

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 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.

LISTED:
VLR
03/21/2013
NRHP
05/23/2013

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Springdale
Other names/site number: Spring Dale; DHR #057-0018; 44MT0118
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 1108 New Point Comfort Highway
City or town: Mathews State: VA County: Mathews
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: X

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
Applicable National Register Criteria:
___A ___B XC ___D

Matthew A. ... Deputy Director 4/4/2013
Signature of certifying official/Title: 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

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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

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/agricultural field

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL: Georgian

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

MID-19TH CENTURY

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK, WOOD, ASPHALT

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Springdale embodies a significant survival of Georgian and Federal-style architecture in Mathews County, preserving architectural integrity and displaying the antebellum affluence of the local farming, sailing, and professional community during the late Colonial and early National periods in Virginia. Located beside a private cove off Put-In Creek, the house may have been built as early as ca. 1750, but the earliest surviving historical documentation of a residence here dates to the period 1774-1824. Originally built as a frame two-story, side-passage gambrel-roof dwelling with a brick cellar, the building incorporates Federal-style improvements and major additions, completed by 1840, with few alterations in later periods. Starting as a modest, but elegant, river-side home of affluent farmer and ship-owner William Respass, the house was enlarged into a more formal and complex plan, unified by interior and exterior Federal-style details, reflecting the professional accomplishments and aspirations of later owner, Dr. William Shultice. The property also includes a contributing smokehouse/garage and archaeological site (44MT0118), as well as the non-contributing dock/bulkhead, cottage, and secondary dwelling.

Narrative Description

Dwelling, third quarter 18th C with major additions by 1840 (contributing)

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The main house at Springdale is 0.89 miles southwest of the village of Mathews Courthouse and is secluded on all but the creek side by lines of trees. The driveway, accessible from New Point Comfort Highway (Virginia Route 14), is also tree-lined, and approaches the house from the east, ending in an elliptical turnaround east of the house, in front of the north wing of the building. The original third quarter of the 18th-century Georgian-style frame two-story side-passage dwelling, with gambrel roof, comprises the north wing of the building. Added to the west side of the north wing of the house in the late-18th or early-19th century is a one-story shed addition that pre-dates the south wing and hyphen, possibly coinciding with renovations to the interior of the house, including elegant Federal-style wood trim. The expansion of the building by 1840 included two parts: a two-and-a-half-story frame south wing with gable roof, oriented perpendicular to the north wing; and a one-and-a-half-story hyphen, which contains the staircase to the second-floor of the south wing and connects the two wings. The resulting irregular plan, unaltered with the exception of the 1945-1957 addition of a one-story sun-room to the west (rear) elevation, makes each elevation of the house unique. The east facade most dramatically conveys the unique architectural style and construction sequence, with the Federal-style south wing and central hyphen set back from the Georgian-style north wing, which appears to project into the front lawn and which contained its own south-bay stoop entrance until being replaced by a window ca. 1977-1986.

Exterior:

The east elevation of the 18th-century north wing is a one-and-a-half-story frame side-passage dwelling with a full basement and a Flemish-bond brick foundation patched under the southernmost first-story window. This foundation patch, historic photographs, and the slightly shorter height of the window reflect the replacement of the building's original entry, consisting of a simple brick stoop with wooden handrails, with the current window installed between 1977 and 1986. The foundation has a vent near the north end with a beaded frame and a grate of wood stiles rotated 45 degrees in the frame. The exterior treatment is beaded weatherboard with a six-inch reveal, with plain replacement boards interspersed, and the corner boards also beaded. The beaded weatherboard is primarily attached with square nails, and is of an early date. The first story features three double-hung, nine-over-nine wood sash windows with a square sill, beaded frame, and pyramidal muntins, and the southernmost window is approximately two inches shorter than the two original windows. Each have late 20th-century metal storm windows, pairs of driven wrought-iron shutter pintles holding louvered wood shutters with strap hinges, and hook and eye fasteners to hold the shutters open. The shutters on the older windows are symmetrical with a rail in the middle of the shutter, while those on the southernmost replacement window contain rails located two-thirds of the way down the shutter. The shape of the glass panes is closer to square on the replacement window, while other windows have rectangular panes. The gambrel roof has an overhanging eave, with a half-round open gutter, and the steeply-angled portion has the only wood shingles remaining on the house. Two dormer windows open into the second story living space. The dormers have double-hung six-over-six sash windows with pyramidal muntins in a beaded frame and square sill, with louvered wood shutters. The south dormer is centered above the first-story window, while the north dormer is not centered above a feature on the first story.

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The north elevation of the north wing reveals the north side of the shed addition. The early north wing rests on a full basement of Flemish-bond brick construction, with a cellar entrance at the east corner. The cellar entrance walls are also Flemish bond. The exterior treatment matches the rest of the north wing, having beaded weatherboard with plain replacement boards. Dominating this gable end is the profile of the gambrel roof and a broad double-shouldered exterior end chimney, with smooth shoulders and a three-course corbelled cap, the whole stack rendered in Flemish bond with glazed headers. The chimney is set slightly west of the roof peak. Flanking the chimney are two first-story nine-over-nine sash windows and two second-story six-over-six sash windows with frames, sills, shutters, and hardware identical to windows on the east façade.

The shed addition, likely built in the late-18th or early-19th century, is clearly separated by a seam in the weatherboard and a break in the roofline, and is also discernible in its three-course American bond foundation. The addition has the same beaded weatherboard with plain replacements as found elsewhere on the house, and has a shouldered exterior end chimney with a single-course corbelled cap, rendered in five-course American bond. A second shed-roof addition, the ca. 1945-1957 sun room, is visible by another seam in the beaded weatherboard and by a stretcher-bond machine-made brick foundation that is lower than the foundations of the older sections of the house. This addition has three openings in a connected window-door-window unit. The corner boards on the sun room are plain, and a continuous shed roof extends over both additions.

The north wing's west elevation only shows the first-floor sun room and the second-floor gambrel roof of the original 18th-century core. The sun room addition is now an enclosed porch composed predominantly of windows set in a beaded weatherboard wall with a slightly overhanging eave and a shaped, open, metal gutter, all built upon a low stretcher-bond brick foundation. A flagstone path runs from the north corner of the west elevation to a brick stoop and step at the door. The second-floor gambrel roof of the north wing has two dormers with six-over-six windows identical to those on the east facade, as well as a single pane window, set next to the south dormer, installed during 2002-2011 interior bathroom renovations. A boxwood alley, with four pairs of matching boxwood bushes, leads west from the back door towards the dock.

The south elevation of the north wing has a foundation vent opening and first- and second-floor windows beneath the gambrel roof-line. As elsewhere on this wing, the foundation is Flemish-bond brick, and the first-floor window has a double-hung nine-over-nine wood sash with louvered wood shutters. The second-floor window has a double-hung one-over-six, the upper six-pane sash having been replaced by a stained glass window post-2000, with the original beaded frame, square sill, strap hinges, hook-and-eye hardware, and louvered shutters retained. On the east side of the second-floor center window is a fixed single-pane window in an unmolded frame. The wall is capped by a simple molded rake board under the gambrel roof-line.

Located at the southwestern corner of the original house block is the single-bay frame hyphen built by 1840 on a stretcher-bond brick foundation, with brick and mortar identical to that in the south wing foundation. A 20th-century tile-paved porch on brick piers provides access to the doorway, and covers the earlier brick piers for a smaller entrance porch. The entry porch is

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approached via brick and stone steps which connect to the elliptical driveway turnaround by a brick path. The Federal-style entryway consists of a double door with three panels per leaf, one glass panel at the top of each leaf and two wood panels below, as well as a brass box lock, knob, and sliding latches, and butt hinges. The door and three-pane sidelights are set into beaded frames and the door surround features narrow fluted pilasters and a fluted transom. The door frame and transom are both beaded, and the fourteen-light fanlight features pyramidal muntins. A 20th-century metal screen door shields the double door. The outer door surround is beaded with a beveled architrave. Beaded weatherboard covers the hyphen, up to a molding under the box cornice, topped by a side-gable roof. The hyphen has enough height for two stories but there are no openings on the upper level.

The west elevation of the two-story frame hyphen reveals a stretcher-bond brick foundation, partially tied into the south wing foundation, and two vent openings the full height of the foundation, with unmolded frames, now boarded over. This elevation features beaded weatherboard, slightly overhanging eaves with an ogee molding beneath a box cornice, and a half-round metal open gutter. There are two window openings on the first story: a six-over-six window with pyramidal muntins, square sill, and beaded frame, with shutter hinges but no shutters, and a fixed, stained-glass window in an unmolded frame with a beaded sill and casement shutter on a shutter hinge. The stained-glass window, like others located throughout the house and in outbuildings on the property, was installed by current owner and stained-glass artist Arthur Miller after 2000. As on the east facade of the hyphen, there is height for two stories, but there are no openings on the upper level.

The south wing, perpendicular to the hyphen and projecting to the west, was built by 1840. The east elevation is a two-and-a-half-story symmetrical frame construction on a five-course American bond brick foundation, pierced with two vented openings in unmolded frames, with horizontal rails. Two first-story, double-hung, nine-over-nine wood sash windows line up over the foundation vents, both with square sills, pyramidal muntins, shutter hinges, and louvered wood shutters. The second-floor windows are double-hung nine-over-six wood sash windows with similar details, including louvered shutters. The weatherboards and corner boards are beaded and mostly attached with square nails (probably cut). Much of the sheathing on the south wing and hyphen appears contemporary with the construction of this wing. The gable consists of a pent roof, molding under plain raking cornices, with asphalt shingles on the gable roof. In the pediment is a half-moon window in an unmolded frame and sill, its muntins a series of interlocking pointed arches. The H-shaped muntins are part of the window structure, rendering it a double-hung sash window in the center, with beaded corner-posts. This attic window, found in at least five other ca. 1830-1840 buildings in Mathews County, was previously and variously identified as a three-part lunette with intersecting tracery or a "half-round Billups window." The placement of a Billups window in a gable with a skirt that created the illusion of a pediment is an element of local Mathews County tradition.

The two bays on the south elevation of the south wing exhibit the symmetry observed on the east elevation, with first-story nine-over-nine windows centered over foundation openings and beneath second-story nine-over-six windows, all identical in style and materials to the windows

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and openings on the east elevation, with the exception of omitted shutters on the first floor. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

Centered on the west elevation of the south wing is a double-shouldered exterior end chimney, its lower shoulder set in five courses, and its upper shoulder set in ten, with a three-course corbeled cap. The brickwork of the chimney is variously three- and five-course American bond, and the mortar joints have been repointed. The foundation is five-course American bond, and the exterior treatment of the addition is beaded weatherboard, largely attached with square nails, extending to the peak of the gable. On the first floor are two fixed, non-historic stained glass windows in unmolded frames, flanking the chimney. On the second floor, on the north side of the chimney, is a fixed, non-historic single-pane window in an unmolded frame. In the peak of the gable, on the chimney's south side, is a double-hung four-over-four wood sash window in beaded frame, with square sill and casement shutter. The gable end has a plain face-board with no eave.

On the north elevation of the south wing, at ground level, is an opening into the brick cellar. The beaded weatherboard, eaves, molding, and gutters match the rest of the south wing. Centered above the cellar opening in the first and second stories are double-hung nine-over-nine and nine-over-six, respectively, wood sash windows with treatments identical to others in the south wing. However, the first floor window has no shutters.

First Floor:

The interior of Springdale is comprised of four sections: the original 18th-century gambrel-roofed north wing, the late 18th- or early 19th-century shed addition, the early 19th-century hyphen and south wing, and the mid-20th-century sun room. The original gambrel-roofed part of the house has a single room and side hallway on the first level, with an enclosed stair providing access to the three bedrooms and one bath upstairs. Attached to this is the early shed addition, housing the modern kitchen. The shed addition connects with the sun room on the west, and the hyphen and south wing on the south.

