

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Cloughton-Wright House
other names/site number VDHR File No. 66-28

2. Location

street & number Route 624 not for publication
city or town Lewisetta vicinity
state Virginia code VA county Northumberland code 133 Zip 22505

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

[Signature] 4/17/97
Signature of certifying official Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

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

[Signature]
Signature of Keeper
Date of Action 5/33/97

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Northumberland County, Virginia

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	structures
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	objects
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

 N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: WORK IN PROGRESS Sub: single dwelling

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

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7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

 Early Republic _____
 Other: Federal _____

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick _____
roof metal _____
walls wood: weatherboard _____

other chimney: brick _____

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

 Architecture _____

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Period of Significance c. 1787- c. 1847

Significant Dates c. 1787
c. 1827

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder unknown

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4.77

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	367140	4206100	2	_____	_____
3	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

See continuation sheet.

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Courtney B. Key

Organization: University of Virginia date Jan. 10, 1996

street & number: 653 Preston Place #2 telephone (804) 977-5019

city or town Charlottesville state VA zip code 22903

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name Mr. John Cardwell

street & number P.O. Box 1568 phone (804) 435-1677

city or town Kilmarnock state VA zip code 22482

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

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

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7. Summary Description:

The Claughton-Wright House is located just west of a navigable cove of the Coan River on Northumberland County's Cherry Point Neck on Route 624 near Lewisetta. Built c. 1787 by William Claughton, the 1 ½-story, three-bay, 24-square-foot dwelling is a traditional braced-frame structure with a steeply pitched gable roof and an English-bond brick foundation. Doorways are centered on both the west and the east--now front and rear--elevations. Both elevations also incorporate two windows. Those on the east elevation are both positioned symmetrically. The north window on the west elevation is also symmetrically located, while the south window is offset to accommodate the placement of an interior partition wall. Although there are other architectural signals to the contrary, this symmetrical fenestration suggests that the principal approach to the house was once from the landing of the Coan River cove rather than from the main road which leads through Cherry Point Neck. The most arresting exterior component of the Claughton-Wright house is the chimney built onto the north gable end. Laid up in Flemish bond brickwork with a handsome pattern of regular glazed headers, this chimney has dimensions and weatherings which clearly indicate its capacity to incorporate two flues for the three original fireplaces--two on the first story and one in the loft above stairs. The plan of the first floor is unusual in that the two rooms are placed back to back, allowing the house to address both the cove to the east and the main road through Cherry Point to the west. The interior was remodeled in c. 1827 by James and Kitty Claughton Wright, who added the fine Federal trim that survives today. The house has sustained very little alteration since c. 1827, with the exception of some deterioration which has occurred since it was abandoned during the middle of the twentieth century. Until recently, the house was slated for demolition to make way for a modern road to a riverfront development. The current owner, however, has found a buyer who is willing to restore the house on its present site. Therefore, he is redesigning the road to avoid the house. The Claughton-Wright House is an excellent and rare example of eighteenth-century middle-class Tidewater domestic architecture. The property includes one non-contributing outbuilding.

Architectural Description:

The Claughton-Wright House fronts west towards the main road on Cherry Point Neck. Behind the house to the east is a cove of the Coan River. The house retains its rural setting and has quite a presence from the road, situated at the end of an agricultural field. When the house was built, in about 1787, William Claughton's land encompassed 422 acres.¹ Today, the house stands on a

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parcel of 4.77 acres which is bounded in part by Wright's Cove.

The Claughton-Wright House is a 1 ½ story traditional braced-frame structure built on a brick foundation laid in English bond. It is about twenty-four feet square and encloses 576 square feet. It is three bays wide and is sheltered by a steeply pitched gable roof. On the north gable end is a large exterior brick chimney laid up in Flemish bond with a regular pattern of glazed headers. The oak frame, downbraced at the corners, is interlocked with a combination of mortise-and-tenon and lap joints and secured with wrought nails.

The English-bond foundation of handmade bricks is about 1 ½ feet wide and is set in oyster shell mortar. The west side of the foundation once was interrupted by a small rectangular opening, but this has been filled with brick.

The exterior of the house was originally sheathed with weatherboards or clapboards. Currently, it is sheathed with circular sawn weatherboarding which probably dates from the early twentieth century. The existing standing-seam sheet metal roof covers an intact, early nineteenth-century wood-shingle roof. Surviving examples of such shingle roofs are rare. No original exterior doors or windows survive today; however, the original windows were probably glazed with 4-over-4-light double-hung sash on the north and south elevations and 6-over-6 light double-hung sash on the east and west elevations.

