

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: Shuttlewood

Other names/site number: DHR# 063-0095

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: 8830 Saint Peters Lane

City or town: New Kent State: VA County: New Kent

Not For Publication:  N/A Vicinity:  X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:

X A \_\_\_ B X C \_\_\_ D

	<u>7/20/2022</u>
<b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>	
<u>Virginia Department of Historic Resources</u>	
<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<b>Signature of commenting official:</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Title :</b>	<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>

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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:) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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#### 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>0</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>1</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

DOMESTIC/secondary structure/ smokehouse, kitchen

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY/Greek Revival

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD/Weatherboard, BRICK,  
METAL/Steel

### 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.)

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### Summary Paragraph

Shuttlewood is located on a rural estate at 8330 Saint Peters Lane in New Kent County, Virginia. The two-story Greek Revival I-house was constructed between ca. 1848 and 1858 by William Payne [Pain] Waring to replace an earlier, smaller dwelling on the property. Adding to its imposing position on a grassy knoll, Shuttlewood rests on a raised English basement laid in a Flemish bond brick pattern. The wood frame dwelling retains much of its historic weatherboard siding and window sash, as well as interior materials such as floors, doors, and historic painted woodwork. There are no extant outbuildings associated with Shuttlewood; however, to the west and southwest of the house are the brick remnants of domestic service buildings that are believed to have been a kitchen and smokehouse, respectively (both are contributing sites). A modern, shed-roofed, wood well covering is located to the northeast of the dwelling and is a noncontributing structure. After the property fell into disrepair, a sensitive restoration of Shuttlewood was undertaken in the 1970s to repair the dwelling and incorporate modern amenities and mechanical systems. Even with the alterations made during this renovation, however, Shuttlewood retains a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association with its historical function as a rural mid-nineteenth century dwelling.

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## **Narrative Description**

Shuttlewood is a 689-acre agricultural estate in New Kent County, Virginia. Due to a significant loss of historic records in New Kent County that predated the Civil War (1861-1865), the precise development history of the property remains partially obscured at present. As evidenced by physical features and historic newspaper sale advertisements, the Shuttlewood dwelling as it stands today was likely constructed between ca. 1848 and 1858. After years of neglect, the house was restored in the early 1970s. Shuttlewood retains much of its original structural construction, plan, and materials.

Located at the end of a road about a mile east of old St. Peter's Church, Shuttlewood appears enveloped in a forest. The approach to the two-story frame house is through a half-mile graveled drive that twists its way through the woods before it reaches a small clearing. Facing south, the house is situated on a knoll that surrounds it on all sides. The sloping area in front appears to be deliberately terraced before it is engulfed in the trees that divide it from Cedar Lane (NRHP 2017; 063-0005) almost directly due south about three-quarters of a mile. The knoll also rapidly falls off at the back of the house where a gully, which is possibly an old roadbed, runs northward just east of the building toward a branch of a creek known as St. Peter's Swamp, which flows eastward into the Pamunkey River. Only a pair of fields east of the house relieve the tree-lined canopy that covers the surrounding curtilage. There are no standing outbuildings associated with the mid-nineteenth century house. However just a few yards directly west of it are the remnants of a building said to be the kitchen and opposite it across the drive is the brick foundation where a domestic service building, perhaps the smokehouse, once stood. Since there has been little development on the property, there is the potential for intact cultural deposits assorted with these resources, as well as other historic functions and activities carried out within the domestic curtilage during the property's period of significance. Potential for such deposits elsewhere on the 689-acre parcel is not currently known.

### **Shuttlewood Main House (ca. 1848-1858) – Contributing Building**

#### *The Exterior*

Given its position on a hummock combined with the fact that it stands on a six-foot high brick basement, Shuttlewood has a commanding presence. The five-bay house rises two full stories above the basement and terminates in a gable roof. The two gable ends are dominated by stepped, single-shouldered chimneys laid in 1:5 bond. The west chimney is wider and deeper than the east and may reflect the fact that it was constructed with a third flue to accommodate a basement fireplace. This larger chimney measures 6 feet 5 inches in width and 2 feet 11 inches deep whereas the east one is 5 feet 1 ½-inches wide and four inches shallower. Built around the mid-nineteenth century, the house has the scale associated with the Greek Revival style of Virginia's late antebellum period, though the exterior is conservatively trimmed with a plain box cornice and unmolded architraves. The front and rear walls of the basement are laid in a relatively late example of Flemish bond. Like the chimneys, the side walls are finished in a 1:5

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bonding pattern finished with a plain under struck mortar joint that retains traces of white lime penciling.

The single pile house measures 48 feet 4 inches in length and 20 feet 2 inches in depth, which accommodates two sizeable rooms on the two main floors and an 11 ½-foot wide central stair passage. The height of each story is generous. The cellar, which is only a few steps below ground level, stands 6 feet 7 inches from floor to the underside of the main floor joists, which were originally enclosed by a plaster ceiling. The main floor, befitting its status as the chief entertaining space, is 9 feet 7 inches in height from floor to ceiling, and the bedchamber floor above it is 7 feet 3 inches tall. The unfinished attic reaches nearly eight feet from the floorboards to the apex of the common rafters.

To maintain a felicitous balance between openings and wall mass and signal the relative significance of each story, the apertures are scaled in size. At all three levels, individual window panes measure 14 inches in height and 12 inches in width and are set in narrow wooden muntins typical of the mid-nineteenth century. The three- over three-light cellar windows are square, measuring 3 feet 5 inches in height and 3 feet 5 inches in width. The nine-over six-light arrangement of the sash on the first story produces a two-to-one ratio of height to width, befitting its importance as the principal level. Finally, indicative of the private nature of the second story, the window openings are smaller than those below. The six- over six-sash measure 5 feet 2 inches in height by 3 feet 5 inches in width, or a ratio of one-and-a half to one.

Because of the above ground basement, access to the house is at two levels. Just south of the two chimneys on the two gable ends are doorways that lead into the two principal rooms in the basement. The one on the east side appears to be original although the brickwork around the two side jambs has been patched and repointed. The hand-planed board-and-batten door is typical of all the doors on the ground floor. The opening is sheltered by a shed roof supported by angled struts on each side. On the west gable end, the entrance is through a three-foot pent that extends beyond the end wall by three feet. The west side of the pent wall is seven feet long and its north end abuts the southwest corner of the west chimney. It is brick at the basement level, but is wood above on the main floor where it forms a closet in the west entertaining room. The pent is capped by a shed roof at this level and has a shed roof at the lower basement entrance, which, like the one on the opposite side of the house, is supported by two angled struts.

There are patches and a slight disruption in the Flemish bond brickwork on the south face of the pent at the basement level, which would suggest that it might be a later addition. If not original, it is certainly early (though much of the framed superstructure at the upper level was heavily reworked during the 1970 renovation of the house). Evidence on the inside of the small vestibule created by this pent at the basement level shows that there are two clean jambs on the openings in the west wall of the house (not the pent extension) which indicates that the opening was intended from the very beginning although the pent could possibly have been an immediate afterthought. If indeed the kitchen was only a few yards west of the house, it is easy to conjecture that the west basement room was intended as a summer dining room, which was a common feature throughout the region in houses with raised cellars or basements built from the 1810s

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through the end of the antebellum period. Since the room was floored, plastered, and heated, and there was an internal staircase descending from the central passage to the basement, it seems a reasonable supposition that this was an important family space.

Visitors and family members ascended to the main floor of the house by way of stairs on the front and rear porches. Both are modern reconstructions, though the one-bay wide (12 ½ feet wide by 8 foot deep) front porch appears to be more of a remodeling based on the form of one that appears in a 1937 photograph of the house (Figure 1). It stands on two square brick piers and is covered by a shed roof supported by four stout square posts with a wood balustrade and steps ascending to the front. The back porch is a modern reconstruction not based on historical precedent but erected to provide a sizeable screened-in area that stretches nearly the full length of the house. It is 14 feet deep, far deeper than a standard porch depth, which generally extended from eight to ten feet. Archaeological testing below the porch should be able to locate evidence for the configuration of earlier porches on the back side of the house. Evidence of the historic porch is visible in a photograph of the house taken prior to the 1970s renovations that shows ghost lines of the historic porch (Figure 2). The ghost lines show that this historic rear porch mirrored the width of the front porch, but initial on-site exploration has indicated the porch was shallower in depth.



