (Genealogical Publishing Company: Baltimore, Maryland, 1970). In 1782, Samuel Williams was taxed on 580 acres in Kingston Parish and by 1784 he was recorded as having one dwelling house and ten other buildings along with a household of 10 free whites and 25 slaves. At the time of his death in 1789, Samuel Williams owned 603.67 acres, 14 slaves, 8 horses, and one carriage.
- ³¹ Mathews County Land Tax Records. Thomas Williams retained a large portion of the estate, as he was taxed on 371 acres in Mathews County in 1803.
- ³² Mathews County Land Book 1, p. 85, "Survey of Thomas Williams, decd. Estate" (180 acres), by William M. Brownley, 22 October 1828.
- ³³ Mathews County Historical Society, *Historic homes*, 2009, p. 36; Mary H. Murray Vawter, "A Few Virginia Ancestors," 1981, p. 577. The 1830 Mathews County Land Tax Book identifies \$210 of new construction by William Williams.
- ³⁴ Becky Foster Barnhardt, "Williamsdale Endnotes & Research," 2006, no page number.
- ³⁵ Mathews County Historical Society, *Historic homes*, 2009, p. 39; Mary H. Murray Vawter, "A Few Virginia Ancestors," 1981.
- ³⁶ U.S. Federal Census schedules, 1860.
- ³⁷ Mary H. Murray Vawter, "A Few Virginia Ancestors," 1981, pp. 577-580; Harpole, Brown, and Mahoney, *B. Williams & Co. Store (057-0035)*, 2009.
- ³⁸ Mathews County Will Book 1, p. 215; Mathews County Deed Book 8, p. 355; Mathews County Personal Property Tax Books.
- ³⁹ Mathews County Land Tax Records; U.S. Federal Census schedules, 1880; Becky Foster Barnhardt, "Families of Mathews County, Virginia," 2012, no page number; Mathews County Historical Society, *Mathews County Panorama*, 1983, p. 49.
- ⁴⁰ Donald Eugene Thompson and Richard Elwell Banta, *Indiana authors and their books, 1917-1966* (Wabash College: Crawfordsville, Indiana, 1974), p. 628; Mathews County Will Book 1, p. 215; Milton Murray, "Fence-Post," U.S. Patent 1,085,219, issued 27 January 1914; Milton Murray, "Non-Refillable Bottle," U.S. Patent 1,102,349, issued 7 July 1914; Milton Murray, "Make-and-Break Ignition Device," U.S. Patent 1,423,137, issued 18 July 1922; Milton Murray, "Fishing-Tackle Attachment," U.S. Patent 1,665,144, issued 3 April 1928.
- ⁴¹ Mathews County Will Book 1, p. 215.
- ⁴² Mathews County Land Book 2, pp. 391-392, 1 July 1907.
- ⁴³ Mathews County Land Book 2, p. 412, 1 April 1909. "This plat represents 86.170 acres of land belonging to the heirs of William Williams decd. Bounded as per plat on the East side of East River, Mathews Co., Va. Surveyed and divided by order of W.E. Fitchett, Geo. E. Hunt and Wm. K. Minter, Commissioners appointed by the Circuit Court of Mathews Co., Nov. term 1908. Surveyed April 1909 By L. Foster, S.M.C." Lot 1 (28.336 acres): Milton Murray; Lot 2 (12.455 acres): Mrs. Cordelia C. Murray; Lot 3 (25.618 acres): Miss Mary L. Williams; Lot 4 (19.761 acres): Miss Eugenia Williams. This survey shows the access drives to both Riverlawn and Williamsdale.
- ⁴⁴ Mathews County Deed Book 16, p. 582.
- ⁴⁵ *Mathews Journal* (Mathews, Virginia), 22 September 1910, 10 November 1910, and 11 April 1912.
- ⁴⁶ Mathews County Deed Book 20, p. 467.
- ⁴⁷ Garnett, "John J. Burke," 1931, no page number.
- ⁴⁸ Becky Foster Barnhardt, "Families of Mathews County, Virginia," website, published 1 June 2011, accessed 28 August 2011, <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=bbarnhardt5379&id=I1633>.
- ⁴⁹ J.J. Burke, Mathews County Treasurer Ledger 1903-1912, no page number; Garnett, "John J. Burke," 1931, no page number.
- ⁵⁰ J.J. Burke, Account Book 1922-1932, Loose Papers/Inserts (1920-1932), no page number.
- ⁵¹ Unknown, "Climbing The Family Tree," 1974, no page number.

Riverlawn

Name of Property

Mathews, Virginia

County and State

⁵² U.S. Federal Census schedules, 1910-1930; *Mathews Journal* (Mathews, Virginia, dates inclusive from 1924 to 1925); Garnett, "John J. Burke," 1931, no page number.

