

NRHP-2/20/92

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 an 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 Powhatan Rural Historic District

other names/site number DHR File No. 48-18

2. Location

street & number Junction of State Route 607 and State Route 6t0 not for publication

city or town King George vicinity

state Virginia code VA county King George code 099 zip code 22405

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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] 11-7-91
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Director, VA Department of Historic Resources
State of 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 certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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 of the Keeper [Signature] Date of Action 2/20/92

Powhatan
Name of Property

King George, VA
County and State

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
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
15	10	buildings
1	1	sites
3		structures
		objects
19	11	Total

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

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic - single dwelling
Agriculture/Subsistence - agricultural field

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic - single dwelling
Agriculture/Subsistence - agricultural field; agricultural outbuildings
Recreation and Culture - sports facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival (Powhatan)
Federal (Mount Ida)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick; concrete
walls brick; wood--weatherboard; concrete; metal--steel; glass
roof asphalt; metal--tin
other _____

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

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Powhatan
Name of Property

King George, VA
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Agriculture

Period of Significance

1830 - 1935

Significant Dates

circa 1835

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Edward Thornton Tayloe

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

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

Powhatan
Name of Property

King George, VA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1092

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18	308	270	423	684	0
	Zone	Easting		Northing		
2	18	307	180	423	418	0

3	18	305	120	423	562	0
	Zone	Easting		Northing		
4	18	306	940	423	706	0

See continuation sheet

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 Land and Community Associates

organization _____ date _____

street & number P.O. Box 92 telephone 804-295-3880

city or town Charlottesville state VA zip code 22902

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 SHPO or FPO.)

name Raymond R. Guest

street & number Powhatan Plantation, PO Box 127 telephone 703-775-3171

city or town King George state VA zip code 22405

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 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, Administration Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 7127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Project (1024-0019), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1**SUMMARY DESCRIPTION**

The present acreage of the Powhatan Rural Historic District represents a significant reassemblage of the land holdings of Edward Thornton Tayloe, a member of the U.S. diplomatic service in the mid-eighteenth century and one of Virginia's most affluent planters of that era. While the Tayloe family lands were sold off in parcels throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Raymond R. Guest began to reassemble them in 1955. The approximately 1092-acre district contains three distinct historic residential farm clusters as well as two post-1950 stable complexes and several other auxiliary residential and agricultural buildings. Two of these clusters date from the 1830-1840 period and were built during the ownership of Edward Thornton Tayloe. The other dates from the turn of the twentieth century and was developed when the financial conditions of the Tayloe family necessitated selling small parcels on the edge of the property. Auxiliary buildings outside these complexes date from both the early twentieth-century ownership of the last Tayloe owners and from the rehabilitation of Powhatan into a twentieth-century horse racing farm by the current owners. At the largest scale the district has much the same appearance that it had historically. The historic Tayloe residences remain in their original locations in the midst of agricultural settings. No antebellum agricultural structures remain; nor do any slave dwellings. As a result there has been a loss of some of the details of farm and plantation life as the property has evolved into a modern horse racing farm and rural estate.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Today the combined Guest farms total approximately 1092 acres; present land uses include both agriculture and forestry. Horse racing operations are the farm's major focus although Powhatan remains a working farm with crop production of corn, soybeans, and wheat. Corn, wheat, and oats were the historical crops. The percentage of land now in woodland has increased substantially since the nineteenth century; it is assumed that the amount of land in crop production and pasture decreased substantially following the Civil War and that this decrease continued through the twentieth century as the financial conditions of the Tayloes at Powhatan worsened. The Agriculture Census of 1854 indicated that about half of the land was improved.¹ Since the 1950s, when the Guest family acquired the farm, the percentage of land devoted to crop production and pasture has increased again, although substantial portions remain in woodland.

The main house, known as Powhatan, is sited prominently on a ridge overlooking the Rappahannock River valley, although existing vegetation conceals the river from the house today. Its appearance today differs little from that contained in an old family letter which describes a "wide-spreading brick mansion on a high ridge and looks across the Rappahannock Valley." As with many other antebellum Rappahannock plantation houses, the house is somewhat removed

¹National Archives and Records Service, U. S. Census Records (agriculture), 1854.

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from the river and has no direct relationship with it, although at one time the river and its traffic may have been visible across the valley known as the "Powhatan flats." There was at least one earlier dwelling on the site which was removed prior to 1835. There is no indication of its appearance.

Families like the Tayloes were well-educated and traveled broadly. Their roles in the economic and political development of Virginia and the new nation led them to establish agricultural family seats with well-furnished, commodious, and stylish residences appropriate to their social and political stations. Plantations such as Powhatan provided appropriate settings where prominent guests could be received and families could live somewhat removed from the everyday agricultural and commercial activities that supported them.

The three-part Palladian composition of the Powhatan house consists of a square, two-story main block connected by hyphens to flanking one-story wings with pediments. Built of brick, the watertable is laid in five-course American bond with Flemish bond above. The river facade features tripartite windows — center six-over-six, double-hung sash flanked by sidelights. Windows of the land facade are single, six-over-six, double-hung sash. All windows have painted stone sills and wood shutters. The main block has a wide Greek Revival-style cornice and three interior-end chimneys; all stacks have been rebuilt. Composition shingles cover the hipped roof.

The finely detailed Greek Revival-style porch, rising above its brick foundation, is the focus of the river facade (southwest). Ionic columns and pilasters support the pedimented gable roof. Both the horizontal cornice and raking cornice on the pediment have egg and dart moldings. The porch has a distinctive diamond-patterned red sandstone floor. The front door features a rectangular transom and flanking sidelights. The land facade (northeast) features a one-story, seven-bay porch encompassing the main block and hyphens of the rear elevation, connecting the wings with the main block. Square tapered posts support its low shed roof.

The wings are one-story rectangular blocks each consisting of two rooms separated by a center chimney. The windows on the wings' river facades, like those of the main block, are tripartite, while the side and rear windows are single, six-over-six, double-hung sash. The same wide Greek Revival-style cornices are found on the wings, and the pedimented gable ends are covered with unornamented flush siding.

In 1955, near the time of his acquisition of Powhatan, Raymond Guest engaged Warrenton architect Washington Reed, Jr. to develop plans and specifications for the renovation of the interior of the main house. Examination of the extant drawings and specifications from 1955 indicate that some of the interior embellishments, including mantels and other woodwork details, were replaced. A significant number of other interior elements were relocated within the house; the specification detailed relocating doors and openings within the house; moving the central arch from the center hall to the stair entry adjacent to the hall; and replacing the original stair with a more elaborate stair in the same original location. Although these changes were made, the essential

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character-defining plan is still evident. For example, although the house no longer retains a first-floor central hall that extends the depth of the house, the half-hall that remains gives evidence of its original floor plan. The basement still retains its large kitchen hearth; another basement room has been renovated as the present kitchen to preserve the historic character of the original.

A number of utilitarian buildings and structures were removed during the 1955 rehabilitation of the property. Roberta Love Tayloe's reminiscences of Powhatan indicate that several postbellum buildings and structures may have developed in close proximity to the main house and along its approaches to make handling farm and domestic chores easier once there were no longer slaves to attend to them. No above-ground evidence remains of those postbellum buildings and structures (which at a minimum included chicken and duck houses, chicken coops, a greenhouse, a coldframe, woodpiles, and pig pens). The one remaining outbuilding contemporary with the house is a large smokehouse sited near the southeast end of the house. It is a frame building with brick foundation, wide-plank flush siding, and a hipped roof. The interior has been remodeled for storage and there is a small shed addition to one side. Other existing domestic outbuildings include two small cottages that were built after the Guests acquired the property. Both are similar one-story frame buildings sheathed with beaded weatherboard siding; they face each other across a service drive. Nearby are the greenhouse and octagonal brick garden house. The slave dwellings, described by Tayloe as located on the road leading from Powhatan to Mount Ida, have been removed as has the antebellum barn ruin also mentioned by Tayloe.

The current landscape in the immediate house environs reflects the tastes of the present owners as well as the history of the Tayloe periods. Boxwoods added by the Guests line the circular entry drive at the rear (northeast) of the house and screen the swimming pool and tennis court northwest of the house. The Tayloe family cemetery stands to the north of the pool and tennis court. Encircled by cedars and a white picket fence are the graves of three generations of Tayloes, including that of Edward Thornton Tayloe, who had Powhatan built. South of the house are a small flower garden and terraces, most probably remnants of the Tayloe residency. There is also a large circular circa 1955 race track southwest of the house and opposite the stables.

On the flats below the house are barns, stables, and other auxiliary buildings that have been built in support of agricultural and horse racing-related activities. The earliest structures are a wood-frame, gambrel-roofed dairy barn and adjacent water tower appearing to date from the Bladen Tasker Tayloe ownership; the barn may be the one mentioned in Roberta Love Tayloe's reminiscences. The stable complex near the main entry to the Powhatan farm consists of an attractively landscaped, one-story, concrete-block stable featuring a center clock tower, and two auxiliary wood-frame houses. Located along a driveway behind the stable, the larger of the two houses is a two-story, side-gabled building with a shed-roofed porch and a rear ell; the second house is a one-story, side-gabled building with a gable-roofed front porch, enclosed side porch, and an end chimney. A second one-story concrete block stable, situated on the lower lands west of the main house and near a pond that may date from the Tayloe period, is more utilitarian in appearance. The

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stable complexes have been built since Guest purchased the property in 1955. The entry road near the stables also serves as a landing strip and has been widened to accommodate this function.

A winding country lane leads northeast from the main house at Powhatan to Mount Ida, which was once part of the Tayloe lands in King George County but which was sold shortly after the Civil War. Two buildings, the house and a smokehouse, remain at Mount Ida from the Edward Thornton Tayloe period of ownership.

The house at Mount Ida is sited facing southeast in a clearing at the top of a rise surrounded by a wooded landscape. The one-and-a-half story, five-bay, wood-frame house is sheathed with beaded weatherboard siding and built on a raised brick foundation laid in Flemish bond. The rear of the house features a slightly projecting center bay, but otherwise both the front and rear entryways are identical. Six-panel double doors provide access; one appears original and the other appears to have been intended as a faithful reproduction. A band of diagonal reeding separates the door frame from the five-light rectangular transom. The first-story windows are nine-over-nine, double-hung sash while the basement windows are six-over-six sash. Three gable-roofed dormers with six-over-six sash windows pierce both the front and rear of the wood-shingled, side-gabled roof. There are two exterior, Flemish bond-brick end chimneys. Pent closets flank the northeast end chimney on the basement and first stories.

Tradition holds that Mount Ida is one of the oldest houses in King George County, but an analysis of nails conducted in 1969 by W. Brown Morton III and Lee Nelson suggests that the house was built around 1835. Morton theorized at the time that the house, which has the appearance of a late eighteenth century house, was built for an owner who favored traditional building types and employed local carpenters and masons.² The house's traditional form and late Federal detailing stand in marked contrast to the very fashionable Powhatan which was built at approximately the same time. Since the house is a substantial and well-detailed — albeit small — house, it is likely that it was built for a member of Edward Thornton Tayloe's family. Morton also posed the possibility that the existing house replaced an earlier one on the site and was built to approximate it as closely as possible. A note in the WPA file lends credence to this theory. It indicates that the date of construction of the original house is not known but that the present house was built a number of years before the Civil War. King George Land Tax Books indicate that a new house was built to replace an old building in 1835; however, whether the house was Mount Ida or Powhatan cannot be determined. Examination of the U. S. Census records for 1830 and 1840 did not provide insights into the house's original occupants and, therefore, its design or date.

The plan and interior woodwork at Mount Ida retain much of their original appearance. The interior appears to retain its original center hall, although the stair has been completely rebuilt — probably in its original location. Existing plans indicate the house was rehabilitated sensitively in

²Correspondence W. Brown Morton III to Raymond R. Guest, 10 April 1969.

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1970 for the present owner. The installation of a modern kitchen, wet bar, and bathrooms occurred without violation to character-defining features of the house. Although the basement and second-story bathrooms occur on the center rear bay of the house, the integrity of the house as a central-passage residence remains. The pine floors on the first and second stories may be original to the house, and the house appears to retain three of the four known, original, Federal-style mantels. The fireplaces on the second-story ends have been closed to provide additional wall space in these small, half-story rooms. The majority of the door and window surrounds and the baseboard and cornice mouldings appear original, and many of the original, six-panel wood doors remain extant. However, the wood wainscot in the dining room and much of the woodwork in the kitchen date from the 1970 renovation.

Plans indicated new porches were built during the 1970 renovation. The present front porch is a one-story, three-bay wood porch with tapered square posts supporting the flat roof. It replaced a similar porch that was not original. The one-story, five-bay rear porch runs the length of the house. The square tapered posts are the same as found on the front, and the rear porch is enclosed with metal screens.

The smokehouse, which is used for storage, is situated near the east end of the house. The wood-frame building is sheathed with beaded weatherboard and sits on a brick foundation. A king-post truss system supports a pyramidal roof covered with wood shingles and topped with a weathered wooden finial. The brick foundation and beaded siding may date from the 1970 renovation. Other buildings at Mount Ida include a frame garage and wellhouse (perhaps from the 1970 rehabilitation), and a barn and storage building that appear to date from the turn of the twentieth century.

Across the flats and behind the major twentieth-century stable complex stands the Hudson farm complex, which is a good example of a medium-size farmstead built in the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. It stands on flat open land and is approached along a narrow lane lined with cedar trees. The complex includes the dwelling, a summer kitchen, two barns, a granary, two silos, and an equipment shed.

The two-story, three-bay, wood-frame dwelling faces southeast, toward nearby State Route 610. It is sheathed with vinyl siding and has a one-story, five-bay front porch. Shutters flank the two-over-two, double-hung sash windows. Standing-seam metal sheathing covers the gable roof, and there are two brick interior end chimneys. There is a two-story, one-room, rear ell with an enclosed side porch.

Immediately behind the house stands the summer kitchen. The one-story, two-bay, frame building is sheathed with weatherboard siding, and the gable roof is covered by standing-seam metal sheathing. The windows are six-over-six double-hung sash, and there is one brick interior end stove flue. Wide wood planks cover the interior walls. The kitchen appears to be an interesting survival for its period of the earlier architectural tradition of the detached kitchen.

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Further behind the summer kitchen is a gambrel-roofed barn, and two adjacent concrete-stave silos. A second smaller, and probably older barn is situated behind the first. It is a wood frame building covered with weatherboard siding and topped by a standing-seam metal gable roof. Further along the farm lane, to the northwest of the house, stands a frame granary or small barn and two wood frame equipment sheds.

The property also retains several significant historic landscape features, including the Tayloe family cemetery at Powhatan and portions of the historic circulation network, both in active use as farm roads and drives and as traces of earlier roads.

INVENTORY OF ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

POWHATAN:

Powhatan. Brick; 2-story (raised brick foundation); 3-bay (symmetrical) main block; hipped roof; flanking 1-story (1-bay) gable-roofed end pavilions with gable-end pediments and interior brick chimneys connected to main block by 1-story (1-bay) hyphens; 1-story (3-bay) front portico with Ionic columns, and horizontal and raking cornices with egg and dart moldings; three interior brick chimneys; 1-story (7-bay) rear veranda; Greek Revival-style residence; ca. 1832; renovated 1955. Contributing building.

Smokehouse. Wood frame; 1-story (brick foundation); 1-bay; pyramidal hipped roof; leanto side addition; Vernacular outbuilding; ca. 1832; remodeled mid- to late 20th century. Contributing building.

House #1. Wood frame; 1-story; 3-bay (symmetrical) main block with projecting front ell wing; cross-gable roof; interior brick chimney; Neocolonial dependency; mid-20th century. Noncontributing building.

House #2. Wood frame; 1-story; 3-bay (symmetrical) main block with rear garage ell; cross-gable roof; central brick chimney; Neocolonial dependency; mid-20th century. Noncontributing building.

Greenhouse. Wood frame; 1-story; 2-bay (asymmetrical); front gable roof; interior brick flue; large 1-story L-shaped rear greenhouse (glazed); utilitarian outbuilding; mid-20th century. Noncontributing building.

Garden Shed. Brick; 1-story; octagonal plan; utilitarian outbuilding; mid-20th century. Noncontributing building.

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Tayloe Family Cemetery. 19th-century cemetery encircled by cedars and a white picket fence; 19th century. Contributing site.

House #3. Concrete block; 1-story; 5-bay (symmetrical); side gable roof; interior metal flue; Traditional Ranch; mid-20th century. Noncontributing building.

Stable. Concrete block; 1-story; 15-bay (symmetrical); side gable roof with tall central hip-roofed vent on roof ridge; 3-bay projecting central front gable; veranda under roof overhang supported by metal posts encompasses length of facade; utilitarian agricultural building; early to mid-20th century. Contributing building.

House #4. Wood frame; 1 1/2-story; identical 2-bay (asymmetrical) gable ends with 1-story (1-bay) shed-roofed porches serving as front entrances to this semi-detached duplex; gable roof; gable-roofed dormers on west elevation; long 4-bay shed-roofed dormer on east elevation; 1-story (1-bay) shed-roofed porch on east elevation shelters two identical secondary entrances; central brick chimney; Neocolonial tenant house; mid-20th century. Noncontributing building.

Dairy Barn. Wood frame; 1 1/2-story; 3-bay (symmetrical); gambrel roof; two metal roof vents on roof ridge; Vernacular agricultural building; early 20th century. Contributing building.

Water Tower. Wood frame superstructure with cylindrical metal tank capped by conical roof; utilitarian agricultural structure; early 20th century. Contributing structure.

Stable/Office. Concrete block; 1-story; 7-bay (symmetrical); side gable roof with three projecting front gables; central square hip-roofed clock tower flanked by two hip-roofed vents on roof ridge; Neocolonial agricultural building; mid-20th century. Noncontributing building.

Tenant House #1. Wood frame; 2-story; 3-bay (symmetrical); side gable roof; 2-story rear ell; 1-story (3-bay) shed-roofed front porch; Vernacular dwelling; late 19th or early 20th century. Contributing building.

Tenant House #2. Wood frame; 1-story; 4-bay (asymmetrical); side gable roof; 1-bay gable-roofed front porch; screened side porch; exterior brick end chimney; Traditional Ranch; mid-20th century. Noncontributing building.

Racetrack. Large oval racetrack with metal-pipe rails features central reflecting pond; mid-20th century. Noncontributing site.

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FARM COMPLEX AT POWHATAN:

Hudson Farm House. Wood frame; 2-story; 3-bay (symmetrical); side gable roof; outer bay (northeast) has front gable with small attic window; 1-story (5-bay) hip-roofed front porch with turned posts; 2-story rear ell with small attic window on gable end; enclosed side porch on rear ell; two interior brick chimneys; Vernacular Victorian residence; late 19th or early 20th century. Contributing building.

Summer Kitchen. Wood frame (poured-concrete piers); 1-story; 2-bay (asymmetrical); side gable roof; interior brick end chimney flanked by small 4-light windows on gable end; 6/6 sash window on opposite gable end; identical front and rear entrances; Vernacular outbuilding; late 19th or early 20th century. Contributing building.

Barn #1. Wood frame; 1-story; 3-bay (symmetrical); shed roof; utilitarian agricultural building; late 19th or early 20th century. Contributing building.

Barn #2. Wood frame; 1 1/2-story; 2-bay (asymmetrical); front gable roof; utilitarian agricultural building; late 19th or early 20th century. Contributing building.

Barn #3. Wood frame; 1 1/2-story; gambrel roof; enclosed shed-roofed side wing; shed-roofed longitudinal open-bay side wing on opposite elevation with flanking long narrow open-bay extension structure; Vernacular agricultural building; late 19th or early 20th century with later additions and renovations. Contributing building.

Silo #1. Metal silo with dome-shaped cap; utilitarian agricultural structure; early to mid-20th century. Contributing structure.

Silo #2. Metal silo with dome-shaped cap; utilitarian agricultural structure; early to mid-20th century. Contributing structure.

Vehicle Shed. Wood frame; 1-story; 3-bay (symmetrical); front gable roof; flanking shed-roofed side leantos; utilitarian outbuilding; early to mid-20th century. Contributing building.

MOUNT IDA:

Mt. Ida. Wood frame; 1 1/2-story (raised brick basement); 5-bay (symmetrical); side gable roof; three gable-roofed dormers on front and rear; 1-story (3-bay) flat-roofed front porch with square columns; 1-story (5-bay) shed-roofed screened rear porch; wood steps to front and rear porches from ground level; two exterior brick end chimneys (flanked by pent closets on northeast end); Federal-style residence; ca. 1835; renovated 1970. Contributing building.

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Smokehouse. Wood frame; 1-story (brick foundation); 1-bay; pyramidal hipped roof; Vernacular outbuilding; ca. 1835; renovated 1970. Contributing building.

Wellhouse. Wood frame; 1-story; utilitarian outbuilding; ca. 1970. Noncontributing building.

Garage. Wood frame; 1-story; utilitarian outbuilding; ca. 1970. Noncontributing building.

Barn. Wood frame; 2-story; 1-bay first story; 3-bay second story; side gable roof; rear leanto; utilitarian outbuilding; late 19th or early 20th century. Contributing building.

Shed. Wood frame; 1-story; 1-bay; side gable roof; utilitarian outbuilding; late 19th or early 20th century. Contributing building.

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The approximately 1092-acre Powhatan Rural Historic District Powhatan is significant for its association with Edward Thornton Tayloe, who was born at the Octagon in Washington, D. C., and reared in Virginia's Northern Neck at Mount Airy Plantation, another Tayloe family house. Tayloe was active in politics and public service throughout his life; he served as personal secretary to the first United States minister to Mexico, secretary of legation to the United States envoy to Colombia, and was elected several times to the Virginia legislature. The property reflects the domestic and agrarian life of Tayloe and his family, who were active in local politics and were known for their fine plantations and race horses. At least five generations of the family associated with Powhatan held local or state offices. Edward Thornton Tayloe had the main house at Powhatan built in the early 1830s. A fashionable house of its period, Powhatan bears similarities in its plan and interior arrangements to Edward Thornton Tayloe's ancestral house at Mount Airy. Mount Ida, the other antebellum Tayloe family house in the district, dates from about the same period, but stands in marked contrast to the very fashionable Powhatan. Both houses illustrate the persistence of traditional forms and layouts among the Virginia families of the Northern Neck; Powhatan, however, reflects the up-to-date tastes of the region's planter families. The district also retains good examples of nineteenth- and twentieth-century agricultural buildings and complexes as well as several significant historic landscape features, including the Tayloe family cemetery at Powhatan and portions of the historic circulation network. In her memoirs, *Return to Powhatan*, Robert Love Tayloe Fuller wrote of the last agricultural buildings erected while her father, Bladen Tasker Tayloe, owned the property; the property was sold out of the family in 1935, representing the last possible date of these buildings' construction. The district contributes to the understanding of plantation and farm architecture in the Rappahannock River valley of King George County from the early nineteenth century through the twentieth century.

JUSTIFICATION OF CRITERIA

The Powhatan Rural Historic District meets the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places because it possesses significance in local and Virginia history and architecture and exhibits integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The district qualifies under criterion B because of its association with Edward Thornton Tayloe. Tayloe served the United States in Latin America as personal secretary to Joel Roberts Poinsett, the first U.S. Minister to Mexico, and as secretary of legation to William Henry Harrison, U.S. envoy to Columbia. Tayloe was also one of King George County's most affluent planters.

The Powhatan Rural Historic District also qualifies under criterion C as an associated collection of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century buildings including the two plantation houses, Powhatan and Mount Ida, the Hudson Farmhouse, and their associated outbuildings and agricultural complexes which are representative and well-maintained examples of their styles and types. They

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exhibit high quality craftsmanship, construction, and design and represent the distinctive regional characteristics of nineteenth- and twentieth-century Rappahannock plantations and farms in both their architectural and landscape features.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Powhatan, also known as Powhatan Hill, was built for Edward Thornton Tayloe in the early 1830s on land he had inherited from his father, John Tayloe III, who owned property in King George, Richmond, Essex, and Loudoun counties.¹ Tax records indicate improvements to the property in 1834 and a major increase in valuation from \$3,335 to \$6,000 in 1835 with the notation "old dwelling taken away and new one erected."² The Tayloe family owned significant holdings of land not only in Virginia but also in Maryland, Washington, D.C., Kentucky, and Alabama, as well as three ironworks in Western Virginia.³ The Tayloe family, prominent in Virginia's aristocracy, was related by marriage to many other notable Virginia and Maryland families. With their kinsmen, the Corbin, Carter, and Beverly families in Virginia and the Ogle and Plater families in Maryland, the Tayloes were among the early leaders in the colonies.

John Tayloe III, a successful planter who converted his lands on the Northern Neck from tobacco to the cultivation of wheat and corn and to animal husbandry, expanded his land holdings and increased the Tayloe wealth. An acknowledged leader in American horse racing, he founded a track and the Tappahannock Jockey Club in Washington, D.C.⁴ John Tayloe III was a Federalist delegate and senator in the Virginia legislature and mounted a losing campaign for election to the United States Congress in 1799. Edward Thornton Tayloe, a sixth generation Tayloe in Virginia, followed his father into political life by serving on diplomatic missions in Latin America and holding office in Virginia.

One of several Tayloe plantations in King George County, Powhatan remained in the Tayloe family until 1935. John Tayloe III had acquired his approximately two thousand acres of King George land in 1795 from James Keep (or Keys).⁵ Of his King George properties, Chatterton went to his son John (IV), Oaken Brow to his son Charles, and the two adjacent plantations known as Hop Yard and the Dogue to his son Edward Thornton Tayloe.⁶ Edward Thornton Tayloe's inheritance also included the property now known as Mount Ida. That land, owned

¹Janet Campbell Barber, "Old Age and the Life Course of Slaves," Ph.D. diss., University of Kansas, 63.

²King George County Land Tax Book, 1835.

³Barber, 63.

⁴Ibid, 126.

⁵Roberta Love Tayloe, *Return to Powhatan* (1985), 10.

⁶Ibid, 20.

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previously by Joel and Enock Berry, had been purchased in a 216-acre parcel in 1799 by John Tayloe III.

Edward Thornton Tayloe, the fourth son and the eighth of the fifteen children of John Tayloe III and Anne Ogle, daughter and granddaughter of Maryland governors, was born in 1803 at the Octagon in Washington, D.C. He was named for Edward Thornton, the first English minister to the United States and a friend of his father. Educated at home by tutors, he later attended Harvard and graduated in 1823. Two years later he became the personal secretary to Joel Roberts Poinsett, the first United States minister to Mexico. Tayloe spent three years in Mexico which he chronicled in a journal.⁷ Six weeks after his return from Mexico, Tayloe received an appointment as secretary of legation to William Henry Harrison, the United States envoy to Colombia. The mission was short-lived, however. Harrison and Tayloe had just reached Colombia when Andrew Jackson, the newly elected president, appointed new envoys to replace them. Tayloe continued his friendship with William Henry Harrison and was a political ally of his fellow Virginian. When Harrison won the presidency in 1836, there were indications that Tayloe would be appointed the Treasurer of the United States. Harrison's death a month after taking office, however, occurred before all his appointments had been made, and Tayloe never held national office. Thus Tayloe ended his diplomatic career upon his return from Colombia and returned to King George to settle into the life of a Virginia Northern Neck planter. Tayloe nevertheless remained active in politics and was elected several times to the Virginia legislature. He was also instrumental in establishing St. John's Episcopal Church at King George Courthouse.

Three weeks before his arrival in Washington, his father John Tayloe III died. A coexecutor of the will, Edward Thornton Tayloe faced the considerable task of helping to settle his father's vast estate which included more than fifteen thousand acres of land in various states, more than a thousand slaves, iron works, and valuable race horses. Personal property records place Edward Thornton Tayloe as one of the county's most affluent planters with numerous slaves, several carriages, one of which was valued at more than three hundred dollars, and twenty-five to thirty horses. Personal property records for 1841 count ninety slaves.⁸

Edward Thornton Tayloe renamed Hop Yard and Dogue, calling them Powhatan for the great Indian chief who ruled an expanse of territory in southeastern Virginia that extended as far north as the Rappahannock River. The large house, which he had built prominently on a ridge, was home for his large family, which included his wife Mary Ogle, a Maryland cousin from his mother's family whom he had married in 1830, and their eight children. Census records and family tradition both indicate that at times a tutor was also part of the household.⁹

⁷This journal is titled *The Journal and Correspondence of Edward Thornton Tayloe*, C. Harvey Gardner, ed., Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1959.

⁸King George County Personal Property Tax Book, 1841.

⁹U.S. Census Records (population), 1850.

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It appears that Powhatan was a successful Northern Neck plantation that prospered from the 1830s through the 1850s owing to the combination of favorable growing conditions and access to the very important Rappahannock River. Tayloe was a typical planter of his region, with livestock that included horses, mules, cattle, oxen, sheep, and swine. Crops included wheat, Indian corn, oats, peas, and potatoes. The 1850 census listings indicate that Tayloe was the county's largest producer of butter, hay, and slaughtered livestock. In fact, Tayloe produced almost 36 percent of the total hay cut in the county and supplied the county with 1,000 pounds of butter while the second largest producer contributed half that amount.¹⁰

Tayloe also owned the property known as Mount Ida, and a house was built there sometime between 1830 and 1840. Little more is known about that property and its use in the antebellum period.¹¹ Property tax records from 1820 assessed the Mount Ida buildings at eighty dollars. This value remained constant until 1830 when the Mount Ida and Powhatan parcels were linked for tax purposes, and only the total value of \$2,165 was recorded. Several sources indicated that the main house at Mount Ida was built around 1835. Land tax records for 1835 record an "old dwelling taken away and new one erected."¹² While this language may have referred to a house at either Powhatan or Mount Ida, an assessment of Mount Ida's nails also indicates that the house was constructed about 1835. In 1969 W. Brown Morton III, during his association with the Historic American Buildings Survey, analyzed an assortment of nails from Mount Ida. As a result of his nail investigations, Morton believed at that time that the house was built in 1835, even though its style and local tradition indicated that it was built earlier:

It is a definite possibility that some disaster befell an earlier house on the same site and the owners simply reconstructed a similar structure to the one they lost. The second conclusion that can be drawn from the nails is that Mount Ida was extensively rebuilt in 1835. I would be more drawn to this possibility if one of the nails or more had been of an earlier date.¹³

By 1856 Tayloe, like many other Virginia planters, was experiencing financial difficulties and found it necessary to borrow money to pay taxes and other debts. The Civil War brought further losses to Powhatan and the Tayloes as all of Edward Thornton and Mary Ogle Tayloe's sons served the Confederacy. In 1859, Edward Thornton Tayloe himself was asked to form a local

¹⁰U.S. Census Records (agriculture), 1850.

¹¹ A telephone conversation with Roberta Love Tayloe did not reveal any family traditions pertaining to antebellum life at Mount Ida.

¹²King George County Personal Property Tax Book, 1835.

¹³Letter to the Honorable Raymond R. Guest from W. Brown Morton III, principal architect for the Historic American Buildings Survey, 10 April 1969.

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militia. February 1862 saw further tragedy when Mary Ogle Tayloe died just one month after acting as nursemaid to her second son, Bladen Tasker, who died of pneumonia at Fredericksburg.

During the war, Edward Thornton moved several times and spent the later war years at Buena Vista, his brother's estate near Roanoke. While he made several trips back to King George to check on his and his sons' plantations, most of the furnishings and equipment at Powhatan were stolen or destroyed during the Union occupation of the area. Indeed, Federal troops quartered at Powhatan for some time during the war. Edward Thornton Tayloe wrote in 1863 of the looting of "8,000 to 10,000 Yankees" who reduced his livestock to "two old horses and one old mule."¹⁴

After the war, it appears that some of Tayloe's former slaves stayed at Powhatan or returned there to work as hired hands, tenants, and domestic servants.¹⁵ His writings include notes indicating that so much of the farming equipment and livestock went to his tenants that there was little left for him to use in farming.¹⁶ Indeed, the contrast between pre-and post-Civil War production at Powhatan was considerable. The plantation went from producing one thousand pounds of butter in 1850 to twenty-five in 1870. The number of horses declined from sixteen to nine, and many crops went out of cultivation completely.¹⁷

Additionally, for financial reasons, Edward Thornton Tayloe began to sell off parcels of land. The Mount Ida plantation, including the main house, was sold to Thomas Lewis shortly after the war in 1868.¹⁸ There were a succession of nineteenth-century owners of Mount Ida, including Charles M. Brown in 1869; Joseph J. Adams in 1872; and George A. Adams who acquired it in 1877. Nothing is known of these owners or their use of the Mount Ida property. In 1872 Joseph J. Adams also bought a section of the Powhatan Plantation along its southern border.¹⁹ In the late nineteenth to early twentieth century a farm house and several barns were built upon this property, known today as the Hudson Farm for its early twentieth century owner, C. R. Hudson.²⁰

¹⁴Virginia Historical Society. Tayloe Family Papers. Letter from Edward Thornton Tayloe to William H. Tayloe written 8 September 1863.

¹⁵Roberta Tayloe recounts tales of antebellum reminiscences between her grandmother and a black servant who remained close to the family.

¹⁶Tayloe Family Papers. Letter from Edward Thornton Tayloe to William H. Tayloe written 19 November 1870.

¹⁷U.S. Agricultural Census, 1870.

¹⁸This deed is the earliest written documentation of the name Mount Ida. Previously the property was referred to as "From Berry," indicating from whom the property was purchased.

¹⁹King George County Deed Book, 79/283.

²⁰King George County Deed Book, 20/585. Roberta Love Tayloe remembered the hard-working farm family which lived there, but was unable to reveal additional information concerning the operation or development of the Hudson Farm. She believed it to be representative of the small farms established in this time period. Telephone conversation with Roberta Love Tayloe Fuller, 23 July 1991.