The chimney, which dominates the north elevation, is built in Flemish bond with two sets of paved shoulders. Many of the chimney mortar joints have been scored. A water table surrounding the chimney projects two inches beyond the foundation level. The entire chimney is laid up with a regular pattern of glazed headers with the distinctive flourish of a continuous column of glazed headers extending the full height of the north and south sides of the stack. This bold decorative device lost favor among builders of brick houses in Virginia by about 1750, but it remained a popular way to emphasize good-quality brickwork for chimneys built onto frame houses. This same device survives on the two end chimneys of the c. 1750 Mt. Zion Tenement, located just two miles from the Claughton-Wright House on Cherry Point Road. It also appears on the chimneys of the Rochester House in Westmoreland County (1746), and Oakley in Lancaster County (1760s). It appeared on the chimney of the no longer extant Cox's Old Place in Northumberland County (1777).

A significant feature of the Claughton-Wright House is the first-floor plan, which is arranged so that the two rooms are positioned with one in front of the other, rather than side by side, which is customary in colonial Virginia (see attachment). The west room, the larger of the two first-floor rooms at 18 by 14 feet, contains an enclosed winder stair leading to the floor above. The winder staircase dates from the c. 1827 renovation. It appears to be placed in the same position of the original stairs and also features Federal trim.² During the 1827 remodeling, a partition wall was

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added in the west room to create a small chamber along the south wall. This is evidenced by the six-panel door and Federal trim in the partition wall. A storage closet with a board-and-batten door was created from the space under the stairs and is accessible from this smaller room.

The west room is dominated by a northeast corner fireplace. The original floor boards of the west room survive intact under two subsequent layers of floor. The original floor boards are hand-beveled to fit the floor joists. The chimney breast extends from floor to ceiling. The door to the enclosed winder staircase is a fine raised 6-panel door framed with Federal trim. The partition wall that divides the west and east rooms retains eighteenth-century molding. The east room is smaller than the west room at 20 by 10 feet. Its northwest corner fireplace has a decorative brick flat arch. A closet of 5 by 10 feet has been added on the south wall. The original floor does not survive in the east room.

During the Wright remodeling in about 1827, the lath and plaster was replaced throughout the house. Much of the plaster was then replaced again on the first floor, probably in the early twentieth-century. All the plaster, which was extremely deteriorated, has now been removed.

The upper half-story plan remains intact with an original partition wall, creating a small room at the stair landing. The larger room has a fireplace on the north wall with a decorative brick arch. The second floor was originally completely lathed and plastered. The plain board with beaded edge trim on the partition wall and door frame dates from the eighteenth-century and is secured with wrought nails. Two 4-over-4 light double-hung sash windows set into the south and north gable ends were added during the 1827 remodeling. One of the south gable windows has been removed. There are two board-and-batten doors set into the kneewalls. The plaster has also been removed in the upper half-story, and currently, the nineteenth century wood shingle roof is visible.

The inventory conducted after William Claughton's death in 1808 was not arranged room-by-room; however, based on how items are grouped in the inventory, it is probable that the west room, called the "hall," contained books, a secretary, dining tables and a sideboard. The east room, probably called the "chamber," appears to have contained several bedsteads and chairs. The upper story contained still more beds, trunks and chests.³ This placement suggests that the Claughtons used the west room as a place to host visitors while the east room provided private family space. It also suggests that the main entrance to the house may have been oriented toward the road.

After the renovation of the house in c. 1827, the functions of the rooms changed. The inventory conducted at James Wright's death in 1832 indicates that the Wright's called the west room their "chamber". It was the more formal of the first floor rooms, containing a set of dining tables, a sideboard and chairs. The "little room adjoining chamber," or the southeast corner room, was used as a bedroom. The east room, called the "back lodging room," contained a bed. The attic story contained other bedsteads, furniture, and a chest for storing clothes.⁴ This organization

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suggests that the Wrights used the west or front room for private living and dining, while the two other heated rooms and the two unheated rooms on both the first and upper stories served as sleeping and storage space.

The existing outbuilding is a c. 1900 kitchen that was connected at one time with a wire-nailed frame hyphen. It has recently been moved about fifty feet from the house and is being used for storage. It is a non-contributing structure.

Endnotes for Section 7:

- 1 . Northumberland Land Tax Records, 1782-1808.
- 2 . Camille Wells, Draft Essay - "Cloughton Wright House", p. 5.
- 3 . William Cloughton Inventory, Northumberland County Record Book 19, pp. 266-269.
- 4 . James Wright Inventory, Northumberland County Record Book, pp. 437-445.

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8. Statement of Significance

The Claughton-Wright House, built c. 1787, is a rare surviving example of a late eighteenth-century Tidewater dwelling. This house type represents what was once typical of Tidewater domestic architecture: the small but well-built and expensively finished dwelling of a moderately wealthy planter. Many of the grand plantation houses of the gentry have survived and their presence on the landscape has enhanced our understanding of their life ways. By contrast, the vastly more common and modest dwellings like the Claughton-Wright House have all but disappeared. This house is significant to our understanding of Tidewater domestic architecture. The house was constructed by William Claughton c. 1787 after he achieved status as a prominent landholder. His daughter Kitty and her husband James Wright inherited the property and remodeled the interior c. 1827. Many of the original eighteenth-century and early nineteenth-century details survive. The house has had few alterations since the period of the Wright's ownership and therefore retains a high degree of integrity. The archaeological potential for this site is also high, because of the number of outbuildings, such as the kitchen, tobacco house, and slave quarters that were present or implied in the two inventories of the first two owners.

Historical Background:

In 1650, John Claughton patented 250 acres of land between the Yeocomico and Coan rivers on what was to become known as Cherry Point Neck.¹ This area was well known among the early Virginia colonists for its fertile low ground and accessible harbors. John Claughton and his descendants cultivated and added to their holdings on Cherry Point Neck for several generations. One descendant, Pemberton Claughton, owned 354 acres at the time of his death.² His Cherry Point Neck property was divided between his surviving widow and their only son, William Claughton.

By 1787, Claughton had enlarged his inherited parcel to 422 acres of land. His acreage put him among the top 16 percent of all landholders on the Northern Neck. It is probably around this time when he constructed his new dwelling. Although modest in comparison to most surviving eighteenth-century houses, this structure was as large as most eighteenth-century Northern Neck dwellings and much better built. The house would have been considered a commodious and well-built house, suitable to its owner's standing in society.

William Claughton achieved local standing as a successful planter, an officer in the militia, and a lay delegate for St. Stephen's Parish to the Episcopal Convention.³ By 1806, he was paying

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taxes on 659.5 acres of land and was in the top 2 percent of Northumberland County landholders.⁴ After his death in 1808, his wife Catharine was named guardian of their two daughters and the County Court ordered an appraisal of his estate.⁵ The commissioners assigned to the task found Claughton to be an enterprising manager who knew the importance of focusing his income on increased agricultural productivity. The entire estate was valued at \$9,067; about three-quarters of this value was represented by thirty-six slaves. Most of the slaves worked in the field, but one, named Harvey, was listed in the inventory as a blacksmith. Claughton also owned a set of blacksmith tools, and it could be that he established Harvey in a smithy where the other planters paid to have their tools and vehicles repaired.⁶ Claughton obviously gained status and moderate financial success throughout his lifetime, but his dwelling was simple, small, and plainly trimmed. Like other middle-class planters of the time, he chose to invest in slaves and land rather than his house. Less than \$750 had been devoted to domestic accouterments of various sorts.

Catharine Claughton retained a dower interest in her husband's estate until she remarried in 1810.⁷ After that, her daughters continued to pay the taxes on the 660 acres.⁸ In 1825, daughter Betsy Claughton and her husband Samuel Smithers, who lived in Alabama, sold their portion of the property to her sister Kitty Claughton and her husband James Wright.⁹ James Wright owned a farm called Kirnan in Westmoreland County, but upon buying the Claughton property, the Wrights sold Kirnan in 1827 and moved to the Cherry Point Tract. The Wrights received \$1,500 for Kirnan and it is at this time that they probably remodeled the Claughton-Wright House.¹⁰

Kitty Claughton Wright stayed in the house after her husband's death in 1832 to raise her son and daughters, and to manage the surrounding farm. Her husband's will stated, "I wish my wife to select eight servants of her choice to remain with her on the farm in Westmoreland or Northumberland which ever she may think proper to live on, and to be under management and control. The other farm to be rented or leased to some judicious good man who will take care of it, and the balance of the slaves to be hired...." The money from rents and hiring was to go towards the education of the children.¹¹

James Wright's reference to his property as "farms" implies that he had entirely abandoned the cultivation of tobacco for that of corn and small grain.¹² He left behind wheat fans, scythes, reaping hooks, and other implements necessary for the culture of wheat. Thus the property had changed in its agriculture use from tobacco and corn planting to grain farming. Like William Claughton, James Wright had invested most of his wealth in slaves, livestock, and farm equipment. Under 5 percent of his personal estate took the form of household comforts or necessities.

By 1846, Kitty Claughton Wright and three of her four children had died. Mary Wright, the surviving daughter, had gone to live in Henrico County with her husband John Powell. The Powells

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agreed to sell their Cherry Point land to Cyrus Harding, who in turn sold it in 1847 to Dr. William Harding.¹³ Dr. Harding incorporated the land in his 1050-acre farm which he named "Wheatland". Although the Claughton-Wright House became, and remained thereafter, a tenant dwelling on Harding's land, the property kept something of a discrete identity. Both the house and its tract of 223 acres were pictured and called "Wright's" on an 1857 plat of William Harding's estate.¹⁴ Even today, the nearby inlet of Glebe Creek is called "Wrights Cove".

Because so much information exists regarding the contents of the house, the social position of its owners, and the workings of the land around the house, the Claughton-Wright House offers valuable insights on the lifestyle of the typical Tidewater planter of both the late eighteenth and the early nineteenth centuries. Its fine construction, chimney and fireplace details, and eighteenth-century moldings makes the Claughton Wright House a rare surviving example of an unpretentious well-built eighteenth-century Tidewater dwelling.

Endnotes to Section 8:(Camille Wells did the primary research for the Claughton-Wright House and the author is indebted to her for the use of her field notes, copies of primary documents and her draft essay , along with her insightful comments.)

- 1 . Nell Marion Nugent, Cavaliers and Pioneers, p. 333
- 2 . Northumberland County Land Tax Records, 1782.
- 3 . William Meade, Old Churches, Ministers, and Families of Virginia, v. 2, p. 131.
- 4 . Northumberland County Tax Records, 1808.
- 5 . Northumberland County Order Book 1807-1811, p. 64.
- 6 . William Claughton Inventory, pp. 266-269.
- 7 . Northumberland County Land Tax Records, 1809-1810. The bond of marriage between Catherine Roust Claughton and Thomas Blackwell is recorded in Straighten Nottingham, Marriage License Bonds, Northumberland County, Virginia, 1783-1850, p. 10.
- 8 . Northumberland County Land Tax Records, 1811-1819.
- 9 . Smithers to Wright, Northumberland County Record Book 24, pp. 89-91.
- 10 . Westmoreland County Deed/Will Book, pp. 369-370.
- 11 . James Wright Will, Northumberland County Record Book 27, pp.169-170.
- 12 . T.H. Breen, Tobacco Culture: The Mentality of the Great Tidewater Planters on the Eve of the Revolution, p. 204.
- 13 . Powell to Harding, Northumberland County Record Book 34, p. 395. Harding to Harding, Northumberland County Deed Book A, pp. 79-80.
- 14 . Plat of the Estate of Dr. William H. Harding, 8 August, 1857. Northumberland County Historical Society, Heathsville, Va.

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SECTION 9: MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Breen, T.H., *Tobacco Culture: The Mentality of the Great Tidewater Planters on the Eve of the Revolution*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1985.

Claughton-Wright House File at Virginia Department of Historic Resources Archives. Richmond, Va.

Meade, Bishop William. *Old Churches, Ministers, and Families of Virginia*. Philadelphia: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1966.

Northumberland County Deed, Will, and Land Tax Books. Northumberland County Clerks Office, Heathsville, Va.

Nottingham, Stratton, *Marriage License Bonds, Northumberland County, Virginia, 1783-1850*. Onancock, Virginia: 1929.

Nugent, Nell Marion, *Cavaliers and Pioneers*. Richmond: Dietz Press, 1934.

Rochester House File at Virginia Department of Historic Resources Archives. Richmond, Va.

Wells, Camille. Draft Essay - "Claughton Wright House". Unpublished, 1991.