⁵³ J.J. Burke and Burke Family Papers, manuscript collections, Mathews County Historical Society Collection Archives, Mathews Memorial Library: Mathews, Virginia.

⁵⁴ Garnett, "John J. Burke," 1931, no page number.

⁵⁵ Mathews County Circuit Court Chancery Decree, Milton Murray v. W.H.C. Murray, 29 March 1910.

⁵⁶ *Mathews Journal* (Mathews, Virginia, 7 May 1908 and 23 April 1908), no page numbers.

⁵⁷ Unknown, "Climbing The Family Tree," 1974, no page number.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

n/a

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Riverlawn

Name of Property

Mathews, Virginia

County and State

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1864b Letter to Sister, from Annapolis, Maryland, 20 February 1864, Bill Booker Collection, digital collection on file with Mathews County Historical Society, Mathews, Virginia.

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1914b "Non-Refillable Bottle," U.S. Patent 1,102,349, issued 7 July 1914.

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Name of Property

Mathews, Virginia
County and State

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): VDHR No. 057-0036

Riverlawn
Name of Property

Mathews, Virginia
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 9.7
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

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

1	<u>18</u> Zone	<u>0381277</u> Easting	<u>4141195</u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing	4	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing

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

The boundaries encompass the entire current parcel, as shown on a plat dated 17 November 2010 (Mathews County Parcel 29-A-213). The property is bounded on the west by the East River, on the east by Williams Wharf Road (State Route 614), and on the north and south by adjacent property owners. See attached 2010 tax parcel map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The property boundaries include the contributing historic dwelling, well, and pair of brick gateposts, as well as the non-contributing garage, well house, jungle gym, and dock. The nominated acreage is entirely within the historic boundaries associated with Cordelia Murray's original ownership following her 1886 inheritance of Riverlawn as part of her father's estate. The nominated acreage is also entirely within the historic boundaries associated with John and Clara Burke's ownership from 1917 to 1969.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Stephen Fonzo, David Brown, and Thane Harpole
organization DATA Investigations, LLC date 3/27/2012
street & number 1759 Tyndall Point Lane Telephone 804-815-4467
city or town Gloucester Point state VA zip code 23062-2334
e-mail fairfield@inna.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Riverlawn
Name of Property

Mathews, Virginia
County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Unless otherwise noted, all photographs are of:

RIVERLAWN

Location: Mathews County, Virginia

VDHR File Number: 057-0036

Digital copies and black and white prints are stored at the VDHR Archives in Richmond, VA.

SUBJECT: House, east facade

VIEW: west

NEG. NO.: VA_MathewsCounty_Riverlawn_0001.tif

PHOTOGRAPHER: Stephen Fonzo

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: 21 July 2011

PHOTO: 1 of 8

SUBJECT: House, west facade

VIEW: east

NEG. NO.: VA_MathewsCounty_Riverlawn_0002.tif

PHOTOGRAPHER: Thane H. Harpole

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: 28 January 2011

PHOTO: 2 of 8

SUBJECT: First floor hall and staircase

VIEW: west

NEG. NO.: VA_MathewsCounty_Riverlawn_0003.tif

PHOTOGRAPHER: Thane H. Harpole

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: 28 January 2011

PHOTO: 3 of 8

SUBJECT: First floor southeast room

VIEW: southwest

NEG. NO.: VA_MathewsCounty_Riverlawn_0004.tif

PHOTOGRAPHER: Thane H. Harpole

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: 28 January 2011

PHOTO: 4 of 8

SUBJECT: Second floor hall

VIEW: east

NEG. NO.: VA_MathewsCounty_Riverlawn_0005.tif

PHOTOGRAPHER: Thane H. Harpole

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: 28 January 2011

PHOTO: 5 of 8

SUBJECT: Third floor southeast room

VIEW: north

NEG. NO.: VA_MathewsCounty_Riverlawn_0006.tif

PHOTOGRAPHER: Stephen Fonzo

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: 21 July 2011

PHOTO: 6 of 8

SUBJECT: Well house, south facade

VIEW: north

NEG. NO.: VA_MathewsCounty_Riverlawn_0007.tif

Riverlawn
Name of Property

Mathews, Virginia
County and State

PHOTOGRAPHER: Thane H. Harpole
DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: 28 January 2011
PHOTO: 7 of 8

SUBJECT: Driveway and agricultural fields
VIEW: east
NEG. NO.: VA_MathewsCounty_Riverlawn_0008.tif
PHOTOGRAPHER: Stephen Fonzo
DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH: 21 July 2011
PHOTO: 8 of 8

Property Owner:

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

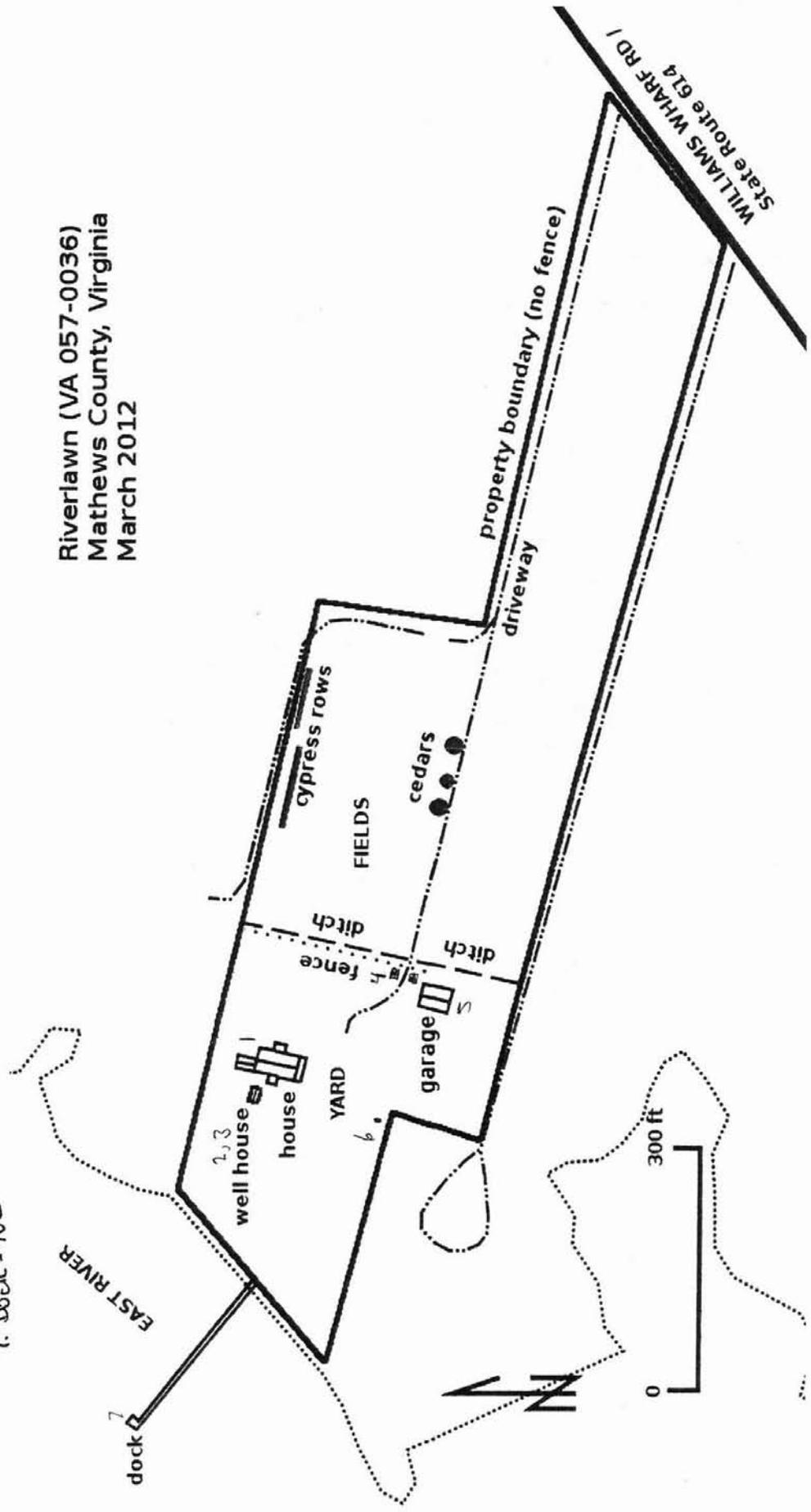
name Joseph K. Reid, III
street & number 101 Windsor Way telephone 804-775-1198
city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23221

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

- 1. House - C
- 2. Well house - NC
- 3. Well - C
- 4. Pillars - C (2)
- 5. Garage - NC
- 6. Gym - NC
- 7. Dock - NC