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Edward Thornton Tayloe's daughter Mary served as mistress of Powhatan until her brother William, who was to inherit Powhatan, married in 1873 or 1874. Edward Thornton Tayloe died on 26 November 1876, and, like his wife and son, was buried in the family cemetery at Powhatan. By the time of Edward Thornton Tayloe's death, the Tayloe lands had been divided with the portion known as Lothian going to his son Edward Poinsett, the Dogue to Bladen Tasker, Hop Yard (or Ferneau) to George Ogle, and the remainder of Powhatan to William.²¹

Little is known about William Tayloe (1840-1907), who had refused a commission in the Confederate Army and instead had served as an enlisted man. Like his father, grandfather, and other relatives, William Tayloe had married into a prominent Maryland family. Also like his father, he continued to farm Powhatan. The census records for 1880 indicate substantial declines in agricultural production from the antebellum period in wheat, corn, and other crops.²² William Tayloe died in 1907 as a result of a buggy accident and was buried at Powhatan. By 1910 his widow, Sophia Ridgely Plater, whose name was recorded on the deed as the owner of record until 1913, had turned over the operation of the farm to their son Bladen Tasker Tayloe, who was the last Tayloe to own it.²³

The Bladen Tasker Tayloe family's life at Powhatan represents the struggle of many Virginia families in this region to retain ancestral land and houses despite declining economic conditions. The loss of agricultural markets as other areas of the state became more accessible by rail transportation marked the end of the Rappahannock's prosperity as an agricultural entity. The shift to rail transportation had a disastrous impact on many Northern Neck farmers, such as Tayloe, who resorted to subsistence level farming to remain on the land. Bladen Tayloe began his tenure at Powhatan with a mortgage, the result of paying his brothers and sisters for the portions of the farm that they had inherited. He had been left the house, barns, and core of the farm but his siblings had been left the remainder of the property. Believing this land necessary to the operations of the farm and in an attempt to keep these lands in the family, Tayloe had taken a mortgage to keep his father's property together. The substantial fortune Edward Thornton Tayloe had inherited had been lost in the Civil War, leaving his heirs with land as their only asset. Unlike his illustrious ancestors who had overseers and slaves, Bladen Tayloe farmed much of Powhatan himself, first with the assistance of tenants and a few hired hands and later alone. Similarly, his wife Fannie Love Tayloe, the fifth generation of Tayloe wives to come from Maryland, learned to cope with household chores in the large house without the assistance of domestic servants. The family took in boarders to supplement farm income and meet mortgage payments and other living expenses. The Tayloes, however, finally resorted to selling portions of Powhatan.

²¹Tayloe, 28.

²²U.S. Census (agriculture), 1880.

²³Bladen Tasker Tayloe's residency at Powhatan and its sale are well documented in his daughter's *Return to Powhatan*; King George County Deed Book, 34/542.

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Bladen was the first Tayloe man since colonial days not to attend college.²⁴ Although at first the three children of Bladen and Fannie Tayloe were tutored at home as were previous generations of Tayloes, they eventually attended the neighborhood one-room school. Despite these social and economic reversals, the Tayloes of Powhatan remained a prominent family that continued to play an integral role in the life of the region. In *Return to Powhatan*, Roberta Love Tayloe writes movingly of the pride and sense of responsibility that her parents instilled in their children as members of the Tayloe family.

But hard work, social responsibility, and personal pride were not enough to keep Powhatan in the Tayloe family; the farm was sold at public auction in April 1935. John W. Walters of New York purchased the land conveyed with Powhatan which was much reduced in 1935 from the time of Edward Thornton Tayloe.²⁵ Walters sold Powhatan to Raymond R. Guest in 1955. Through Guest's subsequent actions much of the old Tayloe land, including Mount Ida, the Hudson Family Farm, and part of Hop Yard, has been reassembled.²⁶

A Tayloe family cousin, William Tayloe Murphy, a colleague from the Virginia General Assembly, first introduced Guest to Powhatan. Roberta Love Tayloe in *Return to Powhatan* writes that her family was especially pleased with Guest's ownership since he continued in its old traditions: "Mr. Guest has made some changes at Powhatan, but not too many, and by his action Mount Ida, originally part of Edward Thornton Tayloe's estate, has rejoined its companion lands . . . Besides upholding the Tayloe traditions of service to the nation and Virginia, Mr. Guest brought up a family here . . . and he has raised race horses on the estate, continuing a tradition nearly three centuries old among the Tayloes . . . Needless to say our family is delighted that Powhatan is cared for so well, and will survive into the foreseeable future."²⁷

²⁴Tayloe, p.44.

²⁵King George County Deed Book, 45/493.

²⁶Mount Ida had four twentieth-century owners before Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Guest. T. Withers Boggs had acquired Mount Ida in 1909; his ownership was followed by that of his brother-in-law Robert Wirt Washington, followed by Lloyd and Robert Washington, and then Eleanor Moore Lauck. Little is known about Mount Ida during this period except that Bessie Boggs, wife of T. Withers Boggs, was a cousin of the Tayloes and the family was included in many of the social gatherings at Powhatan. Hop Yard had been left to William Tayloe's brother George Ogle Tayloe. By 1920 that farm also had left the Tayloe family and was owned by Alvin T. Embrey, a Fredericksburg attorney. Raymond Guest purchased part of Hop Yard in 1970 from L. A. Gravatt. King George Deed Book, 102/281.

²⁷Tayloe, p. 193.

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UTM REFERENCES

A	18/307880/4237180
B	18/308020/4236770
C	18/308270/4236840
D	18/308150/4236280
E	18/307470/4236220
F	18/306920/4236040
G	18/306880/4235960
H	18/307090/4235500
I	18/306840/4235260
J	18/307120/4235310
K	18/307200/4235280
L	18/307560/4235550
M	18/307540/4235190
N	18/307740/4234870
O	18/307740/4234440
P	18/307180/4234180
Q	18/306220/4234320
R	18/305720/4234820
S	18/305400/4234400
T	18/305400/4234740
U	18/305220/4234990
V	18/305560/4235360
W	18/305120/4235620
X	18/305750/4236600
Y	18/306200/4236240
Z	18/306360/4236300
A'	18/306460/4235880
B'	18/306810/4235990
C'	18/306860/4236080
D'	18/306940/4237060

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point delineated by UTM reference A 18/307880/4237180, proceed southeast approximately 1400' to a point on the Mt. Ida main entrance driveway delineated by UTM reference B 18/308020/4236770, then proceed northeast approximately 800' to a point at the junction of the Mt. Ida driveway with State Rt. 610 delineated by UTM reference C 18/308270/4236840, then proceed south approximately 2000' along the western right-of-way of State Rt. 610 to a point delineated by UTM reference D 18/308150/4236280, then proceed west