The gambrel-roofed portion of the house (the north wing) currently has no exterior doors. Opening into the 18th-century portion of the house from the shed addition/kitchen, which was built in the late 18th or early 19th century, are two doorways, entered through short steps of two treads each. The southernmost doorway leads to the original side passage, measuring 8.4 feet wide by 24.5 feet long. The original primary house entrance at the east end of this room was replaced by a window between 1977 and 1986. The passage has six-inch floorboards running east to west, a beaded baseboard with no chair rail, and crown molding. A beaded cross beam runs across the room, from south to north, while the rest of the ceiling is plastered. An intact 18th-century enclosed staircase in the southwest corner of the room turns 90 degrees in the lower four treads and then rises west to east, its edges articulated in beaded board, with simple, square treads. The door to the under-stair storage closet is six-paneled, with a brass box lock. This closet exposes the stair frame with its original carriage and individual cleats supporting each stair tread attached with wrought nails to both the carriage and wall. Two other doors, one to the shed

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addition and one to the original principal first-floor room, are also six-panel doors and share the same beaded frame. The door into the shed addition has a brass knob and lever lock.

The principal room of the north wing shares many architectural features with the side passage, with the addition of Federal-style details. This room measures 15.5 feet wide by 24.5 feet long and has the same six-inch floorboards as the side passage, with unmolded baseboards on the north and east walls and beaded baseboards on the south and west walls. The chair rail is a wide beaded fillet, with a molded torus in the center of the profile. A paneled summer beam crosses the room, oriented from north to south. This seems to be a continuation of the beaded cross beam in the side passage, only with more sophisticated decoration. Otherwise, the ceiling is plastered. The door frames into the side passage and the west shed addition feature box plinths, and beaded frames that terminate in bulls-eye corner blocks. The original six-panel door remains on the west wall with its brass knob, escutcheon, and box lock. The windows share this framing system, with the bulls-eye corner blocks and rounded sills. The tops of the window frames touch the crown molding, and are incorporated into the lowest level of the molding. On the north wall, the fire surround and hearth have glazed bricks. The wood mantelpiece has a beaded opening, pilasters on box plinths with the same profile as the door and window frames, and a simplified Doric capital. A paneled frieze rises to a double molding under a projecting, but shallow, mantel shelf. The window and door frames, and the mantelpiece, are the same as found in the south wing.

The western shed addition was built in the late-18th or early-19th century. This was originally living space, but currently connects the older core of the house to the large hyphen and addition, and functions as a fully-equipped modern kitchen. Modern late 20th-century narrow-board wood flooring changes to tile near the west opening into the ca. 1945-1957 west sun-room addition. A beaded baseboard and a molded chair rail are only on the east wall. The doors are six-paneled, with butt hinges, a box lock, and brass knob and escutcheon in beaded frames. There is no crown molding in the room, and the ceiling, which slopes to the west under the shed roof, is plaster. On the west wall is a different chair rail. Late 20th-century kitchen appliances, cabinetry, countertops, and pantries obscure many of the architectural features in this room. Nonetheless, the trim and door frames suggest that the architectural details included by 1840 are intact beneath the modern treatments and additions, and this is also evident in the five-course American bond brick chimney visible on the north wall, behind the opening of the oven and stove, where there was historically a fireplace. An open entryway on the west wall of the shed-roof addition provides access to the ca. 1945-1957 sun-room addition, whose floor is two steps lower. A small closet in the northeast corner preserves a portion of the earlier exterior wall, and also reveals a boarded up window, with an early beaded frame like others in the north wing. The doors to the closet are a pair of early mortised and paneled doors, which were moved from their previous location between the kitchen and sun room. They have been reversed, and the top panels replaced by stained glass, but are important survivals.

The current formal entrance to the house is centered on the hyphen, between the north and south wings. This east entrance leads into a transverse hall measuring 9.2 feet wide by 14.9 feet long, with a twelve- to fourteen-foot high ceiling, a staircase on the west wall and doorways to the two wings at the north and south ends. Floor boards are four inches wide, and the hall has an unmolded baseboard and crown molding but no chair rail. The door frames into the north and

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south wings feature bulls-eye corner blocks at the top corner of each frame. The doors are six-panel wood with brass knobs, lever latches, and butt hinges. On the west wall is an open-string, sixteen-tread staircase with scalloped skirting brackets on a beaded face plate, rising from the north end of the hall to the second floor of the south wing addition. The stair makes a 90-degree turn in its four lowest treads. A turned newel post with a block top ends a flattened round banister with three rectangular balusters per tread. A short door under the stair opens into a small bath. The door frame has the same trim and hardware as the other door frames in the hyphen. Inside the under-stair bath is beaded baseboard, and the room has a chair rail.

The door at the south end of the hyphen entrance hall opens into the single large room of the south wing, which measures 19.8 feet wide by 21.2 feet long. This room repeats the floorboards and Federal-style baseboard and crown molding found in the hyphen. The door frame and trim are identical to the hyphen, with the addition of a Carpenter box lock, brass knob, and escutcheon. The windows on the east, south, and north walls are set into beaded surrounds; the frames have the same bulls-eye corner blocks. The tops of the window frames touch the crown molding and are incorporated into the lowest level, and the sills are rounded. The mantelpiece is wood, with a beaded opening, and pilasters that mimic the door and window frames on box plinths, rising to a simplified Doric capital. A paneled frieze rises to a double molding under a projecting, but shallow, mantel shelf.

Second Floor:

The north wing second floor and south wing second floor are not connected; separate staircases access the two sections of the building. In the original north wing of the house, accessed by an enclosed staircase, the second floor consists of a hallway, oriented north-south and roughly centered in the floor-plan, and four rooms, all with 6' 4" ceilings. Floorboards throughout the second floor are original twelve-inch planks, oriented north-south. Details in the hallway include a baseboard and chair rail, but no crown molding. The window at the south end of the hallway is set in a beaded frame. The doorframes on the east, west, and north walls are identical to the window frame in detail.

The southeast bedroom has the same chair rail as the hallway, but the baseboards are plain, having been replaced during the mid-20th-century installation of baseboard heating and the post-2000 removal of the baseboard heating. There is no crown molding in this room. The single fixed pane window on the south wall is new. The early six-over-six dormer window on the east wall has a beaded frame, and is set deeply into the wall towards the gambrel roof-line. Built into the wall under the window is a one-panel cabinet with a latch closure. The southwest second-floor north wing bathroom is one of the few areas of the house that has been significantly reworked between the mid-20th century and early 21st century. The original door frame and door are preserved, with an HL iron hinge with roseheaded wrought nails and a box lock, and the six panels are beveled on the hallway face and plain on the bathroom face. The closets are set in identical frames, with three-panel doors, box locks, and butt hinges. Two windows on the west wall are set deeply into the wall, close to the gambrel roofline, one having a single fixed pane with no frame; the other, an early six-over-six dormer, with a beaded frame.

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The northeast bedroom is the largest room on the second floor. There are molded baseboards, the same chair rail as in the hallway, and no crown molding. The six-panel door has beveled panels on both sides, HL hinges, and a brass knob. The early six-over-six dormer east window is in a beaded frame, deeply set into the slope of the roof, with a shelf covering the open space beneath the window. The early six-over-six dormer north window is in a beaded frame and has a beaded sill. The fireplace has a brick hearth and a flat fire surround, in a beaded opening with paneled pilasters on the sides that rise halfway up the height of the opening. Slightly swelling panels above the pilasters frame the flat frieze. The whole is topped by a projecting top with rounded edges. Accessible only from the northeast bedroom, and not from the hallway, is the northwest bedroom. The door into this room is identical to the door from the hallway into the northeast room. The floors, baseboard, and chair rail are like those in the northeast room, and there is no crown molding. An early six-over-six dormer window is set into the gambrel roof on the west wall. The closets on the south wall are late 20th-century additions, featuring six-panel doors in flat frames.

The staircase in the hyphen rises to the second floor of the south wing. At the top of the staircase, a short passage connects the staircase from the first floor and the enclosed staircase to the attic in the northeast corner of the south wing. The enclosed stair has rounded-edged treads, which turn 90 degrees at the corner. A single room occupies the second-floor, currently used as a bedroom with closets and bathrooms subdivided from the original space. The room has four-inch floorboards, like the passage, with beaded baseboards, no chair rail, and crown molding. The ceiling is nine feet four inches high and covered with plaster, as it is in the remainder of the house. The six-panel door has a box lock and butt hinges. The windows have the same frames as the door, and rounded sills as elsewhere in the house. The window frames touch the crown molding, but are not incorporated into it. The casing for the corner attic staircase is also beaded. On the west wall, the hearth is composed of green-glazed brick, and the fire surround is blackened brick. The opening is beaded, and fluted Doric pilasters rise from block plinths on either side of the opening to a simplified Doric capital. A molding separates the plain frieze, topped by another molding under a slightly projecting but shallow top shelf. Enclosed in the northwest corner of the bedroom is a late 20th-century bath.

Attic and Basements:

An enclosed stair rises from the northeast corner of the south wing second-floor into a single room under the gable roof. The attic room has four-inch floorboards, a beaded baseboard, and no other trim. The stair rises on the east wall, with a square newel post and a rectangular banister. The window on the east gable is the previously described "Billups window." The west gable window sits in a beaded frame, and has no sill.

The north wing and south wing basements are separate but both are accessed by exterior ground-level bulkhead entrances with double doors. The north wing basement has Flemish-bond brick walls, with closers at the door and ventilation window openings and a massive wedge-shaped brick pier beneath the chimneystack on the north wall. The original summer beam is in place, with many original joists sistered and a few replaced. This basement has a concrete floor. The south wing basement has brick walls of irregular bond pattern. A large relieving arch situated

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underneath the chimneystack on the west wall appears to have been used for shelving. This basement has a concrete floor and spanning joists above, running across the width of the single cellar room. The beams are whitewashed and have many in-set nails, suggesting the room was actively used for storage.

SECONDARY RESOURCES:

1. Smokehouse, ca. 1774-1825, with post-1966 garage addition (**contributing building**)

Located 70 feet northwest of the house, at the end of a spur extending from the elliptical turnaround of the main driveway, is a ca. 1774-1824 frame one-story smokehouse with a post-1966 frame one-story garage addition. Both sections of the building have steep asphalt-shingled gable roofs. On the south facade, the smokehouse, treated in plain weatherboard, has a batten door in a box frame with strap hinges, and a stone stoop. The garage, which rests on a concrete block foundation, is treated in beaded weatherboard to match the house and has a center six-panel wood door, in a slanted box sill and shallow ogee architrave frame, flanked by two double-hung wood sash six-over-six windows with the same sills and frames. On the west elevation of the smokehouse are two box frame openings with awning flaps, connected by strap hinges, and on the north elevation is an open-bay shed addition. On the east gable end of the garage addition is a sixteen-panel metal garage door. Centered above the garage door is a stained glass window, with the letter "S," in a box frame. On the north wall is a small three-foot wide shed addition, with a batten door and strap hinges. The interior of the smokehouse has exposed framing, with large beams and a truss system (maybe a modified king-post truss), pegged together. Many framing members are significantly darkened, indicating the building's historic function, and others have been replaced, especially in the roof. A mid- to late-20th-century wood six-panel door has been added to the interior east wall of the smokehouse, providing access from the garage addition. The floors of both sections of the smokehouse/garage are concrete. This building contributes to the architectural significance of the property for its temporal association with the house and as a surviving component of the early farm landscape.

2. Springdale archaeological site (44MT0118), 18th century to early-20th century (**contributing site**)

Surrounding the house is a 400-foot diameter area, concentrated between the house and Put-In Creek to the west that constitutes the Springdale archaeological site. The ruins of a hand-made brick foundation and chimney base with oyster shell mortar were exposed approximately 50 feet to the west of the house. Concentrations of late-18th through early 19th-century material culture have been located throughout this area, including the soils surrounding the brick foundation. Limited excavation, surface survey, and collection and observation by the property owners confirm the archaeological potential of the site surrounding the house. The site contributes to the significance of the property for its association with the 18th- and 19th-century periods of the house and farm, and is possibly associated with the early settlement of the property by the Respass family and generations of owners, residents, and enslaved African-American individuals who lived on the property during the period of significance.

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3. Dock/bulkhead, post-1957 (**non-contributing structure**)

Located approximately 170 feet west of the house, on the banks of a cove of Put-In Creek, is a late 20th-century wood boat dock, constructed on thick log pilings, and a rock bulkhead. This structure is non-contributing because it post-dates the period of significance.