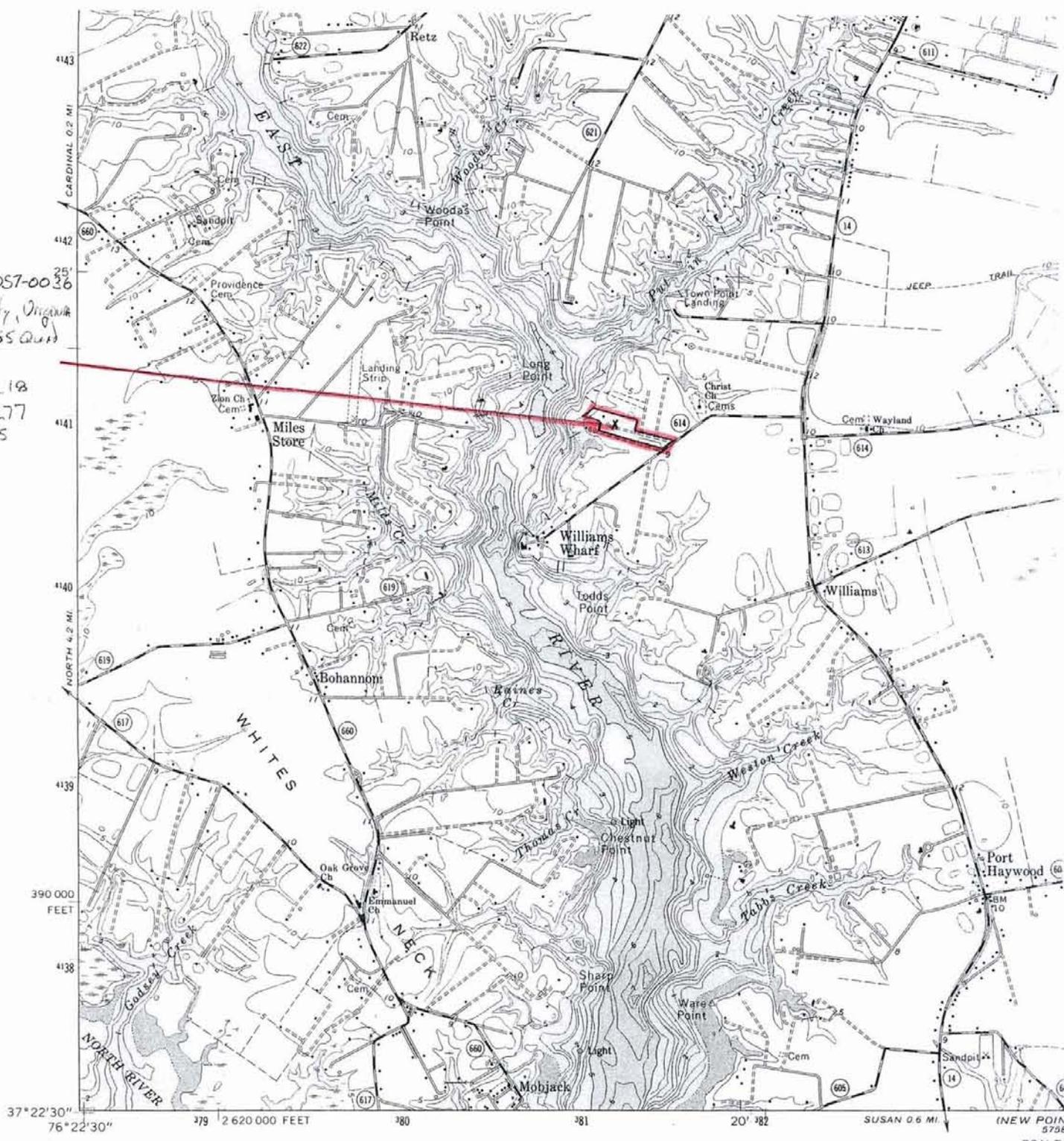
Riverlawn (VA 057-0036)
 Mathews County, Virginia
 March 2012



WILLIAMS WHARF RD /
 State Route 614

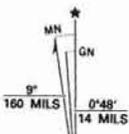
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Rin. Adams 057-0036
 Mathews County, Virginia
 Mathews USGS Quad
 NAD 1983
 UTM Zone 18
 E 0321277
 N 4141195

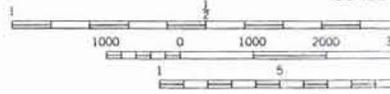


ACHILLESE
 5758 IV SW

Produced by the United States Geological Survey and the National Ocean Service in cooperation with Commonwealth of Virginia agencies
 Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1963. Field checked 1965. Map edited 1986
 Supersedes U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey map dated 1946
 Bathymetry compiled by the National Ocean Service from tide-coordinated hydrographic surveys. This information is not intended for navigational purposes
 Mean low water (dotted) line and mean high water (heavy solid) line compiled by NOS from tide-coordinated aerial photographs
 Apparent shoreline (outer edge of vegetation) shown by light solid line
 Polyconic projection. 1927 North American Datum
 10,000-foot grid based on Virginia coordinate system, south zone
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18 shown in blue
 To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 9 meters south and 29 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
 Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



UTM GRID AND 1986 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



CONTOUR IN NATIONAL GEODETTIC V BATHYMETRIC CONTOUR INTERV/ 0.5 METER CONTOURS-D THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN

BASE MAP COMPLIES WITH NA BATHYMETRIC SURVEY DATA COMPLI ORGANIZATION (IHO) SPECIAL PU AND/OR STANDARDS USED FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENI AND NATIONAL OCEAN SERV A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAI