

WR. 12/1/4  
NRHP 1/20/5

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**

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

**1. Name of Property**

historic name Dixon  
other names/site number Dixon's Plantation (049-0019)

**2. Location**

street & number 402 Limehouse Road not for publication N/A  
city or town Shacklefords vicinity  
state Virginia code VA county King and Queen code 097 Zip 23156

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination      request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets      does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant      nationally      statewide X locally. (     See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] Date 12/2/05  
Signature of certifying official Date

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources**

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

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



**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial/Georgian  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials** (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick  
roof Wood  
walls Wood  
\_\_\_\_\_  
other \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

**8. Statement of Significance**

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

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

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

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

**Areas of Significance** (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance ca. 1793

Significant Dates ca. 1793

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

Cultural Affiliation \_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder Unknown

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

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

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

**Previous documentation on file (NPS)**

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary Location of Additional Data**

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 20

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

Zone Easting Northing    Zone Easting Northing

1 18 342021E 4161175N    2 18 342011E 4161069N

3 18 341853E 4161023N    4 18 341843E 4160947N

See continuation sheet.

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

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

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Jack Zehmer, Sarah Clarke, Ashley M. Neville

Organization: Ashley Neville, LLC date 9/9/04

street & number: 11311 Cedar Lane telephone 804-798-2124

city or town Glen Allen state VA zip code 23059

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

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

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

**Photographs**

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

**Property Owner**

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

name Robert McL. Smith, III, Dixon Hall Partners, L.C.

street & number 555 E. Main Street, Suite 1102 telephone 757-622-2341

city or town Norfolk state VA zip code 23510-1102

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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### 7. Summary Description:

Dixon sits on the east side of the Mattaponi River in the midst of broad flat farmland surrounded by forests. In its setting, it retains a view that its occupants have enjoyed for more than two hundred years---broad open water curving away into the distance, low wooded hills, and flat green marshes on the edge of the far bank. Far in the distance is Chelsea (050-0012), a major plantation house listed on the National Register of Historic Places, whose presence is a reminder of the use of Virginia's rivers as highways for most of first three centuries of its history.

Dixon is a classic Virginia frame five-bay symmetrical dwelling with a central hall flanked by single rooms on each floor. Its end walls are Flemish-bond brick with interior chimneys. Its second floor is contained in a gambrel roof. On the interior it contains much of its original woodwork. The handsomely paneled fireplace wall in the parlor and the well detailed hall stair are particularly notable and feature details found in other area houses.

### Detailed Description

Dixon is surrounded by 441 acres of typical Tidewater landscape including farmland, wetlands, forest, and marshes. Dixon's Creek is part of its northern boundary and Goose Creek defines part of the southern property line. There are no original out buildings. There are four non-contributing outbuildings (utility building, barn, caretaker's cottage, second house) that are set back well away from the historic house and the riverbank.

Now returned to its original 1793 design, Dixon is a classic version of familiar Virginia eighteenth-century architectural forms. It is a five-bay, gambrel-roofed, frame house with end walls of brick laid in Flemish bond. The land and water elevations are identical and each features a Flemish-bond foundation with four rectangular horizontal basement windows that are divided vertically with a center bar flanked by four wooden bars. In the center of the facade is a double door with three panels in each leaf. It is flanked on each side by two nine-over-nine light sash windows. In the lower slope of the roof are five flat-headed dormers. They are centered over the windows and door. The eaves are trimmed with a well executed classical cornice featuring shaped modillions. Both the front and back walls are covered with beaded sheathing that has been milled with the same profile as the original. The brick end walls are laid up in well executed Flemish bond with random glazing. From the walls rise interior end chimneys with splayed caps. Small, square four-light windows light most of the closets that originally existed in each downstairs room.