4. Cottage, mid- to late-20th century (**non-contributing building**)

Located nearly 150 feet south of the house is a mid- to late-20th-century frame, one-story rectangular cottage, with projecting gables on the west and east elevations, and built upon a continuous stretcher-bond brick foundation. This building has been extensively renovated since 2000. The east facade features a broad wooden deck patio and a centered, four-panel wood door in a metal frame, with a semi-circular five-light window above. Most of the windows are six-over-six windows in box frames and sills, with pyramidal muntins, matching the overall style of the windows in the house and garage. A single-shoulder brick chimney, rendered in stretcher bond with a three-course corbeled cap, is centered on the north gable end of the cottage, and on the south gable end of the cottage a double one-over-one window in a box frame with a thin box sill is centered, with a stained glass window in a box frame located above. Centered on the west projecting gable there is a two-panel door, six panes of glass in the top panel, with half-round muntins, approached by 2 brick steps. The interior, an open floor-plan with a closed bathroom, has late 20th-century to early 21st-century wood plank flooring, except in the bathroom, which is tile, and paneled wood walls, except for the west wall, under the projecting gable. On the north wall, the fireplace has a brick hearth and fire surround, and the mantelpiece is painted brick with a two-course corbel at the top. This building is non-contributing because it post-dates the period of significance.

5. Secondary dwelling, ca. 2003 (**non-contributing building**)

Located approximately 250 feet east of the main house, on the north side of the driveway in a private, wooded 1.44-acre section of the property, is a secondary dwelling built in 2003 by the current owners. This is a modern one-and-a-half-story frame building on a continuous stretcher-bond brick foundation. The side-gable plan incorporates an attached two-bay garage with an intersecting gable roof, giving the appearance of an L-plan, with a wooden deck patio on the east facade. Exterior treatment is vinyl siding and the roof is asphalt shingle. This building is non-contributing because it post-dates the period of significance.

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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 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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1774-1943

Significant Dates

1774

1824

1840

1943

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Respass, William

Shultice, Dr. William

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Springdale is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its architecture, with a local level of significance. Springdale preserves two important stages of construction that represent the evolution of the house from an elegant late 18th-century simplified Georgian-style, two-story, side-passage dwelling to a mid-19th-century Federal-style mansion with a complex floor-plan containing two wings with perpendicular gables connected by an ornate and spacious central hyphen. The building sequence included ca. 1774-1824 interior renovations to the original mid-18th-century Georgian wing of the house and Federal stylistic elements that were later adopted in the wing and hyphen additions by 1840. These changes exemplify the unique evolution of architectural style in Mathews County, a small, rural community which derived much of its antebellum wealth and cultural influence from maritime trade and the ship-building industry. The house is rare among Mathews County buildings for representing the survival of a Georgian-style dwelling with simplified stylistic elements, rather than high-style design, and the thorough adaptation of Federal additions and details to the 18th-century core. The house is also remarkable as one of a small group of buildings in the county with complex floor plans that incorporate 18th-century buildings, and as one of another small group of buildings that feature a locally distinctive ca. 1830-1840 lunette window with intersecting arches, located in a prominent pediment gable. Windows like these are a local architectural feature found in at least five other Mathews County buildings constructed or expanded from 1830 to 1840, a period of economic growth and architectural creativity in the county. The house sits in a secluded, tree-edged lot on the banks of an inlet of Put-In Creek, preserving the central domestic portion of a historic plantation landscape that thrived throughout the ca. 1774-1943 period of significance, which the architecture embodies. The end of the period of significance is based on the first introduction of modern utilities, including baseboard heat, and transition of ownership from the James family, which owned and preserved the property for nearly 60 years. Prior to this, the building and surroundings appear to have remained without significant changes since the addition of the south wing by 1840. Springdale is simultaneously exemplary of specific local building traditions and of the antebellum economic and political growth of Mathews County, in particular the accomplishments of William Respass, who built the original plantation house, and Dr. William Shultice, who significantly expanded it by 1840, giving the building the appearance it retains in the 21st century.

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

Criterion C: Architecture

The mid-to-late-18th-century construction of the two-story, side-passage, frame north wing is clear from architectural evidence and strongly suggested by the historical documentation that does survive, which indicates residence by the Respass family in the late 18th century. The house

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embodies elements of a simplified Georgian style which include the Flemish-bond brickwork, full English basement (in Flemish-bond brick), and three-bay, two-story massing. The north wing of the house also features an asymmetrical side-passage plan, gambrel roof, and double-shouldered brick chimney, laid in Flemish bond.¹ Springdale stands out as one of a small group of large, evolved, formal houses in Mathews County that incorporate an earlier 18th-century home into an irregular floor-plan. This group of houses includes Kingston Hall/Woodstock/Centreville (057-0006); Shadecliff/Sutherland (057-0046); Poplar Grove (057-0008); Edwards Hall/Hurricane Hall II (057-0019); Milford/Billups House (057-0023); Magnolia (057-0062); Springhill (057-0021); and the Humphrey Keeble House (057-0032). Unlike the other houses in this group, Springdale exhibits a simplified Georgian style, rather than a high Georgian style, within the context of highly consistent (and relatively late) Federal-style additions and renovations. Within this group, only Springdale, Poplar Grove, and Springhill have core 18th-century sections with gambrel roofs, instead of the gable roofs which predominate in the county.

The oldest section of Kingston Hall (057-0006) is a ca. 1730, three-bay Georgian-style wing, built in Flemish-bond brick, in contrast to Springdale's frame-on-Flemish-bond-basement construction. Kingston Hall has later additions representing a variety of periods, while Springdale's additions are incorporated during the period shortly before 1840. Shadecliff/Sutherland (057-0046) began as a frame, side-passage, Georgian-style dwelling, but its major 1838-1850 additions consist of two Greek Revival-style wings, with steeply pitched roofs, pedimented dormers, pediment gables and portico, and a dentilled cornice. At the heart of Poplar Grove (057-0008), an irregular plan, five-section, two-story Classical Revival-style dwelling listed on the National Register, is a mid- to late-18th-century frame one-and-a-half-story building with a gambrel roof. Unlike Springdale, its significant additions date to ca. 1775 and employ the temple form from the Classical Revival tradition, with a later Ionic portico addition, in contrast to Springdale's later, lighter, and more Federal-inspired additions, a style that persisted until at least 1840 and complemented the ca. 1774-1824 core. Edwards Hall (057-0019) shares the unique local half-moon gable window with Springdale, actually boasting two such windows, but the original ca. 1770 construction is dominated by mid-19th-century Greek Revival additions with heavier massing, differing also in its raised brick basement and pediment gable porticos. Milford/Billups House (057-0023), listed on the National Register, has two perpendicular wings attached by a center hyphen, but unlike Springdale, the older wing, dated ca. 1770, is a high Georgian-style, one-and-a-half-story frame, center-passage double-pile house, while the later wing dates to the mid-20th century. Magnolia (057-0062) has a complex, eight-section plan, with an 18th-century, three-bay, hall-and-parlor center block, but the parts and whole of this house have been extensively reworked, with reconstructed foundations, roofs, and chimneys, wings comprised of buildings relocated from other properties, and major 20th-century additions. Springhill (057-0021) also has a gambrel-roof section, although this wing, ca. 1774, is only one story; the dominating two-story gable-fronted center block, flanked by two wings connected by two hyphens dates to the period 1800-1850. The Humphrey Keeble House (057-0032) is a ca. 1790-1820 vernacular frame, two-and-a-half-story side-passage house with major 20th-century additions that include a kitchen and two-story rear wing.

The lunette window on the pedimented front gable of Springdale's south wing warrants additional discussion, as this is an architectural feature that appears in at least seven Mathews

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County buildings located within a few miles of the courthouse, according to 2007 research by Becky Barnhardt of the Mathews Memorial Library and the updated 2008 National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Mathews Court House Square.² Other prominent buildings that incorporate this window are the ca. 1830 Georgian/Federal-style Mathews Courthouse (057-0022-0002); the ca. 1840 Greek Revival-style Lane Hotel (057-0070); the ca. 1837 Greek Revival-style Hyco House (057-0040); Edwards Hall (057-0019), a late 18th-century house with major Greek Revival-style additions; and Palace Green (057-0027), built ca. 1790, which has a high Classical Revival-style. The 1977 Mathews Court House Square National Register nomination identified these windows as the work of Richard Billups, Sr., builder of the first courthouse, and the “Billups window” became part of local lore. The attribution is shaky; Billups was deceased by 1822 and subsequent historians have shown that the extant brick Mathews County Courthouse, believed to be the building that popularized the window as a local design trend, was not built until the 1830s.³ Interestingly, at least two other houses containing the half-moon window were built and owned by affluent, professional men who were Mathews Academy Trustees alongside Dr. William Shultice: Hyco House was built by William Todd, and the Lane Hotel was built by Walter G. Lane, who also served as a County School Commissioner with Shultice.⁴ Among the houses featuring this local design, Springdale stands out as one of the few not built in an overtly Greek Revival style, instead displaying a lighter Federal style in its additions and renovations by 1840. As the residence of a small number of accomplished middle-class farmers, professionals, and mariners, their families, enslaved workers, and servants, Springdale encapsulates the late 18th- through mid-19th-century period of economic growth in Mathews County. The near absence of changes to the building between 1840 and 1943 represents the postbellum period of rural, agrarian quietude that halted the growth and subdivision of the farm and ultimately preserved a simultaneously traditional and idiosyncratic local expression of antebellum architecture.

Historical Information

The earliest documented owner of Springdale was farmer and ship-owner William Respass, who was recorded as owning 120 acres encompassing the current property in 1782, where he lived with his family of six and with nine enslaved individuals. Respass was recorded as heading a household in Kingston Parish as early as 1774, likely on the same site.⁵ Mathews County, known as Kingston Parish, the easternmost part of Gloucester County until 1791, was a community made affluent by virtue of its access to extensive navigable ports, creeks, and coastlines of Mobjack Bay and the Chesapeake Bay.⁶

Members of the Respass family (variously known as Rispess/Rispus/Risby) were numerous and successful in Kingston Parish, having settled as early as 1704, and included mariners, planters, and the owners of the earliest documented tavern in the county, located near the historic Court House at the head of Put-In Creek.⁷ Based on the fragmented archival record, and the knowledge that William Respass, born ca. 1750, was not of legal tithable (adult) age until the 1770s, the construction date for Springdale must be conservatively assigned to no earlier than 1774, when Respass is first identified as having a household in the area, although it is distinctly possible that the house is older and that he inherited the property from his relatives or from the family of his wife, Nancy (Ann) Harper.⁸ Respass' ownership of a substantial farm complex is confirmed by

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the 1784 Virginia Census, which attributes one dwelling and three other buildings to him.⁹ In 1790, William Respass was one of several Kingston Parish residents, including three other members of the Respass family, to sign the petition to establish Mathews County and to create a courthouse in the center of the county, at the head of Put-In Creek, less than one mile north of his Springdale property.¹⁰ By the following year, William Respass had expanded his estate to incorporate 373 acres, but in 1798 he faced a serious personal and financial setback when his schooner, *Nancy of Tappahannock*, was captured en route from Baltimore to Jamaica by a French privateer.¹¹ The boat was destroyed, and a complex Federal and international court claim ensued, in which the family was not compensated for the loss until 1887.¹² This mercantile obstacle aside, Respass continued to augment his plantations in Mathews County for the next two decades, and in 1815 he managed a workforce of 21 enslaved workers. By this time, he owned \$900 in buildings, distributed among six properties, including land around the courthouse, with the core acreage being the neighboring "Bandy Ridge" and "East River" tracts.¹³ Respass died sometime between the end of 1817 and the beginning of 1818, leaving the Springdale property, then known as the "Pudding Creek" tract, to his 18-year-old daughter, Joice Respass.¹⁴

