

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

LISTED ON:	
VLR	12/17/2009
NRHP	03/31/2010

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Newington Archaeological Site

other names/site number VDHR No. 049-0096, 44KQ0006

2. Location

street & number 697 Frazier Ferry Road not for publication

city or town King and Queen Courthouse vicinity

state Virginia code VA county King and Queen code 097 zip code 23085

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national x statewide local

W. Cath Alwood
Signature of certifying official

2/16/2010
Date

Deputy Director
Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register

 determined eligible for the National Register

 determined not eligible for the National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	0	buildings
0	0	district
1	0	site
0	0	structure
0	0	object
1	0	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

NA

NA

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC, village site

DOMESTIC, single dwelling

DOMESTIC, secondary structure

COMMERCE, trade

FUNERARY, cemetery

AGRICULTURAL, agricultural outbuildings

LANDSCAPE, garden

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

LANDSCAPE, unoccupied land

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: _____

walls: _____

roof: _____

other: _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Newington, archaeological site number 44KQ0006, is a 9.2 acre site located along the northeast bank of the Mattaponi River in King and Queen County, Virginia. Originally a Native American site, Newington undoubtedly was part of a land patent in the seventeenth century, but who patented the land and when is uncertain. What is clear is that Newington was part of 2,825 acres owned by George Braxton in 1704, and that the 9.2 acres was the core of the home plantation for Braxton's (and later Roane's) Newington Plantation throughout the eighteenth century. Upon the demise of the home plantation complex, the 9.2 eventually became part of a cultivated field in the nineteenth century. Today, the property is a maintained meadow bordered on the west and south by the Mattaponi River, on the east by a gut that empties into the Mattaponi River, and on the north by a ravine that runs to the Mattaponi River. There is a ruinous stone building at Newington that is currently believed to have been built in the third quarter of the eighteenth century. Also apparent is a large depression that marks the site of the Newington mansion, a historic road cut that leads down to the Mattaponi River, a cemetery, and terraces for a falling garden between the mansion and the river. Archaeological research has identified the location of at least four colonial outbuildings and several other areas that likely represent additional contemporary outbuildings, refuse pits, and activity areas. Although the eighteenth-century mansion basement was filled in the twentieth century, Newington's landscape features, stone building ruin, and extraordinarily well-preserved archaeological record spanning the eighteenth century provide a unique opportunity to reveal, in detail, the evolution of a colonial plantation in terms of material culture, architecture, landscape design and use of space. In addition to the colonial remains at Newington, also present are well preserved Native American archaeological deposits. These date to principally the Woodland period (1200 BC – AD 1600).

Narrative Description

See 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.
- 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHEOLOGY, Prehistoric

ARCHEOLOGY, Historic—Non-Aboriginal

Period of Significance

Woodland Period (1200 BC – AD 1600)

ca. 1704-1906

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Woodland

Euro-American; African-American

Architect/Builder

N/A

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

The periods of significance of Newington include: the Woodland period (ca. 1200 BC – AD 1600) , encompassing the most intensive phase of Native American occupation; and ca. 1704-1906, spanning the ownership of the Braxton, Roane, and Harwood families.

Criteria Consideratons (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

Newington Archaeological Site is being nominated under criterion D as of statewide significance. Archaeological investigations in 1966-67, 1982, and most recently 2009 have documented the site to be in an excellent state of preservation. Significant resources include Native American settlement during the the Woodland Period and later 18th and 19th century Euro-American and African American occupation. Archaeological investigations have documented that resources here can yield significant new information on Woodland period community organization and settlement patterns along with environmental conditions then found in Virginia. The more recent historic components associated with Newington have been shown to have the potential to provide us with a better understanding of colonial plantation lifeways, extending to the beginning of the 20th century. Of particular significance, ceramics document virtually the entire sequence of the ceramic development in coastal Virginia, from its origins in the Early Woodland period though the following Middle and Late Woodland periods. The density of Native American artifacts, along with the presence of well-preserved cultural features, indicates that the site provides significant data on studies of Woodland period community organization and settlement patterns in coastal Virginia.

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

See continuation sheets.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

See continuation sheets.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

See continuation sheets.

Newington

King and Queen County,

VA

Name of Property

County and State

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): DHR File Number 049-0096

10. Geographical Data

9.2 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	18	0332135	4170938			
	Zone	Easting	Northing			

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The north boundary of the Newington Site is a shallow ravine that runs east to west down to the Mattaponi River, the west and southwest boundary is the Mattaponi River; the south and southeast boundary is a wetland gut that empties into the Mattaponi River, and the east boundary is an unpaved lane that extends from the head of the to the wetland gut north to the ravine.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

Archaeological research shows that the entire 9.2 nominated acres contains archaeological features and artifacts associated with the Native American component and the eighteenth-century Braxton/Roane plantation at Newington. While the east boundary is a modern property line, the other three boundaries represent the natural features that define a distinct landform that contains the Newington home plantation and the Native American site.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nicholas M. Lucchetti, President and Matthew R. Laird, Senior Researcher/ E. Randolph Turner, III, Archaeologist, Virginia Department of Historic Resources

organization James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc. date 9/25/09

street & number 223 McLaws Circle, Suite 1 telephone 757-229-9485

city or town Williamsburg state VA zip code 23185

e-mail NLucchetti@jriarchaeology.com

Newington

King and Queen County,

VA

Name of Property

County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

See continuation sheets.

Property Owner:

name Franklin H. Hurst

street & number 215 Kinloch Road

telephone 804-928-8877

city or town Manakin Sabot

state VA

zip code 23103

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**Name of Property: NewingtonCounty and State: King and Queen County, VAName of multiple property listing (if applicable)Section number 7 Page 1**Narrative Description: Archaeology at Newington**

The two aspects of Newington that have attracted the most attention over the years are the unusual colonial stone building on the property and that Newington was the birthplace and childhood home of Carter Braxton, signer of the Declaration of Independence. However, three archaeological investigations at Newington have shown that the property contains a rich archaeological record, principally for the eighteenth-century plantation and secondarily for its Native American occupation.

In 1966-67, R. Westwood Winfree, an avocational archaeologist with the Archeological Society of Virginia, conducted excavations on the Native American component at Newington. Winfree excavated a series of test squares on a bluff overlooking the Mattaponi River. A total of 1400 square feet was excavated, and his report indicates that he uncovered numerous postmolds, storage/refuse pits, and hearths. Evidence of stratified deposits also exist, with Winfree noting that the top six inches of the plow zone contained historic artifacts, followed by nine inches of very dark brown sandy loam midden soil with prehistoric artifacts, and then a very light tan or yellow sandy subsoil containing prehistoric artifacts to a depth of 22 inches. Winfree reported that his excavations produced about 8000 Native American sherds of ceramic and steatite vessels. The Native American ceramics included gravel-tempered, sand-tempered, and shell-tempered wares, spanning the Early, Middle, and Late Woodland periods (1200 BC – AD 1600). Of particular note is the presence of Abbott Farm gravel-tempered ceramics that date to the Middle Woodland period, which are extremely rare in Virginia; this type of ceramics seems to have its origin at the Abbott Farm site in New Jersey, and its presence at sites such as Newington is unexplained. Also recovered were a variety of other ceramic and lithic artifacts. The documented presence of faunal remains in cultural features further confirms the site's excellent preservation. While floral remains were not reported in the 1966-67 excavations, their presence is expected and are likely to be recovered through more modern data recovery techniques such as water screening and flotation. In addition to the Native American artifacts, Winfree also recovered numerous eighteenth-century European artifacts although he did not find any historic features.¹

In 1982, the Virginia Research Center for Archaeology (VRCA), a state agency, undertook limited testing at Newington to obtain information in order to nominate the Newington Site to the National Register of Historic Places; however the nomination was never submitted. The VRCA archaeologists mapped the visible historic features such as the stone building, the mansion basement manifested as a large depression, an historic road cut, an historic terrace for a formal garden, and a conjectural outbuilding location. Test excavations also uncovered the surviving southeast corner of the brick foundation for the mansion and the northwest corner of a brick foundation of an outbuilding, as well as excavating a test square inside and outside the stone building.²

In 2009, the James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc. (JRIA), conducted an archaeological assessment of Newington that consisted of a systematic shovel test hole survey and the excavation of test units. Prior to the initiation of fieldwork at Newington, a professional surveying company was contracted by the owner to make a topographical survey of the property and to install a permanent grid across the property for the archeological assessment. The grid was aligned with the mansion foundation and permanent points were placed on the perimeter of the property. The grid was used to create an archaeological masterplan of Newington that included all previous archaeological excavation areas as well as the locations of topographical features and the locations of the 2009 shovel test holes and test units

The first stage of the archaeological assessment at the Newington plantation site involved the excavation of 678 shovel tests. The shovel test survey covered the entire upland portion of the property that was bounded by a ravine on the north, the Mattaponi river on the west, a wetland gut on the south, and a modern property line on the east, along with judgmental shovel tests across the lower beach area. The shovel tests were generally positioned at twenty foot intervals, avoiding

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the interiors of previously identified structures, with additional judgmental shovel tests placed in areas of enhanced potential such as obvious depressions and high surface artifact concentrations. Of the 678 shovel tests excavated, fully 663 (97%) contained prehistoric or historic artifacts.

The second stage of the archaeological assessment involved the excavation of test units in areas of architectural interest such as foundations or basements of the previously identified structures and strong shovel test evidence that consisted of extremely deep shovel test holes and those particularly rich in artifacts. A total of 39 test units and trenches were excavated during this phase of the project.

Test units were excavated into the depression that represents the mansion basement. The southeast corner found in 1982 was re-excavated and a test unit located the northwest corner of the mansion foundation. With the limits of the mansion foundation defined, a test trench was excavated in the center of the west gable and uncovered an original fireplace foundation that had been reused and made smaller when a replacement dwelling was built on top of the original mansion foundation. A test trench into the basement revealed that the brick foundation was laid on a stone spread foot and that all the fill in the basement was 20th-century.

Test units were excavated 90' west of the mansion in the location of a reputed colonial "office" that stood into the 20th-century and where shovel test holes indicated deep features. Although the foundation of the "office" was not found, two brick-lined cellars were located. Each cellar was approximately 12' x 14', and though they were aligned with each other, there were about 14' apart, suggesting that they were two separate outbuildings. Both cellars were filled with much wine bottle glass, animal bone, salt-glazed stonewares, Yorktown coarseware, colonware, creamware, Chinese porcelain, and pearlware, indicating they had been filled in the late eighteenth century.

Testing also located two other outbuildings to the north of the mansion. The southwest corner of the brick foundation of an outbuilding was uncovered on the edge of a large depression, suggesting that this structure may have a cellar. Just north of this building, the northwest corner of an outbuilding was uncovered (the same corner that was found in 1982) and exposed part of the interior which revealed that the floor was paved with brick bats.

The presence of a colonial stone building at Newington is an exceedingly rare occurrence in Tidewater Virginia. A pre-1940 photograph shows the 11'5" by 12'8" stone building intact with four diamond-set windows in each of the side walls and a central front doorway surrounded by a brick frontispiece. The exterior of the ballast stone walls were rendered with a thin stucco and whitewash. Architectural evidence suggests that the stone building was constructed during the third quarter of the eighteenth-century. The stone building has fallen into extreme disrepair; it has been without a roof since at least 1969, only the lower half of the side walls remains, and the diamond-set window openings are almost entirely gone. There is no evidence that the stone building had a fireplace, and given the fanciful architecture, the stone building is thought to have originally been a dairy or a store.

The east half of the interior of the stone building was excavated in 2009 in preparation of future stabilization of the structure and four test units were excavated around the outside of building. The test units on the outside of the stone building were excavated to check for the presence of a construction trench, potholes for fencelines running off the corners of the building, and potential midden. A George Braxton wine bottle seal was recovered from one of these test units. The east half of the interior of the stone building was excavated also to check for a construction trench and any features present in the interior of the building. One half of a large circular pit was found that was augered to at least six feet below grade, and may have been a cool storage area inside the stone building. A Carter Braxton wine bottle seal was found in one of the test units on the inside of the stone building.

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Several shovel test holes that were rich in colonial artifacts and unusually deep suggest the presence of other outbuildings, large refuse pits, and activity areas. Further, a concentration of colonoware recovered from shovel test holes at the northeast corner of the property infers that this may be the location of a slave quarter structure.

In addition to the multitude of eighteenth-century archaeological features at the Newington Site, there are a number of landscape features as well. Just west of the mansion is an old road bed that cuts deeply through the 20' bluff and extends down to the river bank; it likely dates to the eighteenth century. West of the mansion is a cemetery that also dates to the eighteenth century. Finally there are two terraces for a falling garden on the south or river side of the mansion. Test trenches excavated across the centerline of the center terrace did not find any evidence of a paved central walkway or indications of planting beds; the falling garden likely was only lawn in the eighteenth-century.³

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**Name of Property: NewingtonCounty and State: King and Queen County, VAName of multiple property listing (if applicable)Section number 8 Page 4**Narrative Statement of Significance**

Newington is perhaps most noted as the birthplace and boyhood home of Carter Braxton. Born on 10 September 1736, he was the son of George Braxton II and Mary Carter Braxton, and grandson of Robert "King" Carter of Corotoman. He would go on to prominence as an advocate of American independence and Virginia signer of the Declaration of Independence. Though he did not reside at Newington during his adult years, he maintained ties with the property through his brother, George Braxton III. Carter Braxton took responsibility for managing the estate after his brother's death in 1761, and continued to provide oversight of the property until it was finally sold out of the family around 1778.

The landscape of the home plantation of Newington is remarkably intact and contains a rare combination of archaeological and surviving landscape elements. Although the stone building is only above ground eighteenth-century structure present, the location of the mansion, at least two outbuilding foundations, and at least two cellars that almost certainly represent two additional outbuildings has been identified. Further, additional archaeological research would likely identify the location of any other outbuildings and activity area. The existing landscape components include a cemetery, historic road cut and trace, and the terraces of the falling garden. The combination of the archaeologically identified structure and the surviving landscape elements, along with an undeveloped waterfront along the Mattaponi River, create a virtually intact eighteenth-century landscape of the home plantation at Newington. The archaeological research potential of Newington is extraordinary.

After a fire destroyed the eighteenth-century Newington mansion, a new dwelling was built on the original foundations that survived until it too burned in the first decade of the twentieth century. However, the archaeological assessment revealed that the nineteenth-century occupation did not markedly alter the grounds, and that there is a wealth of well-preserved eighteenth-century features on the property. Accordingly, Newington possesses the potential to provide information on a range of research issues.

Newington contains the potential to reveal the evolution of a home plantation from its inception in the first years of the eighteenth century to the Civil War and beyond. Although the site of the main house remained the same for two centuries, the fact that the home plantation support buildings all were abandoned toward the end of the eighteenth century suggests that there were major changes to how the home plantation operated and that the use of space at the home plantation changed from the eighteenth to the nineteenth century. A major aspect of the changing land use at Newington is the nature of the colonial landscape. At present, the archaeological evidence indicates that the major outbuildings were on the outside of the colonial road trace with the exception of the stone building. In the nineteenth-century, however, outbuildings apparently were built closer to the main house. Also, while it is not uncommon for the plantations of elite colonial families to have a falling garden, these sites generally are situated on ground with substantial elevation, such as Sabine Hall and Carter's Grove, to allow the construction of dramatic terraces. Although the Newington home plantation is located on ground little more than 20' above sea level, the terraces indicate that the Braxton's nonetheless constructed a modified falling garden. The details of the falling garden – walkways, planting beds, enclosures – have been shown to survive plowing on other colonial garden sites such as Mount Pleasant and Four Mile Tree in Surry County, and it would be extremely valuable to understand the how the Newington falling garden was adapted to the constraints of the property and how it articulated with the overall landscape design.

The demise of the colonial outbuildings seems to correspond with a change in the ownership of Newington, and the remodeling of the plantation should reflect changing attitudes about architecture and land use. For example, the archaeological assessment showed that the replacement dwelling built on the mansion foundation reduced the size of the original firebox, a change that may have been a consequence of the introduction of stoves. The fill in the two cellars is

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rich in eighteenth-century artifacts and the archaeological assessment located other potentially major colonial deposits, all of which have the promise to reveal the nature of the material culture of an affluent colonial planter, but one who is a rank below the elite planters of the period. The material culture at Newington may also reflect the economics of the Braxton's as documented store and ship owners engaged in maritime trade.

The home plantation at Newington also has a strong indication of a slave presence of the property, specifically an area near the corner of the property that contained a concentration of colonoware that implies that that it may have been the quarters of the house servants. This component of the site could provide information on the architecture, material culture, and foodways of house servant slaves in contrast to craftsmen and field hands.

Supplementing the colonial archaeological remains at Newington are remarkably well preserved Native American deposits associated principally with the Woodland period (1200 BC – AD 1600). With archaeological investigations having documented substantial occupation throughout the Woodland period and with intact stratified deposits likely being present, Newington has significant potential for providing new information on changing community organization and settlement patters during the Woodland period in Virginia. The site also is significant for Virginia Native American ceramic studies. The use of ceramics by Native Americans in Virginia first appears at the beginning of the Woodland period, with specimens found at Newington spanning this entire period. Of particular note is the presence of Abbott Farm ceramics, which were first recognized at the Abbott Farm site in New Jersey and which are rare in Virginia and with their occurrence here being unexplained. Further archaeological investigations at Newington could provide a better understanding of such long-distance interactions that were occurring among Native American societies in eastern North America during the Woodland period. Finally, well preserved faunal remains and the likelihood as well of intact botanical remains being present also document the potential for future investigations here providing new insights on environmental conditions over nearly three millennia prior to European contact.

Historical Background for Newington

When John Smith and his fellow English settlers first arrived at Jamestown in May 1607, the land encompassing the Newington property fell within the traditional territory of the Mattaponis, one of the original Native American groups comprising the Powhatan chiefdom. With an estimated population of about 360 men, women, and children, the Mattaponis lived in a series of settlements along both banks of the upper part of the Mattaponi River in what are now King and Queen and King William counties. Although early maps of this region were far from detailed, it appears that the village nearest to Newington was Muttamussinsack, which is thought to have been located in the general vicinity of Rickahock, about five miles upstream from Newington.⁴

Given their distance from the early English settlements along the James River, the Mattaponis would have little contact with the new arrivals until after the Powhatan attack of March 1622, when the English launched reprisal raids up the Mattaponi River. The pattern was repeated after the Mattaponis participated in Opechancanough's abortive 1644 attacks, and the English under Colonel William Claiborne destroyed the Mattaponi settlement at Mantapike in retaliation.⁵

Faced with continuing pressure to open new territory to settlement, the House of Burgesses authorized the granting of land patents along the colony's western frontier in 1649. As a result, by the early 1650s Anglo-Virginian colonists had begun to move into the upper reaches of the Mattaponi River. To secure this area from Native American depredations, Councillor Edward Digges built Fort Mattaponi in 1653 at the present site of Walkerton. New Kent County was created the following year, and would encompass Newington and vicinity until King and Queen County was established in 1691.⁶

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County and State: King and Queen County, VA

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

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At least two secondary sources suggest that the Newington tract was first patented by John Maddison and Captain William Taylor.⁷ No contemporary land patents show Maddison and Taylor holding joint property, yet they do confirm that Maddison was granted land on the north side of the Mattaponi River as early as January 1654. The relatively vague wording of the grants in this area makes it difficult to say with certainty who first acquired the Newington tract. A later patent, issued to George Morris on 19 July 1663, does put Maddison in the general vicinity of Richard Tunstall, Robert Abrahall, John Pigg, and others who are known to have owned land in the vicinity of King and Queen Courthouse, so it is certainly possible that he had an early connection to Newington.⁸

According to most published accounts of Newington's early history, Captain Jacob Lumpkin had acquired the property by the latter years of the seventeenth century.⁹ Lumpkin evidently was familiar with this area from leading at least two expeditions of Virginia militia against the Native Americans in 1677 and 1678. His first land patent in St. Stephens Parish of New Kent County (later King and Queen) in April 1682 was adjacent to Colonel William Claiborne's vast "Bestland" tract, located several miles north of Newington. In October 1690, he patented an additional 741 acres on a branch of Dragon Swamp. Exactly when or how Lumpkin may have acquired Newington is not known, although it appears that he had lived in St. Stephens Parish since at least 1683, when he signed a petition with other freeholders against the parish vestry. Lumpkin appears only infrequently in the documentary record, and relatively little is known about him. He is perhaps best remembered for his refusal to show due deference to the newly enthroned King William and Queen Mary, as evidenced by numerous depositions made against him by his neighbors in the county court.¹⁰

According to the quit rent roll taken in 1704, Lumpkin still owned 950 acres in King and Queen County. He died four years later at the age of 64, and was buried just outside the door of St. Stephens (now Mattapony) Church. The inscription on his tomb reads:

Jacob Lumpkin
Obit* die Sep. anno Aeri in 1708, AEtatis 64
Dux Militum
Victor Hostium
Morte Victus
Pax*****Sepultus¹¹

Whether or not he acquired the property from Jacob Lumpkin, it appears likely that George Braxton owned Newington by 1704, when he was charged with 2,825 acres in King and Queen County. Newly arrived in Virginia at that time, Braxton soon established himself in local society, commanding the local militia and serving as Coroner and Justice of the Peace. He later represented King and Queen County in the House of Burgesses from 1718 to 1733, and again from 1742 until 1748.¹²

Braxton was a successful merchant-planter, and served as commission agent for British firms selling imported African slaves at Yorktown. He himself owned at least one vessel, the *Braxton*, built in Boston around 1736. Braxton's ship appeared in a handful of notices in the *Virginia Gazette* during this period. On 17 June 1737, it was reported that the "Ship Braxton, of London, Thomas Reynolds, Master, from New-England," had recently arrived in the York River "with 80,000 Bricks, 10 Barrels of Train Oyl, some Wooden Ware, and 400 Weight of Hops." For what purpose these bricks were intended is not known, but it is certainly possible that Braxton planned to use them to build his manor house at Newington.¹³

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Despite the popular belief that bricks were frequently brought from England during the colonial period, archaeologist Ivor Noël Hume has suggested that they were only rarely imported. It made little economic sense to fill ships with a commodity just as easily manufactured locally. Occasionally, however, it was necessary to weight an empty ship with ballast for an ocean crossing. In fact, this was the case with the *Braxton* in May 1738, when the vessel arrived in the York River via London and Lisbon “having on board Ballast.” It is impossible to say with certainty whether this was the same ballast stone later used to construct the stone building at Newington; yet it is an intriguing piece of evidence, and confirms that Braxton received at least one shipload of such material during this period.¹⁴

Although the date of their union is not recorded, George Braxton is believed to have married Elizabeth Paulin, the daughter of Thomas Paulin of Old Rappahannock County. Together they had three surviving children, George, Elizabeth, and Hannah.¹⁵ The elder George Braxton died in 1748 and was buried at Mattapony Church, where the inscription on his grave offered a fitting account of his life and achievements:

Here Lies the Body
of George Braxton Esq:
who Departed this Life
the first Day of July 1748
in the 71st Year of his Age
leaving issue a Son & two Daughters
He died much Lamented
being a good Christian, tender Parent
a kind Master and – Charitable neighbor.¹⁶

When he first drew up his will in 1725, George Braxton stipulated that his estate, including Newington, would pass to his son George Braxton II. The younger Braxton’s date of birth is not known, but he appears to have been a student at the College of William and Mary around 1720. On 16 January 1733 he married Mary Carter, the youngest daughter of one of colonial America’s wealthiest and most powerful men, Robert “King” Carter of Corotoman. King Carter had died only a few months earlier, bequeathing the generous sum of £2,000 to Mary, provided she married with the family’s approval. The bequest was to be paid out in three annual installments, but it appears that it had not been fully paid by 1737. Regardless, George Braxton II enjoyed a considerable inheritance from his father, and was well on his way to a successful commercial and political career of his own.¹⁷

George and Mary Braxton’s first child was George Braxton III, born on 13 January 1734. He was followed by a second son, Carter, on 10 September 1736. Unfortunately, Mary suffered complications from childbirth, and two weeks later the following notice appeared in the *Virginia Gazette*:

Last *Friday*, died Mrs. *Mary Braxton*, Daughter of the late Col. *Carter*, President of the Council of this Colony, and Wife of Mr. *George Braxton*, of *King and Queen County*: She was a Gentlewoman of a very good Character, well belov’d by her Neighbours and Acquaintance, and her Death is much lamented. She was lately delivered of a Son, and in a fair Way of Recovery; but unhappily catching Cold, was soon carried off; and the Child also died the *Monday* following.¹⁸

The report of the infant’s death was premature, however, and the *Gazette* promptly corrected the error, announcing that “the Child is still living.” From this inauspicious beginning, Carter Braxton would go on to prominence as a Founding Father and Virginia signer of the Declaration of Independence.¹⁹

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George Braxton II was in his 40s when he died in 1749, and may have been buried at Newington as he has no grave at Mattapony Church. In his will, written only days before his death, he left Newington and the rest of his land in King and Queen and Essex counties to his eldest son, George.²⁰

A scion of Virginia's planter elite, George Braxton III enjoyed the typical advantages of his station. He attended the College of William and Mary, but left prematurely in December 1753 to marry Mary Blair of Williamsburg, the daughter of John Blair and great-niece of the College President, James Blair. George came of age in 1755, and the couple took up residence at Newington. There they had three children: George, Mary, and Elizabeth.²¹

Unfairly or not, historians have characterized George Braxton III as a spendthrift whose extravagant ways ultimately led to the loss of the family seat at Newington. "As the elder brother," wrote Carter Braxton's biographer, Alonzo Dill, "George Braxton meanwhile had taken over his father's mercantile affairs. He did so ineptly, writing scolding letters to some of the merchants in London with whom his father had dealt and running afoul, in his dealings, with the transactions of his father's executors. He also came into the world of business at an unfortunate time, when Great Britain was locked in her world-wide struggle with France."²²

From his surviving correspondence, it is evident that George Braxton III aspired to pursue a career in commerce and—if only halfheartedly—politics, as well. Not long after taking over affairs at Newington, he wrote to an English merchant with long-standing connections to the Braxtons. "Looking over the Books," he wrote, "I find that you used to send my Father and Grand Father cargoes of Goods to dispose for you, If you have any Inclination to try any adventures of that sort, I will do myself the pleasure to serve you upon the most reasonable Terms for theirs as well as your sake." Braxton also shared the typical Virginia passion for thoroughbreds, and in September 1761 requested that his London agent purchase for him an "extraordinary" horse. Evidently cost was no object, as he was prepared to spend the considerable sum of 200 to 300 guineas. "Send him by the first good opportunity," he advised, "& let him want for nothing to bring him over safe; insure fully: get a careful Servant to come over with him. . . ."²³

Braxton also appears to have made efforts to improve Newington's landscape. In the very last entry in his business letter-book, dated just before he died in 1761, Braxton recorded that:

"I agreed with Alexander Oliver Gardener to make a Court yard before my Door according to Art; and after the best manner I shall think proper, that he is likewise to finish my falling Garden with a Bolling Green and a neat Fish Pond and that he is to make my Kitchen Garden agreeable to the rest. That I am to allow him Three Hands and give him forty Pistoles; he is to find himself: Bed: washing, victuals and everything except a Room to lodge and keep his Seeds &c in."²⁴

George Braxton III died, aged about 27, on 3 October 1761, leaving behind a widow and small children, as well as an insolvent estate. His younger brother Carter would now be responsible for preserving the Braxton legacy. This task was made considerably more difficult, however, when long-time family friend and prominent politician "Speaker" John Robinson died in May 1766, igniting a scandal that would have serious implications for the Braxtons. After his death, it was revealed that Robinson had been using his office as Treasurer to make unsecured loans of public funds to his cronies. Among many others, George and Carter Braxton each were found to owe well over £3,000. Despite his best efforts to repay the money, Carter was faced with no choice but to begin selling off his family's assets.²⁵

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In December 1766, Carter Braxton advertised the sale of his brother's estate in Halifax County, including slaves, livestock, and crops, with "bond and security" being given to the administrators John Robinson's estate.²⁶ Less than two years later Newington itself was put up for sale:

*To be SOLD at King and Queen court-house,
on Monday the 29th of this instant,*

A TRACT OF LAND, on *Mattapony* river, containing about 3000 acres, with a grist mill; the property of the late Col. *George Braxton*, deceased, and pursuant to a decree of the General Court, to satisfy a debt due to Mess. *Anthony Bacon* and Co. merchants in London. Credit will be allowed (by consent of Mr. *Bacon's* attorney) until the 10th of *June* 1769, on giving bond and good security.

JOHN PENDLETON, Sheriff ²⁷

Most of King and Queen County's court records do not survive for the period prior to the Civil War, and there is no clear evidence of what happened to Newington after it was offered for sale in 1768. What is known, however, is that the property was acquired at some point in the next few years by wealthy plantation owner Robert Burwell of Isle of Wight County. Burwell married Mary Blair Braxton on 31 December 1774, and there is evidence to suggest that she deeded the property to him prior to their marriage, with the stipulation that Newington remain in the Braxton family.²⁸ A notice in the *Virginia Gazette* announced that Burwell died "at his seat of Newington" in February 1777.²⁹ Under the terms of his will, he left his "dear wife Mary Burwell" 16 slaves "at Newington in King & Queen." Evidently they had been living there for some time prior to his death. In a codicil to his will written a month before he died, he ordered "Samuel Baker to bring down the 30 hogs now up for our use to Newington, as soon as the weather will permit," in addition to two "fatted bullocks" and ten "mutton."³⁰

Whatever the arrangement had been between Robert Burwell and Mary Blair Braxton Burwell, Newington was sold out of the family not long after he died. Nathaniel Littleton Savage advertised the property in the *Virginia Gazette* on 17 July 1778: "FOR SALE, my estate (called Newington) in King & Queen, on Mattapony, containing 2450 acres of land, which is very valuable, and the improvements thereon great."³¹

Although no deed survives, it is well-documented that the next owner of Newington was Thomas Roane. Formerly of Bloomsbury in Essex County, Roane was listed in the first King and Queen County land book of 1782 as owning 3,567 acres, indicating that he had purchased the property by then. Roane was a planter of considerable wealth. In the late 1780s, he held 48 enslaved African American adults in the county, and 38 under the age of 16; his livestock included 12 horses and 58 head of cattle.³²

Like his predecessors at Newington, Roane was well-connected politically. He had held the office of Justice of the Peace in Essex County, and served as colonel of the local militia. In 1788, after moving to King and Queen, he sat as a member of the Virginia convention to ratify the new United States Constitution. Unfortunately, however, his family life was marred by tragedy. He and his wife Mary Ann Hipkins had two children who died in infancy. Two of their daughters, Molly and Mary Ann, barely reached adulthood. And their three sons each died in difficult circumstances: William committed suicide; Samuel died debt-ridden at age 30; and John, Jr. expired in prison after murdering his wife.³³

When Thomas Roane died on 4 February 1799, he left all his estate, including Newington, to his widow Mary Ann. He also bequeathed to her 40 enslaved African Americans, including "Billy the blacksmith." Notably, he also stipulated that "the sums necessary to be expended in furnishing the repairs of the buildings be paid for out of my estate and that my

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said wife shall be entitled to all the provisions and liquors which may be in the house at the time of my decease.” Family tradition holds that the original Braxton manor house at Newington burned around 1800, after which the family took up residence in the nearby outbuilding known as the “office.”³⁴ No available historical documentation confirms the destruction date of the dwelling, but it is possible that the “repairs of the buildings” Roane mentioned in his will were prompted by this event. As for the office, descendant Martha Beane Courtney noted that the “two-storied, two-dormered building of pre-Revolutionary architecture had six rooms and a cellar,” as well as a brick in the chimney marked: “T.D. 43. At least two early twentieth-century photographs of the building generally match this description.”³⁵

When Mary Ann Roane died in September 1808, the property passed to her son John Roane, Jr. The following year, Roane married Agnes Frazier (or Frazer), daughter of William Frazier of neighboring King William County, who operated “Frazier’s Ferry” on the Mattaponi River.³⁶ While the incident was clearly embellished in later versions, contemporary newspaper accounts record that John murdered Agnes at Newington on 18 January 1810, only two months after their wedding. The Roanes’ slaves discovered their mistress with her throat cut, and when the overseer returned with a party of local men, they found John Roane, Jr. on the scene, stupefied by drink. Taken into custody, Roane soon admitted his guilt, and was sentenced to death. Roane’s family and friends sadly recounted that he had occasionally suffered from a “derangement of intellect,” and had often threatened suicide. He died in prison on 15 April 1810 before his sentence could be carried out.³⁷

It has been suggested that John Roane, Jr. willed Newington to his nephew, Archibald Roane Harwood, in gratitude for the care he provided him during his time in prison. However, the available documentary evidence tells a somewhat different story. In the King and Queen County land book of 1810 the estate of John Roane, Jr. was credited with 1,481 acres. The following year, 1,138.5 acres of his property—evidently the main Newington tract—was attributed to John Roane Harwood, and only 97 acres to Archibald Roane Harwood. The land book of 1812 showed no alteration, but by 1813 the 1,138.5-acre tract had been transferred to Archibald. No explanation was offered in the land books, and without any surviving deeds from this period it is impossible to determine exactly how the land changed hands.³⁸

Regardless of how he came to own the property, Archibald Roane Harwood would live out the rest of his life at Newington. A veteran of the War of 1812, Harwood married Martha Lowry Fauntleroy on 7 March 1816. That same year, according to family lore, the couple moved into a new house built on the foundations of the earlier manor house. As described by Martha Beane Courtney: This second house was less pretentious than the first. It was a frame building having a large basement with two stories above and a small porch with a white fence on either side. The bedrooms were large enough to hold three double beds plus the usual bedroom furniture, with plenty of space left. The attic ran the length of the house as did the basement which housed the kitchen, dining room and large storeroom as well as a small room to keep flowers during the winter. The walls were plastered and it was the custom each spring to whitewash them and to sand the floors.³⁹

There is no available documentary evidence to confirm or disprove the 1816 construction date of the second Newington house. However, it clearly had been rebuilt by 1820, as that year’s county land book (the first to include the value of built improvements) recorded buildings worth the significant sum of \$1,333.33. While the date of rebuilding remains in question, it is clear from the few surviving images that Courtney’s description of the second Newington house was accurate.⁴⁰

For the next 21 years, Archibald Roane Harwood lived happily at Newington with Martha and their 11 children. As was typical of prosperous Tidewater planters in the early nineteenth century, Harwood was keenly interested in improving the productivity of his land, worn out by generations of tobacco cultivation. In the farm journal he kept between 1819 and

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1837, he meticulously recorded his experiments with the new "scientific" farming techniques championed by fellow Virginians Edmund Ruffin and John Taylor. He detailed the use of manures and fertilizers to increase his crops of corn, oats, rye, wheat, cotton. He also described how he drained swampy land, and installed tide gates to keep the Mattaponi from flooding his fields. Of course, the labor for these efforts was provided by Newington's enslaved African American community, which included about 20 men, women, and children during this period.⁴¹

Archibald Roane Harwood died at Newington on 18 Sept 1837. The widowed Martha kept the 254-acre home tract while the rest of the estate was divided between their children. In subsequent years, the family continued to live together at Newington. According to the Federal Census of 1860, Martha (now 63 years old) headed a household which included sons Samuel F. Harwood, 43, and Archibald R., 29, both of whom were farming their own shares of land. Residing with them were their sisters Priscilla P., 33, Lucy, 25 (a school teacher), and Emily, 22, as well as 70-year-old housekeeper Nancy Dally. Valued at \$4,000, Martha's home farm included 130 "improved" acres under cultivation and 56 "unimproved" acres of woodland. Her livestock included two horses, seven milk cows, six oxen, 12 cattle, 19 sheep, and 30 swine. Over the previous year the farm had produced 175 bushels of wheat, 650 bushels of corn, 50 bushels of potatoes, 200 bushels of sweet potatoes, 100 pounds of butter, and 100 pounds of wool. Labor was provided by 46 enslaved African Americans, including 24 males and 22 females ranging in age between one and 67 years old.⁴²

Martha Harwood died on 27 July 1862. The following May, the county court determined that her 254-acre dower property, "known as that part of the Newington plantation whereon the Mansion House and other buildings are situate," could not conveniently be divided. As a result, it was sold to Samuel F. Harwood for \$4,000. This tract also included the family cemetery, encompassing one quarter acre, which was to be "laid off convenient for the purpose of burial with all descendants of the late A.R. Harwood having privilege of ingress and egress at any and all times in the future."⁴³ Samuel Fauntleroy Harwood was born at Newington on 26 Feb 1817. In addition to farming his portion of Newington, he also served as Deputy Clerk of King and Queen County for 10 years, and was elected to the Virginia Senate in 1847. While in Richmond he studied law. In the 1850s, he became Secretary-Treasurer of the Richmond and York River Railroad, and later its director.⁴⁴

Harwood presided over Newington during the Civil War years, and witnessed at first hand the depredations caused by the Union Army's occasional incursions into the county. Evidently a few of the family's enslaved African Americans took advantage of the unstable situation to flee the farm; yet many remained. Writing to his brother Thomas M. Harwood in November 1863, Harwood informed him that: "your servants seem well contented, and exhibit no thought of leaving—the novelty of the thing seems to have worn off, but they do not hurt themselves by work, and there is but little discipline exercised, so they are well nigh free." The following summer, he had more troubling news to report, and described "a more formidable and destructive invasion." "They stript us of all our teams of mules, horses, &c., and all the meat and family stores of all kinds and nearly all the corn," he told his brother. "At Newington they killed no stock except one bull. This is a right heavy slam to us, but the sacrifice is in a noble cause and we accept it as our portion and do not allow it to depress us."⁴⁵

After the war, Harwood lived briefly with his brother Thomas in Gonzalez, Texas, but returned to Virginia in 1868. The following spring he married Elizabeth (Betty) Brockenbrough, and the newlyweds took up residence at Newington. As early as the 1850s, Harwood had been purchasing his siblings' shares in their father's estate. In 1882, he acquired the final 210-acre tract, reuniting the Newington lands under a single owner for the first time in 40 years.⁴⁶

After the difficult years of war and reconstruction, Newington evidently retained at least some of its former glory. In May 1879, Thomas "Frank" Harwood penned a letter to his family in Texas describing his uncle's Virginia property. "Old

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Newington is looking her prettiest," he wrote. "Her new spring dress of silk and water colors is very becoming. The lawn closely grazed and even as a glossy carpet, the verdure of the trees of multiform shades from the dark green Pine to the blooming Locust are in the highest degree soothing, peaceful and beautiful."⁴⁷

Within the next few years, however, the family would suffer another devastating loss. According to family tradition, the two-story frame dwelling burned to the ground in 1904, after which Samuel F. Harwood (now a widower) and his sister moved into a temporary house on the property. Once again, it is difficult to establish from the documentary record whether this recollection is accurate, and some of the available evidence is contradictory. To begin with, there was no significant change in the value of built improvements noted in the county land books during this period. In 1901, the buildings at Newington were assessed at \$600. This figure remained constant through 1905, dropping only slightly to \$500 in 1906.⁴⁸ Typically the county assessors would note whether a dwelling had burned or been rebuilt, but no such comment was included in the land book entries.⁴⁹

It is certainly possible that the Newington house was destroyed or badly damaged by fire around 1904, and that the rebuilding of the temporary house was so rapid that the change in building values was not reflected in the county land books. However, it appears that the house was still intact when Samuel F. Harwood wrote his will on 10 October 1904. He stipulated that his sister Emily would have exclusive use of the bedroom over the parlor in his house, "being the same she has used for many years." She would also have joint use of the parlor, dining room, and kitchen, as well as a reasonable area for her poultry and the free use of all the fowl houses she had paid for. He also listed some of the household's contents, including mahogany chamber furniture, a bureau, wardrobe, washstand, basin, ewer, slop jar, "handsome" walnut desk in parlor, silver bowl, sugar dish, and cream pitcher.⁵⁰

Harwood willed the bulk of his estate to his nephew Thomas F. Harwood (who had been so enchanted with Newington as a young man) and his niece Mary Frances Harwood, including "that portion on which the dwelling house and other buildings are located and that the division line shall begin on the road leading from the house to the mile gate at or near the point where the said road turns somewhat to the northwest." Finally, he expressed the hope "that the whole family shall enjoy as much of Newington as practicable, especially that portion who reside in Texas, who may desire to make it a sort of summer retreat."⁵¹

Samuel F. Harwood died at Newington on 23 May 1906. Despite his wish that Newington would remain in the family, within a decade Thomas F. Harwood and Mary Frances (Harwood) Stacy sold the property, including 730.97 acres, to W.G. Beane, Jr. of King and Queen County for \$5,000. That same year, 1916, the value of buildings increased from \$500 to \$800. No explanation for the change was offered in the land book, but it appears that the Beanes were already making improvements to the property. Interestingly, the deed also referenced the clause of Samuel F. Harwood's will that allowed Emily G. Harwood exclusive use of the bedroom over the parlor in the dwelling house for as long as she lived at Newington, suggesting that the original house may still have been standing. If this was the case, perhaps it was replaced only after the Beanes took possession, which would explain the change in building values at that time.⁵²

Newington has remained in the extended Beane family since 1916. The first modern U.S.G.S. 15' New Kent topographic quadrangle map to include Newington and vicinity was published in 1919. This map indicated that an unimproved farm road ran northwest from Frazier's Ferry Road through the property and turned northward to connect to the main road to the courthouse. Two structures were indicated within a cleared area on the terrace overlooking the river. When overlaid on modern mapping, it appears that the easternmost of the two structures is in the vicinity of the colonial-era office and/or early twentieth-century dwelling, while the stone building was depicted approximately 200+ feet to the

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east. The subsequent update to the U.S.G.S. 15' New Kent topographic quadrangle map in 1930 showed no significant alterations to the cultural landscape.

According to the U.S.G.S. 7.5' King and Queen County, Va. topographic quadrangle map published in 1949, it appears that only the stone building was still standing within the project area. Another building had been built along the farm road to the north. The King and Queen County land books assessed buildings valued at the modest sum of \$300 on the property around that time. By 1956, however, no taxable buildings remained, suggesting that the stone building was in a deteriorated state.⁵³

Reflecting on how the property had changed over the years, Martha Beane Courtney wrote in 1960 that: "no one has lived at *Newington* for almost half a century. Nature reclaims her own, and this is rapidly becoming the condition of the old plantation now overgrown with tangled weeds, cedar trees, and small pines." A passing traveler, she noted, "would find only the foundation of the colonial manor house which once overlooked the *Mattaponi*; faint impressions of the terraces still outlined by a hedge of high boxwood trees; ruins of the rock house, its walls of ballast stone slowly crumbling; and the cellar of the two-dormered, two-storied frame house. . . ."⁵⁴

The U.S.G.S. 7.5' King and Queen Courthouse topographic quadrangle map published in 1968 showed no structures on the property. By then, the stone building was in ruinous condition, as depicted in a series of color photographs taken in March 1968 and now held by the King and Queen County Courthouse Tavern Museum.

In April 2008 James E. Courtney deeded 5.08 acres to Franklan Howard Hurst and his wife Barbara Beane Hurst, including the site of the former Newington dwellings and outbuildings, as well as the Harwood family cemetery.⁵⁵

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Photographs

The information pertains to all the following images: all images are of Newington, King and Queen County, Virginia.

- Newington Image #1. Current condition of stone building at Newington, facing west, 2009, photograph by Nicholas Lucchetti.
- Newington Image #2. Test unit excavated into basement of Newington mansion showing brick foundation on stone spread foot facing north, 2009 photograph by Nicholas Lucchetti.
- Newington Image #3. Southeast corner of foundation for Outbuilding 1 at Newington, facing south, 2009 photograph by Nicholas Lucchetti.
- Newington Image #4. Northwest corner of foundation – opposite end from scale - for Outbuilding 2 at Newington, facing south, 2009 photograph by Nicholas Lucchetti.
- Newington Image #5. Excavation of east interior floor of stone building showing partially excavated circular pit, facing east, 2009 photograph by Nicholas Lucchetti.
- Newington Image #6. Test trench revealing top of cellar fill with much wine bottle glass and subsoil indicating north edge of Cellar 1. 2009 photograph by Nicholas Lucchetti.
- Newington Image #7. Test trench revealing cellar fill and west wall of Cellar 2, facing west, 2009 photograph by Nicholas Lucchetti.
- Newington Image #8. View of falling garden showing intact terraces at Newington, facing west, 2009 photograph by Nicholas Lucchetti.
- Newington Image #9. View showing historic road cut at Newington, facing north, 2009 photograph by Nicholas Lucchetti.
- Newington Image #10. View showing historic cemetery at Newington, facing east, 2009 photograph by Nicholas Lucchetti.
- Newington Image #11. Abbott Farm Native American pottery recovered from excavations by R. Westwood Winfrey, Virginia Department of Historic Resources.
- Newington Image #12. Colonoware sherds recovered from excavation of test trenches at Newington, 2009 photograph by Tonia Deetz Rock.
- Newington Image #13. Yorktown or William Rogers coarseware sherds recovered from test excavations at Newington, 2009 photograph by Tonia Deetz Rock.

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Newington Image #14. George Braxton wine bottle seal recovered from Newington, 2009 photograph by Nicholas Lucchetti.

Additional Documentation

Figure 1. Newington Archaeological Site, showing Winfree and JRIA Shovel Test Holes and Excavations.

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¹ R. Westwood Winfrey, Newington, King and Queen County, *Quarterly Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Virginia*, vol 23, no. 4.

² Field records on file at Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

³ Matthew Laird, Nicholas Lucchetti, and Anthony Smith, Archaeological Assessment of Newington, King and Queen County, Virginia.

⁴ E. Randolph Turner and Antony F. Opperman, Searching for Virginia Company Period Sites: An Assessment of Surviving Archaeological Manifestations of Powhatan-English Interactions, A.D. 1607-1624, draft manuscript (Richmond: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 1995), Section 10, pp. 13-17.

⁵ Turner and Opperman, *Searching for Virginia Company Period Sites*, Section 10, p. 15; King and Queen County Committee, Jamestown 350th Anniversary Festival, *A True Relation of the History of King and Queen County in Virginia, 1607-1790* (Williamsburg: Press of the Virginia Gazette, 1957), p. 2.

⁶ King and Queen County Committee, *A True Relation*, p. 2.

⁷ The earliest published reference to their ownership appears to be in King and Queen County Committee, *A True Relation*, p. 12. It was then repeated by Martha Beane Courtney in her history of the property, "Newington," *The Bulletin of the King and Queen Historical Society of Virginia*, No. 8 (January 1960), p. 3). Local historian Malcolm Hart Harris was skeptical of the Maddison-Taylor connection, however, noting that the land grants are not sufficiently detailed to confirm that they were the original patentees; see Harris, *Old New Kent County: Some Account of the Planters, Plantations, and Places in King William County*, 2 vols. (West Point, Virginia: Published by the author, 1977), p. 411.

⁸ Nell Marion Nugent (ed.), *Cavaliers and Pioneers: Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants, Vol. 1: 1623-1666* (Richmond: Virginia State Library and Archives, 1992), pp. 280, 350, 541-542. Richard Tunstall patented the future site of King and Queen Courthouse in April 1667; see Nell Marion Nugent (ed.), *Cavaliers and Pioneers: Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants, Vol. II: 1666-1695* (Richmond: Virginia State Library, 1977), p. 30. A number of grants, Tunstall's included, referenced Acquintonoco Swamp or Creek (now Courthouse Creek), but none of these tracts appear to have been on its west side.

⁹ Lumpkin's association with the property appears to be based more on received wisdom than solid historical documentation. For example, see Alfred Bagby, *King and Queen County, Virginia* (New York: The Neale Publishing Company, 1908), pp. 75-76; King and Queen County Committee, *A True Relation*, p. 12; Courtney, "Newington," p. 3. Yet some have taken a more cautious stance. Harris, for example, proposed that is "reasonably certain" that Lumpkin had settled at Newington prior to 1690; see Harris, *Old New Kent County*, p. 411. Similarly, the 1983 draft National Register of Historic Places nomination for Newington also hedged, stating that he resided at Newington "according to local tradition;" see Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, National Register of Historic Places Inventory-

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Nomination Form for Newington (Richmond: . Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 1983).

¹⁰ H.R. McIlwaine, (ed.), *Journal of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1659/60-1693*. (Richmond : Virginia State Library, 1914), p. 84; William G. Stanard (ed.), "Jacobitism in Virginia: Charges Against Captain Jacob Lumpkin," *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. 6 (1899), pp. 389-396; Nugent, *Cavaliers and Pioneers, Vol. II*, pp. 228, 352.

¹¹ Courtney, "Newington," p. 3.

¹² William G. Stanard (ed.), "Virginia Quit Rent Rolls, 1704," *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. 32 (1924), p. 145; Courtney, "Newington," p. 3; Alonzo Dill, *Carter Braxton: Last Virginia Signer* (Richmond: Virginia Independence Bicentennial Commission, 1976), p. 2.

¹³ Alonzo Dill, *Carter Braxton, Virginia Signer: A Conservative in Revolt* (Lanham, Maryland: University Press of America, 1983), pp. 10-11; *Virginia Gazette* [Parks edition], 17 September 1736, p. 4; *Virginia Gazette* [Parks edition], 10 June 1737, p. 3; *Virginia Gazette* [Parks edition], 17 June 1737, p. 4.

¹⁴ Ivor Noël Hume, *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America* (New York: Vintage Books, 1991), p. 82; *Virginia Gazette* [Parks edition], 5 May 1738, p. 3.

¹⁵ Dill, *Carter Braxton: Last Virginia Signer*, pp. 2-3; William G. Stanard (ed.), "The Brooke Family of Virginia," *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. 14 (1906), p. 327.

¹⁶ Harris, *Old New Kent County*, p. 411.

¹⁷ Harris, *Old New Kent County*, p. 412; Dill, *Carter Braxton: Last Virginia Signer*, p. 4; William G. Stanard (ed.), "Carter Papers," *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. 5 (1897), pp. 419-420.

¹⁸ *Virginia Gazette* [Parks edition], 24 September 1736, p. 4.

¹⁹ *Virginia Gazette* [Parks edition], 15 October 1736, p. 4.

²⁰ Dill, *Carter Braxton: Last Virginia Signer*, p. 6; Harris, *Old New Kent County*, p. 412.

²¹ Dill, *Carter Braxton: Last Virginia Signer*, pp. 16-18; Harris, *Old New Kent County*, p. 412.

²² Dill, *Carter Braxton: Last Virginia Signer*, p. 8.

²³ Dill, *Carter Braxton: Last Virginia Signer*, pp. 8-9; Frederick Horner, *The History of the Blair, Banister, and Braxton Families Before and After the Revolution with a Brief*

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Sketch of their Descendants (Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott Company, 1898), pp. 143, 146-147.

²⁴ Horner, *Blair, Banister, and Braxton Families*, pp. 147-148.

²⁵ Dill, Carter Braxton: Last Virginia Signer, pp. 8-9, 14-15.

²⁶ *Virginia Gazette* [Purdie & Dixon edition], 11 December 1766, p. 3.

²⁷ *Virginia Gazette* [Purdie & Dixon edition], 18 February 1768, p. 3.

²⁸ In researching her 1989 M.A. thesis on Anne Blair Banister (Mary Blair Braxton's sister), Jane Carol Geer Koop found a letter from their brother John Blair, Jr. to Mary dated 15 January 1796 in the Blair, Banister, Braxton, Horner and Whiting Collection in the Special Collections of the College of William and Mary. The letter refers to a "deed of trust. . . antecedent to [her] intermarriage with Mr. Burwell," with "the design of it having been to prevent the property [from Braxton] from falling under his [Col. Burwell's] dominion." See Koop, "Women in the Eighteenth Century: A Southern Perspective Centering on the Life of Anne Blair Banister." Unpublished M.A. thesis (Lubbock: Texas Tech University, 1989), p. 105.

²⁹ The notice of Burwell's death mistakenly described Newington as being "in King William."

³⁰ Lorena S. Walsh, *From Calabar to Carter's Grove: The History of a Virginia Slave Community* (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1997), pp. 47-48; Koop, "Women in the Eighteenth Century," p. 105; *Virginia Gazette* [Purdie & Dixon edition], 14 February 1777, p. 2; Lyon G. Tyler (ed.), "Isle of Wight County Records," *William and Mary Quarterly* (1st Series), Vol. 7 (1899), p. 312

³¹ *Virginia Gazette* [Purdie & Dixon edition], 17 July 1778, p. 4.

³² Helen H. Rugeley, *The Roane-Harwood Connection* (Austin, Texas: Published by the author, 1994), p. 1; King and Queen County Land Book, 1782; King and Queen County Personal Property Tax Book, 1787.

³³ Rugeley, *Roane-Harwood Connection*, p. 5.

³⁴ Rugeley (1994: 4) notes that there is an alternative tradition that the house burned in 1788, which might explain why repairs were necessary when Thomas Roane died in 1799; see Rugeley, *Roane-Harwood Connection*, p. 4. No image or contemporary description of the original Braxton manor house at Newington is known to exist.

³⁵ Rugeley, *Roane-Harwood Connection*, pp. 9-10; Lyon G. Tyler (ed.), "Roane Family," *William and Mary Quarterly* (1st Series), Vol. 18 (1910), pp. 259-264; Courtney, "Newington," pp. 3-4.

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³⁶ Rugeley, *Roane-Harwood Connection*, pp.11, 13. Located on the south bank of the Mattaponi River, Frazier's property was the site of a Revolutionary War-era shipyard; see Bruce Linder, *Tidewater's Navy: An Illustrated History* (Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 2005), p. 6. For a brief period in 1777, John Paul Jones considered buying the property; see Samuel Eliot Morrison, *John Paul Jones: A Sailor's Biography* (Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 1999), pp. 142-143.

³⁷ For examples of later versions of this incident see Bagby, *King and Queen County*, p. 76, and Courtney, "Newington," p. 4. A more reliable contemporary account is a lengthy description of the events surrounding the murder published in the Richmond's *Virginia Argus*, 6 February 1810, p. 3. Notice of Roane's death in the King and Queen County jail appeared in the Richmond *Enquirer*, 24 April 1810, p. 3.

³⁸ Courtney, "Newington," p. 4; Rugeley, *Roane-Harwood Connection*, pp. 24-25; King and Queen County Land Books, 1810-1813. Archibald Roane Harwood was 24 when his uncle died in 1810; see Rugeley, *Roane-Harwood Connection*, p. 23. Therefore, any delay in his acquisition of the property was not a result of his being underage.

³⁹ Courtney, "Newington," p. 4.

⁴⁰ King and Queen County Land Book, 1820.

⁴¹ Rugeley, *Roane-Harwood Connection*, pp. 32-33.

⁴² Rugeley, *Roane-Harwood Connection*, pp. 23, 29, 47; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Federal Census of 1860, King and Queen County Population, Agriculture, and Slave Schedules.

⁴³ Rugeley, *Roane-Harwood Connection*, pp. 48-49.

⁴⁴ Courtney, "Newington," p. 4; Rugeley, *Roane-Harwood Connection*, p 45.

⁴⁵ Rugeley, *Roane-Harwood Connection*, pp. 51-52.

⁴⁶ Courtney, "Newington," p.4; Rugeley, *Roane-Harwood Connection*, p. 94; King and Queen County Land Books, 1901-1916.

⁴⁷ Rugeley, *Roane-Harwood Connection*, p. 97.

⁴⁸ The 1906 King and Queen County Land Book entry included only the cryptic reference: "1/2 to Mt. Neva."

⁴⁹ Courtney, "Newington," p. 4; Rugeley, *Roane-Harwood Connection*, p. 94; King and Queen County Land Books, 1901-1916.

⁵⁰ King and Queen County Circuit Court Will Book 2B, p. 99.

⁵¹ King and Queen County Circuit Court Will Book 2B, p. 99.