Wells, Camille. "The Planter's Prospect: Houses, Outbuildings, and Rural Landscapes in Eighteenth Century Virginia." *Winterthur Portfolio*, 1987.

Wells, Camille. "The Eighteenth-Century Landscape of Virginia's Northern Neck." *Northern Neck of Virginia Historical Magazine*, v. 37 (Dec. 1987): 4217-4255.

Westmoreland County Deed, Will and Land Tax Books. Westmoreland County Clerks Office, Montross, Va.

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Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries for the Claughton-Wright House are described in the Northumberland County tax maps as Section 9, Parcel 71-K.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated property includes all property currently associated with the house that was once part of the original tract.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

Unless otherwise noted, all photographs are of:

Cloughton-Wright House

VDHR File Number 66-28

Date of photograph: December, 1996

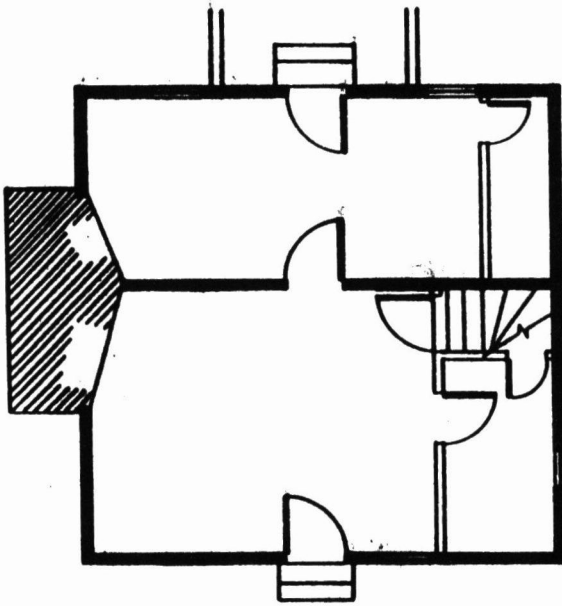
Elizabeth Lipford, Photographer

All Negatives are stored with the Department of Historic Resources.

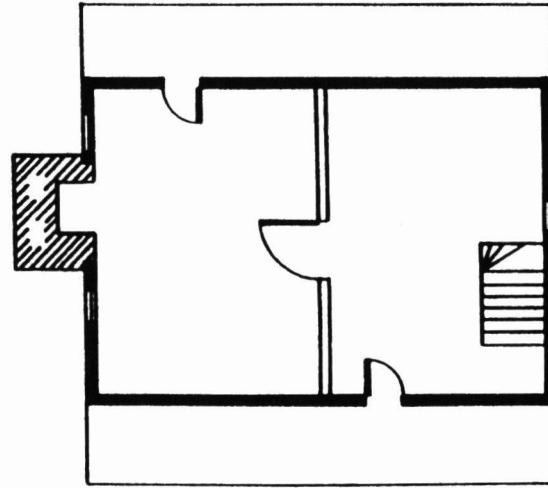
- | | | | |
|----|---|-----|---|
| 1. | 1 of 14
Negative No. 15191
north and west elevations of House
and non-contributing outbuilding | 8. | 8 of 14
Negative No. 15192
north and east wall: interior of west room |
| 2. | 2 of 14
Negative No. 15191
south and west elevations | 9. | 9 of 14
Negative No. 15192
stair and chamber partition wall on south wall of west
room |
| 3. | 3 of 14
Negative No. 15191
east and north elevations
and non-contributing outbuilding | 10. | 10 of 14
Negative No. 15192
North wall: east room |
| 4. | 4 of 14
Negative No. 15191
south elevation | 11. | 11 of 14
Negative No. 15192
Upper floor bed chamber: north wall |
| 5. | 5 of 14
Negative No. 15191
north elevation | 12. | 12 of 14
Negative No. 15192
Wood shingle roof detail from interior of upper floor |
| 6. | 6 of 14
Negative No. 15191
north elevation, chimney detail | 13. | 13 of 14
Negative No. 15192
upper floor fireplace detail: north wall |
| 7. | 7 of 14
Negative No. 15191
south elevation, foundation detail | 14. | 14 of 14
Negative No. 15192
exterior chimney detail, north side of stack |