Joice Respass did not keep the property long, conveying it to Richard Billups, Jr. in 1823.¹⁵ Richard Billups, Jr. (1782-1843) was the son of prominent Mathews County merchant, shipbuilder, sheriff, delegate, and preacher Richard Billups (1753-1822), and the son-in-law of William Respass, having married his daughter Mary Elizabeth Respass.¹⁶ The Respass and Billups families were closely tied through kinship and business, Richard Billups, Sr., having traded extensively with mariners and shipbuilders Henry, Matthew, and Richard Respass.¹⁷ During the settlement of the estate of William Respass, which was complicated by his heirs' Federal court claim for the lost ship, *Nancy of Tappahannock*, the family's properties were re-surveyed. No building value assessments were recorded during the years 1820-1823, reflecting the likelihood that the heirs were not responsible for or had not determined who was responsible for the tax, or that an outside trustee was levied with the tax.¹⁸ The architecture of Springdale openly conflicts with this building value evidence, suggesting potential clerical errors or general inconsistencies in early court records. These records first indicate a house on the Pudding Creek property, assessed at a value of \$240, in 1824, payable by Richard Billups, Jr.¹⁹ This record confirms that Richard Billups, Jr., was residing in the house by no later than 1824, and that it was smaller than its current, complex floor-plan configuration. This year also fits as a terminal date for the period of popularity of the Federal style, suggesting that the older Georgian-style wing of the house, of undocumented construction date, was outfitted with its current trim sometime by the end of the ca. 1774-1824 period. Richard Billups, Jr.'s household at Springdale was comparable in size and composition to his father-in-law William Respass' earlier household, with his wife, seven children, and fifteen enslaved workers on the 120-acre farm in 1830.²⁰

Between the end of 1832 and beginning of 1833, Richard Billups, Jr., sold the property to William Shultice, a young physician from Fredericksburg, Virginia, who had recently married Mary Elizabeth Jarvis and was just beginning to establish himself and his family in Mathews County.²¹ Dr. William Shultice's interests and accomplishments were many and varied. He was the friend, business partner, and personal doctor of prominent Mathews County citizen Col. Christopher Tompkins, and the two shared business interests in Goochland County, where land speculation and mining were becoming profitable.²² Shultice was also a Mathews County

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Delegate to the 1832 Republican Convention; a contributor to Ruffin's Farmers' Register from 1834 to 1839; Joseph Martin's local contact and informant for the 1835 Martin's Gazetteer; a trustee of the Mathews Academy in 1839; a Mathews County School Commissioner in the 1840s; and a County Commissioner during the 1852 division of Mathews County into three districts.²³ While carrying out these entrepreneurial and civic responsibilities, Shultice operated as one of four licensed physicians in the county. By 1840, he had acquired at least nine other properties, for a total of 648 acres, managing a growing plantation with a workforce of 18 enslaved individuals, engaged in both agriculture and manufacturing, with his primary residence located on the 120-acre East River Springdale tract.²⁴ Shultice was an affluent, upwardly mobile, and highly visible figure in Mathews, traveling to his patients and his multiple properties in one of his two carriages, valued together at \$190, and having publicly and passionately addressed resolutions against the re-charter of the United States Bank at the "new, spacious courthouse" in 1834.²⁵ In 1840, Dr. William Shultice consolidated his five East River and Bandy Ridge properties, 340.5 acres total, into one "East River" plantation, investing his wealth in the addition of the two-and-a-half-story south wing, two-story center hyphen, and one-story west room to the existing Georgian-period house at Springdale. This comprised the last, and only, major alteration to the building, valued at \$2,000, which gave the house, perhaps coincidentally, an S-shape floor-plan.²⁶ In the additions, the repetition of ca. 1774-1824 Federal-style details from the original core of the house unified the two periods of construction with elements of a style that was starting to pass out of fashion in the mid-19th century. Shultice's additions expressed a bold creativity, as evidenced by the complex arrangement of perpendicular gables (one an older gambrel roof), the creation of an elegant, formal central east facade entrance with a Palladian-style fanlight and sidelight surround, and the inclusion of a distinctive vernacular lunette window in the pediment gable of the south wing, all of which gave the house the simultaneously idiosyncratic and traditional features it still displays.

By 1850, William Shultice was 45 years old, living in the newly expanded Springdale with his wife Mary, age 36, their six children, ages 6 to 16, and teacher Jane J. Stephens, age 25, from New York.²⁷ His total agricultural landholdings were worth \$13,000, and on his 500 acres he and his workforce of 28 enslaved individuals raised a wide variety of livestock and crops, especially corn, along with a 54.5-acre timber tract attached to Springdale.²⁸ The slaves who lived on Shultice's farm ranged in age from 10 months to 80 years, suggesting that there were several generations living and working together at Springdale and other properties in Mathews, although Springdale was the largest and most centrally located. The house decreased in assessed value from \$2,000 to \$1,800 in 1850, likely due to an adjustment in the county's tax rate.²⁹ Shultice continued to work as a physician, but as his agricultural wealth grew, he shifted his focus through the 1850s, buying and selling large properties in Goochland County, west of Richmond, in 1855, and increasing his cattle stock from 12 to 63 in 1858, the same year that his wife Mary Jarvis Shultice became a Charter Member of the Westville Christian Church in Mathews.³⁰ The house declined in value again in 1857, to \$1,500, for unknown reasons.³¹ In 1860, just before the outbreak of the Civil War, Dr. Shultice speculated in land, farmed, and served patients, having accumulated \$80,000 in real estate and \$120,000 in personal property across all of his holdings. He owned one of six wind mills in Mathews County, which processed \$2,000 in ground corn per year, and 800 agricultural acres in Mathews County, valued at \$20,000. The core of his agricultural lands was the 515-acre "Mansion Tract," which included the house at Springdale, the

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home of the Shultices, their unmarried children, and the family of attorney John W. Jarvis, his wife's brother.³² The number of enslaved persons living on Shultice's farm had increased to 48. William Shultice's involvement in the Civil War is undocumented, and it appears that he and his family were beginning to relocate to Goochland County during this period, as his son, Oscar Shultice, enlisted as a Private in the 4th Virginia Cavalry, which recruited its men from Piedmont counties such as Goochland.³³ William and Mary Shultice were living in Goochland County by the time they sold the 200-acre "home tract" at Springdale to John Foster in 1868.³⁴

Between 1868 and 1900, there were no architectural changes to the house at Springdale, but the value of the buildings steadily decreased (from \$1,500 to \$500), and remained stable, but low, through the first half of the 20th century. Devalued assessments of other local properties mirror those of Springdale, and are reflective of the difficult economic conditions throughout Mathews County following the Civil War, as the out-migration of people and the collapse of shipbuilding industries halted economic and population growth.³⁵ Immediately following the war, Springdale persevered as a rural farm home, serving as the elegant residence of John Foster and his family, rather than as a large-scale plantation.³⁶ John Foster sold the 163-acre Springdale property to Alexander James II in 1885 for \$2,850.³⁷

Alexander James II, known locally as "Alex James," was a sailor like John Foster, who kept a small farm at Springdale following his purchase of the property, and made no significant changes to the house during his ownership.³⁸ Alex James died in 1917, after which his son Henry B. James lived at Springdale with his wife, son, and sister, Georgia A. James, who continued her profession as a teacher at Lee-Jackson High School.³⁹ The value of the house briefly rose from \$500 to \$600 in 1921, but decreased to \$400 in 1926, remaining at this assessment for two decades.⁴⁰ By 1927, Springdale had become the house of sisters Georgia and Estelle James.⁴¹ The heirs of Alex James began subdividing and selling portions of the farm in 1935, so that by 1943, the residential core of the property, with the house and cove, was 11.659 acres, which they sold to Corrine P. Lucas for \$6,000, thus ending nearly 60 years of ownership and preservation of the home by the James family.⁴² The assessed value of the house rose from \$400 to \$950 under the ownership of Lucas, likely reflecting repairs and/or the installation of modern utilities and baseboard heating.⁴³ The following year, Lucas sold the house property to H. Wallace Blanton, who immediately began the addition of the west sun-room and garage addition to the smokehouse.⁴⁴ The assessed value subsequently rose several times – to \$1,500 in 1948, \$2,300 in 1951, and \$4,720 in 1957.⁴⁵ Blanton's additions and renovations were completed in 1957, as indicated by photos and advertisements for the Garden Week showing of the house in 1956 and the sale of Springdale by real estate agent G.B. Lorraine following Blanton's death in 1958.⁴⁶ These sources confirm that the east facade still had two entrances.

In 1961, the heirs of Blanton sold the house lot to Griffin T. Garnett, Jr., and Harriet B. Garnett, who sold it to Albert P. and Carolyn W. Clark in 1966.⁴⁷ Robert and Doreen Whitman purchased it from them in 1973 and, like many of the previous owners, took an active interest in the history of the property, inviting an architectural survey in 1973, opening the house for Garden Week in 1992, and contracting a research consultant to prepare a Preliminary Information Form in 1994.⁴⁸ Between 1977 and 1986, the Whitmans replaced the east stoop entrance with a historically and architecturally appropriate window, mostly matching the others in the house and leaving the

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center hyphen entrance the only east facade doorway.⁴⁹ The Whitmans sold Springdale to current owners Arthur W. Miller and Ann C. Miller in 2000.⁵⁰ The Millers, and their daughter and son-in-law Stephanie and Brady Gillenwater, have been committed to the same preservation ethic as previous owners, opening the house for Garden Week in 2002, investigating the history and archaeology of the property, and making sensitive and limited changes to the house, concentrated mostly in the renovation of the kitchen and bathrooms, updating of the heating/cooling system, construction of an unobtrusive secondary dwelling, and installation of stained-glass windows in carefully selected areas of the house and outbuildings, a personal touch reflecting owner Arthur Miller's career as a stained-glass artist and art professor at Virginia Commonwealth University.⁵¹

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1847 *Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States, 1846-1847*, Ritchie & Heiss, Washington, D.C.

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1831 *Journal of the Senate of the United States of America, 1830-1831*, Duff Green, Washington, D.C.

1834 *Journal of the Senate of the United States of America, 1833-1834*, Duff Green, Washington, D.C.

1888 *The Miscellaneous Documents of the Senate of the United States for the First Session of the Fiftieth Congress*, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

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1912 "Captain Alex. James recently received a letter from Mr. B.F. Troy," *Mathews Journal*, 28 November 1912.

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1914b "The sale of Springdale farm to Mr. Frank L. Ives has not materialized as yet." *Mathews Journal*, 1 October 1914.

1914c "Messrs. Alex and Henry James are visiting Springdale." *Mathews Journal*, 8 October 1914.

1927a "Church Attacked by Winged Ants Badly Damaged. Another Great Swarm Stops At 'Springdale' But are Driven Away By Ladies Armed With Kerosene and Boiling Water." *Mathews Journal*, 30 June 1927.

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National Park Service.

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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: Mathews County Library/Mathews County Historical Society,
Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): VDHR File #s 057-0018; 44MT0118

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 6.4 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 37.422225 Longitude: -76.328079
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or

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UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

The boundaries encompass the entire current parcel, as shown on a plat dated 17 February 1966 (Mathews County Parcel 26-A-29/Parcel 26-A-29A). The property is bounded on the west by a cove of Put-In Creek, on the east by New Point Comfort Highway (Virginia Route 14), and on the north and south by adjacent property owners, separated on both sides by lines of trees. See attached tax parcel map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The property boundaries include the contributing historic dwelling, smokehouse/garage, and archaeological site (44MT0118), as well as the non-contributing dock/bulkhead, cottage, and secondary dwelling. The nominated acreage is entirely within the historic boundaries associated with the ca. 1774-1832 ownership of William Respass and his heirs, and the 1833-1868 ownership of Dr. William Shultice, representing the intact domestic core of the plantation.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Stephen Fonzo, Emilie Johnson, David Brown, and Thane Harpole
organization: DATA Investigations, LLC
street & number: 1759 Tyndall Point Lane
city or town: Gloucester Point state: VA zip code: 23062-2334
e-mail: fairfield@inna.net
telephone: 804-815-4467
date: 24 September 2012

Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

The following information corresponds to all photos:

Name of Property: Springdale
City or Vicinity: Mathews
County: Mathews County
State: VA
Location of Original Digital Files: 1759 Tyndall Point Lane, Gloucester Point, VA 23062

Photo Specific Information:

Name of Photographer: Emilie Johnson
Date of Photographs: January 2012
Photo #1 (VA_MathewsCounty_Springdale_0001)
East façade, north wing, camera facing west.

Name of Photographer: Emilie Johnson
Date of Photographs: January 2012
Photo #2 (VA_MathewsCounty_Springdale_0002)
East façade, hyphen and south wing, camera facing west.

Name of Photographer: Emilie Johnson
Date of Photographs: January 2012
Photo #3 (VA_MathewsCounty_Springdale_0003)
North elevation (left) and West (rear) elevation (right), camera facing southeast.

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Name of Photographer: Emilie Johnson
Date of Photographs: January 2012
Photo #4 (VA_MathewsCounty_Springdale_0004)
First floor northeast room, camera facing south.

