

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Destroyed by fire
1993

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 Whitehurst House

other names/site number VDHR No. 134-246

2. Location

street & number 1328 North Muddy Creek Road not for publication N/A

city or town Virginia Beach, vicinity N/A

state Virginia code VA county Virginia Beach code 810 zip code 23456

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 of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

Director, Va. Dept. 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

Date of Action

Whitehurst House
Name of Property

Virginia Beach, 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	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		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

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

NO STYLE

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls WOOD: Weatherboard

roof METAL

other _____

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- 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

Period of Significance

Ca. 1820-1880

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

not known

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:

Va. Dept. of Historic Resources

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7. DESCRIPTION

Summary Paragraph

Located in a largely rural and agricultural area of southern Virginia Beach, the Whitehurst House is a rare surviving example of an early-nineteenth-century, middle-class farmhouse. The original section, erected about 1820-35, is a two-story, three-bay framed unit with large end brick chimney laid in Flemish bond. Measuring only 16.5' x 22', it is remarkably small for a full two-story house; indeed, it is the only unaltered two-story, one-room-plan framed house of its period yet recorded in Virginia.¹ Only two additions have been made to the house since its erection: a ca. 1850s one-story rear kitchen wing, and an unusual postbellum, two-level front porch whose second story projects beyond the first. Both of these additions have Greek Revival detailing, while the original section has Federal-style woodwork. The original house survives largely unaltered, with the exception of two partitions on the main floor, one erected in the mid-nineteenth century and one added several decades later. The house has been vacant for several years, and a fire set by vandals in 1991 destroyed part of the interior and the roof of the rear wing; however, the house is now undergoing stabilization by its current owner, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Besides retaining most of its original fabric, the house enjoys a protected rural setting, being surrounded by flat cultivated fields rimmed with woods.

Detailed Description

The Setting

The Whitehurst House stands on a 71-acre parcel near Back Bay in southeastern Virginia Beach. Surrounding parcels are still largely agricultural, but a few large suburban houses have been built in the neighborhood in recent years. This area of Virginia Beach lies several miles south of the "Green Line," below which intensive development has been barred by city zoning laws.

The house stands about a hundred yards north of North Muddy Creek Road, and is protected on three sides by the 71-acre parcel owned by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The terrain, which is perfectly flat, is less than five feet above sea level. Muddy Creek forms the northern boundary of the parcel, meandering about a quarter mile north of the house.

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The house faces south-southwest, toward the road. Viewed from the road, it seems considerably larger than it actually is. The two-story elevations and I-house form, together with the rather monumental porch, convey a false impression of size that was no doubt intended by the builder.

The Exterior

Except for its two-story elevations, the house is typical of well-built but small dwellings of its day. It features a symmetrical three-bay front and a gable roof with roughly 45-degree slope. The heavy-timber, mortise-and-tenoned frame structure rests on continuous brick underpinnings laid in Flemish bond; the upper course of the foundations consist of headers set on their side. The brickwork of both the foundations and the chimney is of high quality. The chimney features a single set of stepped weatherings, and a corbelled cap that has been rebuilt. The main shaft of the chimney employs both king and queen closer bricks and has good-quality white oystershell lime mortar.

Some early if not original beaded weatherboards survive on the north elevation and elsewhere, but most of the siding has been replaced. The simple trim surrounding doors and windows may date to the mid- or late nineteenth century. The eaves cornice is original and intact. The bed mold features two cyma moldings separated by a fillet; such a refined feature is usually found only on larger houses of the period.

The nine-over-six-light window sashes on the main floor appear to be original, as are some of the six-over-six sashes on the second floor.

The present front porch, which was probably added within a decade or two after the Civil War, is highly unusual: the second-story level projects about a foot beyond the lower level. Clearly the upper level of this porch was meant to be used as a sitting area, and on summer nights it no doubt served as a cool alternative to the bedchamber.