1. Shuttlewood, three miles east of Talleyville, New Kent County.

**Figure 1** Shuttlewood, c.1937, southwest oblique. “Old Houses in New Kent County,” *The William and Mary Quarterly* 17, no. 2 (April 1937): 284.

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**Figure 2** Shuttlewood, c.1974, North (rear) elevation. Courtesy of Randy Shannon.

### *Framing*

Although built in the middle of the nineteenth century when mechanized machinery was on the cusp of transforming and replacing many of the laborious and skilled aspects of traditional carpentry and joinery practices, the frame and finished woodwork of Shuttlewood show very little evidence of this imminent revolution in woodworking. Sawyers felled and shaped the framing timbers with pitsaws, broad axes, and adzes, whose marks on the finish surfaces can be found from the basement to the attic. Carpenters cut mortise and tenon and lapped joints that would secure the major elements together with wood pegs in down braces, sills, and plates and machine-made cut nails for smaller pieces such as studs and collars. In the attic, the hewn and pitsawn common rafters are 3 inches wide and 4 inches deep and are mortise and tenoned and nailed at their apex. The feet of the rafters sit on a board false plate. The collars are half lapped and spiked in place and secured with two or three cut nails.

In the basement, the same traditional framing elements are used. The hewn and pitsawn sills measure 9  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches in height and are 12 inches wide while the yellow pine first-floor joists are prepared similarly and are 3 inches wide and 8  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep and are spaced every 23 inches on center. The removal around 1970 of the lath and plaster that once covered these framing members reveal that the floorboards in the east room above were sash sawn (cut by an up-and-down or reciprocating saw) at a mill rather than pitsawn by hand and show little evidence of undercutting to ensure that the bottom of the floorboards sit evenly on the top of the joists. The one indication of the new technology are the circular sawn sheathing boards that enclose the underside of the main staircase in the entrance passage and line the stair partitions in the basement. Circular saws did not come into regular use in this part of Virginia until the early



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1850s and then only in limited circumstances, mainly the sawing of small elements such as laths. After the Civil War, they became ubiquitous. Improvements in saw technology meant that the more efficient steam-powered circular saw replaced reciprocating sash saws almost entirely in mills and sash and blind factories by the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The fact that this circular sawn sheathing is original to the house provides a terminus post quem for its construction date, arguably no earlier than the very late 1840s or the beginning of the 1850s.

### *The Interior*

Shuttlewood is a two-story, single-pile dwelling with a center stair passage plan. The entrance passage at Shuttlewood is generously proportioned. It measures 11 feet 6 inches wide and, like the other rooms in the house, is 19 feet 2 inches deep. The open string staircase rises gracefully against the east wall to a landing along the rear north wall and then turns and ascends on the west wall to the second-floor landing. The stair and passage are lit by transoms over the front and back doors as well as a second-story window over the north door. The 2 ¾-inch oval handrail ramps at the start and finish of the two flights is secured at the turns by 6 ½ inch square newel posts with flat molded caps. The staircase is trimmed by rectangular balusters measuring 1 ¼- by ¾-inches. Although Greek Revival in scale, the woodwork is modest with a 9 ½-inch base with a beveled cap, single door and window architraves composed of a quirked flat Greek ovolo and a full ½-inch bead at the jamb. The walls and ceilings are plastered. What makes the stair passage so impressive is the variegated color scheme of the woodwork, most of which is original or retouched during the 1970 renovation of the house. The base is black, the stair stringer, balusters and risers are gray and the handrail and newel post are reddish brown. The vertical board and batten partition beneath the staircase that encloses the stair to the basement consists of wide vertical boards of yellow ochre with greenish gray battens. The doors to the basement as well as to the two main floor rooms are grained with faded dark reddish stiles and rails contrasted with the yellow ochre panels.<sup>1</sup> The yellow pine floors run north to south the full 19 feet without a break for head joints, are tongue and grooved, blind nailed, and vary minimally in width between 4 ½ to 5 ½ inches.

The two entertaining rooms flanking the center passage are nearly identical in size and finish. At 17 feet 5 inches in length, the west room is two inches longer than the one of the east side. It features a pent closet in the west gable end south of the chimney, which was substantially rebuilt during the restoration of 1970. It still retains its four-panel door with its variegated red stiles and rails and yellow ochre panels. The west room also shows evidence of having been carpeted at one time. Tack holes running east to west appear in the otherwise blind-nailed pine floorboards. A row of tack holes appear every 34 inches, indicating that carpet was installed in strips rather than as a single large woven piece.

Both rooms feature a tall bevel capped base with plastered walls and ceiling above. The same single architrave found in the passage is also used to trim the doors and pairs of windows that light the front and back walls of each room. The only other woodwork in these rooms are the post and lintel mantels with unmolded shelves, typical of the Greek Revival style. The internal

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<sup>1</sup> Please refer to *Interior Paint Supplementary Information* towards the end of Section 8 for additional information about “graining” and its presence at Shuttlewood.

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wall of the chimney sits inward of the gable-end framed walls a couple of inches, creating a slight projection of the brick mass into the room. The base and mantel in the south room was originally finished in imitation marble. This faux marbling was renewed in the 1970 renovation but the owners left one section of the decorative finish untouched on part of the base on the room's west partition wall south of the doorway.

The second floor repeats the plan of the two first-floor rooms and their simple decorative woodwork—a molded base, single door and window architraves, unmolded post and lintel mantels, and grained four-panel doors. Like the main floor, the west bedchamber is two inches longer than the east one. The blind nailed tongue and grooved floorboards range slightly more in width than those below. Some are as narrow as 4 ½ inches while the widest are about 7 inches. The other differences between the lower and upper floor rooms are, as noted earlier, that the latter are more than two feet shorter in height and have smaller apertures.

One additional difference in the two floor plans is the presence of an unheated central room at the top of the second-floor landing formed by a wall running laterally from the west to the east transverse partitions that form the stair passage. This room is 7 feet 2 inches wide from front to back and is lit by a 12-light window over the front doorway. A four-paneled grained door opens into this room from the stair landing. The original surface-mounted rim lock on this door was replaced in 1970 as were all the others throughout the house by ones of a similar vintage but not size. However, all of the original doors retain their five-knuckled cast-iron butt hinges, which were manufactured at the Shakespeare Foundry in Wolverhampton. Stamped on one of the leaves is "T & C Clark, Patent," the names of the founders of the firm in 1795, Thomas and Charles Clark. Although the wares of American ironmongers began to compete with imports, mass-produced English building hardware continued to flood the American market through the middle of the nineteenth century. This small, unheated room was probably used for storage and perhaps a work room for domestic chores. During the 1970s renovation, it was repurposed as a modern bathroom.<sup>2</sup> It also provided access to the unheated and unfinished attic space. Next to the west partition wall is a 32-inch-wide painted ladder with 6-inch steps that are let into rabbeted slots. It rises from the front wall to a low, vertical board-and-batten door at the top of the hatch. The painted door is hung on HL hinges, the only ones found in the house.

Just west of the hatch door at the top of the ladder are the remnants of a partition that divided the attic into two spaces. The partition was finished with horizontal boards with beaded edges and has a board-and-battened door in its center with a six-light sash next to it to the north. This rob light as well as the two square, west gable-end windows provided light for this space, presumably a secure storage room since the door once had a lock on it.

The renovations made to the house in 1970 were thorough but surprisingly had little impact on the original plan and finishes except in the basement. There, the brick walls were stripped of their plaster, the lath and plaster were removed from the ceilings in the three rooms and passage, and the original floor height and materials were altered. That said, the original partitions

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<sup>2</sup> Modern bathroom systems and features are slated for removal during a restoration of the house.

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remained as did some woodwork in the stair passage, most of the board and batten doors, and the unmolded, beaded edge architraves around the basement windows.