Name of Photographer: Thane Harpole
Date of Photographs: November 2011
Photo #5 (VA_MathewsCounty_Springdale_0005)
Second floor hall, camera facing south.

Name of Photographer: Thane Harpole
Date of Photographs: November 2011
Photo #6 (VA_MathewsCounty_Springdale_0006)
First floor hyphen entrance hall, camera facing northeast.

Name of Photographer: Emilie Johnson
Date of Photographs: January 2012
Photo #7 (VA_MathewsCounty_Springdale_0007)
Attic south wing, lunette window detail, camera facing east.

Name of Photographer: Emilie Johnson
Date of Photographs: January 2012
Photo #8 (VA_MathewsCounty_Springdale_0008)
Smokehouse/garage, south facade (background), and portion of archaeological site 44MT0118 (foreground), camera facing north.

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 100 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.

ENDNOTES

- 1 Priddy, *Springdale (057-0018)*, 1973; Elliott, *Springdale (057-0018)*, 1994; VDHR, *Springdale, Circa 1750*, n.d.; "Springdale," *Glo-Quips*, 16 April 1992.
- 2 Horner and Schenian, *Mathews County Courthouse Square*, 2008, Section 8, p. 17.
- 3 Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, *Mathews County Courthouse Square (057-0022)*, *National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form* (Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission: Richmond, Virginia, 1977); Horner and Schenian, *Mathews County Courthouse Square*, 2008, Section 8, p. 14-16.
- 4 Virginia Department of Historic Resources Survey Files; "Act to incorporate the trustees of the Mathews Academy" (4 April 1839); Commonwealth of Virginia, *Governor's message and annual reports of the public officers of the state, and of the boards of directors, visitors, superintendents, and other agents of public institutions or interests of Virginia* (William F. Ritchie: Richmond, Virginia, 1854), p. 60.
- 5 Gloucester County Personal Property Tax Books; Robert F. Woodson & Isobel B. Woodson, comp., *Virginia Tithables from Burned Record Counties* (Southern Historical Press, Inc.: Easley, South Carolina, 1982), p. 89. The 1774 record credits William Respass with 4 tithables. The 1782 Personal Property Tax documents the

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household of William Respass as containing 1 free white adult male and 9 slaves, with a farm containing 3 horses, 6 cattle, and 120 acres.

6 Sarah E. Lewis, *Mathews County* (Arcadia Publishing: Charleston, South Carolina, 2007), p. 13.

7 "Christopher Rispus," one of the progenitors of the Respass family in the Middle Peninsula, owned 200 acres in Kingston Parish in 1704, and "Christopher and Frances Rispass" also owned land in nearby Middlesex County by as early as 1725: Louis des Cognets, Jr., *English duplicates of lost Virginia records* (Genealogical Publishing Company: Baltimore, Maryland, 1981), p. 144; William Lindsay Hopkins, comp., *Middlesex County Order Book 6, 1721-1726* (W.L. Hopkins: Richmond, Virginia, 1989), p. 195. A list of births and marriages in the Respass family of Kingston Parish, from 1751 to 1776, is available in Emma R. Matheny and Helen K. Yates, comp., *Kingston Parish Register, Gloucester and Mathews Counties, 1749-1827* (Genealogical Publishing Company: Baltimore, Maryland, 1979). Evidence that the many men in the Respass family were employed in the shipping industries and maritime trade exists in the late 18th-century accounts held by Richard Billups (1753-1822) with Richard Respass (for scantling, ships, shipping), Henry Respass, and Captain Matthew Respass (of the sloop *Brothers*): Richard Billups, *Richard Billups (1753-1822) Papers* (Earl Gregg Swem Library Special Collections: Williamsburg, Virginia). By 1798, Henry Respass owned a tavern at Mathews Court House: Susan G. Horner and Pamela Schenian (with Virginia Department of Historic Resources), *Mathews County Courthouse Square, Updated Nomination to include Archaeology (057-0022), National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form* (William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research: Williamsburg, Virginia, 2008), Section 8, p. 11.

8 The absence of William Respass from the 1751-1776 records of the Respass family in the Kingston Parish Register, and his appearance as a tithable in 1774, both suggest that he was born ca. 1750, as reported in "WDC GenWeb - Descendants of George Billups," <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~deschart/z0000237.html>, accessed August 2012. His marriage to Ann Harper is referenced in Billups Family, *Bible records, 1784-1920* (Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Virginia). The will of James Harper of Mathews County, proven 12 January 1795, includes the note "I give unto my Daughter Nancy Respass all that she has already received from me...": James Harper, *Will, 22 September 1794, Personal papers collection* (Library of Virginia: Richmond, Virginia).

9 United States Census Bureau, *Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790, Records of the State Enumerations: 1782-1785, Virginia* (Government Printing Office: Washington, D.C., 1908), p. 68.

10 Matthew, Richard, and Henry Respass also signed this petition: Mathews Historical Society, *History and Progress, Mathews County, Virginia: Reprints from the 1949 and 1979 Special Editions, Gloucester-Mathews Gazette-Journal* (Mathews Historical Society: Mathews, Virginia, 1988), p. 3.

11 Mathews County Land Tax Books.

12 United States Senate, *The Miscellaneous Documents of the Senate of the United States for the First Session of the Fiftieth Congress* (Government Printing Office: Washington, D.C., 1888), pp. 90-92: "Court of Claims – French Spoliations. (Act of January 20, 1885, 23 Stat. L., 283.) Schooner Nancy, Augustus Black, Master. No. 570. Sands Smith, Administrator of William Respass, Claimant. Tried 17 March 1887." William Respass was owner of the schooner *Nancy of Tappahannock*, which left Baltimore for Jamaica and was captured by a French privateer 18 July 1798. \$2,210 was awarded to Sands Smith, the administrator of William Respass, by the U.S. Senate, 7 November 1887. Sands Smith (1804-1914) was Clerk of Mathews County Court for more than thirty years, Sheriff for twelve, and a member of the Black Horse Cavalry. See Becky Foster Barnhardt, "Families of Mathews County, Virginia," <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?db=bbarnhardt>, accessed August 2012. The heirs of William Respass tried for decades to resolve the claim for the lost ship. See United States Senate, *Journal of the Senate of the United States of America, 1830-1831* (Duff Green: Washington, D.C., 1831), p. 124, Wednesday, February 2, 1831, "Mr. Tyler presented the petition of John W. Bronaugh, and the petition of the representative of William Respass, deceased, severally praying to be indemnified for losses sustained by French spoliations prior to the year 1800; and Ordered, That they lie on the table;" United States Senate, *Journal of the Senate of the United States of America, 1833-1834* (Duff Green: Washington, D.C., 1834), p. 85, Wednesday, January 8, 1834, "Mr. Rives presented petitions from Christopher Fry, the representative of John Frost, deceased, John Cowper & Co., James Young, Warren Ashlev, Alexander Wilson, J. B. Cunningham, Francis, Smith, James Thorburn, the representative of Conway Whittle, deceased, John Cox, Thomas Willock, William Cammack, John W. Bronaugh, the representative of Philip Care, deceased, the representatives of John Ramsay, deceased, the assignee of William Wilson, the representative of William Respass, deceased, the representative of William Dunlop & Co., the representative of James Muschett, deceased, and the representative of Marcus McCausland, deceased; severally

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praying to be indemnified for French spoliations prior to 1800; and Ordered, That they be laid on the table;" United States House of Representatives, *Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States, 1846-1847* (Ritchie & Heiss: Washington, D.C., 1847), p. 100, Monday, December 28, 1846, "By Mr. Seddon: A petition of John N. Buckhouse and John Simpkins, administrators of Covington Simpkins, deceased, praying redress for spoliations committed by the French prior to the year 1800. By Mr. Bayly: A petition of Robert Anderson, administrator, and for himself and wife, as well as for Patrick Macauley, the only surviving children of Alexander Macauley, deceased, praying Congress to make an appropriation to satisfy claimants for French spoliations prior to 1800; Also, a petition of Josie Billups heiress of the estate of William Respass, Jr., deceased, of like import; Also, a petition of John N. Buckhouse and John Simpkins, administrators of Covington Simpkins, deceased, of like import."

13 Mathews County Personal Property Tax Books; Mathews County Land Tax Books; Roger C. Ward, Ed., *1815 Directory of Virginia Landowners (and Gazetteer), Vol. 3, Eastern Region* (Iberian Publishing Company: Athens, Georgia, 1998), p. 133.

14 Mathews County Personal Property Tax Books; Mathews County Land Tax Books; "Richard Billups, Jr., Administrator, with John L. Hudgin, of the estate of William Respass, dec'd. March 10, 1818. Bond \$40,000. Justices: Richard Billups, John D. Jarvis, Thomas Hudgin, and Gabriel Miller," *Executor's Bonds of Mathews County, 1795-1825*, in Jane B Goodsell, *Mathews County, Virginia, Records* (Iberian Publishing Company: Athens, Georgia, 2000). Joice Respass was born 13 May 1800, in Mathews, to parents William Respass and Ann Harper Respass. See Billups Family, *Bible records, 1784-1920*.

15 Mathews County Land Tax Books.

16 Becky Foster Barnhardt, "Families of Mathews County, Virginia," <http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?db=bbarnhardt>, accessed August 2012; Richard Billups, *Richard Billups (1753-1822) Papers*; Elizabeth Respass, *Papers, 1786-1830* (Virginia Historical Society: Richmond, Virginia).

17 Richard Billups, *Richard Billups (1753-1822) Papers*.

18 Mathews County Land Tax Books. During this period, the 120-acre Pudding Creek property was assessed as three tracts of 13.33, 53.33, and 53.33 acres each, likely in preparation for subdivision among the heirs, but Richard Billups, Jr.'s purchase of the three tracts kept the farm intact.

19 *Ibid.*

20 US Census Bureau, 1830 Population Schedule. Billups' household was described by the following enumeration: free whites – 1 male, 0-5, 1 male, 5-10, 1 male, 10-15, 1 male, 40-50, 2 female, 0-5, 2 female, 15-20, 1 female, 30-40 (9 total); slaves – 3 male, 0-10, 3 male, 10-24, 2 male, 24-36, 1 male, 55-100, 2 female, 0-10, 2 female, 10-24, 2 female, 24-36 (15 total).

21 Mathews County Land Tax Books; "Married - At Afton, Mathews County, on Tuesday, March 27, by Rev. John Daingerfield, Dr. William Shultice, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Jarvis, daughter of John D. Jarvis," *Virginia Herald*, 11 April 1832. In 1832, William Shultice's household included one white male tithable and one slave above the age of 16, and he owned 2 horses, and one gige & harness, valued at \$50. The following year, his household included one white male tithable, 4 slaves above the age of 16, and one slave, age 12-16, and he owned 3 horses, a gige & harness worth \$30, and a chariot & harness worth \$200. Mathews County Personal Property Tax Books.

22 Tompkins Family, *Papers, 1800-1871* (Virginia Historical Society: Richmond, Virginia). On 13 September 1831, Dr. William Shultice wrote to Dr. William Gibson, Professor, of Philadelphia, the letter personally delivered by Shultice's friend Col. Christopher Tompkins who was visiting Philadelphia to obtain advice from the faculty regarding "gravel of the bladder." Shultice tried many methods "to remove the calculus" and sought Gibson's advice. Christopher Quarles Tompkins (1813-1877) had business interests in the Dover Coal Mines of Goochland County, and Tredegar Iron Works in Richmond.

23 Republican National Convention, *Summary of the Proceedings of a Convention of Republican Delegates, From the Several States in the Union, for the Purpose of Nominating a Candidate for the Office of Vice President of the United States* (Packard and Van Benthuysen: Albany, New York, 1832), p. 5; Earl Gregg Swem, "An Analysis of Ruffin's Farmers' Register, with a bibliography of Edmund Ruffin," *Bulletin of the Virginia State Library*, Vol. 11, Nos. 3-4 (July and October 1918), p. 84, 100, 126; Joseph Martin, *A new and comprehensive gazetteer of Virginia, and the District of Columbia* (Willow Bend Books: Westminster, Maryland, 2000 [1835]), p. 6; "Act to incorporate the trustees of the Mathews Academy" (4 April 1839), Commonwealth of Virginia, *Acts of the General Assembly of Virginia, Passed at the Session commencing 7th January, and ending 10th April, 1839* (Samuel Shepherd: Richmond, Virginia, 1839), p. 122; Commonwealth of Virginia, *Journal of the House of Delegates of*

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Virginia, Session 1846-1847 (Samuel Shepherd: Richmond, Virginia, 1846), p. 32; Commonwealth of Virginia, *Acts of the General Assembly of Virginia, Passed in 1852* (William F. Ritchie: Richmond, Virginia, 1852), p. 44.

