VLR-7/18/78 NR+1P-11/16/78 Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74) UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FOR NPS USE ONLY NATIONAL PARK SERVICE RECEIVED NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES DATE ENTERED NOV 16 1978 **INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM** SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS INAME HISTORIC Bewdley AND/OR COMMON LOCATION 3.6 miles SSW of St. Stephens Church; 350' N of Mattaponi River; 1.3 miles SW of southern intersection of State Routes 633 and 634; STREET & NUMBER 700' NW of confluence of Georges Swamp and Mattaponi River. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CITY, TOWN St. Stephens Church First (Paul S. Trible, Jr.) VICINITY OF COUNTY CODE CODE STATE 51 King and Queen 097 Virginia CLASSIFICATION X STATUS CATEGORY OWNERSHIP PRESENT USE X_AGRICULTURE DISTRICT PUBLIC _OCCUPIED __MUSEUM X BUILDING(S) __COMMERCIAL PRIVATE PARK _UNOCCUPIED X PRIVATE RESIDENCE STRUCTURE _WORK IN PROGRESS _EDUCATIONAL _BOTH SITE **PUBLIC ACQUISITION** ACCESSIBLE ENTERTAINMENT __RELIGIOUS OBJECT _IN PROCESS __YES: RESTRICTED _GOVERNMENT __SCIENTIFIC _INDUSTRIAL _TRANSPORTATION __BEING CONSIDERED YES: UNRESTRICTED NO MILITARY OTHER! OWNER OF PROPERTY MR+ MRS JACK SPAIN Mrs. T. C. Williams Smith STREET & NUMBER STATE CITY, TOWN Virginia 23177 Walkerton VICINITY OF LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. King & Queen County Courthouse STREET & NUMBER CITY, TOWN STATE Virginia 23177 King & Queen Court House REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS (2) (See Continuation Sheet #1) TITLE (1) Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory DATE XFEDERAL _STATE _COUNTY _LOCAL 1958 DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Library of Congress CITY, TOWN STATE Washington D. C.

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

X_EXCELLENT __DETERIORATED __GOOD __RUINS __UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

__UNALTERED

CHECK ONE

K _ORIGINAL SITE

_MOVED DATE____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Set in rural King and Queen County on the banks of the Mattaponi River, Bewdley is a large, two-story, L-shaped plantation house built in the third quarter of the 18th century. It is constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond with random glazing and is further embellished with a beveled water table, a three-course belt course, and rubbed and gauged segmental window heads. The windows are glazed with modern 6/6 sash and have reproduction Federal-type, recessed-panel shutters. An early 19th-century pedimented dwarf portico supported on four Tuscan columns shelters the main entrance. The whole is crowned by a hipped roof embellished with a 20th-century modillion cornice.

The plan of Bewdley consists of a single-pile main block having two rooms separated by a wide central passage, with another passage and a smaller chamber in the ell. This arrangement resembles that of several other large houses built on the Middle Peninsula and the Northern Neck of Virginia from the third quarter of the 18th century through the early 19th century. Partitions in the main block are brick, while those in the ell are framed.

Little 18th-century trim survives in Bewdley, but this is because the original owner was caught in a financial scandal, and the house was apparently left unfinished for half a century after its erection. The largest (east) parlor contains a reproduction Federal mantel and Greek Revival trim on the windows and doors. No other decoration is present here.

The early 19th-century, open-string stair in the main passage is very plain with a square capped newel, round railing, and two rectangular balusters to a tread. It covers a pedestal chair rail, and no evidence of an earlier stair is discernible. Consequently, it seems likely that 18th-century work on the house was halted before a stair was ever installed here.

The dining (southwest) room contains another reproduction mantel, but much early decoration remains. This decoration includes Federal recessed-panel trim and doors and an 18th-century symmetrical chair rail.

In the rear passage is an original closed-string stair with a square newel, slender turned balusters, and a molded rail, all on a very diminutive scale characteristic of other large Tidewater houses of the 1760s and 1770s. Though clearly intended as a secondary stair, it was for many years the only access to the second floor. An early 19th-century, double-beaded chair board and a similar pegboard also survive here.

The north chamber has early 19th-century flush wainscoting with a pedestal cap and features a reproduction mantel. Closets flank the chimney breast; that on the west (left) retains its original shelves.

No early outbuildings survive, though there is a late 19th- or early 20th-century frame barn north of the house.

The register boundaries for Bewdley have been drawn so as to include a sufficiently large portion of the open field north of the house to account for the possible archaeological remains of early plantation farm structures. For the most part, the bounds follow natural tree and water lines.

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW						
PREHISTORIC 1400-1499	_ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC _ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING — CONSERVATION	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION SCIENCE			
1500-1599 1600-1699 X_1700-1799	AGRICULTURE X_ARCHITECTUREART	ECONOMICS — EDUCATION —ENGINEERING	LITERATURE MILITARY MUSIC	SCULPTURESOCIAL/HUMANITARIANTHEATER			
<u>X</u> 1800-1899 1900-	COMMERCECOMMUNICATIONS	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT INDUSTRY INVENTION	PHILOSOPHY POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_JPAPA (SPECIFY) N			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Bewdley is an imposing brick structure set on the banks of the Mattaponi River in King and Queen County. It was erected in the third quarter of the 18th century, probably by the Marriott family. Its formal mass, handsome brickwork, and L-plan make it one of the outstanding late-Colonial plantation houses of Tidewater Virginia. At the same time, its unfinished interior and curious history connect Bewdley with the Speaker John Robinson scandal, one of the nost significant political events of the state's pre-Revolutionary history.

The land on which Bewdley stands was perhaps originally patented to the Tunstall family. By the middle of the 18th century, however, it was in the possession of Obadiah Marriott, who probably began to build the present house just before his death ca. 1760. A prominent lawyer and King's Attorney for Essex County, Marriott died before it was revealed after the death of Speaker of the House of Burgesses John Robinson in 1766 that Robinson had made extensive illegal loans from the Colonial treasury to his political cronies and allies, among whom were many of the political Old Guard of pre-Revolutionary Virginia. As an offshoot of a political struggle between these men and a younger group in the legislature, the creation of a loan office which would have concealed Robinson's misdeeds and relieved the embarrassment of his debtors was prevented. Obadiah Marriott was listed in the first compilation of debtors to Robinson's estate, and in 1792 another list noted that the debt was "doubtful of payment". Architectural evidence suggests that this financial blow to the estate caused work on the house to be stopped, a conclusion reinforced by the following notice which appeared in the Virginia Gazotte for May 7, 1767:

To be Sold,

The fee and simple estate in a tract of land in King and Queen County, known by the name of Bewdeley . . . There is a new brick house upon it, which may be finished at a small expense, with all necessary out houses and a valuable orchard of the best fruit trees.

The advertisement was signed by Marriott's law partner and by one of his executors.

The King and Queen County records have been destroyed, and it is not possible to know whether the house was actually sold. Indeed, the subsequent history of the ownership of Bewdley is hazy at best. Samuel Garlick, whose wife was a niece of Marriott's widow, was living at Bewdley by 1779. Though Garlick's personal property tax assessments indicate that he held substantial numbers of slaves, livestock, and vehicles, he apparently never bothered to finish the house.

After Garlick's death ca, 1807, the 454-acre tract passed to his administrator and son-in-law, Wiley Roy, and then to Roy's wife Mary. In 1826 John Mason, Roy's son-in-law,

(See Continuation Sheet #1)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRA	APHICAL REFE	RENCES		
Chalkley, Lyman. Abstracts	from Original Cou	rt Records of A	Augusta County, M	Va., 1745-1800.
Baltimore, 1965. Colles, Christopher. <u>A Su</u> University Press, 1	961.			
Cox, Virginia D. and Willi	e T. Weathers. 01	d Houses of Kin	g and Queen Cour	nty, Virginia.
Richmond: King and Essex County Order Books 1	Queen Historical S	ociety, 1973.		
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LIST ALL STATES AND C	OUNTIES FOR PROPERTI	ES OVERLAPPING ST	ATE OR COUNTY BOU	NDARIES
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Richmond		······································	Virginia 23219	
12 STATE HISTORIC P	RESERVATION	OFFICER CE	ERTIFICATION	V
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As the designated State Historic Pre- hereby nominate this property for in criteria and procedures set forth by the STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE	nclusion in the National Re he/National Park Service.			
TITLE Tucker Hill, Exec			DATE JUL	1 8 1978
virginia Historia	c Landmarks Commis	sion	JOL	
FOR NPS USE ONLY 1 HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS P	ROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN	N THE NATIONAL REG	OISTER DATÉ	
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOI ATTEST:	LOGY AND HISTORIC PRE	SERVATION	DATE	
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REG	ISTER			

UNITED STATES UEPAKTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Bewdley, King and Queen County, Virginia

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET #1

ITEM NUMBER 6,7 & 9 PAGE 1

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

(2) Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey 1967, 1968, 1977 State

Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission 221 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

8. SIGNIFICANCE

inherited the property. It was probably during the tenure of Mason or his widow that the Federal-style improvements, including the main stair, were installed. In 1837 Mason's widow sold the property to Archibald Pointer, who retained it until the time of the Civil War,

VDS/đu

9. MAJOR_BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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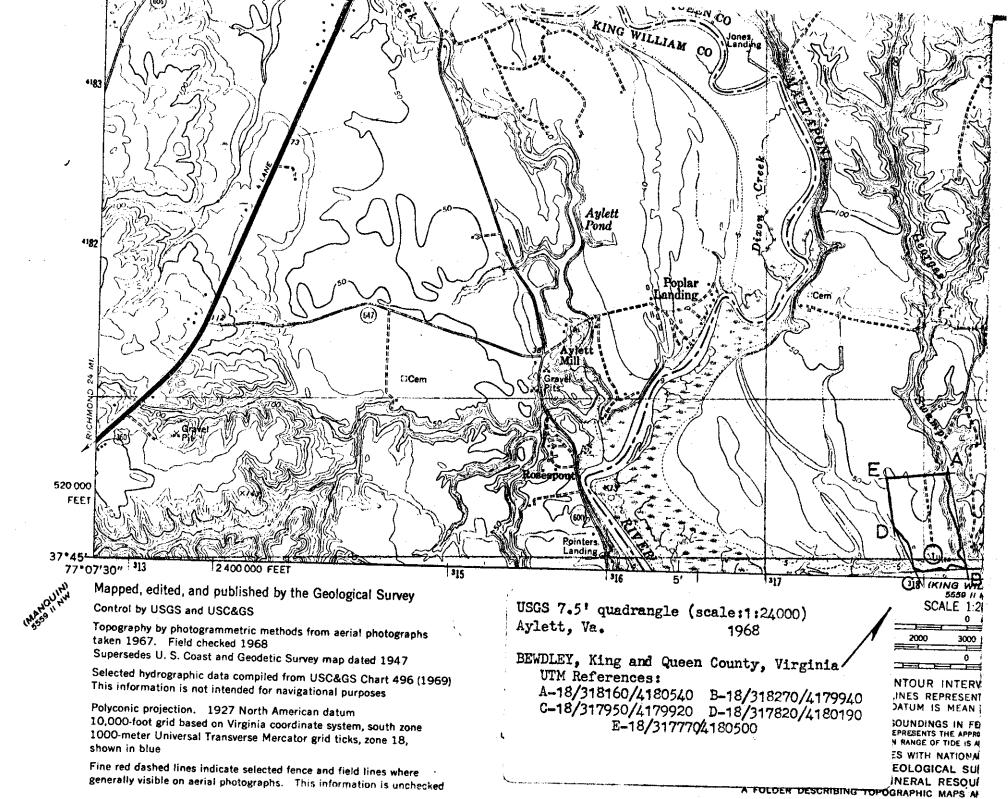
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