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approximately 2200' to meet the back entrance of the Mt. Ida driveway at a point delineated by UTM reference E 18/307470/4236220, then proceed southwest approximately 1900' to a point delineated by UTM reference F 18/306920/4236040, then proceed southwest approximately 300' along the southeast side of a road connecting the Mt. Ida and Powhatan tracts to a point delineated by UTM reference G 18/306880/4235960, then proceed southeast approximately 1800' across Keys Run to a point delineated by UTM reference H 18/307090/4235500, then proceed southwest approximately 1000' along the southeast side of Keys Run to a point delineated by UTM reference I 18/306840/4235260, then proceed west approximately 700' to a point delineated by UTM reference J 18/307120/42355310, then proceed southeast approximately 300' to meet State Rt. 610 at a point delineated by UTM reference K 18/307200/4235280, then proceed northeast along the southern side of State Route 610 approximately 1500' to a point delineated by UTM reference L 18/307560/4235550, then proceed south approximately 1200' to a point delineated by UTM reference M 18/307540/4235190, then proceed southeast approximately 1200' to meet Dogue Run at a point delineated by UTM reference N 18/307740/4234870, then proceed south approximately 1400' along the western and northern banks of the Dogue Run stream bed to a point delineated by UTM reference O 18/307740/4234440, then proceed southwest approximately 2000' along the north side of Dogue Run to a point delineated by UTM reference P 18/307180/4234180, then proceed west approximately 3200' to meet State Rt. 610 as it takes a sharp curve at its junction with State Rt. 607 at a point delineated by UTM reference Q 18/306220/4234320, then proceed northwest approximately 2400' along the northeastern right-of-way of State Rt. 607 and across Keys Run to a point on the northwest bank of Keys Run delineated by UTM reference R 18/305720/4234820, then proceed southwest along the northwest bank of Keys Run approximately 1900' to a point delineated by UTM reference S 18/305400/4234400, then proceed north along the eastern bank of the Rappahannock River approximately 1000' to a point delineated by UTM reference T 18/305400/4234740, then proceed northwest approximately 1000' along the eastern bank of the Rappahannock River as it curves to the west to a point delineated by UTM reference U 18/305220/4234990, then proceed northeast approximately 1500' to meet State Rt. 607 at a point delineated by UTM reference V 18/305560/4235360, then proceed approximately 1800' along the eastern and northern sides of State Rt. 607 as it travels about 300' to the north and then turns and travels west to a point delineated by UTM reference W 18/305120/4235620, then proceed northeast approximately 3800' to a point delineated by UTM reference X 18/305750/423660, then proceed southeast approximately 1900' to a point delineated by UTM reference Y 18/306200/4236240, then proceed northwest approximately 500' to a point delineated by UTM reference Z 18/306360/4236300, then proceed southeast approximately 1500' to a point delineated by UTM reference A' 18/306460/4235880, then proceed northeast approximately 1200' to a point delineated by UTM reference B' 18/306810/4235990, then proceed northeast approximately 400' along the northwest side of the road connecting the Powhatan and Mt. Ida tracts to a point on the western bank of Keys Run delineated by UTM reference C' 18/306860/4236080, then proceed north approximately 3200' along Keys Run and crossing the stream bed to a point delineated by UTM reference D' 18/306940/4237060, then proceed east approximately 3200' to point of beginning.

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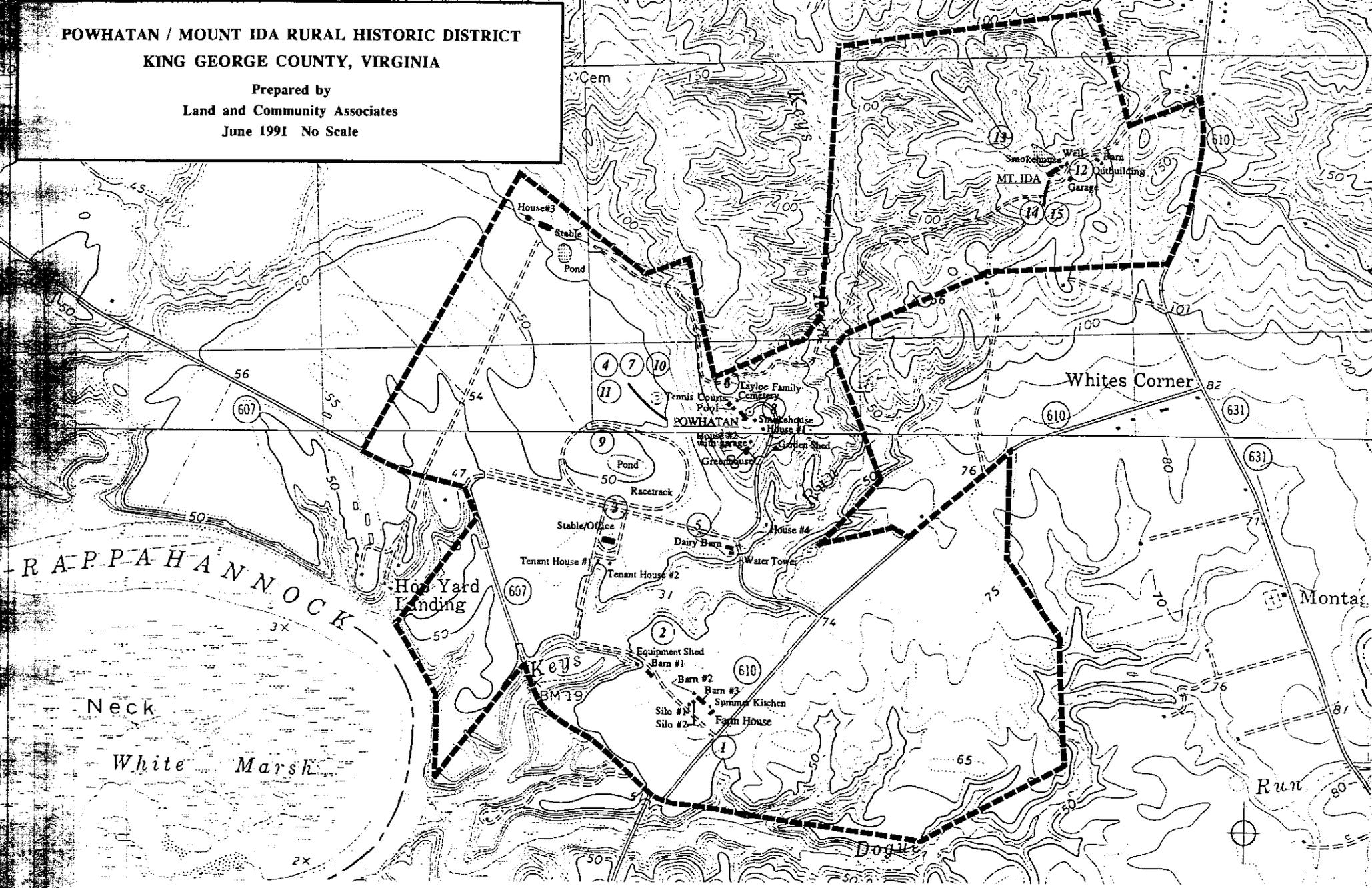
Section number 10 Page 3