24 Mathews County Personal Property Tax Books; Mathews County Land Tax Books; US Census Bureau, 1840 Population Schedule; William Thomson, *Thomson's Mercantile and Professional Directory, Virginia* (William Thomson: Baltimore, Maryland, 1851), p. 153.

25 "Proceedings of A Meeting of Inhabitants of Mathews County, in relation to the Public Deposites," March 24, 1834, Serial Set Vol. No. 257, Session Vol. No.4, Report H. Doc. 218. Via <http://www.genealogybank.com>, accessed July 2012.

26 Mathews County Land Tax Books.

27 US Census Bureau, 1850 Population Schedule.

28 US Census Bureau, 1850 Agricultural Schedule and Slave Schedule; Mathews County Land Book 1, p. 179.

29 Mathews County Land Tax Books.

30 L. Roane Hunt, "Founders of the Westville Christian Church of Mathews County, Virginia," *The Family Tree Searcher*, Vol. 7, No. 1, p. 5, 9; Mathews County Personal Property Tax Books; *William Shultice Etc. vs Walter D. Leake, Trustees Etc.* (1885), Goochland County Court of Chancery (File No. FQ 1885-003), Virginia Memory: Chancery Records Index, <http://www.virginiamemory.com/collections/chancery/>, accessed July 2012. On 24 February 1855, William Shultice conveyed, by Deed of Trust, a 910-acre property, Ben Lomond, on the James River in Goochland County, to Walter D. Leake. This was land that Shultice bought of Francis B. Watkins, Executor of Joseph Watkins, decd.

31 Mathews County Land Tax Books.

32 US Census Bureau, 1860 Population Schedule, Agricultural Schedule, and Slave Schedule.

33 Oscar Shultice, Private (Rank In), Corporal (Rank Out), Co. F, 4th Regiment, Virginia Cavalry, Detailed Soldier Record, *National Park Service Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System*, <http://www.nps.gov/civilwar/soldiers-and-sailors-database.htm>, accessed August 2012; *Hicks vs Shultice, August 1870-1884*, Mathews County Circuit Court, in *William Booth Taliaferro Papers 1811-1954* (Earl Gregg Swem Library Special Collections: Williamsburg, Virginia). The latter document, arising out of a debt Shultice owed William Hicks for money borrowed in 1859, itemizes assessments of Shultice's various properties in Mathews and Goochland Counties: in Mathews County - 265 acres Pudding Creek \$2650, 100 acres Milford Haven \$1200, 30 acres Beach \$15, 120.5 acres Gayne's Ridge \$843, 25 acres Queen's Creek \$375, 50 acres Garden Creek \$50; in Goochland County - Loch Lomond 833 acres \$22,324, 303 acres another tract \$2520.

34 Mathews County Deed Book 1, p. 397; Mathews County Land Book 2, p. 169; Mathews County Ended Chancery Suits, *John Foster vs. William Shultice, 1874*; Mathews County Ended Chancery Suits, *William Shultice v. Wm. T. Hicks (of Mathews) et al (Argyle, Sheriff of Goochland County), 1869*. Both suits indicate that Shultice had moved to Goochland County by 1868-1869.

35 Mathews County Land Tax Books.

36 US Census Bureau, 1870 Population Schedule.

37 Mathews County Deed Book 8, p. 331; *Warner T. Jones Papers, 1818-1891* (Earl Gregg Swem Library Special Collections: Williamsburg, Virginia), Legal Papers, 1838-1890, Box 3, Folder 282, John Foster - Trust deeds, 1885. John and Nancy Foster gave a deed of trust to S.T. Garnett, trustee, for Spring Dale, and a house and lot at Mathews Court House, to secure the payment of \$1,000 to James Vradenburg. Afterwards, they gave a deed of trust to George E. Bowden, trustee on the portion of Spring Hill lying on the East side of the public road, to secure the payment of a note of L.S. Foster, endorsed by John Foster, for five hundred dollars, payable to Mrs. Lewis. Subsequently, the Fosters conveyed the house and lot at Mathews Court House to George E. Sleet, and to indemnify the title against the deed of trust to Garnett, gave a trust deed on Spring Hill.

38 Mathews County Land Tax Books; Mathews County Personal Property Tax Books; US Census Bureau, 1880 Population Schedule. Alexander James was a veteran of the Civil War, having served as a Private in Company F of the 5th Virginia Cavalry. *National Park Service Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System*, <http://www.nps.gov/civilwar/soldiers-and-sailors-database.htm>, accessed August 2012.

39 Mathews County Land Tax Books; US Census Bureau, 1920 Population Schedule. The 1920 Census enumerated the James household as follows: James, Henry B., 37wm, Farmer; Grace A. James, wife, 26wm; Henry B. James, son, 2.5 years old; Georgia A. James, sister, 39wf, single, Teacher.

40 Mathews County Land Tax Books.

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- 41 *Mathews Journal*, 30 June 1927, "Church Attacked by Winged Ants Badly Damaged. Another Great Swarm Stops At 'Springdale' But are Driven Away By Ladies Armed With Kerosene and Boiling Water."
- 42 Mathews County Deed Book 32, p. 533: 28 September 1935, Estelle H. James (unmarried), Georgia A.J. Shaw and George C. Shaw, and Alexander James III and Edith James, to John R. Gill and Helen D. Gill, 13.78 acres, For \$2000... "On the North by the land of Henry Sibley; East by the State Highway leading from Mathews Court House to Port Haywood; South by the remaining lands of the Estate of Alexander James, II; and West by Put-In Creek..." reserving rights of the cove to parties of the first part. Maxwell T. James had sold his interest to the other heirs in 1923, Mathews County Deed Book 24, p. 224. Estelle H. James and Georgie A.J. Shaw sold their portions of Maxwell T. James' interest to Alexander James, III in 1928, Mathews County Deed Book 27, p. 79. The family sold 108.36 acres to Ben C. Gilbert in 1942 (Mathews County Land Tax Books); Mathews County Deed Book 38, p. 367 and Mathews County Plat Book 3, p. 29: 24 December 1943, Estelle H. James (unmarried), Georgia A.J. Shaw and George C. Shaw, Alexander James III and Edith James, Grace M. James (widow), Henry B. James, Jr. and L. Virginia James, and Edward A. James (unmarried), to Corrine P. Lucas, 11.659 acres, For \$6000... "On the North by the lands of John R. and Helen D. Gill and George C. Shaw; East by the state highway leading from Mathew Court House to Port Haywood; South by the land of C. Aubrey White; and West by a cove, a branch of the Put-In Creek; and being all of the farm called and known as "Spring Dale" lying on the west side of the said state highway which remains after the conveyance of portions thereof to John R. and Helen D. Gill, Estelle H. James and C. Aubrey White, and being a portion of the same land of which Alexander James, II died seized and possessed...the northern and southern boundary lines of the property hereinabove conveyed are shown on the certain plats of survey of record in said office in Plat Book No. 3, Page 29 and Deed Book No. 32, Page 535."
- 43 Mathews County Deed Book 38, p. 571; Mathews County Plat Book 1, p. 46; Mathews County Land Tax Books.
- 44 Mathews County Deed Book 41, p. 127, and Mathews County Plat Book 1, p. 100: 20 August 1946, Corrine P. Lucas to H. Wallace Blanton, 3.031 acres, "On the North by the lands of Paul E. Collier and John R. and Helen D. Gill; East by said state highway; South by the lands of J.V. Hearn and C. Aubrey White; and West by a cove, a branch of Put-In Creek, and being more particularly described on plat of survey of Paul A. Hobday, C.S., made on the 25th day of June, 1946, hereto attached and made a part of this deed, and to be recorded herewith..." the same as Deed Book 38, p. 367, except portions conveyed to Paul E. Collier by Corrine P. Lucas, dated August 29, 1944 in Deed Book 38, p. 571.
- 45 Mathews County Land Tax Books.
- 46 Nancy King, "215-Year-Old Mathews Home Will Be Open in Garden Week," *Richmond News-Leader*, 19 March 1956; Mathews County Will Book 6, p. 224: 12 December 1958, Death of Howson Wallace Blanton of Henrico County, Virginia, will proven 18 December 1958, Written 27 Aug 1957, all property (other than personal belongings willed to wife Janet Wicker Blanton) to Virginia Trust Company in trust for wife and daughter Betty Blanton Cooke; *G.B. Lorraine Papers* (Library of Virginia: Richmond, Virginia), Records, ca. 1925-1976, Box 84, Folder 7, Springdale, Wallace Blanton, 1956-1960, photos from 26 October 1958.
- 47 Mathews County Deed Book 65, p. 72, and Virginia State Highway Plat Book 2, p. 228: 9 March 1961, Betty Blanton Starbuck, formerly Betty B. Cooke, and the Virginia Trust Company, Admrs. of the Estate of H. Wallace Blanton, deceased, to Commonwealth of Virginia, 0.42 acres (0.16 in existing right-of-way); Mathews County Deed Book 65, p. 323: 13 June 1961, Betty Blanton Starbuck, formerly Betty B. Cooke, and the Virginia Trust Company, Admrs. of the Estate of H. Wallace Blanton, deceased, to Garnett, Griffin T. Jr. and Harriet B., 5.888 acres, "On the North by the land of John R. Gill and the land of Georgia A.J. Shaw; East by State Highway Route No. 14; South by the land of C. Aubrey White; and West by a cove, a branch of Put-In Creek; being the same land conveyed to the said H. Wallace Blanton in three separate parcels, the first parcel by deed of Corinne P. Lucas (20 August 1946), the second by John V. Hearn and wife (20 Jan 1950), and the third by Paul E. Collier and wife (1 February 1950)..." (see Deed Book 41, p. 127, Deed Book 45, p. 290, and Deed Book 45, p. 309), "...less 0.26 acre conveyed by parties of first part to Commonwealth of Virginia 9 March 1961;" Mathews County Deed Book 75, p. 93, and Mathews County Plat Book 6, p. 64: 19 February 1966, Garnett, Griffin T. Jr. and Harriet B., to Clark, Albert P. and Carolyn W., 6.4 acres, on the north by the land of John R. Gill and the land of Georgia A.J. Shaw; on the East by State Highway Route No. 14; on the South by the land of C. Aubrey White; and on the West by a cove, a branch of Put-In Creek; the same as 5.888 acres conveyed in Deed Book 65, p. 323, subject to a drainage easement.
- 48 Mathews County Deed Book 89, p. 578, and Mathews County Plat Book 6, p. 64: 16 March 1973, Clark, Albert P. and Carolyn W., to Robert and Doreen Whitman, 6.4 acres, on the north by the land of John R. Gill and the