As noted earlier, access to the basement was gained through entrances at ground level from the outside through doorways at the two gable ends located south of the chimneys. However, there was also internal access to the basement from a door located beneath the main stair landing that led to an enclosed staircase that descended in a single flight along the east transverse partition wall. At the bottom of the stair is a small lateral passage at the front of the cellar that provides access to all three rooms in the basement. Immediately to the left is a brick partition wall with a doorway that opens into the east room. On the right-hand side of the passage is the door to a small center room on the north side of the central space. At the west end is a third board and batten door in the west transverse brick partition wall that opens into the west room.

The fact that the basement rooms were plastered and were painted indicates that the areas were used by members of the family and were more than just work spaces. The west room probably served as a summer dining room or sitting room. It was heated by a fireplace (now rebuilt) on the west gable end next to the ground-floor entrance into the room. Prior to the 1970s restoration, the floor height in the west room was lower by approximately 12-13 inches. The original floor height is evidenced by the threshold of an infilled doorway between the west room and smaller central room. During the 1970s restoration, wood flooring from the attic was relocated to the basement, and portions of the fireplace were reconstructed. The restoration also included the insertion of typical finishes of the period such as wood paneling, and modern cabinets and appliances to accommodate the room's use as a modern kitchen.<sup>3</sup>

The smaller central room that backs against the west side of the staircase measures 7 feet 9 inches from the west transverse brick partition wall and extends 11 feet 6 inches from the back north wall of the house to the frame partition that separates the room from the small lateral passage on the south side of the basement. Two straight joints 2 ½ feet apart in the brickwork on the west partition wall suggests that there was a doorway between this room and the west room at one time. The original floor in this room was removed prior to the 1970s renovation and was replaced by a concrete slab. Since the 1970s, it has functioned as a laundry and bathroom. Originally, it may have served as a secure storage room.

The east room includes a fireplace and chimney that is a foot-and-a-half narrower and less deep than the one in the west room. Although it was speculated that the fireplace was introduced with the 1970s renovation due to its smaller size and modern repointing, photographic evidence shows the fireplace present prior to the renovations. The ceiling joists include evidence of lath and plaster ceilings, suggesting this room was finished like the west room. The room also includes a square storage hole in the floor that is lined with brick and covered by a trapdoor in the wood floor. Like the west room, wood flooring from the attic was relocated to this room during the 1970s renovation, and wood paneling was added to the west wall.

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<sup>3</sup> These modern cabinets, appliances, systems, and paneling are slated to be removed as part of a restoration of the house.

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### **Kitchen Outbuilding (Mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century) – Contributing Site**

Located to the west of the main house and north of the driveway are the remnants of an outbuilding believed to be a detached kitchen. Remnants of the brick foundation and portions of the north wall, northeast corner, and northwest corner of the outbuilding remain but are overgrown with vegetation. The remnants of the building measure 18 feet 6 inches by 16 feet 6 inches. The chimney is located on the north end of the building and the bonding of it and the walls are laid in 1:5 common bond brick. The kitchen outbuilding is contemporary to the main house and contributes to the understanding of Shuttlewood as an antebellum plantation particularly with regard to spatial relationships and types of historic materials used in comparison to the main house. Additionally, the site includes the potential to yield archaeological evidence relating to historic activities at the property, such as discarded artifacts and organic materials related to food preparation and consumption, as well as material culture associated with enslaved workers who typically performed work like this during the antebellum period.

### **Smokehouse Outbuilding (Mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century) – Contributing Site**

The foundations of an outbuilding said to be the smokehouse are located west of the main house and south of the driveway. All that remains of the outbuilding is the brick foundation, which is overgrown with vegetation. The smokehouse outbuilding is contemporary to the main house and contributes to the understanding of Shuttlewood as an antebellum plantation particularly with regard to spatial relationships and types of historic materials used in comparison to the main house. Additionally, the site includes the potential to yield archaeological evidence related to historic activities at the property, such as deposits associated with preparation and storage of food and the types of food preserved in such structures.

### **Well Cover (Mid-20<sup>th</sup> Century) – Non-Contributing Structure**

This square, wood well cover is topped with a composite shingle shed roof and is located northeast of the main house. It appears to have been constructed in the mid-twentieth century, postdating the property's period of significance, and is thus a non-contributing resource.

### **Integrity Analysis**

Shuttlewood retains a high level of architectural integrity. Shuttlewood retains its historic location and rural setting within a 689-acre agricultural estate in rural New Kent County, Virginia, and thus retains integrity of **location** and **setting**. Although its historic outbuildings are in a ruinous state, Shuttlewood's rural location and setting contribute to its integrity of **feeling** and **association** as a mid-nineteenth century dwelling and agricultural estate. Shuttlewood also retains integrity of **design** through the retention of its central porch/stoop, fenestration, and two-story, single-pile, central stair passage plan. Shuttlewood retains a high percentage of its historic materials, including doors, window sash, floors, paint, and woodwork. Features such as the grained doors and framing construction demonstrate the styles and construction techniques of

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mid-nineteenth century dwellings in the area. There has been some loss of historic materials, such as portions of wood siding, the rear porch, and some window sash, with the most extensive changes occurring in the basement where lath and plaster has been removed and historic floors have been altered. This loss of material, however, does not compromise the overall integrity of the property, and Shuttlewood retains integrity of **design, materials, and workmanship**.

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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**

Ca. 1848-1858

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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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.)

Shuttlewood is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the local level of significance. The two-story, frame, I-house was constructed between ca. 1848 and 1858 and is one of a few rare examples of mid-nineteenth century domestic architecture in New Kent County, Virginia, that retains a high degree of integrity. The dwelling's Greek Revival style is subdued compared to other examples, such as Mt. Stirling (NRHP 1993; 018-0015) in nearby Charles City County. Shuttlewood, however, is one of just two Greek Revival houses in all of New Kent County that is recorded as eligible in the records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (the second property is Iden [063-0041], discussed below).<sup>4</sup> The property's architectural significance is rooted in its intact form and plan, framing methods, and retention of decorative historic painting techniques. In addition to the main house, the property has retained most of its acreage and its rural setting, both of which are evocative of its period of significance. The remnants of two outbuildings, a likely kitchen and smokehouse, contribute to the property as they help to illustrate the layout and functions of the domestic complex, including types of construction materials used and spatial relationships among the main house and ancillary buildings. Additionally, it is notable that Shuttlewood was spared during the Civil War, when other nearby plantations, such as White House (063-0033), were destroyed during the Union Army's occupation of the area (this may account at least in part for the dearth of antebellum Greek Revival dwellings in the county). Shuttlewood has a period of significance beginning ca. 1848-1858, coinciding with the likely period of the dwelling's construction.

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

### ***Property History***

Physical features and historical newspaper accounts suggest that Shuttlewood was constructed between ca. 1848 and ca. 1858 to replace an earlier, smaller dwelling.<sup>5</sup> Evidence suggests that a house existed on the Shuttlewood property as early as the late 1690s, when the nearby St. Peter's parish and church were established. Vestry records detail a 1702 Vestry meeting that occurred at the house of Captain Henry Wyatt – a local vestryman, contractor, and builder – which has been

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<sup>4</sup> Emmaus Baptist Church (NRHP 1993; 063-0011) and Olivet Presbyterian Church (NRHP 1978; 063-0105) also are examples of locally significant Greek Revival architecture in New Kent County as applied to ecclesiastical buildings.

<sup>5</sup> The exact historical development of Shuttlewood has been partially obscured by the significant loss of antebellum records in New Kent County, Virginia. Local and oral histories suggest that "Old Quarter" was an alternate, historic name for the property; however, research suggests that "Old Quarter" was the name of the larger property from which Shuttlewood developed. The current research has been unable to support the claim that the existing dwelling and 689-acre tract were referred to as "Old Quarter." During the period of significance, the dwelling and property were known as "Shuttlewood."



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presumed by local historians to be the present Shuttlewood plantation property.<sup>6</sup> However, contrary to local belief, the house mentioned is not the house that stands today.

The next record of Shuttlewood appears in a sale advertisement listed in the *Richmond Enquirer* in 1826, and again in 1829. Both the 1826 and 1829 listings advertised the 685-acre “Shettlewood [*sic*]” estate for sale by J. M. Del Campo, a resident of Richmond at the time of the listing. The 1829 advertisement describes the dwelling stating, “The house tho’ small, is neat, the outhouses, barns and shades are numerous and convenient...”<sup>7</sup> The property is also described as including 500 acres “under good cultivation” and divided into four lots separately fenced and included a stream of water, a large marl bed, woodland that is heavily timbered with pine and oak, several good springs, and an extensive orchard.<sup>8</sup> Although the “small” house described at “Shettlewood” is not the extant Shuttlewood dwelling, this advertisement provides an understanding of the agricultural history of the property.

The house was again listed for sale in 1848, following the death of William Brumley who “died seized and possessed” of tracts of land including Shuttlewood, “one of the most desirable estates in that region of country.”<sup>9</sup> Although the house is not described, it is during this time that William Payne [Pain] Waring purchased the property.<sup>10</sup> It is unknown if William Waring held any other occupations during his ownership of the property, but he is later listed as a farmer in the 1870 census.<sup>11</sup> During Waring’s ownership, Shuttlewood prospered and it was during this time that the Shuttlewood dwelling that stands today was constructed. Compared to the 1829 description of the dwelling as small and neat, when Waring advertised the estate for sale on August 24, 1858, he described the dwelling as “new and sufficient for the accommodation of a large family; all the necessary out-houses on the premises and put up within the last two or three years.”<sup>12</sup> Waring also “at much expense... marled the whole of the open land and planted a young orchard of the most choice variety of fruit, of between 7 and 800 trees, which are in very thriving condition, and for the first year bearing fruit.”<sup>13</sup> In 1859, he described the property in more detail, explaining that 450 of the 670 acres were cleared, and that “nearly all the open land has been marled and limed, and clover and plaster has been freely used, and there is an inexhaustible quantity of marl on the estate.”<sup>14</sup> While residing at Shuttlewood, the 1850 U.S. Census also documented William Waring as owning 33 enslaved persons, who would have been

<sup>6</sup> Old New Kent County, 170-171.

<sup>7</sup> “Plantation for Sale,” *Richmond Enquirer* xxv, no. 117 (May 5, 1829), 4.

<sup>8</sup> “Shettlewood for Sale,” *Richmond Enquirer* xxiii, no 10 (June 13, 1826), 4.

<sup>9</sup> “Land for Sale, For Distribution: Cedar Hill and Shuttlewood,” *Richmond Enquirer* (June 16, 1848), 3.

<sup>10</sup> “William P. Waring,” *U.S., Selected Federal Census Non-Population Schedules, 1850-1880*. Census Year: 1850; Census Place: New Kent, Virginia; Archive Collection Number: T1132; Roll: 3; Page: 197; Line: 34; Schedule Type: Agriculture. Accessed on Ancestry.com, February 16, 2022.

<sup>11</sup> “William P. Waring,” *1870 United States Federal Census*. Year: 1870; Census Place: Cumberland, New Kent, Virginia; Roll: M593\_1665; Page: 516B. Accessed on Ancestry.com, February 16, 2022.

<sup>12</sup> “Valuable Land in the County of New Kent, Near the Pamunkey River, For Sale,” *Richmond Dispatch* (August 24, 1858), 1.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>14</sup> “Valuable Farm of 670 Acres, in New Kent County, Near Pamunkey River,” *Richmond Enquirer* (April 12, 1859).

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counted as part of his wealth and whose forced work created additional wealth.<sup>15</sup> By 1863, records indicate that John M. Travillian [Trevillian] owned the Shuttlewood estate; however, it is believed that the property may have been occupied, but not owned, by a “Dr. Saunders” around 1863-1864.<sup>16</sup>

Another appealing characteristic of Shuttlewood was its convenient location approximately five miles from the New Kent County Courthouse and approximately 29 miles from Richmond, as well as its proximity to other prominent plantations. Though it now seems remote, the house originally stood beside a road that led northward from an east-west road that ran from New Kent Courthouse in the east and past St. Peter’s Church, a brick Anglican church erected at the beginning of the eighteenth century. The road heads north and twice crosses branches of St. Peter’s Swamp before turning slightly to the northeast where it terminates at a plantation known as White House (063-0033), which had been owned by the Custis family since the early eighteenth century and was the birth home of Martha Custis. By the time William Waring advertised the estate for sale in 1858, it was also conveniently located approximately two-and-a-half miles from the Richmond and York River railroad station at White House. The property’s proximity to the new railroad station likely contributed to the estate’s expansion in the mid-nineteenth century by William Waring.

Although the dwelling survived the Civil War, this period of history lives on in the dwelling through Civil War graffiti that appears just above the first flight of the staircase on the breastwork of the stairwell on the second floor. Still discernible on the original gray paint is the scribbled signature of a Union soldier who marked his presence here during the Peninsula campaign during the early summer of 1862. It is inscribed “Henry S. Drake” and below it “pa 11 cavalry.” Records indicate that Henry S. Drake was a private in Company K of the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment that had been organized at the beginning of the war in Philadelphia. Drake enlisted on August 31, 1861, and was mustered out after three years of service on September 1, 1864. Most of his time in the Union Army was spent in eastern Virginia and North Carolina where he participated in several major battles.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> “M P Waring,” *Seventh Census of the United States, 1850* Record Group: *Records of the Bureau of the Census*, Record Group Number: 29. The National Archive in Washington, D.C. (Washington, D.C.). The National Archive in Washington DC; Washington, DC; NARA Microform Publication: M432; Title: Seventh Census Of The United States, 1850; Record Group: Records of the Bureau of the Census; Record Group Number: 29

<sup>16</sup> New Kent County Land Tax records identify J. M. Travillian as the owner of the Shuttlewood Estate in 1863. An 1870 deed of trust from John M. Trevillian & wife “MAC” was secured by Trevillian’s New Kent property “known as *Shuttlewood*.” This deed identifies the property as the same land that Wm. P. Waring & wife Maria E. conveyed in trust in 1854, implying that there were no owners between William Waring and John Trevillian. However, maps created by Jeremy Francis Gilmer in 1863 and 1864 mark the property as “Dr. Saunders.” Therefore, it is believed that “Dr. Saunders” may have been a tenant at the time the maps were created, rather than the legal property owner. Additional details have not been identified about Dr. Saunders at this time.

<sup>17</sup> “Drake, Henry S.: K-11 C,” *Civil War Veterans’ Card File, 1861-1866*; Series Number: 19.12. (Pennsylvania State Archives, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania). Accessed from Ancestry.com. *Pennsylvania, U.S., Veterans Card Files, 1775-1916* [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2021; Information also gathered from unpublished report by Carl Lounsbury, “Shuttlewood or Old Quarter: An Architectural Description,” July 12, 2021.

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Perhaps Drake's most important engagement was the Peninsula campaign, a strategic assault on the heart of the Confederacy led by General George McClellan. During this campaign, McClellan tried to quash the rebellion by marching west from Fort Monroe to take the Confederate capital of Richmond. Attached to the Army of the Potomac, the 11th Pennsylvania cavalry was involved in operations in and around New Kent County Courthouse on June 23rd and converged on White House plantation on June 26th where it would remain encamped until July 2nd.<sup>18</sup>

It appears that Drake and other members of his unit took the road to White House Landing that ran by Shuttlewood northward across St. Peter's Swamp. Whatever the nature of the encounter, Drake toured the house and left as his calling card his signature to mark his fleeting presence here before he moved on to White House. Fortunately, Shuttlewood survived the war and did not suffer the fate that befell the Custis home at White House, which federal troops burned on June 28th.<sup>19</sup>

### **Criterion C: Architectural Significance**

Shuttlewood is locally significant and eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a notable and rare example of a mid-nineteenth century I-house in New Kent County that retains a high level of integrity. The dwelling's Greek Revival style is primarily embodied in its symmetrical form and fenestration, 9/6 and 6/6 wood sash, interior four-panel doors, and interior trim with architraves composed of a quirked flat Greek ovolo and a full 1/2-inch bead at the jamb. Such aspects of vernacular interpretations of Greek Revival design are well-suited to the I-house form, which also tends to be symmetrical with an interior floor plan that reflects the physical form and footprint.

#### *I-House*

The two-story, single-pile, center stair passage plan was one of the most common house forms in mid-nineteenth century America. It had its origins in England in the late-seventeenth century and emerged as a popular choice in the early eighteenth among wealthier tobacco planters in the Chesapeake region of Virginia. By the time Shuttlewood was constructed, the plan had spread westward across the Appalachian Mountains into the old northwest territories and the new southwestern states of Alabama and Mississippi. In the mid-twentieth century, the form was christened the "I" house by cultural geographers who first noticed its ubiquitous presence in the midwestern states of Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, and then secondarily, because its two exterior chimneys seemed to resemble an emphatic capital "I" at its gable ends. Although the plan of Shuttlewood no longer reflects its regional origins, the presence of a detached kitchen, domestic service buildings such as a smokehouse, dairy, and corn house, and perhaps a slave dwelling nearby would have anchored the house and grounds around it in a familiar Southern antebellum

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<sup>18</sup> Carl Lounsbury, "Shuttlewood or Old Quarter: An Architectural Description," July 12, 2021.

<sup>19</sup> The most recent occupant of White House during this period was Mary Anna Custis Lee, wife of Confederate General Robert E. Lee. Perhaps the destruction of the house was in retribution for the failure to capture Richmond, which culminated that week in a series of defeats in the Seven Days Battles orchestrated by Robert E. Lee.

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context. The presence of the likely kitchen and smokehouse ruins that have been identified within Shuttlewood's curtilage are indicative of this typical spatial relationship.

The I house in this part of Virginia in the antebellum period provided the necessary rooms and layout a successful planter, merchant, or professional required. The front entrance to the house led into a wide stair passage that allowed owners to show off their wealth with expensively fabricated staircases with hardwood handrails made of mahogany or walnut that could be ramped, twisted, and turned to provide dramatic variety. Grained and decorative painted woodwork became fashionable. Paneling, carving, and bold Roman moldings, exemplars of the colonial design aesthetic, and the attenuated forms festooned with exuberant reeding, gouging, fluting, and applied composition ornament characteristic of the neoclassical style of the early nineteenth century, had gone out of fashion. Replacing these early preferences was the antebellum Greek Revival enthusiasm for large scale and simplified architectural forms wherein massing and bold colors could serve as backdrops for the great gatherings of drapery around windows, an array of patterned carpeting that ran from wall to wall, and the heavy and amply upholstered seating furniture that filled a room.

As the dwelling of a prosperous estate owner, Shuttlewood exemplified these trends in plan and aesthetic. Shuttlewood is a typical two-story, single-pile, center stair passage plan I-house that features a generously proportioned entrance passage with an open string staircase and modest Greek Revival woodwork. The dwelling's plan remains intact. Doors and trim throughout Shuttlewood retain their original, though faded, milk paint decorative treatments that were retouched as needed in the 1970 renovation. The stair passage's woodwork includes a variegated color scheme of black, gray, reddish brown, yellow ochre, and greenish gray. Throughout, doors are grained with faded dark reddish stiles and rails contrasted with the yellow ochre panels. As described in the Section 7 architectural description, the wood trim and mantel in the first floor's east room was painted to imitate marble; the work was renewed in the 1970 renovation but the owners left one section of the decorative finish untouched on part of the base on the room's west partition wall, south of the doorway.

There are only two other extant mid-nineteenth century I-houses that have been documented in New Kent County: **Iden** (063-0041) and **Poplar Spring** (063-0121). **Iden** (063-0041) is a vernacular I-house with Georgian/Greek Revival elements that was constructed ca. 1840 in multiple phases.<sup>20</sup> Like Shuttlewood, Iden also retains a high level of material and design integrity, including original siding, windows, flooring, doors, and trim. Unlike Shuttlewood, Iden has a one-story wing extending from the north elevation and a two-story wing extending from the east. Additionally, Shuttlewood rests on a raised cellar, whereas Iden has only a brick water table above grade.

Also constructed ca. 1840, **Poplar Spring** (063-0121) is a two-story, central passage, single-pile I-house that rests on a raised cellar.<sup>21</sup> Historically Poplar Spring had a central raised hipped-roof

<sup>20</sup> Virginia Cultural Resources Information System (V-CRIS), "Iden or Dr. Harrison House (063-0041)." Accessed July 20, 2021.

<sup>21</sup> Virginia Cultural Resources Information System (VCRIS), "Poplar Spring (063-0121)." Accessed July 20, 2021.

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porch that rested on brick piers that was reminiscent of Shuttlewood's porch. The porch, however, has been replaced with a gable-roofed enclosed porch on the façade. It is unclear the extent to which historic materials remain at Poplar Spring.

### *Framing Construction*

As described in more detail in the Section 7 architectural description, Shuttlewood's framing was constructed using traditional carpentry and joinery practices during the time when mechanized machinery was on the cusp of transforming and replacing many of these methods. The dwelling's framing construction utilizes mortise and tenon and lapped joints secured with wooden pegs, cut nails to secure smaller members, and hewn and pitsawn framing timbers. These framing methods, along with the presence of circular sawn sheathing boards in the main staircase and basement stair partitions, place Shuttlewood's construction arguably no earlier than the very late 1840s or the beginning of the 1850s.

### *Interior Paint Supplementary Information*

Prior to the proliferation of factory-made paint in 1875, paints were created by hand-mixing pigments with binders. This resulted in variations in color from batch to batch, even when following "recipe" books such as Hezekiah Reynolds' 1812 *Directions for House and Ship Painting*.<sup>22</sup> Although exact colors varied, books providing guidance on architecture and interior design became common in the United States in the early-to-mid-nineteenth century, including John Loudon's 1833 *An Encyclopedia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture and Furniture*, Andrew Jackson Downing's 1842 *Cottage Residences*, Thomas Webster and Mrs. Parke's 1844 *An Encyclopedia of Domestic Economy*, and Thomas Masury's 1868 *How shall we paint our houses? A popular treatise on the art of house-painting; plain and decorative*.<sup>23</sup> These guidebooks provided suggestions for color schemes throughout interiors.

John Masury's *How shall we paint our houses?* (1868) described the common paint colors of the period and detailed the uses and make-ups of ochres, umbers, blues, greens, and greys. Ochres, or "colored earths," were considered reliable paints that retained their colors well and were "economical" in cost.<sup>24</sup> Although typically yellow to orange in color, by the mid-nineteenth century the term "ochre" was being "applied indiscriminately to all colored earths, whether yellow, red, brown, or black."<sup>25</sup> These popular nineteenth-century paint colors remain throughout Shuttlewood's first and second floors, and most of this paint is original or was retouched during the 1970s renovation. The main stair makes use of black, greenish-gray, yellow ochre, and a red-brown umber (Figure 3). Doors throughout the first and second floor are grained

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<sup>22</sup> Sarah B. Chase, *Preservation Brief 28: Painting Historic Interiors*, National Park Service. Accessed December 22, 2021. <https://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs/28-painting-interiors.htm>.

<sup>23</sup> Jessica Parker Dockery, *Pre-1850 Paint in Historic Properties: Treatment Options and Processes* (Thesis, University of Georgia, 2005), 26; John W. Masury, *How shall we paint our houses? A popular treatise on the art of house-painting; plain and decorative* (New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1868).

<sup>24</sup> Masury, *How shall we paint our houses?* 30-33.

<sup>25</sup> Masury, *How shall we paint our houses?* 113.

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with a dark-reddish umber stiles and rails that contrast with their yellow ochre panels (Figure 4). Baseboards throughout the house, the mantel in the first floor's western room, and the second-floor mantels are painted black.



**Figure 3** Central stair facing east painted with black, greenish-gray, yellow ochre, and red-brown umber.

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**Figure 4** Typical door painted with red-brown umber stiles and rails contrasting with yellow ochre panels.

Another popular painting trend during the nineteenth-century was graining and marbling. Graining, or faux bois, involved painting plain or common wood species to look like mahogany or other exotic wood types. Faux marbre, or marbling, involved painting common wood or plaster surfaces to look like marble.<sup>26</sup> These techniques were commonly found in larger eighteenth-century houses; however, by the nineteenth-century, the cost difference between oil painting and graining or marbling was “very trifling,” so the designs also became common in rural and small townhouses.<sup>27</sup> As the most formal room, the parlor on the east end of the first floor of Shuttlewood was decorated with marbling on the baseboards and mantel (Figure 5).

<sup>26</sup> Chase, *Preservation Brief* 28.

<sup>27</sup> Chase, *Preservation Brief* 28; Gail Caskey Winkler and Roger W. Moss, *Victorian Interior Decoration: American Interiors 1830-1900* (New York: Henry Holt, 1986), 22-23.

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Most of the marbling in the room was retouched during the 1970s renovation; however, a section of the baseboard retains the original nineteenth century paint (Figure 6).



**Figure 5** Decorative marbling on the mantel and baseboards in the parlor (first-floor, east room)



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**Figure 6** A section of the east room's baseboard retains the original nineteenth century marbling.

In nineteenth-century dwellings that subsequently were remodeled and redecorated, these decorative painting techniques often were removed, painted over, or otherwise obscured. That Shuttlewood retains an extensive amount of decorative painting adds to its architectural significance due to the additional light such techniques shed on past popular tastes and trends in architectural design.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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*Richmond Dispatch*

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**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  
 University  
 Other

Name of repository: Heritage Public Library, New Kent Historical Society, New Kent County Clerk of Circuit Court, Virginia Department of Historic Resources

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** DHR #063-0095

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 689 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 37.554033 Longitude: -77.053480

2. Latitude: 37.554044 Longitude: -77.013311

3. Latitude: 37.533061 Longitude: -77.013319

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4. Latitude: 37.533042 Longitude: -77.01358

**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.)

The historic boundary for Shuttlewood includes 689 acres of rural wooded and agricultural land in New Kent County that is historically associated with the dwelling. The irregularly shaped boundary follows the property's current tax parcel lines (Parcel ID 5889; GPIN M16-1170-1639) as shown on the attached Tax Parcel Map. It is bounded on all sides by rural residential and agricultural properties.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The historic boundary of Shuttlewood follows the property's current parcel lines. The property's historic setting and all known associated historic resources have been included within the historic boundary. Future field investigations and professional testing of the property's extensive acreage may lead to identification of additional associated historic resources, such as locations of dwellings for enslaved people, agricultural outbuildings, landscape modifications such as the terracing in front of the main dwelling, and possibly a cemetery for enslaved African Americans who lived and worked here over many decades and/ or for a family cemetery for one or more of the families that have owned the property since the colonial era.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Ashlen Stump and Carl Lounsbury  
organization: Commonwealth Preservation Group  
street & number: 536 W 35<sup>th</sup> Street  
city or town: Norfolk state: VA zip code: 23508  
e-mail: admin@commonwealthpreservationgroup.com  
telephone: 757-923-1900  
date: March 29, 2022

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**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: Shuttlewood  
 City or Vicinity: New Kent  
 County: New Kent State: Virginia  
 Photographer: Ashlen Stump (AS)  
 Date Photographed: April 19, 2021

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo Number of 24	Description	Camera Direction	Date	Photographer
1	Shuttlewood Façade	NW	4/2021	AS
2	Shuttlewood Front Oblique	NE	4/2021	AS
3	Shuttlewood Rear Oblique	SE	4/2021	AS
4	Shuttlewood Side Elevation	W	4/2021	AS
5	Kitchen outbuilding remnants	SE	4/2021	AS
6	Smokehouse outbuilding remnants	W	4/2021	AS
7	Driveway and setting	W	4/2021	AS
8	Interior Basement Steps	N	4/2021	AS
9	Basement West Room	W	4/2021	AS

Shuttlewood  
Name of Property

New Kent County, VA  
County and State

Photo Number of 24	Description	Camera Direction	Date	Photographer
10	Basement West Room	NE	4/2021	AS
11	Basement East Room	NE	4/2021	AS
12	Basement storage detail		4/2021	AS
13	First Floor Central Hall	NE	4/2021	AS
14	First Floor Central Stair	E	4/2021	AS
15	First Floor East Room	NE	4/2021	AS
16	First Floor East Room Baseboard Detail	W	4/2021	AS
17	First Floor East Room Door Detail, Typical	SW	4/2021	AS
18	First Floor West Room	SW	4/2021	AS
19	Second Floor Landing	SW	4/2021	AS
20	Second Floor West Room	SW	4/2021	AS
21	Second Floor East Room	NW	4/2021	AS
22	Second Floor Central Bathroom	NW	4/2021	AS
23	Second Floor Attic Access		4/2021	AS
24	Attic	W	4/2021	AS

### Historic Images Log

Figure No.	Caption
1	Shuttlewood, c.1937, southwest oblique. "Old Houses in New Kent County," <i>The William and Mary Quarterly</i> 17, no. 2 (April 1937): 284.
2	Shuttlewood, c.1974, North (rear) elevation. Courtesy of Randy Shannon.
3	Central stair facing east painted with black, greenish-gray, yellow ochre, and red-brown umber.
4	Typical door painted with red-brown umber stiles and rails contrasting with yellow ochre panels.
5	Decorative marbling on the mantel and baseboards in the parlor (first-floor, east room)
6	A section of the east room's baseboard retains the original nineteenth century marbling

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for nominations 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.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

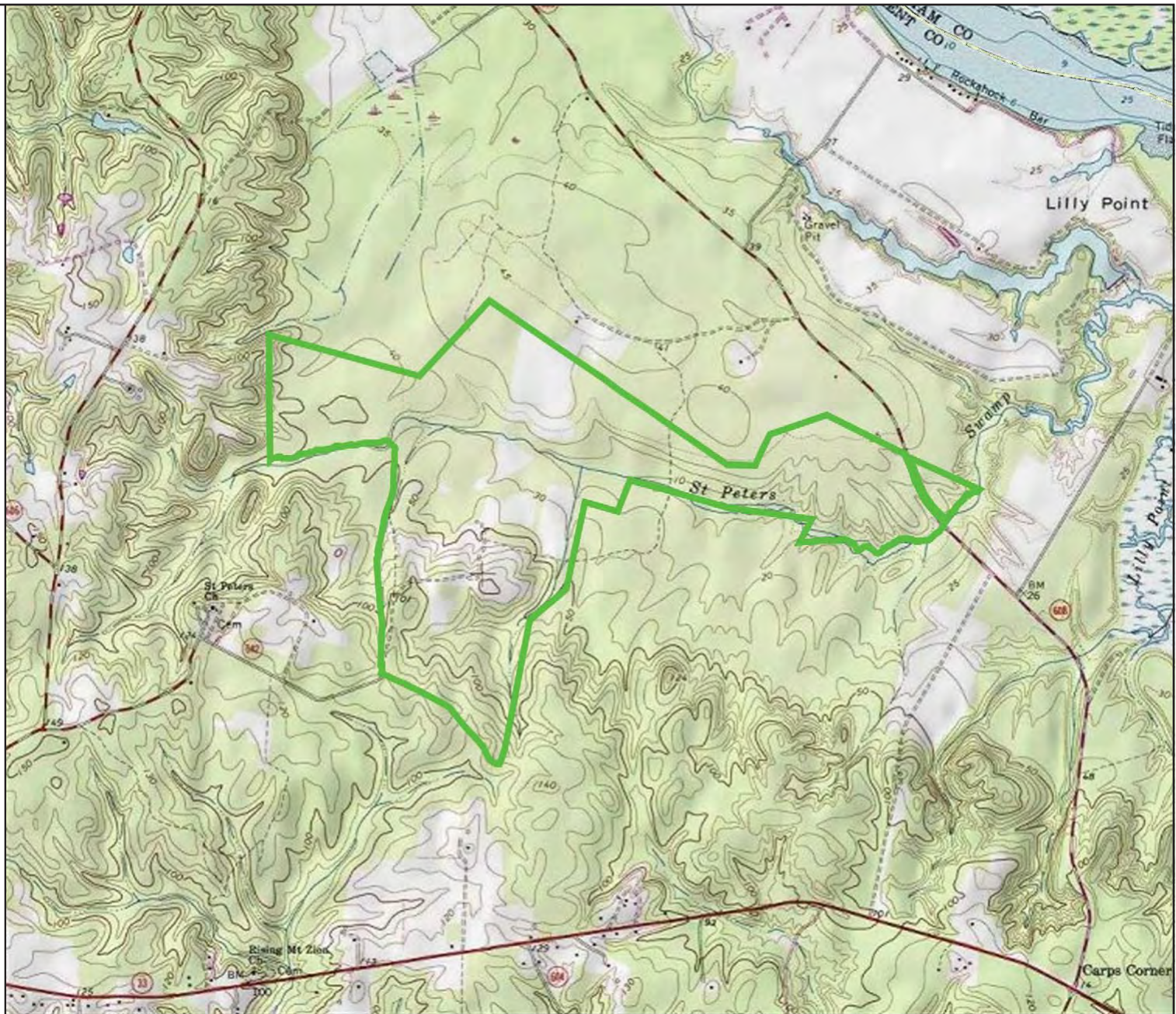
**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.