In plan, the main floor of the porch is only 8'-2" wide by 6'-0" deep. The main-floor level is supported by two sets of paired, tapering, hollow, wooden posts. Those on the upper level are identical, but there are only a single pair of posts there. Trim is identical at both levels. The posts have pseudo-capitals formed of two-tiered rectangular strips of wood. The porch entablature on the first level is slightly plainer than that on the second level. The upper level eaves feature an unmolded, three-tier architrave, a plain frieze, and a cornice identical to the architrave. The character of the woodwork here, as on the rear wing, is simplified Greek Revival.

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A railing with decorative scrollsawn balusters once encircled the porch at both levels, but sections are now missing both upstairs and down. The handrails have flat tops and bottoms, and rounded sides; the bottom rails, in contrast, are plain. Both rails have a groove to accept the decorative, flat, sawnwork balusters. A few of these balusters survive at main-floor level, but only one remains on the upper level.

These balusters match exactly those illustrated in George O. Stevens' Illustrated Price List of 1879.² The Stevens Company of Baltimore and other wood milling firms were churning out huge quantities of ready-to-use millwork in the 1860s and 1870s. Their catalogs often reproduced styles that had been in production and popular use for a decade or more. Since the railing at the Whitehurst House appears to be original, it provides a terminus post quem of about 1870 for the porch as a whole. The other, Greek Revival, details of the porch demonstrate how late stylistic forms were used in many vernacular houses of the region.

The rear wing, probably added in the decade before the Civil War, may have functioned originally as a kitchen and dining room, a use that continued until the house was abandoned. It is a one-story framed structure with symmetrical three-bay axial facades. Unlike the main section of the house, the loft is unfinished and too low to have been used for sleeping (there are no gable-end windows, either). The framing is similar to the original section, but the wing rests on brick piers rather than continuous foundations. Interestingly, in plan it is almost exactly the size of the original unit of the house, measuring 23.5' x 15'. The original floorplan of this wing is uncertain, but it probably contained two rooms. Presently it has a three-room plan.

The exterior of the rear wing also retains most of its original detailing, which is Greek Revival in character. The plain weatherboards are largely original, and are secured with cut nails. The boxed eaves cornice is typical for its period; it has plain, triangular-section moldings serving both as bed moldings and crown moldings. The end boards are cut similar to, but not exactly like, the cornice profile.

Like the chimney of the main unit, the chimney at the north gable end of the rear wing is slightly over six feet wide, a standard width for Virginia chimneys of the period. It features a single set of stepped weatherings, and the brickwork is laid in five-course American bond. The brickwork is inferior to that of the chimney in the original section, as attested by its more weathered condition.

A small, plain, shed-roofed porch at the center of the west elevation shelters the main entry to this wing. The porch rests on brick piers, and the roof is supported by narrow replacement

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posts. The original posts were probably similar to the pilasters that survive on this porch flanking the door.

Although it is no longer standing, physical evidence shows that the east facade of the rear wing was once covered by a shed-roofed piazza.

The Interior

The interior of the main unit was finished from the beginning with plaster walls and simple but well-executed Federal-style trim. Ceilings are seven-and-a-half feet on the main floor. The original mantel is missing on the main floor, but remains on the second floor. The main floor is trimmed by a plain, horizontal-board wainscot topped by a pedestal chairrail. The original winder stair ascends in the northeast corner of the first floor and continues as a ladder stair to the third floor or loft.³

Judging by the wall intersection and chairrails, the east partition wall on the main floor was added some time between about 1840 and 1860. This early partition created a two-room plan from the original one-room-plan structure. Later in the nineteenth century, a parallel partition was added on the west to create a narrow, five-foot-wide central passage leading to the rear wing.

The stair is the major remaining feature on the main floor. Originally it stood by itself in the corner of a single large room, and may have had an open-string lower run. Now it has a plasterboard partition along the lower run separating it from the east room. From inside the east room, one can see the upper run and the closet beneath. The square-section newel post is beaded, and the sides of the stair are sheathed with wide, beaded boards set at the angle of the stair rise. Beneath the turn in the stair is a closet with an original, heavily-molded two-panel door.

The second floor features a three-room plan, with an original partition separating the stair passage from the large west bedchamber. Another partition, perhaps original, creates a small (8' x 6') unheated bedchamber in the southeast corner of the house.

The stair railing on the second floor is all original and nicely executed. All newels are square in section, with applied pyramidal-topped caps. The handrail is rectangular and beaded, and all

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to the base of the attic stair. The attic stair, which is also original, has a simple closed-string form without railing or risers.

Although the loft is unfinished, it was no doubt intended to be used for sleeping and storage, since it has a very steep pitch, lacks collar beams, and has well-fashioned (and well-worn) floorboards. There are no kneewalls or wall sheathing, however, and the window in the center of the west gable is probably a larger replacement for an original window. Early wooden shingles, since covered by corrugated metal roof sheathing, are visible in the loft.

Other detailing on the second floor of the original unit includes a beaded chairrail, beaded baseboard, and tongue-in-groove floorboards. All the woodwork mentioned to this point is unpainted pine. Most of the plaster on the second floor is original, being attached to split oak lath. The plaster ceilings on this floor are only a little over six feet high.

The main room has an original Federal style mantel that is painted mustard-yellow. It consists of a plain beaded surround with narrow, flanking pseudo-pilasters, and a heavily molded shelf. The brick firebox seems to be unaltered, and the style of the mantel is consistent with a ca. 1820s date for the house. The sashes and window trim in this room were altered in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century.

The interior detailing of the rear wing dates largely to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. The rooms retain some original plain-board wainscot, but the plaster above this has been replaced by horizontal matchboard, as was the ceiling.

The framing of both the original unit and the rear wing follows standard Virginia practice for the antebellum period. Members are hewn and/or straight-sawn, and cut nails are used throughout.

Although it stands abandoned, the Whitehurst House appears to be in reasonably good structural condition. In the main unit, the roof is tight, and there has been no water damage. The foundations are solid and the floors are level. There is an area of former termite damage at the northeast corner of the main unit, and some of these timbers need repair. The foundations and floor of the front porch need replacement. Because of the recent fire damage, the rear wing needs more extensive work, including new foundations and a rebuilt roof. Aside from that, the house needs mainly cosmetic work.

Jeff O'Dell

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ENDNOTES

1. In his 1979 dissertation, Dell Upton notes the near universal preference for single-story houses in eighteenth-century Virginia. Data in the Virginia Department of Historic Resources archives shows that two-story, one-room-plan log houses were occasionally built in western Virginia in the early nineteenth century, and became more common as the century progressed. Before the Civil War, most houses with only a single room on the main floor also had elevations of only a single story (perhaps including a finished loft). This began to change in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, when some people who could afford only a very small house nevertheless made use of full second stories, which allowed more comfortable upstairs sleeping spaces.

Besides the Whitehurst House, another example of a early-nineteenth-century, two-story, one-room-plan frame house is the original section of Goshen, in Orange County. This house was about 20' square, and was recorded while in a badly dilapidated condition; moreover, the house had been considerably enlarged in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. (Ann L. Miller, Antebellum Orange, The Pre-Civil War Homes, Public Buildings and Historic Sites of Orange County, Virginia. [Orange, Va.: Orange County Historical Society, 1988], and conversation with Ann Miller, Montpelier, Va., June 30, 1992.)

2. Diana S. Waite, Architectural Elements, The Technological Revolution. (Princeton: The Pyne Press, n.d. [ca. 1970s]), reproduction of p. 52 of George O. Steven's Illustrated Price List.

3. When the writer and John Wilson of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service recorded the interior in January 1991, the main floor was so full of trash that it was impossible to closely examine some features. Moreover, some of the windows had been boarded up, and some areas had to be examined with a flashlight. The interior of the house deserves a closer and more detailed examination than we were able to give it. Breaking through the plasterboard should help investigators date more closely the construction sequence of the partitions.

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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Whitehurst House is a rare surviving example of an upper-middle-income farmer's dwelling of the early nineteenth century. Located amid cultivated fields in a rural area of Virginia Beach, this house is perhaps the oldest essentially unaltered frame dwelling in the city. Certainly, it is the smallest: its original, main block measures only 16.5' x 22', although its full two-story elevations and monumental late-nineteenth-century front porch make it seem considerably larger when viewed from a distance. An unknown carpenter and brickmason built the house for Obediah Whitehurst circa 1820-35, and about a generation later he or another owner added a one-story rear ell. The land-tax and personal property tax books for Princess Anne County indicate that Whitehurst and subsequent antebellum owners enjoyed a standard of living considerably above the average. The overall size of the Whitehurst house is typical of its period; its main floor originally had only a single room, and the total living space (not counting the attic) was 650 square feet. The form of the house, however, is highly unusual. Chesapeake region farmhouses of the antebellum period were almost universally one- or one-and-a-half stories tall; the Whitehurst House is the only known unaltered example of a one-room-plan, full-two-story house of its period in eastern Virginia. Although the house has stood vacant for several years, preservation options are currently being considered by its new owner, the Back Bay National Wildlife Refuge.

Historical Background

The earliest known owners of the tract on which the present house stands were members of the Whitehurst family. The Whitehursts owned a considerable amount of land on Muddy Creek as early as 1786, date of the oldest extant tax records in the county. Even today, one Whitehurst family descendant owns property contiguous to the tract being nominated.¹

In the early nineteenth century several Whitehursts owned land in the immediate vicinity of the present 71-acre tract. In 1838, the Princess Ann County Land Tax Books show roughly thirty householders named Whitehurst living in the southern district of the county.

Although the exact date of the house is unknown, Obediah Whitehurst (1786 [?] - 1855+), was the man who had it built. Around 1813 he acquired forty acres from the estate of his father, Jonathan Whitehurst, Sr. Between 1816 and 1818, Obediah's home tract increased to approximately 70 acres, a size that remained basically unchanged until the late 1820s. Obediah

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continued to buy and sell land for the next three decades, and by the mid 1830s owned some 220 contiguous acres, including the original tract inherited from his father.

The personal property tax books show that Obediah Whitehurst was a moderately prosperous planter who grew wealthier as he grew older. In 1818, for example, he owned one adult slave, two horses, and a carriage valued at \$50. By 1822 he owned three slaves, and by 1844, five slaves. In the late 1840s, however, his slave ownership declined, as did the size of his land holdings. In his peak years, he numbered among the top fifteen or twenty percent of landowners in Princess Anne County in terms of wealth.

The house that Whitehurst built for himself and his family was an indication of that wealth. At a time when most Virginia freeholders lived in crude, one-story log dwellings with wooden chimneys, Whitehurst lived in a handsomely constructed and detailed framed house with a Flemish-bond chimney. Although the house may seem small by present standards, it was large by the standards of its time. Moreover, the main house was no doubt served by several ancillary structures, including a kitchen, smokehouse, dairy, barn and slave house/s. These buildings, none of which remain, were probably of log or post-in-the-ground construction.

Unfortunately, the date of the Whitehurst House cannot be determined by reference to the county land tax books, since in Princess Anne County, unlike most Virginia counties, buildings were not assessed separately from land until the 1860s.² The architectural evidence, therefore, must provide a date for this house. Judging by the absence of wrought nails, together with stylistic details, the house would seem to date ca. 1820-35. This also accords with Obediah Whitehurst's rise in wealth as evidenced in land- and slaveholding.

In 1855 Obediah Whitehurst sold his house and the accompanying 64-acre tract (valued for tax purposes at \$1024), together with two adjoining, unimproved tracts of 56 and 17 acres, to James Spratt. Spratt held the tract for only two or three years before transferring it to Caleb Spratt. Thomas Spratt, in turn, acquired it before 1867, and the following year it was in the hands of Sarah (aka Sallie) A. Garrison. Mrs. Garrison, who was a Spratt heir, continued to hold the roughly 90-acre property until her death around 1929.³

The following year D. L. Whitehurst acquired the property, and it remained in his hands until about 1967, when his will was probated. Several short-term owners held the property until October 1990, when it was deeded to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as part of the Back Bay National Wildlife Refuge.

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The Whitehurst House is unusual in that no additions--except for the two-story front porch--were made to it from about 1860 to the present. Around the 1850s the current owner--either Obediah Whitehurst or one of the Spratts--added the rear wing, which probably originally housed a kitchen and dining room. Also in the mid-nineteenth century, the owners installed partitions in the main unit to afford more privacy. This, and the ca. 1870s front porch, constituted the only improvements to the house. The owners did not bother to update the house stylistically, being content with it as it was.

The property surrounding it remained relatively small, and has been farmed continuously to the present. Some time in the 1980s, the occupants of the property moved out of the old house and into a house trailer stationed beside it. Vandals burned this trailer to the ground in 1990, shortly after the property had been vacated.

Today the Whitehurst House stands as a rare, essentially unaltered testament to the way middle-class farmers lived in southeastern Virginia during the nineteenth century.

JMO

ENDNOTES

1. In the twentieth century, this house has been known locally as the former home of Grace Sherwood, the "Witch of Pungo". Research provided by John S. Wilson, of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, suggests that Grace Sherwood may indeed have owned this tract or a nearby one in the early eighteenth century (see "Title Information on Tract 163a", in "Whitehurst House" archives file 134-246, Virginia Department of Historic Resources.) A succinct account of Grace Sherwood and the accusations of witchcraft leveled against her is found in Mechal Sobel, The World They Made Together, Black and White Values in Eighteenth-Century Virginia (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1988), pp. 80-83.

2. Sometimes it is possible to determine the date a house was built even when there is no separate evaluation of buildings from land. In the case of the Whitehurst House, however, this was impossible. Those rises in total value from 1820 to the 1840s always were accompanied by a proportional increase in acreage. (See typed and handwritten notes and schedules by James Sved and Jeff O'Dell, in Whitehurst House archives file [# 134-246], Virginia Department of Historic Resources.)

3. There was a brief hiatus ca. 1880 when (her son?) John P. Garrison, administrator of the estate of Thomas Spratt, deceased, was listed in the tax records as landowner.

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9. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Kellam, Sadie Scott and V. Hope Kellam. Old Houses in Princess Anne, Virginia. Portsmouth, Va: Printcraft Press, 1931.

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Turner, Florence Kimberly. Gateway to the New World: A History of Princess Anne County, Virginia 1607-1824. South Carolina: Southern Historical Press, Inc., 1984.

Upton, Dell T. "Early Vernacular Architecture in Southeastern Virginia," PhD dissertation, Brown University, July 1979.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources, "Whitehurst House," architectural survey file no. 134-246, VDHR archives, Richmond, VA.

Waite, Diana S. Architectural Elements, The Technological Revolution. Princeton: The Pyne Press, n.d. (ca. 1970s).

Wilson, John S. "Back Bay Wildlife Refuge: House RP #44 on Tract 163: Background Historical Information." December 1990. Office of Refuges and Wildlife, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Newton Corner, MA.

_____. Letter to Jeff O'Dell, Feb. 7, 1992, regarding new research on Whitehurst House property.

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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The register boundaries form a four-acre rectangle, with the house in the approximate center. See attached maps for boundaries.

Boundary Justification

The proposed boundaries are drawn to include the historic house (the one contributing resource) and enough surrounding acreage to include the archaeological remains of any coeval outbuildings and farm structures. The boundaries also include full road frontage. Wider boundaries are not deemed necessary, since the surrounding parcel is owned by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which intends to keep the tract in perpetuity as a wildlife refuge.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by the polygon whose vertices are marked by the following UTM reference points:

1. 18 | 412090 | 4062680
2. 18 | 412030 | 4062560
3. 18 | 411910 | 4062620
4. 18 | 411960 | 4062730

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The proposed boundaries are drawn to include the single contributing resource and enough surrounding acreage to include the potential archaeological remains of any coeval outbuildings and farm structures.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION

1. Whitehurst House
Virginia Beach, Virginia
Photo by Jeff O'Dell, Virginia Department of Historic Resources
July 1992
Neg. 12145, frame 20, at Virginia State Library
View of exterior of house looking northeast

2. Whitehurst House
Virginia Beach, Virginia
Photo by Jeff O'Dell, Virginia Department of Historic Resources
January 1992
Neg. 11530, frame 10, at Virginia State Library
View of house looking west-northwest

3. Whitehurst House
Virginia Beach, Virginia
Photo by Jeff O'Dell, Virginia Department of Historic Resources
January 1992
Neg. 11530, frame 16, at Virginia State Library
View looking southwest, showing rear ell

4. Whitehurst House
Virginia Beach, Virginia
Photo by Jeff O'Dell, Virginia Department of Historic Resources
January 1992
Neg. 11530, frame 7, at Virginia State Library
View of main facade, looking north

5. Whitehurst House
Virginia Beach, Virginia
Photo by Jeff O'Dell, Virginia Department of Historic Resources
July 1992
Neg. 11530, frame 27, at Virginia State Library
View of front porch, looking northwest.

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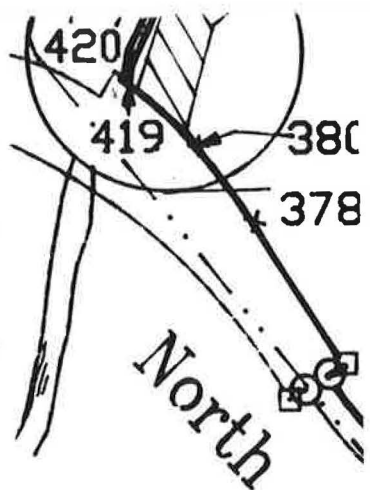
6. Whitehurst House
Virginia Beach, Virginia
Photo by Jeff O'Dell, Virginia Department of Historic Resources
July 1992
Neg. 12145, frame 6, at Virginia State Library
View looking northeast, showing chimney

7. Whitehurst House
Virginia Beach, Virginia
Photo by Jeff O'Dell, Virginia Department of Historic Resources
January 1991
Neg. 10740, frame 37, at Virginia State Library
View of underside of stair on main floor; partition was added

8. Whitehurst House
Virginia Beach, Virginia
Photo by Jeff O'Dell, Virginia Department of Historic Resources
January 1991
Neg. 10741, frame 7, at Virginia State Library
View of second-floor stair hall, looking northwest.

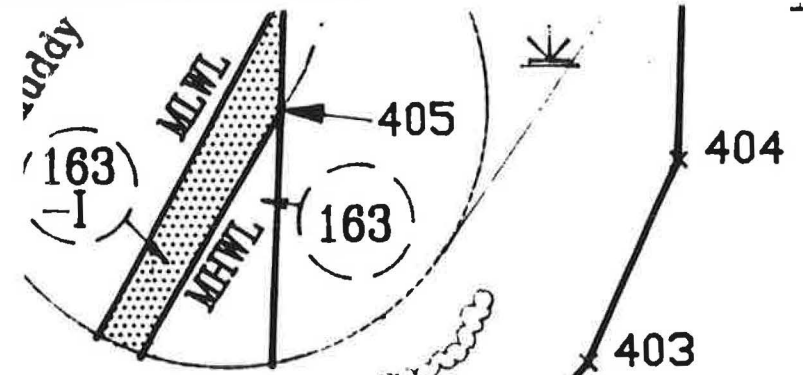
9. Whitehurst House
Virginia Beach, Virginia
Photo by Jeff O'Dell, Virginia Department of Historic Resources
January 1991
Neg. 10741, frame 2, at Virginia State Library
View of large bedchamber, looking west.

10. Whitehurst House
Virginia Beach, Virginia
Photo by Jeff O'Dell, Virginia Department of Historic Resources
1991
Neg. 10741, frame 16, at Virginia State Library
View of attic, looking west.

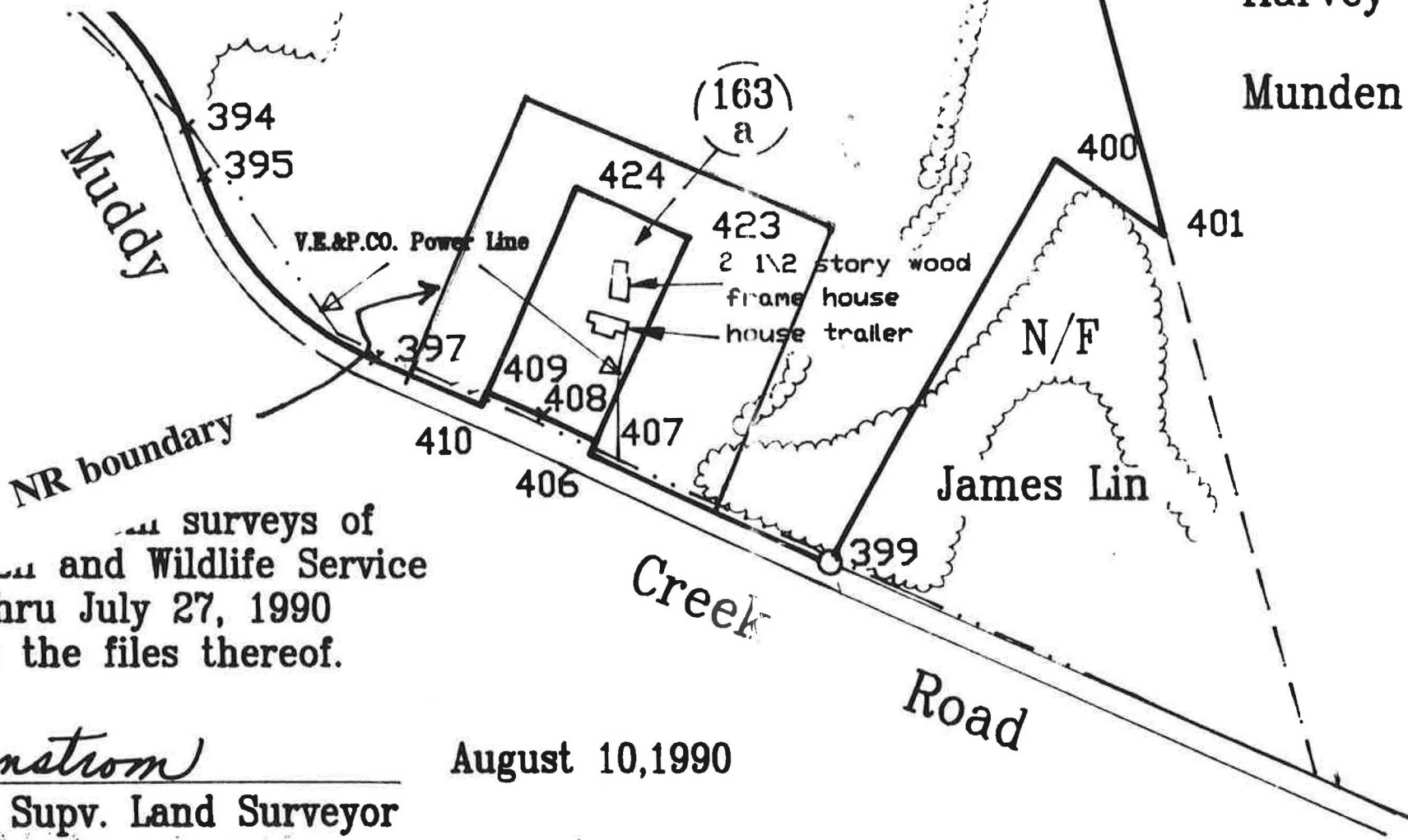


Whitehurst House Virginia Beach, VA

DHR 134-246
Site plan showing
NR boundaries



PT	ACRES
3)	65.86
a)	1.00
I)	0.95
AL	67.81



MAP was collected from the surveys of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service from July 25 thru July 27, 1990 from records in the files thereof.

R. Tornstrom

R. Tornstrom, Supv. Land Surveyor
of Realty

August 10, 1990

5757 1 SE
(PRINCESS ANNE)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



WHITEHURST HOUSE
CITY OF VIRGINIA BEACH
UTM REFERENCES:

1	18	412090	4062680
2	18	412030	4062560
3	18	411910	4062620
4	18	411960	4062730