Springdale
Name of Property

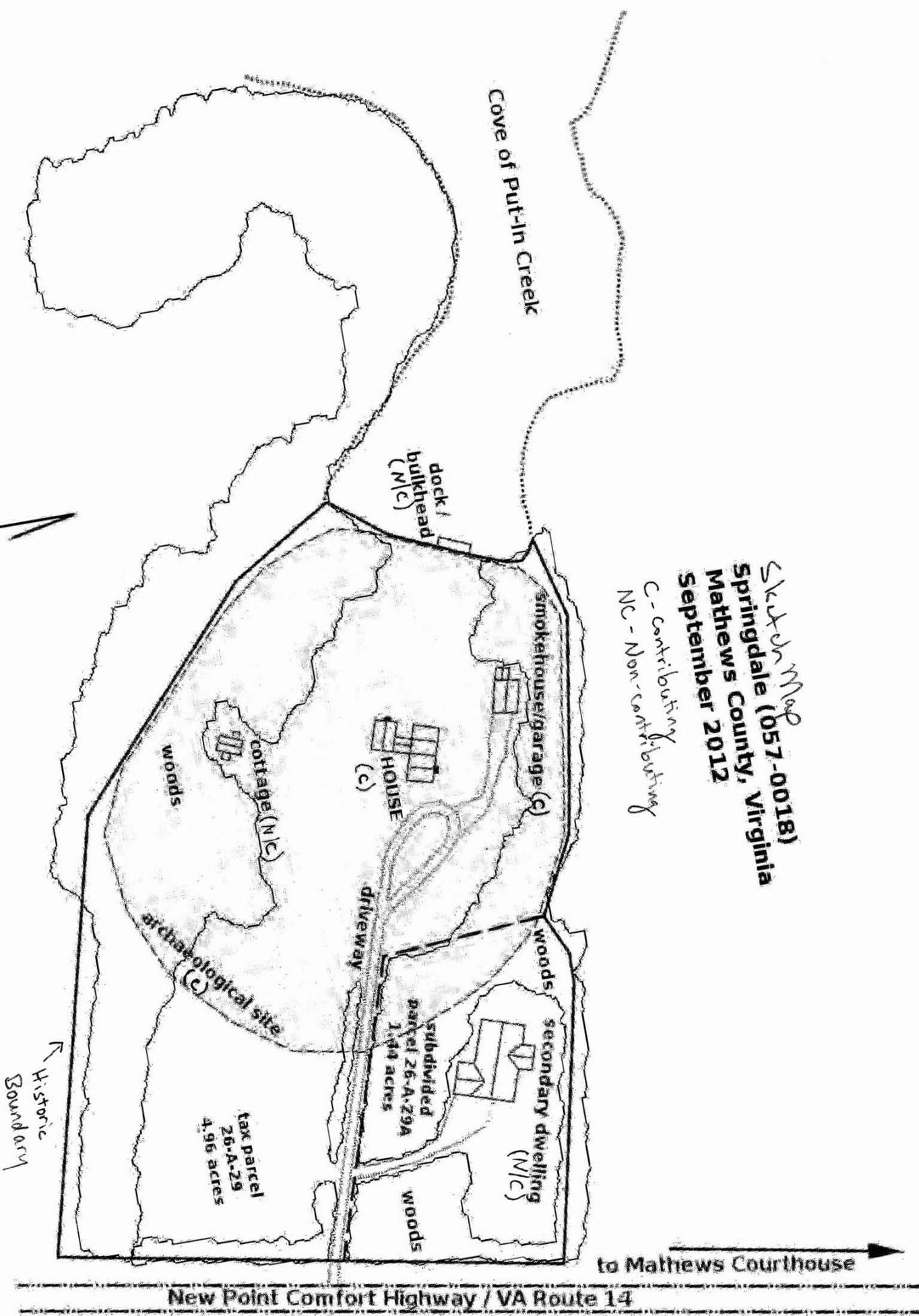
Mathews County, VA
County and State

land of Frederick C. Hammond and Mary Elizabeth Hammond; on the East by State Highway Route No. 14; on the South by the land of C. Aubrey White; and on the West by a cove, a branch of Put-In Creek; S.V. Priddy, *Springdale (057-0018)*, *Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey Form* (Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission: Richmond, Virginia, 1973); *Gloucester-Mathews Gazette-Journal*, 16 April 1992, p. 12C; "Springdale," *Glo-Quips*, 16 April 1992; Christine Elliott, *Springdale (057-0018)*, *Virginia Department of Historic Resources Preliminary Information Form* (Christine Elliott: Mathews, Virginia, 1994). The *Glo-Quips* article on the house describes the original portion of the house as Dutch Colonial, ca. 1750, with a Greek-Revival two-story wing addition, featuring a "Palladian fan light," and notes that, "A cozy library to the right of the entrance hall was the original entrance."

49 "Springdale,' Historic Old Home in Mathews," *Glo-Quips*, 19 October 1977; Peggy Gill Real Estate advertisement for Springdale, *Gloucester-Mathews Gazette-Journal*, 9 October 1986. The removal of the side-passage entrance is visible by comparing the photos of the house in these two newspaper articles.

50 Mathews County Deed Book 421, p. 737: 18 July 2000, Trustees (Bank of America) for Doreen Whitman, to Arthur W. Miller and Ann C. Miller.

51 Virginia Department of Historic Resources, *Springdale, Circa 1750, Courthouse Vicinity, Put-In Creek (057-0018)*, *Property Evaluation Report* (Virginia Department of Historic Resources: Richmond, Virginia, n.d.); David A. Brown and Thane H. Harpole, DATA Investigations, LLC, Letter to Pamela Schenian, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 24 October 2011 (DATA Investigations, LLC: Gloucester Point, Virginia).



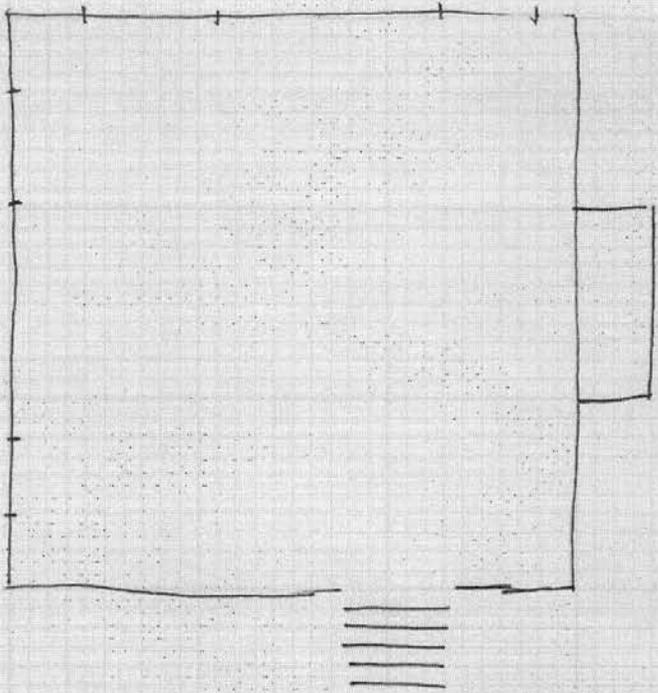
Sketch Map
Springdale (057-0018)
Mathews County, Virginia
September 2012
C - contributing
NC - Non-contributing

New Point Comfort Highway / VA Route 14

Springdale (057-0018)
Floorplan, Basements
NOT TO SCALE
September 2012
DATA Investigations, LLC

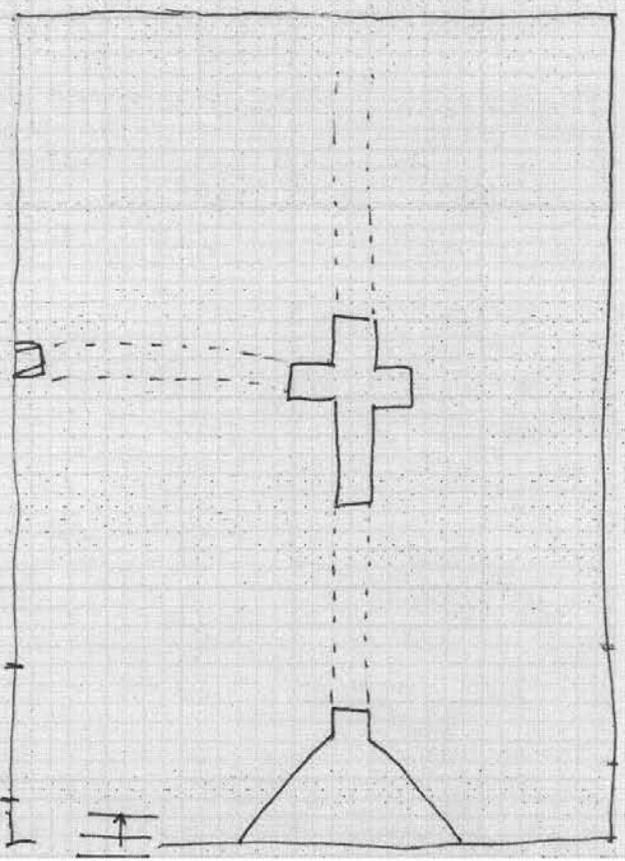
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south wing

