

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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Cedar Lane

Other names/site number: DHR File No. 063-0005

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: 9040 New Kent Highway

City or town: New Kent (Courthouse) State: Virginia County: New Kent

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: x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

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Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<hr/>	<hr/>
Signature of commenting official:	Date
<hr/>	
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>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</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

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC/ Federal
MID-19TH CENTURY/ Greek Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK; WOOD: Weatherboard; Shingle

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

Located in north-central New Kent County, Virginia, the 181-acre farm property known as Cedar Lane consists of open fields, wooded areas, and a circa-1782, single-family dwelling accessed by a long graveled drive on the north side of New Kent Highway. The house is the only historic building on the property and consists of a two-story, three-bay, timber-framed central core flanked by a one-and-a-half-story, two-bay wing at the west end and a one-story, two-bay, frame addition on the east. A small rear lean-to addition likely made in the early-twentieth century does not detract from the design or historic integrity of the house. Two eighteenth-century headstones associated with members of the Waddill family are also on the property, though the location of their burials has not been confirmed. Originally part of a 244-acre farm established as early as the late-eighteenth century, Cedar Lane has lost much of its agricultural landscape and associated buildings. Today, the remaining 181-acre tract contains a mix of wooded areas along the edges and open fields around the house and domestic yard that is dotted by a few mature cedar trees. The house at Cedar Lane survives as one of few good examples of Early Republic architecture in the county. At its core, this residence is a vernacular hall-parlor plan that was expanded and redesigned in keeping with localized architectural trends of the Federal and Greek Revival styles during the first half of the nineteenth century. As the dwelling of an upper-class family prior to the Civil War, the house retains a relatively high level of historic integrity with original windows, overall form, mantels, doors, and other trimwork that reflects daily life and socio-economic status in the area.

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Narrative Description

The single-family residence known as Cedar Lane is located on the north side of New Kent Highway in an area west of New Kent Court House, within New Kent County, Virginia. The 0.25-mile-long driveway and main dwelling have been a visual landmark along what was historically known as the “Old Stage Road” that led from New Kent Court House to Talleyville starting in the late-eighteenth century.

Setting/ Landscape:

Historically, the house was at the center of a 244-acre farm throughout much of the first half of the nineteenth century, though the original boundaries of this tract have not been found in recent deeds and older land records were lost as a result of multiple fires during the Civil War. Regardless, field patterns around the house seem to have remained much the same over the course of the twentieth century although the agricultural buildings and domestic outbuildings from this period are no longer standing. Also lost to time is the orchard that was located behind the house and any markers from a family burial area that is said to have been located nearby in the barn lot (Hubbard 1968). Although local historians indicate that many of the nineteenth-century owners of the property are buried elsewhere, two historic headstones have been discovered on the farm which date from the early-to-mid-eighteenth century, belonging to William Waddill and Ann Waddill; however, exact locations of their burials are not known today (Harris 1977:156; Radwani 2015).

Dwelling Exterior:

The frame dwelling at the center of the property reflects at least four primary construction periods, beginning with a hall-parlor plan that likely dates to the late-eighteenth century. Located at the center of the house, the oldest section is currently two stories tall and four bays wide at the first floor. Originally, this section of the house was three bays wide as the eastern bay was likely added during the third building period when the east wing was constructed. At the second story, two windows are staggered between the three original western bays below. This core massing rests on a continuous, raised, brick foundation laid in a one-to-three bond. The timber-framed structural system is largely clad in beaded weatherboard siding at the façade (south elevation), although some unadorned weatherboard is visible at the second story. At the east and west sides above the wings, much of the siding appears to be a recent “in kind” replacement. The rear elevation of the central massing is entirely clad in simple-drop weatherboard siding.

This core section of the house is covered by a side-gabled roof that has been recently re-clad in cedar shingles. Boxed eaves are lined by a bed molding that does not extend all the way to the end plane of the wall at the façade or rear elevation. No access was gained to the attic of this portion of the house, but the basement features hewn puncheon joists, summer beam, and sill plates that carry the frame of the house and suggest a late-eighteenth-century construction date. What is now an interior-end chimney with a corbelled cap marks the east end of the core massing and appears to have been recently repointed at the exterior. At the interior, visible from within

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the eastern bay addition to the two-story core, this wide chimney stack appears to have been laid in an irregular bond that has been routinely and heavily painted, discouraging thorough analysis of its evolution.

The house's main entrance is located in the west bay of the original core and opens into what is now a central hall. This single-leaf wood door likely dates from the twentieth century and has two vertical, linear lights in the upper half and three rectangular wood panels in the lower half. At the opposite end of the central massing is another single-leaf wood door dating from the early- to mid-twentieth century. This opening is part of the third building period and opens into the stairwell between the original core and the one-story east wing. At present, two six-light, wood, awning-type windows allow some light into the basement below the one-story porch that lines this central section of the house. Two six-over-nine windows flanked by aluminum shutters mark the first floor of the façade, while two six-over-six sashes are observed at the upper level. The one-story front porch rests on a mix of cast concrete piers that likely date from the first half of the twentieth century and recently constructed brick piers which, along with a replacement wood floor and railing, date to the late-twentieth century. The porch is marked by tapered wood posts and covered by a hipped roof sheathed in standing seam metal.

At the west end of the central massing is a one-and-a-half story, two-bay, frame addition that reflects a second phase of construction. This part of the house also rests on a continuous, raised, brick foundation. At the exterior, the foundation has been heavily parged along the south and west elevations while a section at the rear appears to be laid in an irregular pattern. The frame structural system of this west wing is clad on all three exposed elevations in the same beaded weatherboard as much of the original core. Pit-sawn floor joists are visible at the basement in this section of the house, but have been cleaned up and partially covered as the area was refinished in the late-twentieth century. Only a portion of the attic was visible at the time of this investigation, however, common rafters appear to be connected by a type of tongue-and-fork, mortise-and-tenon joinery with no visible collar ties. Furthermore, framing members supporting the dormers appear to be nailed into the rafters and are likely a later addition. This part of the house is covered with a side-gabled roof that has also been recently sheathed in cedar shingles.

Two shed-roof dormers mark the south and north elevations of the west wing. These dormers are currently clad in shiplapped wood siding (a recent replacement) and each feature a single, six-over-six, double-hung, wood-sash window. Centrally located on the west end of the house is a brick chimney that is laid in an irregular bond and features what may be a mason's name scrawled into a few bricks centrally positioned just above the stepped shoulders reading, "By Barnett Rice, Nov. 1829." This name and date marker is referenced in a 1968 description of the property by then owner, Elizabeth Hubbard, but was not specifically mentioned in a 1958 architectural survey of the property. Regardless, the form of this part of the house led many to suggest that it was the oldest section (See previous surveys on file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources [DHR]). Windows at the lower basement level in this section of the house are replacement, four-over-eight, wood sashes. At the main level, the six, nine-over-nine, wooden-sash windows that flood the room with light appear to have been fixed shut and the hardware removed.

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A one-story, two-bay, frame addition extends from the east side of the central massing and comprises the third building period of the house, believed to have been constructed circa 1840. The continuous, stretcher-bonded, brick foundation of this wing was replaced in the latter half of the twentieth century and features a crawlspace below. Its frame structural system is clad in weatherboard and is also topped by a side-gabled, cedar-shingle roof. A large part of the attic was visible from an opening in the east wall of the two-story, one-bay addition made to the east end of the original core. Here, common rafters are also joined together at the ridge, but it is unclear if this is a type of tongue-and-fork joint, blind mortise-and-tenon, or a lapped joint pinned together by a tree nail. In addition to this timber-framing technique, collar ties are present below the roof ridge and are attached to each rafter with two nails. An exterior-end chimney with a corbelled cap is imbedded within the plane of the wall and a lean-to shed addition that extends across the east elevation of this wing. Fenestration in this section of the house consists of two, nine-over-nine, wood-framed, single-hung windows on both the north and south elevations. Visible at the interior, a unique sash fastener set into the window jamb appears to hold the lower sash in place. The lean-to addition at the east end of this addition features a single, one-over-one, replacement window visible at the south end of the east elevation. Both doors leading to this addition are Greek Revival in design, but little physical fabric was exposed or available to further assist in dating this section of the house.

Along the rear or north elevation of the central massing of the house is a rear lean-to addition that is believed to be part of a fourth period of construction, believed to date to the early- to mid-twentieth century. It appears to have been modified over time, particularly during the twentieth century as this space is internally divided into three sections as a rear hall, kitchen, and a bathroom. Today, much of the foundation of this addition is continuous concrete block, but a portion at the west end of the house has been clad in a brick veneer. The frame structural system of this addition is clad in weatherboard siding and appears to have been expanded over time. The entire addition is covered by a shed roof sheathed in v-crimp metal sheeting. Fenestration consists of a four-light, wood, casement window and a large opening that appears to have been historically filled by a paired window unit. A single-leaf entry is located at both the west and east ends of this addition. At the west end of the addition, this entrance is sheltered by a metal-clad pent roof. Both of these doorways are boarded over at this time.

Dwelling Interior:

The basement level of the house is composed of two primary rooms, the larger of which is located under the original central massing (Figure 7.1 on continuation sheets). This room features a large chimney stack and relieving arch (though a firebox appears to have been added later) at the west end and a small room, identified as a "Mechanical Room" in recent floor plans of the dwelling. This small room contains physical evidence along the floor joists and different flooring in an area where an older stair once descended in a southerly direction from the main entry hall to the basement. An original window opening is also visible in this smaller room where diamond-shaped holes in the window jamb indicate the presence of wooden louvers at one point in time. The other room at the basement level is located below the west wing addition and

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has been heavily modified over time to feature drywall walls, a late-twentieth-century brick floor, and a flue opening in the chimney.

The first floor of the house is primarily organized into three rectangular rooms connected and separated by two linear hallways (Figure 7.2). Throughout these spaces, the wood floors are in good condition. In the center room and west hall—the oldest part of the house identified as the “Dining Room” and “Foyer” in contemporary floor plans—floorboards are the widest. A small portion of flooring in the foyer has been replaced, suggesting a re-positioning of the main stairway. Evidence of this repositioned stair also exists in the arrangement of floor joists and ghost mortises seen in the basement which also supported a stair to the cellar space below.

Walls and ceilings throughout the first floor and much of the house are plaster and lathe ornamented by baseboards and chair rails. A photograph on file at the Department of Historic Resources indicates that brick nogging lies behind the south wall and may be found elsewhere in the walls of this west wing addition. This material was used to provide additional insulation and is relatively rare in early-nineteenth-century houses throughout Virginia. Crown molding is found solely in the foyer and appears to have been recently augmented with dentils. Also solely seen in the foyer are four-light, fixed, transom windows above the entries into the west room (identified as the “Living Room” in recent floor plans), the center dining room, and at the north end of this hall to the rear stairway (or “Mudroom” in provided plans). These three entries are filled by six-paneled, single-leaf, wood doors with butt hinges. Trimwork varies in each room at the first floor of the house. The most elaborate examples are found in the living room where windows are framed by an interesting tiered surround with pateras at each of the top corners. In the central “Living Room” trimwork is less ornate, while in the east wing door surrounds illustrate a more distinct Greek Revival influence.

At the first floor, all three fireplaces are augmented by wood mantels with similar shelves and feature a mix of Federal- and Greek Revival-style elements. In the center dining room, the mantelpiece consists of pilasters lined by three-quarter round and cyma reversa trim topped by an architrave featuring a frieze ornamented with reeding, two series of simple fascias lined by ovolo and cyma reversa trim. The firebox has been filled and repointed over time. To the north of the fireplace in this room is an early- to mid-twentieth-century, built-in cabinet marked by two set of double-leaf doors. At the bottom of the cabinet each door features two recessed panels above which are two, ten-light, wood-framed doors that extend to the ceiling. The firebox in the west wing chimney has also been infilled and augmented since initial construction, but retains the original mantelpiece consisting of pilasters and a frieze ornamented by rectangular blocks filled with a single piece of three-quarter-round trim in the center and an architrave of sunk filets. In the east wing, the mantelpiece is the most simple of those on the first floor and may have been an older model that was reused in this more private room during later improvements. Square-edged pilasters carry a simple frieze lined with ovolo trim and a raised filed and topped by a splay face, simple fascia, and torus. The east wing fireplace is currently covered by particleboard.

Hardware throughout the first floor also varies, but a number of doors feature white pottery knobs—a type of glazed, clay, door knob popularly manufactured in the 1840s to the 1870s

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(Eastwood 1988). This knob type is seen in doors of the west wing and also in those of the east wing. At the interior, doors leading to and from the east hallway (identified as “Stairway” on the first floor plan) consist of two recessed, linear, wood panels commonly identified with the Greek Revival style. These same Greek Revival doors fill each opening on either side of the fireplace leading from the west wing (or “Bedroom” in plans) to the lean-to addition that lines the west elevation. The north door leads to a closet while the south entry leads to a bathroom.

The stairway that fills the narrow east hall has a steep pitch with low railing and very little ornamentation. It is believed that this was added during the third period of construction when the one-story east wing was also built. Below the stair is a small closet accessed through the narrow hallway that leads past the original chimney stack to a mid-twentieth century bathroom in the rear lean-to addition.

The second story of the house consists of two bedrooms, one over the dining room and another in the half-story over the living room, divided by a central hall that was converted into a large bathroom during the mid- to late- twentieth century (Figure 7.3). The wood flooring in all three rooms is consistent in finish, size, and material. The flooring also extends into the east stairwell, indicating that it was all laid at the same time, perhaps during the third or fourth building period.

Upstairs the doors appear to be older with simpler moldings on the four recessed panels and featuring H-L hinges. These hinges and the composition of the doors pre-date the mottled mineral knobs and locks that further support their function. Mineral knobs were popular in the mid- to late-nineteenth century and considered a less expensive alternative to brass and silver knobs (Eastwood 2002). Trimwork at the upper level is predominantly square-edged baseboards, window and door surrounds, with simple square corner blocks, excepting the trim at the interior side of the entry to the half-story above the west wing where trim around the door mimics that seen downstairs around openings in the hall. Another exception to the simple square-edged trim is the upstairs hallway and bathroom where dentils and other molding was applied in the mid- to late-twentieth century.

The mantels and turned newel post upstairs appear to date from the late-nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries. In the room above the west wing, the mantelpiece is composed of sawn brackets and turned columns that likely may have been added in the 1980s. The firebox also appears to have been repointed at that time, in keeping with other brickwork done in the basement and in the east room at the second floor. Across the hall, the mantelpiece in the east room also appears to be a later replacement and features square-edged boards with a shelf lined by circa-1980 dentils.

The rear lean-to addition that extends along much of the north elevation of the house appears to have been routinely modified. The earliest section is believed to be located at the west end and serves as a back hall that provides access to the basement via a set of brick stairs that likely date from the late-twentieth century. Another stairway, believed to date from the early-twentieth century (circa 1900) features a turned newel post at the top and bottom and leads to the bathroom/ hall at the second story of the central core of the house. A rectangular room said to

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have functioned historically as a den and kitchen is situated in the center of the rear addition (Hubbard 1968). This area is accessed through the current "Dining Room" and a single-leaf entry that opened to the exterior of the house before a small bathroom was added to the east end of the lean-to circa 1960.

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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

1782-1860

Significant Dates

ca.1782; 1829; ca.1840

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Rice, Barnet (1829), mason?

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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.)

Cedar Lane is one of a relatively small number of late-eighteenth-century frame dwellings that survives largely intact to reflect the development of a modest plantation house in the area by one of New Kent County's earliest European families. The form and architectural features of the dwelling embody the area's Early National and Antebellum period architecture as well as the success of its agricultural economy for members of the upper-middle class before the Civil War. Likely built for William Poindexter or his daughter Ann and her husband, Thomas Howle, in the late 1700s, the house began as a hall-parlor plan and was soon expanded by members of the Poindexter and Apperson families into a central two-story massing flanked by one-room wings with elements of Federal and Greek Revival styling. This fashionable dwelling reflects the domestic values of a once prosperous upper-class family in the area during the late-eighteenth century up to the Civil War. Relatively few frame houses survive in New Kent County dating from the Early National period, with just two of these extant dwellings currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places. As a great example of a frame house emerging from this early period in American architecture and being enlarged to accommodate a wealthy slave-owning farm family in the antebellum period, Cedar Lane is significant at the local level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture with a period of significance of 1782–1860, encompassing the dwelling's construction through the latest significant architectural changes to the property.

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

The house known as Cedar Lane is believed to have been constructed in the late-eighteenth century for members of the Poindexter family, although little archival evidence is available to confirm its exact date of origin. However, the physical construction of the house combined with valuations from historic tax records suggest a construction sometime between 1782 and 1800, with a Federal-style expansion, perhaps added circa 1829, and a Greek Revival-styled addition circa 1840.

Based on documentary evidence it appears that Cedar Lane was originally constructed by William Poindexter circa 1782 and was expanded in 1829 by his son, John Lewis Poindexter. Further improvements were made circa 1840 by John's widow, Polly, perhaps with assistance from her nephew, Jaquelin L. Poindexter. Twentieth-century additions and modifications were likely undertaken by Apperson's great grandson, Edward Hubbard, who owned the property from 1927 until 1972.

The Poindexter family has a long history in New Kent County, with ancestors first appearing in records of St. Peter's Parish in the late 1600s (Harris 1977:147, 157). Members of the family share strong historical connections with other Colonial-era houses in the county including Criss Cross (NRHP 1973; DHR #063-0006), Cumberland Plantation (DHR #063-0104), and Meadow

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Farm (DHR #063-0020). The name Cedar Lane was used to describe the property of John Lewis Poindexter as early as 1835 when his will—written November 12, 1835, and filed December 10, 1835—directed that his plantation “Cedar Lane” pass to his nephew, Jaquelin (also spelled Jacquelin and Jacqueline in various publications and records) Lewis Poindexter, at the time of his wife’s death (transcribed copy of will on file at DHR Archives). Jaquelin Poindexter was also to inherit John’s interest in the tract of land on which he himself then resided, property that John L. Poindexter had obtained an interest in from his first wife’s mother, identified as Polly Poindexter. No additional land holdings were mentioned in John L. Poindexter’s will but a number of relatives were identified through various bequeathals.

Local historians note John L. Poindexter’s nephew, Jaquelin Lewis (nee Howle) Poindexter’s primary residence as “Meadow Farm,” currently located on the south side of New Kent Highway almost directly across from Cedar Lane (Evans 1937; Harris 1977:158). This house is also said to have been the home of John L. Poindexter’s sister, Eliza Marshall, and her husband, Henry, but also the location of the Poindexter cemetery (Evans 1937; Harris 1977:156).

Much confusion has been created by Poindexter’s will and the subtle reference to two different tracts of land: his Cedar Lane plantation and that of another tract on which his nephew lived, believed to be the property known as Meadow Farm. Adding to this problem is a number of inter-familial marriages between the Poindexters, Appersons, and Christians, as well as the lack of many official records prior to the Civil War, including deeds and probates. One of the few archival resources that survive to detail the ownership or tenure of properties in New Kent County in the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries is the state’s copy of local tax records.

John L. Poindexter first appears in local tax records after he purchased 135 acres land valued at \$1.20/acre tract from W. Waddill in 1809 (New Kent County Land Book [NKCLB] 1809). This archival evidence seems to confirm a connection with the Waddill family as two broken headstones currently located on the Cedar Lane property denote the burials of Ann and William Waddill—the latter having died in 1738 (Radwani 2015). However, Poindexter sold this 135-acre tract in 1813 to his recently widowed sister, Ann Lewis Poindexter Howle, and at the same time he bought a 244-acre piece of land from her valued at \$1.57/acre (NKCLB 1813). Also in 1813, John L. Poindexter purchased another 60 acres adjoining his sister’s 244-acre farm from Ann Smith—making for a total farm size of 304 acres “adjoining Pleasant Pomfrey” (Binns Genealogy 2016; NKCLB 1813–1834). It is this 304-acre property that he later refers to as Cedar Lane.

Prior to Ann and her husband Thomas Parke Howle’s tenure of the Cedar Lane property, this land likely belonged to Ann and John L. Poindexter’s father, William Poindexter. The New Kent County tax list of 1782 attributes a 244-acre tract to William Poindexter, then valued at a total of 97 pounds, 12 shillings (Binns Genealogy 2016). However, this tax list contrasts with the results of local 1782 land and census records, as no William Poindexter was listed therein, suggesting that he may have resided elsewhere at that time (Binns Genealogy 2016; Virginia Gen Web Project 2010). Shortly thereafter in 1790, Thomas Howle was assessed taxes on this 244-acre

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tract estimated to be worth \$114 (Binns Genealogy 2016). The 97 pound and \$114 value noted in the 1782 and 1790 tax lists were higher than average and several similar properties, suggesting that some improvements were extant at that time. By 1800, Thomas Howle's 244-acre holdings had risen in value, being assessed at \$381.22 (Binns Genealogy 2016). Although most land in the county had increased in value in 1800, it is possible that this growth reflected some additional improvements to the property; however, such evidence is not immediately clear in the physical fabric of the house and may have related to other buildings or improved acreage at this time.

The 1821 tax records are the first to denote a separate value of buildings from the land, attributing \$100 value to Ann Howle's buildings on her 135-acre tract and \$400 to John L. Poindexter's buildings on his combined 304 acres (NKCLB 1821). This difference in value is notable, as Poindexter's farmstead was closer to that of other middle- to upper-class landowners, while Ann Howle's buildings were valued on the lower end of all structures recorded at that time.

Little seems to be known about the daily lives of Ann Poindexter Howle or John L. Poindexter beyond genealogical data, but federal census data provides a glimpse into their households. The Federal Population Census of 1810 reported that John L. Poindexter, then age 26–44, living with two other white males, one each aged 10–16 and 16–26, as well as three white females: one 10–16 years, one 16–26 years, and another over 45 years in age (Ancestry.com [Ancestry] 2009). Furthermore, Poindexter reported having 21 enslaved people and one free person in his household in 1810 (Ancestry 2009). As agriculture was the most common economic pursuit in this era, it is believed that Poindexter would have considered himself a farmer by trade, but likely held other positions in the community and is known to have served as an elder in the Presbyterian Church (Harris 1977:149). In 1820, Poindexter's house appears to have been much quieter with just one other white occupant, a female, aged 26–44 years, and 15 enslaved people as well (Ancestry 2009). Six people in Poindexter's household were reported engaged in agriculture, according to the 1820 Census, suggesting that he might have hired out some of his enslaved population or that they were regularly engaged in other trades or domestic service.

Genealogical records report that Thomas Parke Howle died in 1805, leaving Ann widowed with a number of children. Census records do not show that Ann Howle lived alone and, therefore, it is believed that she moved in with her widowed brother at that time. However, by 1820, it appears that Ann lived with her son, Jaquelin, on a different tract of land (Ancestry 2009). Sometime between 1827 and 1828, Ann Howle and her 135-acre tract disappeared from the tax rolls, although her son, then identified as "Jaquelin P. Howle" appeared for the first time in 1828, assessed taxes on a 200-acre tract adjoining Pleasant Pomfrey with \$200 in buildings (NKCLB 1828). This suggests that Jaquelin's acreage was situated in proximity to John's Cedar Lane farm or that Pleasant Pomfrey owned a lot of land in the area.

As John L. Poindexter continued to pay taxes on his 304-acre tract in the late 1820s, it is possible that Ann Howle's tract may have passed on to her son, Jaquelin, after her death and he could have expanded upon these holdings, perhaps by his second marriage to Martha Collier Apperson sometime between 1824 and 1828 (Harris 1977:156). Jaquelin Howle's first marriage had been

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to his cousin, Ann L. Poindexter, daughter of John L. Poindexter who died in 1824, but it was not until December 1833 that he legally changed his name to Jaquelin L. Poindexter (Poindexter Descendants Association 2011). By 1834, Jaquelin had acquired a number of properties, including his 200-acre farm and another 239-acre farm adjoining land of J. A. Taylor as well as 90 acres from his father's estate (NKCLB 1834).

Looking more closely at John L. Poindexter's Cedar Lane property in the 1830s before his death in the winter of 1835, it appears that he sold roughly 100 acres of land in 1831 and another 20 acres of this tract "to B. Crump" in 1834, leaving him with 188 acres of land broken into two parcels (184- and 4-acre tracts) both then "adjoining John M. Delcamp" (NKCLB 1831, 1834). The buildings on John L. Poindexter's property remained consistently valued at \$400 from 1821 until after the property passed to a Polly Poindexter after his death. A note at the side of her name in local tax records observed that she inherited a life interest from the will of John L. Poindexter (NKCLB 1835). Combined with the declarations provided in John's will, written in November 1835 and filed a month later, this would suggest that Polly Poindexter was John's second spouse, as his will requested that his Cedar Lane plantation pass to his nephew, Jaquelin, after the death of his wife (transcribed copy of John L. Poindexter will in property file at DHR Archives). It would also mean that he had a wife and a mother-in-law both named Polly Poindexter. Two Polly Poindexters do appear in the 1810 Census, but were not observed in previous records or thereafter (Ancestry 2009).

Another alternative, though somewhat less likely, is that his second wife had already died by the time his will was filed in December 1835 and the Cedar Lane property had somehow become the primary property of his mother-in-law, perhaps through a mortgage, therefore, a life interest was reserved for her (transcribed copy of John L. Poindexter will in property file at DHR Archives). This second scenario would also mean that he held an additional interest in a second property by way of his marriage and mother-in-law to the land on which Jaquelin Poindexter then resided in 1835.

Regardless of these situations, Polly Poindexter continued to pay taxes on the 188 acres that comprised Cedar Lane for nearly a decade after John's death and made substantial improvements to it as well. In 1840, local tax records show a dramatic increase in the value of the buildings at Cedar Lane, rising from \$400 in 1839 to \$1200 (NKCLB 1839–1840). While the values of other buildings in the county also rise in this year, the rate of this increase does not reflect an across-the-board percentage hike, suggesting that some physical improvements were made around this time. The circa 1840 date corresponds with a number of Greek Revival-style features at the house, including the west wing addition and the addition of stylish trimwork around the first floor windows of the east wing.

In 1844, the 184-acre and 4-acre tracts were listed under her son and John L. Poindexter's son-in-law, John C. Apperson (NKCLB 1821–1844). John C. Apperson was not only John L. Poindexter's son-in-law, but brother-in-law to Jaquelin Poindexter as the brother of his wife, Martha Collier Apperson. Tax records note that the property came to Apperson in 1844 and within a few years, he had enlarged its holdings to contain 400 acres. However, during this time

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period, the value of the buildings thereon remained consistent at \$1200 (NKCLB 1844–1847). John C. Apperson’s 400-acre tract was first formally identified by the name “Cedar Lane” in local tax records in 1856 (NKCLB 1856).

The Agricultural Census of 1850 reveals that Apperson was a progressive farmer with a sizable operation that included 300 improved acres of land and \$300 worth of implements and machinery (Ancestry 2009). The size and development of his farm was not as extra-ordinary as the value of his machinery—an indicator of the level of technology employed on the property—when compared with an average of \$76.92 per farm in New Kent County in 1850 (Historical Census Browser 2004). Apperson’s \$5,000 cash value of the farm was more than double that of the county average as was the \$893 he owned in livestock (Ancestry 2009; Historical Census Browser 2004). Apperson also stood out among his peers for the 700 bushels of wheat produced in 1850—likely made possible by his sizable population of enslaved people (Ancestry 2009).

Much of Apperson’s farm was maintained by slave labor prior to the Civil War. The 1850 Slave Schedule indicates that he had a total of 37 enslaved people, half of whom were males with ages ranging from 1 to 85 years old, and by 1860 this number had grown to 45 (Ancestry 2009). This placed Apperson in the top three percent of slaveholders in the county, while the largest concentration (14.8 percent) owned between 10 and 14 people in 1860 (Historical Census Browser 2004). Unfortunately, little evidence of this large population of enslaved people remains above ground at Cedar Lane today.

The farm’s success in the antebellum period can be seen in yet another increase in the value of buildings at Cedar Lane in the following decade, rising \$300 in 1853 for a total of \$1500 (NKCLB 1853). This increase might coincide with the addition or expansion of the second floor where framing for the dormers above the west wing are nailed to roof rafters rather than tenoned, and mineral knobs are seen throughout though attached to older paneled doors.

During the Civil War, New Kent County was traversed by both Union and Confederate troops, with much activity concentrated around the county seat of New Kent, the Pamunkey River, and the York River Railroad. During the latter years of the war, John C. Apperson and his family left Cedar Lane, temporarily relocating to the City of Richmond. Elizabeth Hubbard, a descendant of Apperson’s, recounted oral history from her grandfather, Norwood, one of John’s youngest sons, about the conflict and its impacts on Cedar Lane. Family lore stated that it was during this time that much of the property was destroyed: livestock stolen, wheat fields burned, and the supporting farm buildings demolished (Hubbard 1968).

Following the Civil War, the property continued to be occupied, owned, and farmed by members of the Apperson family until John C. Apperson’s great-granddaughter, Elizabeth Hubbard, donated it to Trustees of the First Baptist Church in Norfolk, Virginia, in 1977 (New Kent County Deed Book [NKCDB] 84:140). In the late 1960s, Elizabeth wrote an account of the house’s history, use, and design which indicated that her grandmother’s kitchen had been in the basement of the house (Hubbard 1968). Therefore, it is likely that she or her brother, Edward Hubbard, added the kitchen and bathroom in the rear lean-to during the mid-twentieth century.

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Edward purchased the property in 1927 from the Farmers and Mechanics Bank that had foreclosed on what was then a 150-acre tract known as Cedar Lane (NKADB 20:474). Two additional bathrooms were added at the interior of the house, both of which appear to date post-1977.

It was during Edward Hubbard's tenure of the property in the mid-1930s that photographer Robert M. Allyn documented Cedar Lane in what would become a publication entitled "Old Houses in New Kent County," featured in the April 1937 issue of *William And Mary Quarterly*. This historic image reveals the house to be in much of the same form and condition today as it was in the mid-1930s. Unfortunately, no additional historic images of the house have been uncovered at this time, but a historic aerial photograph taken on March 30, 1963, indicates that much of the same land area remains either wooded or as open fields today (Figures 8.2 and 8.3).

Material evidence of the lives of the late-eighteenth-century to mid-nineteenth-century occupants of Cedar Lane is visible in the design of the house and spatial organization of the landscape around it, but may also rest below ground within the domestic yard. The location of any secondary dwellings for Poindexter or Apperson's enslaved population is unknown at this time; however, evidence of their interaction with the main house of the plantation is also reflected in perpetuation of an exterior entrance to the cellar and kitchen below during construction of the west wing, providing an entry to service spaces below without having to pass through the body of the house.

Once at the center of a prosperous antebellum farm, the historic architectural features of Cedar Lane reflects the daily lives of one of New Kent County's upper-class families with long-standing roots in the community and a commitment to an agricultural economy increasingly dependent upon slave labor. The overall form of the house demonstrates the rising financial status of the family and the duration of their presence at this location, beginning as a vernacular hall-parlor plan and becoming a more classically arranged and symmetrical three-part plan with strong interior elements of both Federal and Greek Revival styles. One of a decreasing number of frame dwellings surviving from this era detailing the architecture and socio-economic-status of an upper-class family in this area, Cedar Lane is a good example of local domestic architecture in New Kent County from the late-eighteenth century to the Civil War.

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Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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New Kent County Deed Book (NKCDB)

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New Kent County Land Book (NKCLB)

n.d. New Kent County Land Books, misc. years. *Land Tax Records, 1782-1925*, microfilm collection. Library of Virginia, Richmond.

Cedar Lane
Name of Property

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1937 Old Houses of New Kent County. *The William and Mary Quarterly*, Vol. 17(2). April 1937. Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture. Electronic document, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1925283>, accessed July 2016.

Virginia Gen Web Project

2010 New Kent County, Virginia, Genealogy Project. Electronic document, <http://vagenweb.org/newkent/>, accessed June–August 2016.

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: Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR File No. 063-0005

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 181 acres

Cedar Lane
Name of Property

New Kent County, VA
County and State

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 37.535140 | Longitude: -77.044120 |
| 2. Latitude: 37.533480 | Longitude: -77.039780 |
| 3. Latitude: 37.525410 | Longitude: -77.042060 |
| 4. Latitude: 37.524310 | Longitude: -77.051970 |

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

The Cedar Lane farm property today consists of 181 acres in three parcels according to local GIS and tax parcel data maintained by New Kent County. The first parcel contains 80 acres [Account# 22 62], the second 90.90 acres [Account# 22 63], and the third 10 acres of land [Account# 23A 1 49]. At the core of this property is a 10-acre parcel that contains the house and would historically have included the buildings and orchard within the domestic yard. This parcel is identified as Lot 49 on Cedar Lane Farm Subdivision Plat (New Kent County Plat Book 21, p. 47). The true and correct historic boundaries are shown on the attached Location Map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The historic boundaries are drawn to include the full extent of acreage currently associated with Cedar Lane as well as all known historic resources. Although few descriptions of the farm property known as Cedar Lane appear in historic deeds, it is believed that the 181 acres of land currently comprising Cedar Lane encompasses much of the historic acreage associated with this resource. Historic aerial images show the same ratio of open fields to woodland areas. At its core, the 10-acre lot created for the house and the 0.25-mile driveway retains reasonable historic integrity of setting and design corresponding to the period of significance.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Danae Peckler, Architectural Historian
organization: Dovetail Cultural Resource Group
street & number: 300 Central Road, Suite 200
city or town: Fredericksburg state: VA zip code: 22401
e-mail: dpeckler@dovetailcrg.com
telephone: 540-899-9170
date: September 5, 2016

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Cedar Lane
Name of Property

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- **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.)

Index of Figures (see Continuation Sheets)

Name of Property: Cedar Lane (063-0005)
City or Vicinity: vicinity of New Kent Courthouse
County: New Kent County State: VA

Figure 7.1:

Description: "Basement Floor Plan," Architectural Drawings of Cedar Lane (063-0005)
Prepared Circa 2015 by Hopke & Associates, Inc., Williamsburg, VA.

Figure 7.2:

"First Floor Plan," Architectural Drawings of Cedar Lane (063-0005) Prepared Circa 2015
by Hopke & Associates, Inc., Williamsburg, VA.

Figure 7.3:

"Second Floor Plan," Architectural Drawings of Cedar Lane (063-0005) Prepared Circa 2015
by Hopke & Associates, Inc., Williamsburg, VA.

Figure 8.1:

Photo of Cedar Lane, New Kent County, Virginia, taken by R.M. Allyn, photographer of the
State Conservation and Development Commission, in the mid-1930s. Published in "Old
Houses in New Kent County," The William and Mary Quarterly, Vol. 17, No. 2 (April 1937).

Figure 8.2:

Cedar Lane Farm in March 1963 Aerial, New Kent County, Virginia. United States
Geological Survey Aerial Photography Single Frame Records Collection. Long Term
Archive. Electronic database, https://lta.cr.usgs.gov/Single_Frame_Records, accessed June
2016.

Figure 8.3:

Detail of Cedar Lane Farm in March 1963 Aerial, New Kent County, Virginia. United States
Geological Survey Aerial Photography Single Frame Records Collection. Long Term
Archive. Electronic database, https://lta.cr.usgs.gov/Single_Frame_Records, accessed June
2016.

Cedar Lane
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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 is the same for all photographs:

Name of Property: Cedar Lane (063-0005)
City or Vicinity: vicinity of New Kent Courthouse
County: New Kent County State: VA
Photographer: Adriana Lesuik, Dovetail Cultural Resource Group
Date Photographed: June 8, 2016
Description of Photograph:

1 of _34_.
View of Cedar Lane Looking North From Driveway
VA_New Kent County_Cedar Lane_0001

2 of _34_.
South Elevation
VA_New Kent County_Cedar Lane_0002

3 of _34_.
View of South Elevation Looking Northeast
VA_New Kent County_Cedar Lane_0003

4 of _34_.
West Elevation
VA_New Kent County_Cedar Lane_0004

5 of _34_.
Detail of Marked Bricks at West Wing Chimney
VA_New Kent County_Cedar Lane_0005

6 of _34_.
North Elevation
VA_New Kent County_Cedar Lane_0006

7 of _34_.

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Northeast Oblique
VA_New Kent County_Cedar Lane_0007

8 of _34_.
View of Basement Below Central Massing Looking Northeast
VA_New Kent County_Cedar Lane_0008

9 of _34_.
Detail of Puncheon Joists and Summerbeam at Basement Below Central Massing
VA_New Kent County_Cedar Lane_0009

10 of _34_.
View of Entry Hall Looking North from Main Entrance
VA_New Kent County_Cedar Lane_0010

11 of _34_.
View of West Wing Addition at First Floor Looking Northwest
VA_New Kent County_Cedar Lane_0011

12 of _34_.
Detail of Mantel in Original Parlor or Central Massing at First Floor
VA_New Kent County_Cedar Lane_0012

13 of _34_.
View of West Bedroom at Second Floor Looking Southeast
VA_New Kent County_Cedar Lane_0013

14 of _34_.
View of East Bedroom at Half Story Looking West
VA_New Kent County_Cedar Lane_0014

15 of _34_.
View of Area and Tree Where Waddill Headstones are Situated
VA_New Kent County_Cedar Lane_0015

16 of _34_.
Northwest Oblique
VA_New Kent County_Cedar Lane_0016

17 of _34_.
Detail of East Wing Chimney, View Looking Southwest
VA_New Kent County_Cedar Lane_0017

18 of _34_.
VA_New Kent County_Cedar Lane_0018

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Detail of Boxed Eaves at East End of Two-Story Massing, Façade
VA_New Kent County_Cedar Lane_0018

19 of _34_.
Detail of Original Window Opening at Basement from Interior of Mechanical Room
VA_New Kent County_Cedar Lane_0019

20 of _34_.
View of West Wall in Basement Below West Wing
VA_New Kent County_Cedar Lane_0020

21 of _34_.
View of Entry Hall Looking South to Main Entrance
VA_New Kent County_Cedar Lane_0021

22 of _34_.
Detail of Mantel in West Wing at First Floor
VA_New Kent County_Cedar Lane_0022

23 of _34_.
Detail of Patera and Trimwork around Window in West Wing at First Floor
VA_New Kent County_Cedar Lane_0023

24 of _34_.
View of Primary Staircase Looking South from Rear Lean-to Addition at First Floor
VA_New Kent County_Cedar Lane_0024

25 of _34_.
View of Secondary Staircase Looking Northeast from Hall Connecting Main Massing and
East Wing
VA_New Kent County_Cedar Lane_0025

26 of _34_.
View of East Wing Addition Looking West Towards Secondary Stair and Hall at First Floor
VA_New Kent County_Cedar Lane_0026

27 of _34_.
Detail of Mantel in East Wing at First Floor
VA_New Kent County_Cedar Lane_0027

28 of _34_.
Detail of Trimwork and Casement Lock at Window Along South Wall of East Wing at First
Floor
VA_New Kent County_Cedar Lane_0028

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29 of _34_.

View of Rafters and Roof Framing Above East Wing Taken From Secondary Staircase
VA_New Kent County_Cedar Lane_0029

30 of _34_.

View of Mid-Twentieth-Century Kitchen Area in Rear Lean-to Addition at First Floor
VA_New Kent County_Cedar Lane_0030

31 of _34_.

View of Mid-Twentieth-Century Bathroom in Rear Lean-to Addition at First Floor
VA_New Kent County_Cedar Lane_0031

32 of _34_.

Detail of Hardware and Door Between East Bedroom and Secondary Staircase at Second
Floor
VA_New Kent County_Cedar Lane_0032

33 of _34_.

View of Rafters and Roofing Framing Above West Wing Taken from West Bedroom at Half
Story
VA_New Kent County_Cedar Lane_0033

34 of _34_.

View of Mid- to Late-Twentieth Century Bathroom Addition Above Entry Hall at Second
Floor
VA_New Kent County_Cedar Lane_0034

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Cedar Lane (063-0005)

Name of Property
New Kent County, Virginia
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

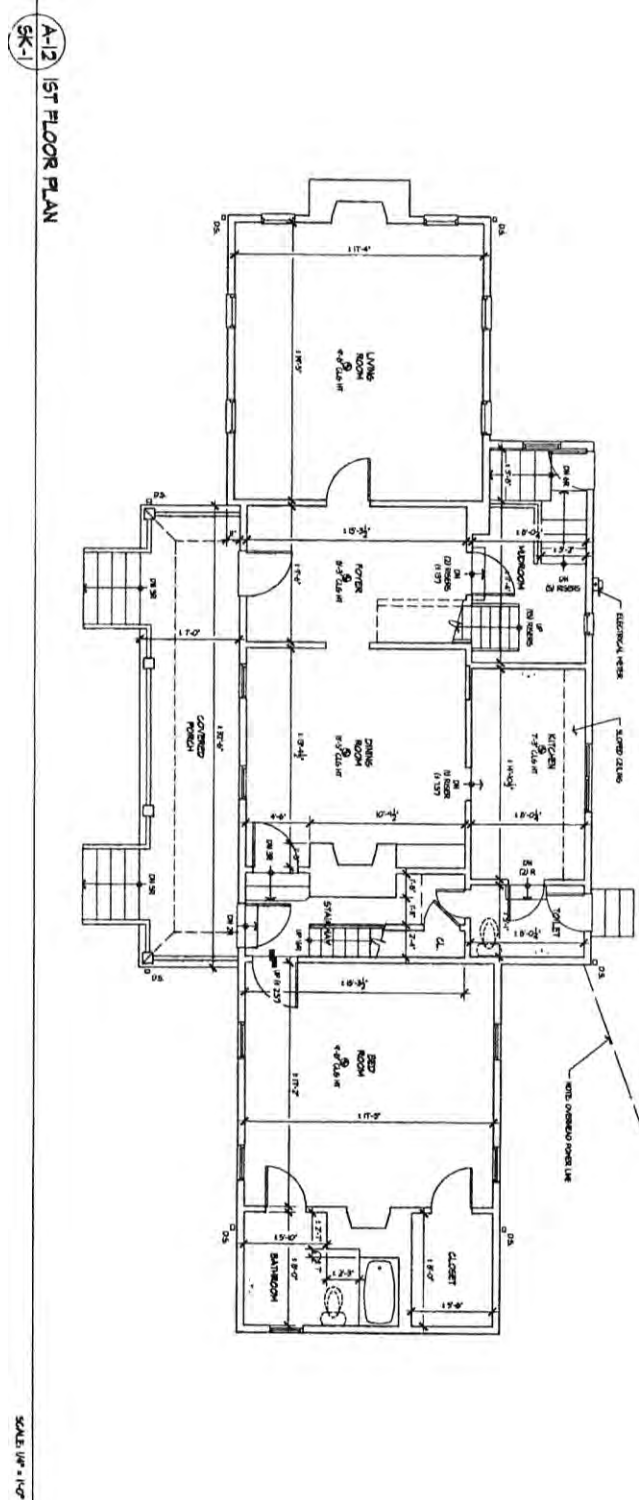


Figure 7.2: "First Floor Plan," Architectural Drawings of Cedar Lane (063-0005) Prepared Circa 2015 by Hopke & Associates, Inc., Williamsburg, VA. Image not to scale.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Cedar Lane (063-0005)