ATTACHMENT

Cloughton-Wright House Floor Plan



First Floor Plan



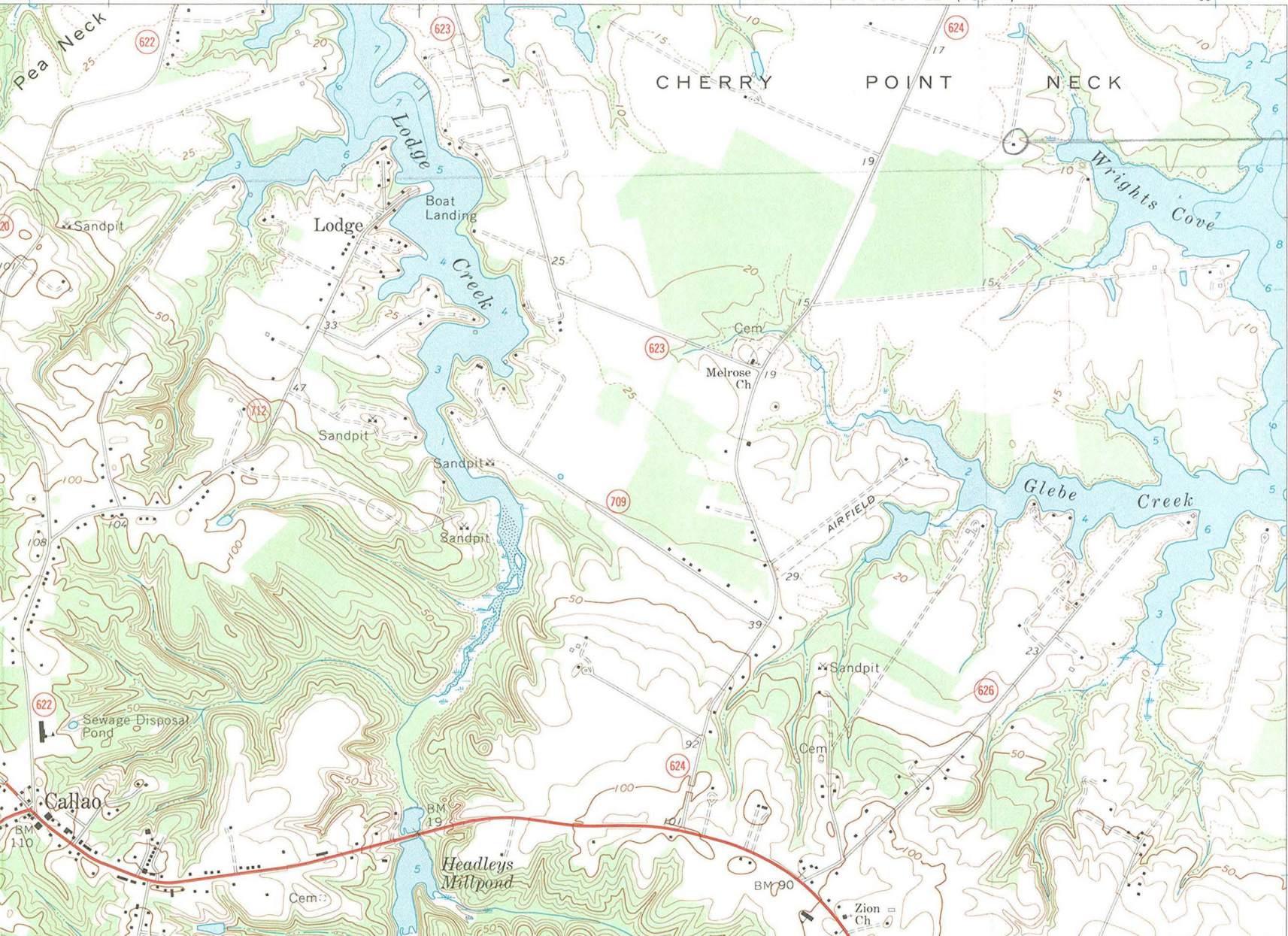
Second Floor Plan

1 5 10 Feet



5760 III SW
(ST GEORGE ISLAND)

363 364 32'30" 365 366 2 570 000 FEET (SOUTH) 368 76° 30' 38° 00'



Clayton Wright
House
4206
610 000 FEET
(SOUTH)
Northumberland Co,
Virginia
UTM Reference
4205 18/367140/4206100

Callao
BM 110

Headleys Millpond

Zion Ch