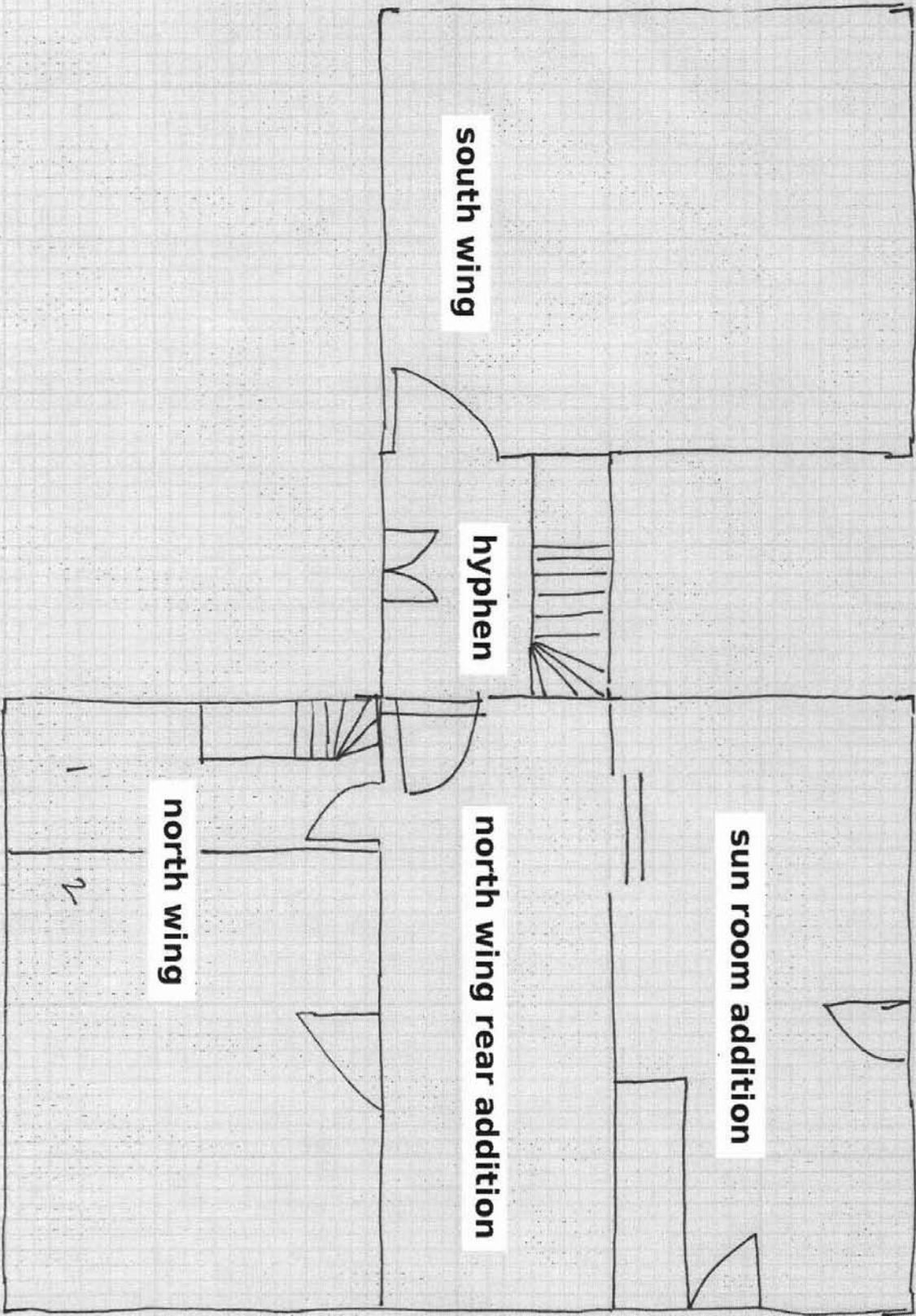


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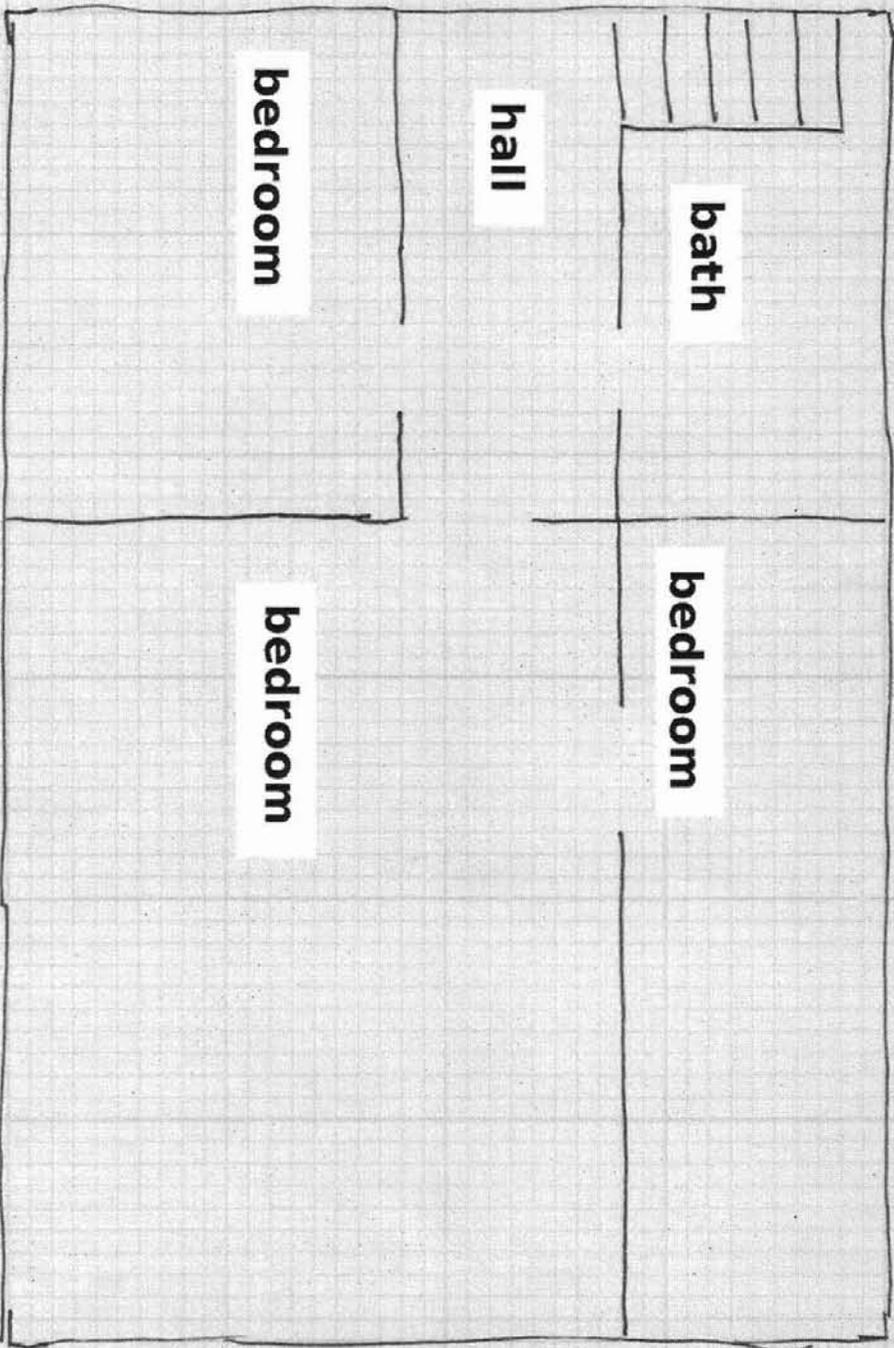
north wing



Springdale (057-0018)
Floorplan, First Floor
NOT TO SCALE
September 2012
DATA Investigations, LLC



Springdale (057-0018)
Floorplan, North Wing
Second Floor
NOT TO SCALE
September 2012
DATA Investigations, LLC

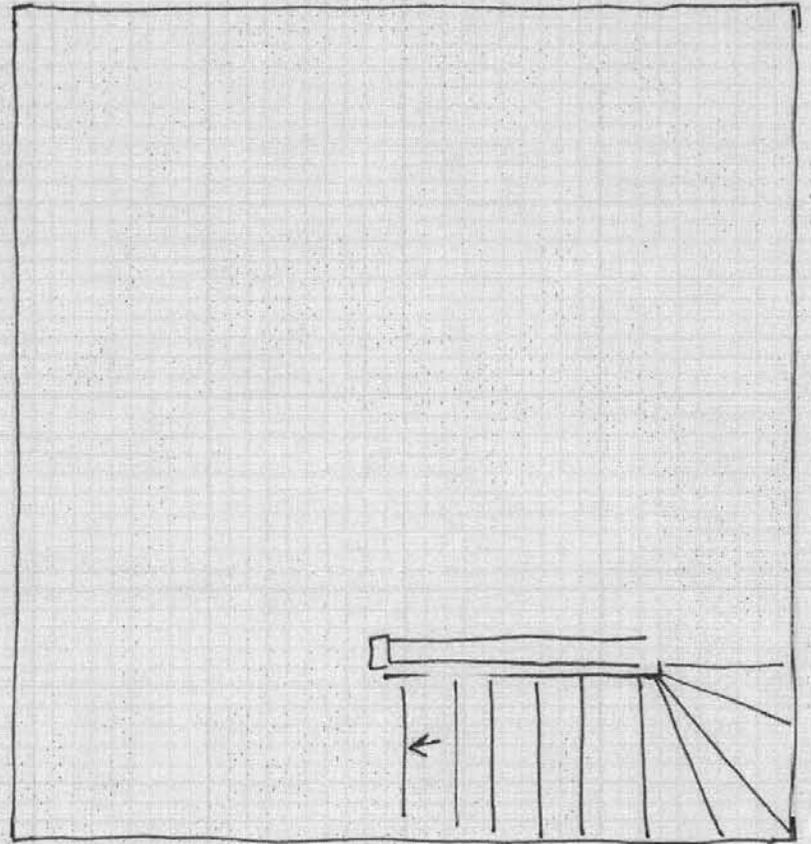
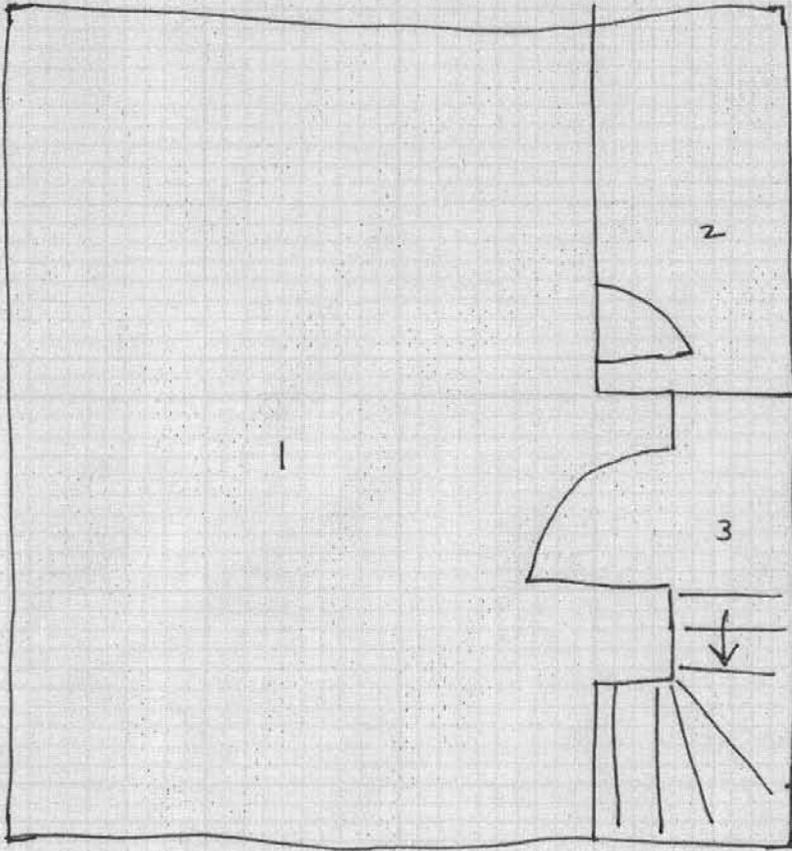


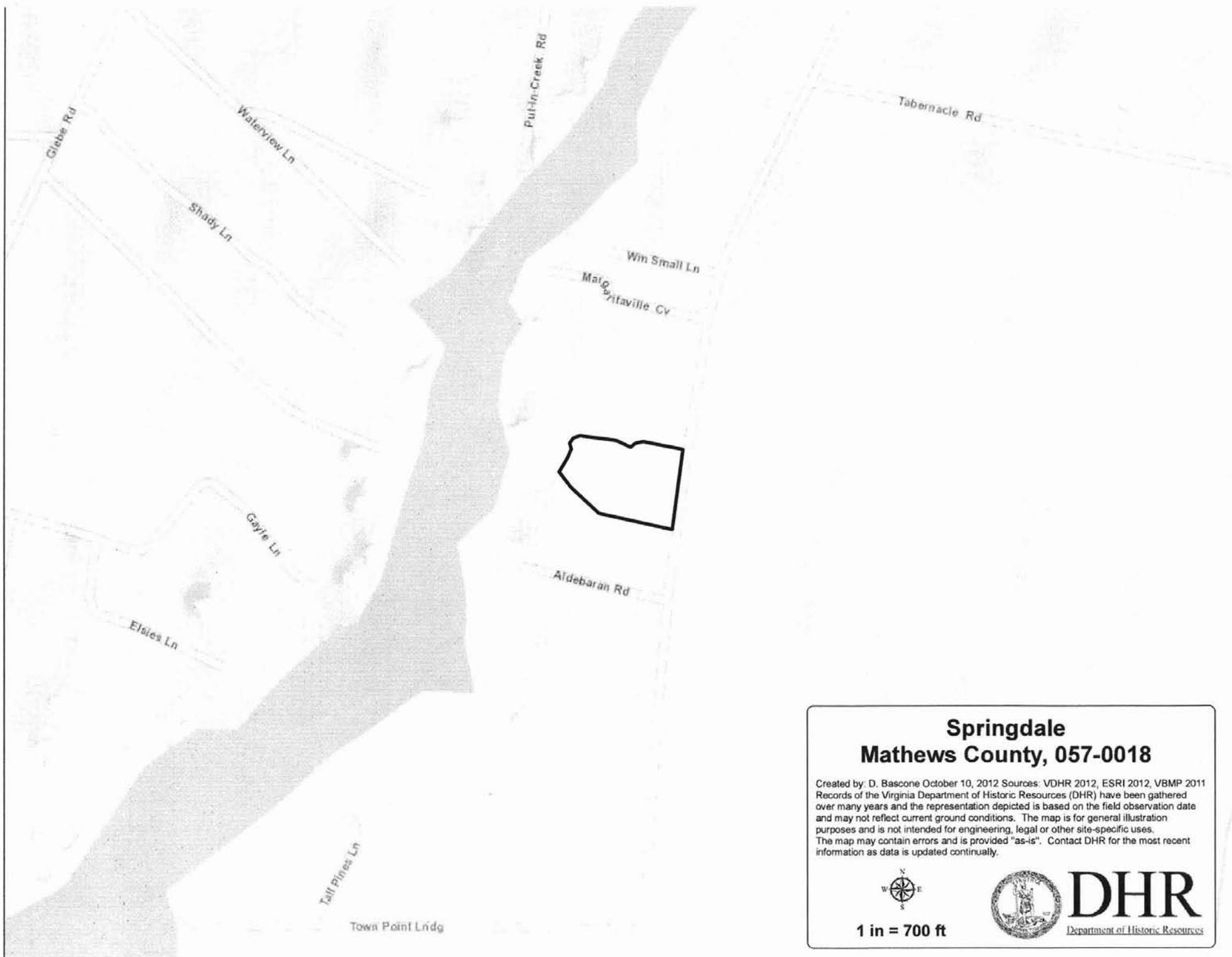
South Wing, Second Floor

N →

Springdale (057-0018)
NOT TO SCALE
September 2012
DATA Investigations, LLC

South Wing, Attic





**Springdale
Mathews County, 057-0018**

Created by: D. Bascone October 10, 2012 Sources: VDHR 2012, ESRI 2012, VBMP 2011
 Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered
 over many years and the representation depicted is based on the field observation date
 and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general illustration
 purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses.
 The map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". Contact DHR for the most recent
 information as data is updated continually.



1 in = 700 ft



DHR
 Department of Historic Resources