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In the 1950s, one-room two-story wings were built on either end of the house, each replicating the dormered gambrel roof and window placement of the main house. Dixon was changed from a five-bay to a nine-bay house and the wings largely obscured the brick ends of the original house. These additions deteriorated over the last half century and were removed by the present owner who restored the brick ends with great care and made additions to each end using low profile, simply detailed, one-story hyphens. Now the original mass of the composition is clearly revealed and a large modern kitchen and master suite are housed in flanking buildings reached via the hyphens.

The curving hyphens that connect to the new flanking buildings have, on the river side, a simple blind colonnade articulated by chamfered posts. The spaces between the posts are filled with horizontal shiplap sheathing. There is a six-over-nine paned window in each bay. On the land side, the same posts support shallow segmental arches with small square windows with four panes. On the riverside, as the hyphens curve away from the river, there is a large screened porch next to the kitchen dependency on the north side and a room with a large window of the master suite on the south side. The flanking dependencies at the ends of the hyphens face each other. They are similar, but are not identical. Both are one-and-a-half stories high with clipped gable roofs. Both have pairs of hipped dormers on each slope and both have center doors flanked by windows on their front elevations. The dependency to the south has a typical double-shouldered chimney. The one to the north has a much larger double-shouldered chimney with a shaft that is T-shaped in section. It gives the impression of being an old-fashioned kitchen. In fact, it houses a large unmistakably modern kitchen.

The passage between the two downstairs rooms is slightly off center, which creates a larger room to the south. The stair rises on the north wall of the passage in a long initial flight to a transverse landing and returns in a shorter flight to the second floor hall. Though repaired over the last two centuries, the railing, balusters, and stair brackets are largely original. The following description of the stair is taken from notations made in 1997 by Edward Chappell of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

A very sculptural rail with a convex cap over a cyma, torus, and cavetto (all integral) is supported by two balusters per tread. These are column-and-urn balusters generally like those used in third-quarter Williamsburg houses. The newels are plain except for nicely molded caps. The stair ends are sawn into delicate brackets that must be original because they are mitered to the early risers and wrought-nailed to a stringer that sits under the raking rail of the spandrel. The spandrel has simple raised paneling like the wainscoting in this space...<sup>1</sup>

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The passage is the only room with paneled wainscot. All the rest have plaster between the chair rails and baseboards. The stair is lit from above as the center dormer on each side of the roof lights the stair landing and the open second-floor hall.

To the south a door from the hall opens into the largest and most architecturally elaborate room in the house, presumably the parlor. This room has a fully paneled end wall that is centered with a segmental arched fireplace. The fireplace is framed by a segmental-headed arch that, in turn, is framed by a simple molded architrave. Above the top of the frame is a narrow horizontal raised panel. Above the panel is a molded shelf. The space above the shelf is filled with a large raised panel that stretches to the cornice. Also rising to the cornice are delicate slender fluted pilasters that flank the mantel and the elements above it. The pilasters have nicely articulated bases and caps. The latter support a handsome molded cornice with a course of delicate dentils at its base. On each side of the mantel are six-panel closet doors framed by two-part architraves. Each door is framed by tall narrow panels above and below the bolection chair rail. Above each door is a large raised panel the width of the door case. The cornice continues around the room, as does the bolection molding set on a simple chair board.

Across the hall is a simpler room with an arched fireplace flanked by a closet and an exterior door. The original mantel was lost many years ago. The room has the same chair rail, baseboard and double architraves of the room across the hall. There is a handsome early cornice with a band of rectangles chiseled out to resemble dentils (the bottoms of the dentils rest on an architrave-like molding). A convincing new mantel with the recessed dentil motif has been installed in the recent restoration. The door to the left of the mantel opens into a closet, which is lit by a small square window. On the other side of the mantel is a recess with an exterior door that originally provided access to the detached kitchen on this side of the dwelling, but now gives entrance to the north hyphen.

On the second floor the finishes are less elaborate. The stair hall is not partitioned off to form a small room or closet. The rooms are plastered and have simple beaded chair and base boards. In each room closets with four-panel doors flank the fireplaces. There are simple chair boards that stop more than a foot out from each side of the fireplace openings. High above each fireplace is a shelf with moldings that were part of the original treatment of the rooms. Paint analysis by Matthew Mosca indicates that both the chair boards and the mantel shelf and their location are original to these rooms. The front and back walls of the second floor are perfectly straight, the result of the almost vertical pitch of the slopes of the roof. This is a reason that gambrel roofs were popular in



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that a cheaper and lighter construction could be used to achieve commodious second-floor rooms.

Early nineteenth-century Mutual Assurance Society policies show several outbuildings on the north (up-river) side of the dwelling. None of these survive, but offer the opportunity for important archaeology. In fact, archaeological excavations have identified foundations for a house and kitchen in this area that pre-date the existing dwelling.

Today, Dixon stands as a reminder of the houses and plantations that once stood along Virginia's waterways. While many of the larger houses have survived, the more modest ones, such as Dixon, are less well represented. The survival of the house with its five-bay form, brick end walls, and intact interior woodwork and finishes makes Dixon an important architectural resource for the history of this area along the Mattaponi River.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Summary Statement of Significance

Dixon sits on the banks of the Mattaponi River in King and Queen County. Built about 1793<sup>2</sup>, the house is the only historic building to survive on the plantation although records indicate it once had a detached kitchen, dairy, smokehouse, barn, wharf, and cemetery.<sup>3</sup> The original house is a classic eighteenth-century frame, gambrel roof dwelling with brick ends. Although wings have been added to incorporate modern facilities, the original house retains much of its original interior woodwork including the handsomely paneled fireplace wall in the parlor and the well-detailed passage stair. With few properties listed on the National Register in King and Queen County, Dixon is an important architectural resource in the county and is representative of the estates built along Virginia's major rivers during the eighteenth century when tobacco was king and the rivers were the transportation and commercial arteries of the colony. Dixon is significant architecturally with its five-bay form, gambrel roof, and fine interior details. Dixon is eligible at the local level for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of architecture as a significant example of late-eighteenth century Tidewater Virginia architecture. The period of significance is its date of construction, ca. 1793.

### Historical Background

Dixon is located in King and Queen County on the Mattaponi River, an area with a long history of tobacco cultivation. The county was officially established in 1691; however, land patents were issued in the county starting in the 1640s and 1650s. Poor overland travel conditions made waterways the only reliable form of transportation in King and Queen County and as elsewhere in early Virginia, the first settlers usually inhabited those areas along navigational waters. Early landowners in the King and Queen County area realized that the soil was perfect for tobacco. Tobacco yielded large crops and was easy to transport along the waterways such as the Mattaponi River where Dixon is located. Like the rest of Tidewater Virginia, the foundation of King and Queen County rested on the cultivation of tobacco.<sup>4</sup>

The mid-eighteenth century was the "golden age" of King and Queen County.<sup>5</sup> At the end of the seventeenth century, the county was the second largest in the colony of Virginia with a population in 1699 of 4,306. Population growth showed no signs of slowing with the increased immigration of French Huguenots, servants, and slaves into the county. By this time, the plantations in King and

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Queen County were far surpassing those along the James River in tobacco production.<sup>6</sup> Great distances separated landowners because tobacco required a great deal of land for cultivation. In addition, King and Queen County did not contain any established towns. Each plantation could be considered a largely self-sufficient entity with little need for the resources a town could provide. This lack of a town was partly the result of the fact that tobacco depleted the soil so quickly that landowners were frequently moving in an attempt to find better land. Individuals were rarely in one spot long enough to establish a town. The absence of a commercial center is also a testament to the lack of economic diversity in King and Queen County at this time.<sup>7</sup>

The end of the American Revolution brought the end of the dominance of tobacco in King and Queen County. Many landowners in the county owed huge amounts of money to English tobacco merchants and with the instability of tobacco prices and the depleted soil many of these property owners struggled financially. By the close of the eighteenth century, King and Queen County was no longer one of the wealthiest counties in Virginia. The county contained 9,377 residents and of these, 5,143 were slaves.<sup>8</sup>

It was in this environment that Dixon was constructed in King and Queen County about 1793. Dixon was built after the tobacco boom in King and Queen County, which occurred from 1729-1766 and was located between two prominent plantations of that time. Pleasant Hill, the seat of Speaker of the House of Burgesses, John Robinson, was immediately upriver (north) of Dixon, and Richard Corbin's Laneville, was immediately downriver (south). The Fry-Jefferson Map of colonial Virginia identifies "Thorpe", most likely Thomas Thorpe, as the property owner in this area in 1751.

