

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Woodburn

Other names/site number: VDHR File #055-0040

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 673 Meherrin River Road

City or town: Chase City State: VA County: Lunenburg

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: X

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 statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 A B X C D

<p><u><i>Julie D. Langston</i></u></p> <p>Signature of certifying official/Title:</p> <p><u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u></p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p><u>12/31/20</u></p> <p>Date</p>
<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>Signature of commenting official:</p>	<p>Date</p>
<p>Title :</p>	<p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

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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.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	Total

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.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK; WOOD

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Woodburn, consisting of approximately 168.7 acres, is located at a sharp bend in Meherrin River Road (Route 631), west of Fort Mitchell Drive (Route 630) in the Rehoboth District of Lunenburg County, Virginia. Included on the property is the house, a cemetery and a chimney fall (both contributing sites), a noncontributing shed (building) and noncontributing carport (structure). The noncontributing resources postdate the property's period of significance. The one-and-one-half story, side-gable circa 1815 dwelling has additions likely dating to c.1838, c.1890, 1938, and 1997 all of which complement the scale and design of the original vernacular house. The property's integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association are very high as the rural setting and considerable acreage associated with the property remain intact. Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship are high for the evolved dwelling. The cemetery and chimney fall site contribute to integrity of setting, feeling, and association.

Narrative Description

Setting

Woodburn is located in rural far southwestern Lunenburg County and is surrounded by forested land, at varying degrees, on all sides. The resource consists of two tax parcels totaling 168.7 acres under the same owner. The majority of the property is forested and is bisected by Meherrin River Road. There are four clearings along the road. The house is situated in one such clearing at a bend in the road. The grassy yard surrounding the dwelling is dotted by trees. A gravel and grass driveway extends east from the road to a modern carport at the rear of the house. To its southeast

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is a modern shed and to its south is a small family cemetery. Less than one-quarter mile west of the dwelling are the ruins of a building now consisting of two chimney falls.

Single Dwelling, Contributing Building

Exterior

The single dwelling at Woodburn is a c. 1815 frame one-and-one-half story, three-bay vernacular house with subtle Federal style accents. These accents include the symmetrical façade of the original house, simple transom, side-gable roof, large first-story windows, and Doric columns supporting a simplified cornice and porch roof. The original house has a side-gable roof and four additions that are sympathetic to the scale of the original construction. The original block is slightly rectangular in plan, approximately 20 feet by 30 feet, with a central passage. The house sits on a raised brick basement laid in a Flemish bond and the mortise-and-tenon frame structure of the house is clad in weatherboards. A three-bay wide porch extends across the north façade and is set on brick piers so as to allow light into the basement level windows, which are paired six-paned windows. Simple Doric columns support the unadorned cornice and hip roof of the porch. Wood steps lead up to the porch and its partially glazed centered entrance, which is capped by a transom. Fenestration on the north façade consists of two-over-two double-hung sash wood windows, though its western elevation has six-over-one double-hung sash windows. A standing-seam metal clad side-gable roof covers the building. Original shed dormers pierce the center of the north and south slope and two additional shed dormers pierce the southern slope, having been added in 2001. The windows in the dormers are wood six-over-six double-hung sash. There are two end chimneys on this original block. The brick of the chimneys is laid in a five course American bond. The chimney on the west elevation has shoulders, while the chimney on the east elevation is partially concealed by a later addition. Flanking the chimney on the half-story are small vinyl four-over-four sash windows. An older shed-roofed porch on the rear elevation of the block was eventually closed in to form a bathroom; the brick piers of the porch remain visible, having been infilled with concrete block.

From this center original block are four distinct additions. The earliest of these is on the east elevation and may have been constructed circa 1838. This is a one-and-one-half story, one-bay frame structure with a raised basement and a lower gable roof line than the original block. The windows on the first floor are six-over-six double-hung sash. At the juncture of the two blocks, on the main façade, is a small shed-roofed lean-to which provides access into the basement. On the rear elevation is a second small shed-roofed lean-to, also providing basement access. An exterior end chimney that may have served a former kitchen in the basement has since been removed. When the house was later renovated, the damaged foundation was replaced by concrete block.

The second addition, presumably built circa 1900, sits to the east of the first. This is a one-story frame block with a shed roof. It may have once been a porch that was enclosed. Again, windows have six-over-six double-hung sash and six-paned sash in the raised basement. Wooden steps lead to a small wooden deck and an entrance on the east elevation.

In 1938, the Gregory family built the first rear addition to the house. This is a one-story frame structure on a concrete block foundation. The gable roof tucks in at the eave of the original block.

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The windows once had six-over-one double-hung sash, though there has been some replacement. There is now a bay window on the west elevation and a smaller six-over-six double-hung sash window on the south elevation. The interior brick chimney that had heated the space has since been removed. By the 1970s, there was a screened-in porch on the east elevation of this addition.

In 1997, the screened-in porch was replaced by a one-story frame addition on a concrete block foundation. Wood steps lead up to an entrance at the eastern end of the south elevation. The windows consist of a paired and single one-over-one double-hung sash windows. With this addition now extending along the back of the original house, the previously enclosed porch was connected to it.

Interior

The interior of Woodburn conveys the original central passage one-and-a-half story home that has been enlarged several times since its c. 1815 construction. The first floor of the Woodburn house has ten rooms throughout the original block and additions. The main entrance enters the central passage of the original house. From here, enclosed winder stairs lead to the upper half-story and basement. Delicate paneled wainscoting adorns the walls below the chair rail and six-paneled doors access adjacent rooms, both of which are features found in Federal style interiors. To the east is a bedroom. Through this bedroom, a second bedroom and attic, within the circa 1838 block, and a storage room in the enclosed porch can be accessed. To the west of the entrance is the parlor from which the dining room and kitchen in the 1938 addition can be accessed. The living room in the 1997 addition is reached via the 1938 addition and bathroom in the enclosed southern porch.

The bedroom and parlor within the original house feature wide plank wood floors and fireplaces on their outside walls with Adamesque mantels. Though not as ornate as mantels in more high-style dwellings, the mantels feature subtle shallow cornices and pilasters. The mantel in the parlor has cosseted corners. According to the owner, the more high styled mantel in the parlor is the only replacement mantel in the dwelling. A chair rail adorns the walls in the bedroom while paneled wainscoting below the chair rail and a simple crown molding are in the parlor. To the north of the fireplace in the bedroom is a steep stair to the attic of the circa 1838 block.

The second bedroom on the first floor features plank wainscoting on the lower half of the walls. The fireplace on the west wall has only a high shelf and to the north of the fireplace is a small closet beneath the ships ladder stair accessible from the main block; this wall has been parged. From this room, the circa 1890 addition is accessible. This may have been a former porch that has been enclosed. The formerly exterior weatherboard of the house is visible on the west wall of the room and carpet now covers the floor. An exterior door leads to a small deck off of the addition.

The 1938 addition is reached from the parlor in the original block via three steps. Housed in this addition are a dining room and kitchen. With the eastern window in the room facing the enclosed bathroom, additional light in the space is created by a bay window on the west wall. The kitchen has been updated though it retains a historic charm. The newest addition to the house is the 1997 family room with a closet and half-bath. When the room was constructed, the wood flooring that was installed was salvaged from a building on the property that could not be saved.

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On the half-story of the original house there are two bedrooms and a bathroom separated by a landing at the top of the stairs. Each of the rooms has slanted walls from the gable roof. On the landing is a modern closet and bathroom. Board-and-batten doors with HL hinges access the bedrooms. Each of the bedrooms features two small gable end windows, new dormer windows on the south wall, and drywall. The simplified Adamesque mantel remains between the small windows in the western room though the fireplace itself has been enclosed. The floors are covered with wide plank wood.

An attic, or half-story, of the circa 1838 block is accessed via the bedroom in the original block. A ships ladder stair leads up to the space lit by a single window at the gable end. The original plaster, and lath in some places, remain exposed. On the west wall, the chimney of the original house has been parged which corresponds with the parging of that wall on the first floor.

The basement level consists of three rooms. Entering the basement from the winder stairs in the original block, one enters the early dining room. This large space, now with a poured concrete floor, has three walls that have been parged and one plank wall that separates it from the west room. It is likely that this large room also served as a comfortable early living room. The fireplace would have provided ample heat in the winter months and, being in the basement, the room would have been sufficiently cool during the summer, allowing for a cozy environment for the family year round. Paired windows on the north and south walls provide light. The large fireplace, with wooden mantel featuring classical elements of engaged columns and a cornice, is centered on the east wall of the room and is flanked by board-and-batten doorways. The northern door leads to a small room and exit via the northern lean-to.

The former dining room was separated from the west room by a plank wall and board-and-batten door hanging on HL hinges. According to the owner, this may have been used as a warming kitchen when the kitchen was in a separate building on the property. The brick walls of this room remain exposed, as does the stone in the fireplace. The brickwork is a mix of bonds, likely due to different episodes of repair. The exposed beams exhibit check marks and their mortise-and-tenon construction. This room has a dirt floor.

The southern doorway in the former dining room leads to a long hallway from which an exit can be accessed via the southern lean-to and a room beneath the c.1838 and c.1890 blocks. In this area, the foundation consists of concrete block from repairs completed in the late twentieth century. The walls above the foundation are bead board or the backside of the exterior weatherboard. The beams are exposed revealing their construction. Historically, this room had served as a kitchen, however the fireplace and chimney have been removed.

Integrity

The evolved house at Woodburn retains a significant amount of historic fabric from the original house and each of the early additions. The mortise and tenon construction of the original frame building, with its hand-hewn timber, remain visible in the basement. Throughout the house are original wide plank wood floors; additionally, during construction of the 1997 addition, wood

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flooring was salvaged from an earlier building on the property and reused.¹ The majority of the windows and doors are original to the house, including the multiple board-and-batten doors supported by early HL hinges. The house has a variety of doors, including board-and-batten, six-paneled, five-paneled, and glazed. Much of the simple decorative detailing is also original to each building campaign and exhibit rural use of Federal style detailing in a vernacular house. The wood molding of each building campaign reflects the period in which each block was constructed while remaining complementary to the delicate woodwork in the original house. Simple carved fireplace mantels adorn many of the fireplaces and paneled wainscoting below the chair rail adorn the major public spaces. Much of the woodwork has its early construction techniques visible, such as the winder stair with its vertical and diagonal plank siding and upper rail that is hand hewn and pegged into the newel.

Secondary Resources

South and west of the dwelling are a mix of historic and modern resources. Those secondary resources constructed within the period of significance are considered contributing to Woodburn. Those recently constructed, though largely completed in a complementary manner, are non-contributing to the resource as they postdate the period of significance.

Cemetery: Contributing Site

At the edge of the woods approximately 210 feet south of the house lies the Gregory family cemetery. Several graves have markers including: Edna Gregory Fowlkes, Aug. 15, 1879-Nov. 15, 1957; Ida L. Fore, Aug. 25, 1863-Feb. 12, 1945; a tablet-style military marker for E.J. Gregory of the Confederate Army; a military marker for H.C. Gregory of the Confederate Army; and a military marker for William H. Gregory of the Confederate Army. In addition to these formal markers there are fieldstone markers and unmarked graves. The exact number of graves is unknown. Given that the Gregory family has occupied this property since the early nineteenth century, the resource is considered contributing to Woodburn.

Chimney Falls: Contributing Site

Approximately 880 feet west of the house are two chimney falls, on the opposite side of Meherrin River Road opposite the c. 1815 dwelling. Now accessed by a logging road, the site is shown on a 1951 aerial photo, which shows a building standing in a clearing. The ridgeline was oriented east-west. At either end of the building, which appears to have been approximately 30- to 40-feet wide, were exterior end stone chimneys. The building has collapsed, however the chimneys are partially standing. The use of this building remains unknown at this time. Though this site is in a ruinous condition, it is considered contributing due to its potential to provide information to the history of Woodburn during the property's period of significance.

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Carport: Non-contributing Structure

Located approximately seven feet from the eastern end of the 1997 addition is a one-story frame carport. Square wood posts support the gable roof, which is covered with asphalt shingles. Centered on the ridge of the roof is a small cupola with a metal weather vane. The grassy drive leads to the poured concrete foundation of the structure. As it sits on a slight incline, a wood railing wraps around the east end of the structure. The carport is connected to the house by a covered walkway. Though constructed in a complementary scale to the dwelling, this structure was built in 1997 and is non-contributing to Woodburn.

Shed: Non-contributing Outbuilding

Located approximately 62 feet from the southeast corner of the house is a one-and-one-half-story frame shed clad in vertical boards. The outbuilding was built to mimic the appearance of a small barn with doors on the first story and half-story. The building is covered by a front-gable roof that is clad by metal removed from a building on the property that could not be saved. There is a one-story lean-to on the east elevation with a metal shed roof. Though constructed in a complementary manner to the property, this structure was built in 1997 and is non-contributing to Woodburn.

¹ This excludes the tiled floors of the bathrooms, carpeted floor of the circa 1890 addition, and faux wood floor in the kitchen.

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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.)

- 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

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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
c.1815 to 1938

Significant Dates
c. 1815
c. 1837
c. 1890
1938

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

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Construction of the dwelling at Woodburn likely occurred in the early nineteenth century after the purchase of the land by John Gregory and the farm has been under ownership by the same family since that time. The house began as a vernacular one-and-one-half-story, frame building on a raised basement with subtle Federal style detailing. As the family and living standards grew, so too did the house though it maintains its original form. Woodburn is locally significant under Criterion C as an example of a common, though now underrepresented, early nineteenth century, vernacular dwelling in Lunenburg County with period detailing. Though the exact year of its construction is unknown, it is likely circa 1815, which marks the move of John Gregory from Mecklenburg County into Lunenburg County. The period of significance extends from circa 1815 to 1938, the year of the dwelling's last major alteration that is older than 50 years of age. In addition to c. 1815, significant dates are c. 1837, c. 1890, and 1938, each of which coincides with construction of a significant expansion to the original dwelling. Today, Woodburn illustrates evolution of workmanship and materials in a rural dwelling of southside Virginia as well as introduction of modern mechanical systems and changing lifestyles, most notably substantial increases in living space and changes in room functions, from the early nineteenth through mid-twentieth century.

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

Historical Background

Lunenburg County's location in Southside Virginia, with its presence of American Indians and a problematic river system, was not settled by Europeans with the same vigor as other places in Virginia. Early in the colony's history, the region was even described as a "waste, howling wilderness."² Despite obstacles faced, the land at the heart of future Lunenburg County began to be patented in the 1720s. In the eighteenth century, land that would become Woodburn came under the ownership of the Burwell family. It was part of a large tract of land owned by Lewis Burwell, son of Armistead Burwell and nephew of Lewis Burwell IV. Long a wealthy family, Armistead Burwell patented 3,404 acres and Lewis Burwell IV patented over 10,000 acres in 1746, the year of Lunenburg County's formation. In 1777, Lewis Burwell, the younger, purchased 3,404 acres, the balance of his father's land. Throughout the remaining eighteenth century, Lewis Burwell grew his landholdings to over 9,000 acres in today's Mecklenburg, Lunenburg, and Franklin counties, including the land under consideration. Burwell, himself, lived at Stoneland in Mecklenburg County where he passed away in 1800.³

In his Last Will and Testament, Burwell ordered the sale of land to settle his debts and in 1804 Richard Boyd, of Mecklenburg County, purchased 840 acres of land for \$1,680.⁴ Richard Boyd was the son of Alexander Boyd and Ann Swepson of Boydton, Mecklenburg County. In Boydton, Richard was in partnership with his father and brother Alexander, Jr. as Alexander Boyd and Sons, operating the tavern and mercantile business there.⁵ He held the land for a relatively short time,

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however, and when he sold it he was living in Warren County, North Carolina. In 1809, Boyd sold the 840 acres on Mitchells Creek to John Robertson, of Lunenburg County, for \$3,360 (LCDB 22:46).⁶ This may be the same John Robertson who served as a Justice of the County Court for several years in the early nineteenth century.⁷

Likewise, Robertson held the land for a short time before selling the 840 acres to John Gregory in 1813 for £1134; this is the land on which Woodburn sits.⁸ John was the first in the line of Gregorys to own the tract that remains in the family.

John Gregory was born in 1765 to Joseph Gregory.⁹ On February 7, 1793, he married Elizabeth Neal, daughter of Thomas and Mary Ann (Stokes) Neal, in Mecklenburg County, Virginia. Together they had nine children including Nancy Neal (1794-1875), Thomas Neal (1796-1856), Roderick R. (1797-1875), Jackson (1799-1881), David Stokes (1801-1850), Mary Ann (Lucillia) (1803-1842), Martha Elizabeth (1805-before 1832), Zachariah Josephus (1810-1880), and Susannah Elmina (1812-1863). The couple may have initially lived at the Neal homestead in Charlotte County before relocating to the Gregory homestead in Mecklenburg County in 1795.¹⁰

However, in 1807 John Gregory began purchasing land in Lunenburg County. By 1814, Gregory was taxed on three parcels of land, all approximately 12 miles southwest of the courthouse. This included a 68-acre tract he had purchased in 1807, the 840-acre tract from Robertson, and a 35-acre tract purchased in 1813 on the south side of Mitchell's Creek.¹¹ The following year he also purchased approximately 87 acres from Richard R. and Elizabeth Jones.¹²

According to family research completed by Josephine Gregory Spears, a house may have existed on the 840-acre tract when the Gregorys moved to Lunenburg County. This was "a simple 4-room, 1 1/2-story structure, with a central chimney."¹³ This building began collapsing in the late twentieth century, necessitating its demolition. Family lore also has it that John and Elizabeth's son, Josephus, constructed the existing house now known as Woodburn. However, it is more likely that the dwelling was built under the couple's direction. When Lunenburg County Land Tax Records began enumerating buildings in 1820, the building(s) at Woodburn was valued at \$800, an amount that would be comparable to a newly constructed fairly commodious house.¹⁴

Though certainly well-off enough, it does not appear that John Gregory was considered among Lunenburg County's elite according to work completed by Richard R. Beeman. In comparison, in 1815, William Buford held 3,186 acres of land and 44 enslaved African Americans while John Hamlin only had 599 acres of land, as well as owning 26 enslaved African Americans.¹⁵ In 1815, approximately 3.6 percent of the county's households held between 1,000 and 1,999 acres of land; John Gregory owned approximately 1,030 acres of land in that year. Also in 1815, approximately 24 percent of the county's households had between 6 and 15 enslaved African Americans.¹⁶ According to the 1837 inventory of his estate, John Gregory held 14 enslaved African Americans; this number was likely lower in 1815.¹⁷ By 1820, John Gregory had acquired an additional six acres on Mitchells Creek on which he had a mill.¹⁸ Like the majority of Virginians, Gregory farmed his land and, through exploitation of enslaved workers, he saw greater financial success.

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John and Elizabeth Gregory centered their lives on their religious beliefs and church activities, belonging initially to the Meherrin Baptist Church. In addition to his immediate family, Gregory allowed his enslaved African Americans to attend church. This included “James, Ned, Big Fanny, and little Fanny” and later Adam and Celia.¹⁹ In 1827, John was ordained as a deacon.²⁰ Their devotion continued to grow throughout unrest at the Meherrin Baptist Church produced by the teachings of Alexander Campbell and they were part of a faction that splintered to form Mount Zion Baptist Church.²¹ In 1835 the couple conveyed one-and-one-half acres to trustees of the Mount Zion Baptist Church for the purposes of erecting a house of worship.²² This church remains standing at the intersection of Meherrin River Road and Fort Mitchell Drive.

During this time, most of the younger Gregorys followed in the footsteps of many contemporaries in the Commonwealth by moving west to more fertile and available land. By John Gregory’s death in 1836, all but two children had left Virginia.²³ Elizabeth would continue to enjoy the use of the real and personal property of the Gregory’s during her life, after which the personal property would be divided equally among their children. As such, Zachariah Josephus inherited all of the land after the death of Elizabeth, which occurred in 1837.²⁴ According to the 1837 inventory, this estate was valued at \$4,661.38.²⁵ By far, the bulk of this wealth was embodied in the 14 enslaved African Americans who were counted as part of the estate.²⁶

Josephus, known in the family as Cephus, was born February 21, 1810. In 1831 he married Mary Elizabeth (Betsy) Lee and the couple “made their home in a dwelling on his father’s place.”²⁷ According to family history, Josephus built the house now known as Woodburn, however construction and detailing of the house and tax records indicate that the dwelling was built earlier. This lore, however, may indicate Josephus’s construction of the first addition on the house, circa 1838. When the building(s) was reassessed in 1840, after the death of his father, it was valued at \$550 for a total property value of \$4,536.²⁸

Josephus and Betsy had nine children: Martha Ann Lucillia (1831-1833), Edward Jackson (1833-1910), Flavius Josephus (1836-1910), Mary Ann Elizabeth (Stokes) (1838-1864), William Thomas Henderson (1841-1862), Charles Henry Cassius (Cass) (1843-1927), Durelle Harrison (1848-1852), Julius (Wirt) (1850-1916), and Laura Jane (1854-1877).²⁹ Like his parents, Josephus was a devout Christian and member of the Mt. Zion Baptist Church where he began serving as a deacon in 1847.³⁰ Also like his father, he was a farmer who profited from enslaved African Americans’ work. According to the 1850 agricultural schedule, Josephus had a very productive farm with 356 acres of improved land and 400 acres of unimproved land. Animals on the farm included 5 horses, 6 milk cows, 4 working oxen, 15 cattle, 70 sheep, and 30 swine for a total value of \$852. In addition to the livestock, he grew wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, peas and beans, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and flax as well as produced wool and butter.³¹

The Civil War upended the life of all southerners and like so many others, the Gregory sons, Jackson, William, Flavius, and Cass, enlisted in the various companies of the Confederate military. During the war, Josephus maintained his position as postmaster of the Plantersville Post Office, allowing him to stay abreast of developments.³²

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In a letter to his son Jackson during the Civil War, Josephus noted that troops traveling through the county had not plundered the house as had happened to so many houses in the south including that of his other son, Flavius.³³ During the war, the Gregorys lost their son William at the Battle of McDowell.³⁴ And, although it did not occur in battle, he also lost his daughter Mary Ann Elizabeth at the farm.³⁵

Josephus traveled a fair amount to visit different family members and to look at potential land opportunities, however he would never force his family to leave their Lunenburg County homestead. During his time away from home, he wrote to his beloved wife frequently, at times instructing the workings of the farm. For example, while in Greenville Court House, South Carolina in 1848, he asked that someone “sow the lots about the cotton patch oats and plant out all those peach scions east of the work house 20 feet apart in said lot.”³⁶ The Gregory farm survived the transition from an enslaved workforce to paid laborers and diversified their business activities to take advantage of newer opportunities.

In 1874, Josephus and Betsy’s youngest child, Laura, and her husband, Phil, returned to Lunenburg County and built a house on the Gregory property.³⁷ Sadly, Laura would pass away three short years later. She was followed in 1880 by Josephus. In his Last Will and Testament, written after the death of his daughter, he left specific directions on the division of his estate. His home tract was bequeathed to his wife during her lifetime and to his son E.J. (Jackson) after her death.³⁸

Edward Jackson Gregory was born December 2, 1833. While his father had dedicated his life to his family and their homestead, Jackson split his time between the Lunenburg County homestead and business ventures, experience that would serve him well after the Civil War. At the age of 23, he entered into a local mercantile business operating as Gregory, Lee and Hardy. At the onset of the war he was living in Richmond, Virginia, and there he enlisted into the Richmond Light Infantry Blues. By 1864, he was in Company G, 46th Virginia Infantry as 1st Lieutenant, he would soon take charge of this company after the wounding of his Captain H.M. Bethel.³⁹

Following the war, Jackson continued his business ventures and was part of a Petersburg mercantile business, Gregory and Hardy. Throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century, he lived in Richmond and Lunenburg at various times. According to the 1880 federal census, he was living in Shockoe Slip, City of Richmond, and working as a commission merchant with Bain, Parrack & Gregory at 102 S. 13th Street.⁴⁰ He and his brother, Cass, would become proprietors of Gregory’s Warehouse, a tobacco warehouse in Keysville, Virginia, which would allow him to be on the homestead more frequently. The 1870 and 1900 federal census both list him as a farmer in Lunenburg County.

By 1881, Jackson was taxed on his father’s estate. With the division that Josephus had stipulated in his will, the portion of the 756-acre Gregory homestead that included Woodburn was now 254 acres. The buildings were valued at \$325.⁴¹ As Jackson wooed Miss Ida Lee Rudd, a teacher about 30 years his junior, and prepared for their marriage, he presumably began to “spruce up” the homeplace.⁴² Part of this work may have included the addition of a porch, or its enclosure on the eastern end of the house, though there was no change in the value of buildings on the property.

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The two were married in 1892 and would have two children: Bessie Lee (1894-1971) and Josephus (Joe) Ingram (1896-1990).⁴³

Jackson passed away February 27, 1910. Because of his service in the Confederate military, his family requested a tablet-style military headstone which would eventually be erected in the family cemetery south of the house. When he died, his children were still young. In his Last Will and Testament, he devised his entire estate to Ida.⁴⁴ After a mourning period, his wife remarried to Howard G. Fore and they would eventually move to the Gregory homestead. Between 1916 and 1917, the value of the building(s) on the property increased from \$200 to \$500, possibly due to inflation and improvements on the property.⁴⁵ According to letters transcribed and detailed by Josephine Gregory Spears, the early front and back porch on Woodburn were identical, leading the rear of the house to be “a reverse of the front”.⁴⁶ The existing front porch was erected circa 1930 and the back porch was removed, or perhaps enclosed, to build the bathroom.

In 1937, a survey was completed by the Works Progress Administration of Virginia Historical Inventory. At this time, Mrs. Henry Fore (Ida) provided insight into the house. The house was reported to be in good condition and had never been “remodeled.” The basement was continuing to be used as a dining room, kitchen, and store room; the dining room was also used as a living room. A close-up photograph from that time depicts the three-bay front porch, two-over-two sash windows, first eastern block addition, and shed-roofed entrance into the basement.⁴⁷ Of note on this survey were the handmade mantels, two of which were “elaborately carved” and “four rooms with wainscoting beneath chair rail”.⁴⁸ According to the 1937 survey of Woodburn, the estate received its name c.1900, under the ownership of Jackson. Before this time, there was no official name assigned to the property.