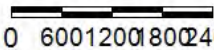
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP  
Shuttlewood (063-0095)  
8830 Saint Peters Lane  
New Kent County, VA



 Shuttlewood Historic Boundary



Feet



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

**Title: Shuttlewood (063-0095) | Topographic Map**

**Date: 5/18/2022**

*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.*






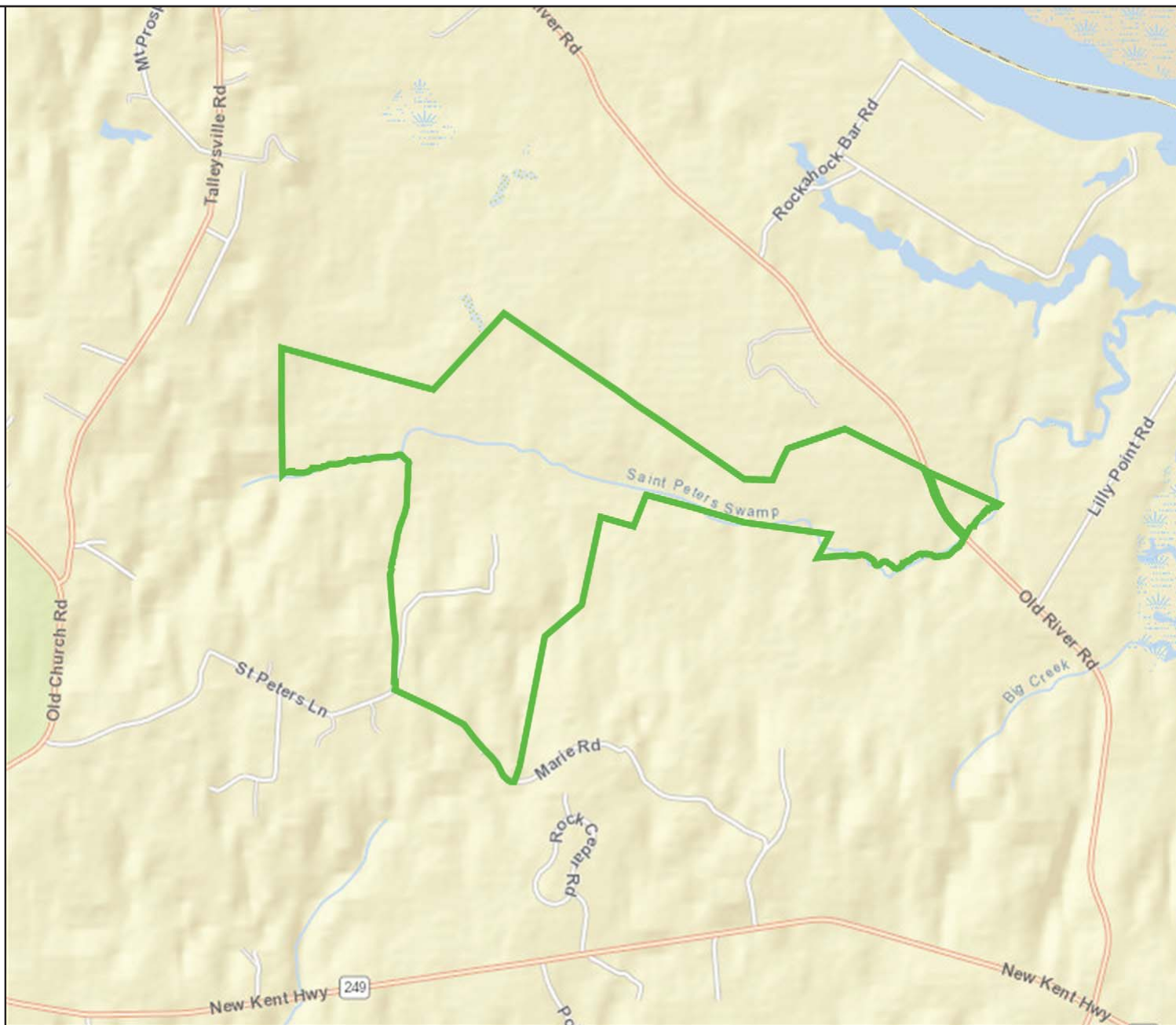
ROAD MAP

Shuttlewood (063-0095)

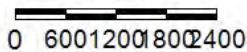
8830 Saint Peters Lane

New Kent County, VA

 Shuttlewood Historic Boundary



Feet



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

**Title: Shuttlewood (063-0095) | Road Map**

**Date: 5/18/2022**

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**Legend**

Location Map

Shuttlewood (063-0095)