Other landowners associated with the property include William Meredith, who purchased the property after the death of Thomas Thorpe. The 1782 Land Tax Book indicated that William Meredith owned 530 acres of land in the county with a value of \$185.00. The low value suggests that there were no buildings on the property at that time or that they were in very poor condition. No name was associated with the property. The Meredith family retained ownership of the property until 1790, when Richard Dixon purchased the property. It had been thought previously that either William Meredith or his son had built the house. The younger Meredith had replaced John Robinson, Speaker of the House of Burgesses, on the Lower Stratton Major parish vestry in 1767.<sup>9</sup>

Archaeology undertaken between 1998 and 2002 located a site of an earlier eighteenth century house foundation and kitchen. The foundation of an earlier house measured approximately 34'0" by 50'0"

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with the foundation extending 16' towards the water from the present house. It appears that the original house may have been a double-pile house and Dixon (a single-pile house) was built on the rear rank of rooms incorporating this section of the foundation. The remains of the early kitchen on the property consist of a stone/bog iron/brick chimney base that measured 11'6" x 6'0" with an 8'9" wide firebox and a 5'0" x 8'0" sub-floor pit located immediately in front of the fireplace. These were infilled with ceramics and coins that indicate the kitchen site was filled in the 1760s, predating the existing dwelling and later kitchen.<sup>10</sup> A geophysical survey in 2001 determined the location of a cemetery near the existing entry lane with the potential for as many as nineteen graves.<sup>11</sup> A gravestone for William Meredith, dated 1760, was found near the house but removed from the cemetery.<sup>12</sup> The archaeology and the gravestone for someone who traditionally was thought to have built Dixon seem to indicate that an earlier house and dependency stood on this property before the existing dwelling was constructed about 1793.

Dendrochronology indicates that the existing house at Dixon was erected about 1793, three years after the purchase of the property by Richard Dixon.<sup>13</sup> The year 1790 was also the first year the property name Dixon appears on the Land Tax Books in King and Queen County. Dixon passed the house and land to his son, Michael Dixon, who owned the property until 1802, when it was sold to Richard Corbin of Laneville.<sup>14</sup> Information on Richard or Michael Dixon is scarce and little is known of their tenure at Dixon.

Dixon, also known as Dixon's, was contiguous to Richard Corbin's own property of Laneville. Richard Corbin was a grandson of the famous owner of Laneville of the same name who was a member of the Governor's Council and Treasurer of the Virginia colony. This Richard Corbin was one of the largest property owners in King and Queen County having obtained over 2,900 acres by the time he purchased the Dixon. The property, known as Dixon or Dixon Plantation, is listed as having approximately 416-3/4 acres of land.<sup>15</sup> Corbin insured the property in 1802 for \$2,300 in value, which included the dwelling, kitchen, dairy, and barn. The 1802 policy describes the house as:

50 feet by 18 feet wide, one story high with a Dutch roof with two gable ends of brick. Underpinned with brick just above ground.