After the death of Ida, Woodburn was passed on to Bessie and Joe; Bessie would sell her interest in the land to Joe. Joe Gregory was born in 1896. After attending local schools, he attended Massey Business College in Richmond, Virginia.⁴⁹ Like his ancestors, when the time came to serve in the military he did so. In 1917 he left his job as a salesman for American Tobacco Co. and served in World War I.⁵⁰ In 1925, he married Nancy Evelyn Obenchain and the couple had four children: Edward Jackson (Jack) II (1926-1949), Josephine Lee (Jo Lee) (1929-1956), Nancy Lou (1933-1933), and William Littlepage (Bill) (1934-2017). He moved with his family to Woodburn in 1937 where he continued to work as a salesman for a drug company.⁵¹ At Woodburn, Joe built the first addition to the rear of the house; this would become the dining room and kitchen.

When the United States became involved in World War II, Joe once more registered, at which time he was working for S.P. Hit Co. in Roanoke, Virginia.⁵² His son, Jack, also took part in the war.⁵³ Joe passed away in 1990 and was followed three short years later by Nancy; their son Jack had purchased the homestead prior to their deaths.

Jack and his wife, Iris, renovated the house in 1997 by completing much needed repairs and adding on to the structure. Among work completed, the damaged foundation of the eastern additions were replaced by concrete block and a new lean-to was constructed at the basement entrance. The wood flooring throughout the house was repaired, as was the plaster or it was replaced with drywall as

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necessary.⁵⁴ A family room addition was constructed from the 1938 addition, replacing a screened-in porch. In order to create a direct passage from the main block to this room a connector was constructed from the south elevation of the bathroom enclosure.

Also under Jack's ownership, badly deteriorated buildings around the house were demolished, many materials from which were salvaged and reused. For example, the wood flooring from the second floor of the "old building" was reused in the new addition and the metal roof was reused on a new shed southeast of the dwelling. Additionally, a detached carport was built south of the house.

Jack passed away in 2015 and the property was conveyed to his three children, Edward Jackson Gregory, Jr., K. Stuart Gregory, and Sandra Deane Gregory. The following year, Stuart Gregory purchased his siblings' interest in the property. Under his ownership, additional acreage of the original Gregory family farm has been purchased.

Criterion C: Architectural significance as a fine example of Early National Period vernacular dwelling with Federal style detailing

Woodburn is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a fine example of what was a common, though now underrepresented, early nineteenth century, vernacular dwelling in Lunenburg County that has evolved over time to meet the needs of the family while still maintaining its original form. Of the three single dwellings dating to the Early National Period in Lunenburg County that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, Brickland (VDHR #055-0002, listed 1 June 2005), Spring Bank (VDHR #055-0017, listed 16 August 2007), and Eubank Hall (VDHR #055-0038, listed 29 March 2007) all exhibit the form and high style architectural detailing of the county's elite. In contrast, though the house of a prosperous family, Woodburn stands as a more vernacular house with delicate period detailing that was more common in rural Virginia.⁵⁵

With its raised basement and half-story living space, the house at Woodburn appears to have begun as a large house of an upper-middle to middle-upper income farmer.⁵⁶ Generally, only the wealthiest of planters invested large amounts of money into creating high-style dwellings, the majority preferring to invest in land and enslaved labor. Research shows that throughout the eighteenth century and into the nineteenth, most southern plantation houses had only five to six rooms and contained few luxury items.⁵⁷ According to Dell Upton, among the most common, surviving, eighteenth-century house forms in Virginia was "a one-and-a-half story building with a single room on either side of a central passage."⁵⁸ Though it is likely that the dwelling at Woodburn was not constructed until the early nineteenth century, Lunenburg County's remote location would have allowed continuation of these earlier traditions. Throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, living standards generally rose except during the Civil War. This trend was evidenced by the enlargement of early homes, often more than once.⁵⁹ Woodburn clearly reflects this tradition with the construction of additions and enclosing of porches to create additional indoor spaces.

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Woodburn was surveyed in 1937, as part of the Works Progress Administration of Virginia Historical Inventory, at which time the surveyor noted the hinges and woodwork in the interior, particularly in the dining room, then located in the basement level.⁶⁰ In 1971, the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission surveyed the property. Again, the hinges and woodwork were noted, including the “lovely mantelpieces” and that it had been “beautifully restored.”⁶¹ The property was surveyed once more in 2003 as part of a Cost Share program survey of Lunenburg County. At that time the surveyor noted the visible early construction techniques and simple decorative detailing and recommended it eligible for listing.⁶²

Woodburn is significant as well for the manner in which renovations and restorations were accomplished by never overpowering the original house and by adding exterior and interior detailing that were complementary to its original construction. Each renovation was completed with a sympathetic touch to its historic materials, features, and finishes so that the home’s design, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling were enhanced rather than eliminated while simultaneously showing the evolution of a house owned and occupied by the same family over generations. Though early outbuildings on the property had become ruinous leading to their demolition, the main dwelling remains intact and in excellent condition.

Given the limited disturbance that has occurred on the Woodburn property, it is likely that archaeological deposits at some areas surrounding the house and at the chimney falls site remain intact. As such, they may provide a fuller picture of the Gregory household and, by extension, nineteenth century upper middle-class families and enslaved African Americans living in southside Virginia.

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- ² Landon C. Bell, *The Old Free State*, (Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1974), 81.
- ³ Stoneland burned in 1815. Kimberly M. Chen and Hannah Collins, "Spring Bank," *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. (2007), 8/9-8/10.
- ⁴ Lunenburg County Deed Book 20:39A.
- ⁵ William B. Hill, "Alexander Boyd of Mecklenburg County and His Family," *Virginia Historical Magazine* 50 (April 1942): 122.
- ⁶ Lunenburg County Deed Book 22:46.
- ⁷ Landon C. Bell, 331.
- ⁸ In this deed, "pounds" described the amount of the payment in lieu of "dollars." Lunenburg County Deed Book 22:128.
- ⁹ The identity of his mother is unknown.
- ¹⁰ Josephine Gregory Spears, *Joseph Gregory "The Centenarian" (1742-1842): Mecklenburg County, Virginia to Rutherford County, Tennessee and His Descendants*. (Baltimore, MD: Gateway Press, Inc., 1990), 15-16.
- ¹¹ Lunenburg County Land Tax Books, 1814.
- ¹² Lunenburg County Deed Book 24:15.
- ¹³ Spears (1990), 18).
- ¹⁴ Lunenburg County Land Tax Books, 1820.
- ¹⁵ Richard R. Beeman, *The Evolution of the Southern Backcountry: A Case Study of Lunenburg County, Virginia 1746-1832*. (The University of Pennsylvania Press, 1984), 233.
- ¹⁶ *Ibid*, 174.
- ¹⁷ Lunenburg County Will Book 11:232.
- ¹⁸ Lunenburg County Land Tax Books, 1820.
- ¹⁹ Also joining in the church was Matt, of Roderick Gregory. Spears 1990, 18.
- ²⁰ Spears 1990, 19.
- ²¹ Obituary of Josephus Gregory, *The Religious Herald*, 1 July 1880; Southside Virginia Genealogical Society, *The Heritage of Lunenburg County, Virginia, 1743-2009*. Waynesville, NC: County Heritage, Inc., c.2009), 163.
- ²² Spears 1990, 21.
- ²³ Spears 1990, 23.
- ²⁴ Lunenburg County Will Book 11:77.
- ²⁵ This would be approximately \$128,510.74 in 2020. Lunenburg County Will Book 11:232.
- ²⁶ According to the inventory, these individuals included Adam, Peter, Fanny, Armistead, Celia, Phillis, Grace, Fanny, Ritter, Frances, Peter, Jane, Henderson, and Rachel. Lunenburg County Will Book 11:232.
- ²⁷ Spears 1990, 53, 55.
- ²⁸ Lunenburg County Land Tax Books, 1840.
- ²⁹ Spears 1990, 53.
- ³⁰ *The Religious Herald* 1880.
- ³¹ United States Census Bureau, Agricultural Schedule, 1850.
- ³² Spears 1990, 58.
- ³³ Josephine Gregory Spears, *Gregory Family Correspondence 1829-1888 and Josephus Gregory Travel Diary 1848-1849*. Trans. and ed. by Josephine Gregory Spears. (Raleigh, NC, 1989), 173.
- ³⁴ *The Religious Herald* 1880.
- ³⁵ Southside Virginia Genealogical Society, 164.
- ³⁶ Spears 1989, 190.
- ³⁷ This house is southwest of Woodburn and is now known locally as the Bailey Place (VDHR #055-0048). Spears 1990, 59.
- ³⁸ Lunenburg County Will Book 14:274.
- ³⁹ Spears 1990, 90-91.
- ⁴⁰ J.H. Chataigne, compiler, *Chataigne's Directory of Richmond, VA*. (Baughman Bros., 1881); United States Census Bureau, Annual Census.
- ⁴¹ Lunenburg County Land Tax Books, 1881.
- ⁴² Spears 1990, 94.
- ⁴³ Spears 1990, 90.

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⁴⁴ Lunenburg County Will Book 14:475.

⁴⁵ Lunenburg County Land Tax Books, 1916, 1917.

⁴⁶ Spears 1989, 153.

⁴⁷ The photograph is not set back enough to allow for a wider, more encompassing view of the house.

⁴⁸ Pattie B. Seay, "Woodburn," *Works Progress Administration of Virginia Historical Inventory*. 27 December 1937. Digital manuscript on file at the Library of Virginia.

⁴⁹ Spears 1990, 95, 129-130.

⁵⁰ U.S., World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918. (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2005).

⁵¹ Spears 1990, 129-130; United States Census Bureau, Annual Census, 1940.

⁵² U.S., World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942. The National Archives, St. Louis, Missouri, Records of the Selective Service System, 1926-1975; Records Group Number 147. (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com).

⁵³ U.S. World War II Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947 The National Archives, St. Louis, Missouri, WWII Draft Registration Cards for Virginia, 10/16/1940-03/31/1947; Records of the Selective Service System, 147; Box 296. (Provo, UT: Ancestry.com, 2011).

⁵⁴ The half-story walls are now clad in drywall.

⁵⁵ The Virginia Cultural Resource Information System was consulted to identify previously surveyed dwelling built during the early nineteenth century.

⁵⁶ Jeffrey M. O'Dell, *Chesterfield County: Early Architecture and Historic Sites*. (Chesterfield County, Virginia, 1983), 177.

⁵⁷ Richard R. Beeman, 77.

⁵⁸ Dell Upton, "Vernacular Domestic Architecture in Eighteenth-Century Virginia," *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture*. Ed. by Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach. (Athens, GA: The University of Georgia Press, 1986), 318.

⁵⁹ Jeffrey M. O'Dell, 178.

⁶⁰ Seay.

⁶¹ Zelma Lee Overby, Architectural Survey Form for Woodburn, 29 January 1971. Manuscript on file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

⁶² Kimberly M. Chen & Associates, Inc., *An Architectural Survey of Lunenburg County, Virginia*. Prepared for the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, the Lunenburg County Board of Supervisors, and the Lunenburg County Historical Society. February 2005.

Woodburn
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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

---. Obituary of Josephus Gregory. *The Religious Herald*. 1 July 1880

Beeman, Richard R. *The Evolution of the Southern Backcountry: A Case Study of Lunenburg County, Virginia 1746-1832*. The University of Pennsylvania Press, 1984.

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Chen, Kimberly M. and Hannah Collins. "Spring Bank," *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 2007.

Hill, William B. "Alexander Boyd of Mecklenburg County and His Family," *Virginia Historical Magazine*. Vol. 50, April 1942.

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Lunenburg County Will Books. On file at the Library of Virginia.

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Seay, Pattie B. "Woodburn," *Works Progress Administration of Virginia Historical Inventory*. 27 December 1937. Digital manuscript on file at the Library of Virginia.

Southside Virginia Genealogical Society. *The Heritage of Lunenburg County, Virginia, 1743-2009*. Waynesville, NC: County Heritage, Inc., c.2009.

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Spears, Josephine Gregory. *Gregory Family Correspondence 1829-1888 and Josephus Gregory Travel Diary 1848-1849*. Trans. and ed. by Josephine Gregory Spears. Raleigh, NC, 1989.

Spears, Josephine Gregory. *Joseph Gregory "The Centenarian" (1742-1842): Mecklenburg County, Virginia to Rutherford County, Tennessee and His Descendants*. Baltimore, MD: Gateway Press, Inc., 1990.

United States Census Bureau, Agricultural Schedule, 1850.

United States Census Bureau, Annual Census.

Upton, Dell. "Vernacular Domestic Architecture in Eighteenth-Century Virginia," *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture*. Ed. by Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach. Athens, GA: The University of Georgia Press, 1986.

U.S., World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2005.

U.S. World War II Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947 The National Archives, St. Louis, Missouri, WWII Draft Registration Cards for Virginia, 10/16/1940-03/31/1947; Records of the Selective Service System, 147; Box 296. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com, 2011.

U.S., World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942. The National Archives, St. Louis, Missouri, Records of the Selective Service System, 1926-1975; Records Group Number 147. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com.

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 # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

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___ University

___ Other

___ Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): VDHR File #055-0040

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 168.7 Acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 36.895870 | Longitude: -78.456030 |
| 2. Latitude: 36.896900 | Longitude: -78.453930 |
| 3. Latitude: 36.899540 | Longitude: -78.453670 |
| 4. Latitude: 36.901430 | Longitude: -78.451870 |
| 5. Latitude: 36.903460 | Longitude: -78.444920 |
| 6. Latitude: 36.895970 | Longitude: -78.443890 |
| 7. Latitude: 36.892270 | Longitude: -78.451910 |
| 8. Latitude: 36.892890 | Longitude: -78.455220 |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Woodburn is located at 673 Meherrin River Road in the Rehobeth District of southwestern Lunenburg County. The historic boundaries encompasses the tax parcels recorded by the County as parcels 052-0A-0-16/ 052-0A-0-15, and 052-0A-0-7. The true and correct historic boundaries are shown on the attached Tax Parcel Map.

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes approximately 168.7 acres passed down to and purchased by Stuart Gregory. This is a portion of the larger parcel owned by the Gregory family throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It includes the house at Woodburn and several contributing and non-contributing sites, structures, and buildings as well as fields and woodland, which aid in keeping the historic setting intact.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Dara A. Friedberg
organization: Dutton + Associates, LLC
street & number: 1115 Crowder Drive
city or town: Midlothian state: Virginia zip code: 23112
telephone: 804-897-1960
date: August 2020

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Woodburn
City or Vicinity: Chase City
County: Lunenburg State: Virginia
Photographer: Dara Friedberg
Date Photographed: May 2020

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Photo 1 of 30: Dwelling, north façade, view southeast

Photo 2 of 30: Dwelling, south and west elevations, view northeast

Photo 3 of 30: Dwelling, south and east elevations and carport, view northwest

Photo 4 of 30: Dwelling, north and east elevations and carport, view southwest

Photo 5 of 30: Dwelling, first floor of original house, central passage, view north

Photo 6 of 30: Dwelling, first floor of original house, parlor, view north

Photo 7 of 30: Dwelling, first floor of original house, parlor, view west

Photo 8 of 30: Dwelling, first floor of original house, bedroom, view northeast

Photo 9 of 30: Dwelling, first floor of c.1838 addition, bedroom, view northeast

Photo 10 of 30: Dwelling, first floor of c.1890 addition, view north

Photo 11 of 30: Dwelling, first floor of 1938 addition, dining room, view southeast

Photo 12 of 30: Dwelling, first floor of 1938 addition, kitchen, view west

Photo 13 of 30: Dwelling, first floor of 1997 addition, view east

Photo 14 of 30: Dwelling, first floor of bathroom (enclosed rear porch) and transition to 1997 addition, view south

Photo 15 of 30: Dwelling, half-story of original house, stairs, view north

Photo 16 of 30: Dwelling, half-story of original house, landing, view northwest

Photo 17 of 30: Dwelling, half-story of original house, bedroom, view west

Photo 18 of 30: Dwelling, half-story of original house, bedroom view northwest

Photo 19 of 30: Dwelling, attic of c.1838 addition, view east

Photo 20 of 30: Dwelling, basement of original house, former dining room, view east

Photo 21 of 30: Dwelling, basement of original house, former dining room, view northwest

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Photo 22 of 30: Dwelling, basement of original house (potentially used for ancillary kitchen purposes), view southwest

Photo 23 of 30: Dwelling, basement of c.1838 addition, former kitchen, view northwest

Photo 24 of 30: Dwelling, basement of c.1890 addition, view north

Photo 25 of 30: Property along Meherrin River Road, view northeast

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Photo 26 of 30: Property along Meherrin River Road, view southeast

Photo 27 of 30: View towards rear of the house from the cemetery, view north

Photo 28 of 30: Gregory family cemetery, view southeast

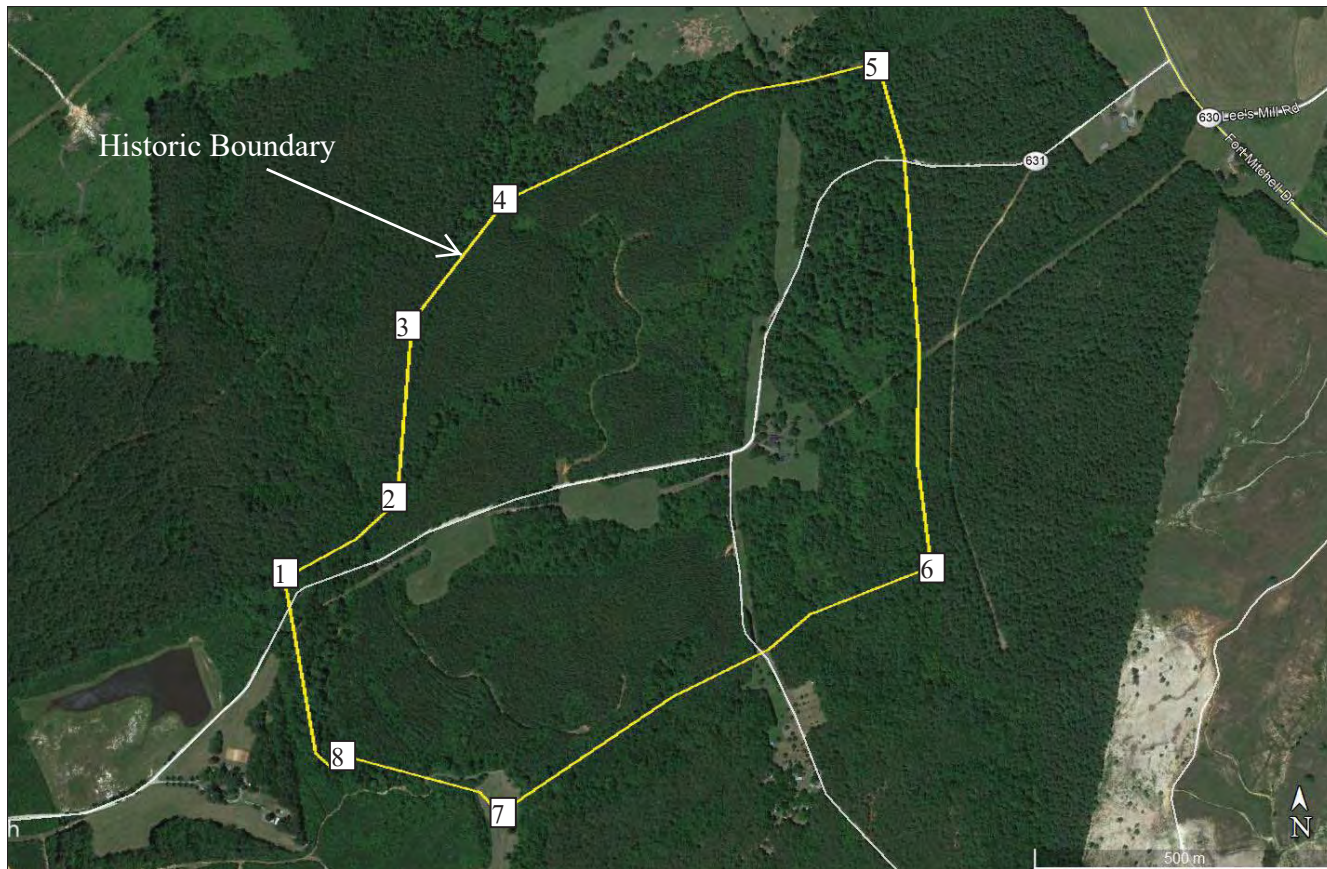
Photo 29 of 30: 1997 shed, view southwest

Photo 30 of 30: Chimney fall, view southeast

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 100 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.

LOCATION MAP



Woodburn, Lunenburg County, VDHR #055-0040

Map Source: Google Earth Pro

LOCATION COORDINATES

1.	Latitude: 36.895870	Longitude: -78.456030
2.	Latitude: 36.896900	Longitude: -78.453930
3.	Latitude: 36.899540	Longitude: -78.453670
4.	Latitude: 36.901430	Longitude: -78.451870
5.	Latitude: 36.903460	Longitude: -78.444920
6.	Latitude: 36.895970	Longitude: -78.443890
7.	Latitude: 36.892270	Longitude: -78.451910
8.	Latitude: 36.892890	Longitude: -78.455220

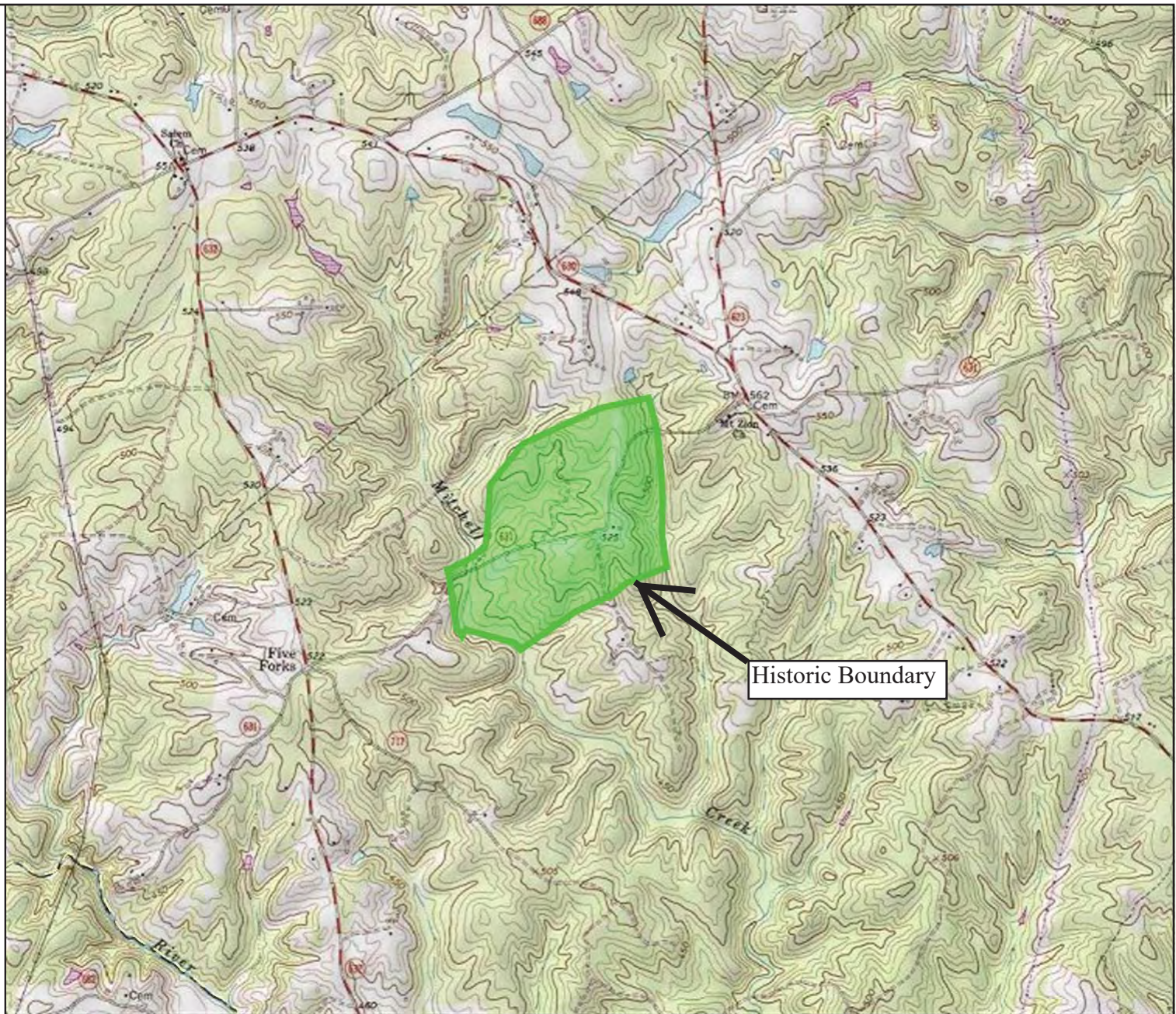


TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Woodburn

Lunenburg County, VA

DHR No. 055-0040



Feet



1:36,112 / 1"=3,009 Feet

Title:

Date: 1/4/2021

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.

Chimney falls:
Contributing site
□ □

Dwelling
contributing
building
Carport: Non-
contributing
structure
Shed: Non-
contributing building

Cemetery:
Contributing site



SKETCH MAP

Woodburn, Lunenburg County, VDHR #055-0040

N ↑ Not to Scale

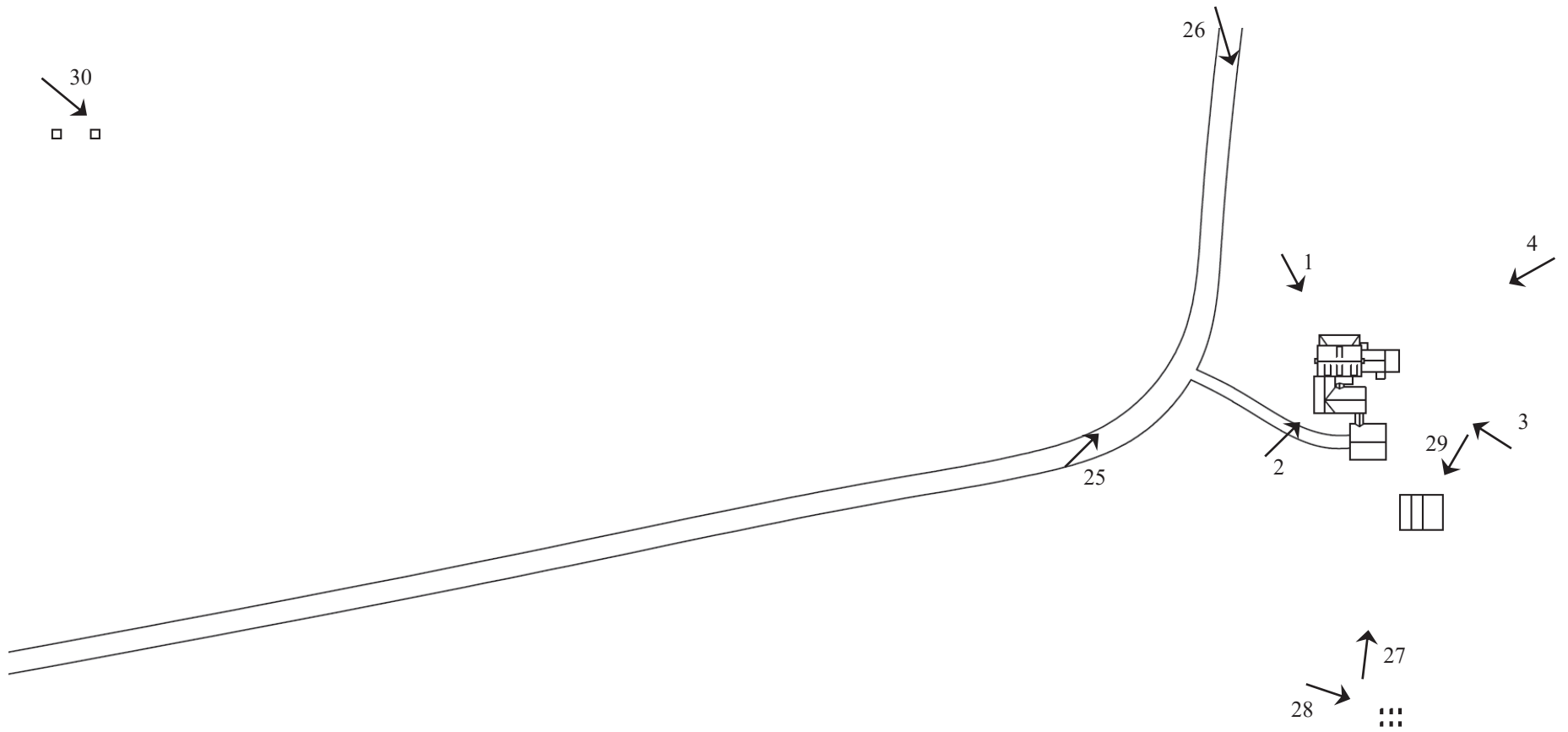


PHOTO KEY (exterior)

Woodburn
 Lunenburg County, VA
 VDHR #055-0040

Not to Scale



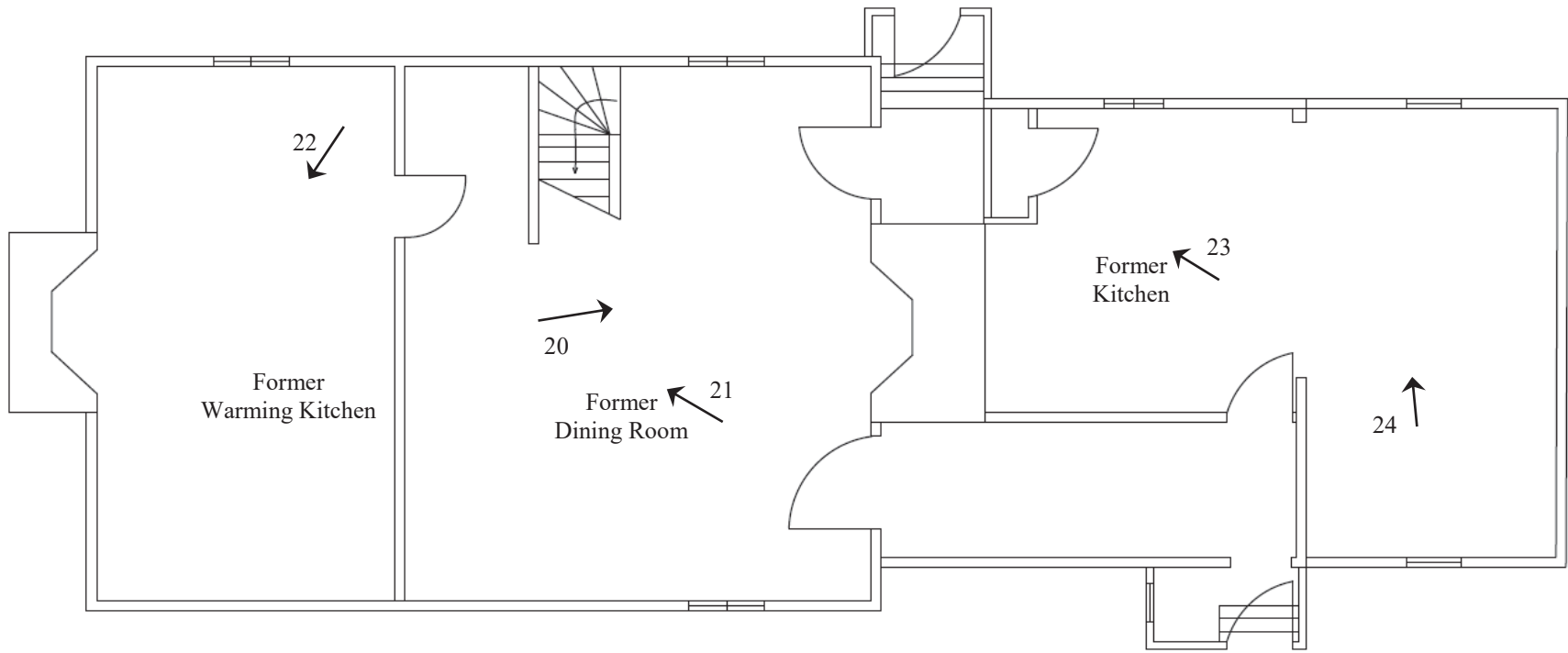


PHOTO KEY (interior)

Woodburn
Lunenburg County, VA
VDHR #055-0040
Basement

Not to Scale



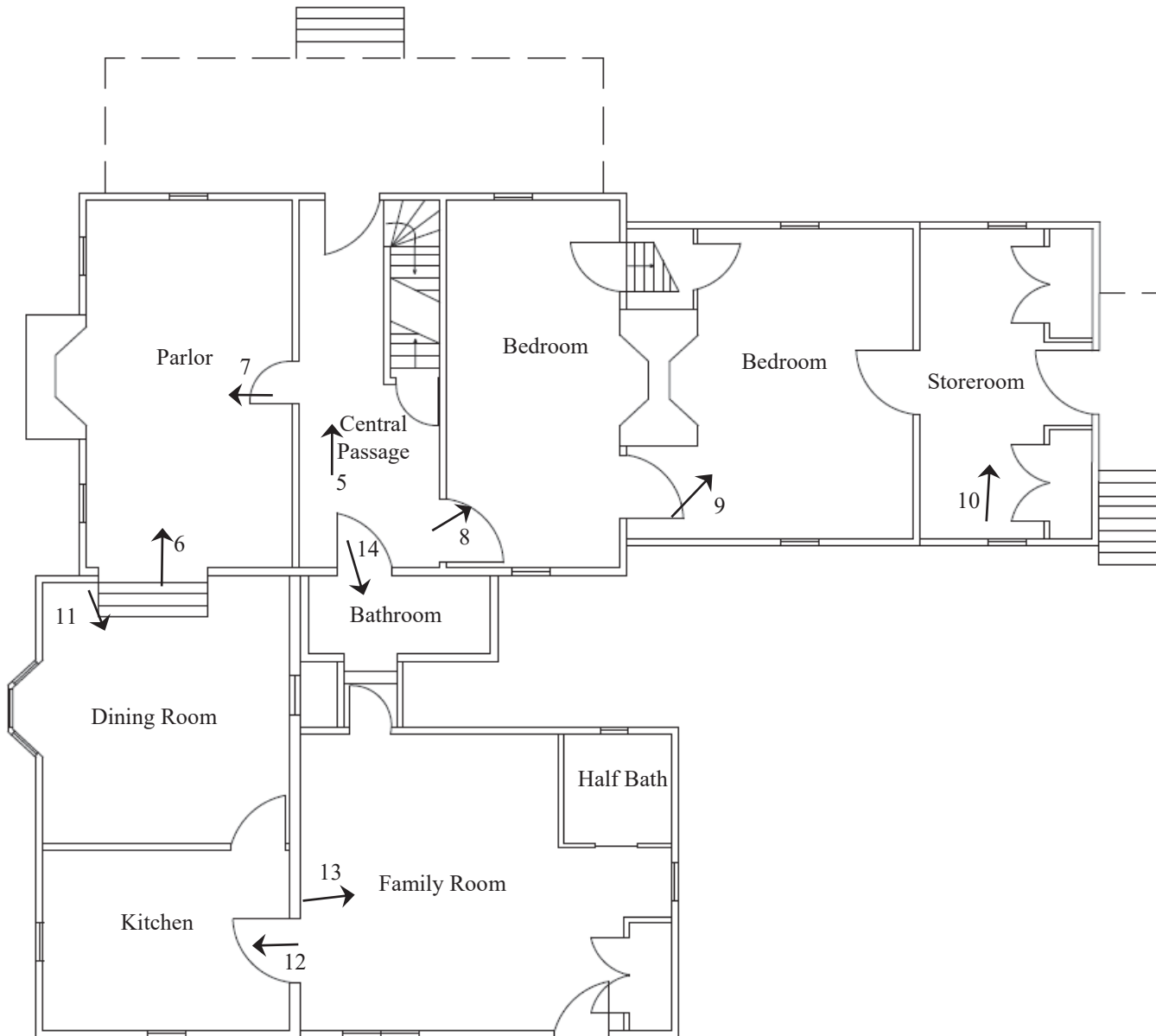


PHOTO KEY (interior)