8830 Saint Peters Lane

New Kent County, VA

1 - Northwest Corner

Lat: 37.554033

Long: -77.053480

2 - Northeast Corner

Lat: 37.554044

Long: -77.013311

3 - Southeast Corner

Lat: 37.533061

Long: -77.013319

4 - Southwest Corner

Lat: 37.533042

Long: -77.01358

Shuttlewood Historic Boundary

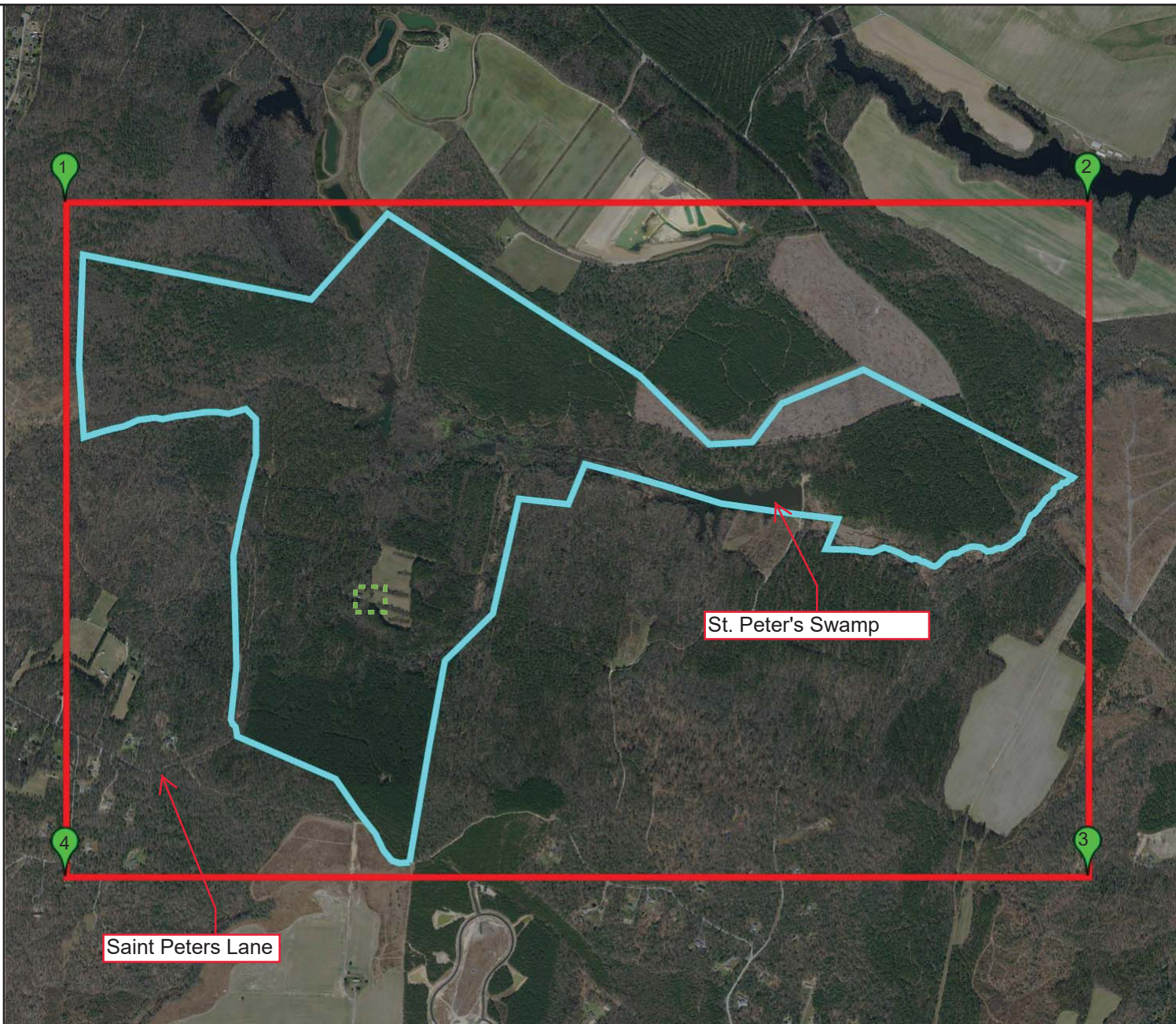
Location of Shuttlewood Dwelling



Feet

0 500 1000 1500 2000

1:26,000 / 1"=2,167 Feet



**Title: Shuttlewood (063-0095) | Location Map**

**Date: 2/4/2022**



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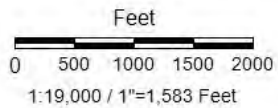
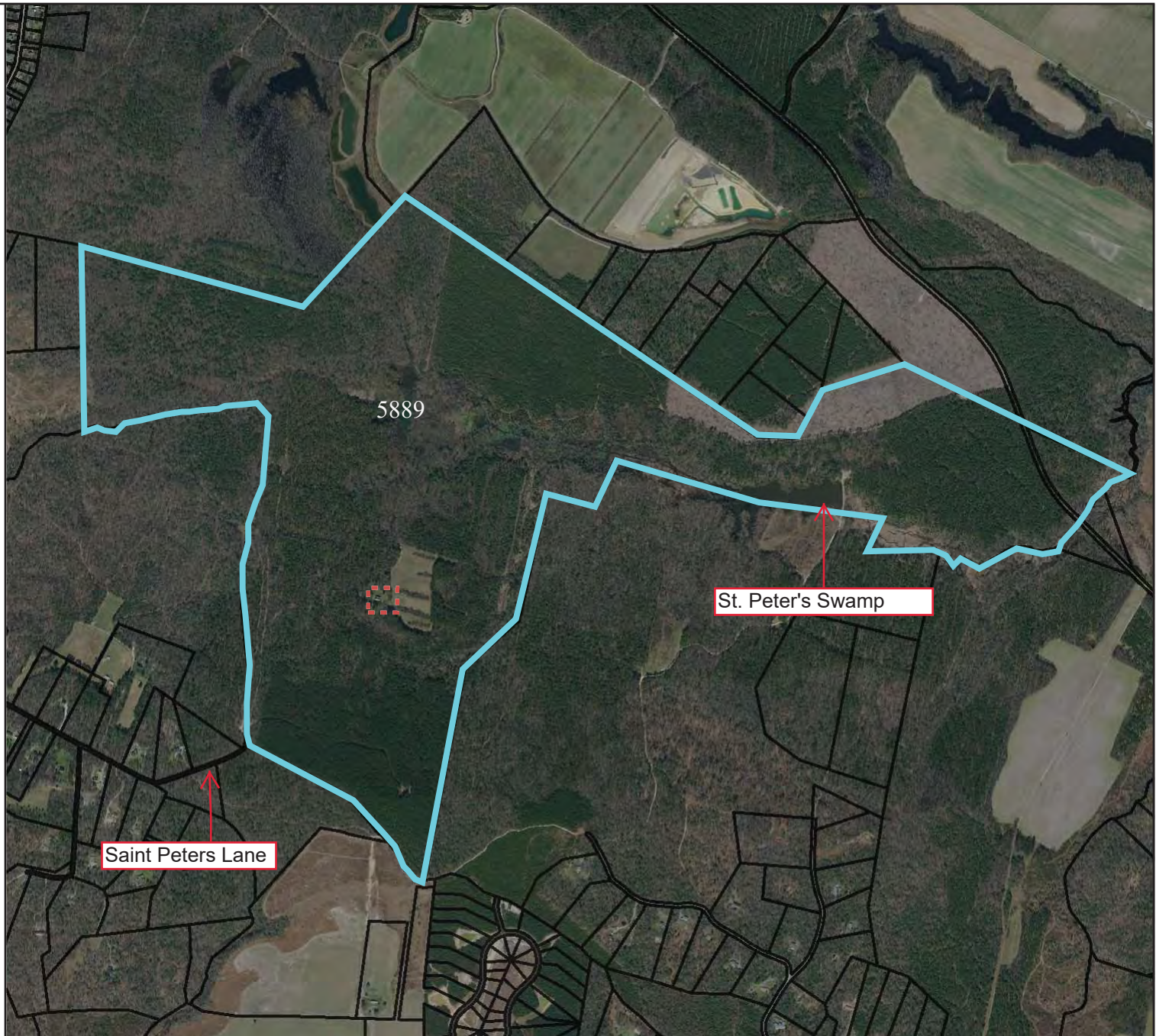
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# New Kent County , Virginia

## Legend

Sketch Map A  
Shuttlewood (063-0095)  
8830 Saint Peters Lane  
New Kent County, Virginia  
Parcel ID: 5889

-  Shuttlewood Historic Boundary
-  Location of Shuttlewood Dwelling (See Sketch Map B)



**Title: Shuttlewood (063-0095) | Sketch Map A**

**Date: 2/4/2022**

*DISCLAIMER: This drawing is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as such. The information displayed is a compilation of records, information, and data obtained from various sources, and New Kent County is not responsible for its accuracy or how current it may be.*

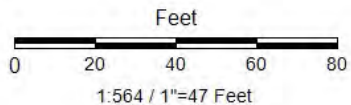
# New Kent County , Virginia

## Legend

Sketch Map B and Photo Key  
Shuttlewood (063-0095)  
8830 Saint Peters Lane  
New Kent County, Virginia

NC - Non-Contributing  
\*All other resources are  
contributing

← ① Photo location  
and direction

















**Title: Shuttlewood (063-0095) | Sketch Map B and Photo Key**

**Date: 2/4/2022**

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# New Kent County , Virginia

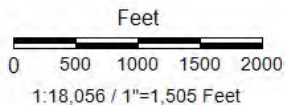
## Legend

-  Parcels
-  Routes
-  INTERSTATE
-  US HIGHWAY
-  VA PRIMARY
-  VA SECONDARY
-  PRIVATE
-  PAPER
-  INSTITUTIONAL PROPERTY
-  ISFR
-  RAMP
-  CROSSOVER
-  Ancillary Roads
-  Railroads

Tax Parcel Map  
Shuttlewood (063-0095)  
8830 Saint Peters Lane  
New Kent County, VA

 Parcel Boundary

[https://  
parcelviewer.geodecisions.co  
m/NewKent/](https://parcelviewer.geodecisions.com/NewKent/)



**Title:** Shuttlewood (063-0095) Tax Parcel Map

**Date:** 4/29/2022

*DISCLAIMER: This drawing is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as such. The information displayed is a compilation of records, information, and data obtained from various sources, and New Kent County is not responsible for its accuracy or how current it may be.*