The kitchen was described as one-story, brick, covered with wood (roof). There was also a one-story frame barn and a frame dairy. The 1805 policy indicates that the same buildings were standing and a

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smokehouse had been added. While no value was placed on the smokehouse, the policy devalued the kitchen by \$100. An 1815 policy notes the removal of the dairy with a total value for the buildings of \$1850.00 a decrease in value of \$450. All three policies stipulate that Richard Corbin then resided at his adjacent plantation, Laneville.<sup>16</sup> The Corbin family continued to own Dixon until they disposed of all their King and Queen property prior to the Civil War.<sup>17</sup> Dixon was sold to Moore and Nelson in 1841. At that time it contained 390 acres.<sup>18</sup> Examination of the Corbin Family personal paper collection revealed no additional information concerning the Dixon property.<sup>19</sup>

Dixon changed hands many times in the twentieth century. Wings (now removed) were added to the house in the late 1940s by the last King and Queen County owner, Miles J. Portlock, Jr. In 1954, Dr. and Mrs. O. A. Bristow of West Point purchased the house for use as a summer retreat.<sup>20</sup> Dixon is now owned by Dixon Hall Partners, L.C.

Dixon, with its neatly finished exterior and interior, has been characterized as comparable to or somewhat more expensive than most successful tradesmen's homes surviving from the same era in Williamsburg.<sup>21</sup> The most common comparison of Dixon is with the Travis House (ca. 1765) in Colonial Williamsburg, which is a frame, gambrel-roof house on a low brick foundation with one brick end. While the comparison of Dixon is understandable, Dixon has a symmetrical five-bay façade with two brick ends both with interior-end chimneys. The Travis House, however, was built in stages and at no time did it have a symmetrical or a five-bay façade. Additionally, fenestration on the Travis House indicates that its original floor plan would not have been the single-pile, central-passage plan of Dixon. If the Travis House originally had a second brick end like Dixon, it was lost during the expansions.

The use of a gambrel roof provided additional space for the upper floor. Gambrel roofed houses were built in King and Queen County in the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries and have been characterized as a popular roof type for that period in the county.<sup>22</sup> However, gambrel-roof houses in the eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries were a minority of the houses built – only eight have been surveyed in King and Queen County. Other nearby King and Queen County houses that have a similar five-bay, gambrel-roof form are Brookshire (049-0008) and Little Plymouth (049-0038). Brookshire, which has been dated to ca. 1782, is located downriver from Dixon on the south side of Route 33. Little Plymouth, located not far north of Dixon, but not on the river, was built about 1828. Both Brookshire and Little Plymouth have Federal-style interior details unlike Dixon whose interior detailing has more in common with the Georgian style. Neither Brookshire nor Little Plymouth is listed on the National Register although Little Plymouth has been determined eligible.

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The most notable connection of Dixon to another extant house is with Wilton (059-0010) located in Middlesex County. Although Wilton is a larger T-shaped brick dwelling, its main façade, like Dixon, is five bays and Wilton also has a gambrel roof. Similarities continue on the interior where the stair brackets are virtually identical – too close to be coincidental. Likewise, Dixon's paneled parlor end wall with fluted pilasters is very similar to Wilton's parlor.<sup>23</sup> Wilton's date of construction, however, is 1763 - thirty years before Dixon was built in 1793. Even with the years that separate the construction of these two homes, it seems likely that the builder of Dixon was intimately familiar with the architecture of Wilton.

Dixon is architecturally significant as a good example of the five-bay, gambrel roof, frame house type that is quintessentially Tidewater Virginia. Its brick ends and fine interior paneling and woodwork set Dixon apart as a house that continued to use the Georgian-style architectural idiom while other houses in its locality were moving on to newer styles. Many of the homes of this period in King and Queen County have been lost to neglect and demolition. Dixon provides a unique glimpse into the history of King and Queen County.

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End Notes

<sup>1</sup>Edward A. Chappell, "Dixon's, Shanghai Vicinity, King and Queen County, Virginia, March 1997.

<sup>2</sup>This date of construction was arrived at through the use of dendrochronology. See report, Herman J. Heikkenen, *Final Report, The Year of Construction of Dixon as Derived by Key-Year Dendrochronology*, report prepared by Dendrochronology, Inc., Blacksburg, Virginia, December 1999.