Woodburn
Lunenburg County, VA
VDHR #055-0040
 1st floor

Not to Scale



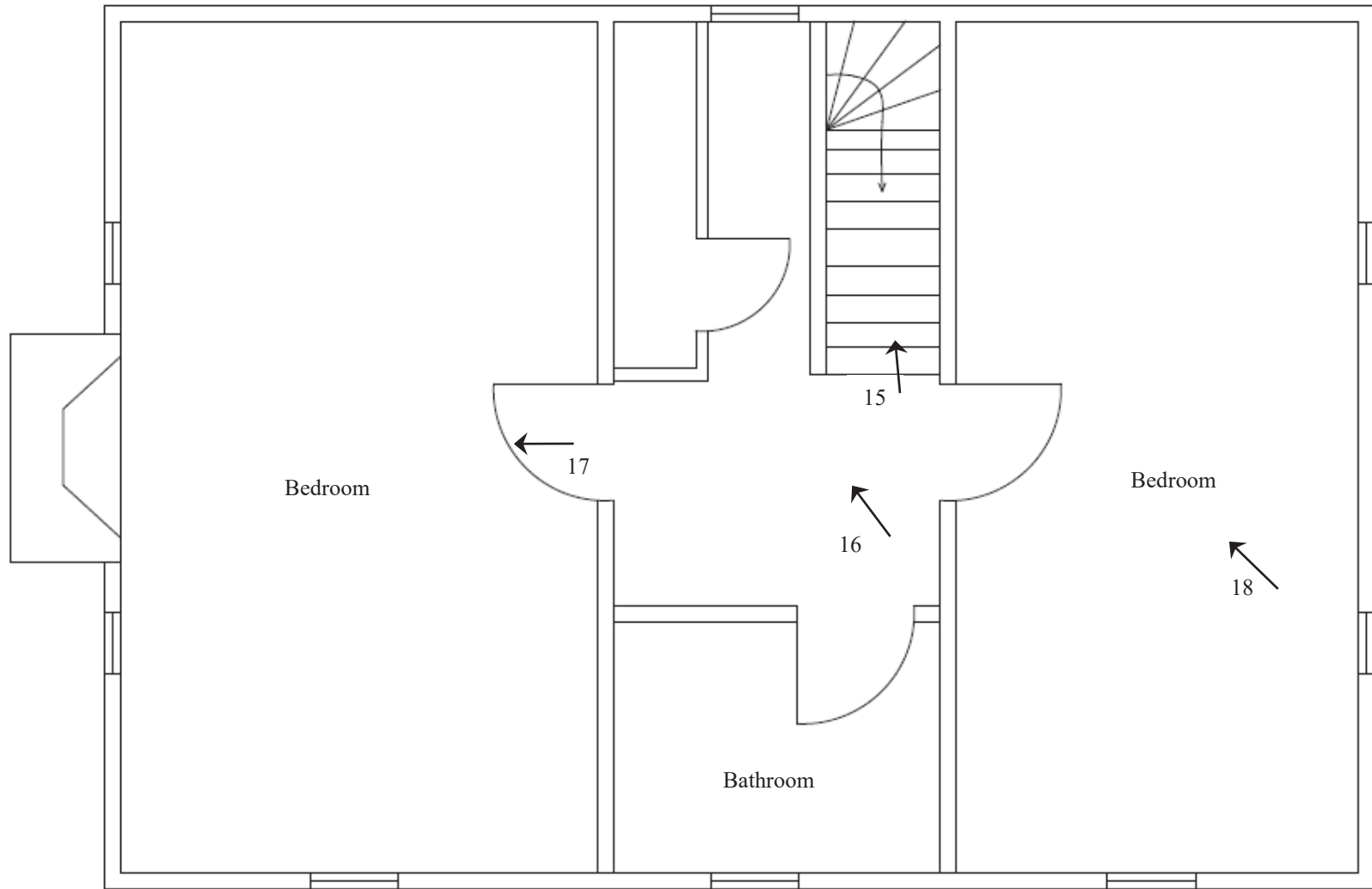


PHOTO KEY (interior)

Woodburn
Lunenburg County, VA
VDHR #055-0040
Half-story

Not to Scale



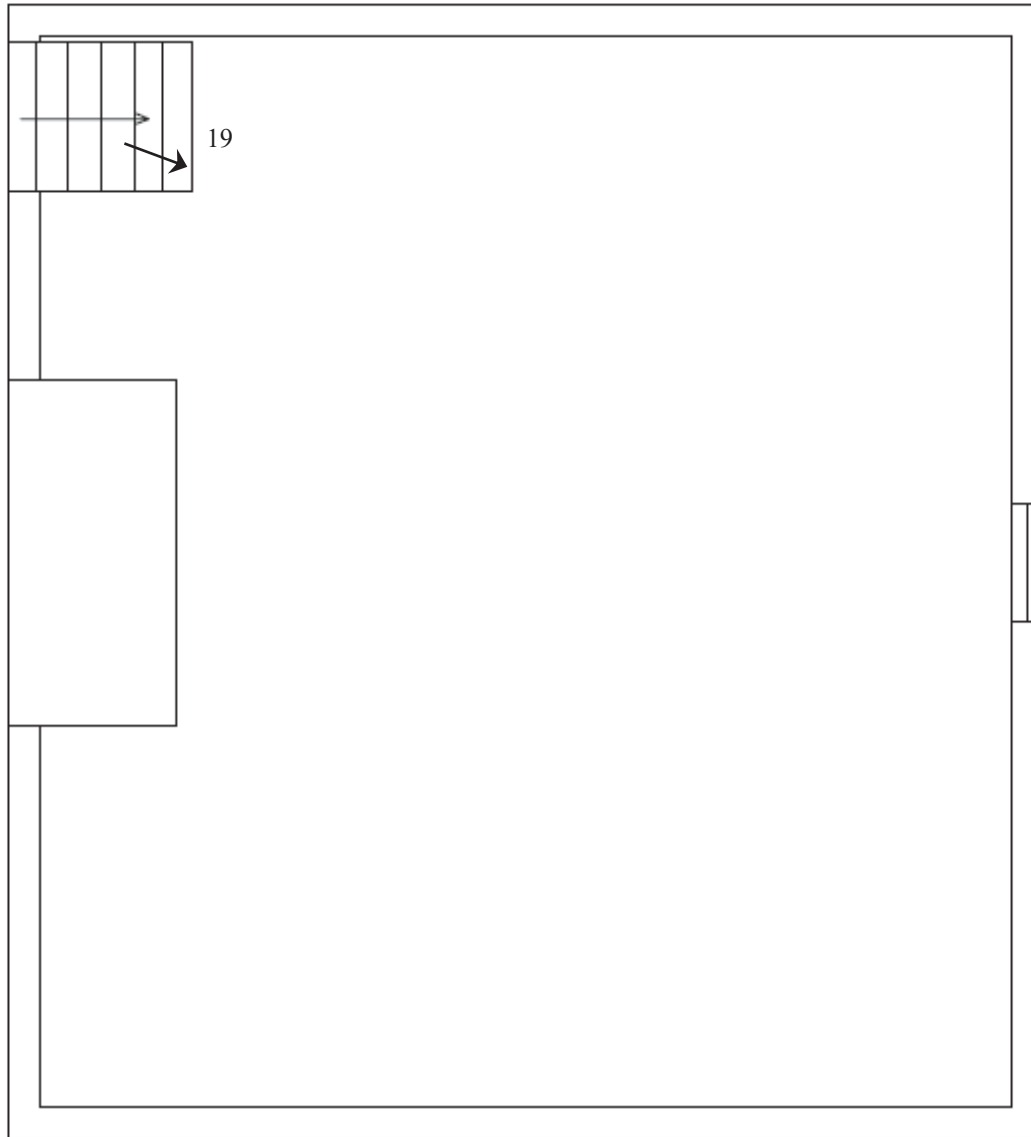


PHOTO KEY (interior)

Not to Scale



Woodburn
Lunenburg County, VA
VDHR #055-0040
Attic



..... Parcel boundaries

- - - - - Historic boundary

TAX PARCEL MAP
Woodburn
Lunenburg County, VA
DHR No. 055-0040