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⁵² Rugeley, *Roane-Harwood Connection*, p. 45; King and Queen County Circuit Court Deed Book 19, p. 305; King and Queen County Land Books, 1915-1916.

⁵³ King and Queen County Land Books, 1950-1956.

⁵⁴ Courtney, "Newington," pp. 3-4.

⁵⁵ King and Queen County Circuit Court Instrument #080000526.

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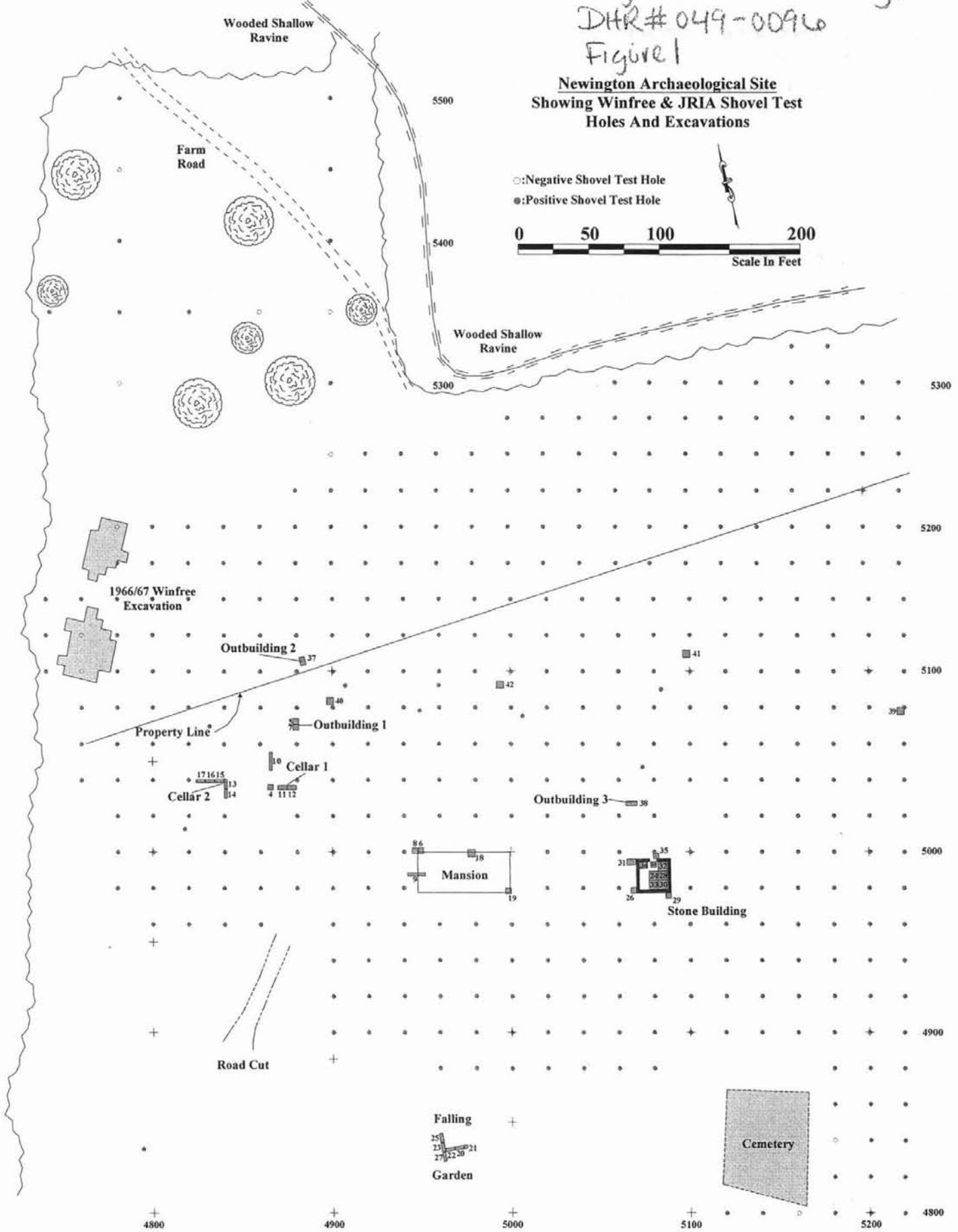
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Figure 1

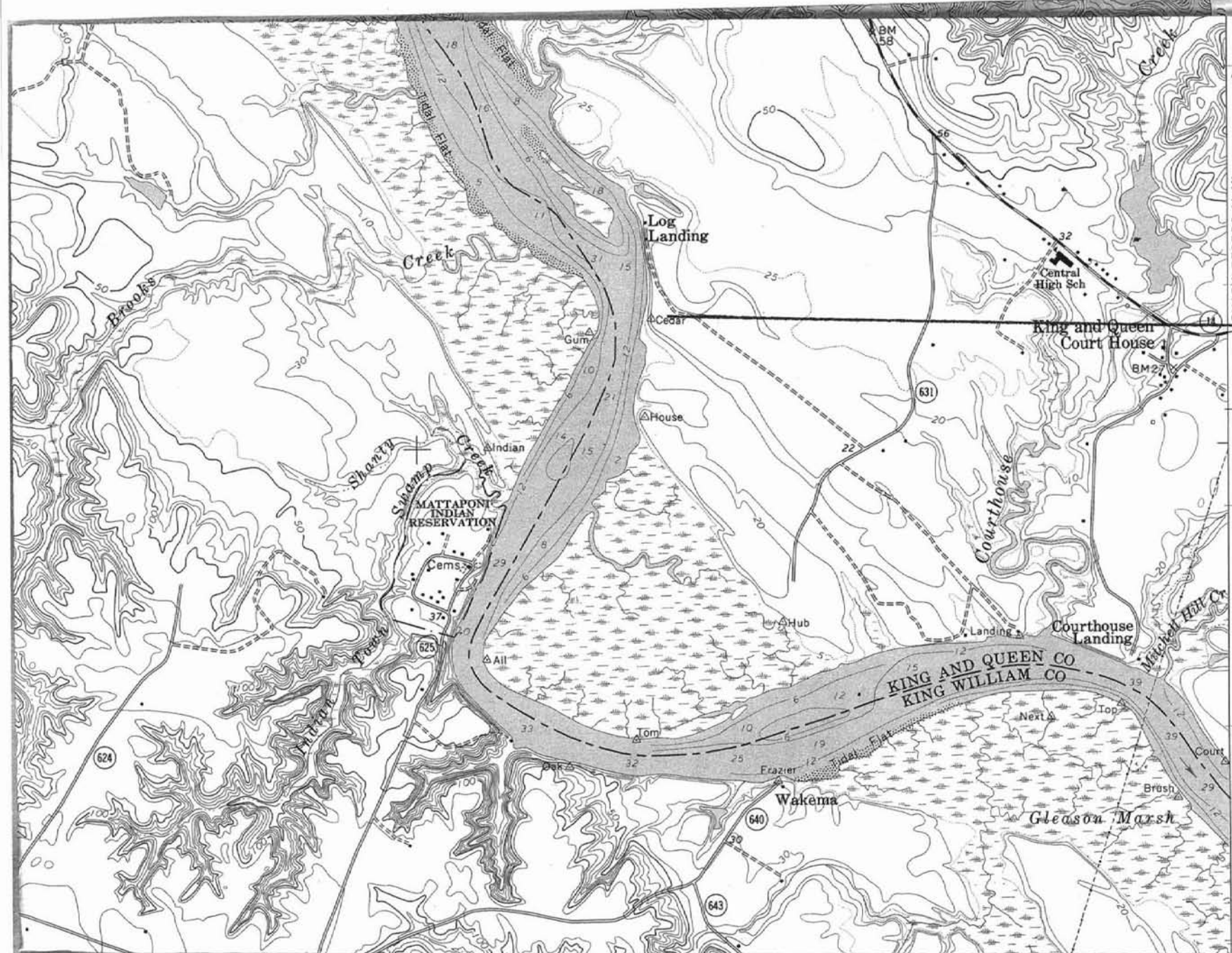
Newington Archaeological Site
Showing Winfree & JRIA Shovel Test
Holes And Excavations

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