Name of Property

New Kent County, Virginia

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation

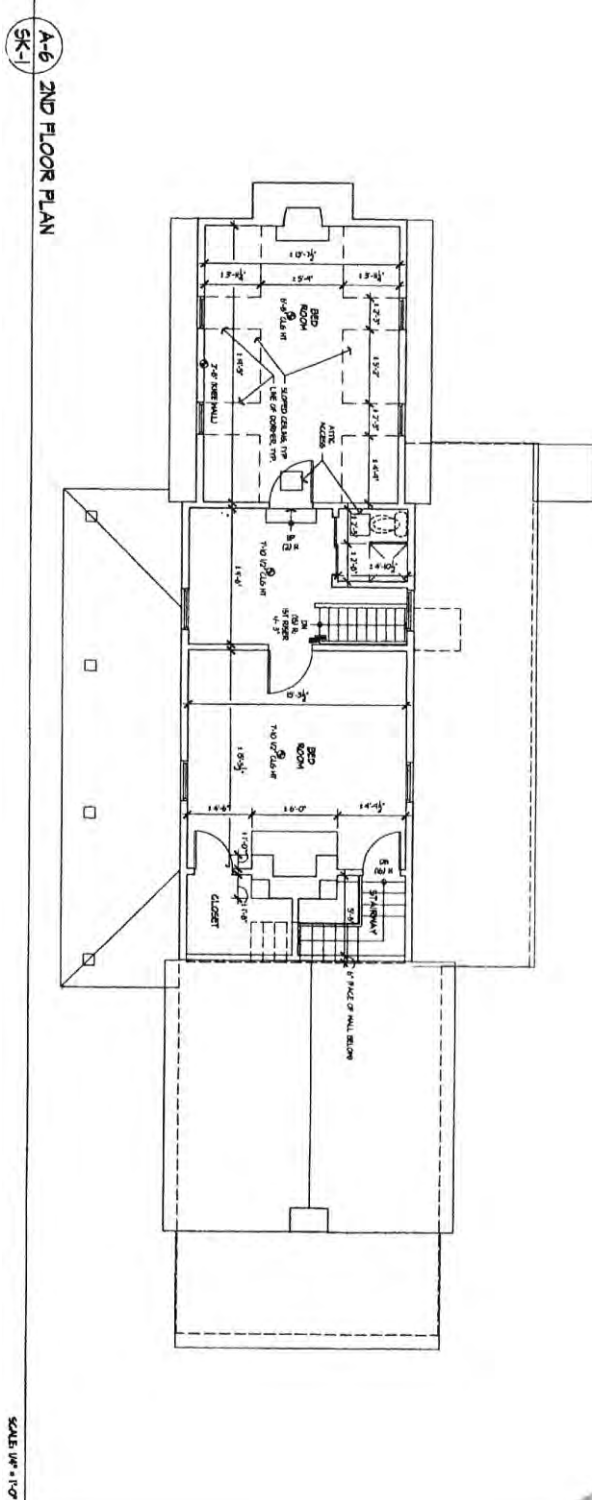


Figure 7.3: "Second Floor Plan," Architectural Drawings of Cedar Lane (063-0005) Prepared Circa 2015 by Hopke & Associates, Inc., Williamsburg, VA. Image not to scale.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Cedar Lane (063-0005)

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation



Figure 8.1: Photo of Cedar Lane, New Kent County, Virginia. Taken by R.M. Allyn, photographer of the State Conservation and Development Commission, in the mid-1930s. Published in "Old Houses in New Kent County," *The William and Mary Quarterly*, Vol. 17, No. 2 (April 1937).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation



Figure 8.2: Cedar Lane Farm in Historic 1963 Aerial, New Kent County, Virginia. United States Geological Survey Aerial Photography Single Frame Records Collection. Long Term Archive. Electronic database, https://lta.cr.usgs.gov/Single_Frame_Records, accessed June 2016.

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National Park Service

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Cedar Lane (063-0005)
Name of Property
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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation



Figure 8.3: Detail of Cedar Lane Farm in Historic 1963 Aerial, New Kent County, Virginia. United States Geological Survey Aerial Photography Single Frame Records Collection. Long Term Archive. Electronic database, https://lta.cr.usgs.gov/Single_Frame_Records, accessed June 2016.



LOCATION MAP

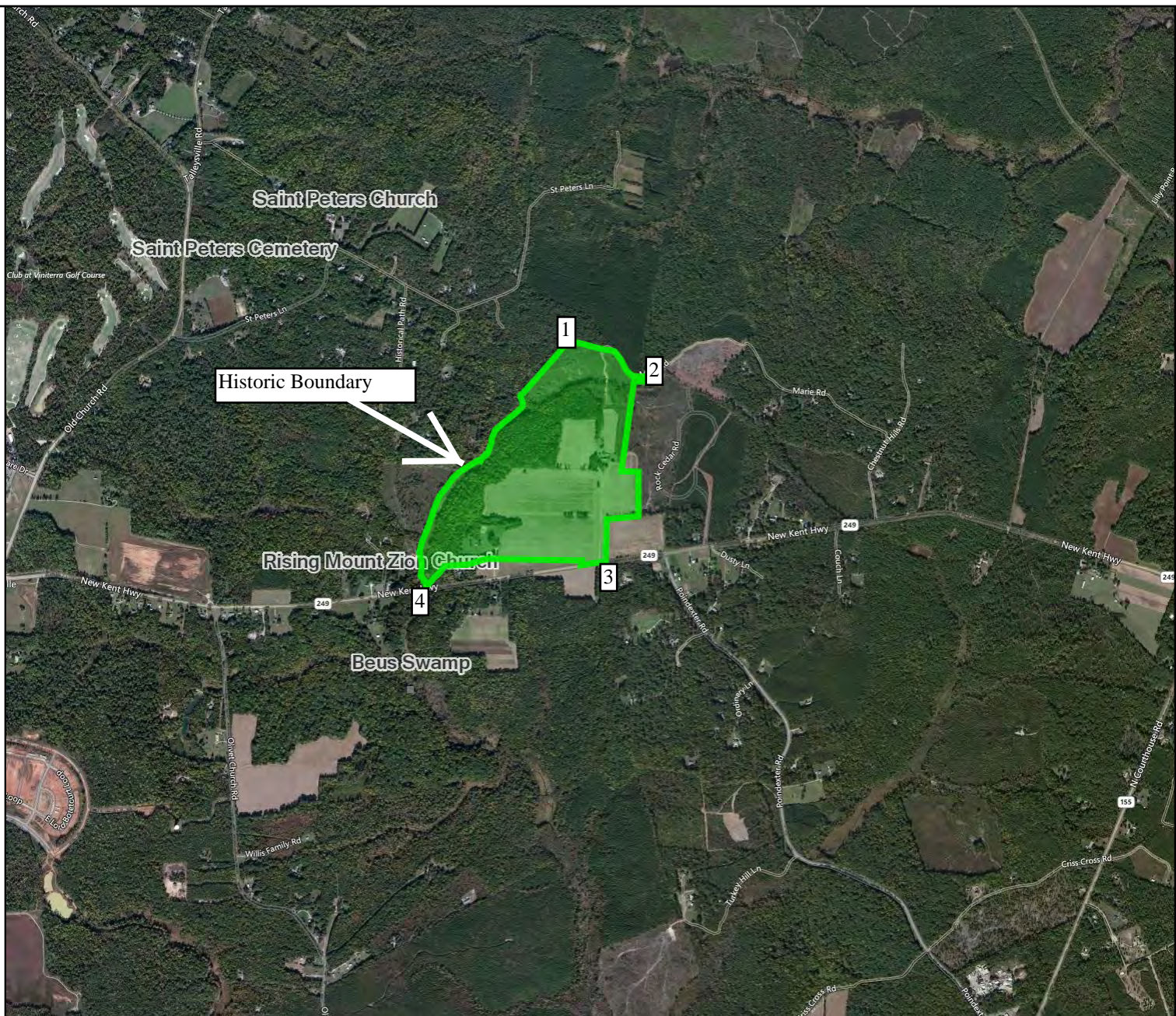
Cedar Lane

New Kent County, VA

DHR No. 063-0005

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

- 1. Latitude: 37.535140
Longitude: -77.044120
- 2. Latitude: 37.533480
Longitude: -77.039780
- 3. Latitude: 37.525410
Longitude: -77.042060
- 4. Latitude: 37.524310
Longitude: -77.051970