<sup>3</sup>Herman J. Heikkenen, *Final Report, The Year of Construction of Dixon as Derived by Key-Year Dendrochronology*, report prepared by Dendrochronology, Inc., Blacksburg, Virginia, December 1999, p. 7, Mutual Assurance Society Policy, No. 601.

<sup>4</sup>Barbara Beigun Kaplan, Ph.D., *Land and Heritage in the Virginia Tidewater: A History of King and Queen County*, Cadmus Fine Books, Richmond, Virginia, 1993, pp 14-25.

<sup>5</sup>Virginia D. Cox and Willie T. Weathers, *Old Houses of King and Queen County, Virginia*, Whittet & Shepperson, Inc., Richmond, Virginia, 1998, p 11.

<sup>6</sup>*Ibid.*, pp 39-40.

<sup>7</sup>*Ibid.*, pp 47-50.

<sup>8</sup>*Ibid.*, p 77.

<sup>9</sup>Elizabeth C. Johnson, "Dixon," *The Bulletin of the King & Queen County Historic Society of Virginia*, No. 29 (July 1970), p. 1-2.

<sup>10</sup>Nicholas Lucchetti, "Summary of Archaeological Investigations at Dixon," n.d.

<sup>11</sup>Bruce Bevan, "A Ground-Penetrating Radar Survey at Dixon's Landing," report prepared for James River Institute for Archaeology, Williamsburg, Virginia, 2001. p. 3.

<sup>12</sup>Cox and Weathers, p. 57.

<sup>13</sup>Heikkenen, p. 7.

<sup>14</sup>Cox and Weathers, p 57.

<sup>15</sup>*Land Tax Books of King and Queen County*.

<sup>16</sup>Mutual Assurance Society Policy, No. 601, and No. 168, on microfilm at the Library of Virginia, Richmond.

<sup>17</sup>Cox and Weathers, p. 57.

<sup>18</sup>*Land Tax Books for King and Queen County*.

<sup>19</sup>Corbin Family Personal Paper Collection, Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia.

<sup>20</sup>Cox and Weathers, p. 59.

<sup>21</sup>Edward Chappell, "Dixon's," Report prepared for Robert McL. Smith, March 1997.

<sup>22</sup>Mary Ellen Bushey, "Phase II Architectural and Historical Significance Evaluation of Little Plymouth (49-38); the Corr Store and House (49-166); and the Southgate-Courtney House (49-167) in Little Plymouth, King and Queen County, Virginia," Report prepared by the Virginia Commonwealth University, Archaeological Research Center for the Virginia Department of Transportation, Richmond, Virginia, March 1994, p. 17, 21. Report on file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

<sup>23</sup>Calder Loth, Email correspondence with Edward Chappell, n.d.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

- Bevan, Bruce. "A Ground-Penetrating Radar Survey at Dixon's Landing." Report prepared for the James River Institute for Archaeology, Williamsburg, Virginia, 2001.
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**10. Geographical Data**

UTMs (Continued)

5. 18 341731E 4160942N
6. 18 341726E 4161008N
7. 18 341711E 4161028N
8. 18 341716E 4161155N
9. 18 341782E 4161252N
10. 18 341868E 4161181N
11. 18 341924E 4161237N
12. 18 341960E 4161176N

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundaries include the open land surrounding the house as shown by the polygon drawn on the included USGS Topographic Map, West Point Quadrangle and delineated by the following UTM points:

1. 18 342021E 4161175N
2. 18 342011E 4161069N
3. 18 341853E 4161023N
4. 18 341843E 4160947N
5. 18 341731E 4160942N
6. 18 341726E 4161008N
7. 18 341711E 4161028N
8. 18 341716E 4161155N
9. 18 341782E 4161252N
10. 18 341868E 4161181N
11. 18 341924E 4161237N
12. 18 341960E 4161176N

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**Boundary Justification**

The nominated property within the boundaries includes the house and the majority of the open land surrounding it. This portion of the property contributes to the setting of the house. This does not include the majority of the 441 acres now associated with the house that are currently in forest because this land does not contribute to the significance of the house.