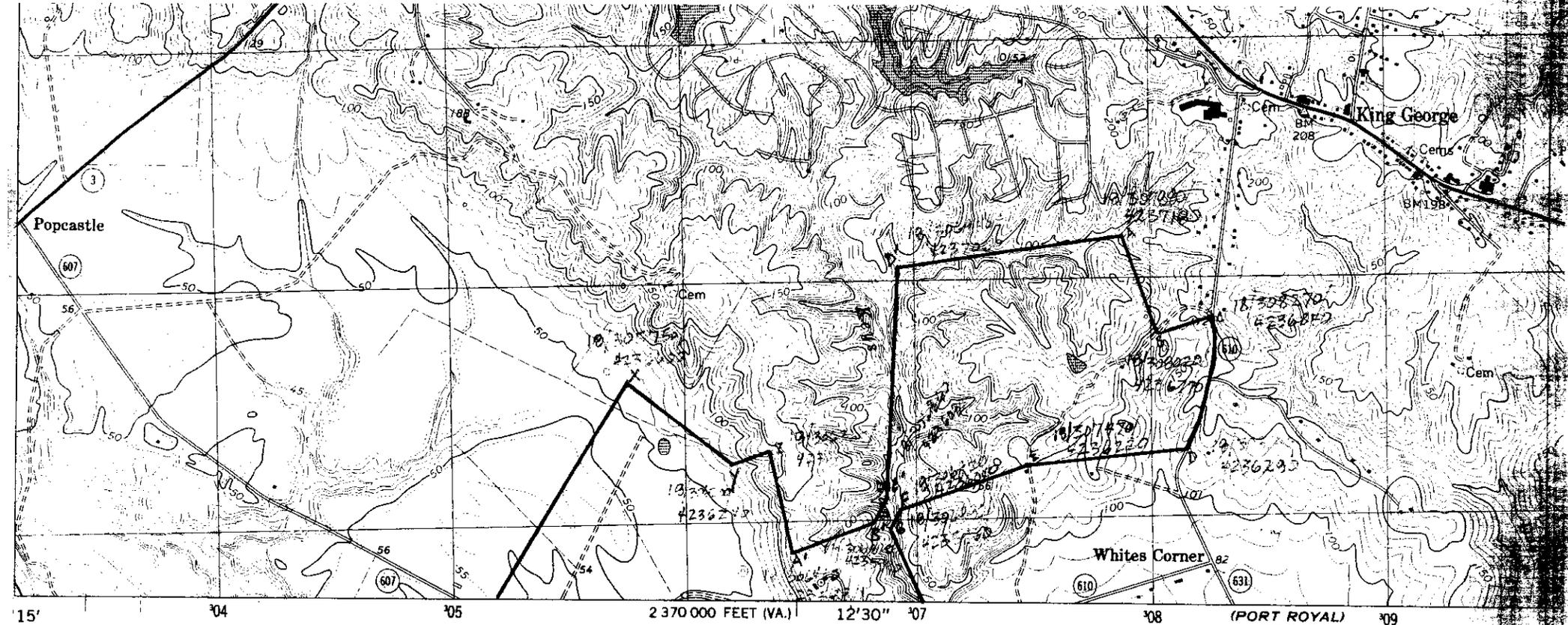
BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the Powhatan/Mt. Ida Historic District were drawn to include all of the present tracts of land belonging to the present owner of Powhatan, Raymond R. Guest, who has managed to reassemble much of the old Tayloe land sold off in parcels during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, including Mount Ida and part of Hop Yard. Included within the boundaries is land along each side of a road that runs between the Powhatan and Mt. Ida estates at the point of juncture between the two estates at Keys Run. Keys Run separates the two estates geographically and forms a portion of the Powhatan estate's eastern boundary, and the Mt. Ida estate's western boundary. Other geographical boundaries include Dogue Run which bounds the Powhatan estate on the southern end, and the Rappahannock river which bounds a portion of the Powhatan estate on the west. Finally, the Guest property is bounded by two stretches of State Route 610 on portions of the eastern edges of both the Powhatan and Mt. Ida estates, and by a stretch of State Route 607 on a portion of the western edge of the Powhatan estate.

**POWHATAN / MOUNT IDA RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
KING GEORGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA**

Prepared by
Land and Community Associates
June 1991 No Scale





Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey and the National Ocean Survey

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1967. Field checked 1968

Bathymetry compiled by the National Ocean Survey from tide-coordinated hydrographic surveys. This information is not intended for navigational purposes

Mean low water (dotted) line and mean high water (heavy solid) line compiled by NOS from tide-coordinated aerial photographs. Apparent shoreline (outer edge of vegetation) shown by light solid line

Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Virginia coordinate system, north zone, and Maryland coordinate system 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 18 1927 North American Datum

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 9 meters south and 26 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

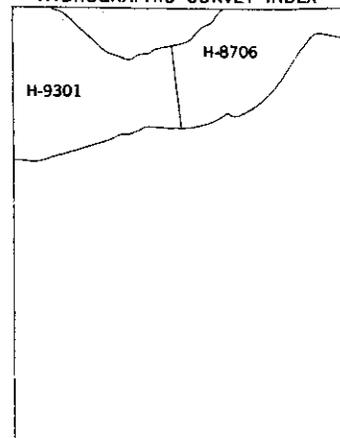
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with Commonwealth of Virginia agencies from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1978

Map photoinspected 1982

No major culture or drainage changes observed

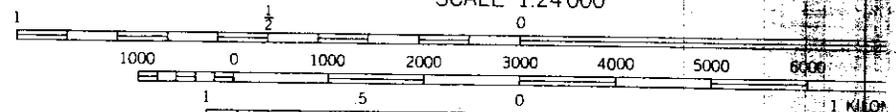
NATIONAL OCEAN SURVEY
HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY INDEX



HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY
INFORMATION

Survey Number	Survey Date	Survey Scale	Survey Line Spacing (Naut. Miles)
H-8706	1962	1:10,000	.01-.06
H-9301	1972	1:10,000	.02-.06

(PORT ROYAL)
5560 11 NW
SCALE 1:24 000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET

DASHED LINES REPRESENT 5-FOOT CONTOURS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
BATHYMETRIC CONTOUR INTERVAL 1 METER WITH SUPPLEMENTARY
0.5 METER CONTOURS—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 0.3 METER

BASE MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
BATHYMETRIC SURVEY DATA COMPLIES WITH INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC
ORGANIZATION (IHO) SPECIAL PUBLICATION 44 ACCURACY STANDARDS
AND/OR STANAGS USED AT THE DATE OF THE SURVEY

FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 20192
NATIONAL OCEAN SURVEY, ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND 20850

AND VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE



5560 IV SE
(PASSAPATANZY)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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