Historic Boundary



Feet

0 600 1200 1800 2400

1:36,112 / 1"=3,009 Feet

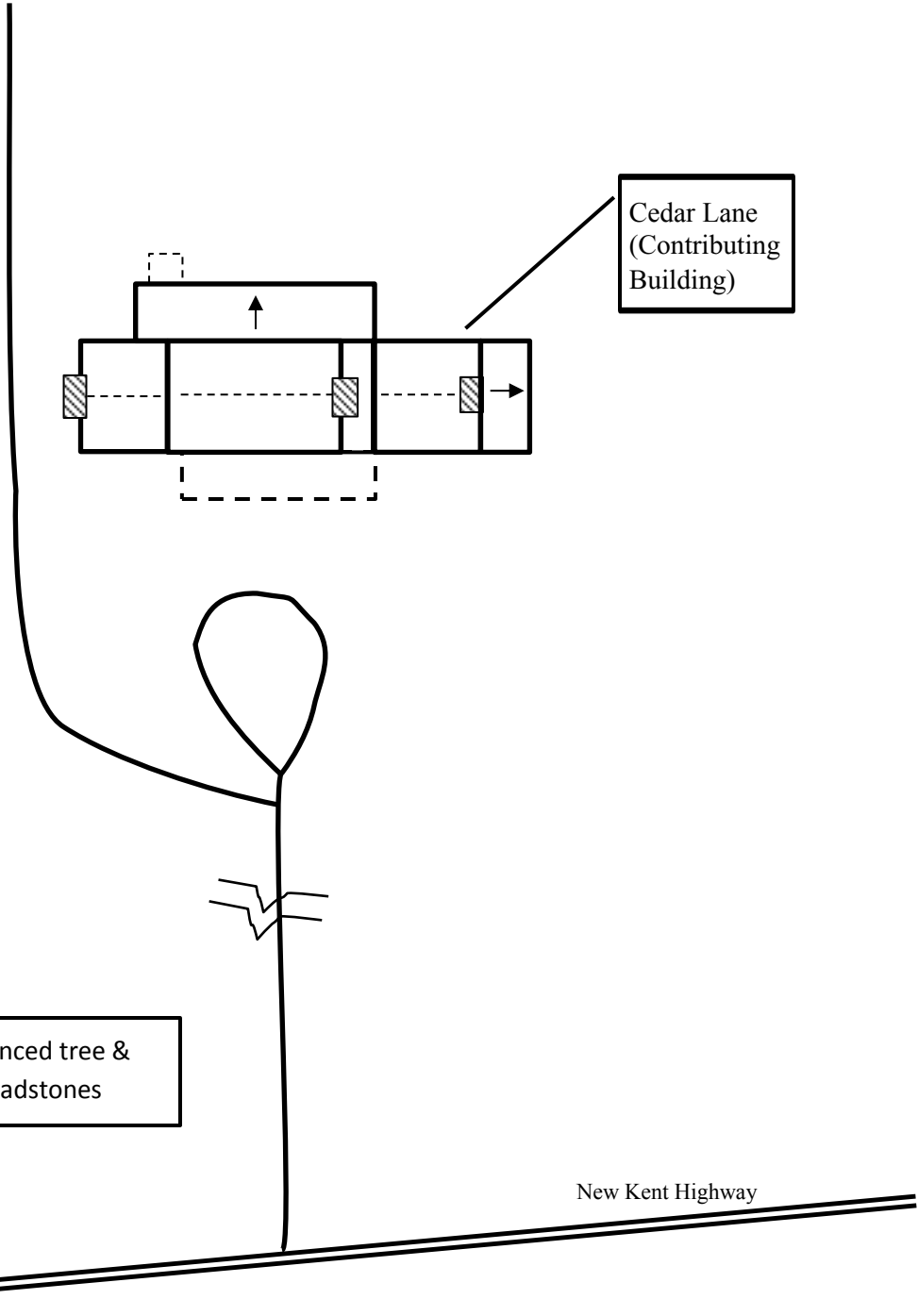
Title: Cedar Lane

Date: 11/2/2016

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.

SKETCH MAP
Cedar Lane
9040 New Kent Highway
New Kent County, Virginia
dhr nO. 063-0005,
September 2016
Dovetail CRG
Not Drawn to Scale



Cedar Lane
(Contributing
Building)

Fenced tree &
headstones

New Kent Highway

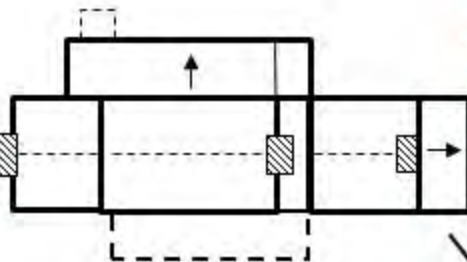
063-0005, Cedar Lane
9040 New Kent Highway
New Kent County, Virginia

September 2016
Dovetail CRG

Not Drawn to Scale



Photo Key to Log



Cedar Lane



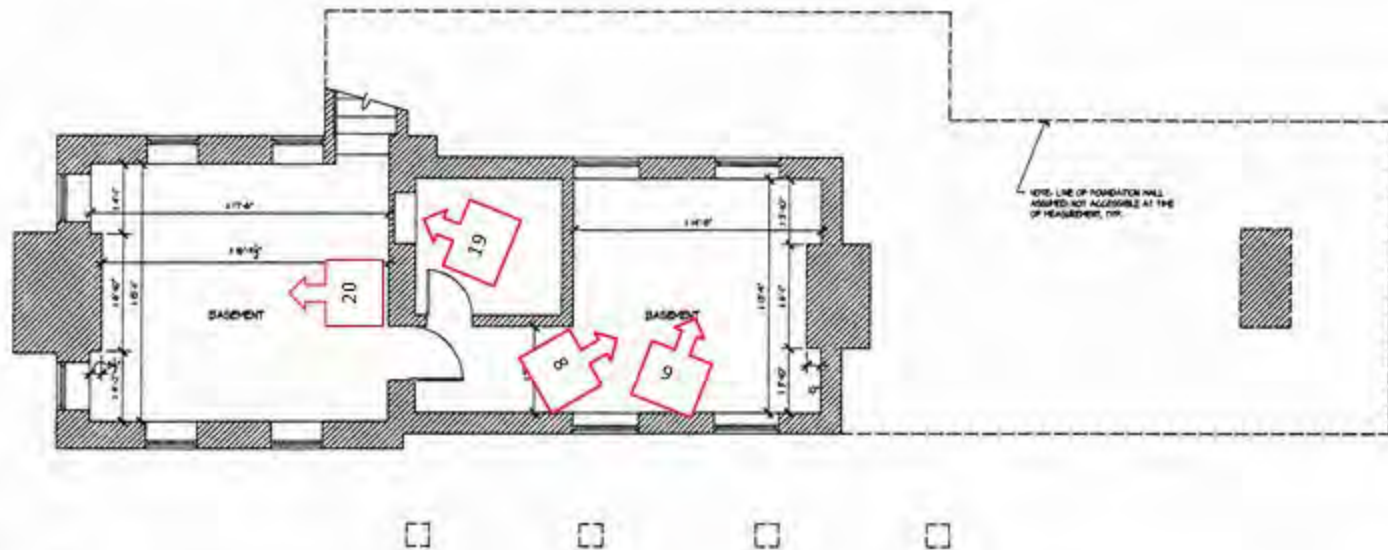
Fenced tree &
headstones



New Kent Highway



Cedar Lane (063-0005) – Basement Floor Plan (Hopke & Associates, Inc.). Not to scale.



Cedar Lane (063-0005) – First Floor Plan (Hopke & Associates, Inc.). Not to scale.

